

**Manor Farm, Lavenham Road,
Preston St Mary, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/11/00264/FHA

HER Ref: PSM 001

Archaeological Monitoring Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(September 2011)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Manor Farm, Lavenham Road, Preston St Mary, Suffolk, CO10 9LU

Client: Mr & Mrs T Coxon

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/00264/FHA

Development: Erection of two extensions & demolition of dairy & Dutch barn

Date of fieldwork: 6, 10, 13 June & 14, 27 July 2011

HER Ref: PSM 001

LBS Ref: 1037057/Grade II

OASIS Ref: johnnewm1-110685

Grid ref: TL 9278 5069

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Summary: Preston St Mary, Manor Farm, Lavenham Road (PSM 001, TL 9278 5069) monitoring of ground works for two extensions, drainage pipe trenches and internal alterations recorded a ditch of uncertain date, a clay built oven of probable medieval date and a 19th century well within the area of the moated island. While all of the finds were unstratified the moderately large pottery group hints at an Iron Age presence with a single rim sherd before medieval activity commenced in the 11th/12th century period. The ceramic sequence is then continuous to the present with a typical south Suffolk group for the medieval period and some evidence of moderate to high status in the 16th/17th century and it is noteworthy that the house is dated to the mid 17th century (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs T Coxon).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Wincer Kievenaar Architects on behalf of their clients, Mr & Mrs T Coxon, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under the condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application B/11/00264/FHA. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification set by Ms S Poppy of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition (Appendix II). This application concerns the erection of a small and a large extension to Manor Farm, Lavenham Road, Preston St Mary (see Fig.1) which stands within a moated enclosure and the demolition of a dairy and dutch barn to the north of the moat. This report concerns the ground works for the extensions and associated ground works for drainage pipes in addition to covering works that were being undertaken at the same time within the house to facilitate alterations and improvements. Works to remove farm structures outside the moated enclosure did not require monitoring as this has not entailed any ground disturbance to date.

1.2 Preston St Mary parish is located to the south of Bury St Edmunds on the rolling Till plateau of south central Suffolk where settlement is generally characterised by small clusters of maybe a farm or two plus a few cottages close to the respective churches with the remainder of the parish containing further settlement dispersed along the roads and lanes. Manor Farm falls in the latter category being an isolated moated site some 1,800m west of the parish church and on the parish boundary with Lavenham parish and close to the 70m OD contour. The site was formerly the medieval Maisters Manor held by the Master of the Commandery of the Knights Hospitallers at Battisford from the early 14th century until the Dissolution under Henry VIII in the earlier 16th century. The house, which is located towards the south-western quarter of the c3,000m² moated enclosure is Grade II listed and a recent historic assessment of the structure ('Preston Manor' - L Alston, February, 2011) describes it as being of mid 17th century date but re-using numerous 15th/early 16th century timbers. The assessment also notes that substantial remodelling and additions were undertaken to the house in the 19th century including the brick front, extensions to the rear and a range of garden related structures directly to the north-east. This latter range of structures were still standing until relatively recently but had been demolished prior to the current phase of works though vestiges could be seen of their foundations running up to the north-eastern side of the house at the time of the monitoring.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Due to the archaeological potential of the large extension area on the north-eastern side of the house and the much smaller area for the second extension on the south-western side the site monitoring was specified as a continuous attendance as the foundation trenches were excavated. Monitoring of works to prepare the former area by removing a concrete yard area and reduce the extension footprint by some 300mm was also observed beforehand. Following the excavation of the foundation trenches for the two extensions using a small mini-digger equipped with a toothed bucket various smaller trenches for drainage pipes were monitored to the front and rear of the house (see Fig. 2). This continuous attendance for the extension foundations and more intermittent attendance for the smaller drainage trenches was carried out with 5 separate periods of monitoring between 6th June and 27th July,

2011. As work was also progressing within the house every opportunity was taken to inspect areas where floors were being repaired and via close liaison with the contractors on site a moderately large assemblage of unstratified finds was collected (0004) from these internal alterations. As the trenches were excavated indistinct areas on the sides and base were hand cleaned for clarity and the upcast spoil was closely examined for finds as it was stockpiled nearby. The location of the various monitored trenches was plotted in relation to adjacent mapped features and exposed archaeological features were recorded at a standard 1:20 scale. During the monitoring a series of digital images were taken to record the foundation and drainage trenches and exposed archaeological features (see Appendix I).

3. Results

3.1 For ease of reference the various works monitored are noted on Fig. 2 as extensions 1 and 2 and drains 1 and 2 with relevant results described below. The area within the house where floor lowering was undertaken leading to the collection of a variety of finds is also indicated. Feature and fill numbers allocated to archaeological deposits during the monitoring are listed in detail in Appendix III and detailed plan and section drawings are included as Fig. 3, for the location of the main features within the monitored ground works see Fig. 2. Finds collected during the monitoring are described in Section 4 below with full detail attached as Appendix IV.

3.2 Extension 1- ground reduction by some 300mm for the main extension on the north-eastern side of the house did reveal traces of the brick and flint footings for the recently demolished 19th century garden range but as these are shown by the Ordnance Survey they were not recorded in any further detail. In total some 40m of 700mm wide foundation trench were closely monitored with the typical soil profile of these 1000/1100mm deep trenches being 100mm of remnant topsoil over 200/250mm of a mid brown clay subsoil above the naturally occurring pale brown clay with flints and chalk fragments that is the typical Till deposit for the area. These extension foundations revealed two features of note in addition to modern services running close to the side wall of the house. The two features were a large, red brick built well (0011) also close to the wall of the house and a 1m wide north-east/south-west aligned ditch (0002). The well (0011) was clearly constructed using brick of 19th century date and this feature was capped and left in situ below the extension; the ditch however is likely to be of an earlier period but no conclusive dating material was retrieved from the fill (0003), which was hand excavated once the feature was identified, with the only 'finds' being a few burnt clay or daub fragments. While no archaeological finds were seen during the excavation of the foundation trenches a few sherds of medieval to recent date were retrieved during the initial 300mm ground reduction (0001).

3.3 Extension 2- this small extension on the south-western side of the house only required the excavation of 9m of 600mm wide by 1000mm deep foundation trench. The trench revealed a simple soil profile with 200mm of a mid brown clay subsoil over the naturally occurring pale brown clay with flints. No features were revealed save the remnant of the foundations of the small 19th century extension that previously occupied this area.

3.4 Drain 1- the drainage pipe trenches were much smaller being 500/600mm deep and only 300mm wide. Drain 1 ran from close to the south-eastern corner of the

house across the gravelled drive on a south-westerly alignment to exit the moated enclosure across the 19th century brick built bridge with a south-easterly aligned branch running towards the moat. While most of this drain trench revealed little more than 150/200mm of driveway gravel, or 200mm of topsoil over the lawn area of the side-branch, over 200mm of mid brown clay subsoil above the natural Till deposit two features were recorded. Some 5m east of the house front an area of burnt clay could be seen in both trench sections and this feature has been interpreted as an oven (0006). Below the drive gravel a 100mm thick layer of burnt clay fragments and small burnt flints (0007) could be seen lying over a more solid clay layer (0009) which appeared to have a solid, burnt, upper surface. This layer (0009) is typical of medieval oven construction and from what was exposed the overall length appears to be 1000mm with an extension to the upper fill (0007) of 350mm at its southern end made up of a layer of burnt clay fragments with charcoal debris (0008) which is likely to represent the stoke hole area. Towards the north-eastern end of drain 1 a small section of 500mm wide wall footing (0005) was also exposed with the mixed red brick and flint construction suggesting a Post medieval date. While no finds were recovered from the area of the probable oven (0006) a few unstratified sherds (0010) were found in the spoil of the trench arm running south-eastwards towards the moat edge.

3.5 Drain 2- this drainage trench ran to the rear of the north-western part of the house and had similar dimension to drain 1. For the main part this trench ran through previously disturbed ground as existing services ran on a similar alignment and little could be recorded save 200mm of topsoil over 150mm of subsoil in undisturbed areas.

3.6 As noted above works were also being undertaken within the house with repairs to the floor in the proposed dining room area (0004) leading to the recovery of a moderately large group of unstratified finds including pottery sherds and clay tobacco pipe fragments which were retained for study and a small amount of animal bone which was discarded. These finds were recovered by the contractors as work progressed with the area of floor repairs being examined from time to time. No archaeological features could be seen in the exposed clay subsoil surface though it should be noted that light visibility was poor with only relatively dim artificial lighting being available.

4. The Finds

4.1 All of the finds recovered during the monitoring are unstratified as they were found in upcast spoil but their study is useful for the contribution they make to any consideration of this moated site. The full finds report by Sue Anderson is attached as Appendix IV but in summary they hint at activity in one, early period in addition to representing artefactual evidence for the anticipated medieval and Post medieval life at Maisters Manor and Manor Farm respectively.

4.2 Of the 41 pottery sherds recovered one, rim sherd, with decoration in the form of finger-nail impressions is likely to be Iron Age in date and therefore suggests human activity at a much earlier period some 2,000/2,500 years ago when the Till plateau of central Suffolk was only just being extensively cleared for settlement. A marked break in the ceramic record is then evident with the earliest of the 19 medieval sherds dating to the 11th/12th century so probably indicating presence on site before

the Hospitallers gained the manor and quite possibly also representing some settlement before the moat was excavated as these features are more usually of 13th/14th century date. The ceramic sequence then runs continuously through to the 17th/18th century with a further 20 sherds plus one sherd of modern date (in all likelihood 19th/20th century material is almost certainly underrepresented as it was not collected). One rim sherd of late medieval date and likely to be a late Hedingham area product from 0004 is noted as being unusual with the form having a flaring rim and horizontal lug handle and this is shown illustrated as Fig. 4.

4.3 The full finds report notes that the medieval pottery group is typical for a South Suffolk site at this time while the Post medieval assemblage hints at moderate to high status in the 16th-18th century period with some access to imported wares.

4.4 A small group of 9 clay tobacco pipe fragments were also recovered from the upcast spoil (0004) within the house and all appear to date to the 17th century and largely to the second half of this period.

5. Conclusion

5.1 Construction of the main extension in particular entailed substantial ground disturbance and various other works required ground works around and within the listed house within the moated enclosure at Manor Farm. While these works did not reveal any substantial archaeological features the discovery of a likely oven (0006) of probable medieval date is of interest and the greater part of this structure is left in situ. Little can be said about the ditch (0002) that was identified save that it is likely to be of medieval, or earlier, date as features of later date tend to contain finds derived from use of the area in general.

5.2 The finds collected are also of interest and add valuable information regarding past activity at the site. The hint of Iron Age activity was unexpected but quite possibly indicates that the site attracted farmers at an earlier date. Medieval pottery from the upcast spoil confirmed a typical presence of this period apparently commencing in the 11th/12th century period. That the medieval pottery group was typical for south Suffolk perhaps confirms a manorial centre run by a steward or bailiff with the real power and wealth lying elsewhere at one of the major Hospitaller centres. Finally the 16th/18th century ceramic finds support the moderate to high status of the Post medieval Manor Farm house itself where resources were available to rebuild in the mid 17th century. The mix of medieval and later pottery from the floor lowering spoil from within the house indicating that the 17th century structure does lie over medieval settlement features.

5.2 Through a combination of very close cooperation from the contractors and site visits at the appropriate times valuable archaeological information has been recovered from this site where improvement work is clearly to be welcomed and while some deposits have been disturbed this has been on a minimal scale.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to the architects, Wincer Kievenaar, and the contractor, W A Deacon & Sons Ltd, for their close cooperation with regard to this site monitoring, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson of CFA Archaeology for reporting on the finds, to Graeme Carruthers also of CFA Archaeology for the pottery illustration and to Sue Holden for preparing Figs. 2 &3).

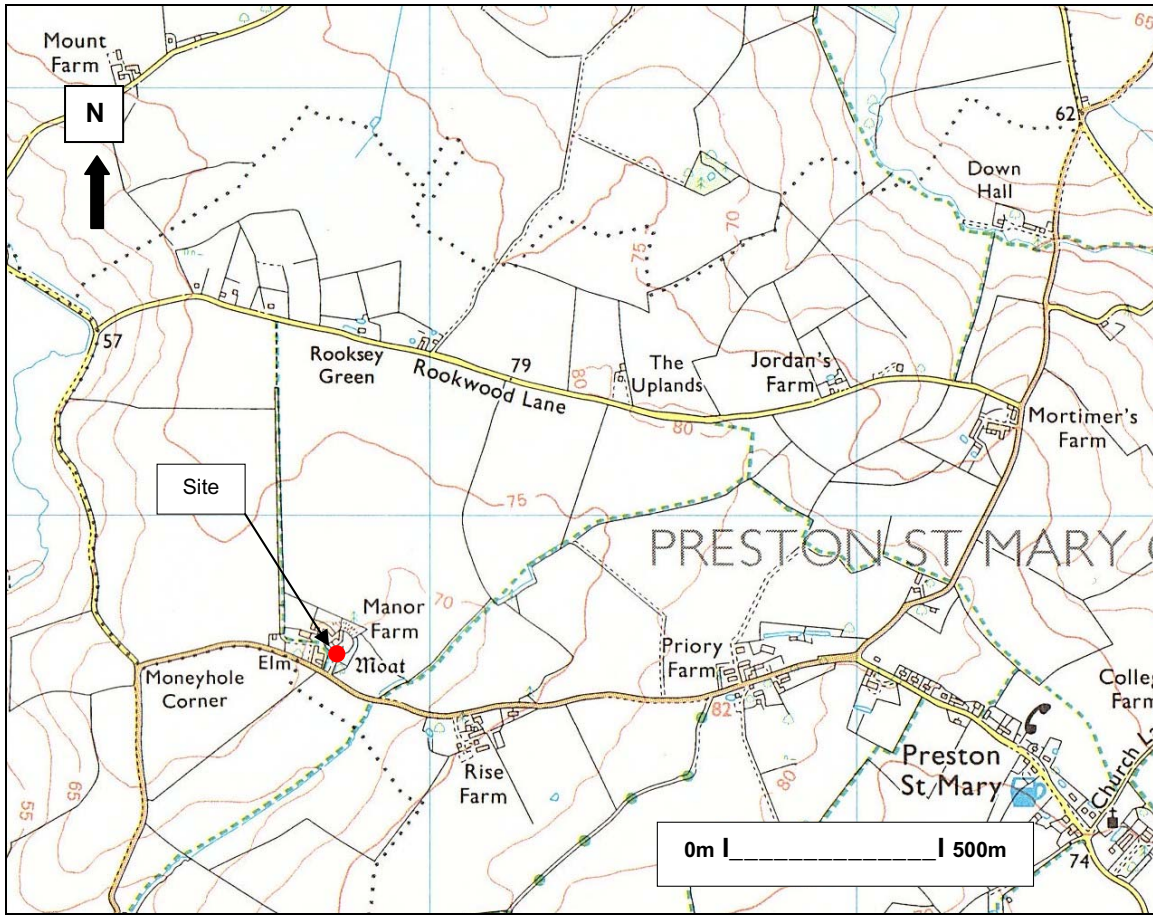


Fig. 1: Site location

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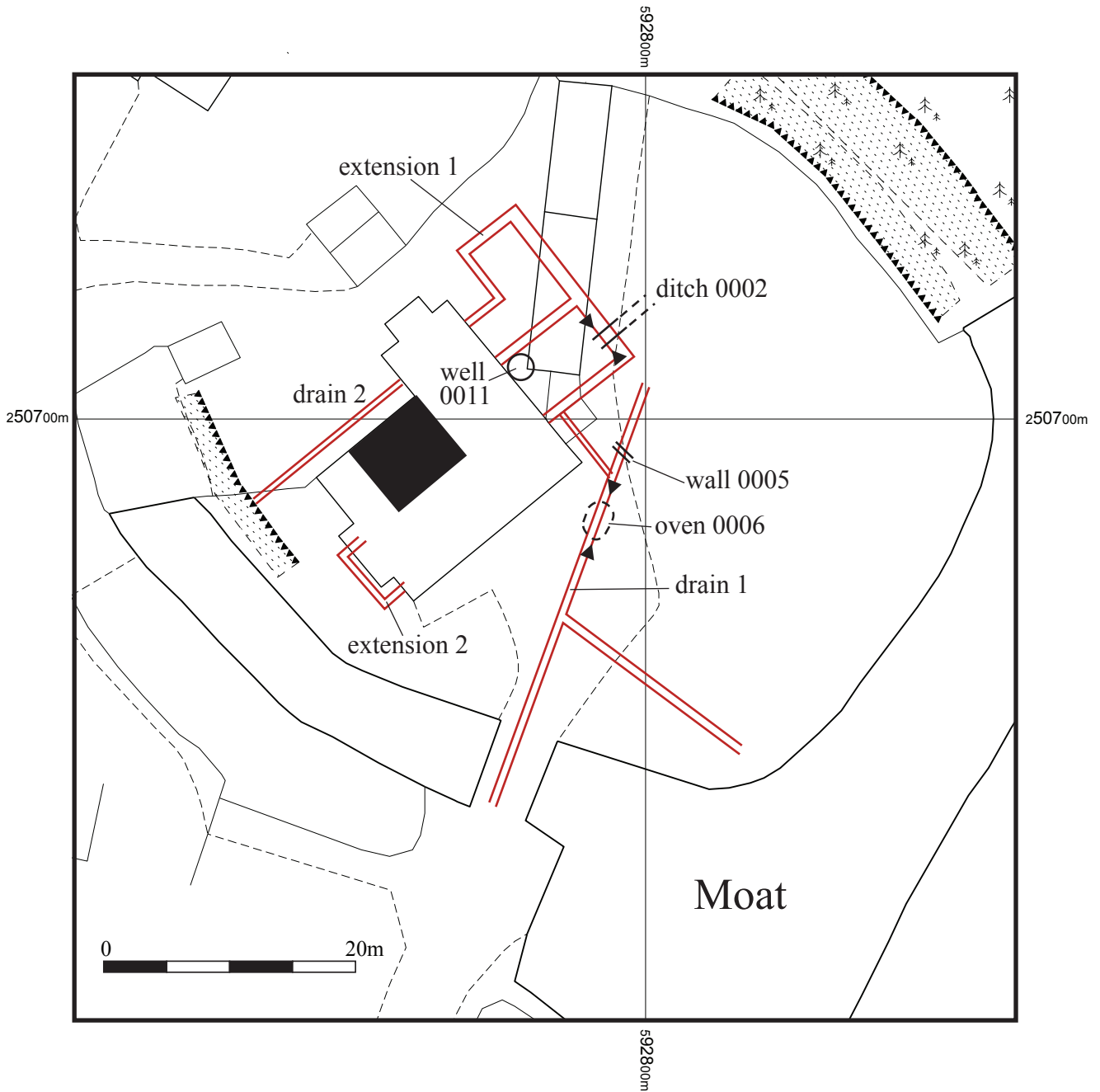


Fig. 2: Monitored ground works
 (Ordnance Survey©Crown copyright 2011. All rights reserved. Licence number 100049722)

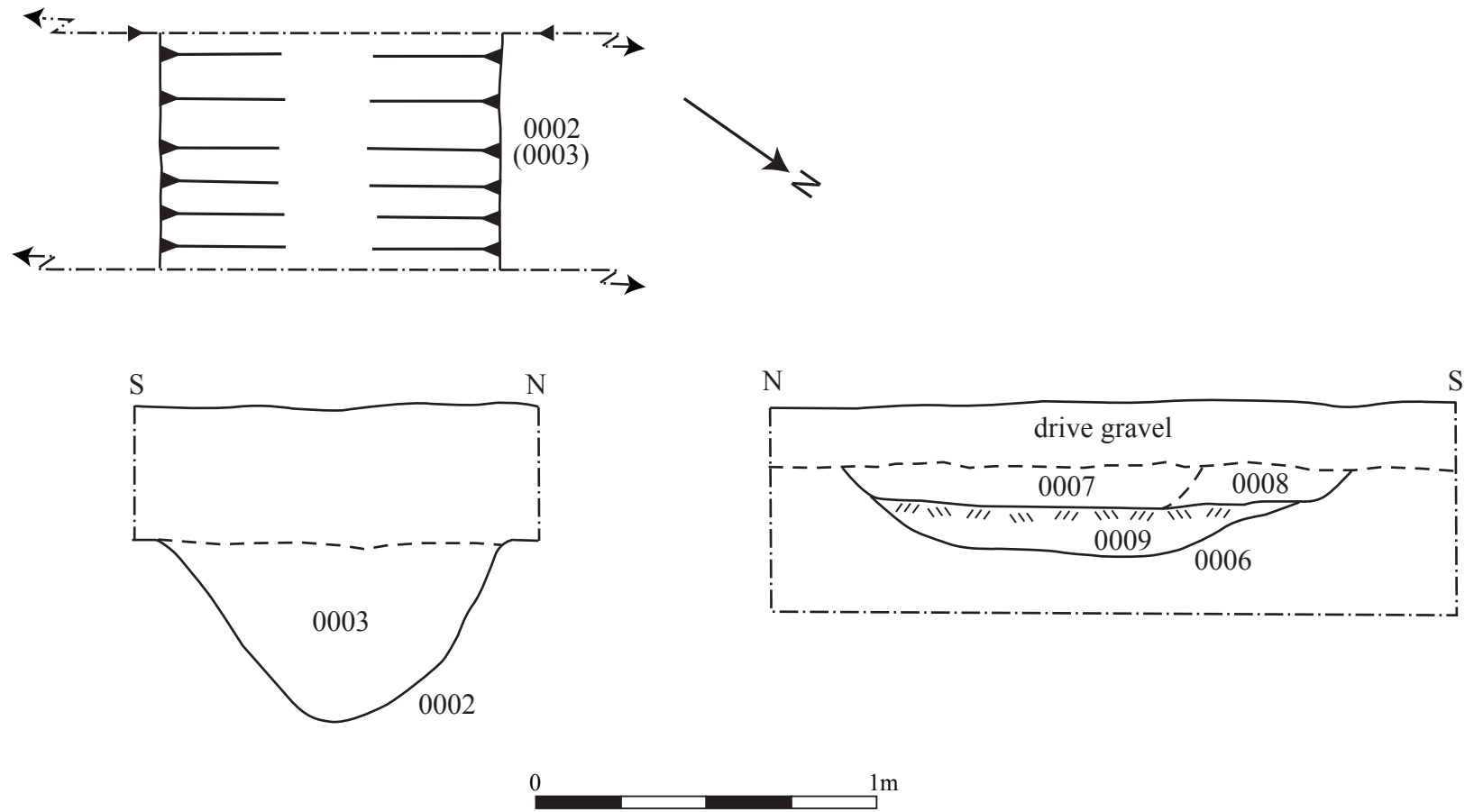


Fig. 3. Plans and sections.

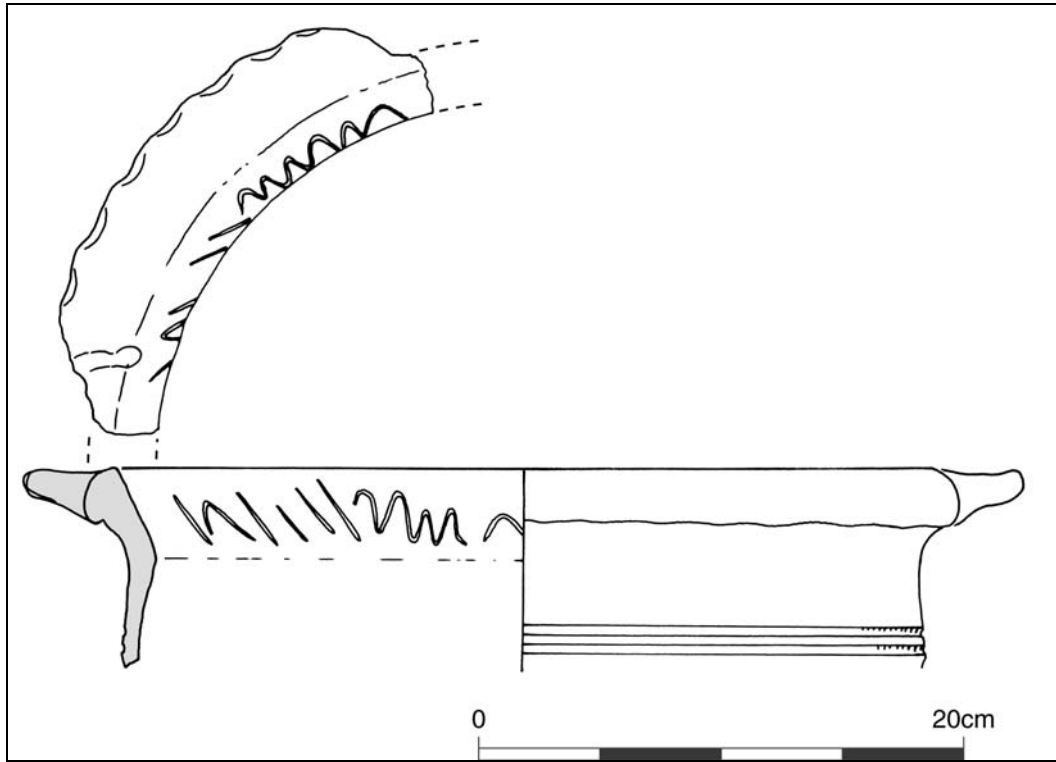


Fig. 4: Pottery illustration (late medieval rim sherd from 0004)

Appendix I- Images



House front



Ditch 0002 from east



Well 0011 from east



Small extension foundation from south



Oven 0006 in section from north

9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording

MANOR FARM, LAVENHAM ROAD, PRESTON ST MARY (B/11/00264/FHA)

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission for the erection of extensions and demolition of dairy and steel frame dutch barn at Manor Farm, Lavenham Road, Preston St Mary (TL 927 526), has been granted by Babergh District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (B/11/00264/FHA).
- 1.1 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.2 This application lies within the area of archaeological interest, defined in the County Historic Environment. It is situated within a medieval moated enclosure, on the site of the former medieval Maisters Manor (HER no. PSM 001). There is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological significance to be disturbed by this development. Aspects of the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.2 Aspects of the proposed works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any heritage assets of archaeological importance that exists.
- 1.3 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).
- 1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as

satisfactory. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

- 1.5 Following approval of the WSI, our office will advise the Local Planning Authority that an acceptable scheme of work is in place, and therefore we (will) have no objection to the work commencing. Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation (assuming planning permission is granted). Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Babergh District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged; only the Local Planning Authority can effect discharge of the condition.
- 1.6 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.10 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

2. Brief for Archaeological Recording

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping, and removal of the foundations of the existing building) permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.
- 4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the County Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.

- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.4 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.5 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.6 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.7 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.8 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.9 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.10 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 5.11 Following acceptance, a single copy of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.12 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.13 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format

that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

- 5.14 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.15 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report. A paper copy should also be included with the report and also with the site archive.

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel. : 01284 741225
E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 17 May 2011

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix III- Context list- PSM 001

Context	Type	Pt of	F	Description	Spot date
0001			F	Unstratified finds from soil stripping over area of main extension on north-eastern side of house	
0002	Ditch	0002		Ditch seen in section in footing trench for main extension, east-west alignment, 1000mm wide x 600mm deep	?
0003	Fill	0002	-	Fill of ditch 0002, mid brown clay with small chalk frags & occasional small daub frags	
0004	Layer	0004	F	Mixed finds from internal floor lowering in proposed dining room (was kitchen), collected by contractors, inspection of lowered area (c250mm removed) afterwards did not reveal any features under low level artificial lighting	Med/Pmed plus 1 IA sherd
0005	Wall	0005		North-south aligned flint & mortar wall (with few 18/19 th century cbm frags incorporated) seen in pipe trench just to SE of house, 500mm wide	?19 th C
0006	Oven?	0006		Probable clay built oven seen in 300mm wide pipe trench in front (to south) of house, 1350mm long x 280mm deep under 200mm of drive gravel, only seen in section, width unknown	?med
0007	Layer	0006		Layer seen in section comprising burnt clay frags with a few small burnt flints, upper part of possible oven, 100mm thick	
0008	Layer	0006		Small area of burnt clay frags with ash & charcoal frags seen in section on western side of possible oven, ?stoke hole area	
0009	Layer	0006		Clay layer 100mm thick with burnt surface seen in section, base to oven	
0010			F	Unstratified sherds from spoil of pipe trenches to the front of the house	
0011	Well	0011		Red brick built 19 th C well revealed on the eastern side of the house, internal diam. 1200mm, brick size 7inx2inx4in, capped and left in situ	19 th C

Appendix IV- The Finds

Preston Manor, Preston St Mary (PSM001): ceramics

Sue Anderson, September 2011.

Pottery

Introduction

Forty-one sherds of pottery (1153g) were collected as unstratified finds from contexts 0001, 0004 and 0010. A summary catalogue by context is included below.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Local wares and common imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly into an Access database.

The assemblage

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	0.002	1	14	0.11	1
<i>Total pre-medieval</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0.11</i>	<i>1</i>
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	1	5		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	1	5		1
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	3.191	1	4		1
EMW shell-dusted	EMWSD	3.192	3	20		2
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	10	237	0.05	10
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	1	19		1
Mill Green Ware	MGW	4.22	1	3		1
Flemish Blue-Grey Ware	FLBG	7.23	1	10	0.05	1
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>19</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>0.10</i>	<i>18</i>
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	5	262	0.12	2
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	5.60	1	167	0.21	1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	5	93		4
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	1	3		1
Border Wares	BORD	6.22	3	182		2
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	1	22	1.00	1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	4	102	0.57	4
<i>Total late/post-medieval</i>			<i>20</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>1.90</i>	<i>15</i>
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	5		1
<i>Total modern</i>			<i>1</i>	<i>5</i>		<i>1</i>
Totals			41	1153	2.11	35

Table 1. Pottery by fabric.

Pre-medieval

One rim sherd in a fine sandy organic-tempered fabric was from a handmade jar. This fabric could be of Early Saxon date, but the rim is decorated with diagonal finger-nail impressions at the top, a technique which is more common in the prehistoric period. On balance the sherd seems most likely to be Iron Age in date.

Medieval

Nineteen sherds were early or high medieval. These were largely body and base sherds of handmade and wheelmade coarsewares in fine to medium sandy fabrics typical of south Suffolk and north Essex. A similar broad range of fabrics was seen in the nearby Priory Farm pottery assemblage (Anderson et al 2010).

Only two rims were present, an upright beaded jar rim typical of the 12th/13th century, and a Paffrath-type ware wedged everted rim. The latter was in the typical slightly gritty blue-grey ware fabric, but there is a possibility that it is a local Late Saxon ware as the rim is very similar to Thetford Ware types. However the jar is unusually large, at 240mm diameter, to have such a small rim in the Late Saxon period.

The only decoration was in the form of shell-dusting which occurred on two early medieval ware vessels. This technique has been identified in both Bury St Edmunds and Colchester, applied to pottery in the local fabrics of each town.

One glazed ware was present, a body sherd of Mill Green Ware with all-over white slip under a speckled copper green glaze. This ware was made at Ingatestone in Essex in the 13th/14th centuries.

Late and post-medieval

Late medieval wares comprised a large body sherd with internal orange glaze, four sherds from a brown-glazed tripod pipkin with a lid-seated rim, and a rim sherd from an unusual ?bowl with flaring rim and horizontal lug handle attached to the edge of the rim. The latter was in a soft micaceous fabric comparable with medieval Hedingham Ware and it is likely to be a late product of the Hedingham area. It was decorated with poorly executed incised wavy lines on the inner rim, and a pale green glaze.

Post-medieval wares included body, base and handle sherds of local glazed redwares (GRE, SPEC), a base and two body sherds of yellow-glazed Border Ware from Surrey, and a small tin-glazed earthenware drug jar or ointment pot. Three rims and a handle from brown-glazed Frechen stoneware jugs or mugs were also present; these were common imports of the 16th/17th centuries.

Modern

A single body sherd of a transfer-printed plate or bowl was collected. It had a border design which is typical of 'willow pattern'.

Discussion

Although a relatively small assemblage was recovered during the monitoring, it includes a wide range of pottery from prehistoric to modern. The assemblage suggests virtually continuous disposal of rubbish on the site from the 11/12th to the 17/18th centuries, with only one earlier and one later sherd being found.

The medieval assemblage is comparable with others from this part of Suffolk, and includes pottery which was probably made on both sides of the county boundary, although none of it is identifiable to a specific source apart from the glazed ware.

One sherd of possible Flemish blue-grey ware suggests that the medieval occupants had access to imported wares.

The post-medieval assemblage includes both local and imported wares, including non-local English and Anglo-Netherlands wares, and imported German stoneware. This group is typical of a moderate to high status site of the 16th/18th centuries.

Ceramic building material

One fragment of a post-medieval plain roof tile in a medium sandy ferrous fabric was found in 0001.

Clay pipes

Nine fragments of clay pipe were recovered (91g) from context 0004. A full list is included in below. The fragments included pieces of bowl and stem. Stem bore diameters were all in the range 3.2–3.4mm with the majority at 3.3mm, a measurement which is typical of the 17th century (Lawson 1976, fig 29). One smaller bowl was probably of early-mid 17th-century date and the rest were typical of the 1660s to 1680s. These all had plain oval or sub-square heels and, where the rim edge was present, rouletting on the bowl. No makers' marks were present. Two bowl fragments had moulded decoration in the form of a mulberry bush. This was one of the few decorative types available in the period.

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Appendix 1: Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
0001	MCW			2	61	12th-14th c.
0001	MGW			1	3	L.13th-E.14th c.
0001	LMT			1	65	15th-16th c.
0001	GRE	dish/plate		1	34	16th-18th c.
0001	SPEC			1	3	L.17th-18th c.
0001	BORD			1	35	16th-18th c.
0001	REFW			1	5	L.18th-20th c.
0004	UNHM	jar	UPPL	1	14	Iron Age??
0004	FLBG	jar	WEDG	1	10	12th-13th c.
0004	EMSW			1	5	11th-12th c.
0004	EMWSD			3	20	11th-13th c.
0004	EMWSG			1	4	11th-13th c.
0004	MCW			3	44	12th-14th c.
0004	MCW			1	29	12th-14th c.
0004	MCWM			1	19	12th-14th c.
0004	MCW			1	65	12th-14th c.
0004	MCW	jar	UPBD	1	15	12th-13th c.
0004	LMT	pipkin	LSEV	4	197	15th-16th c.
0004	LMTE	bowl?	THEV	1	167	15th-16th c.
0004	GRE			1	21	16th-18th c.
0004	GRE			1	12	16th-18th c.
0004	GRE			2	26	16th-18th c.
0004	BORD			2	147	16th-18th c.
0004	GSW4	jug	UPPL	1	45	16th-17th c.
0004	GSW4	jug	UPPL	1	19	16th-17th c.
0004	GSW4	jug	UPPL	1	17	16th-17th c.
0004	GSW4	jug/mug		1	21	16th-17th c.
0004	TGE	DJ	EV	1	22	16th-18th c.
0010	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
0010	MCW			1	16	12th-14th c.
0010	MCW			1	7	12th-14th c.

Rims: UP – upright; PL – plain; WEDG – wedged everted; BD – beaded; LS – lid-seated; EV – everted; TH – thickened.

Appendix 2: Clay pipes

Context	No	Wt	Bore diam	Description	Spotdate
0004	1	12	3.3	rouletted bowl and part stem, oval heel	E-M 17th c.
0004	1	13	3.3	part bowl and stem, oval heel	1660-80
0004	1	16	3.3	part bowl and stem, oval heel	1660-80
0004	1	8	3.2	part bowl and stem, oval heel	1660-80
0004	1	10	3.4	part bowl	1660-80
0004	1	6	3.3	stem frag	M-L 17th c.?
0004	1	4		frag bowl with oval heel	1660-80
0004	1	4		frag rouletted bowl with moulded dec (prob mulberry)	1660-80
0004	1	18	3.3	rouletted bowl and part stem, sub-square heel, mulberry moulded design	1660-80