



# Dispersed medieval settlement south of Gipping Road, Stowupland, Suffolk Archaeological Excavation Report

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# Dispersed medieval settlement south of Gipping Road, Stowupland, Suffolk

## *Archaeological Excavation Report*

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## Summary

During September and October 2017 Oxford Archaeology East carried out open area excavations on land off Gipping Road, Stowupland, Suffolk (centred on TM 0712 6031). Three areas totalling 0.7ha, within a single large arable field, were opened following trial trenching earlier in the year. The work was carried out for CgMs Limited on behalf of Bloor Homes, in advance of residential development.

In the north-west corner of the field were Areas 1 and 3 (0.41ha), divided into two by overhead cables. Areas 1 and 3 revealed six phases of activity, beginning with a series of early plot or field boundaries in the 11th – 12th centuries, which were modified during the 13th century, along with evidence for quarrying. The 14th and 15th centuries saw the enclosure of Old House Pyghtle field and the introduction of a drainage moat and ponds to cope with the heavier clay geology in this location. This period also saw the piecemeal enclosure of fields in the area, with some elements not filled in until the 20th century. A cobbled surface extended from the drainage moat to the north-western edge of Area 1, but did not extend as far as Area 3. The use of the drainage moat ended during the post-medieval period, with deposits consolidating the ground surface so that the larger field could be utilised for agriculture. Ponds had also been marked on the Tithe maps by 1839. Area 1 became entirely part of the larger arable field in the period after 1925.

Area 2 (0.29ha) lay along the eastern edge of the field, c. 160m south-south-east of Gipping Road and covered an area that contained traces of an earlier field system. The main phase of activity was during the 13th to mid-14th centuries. This activity took the form of a farmstead or toft, of which only the corner was revealed in the excavation area, with the remainder continuing outside of the development area to the east. A possible driveway ran along the side of the farmstead, and a watering hole was present just outside. The occupied area was abandoned by the late 14th-15th centuries.

The artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the archaeological works are consistent with rural settlement activity in the Suffolk area and indicate the presence of cereal cultivation and animal, particularly cattle, husbandry. The finds included three coins, clothing adornment items, horseshoes, knives, nearly 24kg of pottery and CBM, 4kg of fired clay, fragments of clay tobacco pipe, glass and quernstones. The faunal evidence included cattle, horse, sheep/goat, pig, dog, mouse, domestic fowl, buzzard and fish bones. Environmental samples revealed mixed cereal grains, wet and dryland weeds, molluscs and charcoal.



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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Tom Phillips. The fieldwork was directed by Robin Webb, who was supported by Ro Booth, Nick Cox, Lindsey Kemp, Thomas Lucking and Anne-Marie Woolley. Survey and digitising was carried out by Dave Brown, Katie Hutton, Sarita Louzolo and Gareth Rees. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the administration of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the direction of Katherine Hamilton.

Thanks also go to the Stowupland Local History Group, and especially Neil Langridge, for providing their local knowledge and information gathered from historical records.

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by CgMs Limited on behalf of Bloor Homes to undertake an excavation at the site of a proposed new residential development for 175 dwellings with associated access, landscaping, open space and infrastructure, on land to the south of Gipping Road and north of Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk (centred on TM 0712 6031).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Outline Planning Permission (planning ref. 3112/15). Although the Local Planning Authority did not set a brief for the work, discussions between Rachel Abraham of Suffolk County Council, the client and OA followed on from the evaluation (Ladd 2017) and established the scope of the work required, which was set out within a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by OA (Ladd and Phillips 2017). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

## 1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site lies to the south of Gipping Road (centred on TM 0712 6031) on the north-eastern edge of the village of Stowupland, within the parish of Stowupland and the district of Mid Suffolk (Figure 1).
- 1.2.2 The area of proposed development consists of two fields covering *c.* 10.9ha between Gipping Road to the north and Church Road to the south. The excavation comprised three areas (1 – 3) within the northern of the two fields. Areas 1 and 3 were located in the north-west corner of the field, next to an entrance on Gipping Road and adjacent to an extant pond. Areas 1 and 3 covered 0.41ha in total and were divided into two by overhead power cables. Area 2 covered 0.29ha along the eastern edge of the field, *c.* 150m south-south-east of Gipping Road. Recent land use had been arable, although the site had been untilled in the year prior to excavation, with wheat growing among weeds.
- 1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as a bedrock of Crag Group Sand overlain by Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (British Geological Survey 2019). This presented as sand clay and clay sand with varying components of sand across the site during the excavation. Areas 1 and 3 had a heavier clay component than Area 2. The River Gipping lies *c.* 1km to the north of the study site and was made navigable in the late 18th century (Keen 2014, 3).
- 1.2.4 The field in which Areas 1 – 3 were located slopes downwards from 56.5m OD in the north to 54m OD in the south, with all three excavation areas in relatively flat locations. Area 1 was at 56.1m OD along its north-western edge, sloping down to 55.9m OD in the south-western corner. Area 2 sloped slightly from 56.2m OD in the north-western corner down to 55.7m OD along the south-eastern edge. The field is bounded by drainage ditches to the east and south, and by drainage ditches and hedges to the north and west. A small pond extends into the north-western corner of the field.

- 1.2.5 Areas 1 and 3 targeted an area of possible relict medieval field system, which during the evaluation also revealed a cobbled surface or track flanked by ditches of 12th-13th century date, as well as other features of this date. Area 2 targeted the edge of a small settlement or farmstead, whose core probably lies to the east, beyond the development area, and that contained large quantities of 12th-13th century pottery.

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site and its immediate vicinity (a 1km radius study area utilising data from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record – SHER) has previously been summarised in the desk-based assessment (Gailey 2014) and WSI (Ladd and Phillips 2017), and these will form the basis of the background presented here. Sites within approximately 750m of the excavation areas that have been recorded within the SHER are labelled on Figure 2 and appear in **bold** in the following summary. Those not in bold are within the wider landscape. Details of Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) records are confidential and their locations are not shown on this figure.

#### *Earlier Prehistoric*

- 1.3.2 A mobile hunter-gathering economy existed during the Mesolithic period, represented locally by a bifacial axe head to the north-east of the site (SUP 021). Otherwise, no evidence of activity dating to the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods has been recorded nearby.
- 1.3.3 From c. 4000 BC, a more settled agriculture-based economy began to emerge. This brought woodland clearance, enabling arable and pasture-based economies to thrive, with regional and local variations dependent upon climatic, geological, topographic and social factors. This change in subsistence economies was gradual, but with an increasing pace as woodland clearance took off. The clearances enabled both farming and monument building to take place.
- 1.3.4 A single isolated flint axe head of possible Early Neolithic date (SUP 021) that was found c. 750m to the north-east of the current site may have been utilised during clearance of the dense woodland that existed on the boulder clay.
- 1.3.5 This low level of recorded prehistoric activity may reflect an absence of past archaeological fieldwork in the area but may also point to the avoidance of the boulder clay areas in favour of lighter, more fertile soils, before population growth forced settlement patterns to spread.

#### *Iron Age and Roman*

- 1.3.6 Better-defined settlement on the boulder clay areas appeared to occur during the Iron Age. This is reflected in the vicinity of the current site with Iron Age settlement identified 1.2km to the south (SUP 009; Plouviez cited in Gailey 2014, 9).
- 1.3.7 Evidence of occupation continuing from the Iron Age into the Romano-British period can be seen in the area around the site (1.8km to the south-west) with an Iron Age and Roman farmstead identified at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (SUP 017). Although no evidence of *in situ* Iron Age or Roman activity has been recorded within 1km of the

current site, fragments of Iron Age or Roman harness rings were found during metal detecting of a field c. 650m to the north-east of the site (PAS SF 7989).

- 1.3.8 While no evidence for Romano-British activity has been recorded on the site, a 1st century Colchester-type brooch was found 600m to the north-east of the current area (SUP 030), and a possible Roman quern stone was found close to Columbine Hall, c.400m to the north-west (MSF 5384, Smedley and Owles 1960, 295), suggesting that cereal processing may have been taking place locally. A fragment of possible Roman brick was found in a medieval feature during the 2017 evaluation (Ladd 2017). A sestertius of Nerva (AD 97) was recovered at Grange Farm 1.5km to the east (SUP 008); a 3rd century bronze Colchester derivative brooch and two coins were recovered 1.5km to the north (SUP 010); and a corroded bronze coin, probably of Roman date, was recovered 1.1km to the north (SUP 013).

### *Anglo-Saxon and medieval*

- 1.3.9 Stowupland lay within the royal estate of Thorney, in the Hundred of Stow, which was held by King Edward at the time of the Norman conquest. The royal estate was a corridor of land that reached north-east, around the present-day town of Stowmarket, and along the Gipping Valley as far as Gipping (Amor 2006, 178). By 1086 it had been divided into five landholdings, one of which was held by King William.
- 1.3.10 No evidence of *in situ* Saxon settlement has been recorded in the vicinity of the site. However, Saxon and medieval landscapes were in a constant state of flux as the economy expanded and then contracted (Steane 1984, 143).
- 1.3.11 The name 'Thorney' is derived from the Old English 'thorn' (hawthorn tree) and 'haga' (hedge), referring to an enclosure, or later a property (Mills 2011).
- 1.3.12 The name 'Stowupland' is derived from the components *stow* meaning 'place' and *upland* meaning 'above/higher' than Stowmarket (place with a market) (Goult 1990). These two parishes have always been linked, with the medieval manorial organisation of Stowupland incorporated into Stowmarket rather than the former parish having a separate manorial set-up. At the time of Domesday Book, Stowmarket had two churches with large land holdings that provided the mother church for Stowupland, Newton, Gipping and Dagworth (Goult 1990).
- 1.3.13 The importance of Thorney may, perhaps, be emphasised by it being the first entry within Domesday from the Hundred of Stow and the county of Suffolk (Amor 2006, 177). It had a high population in 1086 (112 households) and a large tax return (<https://opendomesday.org/>). However, by 1086 the Thorney estate had been fragmented into five landholdings, with King William holding some property directly. Stowmarket and Stowupland are not mentioned in Domesday, with the former probably carved out of Thorney in the 12th century (Amor 2006, 178). Of these landholdings the most important was probably that held by Hugh de Montfort and became the manor of Thorney Columbers centred on Columbine Hall (SUP 003, see below)
- 1.3.14 The main form of medieval settlement around Stowupland appears to have been the moated farmstead, with the moats serving a drainage function on the heavy boulder

- clay (see Patourel 1973, 22). Remains of moated manors survive in the surrounding landscape, with a surviving example, Columbine Hall (**SUP 003**) sitting 0.4km to the north of Gipping Road and the northern boundary of the development. This was originally of 14th-15th century construction and takes its name from the Columbers or Columbiers family of Nether Stowey, Somerset who held the manor in the 13th and 14th centuries.
- 1.3.15 A further medieval moated site has been recorded at Crown Farm (**SUP 002**), c. 0.4km to the south-west of the development site. This took the form of a square (with two surviving sides) and a spur.
- 1.3.16 A possible moat also survives at Gipping Farm (**SUP 014**), 1.2km to the north-east, with three sides surviving around a dwelling. This was visible on the 1839 Tithe Map as parcel no. 117 and also on the 1884 Ordnance Survey (OS) first edition map. Other large houses, to the east of the development area on Church Road, may also have been moated, such as Stowupland House (**DSF 4132**) and Grange Farm (**SUP 025**; 1.5km east).
- 1.3.17 Further afield, an enclosed farmstead was identified 1.5km to the south-west at Cedars Park (**SKT 036**; Woolhouse 2016). This site included a pond or watering hole and the enclosure for a farmstead with a possible structure in an inner compartment. In addition, Cedars Field (**SKT 011**), a further 1.5km to the south, also contained evidence of 13th and 14th century occupation on a moated site, again with an inner enclosure and possible buildings (Anderson 2004, 29).
- 1.3.18 An extant L-shaped pond at the north-west corner of Areas 1 and 3 may reflect part of the remains of the south-western arm of a moated enclosure within the site. This is depicted on the 1839 Tithe map (Fig. 3). A T-shaped pond depicted north of Gipping Road (Fig. 4), backfilled during the 20th century, could represent its opposite corner (Ladd 2017, 2).
- 1.3.19 Thorney Green (**SUP 022**), 0.55km to the south-west, was a focus of medieval settlement, although the wider landscape was dotted with farmsteads that did not nucleate into villages (Ladd 2017, 2). Thorney Green is still bordered by listed buildings with medieval (early 15th century) origins, representing green-edge settlement (*e.g.* **SHER 280683, 280684**) and a row of three listed cottages of 16th and 17th century origin are spread along Church Road, potentially reflecting medieval settlement (**SHER 280656, 280657, 280658**). Work around Stowmarket has shown that areas of medieval activity along roadsides frequently survives, suggesting that the plot covered by Areas 1 and 3 may be one of several properties along the north-west frontage of the development area (Abraham 2015, 1). To the east of Thorney Green, medieval roadside settlement was identified (**SUP 034**; Heard 2017) with 11th-14th century pottery, signs of animal butchery and cereal consumption.
- 1.3.20 No medieval church is recorded within Stowupland; the village was a chapelry of Stowmarket (Ladd 2017, 2) until Holy Trinity Church (0.44km south of the site) was built in 1843 (**SUP 011**).
- 1.3.21 The historic landscape characterisation of the site and much of the surrounding area is given as pre-18th century enclosure without a dominant axis (see Fig. 2).

Neighbouring areas represent 20th century agriculture and the loss of boundaries from the irregular co-axial fields (Ladd 2017, 2). These patterns reflect medieval enclosure of the area, with the boulder clay landscape of Thorney being enclosed at an early date, probably in a piecemeal fashion from the 15th century (Amor 2006, 175, table 1). The closes and crofts in the area, presumably coming away from medieval roads, increased during this century (Amor 2006, 175). The boundaries that were favoured at this time took the form of coppiced species-rich hedges with associated ditches and banks (Martin 2012, 3). A boundary between differing agricultural regimes is approximately marked by the River Gipping in Suffolk – common fields of varying degrees of formality prevailing in the north and west, and ancient ‘block holdings’ (or land severalty) dominating in the south (Martin and Satchell 2008, 201). The current site lies to the south of the River Gipping and consists of blocks of land with a green and the main settlement to the west. Stowupland itself is likely to have been a dispersed settlement of small hamlets or farmsteads scattered widely and stems from the earlier Anglo-Saxon settlement patterns (see Steane 1984, 147). This is visible on Hodkinson’s map of Suffolk with the hamlets, farmsteads and halls clustered around Thorney Green.

- 1.3.22 The likely form of farming in the area would have been an open-field system based on a small cluster of farmsteads with an infield of intensely cultivated arable land that was manured regularly, and a surrounding outfield that was divided into strips or plots that were cultivated for short periods (2-8 years) and then left fallow for between 6 and 25 years, and with additional pasture land, grassland, woodland and heaths (Steane 1984, 152-3). The main type of farming in the late medieval period / early post-medieval period would have been as a woodland pasture with some agriculture (Goult 1990, 1).
- 1.3.23 The roads forming the boundaries of the development area (Gipping Road to the north and Church Road to the south) both appear to be of medieval date and appear on Hodkinson’s map of Suffolk (1783).
- 1.3.24 Within the north-west corner of the development area, matching the southern and eastern edges of Area 1, a conspicuous square sub-division of the field can be seen on the 1839 Tithe and 1884 OS maps (see Fig. 3 and 4) and may be a relict of the medieval enclosures, along with the broader divisions shown on the 1839 Tithe map (Fig. 3), 1884 OS first edition map (Fig. 4) and early 20th century OS maps and geophysics (see Fig. 5). The near right-angled, dog-legging sections of boundary in the north of the field containing the current works, between Areas 1 and 2, suggest the piecemeal incorporation of medieval selions (a medieval open strip of land) stretching between the two roads through boundary loss.
- 1.3.25 A stone spindle whorl was recovered to the north of the site (PAS SF 7263), whilst medieval finds from the area include buckles (PAS SF 7988) and coins (PAS SF 589A71, SF 589A75). Pottery dating to the 13th century was recovered c. 0.55km to the south-west at the Croft (SUP 004), and further 13th-14th century pottery scatters were found further between 1.6 and 1.8kms to the east (SUP 005, 006, 007).



## Post-medieval

- 1.3.26 Although the Royal estate of Thorney became fragmented, its name was preserved within the area – such as Thorney Hall (in Stowmarket on the 1820 OS drawing, SHER SKT 012) and Thorney Green. By the post-medieval period, a settlement had developed around Thorney Green, with the current site comprising agricultural land away from the focus of any nucleated settlement.
- 1.3.27 The church within Stowmarket (Holy Trinity Church), was built in 1843 with no evidence of an earlier building on the site (**SUP 011**).
- 1.3.28 Both Hodskinson's 1783 map and the 1820 OS drawing do not appear to show any field boundaries on the site, although the latter shows the enclosures around Stowmarket. This follows from the pre-18th century enclosure of the area (Paragraph 1.3.21).
- 1.3.29 The 1839 Tithe Map (Fig. 3) provides the names of fields in the area around the current excavation areas, along with the names of the owners, the occupiers, and the use of the field at the time (Table 1).

No.	Field name	Field use	Owner	Occupier
295	Old House Pightle	Meadow	Pyman, Edwin	Faulkner, George
296	Old House Meadow	Meadow	Pyman, Edwin	Faulkner, George
297	Cottage Field	Arable	Pyman, Edwin	Faulkner, George
302	New Broke-up	Arable	Pyman, Edwin	Faulkner, George

Table 1: Field names from 1839 Tithe Map

- 1.3.30 Edwin Pyman (1802-1855) was a farmer in Stowupland who married Sarah Hunt and had one son, Edwin Pyman (1841-1906).
- 1.3.31 A clue to the origins of many early arable fields can be seen in the names that they were given (Steane 1984, 145). On the current site, Pightle means a small field or enclosure, and comes from the Anglo-Saxon word for a small plot of land, often a farm or croft. In this case, the name refers to a small field or square of land in the corner of a larger field, that also had a moated enclosure within it. Old House Meadow refers to a plot of land that at the time of the Tithe Map was a meadow. Though both names refer to houses, there is no evidence on the Tithe map that there were any surviving structures, so the 'old' element of the name may refer to the former presence of structures within the fields, none of which were identified during the evaluation or excavation.
- 1.3.32 Cottage Field would be expected to refer to cottages on, or near the field, and is likely to refer to the structures marked in the north-eastern corner of the field along Gipping Road. These fields border land that was Earl Stonham Charity land, with the income from the rent of the land used to benefit the poor of Earl Stonham (to the north). This land had been leased to the Parish Council from at least 1897, as land for cottagers to be able to hire to grow crops or to keep pigs, hens or livestock (Stowupland Local History Group, *pers. comm.*).
- 1.3.33 The post-medieval subdivisions present on the 1839 Tithe map correspond with features identified in the geophysical survey (Davies 2015; Fig. 5). Several ponds border the site, notably on the northern edge and around Area 1. These ponds had

been filled in by 1969, except for the pond in the north-western corner of the site. The field in which the excavation areas were sited remained divided into three unequal parts until at least the 1970s.

- 1.3.34 Most of the development area comprised arable and pasture land during the 19th century. This was traversed, as shown from the 1884 OS map (Fig. 4), by several footpaths. The north-western corner of the field (Areas 1 and 3) had a footpath running from Gipping Road across the area and exiting Area 1 to the west of the southern pond, before heading out the south-western side of the development area.
- 1.3.35 The PAS records post-medieval coins from across the surrounding area, although not specifically from the site.

## 1.4 Recent archaeological works

### *Geophysics*

- 1.4.1 During 2015 a detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken across the development area (Davies 2015; Fig. 5). This identified clearly modern ditches that corresponded with those depicted on the historic maps. Large areas of modern disturbance were also acknowledged, matching the area of ponds near Area 1.
- 1.4.2 In addition, the survey identified a pair of parallel ditches in the north of the field. These were targeted in the 2017 evaluation and identified as part of the medieval field system. Another group of linear anomalies was located along the eastern boundary of the northern field (Area 2), comprising a zig-zag pattern of several probable ditches. This was again targeted during the 2017 evaluation and interpreted as the corner of a small farmstead that continued to the east of the development area.

### *Sewerage main refurbishment*

- 1.4.3 Archaeological monitoring of groundworks for a sewerage pipe extending to the north-east of the site revealed no archaeological features or finds (Newman 1994).

### *Evaluation east of Thorney Green*

- 1.4.4 A two-trench archaeological evaluation was undertaken between Caxton and Walnut Cottages to the east of Thorney Green (SUP 034), 0.54km to the south-west. This revealed no archaeological features other than an extant late 19th century ditch, marking the rear boundary of post-medieval settlement along the eastern edge of Thorney Green. Past reworking/dredging of this ditch removed all evidence of any possible earlier versions. The topsoil was heavily disturbed during the 20th century (Craven 2016).

### *Evaluation on land west of Thorney Green Road*

- 1.4.5 A ten-trench evaluation (ESF 25455; Heard 2017) was carried out on land west of Thorney Road, 1.1km to the south-west of the current site. The trenches were targeted on the results of a geophysical survey (Donaldson and Sabin 2016; SUP 033) and confirmed the results of the survey: the presence of a medieval roadside settlement. This took the form of a system of ditched enclosures and associated pits, with



shallower ditches that may have been partially defined building plots. These were dated to the 11th-14th centuries and yielded a domestic finds assemblage.

### *Church Road 2017 evaluation*

- 1.4.6 During 2017 an eighty-trench evaluation (**SUP 035**; Ladd 2017) was undertaken across the current development area. This incorporated the two fields between Gipping Road to the north and Church Road to the south. The evaluation identified three principal areas of archaeology that corresponded to the geophysical survey undertaken in 2015, with the southern field producing no evidence of settlement along Church Road.
- 1.4.7 In the north-west of the site possible settlement related features comprising a cobbled surface, pits and ditches were identified within a square ditched enclosure shown on 19th-20th century maps, possibly a relict medieval field. An extant pond on the northern edge of the site is thought to represent one corner of a moated enclosure.
- 1.4.8 Along the eastern boundary of the northern field a concentration of ditches and pits were identified containing a large quantity of finds, suggestive of the edge of a farmstead settlement that extended beyond the development.
- 1.4.9 The northern corner of the site revealed a 12th-13th century ditch system, which was probably part of a wider medieval enclosure system that divided the northern field into three major parts until the 20th century. The modern site boundaries are probably reflective of this medieval layout.

## 2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

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

2.1.2 Specific aims of the excavation:

RA1: To characterise the two areas of medieval activity

RA2: Was there any evidence for Area 1 being part of a moated enclosure?

RA3: Establish when the areas went out of use and what relationship their disuse had to continuity in the landscape e.g.:

- i. Were the 19th century fields fossilised medieval enclosures?
- ii. Did the surface/track in Area 1 continue to be used as a footpath and why did the settlement at Area 2 leave no mark on the post-medieval landscape?

2.1.3 Following the completion of the fieldwork these specific research aims were revised and redefined, to ensure that they contributed to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

2.1.4 Following the archaeological evaluation of 2017, two possible research questions were raised:

RA4: What forms do farms take in the medieval period, what forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 47, 58)

RA5: What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type? How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes? What is the relationship between rural and urban sites? (Medlycott 2011, 70).

2.1.5 During the process of excavation, and following the publication of the draft review of the regional research aims (Martin 2017), it was possible to link the current excavation to further research aims:

*RA6: A regional study of moated sites is needed, incorporating excavated, documentary and cartographic evidence (Medlycott 2011, 70). The review of the research aims also questioned whether more could be done to clarify the dating and elucidate the variety of forms and sizes of moated sites (Martin 2017, 7).*

*RA7: The excavation of medieval rural settlements are often reported on as part of multi-period sites where the identified medieval remains are limited to ditches, pits and occasional post-holes (Martin 2017, 4).*

## 2.2 Research Frameworks

- 2.2.1 This excavation took place within and contributed to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:
- i. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24);
  - ii. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
  - iii. *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8).

## 2.3 Methodology

- 2.3.1 The methodology used followed that detailed in the WSI (Ladd and Philips 2017).
- 2.3.2 Prior to machine excavation the areas were scanned by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 2.3.3 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360-degree excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Spoil was put into a small wheeled dumper and deposited outside the excavation areas, keeping topsoil and subsoil separate. Area 3 was stripped with only the excavator to avoid working under the overhead cables, and spoil was deposited to the sides of the excavation. The excavation areas were stripped to the depth of geological horizons, or the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first.
- 2.3.4 The excavation was carried out in two phases, with Areas 1 and 2 opened during September and October 2017 and Area 3 during March 2018. Area 1 had been limited in its size due to the presence of overhead cables, with Area 3 excavated to ascertain whether features continued to the north of the cables. Although Area 3 was excavated separately, its results have been combined with those of Area 1.
- 2.3.5 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern, with details of the results in the finds summary (Section 3.11). Where metal-detected finds were not retained a record was kept of their form, these have been included with the finds data below (Appendix B).
- 2.3.6 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe, as necessary, to clarify located features and deposits, and all features were investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. The only features not investigated were those containing asbestos.
- 2.3.7 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales, and digital and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits. All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, with the first (119) following those assigned during the 2017 evaluation of the area.

- 2.3.8 Survey was carried out using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica GS08) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. The site grid was accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 map of the area.
- 2.3.9 Bulk samples of up to 40 litres or 100% of a context were taken from a range of ditches, pits and a pond from across the site to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals), fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. These were taken from well-stratified, datable deposits as well as undated features to ascertain whether there was anything that could be dated.
- 2.3.10 Following the excavation of Areas 1 and 2 a site tour was organised for the local history society to view the remains and understand the results of the excavations.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The excavation consisted of three excavation areas in two separate locations within the northern field of the development area (Fig. 6). The north-western area (Areas 1 and 3) was split into two due to the presence of overhead cables, with the smaller area by the road excavated in a second phase of work (Area 3).
- 3.1.2 The north-western corner (Areas 1 and 3) contained part of a field system that was enclosed in a piecemeal fashion during the 14th and 15th centuries. This period also saw the construction of a drainage moat, which continued in use into the post-medieval period and had a cobbled surface at its entrance to stabilise the ground during wetter conditions. This corner of the development area became part of the larger field in the period after 1925.
- 3.1.3 Along the eastern edge of the development area (Area 2) there were also traces of a field system. However, this area had its focus of activity during the 13th-14th centuries (Phase 2 and into Phase 3) and represents the corner of a farmstead that continues to the east of the development area. A driveway extended along the western side of the farmstead, and the area was abandoned during the 14th-15th centuries.
- 3.1.4 The activity taking place in both areas can be fitted into equivalent phases (Fig. 7), with the dates for these phases listed below:

**Phase 1** – 11th - 12th century

**Phase 2** – 13th - mid 14th century

**Phase 3** – late 14th - mid 15th century

**Phase 4** – late 15th - mid 16th century

**Phase 5** – late 16th - 18th century

**Phase 6** – 19th - 20th century

- 3.1.5 Following a description of the general ground conditions (Section 3.2) and an overview of the distribution of archaeological features (Section 3.3), the results of the archaeological excavation are presented (Sections 3.4-3.10). These include a stratigraphic description of the areas that contained archaeological remains. Features have been first described by the phase of activity, then the area of excavation in which they were identified (Areas 1 and 3, and Area 2), and then within each area they have been grouped by their feature type. Features have been labelled with the lowest cut number that was assigned to them during excavation. Where additional numbers are present in the description of a feature, these represent the contexts for additional segments that were excavated. Context numbers reflect the order in which features were excavated and recorded. The numbering for contexts and all records follow on from the numbers assigned to the evaluation carried out earlier in 2017 across this field and the field to the south (Ladd 2017; ESF25544; contexts 1-118). These numbers are also separated by area: 119-386 and 499-508 for Area 1, 387-498 and 509 for Area 2, and 510-547 for Area 3. A summary of the artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the site is included (Section 3.6).

- 3.1.6 The full details of all contexts, with dimensions and depths of deposits, can be found in Appendix A. Finds reports can be found in Appendix B while environmental reports are in Appendix C.

## 3.2 General soil and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 The soil sequence between the areas, as expected within a single field, had only subtle variations. The sequence consisted, in the north-western corner, of a natural geology (508) of a plastic mid yellow brown sand clay with frequent chalk and occasional sand patches. This was overlain by a plastic mid yellow brown silt clay subsoil (119) and a friable dark grey brown clay silt ploughsoil (120). The eastern edge, though had a natural geology that consisted of a compact mid yellow brown clay sand (509) with frequent chalk and occasional clay patches. This was overlain by a friable mid yellow brown clay silt subsoil (387) and a friable dark grey brown clay silt ploughsoil (388). The depths of these layers were consistent across the field – 0.15m for the subsoil and 0.36m for the topsoil.
- 3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good with largely dry, or only occasionally damp conditions. As a result, the areas remained dry throughout, other than where the water table was reached during hand excavation of features. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

## 3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present across all three areas, comprising mainly ditches, pits and posthole (Table 2). The features in Area 1 continued into Area 3, on the other side of the overhead cables, with the visibility of the full extent limited by the presence of these cables, the pond and the spread of the hedge along the field edge. The extent of archaeological features in Area 2 is likely to continue into the field to the east, outside the development area.

Feature	Area 1 (number per phase)						Area 2 (number per phase)						Area 3 (number per phase)						Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Ditch	8	8	5	1	2	1	6	4	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	42
Pit	4	9	3	-	7	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	31
Pond	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Posthole	3	7	1	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	16
Surface	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	15	24	10	1	12	3	7	10	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	92

Table 2: Summary of feature types from the excavation

Material		Weight/number
Metalwork	silver	1
	copper alloy	10
	iron	14
	lead	1
Pottery	vessel	23,728kg
	spindle whorl	1

Material		Weight/number
CBM		24,403kg
Fired clay		4,284kg
Glass		0.839kg
Tobacco pipe		0.019kg
Flint	worked	2
	burnt	2
Worked stone		0.689kg
Bone	worked	1
	unworked	10.087kg
Shell		1.011kg

Table 3: Summary of material recovered from the excavation

## 3.4 Summary of results

### *Areas 1 and 3*

- 3.4.1 Excavation of the north-western corner of the development area was carried out in two phases (Areas 1 and 3; Fig. 8, Fig. 8a and Plate 1) due to the presence of overhead cables between the two areas. The northern boundary was formed by a pond and hedge along Gipping Road, the western edge by an extant field boundary, while the eastern and southern edges of the excavation area were determined by the extent of archaeological features. Areas 1 and 3 covered a total of 0.41ha
- 3.4.2 Areas 1 and 3 targeted a surface (69) identified during the archaeological evaluation, and also encompassed the historic field in which it was located. The Area 3 extension was excavated to ascertain the extent of the surface, and whether the cluster of pits in the north-west corner of Area 1 were related to road frontage activity. The surface (69) was not encountered in Area 3, indicating that it was a surface consolidating wetter ground around the terminal ends of ditches.
- 3.4.3 Archaeological features extended across the entire area, with most in the north-western half. These features spanned all the phases of activity that were identified during the excavation, with some features continuing in use through different phases and others being reworked. Ditches within Area 1 followed the same alignment through all phases, north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. Groups of pits also followed this alignment in their layout. The subsoil (119=511) contained six sherds (36g) of medieval (12th-14th century) and post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery and 11g of animal bone, whilst the topsoil (120=512) contained part of a medieval-modern iron nail (SF31), a modern crotal bell (SF55), 2 sherds (63g) of post-medieval pottery, 1 sherd (6g) of modern pottery, 43g of late medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), 48g of post-medieval CBM, a 3g fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, and 4g of animal bone.

### *Area 2*

- 3.4.4 Area 2 (Fig. 9 and Plate 2) was located along the eastern edge of the field, c. 150m south of Gipping Road. Its eastern edge was defined by an extant field boundary ditch, whilst the northern edge was defined by a ditch identified on the 1839 Tithe Map, and



the western edge by a ditch visible in the evaluation (ditch **110** in Trench 36 and continuing through Trenches 34 and 80) and faintly visible in the geophysical survey (Fig. 5). Area 2 covered a total area of 0.29ha.

- 3.4.5 This area was targeted on a cluster of archaeological features identified in Trenches 35 and 80, considered to form part of a settlement. Archaeological features identified within Area 2 covered only the first two phases and the final phase of activity, with most features assigned to Phase 2 (13th-mid 14th century). The subsoil (387) contained 25g of post-medieval CBM, and the topsoil (388) contained 106g of post-medieval CBM.

### 3.5 Phase 1: 11th – 12th century

#### *Areas 1 and 3*

##### Field system

- 3.5.1 Archaeological features from the first phase of activity were primarily ditches that formed part of a medieval field system. These ditches extended north-west to south-east, with one ditch turning to align north-east to south-west (Fig. 8, Fig. 8a).
- 3.5.2 Ditches **156**, **158**, **166**, **183**, **223**, **236** and **270** were aligned north-west to south-east, measuring between 0.44m to 0.94m wide and 0.1m to 0.33m deep. These were filled by a friable mid grey brown clay silt (157, 159, 167, 184, 224, 237 and 271 respectively), apart from ditch **236**, which also had a lower fill (544) in Area 3 (intervention **543**). The ditches contained sparse finds, with only two sherds (8g) of high medieval (late 13th-14th century) pottery recovered from fill 213 of ditch **166** (intervention **212**), two sherds (33g) of early-high medieval (12th-14th century) pottery recovered from fill 237 of ditch **236**, 1 sherd (9g) of high-late medieval (12th-14th century) pottery from fill 545 of ditch **236** (intervention **543**), 3 sherds (19g) of early-high medieval (late 12th-14th century) pottery from fill 333 of ditch **158** (intervention **332**) (Appendix B.5), 25g of fired clay from fill 167 of ditch **166** and 17g from fill 184 of ditch **183** (Appendix B.7), 12g of animal bone recovered from fill 200 of ditch **166** (intervention **199**; Appendix C.1) and 5g of oyster shell from fill 224 of ditch **223** (Appendix C.2).
- 3.5.3 Ditch **158** was 6m from the western edge of the excavation area and was cut by ditch **127**. A shorter ditch (**160**) followed the same alignment and form as ditch **158**, with gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 0.52m wide and 0.06m deep. This was filled by a soft light grey brown silt sand (161). Both ditches were truncated by the modern pond in the centre of Area 1.
- 3.5.4 Located 4.1m to the north-east, ditch **156** was almost entirely truncated by later features (Pit **185**, Phase 2 and ditch **138**, Phase 4). Along the northern edge of Area 1, ditches **270** and **236** extended 10.5m and 14.1m respectively from the north-western edge of the excavation area. Ditch **183** was located a further 13.5m to the north-east, with ditch **166** another metre beyond. The latter ditch (**166**) probably continued to the south-east of pond **288** as ditch **280**, where it maintained the same width (0.56m) and depth (0.13m) and was filled by the same deposit (281).



- 3.5.5 Also on this north-west to south-east alignment, but varying in its profile, ditch **125** had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.66m across and 0.28m deep. It was filled by a compact mid yellow brown clay sand (126) that contained one sherd (13g) of high medieval (12th-14th century) pottery and 21g of horn core. The sample revealed cereal grains, legumes, weeds, charcoal and molluscs. Ditch **125** was truncated at its southern end by ditch **122** (Fig. 10, section 33; Plate 3).

### Pits

- 3.5.6 Three pits in Areas 1-3 dated to Phase 1. Pit **278** was on the edge of ditch **280** in the eastern corner of Area 1. It had gentle sides, a concave base, and measured up to 1.24m wide and 0.19m deep. It was filled by a soft light grey clay sand (279).
- 3.5.7 Pit **189** was heavily truncated. This pit had steep sides, a slightly concave base and measured 2.46m wide and 0.24m deep. It was filled by a friable mid grey brown clay silt (190) and was cut by Phase 2 pits (**185** and **191**).
- 3.5.8 Pit **532** was located along the southern edge of Area 3, 19m to the north-east of ditch **324** (intervention **516**). This pit was sub-circular in shape, with gentle sides and a flat base, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown sand clay (533) that contained 2g of intrusive post-medieval CBM and 1g of fired clay (Appendix B.7). It was truncated on its south-western edge by a Phase 3 pit (**534**).

### Postholes

- 3.5.9 Three postholes in the north-west of Area 1 (**175**, **179** and **381**) were identified from this phase of activity. In the north-west corner, between ditch **324** and the terminus of ditch **132**, posthole **381** had gentle sides, a pointed base and was circular in plan, measuring 0.25m wide and 0.17m deep. This posthole was filled by a plastic mid grey brown silt clay (382) that contained two sherds (15g) of early medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and 1g of animal bone.
- 3.5.10 Located 6.1m to the south, posthole **179** had steep sides, a concave base, and measured 0.44m by 0.36m wide by 0.2m deep (Fig. 10, section 53). This posthole was filled by a friable dark grey brown clay silt (180) that contained two sherds (5g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery. An environmental sample produced cereal grains, legumes, weeds and charcoal (Appendix C.3). A further 4m to the east, posthole **175** measured 0.34m wide and 0.08m deep. This was filled by a friable mid grey brown clay silt (176) that contained one sherd (2g) of early-high medieval (11th-13th century) pottery.

### Area 2

- 3.5.11 Archaeological features assigned to Phase 1 spread across Area 2 and consisted primarily of ditches, with a single pit also identified (Fig. 9).
- 3.5.12 The south-western corner of the area contained a ditch (**402**) orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. This ditch was 0.55m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, and extended for 22m before terminating. It was filled by a soft mid brown grey clay sand (403) that was devoid of finds. This ditch was truncated by ditch **399** (Phase 2) towards its northern end.

- 3.5.13 Located 2m to the west of ditch **402** was a sub-circular pit (**420**) that had steep sides, a concave base and measured 3.2m in length, 0.95m wide and 0.53m deep. This pit was filled by a soft mid brown grey clay sand (421) that contained 56g of animal bone. The fill of this pit resembled that of the adjacent ditch (**402**).
- 3.5.14 The north of Area 2 contained two ditches (**445** and **473**) on a north-north-west to south-south-east orientation (similar to ditch **402** in the south). The westernmost of these (ditch **445**) had gentle sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep. Its single fill, a soft mid grey brown clay sand (446), contained no finds.
- 3.5.15 To the east, ditch **473** had steep sides, a concave base, and measured 0.94m wide and 0.4m deep. The lower fill was a firm mid red brown silt clay (474) containing one sherd (6g) of early medieval pottery. It was overlain by a firm mid grey brown silt clay (475) that contained three sherds (23g) of early medieval (11th-12th century) pottery and 1g of animal bone.
- 3.5.16 Two ditches extended from beyond the eastern edge of excavation in Area 2 (**389** and **409**), with a gap of 3.5m between them. The southern ditch (**409**) was orientated north-east to south-west and continued for 19.5m into the area before being truncated by a later ditch (**414**; Phase 2). Ditch **409** had gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 1.3m wide and 0.58m deep at its north-eastern end but reducing in size slightly to 1.08m wide and 0.3m deep near its southern end. The ditch was filled by a firm mid grey brown silt clay (410) that was overlain by a firm mid grey brown silt clay (413) that contained 1,255g of post-medieval CBM from the field drain that cut through.
- 3.5.17 The northern of this pair of ditches (**389**) had a slightly curvilinear shape in plan, shifting from a north-east to south-west orientation at its south-western end, to a north to south orientation further north. This ditch terminated 12.5m into the excavation area. It had gentle sides, a concave base, and had an average width of 0.82m and depth of 0.33m. It was filled by a plastic dark yellow brown sand clay, overlain by a friable mid grey brown clay silt that contained 17 sherds (104g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery. Six joining fragments (298g) of a Roman tile were recovered during the evaluation (intervention **84**; Appendix B.7). An environmental sample from fill (488) yielded cereal grains, legumes, weeds and charcoal, whilst one from fill (391) produced cereal grain, charcoal and molluscs.
- 3.5.18 An associated ditch (**404**) terminated inside the excavation area, to the east of ditch **389**. This ditch terminus (**404**) had near vertical sides, a concave base and measured 0.44m deep. It was filled by a lower fill of soft light grey clay sand (405) containing 12 sherds (186g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and 14g of animal bone. This was overlain by a friable dark grey clay silt (406) containing 29 sherds (754g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery. An environmental sample from the upper fill contained cereal grain, legumes, weeds, hawthorn seed and charcoal.
- 3.5.19 At the location where ditch **389** entered the excavation area it truncated an east to west aligned ditch (**422**). This ditch had steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.43m deep. It contained four fills, the lowest of which comprised a friable dark yellow brown clay silt (423) that produced four sherds (45g) of early medieval

(11th-12th century) pottery and 34g of animal bone. This was overlain by a friable mid brown grey clay silt (424) containing eight sherds (97g) of early medieval pottery, sealed in turn by a friable dark yellow brown clay silt (425). The upper fill was a soft dark brown grey sand silt (426) that contained four sherds (122g) of Saxo-Norman early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery and 1g of animal bone. An environmental sample from the upper fill produced cereal grain, charcoal and molluscs.

### 3.6 Phase 2: 13th – mid 14th century

#### *Areas 1 and 3*

- 3.6.1 In Areas 1 and 3, features dated to the 13th – mid 14th century included parts of a field system that enlarged the fields/strips utilised prior to the 13th century (Fig. 8, Fi. 8a). In addition, a group of pits and postholes was located in the western corner.

#### **Field system**

- 3.6.2 Most of the Phase 2 ditches were located in the western half of Area 1. Starting in the north-west corner was a ditch (**349**) that was only partially exposed within the excavation area due to the constraints of the overhead cables to the north and the field edge to the west. It was orientated north-east to south-west, had gentle sides, a flat base, and measured 1m wide and 0.26m deep. The ditch was filled by a friable dark grey clay silt (350) that contained one sherd (64g) of early medieval (mid 12th-mid 13th century) pottery and 1g of animal bone.
- 3.6.3 Lying to the south were two more ditches aligned north-east to south-west (**132** and **127**; Fig. 10, section 54). Both were narrow, shallow ditches, measuring between 0.44m and 0.9m wide, and between 0.1m and 0.37m deep, with gentle sides and concave bases. Ditch **132** (which terminated as **326**) was visible as a segment 20.75m into the excavation area from the south-western edge and truncated by ditch **138**. Ditch **127**, located 9m to the south-east, extended for 33m into the excavation area before being truncated by ditch **230** (Phase 3). The two ditches were filled by a broadly similar deposit, a soft dark grey brown silt sand (128 and 133 respectively). Limited artefacts were recovered from these ditches: two sherds (52g) of early to high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and 4g of animal bone recovered from fill 128 of ditch **127** and six sherds (104g) of early medieval (11th-14th century) pottery recovered from fill 133 of ditch **132**. The exception was fill 327 in ditch **132** (intervention **326**), which contained 17 sherds (188g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and 21g of oyster shell.
- 3.6.4 Ditch **351** was also aligned north-east to south-west, located along the north-western edge of the excavation area. This ditch had steep sides, a flat base, and measured 0.68m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a firm light red brown sand clay (352) that contained two sherds (13g) of early-high medieval (11th-13th century) pottery, and was overlain by a firm mid brown grey silt clay (353) containing one sherd (16g) of early-high medieval (11th-13th century) pottery and 41g of animal bone.
- 3.6.5 Located between the north-east to south-west aligned ditches described above was a ditch orientated north-west to south-east (**122**; Plate 3), comparable to that of the

Phase 1 ditches, although its form was different. Ditch **122** had gentle sides, a concave base, and measured between 0.51m and 1.34m wide and between 0.12m and 0.44m deep. It extended into Area 3 where it terminated (intervention **513**). The lower fill, a soft mid yellow brown clay sand, contained no finds and was overlain by a compact mid grey brown clay silt that contained an incomplete medieval-modern iron nail (SF61; Appendix B.1), four sherds (29g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery, 19 sherds (248g) of high-late medieval (14th century) pottery, 8g of post-medieval CBM, 9g of fired clay, 103g of cattle and horse bone, and 21g of oyster shell. An environmental sample from fill 259 (intervention **257**) yielded cereal grains (including chaff), legumes, weeds, charcoal and molluscs. This ditch had also been identified during the evaluation (ditch **67** in Trench 1).

- 3.6.6 In contrast to the Phase 2 ditches described thus far, ditch **195** in the north-east of Area 1 was much larger, measuring between 2.58m and 3.44 wide, and between 0.5m and 1.3m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 10, section 72 and Plate 4). It was on the same north-east to south-west orientation as ditches to the west, such as ditch **127**. It contained up to five fills, typically comprising plastic mid brown grey or mid grey brown silt sand. A secondary fill (198) contained seven sherds (75g) of early-high medieval (12th-14th century) pottery, 45g of possible Roman CBM, a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flint scraper and a tertiary flint flake of Mesolithic or Neolithic date (Appendix B.3), and 1g of animal bone. There was some variation towards both the north-eastern and south-western ends of this ditch, with deposits also consisting of a soft mid green brown silt sand (196) that was overlain by a soft mid red brown silt sand (197) containing 7g of animal bone. This ditch may have been the beginnings of the larger scale drainage of the area and was on a scale similar to that of the later (Phase 3) drainage moat, to the south-west.
- 3.6.7 Sealed by the cobbled surface (121=235; Phase 3) was ditch **238** (Fig. 10, section 74, intervention **240**), orientated north-west to south-east, measuring between 0.46m and 0.76m wide, and 0.07m and 0.2m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. This was filled by a firm mid grey brown silt clay (239) that contained four sherds (65g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery and 7g of bird bone (identified as buzzard; Appendix C.1) in fill 368 (intervention **367**), and two sherds (74g) of intrusive post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery in fill 239 (slot **238**). This ditch also contained 37g of late medieval CBM in fill 239. An environmental sample from fill 368 revealed cereal grains, legumes, weeds, hawthorn, charcoal and molluscs, whilst a sample from fill 535 contained no environmental remains.
- 3.6.8 Along the south-eastern edge of the excavation were two narrow ditches. The first (**274**) was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.52m wide and 0.17m deep with a U-shaped profile. Its single fill contained no finds. Ditch **315** may have been a right-angled continuation of ditch **274** to the south-west or may have been a continuation of ditch **122** to the north. It was only visible as a small segment between the pond (**288**; Phase 6) and the southern edge of excavation. This ditch had gentle sides, a concave base, and measured 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled by a friable dark red brown clay silt (316) that contained one sherd (2g) of intrusive post-medieval (late 18th-20th century) pottery and 46g of post-medieval CBM, cereal grains, legumes, elder seed and weeds, as well as charcoal and molluscs.

## Pits

- 3.6.9 A group of eight pits were constrained to the north-west corner of Area 1. These had varying forms and sizes, and may have originally been constructed for extraction of the clay geology (possibly for internal surfaces or for daub) and were subsequently used to deposit waste from nearby properties. An additional pit (**364**) was located further to the east.
- 3.6.10 Pit **343**, 3.7m from the north-west corner of the area, was sub-circular in shape, had gentle sides, a concave base, and measured 1.3m wide and 0.23m deep. It was filled by a friable light brown grey sand silt (344) that contained one sherd (16g) of early to high medieval (12th-14th century) pottery. This was overlain by a friable mid grey brown clay silt (345) that contained one sherd (10g) of early medieval (11th-12th century) pottery and 6g of animal bone.
- 3.6.11 Located 1.5m to the east was pit **499**, which had a sub-circular shape in plan, steep sides (to the south-east), an undercutting north-western edge and a flat base. It measured 0.46m deep and was filled by a friable dark grey clay silt (500) that contained 18 sherds (75g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and less than 1g of animal bone. An environmental sample yielded cereal grains (including chaff), legumes, weeds, charcoal and molluscs. It was truncated by ditch **501** (Phase 4) on its south-eastern edge.
- 3.6.12 A further 1.5m to the north-east was pit **374**, which was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and concave base, measuring 1.96m long, 1.5m wide and 0.58m deep. This pit was filled by a friable dark yellow brown clay silt (375) that contained one sherd (176g) of late medieval pottery and 1g of oyster shell. This was overlain by a friable dark yellow brown clay silt (376) that contained 12 sherds (87g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and 2g of animal bone.
- 3.6.13 To the south was pit (**371**), which was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.67m long, 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled by a plastic mid yellow brown silt clay (372) that was overlain by a friable mid grey brown clay silt (373). The upper fill contained 55 sherds (2284g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and a single sherd (6g) of residual Roman pottery, a rim fragment of a flared samian vessel (Appendix B.5).
- 3.6.14 Located 1.68m to the south-west was pit **185**, which had steep and undercutting sides, a concave base, and measured 1.3m across and 0.8m deep. It contained three fills, the upper of which (188), a friable dark brown grey sand silt, contained three sherds (32g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery, less than 1g of animal bone and 82g of oyster shell. Pit **185** was truncated to the south by pit **191=336** (Fig. 10, section 100) which had steep sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 2.9m wide and 0.72m deep. This later pit contained four fills; a loose dark blue grey sand silt (337) was overlain by a soft dark yellow brown clay sand (338). Sealing this was a friable dark brown grey clay silt (339), which contained eight sherds (37g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery and less than 1g of fish bone. The upper fill (192) was a friable mid grey brown clay silt containing eight sherds (56g) of early-late medieval (11th-13th century) pottery, 28g of fired clay and 1g of animal bone.



- 3.6.15 The south-western edge of pit **191=336** was truncated by pit **168=334**, which had varying sides (gentle to the north-east and steep to the south-west), a slightly concave base, and measured 2.3m long, 2.6m wide and 0.12m deep (Plate 10). The lower fill was a plastic mid grey brown silt clay (169) that contained five sherds (43g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery, 17g of fired clay and 3g of animal bone. An environmental sample yielded weeds, charcoal and molluscs. This was overlain by a plastic dark grey brown silt clay (170=335) that contained 10 sherds (85g) of high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and 2g of animal bone.
- 3.6.16 At the southern end of this group was a heavily truncated pit (**171**; Fig. 10, Section 49), notable for containing two sherds (21g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery. This pit was cut by pit **173** which had undercutting sides, a concave base and measured 1.7m wide by 2m across. It was filled by a friable mid brown grey clay silt (174) that contained 10g of cattle bone.
- 3.6.17 In the central part of Area 1, sealed by the cobbled surface (121), was a sub-circular pit (**364**) that had steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.12m long, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. The lower fill consisted of a compact light pink grey ash (365) that contained three sherds (79g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery. An environmental sample taken from this deposit contained cereal grains, weeds, charcoal and molluscs. This was overlain by a soft dark grey clay silt (366) that contained two sherds (13g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery, 18g of fired clay and less than 1g of animal bone. An environmental sample yielded cereal grain, legumes, weeds, hawthorn seed, charcoal and molluscs.

### Postholes

- 3.6.18 A total of eight postholes were dated to Phase 2, all located in the western corner of Area 1 and the west of Area 3. Whilst some of the postholes were isolated, at least one group represented a possible fence line.
- 3.6.19 Within Area 3, on the north-western edge of pit **534** (Phase 5), was a single posthole (**530**) with steep sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep. It was filled by a plastic mid grey brown sand clay (531). An environmental sample taken from this feature contained no environmental remains.
- 3.6.20 Contained within the western corner of Area 1, north of ditch **127**, was a group of postholes. Within this group was a north-west to south-east alignment (from north to south: **341**, **142**, **146**, **144**, **149=151**) as well as single postholes to the east (**129** and **177**). Postholes **341**, **142**, **144** and **149=151** did not contain any finds and are not described further (see Appendix A for context descriptions).
- 3.6.21 Posthole **146** had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.32m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a friable dark yellow brown clay silt (147) containing 11g of animal bone, including a fragment that was possibly highly polished. This was overlain by a friable dark brown grey clay silt (148) that contained four sherds (31g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery.
- 3.6.22 To the east of pit **371** was posthole **129**, which had steep sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 0.54m wide and 0.42m deep. It was filled by a firm mid yellow brown

clay sand (130), overlain by a firm dark yellow brown clay silt (131) that contained one sherd (2g) of high medieval (late 13th-14th century) pottery and 4g of fired clay.

- 3.6.23 Posthole **177**, 0.8m to the south-west of ditch **122**, had steep sides, a flat base and measured 0.35m wide by 0.18m deep. This posthole was filled by a friable mid grey brown clay silt (178) that contained a single sherd (2g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery and three sherds (12g) of post-medieval (15th-16th century) pottery.

## Area 2

- 3.6.24 In Area 2, the principal features of Phase 2 included an L-shaped ditch, which extended beyond the eastern edge of excavation and was thought to be the corner of an enclosure, possibly for a farmstead (Fig. 9). A trackway extended across the area to the south, and between this and the enclosure ditch were a small number of pits, including a small waterhole.

### Farmstead enclosure ditch

- 3.6.25 Located along the eastern edge of Area 2 and extending beyond the edge of excavation was an L-shaped ditch (**395**), which formed the corner of an enclosure. The exposed part of the enclosure in Area 2 covered only 100m<sup>2</sup>, but it clearly extended to the east. The southern ditch was orientated east-south-east to west-north-west, while the western ditch was orientated south-south-west to north-north-east.
- 3.6.26 The earliest version of the ditch was represented along the western side by **440** and along the southern side by **404**. Ditch **440** had gentle sides, a flat base and measured 1.3m wide and 0.16m deep. This ditch was filled by a firm mid orange brown silt clay (441), which did not contain any finds. Ditch **404** had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.44m deep. Its two fills contained a total of 41 sherds (940g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery, including eight sherds (117g) from a jar/jug with everted rim (Fig. 12, No. 1).
- 3.6.27 The main enclosure ditch (**395**; Fig. 11, section 130) had steep sides and a concave base, measuring between 1.2m and 1.93m wide and between 0.3m and 0.7m deep. It contained up to four fills (in intervention **433**) and pottery (including the evaluation) totalled 742 sherds (9764g). The majority of finds came from the western side, specifically interventions **429** and **431**. Here, the single fill, a firm mid grey brown silt clay (430=432), contained a silver short-cross penny (SF34) dating from between 1191 and 1205, an early medieval ceramic spindle whorl (SF33) and 413 sherds (5652g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery including fragments from a spouted pitcher (Fig. 12, No. 2) and a jar with everted rim (Fig. 12, No. 4). Other finds comprised 27g of post-medieval CBM, 125g of fired clay, 33g of medieval lava quern, 75g of animal bone and 71g of oyster shell. It is worth noting that excavation of the ditch during the evaluation (**65**, marked on Fig. 9), between **429** and **431**, yielded a similarly large finds assemblage, including early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery (312 sherds, 3686g; Fig. 12, No. 3), animal bone (329g), oyster shell (11g) and fragments of metal including an iron nail (Ladd 2017, 14). Along the southern ditch there was a primary fill comprising a firm dark brown grey sand clay (434) that contained six sherds (306g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and 12g of animal bone. Within the south-eastern corner of the ditch (**395**) the primary fill was a plastic dark yellow brown

sand clay (396) containing one sherd (5g) of early medieval pottery. This was overlain by a plastic mid yellow brown silt clay (397) containing six sherds (54g) of high medieval (13th-14th century) pottery, sealed in turn by a friable mid grey brown clay silt (398) that contained four sherds (61g) of early medieval (13th century) pottery and 2g of animal bone.

- 3.6.28 Environmental samples from fills 432 and 434 (interventions **431** and **433** respectively) contained cereal grain, legumes, weeds and charcoal. In addition, the sample from fill 432 included molluscs, whilst that from fill 434 contained a lentil.

### **The trackway and northern boundary ditch**

- 3.6.29 The western half of Area 2 contained two parallel ditches (**399** and **414**) that were orientated north-west to south-east, separated by a gap of 7.8m. The southern of these (**399**; Fig. 11, section 138; Plate 5) had steep sides (with a slight step on the north-eastern edge) and a flat base, measuring between 1.48m and 1.64m wide and between 0.54m and 0.7m deep. The primary fill was a soft mid red brown sand clay that contained seven sherds (45g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and 17g of animal bone. An environmental sample from fill 443 (intervention **442**) contained cereal grain, legumes, weeds, charcoal and molluscs, in contrast to that from fill 461 (intervention **460**), which contained no environmental remains. The upper fill was a firm light red brown sand clay that contained 23g of post-medieval CBM and 2g of animal bone.
- 3.6.30 The parallel ditch (**414**; Fig. 11, section 122) had a steep northern edge and gentle southern edge, a concave base, and measured between 1.48m and 2.78m wide and between 0.56m and 0.7m deep. The primary fill was a firm mid green brown silt clay, overlain by a firm mid red brown silt clay that contained a medieval iron horseshoe (SF39), a complete modern folded iron pocket knife (SF36) and 1g of animal bone.
- 3.6.31 Close to the northern edge of excavation was a ditch (**468**) orientated east-north-east to west-south-west with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.23m wide and 0.58m deep. This ditch was filled by a firm mid grey brown clay sand (469), which contained no finds.

### **Pits and posthole**

- 3.6.32 A group of five pits and one posthole were encountered in the north-east corner of Area 2. Located 5m to the west of enclosure ditch **395**, the largest pit (waterhole **447**; Fig. 11, section 135; Plate 6) was sub-circular in plan with steep sides (other than to the west which was stepped) and a slightly concave base, measuring 4.5m long, 3.34m wide and 1.28m deep. It contained four fills, the lowest of which was a soft dark blue grey clay sand (448) that contained 31g of animal bone. This was sealed by a plastic mid grey brown silt clay (449) that contained four sherds (28g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery and 11g of animal bone, with an environmental sample yielding cereal grain. Overlying this was a friable dark yellow brown clay silt (450) that contained six sherds (102g) of early-high medieval (12th-14th century) pottery. The upper fill was a friable mid grey brown clay silt (451) containing seven sherds (45g) of early medieval (11th-mid 13th century) pottery and 1g of animal bone.



- 3.6.33 Pit **417**, located 1m to the west of enclosure ditch **395**, was sub-circular in shape, with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.5m long, 1.3m wide and 0.31m deep. It contained two fills, the lowest of which was a soft mid yellow brown clay sand (418) containing seven sherds (58g) of early-high (11th-14th century) medieval pottery. The upper fill comprised a friable mid grey brown clay silt (419) that contained 31 sherds (329g) of early-high (11th-14th century) medieval pottery.
- 3.6.34 Pit **494** was a further 2.8m to the west of pit **417**. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides, measuring 2.6m long, 0.76m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a firm mid grey yellow silt clay (495) and a firm mid grey brown silt clay (496) that contained 34 sherds (401g) of early-late medieval (13th-14th century) pottery including a sherd from a jar with a flat-topped beaded rim (Fig. 12, No. 5).
- 3.6.35 A further 2.5m to the north, pit **492** (Fig. 11, section 149; Plate 7) was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.02m long, 0.55m wide and 0.28m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown clay sand (493) containing 87 sherds (2,289g) of early-late medieval (12th-14th century) pottery, including a sherd from a jar with a square-beaded rim (Fig. 13, No. 6) and another from a jug with beaded rim and strap handle (Fig. 14, No. 10). Animal bone (cattle) totalled 13g and an environmental sample contained cereal grain, legumes and charcoal.
- 3.6.36 The final pit (**497**) was located 2m to the west of pit **492**. It was sub-circular in plan, with gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 2.25m long, 1.3m wide and 0.38m deep. It was filled by a firm mid brown orange clay sand (498) that contained two sherds (39g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery.
- 3.6.37 A further 5m to the north-east was a single sub-circular posthole (**489**), which had steep sides and a V-shaped base, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.43m deep. It was filled by a soft mid grey brown clay sand (490), overlain by a friable mid brown grey clay silt (491).

### 3.7 Phase 3: late 14th – mid 15th century

#### *Areas 1 and 3*

- 3.7.1 Between the late 14th and mid-15th century a moated enclosure and associated cobbled surface was constructed in Area 1, along with a small number of minor ditches and pits (Fig. 8, Fig. 8a).

#### **Drainage moat**

- 3.7.2 Located in the northern half of Area 1 was an L-shaped ditch (**228**; Fig. 10, section 85; Plate 9) orientated north-west to south-east along one side, before turning 90 degrees to run north-east to south-west. It was then truncated by the western of the two ponds (not excavated due to the presence of asbestos on the surface). The ditch had gentle to steep sides and a concave base, measuring up to 1.7m wide and 0.98m deep to the south-east. It was filled by a firm mid grey brown silt clay (229) that contained a late medieval copper alloy buckle (SF16), 16 sherds (204g) of early-high medieval (late 13th-14th century) pottery, 8g of animal bone and 11g of oyster shell. An

environmental sample yielded cereal grains, charcoal and molluscs. The size of the ditch, and its shape in plan (albeit truncated), suggest that it may have been a drainage moat enclosing an area to the north-west with the pond most likely being a later re-cut of the moat (see discussion).

- 3.7.3 The ditch was re-cut on its north-western side (ditch **230**), with the later version having gentle sides and a concave base, measuring between 0.65m and 2m wide and between 0.28m and 0.46m deep. At its northern terminal (**240**) it was 0.46m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a firm mid brown grey silt clay (231).

#### **Cobbled surface**

- 3.7.4 Immediately to the north of the L-shaped ditch was a cobbled surface (121=235; Fig. 10, Section 73; Plate 8). It extended for 14m from the northern limit of Area 1 to the terminals of two contemporary ditches (**228** and **230**), broadly aligned north-west to south-east and measuring a maximum of 4.3m wide and 0.1m deep. The surface had very gentle sides and a slightly concave base that was irregular due to the stones pressing into it. It comprised cobbles and flint nodules with smaller (less than 6cm) angular and sub-angular poorly sorted gravel and flint filling the gaps between the larger stones. The stones sat within a soil matrix of loosely compacted mid grey brown clay silt (121=235). The density of the stones decreased towards the edges of the surface, leaving the central 4.4m as the most consolidated area with a band of scattered flint nodules to either side.
- 3.7.5 Recovered from the soil matrix surrounding the cobbles (121=235) were ten items of metalwork including the rim of a copper alloy vessel (SF9), two copper alloy buckles (SF10-11), a copper alloy nail (SF14) and part of a knife handle grip (SF20), all dated as medieval to post-medieval. The remaining items comprised a post-medieval copper alloy button (SF13), a possible farthing of James I (reigned 1603-1625; SF15), a post-medieval or modern hand forged knife (SF18), a medieval or modern lead weight (SF7) and nine modern iron nails (SF19). Also recovered were 47 sherds (560g) of medieval (15th century) and post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery, 309g of late medieval and 173g of post-medieval CBM, a 3g fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, 23g of animal bone and 140g of oyster shell.
- 3.7.6 Still part of the surface (121), but representing slight variations in the deposit, were a firm light yellow grey silt clay (306=370) and a firm dark brown grey clay silt (305=307). These contained 691g of post-medieval CBM in deposit 305, four sherds (19g) of early-high medieval (12th-14th century) pottery in deposit 306, a post-medieval to modern iron nail (SF25) and three sherds (20g) of early medieval pottery in deposit 370 and 7g of fired clay in deposit 307. The cobbles and larger flint nodules were embedded into the natural clay geology (508). The mixed date of finds associated with the surface suggest it was constructed in the late medieval period but remained exposed or extant into the post-medieval period. The main concentration of these finds, especially the metalwork, was at the south-eastern end where the cobbles were at their densest. The south-eastern end of this surface was overlain by a Phase 5 deposit (505; see paragraph 3.9.2 below).
- 3.7.7 Underlying the surface (121=235) in plan, but stratigraphically contemporary with the surface, were two narrow ditches (**304** and **309**) that had steep sides and a flat base,

measuring between 0.2m and 0.3m wide and between 0.13m and 0.2m deep. The former was filled by a firm mid red brown silt clay (308) containing a single sherd (9g) of post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery and 373g of late medieval to post-medieval CBM. The latter was filled by a firm light yellow grey silt clay (310) that contained 10g of late medieval or post-medieval CBM and 1g of animal bone. These ditches had been obscured on the surface by the subsequent movement of stones and had accumulated post-medieval material.

### Plot boundaries and other ditches

- 3.7.8 A possible plot boundary was formed by a north-east to south-west orientated ditch in the western corner of Area 1 and therefore within the interior of the moated enclosure (**138**; Fig. 10, section 222, intervention **377** and section 152, intervention **501**). This truncated several Phase 2 pits (**336**, **371**, **374** and **499**; Fig. 10, Section 152; Plate 10) and may have been a re-working of a boundary established during Phase 1 (ditch **132**). Ditch **138** had steep sides and a flat base, measuring between 1.2m and 3.56m wide and between 0.62m and 0.97m deep. It contained three fills, the lowest of which was a loose light grey silt sand (139), which yielded 31 sherds (437g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery, 27g of fired clay and 22g of animal bone. It was sealed by a friable dark yellow brown clay silt (140) that contained 22 sherds (206g) of early-high medieval pottery, 4g of animal bone and 36g of oyster shell. The upper fill comprised a friable dark grey brown clay silt (141) that contained 79 sherds (1,360g) of high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery, 82g of fired clay, a 2g fragment of worked bone, 26g of animal bone and 63g of oyster shell. An environmental sample from fill 139 contained no environmental remains, whilst one from fill 378 yielded cereal grains, legumes, charcoal and molluscs.
- 3.7.9 Ditch **324** was identified during the evaluation (ditch **8** in Trench 1) and extended perpendicular to ditch **138**, located just to the east of the latter ditch's eastern terminal, and extended through Area 3 (intervention **516**). It had gentle sides and a flat base, measuring 0.44m wide and 0.11m deep. It was filled by a firm light grey brown clay silt (325) that contained 13 sherds (203g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery and one sherd (11g) of post-medieval (16th-17th century) pottery.
- 3.7.10 Located in the centre of Area 1, ditch **201** was an anomaly in terms of its north to south orientation. It had steep sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 0.62m wide and 0.3m deep. The ditch was filled by a plastic mid yellow brown silt clay (202), overlain by a friable dark brown grey clay silt (203) containing 2,733g of late medieval and 1,697g of post-medieval CBM, along with 14g of animal bone.

### Pits

- 3.7.11 Pits dated to Phase 3 consisted of different forms and sizes. In the western corner was a sub-circular pit (**346**), with gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 0.9m long, 0.7m wide and 0.19m deep. This pit was filled by a friable mid yellow brown clay silt (347) that was overlain by a friable dark grey brown clay silt (348). An environmental sample from the upper fill (348) contained cereal grains, legumes, weeds, elder seed, charcoal and molluscs.

- 3.7.12 Located 10.7m to the north-east, pit **134** had gentle sides, a concave base, and measured 1.7m long, 1m wide and 0.34m deep. It contained three fills, the lowest of which was a firm mid grey brown clay sand (135) that contained four sherds (19g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery. It was overlain by a plastic mid yellow brown sand clay (136) and finally a friable dark brown grey clay silt (137) containing 137g of fired clay and 50 sherds (897g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery, including a sherd from a jar with a square-beaded rim (Fig. 13, No. 7). An environmental sample contained cereal grain, legumes, weeds, charcoal and molluscs.
- 3.7.13 A further 0.8m to the north-east, along the line of ditch **132**, was a larger sub-circular pit (**216**) that measured 3m long, 1.4m wide and 0.48m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a soft dark brown grey clay sand (217) that contained 50 sherds (874g) of early-high medieval (11th-14th century) pottery, including a sherd from a jar with a square-beaded rim (Fig. 14, No. 8), 3,787g of fired clay and 5g of animal bone. Two environmental samples yielded cereal grains (including chaff), legumes, weeds, charcoal and molluscs.

#### Postholes

- 3.7.14 A single posthole (**354**) in the western corner of Area 1 was dated to this phase. This was located on the eastern edge of ditch **324** and consisted of a circular feature with a gentle south-western slope and undercutting north-eastern edge, a concave base, and measured 0.24m across and 0.1m deep. It was filled by a firm light grey brown sand clay (355), which was truncated by the ditch (**324**).

### 3.8 Phase 4: late 15th – mid 16th century

#### *Areas 1 and 3*

By the 16th century activity south of Gipping Lane had decreased, with only two ditches in the central part of Area 1 assigned to Phase 4 (Fig. 8).

#### Ditches

- 3.8.1 Ditch **207** extended north-west to south-east from the cobbled surface (121=235; Phase 3) as far as the south-eastern pond (**288**; Phase 6). This ditch had gentle sides, a concave base, and measured between 0.34m and 1.36m wide and between 0.04m and 0.32m deep. It contained two fills; a plastic mid yellow brown silt clay (208) was overlain by a friable mid grey brown clay silt (209) containing a complete medieval to modern iron nail (SF40), two fragments of medieval to modern iron nails (SF5), 50 sherds (862g) of post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery, 8,193g of late medieval to post-medieval CBM, 29.1g of burnt flint, 75g of animal bone (including cattle, horse and sheep/goat) and 78g of oyster shell.
- 3.8.2 The other ditch (**526**, also intervention **541**) was evident as a 3.3m segment in Area 3. It continued on a north-west to south-east orientation and was truncated at its north-western end by ditch **518** (Phase 5). Ditch **526** had gentle sides and a concave base, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.08m deep. It was filled by a plastic mid brown grey silt

clay (527) that contained intrusive material: 1 sherd (3g) of 16th-18th century pottery, 1 sherd (6g) of modern bottle glass (Appendix B.4) and 4g of animal bone.

### 3.9 Phase 5: late 16th – 18th century

#### *Areas 1 and 3*

- 3.9.1 Phase 5 broadly corresponds with the post-medieval period. In Areas 1 and 3 two north-east to south-west orientated field boundary ditches, which are depicted on historic maps, were encountered in the excavation areas, along with eight pits (Fig. 8).

#### **Cobbled surface**

- 3.9.2 The cobbled surface had gone out of use by Phase 5 and had been sealed at the southern end of the surface by a friable dark brown grey clay silt (505) covering an area of 5.1m by 2.6m wide and 0.1m deep. This layer contained a complete medieval to modern iron nail (SF42), 28 sherds (615g) of post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery, 1,034g of late medieval to post-medieval CBM, 1 sherd (9g) of 19th-20th century bottle glass, 4g of cattle bone and 206g of oyster shell.

#### **Ditches**

- 3.9.3 The southern boundary of a historically known field was evidenced by ditch **298** in the south of Area 1 (Fig. 10, section 88; Plate 11). The ditch was aligned north-east to south-west with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 4.4m wide and 1.16m deep. Within the western intervention (**298**) the ditch contained five fills, the lowest of which was a plastic dark blue grey silt clay (299). It was overlain by a friable mid blue grey clay silt (300) that contained 1g of animal bone, while an environmental sample yielded bramble and elder seeds as well as molluscs. This was sealed by a plastic mid yellow brown silt clay (301) containing 303g of post-medieval CBM, and in turn by a friable dark grey clay silt (302) which contained five sherds (23g) of post-medieval (16th-20th century) pottery and 1g of animal bone. The upper fill comprised a soft mid yellow brown silt sand (303). Within the eastern intervention three fills were encountered, including a secondary fill of friable mid red brown clay silt (330) containing 58g of post-medieval CBM and 7g of animal bone. The upper fill was a friable dark red brown clay silt (331) containing 8g of late medieval to post-medieval CBM. This ditch was truncated to the by pond **288** and ditch **218** (Phase 6).
- 3.9.4 The northern field boundary, also orientated north-east to south-west, was present along the northern edge of Area 3 (**518**; Fig. 11, section 155; Plate 12). This ditch entered the area 11m from the western corner and exited on the eastern side. It had steep sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 4.4m wide and 1.16m deep. A total of six fills included a basal fill of friable dark grey clay silt (519) that contained 81g of post-medieval CBM. An environmental sample taken from this deposit revealed weeds, hedgerow seeds and molluscs. A second primary deposit (521) was present over the shallow (0.97m) gentle upper portion of the southern edge of the ditch. Fill 519 was overlain by a plastic mid yellow brown silt clay (520) containing five sherds (4g) of post-medieval to modern (late 18th-20th century) pottery. The main secondary fill comprised a friable mid red brown clay silt (522) containing one sherd (20g) of



modern (late 18th-20th century) pottery and 64g of post-medieval CBM. It was sealed by a friable mid grey clay silt (523) containing one sherd (11g) of modern (late 18th-19th century) pottery, 47g of post-medieval CBM, a single 4g fragment of clay tobacco pipe (Appendix B.6), three fragments (115g) of post-medieval bottle glass and 2g of animal bone. Fill 524, a plastic mid yellow brown silt clay, contained a fragment of a modern crotal bell (SF56), two sherds (35g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery, 10 sherds (45g) of modern (late 18th-20th century) pottery, 241g of post-medieval CBM and 9g of animal bone. The upper fill was a friable mid brown grey clay silt (525) that contained 11 sherds (237g) of modern (17th-20th century) pottery, 44g of post-medieval CBM, and six fragments (254g) of modern bottle and window glass. This ditch was truncated towards its eastern end by pit **528**.

- 3.9.5 One further ditch (**210**) was dated to Phase 5, in the centre of Area 1, immediately to the north of pond **288** (Phase 6). This ditch turned from an east to west orientation to a north-west to south-east alignment as it extended to the north. It had gentle sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 1m wide and 0.1m deep. It truncated ditch **207** (Phase 4) at its western end, and followed the same course as the earlier ditch. The single fill comprised a soft dark grey brown sand silt (211) containing one sherd (20g) of post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery.

### Pits

- 3.9.6 A total of eight pits were dated to Phase 5. Either side of the overhead cables were pits **534** and **362**. Pit **534** in Area 3 had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.7m wide and 0.46m deep (Fig. 11, section 163). The upper of two fills was a plastic mid grey brown silt clay (536) containing two incomplete medieval to modern iron nails (SF50), two sherds (18g) of high medieval (13th-14th century) pottery, one sherd (2g) of modern (16th-18th century) pottery and 58g of post-medieval CBM.
- 3.9.7 Pit **362**, a further 13.3m to the south-east, on the northern edge of Area 1, had gentle sides and an irregular base, measuring 3.4m wide and 0.1m deep. The pit was filled by a firm dark grey brown silt clay (363) that contained four sherds (109g) of late medieval to post-medieval (12th-18th century) pottery, 87g of post-medieval CBM and 25g of cattle and horse bone.
- 3.9.8 Located 8.3m to the south-east and positioned at the junction of several earlier ditches, pit **356** was sub-circular in plan, had gentle sides, a flat base, and measured 6.2m by 4.9m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled by a firm dark grey brown silt clay (357) containing a post-medieval to modern iron buckle (SF27) three sherds (235g) of post-medieval (15th-18th century) pottery, 2,401g of post-medieval CBM, and 1g of animal bone. It also contained very frequent large cobbles and flint nodules along the western edge of the pit.
- 3.9.9 Two further sub-circular pits (**292** and **295**) were located 6m to the south. Pit **292** had gentle sides and an irregular base, measuring 5.5m by 3m wide and 0.1m deep. Its lower fill was a firm light grey brown silt clay (293) that contained one sherd (4g) of post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery and 22g of late medieval CBM. It was overlain by a friable mid red brown sand silt (294) that contained a half penny of Queen Victoria (SF22), 10g of late medieval CBM, and 5g of cattle bone. The eastern edge of this pit was cut by another (**295**), which had gentle sides and an irregular base,

measuring 3.4m by 3m wide and 0.2m deep. The primary fill was a firm mid grey brown silt clay (296) that contained part of a medieval to modern iron nail (SF23) and 11g of animal bone. It was overlain by a friable dark grey brown clay silt (297) that contained 25g of post-medieval CBM and 2g of animal bone. Both pits had abundant large cobbles and flint on the surface at the northern edge.

- 3.9.10 Pit **204**, in the southern half of Area 1, was an elongated pit with steep sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 2.8m by 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep. It was filled by a plastic dark yellow brown silt clay (205), overlain by a friable dark grey brown clay silt (206) containing seven sherds (47g) of post-medieval (15th-18th century) pottery, 45g of post-medieval CBM, 39g of pig bone and 40g of oyster shell. An environmental sample yielded legumes, charcoal and molluscs.
- 3.9.11 Pit **266**, located to the west of ditch **210**, was almost circular in plan with gentle sides and a flat base, measuring 1.64m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled by a soft dark brown grey sand silt (267) containing two sherds (23g) of post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery, 31g of post-medieval CBM, 1g of burnt animal bone and 11g of oyster shell.
- 3.9.12 In contrast, pit **268**, 8.6m to the south-east, was an elongated pit with gentle sides and an irregular base, measuring 4.3m long, 1.2m wide and 0.13m deep. It was filled by a soft dark grey brown silt (269) that contained 28g of post-medieval CBM.

### Postholes

- 3.9.13 Two postholes (**242** and **244**) were located immediately to the east of ditch **228** and cut into deposit 505. Both were circular in plan with steep sides. The western of the two (**244**) had a flat base and measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.18m deep, whilst the other (**242**) had a concave base and measured 0.1m in diameter and 0.1m deep. They were both filled by a firm mid brown grey clay silt (243 and 245 respectively). Fill 243 contained three sherds (9g) of post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery and 5g of oyster shell, whilst deposit 245 contained seven sherds (81g) of post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery, 15g of late medieval CBM and 2g of animal bone. Located 3.3m to the north, posthole **311** had a circular shape in plan, with vertical sides, a concave base, and measured 0.28m wide and 0.16m deep. It was filled by a firm mid red brown silt clay (312).

## 3.10 Phase 6: 19th – 20th century

### *Areas 1 and 3*

- 3.10.1 Four features were assigned to the final phase of land use, including a 19th century field boundary ditch, two large ponds – one on the western edge (not excavated) and one on the southern edge (**288**) within Area 1 – and a pit (**528**) within Area 3.

### Ditch

- 3.10.2 Extending along the eastern side of Areas 1 and 3, orientated north-west to south-east, was a large ditch (**218**), measuring 5m wide and at least 1m deep with steep sides. Due to water ingress within the feature, the base of the ditch was not excavated.

It contained five fills, the lowest of which was a soft dark grey silt clay (219) containing a single fragment (40g) of 20th century window glass and 4g of sheep/goat bone. Directly below the upper fill was a soft mid yellow brown clay sand (222) containing 85g of post-medieval CBM and one fragment (28g) of 20th century bottle glass. The upper fill, a friable dark brown grey clay silt (227), contained 52g of modern CBM.

### Ponds

- 3.10.3 Two ponds depicted on the 1839 Tithe Map (Fig. 3) were located within Area 1. The western of the two was sub-rectangular in plan, with a rounded north-eastern end. It extended 25m into the excavation area from the western edge and measured 10.7m wide. This feature was not excavated as asbestos was identified in its upper fill during machine stripping. This upper fill consisted of a mid grey brown clay silt.

The southern pond (288) had a trapezoidal shape in plan and was located 9.2m from the eastern corner of the excavation area. A small intervention was excavated in the pond, at the point where it truncated ditch 286. This edge of the pond had a gentle slope and slightly concave base, measuring 0.38m deep. Three fills were recorded, the lowest being a soft mid brown grey clay sand (289) containing one sherd (4g) of early medieval (11th-13th century) pottery and one sherd (9g) of post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery, as well as less than 1g of animal bone. An environmental sample revealed weeds and molluscs, consistent with the expected damp nature of the feature. The lowest excavated fill was overlain by a friable dark grey brown clay silt (290=507) containing a post-medieval to modern iron nail (SF21), three sherds (130g) of post-medieval (16th-18th century) pottery, 2,538g of post-medieval CBM and a 2g fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem.

### Pits

- 3.10.4 The north-eastern corner of Area 3 contained a sub-rectangular pit (528), measuring 2.6m wide and 0.38m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base that sloped down from the south-west. The lower fill was a soft dark yellow brown silt clay (537) that contained six sherds (28g) of modern (18th-20th century) pottery and five fragments (61g) of modern (19th-20th century) bottle glass. This was overlain by a soft mid grey silt clay (529) that contained 105 sherds (1,542g) of modern (16th-20th century) pottery, 381g of post-medieval CBM, three fragments (326g) of modern (19th-20th century) bottle glass and a 612g fragment of redeposited medieval quern stone. The upper fill comprised a soft mid grey yellow silt clay (538) that was devoid of finds. This pit was also excavated during the evaluation (5) and was interpreted as a possible pond.

### Area 2

- 3.10.5 Within Area 2 a single ditch (479) extended north-east to south-west across the northern end of the excavation area. The ditch matched a boundary depicted on the 1884 OS map (Fig. 4) but not on the 1839 Tithe map (Fig. 3). Ditch 479 had steep sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 1.64m wide and 0.84m deep. It was filled by a plastic mid yellow brown sand clay (480), overlain by a soft dark brown grey sand silt (481) containing 28g of post-medieval CBM and one fragment (7g) of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe bowl. The upper fill was a soft dark yellow brown clay sand (482).



### 3.11 Finds summary

- 3.11.1 Following the processing of the artefacts and ecofacts they were analysed by specialists. Full reports can be found in Appendix B (artefacts) and Appendix C (environmental), with a summary presented below.

#### Artefacts

- 3.11.2 Metalwork recovered from the excavation included one silver item, 10 copper-alloy artefacts, 17 pieces of iron and one lead artefact (Appendix B.1). These included three coins (a 12th century silver short-cross penny, a farthing of James I and a half penny of Queen Victoria), parts of buckles, buttons and nails, a horseshoe, two knives, and parts of two crotal bells. Other small finds included part of a worked bone knife handle and an early medieval ceramic spindle whorl. The presence of iron nails across the two areas is likely to represent the use of fences, possibly linked to the postholes in the north-western corner. These nails could not be closely dated but were in use from the medieval to modern periods. The nails have been recommended for discard and other metalwork to be retained and conserved in line with current guidance (Dungworth 2015; Rimmer *et al.* 2013).
- 3.11.4 In total 2,020 sherds of pottery weighing 23.728kg were recovered (Appendix B.5). Date ranges for the main fabrics covered the 11th-18th centuries, but most pottery dated between the 13th-15th centuries and represents continuous occupation from the early to high medieval period. In addition, there was a small amount of residual Romano-British and Late Anglo-Saxon pottery (15 sherds, 311g). The CBM recovered amounted to 24,403kg, and the fired clay to 4,284kg (Appendix B.7). These were relatively small assemblages, typical of rural sites in Suffolk. The material mainly dates from the very late medieval to early post-medieval periods and was probably locally made. As with the pottery, there was a piece of residual Roman worn floor brick, with a further 298g recovered during the evaluation.
- 3.11.5 Other material recovered included residual worked flint – a Mesolithic or Neolithic tertiary flake and a late Neolithic or early Bronze Age scraper, plus two unworked, burnt pieces (Appendix B.3). The recovered glass took the form of 0.839kg of mainly 19th-20th century bottle and window glass suggestive of building and domestic activity in the vicinity (Appendix B.4). A single 18th century wine bottle fragment was also recovered, probably from casual loss. A total of 0.019kg of post-medieval clay tobacco pipe was also recovered, including a fragment from a bowl (Appendix B.6). Stonework (including lava and querns) weighed 0.689kg and included a fragment of the lower stone of a medieval lava quern and a piece of burnt stone (Appendix B.2).

#### Metal detector survey

- 3.11.6 During the excavation, a metal detector was used to survey the area as it was stripped by the machine. In addition, the metal detector was used on the spoil heaps and over areas that revealed metalwork during hand excavation (Plate 13). The finds from this survey have been incorporated with those recovered during hand excavation.

## Ecofacts

- 3.11.7 A total of 10.087kg of animal bone was recovered during the excavation, of which 5.5kg could be identified to species, with the majority dating to the 13th century and post-medieval period (Appendix C.1). The animals that could be identified included cattle, sheep/goat, horse, pig, dog, mouse, domestic fowl, buzzard and fish. The assemblage conforms to regional patterns, is of a small size, and indicates that there was consistency in the animal husbandry practiced throughout the life of the site, with a focus on cattle husbandry, with some breeding of sheep/goat and pig.
- 3.11.8 A total of 1.011kg of oyster shell was recovered (Appendix C.2), indicating the consumption of both raw and cooked shellfish, the general discard of food waste, and access to food sources outside the immediate hinterland of the current site from the 13th century onwards.
- 3.11.9 Thirty-two environmental samples were taken to determine environmental remains (Appendix C.3), and these suggested that there were two areas of settlement activity, with deposits containing a substantial amount of mixed charred grain, as well as weed species, molluscs and charcoal. Phases 2-5 showed little variation in the sample assemblages recovered, with the plant remains typical for culinary waste from those settlements. The most abundant area of charred cereal came from the settlement boundary ditch in Area 2, indicating the presence of an oven or bakehouse in the vicinity.

## 3.12 Publication and archiving

- 3.12.1 The results of the site will be synthesised in a short note, to be published in the Suffolk Archaeology journal (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History). The publication will focus on the medieval remains, specifically the moated enclosure in Area 1 and the settlement features in Area 2. The note will be *c.* 2000 words and will include 1-2 figures.
- 3.12.2 The site archive (under Site Code SUP 025) comprises a maximum of 6 bulk finds / document boxes and 5 small find boxes.

## 4 DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The excavations identified two areas of medieval activity that correlates with the historic mapping and the earlier phases of work (geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation). Although residual Mesolithic/Neolithic and Neolithic/Bronze Age flints were recovered from medieval features on the site, the earliest features relate to the early medieval period, probably in the 11th – 12th centuries. Fields or agricultural plots were first established at this time, the evidence in Areas 1 and 2 being narrow ditches, which represent early plot boundaries. In Area 2, one corner of a 12th-14th century farmstead or toft was exposed, with a watering hole and trackway to the west. In the north-western corner (Areas 1 and 3) a moated enclosure and associated cobbled surface was constructed between the late 14th – mid-15th century. On a regional level, the results conform to the regional patterns in terms of faunal and environmental remains.
- 4.1.2 The pottery from across the site provided an element of overlap with the dating provided. This was especially notable between Phases 2 and 3 with the mixture of early and high medieval pottery. In the Phase 2 features there was a greater proportion of early medieval material whilst in Phase 3 features there was a greater proportion of high medieval pottery.
- 4.1.3 With respect to the aims set out in Section 2.1.1 and the WSI, the excavation – in conjunction with the geophysical survey and the evaluation – has created a record of the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area. It has identified and characterised the areas of 11th-15th century archaeology, with the ponds and some ditches continuing in use until the later 20th century. The excavation has identified the character and function of the remains as part of medieval and post-medieval field systems, with the corner of a farmstead that continues outside the development area. It has fulfilled the general aim of the investigation in establishing the condition and extents of the archaeological remains (research aim (RA)1).

### 4.2 Medieval field system (11th – 14th century)

- 4.2.1 The earliest evidence for features within the excavation areas related to small medieval fields or agricultural plots, delineated by narrow ditches. These fields were first established during the 11th – 12th centuries (Phase 1) and continued to be modified into the 13th – mid-14th centuries (Phase 2), mainly in Areas 1 and 3. Apart from the features assigned to the earliest phase (Phase 1), which contained a total of 114 sherds of pottery (72 sherds of which were early medieval in date and 42 sherds of which were high medieval), features from Phase 2 and later contained a sizeable assemblage of early medieval pottery (669 sherds), although a large part of this came from the farmstead enclosure in Area 2 (see 4.3 below and Appendix B.5). Where high medieval pottery was identified in earlier features it is likely to represent either intrusive material or the possibility that these features continued in use into Phase 2

and signify the final infilling of features. Where early medieval pottery has been recovered from features in the later (13th-14th century) part of the field system it is likely to represent either residual material or material that was contemporary with the earliest use of Phase 2 features. The early fields had an alignment similar to that of present day Gipping Road and both modern and recent field boundaries (north-east to south-west and perpendicular), suggesting that the medieval boundaries associated with the earliest fields have persisted in some form to the modern day. The location of the remains in Areas 1 and 3, and the dominance of animal bone from the finds, suggest that these were probably agricultural plots, rather than domestic, that fronted on to the medieval track or lane (now Gipping Road). Where these ditches continued in use into the 13th and 14th centuries a later final backfill was evident that incorporated high medieval coarsewares (such as Phase 2 ditches **132**, **127** and **349**). Where this field system was identified away from the medieval track, (ditches **402** and **473** in Area 2), it is harder to interpret what form of plot the ditches related to, but they still broadly align with the modern-day eastern field boundary.

- 4.2.2 A series of pits in the north-western corner of Area 1 (truncated by ditch **138**, Phase 3) may have been excavated for the extraction of a natural fertiliser similar to marl, with the chalk carbonate content of the Lowestoft Formation superficial deposit potentially providing the alkaline content needed to improve soil conditions (Mathew 1993, 97-98).
- 4.2.3 Forming early plot boundaries, possibly for arable cultivation based on the size of the ditches, the Phase 1 evidence can be paralleled locally at Cedar's Park, Stowmarket, c. 2 km to the south-west (Woolhouse 2016). Located on a clay hillside above the River Gipping, the earliest phase of activity at Cedar's Park also dated to the 11th – 12th century and consisted of drip gullies or beamslots in Area A and a stock enclosure delineated by ditches in Area F (*ibid.*, 21).
- 4.2.4 The alignments and arrangement of ditches contribute to answering the research aim on the form of medieval farms (RA4), in terms of characterising the field systems that were in use.

### 4.3 An enclosed farmstead (12th – 14th century)

- 4.3.1 Marking the corner of a possible farmstead or toft in Area 2 was an L-shaped enclosure ditch (**395**; Phase 2). Within the excavated area no evidence of structures was encountered, but it is likely that the main area of settlement was either separated by changes to field divisions and would have lain to the east or alternatively, no traces of a structure has survived.
- 4.3.2 The ditch, including its earliest version (represented by interventions **404** and **440**) contained a large assemblage of domestic waste, including 783 sherds (10,704g) of pottery, from vessels of both early (AD 1150-1250) and high medieval (AD 1250-1400) date, along with small finds including a silver short-cross penny (SF34) dating from between 1191 and 1205 and an early medieval ceramic spindle whorl (SF33). These suggest that the farmstead was active between both the early and high medieval periods. The rubbish may originally have been middened and subsequently backfilled

into the enclosure ditch and surrounding features. The pits (417, 489, 492, 497 and 494) located to the north of the enclosure ditch were used for dumping midden material at the same time, with evidence for re-fitting pottery sherds found between the ditch and the pits. The patches of darker fill in the enclosure ditch probably represent dumps of material, perhaps part of the later, end of occupation, backfill. These were especially evident in interventions 65, 429, 431 and 433. Within this dark fill there was a significant quantity of charred cereal grains, suggesting that there was a domestic structure containing an oven or bakehouse located nearby (Appendix C.3).

- 4.3.3 The settlement represented by this corner of activity is likely to have been a farmstead created as part of the fragmentation of Anglo-Saxon Royal Thorney Vill, recognised by Amor (2006, 194), with access via the trackway (ditches 399 and 414). This may have utilised the passing trade of drovers heading to Stowmarket market with the fields enclosed to provide the pastures necessary for fattening cattle (Yelling 1977, 183 in Amor 2006, 188). From the faunal remains, cattle were likely to have provided the main meat element of the diet.
- 4.3.4 The settlement at Area 2 was relatively short-lived (12th-14th century), starting in the early medieval period and is likely to have been abandoned by 1427 when the field that covers much of the possible farmstead (beyond the development area) was part of Thrandestone Farm (an area of 23 acres that was gifted to Earl Stonham). On the 1820 Ordnance Survey map there was no trace of any habitation in the area between Columbine (Colbourn) Hall in the north and Church Road in the south. The farmstead may have left no trace in the post-medieval landscape (RA3ii) due to the life of the droveway along its western edge: this farmstead may have disappeared once the trackway linking it to Church Road and Gipping Road went out of use, with the surviving settlements remaining focused on the roadways which did survive – by the time of the 1820 map there are surviving buildings marked along both Church and Gipping Roads and within Thorney Green, but no farmsteads within the area enclosed by the roads. The short life-span of the settlement and the lapse in time (c. 100 years) between the abandonment of the settlement in the 14th century and the enclosure of the field – documented as the 15th century (Amor 2006) – may also help to explain the loss of the settlement in the landscape, which suggests the farmstead was quickly forgotten once abandoned.
- 4.3.5 A comparable example of an enclosed farmstead was excavated locally at Cedars Park, only 1.5km to the south-west of the current site, on the north-eastern edge of Stowmarket (Woolhouse 2016). The farmstead, located in Area A at Cedars Park, fronted onto a medieval lane and consisted of a short-lived, but intensive period of occupation during the 13th and 14th centuries (*ibid.*, 107). It followed on from 11th-12th century field boundaries (*ibid.*, 21). This was similar to Area 2 at the current site, primarily because there was an absence of buildings but a large assemblage of domestic debris indicating the presence of occupation, including household-type pottery recovered from the enclosure ditch. Within the length of the inner enclosure ditch (AF2286) 298 sherds of household-type pottery were recovered (*ibid.*, 2016, 30 and fig.14), similar in scale to the 389 sherds from the corner of the enclosure ditch (395) in Area 2 of the current site. Although the farmstead at Cedars Park fronted onto



a medieval lane, this may be compared with the presence of the droveway ditches at the current site (399 and 414).

- 4.3.6 The absence of building remains limits the potential to answer the question of what form the farmstead took (RA4 and 5), although as stated in the paragraph above, it can be paralleled at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Woolhouse 2016) and correlates with the description of a medieval toft, defined as a rectilinear enclosure containing a peasant dwelling and associated outbuildings (Clarke 1984). It also fits with the general pattern (RA5) of Suffolk farmsteads, which were typically rectangular in shape (Owles 1968, 160). In addition, the moated farmstead at Debenham (*ibid.*) revealed no sign of buildings as these were thought to be of clay lump or wattle and daub with a beaten earth floor, and leave little trace. It did, though, include cobble spreads, rubbish pits and hearths. The current excavation – in conjunction with the known moated and farmstead sites (such as Cedars Park 1.5km to the south-west, Debenham 10.5km to the east, Moat Farm (TMX 002) 14.3km to the west and Poplar Farm (ABK 009) 11.3km to the south-east) – does, though, show the presence of dispersed farmstead settlement outside the focal points of villages and towns.
- 4.3.7 With regard to agricultural practices, there was an element of animal husbandry and stock management taking place, principally relating to cattle. The faunal remains suggest that cattle were primarily exploited for meat from the early medieval to the post-medieval periods. Where sheep/goat and pig were encountered, however, they were probably exploited for breeding purposes. The environmental remains suggest that cereal crops (including wheat, barley, oats and rye) may have been grown in the surrounding fields.
- 4.3.8 Overall, with regards to the research aims, the 12th to 14th century farmstead is not able to provide further evidence for the forms of buildings and their uses (RA4), but does provide insight into the conformity of farmsteads within regional patterns (RA5) with the farmstead matching the rectangular shape identified for Suffolk (Owles 1968, 160), whilst the artefactual and ecological remains are comparable to other small rural sites within Suffolk, suggesting that there was a degree of uniformity of settlement across the local landscape. As for the relationship between the size and shape of fields and the agricultural regimes (RA5), the remains recovered from the excavation provide limited potential – mixed farming took place with the droveway and faunal remains suggesting animal husbandry (principally cattle), and the environmental data providing evidence of the cereal crops grown.

## 4.4 The moated enclosure and cobbled surface (14th – 15th century)

- 4.4.1 Cartographic and field name evidence suggested that a former medieval/post-medieval moated farmstead was located in the north-west corner of the site (Gailey 2014, 10). This was elucidated during the excavation with the identification of a moated enclosure (228), probably related to drainage, but with no evidence of a farmstead contained within the interior. This moated enclosure is likely to have existed in the 14th and 15th centuries, with earlier pottery recovered from within the fills representing residual material from the features enclosed by the moat. The condition



of the cobbled surface (121) in Area 1 suggests that ploughing has not significantly truncated archaeological deposits and suggests that, if present, evidence of structures would have survived. The absence of evidence for structures suggests that the moat was probably used for the drainage of the clay landscape - moats were closely linked to the availability of water-retentive clay soils, with their dispersed pattern in the 19th century continuing that of the medieval pattern (Martin and Satchell 2008, 201; Patourel 1973, 22). There is a general distribution of moated sites within lowland areas underlain by clay in northern, central and eastern England (Steane 1984, 58). Drainage ditches were an important factor in medieval farming where flat claylands did not drain (Martin and Satchell 2008, 198). This was especially a problem with the worsening weather during the later middle ages, with some moated sites dug at this time showing evidence for frequent re-cutting and deepening of ditches to improve drainage (Steane 1984, 175). In the period after AD 1500 large numbers of moated sites were abandoned or remodelled (Steane 1984, 61), and this may have been the case at the current site.

- 4.4.2 The moated area is likely to have extended to the north-west and may have included the extant pond along Gipping Road. To the south it may have included the pond filled in during the 20th century on the western edge of the excavation area (which remained unexcavated due to the presence of asbestos). This would have enclosed an area of *c.* 0.3 hectares (0.75 acres). The ponds are clearly visible on the geophysical survey, possibly due to the nature of the modern backfill as the moat itself is not visible. These ponds were established by the 15th-16th century, with their shapes matching those later marked on the 1839 Tithe map (Fig. 3).
- 4.4.3 The cobbled surface (121=235) appears to have been created for the consolidation of ground at the entrance into the moated enclosure. Whilst this surface was in use there was the loss of items of personal adornment, including part of a copper alloy vessel (SF9), buckles (SFs 10, 11, 16), a button (SF13) and a coin, possibly of James I (SF15).
- 4.4.4 Although there was no evidence of a structure within the moated enclosure, one may have existed directly to the north-west – the strongest evidence for domestic rubbish coming from ditch 138 (Phase 3) in the western corner – including early and high medieval pottery (132 sherds, 2003g), animal bone, fired clay and oyster shell, along with cereal grains and legumes from environmental samples. The presence of 3,787g of fired clay fragments from an oven/kiln/hearth lining in an adjacent Phase 3 pit (216) also indicates that there may have been domestic activity in the vicinity.
- 4.4.5 The presence of a moated enclosure on the site is not unusual considering the higher component of clay in the natural geology and the local topography, with moated sites present at Crown Farm, 0.4km to the south-west (SUP 002; Fig. 2) and Gipping Farm, 1.2km to the north-east (SUP 014). These appear to have been primarily used for enclosing buildings or orchards (Steane 1984, 59), which may be the case for the current site. Alternatively, it may have been part of a 14th-15th century stock enclosure close to Gipping Road – maybe as a holding pen for cattle being driven towards the market at Stowmarket (Yelling 1977, 183 in Amor 2006, 188).
- 4.4.6 With regards to the research aims, the excavation confirmed that there was a moated enclosure within the square field in the north-western corner of the development area

(RA2). This moat, with the absence of evidence for structures within the enclosed space, was probably used for the drainage of a clay landscape. The cobbled area was also shown to not be part of a track as previously thought in RA4i. Instead, the footpath that runs across this is likely to have been utilising the gaps in the moated enclosure and so coincided with the consolidated ground. This footpath was still marked on Ordnance Survey maps in 1938 but had disappeared by the 1954 survey.

- 4.4.7 The remains identified within the current excavation contribute towards regional studies of moated sites (RA6): the moated enclosure at this site was likely to have been a drainage ditch, constructed to cope with the natural clay on the site plateau south of Gipping Road – an important factor in medieval farming, where flat claylands did not drain (Martin and Satchell 2008, 198). In this instance, the suggestion is that the clay area within the square field at the northern end of the site was perhaps utilised for animal husbandry, with the sandier soils (and later larger fields) to the south allowing for greater variety in farming.

## 4.5 Diet and economy in the medieval period

- 4.5.1 Although no features relating to pottery production were present on the site, three sherds of late medieval and transitional ware wasters suggest that there may have been pottery production in the vicinity.
- 4.5.2 The faunal remains (Appendix C.1) conform to regional patterns (RA5), with domestic animals the mainstay of the food economy. Within this, the primary focus was on cattle husbandry from the early medieval to post-medieval periods. Access to shellfish was also consistent, with a relatively even distribution through the phases. The age of the animals suggest that cattle were exploited for meat, with the low proportion of jugs and bowls recovered from the site suggesting that there was less focus on dairying. In contrast, sheep/goat were kept for breeding. Fish is likely to have been a small supplement to the diet, with shellfish eaten both raw and cooked as part of meals rather than as meals in themselves. The faunal remains suggest that there was butchery on site, with waste material dumped into the pits and ditches.
- 4.5.3 Environmental evidence gained through sampling of features across the site (Appendix C.3) show that grain was a staple food group throughout the medieval phases, with very little variation. It was frequently burnt and discarded, with the scarcity of cereal chaff indicating that cereals were fully processed prior to burning and the waste products not used as fuel. Wheat was the main grain for flour production, with fragments of medieval quern stones recovered, including a worn and broken-up medieval pot quern (Appendix B.2). Barley and oats would probably have been used as animal fodder, with the addition that barley could also have been used in bread and soup and oats in porridge. Barley is unlikely to have been used for brewing, though, as there is no evidence on the site of germinated grains. In addition to the consumption of grain, legumes were eaten, with the presence of peas and beans, and a lentil in the Phase 2 farmstead enclosure ditch (395).
- 4.5.4 The relationship between rural and urban sites (RA5) is evident through access to non-local pottery, probably gained through the market in Stowmarket.

## 4.6 Post-medieval and modern land-use

- 4.6.1 The excavation areas were opened to reveal beyond the expected lines of ditches that had been identified during the evaluation as probable field boundaries when examined in conjunction with the geophysical survey plot and historic maps. This allowed the excavation to view the lines of ditches and gain dating evidence from the relationships with other features and from artefacts recovered from their fills. As such, it is possible to answer RA3ii that the medieval field system is partially fossilised in the modern landscape through the alignment of boundaries, even though the smaller fields have slowly disappeared.
- 4.6.2 The post-medieval period saw larger fields being utilised. While there was reference to earlier boundaries in terms of alignments, the post-medieval ditches were generally larger (especially along the northern and southern edges of Area 1). These larger fields are visible on the historic maps, especially the small square field in the north-western corner (Fig. 3-4), with ditch **218** (Phase 6) continuing in use as the eastern edge of this field. This fossilisation had begun during Phase 3 with the piecemeal enclosure of fields becoming more regular under the Hotot family during the early 15th century (Amor 2006, 177).
- 4.6.3 Old House Pightle field (containing Areas 1 and 3; Fig. 3) was retained as a separate field late into the 19th century, marked as a meadow on the 1839 Tithe Map, as an apportionment belonging to Edwin Pyman and occupied by George Faulkner. It was, though, under the same ownership/occupation as the field to the south-east (Old House Meadow). In contrast, the field to the north-east, although under the same ownership/occupation, was utilised as arable rather than meadow. This latter field was known at this time as Cottage Field, perhaps relating to the cottages marked along its western edge.
- 4.6.4 There was no evidence of any settlement on the 1783 Hodskinson map or the 1839 Tithe apportionment map. The reference to 'New Broke-Up' on the 1839 Tithe map (which the southern half of Area 2 extends into; Fig. 3) suggests that the field name may stem from the re-division of fields. At this time, New Broke-Up was used for arable farming and belonged to Edwin Pyman and was occupied by George Faulkner.
- 4.6.5 Between 1925 and 1967 the ponds and southern boundary ditch that included Old House Pightle Field were infilled, heralding the final stages of enclosure into the modern fields. These features had still been marked on the 1925 OS map but were not marked on the 1967 OS map. In contrast, the eastern boundary ditch (**218**) was still depicted on the 1967 OS map.
- 4.6.6 The boundary ditch along the northern edge of Area 2 (**479**; Phase 6) was still open during the 20th century – it was visible on the geophysical survey and visible on historic mapping from 1886 to 1969 (Davies 2015, 5). The footpath that ran across Areas 1 and 3 is likely to have utilised the consolidated ground, and although it was marked on the 1938 OS map, it had disappeared by the 1954 survey. By 2000 the field in which the excavation areas were located had become one large field and the historic divisions had disappeared.

## 4.7 Conclusions

- 4.7.1 The low quantity of worked flint (2 pieces) reflects the pattern of the area, with only a Mesolithic bifacial axe head (SUP 021) and early Neolithic flint axe head (MSF 19819) recorded within 1km of the current site. The pottery assemblage saw a degree of residual and intrusive material: the Roman pottery and some of the early medieval pottery was residual in later features, whilst some sherds of high medieval pottery was intrusive, and in some cases may represent the final infilling of features.
- 4.7.2 Activity at the current site fits with regional patterns, with the faunal, environmental, CBM and pottery assemblages typical for rural medieval and post-medieval sites in the area. They represent continuous occupation in the area from the early to high medieval periods (c. 1150-1400) with relatively little material post-dating this. Most material came from local producers. Access to non-local items is likely to have been through the market at Stowupland or Stowmarket, with shellfish reaching the site from coastal regions from the 13th century onwards. Non-local pottery came from Essex, Norfolk and Buckinghamshire, although the latter is likely to have come through the same route as the Essex wares. The presence of fragments of post-medieval imports of decorative Sieburg-type and Frechen/Cologne stoneware suggest that there was indirect trade from the continent.

### *Medieval enclosure and settlement*

- 4.7.3 Medieval features were identified across both areas, with an area of enclosed field identified in the north-west corner of the site (Areas 1 and 3) and part of an area of settlement identified along the eastern edge of the development (Area 2). These were of consistent dates (mainly the 12th-15th centuries), although the activity on the eastern edge of the development area was more constrained (primarily to the 12th-14th centuries) than the activity in the north-west corner. The principal focus of the activity in Area 2 was cereal cultivation and animal husbandry, with the farmstead to which this activity related possibly located to the east of the development area.

### *Post-medieval fossilisation of the medieval landscape*

- 4.7.4 The medieval field system is partially fossilised in the modern landscape through the alignment of boundaries, even though the smaller fields have slowly disappeared. The ponds within Area 1 are post-medieval in date but may represent later versions of the c. 15th century moated enclosure.

## APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies	
119	A1	layer		subsoil		387, 511	6		0.15	mid yellow brown	silt clay	frequent <3cm sub rounded gravel	plastic						animal bone, pottery	120	508	
120	A1	layer		topsoil		388, 512	6		0.4	dark grey brown	clay silt	frequent <2cm sub rounded chalk	friable						animal bone, CBM, clay pipe, iron nail, pottery	-	119	
121	A1	layer		trackway		235	3			dark brown grey	clay silt	frequent poorly sorted <6cm angular and sub angular gravel and flint	friable						animal bone, CBM, cu vessel, buckle, button, coin, nail, lead weight, pottery, shell	119	508	
122	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	122	214, 254, 257, 513	2	1.14	0.32					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		123	126	
123	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	122	255, 258, 514	2	0.8	0.18	mid yellow brown	clay sand	frequent<1cm sub rounded gravel and chalk	soft								124	122
124	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	122	215, 256, 259, 515	2	1.14	0.15	mid grey brown	clay silt	frequent <3cm sub rounded gravel	compact						animal bone, CBM, fired clay, iron nail, pottery	119	123	
125	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	125		1	0.66	0.28					linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE		126	508	
126	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	125		1	0.66	0.28	mid yellow brown	clay sand	occasional <3cm sub rounded gravel	compact						animal bone, pottery	122	125	
127	A1	cut	ditch	field system	127	154, 164, 181, 252, 260	2	0.87	0.37					linear	gentle	gradual	slightly concave	NE-SW		128	508	
128	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	127	155, 165, 182, 253, 261	2	0.87	0.37	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional <3cm sub rounded stone and flint, chalk flecks	soft						animal bone, pottery	119	127	
129	A1	cut	posthole	fence	129		2	0.54	0.42					circular	steep	sharp	slightly concave			130	508	
130	A1	fill	posthole	packing	129		2	0.36	0.08	mid yellow brown	clay sand	occasional 1cm sub rounded chalk	firm							131	129	
131	A1	fill	posthole	backfill	129		2	0.54	0.16	dark yellow brown	clay silt	occasional <2cm sub rounded stone	firm						fired clay, pottery	119	130	
132	A1	cut	ditch	field system?	132	383	2	0.44	0.1					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		133	508	

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
133	A1	fill	ditch		132	384	2	0.44	0.1	dark yellow brown	silt sand	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk	soft						pottery	134	132
134	A1	cut	pit		134		3	1	0.34					sub circular	gentle	sharp	concave	NE-SW		135	133
135	A1	fill	pit	disuse	134		3	0.65	0.15	mid grey brown	clay sand	frequent grit	firm						pottery	136	134
136	A1	fill	pit	disuse	134		3	0.76	0.07	mid yellow brown	sand clay	frequent <3cm rounded chalk	plastic							137	135
137	A1	fill	pit	backfill	134		3	1	0.2	dark brown grey	clay silt	frequent <2cm sub angular stone	friable						fired clay, pottery	119	136
138	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	138	377, 501	3	2.06	0.62					linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S		139	508
139	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	138	378, 502	3	0.84	0.05	light grey	silt sand	frequent <3cm angular gravel	loose						animal bone, pottery	140	138
140	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	138	379, 503	3	1.1	0.28	dark yellow brown	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub angular chalk	friable						pottery	141	139
141	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	138	380, 504	3	1.86	0.4	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk	friable						animal bone, fired clay, pottery	119	140
142	A1	cut	posthole		142		2	0.31	0.11					circular	gentle	gradual	concave			143	508
143	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	142		2	0.31	0.11	dark yellow brown	clay silt	rare <1cm sub rounded chalk	friable							119	142
144	A1	cut	posthole		144		2	0.33	0.23					circular	steep	sharp	concave			145	508
145	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	144		2	0.33	0.23	mid yellow brown	silt clay	frequent grit and chalk flecks	soft							119	144
146	A1	cut	posthole		146		2	0.32	0.2					circular	steep	sharp	concave			147	508
147	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	146		2	0.24	0.1	dark yellow brown	clay silt	frequent grit and chalk flecks	friable						animal bone	148	146
148	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	146		2	0.32	0.1	dark brown grey	clay silt	occasional chalk flecks	friable						pottery	119	147
149	A1	cut	posthole		149		2	0.24	0.09					circular	steep	sharp	slightly concave			150	508
150	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	149		2	0.24	0.09	mid grey brown	clay silt	rare chalk flecks	friable							151	149
151	A1	cut	pit		151		2	0.63	0.32					sub circular	vertical	sharp	flat	E-W		152	150
152	A1	fill	pit	disuse	151		2	0.48	0.11	mid grey brown	clay silt	rare grit	friable							153	151
153	A1	fill	pit	disuse	151		2	0.59	0.27	mid grey brown with 40% dark yellow brown patches	clay silt	occasional <1cm sub rounded chalk	friable						animal bone	119	152



Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
154	A1	cut	ditch	field system	154	127, 164, 181, 252, 260	2	0.7	0.16					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		155	508
155	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	154	128, 165, 182, 253, 261	2	0.7	0.16	mid yellow brown	clay silt	occasional <1cm sub rounded chalk	friable							119	154
156	A1	cut	ditch	field system	156		1	0.6	0.1					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		157	508
157	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	156		1	0.6	0.1	mid yellow brown	clay silt	rare <1cm sub rounded chalk	friable							185	156
158	A1	cut	ditch	field system	158	162, 332	1	0.5	0.13					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		159	508
159	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	158	163, 333	1	0.5	0.13	mid yellow brown	clay silt	occasional chalk flecks	friable							164	158
160	A1	cut	ditch	field system	160		1	0.52	0.06					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		161	508
161	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	160		1	0.52	0.06	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional manganese and chalk flecks	soft							164	160
162	A1	cut	ditch	field system	162	158, 332	1	0.67	0.1					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		163	508
163	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	162	159, 333	1	0.67	0.1	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional chalk flecks	friable							164	162
164	A1	cut	ditch	field system	164	127, 154, 181, 252, 260	2	0.62	0.3					linear	steep	sharp	slightly concave	NE-SW		165	161
165	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	164	128, 155, 182, 253, 261	2	0.62	0.3	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <1cm sub rounded chalk	friable							119	164
166	A1	cut	ditch	field system	166	193, 199, 212, 358	1	0.7	0.3					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		167	508
167	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	166	194, 200, 213, 359	1	0.7	0.3	mid grey brown	clay sand	rare gravel and charcoal flecks	soft						fired clay	119	166
168	A1	cut	pit	extraction?	168	334	2	2.04	0.66					sub rectangular	steep	sharp	slightly concave	N-S		169	174
169	A1	fill	pit	disuse	168		2	1.6	0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay	occasional <3cm sub rounded stone	plastic						animal bone, fired clay, pottery	170	168
170	A1	fill	pit	disuse	168		2	1.64	0.38	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub rounded stone	friable						animal bone, pottery	119	169
171	A1	cut	pit	extraction?	171		2	2	0.08					circular	undercutting	sharp	concave			172	174
172	A1	fill	pit	disuse	171		2	2	0.08	dark brown grey	sand silt	occasional chalk flecks	soft						pottery	168	171
173	A1	cut	pit	extraction?	173		1	2	0.7					circular	undercutting	sharp	concave			174	508
174	A1	fill	pit	disuse	173		1	2	0.7	mid brown grey	clay silt	frequent <2cm sub rounded stone	friable						animal bone	171	173
175	A1	cut	posthole		175		1	0.33	0.08					circular	steep to west, gentle to east	sharp to west, gradual to east	concave			176	508
176	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	175		1	0.33	0.08	mid grey brown	clay silt	rare chalk flecks	friable						pottery	119	175

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlap by	Overlies
177	A1	cut	posthole		177		2	0.28	0.18	mid grey	clay silt	occasional <1cm rounded chalk		sub circular	steep	sharp	flat		pottery	178	508
178	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	177		2	0.28	0.18	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <1cm rounded chalk	friable							119	177
179	A1	cut	posthole		179		1	0.36	0.2					sub circular	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE	pottery	180	508
180	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	179		1	0.36	0.2	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional chalk flecks and <1cm sub rounded flint	friable							119	179
181	A1	cut	ditch	field system	181	127, 154, 164, 252, 260	2	0.9	0.2					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		182	508
182	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	181	128, 155, 165, 253, 261	2	0.9	0.2	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional chalk flecks, rare 2cm sub angular gravel	soft							119	181
183	A1	cut	ditch	field system	183	360	1	0.48	0.18					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		184	508
184	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	183	361	1	0.48	0.18	mid grey brown	clay sand	rare gravel, charcoal and CBM flecks	soft						fired clay	119	183
185	A1	cut	pit	extraction?	185		2	1.3	0.8					circular	steep and undercutting	sharp	concave			186	508
186	A1	fill	pit	disuse	185		2	1.3	0.5	dark brown grey	clay silt	rare <3cm sub rounded chalk	soft							187	185
187	A1	fill	pit	disuse	185		2	1.2	0.24	mid yellow brown	silt clay	frequent <2cm sub rounded chalk	plastic							188	186
188	A1	fill	pit	disuse	185		2	1.3	0.16	dark brown grey	sand silt	occasional <4cm sub angular gravel, 3x large angular flint	friable						animal bone, pottery, shell	189	187
189	A1	cut	pit	extraction?	189		1	2.46	0.24					sub rectangular	steep	sharp	slightly concave	NW-SE		190	188
190	A1	fill	pit	disuse	189		1	2.46	0.24	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub rounded chalk	friable							191	189
191	A1	cut	pit	extraction?	191	336	2	1.92	0.28					sub rectangular	steep	sharp	slightly concave	N-S		192	190
192	A1	fill	pit	disuse	191	340	2	1.92	0.28	mid grey brown	clay silt	frequent CBM flecks; occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk	friable						fired clay, pottery	119	191
193	A1	cut	ditch	field system	193	166, 199, 212, 358	1	0.67	0.27					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		194	508
194	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	193	167, 200, 213, 359	1	0.67	0.27	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional chalk flecks	soft							195	193
195	A1	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	195	246, 317	2	2.58	0.5					linear	stepped	sharp	slightly concave	NE-SW		196	508

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
196	A1	fill	ditch	silting	195	249, 321	2	0.44	0.1	mid green brown	silt sand	occasional <2cm sub angular gravel	soft							197	195
197	A1	fill	ditch	backfill	195	320	2	2.58	0.3	mid red brown	silt sand	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk	soft						animal bone	198	196
198	A1	fill	ditch	backfill	195	250, 318	2	1.66	0.24	dark yellow brown	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub rounded chalk	firm						CBM	218	197
199	A1	cut	ditch	field system	199	166, 193, 212, 358	1	0.64	0.31					linear	steep	sharp	slightly concave	NW-SE		200	508
200	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	199	167, 194, 213, 359	1	0.64	0.31	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk	soft						animal bone	119	199
201	A1	cut	ditch	drainage?	201		3	0.62	0.3					linear	steep	sharp	slightly concave	N-S		202	508
202	A1	fill	ditch	silting	201		3	0.36	0.03	mid yellow brown	silt clay	rare chalk flecks	plastic							203	201
203	A1	fill	ditch	backfill	201		3	0.62	0.27	dark grey brown	clay silt	frequent <4cm sub angular gravel and flint	friable						animal bone, CBM	207	202
204	A1	cut	pit		204		5	1.1	0.3					sub circular	steep	sharp	slightly concave	N-S		205	508
205	A1	fill	pit	silting	204		5	0.81	0.1	dark yellow brown	silt clay	occasional <2cm rounded chalk and gravel	plastic							206	204
206	A1	fill	pit	backfill	204		5	1.1	0.2	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional charcoal flecks	friable						animal bone, CBM, pottery, shell	288	205
207	A1	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	207	232, 286	4	1.2	0.32					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		208	508
208	A1	fill	ditch	silting	207		4	0.7	0.05	mid yellow brown	silt clay	frequent <1cm sub rounded chalk	plastic							209	207
209	A1	fill	ditch	backfill	207	233, 287	4	1.14	0.3	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <4cm sub rounded chalk	friable						animal bone, CBM, pottery	210	208
210	A1	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	210		5	1	0.1					linear	gentle	gradual	slightly concave	E-W		211	209
211	A1	fill	ditch	backfill	210		5	1	0.1	dark grey brown	sand silt		soft						pottery	119	210
212	A1	cut	ditch	field system	212	166, 193, 199, 358	1	0.58	0.22					linear	steep	sharp	slightly concave	NW-SE		213	508
213	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	212	167, 194, 200, 359	1	0.58	0.22	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk and gravel	friable						pottery	119	212
214	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	214	122, 254, 257, 513	2	0.51	0.12					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		215	508
215	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	214	124, 256, 259, 515	2	0.51	0.12	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare <2cm rounded pebbles	firm							119	214

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
216	A1	cut	pit		216		3	1.4	0.48					sub circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	NE-SW	animal bone, fired clay, pottery	217	508
217	A1	fill	pit	disuse	216		3	1.4	0.48	dark brown grey	clay sand	occasional charcoal flecks, rare stone	soft							119	216
218	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	218		6	5	1.2					linear	steep	gradual	not excavated	NW-SE	animal bone, glass	219	508
219	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	218		6	2.3	0.2	dark grey	silt clay	occasional <2cm sub rounded stone	soft							220	218
220	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	218		6	2.8	0.1	mid yellow brown	clay sand	occasional <2cm sub rounded gravel	soft							221	219
221	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	218		6	3.1	0.22	mid brown grey	clay silt	rare <2cm sub rounded gravel	friable							222	220
222	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	218		6	3.9	0.25	mid yellow brown	clay sand	-	soft						CBM, glass	227	221
223	A1	cut	ditch	field system	223	225	1	0.52	0.11					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		224	508
224	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	223	226	1	0.52	0.11	mid brown	clay silt	frequent <2cm sub rounded chalk	friable						shell	119	223
225	A1	cut	ditch	field system	225	223	1	0.41	0.12					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		226	508
226	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	225	224	1	0.41	0.12	mid brown	clay silt	occasional <2cm rounded chalk	friable							268	225
227	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	218		6	5	0.34	dark brown grey	clay silt	frequent <6cm sub angular gravel, flint and chalk; rare 20cm concrete	friable						CBM	120	222
228	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	228	264, 282	3	1.38	0.5					linear	steep	gradual	flat	NW-SE		229	508
229	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	228	265, 283	3	1.38	0.5	mid green grey	silt clay	occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, large stones	firm						animal bone, cu buckle, pottery	230	228
230	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	230	262, 284	3	1.9	0.38					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		231	229
231	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	230	263, 285	3	1.9	0.38	mid yellow brown	silt clay	occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, small to medium sized stones	firm							119	230
232	A1	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	232	207, 286	5	1.36	0.22					linear	gentle	gradual	flat	NW-SE		233	229
233	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	232	209, 287	5	1.36	0.22	dark grey brown	silt clay	frequent stones, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	firm						animal bone, burnt flint, CBM, iron nail, pottery, shell	119	232
234	A1	cut	surface (external)		234		5	9	0.1					sub rectangular	gentle	gradual	irregular	-		235	508
235	A1	layer	surface (external)		234	121	5	9	0.1	dark brown grey	clay silt	frequent >10cm cobbles and flint nodules and	loose						animal bone, CBM, clay pipe, iron	119	234

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
												smaller flint and stones; occasional charcoal							knife, nail, pottery, shell, worked bone handle		
236	A1	cut	ditch	field system	236	322	1	0.94	0.32					linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE	pottery	237	508
237	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	236	323	1	0.94	0.32	mid grey brown	silt clay	occasional small stones, rare charcoal	firm							317	236
238	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	238	240, 313, 367	2	0.76	0.2					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE	CBM, pottery	239	508
239	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	238	241, 314, 368	2	0.76	0.2	mid grey brown	silt clay	frequent CBM and charcoal, occasional small pebbles and flint	firm							240	238
240	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	240	238, 313, 367	2	0.46	0.2					linear	steep	gentle	concave	NW-SE		241	239
241	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	240	239, 314, 368	2	0.46	0.2	mid green grey	silt clay	occasional small stone and flint, rare charcoal flecks	firm							235	240
242	A1	cut	posthole		242		5	0.1	0.1					circular	steep	sharp	concave			243	508
243	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	242		5	0.1	0.1	mid brown grey	clay silt	occasional small stone and flint	firm						pottery, shell	235	242
244	A1	cut	posthole		244		5	0.4	0.18					sub circular	steep	sharp	flat			245	508
245	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	244		5	0.4	0.18	mid brown grey	clay silt	occasional small stone, large, 4x>10cm cobbles	firm						animal bone, CBM, pottery	235	244
246	A1	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	246	195, 317	2	3.06	1.3					linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW		247	508
247	A1	fill	ditch	silting	246		2	1.28	0.18	mid brown grey	sand clay	occasional <1cm sub rounded chalk	plastic							248	246
248	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	246		2	2.42	0.36	mid brown grey	clay sand	rare <2cm sub rounded gravel	soft							249	247
249	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	246		2	3.06	0.44	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare <2cm sub rounded gravel	soft							250	248
250	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	246	198	2	2.3	0.3	dark yellow brown	clay silt	frequent chalk flecks and occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk	friable						animal bone, pottery	251	249
251	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	246		2	1.11	0.16	mid blue brown	sand clay	frequent <3cm rounded chalk	firm							356	250
252	A1	cut	ditch	field system	252	127, 154, 164, 181, 260	2	0.86	0.3					linear	steep	gradual	slightly concave	NE-SW		253	508
253	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	252	128, 155, 165, 182, 261	2	0.86	0.3	mid yellow brown	clay sand	occasional chalk flecks	soft							254	252

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
254	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	254	122, 214, 257, 513	2	1.34	0.38					linear	steep	sharp	slightly concave	NW-SE		255	253
255	A1	fill	ditch	silting	254	123, 256, 514	2	1.1	0.14	mid brown grey	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub angular gravel and sub rounded chalk	friable							256	254
256	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	254	124, 215, 259, 515	2	1.22	0.26	dark brown grey	clay silt	frequent charcoal flecks and occasional <3cm sub rounded gravel and chalk	friable						fired clay, pottery, shell	119	255
257	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	257	122, 214, 254, 513	2	0.76	0.2					linear	steep	sharp	slightly concave	NW-SE		258	508
258	A1	fill	ditch	silting	257	123, 255, 514	2	0.5	0.1	mid brown grey	clay silt	occasional <2cm sub rounded gravel	friable							259	257
259	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	257	124, 215, 256, 515	2	0.59	0.18	dark brown grey	clay silt	frequent <3cm sub angular gravel	friable						animal bone, pottery	119	258
260	A1	cut	ditch	field system	260	127, 154, 164, 181, 252	2		0.18					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW		261	508
261	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	260	128, 155, 165, 182, 253	2		0.18	mid green grey	silt clay	occasional chalk and charcoal flecks; rare small pebbles	firm							262	260
262	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	262	230, 284	3	0.65	0.28					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		263	261
263	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	262	231, 285	3	0.65	0.28	mid yellow brown	silt clay	occasional chalk and charcoal flecks; rare small pebbles	firm							235	262
264	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	264	228, 282	3		0.33					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		265	508
265	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	264	229, 283	3		0.33	mid green grey	silt clay	occasional small pebbles, chalk and charcoal flecks	firm							262	264
266	A1	cut	pit		266		5	1.64	0.15					circular	gentle	gradual	flat			267	508
267	A1	fill	pit	disuse	266		5	1.64	0.15	dark brown grey	sand silt	frequent charcoal	soft						animal bone, CBM, pottery, shell	119	266
268	A1	cut	pit		268		5	1.2	0.13					sub circular	gentle	gradual	irregular	E-W		269	226
269	A1	fill	pit	disuse	268		5	1.2	0.13	dark grey brown	silt	-	soft						CBM	119	268
270	A1	cut	ditch	field system	270		1	0.5	0.33					linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE		271	508
271	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	270		1	0.5	0.33	light brown grey	silt clay	occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	firm							119	270
272	A1	cut	pit		272		1	1.46	0.13					sub rectangular	gentle	gradual	flat			273	508



Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
273	A1	fill	pit	disuse	272		1	1.46	0.13	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional manganese flecks, rare sub rounded chalk	soft							274	272
274	A1	cut	ditch	field system	274	276	2	0.52	0.17					linear	gentle	gradual	slightly concave	NE-SW		275	273
275	A1	fill	ditch		274	277	2	0.52	0.17	mid grey	silt sand	rare <2cm rounded chalk	soft							298	274
276	A1	cut	ditch	field system	276	274	2	0.52	0.17					linear	gentle	gradual	slightly concave	NE-SW		277	508
277	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	276	275	2	0.52	0.17	mid grey	silt sand	rare manganese flecks	soft							298	276
278	A1	cut	pit		278		1	0.5	0.19					sub circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W		279	508
279	A1	fill	pit	disuse	278		1	0.5	0.19	light grey	clay sand	rare 1cm sub angular gravel	soft							280	278
280	A1	cut	ditch	field system	280		1	0.56	0.13					linear	gentle	gradual	slightly concave	E-W		281	279
281	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	280		1	0.56	0.13	mid brown grey	clay silt	rare <2cm rounded chalk	friable							298	280
282	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	282	228, 264	3	1.7	0.98					linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S		283	508
283	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	282	229, 265	3	1.7	0.98	mid grey brown	silt clay	occasional mixed stones, rare size and charcoal flecks	firm						pottery, shell	284	282
284	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	284	230, 262	3	2	0.46					linear	steep to west, gentle to east	gradual	concave	N-S		285	283
285	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	284	231, 263	3	2	0.46	mid green grey	silt clay	occasional mixed stones, rare size and charcoal flecks	firm							119	284
286	A1	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	286	207, 232	4	0.34	0.04					linear	gentle	gradual	slightly concave	NW-SE		287	508
287	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	286	209, 233	4	0.34	0.04	mid brown grey	clay sand	rare <3cm sub rounded gravel	soft						shell	288	286
288	A1	cut	pond	pond	288	506	6		0.38					sub circular	gentle	gradual	slightly concave	NE-SW		289	287
289	A1	fill	pit	disuse	288		6		0.14	mid brown grey	clay sand	occasional <2cm rounded gravel and chalk	soft						animal bone, pottery	290	288
290	A1	fill	pit	disuse	288	507	6		0.18	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional 1-4cm sub rounded stone	friable						clay pipe, iron nail, pottery	291	289
291	A1	fill	pit	disuse	288		6	1	0.1	dark yellow brown	clay sand	-	soft							120	290
292	A1	cut	pit		292		5	3	0.2					sub circular	gentle	imperceptible	flat	-		293	508

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293	A1	fill	pit	disuse	292		5	1.6	0.1	light grey brown	silt sand	frequent large cobbles and flint with smaller flints and stones filling voids	firm						CBM, pottery	294	292
294	A1	fill	pit	disuse	292		5		0.18	mid red brown	sand silt	rare small pebbles and charcoal flecks	friable						animal bone, cu coin	295	293
295	A1	cut	pit		295		5	3	0.2					sub circular	gentle	imperceptible	flat	-		296	294
296	A1	fill	pit	disuse	295		5	0.66	0.12	mid grey brown	silt clay	frequent large cobbles, flint and CBM with smaller stones and flint filling the voids	firm						animal bone, iron nail	297	295
297	A1	fill	pit	disuse	295		5		0.2	dark grey brown	clay silt	frequent charcoal, occasional stone and flint	friable						animal bone, CBM	119	296
298	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	298	328	5	4.4	1.16					linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW		299	508
299	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	298		5	1.42	0.12	dark blue grey	silt clay	occasional 1-4cm sub rounded chalk	plastic							300	298
300	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	298	329	5	2.92	0.48	mid blue grey	clay silt	occasional 1-4cm sub rounded chalk and gravel	friable						animal bone	301	299
301	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	298		5	2.84	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk and gravel	plastic						CBM	302	300
302	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	298		5	4.2	0.23	dark grey	clay silt	occasional <4cm sub angular gravel	friable						animal bone, pottery	303	301
303	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	298		5	4.1	0.24	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare chalk flecks	soft							119	302
304	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	304		3	0.3	0.13					linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE		308	508
305	A1	layer	surface (external)			307	3	4.4	0.1	mid brown grey	silt	flint nodules and cobble stones	friable							306	508
306	A1	layer	surface (external)			370	3	2.6	0.2	light yellow grey	silt clay	frequent chalk flecks and pieces; rare charcoal	firm						CBM, pottery	119	305
307	A1	layer	surface (external)			305	3	2	0.1	dark grey brown	clay silt	frequent charcoal, CBM, stone and flint	firm						fired clay, iron nail	119	305
308	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	304		3	0.3	0.13	mid red brown	silt clay	frequent large cobbles, flint, CBM	firm						CBM, pottery	119	304
309	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	309		3	0.2	0.2					linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE		310	305

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
310	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	309		3	0.2	0.2	light yellow grey	silt clay	frequent chalk flecks	firm						animal bone, CBM	119	309
311	A1	cut	posthole		311		5	0.28	0.16					sub circular	vertical	gradual	concave	-		312	305
312	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	311		5	0.28	0.16	mid red brown	silt clay	occasional small flints and pebbles and charcoal flecks	firm							119	311
313	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	313	238, 240, 367	2	0.57	0.07					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		314	508
314	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	313	239, 241, 368	2	0.57	0.07	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional small stones, flint; rare charcoal	firm							119	313
315	A1	cut	ditch		315		2	0.8	0.17					sub circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		316	508
316	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	315		2	0.8	0.17	dark red brown	clay silt	frequent <3cm sub angular flint and gravel	friable						CBM, pottery	119	315
317	A1	cut	ditch	boundary/drainage	317	195, 246	2	3.44	0.64					linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW		321	323
318	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	317	198, 250	2	3.44	0.65	mid grey brown	silt clay	occasional mixed size stones, rare chalk and charcoal flecks	firm						animal bone, flint, pottery	319	320
319	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	317		3	2.44	0.24	mid yellow brown	silt clay	frequent large flints and chalk	firm							119	318
320	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	317	197	2	1.12	0.54	mid yellow brown	silt clay	rare mixed size stones and charcoal flecks	firm							318	321
321	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	317	196, 249	2	0.85	0.35	light yellow brown	silt clay	rare small stones, chalk and charcoal flecks	firm							320	317
322	A1	cut	ditch	field system	322	236	1		0.23					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		323	508
323	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	322	237	1		0.23	light yellow brown	silt clay	rare small stones	firm							317	322
324	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	324	385, 516	3	0.44	0.11					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		325	354
325	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	324	386, 517	3	0.44	0.11	light grey brown	clay silt	occasional gravel and stone	firm						pottery	119	324
326	A1	cut	ditch	field system	326		2	0.6	0.11					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		327	508
327	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	326		2	0.6	0.1	light grey brown	silt clay	occasional chalk flecks, stone; rare charcoal	firm						pottery, shell	216	326
328	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	328	298	5	4.4	0.76					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		329	508
329	A1	fill	ditch		328	300	5	0.82	0.18	mid blue grey	clay sand	rare <3cm sub rounded stone	soft							330	328
330	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	328		5	3.6	0.28	mid red brown	clay silt	occasional 1-4cm sub rounded gravel	friable						animal bone, CBM	331	329
331	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	328		5	4.2	0.34	dark red brown	clay silt	rare <3cm sub rounded gravel	friable						CBM	218	330

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
332	A1	cut	ditch	field system	332	158, 162	1	3.4	0.2					linear	gentle	sharp	slightly concave	-	pottery	333	508
333	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	332	159, 163	1	3.4	0.2	mid yellow brown	clay silt	occasional grit and chalk flecks	friable						pottery	336	332
334	A1	cut	pit	extraction?	334	168	2	2.6	0.12					circular	gentle	sharp	slightly concave	-	pottery	335	340
335	A1	fill	pit	disuse	334		2	2.6	0.12	dark yellow brown	silt clay	occasional grit	plastic						pottery	119	334
336	A1	cut	pit	extraction?	336	191	2	2.94	0.72					circular	undercutting	sharp	concave	-		337	333
337	A1	fill	pit	disuse	336		2		0.18	dark blue grey	sand silt	rare chalk flecks	loose							338	336
338	A1	fill	pit	disuse	336		2		0.15	dark yellow brown	clay sand	rare chalk flecks	soft							339	337
339	A1	fill	pit	disuse	336		2		0.24	dark brown grey	silt	occasional <2cm sub angular gravel and charcoal	friable						animal bone, pottery	340	338
340	A1	fill	pit	disuse	336	192	2	2.94	0.16	mid yellow brown	clay silt	rare chalk flecks	firm						animal bone, fired clay, pottery	334	339
341	A1	cut	posthole		341		2	0.3	0.14					circular	gentle	gradual	concave	-		342	508
342	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	341		2	0.3	0.14	mid brown grey	clay silt	occasional <1cm sub angular gravel	friable							119	341
343	A1	cut	pit		343		2	1.07	0.23					sub circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		344	508
344	A1	fill	pit	silting	343		2	0.7	0.07	light brown grey	sand silt	occasional <1cm rounded chalk	friable						pottery	345	343
345	A1	fill	pit	disuse	343		2	0.97	0.16	mid grey brown	clay silt	rare <2cm rounded pebbles	friable						animal bone, pottery	346	344
346	A1	cut	pit		346		3	0.7	0.19					sub circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		347	345
347	A1	fill	pit	silting	346		3	0.5	0.09	mid yellow brown	clay silt	rare chalk flecks	friable							348	346
348	A1	fill	pit	disuse	346		3	0.49	0.09	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional chalk flecks	friable							119	347
349	A1	cut	ditch	boundary?	349		2		0.26					linear	gentle	sharp	flat	N-S	animal bone	350	508
350	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	349		2		0.26	dark grey	clay silt	occasional <2cm angular gravel	friable						animal bone, pottery	119	349
351	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	351		2	0.68	0.3					linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW		352	508
352	A1	fill	ditch	silting	351		2	0.68	0.08	light red brown	sand clay	occasional flint and small pebbles	firm						pottery	353	351
353	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	351		2	0.68	0.2	mid brown grey	silt clay	frequent charcoal; occasional flint and pebbles	firm						animal bone, pottery	119	352

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlap by	Overlies
354	A1	cut	posthole		354		3	0.24	0.1					sub circular	undercutting to north-east, gentle to south-west	gradual	concave	-		355	508
355	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	354		3	0.24	0.1	light grey brown	sand clay	rare small gravel	firm							324	354
356	A1	cut	pit		356		5	5.01	0.2					sub circular	gentle	imperceptible	flat	-		357	359
357	A1	fill	pit	disuse	356		5	5.01	0.2	dark grey brown	silt clay	frequent large cobbles and chalk; occasional charcoal flecks	firm						animal bone, CBM, iron nail, pottery	119	356
358	A1	cut	ditch	field system	358	166, 193, 199, 212	1		0.25					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		359	508
359	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	358	167, 194, 200, 213	1		0.25	mid grey brown	silt clay	rare small stones and charcoal flecks	firm							356	358
360	A1	cut	ditch	field system	360	183	1	0.44	0.13					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		361	508
361	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	360	184	1	0.44	0.13	mid yellow brown	silt clay	occasional charcoal flecks; rare small stones	firm							356	360
362	A1	cut	pit		362		5	3.4	0.1					sub circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	-		363	508
363	A1	fill	pit	disuse	362		5	3.4	0.1	dark grey brown	silt clay	occasional <10cm rounded stone, chalk and charcoal flecks	firm						animal bone, CBM, pottery	119	362
364	A1	cut	pit		364		2	1.12	0.2					sub circular	steep	gradual	flat	-		365	368
365	A1	fill	pit	disuse	364		2	0.2	0.12	light red grey	ash	frequent charcoal	compact						pottery	366	364
366	A1	fill	pit	disuse	364		2	1.12	0.1	dark grey	clay silt	frequent charcoal	soft						animal bone, fired clay, pottery	119	365
367	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	367	238, 240, 313	2		0.16					linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE		368	508
368	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	367	239, 241, 314	2		0.16	mid blue grey	silt clay	frequent charcoal	firm						animal bone, pottery	305	367
369	A1	layer	surface (external)			305	3		0.1	mid grey brown	silt	frequent flint and cobbles	friable							364	368
370	A1	layer	surface (external)			306	3	1	0.2	light yellow grey	silt clay	frequent chalk flecks; occasional small stones and flint	firm						pottery	364	368
371	A1	cut	pit		371		2	0.8	0.4					sub circular	steep	sharp	flat	-		372	508
372	A1	fill	pit	disuse	371		2	0.7	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt clay	occasional <1cm rounded chalk	plastic							373	371
373	A1	fill	pit	disuse	371		2	0.8	0.2	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub rounded gravel, flint and chalk	friable						pottery	377	372
374	A1	cut	pit		374		2	1.96	0.58					sub circular	steep	sharp	flat	-		375	508

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
375	A1	fill	pit	disuse	374		2	0.82	0.2	dark yellow brown	clay silt	occasional grit	friable						pottery, shell	376	374
376	A1	fill	pit	disuse	374		2	1.96	0.38	dark yellow brown	clay silt	occasional <3cm rounded chalk	friable						animal bone, pottery	377	375
377	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	377	138, 501	3	1.2	0.8					linear	steep	sharp to south, gradual to north	concave	NE-SW		378	373
378	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	377	139, 502	3	0.6	0.13	dark brown grey	clay silt	occasional <2cm angular gravel and flint	soft						animal bone, fired clay, pottery	379	377
379	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	377	140, 503	3	0.74	0.12	mid yellow brown	clay silt	occasional grit and chalk flecks	friable							380	378
380	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	377	141, 504	3	1.2	0.58	mid grey brown	clay silt	frequent <2cm rounded chalk	friable						animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell	119	379
381	A1	cut	posthole		381		1	0.27	0.17	mid grey brown	silt clay			circular	gentle	sharp	pointed	-	animal bone, pottery	382	508
382	A1	fill	posthole	disuse	381		1	0.27	0.17	mid grey brown	silt clay	rare chalk flecks	plastic							119	381
383	A1	cut	ditch	field system	383	132	2	0.42	0.1					linear	gentle	gradual	slightly concave	NE-SW		384	508
384	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	383	133	2	0.42	0.1	mid grey brown	clay silt	rare 3cm sub rounded gravel	friable							216	383
385	A1	cut	ditch	drainage	385	324, 516	3	0.42	0.17					linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE		386	508
386	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	385	325, 517	3	0.42	0.17	dark brown grey	clay silt	rare <2cm angular gravel	friable							216	385
387	A2	layer		subsoil		119, 511	6		0.16	mid yellow brown	clay silt	occasional 1-3cm sub rounded gravel	friable						CBM	388	509
388	A2	layer		topsoil		120, 512	6		0.33	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional 1-4cm sub angular gravel and chalk	friable						CBM	0	387
389	A2	cut	ditch	boundary?	389	392, 407, 487	1	0.76	0.34					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S		390	509
390	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	389	393, 408	1		0.2	dark yellow brown	sand clay	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk	plastic							391	389
391	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	389	394, 488	1		0.16	mid grey brown	clay silt	rare <2cm sub rounded gravel and chalk	friable							387	390
392	A2	cut	ditch	boundary?	392	389, 407, 487	1	0.77	0.5					linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S		393	509
393	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	392	390, 408	1		0.19	dark yellow brown	sand clay	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk	plastic							394	392
394	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	392	391, 488	1		0.31	mid grey brown	clay silt	rare <2cm sub rounded gravel and chalk	friable							395	393



Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
395	A2	cut	ditch	boundary	395	429, 431, 433, 465, 476	2	1.44	0.6					linear	steep	sharp	slightly concave	E-W		396	394
396	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	395	437, 466, 478	2		0.3	dark yellow brown	sand clay	rare chalk flecks	plastic						pottery	397	395
397	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	395		2		0.1	mid yellow brown	silt clay	occasional <3cm sub rounded chalk and flint	plastic							398	396
398	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	395	438, 467	2		0.1	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <4cm sub rounded flint and gravel	friable							387	397
399	A2	cut	ditch	droveway	399	442, 460	2	1.48	0.7					linear	steep, with slight step on north side	sharp	flat	NW-SE		400	509
400	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	399	443, 462	2	0.9	0.48	mid red brown	sand clay	occasional medium flint and chalk flecks; rare charcoal flecks	soft						animal bone	401	399
401	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	399	444, 461	2	1.48	0.24	light red brown	sand clay	occasional small chalk and flint; rare charcoal flecks	firm						animal bone, CBM	387	400
402	A2	cut	ditch	field system	402	427	1	0.55	0.25					linear	steep	sharp	flat	NE-SW		403	509
403	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	402	428	1	0.55	0.25	mid yellow grey	clay sand	occasional charcoal flecks; rare gravel	soft							399	402
404	A2	cut	ditch	boundary	404		2		0.44					linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE		405	509
405	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	404		2		0.22	light grey	clay sand	occasional 5cm sub angular gravel and flint	soft						animal bone, pottery	406	404
406	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	404		2		0.2	dark grey	clay silt	frequent <1cm charcoal; rare <3cm sub rounded flint	friable						pottery	395	405
407	A2	cut	ditch	boundary?	407	389, 392, 487	1	1.18	0.23					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S		408	509
408	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	407	390, 393	1	1.18	0.23	dark yellow brown	clay sand	rare chalk and manganese flecks	compact							387	407
409	A2	cut	ditch	boundary?	409	411	1	1.08	0.3					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW		410	509
410	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	409	412	1	1.08	0.3	dark yellow brown	silt clay	occasional <1cm sub rounded chalk	plastic							387	409
411	A2	cut	ditch	boundary?	411	409	1	1.3	0.58					linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S		412	509
412	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	411	410	1	0.6	0.34	mid grey brown	silt clay	frequent grit and chalk flecks; rare charcoal flecks	firm							413	411

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
413	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	411		1	1.3	0.26	mid grey brown	silt clay	occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	firm						CBM	387	412
414	A2	cut	ditch	droveway	414	435, 457, 470	2	2.78	0.6					linear	gentle to south-west, steep to north-east	gradual	concave	NW-SE		415	509
415	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	414	458, 471	2	2.32	0.2	mid green brown	silt clay	occasional small stones, charcoal and chalk flecks	firm							416	414
416	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	414	436, 459, 472	2	2.54	0.4	mid red brown	silt clay	occasional small stones, chalk and charcoal flecks; rare large stones	firm							387	415
417	A2	cut	pit		417		2	1.3	0.31					circular	steep	gradual	concave	-		418	509
418	A2	fill	pit	disuse	417		2		0.07	mid yellow brown	clay sand	frequent <1cm rounded chalk	soft						pottery	419	417
419	A2	fill	pit	disuse	417		2	1.3	0.24	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub rounded gravel	friable						pottery	387	418
420	A2	cut	pit		420		1	0.95	0.53					sub circular	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW		421	509
421	A2	fill	pit	disuse	420		1	0.95	0.53	mid brown grey	clay sand	occasional charcoal flecks; rare small stones	soft						animal bone	387	420
422	A2	cut	ditch	boundary?	422	463	1	1.1	0.43					linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W		423	509
423	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	422		1		0.08	dark yellow brown	clay silt	occasional chalk flecks	friable						animal bone, pottery	424	422
424	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	422	464	1		0.24	mid brown grey	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub rounded chalk	friable							425	423
425	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	422		1		0.2	dark yellow brown	clay silt	rare 1cm rounded chalk	friable							426	424
426	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	422		1		0.2	dark brown grey	sand silt	occasional charcoal flecks; rare <3cm rounded chalk	soft						animal bone, pottery	389	425
427	A2	cut	ditch	field system	427	402	1	0.55	0.18					linear	steep	sharp	flat	NW-SE		428	509
428	A2	fill	ditch		427	403	1	0.55	0.18	mid brown grey	clay sand	occasional small stones and charcoal flecks	soft							399	427
429	A2	cut	ditch	boundary	429	395, 431, 433, 465, 476	2	1.7	0.54					linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S		430	509
430	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	429	432, 439	2	1.7	0.54	light grey brown	silt clay	frequent chalk and charcoal flecks; occasional	firm						animal bone, fired clay, pottery, shell	387	429

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
												>10cm chalk and flint									
431	A2	cut	ditch	boundary	431	395, 429, 433, 465, 476	2	1.93	0.58					linear	steep to east, stepped to west	gradual	concave	N-S		432	441
432	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	431	430, 439	2	1.93	0.58	dark grey brown	silt clay	frequent chalk and charcoal flecks; occasional mixed size stones	firm						animal bone, burnt stone, CBM, fired clay, pottery, silver coin, shell, spindle whorl	387	431
433	A2	cut	ditch	boundary	433	395, 429, 431, 465, 476	2	1.6	0.7					linear	steep	gradual	concave	E-W		434	509
434	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	433		2		0.35	dark brown grey	sand clay	frequent chalk and charcoal flecks; occasional small stones; rare large stones	firm						animal bone, pottery, shell	437	433
435	A2	cut	ditch	droveway	435	414, 457, 470	2	1.48	0.56					linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W		436	509
436	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	435	416, 459, 472	2	1.48	0.56	light red brown	silt clay	occasional chalk	firm						iron nail	387	435
437	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	433	396, 466, 478	2	0.08	0.08	mottled mid brown grey and mid yellow brown	sand clay	rare small stones	firm							438	434
438	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	433	398, 467	2	0.25	0.1	dark brown grey	sand clay	occasional small stones; rare charcoal flecks	firm						animal bone	439	437
439	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	433		2	1.18	0.36	mottled mid brown grey and mid yellow brown	sand clay	rare small stones and charcoal flecks	firm							387	438
440	A2	cut	ditch	boundary	440		2		0.16					linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S		441	509
441	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	440		2		0.16	mid yellow brown	silt clay	occasional chalk flecks; rare small stones and charcoal flecks	firm							431	440
442	A2	cut	ditch	droveway	442	399, 460	2	1.54	0.54					linear	steep on southern side; stepped	sharp	concave	NW-SE		443	509

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
															on northern side						
443	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	442	400, 462	2	1.54	0.3	mid grey brown	silt clay	frequent grit; occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	firm						animal bone, pottery	444	442
444	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	442	401, 461	2	0.86	0.3	mid red brown	silt clay	occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, flint	firm							387	443
445	A2	cut	ditch	field system	445		1	0.5	0.11					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		446	509
446	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	445		1	0.5	0.11	mid grey brown	clay sand	rare mid sized stones	soft							479	445
447	A2	cut	pit	watering hole	447	452	2	3.34	1.28					sub circular	steep to east, north and south; stepped to west	gradual	concave	E-W		448	509
448	A2	fill	pit	silting	447	453	2		0.16	dark blue grey	clay sand	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk	soft						animal bone	449	447
449	A2	fill	pit	disuse	447	454	2		0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay	occasional <2cm rounded chalk and gravel	plastic						pottery	450	448
450	A2	fill	pit	disuse	447	455	2		0.32	dark yellow brown	clay silt	frequent <2cm rounded chalk; occasional grit	friable						pottery	451	449
451	A2	fill	pit	disuse	447	456	2	3.34	0.48	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk; rare charcoal flecks	friable						animal bone, pottery	387	450
452	A2	cut	pit	watering hole	452	447	2	3.34	1.28					sub circular	steep to east, north and south; stepped to west	gradual	concave	E-W		453	509
453	A2	fill	pit	silting	452	448	2		0.16	dark blue grey	clay sand	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk	soft							454	452
454	A2	fill	pit	disuse	452	449	2		0.24	mid grey brown	silt clay	occasional <2cm rounded chalk and gravel	plastic						animal bone	455	453
455	A2	fill	pit	disuse	452	450	2		0.32	dark yellow brown	clay silt	frequent <2cm rounded chalk; occasional grit	friable						pottery	456	454
456	A2	fill	pit	disuse	452	451	2	3.34	0.48	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <2cm sub rounded chalk; rare charcoal flecks	friable						animal bone, pottery	387	455
457	A2	cut	ditch	droveway	457	414, 435, 470	2	2.17	0.7					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		458	509

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
458	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	457	415, 471	2	1.83	0.32	mid green brown	silt clay	rare stones, and small chalk charcoal flecks	firm							459	457
459	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	457	416, 436, 472	2	1.94	0.38	mid red brown	silt clay	rare stones, and small chalk charcoal flecks	firm							387	458
460	A2	cut	ditch	droveway	460	399, 442	2	1.64	0.6					linear	steep to south, stepped to north	sharp	concave	NW-SE		462	509
461	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	460	401, 444	2	1.6	0.6	light grey brown	silt clay	occasional large flint, chalk and charcoal flecks	firm						animal bone	387	462
462	A2	fill	ditch	silting	460	400, 443	2		0.1	light red brown	silt sand	occasional small flints and charcoal flecks	soft							461	460
463	A2	cut	ditch	boundary?	463	422	1	0.96	0.26					linear	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W		464	509
464	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	463	424	1	0.96	0.26	mid grey brown	sand clay	occasional <2cm rounded chalk	plastic						pottery	465	463
465	A2	cut	ditch	boundary	465	395, 429, 431, 433, 476	2	1.85	0.36					linear	gentle	sharp	flat	N-S		466	464
466	A2	fill	ditch	silting	465	396, 437, 478	2		0.05	mid yellow brown	clay sand	occasional 1cm rounded chalk	soft							467	465
467	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	465	398, 438	2	1.85	0.31	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub rounded chalk	friable						animal bone, pottery	387	466
468	A2	cut	ditch	drainage?	468	483	2	1	0.52					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		469	509
469	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	468	484	2	1	0.52	mid yellow grey	clay sand	frequent small stones; occasional large stones and chalk	firm							479	468
470	A2	cut	ditch	droveway	470	414, 435, 457	2	2.46	0.7					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		471	509
471	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	470	415, 458	2	2.24	0.7	mid green brown	silt clay	rare stones, and small chalk charcoal flecks	firm						animal bone	472	470
472	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	470	416, 436, 459	2	2.04	0.34	mid red brown	silt clay	rare stones, and small chalk charcoal flecks	firm						iron nail	479	471
473	A2	cut	ditch	field system?	473	485	1	0.94	0.4					linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S		474	509
474	A2	fill	ditch	silting	473		1		0.14	mid red brown	silt clay	occasional medium flint and chalk flecks	firm						pottery	475	473
475	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	473	486	1	0.94	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay	frequent chalk flecks;	firm						animal bone, pottery	479	474

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
												occasional medium flint									
476	A2	cut	ditch	boundary	476	395, 429, 431, 433, 465	2	1.2	0.33					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S turning to E-W to the south		477	509
477	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	476	434	2		0.14	dark brown grey	clay silt	rare charcoal flecks and <1cm rounded chalk	friable							478	476
478	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	476	396, 437, 466	2	1.2	0.2	dark yellow brown	silt clay	occasional <1cm sub rounded chalk	firm						pottery	387	477
479	A2	cut	ditch	boundary	479		6	1.64	0.84					linear	steep	sharp	slightly concave	E-W		480	509
480	A2	fill	ditch	silting	479		6		0.07	mid yellow brown	sand clay	rare grit	plastic							481	479
481	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	479		6		0.62	dark brown grey	sand silt	rare rounded 1-2cm gravel	soft						CBM, clay pipe	482	480
482	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	479		6	0.9	0.24	dark yellow brown	clay sand	-	soft							387	481
483	A2	cut	ditch	drainage?	483	468	2	1.45	0.48					linear	stepped	gradual	concave	E-W		484	509
484	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	483	469	2	1.45	0.48	light grey brown	silt clay	occasional medium to large flint, chalk flecks; rare charcoal flecks	firm							479	483
485	A2	cut	ditch	field system?	485	473	1	0.84	0.34					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S		486	509
486	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	485	475	1	0.84	0.34	mid yellow brown	clay sand	occasional manganese flecks	soft							479	475
487	A2	cut	ditch	boundary?	487	389, 392, 407	1	0.58	0.24					linear	steep	sharp	flat	N-S		488	422
488	A2	fill	ditch	disuse	487	391, 394	1	0.58	0.24	light grey brown	silt clay	frequent charcoal flecks; occasional medium to large flint, pebbles and chalk	firm						pottery	387	487
489	A2	cut	posthole		489		2	0.66	0.43					sub circular	stepped to west, steep to east and south	sharp	pointed	N-S		490	509
490	A2	fill	posthole		489		2		0.23	mid grey brown	clay sand	rare 3cm sub angular gravel	soft							491	489
491	A2	fill	posthole	post pipe	489		2		0.43	mid brown grey	clay silt	frequent charcoal flecks	friable							387	490
492	A2	cut	pit		492		2	0.55	0.28					sub circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S		493	509



Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
493	A2	fill	pit	disuse	492		2	0.55	0.28	mid grey brown	clay sand	rare <1cm rounded chalk	soft						animal bone, pottery	387	492
494	A2	cut	pit		494		2	0.76	0.3					sub circular	steep	gradual	concave	NE-SW		495	509
495	A2	fill	pit	silting	494		2		0.05	mid yellow grey	silt clay	occasional flint and chalk flecks	firm							496	494
496	A2	fill	pit	disuse	494		2	0.66	0.25	mid yellow brown	silt clay	frequent small to medium stone, flint and chalk; occasional charcoal flecks	firm						pottery	387	495
497	A2	cut	pit		497		2	1.3	0.38					sub circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S		498	509
498	A2	fill	pit	disuse	497		2	1.3	0.38	mid yellow brown	clay sand	frequent chalk flecks; occasional large stones, gravel	firm						pottery	387	497
499	A1	cut	pit	extraction?	499		2		0.46					sub circular	undercutting to north-west, steep to south-east	sharp	flat	-		500	508
500	A1	fill	pit	disuse	499		2		0.46	dark grey	clay silt	occasional <1cm rounded chalk and charcoal flecks	friable						animal bone, pottery	501	499
501	A1	cut	ditch	boundary	501	138, 377	3	3.56	0.97					linear	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW		502	500
502	A1	fill	ditch		501	139, 378	3		0.13	dark yellow brown	sand clay	frequent grit and <1cm sub rounded chalk	plastic						pottery	503	501
503	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	501	140, 379	3		0.52	mid grey brown	clay silt	occasional <1cm sub rounded chalk and grit	friable						animal bone, pottery, shell	504	502
504	A1	fill	ditch	disuse	501	141, 380	3		0.36	mid grey brown	silt clay	occasional <3cm rounded chalk	plastic						animal bone, pottery, shell	119	503
505	A1	layer	surface (external)				5	2.7		dark brown grey	clay silt	frequent 1-10cm angular and rounded flint	friable						animal bone, CBM, glass, iron nail, pottery, shell	119	233
506	A1	cut	pond	pond	506	288	6	16.7						sub rectangular	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW		507	287
507	A1	fill	pond	disuse	506	290	6	16.7		dark yellow brown with 20% dark grey brown patches	clay silt	occasional <10cm sub angular flint	friable						CBM, pottery	120	506
508	A1	layer	natural			510	0			mid yellow brown	sand clay	frequent <4cm rounded chalk	plastic							119	0

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
												25% sand patches									
509	A2	layer	natural				0			mid yellow brown	clay sand	occasional <4cm rounded chalk and sub rounded gravel; 25% clay patches	compact							0	0
510	A3	layer	natural			508	0			mid yellow with 50% dark orange	sand clay with 25% clay sand	occasional 1-10cm sub rounded flint and gravel	plastic (clay), soft (sand)							0	0
511	A3	layer	subsoil			119, 387	6		0.12	mid yellow brown	sand clay	occasional 1-8cm sub rounded stones	plastic							512	0
512	A3	layer	topsoil			120, 388	6		0.31	dark grey brown	clay silt	occasional <4cm sub rounded stones	friable						animal bone, CBM, crotal bell, pottery	0	511
513	A3	cut	ditch	boundary?	513	122, 214, 254, 257	2	1.04	0.44					linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S		514	510
514	A3	fill	ditch	disuse	513	123, 255, 258	2	0.58	0.13	mid yellow brown	clay silt	occasional <2cm sub rounded stones	friable							515	513
515	A3	fill	ditch	disuse field	513	124, 215, 256, 259	2	1.04	0.31	dark yellow brown	clay silt	rare charcoal flecks, rare 2cm sub rounded gravel and flint	friable						animal bone, pottery, shell	511	514
516	A3	cut	ditch	system/drainage	516	324, 385	3	0.44	0.12					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		517	510
517	A3	fill	ditch		516	325, 386	3	0.44	0.12	mid yellow brown	sand clay	rare <1cm chalk sub rounded	plastic							511	516
518	A3	cut	ditch	boundary	518	539	5	4.4	1.16					linear	steep	sharp	slightly concave	E-W		519	510
519	A3	fill	ditch		518		5	1.82	0.13	dark grey	clay silt	frequent <1cm sub rounded chalk, occasional root disturbance, rare 4cm sub rounded flint	friable						CBM	520	518
520	A3	fill	ditch	backfill	518		5	2.2	0.22	mid yellow brown	silt clay	occasional <4cm sub rounded chalk	plastic						pottery	522	519
521	A3	fill	ditch	silting	518		5	0.97	0.16	mid red brown	sand silt		friable							522	518
522	A3	fill	ditch	backfill	518		5	3.28	0.4	mid red brown	clay silt	occasional <6cm sub rounded flints	friable						CBM, pottery	523	520

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
523	A3	fill	ditch	backfill	518		5	3.9	0.38	mid grey	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub rounded stones and chalk	friable						CBM, clay pipe, glass, pottery	524	522
524	A3	fill	ditch	backfill	518		5	2.08	0.16	mid yellow brown	silt clay	frequent <3cm rounded chalk	plastic						animal bone, CBM, pottery	525	523
525	A3	fill	ditch	backfill	518		5	1.8	0.2	mid brown grey	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub rounded stone	friable						CBM, glass, pottery	0	0
526	A3	cut	ditch	drainage	526		4	0.64	0.08					linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE		527	510
527	A3	fill	ditch	drainage	526		4	0.64	0.08	mid brown grey	silt clay	occasional 1-4cm sub angular flint	plastic						glass, pottery	511	536
528	A3	cut	pit	use	528		6	2.6	0.38					sub rectangular	very steep	sharp	irregular	E-W		537	525
529	A3	fill	pit	disuse	528		6	2.6	0.38	mid grey	silt clay	occasional stones, clay lumps	soft						CBM, glass, pottery, quern	538	537
530	A3	cut	posthole	fence?	530		2	0.29	0.14					sub circular	steep	sharp	slightly concave	NE-SW		531	510
531	A3	fill	posthole	disuse	530		2	0.29	0.14	mid grey brown	sand clay	occasional charcoal and chalk flecks	plastic							511	530
532	A3	cut	pit	extraction	532		1	1.6	0.2					sub circular	gentle	sharp	flat	NE-SW		533	510
533	A3	fill	pit	disuse	532		1	1.6	0.2	mid grey brown	sand clay	occasional <1cm sub rounded chalk, rare 4cm sub rounded chalk	soft						CBM, fired clay	534	532
534	A3	cut	pit	extraction?	534		5	1.7	0.46					linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S		535	533
535	A3	fill	pit	silting	534		5	1.7	0.16	mid green brown	sand clay	occasional charcoal + chalk flecks	soft							536	534
536	A3	fill	pit	backfill	534		5	0.98	0.28	mid grey brown	silt clay	occasional <3cm sub rounded chalk and flint	plastic						CBM, iron nail, pottery	512	535
537	A3	fill	pit	disuse	528		6	1.6	0.32	dark yellow brown	silt clay	occasional stones and flints	soft						glass, pottery	529	528
538	A3	fill	pit		528		6	0.7	0.16	mid grey yellow	silt clay	occasional small stones	soft							512	529
539	A3	cut	ditch	boundary	539	518	5	0.56	0.12					linear	shallow	gradual	concave	E-W		540	510
540	A3	fill	ditch	disuse	539	523, 546	5		0.12	dark grey	silt clay	frequent stones/flint nodules	firm						animal bone	512	542
541	A3	cut	ditch	drainage?	541	526	4	0.9	0.08					linear	shallow	gentle	concave	N-S		542	510
542	A3	fill	ditch		541	527	4	0.93	0.08	dark grey	silt clay	occasional stones	firm						animal bone, CBM	539	541
543	A3	cut	ditch	drainage	543		1	1.38	0.34					linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE		544	510
544	A3	fill	ditch	silting	543		1	1.05	0.17	mid yellow brown	clay silt	occasional <2cm rounded chalk	soft							545	543

Context	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Same as	Phase	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in plan	Side	Break of slope	Base	Orientation	Finds	Overlain by	Overlies
545	A3	fill	ditch	backfill	543		1	1.38	0.17	mid brown grey	clay silt	rare <2cm sub rounded chalk	friable						pottery	512	543
546	A3	fill	ditch	backfill	518	523, 540	5			mid grey	clay silt	occasional <3cm sub rounded stones and chalk	friable							547	518
547	A3	fill	ditch	backfill	518	524	5			mid yellow brown	silt clay	frequent <3cm rounded chalk	plastic						crotonal bell	525	546

Table 4: Context information

## APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Metalwork, worked bone and spindle-whorl report

*By Denis Sami PhD*

#### *Factual Data*

- B.1.1 A total of one silver item (Table 5), 10 copper-alloy artefacts (Table 6), 17 pieces of iron (Table 7) and one lead artefact (Table 8) were recovered from the excavation areas. In addition to the metalwork assemblage, a fragment of worked bone (Table 9) and ceramic spindle-whorl (Table 10) are included in this report.
- B.1.2 Artefacts were recovered from the subsoil, a surface and the fills of pits and ditches. These dated to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.
- B.1.3 Finds can be divided into portable and dressing accessories, economy and commerce, building activity, horseshoeing and crafting.
- B.1.4 The buckles (SF10, 11 and 16) and possible button (SF13) are associated with dressing accessories, and all date to the late medieval and post medieval periods. These finds were recovered from the excavated cobbled surface (121=235; Phase 3), indicating unintentional loss.
- B.1.5 Similarly, the three coins (SF15, 22 and 35) are more likely to be the result of unintentional loss rather than exchange on site. A heavily corroded copper-alloy farthing (SF15) possibly of James I (reigned 1603 – 1625) was found on the cobbled surface (121=235), suggesting this area was in use in the first half of the seventeenth century. Coin SF22 is a one penny issue of Queen Victoria dating to 1883, recovered from the fill of pit 292 (Area 1; Phase 5). Coin SF35 is a cut in half one silver short-cross penny. The coin presents sign of wear, on the obverse are clearly visible three curls of hair and a narrow portrait of the king suggesting the coin is a class 3 or 4 emission by Richard I or John Lakeland between 1191-1205 (Wren 1992, 47-50). The name of the moneyer is missing and the mint is most likely that of London.
- B.1.6 Iron nails are notoriously difficult artefacts to date due to their limited variation in size, form and forging technique through time. The nails recovered from the site are all of short to medium size indicating they were used in building fences or small wooden structures.
- B.1.7 The worked bone handle from Area 1 (SF20; cobbled surface 121=235; Phase 3) most likely belonged to a large hunting knife and its date cannot be precisely estimated.
- B.1.8 Four horseshoe nails, a fragment of a horseshoe and an iron buckle relate to the presence on the site of horses. Horseshoe SF39 has pronounced right calking and the rectangular holes in the heel suggest that it is a late medieval artefact (Clark 1995, 81-99).

- B.1.9 The lead weight (SF7; cobbled surface 121=235; Phase 3) is a common plano-convex artefact with a square hole dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods (Egan 1998, 259-61 n 803).
- B.1.10 The ceramic spindle whorl from Area 2 (SF33; enclosure ditch 395; Phase 2) is a complete artefact. Similar spindle whorls have been dated by Egan to the early medieval period (Egan 1998, 257-61, n 790).
- B.1.11 The assemblage is poorly preserved and heavily fragmented. The iron artefacts are heavily rusted and encrusted, while the copper-alloy, silver and lead objects show evidence of oxidation.

### Statement of potential

- B.1.12 The assemblage does not show any chronological consistency and it appears to be the result of random unintentional loss, dating from the medieval to modern periods. Unmarked crotal bells, nails and the horseshoe suggest agricultural activity and the presence of fences or small wooden structures. The assemblage has a limited archaeological potential. X-rays and conservation are not recommended.
- B.1.13 No further analysis is required for these finds.

### Method statement

- B.1.14 The metalwork was assessed according to the Oxford Archaeology East metalwork finds standard following the suggestions of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS Datasheets 104 and 108), the *Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Dungworth 2015) and the 2013 English Heritage *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (Rimmer *et al.* 2013). The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database has been used as the main reference for the buckles and lead weight. A monograph about horse equipment in the middle ages by John Clarke (1998) is the main reference for all the artefacts connected with horses. The detailed catalogue of medieval households by Egan (1998) was used in finding comparisons for the spindle whorl and other portable accessories, while Wren (1992) was used to identify the medieval short-cross penny (SF35).
- B.1.15 The catalogue is organised by SF number. Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th), diameter (Diam.), height (H) and weight (Wt), together with the description of the objects, the context and feature of provenance, and a suggested chronology are provided in the catalogue.

### Retention, dispersal and display

- B.1.16 Given their limited importance the iron nails can be dispersed while the remaining artefacts must be retained and stored according to the current guidance.

### Catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
34	432	ditch	coin	One short-cross penny cut in half dating to the reign of Richard I or John Lakeland, class 3 or 4, possible mint of London	c.1191-1205



SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
				OB: Bust of king, front, three curls. [...]NRICUS OV: Short-cross with quatrefoil. [...]VN[...] Diam: 18 mm Wt: 0.6 g	

Table 5: Silver artefact catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
9	121	layer, trackway	vessel	Incomplete rim of vessel. The internal part presents two cast ridges while on the outside surface there is a ridge 9 mm below the rim edge. L: 26 mm; W: 23 mm; Th: 1.8 mm; Wt: 3.6 g	medieval to post-medieval
10	121	layer, trackway	buckle	Incomplete small D shaped buckle with small casted tapering plate. L: 25 mm; W: 22 mm; Th: 3 mm; Wt: 2.5	medieval to post-medieval
11	121	layer, trackway	buckle	Incomplete rectangular frame. L: 21 mm; W: 50 mm; Th: 1.7 mm; Wt: 4.5 g	post-medieval to modern
13	121	layer, trackway	button?	Incomplete sub circular, very damaged with missing loop	post-medieval
14	121	layer, trackway	nail	Complete nail with square cross-section (1.5 mm) tapering stem and convex circular bead. L: 16 mm; Head diam: 11 mm; Wt: 1.4 g	medieval to post-medieval
15	121	layer, trackway	coin	Incomplete illegible very poorly preserved possible farthing of James I	c.1603-25
16	229	ditch	buckle	Incomplete D shaped pointed and grooved outside edge buckle with missing bar. L: 19 mm; W: 34; Th: 3 mm; Wt: 4 g	late medieval
22	294	pit	coin	Half penny of Queen Victoria OB: Queen Victoria bust left. VICTORIA D:G BRITT:REG: F:D: REV: Sitting Britannia right. HALF PENNY 1883 Diam: 25 mm Wt: 4.9 g	1883
55	512	topsoil	crotal bell	Complete unmarked cast spherical crotal bell with two sound holes, slot and casted loop with rectangular cross-section. Diam: 35 mm; Wt: 54 g	modern
56	547	ditch	crotal bell	Fragment of spherical bell with only one sound hole remaining and a cast square loop. L: 33 mm; W: 24 mm	modern

Table 6: Copper-alloy artefacts catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
1	66	Tr35	horse-shoe nail	Incomplete horse shoe nail with tapering stem with square cross-section	modern
2	69	Tr1	nail	Incomplete hand forged nail with tapering stem with square cross-section and circular head.	modern
3	69	Tr1	artefact	Fragment of leaf shaped iron tool. L: 61 mm; W: 23 mm; Th: 4.5 mm	modern

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
5	233	ditch	Nail	Incomplete two nail with square cross-section and tapering stem	medieval to modern
18	235	surface (external)	knife	Incomplete hand forged knife with tapering central tang with rectangular cross-section stepping into cylindrical stem developing into a truncated blade with straight back. L: 71 mm; W: 19 mm; Th: 2.7 mm	post-medieval to modern
19	235	surface (external)	nail	Nine hand forged nails. Three are horse shoe nail.	modern
21	290	pit	nail	Complete nail with square cross-section (5x5 mm) tapering stem and sub-circular head. Incomplete horse shoe nail with tapering rectangular cross-section stem and pyramidal with rectangular base head.	post-medieval to modern
23	296	pit	nail	Incomplete hand forged nail with square cross-section (4x4 mm), tapering stem and incomplete sub-circular head.	medieval to modern
25	307	surface (external)	nail	Complete small hand forged nail with square cross-section (2.5x2.5 mm), tapering stem and sub-circular head. L: 29 mm. Incomplete nail with tapering stem and possibly sub-circular head.	post-medieval to modern
27	357	ditch	buckle	Complete D shaped loop oval in cross-section with slightly tapering tongue. L: 31 mm; W: 40 mm; Th: 5.5 mm	post-medieval to modern
31	120	topsoil	nail	Incomplete nail with tapering, bent, square cross-section (4x4 mm) stem and sub-circular head.	medieval to modern
36	472	ditch	pocketknife	Complete folded pocketknife. The wood grip is mineralised in the iron concretion and was fixed through two rivets. A pruner curved blade into the handle on one side and a leather borer is folded into the opposite side. L: 106 mm; W: 40 mm; Th: 19 mm	modern
39	436	ditch	horseshoe	Incomplete heel with right angle calkin. A protruding rectangular head is still preserved on the heel and part of the rectangular in cross-section nail stem is still visible on the bearing surface (Clark type4?). L: 85 mm; Calkin W: 17 mm; Calkin H: 14 mm, Th: 7 mm	medieval
40	233	ditch	nail	Complete nail with square cross-section (5x5 mm), tapering stem and sub-circular head.	medieval to modern
42	505	pit	nail	Complete hand forged nail with square cross-section (4x4 mm) tapering stem and rectangular flat head.	medieval to modern
50	536	ditch	nail	Two incomplete nails with tapering stem.	medieval to modern
61	124	ditch	nail	Incomplete hand forged nail with tapering stem, square cross-section (4x4 mm) and sub-circular head.	medieval to modern

Table 7: Iron artefacts catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
7	121	layer	weight	Complete, plano-convex weight with square hole (6.5 x 6.5 mm), Height: 11 mm; diam: 24 mm; Wt: 40 g	medieval to modern

Table 8: Lead artefacts catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
20	235	surface (external)	knife handle grip	Incomplete terminal part of a grip heavily worn on the external surface. L: 44 mm; W: 21.5 mm; Th: 0.9 mm; Wt: 8.2 g	medieval to post-medieval

Table 9: Worked bone artefact catalogue

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Description	Date
33	432	ditch	spindle whorl	Ceramic, complete plano-convex spindle with sign of wear and horizontal lines decorating the body. Diam: 39 mm; Height: 19 mm; top hole: 9 mm; base hole: 10 mm; Wt: 32.6 g	early medieval

Table 10: Ceramic artefact catalogue

## B.2 Non-building stone

*By Simon Timberlake*

### *Introduction*

- B.2.1 A small assemblage consisting of 689g (10 pieces) of stone were examined, of which 645g consisted of fragmentary lava quern. This was identified as probably being of a medieval type, either rotary collared quern or else fragmentary pot quern. The assemblage was recovered from 13th-14th century features (ditches) as well as in a post-medieval to modern re-deposited context.
- B.2.2 All of the worked stone (quern) appeared likely to be medieval, although sometimes these handmill or millstone stones were curated or re-worked, and re-cycled quern was often used in both flooring and hearth surrounds (Watts 2002, 40-41).
- B.2.3 A single piece of burnt stone (dolerite or micro-diorite) was recovered from a medieval ditch fill (432), in which context it may have been re-deposited.

### *Methodology*

- B.2.4 All the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. This included several specimens of basalt collected from the lava flow beds quarried in the Roman-medieval quern quarries at Mayen, Germany. The projected quern diameter was estimated using a chart. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

### *Catalogue and description of worked stone*

- B.2.5 Analysis of the worked stone has revealed a rather small, fragmentary and partially burnt assemblage of broken-up lava quern, dumped as discarded stone within medieval and later features. Most of this stone shows evidence for subsequent weathering.

#### **Quern**

- B.2.6 A single moderately well-preserved yet non-diagnostic fragment from part of a lower stone (120mm x 100mm x 30mm; 612g) was recovered as a redeposited find within a post-medieval to modern context (Area 3; fill 529 of Pit 528; Phase 6). Consisting of a light grey green vesicular basalt containing small augite (pyroxene) phenocrysts, it can be recognised as rock quarried at Mayen near Andernach in the Rhineland, and exported across the North Sea up until the late medieval period as either finished handmill querns or else as blanks for cutting into the ports of London, Colchester and Ipswich.
- B.2.7 The dressing here of the grind surface of the stone into narrow-cut ridges (8mm wide) and grooves (4mm) in the shape of radiating harps is found both within Roman and later medieval pot quern, but is rare in Saxon collared quern. Furthermore, the thinness of the basal stone of this handmill quern supports the idea that this is a fragment from the worn and broken-up base of a medieval pot quern.

- B.2.8 Nine fragments from a similar lava stone quern were also recovered from the fill of a 13th-14th century ditch. These show no diagnostic features, but likewise may be the crumbs from the break-up of a similar quern following its burning and weathering.

### *Discussion*

- B.2.9 The first appearance in England of three different styles of pot quern manufactured at, and imported from, the Mayen-Niedermendig quarries can be dated to around the 12th century. However, this reflects the fashion within the urban centres of London and Winchester (Watts 2002, 42), thus a more realistic estimate for its commonplace use within the rural areas of England is likely to be the 13th century or later. This accords well with the evidence from Stowupland, as it does from other recent medieval excavations carried out by OAE in Suffolk at Long Melford (LMD 248) and The Street, Bramford (XSFBRM16); both sites demonstrating good evidence for the persistent use of lava quern (both of Saxon 'Collared' and pot quern type) through the early medieval and into the high medieval periods.

### *The Mayen-Niedermendig quarry source, Eifel Region, Germany*

- B.2.10 Quern production at Mayen begins in the Late Neolithic, and was already considerably developed by the Late Iron Age (La Tène) period, although the height of production and trade with Britain and the Low Countries was not reached until Roman times. The latter expansion in production at Mayen followed the complete removal of the overburden of pumice ash deposits, and subsequently quarrying began on an industrial scale along a front 5km long and up to 50 metres deep into the bedded lava flows. This involved the total removal of at least one and a quarter million cubic metres of stone (Hörter *et al.* 1951, 72). Boats laden with quern and millstone as ballast left the port of Andernach on the Rhine for London and Colchester. Quern blanks or rough-outs were prepared at the quarry site(s) themselves from the splitting and shaping of the polygonal-shaped columns of basalt detached from the cooling joints of the flows (Mangartz 2008, 66-67).
- B.2.11 This same method of extraction re-commenced in the Anglo-Saxon period, but on a smaller scale at Mayen, exploiting the un-worked block areas left in between the Roman quarries. Once the industry and trade route(s) were revived in the mid-late Saxon periods, both finished products (hand querns and millstones) and blanks were shipped to England (Parkhouse 1997). London, Southampton and Ipswich were amongst the receiving ports for this trade between the 9th-11th centuries AD.
- B.2.12 Production shifted from the largely exhausted surface outcrops at Mayen to the Niedermendig quarries and underground mines during the 11th century AD (Hörter *et al.* 1951, 68-69), the latter likely to have been the main source of the pot querns imported into medieval Britain.
- B.2.13 The relatively high incidence of lava quern at these Suffolk medieval village sites might relate to their proximity to the port of Ipswich, but also to their distance from other (contemporary) English production centres for quern such as the Southern Pennines and North Yorkshire.

### *Conclusions*

- B.2.14 The presence of lava quern at Stowupland supports this relatively late date for its use within rural Suffolk. The appearance of furrow dressed stones is interesting in respect of the similarity of this to Roman quern, but also to the recent introduction of pot quern hand mills made from a traditional imported quern stone.

### *Further work and disposal*

- B.2.15 No further work is required on this small assemblage. All the material, except for the larger fragment of quern (*i.e.* from deposit 529), may be disposed of.



## B.3 Worked and unworked flint

*By Lawrence Billington*

- B.3.1 Two worked flints and two fragments of unworked burnt flint (29.1g) were recovered from the excavations (Table 11). The two worked flints were recovered from the fill of a Phase 2 (medieval) ditch (**195**, intervention **317**) and is in a condition (with edge-damage/rounding) characteristic of residual material which has seen a degree of post-depositional disturbance. One of these flints is the lightly recorticated proximal portion of a fine flake with regular dorsal scars, a trimmed striking platform and a diffuse bulb of percussion – likely to be of Mesolithic or Neolithic date. The second piece is unrecorticated, and can be classified as a short end, or end and side, scraper; it is made on a broad, squat secondary flake with a large striking platform, pronounced bulb and low flaking angle and bears continuous, convex low-angle scalar retouch (somewhat marred by more recent edge damage) along its distal/left lateral edge. The character of the retouch on this piece, combined with the simple technology of the blank, suggests a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.
- B.3.2 The burnt flint consists of two small fragments from the fill of a Phase 5 (post-medieval) ditch (**210**; intervention **232**). Both are fully calcined to an opaque white colour, with heavily crazed/spalled surfaces. Given that both pieces retain patches of very similar cortex it is likely that they derive from the same nodule/cobble.

Context	318	233
Cut	<b>317</b>	<b>232</b>
Phase	2	4
Context type	Ditch	Ditch
Tertiary Flake	1	
Scraper	1	
<b>Total worked</b>	2	
Burnt unworked flint no.		2
<b>BF weight</b>		<b>29.1</b>

Table 11: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

## B.4 Glass

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction and Methodology*

- B.4.1 A small assemblage of mainly 19th and 20th century vessel and window glass was recovered during the excavation of Areas 1 and 2. A single example of an 18th century glass vessel was recovered from a ditch in Area 3, which also produced 19th century vessel glass. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, and dated where possible (Table 12).

### *Assemblage*

- B.4.2 All the features that produced glass contained only small quantities, and none represents primary deposition. Ditch **518**, a Phase 5 feature in Area 3, produced both vessel and window glass, alongside a press-moulded glass object of unknown form and function. All the glass from this feature is 19th-20th century.
- B.4.3 Three further Phase 5 features produced glass. A surface (context 505) in Area 1 produced a single rim shard from a 19th-20th century pale blue utility or pharmaceutical bottle. In Area 3, ditch **518** produced a sherd from a 19th century glass bottle, alongside shards from a mid to late 18th century glass bottle. Finally, from ditch **526** in Area 3, a single shard of a 19th-20th century utility or pharmaceutical bottle was recovered.
- B.4.4 Phase 6 features produced a slightly larger assemblage of glass across Areas 1 and 3. In Area 1, ditch **218** produced shards of clear, colourless glass, both window and vessel glass and most likely to be 20th century. Pit **528** in Area 3 produced the largest number of glass shards, including shards from several utility or pharmaceutical bottles and the base and wall from a dark olive green/black glass narrow cylindrical bottle. The nature of the glass suggests a 19th-20th century date for the material.

### *Discussion*

- B.4.5 The assemblage contains no complete vessels and provides only a limited amount of information about the consumption and use of liquids for refreshment, medicinal, personal or household use on the site in the late 19th or early 20th century. The fragments of mid-late 18th century bottle are likely to be a casual loss.
- B.4.6 The presence of both window and vessel glass relates to buildings and domestic activity within, or close to, the area excavated. The assemblage most likely represents low levels of domestic rubbish deposition; however, it is possible that the material was used for levelling and infilling areas in the late 19th century or has been spread about the site by later ploughing.

### *Retention, dispersal or display*

- B.4.7 The fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. This statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

## Glass Catalogue

Context	Cut	Area	Phase	Form	Wight (kg)	Shard Count	Minimum Number of Vessels	Description	Date
219	218	1	6	window	0.040	1	0	Large right-angled corner shard from a (flat glass) ?rectangular pane of glass from a window. 93 x 84mm, 3mm thick. Clear, colourless	20th century+
222	218	1	6	vessel: utility bottle	0.028	1	1	Large irregular fragment from a clear, colourless cylindrical bottle. Thickness of the glass varies between 2-4mm	20th century+
505		1	5	vessel: utility bottle or pharmaceutical bottle	0.009	1	1	Cylindrical neck and partial flanged rim from a short-necked pale blue bottle. Rim diameter 26mm, thickness 3-4mm	19th-20th century
523	518	3	5	vessel: utility bottle-wine	0.094	2	1	Heavily iridised bottle lip, string rim and neck from a dark olive green-black glass bottle. Long cylindrical neck. Bore 23mm, lip/rim diameter 36.9mm. Flanged lip, directly below which is a flattened string rim above a long cylindrical neck	mid/late 18th century or later
523	518	3	5	vessel: utility bottle	0.021	1	1	Body/shoulder shard from a three-part moulded bottle, seam visible at join of body and shoulder. Ricketts-type bottle. Clear glass with greenish cast	19th century
525	518	3		vessel: utility bottle	0.040	4	1	Four shards of clear glass with greenish cast, of varying thickness. From a ?cylindrical bottle.	19th-20th century
525	518	3		window	0.061	1	0	Roughly triangular shard of clear, near-colourless window glass 1.7mm thick	19th-20th century+
525	518	3		object: uncertain	0.153	1	0	Pressed glass object. Clear, colourless glass. Partial object that appears to have been five-sided (pentagon) externally, internally circular (c.67mm diameter) flat base, hollow with broad rounded ribbed/flutes sides and upper edge surmounted by a thick shallow dome. Internally, 9mm above the flat base is a 13mm band of fine vertical moulded lines, as if to hold the item in place. Possibly it is a lid from a toilet table set or a desk set. Sides 60mm, base thickness	19th-20th century
527	526	3	5	vessel: utility bottle or pharmaceutical bottle	0.006	1	1	Angled body shard from a rectangular bottle with flat chamfered corners. The outer surface is slightly cloudy 2mm thick. Clear glass with a slight greenish cast	19th-20th century
529	528	3	6	vessel: utility bottle or pharmaceutical bottle	0.022	1	1	Thick base from a small rectangular bottle with flat chamfered corners. ?Machine-blown but with traces of a pontil. Three numbers embossed on one basal surface 245. Clear, colourless glass	19th-20th century
529	528	3	6	vessel: utility bottle or pharmaceutical bottle	0.003	1	1	Cylindrical neck and partial rim (patent lip type) from a pale blue bottle. Rim diameter 20mm, thickness 4mm	19th-20th century
529	528	3	6	vessel: utility bottle	0.301	1	1	?Base and wall from a dark olive green/black glass narrow cylindrical bottle (65mm diameter), with conical kick, depth 21mm, ?iron pontil mark, walls 5-2mm thick, hand mould-blown (blown into a wooden mould)	19th-20th century
537	528	3	6	vessel: utility bottle or pharmaceutical bottle	0.011	1	1	Body shard, corner from a square or rectangular bottle with rounded corners in clear glass with a slightly blue cast 5-4mm thick. Clear glass with a slightly blue cast	19th-20th century
537	528	3	6	Vessel: Utility bottle or Pharmaceutical bottle	0.050	4	1	Base and body shards from a pale-mid blue rectangular bottle with flat chamfered corners. Base has flat resting surface with a shallow, oval-shaped concave basal profile. Body 3mm thick	19th-20th century
<b>Total</b>					<b>0.839</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>		

Table 12: Glass catalogue

## B.5 Pottery

*By Sue Anderson*

### *Introduction*

- B.5.1 Pottery totalling 2,020 sherds (29,027g) was collected from 136 contexts, of which 21 formed part of the evaluation. Table 13 provides a quantification by period group. A summary catalogue is included at the end of the section (Table 23).

Description	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Roman	1	6		1
Early medieval	741	8052	5.17	544
Medieval	955	15958	10.99	517
Late medieval	54	996	0.20	46
Post-medieval	123	2129	0.95	103
Modern	145	1884	2.47	65
Unidentified	1	2		1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>29027</b>	<b>19.78</b>	<b>1277</b>

Table 13: Pottery quantification by period

### *Methodology*

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

### *Pottery by period*

#### **Roman**

- B.5.3 A rim fragment of a flared ?bowl in samian ware was recovered from fill 373 within pit 371 (Area 1; Phase 2). The rim was damaged, with external surface loss, and the diameter was not measurable.

#### **Early medieval**

- B.5.4 Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheelmade rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered

transitional between the Late Saxon and medieval wheelmade traditions. In this group, a few sherds of Thetford-type ware were likely to be contemporary with the earliest early medieval ware and these have been included in this section.

### Fabrics

B.5.5 Several coarsewares were identifiable, although it was clear that most contained a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely based on coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

THETG	Grimston Thetford-type ware, as described by Little (1994).
EMW	Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, or oxidised. 11th–12th c. Probably Norfolk/Suffolk fabric.
EMW1	Early medieval sandy wares. Handmade medium sandy wares, usually thicker and coarser than typical EMW, frequently oxidised. Similar to Essex type EMW. 11th–12th/13th c.
EMWM	Fine sandy micaceous fabrics.
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty. Handmade, thick-walled vessels, probably coil or slab-built. Rims may be wheelmade. Moderate to common coarse rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions. Similar to the coarser type of Essex EMW. Generally reddish brown with a grey core, but variable. 11th–12th/13th c.
EMWGM	As EMWG but with abundant mica in the clay matrix.
EMWSS	Early medieval ware sparse shelly. Handmade, fine to medium sandy, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, sparse shell inclusions. Hard. 12th–13th c.
EMWSG	Early medieval ware sparse shelly and gritty. Similar to EMWSS but with moderate medium to coarse sand.
EMWSD	Early medieval sandy ware shell-dusted. Similar to EMW1 with shell applied to the outer surface only.
YAR	Yarmouth-type ware. Handmade body with wheelmade rim, abundant fine to medium sand with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red surfaces and grey core. Originally described by Mellor (1976) in Great Yarmouth, but more common in Norwich, and also occurs in Stowmarket and Ipswich. M.11th–12th c.

B.5.6 Table 14 shows the quantities by fabric. Although dominated by sandy early medieval wares (EMW, EMW1, EMWM, EMWG, EMWGM), there is a relatively high proportion of shelly wares (YAR, EMWSS, EMWSG, EMWSD). Shell-tempered wares are more common in the south-east of the county, particularly around Ipswich.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware (Grimston)	THETG	(10th-)11th c.	14	305		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th–12th c.	105	860		91
Early medieval sandy ware	EMW1	11th–13th c.	167	2038	1.13	122
EMW micaceous	EMWM	11th–13th c.	4	41		4
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th–12th c.	187	2505	1.47	123
Early medieval ware gritty micaceous	EMWGM	11th–13th c.	2	12		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th–13th c.	206	1824	2.11	157
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	11th–13th c.	43	325	0.25	33
EMW shell-dusted	EMWSD	11th–13th c.	5	88	0.09	4
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th–12th c.	7	51		7

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	M.11th-M.13th c.	1	3	0.12	1
<b>Totals</b>			<b>741</b>	<b>8052</b>	<b>5.17</b>	<b>544</b>

Table 14: Early medieval ware quantities

## Forms

- B.5.7 Sixty-nine vessel forms were identifiable from rims or other diagnostic features: 20 bowls, a ?dish, 44 jars, one jar/jug, one jug and two spouted pitchers. Fragments of a heavily abraded and worn Grimston storage jar were also present. Table 15 shows the range of forms with rim types.
- B.5.8 Bowl rims were most commonly later flat-topped everted types which also occur in the high medieval coarsewares (see below) and which are dated to the 13th century based on comparable examples from Essex (*e.g.* Drury 1993). The thickened everted and everted beaded types, which are the two most frequent types of jar rims in this assemblage, can be dated to the 12th–13th centuries.

Rim	Code	bowl	dish?	jar	jar/jug	SP	Date
Simple everted	SEV			2			11th-12th c.
Flaring	FLAR			1			11th-12th c.
Everted	EV			1	1		11th-13th c.?
Lid-seated everted	LSEV	1					11th-13th c.?
Bead	BD			1			11th-13th c.
Tapered bead	TAPBD			1			11th-13th c.
Everted beaded	EVBD			11			12th-13th c.
Inturned	INT					1	12th-13th c.
T-shaped everted	T	2					12th-13th c.
Thickened everted	THEV	1		9			12th-13th c.
Upright beaded	UPBD	2		8			12th-13th c.
Upright triangular beaded	UPTR	1					12th-13th c.
Wedge-shaped	WEDG			1			12th-13th c.
Upright, everted tip (B4)	UPEV			1			L.12th-13th c.
Tapering everted (B4)	TAP		1	2		1	L.12th-13th c.
Flat-topped everted (H1, H2)	FTEV	13		6			13th c.

Table 15: Early medieval rim and vessel forms

(SP – spouted pitcher; B4, H1, H2 – Essex rim types)

## Distribution

- B.5.9 Early medieval wares were recovered from all three areas during the excavation and a few stray sherds were also collected from evaluation trenches outside these areas. The largest groups were recovered from Areas 1 and 2, as would be expected given the much larger sizes of these areas in comparison with Area 3. However, proportions of wares in each of the areas varies considerably, with only a quarter of the total pottery from Area 1 being early medieval, compared with 50% in Area 2. In Area 3 the small quantity of early medieval ware comprised only 3.7% of the total post-Roman assemblage from that area.
- B.5.10 Within Area 1, much of the early medieval pottery was recovered from Phase 2, where it was probably broadly contemporary with the high medieval wares found in the same features, and Phase 3, where it was likely residual. The majority of the early medieval group was found in features within the moated enclosure area defined by ditch 228.



However, the largest single group of early medieval pottery from any feature in this area was 13 sherds from Pit 216.

B.5.11 In Area 2, again most of the early medieval pottery came from features assigned to Phase 2. Much of it was recovered from features in the eastern half of the area, and the vast majority came from the settlement boundary ditch (395; 349 sherds out of a total 548 in this area).

B.5.12 Only seven sherds of this period came from Area 3, recovered from a Phase 2 ditch, a Phase 5 ditch and a Phase 6 pit.

### *Illustrated vessels (Fig. 12)*

1: EMW1 jar/jug, everted rim with partial lip or handle attachment at broken edge of rimsherd, sagging base. Medium sandy micaceous, buff-orange. Area 2, Ditch 404, fill 405, Phase 2.

2: EMW spouted pitcher, spout fragment only. Fine sandy, moderate mica. Brownish red with grey core. Area 2, Ditch 395, intervention 431, fill 432, Phase 2.

### **Medieval wares**

B.5.13 Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th-14th century date. This large group was dominated by coarsewares, the majority of which were comparable with Waveney Valley and Hollesley types. However, the two are very similar and fall within a general East Suffolk group in terms of their forms.

### *Fabrics*

B.5.14 The following fabric groups are of uncertain provenance or are unpublished (since this pottery was analysed, the Suffolk Pot Project has enabled fabrics to be defined more closely across the county – new fabric groups are included at the end of each description):

MCW1 Medieval coarseware 1. Fine-medium sandy with sparse coarse quartz, common fine to coarse ferrous inclusions, sparse to moderate mica. Generally, oxidised brown on one or both surfaces with grey core, but sometimes fully reduced. Hard. Forms generally developed rim types, 13th-14th c.? Now Stowmarket medieval coarseware (SKTMCW).

MCW2 Medieval coarseware 2. Abundant fine sand, sparse coarser rounded and angular quartz, moderate mica, sparse ferrous and burnt-out organic inclusions. Probably a fine Hollesley variant. 12th-14th c. Now Medieval East Suffolk coarseware (MESCW).

MCW3 Medieval coarseware 3. Very fine sandy/silty, compact fabric with sparse to moderate mica, occasional burnt out organics. Light grey to buff. Forms are mainly Suffolk types and generally developed, 13th-14th c. Now micaceous Stowmarket coarseware (SKTMCWM).

MCW4 Medieval coarseware 4. Common medium sand, abundant mica, sparse to moderate red clay pellets (or grog?), occasional flint and burnt-out organics. Hard. probably from NW Suffolk (Lark Valley area), with 13th-century forms, but some body sherds appear handmade. Now Medieval Lark Valley-type coarseware MLVCW.

MCW5 Medieval coarseware 5. Moderate fine sand, sparse-moderate mica, burnt-out organics, occasional very fine calcareous inclusions. Mixture of Essex/Suffolk rim forms. Very hard greyware. 13th-15th c.?

MCW6	Medieval coarseware 6. Hard, fine-medium sandy, typically with a powdery feel, brownish surfaces, grey core, thin orange margins. No rims recovered, but may be a late type. Now SKTMCW.
MCWC	Medieval coarse ware calcareous. Coarse sandy, sparse calcareous inclusions (sometimes leached but generally seems to be angular chalk), occasional coarse quartz. Fully reduced, similar to Hollesley-type wares. 13th-14th c.? Now Medieval East Suffolk calcareous coarseware (MESCWC).
MCWG	Medieval coarseware gritty. Common to abundant medium to coarse quartz inclusions, sometimes other local inclusions, such as chalk, in small quantities. Generally reduced throughout and less coarsely made than EMWG. 12th-13th c.
MSHW	Wheelmade sparse shelly wares. 12th-13th c.
MSDW	Medieval shell-dusted ware. Medium sandy coarsewares with shell-dusting externally. 12th-13th c.
WVCW	Waveney Valley-type coarsewares. Fine sandy greywares, smooth surfaces without visible sand, few other inclusions. Forms similar to Hollesley-type wares. Now WVCWM.
MTN1	Melton shelly ware. As described by Anderson and Newman (1999).
HOLL	Hollesley-type coarseware. Abundant fine sand visible in the surfaces, sparse to moderate mica, and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey or almost white but may be oxidised to a buff or orange on one or both surfaces. 13th-14th c.
HOLLcp	Hollesley-type coarseware (medium). As typical fabric, but with common self-coloured clay lenses. Colours variable, but usually pale grey or buff. 13th-14th c.
COLC	Colchester-type coarsewares (possibly from Great Horkesley or other Essex production sites). As described by Cotter (2000).
HFW1	Hedingham fine ware. As described by Walker (2012). M.12th-13th c.
HGHGW	Haughley glazed ware. Fine sandy, orange, non-micaceous. 13th-14th c.
HOLG	Hollesley glazed ware. Fine or medium sandy Hollesley-type fabrics with glaze, usually oxidised externally. 13th-14th c.

B.5.15 Table 16 shows the quantifications of high medieval pottery. Hollesley-type wares (including the very similar MCW2) were the most frequently occurring coarseware fabrics in this group, as is commonly found at sites in east and central Suffolk. These may have been made more locally than these attributions suggest, as the forms and fabrics are very similar and represent a trend seen throughout eastern Suffolk. It has been suggested elsewhere that there may have been a production site for this type of ware closer to Stowmarket (Anderson 2004) as the fabric is slightly different to that of the Hollesley kiln site itself. MCW1-3 are likely to be local wares as they have similarities to others recovered from the Stowmarket area (*e.g.* Anderson 2011; Anderson and Thompson 2016). However, at present the only known kiln site in this area was at Haughley, and this produced very fine sandy coarse and glazed wares in forms which, in Essex, can be dated to the 13th–14th centuries. Given the date range of this assemblage, it is surprising that only one sherd of this ware occurred here. If the Hollesley-type wares found here were genuinely from that production site, it is likely that they would have travelled via the coast to the Orwell, via Ipswich and along the Gipping valley, rather than by land, and reached the site via the market in Stowmarket.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware 1 (SKTMCW)	MCW1	12th-14th c.	55	674	1.12	33
Medieval coarseware 2 (MESCW)	MCW2	12th-14th c.	157	2293	1.28	80
Medieval coarseware 3 (SKTMCWM)	MCW3	12th-14th c.	24	257	0.38	22
Medieval coarseware 4 (MLVCW)	MCW4	12th-14th c.	35	531	0.72	16
Medieval coarseware 5	MCW5	12th-14th c.	24	348	0.26	23
Medieval coarseware 6 (SKTMCW)	MCW6	13th-15th c.?	28	326		13
Medieval chalk-tempered ware (MESCWC)	MCWC	13th-14th c.	16	139	0.05	12
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	58	865	1.34	41
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th-14th c.	2	41		2
Medieval shell-dusted ware	MSDW	12th-13th c.	2	35		2
Medieval shelly wares	MSHW	12th-13th c.	13	227	0.27	2
Melton shelly ware	MTN1	12th-13th c.	1	5	0.05	1
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	L.12th-14th c.	1	6		1
Haughley coarseware	HGHCW	13th-14th c.	1	9	0.12	1
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.	412	8085	3.70	210
Hollesley-type coarseware (clay pellets)	HOLLCP	13th-14th c.	10	226	0.09	7
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	L.12th-14th c.	17	630	0.22	11
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	11th-14th c.	1	4		1
Haughley glazed ware	HGHGW	13th-14th c.	1	2		1
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.	5	29		4
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	2	20		2
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.	25	244	0.37	8
Colchester Ware	COLC	L.13th-M.16th c.	33	314	0.32	21
Mill Green Ware	MGW	L.13th-E.14th c.	1	3		1
Brill/Boarstall Ware	BRIL	L.12th-E.14th c.	30	632	0.70	1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	1	13		1
<b>Totals</b>			<b>955</b>	<b>15958</b>	<b>10.99</b>	<b>517</b>

Table 16: Medieval pottery

B.5.16 The glazed/slip decorated wares, however, were dominated by Hedingham-type products, with only one Haughley glazed ware, two glazed/slipped Colchester sherds, a few sherds of Hollesley-type, two of Grimston (Norfolk), one from Mill Green (Essex) and one unprovenanced. A large part of a Brill/Boarstall ware jug from Buckinghamshire was also present (Mellor 1994, fabric OXAW).

## Forms

### Coarsewares

B.5.17 The range of forms present in the high medieval group comprised jars, jugs and bowls (Table 17), identified from rims or other distinguishing features. Jars were the most frequent form and represented 67% of the identifiable vessels.

Fabric	jar	jar?	jug	jug?	bowl	bowl?
HOLL	14	1	2	1	11	2
HOLLCP	2					
HGHCW	1					
MCW1	5		1		3	
MCW2	9				1	
MCW3	5				1	
MCW4	5				1	
MCW5	4					

Fabric	jar	jar?	jug	jug?	bowl	bowl?
MCWC	1					
MCWG	8		1			
MSHW	1					
WVCW	1				4	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 17: Forms by fabric in the medieval group (MNV)

B.5.18 In total there were 81 rims (based on MNVs) in the medieval coarseware group. It was not possible to discern differences in rim types between the fabrics owing to the small sizes of most of the groups, so Table 18 shows the combined wheelmade forms and rim types (in addition, one upright plain rim was from a vessel of uncertain form).

Rim	Code	jar	jar?	jug	jug?	bowl	bowl?	Suggested date
Everted beaded	EVBD	2						12th-13th c.
Cavetto	CAV	1						12th/13th c.?
Beaded	BD			1	1			12th-14th c.
Lid-seated everted	LSEV	1						12th-14th c.
Tapered everted	TAP	2						12th-14th c.
Flat-topped beaded	FTBD	5				1		12th-14th c.
Upright beaded	UPBD	5						12th-14th c.
Flat-topped everted	FTEV	12		1		6		13th c.?
Upright with everted tip	UPEV	2						13th c.?
Everted square beaded	EVSQ	13			1	7	1	13th-14th c.
Square beaded	SQBD	6	1			4		13th-14th c.
Thickened everted	THEV	2				1		13th-14th c.
Upright square beaded	UPSQ	1						13th-14th c.
Complex everted	COMP	4						14th c.+

Table 18: Medieval coarseware rim types and forms (MNV)

B.5.19 The rim forms indicate that the assemblage includes some early wares, but that there is a high proportion of developed types belonging to the second half of the period.

B.5.20 The majority of vessels were jars, varying in rim diameter between 100-300mm, with peaks around 200-220mm and 260mm. The bowls varied between 280-560mm, with around 50% of measurable rims being larger than 400mm (four small fragments with little curvature were not measured but are also likely to be very large bowls). Only three jug rims could be measured, and all were 120mm in diameter. Bases were generally sagging types and handles were all wide or medium straps. Decoration was rare and comprised four vessels with applied thumbled strips, a jug with girth-grooving at the neck, one example of an incised wavy line on the rim, and 14 vessels (mainly bowls) with fingertip impressions at the shoulder or on the body (in one case running vertically). Four bases and three rims were thumbled, as was one handle which also had an applied thumbled strip running centrally.

#### *Glazed and slip-decorated wares*

B.5.21 Glazed wares formed c. 3.9% of the high medieval group (based on MNV). This proportion, although towards the lower end of the range, is typical of rural sites in East Anglia.

B.5.22 Whilst the majority of vessels in this category were probably jugs, only three rims were present, two in Hedingham ware (flat-topped beaded and upright flat-topped types) and a Brill/Boarstall collared type. The latter was the most complete and was a tall narrow form with a grooved neck. Two handles were wide strap forms, and there were two bases, both sagging types. Most of the glazed sherds were too small to determine overall decoration and many had lost their outer surfaces through abrasion or wear. However, where it was possible to determine, glaze was generally green with only a few yellowish or 'orange' (clear or uncoloured) examples. Five vessels were decorated with brown/red or white slip lines and a few others had areas of red or white slip. One Hedingham-type jug had elongated oval applied pads. The glazed jug rim diameters varied between 70-130mm.

### *Distribution*

- B.5.23 High medieval coarsewares were most frequent in Area 2 in terms of sherd count, although as a proportion they represented 50% of the total post-Roman group in both Areas 1 and 2. In Area 3 they represented only 19.3%.
- B.5.24 In Area 1 (total 354 sherds), a few sherds of this period were presumably intrusive in features assigned to Phase 1, or they represent final infilling of these features. A high proportion were recovered from Phase 2, but the largest group came from Phase 3 features, with only small quantities in later phases. Like the early medieval wares, most of the high medieval wares were recovered from the north-western part of the area. The largest single quantities were recovered from pits **371** (Phase 2; 48 sherds) and **134** (Phase 3; 47 sherds).
- B.5.25 Area 2 produced 548 sherds, exactly the same number as those of early medieval date. Of these, 515 were from features assigned to Phase 2 with the remainder from Phase 1. Sherds were distributed across most of the features which also produced early medieval wares, with the majority of sherds from ditch **395** in Area 2 (Phase 2; 389 sherds).
- B.5.26 Of the 36 sherds recovered from Area 3, one was found in Phase 2 and the rest were residual in Phase 5 and 6 features.

### *Illustrated vessels (Fig. 12-14)*

3. MCWG jar, upright beaded rim. Medium-coarse sandy with common coarse quartz, hard, grey. Area 2, Trench 35, Ditch **65**, fill 66, Phase 2.
4. MCWG jar, thickened everted rim, thumbled. Medium-coarse sandy micaceous, occasional coarse quartz, grey. Area 2, Ditch **431**, fill 432, Phase 2.
5. MCW1 jar, flat-topped beaded rim, shallow diagonal indentations below rim (manufacturing rather than decoration?). Orange with grey core. Area 2, Pit **494**, fill 496, Phase 2.
6. MCW2 jar, everted square-beaded rim, sagging base. Black with brown core. Area 2, Pit **492**, fill 493, Phase 2.
7. MCW2 jar, square-beaded rim, sagging base. Grey-buff. Area 1, Pit **134**, fill 137, Phase 3; also pit fill 217.
8. MCW2 jar, everted square-beaded rim. Grey-buff. Area 1, Pit **216**, fill 217, Phase 3.

9. MCW4 jar, flat-topped everted (Essex H2) rim. Reddish brown, grey core. Internal finger-marks. Area 2, Ditch 433, fill 434, Phase 2.

10. MCW1 (or EMW1?) jug, beaded rim (wheel-finished), wide strap handle. Orange, grey core. Area 2, Pit 492, fill 493, Phase 2.

## Late medieval

B.5.27 The late medieval group includes wares which are transitional between the medieval and early post-medieval periods. Some forms and fabrics could be contemporary with the latest high medieval wares or the earliest post-medieval types and some have date ranges which span both periods.

### Fabrics

B.5.28 Late medieval and transitional wares (LMT) were made across East Anglia, with known production sites near Norwich, in the Waveney Valley, in the Wattisfield area and near Woodbridge (Jennings 1981; Anderson *et al.* 1996). The LMT tradition is not recognised separately from the general post-medieval redwares in Essex, but some wares which appear to be of transitional date and Essex origin have been recorded here as LMTE. Table 19 shows the quantities of late medieval wares in the assemblage.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	M/L.14th-E.16th c.	52	983	0.20	44
Late medieval Essex type	LMTE	14th–15th c.?	2	13		2
<b>Total late medieval</b>			<b>54</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>46</b>

Table 19: Late medieval pottery

### Forms

B.5.29 Two LMT rims were from jugs, one was a possible jar with an unusual flaring rim, and one was a bowl, and three rims were of uncertain form. Three strap and one rod handle were also present. Three body sherds had brown (overfired) slip lines and one had a white slip line. There were three sherds with partially or fully unfused glaze in this small group, and these could represent wasters, perhaps suggesting a production site in the vicinity. It was noticeable that a number of LMT sherds were in a soft fabric with orange surfaces and a red core, similar to glazed red earthenwares from a production site in Stowmarket (Anderson 2015).

### Distribution

B.5.30 The majority of late medieval sherds (total 53 sherds) were recovered from Area 1, with none from Area 2 and only two from Area 3. Seven sherds were presumably intrusive in Phase 2 and 3 features, but the majority were recovered from Phase 5 with a few from Phase 6. The largest groups were from ditch 232 (Phase 5; 12 sherds) and surface 121=235 (Phase 3; 13 sherds).

## Post-medieval and modern

B.5.31 Table 20 shows the quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery from the site. Glazed redwares (GRE, IGBW, PMRW, SPEC) were the most frequent post-medieval finds. A high proportion of the GRE group was in soft fine sandy orange fabrics. Many



of these sherds had been affected by erosion and surfaces were often partially or completely lost. It was possible to identify some forms: an IGBW mug/tankard, six GRE bowls, a mug, a ?jug, a jar and a dripping pan, and a SPEC ?jug.

B.5.32 Imports of post-medieval date comprised a fragment of a decorative shield medallion in Siegburg-type white stoneware and body and base fragments of Frechen/Cologne stoneware vessels.

B.5.33 Very few 18th century wares were present in this group and a hiatus seems likely between the post-medieval and modern phases of rubbish deposition. The majority of modern wares were likely to be of 19th or early 20th century date and included a high proportion of yellow ware mixing bowls and refined whiteware table and kitchen wares (bowls, plates, dishes, saucers, a cup, a lid, a mug and a preserve jar). The lid was decorated with a transfer-printed design overpainted in polychrome enamelling and may have been an expensive item at the time. Much of the other pottery was in common designs such as willow pattern and Asiatic pheasant. One flow blue ware and two spongeware vessels were present, one was stencilled, and there were a few moulded vessels.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	103	1838	0.86	85
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	4	41		4
Post-medieval unglazed redwares	PMRW	16th-18th c.	1	4		1
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	L.17th-18th c.	8	75	0.09	6
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	E.14th-17th c.	1	9		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	6	162		6
<b>Total post-medieval</b>			<b>123</b>	<b>2129</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>103</b>
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	1	2		1
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	2	121		2
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th-19th c.	5	230		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th-19th c.	3	66		2
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	5	26	0.2	5
Porcelain	PORC	18th-20th c.	1	6	0.09	1
Refined blue-bodied earthenwares	REFB	19th-20th c.	1	2		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	90	691	1	38
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	37	740	1.18	14
<b>Total modern</b>			<b>145</b>	<b>1884</b>	<b>2.47</b>	<b>65</b>

Table 20: Post-medieval and modern pottery

B.5.34 Apart from four sherds in Area 3, all post-medieval pottery was found in Area 1. Like the late medieval wares, these were particularly concentrated in ditch 232 (Phase 5; 37 sherds) and surface 121=235 (Phase 3; 19 sherds), with a further 21 sherds from surface 505. Modern pottery was almost entirely from Area 3, with 110 sherds of this period being recovered from Pit 528.

### Pottery by site phase

B.5.35 A summary of the pottery by preliminary site phase is provided in Table 21. The largest group was from medieval Phase 2, followed by Phase 3.



Pot period	Ph.1	Ph.2	Ph.3	Ph.4	Ph. 5	Ph.6	Un
Roman		1					
Early medieval	72	563	81		2	2	21
Medieval	42	637	212	4	7	36	17
Late medieval		5	2		44	3	1
Post-medieval		1	3	2	106	8	2
Modern		1			31	112	1
Unknown					1		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>1208</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>42</b>

Table 21: Pottery quantities (sherd count) by period and site phase

B.5.36 The majority of sherds were recovered from ditch fills, pits and layers. Pottery distributions by phase are described in detail below; unphased material will not be considered further.

### Phase 1 – early medieval (11th–12th c.)

B.5.37 The Phase 1 assemblage totals 114 sherds, of which 13 came from Area 1, one from Area 3 and the rest from Area 2. A high proportion of the sherds recovered were of high medieval date and these may represent final infilling of the Phase 1 features.

#### Area 1

B.5.38 The sherds from Area 1 were widely dispersed across three ditches, a pit and three postholes, although all of these were located in the north-west corner of the area.

Ditch 125: One sherd of MCW4 was found in fill 126. 12th–14th c.

PH 175: A small sherd of EMWSSG came from fill 176. 11th–13th c.

PH 179: Two sherds (EMW1, EMWSS) were collected from fill 180. 11th–13th c.

PH 381: One sherd of EMWG and one of MCW2 were found in fill 382. 12th c.?

Ditch 166: Fill 213 contained two fragments of a HOLL vessel. 13th–14th c.?

Ditch 236: Fill 237 contained a sherd of MCW2 and a jar rim of MCWC. 13th–14th c.

Pit 332: One sherd each of EMWSS, MCW3 and BCSW were found in fill 333. 12th–13th c.?

#### Area 2

B.5.39 In Area 2, the majority of sherds were recovered from two ditches within the area defined by the Phase 2 settlement boundary ditch (395), perhaps suggesting an occupation area in this part of the site from the early medieval period onwards.

Ditch 55: Three EMWG and 1 COLC were recovered from fill 56. 13th c.?

Ditch 61: Fifty-two sherds were recovered from three sections of this ditch (fills 61=62, 423=426 and 464), comprising 7 THETG, 8 EMWG, 17 EMWSS including two jars, 2 EMW1, 1 EMWSSG, 1 MCWG, 13 MSHW including a jar, 2 MCW2, 1 HOLL. 13th c.?

Ditch 84: Forty sherds were recovered from three sections of this ditch (84=85, 113, 488), comprising 5 EMW, 5 EMWG, 8 EMW1, 4 EMWSS, 4 EMWSSG, 1 MCWG, 2 MCW1, 2 MCW2, 1 MCW3, 7 HOLL, 1 COLC. 13th c.?

Ditch 473: Fills 474 and 475 produced 3 EMWG and 1 MCWG. 12th c.?

### **Area 3**

- B.5.40 The terminal of one ditch in Area 3 contained a small sherd of intrusive high medieval ware.

Ditch **543**: A jar rim of MCW5 was recovered from fill 545. 13th-14th c.

### **Phase 2 – medieval (13th–14th c.)**

- B.5.41 A total of 1,208 sherds were collected from features of Phase 2, of which almost half were early medieval and either residual or contemporary with the earliest years of this phase. Area 1, Phase 2 features contained 217 sherds, and four were recovered from Phase 2 in Area 3; the largest group came from Area 2 (987 sherds).

### **Area 1**

- B.5.42 The Area 1 group was recovered from 21 features, most of which were located in the north-western corner of the area. A relatively high proportion of the group was of early medieval date, indicating either disturbance of earlier features with redeposition, or more likely continuing use of the same features with final backfilling taking place in the high medieval period. The largest groups of pottery were recovered from pit **371** (56 sherds), ditch **122** (41 sherds), pit **499** (18 sherds) and ditch **326** (17 sherds), all located along the line of a Phase 3 ditch (**138**) and perhaps representing a property boundary.

### *Pits and post-holes*

PH **129**: One small sherd of HOLL came from fill 131. 13th-14th c.

PH **146**: Fill 148 contained 1 EMWSG, 1 MCW3 jar and 2 HOLLcp. 13th-14th c.

Pit **168**: Fifteen sherds were collected from fills 169, 170 and 335: 4 EMWSS, 4 EMWSG, 2 MCW3, 1 MCW4, 3 HOLL, 1 COLC. 13th-14th c.

Pit **171**: One sherd each of EMWSG and MCW4 were found in fill 172. 12th-14th c.

PH **177**: One residual sherd of EMWSS was found with three sherds of LMT including a ?jug rim. L.14th c.?

Pit **185**: Two sherds of EMWSS including a jar, and a fragment of MCW4 jar, were found in fill 188. 13th c.

Pit **191**: One EMW and two EMWSS were found in fill 192.

Pit **315**: A sherd of a REFW saucer was presumably intrusive in fill 316. 19th c.+

Pit **336**: Fills 339 and 340 contained 3 EMW, 6 EMWSS, 1 EMWSG, 1 EMWM, 1 YAR and 1 LMT. L.14th c.?

Pit **343**: One sherd each of MCWC and EMWG were found in fills 344 and 345 respectively. 12th-13th c.?

Pit **364**: Fills 365 and 366 contained 4 EMWSS including a jar and a fragment of EMWSD ?bowl. Cross-links were noted with Phase 3 ditch fill 368. 12th-13th c.?

Pit **371**: This pit contained 56 sherds, of which 36 were from a HOLL jar (which was also found in Phase 3 ditch fill 380). Other sherds comprised 1 SA ?bowl, 4 EMW, 2 EMWSG, 3 MCW2 including a jar, 1 MCW4 and 8 HOLL including a bowl. 13th-14th c.

Pit **374**: A large fragment of LMT jug came from fill 375. Sherds from fill 374 comprised 2 EMW, 1 EMWG, 2 YAR, 3 EMWSS including a jar, 1 EMWSG, 1 MCW1 jar and 2 HOLL. 13th-14th c.

Pit **499**: Fill 500 contained 4 EMW, 2 EMWG, 2 EMWSS, 1 MCW1 jar, 5 MCW2, 1 MCW5, 2 MCWC and 1 HOLL. 13th-14th c.

### *Ditches*

Ditch **67**: Forty-one sherds were collected from four sections (fills 68, 124, 256, 259), comprising 3 EMW, 3 EMW1, 12 EMWG, 2 EMWSS including a jar, 1 MCW2, 2 MCW3 jar, 2 MCW4, 11 HOLL, 4 COLC jar, and 1 GRE. 13th-14th c.+ (assuming GRE intrusive).

Ditch **127**: Fill 128 contained 1 EMWSS and 1 HOLL. 13th-14th c.

Ditch **132**: Fill 133 produced 1 EMW, 1 MCW1 and 4 MCW2. 12th-14th c.

Ditch **195**: Seven sherds were recovered from fills 250 and 318: 2 EMW, 1 MCW2, 1 MCW4, 2 MCWC and 1 HOLL. 13th-14th c.

Ditch **326**: [same as 132?] Seventeen sherds were found in this ditch terminal (fill 327), comprising 1 EMW, 1 EMWSS, 2 MCW1, 2 MCW2, 1 MCW3, 1 MCW4, 1 HGHCW jar, 6 HOLL, 1 GRIM and 1 MGW. 13th-14th c.

Ditch **349**: A fragment of HFW1 jug was found in fill 350. L. 12th-14th c.

Ditch **351**: Two EMWSS and one EMWSG were found in fills 352 and 353. 11th-13th c.

### *Area 2*

B.5.43 Of the 987 sherds collected from Phase 2 features in this area, 793 were from the settlement boundary ditch partially excavated at the east side of the site, and most of the sherds from this feature came from the west side of the ditch. A high proportion of the identifiable vessels of early and high medieval date came from this feature, and there was a wide range of fabrics of the same periods (Table 22). One of the parallel ditches to the south of the area produced seven sherds, but otherwise the remainder of sherds were recovered from a group of pits to the west of the enclosure, with the largest group coming from pit **492** (87 sherds). Cross-links were noted between the pits and the boundary ditch, suggesting that they were open at the same time, or were filled using the same midden material.

### *Pits*

Pit **417**: Fills 418 and 419 contained 38 sherds: 4 EMW, 14 EMWG including a bowl, 1 EMWM, 7 EMW1 including a bowl, 4 EMWSG, 2 MCWG, 1 MCWC, 1 MTN1 and 3 HOLL. 13th c.?

Pit **447**: Fills 449, 450, 451, 452, 455 and 456 contained 4 EMW, 5 EMW1 including a bowl, 4 EMWG including a jar, 2 EMWSD, 4 EMWSS including a jar, 1 HFW1, 2 HOLL and 3 MCW2. 13th c.

Pit **492**: Eighty-seven sherds were collected from fill 493: 8 EMW1, 1 EMWG, 7 EMWSS, 1 EMWSG, 5 MCW1 including a jug and a bowl, 18 MCW2 including a jar, 2 MCW3, 1 MCW5 jar, 1 MCW6, 3 WVCW from a bowl, 10 HOLL including a bowl, 1 COLC and 29 BRIL from a jug. 13th-14th c.

Pit **494**: There were 34 sherds in fill 496: 1 EMW, 4 MCW1 of a jar, 2 MCW2, 19 MCW4 of a jar, 2 MCWG, 4 MCWC, 1 COLC and 1 HFW1. Cross-links were noted with enclosure ditch fills 432 and 478, and pit fill 451. 13th c.

Pit **497**: Fill 498 contained 1 EMW1 and 1 MCWG jar. 13th c.

### *Ditches*

Ditch **395**: The sections of this enclosure ditch produced a total of 783 sherds, although the majority of these came from sections in the western side (65, 429, 431). Table 9 shows the distribution of fabrics across the feature. A high proportion of the identifiable vessels came from this feature and included jars, bowls, jugs and a spouted pitcher.

Ditch **399**: Four EMWSS including a jar, and 3 HOLL were found in fill 443.

Fabric	63	65	115	395	404	429	431	433	465	476
THETG							7			
EMW		31				8	11	1	1	
EMW1		27			10	21	68			
EMWG		36	1		29	12	31	4	3	
EMWGM						2				
EMWM							1			
EMWSD		2								
EMWSG	1	7					3			
EMWSS		27				5	47			
YAR		1								
STAMB							1			
MCWG		19			1	2	21			
MCW1		6				4	1			
MCW2	3	30				2	6			
MCW4							3	1		
MCW5		1					13			
MCW6		14					13			
MSDW		2								
HOLL		98		6	1	60	45			
HOLLcp		1					4			
UPG							1			
WVCW							1			
HFW1		2					14			1
BRIL							1			
COLC		13					5			

Table 22: Pottery fabric quantities from sections of ditch 395

### Area 3

B.5.44 The terminal of one ditch in Area 3 contained a small quantity of early and high medieval wares.

Ditch 513: [Same as Ditch 67 in Tr1] Fill 515 contained 2 EMWG, 1 YAR and 1 EMWSS jar. 12th-13th c.

### Phase 3 – medieval (L.14th–15th c.)

B.5.45 All Phase 3 pottery (298 sherds) was recovered from Area 1, and was found in two pits, three ditches and a surface. The majority of sherds came from the enclosure ditch 228 and the boundary ditch 138. Like Phase 2, there was a mixture of early and high medieval pottery in this phase, but the proportion of the latter was much greater in Phase 3. There is little to suggest continuation of these features much beyond the 14th century, and two late medieval and three post-medieval sherds from the features appear likely to be intrusive rather than representing activity relating to these features.

#### Pits

Pit 134: Fifty-four sherds were found in two fills (135, 137): 1 EMW1, 5 EMWSS, 1 EMWG, 40 MCW2 including a jar (32 sherds), 1 MCW3, 1 MCWC, 1 WVCW, and 4 HOLL including a bowl. Cross-links were noted with pit fill 217. 13th-14th c.

Pit 216: Fifty sherds were collected from fill 217: 4 EMW, 2 EMWSG, 7 EMWSS including a jar, 1 LMU, 3 MCW1 including a bowl, 6 MCW2 including a jar, 6 MCW3 including a bowl, 1 MCW4, 1 MCW5, 1 MCWG including a jug, 2 WVCW, 16 HOLL including 2 jars, a ?jug and a bowl. 13th-14th c.

### *Ditches*

Ditch 8: Twenty-three sherds were recovered from fill 7, comprising 3 EMW, 3 EMWG, 5 EMWSS, 2 EMWSG including a jar, 3 MCW1, 2 MCW2, 3 MCWG, 1 COLC and 1 HFW1. Fill 325 contained 1 EMW, 2 EMWG, 2 EMWSS, 2 MCW2, 6 HOLL and 1 GSW4. 13th-14th c. (if GSW4 intrusive).

Ditch 138: Fills 139-141, 378, 380, 502-504 contained 132 sherds: 4 EMW, 4 EMW1, 1 YAR, 6 EMWG including a jar, 3 EMWSG, 17 EMWSS including 2 jars, 55 HOLL including 4 jars and a bowl, 2 HOLLcp including a jar, 4 MCW1, 6 MCW2, 6 MCW3 including a jar, 2 MCW4, 1 MCW5, 3 MCWC, 2 MCWG, 2 MCWM, 7 WVCW including 3 bowls, 2 HFW1 including a jug, 3 COLC and 2 LMT. L. 14th c.? (mostly earlier).

Ditch 228-230: Twelve sherds of a HOLL jug came from fill 229, and fill 283 contained 1 EMWM and 3 EMWSS including a ?bowl and a jar. Fill 367 contained 1 YAR and 3 EMWSS including a jar. Cross-links were noted with Phase 2 pit fills 365 and 366. Two sherds of GRE were presumably intrusive in fill 239. 13th-14th c.

### *Layer*

Surface 306: Three sherds of MCW5 came from surface 370. 12th-14th c.

### **Phase 4 – late medieval (15th–16th c.)**

B.5.46 A surface and a ditch in Area 1 produced small quantities of pottery, residual medieval from the surface and early post-medieval from the ditch. A single sherd of post-medieval redware was found in an Area 3 ditch.

Surface 306: Four sherds of medieval coarsewares (MCW2, MCW5, HOLL) were residual in this phase. 13th-14th c.

Ditch 207: One sherd of GRE was found in fill 209. 16th-18th c.

Ditch 526: A fragment of GRE came from fill 527. 16th-18th c.

### **Phase 5 – post-medieval (16th–18th c.)**

B.5.47 The 191 sherds from this phase were collected from Area 1 and Area 3. The largest groups were recovered from ditch 210 (50 sherds), surface 121 (47 sherds) and surface 505 (28 sherds). Most of the features containing pottery of this period were located outside the area of intensive medieval activity, and this is reflected in the very small quantity of residual medieval pottery collected from the Phase 5 features.

### **Area 1**

#### *Pits and post-holes*

Pit 204: Fill 206 contained 4 LMT, 2 GRE including a ?bowl, and 1 UNID. 16th c.?

PH 242: Three GRE sherds were found in fill 243. 16th-18th c.

PH 244: Fill 245 contained 2 LMT, 4 GRE and 1 SPEC. Possible cross-links were noted with layer 235 in Trackway 121. 17th c.?

Pit 266: One GRE and one GSW4 were found in fill 267. 16th-17th c.

Pit 292: A sherd of GRE came from fill 293. 16th-18th c.

Pit 356: One sherd each of LMT, GRE and SPEC were found in 357, including a dripping pan handle. 16th-18th c.

Pit **362**: A residual sherd of GRIM, a fragment of LMT and two sherds of GRE came from fill 363. 16th-18th c.

### *Ditches*

Ditch **210**: Fills 211 and 233 contained 12 LMT, 35 GRE including 3 bowls, a jug and a mug, 1 SPEC, 1 IGBW and 1 GSW4. 17th c.?

Ditch **298**: One sherd of IGBW and 4 fragments of a REFW plate were found in fill 302. 19th c.+

Ditch **304**: A fragment of a GRE dish/bowl came from fill 308. 16th-18th c.

### *Other*

Surface 121: Layers 121 and 235 contained 1 MCWC, 1 COLC, 2 HOLG, 15 LMT including a jar and a bowl, 2 LMTE, 19 GRE including a bowl, 5 SPEC including a jug, 1 IGBW, 1 GSW4. 17th c.?

Surface 505: Six sherds of LMT, 1 GSW1, 1 IGBW mug, 18 GRE and 2 GSW4 sherds were collected. 16th-17th c.

### *Area 3*

Ditch **518**: Fills 520, 522-525 contained 2 EMWSS, 1 GRE, 2 ESW, 3 LSRW, 4 PEW, 17 REFW and 1 YELW. L.18th-19th c.

Ditch **534**: Residual sherds of MCW2 and HOLL, and one small sherd of GRE, came from fill 534. 16th-18th c.

## **Phase 6 – modern (19th–20th c.)**

B.5.48 The majority of the 161 sherds in features of this phase were collected from pit **528** in Area 3. They included a high proportion of residual material of early medieval to early post-medieval date, as well as typical household wares of the later 18th and 19th centuries.

### *Area 1*

Layer 119: Residual sherds of MCW1, MCW3, HOLG and three of GRE were recovered from this layer. 16th-18th c.+

Layer 120: A fragment of LMT jug and a REFW ?bowl were found in this layer. 19th c.+

Pit **288**: One sherd of EMWSS and four of GRE including a jar were recovered from fills 289, 290 and 507. 16th-18th c.

### *Area 3*

Pit **528**: [Same as Pit 5 in Tr2] Fills 20, 22, 529 and 537 contained 147 sherds, many of which were residual: 1 EMWSS, 12 MCW1, 8 MCW2, 9 HOLL, 1 HOLLcp, 1 COLC, 1 HFW1, 1 HOLG, 2 LMT, 1 GRE, 1 CRW, 5 LGRE, 1 PEW, 1 PORC, 36 YELW, 66 REFW. Modern wares included preserve jars, bowls, plates, dishes, mugs cups and a lid. L.18th-19th c.

Topsoil 512: A REFW ?dish rim was recovered. 19th c.+

## **Summary and discussion**

B.5.49 A single sherd of Roman samian ware was recovered, but was residual in a later context. A small quantity of heavily abraded Late Saxon pottery was recovered, but this may be contemporary with the early medieval wares from the site. The

assemblage appears to represent continuous occupation from the early to high medieval periods, with little material post-dating this.

- B.5.50 The medieval assemblage includes similar coarsewares to those identified elsewhere around Stowmarket (*e.g.* Anderson 2004; Anderson and Thompson 2016). Within Stowupland parish, a similar range of wares was recovered from Thorney Green Road (Walker 2017) and Creting Road (Walker 2010). However, only two sherds were identified as products of the Haughley kiln. In the early period, both shelly and sandy wares are present suggesting that wares were sourced equally from areas to the north and south of the town. The high proportion of Hollesley-type fabrics in the high medieval group suggests that a variety of this ware may have been made in the vicinity of the town. Only one 'Bury' ware reached the site and it seems likely that the area was supplied by more local rural producers. Glazed wares were scarce, but came from local and regional production sites. Most non-local wares were from Essex, with only a small group from Norfolk and, unusually for this area, a vessel from Buckinghamshire. However, Brill/Boarstall ware is more common in Essex, and potentially this reached the site via the same route as the Essex wares.
- B.5.51 Several forms were identifiable and include the typical bowl and jar forms of Suffolk and north Essex, as well as the occasional jug. High medieval jars outnumbered bowls by perhaps two to one in Area 1 and three to one in Area 2. As it is common to find a higher proportion of bowls on rural sites in Suffolk, particularly those of Hollesley type (the fabrics of which are certainly present here), this may indicate less involvement with dairying at this site than is suggested elsewhere.
- B.5.52 The concentration of early and high medieval wares in two areas of the site appears to indicate refuse disposal along a boundary in Area 1 and within a redundant enclosure ditch in Area 2. The former may be the refuse from a property located on the Gipping Road frontage or perhaps to the west of the site, whilst the latter could represent occupation within the enclosure itself.

### *Pottery summary catalogue*

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

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
0	REFB			1	2	1		19th-20th c.
7	COLC			1	4	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
7	EMW			3	32	3		11th-12th c.
7	EMWG			3	50	3		11th-12th c.
7	EMWSG			1	11	1		11th-13th c.
7	EMWSG	jar	thickened everted	1	18	1	12-13	11th-13th c.
7	EMWSS			5	25	5		11th-13th c.
7	HFW1			1	5	1		M.12th-M.13th c.
7	MCW1			3	12	1		12th-14th c.
7	MCW2			2	20	2		12th-14th c.
7	MCWG			3	14	3		L.11th-13th c?
16	GRE			1	6	1		16th-18th c.
16	LMT			1	4	1		15th-16th c.
16	PMRW			1	4	1		16th-18th c.



Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
20	COLC			1	5	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
20	EMWSG			1	6	1		11th-13th c.
20	HFW1			1	3	1		M.12th-M.13th c.
20	HOLL			8	84	5		L.13th-14th c.
20	HOLL	jar?	square bead	1	19	1	14	L.13th-14th c.
20	HOLLCP			1	45	1		13th-14th c.
20	LMT			1	27	1		15th-16th c.
20	MCW1			8	56	6		12th-14th c.
20	MCW1	bowl	flat-topped everted	3	46	1	13?	12th-14th c.
20	MCW1	jar	lid-seated everted	1	13	1	13?	12th-14th c.
20	MCW2			8	68	8		12th-14th c.
22	HOLG			1	4	1		L.13th-E.14th c.
22	LMT			1	7	1		15th-16th c.
38	EMWSS			1	3	1		11th-13th c.
38	MCW1			1	6	1		12th-14th c.
42	MCW1			4	6	1		12th-14th c.
42	MCW2			4	13	2		12th-14th c.
47	EMWG	jar	everted beaded	1	11	1	12-13	11th-12th c.
47	EMWSG			2	17	2		11th-13th c.
47	EMWSS			2	12	2		11th-13th c.
48	EMW			4	12	2		11th-12th c.
48	EMWG			1	2	1		11th-12th c.
48	HFW1			1	4	1		M.12th-M.13th c.
48	HOLL			1	6	1		L.13th-14th c.
48	MCW2	jar	flat-topped bead	1	7	1	13?	12th-14th c.
48	MCWG			1	2	1		L.11th-13th c?
48	WVCW	jar	square bead	3	29	1	14	L.12th-14th c.
56	COLC			1	3	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
56	EMWG			3	5	2		11th-12th c.
58	EMWSS			9	99	1		11th-13th c.
61	EMWG			1	5	1		11th-12th c.
61	EMWSS			1	3	1		11th-13th c.
61	HOLL			1	5	1		L.13th-14th c.
61	MCW2			1	5	1		12th-14th c.
62	EMW1			2	7	2		11th-13th c.
62	EMWG			3	14	3		11th-12th c.
62	EMWSG			1	5	1		11th-13th c.
62	EMWSS			4	32	3		11th-13th c.
62	EMWSS	jar	everted beaded	3	13	1	12-13	11th-13th c.
62	MCW2			1	3	1		12th-14th c.
62	MCWG			1	8	1		L.11th-13th c?
62	MSHW			2	9	1		12th-13th c.
62	MSHW	jar	tapered everted	11	218	1	12-13?	12th-13th c.
62	THETG			4	32	1		10th-11th c.
64	EMWSG			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
64	MCW2			2	8	1		12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
64	MCW2	bowl	flat-topped everted	1	45	1	13?	12th-14th c.
65	EMW			2	27	2		11th-12th c.
65	EMWG			1	7	1		11th-12th c.
65	MCW2			2	19	2		12th-14th c.
66	COLC			11	56	2		L.13th-M.16th c.
66	COLC	jar	flat-topped everted	1	17	1	13	L.13th-M.16th c.
66	COLC	jar	upright beaded	1	14	1	13	L.13th-M.16th c.
66	EMW			27	251	23		11th-12th c.
66	EMW	bowl	upright beaded	2	24	1	12	11th-12th c.
66	EMW1			25	238	23		11th-13th c.
66	EMW1	?	tapered everted?	1	4	1	13?	11th-13th c.
66	EMW1	jug		1	41	1		11th-13th c.
66	EMWG			31	262	29		11th-12th c.
66	EMWG	bowl	flat-topped everted	4	67	1	12-13	11th-12th c.
66	EMWSD			2	9	2		11th-13th c.
66	EMWSG			5	38	2		11th-13th c.
66	EMWSG	jar	everted beaded	2	27	1	12-13	11th-13th c.
66	EMWSS			16	122	12		11th-13th c.
66	EMWSS	jar	everted beaded	8	47	1	12-13	11th-13th c.
66	EMWSS	jar	tapered everted	1	5	1	12-13	11th-13th c.
66	EMWSS	jar	upright, everted tip	2	39	1	12-13	11th-13th c.
66	HFW1			2	4	1		M.12th-M.13th c.
66	HOLL			74	755	51		L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	bowl	everted square-beaded	1	21	1	13-14	L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	bowl	flat-topped everted	2	41	2	13	L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	bowl?		3	90	1		L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	bowl?	everted square-beaded	1	17	1	13-14	L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	jar	everted square-beaded	15	494	3	13-14	L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLL	jug		2	61	1		L.13th-14th c.
66	HOLLCP			1	12	1		13th-14th c.
66	MCW1			6	30	3		12th-14th c.
66	MCW2			24	199	12		12th-14th c.
66	MCW2	jar	flat-topped bead	1	15	1	13?	12th-14th c.
66	MCW2	jar	flat-topped everted	1	11	1	13	12th-14th c.
66	MCW2	jar	tapered everted	1	7	1	12-13?	12th-14th c.
66	MCW2	jar	upright beaded	1	14	1	12-13	12th-14th c.
66	MCW5			1	34	1		12th-14th c.
66	MCW6			14	190	4		12th-14th c.
66	MCWG			12	97	4		L.11th-13th c?

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
66	MCWG	jar	H1	1	36	1	13	L.11th-13th c?
66	MCWG	jar	upright beaded	2	187	2	12-13	L.11th-13th c?
66	MCWG	jar	upright, everted tip	4	70	2	12-13	L.11th-13th c?
66	MSDW			2	35	2		12th-13th c.
66	YAR			1	4	1		11th-12th c.
68	EMW			3	38	2		11th-12th c.
68	EMWG			5	27	3		11th-12th c.
68	HOLL			11	86	9		L.13th-14th c.
68	MCW2			1	5	1		12th-14th c.
68	MCW3	jar	flat-topped bead	2	16	1	13?	12th-14th c.
84	EMW			1	2	1		11th-12th c.
84	EMWG			1	6	1		11th-12th c.
84	HOLL			4	22	4		L.13th-14th c.
84	HOLL	jar	thickened everted	1	6	1	13?	L.13th-14th c.
84	MCW1			1	7	1		12th-14th c.
84	MCW3			1	7	1		12th-14th c.
84	MCWG			1	3	1		L.11th-13th c?
85	EMWSS	jar	thickened everted	4	21	1	12-13	11th-13th c.
106	EMW			1	1	1		11th-12th c.
106	HGHGW			1	2	1		13th-14th c.
113	EMW			1	5	1		11th-12th c.
113	EMW1			3	20	2		11th-13th c.
113	EMWG			1	10	1		11th-12th c.
113	EMWG	jar?	thickened everted	1	15	1	12-13	11th-12th c.
113	HOLL			1	1	1		L.13th-14th c.
113	MCW2			2	9	2		12th-14th c.
116	EMWG			1	9	1		11th-12th c.
119	GRE			3	17	3		16th-18th c.
119	HOLG			1	4	1		L.13th-E.14th c.
119	MCW1			1	6	1		12th-14th c.
119	MCW3			1	9	1		12th-14th c.
120	LMT	jug		1	56	1		15th-16th c.
120	REFW	bowl?	collared	1	7	1	20	L.18th-20th c.
121	GRE			7	54	7		16th-18th c.
121	LMT			3	18	3		15th-16th c.
121	LMT	jar?	flaring	1	19	1		15th-16th c.
124	GRE			1	3	1		16th-18th c.
126	MCW4			1	13	1		12th-14th c.
128	EMWSS			1	33	1	13?	11th-13th c.
128	HOLL			1	19	1		L.13th-14th c.
131	HOLL			1	2	1		L.13th-14th c.
133	EMW			1	6	1		11th-12th c.
133	MCW1			1	28	1		12th-14th c.
133	MCW2			4	70	2		12th-14th c.
135	EMW1			1	8	1		11th-13th c.
135	EMWSS			3	11	3		11th-13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
137	EMWG			1	4	1		11th-12th c.
137	EMWSS			2	26	2		11th-13th c.
137	HOLL			1	25	1		L.13th-14th c.
137	HOLL	bowl	square bead	3	90	1		L.13th-14th c.
137	MCW2			8	74	5		12th-14th c.
137	MCW2	jar	square bead	32	597	1		12th-14th c.
137	MCW3			1	11	1		12th-14th c.
137	MCWC			1	17	1		12th-14th c.
137	WVCW			1	53	1		L.12th-14th c.
139	EMW			1	6	1		11th-12th c.
139	EMWSG			2	6	2		11th-13th c.
139	MCW1			3	12	2		12th-14th c.
140	EMW1			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
140	EMWSG			1	10	1		11th-13th c.
140	EMWSS			2	12	1		11th-13th c.
140	MCW3			1	10	1		12th-14th c.
141	EMW			1	11	1		11th-12th c.
141	EMWSS			4	33	4		11th-13th c.
141	MCW5			1	12	1	14?	12th-14th c.
141	WVCW			3	37	1		L.12th-14th c.
148	EMWSG			1	2	1		11th-13th c.
148	HOLLCP			2	19	1		13th-14th c.
148	MCW3	jar	everted square-beaded	1	10	1		12th-14th c.
169	COLC			1	1	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
169	EMWSS			1	5	1		11th-13th c.
169	HOLL			1	3	1		L.13th-14th c.
169	HOLL	jar	square bead	1	26	1		L.13th-14th c.
169	MCW4			1	8	1		12th-14th c.
170	EMWSG			4	15	4		11th-13th c.
170	EMWSS			1	22	1		11th-13th c.
170	EMWSS	jar	simple everted	1	15	1	12-13	11th-13th c.
170	HOLL			1	3	1		L.13th-14th c.
170	MCW3			1	3	1		12th-14th c.
170	MCW3	jar	square bead	1	22	1	14?	12th-14th c.
172	EMWSG			1	8	1		11th-13th c.
172	MCW4			1	13	1		12th-14th c.
176	EMWSG			1	2	1		11th-13th c.
178	EMWSS			1	2	1		11th-13th c.
178	LMT			3	12	2		15th-16th c.
180	EMW1			1	3	1		11th-13th c.
180	EMWSS			1	2	1		11th-13th c.
188	EMWSS			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
188	EMWSS	jar	thickened everted	1	16	1		11th-13th c.
188	MCW4	jar	flat-topped everted	1	12	1		12th-14th c.
192	EMW			1	3	1		11th-12th c.
192	EMWSS			2	13	2		11th-13th c.
206	GRE			1	16	1		16th-18th c.
206	GRE	bowl?	flaring	1	18	1		16th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
206	LMT			4	11	4		15th-16th c.
206	UNID			1	2	1		
209	GRE			1	38	1		16th-18th c.
211	GRE			1	20	1		16th-18th c.
213	HOLL			2	8	1		L.13th-14th c.
217	EMW			4	18	3		11th-12th c.
217	EMWSG			2	16	2		11th-13th c.
217	EMWSS			6	45	6		11th-13th c.
217	EMWSS	jar	thickened everted	1	4	1		11th-13th c.
217	HOLL			8	101	7		L.13th-14th c.
217	HOLL	jug?	everted square-beaded	1	27	1		L.13th-14th c.
217	HOLL	bowl	everted square-beaded	5	325	1		L.13th-14th c.
217	HOLL	jar	everted square-beaded	2	40	2		L.13th-14th c.
217	LMU			1	4	1		11th-14th c.
217	MCW1			1	11	1		12th-14th c.
217	MCW1	bowl	everted square-beaded	2	28	1		12th-14th c.
217	MCW2			5	76	3		12th-14th c.
217	MCW2	jar	everted square-beaded	1	41	1		12th-14th c.
217	MCW3			5	46	5		12th-14th c.
217	MCW3	bowl	flat-topped bead	1	26	1		12th-14th c.
217	MCW4			1	8	1		12th-14th c.
217	MCW5			1	5	1		12th-14th c.
217	MCWG	jug	flat-topped everted	1	43	1		L.11th-13th c?
217	WVCW			2	10	2		L.12th-14th c.
229	HOLL			3	24			L.13th-14th c.
229	HOLL	jug		9	159	1		L.13th-14th c.
233	GRE			27	359	21		16th-18th c.
233	GRE	bowl	collared	4	68	1		16th-18th c.
233	GRE	bowl	thickened everted	3	105	2		16th-18th c.
233	GSW4			1	24	1		16th-17th c.
233	IGBW			1	13	1		16th-18th c.
233	LMT			12	253	9		15th-16th c.
233	SPEC			1	2	1		L.17th-18th c.
235	COLC			1	3	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
235	GRE			11	121	10		16th-18th c.
235	GRE	bowl	thickened everted	1	55	1		16th-18th c.
235	GSW4			1	15	1		16th-17th c.
235	HOLG			2	17	1		L.13th-E.14th c.
235	IGBW			1	3	1		16th-18th c.
235	LMT			8	114	6		15th-16th c.
235	LMT	?	complex everted	1	19	1		15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
235	LMT	?	thickened everted	1	6	1		15th-16th c.
235	LMT	bowl	everted	1	54	1		15th-16th c.
235	LMTE			2	13	2		15th-16th c.
235	MCWC			1	8			12th-14th c.
235	SPEC			5	41	4		L.17th-18th c.
237	MCW2			1	8	1		12th-14th c.
237	MCWC	jar	upright square-beaded	1	25	1		12th-14th c.
239	GRE			2	74	2		16th-18th c.
243	GRE			3	9	2		16th-18th c.
245	GRE			4	66	2		16th-18th c.
245	LMT			2	12	2		15th-16th c.
245	SPEC			1	3			L.17th-18th c.
250	MCWC			2	7	1		12th-14th c.
256	EMWG			5	56	1		11th-12th c.
256	EMWSS			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
256	MCW4			1	5	1		12th-14th c.
259	COLC	jar	H1/H2	4	40	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
259	EMW1			3	7	1		11th-13th c.
259	EMWG			2	10	1		11th-12th c.
259	EMWSS	jar	everted beaded	1	5	1		11th-13th c.
259	MCW4			1	18	1		12th-14th c.
267	GRE			1	2	1		16th-18th c.
267	GSW4			1	21	1		16th-17th c.
283	EMWM			1	5	1		11th-13th c.
283	EMWSS	bowl?	T-shaped everted	1	9	1		11th-13th c.
283	EMWSS	jar	thickened everted	2	7	1		11th-13th c.
289	EMWSS			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
289	GRE			1	9	1		16th-18th c.
290	GRE			1	116	1		16th-18th c.
290	GRE	jar	everted	1	11	1		16th-18th c.
293	GRE			1	4	1		16th-18th c.
302	IGBW			1	12	1		16th-18th c.
302	REFW			4	11	1		L.18th-20th c.
306	HOLL			1	4	1		L.13th-14th c.
306	MCW2			1	9	1		12th-14th c.
306	MCW5			2	6	2		12th-14th c.
308	GRE		thickened everted	1	9	1		16th-18th c.
316	REFW			1	2	1		L.18th-20th c.
318	EMW			2	16	2		11th-12th c.
318	HOLL			1	10	1		L.13th-14th c.
318	MCW2			1	20	1		12th-14th c.
318	MCW4	jar	H2	1	22	1		12th-14th c.
325	EMW			1	3	1		11th-12th c.
325	EMWG			1	13	1		11th-12th c.
325	EMWG	jar	upright beaded	1	11	1		11th-12th c.
325	EMWSS			2	11	2		11th-13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
325	GSW4			1	11	1		16th-17th c.
325	HOLL			4	18	3		L.13th-14th c.
325	HOLL	bowl		1	8	1		L.13th-14th c.
325	HOLL	bowl	square bead	1	107	1		L.13th-14th c.
325	MCW2			2	32	2		12th-14th c.
327	EMW			1	10	1		11th-12th c.
327	EMWSS			1	7	1		11th-13th c.
327	GRIM			1	3	1		L.12th-14th c.
327	HGHCW	jar	cavetto	1	9	1		13th-14th c.
327	HOLL			6	68	4		L.13th-14th c.
327	MCW1			2	28	2		12th-14th c.
327	MCW2			2	41	2		12th-14th c.
327	MCW3			1	4	1		12th-14th c.
327	MCW4			1	15	1		12th-14th c.
327	MGW			1	3	1		L.13th-E.14th c.
333	BCSW			1	6	1		L.12th-14th c.
333	EMWSS			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
333	MCW3			1	9	1		12th-14th c.
335	EMWSS			1	5	1		11th-13th c.
339	EMW			3	6	3		11th-12th c.
339	EMWSS			5	31	5		11th-13th c.
340	EMWM			1	13	1		11th-13th c.
340	EMWSG			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
340	EMWSS	jar		1	15	1		11th-13th c.
340	LMT			1	4	1		15th-16th c.
340	YAR			1	4	1		11th-12th c.
344	MCWC			1	16	1		12th-14th c.
345	EMWG			1	10	1		11th-12th c.
350	HFW1	jug		1	64	1		M.12th-M.13th c.
352	EMWSS			2	13	2		11th-13th c.
353	EMWSG			1	16	1		11th-13th c.
357	GRE			1	194	1		16th-18th c.
357	LMT			1	12	1		15th-16th c.
357	SPEC			1	29	1		L.17th-18th c.
363	GRE			2	69	2		16th-18th c.
363	GRIM			1	17	1		L.12th-14th c.
363	LMT			1	23	1		15th-16th c.
365	EMWSD	bowl?	upright triangular beaded	1	69	1		11th-13th c.
365	EMWSS			2	10	2		11th-13th c.
366	EMWSS			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
366	EMWSS	jar	upright beaded	1	9			11th-13th c.
368	EMWSS			2	26			11th-13th c.
368	EMWSS	jar	upright beaded	1	27	1		11th-13th c.
368	YAR			1	12	1		11th-12th c.
370	MCW5			3	20	2		12th-14th c.
373	EMW			5	52	4		11th-12th c.
373	EMWSG			2	17	2		11th-13th c.
373	HOLL			3	70	3		L.13th-14th c.
373	HOLL	bowl	square bead	5	133	1		L.13th-14th c.



Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
373	HOLL	jar	square bead	36	1926	1		L.13th-14th c.
373	MCW2			2	12	2		12th-14th c.
373	MCW2	jar	everted square-beaded	1	54	1		12th-14th c.
373	MCW4			1	20	1		12th-14th c.
373	SAM	bowl?	flaring	1	6	1		RB
375	LMT	jug		1	176	1		15th-16th c.
376	EMW			2	7	2		11th-12th c.
376	EMWG			1	8	1		11th-12th c.
376	EMWSS			1	3	1		11th-13th c.
376	EMWSS			2	9	2		11th-13th c.
376	EMWSS	jar	everted beaded	1	9	1		11th-13th c.
376	HOLL			2	18	1		L.13th-14th c.
376	MCW1	jar	flat-topped bead	1	21	1		12th-14th c.
376	YAR			2	12	2		11th-12th c.
378	EMW1			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
378	EMWG	jar	everted beaded	1	5	1		11th-12th c.
378	EMWSS	jar	everted beaded	1	7	1		11th-13th c.
378	HOLL			5	123	5		L.13th-14th c.
378	HOLL	bowl	thickened everted	1	22	1		L.13th-14th c.
378	WVCW	bowl	everted square-beaded	1	18	1		L.12th-14th c.
378	YAR			1	3	1		11th-12th c.
380	EMW			1	25	1		11th-12th c.
380	EMWSS			2	16	2		11th-13th c.
380	HFW1			1	4			M.12th-M.13th c.
380	HOLL			23	441	10		L.13th-14th c.
380	HOLL	jar	complex everted	7	150	2	14	L.13th-14th c.
380	HOLLCP	jar	complex everted	2	34	1	14	13th-14th c.
380	MCW1			1	9	1		12th-14th c.
380	MCW2			1	7	1		12th-14th c.
380	MCW3			4	54	4		12th-14th c.
380	MCW4			1	12	1		12th-14th c.
380	MCWC			2	16	2		12th-14th c.
382	EMWG			1	6	1		11th-12th c.
382	MCW2			1	9	1		12th-14th c.
397	HOLL			6	54	2		L.13th-14th c.
405	EMW1			9	122	2		11th-13th c.
405	EMWG			2	56	1		11th-12th c.
405	HOLL			1	8			L.13th-14th c.
406	EMW1			1	3			11th-13th c.
406	EMWG	bowl	lid-seated everted	27	718	1		11th-12th c.
406	MCWG			1	33	1		L.11th-13th c?
418	EMW			2	18	2		11th-12th c.
418	EMWG			3	31	3		11th-12th c.
418	EMWM			1	7	1		11th-13th c.
418	MCWC			1	2	1		12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
419	EMW			2	11	1		11th-12th c.
419	EMW1			7	82	2		11th-13th c.
419	EMW1	bowl	flat-topped everted	1	14	1		11th-13th c.
419	EMWG			10	105	10		11th-12th c.
419	EMWG	bowl	flat-topped everted	1	29	1		11th-12th c.
419	EMWSG			4	42	1		11th-13th c.
419	HOLL			3	31	2		L.13th-14th c.
419	MCWG			2	10	1		L.11th-13th c?
419	MTN1	?		1	5	1		12th-13th c.
423	EMWG			4	45	1		11th-12th c.
426	EMWSS			1	54	1		11th-13th c.
426	THETG			3	68			10th-11th c.
430	EMW			7	39	7		11th-12th c.
430	EMW	bowl	T-shaped everted	1	15	1		11th-12th c.
430	EMW1			19	212	7		11th-13th c.
430	EMW1	bowl	flat-topped everted	2	41	1		11th-13th c.
430	EMWG			11	164	9		11th-12th c.
430	EMWG	bowl	flat-topped everted	1	17	1		11th-12th c.
430	EMWGM			2	12	1		11th-13th c.
430	EMWSS			5	27	4		11th-13th c.
430	HOLL			6	84	5		L.13th-14th c.
430	HOLL	jar	everted square-beaded	54	745	1		L.13th-14th c.
430	MCW1			4	50	1		12th-14th c.
430	MCW2			2	27	1		12th-14th c.
430	MCWG			2	30	2		L.11th-13th c?
432	BRIL			1	3			L.12th-E.14th c.
432	COLC			4	32	4		L.13th-M.16th c.
432	COLC	jar		1	19	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
432	EMW			11	144	9		11th-12th c.
432	EMW1			53	718	48		11th-13th c.
432	EMW1	bowl	H1	1	31	1	13	11th-13th c.
432	EMW1	bowl	H2	8	178	6	E-M.13?	11th-13th c.
432	EMW1	jar	B4	1	22	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMW1	jar	H2	3	27	2	13	11th-13th c.
432	EMW1	jar	bead	1	5	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMW1	jar	tapered bead	1	20	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWG			29	310	15		11th-12th c.
432	EMWG	jar	H2	1	24	1		11th-12th c.
432	EMWG	jar	upright beaded	1	49	1		11th-12th c.
432	EMWM			1	16	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSG			1	18	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSG	jar	everted beaded	1	7	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSG	jar	thickened everted	1	10	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSS			30	279	30		11th-13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
432	EMWSS	dish?	tapered everted	1	13	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSS	bowl	thickened everted	1	44	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSS	bowl?	upright beaded	8	108	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSS	jar	H2	1	5	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSS	jar	everted beaded	1	10	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSS	jar	thickened everted	1	10	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSS	jar	everted	2	47	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSS	jar	upright beaded	2	22	2		11th-13th c.
432	HFW1			1	8	1		M.12th-M.13th c.
432	HFW1	jug	flat-topped bead	13	113	1		M.12th-M.13th c.
432	HOLL			44	529	39		L.13th-14th c.
432	HOLL	bowl		1	6	1		L.13th-14th c.
432	HOLLCP			2	54	2		13th-14th c.
432	HOLLCP	jar	square bead	2	62	1		13th-14th c.
432	MCW1			1	30	1		12th-14th c.
432	MCW2			6	62	3		12th-14th c.
432	MCW4	bowl	H2	2	39	1		12th-14th c.
432	MCW4	jar	H1	1	38	1		12th-14th c.
432	MCW5			11	149	11		12th-14th c.
432	MCW5	jar	H1	1	80	1		12th-14th c.
432	MCW5	jar	upright beaded	1	7	1		12th-14th c.
432	MCW6			13	115	8		12th-14th c.
432	MCWG			15	163	13		L.11th-13th c?
432	MCWG	jar	H1	4	40			L.11th-13th c?
432	MCWG	jar	thickened everted	1	20	1		L.11th-13th c?
432	MCWG	jar	upright beaded	1	44	1		L.11th-13th c?
432	STAMB			1	3	1		M.11th-M.13th c.
432	THETG			7	205			10th-11th c.
432	UPG			1	13	1		L.12th-14th c.
432	WVCW			1	238	1		L.12th-14th c.
432	EMW			4	25	3		11th-12th c.
432	EMWG			1	10	1		11th-12th c.
432	EMWSD			2	10	1		11th-13th c.
432	EMWSS	jar	everted	1	9			11th-13th c.
432	HOLL			2	11	2		L.13th-14th c.
434	EMW			1	21	1		11th-12th c.
434	EMWG	jar	upright beaded	4	164	1	12-13	11th-12th c.
434	MCW4	jar	H2	1	121	1	13	12th-14th c.
443	EMWSS			3	11	3		11th-13th c.
443	EMWSS	jar	thickened everted	1	15	1		11th-13th c.
443	HOLL			3	19	3		L.13th-14th c.
449	EMWSS			4	28	1		11th-13th c.
450	MCW2			3	68	1		12th-14th c.
451	EMWG			2	7	2		11th-12th c.
451	EMWG	jar	upright beaded?	1	4	1		11th-12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
451	HFW1			1	12			M.12th-M.13th c.
455	EMW1			2	34	1		11th-13th c.
456	EMW1			1	5	1		11th-13th c.
456	EMW1	bowl	H2	2	17	1		11th-13th c.
464	EMWSS	jar	upright beaded	8	97	1		11th-13th c.
467	EMW			1	4	1		11th-12th c.
467	EMWG			2	27	1		11th-12th c.
467	EMWG	jar	H2	1	30	1		11th-12th c.
474	MCWG			1	6	1		L.11th-13th c?
475	EMWG			3	23	2		11th-12th c.
478	HFW1			1	5			M.12th-M.13th c.
488	COLC	jar	H3	1	13	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
488	EMW			3	3	3		11th-12th c.
488	EMW1			5	42	4		11th-13th c.
488	EMWG			1	7	1		11th-12th c.
488	EMWG	jar	H2/B4	1	10	1		11th-12th c.
488	EMWSS			4	12	4		11th-13th c.
488	HOLL			1	7	1		L.13th-14th c.
488	MCW1	jar	H2	1	10	1		12th-14th c.
493	BRIL	jug	collared	29	629	1		L.12th-E.14th c.
493	COLC			1	9	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
493	EMW1			8	99	5		11th-13th c.
493	EMWG			1	15	1		11th-12th c.
493	EMWSG			1	2	1		11th-13th c.
493	EMWSS			7	40	7		11th-13th c.
493	HOLL			1	6	1		L.13th-14th c.
493	HOLL	jar	complex everted	9	584	1	14	L.13th-14th c.
493	MCW1			1	41	1		12th-14th c.
493	MCW1	bowl	H1	1	13	1		12th-14th c.
493	MCW1	jug	bead	3	97	1		12th-14th c.
493	MCW2			1	7	1		12th-14th c.
493	MCW2	jar	everted square-beaded	17	520	1		12th-14th c.
493	MCW3	jar	H2	2	17	1		12th-14th c.
493	MCW5	jar	H2	1	18	1		12th-14th c.
493	MCW6			1	21	1		12th-14th c.
493	WVCW	bowl	square bead	3	171	1		L.12th-14th c.
496	COLC			1	43	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
496	EMW			1	4	1		11th-12th c.
496	HFW1			1	12			M.12th-M.13th c.
496	MCW1	jar	flat-topped bead	4	106	1		12th-14th c.
496	MCW2			2	23	2		12th-14th c.
496	MCW4	jar	H1/H2	19	166	1		12th-14th c.
496	MCWC			4	27	2		12th-14th c.
496	MCWG			2	20	2		L.11th-13th c?
498	EMW1			1	13	1		11th-13th c.
498	MCWG	jar		1	26	1		L.11th-13th c?
500	EMW			4	16	4		11th-12th c.
500	EMWG			2	6	2		11th-12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
500	EMWSS			2	6	2		11th-13th c.
500	HOLG			1	4	1		L.13th-E.14th c.
500	MCW1	jar	everted beaded	1	8	1		12th-14th c.
500	MCW2			5	20	5		12th-14th c.
500	MCW5			1	8	1		12th-14th c.
500	MCWC			2	7	2		12th-14th c.
502	COLC			2	45	2		L.13th-M.16th c.
502	EMW1			1	13	1		11th-13th c.
502	EMWSS			2	9	2		11th-13th c.
502	HOLL	bowl	everted square-beaded	1	39	1		L.13th-14th c.
502	HOLL	jar	everted square-beaded	6	133	1		L.13th-14th c.
502	MCWG			1	7	1		L.11th-13th c?
502	WVCW	bowl	everted square-beaded	1	15	1		L.12th-14th c.
503	EMW1			1	4	1		11th-13th c.
503	EMWG			1	8	1		11th-12th c.
503	EMWSS			4	39	4		11th-13th c.
503	EMWSS	jar	everted beaded	1	6	1		11th-13th c.
503	HOLL			3	38	3		L.13th-14th c.
503	HOLL	jar	everted square-beaded	1	17	1		L.13th-14th c.
503	LMT			2	10	2		15th-16th c.
503	MCW2			1	7	1		12th-14th c.
503	MCW4			1	21	1		12th-14th c.
503	MCWM			1	31	1		12th-14th c.
503	WVCW	bowl	everted square-beaded	1	9	1		L.12th-14th c.
504	COLC			1	10	1		L.13th-M.16th c.
504	EMW			1	5	1		11th-12th c.
504	EMWG			4	28	4		11th-12th c.
504	EMWSS			1	15	1		11th-13th c.
504	HFW1	jug		1	10	1		M.12th-M.13th c.
504	HOLL			8	111	7		L.13th-14th c.
504	MCW2			4	48	2		12th-14th c.
504	MCW3	jar	everted beaded	1	13	1		12th-14th c.
504	MCWC			1	14	1		12th-14th c.
504	MCWG			1	6	1		L.11th-13th c?
504	MCWM			1	10	1		12th-14th c.
504	WVCW			1	50	1		L.12th-14th c.
505	GRE			18	356	14		16th-18th c.
505	GSW1			1	9	1	16	E.14th-17th c.
505	GSW4			2	91	2		16th-17th c.
505	IGBW			1	13	1		16th-18th c.
505	LMT			6	146	4		15th-16th c.
507	GRE			1	3	1		16th-18th c.
512	REFW	dish	plain	1	6	1		L.18th-20th c.
515	EMWG			2	5	2		11th-12th c.
515	EMWSS	jar	flaring	1	8	1		11th-13th c.
515	YAR			1	16	1		11th-12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Spot date	Fabric date range
520	PEW			1	1	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
520	REFW	?	everted	4	3	1		L.18th-20th c.
522	REFW			1	20	1		L.18th-20th c.
523	YELW			1	11	1		L.18th-19th c.
524	EMWSS	jar	simple everted	2	35	1		11th-13th c.
524	LSRW			2	11	1		18th-19th c.
524	PEW			2	9	2		L.18th-M.19th c.
524	PEW	bowl	beaded	1	12	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
524	REFW			5	13	2		L.18th-20th c.
525	ESW			2	121	2		17th-19th c.
525	GRE			1	4	1		16th-18th c.
525	LSRW			1	55	1		18th-19th c.
525	REFW			4	16	3		L.18th-20th c.
525	REFW	bowl?	flaring	2	3	1		L.18th-20th c.
525	REFW	preserve jar	upright plain	1	38	1		L.18th-20th c.
527	GRE			1	3	1		16th-18th c.
529	GRE			1	27	1		16th-18th c.
529	LGRE			5	230	1		18th-19th c.
529	PORC	dish/saucer	plain	1	6	1		18th-20th c.
529	REFW			11	75	9		L.18th-20th c.
529	REFW	bowl		1	9			L.18th-20th c.
529	REFW	cup	upright plain	2	9	1		L.18th-20th c.
529	REFW	dish	flat-topped everted	2	20	1		L.18th-20th c.
529	REFW	lid	flanged	6	60	1		L.18th-20th c.
529	REFW	mug		7	73	1		L.18th-20th c.
529	REFW	plate		7	98	2		L.18th-20th c.
529	REFW	plate	everted	25	200	5		L.18th-20th c.
529	REFW	saucer	plain	1	6	1		L.18th-20th c.
529	YELW			6	88	4		L.18th-19th c.
529	YELW	bowl	everted	1	46	1		L.18th-19th c.
529	YELW	bowl	plain	22	517	7		L.18th-19th c.
529	YELW	jar	upright plain	7	78	1		L.18th-19th c.
536	GRE			1	2	1		16th-18th c.
536	HOLL			1	5	1		L.13th-14th c.
536	MCW2			1	13	1		12th-14th c.
537	CRW			1	2	1		1730-1760
537	PEW	bowl?	cavetto	1	4	1		L.18th-M.19th c.
537	REFW			3	10	3		L.18th-20th c.
537	REFW	preserve jar	beaded	1	12	1		L.18th-20th c.
545	MCW5	jar	everted square-beaded	1	9	1		12th-14th c.

Table 23: Pottery summary catalogue

## Pottery spotdates

Trench / Area	Cut	Context	Feature type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate	Cross-links	CBM date
U/S	-	0								1		19th-20th c.		
?	60	59												Rom
4	50	48	ditch			5	7					13th-14th c.		
5	40	38	ditch			1	1					12th-13th c. +		
6	41	42	ditch				8					12th-14th c.		
6	45	47	ditch			5						11th-13th c.		
66	104	106	ditch			1	1					13th-14th c.?		
A1,1	8	7	ditch			13	10					13th c.		
A1,1	67	68	ditch			8	14					13th c.		
A1,12	81	82	gully											20th c.
A1,13	13	16	pit					1	2			16th-18th c.		
A1		119	topsoil				3		3			16th-18th c.		
A1		120	subsoil?					1		1		19th-20th c.		lmed/pmed
A1		121	subsoil?					4	7			16th c.		pmed
A1	122	124	ditch						1			16th-18th c.		18-19
A1	125	126	ditch				1					12th-14th c.		
A1	127	128	ditch			1	1					13th c.?		
A1	129	131	post hole				1					13th-14th c.		
A1	132	133	ditch			1	5					13th-14th c.		
A1	134	135	pit			4						11th-13th c.		
A1	134	137	pit			3	47					13th-14th c.	217	
A1	138	139	ditch			3	3					12th-13th c.		
A1	138	140	ditch			4	1					12th-13th c.		
A1	138	141	ditch			5	4					13th-14th c.		
A1	146	148	post hole			1	3					13th-14th c.		
A1	168	169	pit			1	4					13th-14th c.		
A1	168	170	pit			6	3					13th-14th c.		



Trench / Area	Cut	Context	Feature type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate	Cross-links	CBM date
A1	171	172	pit			1	1					12th-13th c.?		
A1	175	176	post hole			1						12th-13th c.?		
A1	177	178	post hole			1		3				M.14th-M.16th c.		
A1	179	180	post hole			2						11th-13th c.		
A1	185	188	pit			2	1					13th c.		
A1	191	192	pit			3						11th-13th c.		
A1	195	198	ditch											Rom or pmed
A1	201	203	ditch											pmed
A1	204	206	pit					4	2		1	16th-18th c.		pmed
A1	207	209	ditch						1			16th-18th c.		lmed/pmed
A1	210	211	ditch						1			16th-18th c.		
A1	212	213	ditch				2					13th-14th c.		
A1	216	217	pit			13	37					13th-14th c.	137	
A1	218	222	ditch											pmed
A1	218	227	ditch											19-20
A1	228	229	ditch				12					13th-14th c.		
A1	232	233	ditch					12	37			16th-18th c.	235	18-19
A1		235	surface (external)				4	13	19			16th c.	233 237? 245?	pmed
A1	236	237	ditch				2					13th c.	235?	
A1	238	239	ditch						2			16th-18th c.		lmed?
A1	242	243	post hole						3			16th-18th c.		
A1	244	245	post hole					2	5			16th c.	235?	lmed?
A1	246	250	ditch				2					13th-14th c.		
A1	254	256	ditch			6	1					12th-13th c.		
A1	257	259	ditch			6	5					13th c.		
A1	266	267	pit						2			16th-17th c.		pmed
A1	268	269	pit											pmed
A1	282	283	ditch			4						12th-13th c.		
A1	288	289	pit			1			1			16th-18th c.		

Trench / Area	Cut	Context	Feature type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate	Cross-links	CBM date
A1	288	290	pit						2			16th-18th c.		
A1	292	293	pit						1			16th-18th c.		lmed?
A1	292	294	pit											lmed?
A1	295	297	pit											pmed
A1	298	301	ditch											pmed
A1	298	302	ditch						1	4		L.18th-20th c.		
A1		305	surface (external)											pmed
A1		306	surface (external)				4					13th-14th c.		
A1	304	308	ditch						1			16th-18th c.		pmed
A1	309	310	ditch											lmed/pmed
A1	315	316	pit							1		19th-20th c.		pmed
A1	317	318	ditch			2	3					13th c.		
A1	324	325	ditch			5	8		1			16th-17th c.		
A1	326	327	ditch			2	15					13th-14th c.		
A1	328	330	ditch											pmed
A1	328	331	ditch											pmed
A1	332	333	pit			1	2					12th-13th c.		
A1	334	335	pit			1						11th-13th c.		
A1	336	339	pit			8						11th-13th c.		
A1	336	340	pit			4		1				L.14th c.?		
A1	343	344	pit				1					13th-14th c.		
A1	343	345	pit			1						11th-12th c.		
A1	349	350	ditch				1					M.12th-E.14th c.	380	
A1	351	352	ditch			2						11th-13th c.		
A1	351	353	ditch			1						11th-13th c.		
A1	356	357	pit					1	2			16th-18th c.		pmed
A1	362	363	pit				1	1	2			16th-18th c.		pmed
A1	364	365	pit			3						12th-13th c.	368	

Trench / Area	Cut	Context	Feature type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate	Cross-links	CBM date
A1	364	366	pit			2						12th-13th c.	368	
A1	367	368	ditch			4						12th-13th c.	365 366	
A1		370	surface (external)				3					13th-15th c.?		
A1	371	373	pit	1		7	48					13th-14th c.	380	
A1	374	375	pit					1				M.14th-M.16th c.		
A1	374	376	pit			9	3					13th c.		
A1	377	378	ditch			4	7					13th-14th c.		
A1	377	380	ditch			3	42					14th c.	350 373	
A1	381	382	post hole			1	1					12th-13th c.		
A1	499	500	pit			8	10					13th-14th c.		
A1	501	502	ditch			3	11					13th-14th c.		
A1	501	503	ditch			7	8	2				M-L.14th c.?	504	
A1	501	504	ditch			6	19					13th-14th c.	503	
A1		505	surface (external)					7	21			16th(-17th) c.		pmed
A1	506	507	pit						1			16th-18th c.		M19-20
A2,35	56	56	ditch			3	1					13th-15th c.?		
A2,35	57	58	pit			9						11th-13th c.		
A2,35	61	61	ditch			2	2					13th c.?		
A2,35	61	62	ditch		4	13	15					12th-13th c.	426 432	
A2,35	63	64	ditch			1	3					13th c.		
A2,35	65	65	ditch			3	2					12th-13th c.		
A2,35	65	66	ditch			128	184					13th-14th c.	432	
A2,35	84	84	ditch			2	8					13th c.		
A2,35	84	85	ditch			4						12th-13th c.		
A2,80	112	113	ditch			6	3					13th c.		
A2,80	115	116	ditch			1						12th-13th c.		
A2		387	layer											19+
A2		388	layer											19+

Trench / Area	Cut	Context	Feature type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate	Cross-links	CBM date
A2	395	397	ditch				6					13th-14th c.	405	
A2	399	401	ditch											pmed
A2	404	405	ditch			11	1					13th c.	397 406 430	
A2	404	406	ditch			28	1					12th-13th c.	405 430	
A2	411	413	ditch											L.18-19
A2	417	418	pit			6	1					13th c.		
A2	417	419	pit			25	6					13th c.		
A2	422	423	ditch			4						11th-12th c.		
A2	422	426	ditch		3	1						11th-13th c.	62 432	
A2	429	430	ditch			48	68					13th-14th c.	405 406	
A2	431	432	ditch		7	161	129					13th-14th c.	62 66 426 451 452 478 493 496	pmed
A2	433	434	ditch			5	1					13th c.		
A2	442	443	ditch			4	3					13th c.		
A2	447	449	pit			4						11th-13th c.		
A2	447	450	pit				3					12th-14th c.		
A2	447	451	pit			3	1					M-L.12th c.?	432 478 496	
A2	452	452	pit			8	2					13th c.	432	
A2	452	455	pit			2						11th-13th c.		
A2	452	456	pit			3						11th-13th c.		
A2	463	464	ditch			8						12th-13th c.		
A2	465	467	ditch			4						11th-12th c.		
A2	473	474	ditch				1					12th-13th c.		
A2	473	475	ditch			3						11th-12th c.		
A2	476	478	ditch				1					M.12th-E.14th c.	432 451 496	
A2	479	481	ditch											pmed
A2	487	488	ditch			14	3					13th c.		
A2	492	493	pit			17	70					13th-14th c.	432	
A2	494	496	pit			1	33					13th c.	432 451 478	
A2	497	498	pit			1	1					13th c.		

Trench / Area	Cut	Context	Feature type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate	Cross-links	CBM date
A3,2	5	20	pit			1	32	1				14th-M.16th c.		
A3,2	5	22	pit				1	1				14th c.+		
A3		512	topsoil							1		19th-20th c.		pmed
A3	513	515	ditch			4						11th-12th c.		
A3	518	519	ditch											pmed
A3	518	520	ditch							5		19th c.		
A3	518	522	ditch							1		19th c.		pmed
A3	518	523	ditch							1		19th c.		pmed
A3	518	524	ditch			2				10		19th c.		pmed
A3	518	525	ditch						1	10		19th c.	529	
A3	526	527	ditch						1			16th-18th c.+		
A3	528	529	pit						1	104		19th c.	525	pmed
A3	532	533	pit											pmed
A3	534	536	ditch				2		1			16th-18th c.+		pmed
A3	528	537	pit							6		19th c.		
A3	541	542	gully											pmed
A3	543	545	ditch				1					13th-15th c.?		

Table 24: Pottery spotdates

## B.6 Clay tobacco pipe

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction and Methodology*

- B.6.1 Five pieces of white ball clay tobacco pipe, weighing 19g, was recovered during archaeological works. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (1988, 47–66). Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded in Table 25. The clay tobacco pipe and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or deselection.

### *Assemblage*

- B.6.2 Clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from all three excavated areas. In Area 1 a single fragment of plain pipe stem was recovered from the topsoil. A fragment of stem recovered from cobbled surface 235 assigned to Phase 3 (14th–15th century) is an intrusive element, and the stem fragment from pond **288** (Phase 6), is likely to be the result of a casual loss.
- B.6.3 From Area 2, ditch **479** (Phase 6), a partial bowl from an Oswald type 12 pipe, *c.* 1730–80 (Oswald 1975 36–40), was recovered. The heel of the pipe survives intact, on the sides of which are the moulded initials of the maker: TV. These initials were incorporated into the mould with the first name on the left with the bowl pointing away from the body (Oswald 1969, 55). Unfortunately, the maker has not been identified. Finally, a plain fragment of stem was recovered from a Phase 5 ditch (**518**); the fragment is not closely datable.

### *Discussion*

- B.6.4 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what are most likely casually discarded, broken pipes. The partial bowl from ditch **479**, Phase 6, is the only datable material indicating that the bowl was lost after 1730.

### *Retention, dispersal and display*

- B.6.5 The fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Context	Cut	Area	Phase	Form	No of stem fragments	No of complete bowls or fragments	Description	Weight	Date
120		1	6	stem	1	0	Undecorated short section of near-circular stem moderately abraded, length 32mm, diameter c.9mm	0.003	not closely datable
235		1	3	stem	1	0	Undecorated, burnt, moderately abraded, slightly tapered (7.5-7.2mm), slightly oval stem, length 38mm	0.003	not closely datable
290	288	1	6	stem	1	0	Undecorated moderately abraded short section of slightly oval stem length 33mm, 6.8 x 6.3mm	0.002	not closely datable
481	479	1	6	Oswald type 12	0	1	Partial bowl with curved front, missing most of the upper part of the pipe and its entire back. The surviving bowl is blackened from usage or cleaning. A short length of stem survives (36mm) and the narrow heel survives, on which are moulded the initials of the maker. These initials were incorporated into the mould and are read as follows the first name is on the left with the bowl pointing away from the body (Oswald 1969 55). The Initials are T V and the maker has not been identified	0.007	c.1730-80
523	518	3	5	stem	1	0	Undecorated, moderately abraded, slightly tapered (7.5-7.2mm), sub-rounded stem, length 57mm	0.004	not closely datable
<b>Total</b>					<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>		<b>0.019</b>	

Table 25: Clay tobacco pip



## B.7 Ceramic building material and fired clay

*Sue Anderson*

### *Introduction*

- B.7.1 One hundred and ninety-three fragments of CBM, weighing 24,771g and representing up to 162 objects, were collected from 47 contexts during the evaluation and excavation (Table 30). There were 54 fragments (4,297g) of fired clay from 19 contexts (Table 31).
- B.7.2 The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. As required for SCCAS archiving, recommendations were made for discard of this material as appropriate. Results were input into an Access database, which is available in the archive.

### *The assemblage*

- B.7.3 Table 26 shows the quantification of CBM by type and form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)	Min No
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	6	298	1
		RBT?	1	45	1
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM?	1	31	1
	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	34	1246	29
		RTP?	1	8	1
	Pantile	PAN	9	290	7
Walling	Early brick	EB	1	7	1
	Later brick	LB	110	19313	92
		LB?	6	691	6
	Brick (modern)	B	2	70	2
	Wall tile	WT	1	52	1
Flooring	Floor brick	FB	3	487	3
		FB?	1	8	1
	Quarry floor tile	QFT?	1	23	1
Drainage	Field drain	FD	6	1256	6
		FD?	1	27	1
	Drainpipe	DP	2	598	1
		DP?	3	268	3
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	4	53	4
<b>Total</b>			<b>193</b>	<b>24771</b>	<b>162</b>

Table 26: CBM by type and form

### *Roman*

- B.7.4 Six joining fragments (298g) of a Roman tile were recovered from evaluation context 59=85 (Area 2; ditch **389**, intervention **84**; Phase 1). The fragments were in a fine sandy fabric with sparse fine to coarse chalk inclusions. The core was reduced (during firing) and there was partial reduction of the break and surfaces which probably occurred

post-firing and suggests re-use. The tile was 32mm thick, which is towards the thicker end of the range of flanged *tegulae* and the thinner end of the range for wall/floor tiles of the period.

- B.7.5 One other possible Roman tile, in a white-firing fine sandy fabric, was recovered from the fill (198) of ditch **195** (Area 1, Phase 3). It measured 20mm thick, although abrasion meant that it was uncertain whether this was the full thickness; it is possible that the fragment was part of a very worn floor brick.

### Roofing

- B.7.6 Table 27 shows the quantities of roof tile by fabric and form.

Fabric	code	RTM?	RTP	RTP?	PAN
fine sandy	fs		16		3
white-firing fs	wfs		1		
fs with fine chalk	fsc				1
fs with clay pellets	fscp		3		
fs with flint	fsf		2		
fs with ferrous inclusions	fsfe		1	1	3
ms with ferrous inclusions	msfe		3		
ms with flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe		1		
fs with grog	fsg		1		
fs micaceous	fsm		5		2
silty with clay pellets	scp	1	1		

Table 27: Roofing tiles by fabric and form (fragment count)

- B.7.7 The majority of pieces were plain roof tiles. Those in fully oxidised fine and medium sandy fabrics are likely to be late or post-medieval in date (RTP), and only one possible medieval tile was identified. Only one RTP fragment had a circular peg hole, but all pieces are likely to be peg (rather than nib) tiles in this area. There were thin patches of mortar on four tiles, perhaps suggesting re-use in a wall, or sealing of the roof. Fragments of post-medieval pantile were also found, of which at least four were machine-made.

### Walling

- B.7.8 Table 28 shows the quantities of brick fragments by fabric and form.

Fabric	Code	EB	LB	LB?	B
estuarine clay	est	1			
fine sandy	fs		1		
medium sandy	ms		1		
fs with clay pellets	fscp		10	2	
fs with flint and ferrous	fsffe		1		
fs with grog	fsg		2		
ms with chalk and ferrous inclusions	mscfe		2		
ms with clay pellets	mscp		2		
ms with coarse quartz	mscq		2	1	
ms with flint	msf		10		
ms with ferrous inclusions	msfe		4		
ms with flint and ferrous	msffe		7		
ms with grog	msg		1		

Fabric	Code	EB	LB	LB?	B
msg with flint	msgf		1		
msg with ferrous inclusions	msgfe		2		
silty with clay pellets	scp		20	1	
scp, poorly mixed	scpx		34		
white-firing silty	wsilt		1		
white scp	wscp		1		
white scpx	wscpx		8		
white-firing silty with grog	wsg			2	
compressed shale/clay	comp				2

Table 28: Bricks by fabric and form (fragment count)

- B.7.9 Apart from a small, abraded fragment of a late 13th–15th-century medieval brick, and two pieces of modern compressed bricks, all bricks in this assemblage were of late or post-medieval date. They were in silty, fine and medium sandy fabrics with a range of typical local inclusions. Many were abraded, some heavily, and it is possible that a few of the 'LB?' fragments could be Roman tiles. Twenty-eight pieces had full thicknesses and varied between 41–66mm thick, and eight were complete in width, with a range of 107–119mm (full details in Table 30 below). A few fragments appeared to be water-eroded (*e.g.* fragments from surface 305, Phase 3; fill 357 in pit **356**, Phase 5), and others were worn or burnt (*e.g.* fill 357 in pit **356**, Phase 5; fill 542 in ditch **541**, Phase 4), but otherwise the assemblage is unremarkable.
- B.7.10 A fragment of a moulded and green-glazed wall tile in a refined white earthenware fabric was probably of late 19th or 20th century date and was found in fill 227 (ditch **218**, Phase 6).

### Flooring

- B.7.11 A fragment of a possible post-medieval quarry floor tile in a silty pink fabric was recovered from fill 529 in Area 3 (pit **528**, Phase 6). In Area 1, three fragments of white-firing silty ferrous or grog-tempered floor bricks were found in fill 233 (ditch **232**, Phase 5), and another small fragment of possible floor brick was recovered from fill 124 (ditch **122**, Phase 2). These fragments are likely to be of 18th/19th-century date.

### Drainage

- B.7.12 Fragments of post-medieval white-firing silty field drain tiles were collected from fill 413 in Area 2 (ditch **411**, Phase 1), where they were presumably intrusive. Upper horseshoe-section and lower flat-angled base tiles were present. Surface erosion of the fragments had removed any evidence for manufacturing, but drains such as this were generally hand-moulded between the late 18th and early 19th centuries. A small fragment of possible later extruded field drain, in a fine sandy fabric with voids, was recovered from fill 432 (ditch **431**, Phase 2), also in Area 2.
- B.7.13 In Area 1 fill 507 (Pond **506**, Phase 6) contained two joining fragments of a brown salt-glazed drainpipe (130mm diameter) and fragments of two white silty ?drain pipes similar to the field drains in 413, but bigger. A fragment of possible drainpipe (or pantile?) in a fine sandy calcareous and ferrous fabric was found in fill 536 (Pit **534**, Phase 5) in Area 3.

### Unidentified

B.7.14 Four small fragments in fine sandy fabrics were unidentified. Two pieces with possible glaze on the surfaces were found in layer 120 (topsoil, Phase 6) and may be of medieval or late medieval date. A fragment from fill 481 (ditch **479**, Phase 6) with no surviving surfaces could be a piece of pantile or quarry floor tile. A small piece from fill 533 (pit **532**, Phase 4) was either a post-medieval roof tile or a brick fragment.

### Fired clay

B.7.15 All 54 pieces of fired clay were in the same fine sandy/silty matrix with chalk inclusions and varied in colour from red through orange to buff, sometimes with cream-coloured streaks, or were occasionally reduced to greyish buff. Fragments were recovered from features assigned to Phases 1–5 in Area 1, Phase 2 in Area 2 and Phase 1 in Area 3.

B.7.16 Most pieces, typically of this material, were small, abraded and undiagnostic. However, large fragments were recovered from pit **216** (Phase 3) in Area 1, most of which had slightly undulating, smoothed, flattish surfaces with finger-streaks and included fragments up to 84mm thick. These fragments, and probably most of the other pieces in the assemblage, appear to be fragments of oven/kiln/hearth lining.

### Provenance

B.7.17 The majority of CBM (146 pieces, 21168g) was recovered from Area 1, with the second largest group from Area 3 (33 fragments, 2,138g) and a smaller quantity from Area 2 (14 fragments, 1,465g). Most of the fired clay also came from Area 1 (41 pieces, 4158g), with twelve fragments (125g) from Area 2 and one tiny piece (1g) from Area 3. Table 29 shows the distribution of CBM by phase.

Form	Ph 1	Ph 2	Ph 3	Ph 4	Ph 5	Ph 6	Unph.
RBT							6
RBT?		1					
RTM?			1				
RTP			2		26	6	
RTP?					1		
PAN		1			1	7	
EB					1		
LB		4	24	25	54	3	
LB?				1	3	2	
B							2
WT						1	
FB					3		
FB?		1					
QFT?						1	
FD	6						
FD?		1					
DP						2	
DP?					1	2	
UN				1		3	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8</b>
Fired clay	3	21	28	2			

Table 29: CBM and fired clay quantities by phase (fragment count)

### **Phase 1 – 11th-12th century**

- B.7.18 Six pieces of field drain were intrusive in ditch **409** (intervention **411**) in Area 2. Small fragments of fired clay were collected from ditches **166** and **184** in Area 1.

### **Phase 2 – 13th-14th century**

- B.7.19 In Area 1, fragments of post-medieval brick and pantile were presumably intrusive in pit **315**, as was a fragment of possible floor brick in ditch **122**. A fragment of possible Roman tile in a white-firing fabric was found in ditch **195**. Nine fragments of fired clay were recovered from posthole **131**, pits **168**, **191**, **336** and **364**, and ditch **122**.
- B.7.20 In Area 2, ditch **395** contained an intrusive field drain fragment and ditch **399** contained three small pieces of post-medieval brick. Ditch **395** contained 12 fragments (148g) of fired clay, some with flat surfaces.

### **Phase 3 – L. 14th-15th century**

- B.7.21 Apart from one fragment of post-medieval roof tile in ditch **228**, all CBM from this phase was from Area 1 ditch **201** and comprised large post-medieval bricks, together with two roof tile fragments. The range of thicknesses may indicate an early date for the bricks, although they are unlikely to pre-date the 15th/16th centuries and may represent a later backfill in the top of this feature.
- B.7.22 As noted above, large fragments of fired clay, probably representing the remains of oven/kiln/hearth lining, were found in pit **216** in this phase, and more fragments came from ditch **138**, both in Area 1.

### **Phase 4 – 15th-16th century**

- B.7.23 In Area 1, most fragments from this phase came from ditch **207**, and these were all pieces of brick of possibly late medieval or early post-medieval date. Four fragments of brick from surface 305 were probably post-medieval. One small piece of fired clay was found in surface 307. In Area 3, fragments of post-medieval brick came from ditch **541**.

### **Phase 5 – 16th-18th century**

- B.7.24 The largest group of CBM was recovered from this phase. The group was dominated by post-medieval brick and roof tile, the only other finds being a fragment of medieval brick, a floor brick and a drainpipe. However, apart from a large group in ditch **210** in Area 1 (fill 233), there were no concentrations of finds and pieces were spread across 17 features in two areas.
- B.7.25 In Area 1, fragments were recovered from surface 505, pits **204**, **266**, **268**, **292**, **295**, **356** and **362**, posthole **244**, ditches **210**, **298**, and **328**. In Area 3 most pieces were from ditch **518**, with only two fragments from pit **534**.

### **Phase 6 – 19th-20th century**

- B.7.26 Finds from this phase included post-medieval brick, plain roof tile, pantile, wall tile, drainpipe and floor tile. Pieces were recovered from Area 1 ditch **218**, topsoil 120 and pond **288**. In Area 2 there were fragments in ditch **479** and layers 119 and 120. In Area 3 finds were recovered from topsoil 120 and pit **528**.

## Discussion

- B.7.27 This is a relatively small assemblage which is typical of rural sites in Suffolk. The majority of fragments are pieces of red-firing brick which may range in date from very late medieval to early post-medieval. All bricks and roof tiles, as well as most of the other objects, were probably locally made. This includes the white-firing bricks and field drains. White-firing bricks were famously produced at Woolpit, although red bricks were also produced there (Woolpit Museum n.d.) and it is not clear whether the earliest brickmakers there (late 16th century based on documentary evidence) were producing red or white bricks, though the former is more likely. Suffolk whites were more frequently used in towns such as Bury St Edmunds from the later 17th or 18th century, although they certainly occur earlier (*e.g.* at Henham Hall and Little Wenham Hall). Perhaps less well known is the production of white (and red) bricks in Stowmarket, at least from 1823 (Hollingsworth 1844, 227) and probably earlier.
- B.7.28 Apart from one Roman tile in Phase 2, all CBM from Phases 1 and 2 was intrusive. Two large groups of bricks were recovered in Area 1, from the upper layers of Phase 3 ditch **201** and Phase 4 ditch **207**, but it seems likely that both represent post-medieval levelling of the slumped fills. The bricks in both groups include a number of fabrics but they are comparable in size. Such levelling, with deliberate re-use of bricks, is often found in gateways or other well-used areas on farms up to the present day. Bricks appear to have been used to backfill part of a Phase 5 ditch in Area 1 (**210**) and were occasionally used in trackway 120. Overall, then, this assemblage represents deliberate or expedient use of rubble to backfill or stabilise features. It is unlikely that there were brick structures within the excavated areas and the bricks were presumably brought to site from construction or demolition waste elsewhere in the village. The only CBM actually used on the site in its original form is likely to be the field drains.

## CBM Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Peg	Glaze	Notes	Date	Keep
59	fsc	RBT	6	298	1				32				reduced core, partial reduction of break & surfaces; sparse coarse angular chalk	Rom	Yes
82	comp	B	2	70	2					cem				20	No
120	fscp	LB?	1	8	1	+								lmed/pmed?	No
120	fscp	LB?	1	12	1	+							pale buff surfaces, soft	lmed/pmed?	No
120	fs	UN	2	23	2	+						?	1 curving frag poss glazed, 1 with thin trace of glaze on ?base	med?	Yes
121	msg	LB	1	51	1	++								pmed	No
121	ms	LB	1	17	1	++								pmed	No
124	wfs	FB?	1	8	1	+							or poss FD?	18-19	No
198	wfs	RBT?	1	45	1	+			20				uncertain, may not be full thickness, poss FB	Rom?	Yes
203	scpx	LB	3	114	3	+								lmed?	No
203	wscpx	LB	1	163	1	+			50					lmed?	No
203	scp	RTP	1	59	1	+					1 x R			pmed	Yes
203	fscp	LB	1	531	1	++		110	53					pmed	No
203	fscp	LB	1	134	1	+			52					pmed	Yes
203	fscp	LB	2	284	2	++								pmed	No
203	msffe	LB	1	154	1	++			52					pmed	No
203	msf	LB	2	227	1	+								pmed	No
203	scp	RTM?	1	31	1	+				ms white patch on base				med/lmed?	Yes
203	wscpx	LB	1	304	1	+			50					lmed?	Yes
203	scpx	LB	1	400	1				45					lmed?	Yes
203	scpx	LB	2	164	1	+								lmed?	No
203	scpx	LB	1	91	1	+			43					lmed?	No
203	scpx	LB	1	136	1	+			52				slightly harder	lmed?	No
203	scpx	LB	4	654	1	+		111+	55					lmed?	No
203	scpx	LB	2	787	1	+		117	56				soft, silty, coarse cp, occ ms/cq/flint	lmed?	Yes



Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Peg	Glaze	Notes	Date	Keep
203	wscpx	LB	1	197	1	+								lmed?	No
206	mscfe	LB	1	22	1	+								pmed	No
206	fs	RTP	1	23	1									pmed	No
209	scpx	LB	5	442	1	+			43				pale buff surfaces	lmed/pmed	No
209	wscpx	LB	1	389	1	+			51					lmed/pmed	No
209	scp	LB	1	241	1	+							pale buff surfaces, hard	lmed/pmed	Yes
209	scp	LB	2	163	2	++							pale buff surfaces	lmed/pmed	No
209	scpx	LB	1	257	1	+			40				pale buff surfaces, hard	lmed/pmed	Yes
209	wscpx	LB	1	1135	1	+		117	54					lmed/pmed	No
209	scp	LB	1	1164	1	++		98+	50					lmed/pmed	No
209	msffe	LB	1	95	1	+							surface brown	lmed?	Yes
209	msgfe	LB	2	540	2	++				thin on 1				lmed/pmed	No
209	wscpx	LB	1	1536	1			118	51				coarse flints in surface & base	lmed/pmed	Yes
222	fs	RTP	1	85	1									pmed	No
227	refw	WT	1	52	1				10			G	moulded dec tile	19-20	No
233	wfsgx	FB	1	93	1								hard	pmed	No
233	wfs	RTP	1	105	1					ms white on base			partial grey core, v hard	pmed	No
233	fsm	RTP	1	87	1	+								pmed	No
233	msgf	LB	1	214	1	++				patches ms buff & white			reduced surface	lmed?	No
233	msffe	LB	1	95	1	++								lmed/pmed	No
233	mscp	LB	1	242	1	+			50+					pmed	No
233	wfsfe	FB	1	190	1	+			41					pmed	No
233	wsg	LB?	1	199	1	+			45				pale buff, coarse red grog	lmed?	Yes
233	wsg	LB?	1	35	1	++							pale buff	lmed?	No
233	wscp	LB	1	200	1	+								lmed/pmed	No
233	scp	LB	1	156	1	+							cream surfaces	lmed/pmed	No
233	scp	LB	5	80	5	+							buff surfaces	lmed/pmed	No
233	scp	LB?	1	253	1			113					sunken margins, cream surfaces	lmed?	Yes

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Peg	Glaze	Notes	Date	Keep
233	wfsfe	FB	1	204	1	+			41					pmed	No
233	msf	LB	1	78	1	+								lmed/pmed	No
235	scpx	LB	5	221	5	+				1 patches ms cream all over				lmed?	No
235	fs	RTP	1	28	1								buff surfaces, orange core	pmed	No
235	fscf	RTP	1	22	1	+								pmed	No
235	fs	RTP	1	18	1								occ Fe & flint	pmed	No
235	msfe	LB	1	22	1	+							overfired/burnt, purple	pmed	No
235	scf	LB	1	88	1	+								lmed?	No
235	mscf	LB	1	15	1	+								pmed	No
239	fs	RTP	1	37	1								hard, sparkly, core slightly reduced	lmed?	No
245	scf	LB	3	8	3	++								lmed?	No
245	est	EB	1	7	1	++								med/lmed	No
267	fsm	RTP	2	31	1									pmed	No
269	fs	RTP	1	28	1	+								pmed	No
293	scpx	LB	1	22	1	+								lmed?	No
294	scf	LB	1	10	1	++								lmed?	No
297	fs	RTP	1	25	1									pmed	No
301	fsm	RTP	1	28	1									pmed	No
301	msfe	LB	1	275	1	++				patches cream on header			surface wear, slight reduction of surfaces	lmed/pmed	No
305	msffe	LB	1	400	1	++							surface wear or water erosion?	pmed	No
305	msffe	LB	2	166	1	+								pmed	No
305	msf	LB	1	125	1	+							burnt edge	lmed/pmed	No
308	scpx	LB	6	301	6	++								lmed?	No
308	fscf	LB	1	27	1	++								lmed?	No
308	msfe	LB	1	45	1	++							worn?	pmed	No
310	fscf	LB	1	10	1	++							buff surface	lmed/pmed	No
316	msf	LB	1	16	1	+								pmed	No
316	fsc	PAN	1	30	1	+						DB		pmed	No

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Peg	Glaze	Notes	Date	Keep
330	fsffe	LB	1	58	1	++								pmed	No
331	scp	LB	1	8	1	+								lmed/pmed?	No
357	wscpx	LB	1	444	1	++			40					pmed	No
357	msf	LB	1	883	1	+		110	46				worn & burnt surface	pmed	No
357	msfe	LB	1	192	1	+				patch white ms				pmed	No
357	msffe	LB	1	438	1	++							water eroded?	pmed	No
357	fscp	LB	1	144	1	+			54					pmed	No
363	fs	RTP	1	55	1									pmed	No
363	fsm	RTP	1	32	1	+								pmed	No
387	fsfe	PAN	1	25	1	+							machine-made, not sanded	pmed	No
388	fsfe	PAN	2	106	2	+							machine-made, not sanded	pmed	No
401	fscp	LB	3	23	1	+							cream surfaces, orange	pmed	No
413	wsilt	FD	3	623	3	+			14				angular ?base tiles	pmed	No
413	wsilt	FD	3	633	3	+			14				rounded ?top tiles	pmed	No
432	fsv	FD?	1	27	1				11					pmed	Yes
481	fsx	UN	1	28	1								poss pantile or QFT? Most of surfaces lost	pmed	No
505	mscq	LB	2	529	2				54				sunken margins, one with dark grey deposit on surfaces	lmed?	Yes
505	fscp	RTP	1	36	1	+							worn?	pmed	No
505	scp	LB	4	97	1								cream surfaces	lmed/pmed?	No
505	wscpx	LB	1	290	1	+			46-52					pmed	No
505	fsf	RTP	2	82	2	+								pmed	No
507	comp	DP	2	598	1				17			B	130mm diam, 50%	19-20	No
507	wsilt	DP?	2	219	2	+			17				1 angled, 1 curving, bigger than 413 types	pmed	No
507	fscp	RTP	1	34	1	+								pmed	No
507	scpx	LB	1	913	1			119	41	thin on surface			buff surfaces, orange	pmed?	No
507	mscfe	LB	1	774	1			107	59					pmed	No
512	fsm	PAN	1	48	1								buff surfaces, red; handmade?	pmed	No
519	fs	RTP	2	81	2	+								pmed	No

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	MNO	Abr	L	W	T	Mortar	Peg	Glaze	Notes	Date	Keep
522	fsfe	RTP	1	15	1	+							buff surfaces, red	pmed	No
522	msfe	RTP	3	41	1	+								pmed	No
522	fsfe	RTP?	1	8	1	+							or LB	pmed	No
523	fsg	LB	1	47	1	++								pmed	No
524	fsg	RTP	1	40	1									pmed	No
524	msffe	RTP	1	78	1									pmed	No
524	fs	RTP	2	123	2					1 with line of ms buff, 1 thin white				pmed	No
525	fsm	PAN	1	34	1								machine-made?	pmed	No
525	fsg	LB	1	10	1								large rounded piece white grog	pmed	No
529	silt	QFT?	1	23	1								pink	pmed	No
529	wsilt	LB	1	258	1	+			66				black ?paint/tar drips on surface & break	pmed	No
529	fs	RTP	3	38	1									pmed	No
529	fs	PAN	3	47	1									pmed	No
529	fs	RTP	1	15	1	+								pmed	No
533	fs	UN	1	2	1								RTP or LB	pmed	No
536	fscfe	DP?	1	49	1				12				or PAN, but underside is smooth	pmed	No
536	fs	LB	1	9	1	+								pmed	No
542	msf	LB	1	331	1				58				reduced surface	pmed	No
542	msf	LB	3	542	1				55					pmed	No
542	scpx	LB	1	115	1	+			52				buff surfaces	lmed/pmed?	No
542	mscq	LB?	1	184	1								surface worn/polished, poss coarse QFT	pmed	No

Table 30: CBM catalogue

## Fired clay catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
66	fsv		1	3	red/buff			++	rounded lump
66	fsc		1	10	pale orange	undulating		+	flat underside, 12mm thick
124	fsc		1	4	cream-red	flattish		+	
131	fsc		1	4	orange/white			+	
137	fsc	O/K/HL	7	137	buff-red	flat		+	
141	fsc	O/K/HL	1	17	buff	flat		+	
167	fsc		1	25	red/cream			+	
169	fsc		1	17	red/cream			+	
184	fsc		2	17	orange			+	
192	fsc		1	24	buff-red			+	
217	fsc	O/K/HL	2	760	buff-red	undulating, smoothed, flattish	fingers?	+	
217	fsc	O/K/HL	3	255	red			+	1 with sooting
217	fsc	O/K/HL	2	1830	buff-red	undulating, smoothed, flattish			joining frags up to 84mm thick
217	fsc	O/K/HL	10	942	buff-red	undulating, smoothed		+	
256	fsc		1	5	red				
307	fsc		1	7	red			+	
340	fsc		1	4	cream/red			+	
366	fsc		3	18	cream-orange	smoothed, flattish convex		+	
378	fsc	O/K/HL	2	27	buff-red	flattish		+	
380	fsc		1	65	buff-red	smoothed, finger-streaks			
430	fsc		3	15	red/white			+	
432	fsc		6	103	greyish buff-red	flat		+	joining frags, up to 27mm thick
432	fsc		1	7	cream/red				
533	fsc		1	1	red				

Table 31: Fired clay catalogue

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Animal bone

*By Hayley Foster*

#### *Introduction and Methodology*

- C.1.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Stowupland, Suffolk. The assemblage was of a small size, weighing 9kg, 5.5kg of which was identifiable. The number of recordable fragments totalled 112 from hand collection and five from environmental samples (Table 39). Twelve fragments of bone could not be assigned to a phase. Animal bone was recovered from a variety of features including pits, ditches and postholes. The species represented includes cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), mouse (*Mus musculus*), domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*), buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) and fish from the Gadidae family. Animal bone was recovered from Phases 1 to 6. The majority of the faunal material dated to Phase 2 (13th – mid-14th century) and Phase 4 (late 15th – mid-16th century).
- C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007), which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). This involves analysing and recording bones from the assemblage but omitting those fragments that are considered ‘low grade’ and not worthy of being counted. In order for an element to be recorded 50% of the diagnostic zone on a bone must be present. This method narrows down the assemblage so that fragmented elements are not counted multiple times. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. For the main domestic mammals only, the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.
- C.1.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen and Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.
- C.1.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.
- C.1.5 For all identified bones, butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as chop, cut or saw marks. Burning and gnawing were noted where present.

- C.1.6 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992). Estimated shoulder heights were calculated for horse using Kieseewalter (1888) (Table 38).

### Results of Analysis

- C.1.7 The assemblage is generally in good condition with moderate-high levels of fragmentation.
- C.1.8 Faunal material from Phase 1 consisted of only nine identifiable fragments from the hand collected material (Table 32) and one fragment from environmental samples, which was identified as a fish caudal vertebra. Remains from this phase were mainly recovered from ditch **422** and pit **420**, both in Area 2. Horse elements consisted solely of cranial elements as did those belonging to sheep/goat. Ageing was possible using Higham mandibular wear stages (MWS) for three specimens. Two mandibles from cattle were aged as 31-32 months of age at death and 50 months of age at death. The sheep/goat loose mandibular third molar indicated an animal of 25-26 months of age at death.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	6	66.7	2	50.0
Sheep/Goat	1	11.1	1	25.0
Horse	2	22.2	1	25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 32: Number of identifiable fragments from hand-collection Phase 1

- C.1.9 The faunal material from Phase 2, dating to the 13th – mid-14th century, consisted of 35 identifiable fragments from hand-collection (Table 33) and three from environmental samples. The material from environmental samples came from ditch **395** in Area 2 and consisted of a fish caudal vertebra and a mouse mandible and humerus. Cattle remains dominated this phase with 68.6% of the NISP and 50% of the MNI. Mandible wear stages revealed cattle of 16-17 months, 18-24 months and 50 months of age at death. Epiphyseal fusion data indicated the presence of a cattle less than 24-30 months, from an unfused distal tibia. A sheep/goat metatarsal was identified as a neonate as both the proximal and distal epiphyses were unfused and bone surface porous; and a pig with an unfused distal metapodia indicates an animal less than 24-27 months of age at death. Taphonomy evidence in this phase appeared as butchery evidence and carnivore gnawing. A cattle mandible (ditch **395**, Area 2) with cut marks on the medial and lateral sides of the ascending ramus were noted, likely signs of skinning. A horse first phalanx (pit **492**, Area 2) showed signs of carnivore gnawing on the proximal and distal articulations.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	24	68.6	4	50
Sheep/Goat	2	5.7	1	12.5
Horse	3	8.6	1	12.5
Dog	4	11.4	1	12.5
Pig	2	5.7	1	12.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 33: Number of identifiable fragments from hand-collection Phase 2



C.1.10 Faunal material from Phase 3 consisted of only seven identifiable fragments (Table 34). Interestingly, two complete long bones belonging to a buzzard were recovered from ditch **367** in Area 1. All long bone elements contained fused epiphyses and there was no dental wear data. There were no remains recovered from environmental samples for this phase.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	4	57.14	1	33.3
Domestic Fowl	1	14.29	1	33.3
Buzzard	2	28.57	1	33.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 34: Number of identifiable fragments from Phase 3

C.1.11 The faunal material from Phase 4 (Table 35 derived ageing data for cattle and pigs. Cattle mandible wear data revealed animals of 16-17 months of age and 40 months of age at death. Pig remains were from young animals with ages of 4-5 months and 7-8 months of age at death. The epiphyseal fusion data for pigs also corroborates the presence of animals less than 12 months of age at death. Butchery was present on a cattle horncore (ditch **138**, intervention **377**, Area 1) in which the base was chopped through. A cattle metatarsal (ditch **207**) showed evidence of carnivore gnawing on the proximal shaft.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	13	38.2	2	33.3
Sheep/Goat	5	14.7	1	16.7
Pig	15	44.1	2	33.3
Horse	1	2.9	1	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 35: Number of identifiable fragments from Phase 4

C.1.12 Phase 5 contained only 11 identifiable fragments all via hand-collection (Table 36). No substantial ageing data was recovered from this phase, and there were no signs of very young specimens. A horse first phalanx exhibited signs of exostosis on the proximal posterior side of the bone and additionally carnivore gnawing on the distal articulation.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	4	36.4	1	25
Sheep/Goat	1	9.1	1	25
Pig	3	27.3	1	25
Horse	3	27.3	1	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 36: Number of identifiable fragments from Phase 5

C.1.13 There was a single fragment from Phase 6, a sheep/goat femur from ditch **218** in Area 1.

## *Discussion*

- C.1.14 At Stowupland, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle remains being the most well represented species. While the assemblage is of a small size it did provide some interesting insights into the human-animal relationship during the medieval period.
- C.1.15 The economy at this site, from the early medieval through to the post-medieval period, appears to be heavily focused on cattle husbandry as cattle made up the most fragments in each phase. Each phase is small in size, making comparisons between earlier and later phase husbandry practices difficult to interpret. The ageing data was minimal however, and suggests that cattle were likely to have been exploited for meat. The presence of animals aged 16-17 months of age in Phases 2 and 4 indicates that they were slaughtered at a fairly young age. There were no cattle identified as over 50 months of age, suggesting exploitation for meat opposed to dairying. The sheep/goat ageing data indicates the presence of an animal over 2 years of age in Phase 1 and a neonate from Phase 2. The presence of a neonate in Phase 2 suggests there was a likelihood of onsite breeding of sheep/goat during this period. Pig ageing reveals that young pigs were present in Phase 4, again suggesting onsite breeding. Pigs would usually be slaughtered after reaching optimum weight as they produce no significant secondary products. The presence of pigs under a year of age maybe suggests mortality due to disease or the possibility that pigs were consumed before reaching an optimum weight for consumption.
- C.1.16 The presence of fish in the environmental samples highlights that fish would have played at least a small role in the residents' diet.
- C.1.17 There was a higher proportion of cranial and foot elements versus meaty joints for the main food species, indicating butchery was likely to have been occurring onsite and waste material dumped into the pits and ditches. The butchery marks provide evidence of primary and secondary butchery processes.
- C.1.18 The presence of domestic fowl and a buzzard would have provided a source of meat as well as eggs from the chickens. It seems reasonable to suggest that birds would have only played a minor role in the diet at Stowupland.
- C.1.19 The age at death data suggests a farming technique based on meat. It is historically known that during the late medieval and post-medieval periods most species were more frequently exploited for meat and horses were more likely to be used for traction instead of cattle (Albarella 1997). This change is not distinctively shown through the faunal remains at Stowupland, however the size of the assemblage must be taken in to consideration as it is difficult to make solid conclusions with the small amount of data recovered.
- C.1.20 In terms of taphonomy there was minimal evidence of carnivore gnawing indicating some remains were not immediately buried, and a small amount of burning on small unidentifiable calcined fragments. Calcination occurs at much higher temperatures, 700 degrees Celsius or more (Lyman 1994). The few cases of pathology are likely to have been caused by joint disease or trauma, as opposed to infectious disease. A horse first phalanx exhibited exostosis and a pig first phalanx showed signs of eburnation on

the proximal joint surface. These visible pathologies are fairly common on working animals and can be a result of excessive strain on the joint.

- C.1.21 The material is a good representation of a medieval and post-medieval domestic faunal assemblage. The data represents a modest quantity of identifiable animal bone. When viewed against data from contemporary sites in Suffolk, it can be stated that in terms of taxa representation this assemblage mostly conforms to regional patterns.

### *Retention, Dispersal and Display*

- C.1.22 As the animal remains from this assemblage are dateable to consecutive phases, it would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in Suffolk.

Context	Phase	Species	Element	GL	Bd	Bp	SD
66	2	cattle	MT1			44.9	24.2
66	2	cattle	MC1		52.8		
116	2	horse	MC1		41.5		
174	2	cattle	MC1			48.8	25.9
206	4	pig	RA			28.2	
206	4	pig	PH1		14.9		
206	4	pig	HU		37.9		
219	6	sheep/goat	FE		28.3		
233	4	cattle	MC1		50.2		
233	4	sheep/goat	MC1			20.7	
233	4	horse	MC1	216	47.4	47.6	31.1
233	4	sheep/goat	TI		24.1		
294	5	cattle	MC1		49.3		
363	5	horse	MC1			48.5	
363	5	cattle	MT1			41.5	
368	3	bird (buzzard)	HU	101.3	16.8	21.2	
368	3	bird (buzzard)	FE	74.4	14.9	16.0	
493	2	cattle	MT1			37.5	20.5
505	5	cattle	PH1	54.1	26.0	27.9	
515	5	cattle	MT1			40.8	24.7
515	5	horse	TI	355	69.1	86.2	37.7

Table 37: Table of measurements (mm)

Context	Phase	Species	Element	GL (mm)	ESH (cm)
515	5	horse	TI	355	154.8
233	4	horse	MC1	216	138.4

Table 38: Estimated shoulder height calculations (cm)

### *Faunal catalogue*

Context	Weight in kg	Count	Comments	Area	Small Find No	Sample No
119	0.11	1		A1	0	0
120	0.03	2			0	0
121	0.03	2			0	0
124	0.04	3			0	0
126	0.21	2	horn core	A1	0	0
128	0.04	1		A1	0	0
139	0.00	3			0	11

Context	Weight in kg	Count	Comments	Area	Small Find No	Sample No
139	0.06	3			0	0
141	0.06	6	medieval pottery	A1	0	0
141	0.02	1	worked bone	A1	0	0
147	0.11	4	includes ?highly polished bone	A1	0	0
153	0.00	1	tooth fragment	A1	0	0
169	0.00	1	< 1 g		38	0
169	0.00	1			0	38
169	0.02	1		A1	0	0
170	0.02	3		A1	0	0
174	0.10	2		A1	0	0
188	0.00	2		A1	0	0
197	0.07	1		A1	0	0
200	0.12	1		A1	0	0
203	0.14	9		A1	0	0
206	0.36	36		A1	0	0
206	0.00	35			0	13
206	0.02	23			0	13
206	0.00	4			0	13
209	0.20	11		A1	0	0
209	0.08	1		A1	0	0
217	0.05	1			0	0
219	0.04	2			0	0
229	0.08	7			0	0
233	0.43	21			0	0
233	0.04	2			0	0
235	0.19	6			0	0
235	0.01	1			0	0
245	0.02	5			0	0
250	0.01	1		A1	0	0
259	0.00	2			0	15
267	0.01	1	burnt bone	A1	0	0
289	0.00	6			0	16
294	0.05	2			0	0
296	0.11	2			0	0
297	0.02	4			0	0
300	0.00	6			0	17
300	0.01	1			0	0
302	0.01	1			0	0
310	0.01	2			0	0
318	0.00	1			0	0
330	0.07	2			0	0
339	0.00	1	<1g fish bone		0	21
340	0.01	1			0	0
345	0.06	1			0	0
350	2.00	0			0	21
350	0.01	1			0	0
353	0.41	9			0	0
357	0.01	2			0	0
363	0.25	4			0	0
366	0.00	3			0	23
368	0.06	45			0	24

Context	Weight in kg	Count	Comments	Area	Small Find No	Sample No
368	0.01	5			0	0
376	0.02	1			0	0
378	0.01	2			0	25
378	0.15	2			0	0
380	0.03	3			0	0
382	0.01	1			0	0
400	0.01	2			0	0
401	0.02	3			0	0
405	0.14	4			0	0
421	0.56	40			0	0
423	0.34	10		A2	0	0
426	0.00	1			0	27
426	0.01	1			0	0
430	0.06	4			0	0
432	0.04	3			0	0
432	0.02	2			0	0
432	0.63	2			0	0
434	0.12	2			0	0
434	0.00	1			0	29
438	0.01	1			0	0
443	0.02	4				0
448	0.29	6			0	0
448	0.02	3			0	30
451	0.01	1			0	0
454	0.11	3			0	0
456	0.00	2			0	0
461	0.07	12			0	31
461	0.07	5			0	0
467	0.01	1			0	0
471	0.01	1			0	0
475	0.01	2			0	0
493	0.05	2			3	0
493	0.08	1			0	0
500	0.00	4	< 1 g		0	35
503	0.04	3			0	0
504	0.17	8			0	0
505	0.04	6		A1	0	0
512	0.00	1			0	0
515	0.98	13			0	0
524	0.09	1			0	0
540	0.02	1			0	0
542	0.04	2			0	0

Table 39: Animal bone catalogue

## C.2 Mollusca

*By Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction*

- C.2.1 A total of 1.011kg of shells were collected by hand. The shells recovered are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered post-depositional damage.

### *Methodology*

- C.2.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. Shucking marks, a 'V' or 'U' shaped hole on the outer edge of (commonly) the left valve, likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening, or 'shucking', of the oyster, prior to its consumption, have been noted, as has other damage to the shell. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage, although it may be gauged by the maximum number of left or right valves recorded. Similarly, the shells were not measured for length or width, therefore sizing is broad and relative. All information is recorded in Table 40 at the end of this report.

### *Assemblage*

- C.2.3 The bulk of the shell assemblage was recovered from ditches, with two surfaces and four pits also producing shell. The features lay mainly within Area 1, with a small number of features in Areas 2 and 3. Shell was recovered from 25 contexts, across 16 features and two surfaces (Table 40). The distribution of shell by phase is relatively even, apart from Phase 1, which produced few shells.
- C.2.4 Several ditches excavated during the evaluation and broadly dated to the medieval period produced shell, most of these ditches (**61**, **65** and **84**) lay within Area 2 of the excavation. Ditch **61** contained only an incomplete oyster shell and ditch **84** held four incomplete shells. Ditch **65** produced 26 shells or fragments of oyster shell, of small or moderate size. Of these, three left valves show evidence of shucking, and three fragments of left valve all show small borehole damage, either from sponge *Cliona celata* or from predatory gastropods.

#### *Phase 1, Area 1*

- C.2.5 A single ditch (**223**) produced a single shell.

#### *Phase 2, Area 1*

- C.2.6 Pit **185** produced seven near-complete medium sized shells and a partial shell, equal numbers of right and left valves. Two shells show evidence of shucking, one a probable mark on a left valve, the second a very definite 'V' notch on a right valve. Ditch interventions **254**, **326** and **375** each produced single shells.

### *Phase 3, Area 1*

- C.2.7 The largest group of shells in this phase were recovered from layer 121, a surface, which produced 17 shells or fragments of shell (0.140kg), made up of mostly incomplete and partial medium and small-medium shells. Ditch **138** (intervention **377**) produced 10 shells, mostly near-complete, including a medium left valve with possible shucking mark, and a medium right valve with a very definite shucking mark on the ventral margin. Posthole **242** and ditch **228** (intervention **282**) each produced single shells.

### *Phase 4, Area 1*

- C.2.8 The only shell from this phase was recovered from ditch **286**, which produced two pieces of shell.

### *Phase 5, Area 1*

- C.2.9 Pit **204** produced five indeterminate fragments of shell, alongside three identifiable right valves from small-medium shells, one of which appears to have a shucking mark. Pit **266** produced only an incomplete shell. Ditch **232** produced 9 shells, mostly incomplete or partial and both left and right valves.
- C.2.10 The remaining shell from Phase 5 was recovered from an external surface, layer 505, which produced a total of 25 shells (0.206kg); some complete, mostly incomplete or partial and a mixture of both left and right valves, including four examples of shucked right valves and a single shucked left valve.

### *Phase 2, Area 2*

- C.2.11 Slots across ditch **395** (intervention **429**), produced six pieces of oyster shell, both left and right valves.

### *Phase 2, Area 3*

- C.2.12 A single ditch (**513**) produced six shells (0.018kg), two near-complete medium right valves, three fragments from left valves and an indeterminate fragment.

### *Discussion*

- C.2.13 The shells vary from oysters of a moderate size, to some young shells. There seems little difference between the size of the shells recovered from Phase 2 features (13th century), Phase 3 features (14th-15th century) and those of post-medieval, Phases 4 and 5. The levels of the damage suffered by the shells over the various phases is also similar, suggesting that perhaps much of the shell may be contemporary with the features from which it was recovered.
- C.2.14 The presence of shucked shells indicates at least some of the oysters were probably eaten raw. However, the presence of both left and right shells in most of the features suggests the oysters may also have been cooked. The shells recovered represent general discarded food waste. The shells probably became incorporated into the fills of these features as general rubbish. Few features contained enough bivalve shells to



indicate a single meal, however, they may have been combined with other foods. The assemblage is too small a sample to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade and access to food sources outside their immediate area and surrounding hinterland from the 13th century onwards.

*Retention, dispersal and display*

C.2.15 The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

## Mollusca Catalogue

Context	Cut	Area	Phase	Common Name	No of Shells or Fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	No of indeterminate shells	Description /Comment	Total Weight (kg)
62	61	Trench 35/Area 2	?	oyster	1	0	1	0	Incomplete right valve of moderate size, with damage to posterior and ventral margin	0.011
66	65	Trench 35/Area 2	Med	oyster	26	15	5	5	Complete small right valve	0.107
									Complete small-medium left valve with some surface damage	
									Fragments from three left valves, all with small borehole damage, either from sponge <i>Cliona celata</i> or from predatory gastropods	
									Fragments of two left valves, both with possible shucking marks	
									Indeterminate fragments	
									Near complete small-medium narrow/elongated right valve with damage to the ventral margin	
									Near-complete left valve with damage to the anterior and ventral margin, possible shuck mark on the ventral margin	
									Near-complete left valve with damage to the ventral margin, and a large part of the shell's outer surface has become detached	
									Near-complete left valve with some damage to the ventral margin	
									Near-complete medium left valve with some damage to the ventral margin	
									Near-complete medium narrow/elongated right valve with damage to the ventral margin	
									Near-complete small left valve with damage to the ventral margin	
									Near-complete small-medium left valve with damage to the ventral margin	
									Partial irregular left valve with damage to the ventral margin	
									Partial left valve with damage to the posterior and ventral margins	
									Partial narrow/elongated left valve with damage to the anterior and ventral margins	
									Small complete narrow/elongated right valve with damage to the ventral margin	
									Small partial narrow/elongated right valve with damage to the ventral and anterior margins	
68	67	Trench 35/Area 2	Med	oyster	4	2	2	0	Dorsal fragments from two left valves, heavily damaged	0.041
									Moderate incomplete right valve damaged on anterior and ventral margins	
									Small incomplete right valve damaged on anterior and ventral margins	
84	85	Trench 35/Area 2	Med	oyster	4	3	1	2	Dorsal fragments from two left valves, heavily damaged and two indeterminate fragments	0.052
									Incomplete left valve damaged on anterior and ventral margins	
									Incomplete right valve damaged on ventral margin	

Context	Cut	Area	Phase	Common Name	No of Shells or Fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	No of indeterminate shells	Description /Comment	Total Weight (kg)
121		1	3	oyster	2	0	2	0	Medium partial right valve, damage to anterior and ventral margins, as a relatively straight break across the shell Medium partial right valve, damage to anterior and ventral margins, the shell has a somewhat grey surface	0.018
188	185	1	2	oyster	8	4	4	0	Medium right valve, lower part of shell, damaged posterior edge Medium near-complete left valve with damage to the dorsal area Medium near-complete left valve with slight damage to the ventral margin Medium near-complete left valve with slight damage to the ventral margin, possibly a shuck mark Medium near-complete right valve with slight damage to posterior margin and definite shucking mark 'V' on ventral margin Medium near-complete right valve with slight damage to ventral margin Medium partial right valve, most of the posterior margin and ventral margin are missing Partial medium left valve with missing posterior and almost all ventral margin with some with small borehole damage, either from sponge <i>Cliona celata</i> or from predatory gastropods	0.082
206	204	1	5	oyster	8	0	3	5	Fragments of shell Near-complete small-medium right valve with a shucking mark on the ventral margin Near-complete small-medium right valve with damage and what appears to be a shucking mark to the lower anterior-ventral margin Near-complete small-medium right valve with very slight damage to the lower posterior margin	0.040
224	223	1	1	oyster	1	0	1	0	Complete small right valve with little damage	0.005
233	232	1	5	oyster	9	2	7	0	Fragment of left valve Fragment of right valve Incomplete small-medium right valve damaged on edge of posterior and ventral margin, with damage to dorsal margin Incomplete thicker older left valve damaged on ventral margin Near-complete small-medium right valve slight damage along the length of the ventral margin Near-complete small right valve Near-complete small right valve with minor damage to the ventral margin Near-complete small-medium right valve with slight damage to part of the ventral margin Partial small-medium right valve, missing almost all its anterior and ventral margins	0.063
235		1	3	oyster	15	6	9	0	Fragment of left valve Incomplete medium right valve, having lost most of the ventral margin Incomplete small left valve damaged on anterior and ventral margins	0.122

Context	Cut	Area	Phase	Common Name	No of Shells or Fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	No of indeterminate shells	Description /Comment	Total Weight (kg)
									Incomplete small-medium left valve, having suffered damage to anterior and ventral margins	
									Incomplete small-medium right valve with some damage to the ventral margin	
									Incomplete small-medium right valve with some damage to the ventral margin and a possible shucking mark	
									Incomplete thick older small-medium left valve, having lost approximately half of both posterior and ventral margins	
									Large fragments of right valves	
									Near-complete medium left valve with moderate damage to the ventral margin and possible shucking mark	
									Partial right valves, having lost part of ventral and posterior margins with further damage to the dorsal edge	
									Partial right valves, having lost the entire ventral margin and parts of both posterior and anterior margins	
									Partial thick older small-medium left valve, having lost most of its posterior and ventral margins	
									Small partial right valve, having lost most of its anterior and ventral margins	
243	242	1	3	oyster	1	0	1	0	Incomplete small right valve with damage to all edges except dorsal	0.005
256	254	1	2	oyster	1	0	1	0	Partial small-medium elongated right valve, missing the dorsal edge and with damage to ventral margin	0.003
267	266	1	5	oyster	1	0	1	0	Incomplete small-medium right valve with damage to anterior and ventral edge	0.011
283	282	1	3	oyster	1	0	1	0	Near-complete small-medium right valve with little damage	0.011
287	286	1	4	oyster	2	0	1	1	Fragment of shell	0.015
									Near-complete right valve with damage to the ventral margin	
327	326	1	2	oyster	1	1	0	0	Incomplete medium left valve with some damage to anterior and ventral margins	0.021
375	374	1	2	oyster	1	0	1	0	Near-complete medium right valve with slight damage to the ventral margin	0.01
380	377	1	3	oyster	1	1	0	0	Fragment of left valve in poor condition	0.003
430	429	2	2	oyster	1	0	0	1	Fragment of shell	0.003
432	431	2	2	oyster	4	3	1	0	Fragments from left valves	0.047
									Near-complete right valve with slight damage to the posterior side of the ventral margin	
434	433	2	2	oyster	1	0	1	0	Near-complete medium right valve with slight damage on anterior and ventral margins	0.021
503	501	1	4	oyster	3	1	2	0	Complete medium sized right valve	0.036
									Partial medium right valve missing dorsal and posterior margins	
									Partial to near-complete medium left valve with considerable damage to the ventral margin and possible shucking mark	

Context	Cut	Area	Phase	Common Name	No of Shells or Fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	No of indeterminate shells	Description /Comment	Total Weight (kg)
504	501	1	4	oyster	6	2	4	0	Incomplete medium right valve damaged on ventral margin Near-complete medium left valve, young oyster shell attached to outer surface of the mature oyster, slight damaged on ventral margin, and definite shucking marks on ventral margin Near-complete medium right valve slight damaged on ventral margin and definite shucking marks on ventral margin Near-complete small-medium left valve slightly damaged on ventral margin, posterior and dorsal margins Small partial right valves with damage resulting in loss of the ventral margin	0.060
505		1	5	oyster	25	13	12	0	Complete small right valve Fragment of left valve Fragments of right valves Incomplete medium left valve damaged on posterior and ventral margin ventral margins Incomplete medium right valve, broken diagonally from ventral across to posterior margin Incomplete medium left valve with damage to posterior edge Incomplete small right valve damaged heavily on ventral margin Incomplete small right valve damaged heavily on ventral margin with possible shucking mark Incomplete small right valve damaged on ventral margin and with obvious shucking mark on ventral/anterior margin Incomplete small-medium right valve having lost most of ventral margin Incomplete small-medium, narrow/elongated left valve missing much of its anterior margin, slightly thicker older shell with some surface damage caused by worm burrows, most likely <i>Polydora ciliata</i> Incomplete thicker older small left valve missing much of its posterior and ventral margins Medium-large near-complete left valve with some damage on posterior and ventral margins Near-complete medium right valve slight damage to ventral margin and possible small shucking mark Near-complete small right valve damaged on ventral margin and with obvious shucking mark Partial left valve, only lower half of shell survives Partial medium left valve missing much of its posterior and ventral margins Partial small left valve missing much of its posterior margin slightly thicker older shell Partial thicker older small left valve, broken almost in half from dorsal to ventral margin, shell shows single bore hole, most likely from a predatory gastropod	0.206

Context	Cut	Area	Phase	Common Name	No of Shells or Fragments	No. left valve	No. right valve	No of indeterminate shells	Description /Comment	Total Weight (kg)
									Partial thicker older small left valve missing much of its posterior margin, with some damage and a possible shucking mark on ventral edge	
									Small left valves, both damaged on ventral and posterior margins	
515	513	3	2	oyster	1	1	0	0	Small near-complete left valve damaged on ventral margin. The upper part of the shell also has small borehole damage, either from sponge <i>Cliona celata</i> or from predatory gastropods	0.018
<b>Total</b>										<b>1.011</b>

Table 40: Mollusca

## C.3 Environmental samples

*By Rachel Fosberry*

### *Introduction*

- C.3.1 Thirty-two bulk samples were taken from within the excavated areas representing six phases of activity and a range of feature types. The results suggest that there are at least two areas of settlement with significant deposits containing a substantial amount of mixed charred grain.

### *Methodology*

- C.3.2 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.
- C.3.3 The waterlogged samples had a portion examined whilst still wet and were then allowed to dry for subsequent assessment and quantification.
- C.3.4 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 41-43.
- C.3.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

### *Quantification*

- C.3.6 Due to the mixed nature of the assemblages, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:
- # = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens
- C.3.7 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance and diversity
- + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant
- U=untransformed, w=waterlogged, f = fragment, i = insect damage



## Results

C.3.8 Preservation of plant remains is predominantly by carbonisation (charring) as the result of exposure to fire, either deliberately as fuel or the disposal of spoiled food or accidentally during cooking. Most of the cereal grains are abraded, precluding accurate identification, and chaff remains are scarce and are limited to small fragments that are similarly challenging to identify beyond cereal type. Some of the deeper deposits contain plant remains that have been preserved by waterlogging. This occurs where deposits are permanently beneath the water table, which results in an anoxic environment in which oxygen is excluded. Several samples contain untransformed seeds that appear modern but may be contemporary. These tend to be plant species that have seeds with tough outer coats (testa) that can sometimes survive in an untransformed state.

### Area 1

- C.3.9 Samples were taken from features in Area 1 representing all phases of activity. Plant remains are mainly preserved by carbonisation and are most abundant in Phases 2, 3, 4 and 5. Charred cereal grains predominate with mixed assemblages of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Wheat is the most frequent cereal type with barley usually also present. Rye is less frequent, and oats are relatively scarce and may even be the wild variety that is present as a weed contaminant. Cereal chaff is scarce, which indicates that the cereals have been fully processed prior to burning. The waste products of processing do not appear to have been used as fuel although occasional cereal culm nodes indicate straw, which is less likely that grain to be preserved in a carbonised state as it usually burns to ash (Boardman and Jones 1990, 6).
- C.3.10 Legumes are reasonably well preserved and include probable peas (*Pisum* sp.) and beans (*Fabaceae*). One particularly well-preserved bean from a Phase 2 ditch (238, intervention 367) has evidence of insect infestation through the presence of a bore hole.
- C.3.11 Most of the weed seeds represent plant taxa that would have been growing amongst the cereal crops and harvested at the same time. They include common species such as docks (*Rumex* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), cleavers (*Galium* sp.), dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.) and a few species that are habitat specific such as stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) which commonly grows on heavy clay soils and is most likely to have been at contaminant of the wheat crop. Lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*) grows in wet places, suggesting that these clay soils were water-retentive (Stace 1997, 91). Sedges (*Carex* sp.) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.) are also indicative of damp soils. Conversely, fairy-flax (*Linum catharticum*) prefers dry sandy soils (Stace 1997, 465) as does annual knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*) and these species are more likely to be a contaminant of the rye crop. Untransformed seeds are mainly of tree/shrub, possibly hedgerow species, such as elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and brambles (*Rubus* sp.). None of the samples were obviously waterlogged although the presence of untransformed sedge seeds may suggest that the deposits have de-watered.

Sample no.		36	12	20	15	24	22	23	38	35	37	14	11	21	25	18	19	13	16	17
Context no.		126	180	316	259	368	365	366	169	500	137	229	139	348	378	217	217	206	289	300
Cut no		125	179	315	257	367	364	364	168	499	134	228	138	346	377	216	216	204	288	298
Feature type		Ditch	Posthole	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pond	Ditch
Phase		1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	6	5
<b>Cereals</b>																				
<i>Avena</i> sp. caryopsis	Oats [wild or cultivated]	#	#		#	#		#		#				#		#	#			
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley grain	#	#		##	#	#	#		##	#			##	##	#	#			
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. caryopsis	Rye grain				##	#	#	#								##	##			
free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. Caryopsis	free-threshing Wheat grain	##	#		###	##	##	###		###	##	#		##	##	###	###			
cereal indet. caryopsis	indeterminate	##	#	#	###	##	###	###		###	##	#		#	##	##	##			
<b>Chaff</b>																				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. rachis internode	domesticated Barley chaff				#															
free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. rachis internode	free-threshing Wheat chaff															#	#			
cf. cereal indet. culm node	Cereal stem-joint [indicates straw]				#					#						##	#			
<b>Other food plants</b>																				
small legumes [<2mm] seed	Vetches/tares/small peas	#	#	#	#			#		#	#			#	#	#	#			
medium legumes [2-4mm] seed	Peas/small beans	#	#		###			###		#	##			#		##	#	#		
large legumes [>4mm] seed	Beans		#		#	#i		#		#	##			#	#	##	#			
<b>Dry land herbs</b>																				
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. seed	Stinking Chamomile	#	#		###		#			#	#			#		#	#			
<i>Bromus</i> spp. caryopsis	Bromes																#			
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp. achene	Thistles															#				
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L. achene	Cornflower									#										
Chenopodiaceae indet. Seed	Goosefoot Family								#							#				
<i>Galium aparine</i> L. nutlet	Cleavers							#												
<i>Lamium</i> sp. nutlet	Dead-nettles									#										
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L. achene	Nipplewort					#														
<i>Linum catharticum</i> L. seed	Fairy flax									#										
Polygonaceae indet. achene	Dock Family							#												
<i>Ranunculus</i> cf. <i>acris</i> L./ <i>repens</i> L./ <i>bulbosus</i> L. achene	cf. Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup													#						
<i>Rumex</i> sp. achene	Docks	#			#	#					#					#	##			
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> L. seed	Annual knawel				#															
<i>Silene</i> sp. Seed	Campions									#										
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L. seed	Black nightshade			#u										#u						
small <i>Trifolium</i> spp. (<1mm) seed	small-seeded Clovers																			

Large <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> spp. (2-3mm) seed	large-seeded Clovers/Medicks									#						##	#			
<b>Wetland/aquatic plants</b>																				
Small trigonous <i>Carex</i> spp. (<2mm) nut	small triangular-seeded Sedges			#u										#u						
<i>Lemna</i> sp. fruit	Duckweed																		#u	
<i>Juncus</i> sp. seed	Rush									#										
<i>Ranunculus falmmula</i> l. seed	Lesser spearwort				##											#	#			
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>																				
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq. Seed	Hawthorn					#f		#f												
<i>Rubus subgen. Rubus</i> seed	Brambles																			###u
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. seed	Elder			#u										#u						#u
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>																				
Charcoal volume (ml)		10	<1	<1	15	15	15	35	2	10	30	<1	0	<1	5	15	20	20	0	0
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+	+	+++	+++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	+		+	+++	+++	+++	+++		
Charcoal >2mm		+++			++	++	+++	+++	+	++	+++				++	+++	+++	+++		
Charcoal >10mm		+			++	++	++	++		+	++					++	++	+		
<b>Other remains</b>																				
Molluscs		+/+		+/+	+/+	++/+	+++//++	++/+	++/+	+/+	+/+	+/+		++/+++	++/++	+/+	+/+	+/+	+++//+++	+++//+++
Burnt molluscs					++	++	++													
<b>Volume of flot (mls)</b>		15	1	5	25	20	50	45	30	20	40	1	1	5	10	30	30	25	10	25

Table 41: Area 1 samples

## Area 2

C.3.12 Samples were taken from deposits from Phases 1 and 2. Charred plant remains are present in both phases, most abundantly in the fills of the Phase 2 enclosure ditch (395; interventions 431 and 404). Free-threshing wheat grains predominate with slightly lesser amounts of rye and barley. No chaff elements were noted. Legumes are relatively frequent and a possible lentil (*Lens culinaris*) is present in the assemblage from fill 434 of ditch 395 (intervention 433). Weed seeds include common crop plants such as corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed, bromes (*Bromus* sp.), cleavers, clovers (*Medicago/Trifolium* sp.) and docks.

Sample no.		27	32	33	26	28	29	30	31	34	39
Context no.		426	488	391	406	432	434	448	461	493	443
Feature no		422	487	489	404	431	433	447	460	492	442
Feature type		Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch
Phase		1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Cereals											
<i>Avena</i> sp. caryopsis	Oats [wild or cultivated]	#			#	#	#				
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. caryopsis	domesticated Barley grain	##	#		###	#	#			#	#
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. caryopsis	Rye grain				###	#	##				
free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. Caryopsis	free-threshing Wheat grain	##	##	#	#####	##	####	#		#	##
cereal indet. caryopsis	indeterminate	##	##		###	##	####	#		#	##
Other food plants											
small <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. [<2mm] seed	Vetches/tares/small peas		##		##		##			#	
medium <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. [2-4mm] seed	Peas/small beans		#		###	#	##			#	#
large <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp. [>4mm] seed	Beans				##		#				
<i>Lens culinaris</i> L. seed	Lentil						#				
Dry land herbs											
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L. seed	Corncockle				##						
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L. seed	Stinking Chamomile		#		#						
<i>Bromus</i> spp. caryopsis	Bromes				#	#	#				
Chenopodiaceae indet. Seed	Goosefoot Family				#	#	#				
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve achene	Black-bindweed				#						
<i>Galium aparine</i> L. nutlet	Cleavers				#		#				
<i>Lamium</i> sp. nutlet	Dead-nettles				#u						
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L. achene	Nipplewort				#						
<i>Lolium</i> cf. <i>temulentum</i> L. caryopsis	Darnel		#								
<i>Rumex</i> sp. achene	Docks				#	#	##				
Large <i>Trifolium/Medicago</i> spp. (2-3mm) seed	large-seeded Clovers/Medicks				#						#
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq. Seed	Hawthorn				#f						
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal volume (ml)		<1	10	35	20	1	25	0	0	1	1

Charcoal <2mm		+	+++	++++	++	++	+++			++	++
Charcoal >2mm			++	++++	+	+	+++			+	+
Charcoal >10mm			++	+++	+						+
Other remains											
Molluscs		+		+/+		+					+/+
Volume of flot (mls)		2	40	40	100	2	60	1	1	5	5

Table 42: Area 2 samples

### Area 3

C.3.13 Of the three samples taken from features within Area 3, only the lower fill (519) of a phase 5 ditch (518) contains a waterlogged plant assemblage that is comprised of seeds of plants that would probably have been growing on the bank of the ditch, such as nettles (*Urtica dioica*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), dead nettles, goosefoots and hedgerow species; elder, bramble and hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*). Deeper within the ditch was water-dropwort (*Oenanthe crocata*). Duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) would have been an aquatic coloniser growing on the surface of the water within the ditch, while ostracods (crustaceans) and *Cladocera* (water-fleas) are aquatic organisms. The presence of annual knawel is a conundrum as it is a plant that grows on dry, open sandy soils.

Sample no.		42	40	41
Context no.		535	519	531
Feature no		534	518	530
Feature type		Ditch	Ditch	Posthole
Phase		2	5	5
Dry land herbs				
Chenopodiaceae indet. Seed	Goosefoot Family		+++W	
<i>Lamium</i> sp. nutlet	Dead-nettles		+++W	
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> L seed	Annual knawel		++W	
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L. seed	Black nightshade		++W	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L. seed	Common Nettle		+W	
Wetland/aquatic plants				
<i>Lemna</i> sp. fruit	Duckweed		+W	
<i>Oenanthe crocata</i> L. seed	Water dropwort		++W	
Tree/shrub macrofossils				
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq. Seed	Hawthorn		+W	
<i>Rubus</i> subgen. <i>Rubus</i> seed	Brambles		++++W	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. seed	Elder		++W	
Other plant macrofossils				
Waterlogged root/stem			++++	
Other remains				
Molluscs			++/++	
Ostracods			++	
Cladoceran ephippia			+++	
Volume of flot (mls)		10	60	5

Table 43: Area 3 samples

## *Discussion*

- C.3.14 The plant remains recovered from these samples are dominated by charred grain indicating the importance of this staple food group and the frequency in which grain was burnt and discarded throughout the main phases of activity. Wheat would most commonly have been used for grinding into flour to make bread and this could have been performed by hand using quern stones or in a mill. Barley was often used for animal fodder but may have been used for human consumption in the form of bread, soup and was also used for the brewing of beer. No germinated grains were recovered to suggest brewing activities. Oats form only a minor component of these assemblages, but it is likely that they would have been cultivated, mainly for animal fodder but also for porridge. Rye did not become an important crop until the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, after which it was extensively cultivated in this area. The seed assemblage is consistent with what one would generally expect to find amongst cereal crops growing on cultivated land and the different ecological species indicate that a range of soils were under cultivation.
- C.3.15 Waterlogged plant remains are more likely to represent plants growing in the immediate vicinity and the Phase 5 sample from Area 3 indicates the flora that colonised the ditch when the site went out of use.
- C.3.16 The samples from Area 1 are mainly from the north-west corner of the area where there were features dating to all phases of activity. Apart from the earliest and latest phases where content is low, there is very little variation in the sample assemblages from Phases 2 through to 5. It is likely that the original digging of features in this area disturbed earlier deposits and there has probably been re-working of material. The assemblages are all mixed cereals and most likely represent the disposal of midden material in which the plant remains had started to degrade prior to burial. There does not appear to have been any distinction between burial in pits over ditches.
- C.3.17 The most abundant charred assemblages from Area 2 are from three ditch slots (**431**, **433** and **404**) that form a corner of an enclosure ditch, thought to relate to a farmstead. It is apparent that this feature has been used for the disposal of significant quantities of charred cereals possibly indicating that a domestic structure containing an oven or bakehouse was located nearby.
- C.3.18 In conclusion, the plant remains recovered from this site represent typical culinary waste from several phases of occupation with scant evidence of changes in cultivation methods over time. The waterlogged plant remains indicate the local flora once the site fell into disuse.

## APPENDIX D      BIBLIOGRAPHY

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1839 Tithe Map (Portion reproduced in Gailey 2014, Fig. 3)

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## APPENDIX E WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



# Land off Church Road Stowupland, Suffolk

## Written Scheme of Investigation for excavation

**Client: CgMs on behalf of Bloor  
Homes**

Prepared by	Stuart Ladd and Tom Phillips
Date prepared	8th February 2018
Version	3

Planning application no.	3112/15
Site code	SUP 025
Project number	21132
Project type	excavation
NGR	TM 0712 6031
Event number	ESF25789







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## 1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

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- 1.1.1 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the *MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*.
- 1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
- 1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

### 1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 Outline planning consent has been granted (3112/15) by Mid Suffolk Council for residential development of up to 175 dwellings with associated access, landscaping, open space and infrastructure.
- 1.2.2 Archaeological investigation on the site has been required by the Local Planning Authority, Suffolk County Council, in condition(s) 21 to planning application 3112/15. Condition 21 of the consent states:
  - "No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority."
- 1.2.3 An archaeological evaluation has already been completed on the site and identified two areas of medieval activity (12th-13th century), possibly relating to settlement.
- 1.2.4 The Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCCAS) has requested further archaeological investigation on the site because the works associated with the proposed development will cause significant ground disturbance that will have a negative impact on the archaeological remains at the site.
- 1.2.5 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client following discussions with Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council.

### 1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

- 1.3.1 Two areas of excavation are proposed (Fig. 1). Both fall within the evaluated area and were the focus of 12th-13th century activity.
- 1.3.2 The original Area 1 measures 0.43ha and is located in the north-west of Field 1 (the northern field). This encompasses an area of possible relict medieval field. It includes a cobbled surface or track probably flanked by two ditches of 12th-13th century date, which were excavated during the

evaluation. There were also three associated pits of contemporary date. Additional settlement features and the full extents of the cobbled surface are anticipated.

- 1.3.3 A northern extension to Area 1 was proposed in November 2017, between the overhead cables and Gipping Road, an area of c. 870 sq. m (Fig. 2). The presence of the overhead cables means a 10m wide exclusion zone exists between the northern and southern halves of Area 1.
- 1.3.4 Area 2 measures 0.29ha, located along the eastern edge of Field 1. This area was characterised as the edge of a small settlement/farmstead during evaluation. Although the core of this settlement probably lies beyond the development area, several ditches, some containing large quantities of 12th-13th century pottery were found. The proposed area also includes nearby medieval and modern field ditches, the latter thought to fossilize the medieval enclosure pattern. It is anticipated that this will reflect a land unit contemporary with and containing the medieval settlement.
- 1.3.5 If significant remains continue beyond the defined excavation areas discussions will be held with the Client and the County Archaeological Officer, and the areas extended accordingly.
- 1.3.6 Methods of excavation are detailed in Section 5 and will adhere to the SCCAS Requirement for Excavation (2017).

#### **1.4 Changes to this method statement**

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

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## 2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

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- 2.1.1 The geology of the area is mapped as a bedrock of Crag Group Sand overlain by Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (British Geological Survey 2014, British Geological Survey online map viewer <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> [accessed 24th July 2017]). This presented as sandy clay-silts with varying components of sand and gravel across the site during evaluation, with a heavier clay component and less gravel in the proposed excavation areas.
- 2.1.2 Field 1 (in the north) slopes slightly from 56m OD in the north to 54m OD in the south. Field 2 ranged from 53m OD in the south and west to 58m in the east. Both proposed areas for excavation are relatively flat, lying within Field 1. Fields 1 and 2 are separated and bounded by large drainage ditches (east, west and between), and Gipping Road (to the north) and Church road (to the south).
- 2.1.3 Recent land use has been arable, although at the time of evaluation, the site was untilled, with wheat growing among weeds.

### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 Mesolithic

- 3.1.1 A Mesolithic bifacial axehead was found to the north of site (SHER SUP 021, PAS 7262).

#### 3.2 Iron Age and Roman

- 3.2.1 Pieces of Iron Age or Roman harness rings were found to the north-east of site (SHER SUP Misc; PAS SF29455, SF7989). A Roman brooch and possible quern stone are recorded as being found 600m north-west of the site (SHER SUP 030; SUP Misc.). Part of a Roman brick was found in a medieval feature during the evaluation.

#### 3.3 Saxon and Early Medieval

- 3.3.1 Stowupland lay within the royal estate of Thorney, in the Hundred of Stow, held by King Edward at the time of the Norman conquest. By 1086 it had been divided into five landholdings, one held directly by King William.
- 3.3.2 The site lies within a landscape characterised as pre-18th century enclosure (random enclosures with no major axis), surrounded by elements of post-1950s agriculture (reflecting the same character consolidated by the loss of co-axial boundaries). The surrounding area was probably enclosed in a piecemeal fashion in the 15th century (Amor, N., 2006, Late Medieval Enclosure – A Study of Thorney, Near Stowmarket, Suffolk, *PSIAH* XLI (2), 175-197). One major probable medieval boundary (with several abutting subdividing ditches) was traced in the evaluation. In-filled modern ditches appeared to reflect part of the same system, fossilizing medieval lines. A distinct square field in the north-west of the site appeared to be a possible relict medieval field (Excavation Area 1). An extant pond in the north-west corner of the site might represent part of a moated enclosure, several examples of which are found in the local area (e.g. Columbine Hall, SHER SUP 003)
- 3.3.3 Evaluation uncovered two areas of 12th-13th activity as well as an area of probably contemporary ditches in the north of the field. The focus in the north-east of the site was probably on the frontage of Gipping Road. Ditches flanking a cobbled surface, and a pond and two small pits were excavated there.
- 3.3.4 Along the eastern edge of Field 1 (Excavation Area 2) was a contemporary dense complex of ditches, some containing large amounts of pottery, indicative of a settlement or farmstead beyond the development area. A second phase of ditches truncated one of the pits.

### 3.4 Post-medieval

- 3.4.1 Large ponds present in the 19th century were located in the north-west of the site (within the possible relict square field). During the 20th century the ponds and ditches dividing the two extant fields were filled in.



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## 4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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### 4.1 Aims of the excavation

- 4.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.
- 4.1.2 Following the completion of the fieldwork these research aims will be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.
- 4.1.3 Specific aims of the excavation:
- To characterise the two areas of medieval activity
  - Is there any evidence for Area 1 being part of a moated enclosure?
  - Establish when the areas went out of use and what relationship their disuse had to continuity in the landscape e.g.:
    - Were the 19th century fields fossilised medieval enclosures?
    - Did the surface/track in Area 1 continue to be used as a foot path and why did the settlement at Area 2 leave no mark on the post-medieval landscape?

### 4.2 Research frameworks

- 4.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
  - Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
  - Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)

## 5 METHODS

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### 5.1 Background research

- 5.1.1 A DBA for the site was undertaken in 2014, which assessed available historic maps and HER data (CgMs). An updated HER search (valid for six months) was done for the evaluation in July 2017, reflecting the geophysical survey at the site, and a small evaluation at Thorney Green. The Church Road evaluation report background covers aspects of the site's landscape in further detail (Ladd 2017). This will be updated as necessary to contextualize the results of the excavation, but it is not anticipated that further documentary research will be necessary.

### 5.2 Event number

- 5.2.1 An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER (ESF25789), and a unique site code assigned to the project (SUP 025).

### 5.3 Excavation method

#### **Excavation standards**

- 5.3.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.
- 5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.
- 5.3.4 The excavation will also adhere to the SCCAS Requirements for Excavation (2017).

#### **Pre-commencement**

- 5.3.5 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.
- 5.3.6 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:
- the location of entrance ways
  - sites for welfare units
  - soil storage areas
  - refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps

- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

### **Soil stripping**

- 5.3.7 Before excavation areas are stripped, they will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 5.3.8 Excavation areas will be metal detected prior to excavation commencing.
- 5.3.9 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.3.10 The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
- 5.3.11 Top and subsoil will be stored separately outside of the excavation areas.

### **Hand excavation**

- 5.3.12 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine (NB the cobbled surface in Trench 1 was covered by only 0.2m of top soil), then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.
- 5.3.13 All features will be metal detected prior to excavation and throughout excavation.
- 5.3.14 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.
- 5.3.15 All excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the County Archaeological Officer that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.
- 5.3.16 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless others are agreed during the project.

	Feature Class	Proportion
	Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
	Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%
	Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%
	Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50%
	Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	20%
	Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%
	Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100%
5.3.17	Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand augur or boreholes, in order to assess their depth and structure.	
5.3.18	Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.	
5.3.19	If preservation <i>in situ</i> is required by the County Archaeological Officer, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.	
5.3.20	If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, the County Archaeological Officer will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.	

#### 5.4 Human remains

- 5.4.1 If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client and the County Archaeological Officer will be informed immediately.
- 5.4.2 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation license.

#### 5.5 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

- 5.5.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. Features will be metal detected immediately after stripping to avoid losses from night-hawking.
- 5.5.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 5.5.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

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

## 5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

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

### Survey

- 5.6.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 5.6.3 The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

### Written records

- 5.6.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.
- 5.6.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 5.6.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

### Plans and sections

- 5.6.7 Pre-excavation plans will be prepared using either GPS-based survey equipment or photogrammetry.
- 5.6.8 Site excavation plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).
- 5.6.9 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.6.10 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

### Photogrammetric recording

- 5.6.11 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-

resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and will incorporate reference points taken by GPS-based survey equipment.

### **Photographs**

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

## **5.7 Post-excavation processing**

- 5.7.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.
- 5.7.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

## **5.8 Finds recovery**

### **Standards for finds handling**

- 5.8.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:
  - United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
  - Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
  - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
  - English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- 5.8.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON),

### **Procedures for finds handling**

- 5.8.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.
- 5.8.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual

deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

- 5.8.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)
- 5.8.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:
- those which are obviously modern in date
  - where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
  - where directed to discard on site by the County Archaeological Officer.
- 5.8.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.
- 5.8.8 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

## 5.9 Sampling for environmental remains

### Standards for environmental sampling and processing

- 5.9.1 Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:
- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
  - Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
  - Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1: 24-26
  - Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

### Procedures for environmental sampling and processing

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



- 5.9.3 If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis. Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.
- 5.9.4 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample will be processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.
- 5.9.5 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).
- 5.9.6 The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary.

## **6 OUTREACH ACTIVITIES**

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### **6.1 Public Access**

- 6.1.1 OA East will promote the results of the archaeological investigations by engaging a wide audience within the local community, to help them discover the archaeology of the site. Provision for public access to view the archaeological remains (where appropriate and safe to do so) will take place during the hand excavation phase, by inviting local societies, residents or school groups to view the remains and understand the ongoing results of the excavations.

### **6.2 Health & safety**

- 6.2.1 Risk Assessments exist for all activities relating to the Site Presentation Strategy. These will be updated to include site-specific issues.

## 7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

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### 7.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

- 7.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in English Heritage's (2009) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.
- 7.1.2 A post-excavation assessment report and updated research design will be delivered within six months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 7.1.3 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will be included in the post-excavation assessment report.

### 7.2 Contents of the Assessment Report

- 7.2.1 The post-excavation assessment report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.
- 7.2.2 The report will include:
  - a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
  - full list of contents
  - a non-technical summary of the findings
  - a description of the geology and topography of the area
  - a description of the methodologies used
  - a description of the findings and assessment of the stratigraphic evidence
  - tables summarising features and artefacts
  - site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
  - selected sections of excavated features
  - specialist assessment reports on artefacts and environmental finds
  - relevant photographs of features and the site
  - a discussion of the findings and their significance
  - a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
  - an updated project design linked to relevant local and regional research issues, including a programme of work and timetable for further analysis and publication (where appropriate)
  - a bibliography of all reference material
  - the OASIS reference and summary form

### **7.3 Analysis Report and Publication**

- 7.3.1 Where appropriate (in consultation with the County Archaeological Officer), and following the production of the post-excavation assessment report, a post-excavation analysis report and/or publication will be produced.
- 7.3.2 The content of the post-excavation analysis report will be detailed in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment report. Where required, this will be delivered within 18 months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 7.3.3 The scope, format and venue of any publication will be proportionate to the significance of the results.
- 7.3.4 If the County Archaeological Officer requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the County Archaeological Journal. If the evidence contained within the archive report is of significance, the County Archaeological Officer may require publication of the site in local journals or an academic monograph (e.g. Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History)

### **7.4 Draft and final reports**

- 7.4.1 A draft copy of all post-excavation reports will be supplied to the County Archaeological Officer for comment.
- 7.4.2 Suffolk Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

### **7.5 OASIS**

- 7.5.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 7.5.2 A copy of the OASIS form will be included in the reports.

## 8 ARCHIVING

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### Archive standards

- 8.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements set out in the Suffolk County Council archive guidelines (2017). The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

### 8.2 Archive contents

- 8.2.1 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:
- artefacts
  - ecofacts
  - project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
  - photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
  - a printed copy of the Written Brief
  - a printed copy of the WSI
  - a printed copy of all reports
  - a printed copy of the OASIS form.
- 8.2.2 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

### Transfer of ownership

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

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## 9 TIMETABLE

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- |       |  |
|-------|--|
| 9.1.1 | Fieldwork is expected to take three weeks to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.   |
| 9.1.2 | Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.                                |
| 9.1.3 | Post-excavation tasks will take a maximum of 6 months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis. Publication of the archive report will be completed within 2 years of completing fieldwork. |
| 9.1.4 | The project archive will be deposited within number months of delivering the final report, unless the County Archaeological Officer requires further excavation on the site.   |

## 10 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

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### 10.1 Fieldwork

- 10.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
  - 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
  - 4 x Site Assistants (as required)
  - 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
  - 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
  - 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 10.1.2 The Project Manager will be Tom Phillips. The Project Officer responsible for work on site and all Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

### 10.2 Post-excavation processing

- 10.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.
- 10.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Sarah Percival (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Sue Anderson (Saxon and medieval).
- 10.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).
- 10.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.
- 10.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Ipswich and Colchester Museums / Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).
- 10.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.



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## 11 OTHER MATTERS

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### 11.1 Monitoring

- 11.1.1 The County Archaeological Officer will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.
- 11.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (Duncan Hawkins, CgMs), Oxford Archaeology East (Tom Phillips) and the County Archaeological Officer (Rachael Abraham) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

### 11.2 Insurance

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

### 11.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

### 11.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

- 11.4.1 The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.
- 11.4.2 The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.
- 11.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

### 11.5 Site Security

- 11.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to

commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

## **11.6 Access**

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

## **11.7 Site Preparation**

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

## **11.8 Site offices and welfare**

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

## **11.9 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments**

- 11.9.1 A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences.
- 11.9.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.
- 11.9.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of Oxford Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

## 12 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

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

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

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

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

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.



Figure 1: Excavation areas



Figure 2: Additional strip, map and excavation (green), Area 1





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## APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-293619
Project Name	Dispersed Medieval Settlement South of Gipping Road, Stowupland, Suffolk

Start of Fieldwork	25-09-2017	End of Fieldwork	21-03-2018
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	SUP 025	Planning App. Number	3112/15
HER Number	ESF 25789	Related Numbers	oxfordar3-287187

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Housing Estate

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- |  |  |   |
|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new            | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation                 | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation                   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Part Survey          | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation                     | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation            | <input type="checkbox"/> Test-pit Survey                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey  | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation              |   |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Post-medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Modern (1901 to present)	Pottery	Post-medieval (1540 to 1901)
Surface	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Iron object	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Iron object	Post-medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Post-medieval (1540 to 1901)	Copper alloy buckle	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Modern (1901 to present)	Coin	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Posthole	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Coin	Post-medieval (1540 to 1901)
Posthole	Post-medieval (1540 to 1901)	Fired clay	Post-medieval (1540 to 1901)

		CBM	Post-medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Animal bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
		Animal bone	Post-medieval (1540 to 1901)
		Stone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
		Flint	Late prehistoric (4000 to 43)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

## Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode)
District	Mid Suffolk	Land off Church Road,
Parish	Stowupland	Stowupland,
HER office	Suffolk	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	7010 sq m	IP14 4BG
National Grid Ref	TM 0712 6031	

## Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Suffolk County Council
Project Design Originator	Tom Phillips, Stuart Ladd, Oxford Archaeology East
Project Manager	Tom Phillips, Oxford Archaeology East
Project Supervisor	Robin Webb, Oxford Archaeology East

## Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCC Stores	SUP025
Digital Archive	OA East	SUP025
Paper Archive	SCC Stores	SUP025

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

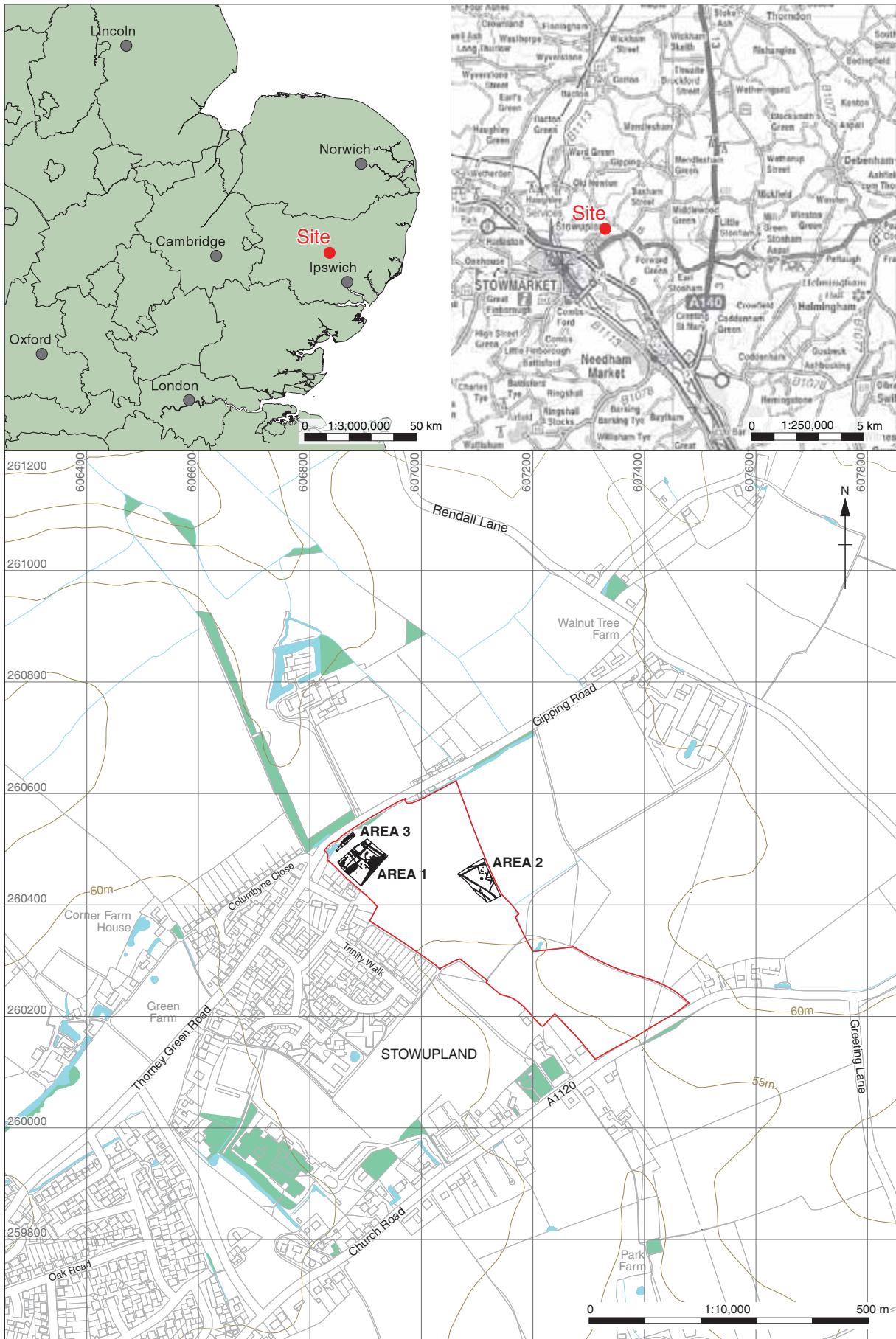
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



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Figure 1: Site location showing the excavation areas (black) with the development area outlined (red)



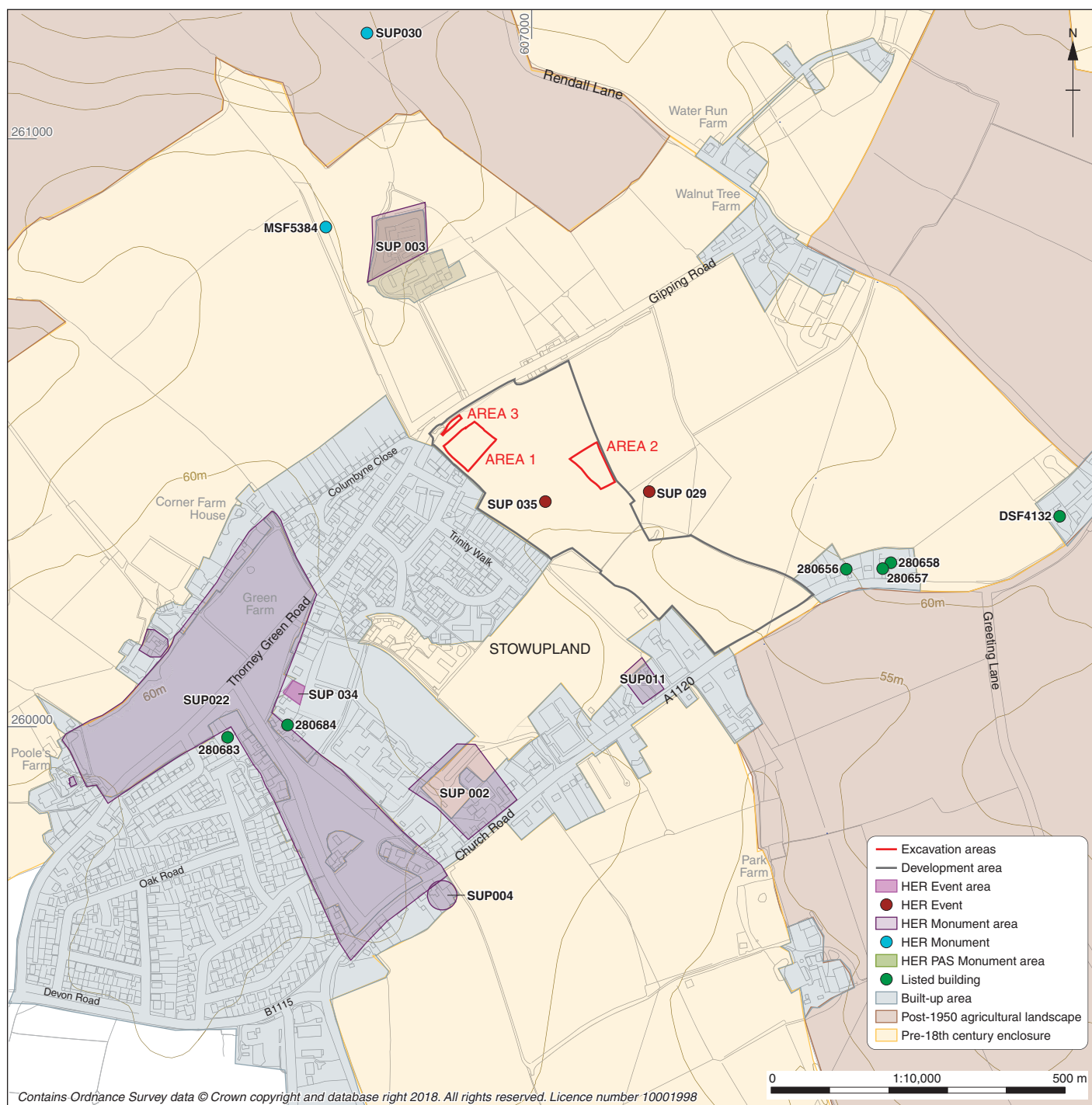


Figure 2: Suffolk HER and HLC entries near the site



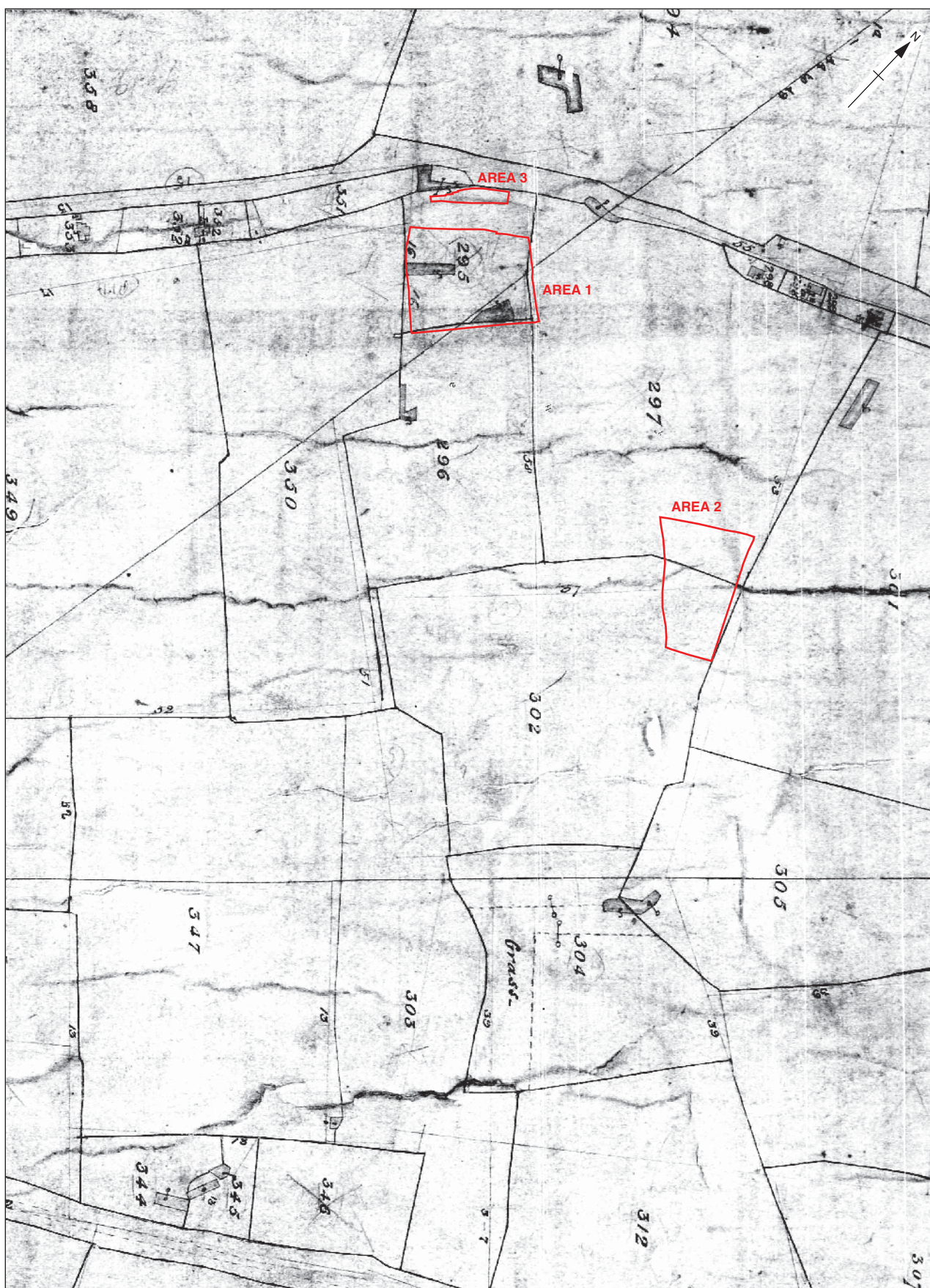


Figure 3: 1839 Tithe Map with the excavation areas overlain



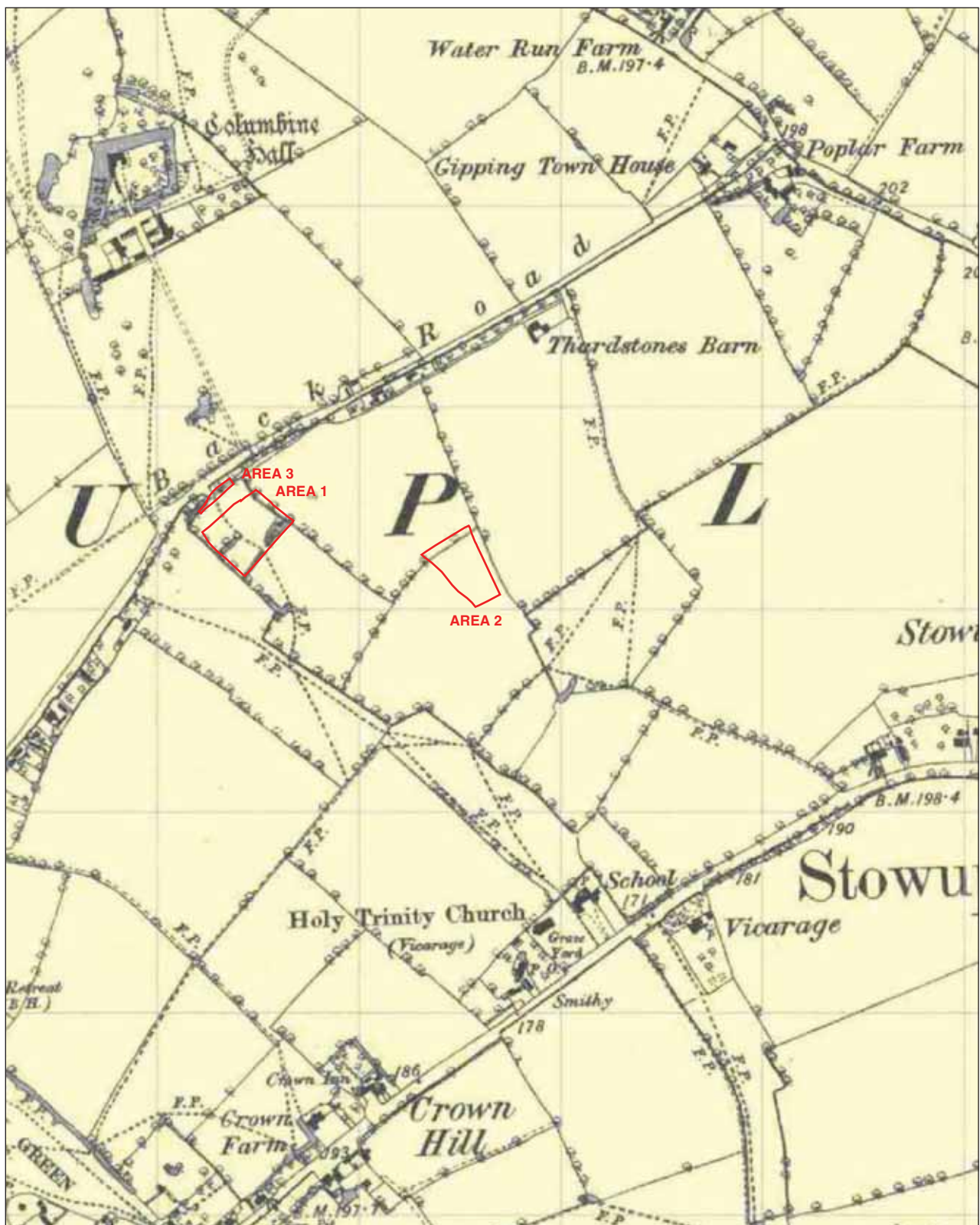


Figure 4: 1884 Ordnance Survey Map with the excavation areas overlain



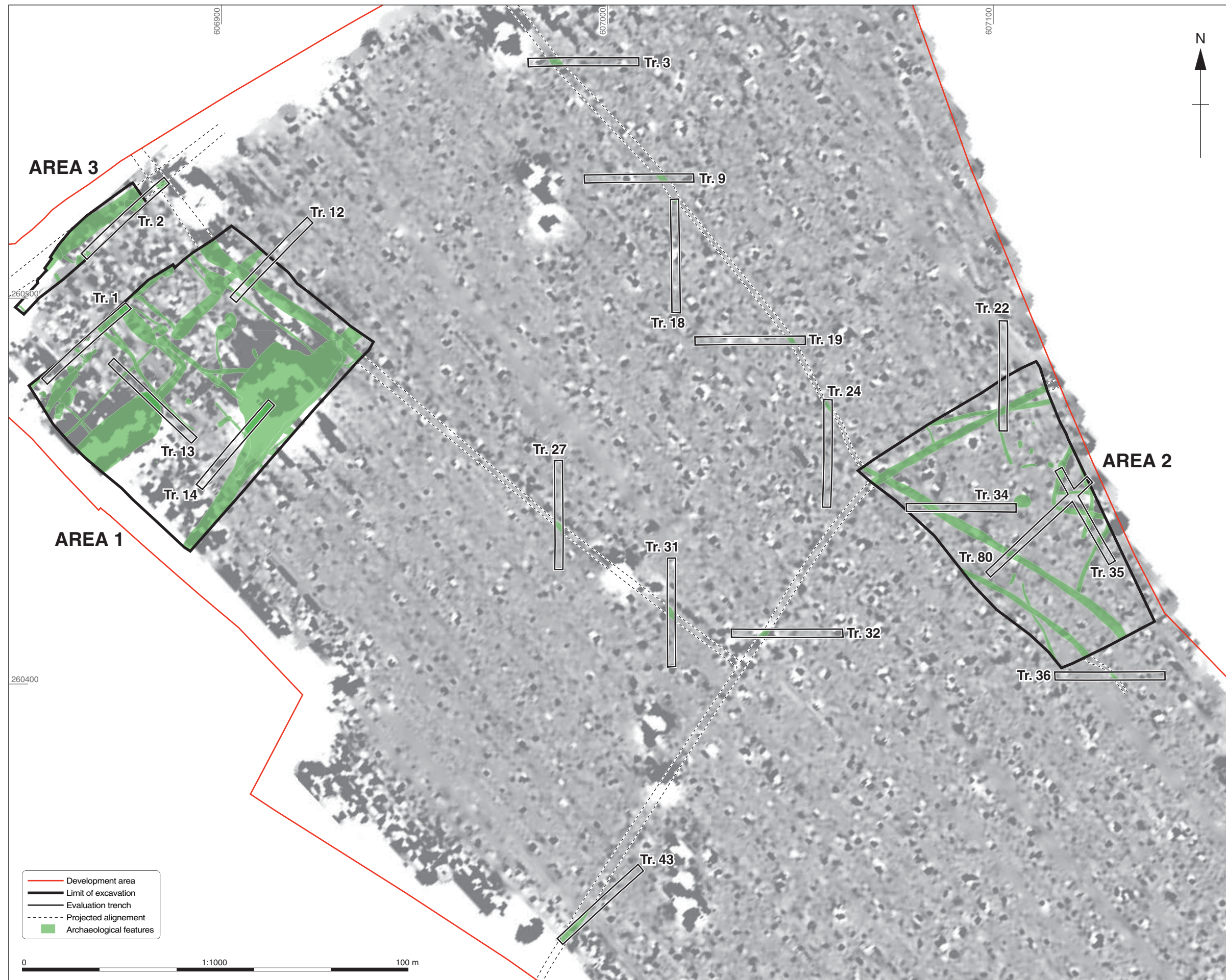


Figure 5: Geophysics overview, after Stratascan 2015, fig. 3



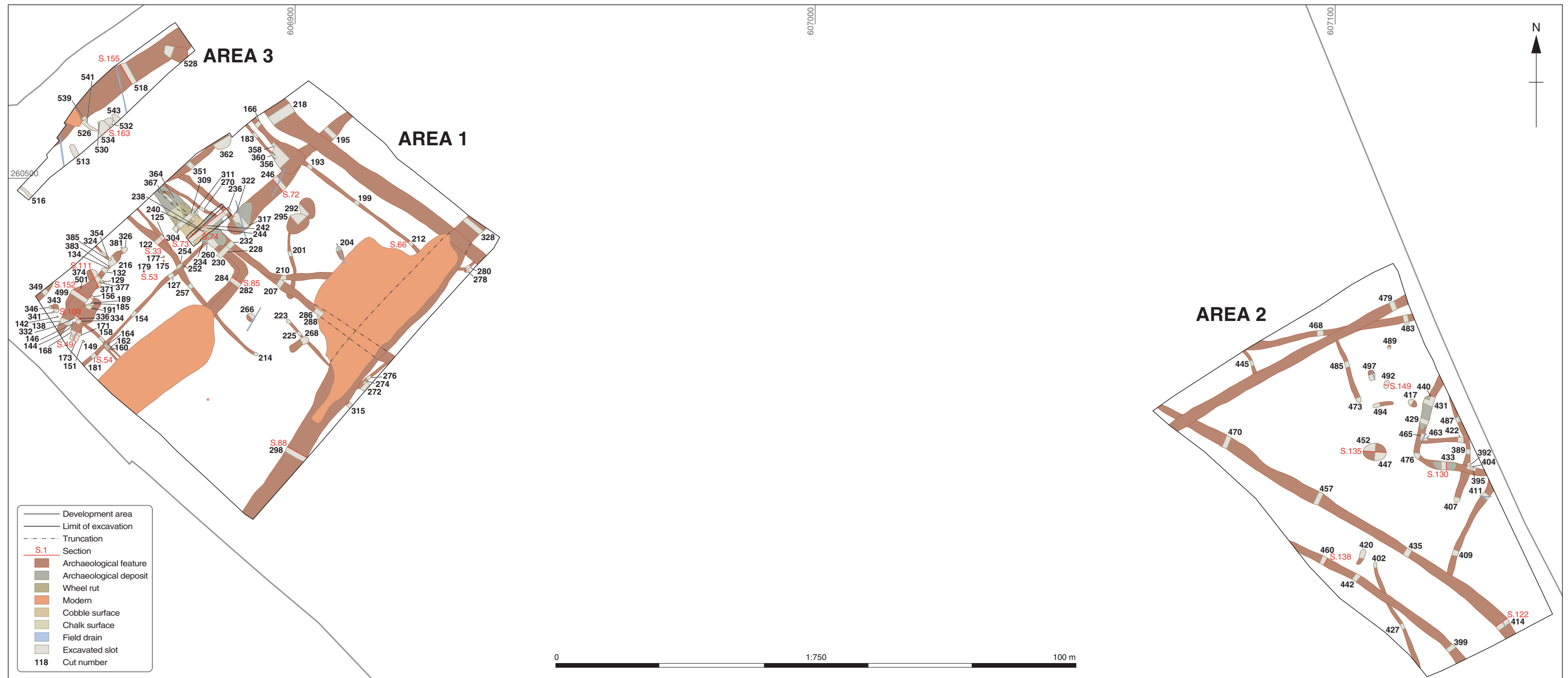


Figure 6: Area layout showing all the features

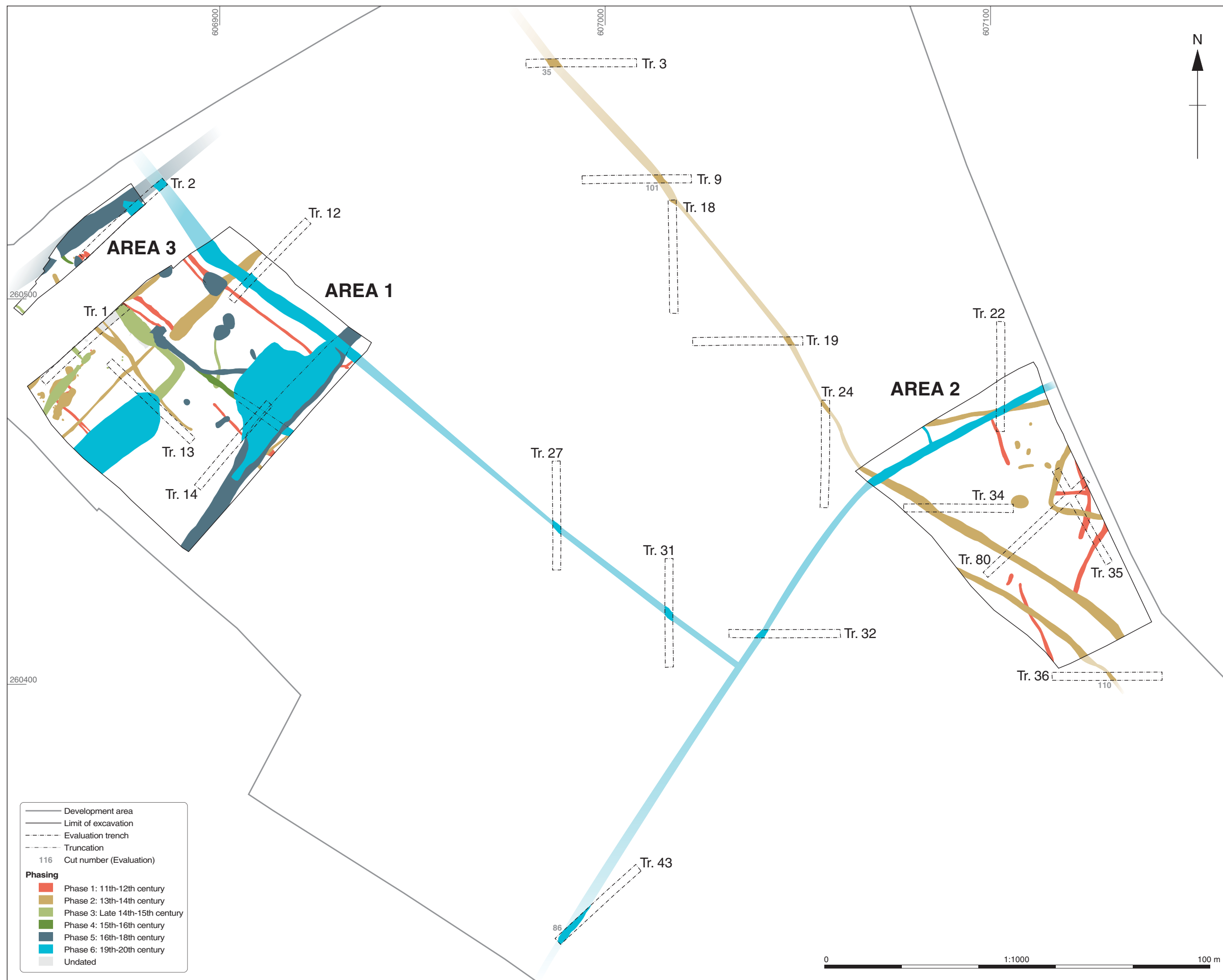
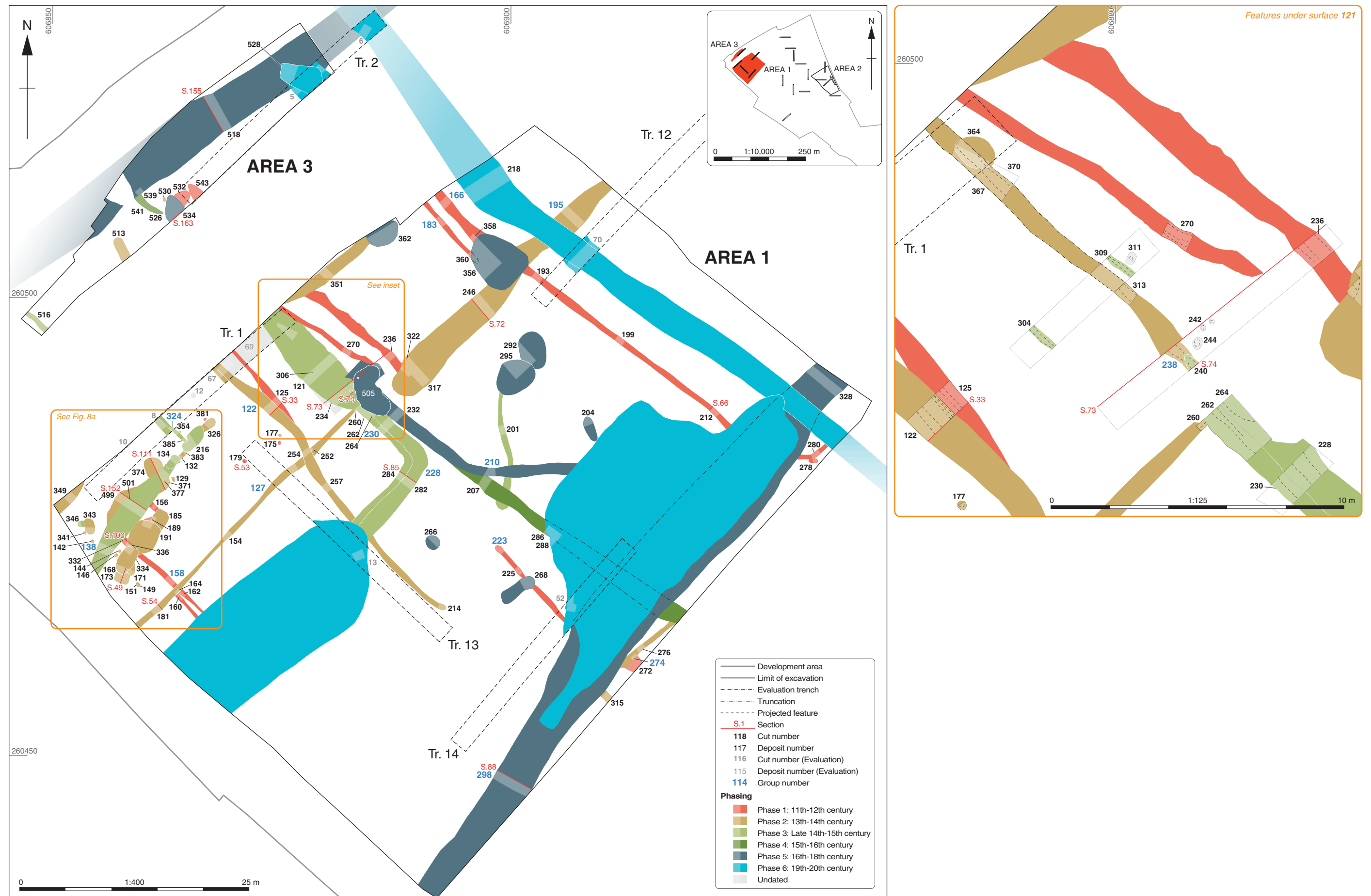


Figure 7: Phase plan showing all excavation areas and selected trenches



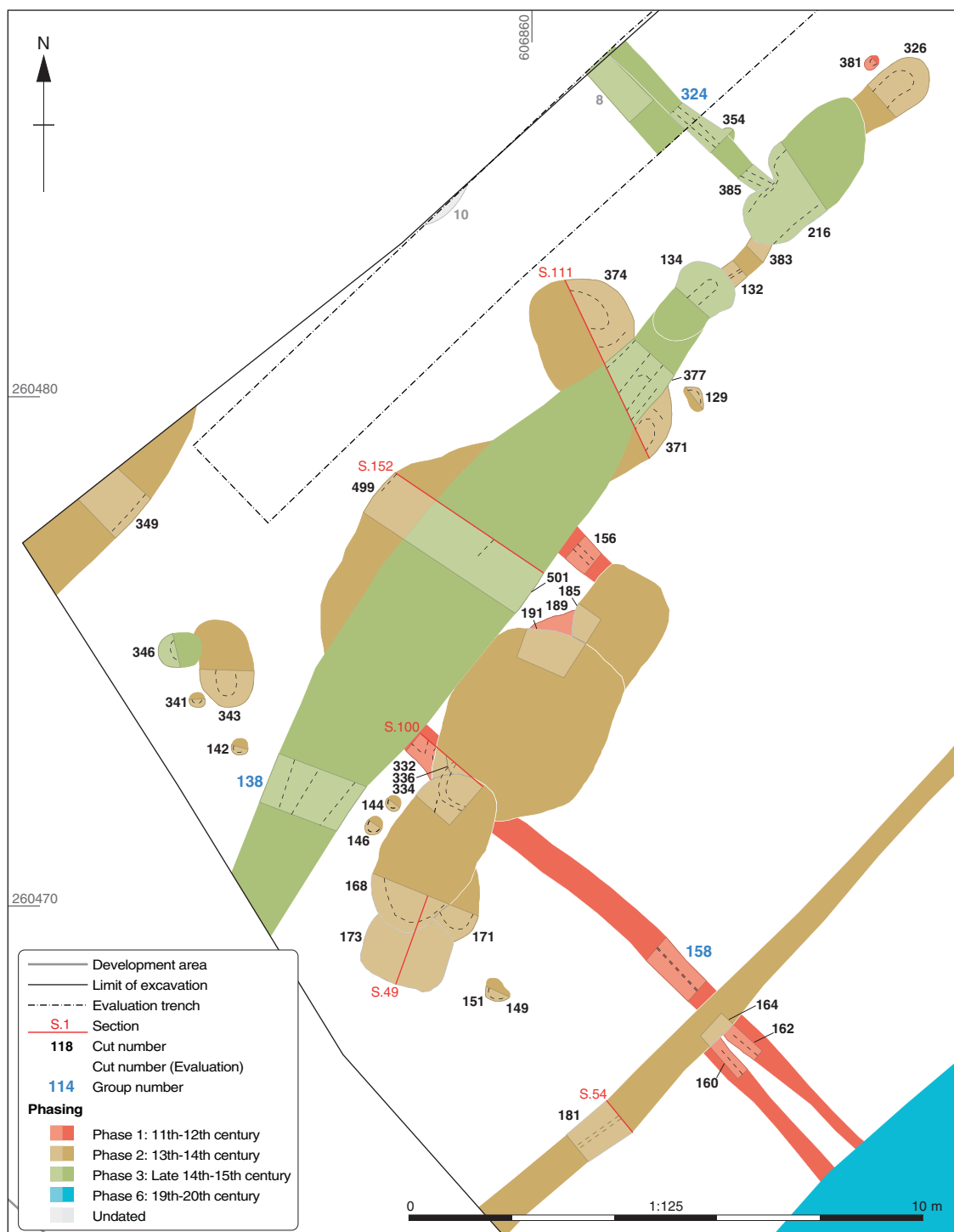
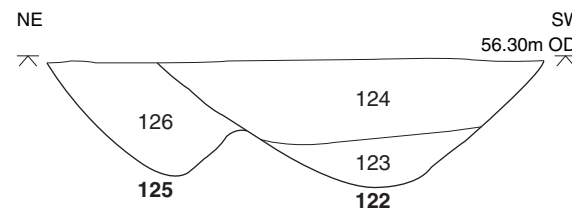


Figure 8a: Detail of Area 1 phase plan

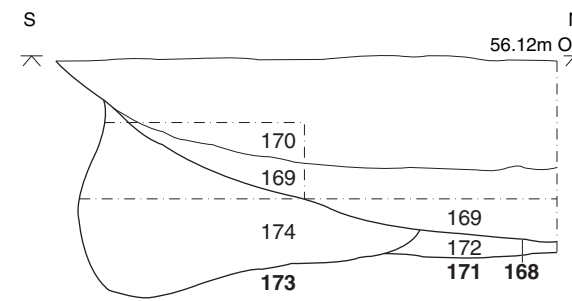
Figure 9: Area 2 phase plan

## AREA 1

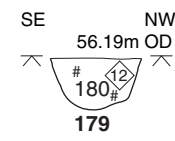
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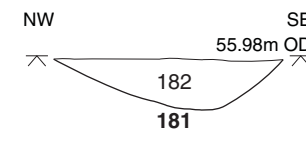
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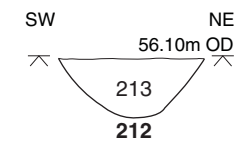
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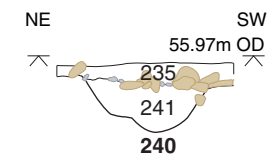
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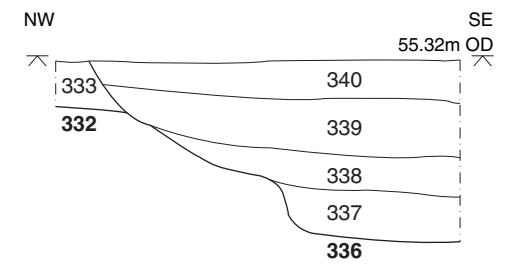
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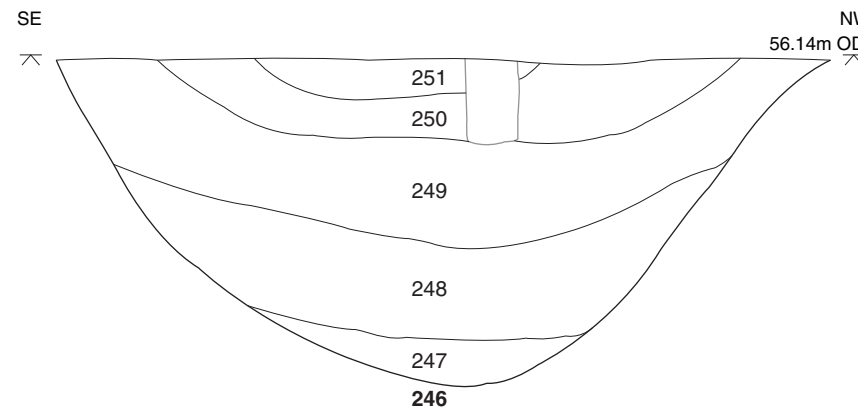
### Section 74



### Section 100



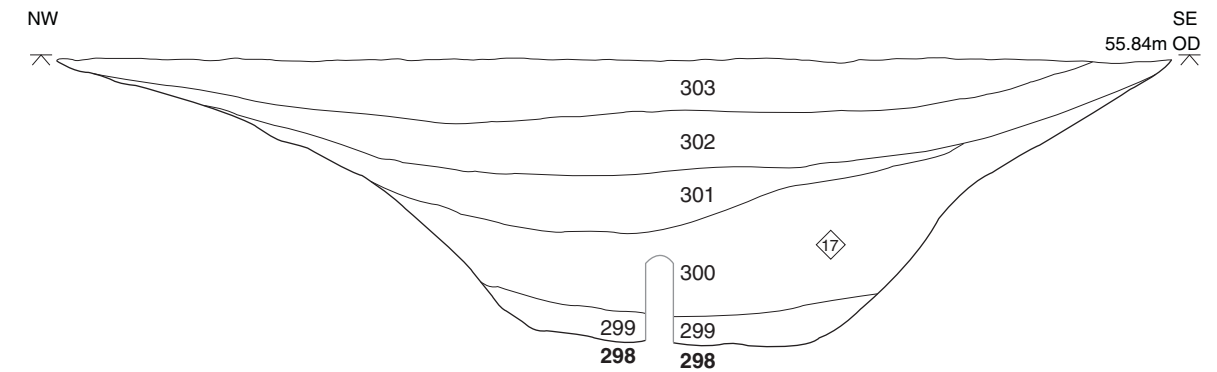
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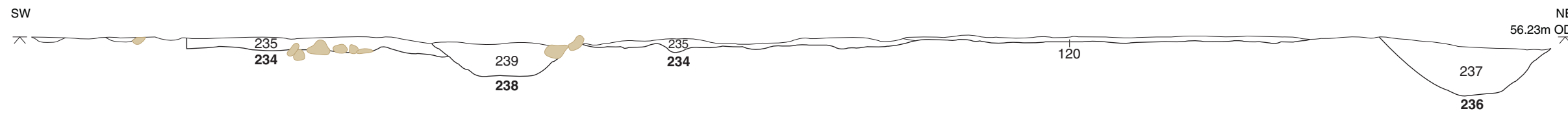
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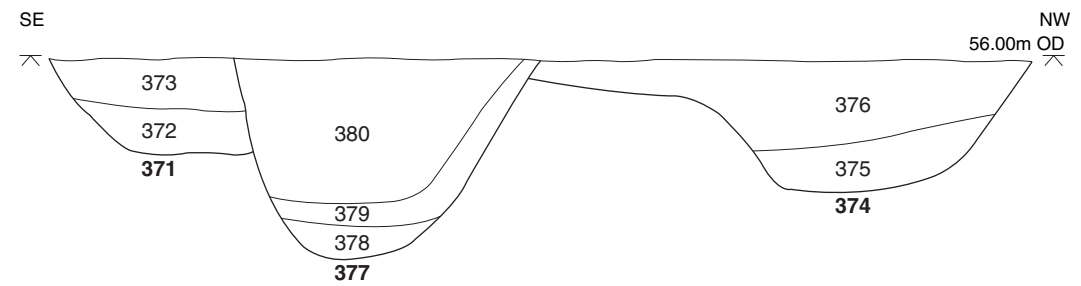
### Section 88



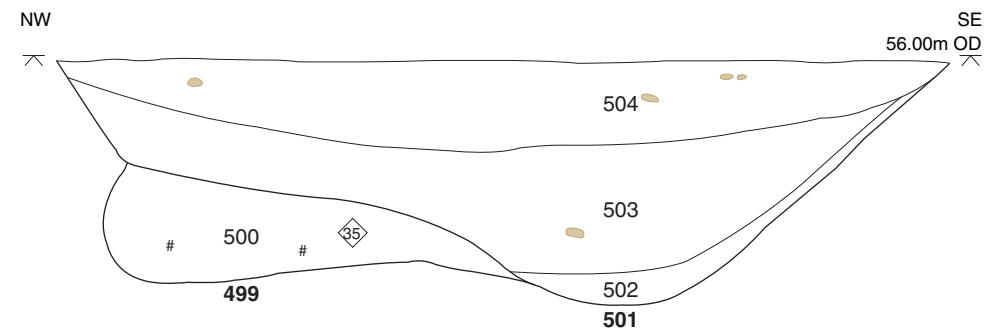
### Section 73



### Section 111



### Section 152



0 1:30 1 m

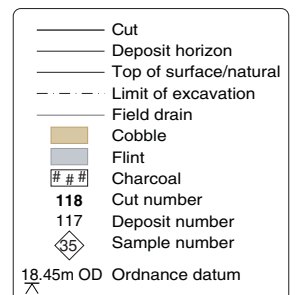
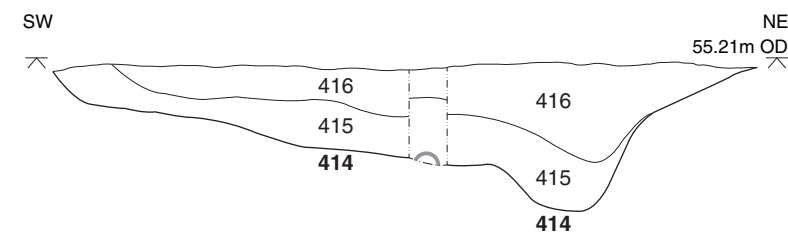


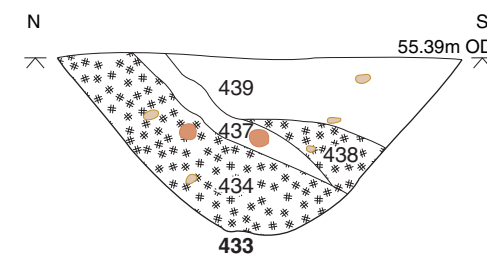
Figure 10: Area 1 selected sections

## AREA 2

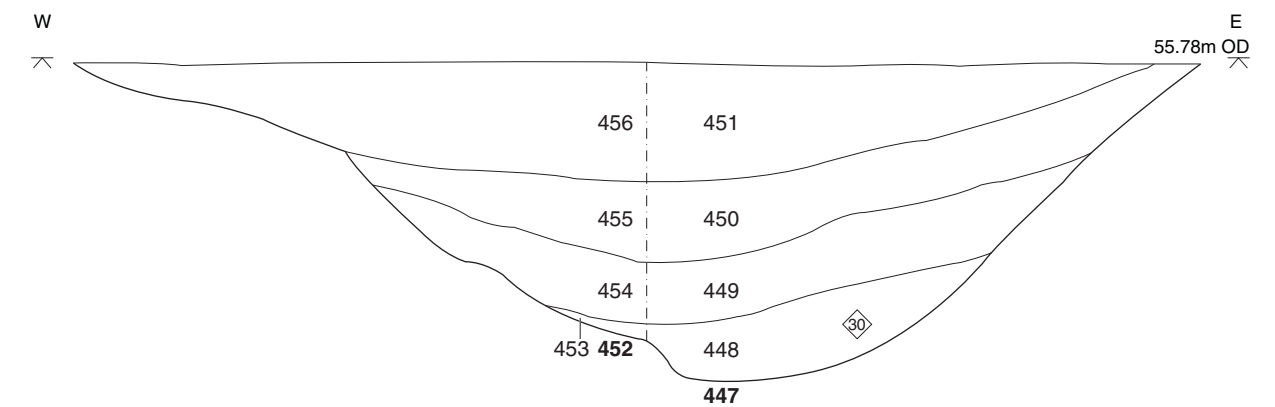
### Section 122



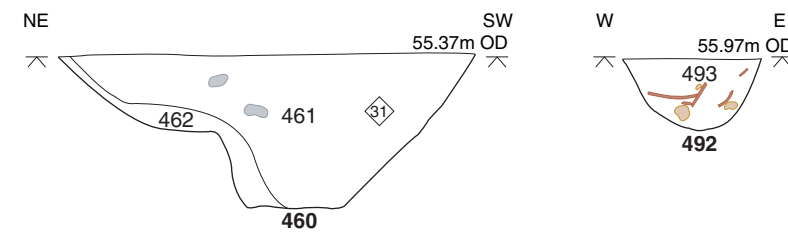
### Section 130



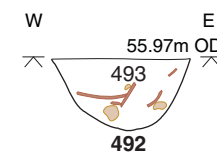
### Section 135



### Section 138

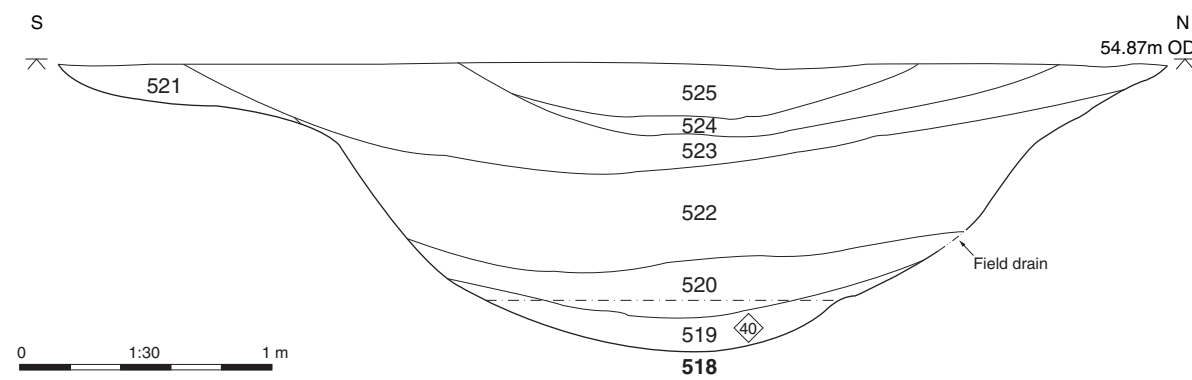


### Section 149



## AREA 3

### Section 155



### Section 163



0 1:30 1 m

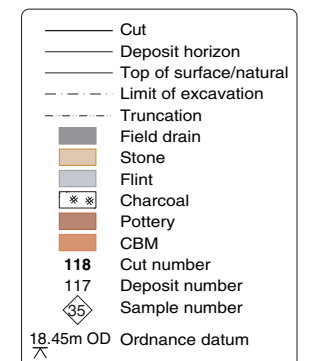


Figure 11: Area 2 and Area 3 selected sections



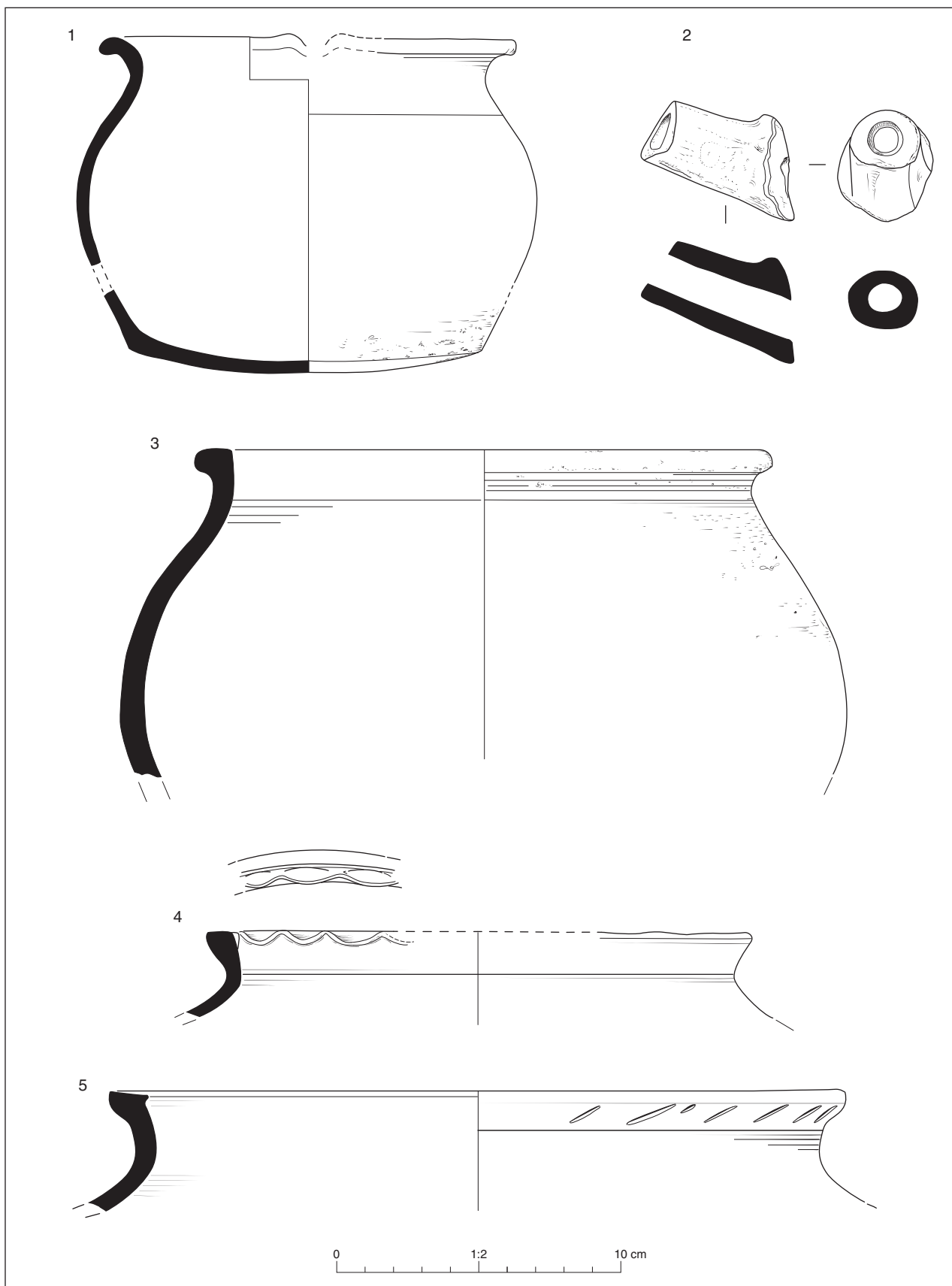


Figure 12: Illustrated pottery (Nos 1-5)

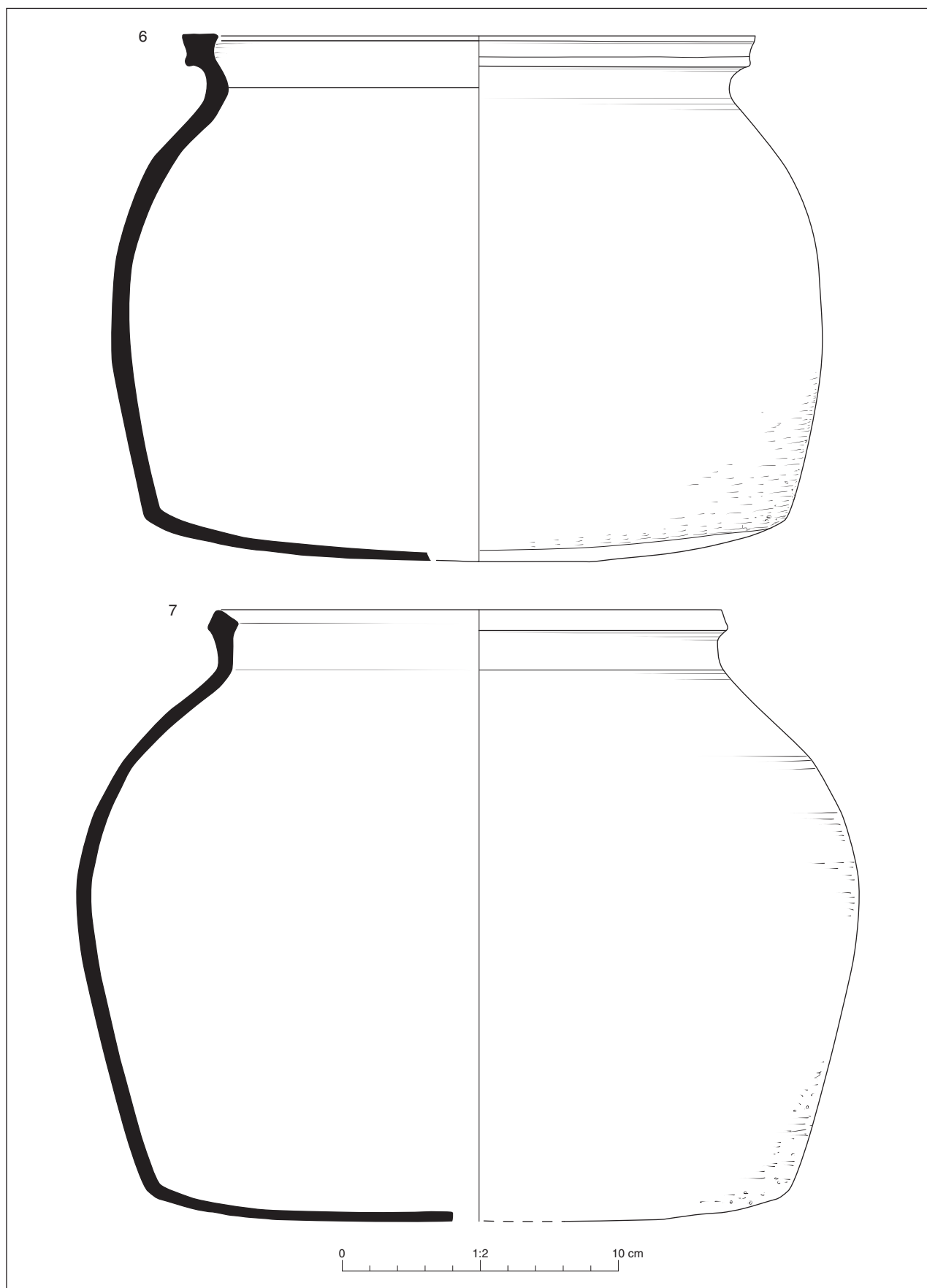


Figure 13: Illustrated pottery (Nos 6-7)

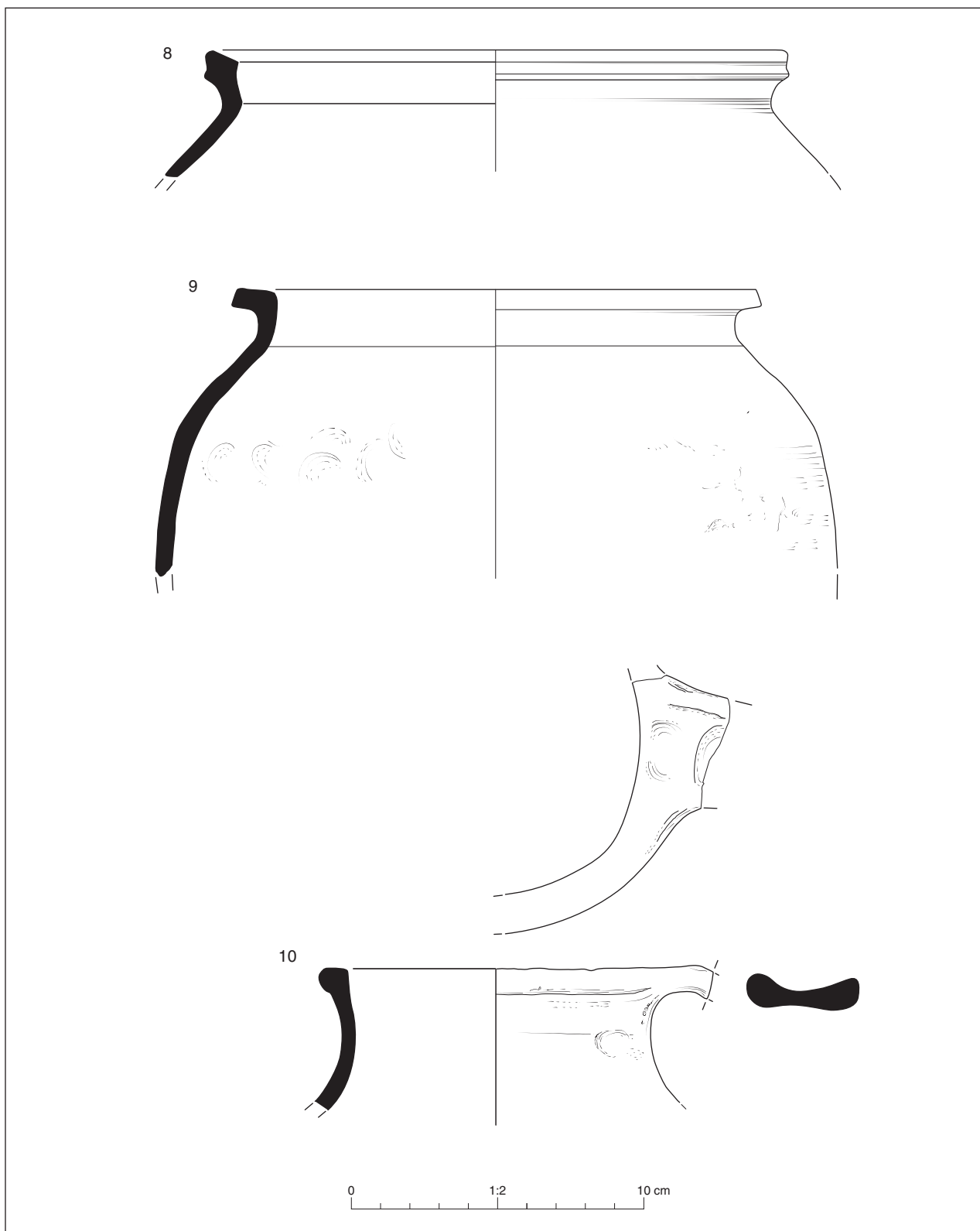


Figure 14: Illustrated pottery (Nos 8-10)



Plate 1: Aerial view of Areas 1 and 3



Plate 2: Aerial view of Area 2





Plate 3: Ditch **122**, excavated as slot **513**, looking south



Plate 4: Ditch **195**, excavated as slot **246**, looking north-west





Plate 5: Ditch **399**, excavated as slot **460**, looking east



Plate 6: Pit **447**, looking north





Plate 7: Pit 492, looking north



Plate 8: Cobbled surface 121 and its surrounding features





Plate 9: Ditch **230**, excavated as slot **284** cutting Ditch **282**, looking north-east



Plate 10: Pit **334** cutting Pit **336**, looking south-east





Plate 11: Ditch **298**, excavated as slot **328**, looking south-west



Plate 12: Ditch **518**, looking south-west





Plate 13: Metal detecting



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