ASHEND, EAST BARTON ROAD, GREAT BARTON, SUFFOLK: ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

JULY 2017

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY
R12006

Archaeological Excavation at Ashend, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk. Post Excavation Assessment

Local Planning Authority:	**St Edmundsbury Borough Council**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TL 89471 66822**
Site Code:	**BRG075**
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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of archaeological excavation and monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land at Ashend, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2RF (centred on NGR TL 89471 66822) between 9th June and 9th July 2014. The archaeological work was commissioned by Oxbury on behalf of Iceni Homes, in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of housing with associated access roads, services, landscaping and a storm lagoon. The aim of the work was to preserve by record any archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development.

The excavation identified two main phases of Saxon/Early medieval and medieval occupation with some limited evidence for prehistoric activity. The prehistoric activity comprised residual struck flint of Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic date recovered from later cut features and a small quantity of pottery, also found in later features. Three pits of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date were excavated but were the only prehistoric features within the site. The earliest of the main phases was dated to the late Saxon/early medieval (10th – late 11th/early 12th century). The pottery assemblage indicates that there was a short break before the second phase of occupation, which was dated to the late 12th – 14th century. The occupation was characterised as a rural settlement, based around an agricultural economy. The settlement may represent an expansion of the village of Great Barton or temporary settlement shifts prior to the later nucleation of the village.

OASIS ID: preconst1-181214

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) was commissioned by Oxbury on behalf of Iceni Homes to undertake an archaeological excavation prior to the proposed development at Ashend, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2RF (centred on NGR TL 89471 66822).

1.2 The proposed development will comprise housing over the 0.5ha site, planning application number DC/13/0711/FUL. The site lies within an area of known archaeology; an evaluation conducted on the site found evidence for Saxon and early medieval activity (Orzechowski & Thompson 2014) and finds of Bronze Age, Roman and medieval artefacts have been recovered from the immediate vicinity (BRG 031, BRG 033, BRG 036 and BRG 039). An archaeological condition was therefore placed on the development which was anticipated to cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage archaeological deposits. This project was commissioned in response to an archaeological brief issued by Rachael Abraham (nèe Monk) of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).

1.3 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Mark Hinman of PCA (Hinman 2014b) in response to a Brief for archaeological excavation and monitoring from Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Monk 2014b). The aim of the excavation was to 'preserve by record' any archaeological remains present in those areas of the site which would be affected by groundworks associated with the new development.

1.4 This Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (PXA & UPD) describes the results of the excavation and their significance, presents proposals for further analysis and research during the post-excavation phase of the project, and provides a proposal for dissemination of the project results through publication in Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (PSIAH). Following completion of the project, the

site archive will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The bedrock geology of the proposed development area is recorded as Lewes, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk Formations.

2.1.2 This bedrock is overlain by superficial windblown sands and silts and deposits of the Lowestoft Formation; a chalky till with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The southwest-northeast aligned section of the A143 linking Bury St Edmunds and Ixworth runs approximately 400m west of the site, with Great Barton located approximately midway between the two.

2.2.2 The proposed development area is located to the southeast of the village of Great Barton; its northern boundary is defined by the East Barton Road, whilst rural land borders the site in all other directions. The site occupies a height of approximately 54m AOD, rising gently to the north and sloping gently downwards to the southeast.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The proposed development lies within the extent of a previously defined site of archaeological potential as documented in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Bronze Age, Roman and medieval artefacts are recorded as having been recovered from this area.

3.2 The site is located on the south-eastern side of the village of Great Barton, with the church located 0.8km to the southwest. A settlement at Great Barton is documented in the Domesday Book and its core is likely to be located to the north of the church. Prior to the Dissolution, much of the surrounding land was owned by the Monastery of Bury St. Edmunds.

3.3 A previous trial trench evaluation of the site revealed a dense distribution of late Saxon and early medieval (10th-12th-century) features including pits, ditches and features indicative of structural remains. The evaluation concluded the presence of late Saxon to medieval remains consistent with rural settlement and agricultural activity.

3.4 Previous archaeological work in the wider area is scarce; a small excavation was carried out approximately 500m to the west of the site (BRG015). This identified a series of pits or postholes of Iron Age and Late Iron Age - Romano-British date and the fieldwork also included investigations on a post medieval building.

3.5 The earliest activity in the immediate area is represented by a possible single Mesolithic flint (BRG040) and a Neolithic leaf shape arrow head (BRG008). Bronze Age activity in the area is attested to by artefact scatters including a small Middle Bronze Age hoard (BRG006) and a flint scatter (BRG033). Additional prehistoric flint scatters have also been recorded in the vicinity (BRG038, BRG040 and BRG041). Some limited Roman activity in the area is highlighted by the discovery of Roman coins (BRG002 and BRG011) and a bracelet (BRG021).

3.6 Two manor sites are known in the vicinity of the site, Barton Old Hall, Manor Farm (BRG020) located 500m to the south-west; and Barton Hall (BRG015)

located 750m to the west. The two manor sites area dated as post medieval; however the sites may have had earlier pre-cursors, in particular at Barton Old Hall.

3.7 A well is located 500m to the west of the site on the HER, the well is dedicated to St John and proposed as a potential Holy Well site, however only evidence for modern activity is recorded at the site.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The excavation area (0.5ha) comprised the footprint of the area designated for housing (Area 1) and a second area intended for a drainage lagoon (Area 2). The excavation area was partially restricted to the north due to the requirement of an exclusion zone.

4.2 Excavation Methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21-ton 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded. No features or deposits of archaeological interest survived above the level of the natural geology.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m AOD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut

features being referred to here as 'fills'). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique 'group numbers', signified here by capitals: e.g. DITCH 1. The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the evaluation and excavation are listed in Appendix 2. All context numbers greater than 1000 can be distinguished as numbers used during the evaluation, where applicable these numbers are referenced within this report. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Some features found to be modern or of natural origin (e.g. the result of tree rooting or animal burrowing).

4.4.2 Interventions or slots were excavated into linear features, to provide regular profiles along the extent of the feature.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 16 bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, and particularly to identify any evidence relating to the nature of the agricultural regime(s) in which the settlement activity operated. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily

recovered by hand-collection, such as hammer-scale and other metalworking debris. These samples were taken from sealed deposits. In order to assess any spatial or functional patterning in the deposition/ presence of plant remains, a range of different feature types (ditches, pits, and structural features), distributed across all areas of the site, were sampled.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Type	Total
Context register sheets	17
Context sheets	428
Plan registers	1
Plans at 1:50	15
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	0
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	5
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	94
Trench record sheets	0
Photo register sheets	7
Small finds register sheets	1
Environmental register sheets	1

Table 1. Paper Archive

5.2 Digital Archive

Type	Total
Digital photos	501
GPS survey files	1
Digital plans	5
GIS project	No
Access database	1

Table 2. Digital Archive

5.3 Physical Archive

Type	Total
Struck flint	86
Burnt flint	0
Pottery	359
Ceramic building material (CBM)	1
Fired Clay	138
Glass	1
Worked stone	21
Small Finds	7
Slag	2.2kg

Animal bone	507
Shell	26
Environmental bulk samples	16
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	48
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0

Table 3. Physical Archive

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Natural Features

6.1.1 The site contained a number of silty spreads or striations. These features were sporadically tested through excavation and interpreted as the result of natural glacial action. Five of the natural features were interpreted as tree throw hollows. Several features recorded during the evaluation were probably also natural, including [1010] (Trench 4).

6.2 Tree Hollows ([121], [205], [289], [313] and [403])

6.2.1 A total of five features were identified as tree hollows ([121], [205], [289], [313] and [403]). The features ranged in size between 0.6 and 0.85m in width and 0.1 to 0.3m in depth; all contained sterile fills ((122), (206), (290), (314) and (404), respectively), consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty clay with moderate flint inclusions. Tree Hollow [313] contained a flint decortication flake, which may be later prehistoric.

6.3 Prehistoric ([315], [317] and [319])

6.3.1 A total of six sherds of prehistoric pottery (12.5g) and a small assemblage of struck flint (86 pieces) were found mainly residually in later cut features or in unstratified contexts across the site. With the exception of a few Late Mesolithic – Early Neolithic struck flints, which are indicative of some low-level flint-working and land-use in the area, the remaining flint assemblage is more in keeping with later prehistoric traditions, particularly the later Bronze Age to Iron Age (Bishop, Section 7.3). The sherds of prehistoric pottery are heavily abraded and cannot be assigned with confidence to a specific period but would, again, probably best fit a later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date (Tinsley, Section 7.6). Cumulatively, and in conjunction with the Bronze Age finds from the local area, it is tempting to suggest that much of the pottery and flint found on site relates to Bronze Age activity.

6.3.2 A small group of pits located close to Tree Throw [313], at the eastern edge of the site, are potentially of prehistoric date. A total of three pits ([315], [317] and [319]) were similar in form and contained similar deposits. The pits were all shallow and contained mid greyish-brown silty clay fills. A

single sherd (3g) of chalk-tempered prehistoric pottery was recovered from Pit [319]. The three pits were distinct from the later features in terms of their form and fill composition and have therefore been interpreted as broadly contemporary.

6.4 Late Saxon to Early Medieval (10th – Late 11th/ Early 12th Century)

6.4.1 The activity of this period was defined by a large enclosure apparently fronting onto the road to the north of the site. The enclosure's interior was subdivided by other ditches and contained remains of several structures. The structural remains comprised postholes and beam slots/ post-trenches, although the survival of these features was patchy and the full extent of the structural activity was therefore unclear. There were relatively few quarry/ refuse pits, which are normally common in late Saxon and medieval rural settlements; however, the finds assemblage from the structural features and enclosure ditches is indicative of domestic activity.

DITCHES

6.4.2 The ditches assigned to this period are described in detail below.

DITCH 1 (Slot [124])

6.4.3 The ditch was located in Area 2, perpendicular to Ditch 2. The ditch measured 3.15m in length, 0.52m in width and 0.35m in depth. It contained a single fill (123): a mid-greyish-brown silty clay deposit, which contained a single sherd (3g) of 10th-/11th-century Thetford ware and a dump of hearth waste (Fryer, Section 7.12).

DITCH 2 (Slot [131])

6.4.4 The ditch was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was located in Area 2. This ditch, based on its dimensions, is likely to have been part of a boundary and measured 1.8m in width and 0.65m in depth. The ditch contained a single fill (132): a mid-greyish-brown silty clay deposit containing 17 sherds (123g) of Thetford ware and a single sherd of Ipswich Thetford ware (10th–11th-century). The group includes several jars.

DITCH 3 (Slot [133])

6.4.5 The ditch followed the same alignment as Ditch 2, and appears to represent

a widening or re-establishing of this boundary. The ditch contained a single fill (134), a mid greyish brown, silty clay deposit.

DITCH 4 (Slot [116])

6.4.6 The ditch was aligned north-east to south-west and was located in Area 2. Although the orientation of the ditch suggested that it continued towards Area 1, it was not seen within that excavation area and therefore either turned or terminated before reaching Area 1. The ditch contained a single fill (115), a dark greyish-brown silty clay deposit; 10 small sherds of St Neots ware (2g in total) and a single sherd of Thetford ware (26g) were recovered from the fill, indicating a 10th-/11th-century date.

DITCH 5 (Slot [106])

6.4.7 Ditch 5, aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, was one of several ditches which represent successive re-cuts or re-establishments of the main southern boundary of the enclosure (see also Ditches 6, 7, 10 and 11). Ditch 5 was located in Area 2 and is likely to be a continuation of Ditch 10 in Area 1 based on its alignment and comparable dimensions. The ditch contained a single fill (107), a mid-greyish-brown sandy clay deposit, which contained eight sherds (49g) of pottery including Thetford-type ware, Yarmouth ware and early medieval sandy ware, together indicating a *c*. 11th-century date.

DITCH 6 (Slot [108])

6.4.8 Ditch 6 was the largest of the series of ditches forming the southern enclosure boundary. The dimensions of the ditch were 2.25m wide and 0.74m deep. The ditch cut both Ditch 5 and Ditch 7 and contained three fills: (110), (109) and (160). The uppermost of these fills (110) was a light greyish- brown sandy clay, the middle fill (109) was a mid-greyish-brown sandy clay and the primary fill (160) was a dark greenish-grey sandy clay. A sherd of St Neots ware (1g) and a sherd from an early medieval shelly ware jar (9g) were recovered from (160), in addition to 4g of fired clay.

DITCH 7 (Slot [111])

6.4.9 The ditch was located in Area 2 and followed the same course as Ditches 5

and 6. It could have been a continuation of Ditch 11 in Area 1, although the ditch appeared to be deeper within Area 2. The ditch contained a single fill (112): a mid-greyish-brown sandy clay, which contained 12 sherds (116g) of Thetford ware and St Neots ware, indicating a 10th- or 11th-century date. The assemblage includes several jars and a shouldered bowl; some sherds have internal sooting.

DITCH 9 (Slots [1027], [1092], [203], and [287])

6.4.10 Ditch 9 was located in the north-west corner of the excavation area. The ditch was aligned east–west, extending beyond the north-western limit of excavation and terminating 21m into Area 1. The ditch was identified in Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 and slots [1027] and [1092] were dug and recorded. The ditch measured 0.55m in width and 0.19m in depth and contained a single fill, comprising a light brownish-grey silty clay. The alignment of this ditch suggests that it may be associated with east–west Ditches 19, 20 and 21, in the north-east corner of the excavation area. The ditch was cut by a later medieval enclosure (Ditch 8) and several associated 'high' medieval (late-12th- to 14th-century) features, so is likely to date from the late Saxon to early medieval phase of occupation.

DITCH 10 ([173], [1012], [250], [269], [380], [382] and [359])

6.4.11 The ditch was oriented south-west to north-east and crossed the southern part of both excavation areas, terminating close to the eastern limit of Area 1. It measured 0.85m in width and 0.37m in depth. The ditch contained a single fill, a mid-brownish-grey silty clay from which an assemblage of pottery, animal bone and residual struck flint was recovered. Ditch 10 appears to be a recut of Ditch 11, indicating a re-establishment of the southern boundary of the enclosure. A total of nine sherds (52g) of late Saxon pottery, including Thetford ware and a St Neots ware jar rim with internal sooting, were recovered from the ditch fill, as was a small lavastone fragment, probably from a quern (Bishop, Section 7.4). The ditch was recorded in Trial Trenches 4 and 5 as [1012].

DITCH 11 ([175], [1015], [1017], [248], [271], [377] and [361])

6.4.12 Ditch 11 was cut by Ditch 10 and followed the same alignment, also

terminating close to the eastern edge of the excavation area in Area 1. The ditch measured 0.97m in width and 0.39m in depth and contained a mid-brownish-grey sandy clay. Single residual sherds of flint-tempered prehistoric pottery and Roman pottery were present within the fill; five sherds (12g) of Thetford ware and a single sherd (1g) of St Neots-type ware were also present, as were small fragments of lava quern. The ditch can probably be identified with Ditches [1015] and [1017] in Trial Trench 4, although the three parallel ditches recorded here during the evaluation turned out to only be two when the area was fully stripped. The evaluation slots contained pottery (47g), animal bone (97g), slag (262g), a quern fragment (396g) and residual struck flint.

DITCH 12 ([365])

6.4.13 The ditch comprised a 7m long ditch segment located in the central northern part of Area 1 and was cut by pit [343]. The ditch was 0.48m in width and 0.1m in depth. The ditch contained a single fill (366): a reddish-brown silty sand.

DITCH 13 ([325], [168] and [186])

6.4.14 The ditch was located towards the centre of Area 1 and was aligned north to south. It was one of a series of successive north- to south-aligned ditches (see also Ditches 14 and 15) following the same line, all of which cut the southern enclosure boundary (Ditch 10) to the south but then terminated. The long-lived boundary demarcated by Ditches 13, 14 and 15 seems to have been an internal subdivision within the main enclosure. The total length of the ditch was 16m. The ditch measured 0.8m in width and 0.56m in depth. Ditch 13 appears to be a re-establishment of the boundary initially formed by Ditch 15. The ditch contained a single fill (185), comprising a dark greyish-brown sandy clay. Eight sherds (22g) of Thetford ware and St Neots ware indicate a 10th–11th-century date; a single slightly later medieval coarseware sherd is probably intrusive. A small amount of fired clay (13g), six lavastone rotary quern fragments (Bishop, Section 7.4), and an intrusive late-14th-century iron buckle (SF 8; Gaimster, Section 7.1) were also present.

DITCH 14 ([321] and [170])

6.4.15 The ditch cut Ditch 13 and Ditch 15, redefining the same boundary, although it was shorter than either of these ditches, measuring 14.9m long. The ditch measured 0.85m in width and 0.32m in depth and contained single fill (169): a mid-greyish-brown sandy clay.

DITCH 15 ([323], [172] and [184])

6.4.16 Ditch 15 was the earliest of these north to south boundary ditches (see also Ditches 13 and 14). As with Ditches 13 and 14, the entire portion of this ditch, measuring 16m long, was in the middle of Area 1. The ditch cut Ditch 10 to the south. Where excavated, the ditch was 1.17m in width and 0.46m in depth and contained a single fill (171): a mid-greyish-brown sandy clay. The deposit contained a residual sherd of prehistoric pottery, in addition to a sherd (10g) of Thetford ware and a sherd (4g) of St Neots ware; a small amount of fired clay (2g) was also recovered.

DITCH 16 ([421])

6.4.17 The ditch was curvilinear in plan, turning from west to east to north-east-aligned as continued eastwards. It was cut by Ditch 18 and may have originally turned to follow the same course as the northern part of Ditch 18. Where excavated, the ditch measured 0.6m in width and 0.25m in depth. The ditch contained a single fill (422): a dark reddish-brown silty sand with no dateable finds. The feature can be phased as late Saxon/ early medieval by its stratigraphic relationship with Beamslot [369] (which it cut) and Ditch 18 (which cut Ditch 16).

DITCH 17 ([423])

6.4.18 Ditch 17 was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. Its northern terminus was cut by Ditch 11 and the ditch extended beyond the southern limit of Area 1. The ditch contained a single fill (424): a light greyish-brown sandy silt. The feature can be assigned to the late Saxon period based on its stratigraphic position, broadly comparable alignment to Ditches 2 and 3, and the absence of ditched boundaries of anything other than late Saxon or medieval date on the site, which makes an earlier (*i.e*. prehistoric or Roman) date unlikely.

DITCH 18 ([372], [401] and [384])

6.4.19 This ditch extended beyond the south-eastern limit of the excavation area; its northern terminus was cut by Ditch 19. The ditch was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and measured 21m in length, 0.72m in width and 0.2m in depth. The ditch contained a single fill (373): a mid-reddish-brown silty clay, which contained three sherds of Thetford ware, weighing 5g in total.

DITCH 19 ([221] and [415])

6.4.20 Ditch 19 was located close to the northern edge of Area 1 and was aligned east to west. The ditch measured 13.4m in length and was contained entirely within the excavation area. The ditch contained a single fill (220): a mid-greyish-brown silty clay. This contained five sherds (72g) of Thetford ware and St Neots ware pottery, the latter including a sherds from a bowl with a diagnostically pre-Conquest hammerhead rim; 13g of fired clay was also present within the ditch fill.

DITCH 20 ([223])

6.4.21 Ditch 20 was part of a series of similarly-aligned and recut ditches at the northern-eastern edge of the main excavation area and which mirrored the broadly east-to-west course of the present East Barton Road (see also Ditches 19, 21 and 22 and the later Ditches 23 and 24). The ditch contained a single fill (222): a mid-greyish-brown sandy clay. It was cut by Ditch 21.

DITCH 21 ([225])

6.4.22 Ditch 21 appeared to be a later re-cut of the boundary formed by Ditch 20. The ditch measured 1.36m in width and 0.48m in depth and contained a single fill (224): a dark greyish-brown sandy clay. A sherd (20g) from a large 10th- to 11th-century Thetford ware vessel was present, as was a 'D'-shaped copper-alloy buckle (SF 1), of approximate 11th-century date (Gaimster, Section 7.1).

DITCH 22 ([227])

6.4.23 The ditch was almost entirely truncated by Ditches 21 and 23 and was only partially visible in plan. The ditch is part of the same series of ditches

forming and re-establishing the roadside boundary and appears to be early in the sequence. The ditch contained a single fill (226): a dark brownish-grey sandy clay, which contained a small group of Thetford, Yarmouth and early medieval sparse shelly wares (8 sherds; 22g) indicating an 11th-/12th-century date.

Other Ditches ([1068], [1077]=[1071], [1064], [1075], [1083])

6.4.24 Ditch/ Gully [1068] was identified during the evaluation (Trench 2), close to the northern limit of Area 1. It was linear in plan with gently-sloping sides and an uneven base (4.50m+ x 0.90m x 0.25m). It had two fills: a basal fill of dark brown silty clay (1069), which contained no finds, and an upper fill of compact mid yellowish-brown clay (1070), which also contained no finds. It formed part of a set of broadly east–west ditches in this area, including Ditches 19, 20, 21 and 22, which apparently delineated the northern boundary of the late Saxon settlement. It cut Ditch 12 and was cut by Ditch [1077] and Pit [1066].

6.4.25 Ditch [1077]=[1071] cut Ditch [1068]. It was linear in plan and aligned east to west, with steep sides, a concave base (2m+ x 0.47m x 0.23m) and a fill of dark brown silty sand (1078)=(1072), which contained no finds.

6.4.26 Directly north of [1068], also in Evaluation Trench 2, was another shallow linear feature, Slot [1064]. This was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, with steep sides, an uneven base (7m+ x 0.40m x 0.09m) and a fill of dark yellowish-brown silty clay (1065), which contained no finds. Its narrow width suggests that it may have formed a foundation for a fence-line, possibly related to the cluster of postholes in the gap between it and Ditch 19. It was one of a set of broadly east- to west-aligned ditches and slots in this area which apparently delineated the northern edge of the late Saxon settlement area.

6.4.27 To the north of [1064] was what appeared to be a remnant of a parallel linear feature [1075], but it had been almost completely destroyed by Ditch 21. The visible part of [1075] was linear and orientated north-west to south-east, with moderately-sloping sides, an uneven base (2.50m+ x 0.65m+ x 0.24m)

and a fill of dark brown silty clay (1076), which contained animal bone (13g) and burnt stone (20g). Its spatial and stratigraphic relationships suggest a late Saxon date.

6.4.28 Slot [1083] was another short linear feature identified in Trench 2, close to the northern limit of Area 1. Like [1075], it was cut by Ditch 21. The surviving part of the feature was linear in plan and orientated east to west, with gently-sloping sides, a flattish base (2.90m+ x 0.30m x 0.10m) and a fill of mid orangey-brown silty sand (1084), which contained no finds. Like [1064], it could have been a slot for part of a fence.

6.4.29 All these short ditches and slots found in Trial Trench 2 appear to have formed part of the northern boundary of the late Saxon settlement area, with their arrangement suggestive of an entranceway into the compartment/ enclosure formed by Ditches 13, 14 and 15 (to the west), 10 and 11 (to the south), 18 (to the east) and 19 (to the north).

Structures

6.4.30 Structural remains based on comparable alignments, dimensions and proximity. Structures assigned to this period are described in detail below:

STRUCTURE 1 (Postholes [333], [335], [337], and Beam Slot [233])

6.4.31 The structure was located in the north-west corner of Area 1. The west side of the structure was defined by a row of north- to south-aligned postholes: [333], [335] and [337]. The east side of the structure was defined by a beam slot ([233]) on a similar, roughly north–south, alignment. The postholes varied in width from 0.16–0.49m, but all had a similarly shallow depth of approximately 0.07m. The beam slot measured 4m+ in length, 0.28m in width and 0.05m in depth. These features had been truncated by medieval activity and may represent the remains of more than one structure. Posthole [337] was cut by later Pit [339]. The exposed part of the suggested structure measured 4.5 x 4.25m, but it could have originally continued further to the north, an area which was obscured by medieval features and the northern limit of the excavation area. The features forming the structure did not contain any datable finds, but several were cut by medieval features.

STRUCTURE 2 (Beam Slots [145]=[147], [151]=[155], [153], [178]=[180], Postholes [182], [1002], [1004], [1006] and [1008])

6.4.32 Structure 2 was located in the south-west corner of Area 1. The structure was defined by four parallel beam slots and four postholes. The north-eastern corner of the structure was formed by two intercutting beam slots [151] and [153]; the later of the two features was [151]. The south-west corner of the structure was composed of a 3.5m-long beam slot with a posthole [182] situated at the southern end. A small group of postholes, recorded during the evaluation ([1002], [1004], [1006] and [1008]), were located to the east of Posthole [182]. Inside the building was a further beam slot [145]=[147], measuring 5.2m in length. The beam slots were all aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and apparently represent several phases of construction/ repair. Based on the surviving remains, the minimum floor plan would have been *c*. 12m x 6m. A sherd of 10th–11th-century Thetford ware (8g) and a Bury sandy ware jar fragment (32g) were recovered from one of the beam slots [145]=[147]; Posthole [1006] contained a sherd (1g) of Thetford ware and [1008] contained four sherds (26g) of Thetford and St Neots ware. Other finds from the postholes include animal bone (88g), some of it burnt, burnt stone (34g), oyster shell (8g) and struck flint (7g).

STRUCTURE 3 (Beam Slots [244]=[246], [308]=[310]=[312] and [1060]; Postholes [291], [293], [295] and [371])

6.4.33 Structure 3 was located at the northern edge of the excavation and was one of the best-defined of the buildings identified on the site. Beam Slots [308]=[310]=[312] and [1060] (recorded during the evaluation) formed the east and north sides, respectively, of the structure, with a short surviving segment of beam slot ([244]=[246]) indicating the position of the west wall. The space between these beam slots gives a floorplan of approximately 9 x 4.3m for the building. Four postholes located within and around the footprint of the structure may have been related to it. The postholes measured approximately 0.38m in width and 0.2m in depth. Three ([293], [295] and [371]) appeared to form an east to west line orientated 'across' the structure, while a north to south alignment, parallel with the long axis of the building

and just outside its western wall (marked by Beam Slot [244]=[246]), was formed by Postholes [293] and [291]. Indeed, it is possible that these two perpendicular posthole alignments actually formed two walls of a different building on the same spot, which could either pre- or postdate Structure 3. The evidence is not sufficient to understand the chronological and/ or functional relationship between the postholes and the relatively well-defined beam-slot-building. Six sherds (51g) of Thetford and St Neots ware were found in the eastern and western beam slots; Posthole [371] contained six residual struck flints of mixed date, including two later Bronze Age to Iron Age 'squat' flakes and a blade-like flake of likely earlier prehistoric date.

STRUCTURE 4 (Beam Slots [162]=[217], [164]=[215] and [327]=[329])

6.4.34 Evidence for this structure comprised three broadly parallel beam slots [162]=[217], [164]=[215] and [327]=[329]. Beam Slots [162]=[217] and [164]=[215] measured approximately 9m in length; Beam Slot [162] formed the west side of the structure, while Beam Slot [164] followed a similar alignment 1.5m to the east. Beam Slot [327]=[329], extending for 4.5m, is presumed to have formed the east wall of the structure. The overall footprint of the building would have been *c*. 9 x 4m. Individual sherds of Thetford ware were found in the eastern and western slots. The north ends of Beam Slots [162]=[217] and [164]=[215] were cut by a *c*. late-11th-century pit [213], providing a firm 10th-/early-11th-century date for the building.

STRUCTURE 5 (Beamslots [188] and [356], Pit [1073])

6.4.35 The structure was formed by two parallel beam slots [188] and [356], spaced 4m apart and aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. The surviving part of the western beam slot [188] measured 2.15m+ in length, its south end being cut by Ditches 13 and 15; the eastern beam slot [356] measured approximately 3.9m in length, though its southern end was truncated by a later pit [354]. It is possible that this pit resulted from the removal of a timber post. The position of the north wall is unclear as there were numerous ditches in this area which could have destroyed it but Pit [1073], which had an elongated shape and was aligned perpendicular to Beam Slots [188] and [356], could be the remains of a beam slot on this side of the building. The

overall dimensions of the suggested building would be 6 x 4m. Beam Slot [356] contained three sherds (4g) of Thetford and St Neots ware. Together with its stratigraphic relationships with Pit [354] and Ditches 13 and 15, the finds suggest a 10th-century date for the building.

STRUCTURE 6 (Postholes [298], [300], [302], [304] and [306])

6.4.36 Structure 6 was a post-built structure consisting of five postholes forming an 'L' shape (see Plate 2). Four postholes ([300], [302], [304], and [306]) formed a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment with [300] at the north-east corner and Posthole [298] forming part of the northern arm of the building. The partial survival precludes reconstruction of the full plan and dimensions of the building. Posthole [300] contained a rim from a small Thetford ware jar, suggesting a 10th-/11th-century date.

Miscellaneous Structural Features

6.4.37 A number of structural features were present across the excavation area but were not directly associated with any identifiable structures. Features of this type assigned to the period are described in detail below:

6.4.38 Posthole [113] was located in Area 2, beside and cut by Ditch 7. The posthole measured 0.45m in width and 0.4m in depth and contained a single fill (114). No finds were present.

6.4.39 Area 2 contained a small cluster of postholes: [118], [120], [126], [128], [136] and [157]. The postholes were located in the south-west corner of Area 2 and ranged in size between 0.36 and 0.45m in width and 0.15–0.22m in depth. No evidence for post pipes or packing materials was present, with all the features containing only a single fill. Posthole [118] contained eight sherds (48g) of Thetford ware; there was a single Thetford ware sherd in [126].

6.4.40 Posthole [166] was located to the south of Structure 4. It measured 0.45m in width and 0.11m in depth and contained a single fill (165), which contained no datable finds.

6.4.41 A cluster of six postholes was located north-east of Structure 5 ([261], [263],

[265], [281], [407] and [408]), some within its footprint, but did not form a coherent structure. The features ranged in size between 0.18 and 0.35m in width and 0.08 and 0.18m in depth. No evidence for post pipes or packing materials was present, with all the features containing only a single fill. They formed a roughly east to west line and may have formed a fence in the 'gap' between Ditch 19 and Slot [1064].

6.4.42 Beamslot [367] was located east of Structure 5, aligned WNW-ESE and measuring 1.25m in length, 0.29m in width and 0.09m in depth. The feature contained a single fill (368); a mid greyish brown, clayey silt and yielded a single sherd (7g) of Thetford ware with a date range of 10th to 12th century.

6.4.43 Beamslot [369] was aligned NNW-SSE and was located to the west of and parallel to Ditch 18. The feature measured 7.7m in length and was partially segmented due to modern truncation. The width and depth measured 0.3m and 0.27m respectively. The beamslot contained a single fill (370); a mid reddish brown, sandy silt. A single sherd (6g) of Thetford ware was recovered from the deposit.

6.4.44 Beamslot [405] was aligned NNW-SSE and adjacent and roughly parallel to Ditch 18. The feature was cut at the southern end by Pit [387] and at the northern end by Ditch 18. The feature measured 10.5m in length, 0.29m in width and 0.15m in depth. A single fill deposit (406) was present; a dark greyish brown, sandy clay which yielded a single sherd of Thetford ware, dated as 10th to 12th century.

6.4.45 Beamslot [411] was aligned ENE-WSW. It was aligned perpendicular to Beamslot [405] and cut by it. The feature measured 5m in length, 0.31m in width and 0.16m in depth. The beamslot contained a single fill (412): a mid greyish brown, sandy clay.

6.4.46 Beamslot [413] was located in the northeast corner of the Area 1 and shared its alignment with the roadside ditches (Ditch 19, 20 and 21). It cut Ditch 18, which was oriented perpendicularly to it, and was in turn cut by Ditch 19. This feature measured 6m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.06m in depth. The beamslot contained a single fill (414); a mid greyish-brown, sandy clay.

Pits

6.4.47 Pits occurred sporadically across the excavation area and those assigned to this period are described in detail below:

6.4.48 Pits [103] and [331] were located in the southwest corner of Area 2, only partially exposed within the area. Pit [103] contained two fills: the basal fill (105) was a mid yellowish-brown silty clay and the upper fill (104) consisted of a mid greyish-brown clayey silt and contained Thetford ware pottery (1 sherd; 1g) dated to the 10th or 11th century. A residual sherd of ?Late Bronze Age flint-tempered pottery and three flint flakes of Bronze–Iron Age type were also present. Pit [331] contained a single fill (332), a mid greyish-brown silty clay.

6.4.49 Pit (129) was located to the west of Ditch 2 in Area 2. The pit was elongated in plan and cut on the eastern side by Ditch 2. The pit measured 1.5m in length, 1m in width and 0.1m in depth and contained a light, greyish brown, silty clay fill.

6.4.50 Three large pits ([137], [148] and [213]) were located within the western half of the excavation area. The pits were roughly square in plan, with steep sides, the length and width ranged between 2.5m and 1.8m. Pits [148] and [213] measured 0.72m and 0.92m in depth respectively whilst Pit [137] was considerably shallower in depth measuring 0.13m. The three pits showed evidence for cess deposits around the sides and base of the features, suggesting the pits may have been maintained or cess materials removed, prior to more general waste infilling. Pit [137] contained a single fill (138); a mid greyish brown, silty clay. Pit [148] contained three fills (149), (158), and (159); Pit [213] (see Plate 4) contained four fills (286), (211), (212) and (210). The fills were dark, clayey silt deposits, representative of residual site waste soils. Pottery from the features was dated as 10th-12th century, including Thetford ware, St Neots ware and a single sherd of Stamford ware. The uppermost deposit (210) of Pit [213] contained one of the few personal items recovered from the site (SF 4): a tang-hafted iron knife blade (see Gäimster, Section 7.1), as well as a deposit of cereal grains, apparently mainly wheat (Fryer, Section 7.12), and a few fragments of lavastone quern

(Bishop, Section 7.4).

6.4.51 Pit [252] was located at the southern edge of Area 1, cutting Ditch 11. The feature had near-vertical sides, suggesting that it may have been a well. The pit contained seven fills: (253), (254), (255), (256), (257), (258) and (259), the infilling deposits suggesting the feature was used for waste disposal when it had ceased to function as a well. Fill (259) contained a single 3g sherd of Thetford ware. Pit [252] was probably the same as [1019], identified as a ditch terminus in Trial Trench 4.

6.4.52 Two small pits were located close to Structure 3; Pits [266] and [291]. The pits were similar in size and form, both circular in plan and measuring 0.6m in width and 0.15m in depth. Both contained a single fill (267) and (292) respectively; a dark greyish brown, clayey silt.

6.4.53 Pit [343] was located centrally on the northern edge of the excavation area. The pit was oval in shape measuring 2.2m in length, 1.3m in width and 0.9m in depth. The feature contained a single homogeneous fill; a mid greyish brown, sandy silt, which contained a small fragment of glass (O'Neill, Section 7.5), probably intrusive. The pit also contained nine residual struck flints, including a core and 'squat' flake of later Bronze Age/ Iron Age type.

6.4.54 Pit [1066] was identified during the evaluation (Trench 2), close to the northern limit of Area 1. It was circular in plan with steep sides, a narrow, flattish base (0.70m+ x 0.60m x 0.23m deep) and a single fill of dark brown silty clay (1067), which contained no finds. The pit cut Gully [1062] and Gully [1068]. It contained no finds.

6.4.55 Pit [354] was located at the southern end of Beamslot [356] (part of Structure 5). The location of the pit suggests the pit may represent a robbed out posthole. The feature contained three fills (351), (352), and (353). Pottery from (353) was dated as 10th-12th century.

6.4.56 Pit [363] was located to the northwest of the terminus of Ditch 10. The pit was circular in plan, measuring 1.54m in width and 0.29m in depth and contained a single fill (364); a mid greyish brown, sandy silt.

6.4.57 Pit [387] was located at the south-eastern edge of the excavation area. The pit was rectangular in shape, with steep side and a sharp break of slope leading to a flat base (see Plates 6 and 7). The feature was only partially exposed in the excavation area although its projected length is likely to be approximately 2.1m. The width measured 1.55m and the depth 0.56m. The base of the feature contained six stakeholes [387], [389], [391], [393], [395], [397] and [399]. The stakeholes were all circular and consistent in size measuring 0.06m in width and 0.12m in depth. The pit was aligned NNW-SSE with the stakeholes located in the northern half of the feature. The pit and the stakeholes contained a similar dark greyish brown, clayey silt deposit. Pottery dated to the 10th-12th century was recovered from both the pit fill (388), and from the fill of one of the stakeholes (398). The pit fill also contained six residual flint flakes of mainly later prehistoric type.

6.5 Medieval (Late 12th –14th century)

Ditches

6.5.1 The ditches assigned to this period are described in detail below:

6.5.2 Located in the north-west corner of the excavation area, a series of seven small intercutting ditches were identified ([207]=[276], [274], [198], [218]=[272]=[202], [282], [284]=[200] and [341]; see Plate 3.). These ditches appeared to be internal to the enclosure formed by Ditch 8. They were all relatively small in size and followed a similar north to south, or north-north-west to south-south-east alignment. The deposits within the features were very distinct from those found elsewhere across the site, the fills being very dark and containing much burnt material. Sample 11 from Ditch [284] showed evidence for fuel waste, while Sample 3 from Ditch [207] contained burnt wheat grains and cereal processing waste (see Fryer, Section 7.12).

DITCH 8 ([142], [1024], [140], [240], [235], and [1094])

6.5.3 Ditch 8 was located in the north-west corner of the site. The ditch extended from the western edge of the excavation area on a west-south-west to east-north-east alignment, before turning north-north-west and continuing beyond the northern edge of the excavation. The exposed length of ditch measured 30m in total and was approximately 0.6m in width and 0.2m in depth. The

ditch contained two fills: the basal fill was a light greyish-yellow silty clay and the upper fill was a mid greyish-brown clayey silt. Finds from the excavated slots include medieval coarse ware and Bury sandy ware sherds (12; 97g; late-12th- to 14th-century), as well as residual Thetford ware. A *c.* mid-14th-century lead-alloy mount with possible heraldic decoration (SF 2) was also found in Slot [235] (Gaimster, Section 7.1). The ditch was identified in the evaluation and recorded as [1094].

DITCH 23 ([229])

6.5.4 The ditch extended on the same alignment as the earlier Ditches 20, 21 and 22, and is likely to represent a continuation of the same major boundary. The ditch measured 0.82m in width and 0.47m in depth and contained a single fill (228). Pottery from this deposit included early medieval sparse shelly ware and Medieval shell-dusted ware, earlier Late Saxon pottery was also present within the deposit, totalling 21 pot sherds (101g) within the ditch. Three smithing hearth bottoms were also present; a soil sample contained flake hammerscale from iron-smithing (Starley, Section 7.2).

DITCH 24 ([232])

6.5.5 Ditch 24 extended on a similar alignment to Ditch 23, but represented a slightly later phase of activity as it cut Ditch 23. The ditch measured 1.6m in width and 0.6m in depth. This ditch is the latest in the series of boundary features or roadside ditches (see earlier Ditches 19, 20 and 21). The ditch contained two fills (230) and (231) and pottery from (231) included early medieval sparse shelly ware, Medieval shell-dusted ware and early medieval ware; a single sherd of unprovenanced glazed ware was also recovered from the ditch. Earlier Late Saxon pottery was also present within the deposit, the total pottery from the feature numbered 29 pot sherds (114g). Fill (231) also contained two smithing hearth bottoms and fragments of fired clay hearth lining (Starley, Section 7.2).

Miscellaneous Structural Features

6.5.6 Structural features assigned to the period are described in detail below:

6.5.7 Beamslot [242] was cut by Ditch 8 and measured 1.25m in length, 0.41m in

width and 0.26m in depth. The beamslot contained a single fill (243); a dark greyish brown, clayey silt.

Pitting Activity

6.5.8 As with the vast majority of the medieval activity, pits from this phase were confined to the northwest corner of Area 1. Pits assigned to this period are described in detail below:

6.5.9 Four intercutting pits were identified within the central area defined by Ditch 8 (Pit [189], [191], [193] and [195]). The latest of the pits [189] within the sequence measured 2.25m by 0.98m and 0.51m deep. This was the largest of the pits and had removed most of the earlier three pits. The pits each contained a single similar fill (109), (192), (194) and (196) respectively; a dark brownish grey, clayey silt. Contemporary pottery was found in each of the pits, dated to the late 12th-14th century date, pottery types included Bury sandy ware and Medieval coarse wares.

6.5.10 Pit [347] was located in the northwest corner of the excavation area. The pit was circular in plan and measured 0.82m in width and 0.41m in depth. The pit contained three fills; (348), (349) and (350). A sherd (7g) of Bury sandy ware and a sherd (10g) of Medieval coarse ware was recovered from the feature.

6.5.11 Pit [339] was located on the western side of Structure 1. The pit was oval in plan and measured 1.3m in length, 0.76m in width and 0.12m in depth. The pit contained a single fill (340); a dark greyish brown, clayey silt with charcoal flecks. An environmental sample of this deposit (Sample 13) showed similar results to the samples taken from Ditches [207] and [284], containing a high density of barley, wheat and rye grains (Fryer, Section 7.12). The pit fill was comparable to that from these ditches and the proximity of the features to each other suggest their deposits derived from the same processes or activities.

6.5.12 Pit [238] was cut by Ditch 8. The pit was elongated in plan, measuring 1.07m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.05m deep. The shallow depth suggests the feature was truncated and it could therefore have originally been a ditch

segment associated with ditches [218] and/or ditch [282/284]. The feature contained a single fill (386); a mid greyish brown, clayey silt.

6.5.13 Pit [357] was not visible in plan having been truncated by Ditch [282] at the north-western edge of the excavation area. The truncated pit measured 0.4m in width and 0.1m in depth and contained a single fill (358); a mid greyish brown, silty clay.

6.5.14 Pit [417] was a large pit located in the north-east corner of the area defined by Ditch 8. The pit measured 3.7m in length, 3.1m in width and 1.4m in depth. It contained six fills: (374), (375), (376), (418), (419) and (420). Thirteen sherds (117g) of late Saxon Thetford ware and St Neots ware, including fragments of several jars, were recovered from the pit, but the pottery is in abraded condition and is likely to be residual, especially in view of the pit's 'late' stratigraphic position. A near-complete iron prick spur of late Saxon form (SF 6) was recovered from fill (375) (Gäimster, Section 7.1).

6.5.15 Pit [1025] was found during the evaluation (Trench 1), cutting Ditch 9 (Slot [1027]). It was circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides, a concave base (0.42 x 0.35m+ x 0.13m) and a single fill of dark grey/ brown firm silty sand (1026), which contained burnt flint (39g). Based on its stratigraphic position cutting a late Saxon ditch and its location in an area of the site with a concentration of medieval features, it was probably medieval.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Metalwork

By Märit Gaimster

7.1.1 Seven metal or small finds were recovered from the excavations, most of which can be allocated to the late Saxon or medieval phases of activity on site. One find, a possible iron repair patch, was unstratified (SF 3).

Late Saxon/ Early Medieval (10th to late 11th /early 12th centuries)

7.1.2 Two or possibly three finds are late Saxon or early medieval in date. One is a near-complete iron knife blade of fine and slender form (SF 4; *cf.* Ottaway 1992, fig. 228 no. 2800). However, there is also an iron prick spur, associated with later medieval pottery, which is almost certainly late Saxon (SF 6). The spur has characteristic horizontally straight sides, with flat rectangular terminals for fixing the spur leathers; the neck is long and slender and finished in a small, set-back goad. Similar spurs have been dated to the 11th or early 12th centuries (*cf*. Ellis 1995, fig. 90 nos. 316 and 318).

7.1.3 A further late Saxon find may a 'D'-shaped copper-alloy buckle with a short integral plate with faintly incised decoration (SF 1). The buckle has a flat-section, slightly angled frame with trefoil decoration at the centre of the front edge. There are two horizontally-placed rivet holes on the buckle plate; the one nearest the buckle frame retains fragments of iron, likely the remnants of the buckle pin. The buckle has a parallel in an example from east Surrey, in a more elaborate buckle with an openwork frame featuring an animal head terminal, and with the outer edges of the frame formed by a pair of animal heads in Ringerike Style (Williams 1996, 172 and fig. 6). The style would date the Surrey buckle to the 11th century, with further parallels also without integral plates (Griffiths *et al.* 2007, 62 and pl. 8 no. 307). There are later medieval lead/ tin buckles with integrated plates, but on these the plates are hollow with the leather strap fixed inside (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 66; *cf.* Whitehead 2003, 37 no. 218).

Later Medieval Finds

7.1.4 Two finds represent characteristic late medieval artefact types. A small iron buckle (SF 8) from context (167) has outward-facing prongs at the corner of the frame. The buckle has a parallel in a well-known late medieval buckle type, normally of copper alloy, dating from the late 14th century (*cf.* Meols Type 10, Griffiths *et al*. 2007, pl. 14 nos. 544–45 and 548; Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 44 no. 299). Also interesting is a small shield-shaped mount of ?lead alloy, cast with possible heraldic decoration on the slightly dished front (SF 2). The mount would originally have had two separate rivets for fixing; one is still present. Shield-shaped mounts of lead/ tin are known from London, where they may be dated to the mid-14th century (Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 126 no. 1087); examples with heraldic decoration are known from Meols in Merseyside (Griffiths *et al.* 2007, 118–19 and pl. 20 nos. 1120–21).

Recommendations for Further Work

7.1.5 The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, where relevant, be included in the publication of the site. The assemblage of metal finds from Great Barton is small but highly interesting, not only in terms of late Saxon objects, but also in later medieval finds like the small and possibly heraldic mount. The group as a whole deserves illustration, with some finds, in particular the probable late Saxon buckle (SF 1), requiring some further research. All objects should be x-rayed to aid full identification.

Context	Feature	SF	Description	Recommendation
Unstrat.	N/A	3	irregular oval iron plate/ mount with an iron rivet at each end; *c*. 20x32mm	x-ray
(167)	Slot [168] Ditch 13	8	small rectangular iron buckle with outward-facing corner prongs; W 21mm; L 20mm	x-ray
(210)	Pit [213]	4	tang-hafted iron knife blade; near-complete Ottaway Type B; W 11mm; blade L 122mm	x-ray
(224)	Slot [225] Ditch 21	1	copper-alloy buckle; D-shaped with flat concave frame with trefoil decoration at the centre of the outer edge; short	x-ray and further ident.

			integral buckle plate with faint incised decoration and two holes for fixing; one iron rivet still extant; W 23mm; full L 35mm; ?Late Saxon	
(236)	Slot [235] Ditch 8	2	small cast ?lead-alloy mount; shield-shaped with parts of separate rivet extant and traces of second rivet broken off; ?heraldic decoration at front side; L 19mm; W 15mm	x-ray and clean for full ident.
(342)	Slot [341] Misc. ditch	5	flat-section hammered copper-alloy ring; incomplete but suggests oval shape; W 8mm; object W ; ?washer	further ident.
(375)	Pit [417]	6	near-complete iron prick spur; horizontally straight sides of round section and flat rectangular terminals; long slim neck with small set-back goad point; L (neck) 45mm; spur W 85mm; Late Saxon residual	x-ray neck and terminals for full ident.

Table 4: Small finds classification

7.2 Metalworking Residues

By Dr David Starley

Summary

7.2.1 A total of 2.2kg of metallurgical debris was assessed by visual examination and found to derive from iron smithing. The material was almost entirely found in ditch fills.

Methodology for Assessment of Metalworking Debris

7.2.2 All the debris, totalling 2.2kg, was visually examined with the aid of a magnet and streak plate. As well as the bulk material, two sieve residues, from samples of fills (228) and (231) of Ditches 23 and 24, respectively, were also examined.

Activity	Slag types present	Total weight (g)
Iron smithing	Smithing hearth bottoms	1543
	Flake hammerscale	<1
Undiagnostic ironworking	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	491
Metalworking or other	Fired clay	5
high temperature process	Vitrified hearth lining	7
Possible smelting	Haematite nodules	34
Other	Iron object	85
Total		*2210*

Table 5: Slag classification

n=5	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)
Range	87–587	65–130	45–85	30–50
Mean	309	92	65	39
Std. dev.	205	27	16	8

Table 6: Smithing hearth bottom dimensions

Results of Debris Assessment

7.2.3 The site produced a small assemblage of industrial debris, totalling 2.2kg. A high proportion of this consists of five smithing hearth bottoms, diagnostic of the forging of iron. This predominantly fayalitic (iron silicate) slag is a waste material which forms in the hottest part of a smithing hearth, where the air is forced into the hearth, forming a characteristic dipped or flat upper surface and a convex base in the pool of liquid slag. The three smaller hearth bottoms were recovered from fill (228) of Ditch 23 and two more massive ones from fill (231) of Ditch 24. A sieve residue from fill (228) also produced a couple of flakes of micro-slag hammerscale, which is similarly characteristic of smithing and which tends to remain in the proximity of the smithing (Starley 1995). Two further fragments from fill (231) may also derive from the smithing: the first is fired clay, the second, vitrified hearth lining. The latter typically forms at the air inlet, where temperatures are most severe. No fuel remains were found adhering to the slag, although its well-consolidated, non-clinkery nature would tend to support the use of charcoal rather than coal or coke as fuel.

7.2.4 Two finds of single dense nodules of a mineral, provisionally identified as haematite, derived from two separate contexts: the fill (183) of Slot [185]

(Ditch 13) and fill (360) of Slot [359] (Ditch 10). Such material could be sufficiently rich in iron to provide a viable ore for the smelting of iron. However, in the absence of any evidence of their being heated or any furnaces or iron-smelting slag, they cannot be used as evidence for this activity.

7.2.5 A further two lumps, submitted as slag, appeared to be iron objects with attached concretion. A smaller piece from fill (376) of Pit [417] may be a small nail, while a more complex object, from fill (190) of Pit [189], has mineralised copper alloy fragments in the concretion.

Discussion

7.2.6 The small amount of slag recovered provides clear evidence that iron smithing (hot working of ferrous alloys) was taking place in the vicinity of Ditches 23 and 24 of the site. The quantities are very small and it would seem likely that smithing was not a large-scale activity in the area. It is not possible to date the debris with any precision — similar hearth bottoms were produced by iron working in all periods, although the likely use of charcoal argues against relatively recent material becoming intrusively incorporated in earlier deposits. The material is consistent with the medieval date suggested for the features excavated, though technologically it is possible that the debris could be residual from Roman activity, known to have occurred in the wider vicinity of the site. However, the presence of the less robust hearth lining suggests that re-deposition is unlikely to have occurred and therefore the slag and ditch are likely to be contemporary. It might be speculated that the difference in size of the hearth bottoms found in the two ditches, 23 and 24, indicates a change in the nature of the items being forged, but this is based on too few objects to carry great weight. Despite the presence of potential ore, in the form of haematite nodules, there is no convincing evidence for the smelting of iron or the working of any other metals.

Suggestions for Future Work

7.2.7 No further work is recommended on the slag assemblage. X-radiography of the iron objects would aid their identification; the two should also be

forwarded to a small finds/ metalwork specialist for proper identification.

Retention of Finds

7.2.8 All debris should be saved.

7.3 Struck Flint

By Dr Barry Bishop

Introduction

7.3.1 The archaeological investigations at the above site resulted in the recovery of an assemblage of struck flint. All of the pieces have been individually catalogued and this includes further details of contextual origins, raw materials, condition and, where possible, suggests a possible date of manufacture (Table 7). This report provides a summary description of the assemblage and assesses its archaeological significance and potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of activity at the site. All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Quantification

Type	Decortication flake	Cortical Blade	Core rejuvenation	Flake	Blade-like flake	Non-prismatic blade	Prismatic blade	Unclassifiable Flake fragment	Core	Conchoidal chunk	Edge retouched	Piercer
No.	17	3	1	39	3	2	3	11	3	2	1	1
%	19.8	3.5	1.2	45.3	3.5	2.3	3.5	12.8	3.5	2.3	1.2	1.2

Table 7: Quantification of lithic material

7.3.2 The lithic assemblage from the site consists of 86 struck flints that were recovered from 36 separate features as well as unstratified deposits (Table 7). With the exception of an undated tree hollow [313], which produced an undiagnostic but possibly later prehistoric decortication flake, all of the

features have been provisionally dated to the late Saxon or medieval period and their contained flint-work can be regarded as residually deposited (see Table 7).

Description

7.3.3 The pieces vary in condition, although all show some degree of edge-chipping, consistent with their residuality and suggesting that they had been 'kicking around' for some time prior to deposition.

7.3.4 The raw materials used comprise a fine-grained 'glassy' flint that is predominantly dark grey/ black in colour but often mottled with opaque inclusions. A few pieces of similar flint but lighter brown or grey in colour are also present, as are a few pieces of a more 'stony' opaque light grey flint. Remnants of cortex are present on over a third of the pieces and this is relatively unweathered and of variable thickness. Thermal scar surfaces are also common and, although the flint is generally of good knapping quality, this is mitigated by the frequency of internal thermal flaws. The condition of the raw materials indicates that they are most likely to have been gathered from the glacial deposits that mantle the area.

7.3.5 The assemblage is not particularly large for the region and there are no truly chronologically diagnostic pieces present, meaning that confident dating is difficult. Nevertheless, its technological traits indicate that it was made over a long period. The earliest pieces comprise the blades and a few flakes that have blade-like attributes, such as being narrow and having carefully trimmed striking platforms and parallel dorsal scars, characteristic features of Mesolithic or Early Neolithic industries. No cores of this date are present but one of the retouched pieces, a piercer made on a blade-like flake, is likely to have been made at this time. Interestingly, the more systematically produced pieces within this group have all begun to recorticate, unlike the rest of the assemblage. Recortication is a factor of often very localized variations in soil chemistry and its use as a chronological indicator should always be treated with caution. However, in this case it is possible, albeit difficult to demonstrate conclusively, that the recorticated blades belong to the Mesolithic period while the unrecorticated blades date to the Early

Neolithic, a situation noted for other mixed assemblages from the region (e.g. Billington 2013; Bishop forthcoming).

7.3.6 The bulk of the assemblage is the product of a much simpler flake-based industry. The quality of flaking is very variable. Probably around half of the flakes are competently produced, being relatively broad but thin and show good control over their production. These are most characteristic of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age industries and can be favourably compared to the flint-work of that date from sites such as West Stow or Middle Harling (Pieksma and Gardiner 1990; Healy 1995). The remaining flakes, however, are more crudely struck, being relatively thick and short and often having wide unmodified and markedly obtuse striking platforms (*cf*. Martingell 1990; 2003). These can perhaps be more easily compared to the assemblages from the enclosure at Micklemoor Hill (Clark and Fell 1953) and are typical of later prehistoric flint-working industries, particularly those dating to the later second or first millennia BC (e.g. Herne 1991; Young and Humphrey 1999; Humphrey 2003; McLaren 2009). The three cores are also likely to belong to this latter period. None has been prepared or pre-shaped in any way and all are irregularly worked, producing broad, thick flakes from cortical striking platforms, and have all been abandoned long before exhaustion. The remaining retouched implement is also likely to belong to the later prehistoric period. This consists of a very shallow-edged scraper or cutting tool, made using a classic 'squat' flake. A number of other flakes also have edge damage consistent with having been used for tasks such as cutting, light chopping or scraping, although the generally poor condition of the material precludes unequivocal identification of such.

Discussion

7.3.7 A few earlier pieces suggest low-level flint-working at the site during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic, but the bulk of the assemblage can be dated on technological grounds to between the later Neolithic and the end of the Bronze Age or even Iron Age.

7.3.8 The earlier pieces are too few in number to illuminate the nature of the occupations or the range of activities represented, although they are most

likely to reflect short-term and sporadic visiting of the site by small mobile groups.

7.3.9 The later material is characterized by high proportions of waste pieces, such as decortication flakes, and the paucity of tools does suggest a tendency towards the manufacture and production of flint-work rather than its actual use. Although not strictly speaking within the area, in terms of the assemblage's chronological makeup and technological composition, it is perhaps most characteristic of the vast scatters of flint-working debris that can be found across the higher parts of the Breckland (e.g. Healy 1981; 1998; Bishop 2012).

Significance and Recommendations

7.3.10 The assemblage is of significance in that it demonstrates flint-working activities occurring at the site on several occasions during the prehistoric period. However, due to its size and lack of secure contextual associations, its interpretational value is limited. This report and associated catalogue is therefore all that is required of the assemblage for the purposes of archiving and no further analytical work is warranted. It does, however, contribute to a broader understanding of landscape use in the region and complements the findings from other archaeological investigations conducted in the vicinity. Its details should therefore be noted in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and a summary of this report included in any published account of the investigations.

7.4 Stone

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

7.4.1 This report provides an account of a preliminary examination and interpretation of the (non-flint) stone recovered from the excavations at Great Barton (Table 8).

Quantification and Description

Context	Feature	Group	Date	Weight (g)	Description
167	168	Ditch 13	Late Saxon	66	Six recently broken fragments of lavastone, two exhibiting a flat, worn grinding surface, but no traces of tooling or other exterior surfaces
210	213	Pits	Late Saxon	33	Three fragments of lavastone; no exterior surfaces
210	213	Pits	Late Saxon	413	Spall of hard yellow siliceous sandstone with a clearly burnt exterior surface
210	213	Pits	Late Saxon	449	Rounded / sub-rectangular shaped cobble of metamorphic basement rock
226	227	Ditch 22	Late Saxon	112	Three fragments from a sub-angular cobble of hard dark grey siliceous sandstone. No evident working. Appears burnt
226	227	Ditch 22	Late Saxon	186	Sub-angular cobble of friable dark purple ferruginous sandstone. No evident working
270	271	Ditch 11	Late Saxon	5	Five fragments of lavastone, no exterior surfaces
383	382	Ditch 10	Late Saxon	3	Fragment of lavastone, no exterior surfaces

Table 8: Description and weight of stone

Discussion

7.4.2 The stone can be grouped into three main types: lavastone, sandstone and a metamorphic basement rock. The lavastone was recovered as small fragments from four separate contexts, all dated to the late Saxon period. It is mid grey in colour, highly vesicular with occasional white mineral inclusions, and hard and brittle, but friable, in texture. Only two of the fragments, both from Ditch Slot [168] (Ditch 13) and conjoining, retain any traces of their exterior surfaces and these are flat and worn, indicating that they formed part of the grinding surface of a quern. Although no diagnostic elements survive, these and other lavastone fragments almost certainly

come from rotary querns. These were imported in large numbers during the Roman and Middle Saxon to early medieval period from Mayen or Niedermendig in the Andernach region of the Rhine (e.g. Freshwater 1996). Although it is usually assumed that these were intended for grinding corn, they may have been used for beans or some other crop (Powlesland *et al*. 1998 (online source)).

7.4.3 All of the other types of stone are likely to be glacial erratics and gathered from the local Quaternary tills. Of interest is a roughly cylindrical or sub-rectangular fragment of metamorphic stone, possibly chrome spinel, which probably originates from the very old, hard Pre-Cambrian basement rocks of north-west Scotland or Norway (K. Haywood, pers. comm.). It retains no obviously worked surfaces but may have been roughly shaped and its fabric, which includes very hard crystals <3mm diameter set in a softer matrix, would make it suitable for coarse grinding.

7.4.4 The cobble and a large spall of hard siliceous sandstone show no signs of deliberate shaping but both have been burnt, causing localized colour changes and some cracking of their fabric. The remaining piece consists of a cobble of friable ferruginous sandstone. This shows no evidence of modification but it is perhaps worth noting that similar stone was quarried from the local glacial deposits and used as ore for smelting during the late Saxon period at Thorpe Saint Andrew near Norwich (Bishop and Proctor 2011).

Significance and recommendations

7.4.5 The stone fragments are of some significance in that they represent agricultural production and possibly craft activities at the site during the Saxon period. The lavastone is also a reflection of an extensive and organized trade that was probably organized through the major trading centres of the period, such as Ipswich. It is therefore recommended that the stone fragments are re-examined by a qualified petrologist, such as Dr. Kevin Haywood, and a brief description and account of their significance compiled for inclusion in any published account of the excavations.

7.5 Glass

By Sîan O'Neill

Context	Cut	No. frags	Measurements (mm)	Spot Date
(344)	[343]	1	25.17 x 12.35. Thickness = 2.32	AD 900–1100

Table 9: Glass catalogue

7.6 Prehistoric Pottery

By Dr Adam S. Tinsley

Introduction

7.6.1 A small assemblage of 23 ceramic sherds was examined. Of these, up to six sherds, representing a minimum of four or more vessels, were assessed to be of probable prehistoric origin, and are discussed in greater detail below. The larger part of the assemblage is probably medieval in origin and will be dealt with elsewhere.

Methodology

7.6.2 All sherds were set out by context and the quantity and weight of sherd material was recorded, with diagnostic features such as rim and body form, decorative treatment, fabric type, colour and wall thickness also noted. Examination of material to determine fabric groups was carried out using a handheld x10 magnifying glass, with details relating to the type, frequency and character of any deliberately included temper agents, as well as the general colour and consistency of paste, recorded and used to formulate relevant fabric types and codes (see Table 10). On the basis of variation in the diagnostic features identified above, sherd material was divided according to the minimum number of vessels represented. The material so grouped was then further examined for the occurrence of adjoining sherds in order to check against any potential replication of vessel groupings and develop a firmer impression of the original vessel form. Discussion of the diagnostic features and their typological affinities and the justification for any groupings will be ordered below according to such assigned vessel numbers.

Quantification and Qualification

7.6.3 Based upon variation in fabric type, a total of four sherds appear to be

prehistoric in origin. Two further sherds may represent additional prehistoric material, although the similarity in fabric to the medieval corpus and the limitations of the sherd size introduce some doubt in this identification. Pertinent characteristics of the individual sherds are summarised in the catalogue.

7.6.4 The assemblage of prehistoric material weighs a total of 12.5g, including the two less securely dated sherds. All sherds are relatively small, with an average weight of just 2g, and, for the most part, are heavily abraded, presumably reflecting their residual nature.

7.6.5 While the size and state of the sherds do not provide a great deal of information, variation in the wall thickness and colouration of individual examples may suggest they derive from four or more different vessels.

Form

7.6.6 All the sherds derive from the body of their parent vessel and contain no key diagnostic features that allow an assessment of the vessel forms. All appear to be relatively thin-walled, with a single example measuring up to 1cm in thickness.

Fabric

7.6.7 The main characteristics of the fabrics identified in the assemblage are summarised in Table 10. Of the sherds that can more confidently be identified as prehistoric, all four are executed in a coarse fabric containing slightly variable quantities of calcined (burnt) flint temper inclusions. The inclusions are well-sorted (1–3mm in size) and are visible not only in cross-section, but also protruding from the surface of the vessel. Such flint-tempered fabrics are fairly typical of a wide cross-section of prehistoric ceramic traditions, from the Early Neolithic through to the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age (Gibson 2002). The flint-tempered fabric can be contrasted with that evident among the sherds of probable medieval origin, which have been executed either in a fabric tempered with chalk inclusions or a fabric largely devoid of prominent inclusions.

7.6.8 Of the two further sherds that may be prehistoric in origin, both can be

identified as having chalk temper and are therefore similar to the later material, although distinguished by aspects of colour. Of the two, the plain body sherd more closely resembles the probable medieval material, incorporating relatively finely crushed chalk inclusions, and the sherd being relatively unabraded and of a similar wall thickness. The decorated sherd, on the other hand, appears moderately abraded and with larger individual chalk inclusions. The use of chalk among prehistoric vessels, while not commonplace, does occur and in this case probably reflects the use of locally available materials.

Fabric Code	Description
F1	Occasional (>10%) calcined flint blocks, well sorted (1-3mm in size)
F2	Occasional (>5%) calcined flint, well sorted and finely crushed (<1mm in size)
Ch1	Rare (<%5) well sorted chalk blocks (>2mm in size)
Ch2	Occasional (>10%) chalk blocks, well sorted and finely crushed (<1mm in size)

Table 10: Summary of the probable prehistoric ceramic fabric groups

Decoration

7.6.9 With the exception of a single example, all the probable prehistoric sherds are plain body sherds. The single decorated example is relatively small, but is decorated with incised lines arranged in a probable lattice or cross motif. Such motifs have parallels in a wide range of ceramic traditions, from Middle Neolithic Impressed Ware to Iron Age and subsequent historic forms.

Discussion and Conclusions

7.6.10 Identification of a prehistoric component within the small assemblage from Great Barton is entirely predicated on the identification of a coarse, flint-tempered fabric within the assemblage. No other diagnostic features were observed within this sub-corpus and, as such, the identification is subject to a degree of uncertainty. With this said, the sherds are relatively small and highly abraded, particularly when compared to the majority of the probable medieval assemblage, which suggests they represent earlier residual activity in the vicinity of the site. In this regard, small amounts of residual prehistoric ceramic material have also been recovered from other sites in the vicinity of

Great Barton, for example at Moreton Hall East (Craven 2005, 5 and 29), where the material was also flint-tempered. Given the local propensity for low-level prehistoric activity and the contrast in the assemblage in terms of fabric and abrasion, it is likely that this small group of sherds is prehistoric, although a more accurate typological assignation and narrower chronology is not possible.

7.6.11 Two further sherds, executed in a chalk-tempered fabric, may also be prehistoric in origin, although the plain body sherd in this group appears relatively fresh and unabraded, and has only been separated out from the wider assemblage due to variation in colour. The decorated sherd, however, appears more highly abraded compared to the medieval material, and bears decorative treatment that could easily derive from a number of prehistoric ceramic traditions. With this said, again, no further precision in typological or chronological determination is possible.

7.7 Post-Roman Pottery

By Berni Sudds

7.7.1 The assemblage amounts to 353 sherds, weighing 3621g, with an estimated vessel equivalent of 4.01 (by percentage rim present). A breakdown of the pottery by period appears below in Table 11. The pottery ranges in date from the mid-9th to the 14th century, although the majority is late Saxon and early medieval. The condition of the pottery is variable, with the late Saxon pottery demonstrating a lower average sherd weight than the medieval at 7g compared to 13g. The majority of feature assemblages are small, although a small number of deposits produced larger groups of 'fresh' material, most notably Pit [189] fill (190) and, to a lesser extent, Ditches [229] and [233], fills (228) and (231), respectively.

Pot Period	Total Sherd Count	Total Weight (g)	Total REVE
Late Saxon	173	1250	2.15
Medieval	180	2371	1.86

Table 11: Assemblage totals by period

REVE = Estimated vessel equivalent by percentage of rim present

7.7.2 The material was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd count (with fresh breaks discounted), weight and estimated vessel equivalent (by percentage of rim present). The fabrics were examined under x20 magnification and recorded using a system of mnemonic codes based on common name. The codes designated to fabrics are taken from the Suffolk Ceramic Type Series, a copy of which is held by the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service. The Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics were followed for recording and the forms were identified in accordance with the Medieval Pottery Research Group's guide to the classification of forms (MPRG 1998; 2001). The data has been entered onto an Access Database, a copy of which is held with the site archive. A table of the contexts containing pottery with date ranges and suggested spot dates appears in Appendix 7.

The Pottery Types

7.7.3 The pottery types identified on site are listed chronologically, below, in Table 12. In composition and date the assemblage is broadly consistent with that recovered during the evaluation phase, although a medieval component was also identified that had not been detected during the earlier investigations (Thompson 2014).

7.7.4 Thetford-type ware represents the most commonly occurring fabric on site, with Thetford itself as the closest production centre to Great Barton and the most probable source for the majority. A smaller group, however, may derive from Ipswich, as they closely resemble products of Ipswich-Thetford kilns. Typically, jar forms occur most frequently, with everted, everted thickened or hollowed (wedge-shaped) rims. A single shouldered bowl with rouletted decoration to the top of the everted rim is present. A number of body sherds with applied thumbed strip decoration indicate the presence of large jars or pitchers. St Neots-type ware is the next most frequent of the Late Saxon fabrics. Great Barton lies towards the edge of the tradition's main sphere of distribution, although it makes it further into East Anglia in some quantity and is well-represented in Bury St Edmunds (Hunter 1979;

Anderson 2011). Forms include jars with everted thickened or hollowed (wedge-shaped) rims and a bowl with a hammerhead rim. A single sherd of glazed Stamford-type ware was also recovered, probably from a jug or pitcher.

Fabric Code	Common Name	Date Range		Total SC	Total W (g)	Total REVE
Late Saxon pottery						
STNE	St Neots-type ware	850	1150	41	186	0.6
THET	Thetford-type ware	900	1100	126	1043	1.55
THETI	Ipswich Thetford-type ware	850	1150	5	16	
STAM	Stamford-type ware	850	1250	1	5	
Early medieval pottery						
EMW	Early medieval ware (general)	1000	1200	6	58	0.16
EMWSS	Early medieval ware sparse shelly	1000	1300	34	132	0.09
YAR	Yarmouth-type ware	1000	1200	4	12	
MSDW	Medieval shell-dusted ware	1100	1300	10	32	
Medieval pottery						
MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1	1100	1400	12	178	0.05
MCW2	Medieval coarseware 2	1175	1400	38	534	0.15
MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3	1175	1400	8	62	
BSW	Bury sandy ware	1175	1400	55	1142	1.07
BSFW	Bury sandy fine ware	1175	1400	9	149	0.27
BCSW	Bury coarse sandy ware	1175	1400	3	69	0.07
UPG	Unprovenanced glazed ware	1100	1400	1	3	

Table 12: The pottery types

SC = Sherd count; W = Weight; REVE = Estimated vessel equivalent by percentage rim present

7.7.5 A smaller early medieval assemblage was recovered but includes types seen during the evaluation and also during excavations at nearby Moreton Hall East (Thompson 2014; Anderson 2005). The most frequent types are early medieval sparse shelly wares, occurring as jars with thickened, everted thickened or beaded rims. The early medieval wares, present in smaller numbers, include a jar with a simple everted rim and a bowl or dish with a

clubbed rim. Yarmouth-type ware and medieval shell-dusted ware were also identified; these fabrics were not observed during the evaluation phase or at Moreton Hall East, but are recorded in Bury St Edmunds and are well-paralleled types in the region.

7.7.6 The medieval assemblage is dominated by coarsewares produced in nearby Bury St Edmunds, primarily Bury Sandy ware. Again, jar forms dominate, with everted, thickened, squared rims. Bowl and dish forms were also recovered, with a similar range of rim profiles and a single unglazed jug rim and handle. The unsourced medieval coarsewares could also represent variants of the Bury Sandy ware tradition, given similarities in composition, but other local sources are possible. Forms include a jar with an everted, flat-topped rim and bowls with thickened or triangular rims. The coarsewares are comparable to those at Moreton Hall East but, in contrast, glazed wares are notable by their absence. At the latter site, Hedingham and Grimston wares occurred most frequently. The current site produced a single medieval glazed ware of uncertain source, although most likely of East Anglian or Essex origin.

Distribution and Dating

7.7.7 The majority of the Thetford ware, which forms the largest component of the assemblage, probably derives from Norfolk, and more specifically, Thetford, and as such dates to the 10th and 11th centuries (Dallas 1984; Anderson 2004 and 2011). Early rim types are present (types 3 and 5), which, in addition to the St Neots-type ware bowl with the hammerhead rim, suggest occupation of the site is likely to have begun during the 10th century (Anderson 2004; Slowikowski 2013). Many features contained late Saxon wares in isolation, but a smaller number included early medieval wares, suggesting an 11th-century date, or possibly later if the Thetford ware is residual. It is worth noting, however, that elsewhere, Thetford ware has been found in mid- and late -12th-century groups, where it is considered to be primary (Young and Vince *et al.* 2005, 100). Many of the early medieval wares are concentrated in Ditch [229] and [233] fills (228) and (231), dated to the 12th to 13th centuries, occurring alongside Yarmouth-type ware,

medieval shell-dusted ware and the single glazed ware.

7.7.8 During the late 12th century, wheel-thrown coarsewares, mostly produced in Bury St Edmunds, were introduced and dominate the site assemblage from then on. These products have a relatively localised distribution, rarely traded far beyond Bury St Edmunds itself. The rims are relatively simple, with only a few developed types. Taken together with absence of any diagnostically later fabrics, this would indicate the site was abandoned during the 14th century.

Summary and Recommendations

7.7.9 Numerically the largest proportion of the assemblage predates *c*. 1100, but ceramic continuity is indicated on site thereafter until the 13th or 14th century. The range of coarseware forms and the residues and sooting are in keeping with domestic activity. The coarsewares can be well-paralleled in the locality of Great Barton and Bury St Edmunds (Anderson 2005; 2011) but the paucity of glazed wares, low even for a rural site, is notable and indicative of lower-status activity.

7.7.10 The site appears to have occupied a relatively peripheral location to the main village centre so it will be important, if any are available, to compare the pottery to other more centrally located assemblages to determine the significance of the dating and composition. Further analysis should also seek to refine the provisional identification of the medieval coarsewares and unprovenanced glazed ware. A total of 23 vessels require illustration for publication.

7.8 Ceramic Building Material

By Sîan O'Neill

7.8.1 The table below details the CBM assemblage for the site. There was just one fragment of roof tile of post-medieval date, weighing 50 grams.

Cut	Fill	Feature Type	Number of Fragments	Weight of Fragments (g)
111	112	Boundary Ditch	1	50

Table 13. Quantification of CBM

7.9 Burnt Clay

By Sîan O'Neill

7.9.1 A total of 138 fragments of burnt clay, weighing 851.5 grams were recovered during this project. Two distinct fabric types were recognised and recorded (see Table 14).

Fabric	Fabric Description	Fragment Count	Fragment Weight (g)	Weight %
C1	Soft and crumbly clay with a pinkish hue. Very rare, small, chalk inclusions (up to 2mm).	38	467	54.84439
S2	Course sandy clay. Common, small, inclusions of chalk and occasionally quartz (up to 2mm).	100	384.5	45.15561
Totals:		138	851.5	100

Table 14. Burnt clay fabric types

7.9.2 Burnt clay was found in almost every type of feature, but generally as tiny, degraded fragments only and as such the entire assemblage was undiagnostic. It should be noted however that burnt clay is not as resilient as kiln fired CBM, yet, despite this, a significant amount (18.84% in number and 47.85% in weight) retained an original surface. One fragment in particular, from [417] (376), appears to have been moulded into a regular shape, of which three original surfaces remain.

7.9.3 Additionally, 5.07% of fragments (17.38% in weight) also bear impressions, possibly from withies, that suggest that the clay was being used in construction with withies and/or wattle, to help maintain the shape of structures and reduce shrinkage. When dealing with such a small assemblage however, such figures cannot be used to form any meaningful interpretation.

7.10 Oyster Shell

By Sîan O'Neill

7.10.1 The table below details the oyster shell assemblage from the site.

Cut	Context	Period	Feature Type	Quantity	Quantity	Weight (g)

				Complete	**Fragments**	
124	123	Late Saxon	Boundary Ditch	0	1	1.5
131	132	Late Saxon	Boundary Ditch	0	5	1.5
137	139	Late Saxon	Cess Pit	1	0	75.5
170	169	Late Saxon	Boundary Ditch	1	0	2.5
186	185	Late Saxon	Boundary Ditch	1	0	13
213	210	Late Saxon	Cess Pit	2	1	78
417	376	Medieval	Pit	3	4	273
Total				*8*	*11*	*445*

Table 15: Quantification of oyster shell fragments

7.10.2 A small amount of oyster shell was found, almost exclusively in late Saxon/ early medieval contexts. The oysters are evidence of trade with coastal areas, most likely the Stour/ Orwell estuary, but the quantities involved indicate that oysters formed only an occasional or minor component of the late Saxon and medieval occupants' diet.

7.11 Faunal Remains

By Kevin Reilly

Introduction

7.11.1 Animal bones were provided by both the late Saxon and medieval phases, but the great majority were taken from the more numerous and widespread earlier features. All of the bones described in this report were recovered by hand.

Methodology

7.11.2 The bone was recorded to species/ taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of long-bone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic, including natural and anthropogenic, modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of Faunal Assemblage

7.11.3 The site provided a total of 507 hand-recovered bones, this reducing to 272 after refitting. A total of 270 of these bones were derived from late Saxon or medieval deposits, the remaining two taken from undated Tree Hollow [314] (313). The vast majority of the assemblage is well preserved apart from slight root-etching. The degree of fragmentation varies across the site or more specifically according to feature type, as shown by a comparison of total number and total number following refitting (see Table 16), with a marked reduction in the quantity of bones from the ditches compared to the pits.

7.11.4 Animal bones dating to the earlier phase were mainly taken from pit fills, followed by ditches, with minor quantities from postholes and beam slots associated with the timber buildings. Notably, most of the ditches provided no more than 10 fragments, the exception being Ditch 5 (in the south-west corner of the site), with 21 fragments. There was a greater concentration within the pits, where out of the nine pits with bones, four produced more than 10 fragments i.e. [137], [148], [213] and [252], with 11, 16, 77 and 11 bones, respectively. These features were spread across the site, with the largest collection apparently taken from a pit associated with Building 4.

Feature type	**Phase**						
	Late Saxon/ Early Medieval		**Medieval**		**U/D**	**Total**	
	N	**N2**	**N**	**N2**	**N**	**N**	**N2**
Beamslot	40	13				40	13
Ditch	166	66	30	14		196	80
Pit	160	136	99	36		259	172
Posthole	10	5				10	5
Tree Throw					2	2	2
Grand Total	*376*	*220*	*129*	*50*	*2*	*507*	*272*

Table 16: Distribution of bones by feature type and period taking account of bone totals before (N) and after refitting (N2), where UD is undated

Period:	**Late Saxon/ Early Medieval**	**Medieval**
Species		
Cattle	57	15
Equid	8	5
Cattle-size	44	4
Sheep/Goat	32	12
Pig	31	5
Sheep-size	19	7
Dog	2	
Cat		1
Chicken	26	1
Goose-size	1	
Grand Total	*220*	*50*

Table 17: Species distribution in each period

7.11.5 The combined late Saxon assemblage is principally composed of the major domesticates, with cattle followed by similar numbers of sheep/ goat and pig (see Table 17). Each of these species is represented by a mix of skeletal parts, cattle and sheep/ goat mainly by adults and pig by possibly equal quantities of pre-adults and young adults. There are also a number of equid bones, these widely distributed (amongst the ditches and the pits) with a maximum of no more than two bones per fill. This would suggest either the presence of heavily disturbed carcasses or that these animals had experienced some post-mortem usage. However, this is not apparent from the bones, which bear no obvious cut marks, nor is there any concentration of parts which could signify skinning or food waste. An idea of usage is supplied by a metacarpus from an adult individual (from Ditch 22), with a fused metacarpal 2 (splint bone) suggestive of an animal of advanced years. There is an active boney growth on the mid-shaft of the splint bone. While this type of pathology could be interpreted as a response to a traumatic event, thus forming a heamatoma, if present on the anterior, lateral or medial surfaces, this is highly unlikely to occur on the posterior surface. In this case, and considering the age of the animal, it can be suggested that the extra bone represents ossified soft tissue, probably in response to the general wear and tear of a working animal. There is a complete equid radius

from fill (326) of Ditch 13, this allowing the calculation of a shoulder height of 131cm (after von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974) i.e. a medium to large pony.

7.11.6 The other late Saxon/ early medieval species include dog, chicken and, probably, goose. Most of the chicken bones were derived from fill (212) of Pit [213], this providing a near-complete hen, as demonstrated by a metatarsus with no spur and limb bones, with slight medullary bone, here signifying a bird 'in lay' (after Driver 1982).

7.11.7 There are general similarities between the late Saxon and medieval collections, the later assemblage also supplying a major domesticate-dominated collection, with an approximately similar pattern of cattle, sheep/ goat and pig abundance. In addition, equid is relatively well represented, again with the odd bone scattered about the site. These include the remains of a paired mandible and maxilla from fill (190) of Pit [189], comprising a number of fragmented teeth. It is not possible to ascertain which teeth are present but it is certain that they include unworn adult premolars or molars, suggestive of either a juvenile or sub-adult individual. This contrasts with the remains, also fragmented, of a near-complete equid skull from fill (376) of Pit [417], which provides a relatively complete set of adult maxillary teeth. Crown heights taken from certain teeth suggest an age of about nine to ten years (after Levine 1982).

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

7.11.8 This site provides a moderately-sized animal bone collection, which is well-dated and in good condition. There is evidence for some heavier fragmentation in parts of the site, especially within the ditches, bit this is probably not sufficient to warrant any undue concern, especially with respect to the overrepresentation of the larger compared to the smaller domesticates. However, it is perhaps significant that most of the chicken bones were recovered from an articulated skeleton and thus it can be conjectured that bird bones may well be underrepresented. It should also be stressed anew that this collection was entirely recovered by hand.

7.11.9 There is undoubtedly sufficient information, at least within the late Saxon/ early medieval collection, to say something about meat usage, with beef providing by far the greater amount of the meat diet. The quantity of age data is small but there is good evidence for a wide age range, although with older cattle and sheep prevalent, suggestive of the importance of secondary usage. In addition, a small number of bones were measurable, which could provide useful information concerning the size of the major domesticates, while the presence of a few cattle horncores could supply data concerning their 'type' (after Armitage and Clutton-Brock 1976). The few equids, most probably pony-sized horses, were probably used for work purposes, as suggested by a late Saxon/ early medieval pathological example, and it is of interest that these animals may have been bred in the vicinity, as shown by a young individual in the medieval period. It is unfortunate that the medieval collection is rather small, negating the possibility of detailed comparison with the earlier collection. This particularly concerns the tentative suggestion, based on the stratigraphic record, that there may have been a change from a late Saxon/ early medieval settlement to a medieval stand-alone farmstead. Nevertheless, in any case, it can reasonably be assumed that both phases would have included a production element, typical of rural sites or settlements. However, apart from the possible 'young' equid, there is no obvious indication of such from the bones, at least not at this stage of analysis. Notably, while there are some young cattle, sheep and pig, they are not young enough to be interpreted as infant mortalities — this offering a sure sign of local production.

7.11.10 In conclusion, the quantity of bones found at this site may not be sufficient to provide a detailed review of animal usage and is certainly too small to prove any real changes/ similarities between the two occupation periods, but it is nonetheless of some potential value. Thus, it is recommended that time be allotted for further analysis of the bones, adding the butchery, age and size data to the information already supplied by this report. The publication should include reference to contemporary sites in this part of Suffolk, with particular reference/ emphasis on the interpretation of the site as a probable rural producer.

7.12 Environmental Remains

By Val Fryer

Introduction and Method Statement

7.12.1 Samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and sixteen were submitted for assessment.

7.12.2 The samples were processed by manual water flotation/ washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). With the exception of very rare mineral-replaced seeds (denoted within the table by a lower case 'm' suffix), all plant remains are charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

7.12.3 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

7.12.4 Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds are present at varying densities within all sixteen assemblages. Preservation is generally good, although a high density of the grains are severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of extremely high temperatures during combustion.

7.12.5 Oat (Avena sp.), barley (Hordeum sp.), rye (Secale cereale) and wheat (Triticum sp.) grains were recorded, with both barley and wheat occurring at moderate to high densities within some assemblages. Although chaff is generally quite scarce, barley, rye and barley/ rye-type rachis nodes were recorded, most notably within the assemblage from Ditch Slot [207] (Misc. Ditches; Sample 3), along with a lesser number of bread wheat (T. aestivum/ compactum)-type nodes. Oat chaff is scarce, but both wild oat (A. fatua) and cultivated oat (A. sativa) floret bases were recorded, along with occasional awn fragments. Non-cereal food plant remains occur infrequently, but possible pea (Pisum sativum) seeds are present within Samples 3 and 4 (Pit [189]). Further cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses

(Fabaceae) are also present, but as none retain intact hila or testae, further identification is not possible.

7.12.6 Seeds are present within all but Sample 16 (Pit [387]), although mostly as single specimens within an assemblage. Most are of common segetal species including corn cockle (Agrostemma githago), stinking mayweed (Anthemis cotula), brome (Bromus sp.), cornflower (Centaurea sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (Fallopia convolvulus), corn gromwell (Lithospermum arvense), knotgrass (Polygonum aviculare) and dock (Rumex sp.). Tree/ shrub macrofossils, including hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell fragments and elderberry (Sambucus nigra) seeds, were also recorded. Comminuted charcoal/ charred wood fragments are present throughout. Most pieces within Sample 1 (Ditch Slot [124]; Ditch 1) are distinctly flaked, possibly indicating that they come from material which was exposed to extremely high temperatures during combustion. Other plant macrofossils occur less frequently but do include pieces of heather (Ericaceae) stem, bracken (Pteridium aquilinum) pinnule fragments and indeterminate buds, culm nodes, inflorescence fragments and prickles.

7.12.7 The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which are present within most assemblages (often at a very high density), are all thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. Other remains include fragments of bone (some of which are burnt), small pellets of burnt or fired clay, amorphous agglomerations of mineralised faecal material, fish bones, small mammal or amphibian bones (some of which are burnt) and burnt organic concretions. It is currently unclear whether the latter are derived from charred dung or a burnt foodstuff. Small pieces of coal are also present, but some or all of these may be intrusive within the feature fills. Individual shells of terrestrial and freshwater molluscs are present within the assemblages from Samples 4 and 5 (Ditch Slot [218]; Misc. Ditches).

Discussion

7.12.8 For the purposes of this discussion the samples have been divided by period.

Late Saxon/ Early Medieval Features

7.12.9 Samples are from a ditch, a beam slot, a posthole and pits of late Saxon date. The assemblages are generally quite sparse and it would appear that much of the recovered material is derived from scattered domestic detritus or midden refuse. Three samples do contain slightly higher densities of material, although all three are still relatively small in size (*i.e*. 0.3 litres in volume or less). Sample 1, from a fill within Ditch Slot [124] (Ditch 1), is charcoal-dominated, and it is thought most likely that this assemblage represents a small, discrete deposit of hearth waste, which was dumped in the open ditch. The condition of the material (see above) suggests that it had been burnt at a very high temperature. Sample 6, from the fill of Pit [213], contains a moderate density of cereal grains and, although most are too poorly preserved to allow close identification, wheat grains are quite common. As the settlement is situated on fairly light soils, more suited to the production of barley, rye and oats, it is assumed that this wheat was probably imported from farms on the heavier clay soils to the north and east of Great Barton.

Medieval Features

7.12.10 Samples are from ditch and pit fills of 'high' medieval date (*c*. late-12th- to 14th-century), with the features being confined to two areas at the north-western and north-eastern limits of the main excavation area. It would appear that the features are most likely to be associated with either a small farmstead or a continuation of the late Saxon roadside settlement. The north-eastern assemblage (Sample 7 from Ditch Slot [232] (Ditch 24)) is particularly sparse, possibly indicating that this area was entirely peripheral to the main focus of settlement activity. In contrast, the north-western features all contain high densities of grain, with wheat occurring marginally more frequently than barley. The assemblage from Pit [339] (Sample 13) contains a high density of cereal grains including barley, rye and wheat. Although it is likely that much of this grain is derived from cereals which were accidentally charred during culinary preparation, the high density of very poorly preserved cereals within certain assemblages may indicate that some batches of grain were being dried prior to storage. Such a process inevitably

led to occasional catastrophic fires, during which the grain was burnt, often at a very high temperature. The high density of wheat within Sample 3 may well be derived from such an accident, as wheat was rarely eaten whole (unlike barley), being more commonly stored and ground as flour. It is also noted that the assemblage from Sample 11 (Ditch Slot [284]; Misc. Ditches) contains a high density of bracken pinnule fragments as well as small pieces of heather stem. Both materials were frequently used as fuel within domestic heaths and ovens as they were both readily available and easy to ignite, maintaining an even, high temperature throughout combustion.

7.12.11 Chaff is present within most assemblages, but at a density which is unlikely to be indicative of large-scale agricultural activity. It is, perhaps, more likely that local households were each processing sufficient grain for their day to day needs, with any processing waste probably being used as tinder or kindling within domestic hearths. Although oats are present at a higher frequency than in the earlier deposits, it is still thought most likely that all are present as contaminants of the main barley and wheat crops, with the same possibly also being true for the rye.

7.12.12 Weed seeds are still quite scarce, but it is noted that many of those present are of a similar size to the cereals. Such seeds were rarely removed during the early stages of processing, and often persisted as contaminants of batches of semi-cleaned or prime grain. Most would have been removed by hand immediately prior to consumption/ use. Small legumes are also present at a moderate density within most assemblages. It is thought most likely that these are indicative of a change in agricultural practise which appears to have occurred across much of eastern England and the east Midlands during the early medieval period. As cereal production became more intensive and as animal manure became less readily available, nitrogen-fixing crops were increasingly grown as part of a rotational cropping regime in an attempt to increase the fertility of impoverished soils.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

7.12.13 In summary, the material within the current assemblages appears to be largely derived from domestic hearth or midden waste, some of which may

have been deliberately placed within various open features while the remainder was either scattered around the site or generally dispersed by the elements or the subsequent re-working of the features. Cereals were obviously of considerable importance to the occupants of the site, although it appears unlikely that the site was primarily agricultural in nature. It is perhaps more likely that batches of grain, some of which were probably at an advanced stage of processing, were being imported from elsewhere and then dried and stored locally prior to final processing and use. However, it should be noted that such a hypothesis is speculative, as — at least for the medieval period — only features on the periphery of the settlement were available for excavation. Indeed, the medieval assemblages appear to indicate that the area to the north-west of the excavation was a particular focus for grain-related activities. However, as this area appears to have been at the very edge of the early medieval settlement, it may simply be the case that it acted as a focus for hazardous activities involving fire, for the dumping of refuse, or for a combination of the two. Notwithstanding this, the cereals utilised by the occupants of the site were being produced on both the local light loams and on the heavier clay lands to the north and east, with the productivity of the soil being improved by the introduction of rotational cropping regimes. The Breckland areas to the north of the settlement were also providing fuel in the form of bracken and heather, some of which may have been used in drying ovens as well as in domestic hearths.

7.12.14 Although at least nine of the assemblages do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), the limited nature of the remains and the general poor state of preservation probably point against the need for further analysis. Therefore, no additional work is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age

8.1.1 A small assemblage of struck flint blades and blade-like flakes, all found in residual contexts, indicate activity on the site and in the surrounding landscape during the Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods, probably taking the form of short-term visits by mobile groups. Competently-produced flakes indicate continuing activity, possibly of a similar nature, in the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

8.2 Later Bronze/ Early Iron Age

8.2.1 A few pits of probably prehistoric date were identified at the eastern edge of the excavation area. Occasional abraded sherds of prehistoric pottery and crudely-produced struck flints that are characteristic of later-2nd- to 1st-millennium BC flint-working, were found as a residual component of many later cut features, predominantly toward the eastern side of the excavation area. Although the pottery was poorly preserved, with no diagnostic sherds present, the fabrics suggest a later Bronze Age/ earlier Iron Age date and infer a presence in the landscape during this period. The numbers of decortication and trimming flakes and the scarcity of finished tools suggest that the focus of the activity might have been the gathering and initial processing of flint nodules taken from the local glacial deposits.

8.3 Late Saxon/Early Medieval

8.3.1 The activity during this period was characterised by rural settlement, peripheral to the main village core. Several structures dated to this general phase of activity were identified, 'contained' within ditched enclosures. A major boundary was identified at the northern edge of the excavation area and was aligned similarly to the present road. A road or trackway undoubtedly existed along this course during this period, with the village periphery settlement expanding along its route. A secondary major boundary was located in the southern area of the excavation area, with no evidence for structural activity beyond, suggesting this boundary defines the limit of the occupation area. This southern boundary was not aligned perpendicular to the roadside ditch boundary, and implies the two boundaries were possibly

established at different times. Of note, the structures within the enclosed space also seem to reflect this activity; the northern most structures are positioned perpendicular to the roadside ditches and occupy a north-south alignment, whilst the southern ditches are aligned NNW-SSE, perpendicular to and respecting the orientation of the southern boundary ditch. These southern structures might have been arranged to respect a 'driftway' or separate road located beyond the extent of the excavation area. It is possible the north and south structures represent separate phases of activity or separate plots which were separated by an above-ground boundary such as a hedge, rather than a ditch.

8.3.2 A number of subdivisions within these larger ditched boundaries were recorded, creating enclosures within which the structures were located. Ditches 13, 14 and 15 appear to form a north-south subdivision which was periodically re-established or re-defined. The ditches are not indicative of well-defined tenements, however the 'arrangement' of structures and cess pits ([137], [148] and [213]) suggest general plots based on a north-south layout.

8.3.3 The structures identified on the site are defined by poorly preserved structural remains, which often do not form complete and coherent building plans. In some cases, the features ascribed to one structure might represent the remains of more than one structure, or at least different phases of construction. The construction method is dominated by beamslot construction with evidence for only one exclusively post-built structure (Structure 6). Due to the lack of complete building plans, the size and shape of the structures can only be estimated. The structures appear to be rectangular, ranging in width between 4m and 6m with the overall length of any one building unlikely to exceed 10m (with the exception of Structure 2 where a total length of 12m is implied by the layout of the surviving features). The limited structural debris found across site (daub, roofing tiles etc) suggests the buildings were wooden with thatched roofs and likely of single storey construction.

8.3.4 The finds assemblage and environmental remains are consistent with an

agricultural economy, based on subsistence farming. Few personal objects were recovered, and the paucity of glazed wares was considered low even by rural settlement standards.

8.3.5 Little evidence for pits relating to disposal of waste was seen within this phase of activity, although those features with remains of cess material did show signs of having been maintained or periodically cleaned out. It is likely that cess and other organic waste was collected a re-used as manure to enrich adjacent fields for agricultural purposes.

8.4 Medieval

8.4.1 The archaeological remains from this period are only present on the northern edge of the site, in particular the northwest corner of Area 1. Ditches 23 and 24 seem to suggest a continuation, or re-establishment of the roadside boundary previously defined by Ditches 19, 20 and 21. The medieval activity in the northwest corner is 'contained' within the enclosure formed by Ditch 8. This enclosure is likely to have fronted onto an existing road to the north. The medieval remains are limited and it is unclear if they represent a re-expansion of the village during this period, an isolated farmstead or a remote working area located away from the village core.

8.4.2 The archaeological features and finds assemblage from this period suggest a comparable low status and farming-based economy as seen in the preceding Late Saxon/early medieval period; however there are a number of distinct differences in the archaeological remains. There is no evidence for structural remains relating to the medieval phase of activity, suggesting occupation was focused elsewhere. There are more pits associated with the medieval activity, highlighting both increased waste disposal and possible quarry activity. The fills from many of the features, especially the intercutting ditches, showed evidence for high temperature burning. Environmental samples from these fills showed a high frequency of burnt wheat grain, possibly indicating drying prior to storage (see Fryer, section 6.12 below). It is possible this enclosure defined an area for grain storage preparation, or another form of small-scale industrial activity involving high temperature burning, taking place away from the focus of settlement. Equally the

evidence could support a small-scale cottage industry taking place in the corner of a small farmstead.

8.5 Aspects of the Late Saxon to Medieval Settlement

Chronology

8.5.1 Early rim forms on some of the Thetford and St Neots ware vessels date the beginning of occupation on the site to the 10th century. Occupation appears to have then been continuous until the *c.* 14th century, as indicated by the pottery and several metalwork items which date to the mid to late 14th century. The stratigraphic evidence shows a settlement shift/ reorganisation in around the *c*. 12th century, with the exposed part of the late Saxon settlement area more-or-less going out of use, and the sparser medieval features suggesting that the focus of activity by that time lay to the north-west/ north/ north-east, beyond the limits of excavation. It is tempting to ascribe this shift to tenurial changes in the wake of the Norman Conquest, but hard evidence to support this line of argument is lacking.

Agriculture

8.5.2 The late Saxon animal bone assemblage shows a fairly typical pattern for a rural site of the period, cattle being most abundant, followed by sheep/ goat and pig, with lower numbers of horse, dog, chicken and goose, the fowl including a near-complete hen found in Pit [213]. Beef was clearly the main contributor to the meat diet in the late Saxon period. Animals — with the exception of pig (for obvious reasons) — appear frequently to have been kept into older age, indicating exploitation for their secondary products (milk, cheese, wool etc.). The smaller medieval assemblage shows a similar picture, though horses are better-represented than before. They appear to have been used primarily for work and may have been bred locally, though the evidence for the latter is not conclusive. There are no large dumps of bone in either period, the assemblage mostly being widely scattered across the excavated features, with no particular concentrations. It probably reflects small-scale animal husbandry to supply the domestic needs of no more than a few households for meat, milk, and traction; there is no evidence for large-scale production for market, at least not within the excavated area. The

small size of the medieval assemblage precludes detailed cross-comparison of animal exploitation between the two periods.

8.5.3 The plant macrofossils indicate cultivation of wheat and barley in similar proportions; oats and rye may also have been grown on a lesser scale but they could equally just be contaminants within the main wheat and barley crops. During the medieval period, peas/ beans may have been grown on a rotational basis to help maintain soil fertility. Cereal processing waste was probably used as fuel in domestic hearths, and possibly also for small-scale ironworking in the medieval period. Bracken and heather, possibly imported from the Breckland, to the north, may have been used for the same purposes, as well as for fuel in crop-drying ovens. There are no notable concentrations of grain or crop-processing waste in late Saxon features, and few in medieval contexts, suggesting that the site was not primarily used for arable agricultural production or processing in either period, although it is possible that an area just north-west of the site (beyond the limit of excavation) was a focus for grain-related activities by the later period. In general, batches of grain, some probably already at an advanced stage of processing, appear to have been imported to the site, then dried and stored prior to final processing and consumption by the site's occupants. Quernstone fragments indicate the grinding of grain into flour, at least during the late Saxon occupation.

8.5.4 The overall picture is of a more-or-less subsistence-level mixed agricultural economy, though imports of semi-processed grain and heather and bracken for fuel demonstrate some integration into wider networks of trade or exchange. By the medieval period, agricultural production, at least arable cultivation and crop-processing, may have been slightly more intensive, but the excavation area seems to have been peripheral to the main focus of activity at this time.

Craft and Industry

8.5.5 Iron-smithing was certainly taking place on or very near the site by the medieval period, possibly just to the east/ north-east, as indicated by the presence of smithing heath bottoms and hammerscale in Ditches 23 and 24.

However, the quantities of metalworking residues are small and probably reflect small-scale manufacture or repair of iron tools and other objects at a household or farmstead level rather than larger-scale production for market. There is circumstantial evidence for iron smelting, in the form of sufficiently iron-rich haematite nodules that could have been crushed and heated to extract iron ore, but there is no direct evidence that any of these had been used. They could equally be glacial erratics present by chance in the site's geological deposits.

8.5.6 There is no sign in the small finds or other assemblages of any other particular crafts or occupations, the single iron knife being a multi-purpose personal item. The pottery assemblage is almost exclusively made up of domestic cooking and storage vessels, with frequent sooting and residues reflecting this use.

Environment and Landscape Context

8.5.7 The plant macrofossils indicate a local environment of arable agricultural land and some woodland or, more probably, hedgerows, including tree species such as hazel and elder. Crops were grown on both the light loamy soils immediately around the site and the heavier clays to the north and east of Great Barton.

Status

8.5.8 In general, the character of the evidence reflects a rural settlement/ farmstead of fairly low status. This is particularly apparent in the medieval ceramic assemblage, which includes just one glazed sherd. However, some small finds, specifically the prick spur and possible heraldic mount, hint at the occasional presence of individuals of some status during both the main periods of occupation.

Trade

8.5.9 The finds and environmental assemblages indicate trade/ exchange on a local, regional and, in some sense, international level. Wheat grain may have been bought or bartered from settlements on the heavier clay soils to the east, while bracken and heather traded as fuel may have been cut in the

Breckland, a few miles to the north and north-west. In the late Saxon period, pottery was mainly sourced in Thetford and, to a lesser extent, Ipswich, with sources further afield including St Neots and Stamford providing small numbers of vessels. By the 'high' medieval period, the occupants were overwhelmingly using locally-made Bury wares, with a few fabrics from further afield in East Anglia, such as Great Yarmouth. The most likely source for the oysters is the Stour/ Orwell estuary, 30 miles to the south-east, while the port at Ipswich provided access to wider European trade networks in goods such as Mayen lavastone querns. The occupants of the site may not have travelled themselves to the market in Ipswich, as imported goods arriving at the docks there might well have been transported further inland, via the Gipping valley, to closer market towns such as Thorney (Stowmarket) or Bury St Edmunds. The same may be true of pottery produced in Thetford and elsewhere.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

9.1 Additional Specialist Research

Small Finds and Metalwork

9.1.1 At least four items of metalwork require illustration (SFs 1, 2, 4 and 6). Further analysis is required for the late Saxon buckle (SF 1). All metal objects require x-ray to aid identification and this may result in additional recommendations for analysis or illustration.

9.1.2 The two additional possible iron/ iron and copper alloy objects found within the slag assemblage should be x-rayed and sent to a small finds/ metalwork specialist for analysis and reporting.

Stone

9.1.3 The non-burnt stone assemblage should be sent to a specialist such as Kevin Hayward for analysis and comment.

Post-Roman Pottery

9.1.4 Up to 23 sherds/ vessels require illustration.

9.1.5 The Saxon and medieval pottery assemblage requires further analysis and research to attempt to refine the identification/ sourcing of some fabrics, as well as to contextualise the assemblage against those from other excavated sites in the locality and further afield in Suffolk.

9.1.6 Further analysis is required for the faunal assemblage, adding butchery, age and size data, as well as comparison with assemblages from other late Saxon and medieval rural sites in East Anglia.

Radiocarbon dating

9.1.7 The site is reasonably closely dated from the associated ceramic assemblage and stratigraphy. Given the level of truncation to the structural remains and their consequent shallow depth, and the frequent re-cutting of ditches and other boundaries, leading to problems of residuality and intrusion, there is a shortage of well-stratified, sealed contexts containing suitable organic material for radiocarbon-dating.

9.1.8 Radiocarbon dating will aim to provide beginning and end dates, focusing on any suitable contexts which are early and late in the sequence on ceramic/ stratigraphic grounds:

-Ditch 4 [116]. Animal bone. Reason: this is a stratigraphically early feature in the late Saxon 'phase', which is well-dated by the associated pottery to the 10th/ 11th century. The excavated slot is also away from any obvious truncation. It is hoped a radiocarbon date will confirm a 10th-century start date for the occupation.

-Pit [213]. Animal bone or charcoal. Reason: this contains one of few relatively well-stratified in-situ dumps of occupation material on the site (as indicated by the articulated chicken skeleton), which is well-dated by the associated pottery to the late 10th/ 11th century. It would provide a fixed date for the middle/ later part of the late Saxon sequence, as well as providing an end date for Structure 4, which it cut.

Pit [417]. Animal bone, charcoal or charred grain. Reason: again, this contains one of few apparently primary dumps of settlement waste on the site and is a stratigraphically late component of the focus of medieval occupation in the north-west corner of the site. It may therefore help to provide an end date for the occupation.

Documentary Research

9.1.9 A study of documentary and cartographic research, and production of report of any relevant data associated with the site.

9.2 Additional Research and Reporting

9.2.1 Investigate the Updated Research Questions listed below, by means of library and Suffolk HER research, in order to realise the site's research potential.

9.2.2 Update this report with the results of radiocarbon-dating and other specialist analysis, and an expanded Discussion (with additional illustrations as necessary) based on the additional research into context/ parallels. The

resulting report will form the Archive Report on the project.

9.2.3 Disseminate the significant results of the project by publication (see Publication Proposal in Section 10, below).

9.2.4 Prepare the site archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store in order to facilitate future research.

9.3 Updated Research Questions

General Aims

9.3.1 To investigate the research questions, below, in order to realise the site's research potential.

9.3.2 To disseminate the significant results of the project by publication (see publication proposal in Section 8, below).

9.3.3 To prepare the site archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store in order to facilitate future research.

Regional Research Questions

9.3.4 To what extent can the settlement evidence add to current knowledge of village growth and development, and our understanding of rural settlement morphology from the late Saxon to medieval periods (Medlycott 2011)?

9.3.5 Compare and contrast similar sites to establish economic characteristics of rural settlements in the Suffolk landscape. An assessment of the sites status can be made from the finds and ecofactual assemblage, contributing to the understanding of the settlement against the wider economic landscape.

9.3.6 The structures identified contribute to our understanding of construction techniques and building types, and can be compared to other earthfast construction techniques used during the late Saxon/early medieval period. The ' Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England' (Medleycott 2011) highlights the need to identify building functions in a rural setting, however the lack of artefactual, spatial and potential associated features prevent comprehensive identification of the specific roles or function of the structures identified within the site.

Site Specific Research Questions

Prehistoric

9.3.7 Evidence for prehistoric activity consisted of a small number of features and a diminutive assemblage of residual pottery sherds and worked flints. The evidence is considered to have a low potential, no Research Objectives related to the prehistoric period have therefore been identified.

Late Saxon/ Early Medieval

9.3.8 Compare and contrast similar sites to give context to the site morphology and the growth and development of rural settlements.

9.3.9 How does the site relate to the village of Great Barton, concerning the overall settlement morphology, addressing the following factors:

-Does the site form part of a nucleated settlement, a linear settlement or small dispersed settlements?

-Does the site show evidence for growth, decline or a shift in settlement locality?

-How does the site relate to the church and the known medieval activity from the village?

-How does the site related to existing and known boundaries and routeway throughout the village?

-What do the finds assemblages indicate about the status of the late Saxon and medieval inhabitants and their trade links/ economic connections with the wider world?

9.3.10 Investigate the potential for documentary evidence and include relevant research to supplement a publication.

9.3.11 Pit [387] was unusual in form and may have had a specific function, possibly a single pen for an animal; research into to parallels should be undertaken using comparative sites.

Medieval

9.3.12 How does the enclosure relate to the village historic core, is the enclosure part of a dispersed settlement or the periphery of a nucleated settlement? Can cartographic evidence contribute to our understanding of the settlement activity during the period?

9.4 Tasks for Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication

Task	Description		Estimated Time	Complete?
1	Attain radiocarbon-dating x *c.* 2–3 (SUERC)		8 weeks	
2	Generate bibliography for library/ HER research		0.5 days	
3	Investigate Updated Research Questions:			
3.1	Library research (Cambridge University Library)	-Parallels for late Saxon/ early medieval rural settlements in East Anglia -Published reports on fieldwork in the area.	2 days	
3.2	HER research (Bury St Edmunds)	-Any cropmarks from landscape around site. -Grey reports on unpublished fieldwork in the area.	1 day	
4	Additional specialist analysis and research:			
4.1	Small Finds illustrations x *c*. 4 (PCA in-house)		1 day	
4.2	Medieval pottery illustrations x *c*. 23 (PCA in-house)		4 days	
4.3	X-ray metalwork to aid identification (External: Drakon Heritage and Conservation)		1 day	
4.4	Small finds and metalwork: further research into *c*. 3 objects (External: Ruth Beveridge)		2 days	
4.5	Stone assemblage: further specialist analysis and research (PCA in-house, Dr Kevin Hayward)		1 day	
4.6	Saxon and medieval pottery: further analysis and contextualization (PCA in-house, Berni Sudds)		3 days	
4.7	Animal bone assemblage: further analysis, adding butchery, age and size data, as well as comparison with assemblages from other late Saxon and medieval rural sites in East Anglia (PCA in-house, Dr Kevin Rielly).		4 days	
4.8	Documentary research: examination of cartographic and other documentary records for the site and this		4 days	

	area of the parish, to attempt to trace back medieval land ownership (External: Antony Breen?)		
5	Preparation of Archive Report: incorporate results of additional analysis and research into PXA and reissue as Archive Report.	10 days	
6	Write publication report (see Section 10)	5 days	
6.1	Cutting down, reordering and changing emphasis of existing text into publication format + writing expanded discussion of the significant elements.	5 days	
6.2	Re-working of Assessment Report figures for publication New figures x *c*. 3	4 days	
7	Liaise with PSIAH/ Medieval Settlement Research regarding publication; proof-reading etc	3 days	
8	Prepare and deposit site archive with Suffolk County Archaeology Store.	1 day	

Table 18: Task list for post-excavation analysis and publication

9.5 Timetable

9.5.1 All additional specialist work will be commissioned within 3 months of acceptance of this report.

9.5.2 Updates on progress with post-excavation analysis and reporting will be submitted to SCCAS at 6 and 12 month intervals. The update will be in the format of the task list, above (Table 18), with relevant items ticked as complete.

9.5.3 A publication-ready text and figures will be submitted to Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History within 2 years.

10 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

10.1 General

10.1.1 As the site is of primarily local/ county-level interest and significance, it is proposed to publish the results of the project as a short article in the county archaeological journal, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* ('PSIAH'), entitled 'Late Saxon and medieval settlement at Ashend, Great Barton'. As PSIAH has a considerable backlog and limited space, a possible alternative publication outlet is an article in *Medieval Settlement Research*.

10.2 Estimated Report Statistics

Estimated Word Count

10.2.1 Approximately 3000-4000 words, depending on the resource of relevant documentary evidence.

Figures (see Table 14)

10.2.2 Figures will use colour.

Figure No.	Title	Content
1	Site Location	Showing location in region, county, and detailed plan showing position of current site and excavation area
2	Phase Plan	Plan of the phases of archaeological remains, based on Assessment Report Fig.3. Each period to be represented by a colour, with a key. Labelling will be kept to a minimum so that the figure does not become cluttered at this scale.
3	Cartographic Evidence	Relevant Historic maps

Table19. Proposed publication figures

10.3 Report Structure and Headings (approximate word count)

Abstract (200 words)

10.3.1 Non-technical summary of the background to the project, the principal

results, the content of the article, and the significance of the findings.

Introduction and Background (800 words)

10.3.2 Site location, geology & topography, the previous phases of survey and trial trenching, the known archaeology of the Great Barton area and details of previous archaeological work and any cropmarks. Reason for current fieldwork, fieldwork methodology, where to access 'grey' report and site archive.

Late Saxon/early medieval and medieval (2000 words)

10.3.3 Brief physical description of the feature types represented on the site.

Documentary evidence (up to 1000 words)

10.3.4 Inclusion is dependent on whether significant results arise from the historical records, and whether sufficient relevant material can be applied to the overall site narrative. Historic material will be used to provide contextual information.

Conclusions (200 words)

10.3.5 Summary of the principal results of the project, their context and significance.

Acknowledgements

10.3.6 Client, consultant, planning archaeologist, manager, CAD Department and officer, site team, site manager, others.

Bibliography

10.3.7 List of sources consulted.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Oxbury for commissioning the work and Iceni Homes for funding the project. PCA are also grateful to Rachael Abraham (nèe Monk) of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for monitoring the work on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The project was managed for PCA by Mark Hinman. The author would like to thank the site team: Karl Hanson, Matthew Jones, Tom Learmouth, Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne, Steve Porter and Mary-Anne Slater, Bonnie Knapp, Dave Curry and Sian O'Neill for their hard work. Figures accompanying this report were prepared by Jennifer Simonson and Josephine Brown of PCA's CAD Department.

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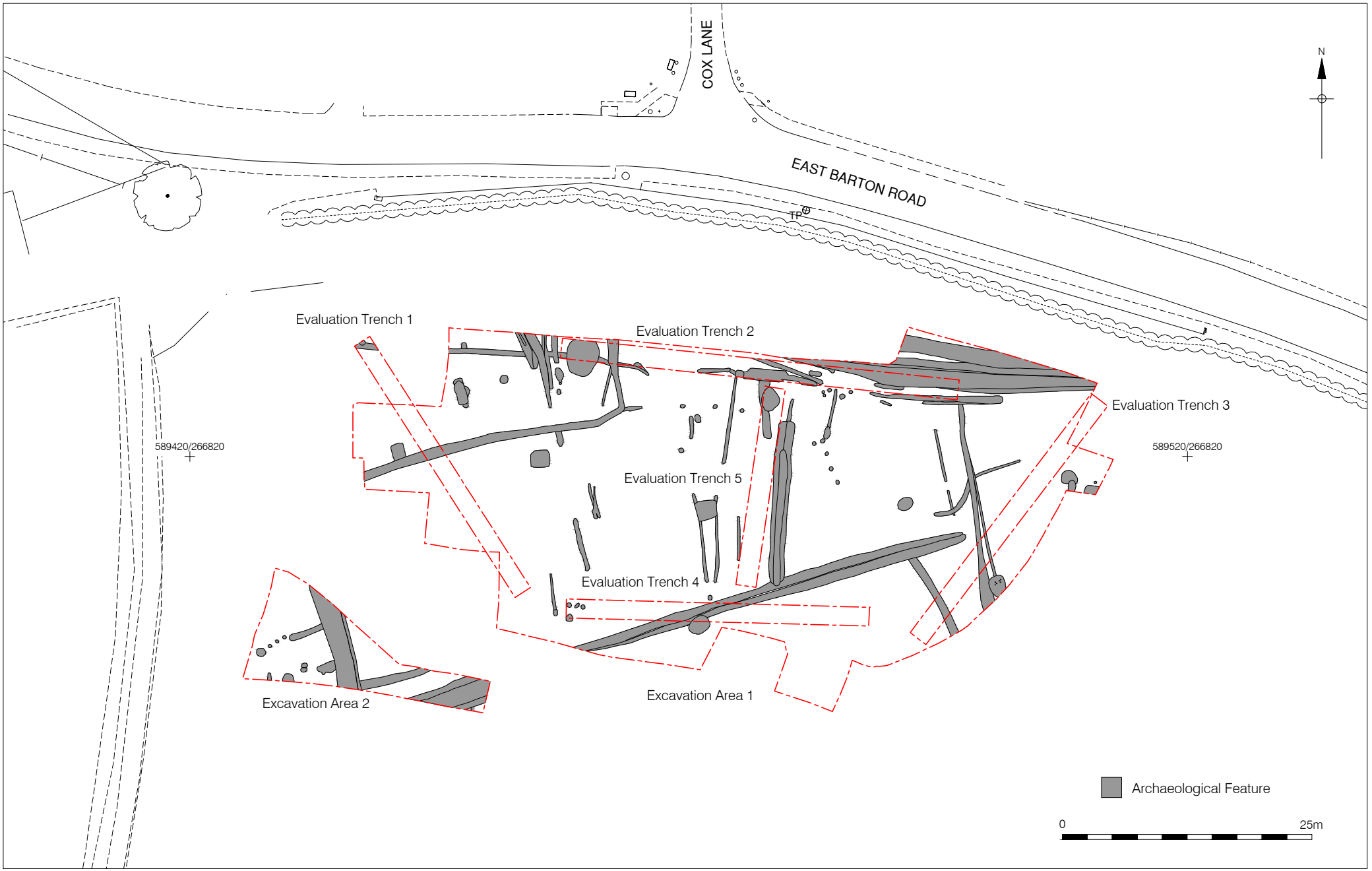
11/02/15 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000; 500,000 and 25,000 at A4



Site survey by Anglia Land Surveys

11/02/15 JS

Figure 2
Trench Location
1:500 at A4

EAST BARTON ROAD

N

Evaluation Trench 1

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[205]
[203]
S32
(see section for context numbers)
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S65
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Structure 6
Structure 4
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Ditch 14
Ditch 15
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S41
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Area 1
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Ditch 10
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Ditch 17
Ditch 16
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Ditch 18
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[401]
[387]
[389], [391], [393], [395], [397], [399]
[384]

0 10m

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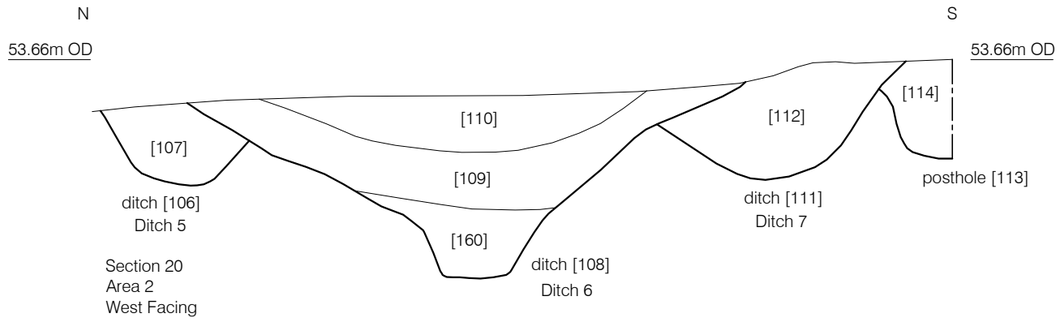
11/02/15 JS
25/05/16 JS_revision 2

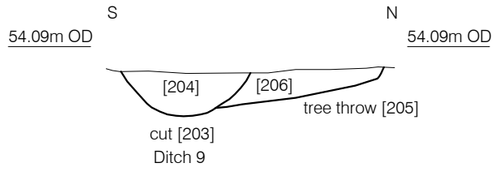
isolated pottery find; prehistoric
isolated pottery find; roman

Natural
Prehistoric
Late Saxon/Early Medieval (10th - Late 11th/Early 12th Century)
Medieval (Late 12th - 14th Century)
Excavated Slot

Figure 3
Phase Plan
1:250 at A3



Section 20
Area 2
West Facing



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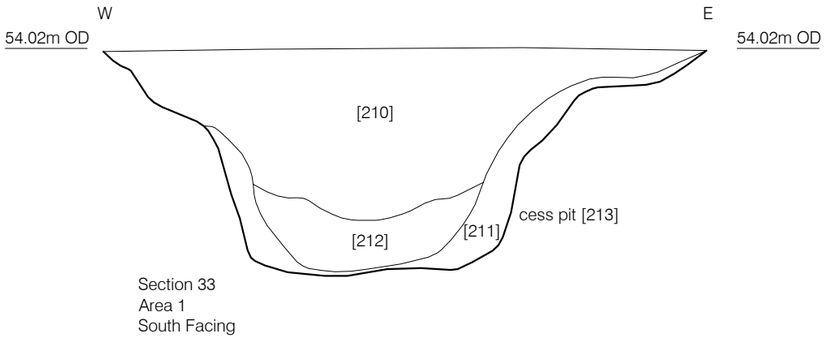

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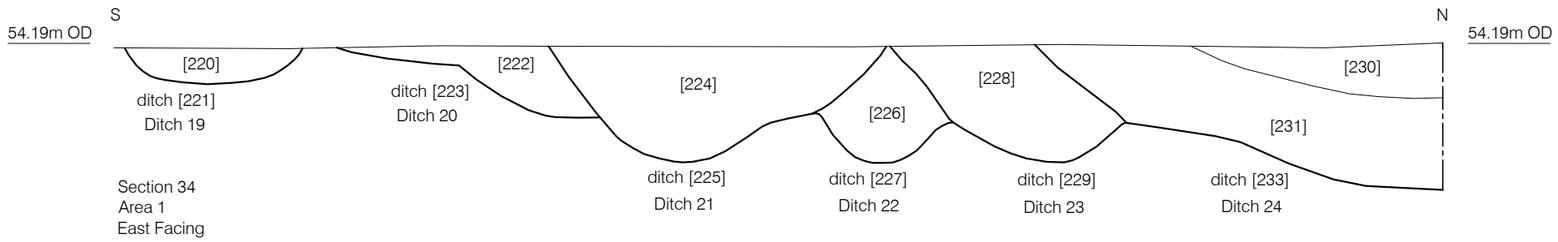
South Facing



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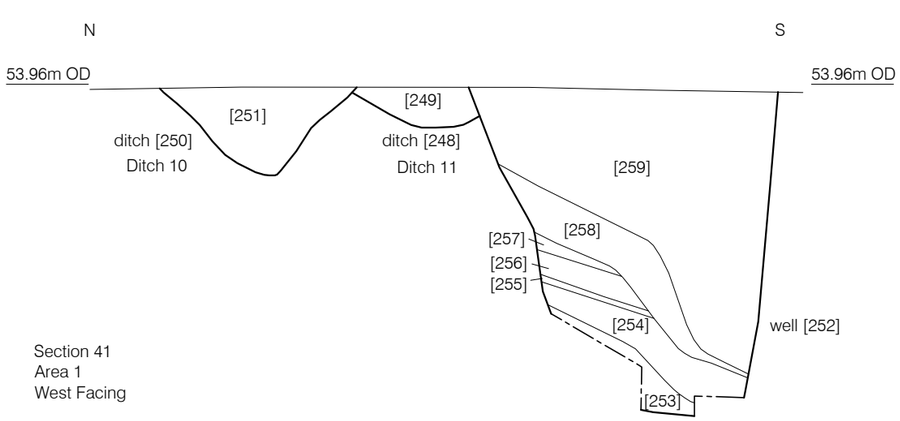

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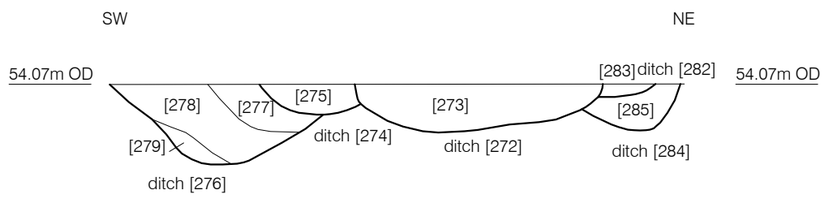

Section 65
Area 1
Southeast Facing

0 1m

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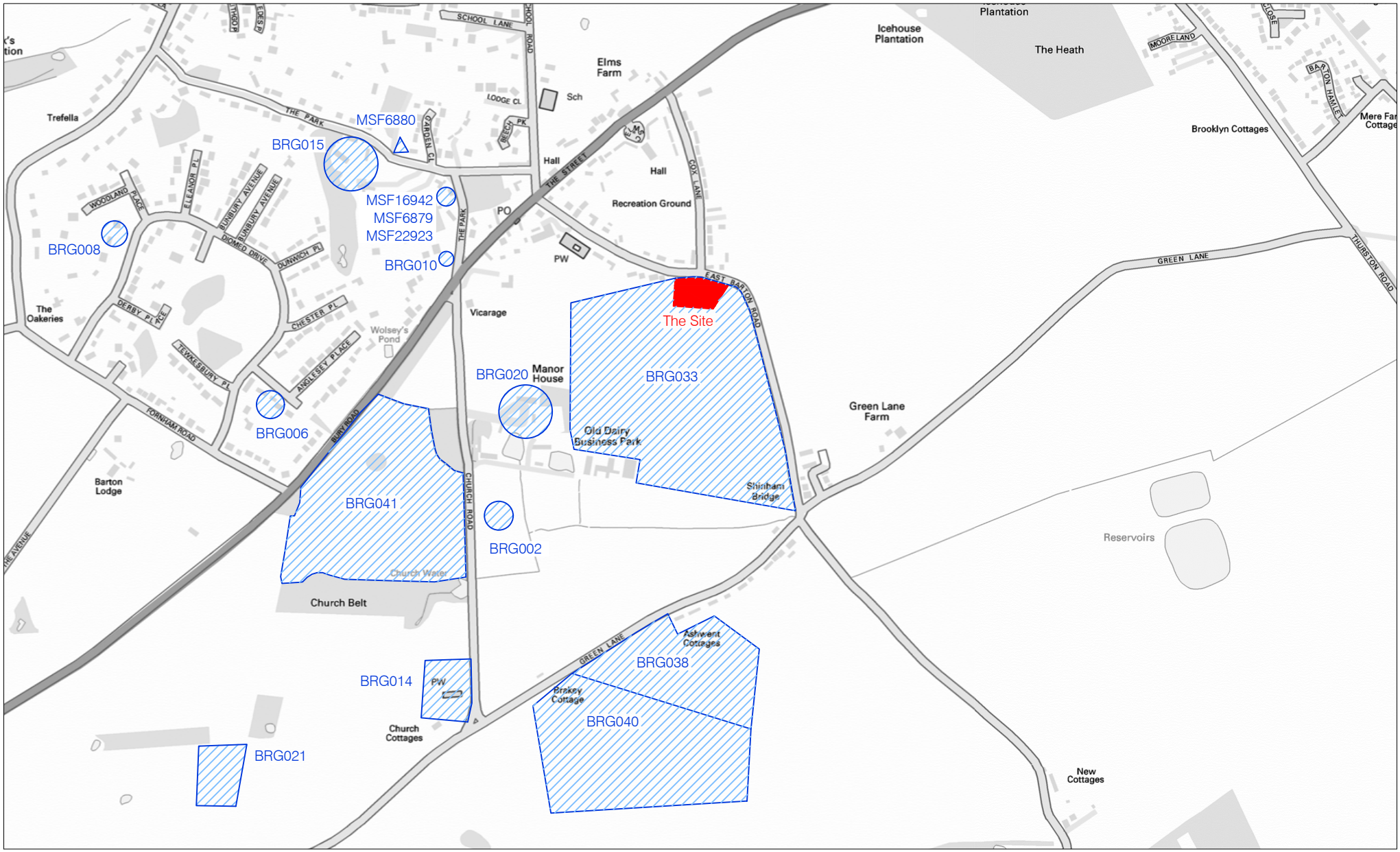
Figure 4
Sections
1:25 at A3



14/07/15 JS

Figure 5
Historic Environment Record data and surrounding sites
1:10,000 at A4

13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES

Plate 1: Pit [252], taken from south-west

Plate 2: Structure 6, taken from north-west

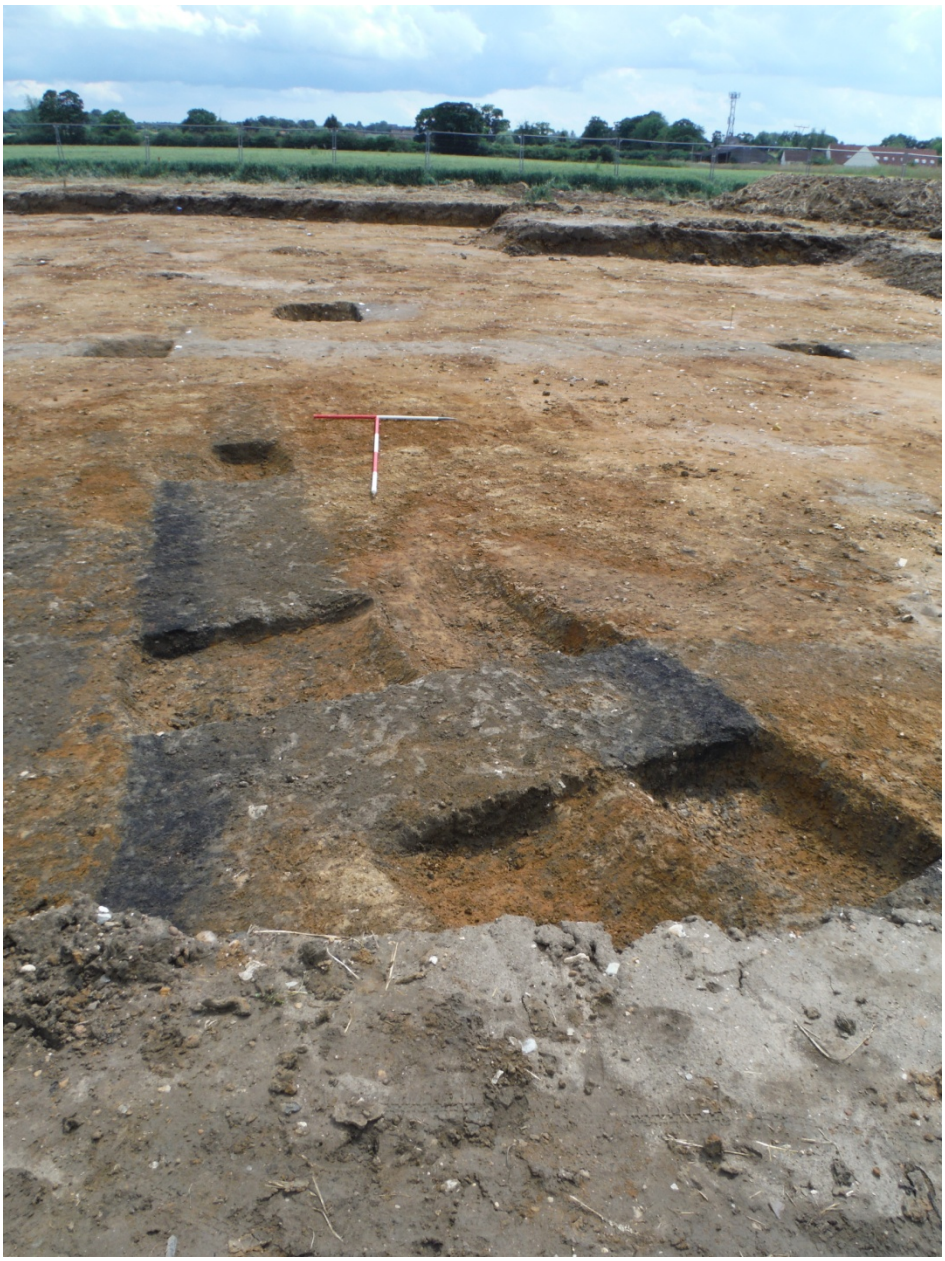


Plate 3: Medieval Ditches, [207], [198], [218], [284], [274], [282] and [341] taken from north

Plate 4: Pit [213], taken from south

Plate 5: Shot of excavation area, taken from east

Plate 6: Pit [387], taken from north

Plate 7: Pit [387], taken from east

14 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
100	0	Layer	Natural	Topsoil	Overburden
101	0	Layer	Natural	Subsoil	Overburden
102	0	Layer	Natural	Glacial deposit	Geology
103	103	Cut	Pit	Quarry?	Pit Activity
104	103	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
105	103	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
106	106	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 5
107	106	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 5
108	108	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 6
109	108	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 6
110	108	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 6
111	111	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 7
112	111	Fill	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 7
113	113	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
114	113	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
115	116	Fill	Ditch	Drainage	Ditch 4
116	116	Cut	Ditch	Drainage	Ditch 4
117	118	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
118	118	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
119	120	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
120	120	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
121	121	Cut	Tree Throw	Natural	Natural Features
122	121	Fill	Tree Throw	Natural	Natural Features
123	124	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 1
124	124	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 1
125	126	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
126	126	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
127	128	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
128	128	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
129	129	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Pit Activity
130	129	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Pit Activity
131	131	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 2

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
132	131	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 2
133	133	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 3
134	133	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 3
135	136	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
136	136	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
137	137	Cut	Pit	Cess Pit	Pit Activity
138	137	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
140	140	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	Ditch 9
141	140	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 9
142	142	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	Ditch 9
143	142	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 9
144	145	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 2
145	145	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 2
146	147	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 2
147	147	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 2
148	148	Cut	Pit	Cess Pit	Pit Activity
149	148	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
150	151	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 2
151	151	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 2
152	153	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 2
153	153	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 2
154	155	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 2
155	155	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 2
156	157	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
157	157	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
158	148	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
159	148	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
160	108	Fill	Ditch	disuse	Ditch 6
161	162	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 4
162	162	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 4
163	164	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 4
164	164	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 4
165	166	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
166	166	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
167	168	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 13
168	168	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 13
169	170	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 14
170	170	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 14
171	172	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 15
172	172	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 15
173	173	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 10
174	173	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 10
175	175	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 11
176	175	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 11
177	178	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 2
178	178	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 2
179	180	Fill	Beamslot	disuse	Structure 2
180	180	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 2
181	182	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 2
182	182	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 2
183	184	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 15
184	184	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 15
185	186	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 13
186	186	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 13
187	188	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 5
188	188	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 5
189	189	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pit	Pit Activity
190	189	Fill	Pit	Refuse	Pit Activity
191	191	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pit	Pit Activity
192	191	Fill	Pit	Refuse	Pit Activity
193	193	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pit	Pit Activity
194	193	Fill	Pit	Refuse	Pit Activity
195	195	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pit	Pit Activity
196	195	Fill	Pit	Refuse	Pit Activity
197	198	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
198	198	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
199	200	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
200	200	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch
201	202	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
202	202	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch
203	203	Cut	Ditch	Field System	Ditch 9
204	203	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 9
205	205	Cut	Tree Throw	Natural	Natural Features
206	205	Fill	Tree Throw	Natural	Natural Features
207	207	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch
208	207	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
209	207	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
210	213	Fill	Pit	Disuse/Refuse	Pit Activity
211	213	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
212	213	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
213	213	Cut	Pit	Cess Pit	Pit Activity
214	215	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 4
215	215	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 4
216	217	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 4
217	217	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 4
218	218	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch
219	218	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
220	221	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 19
221	221	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 19
222	223	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 20
223	223	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 20
224	225	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 21
225	225	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 21
226	227	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 22
227	227	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 22
228	229	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 23
229	229	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 23
230	232	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 24
231	232	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 24

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
232	232	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 24
233	233	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 1
234	233	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 1
235	235	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	Ditch 8
236	235	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 8
237	207	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
238	238	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
239	240	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
240	240	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 8
241	240	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 8
242	242	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
243	242	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
244	244	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 3
245	244	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 3
246	246	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 3
247	246	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 3
248	248	Cut	Ditch	Boundary/Drainage	Ditch 11
249	248	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 11
250	250	Cut	Ditch	Boundary/Drainage	Ditch 10
251	250	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 10
252	252	Cut	Pit	Well	Pit Activity
253	252	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
254	252	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
255	252	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
256	252	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
257	252	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
258	252	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
259	252	Fill	Pit	Disuse/Refuse	Pit Activity
260	261	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
261	261	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
262	263	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
263	263	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
264	265	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
265	265	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
266	266	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
267	266	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
268	269	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 10
269	269	Cut	Ditch	Boundary/Drainage	Ditch 10
270	271	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 11
271	271	Cut	Ditch	Boundary/Drainage	Ditch 11
272	272	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch
273	272	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
274	274	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch
275	274	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
276	276	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch
277	276	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
278	276	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
279	276	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
280	281	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
281	281	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
282	282	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch
283	282	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
284	284	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch
285	284	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
286	213	Fill	Pit	Cess	Pit Activity
287	287	Cut	Ditch	Field System	Ditch 9
288	287	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 9
289	289	Cut	Tree Throw	Natural	Natural Features
290	289	Fill	Tree Throw	Natural	Natural Features
291	291	Cut	Pit	Structural	Pit Activity
292	291	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
293	293	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 3
294	293	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 3
295	295	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 3
296	295	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 3
297	298	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 6

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
298	298	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 6
299	300	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 6
300	300	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 6
301	302	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 6
302	302	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 6
303	304	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 6
304	304	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 6
305	306	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 6
306	306	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 6
307	308	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 3
308	308	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 3
309	310	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 3
310	310	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 3
311	312	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 3
312	312	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 3
313	313	Cut	Tree Throw	Natural	Natural Features
314	313	Fill	Tree Throw	Natural	Natural Features
315	315	Cut	Pit	Boundary	Pit Activity
316	315	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
317	317	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
318	317	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
319	319	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
320	319	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
321	321	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 14
322	321	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 14
323	323	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 15
324	323	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 15
325	325	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 13
326	325	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 13
327	327	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 4
328	327	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 4
329	329	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 4
330	329	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 4

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
331	331	Cut	Pit	Structural	Pit Activity
332	331	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
333	333	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 1
334	333	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 1
335	335	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 1
336	336	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 1
337	337	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 1
338	337	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Structure 1
339	339	Cut	Pit	Refuse pit	Pit Activity
340	339	Fill	Pit	Refuse	Pit Activity
341	341	Cut	Ditch	Industrial	Misc Ditch
342	341	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
343	343	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
344	343	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
345	345	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 3
346	345	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 3
347	347	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
348	347	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
349	347	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
350	347	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
351	354	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
352	354	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
353	354	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
354	354	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
355	356	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 5
356	356	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 5
357	357	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
358	357	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
359	359	Cut	Ditch	Boundary/Drainage	Ditch 10
360	359	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 10
361	361	Cut	Ditch	Boundary/Drainage	Ditch 11
362	361	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 11
363	363	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
364	363	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
365	365	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 12
366	365	Fiil	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 12
367	367	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
368	367	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
369	369	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
370	369	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
371	371	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Structure 3
372	372	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 18
373	372	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 18
374	417	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
375	417	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
376	417	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
377	377	Cut	Ditch	Boundary/Drainage	Ditch 11
378	377	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 11
379	377	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 11
380	380	Cut	Ditch	Boundary/Drainage	Ditch 10
381	380	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 10
382	382	Cut	Ditch	Boundary/Drainage	Ditch 10
383	382	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 10
384	384	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 18
385	384	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 18
386	238	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
387	387	Cut	Pit	Industrial	Pit Activity
388	387	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
389	389	Cut	Stakehole	Industrial	Pit Activity
390	389	Fill	Stakehole	Disuse	Pit Activity
391	391	Cut	Stakehole	Industrial	Pit Activity
392	391	Fill	Stakehole	Disuse	Pit Activity
393	393	Cut	Stakehole	Industrial	Pit Activity
394	393	Fill	Stakehole	Disuse	Pit Activity
395	395	Cut	Stakehole	Industrial	Pit Activity
396	395	Fill	Stakehole	Disuse	Pit Activity

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
397	397	Cut	Stakehole	Industrial	Pit Activity
398	397	Fill	Stakehole	Disuse	Pit Activity
399	399	Cut	Stakehole	Industrial	Pit Activity
400	399	Fill	Stakehole	Disuse	Pit Activity
401	401	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 18
402	401	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 18
403	403	Cut	Tree Throw	Unknown	Natural Features
404	403	Fill	Tree Throw	Disuse	Natural Features
405	405	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
406	405	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
407	407	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
408	408	Cut	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
409	408	Fill	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
410	407	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
411	411	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
412	411	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
413	413	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
414	413	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
415	415	Cut	Ditch	Structural	Misc Ditch
416	415	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
417	417	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
418	417	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
419	417	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
420	417	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
421	421	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 16
422	421	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 16
423	423	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 17
424	423	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 17
425	371	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
1000	n/a	Layer	Natural	Topsoil	Overburden
1001	n/a	Layer	Natural	Subsoil	Overburden
1002	1002	Cut	Pit	Refuse Pit	Structure 2
1003	1002	Fill	Pit	Refuse	Structure 2

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
1004	1004	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Structure 2
1005	1004	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Structure 2
1006	1006	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Structure 2
1007	1006	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Structure 2
1008	1008	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
1009	1008	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
1010	1010	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1011	1010	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1012	1012	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1013	1012	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1014	1019	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1015	1015	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1016	1015	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1017	1017	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1018	1017	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1019	1019	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1020	1019	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1021	1021	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1022	1021	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1023	1023	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1024	1023	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1025	1025	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
1026	1025	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
1027	1027	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 9
1028	1027	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 9
1029	1029	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1030	1029	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1031	1029	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1032	1029	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1033	1033	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1034	1033	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1035	1035	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
1036	1035	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
1037	1037	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1038	1037	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1039	1039	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
1040	1039	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
1041	1041	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1042	1041	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1043	1041	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1044	1044	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1045	1044	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1046	1046	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1047	1046	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1048	1048	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
1049	1048	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
1050	1050	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 18
1051	1050	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 18
1052	1052	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
1053	1052	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
1054	1054	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1055	1054	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1056	1056	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1057	1056	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1058	1058	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
1059	1058	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
1060	1060	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 3
1061	1060	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 3
1062	1062	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Structure 3
1063	1062	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Structure 3
1064	1064	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
1065	1064	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
1066	1066	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
1067	1066	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
1068	1068	Cut	Ditch	Drainage	Misc Ditch
1069	1068	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Group
1070	1068	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1071	1071	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
1072	1071	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
1073	1073	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
1074	1073	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
1075	1075	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1076	1075	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1077	1077	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1078	1077	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1079	1079	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1080	1079	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1081	1081	Cut	Posthole	Structural	Misc structural features
1082	1081	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	Misc structural features
1083	1083	Cut	Beamslot	Structural	Misc structural features
1084	1083	Fill	Beamslot	Disuse	Misc structural features
1085	1085	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1086	1085	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1087	1087	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1088	1087	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1089	1089	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1090	1089	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1091	1089	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1092	1092	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Ditch 9
1093	1092	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Ditch 9
1094	1094	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	Misc Ditch
1095	1094	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	Misc Ditch
1096	1096	Cut	Pit	Unkown	Pit Activity
1097	1096	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
1098	1098	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
1099	1098	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
1100	1100	Cut	Pit	Unknown	Pit Activity
1101	1100	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity
1102	1100	Fill	Pit	Disuse	Pit Activity

15 APPENDIX 3: BURNT CLAY CATALOGUE

Cut	Context	Feature type	Fabric	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number of Impressed Fragments	Weight of impressed fragments (g)	Number of Fragments with a surface	Weight of fragments with a surface (g)	Additional Information
106	107	Boundary Ditch	C1	1	4	0	0	0	0	
111	112	Boundary Ditch	S2	1	3	0	0	0	0	
118	117	Posthole	S2	1	5	0	0	0	0	
213	210	Refuse Pit	S2	9	14.5	0	0	0	0	
242	243	Beamslot	S2	4	11.5	0	0	0	0	
250	251	Drainage/Boundary Ditch	C1	2	4	0	0	0	0	
261	260	Posthole	C1	1	3	0	0	0	0	
269	268	Drainage/Boundary Ditch	C1	1	1.5	0	0	0	0	
310	309	Beamslot	S2	2	3.5	0	0	0	0	
323	324	Boundary Ditch	S2	6	7	0	0	0	0	
343	344	Pit	C1	2	27	0	0	0	0	

359	360	Drainage/Boundary Ditch	S2	1	3.5	0	0	0	0	
361	362	Drainage/Boundary Ditch	S2	8	17	0	0	0	0	
363	364	Pit	S2	2	4	0	0	0	0	
369	370	Beamslot	S2	3	3.5	0	0	0	0	
371	372	Posthole	C1	1	5.5	0	0	0	0	
377	378	Drainage/Boundary Ditch	S2	2	3	0	0	0	0	
382	383	Drainage/Boundary Ditch	C1	2	4	0	0	0	0	
407	408		S2	1	8	0	0	0	0	
421	422	Boundary Ditch	C1	1	14.5	0	0	0	0	
170	169	Boundary Ditch	S2	7	10	0	0	1	2	
207	209	Industrial Ditch	S2	1	19	0	0	1	19	
252	254	Well	S2	1	7.5	0	0	1	7.5	
252	258	Well	C1	1	114	1	114	1	114	
272	273	Industrial Ditch	S2	1	3	0	0	1	3	
339	340	Refuse Pit	S2	1	3.5	0	0	1	3.5	
417	376	Pit	C1	4	182	0	0	1	134.5	Corner piece

415	416	Beamslot	S2	7	39	0	0	1	13	
252	259	Well	C1	22	107.5	2	14	2	19	
276	278	Industrial Ditch	S2	3	68	0	0	2	35	
354	353	Pit	S2	6	38.5		9.5	2	22	
387	388	Industrial Pit	S2	4	16	2	10	2	10	
229	228	Boundary Ditch	S2	29	96.5	1	0.5	10	25	
Total:				138	851.5	7	148	26	407.5	
%:						5.072464	17.38109	18.84058	47.85672	

16 APPENDIX 4: CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
Context No.	123	208	209	190	219	210	231	260	286	285	309	340	342	344	388	375
Feature No.	124	207	207	189	218	213	232	261	213	284	310	339	341	343	387	417
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	PH	Pit	Ditch	BS	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit
Period	Sax	Med	Med	Med	Med	Sax	Med	Sax	Sax	Med	Sax	Med	Med	Sax	Sax	Med
Group	D1	Misc	Misc	Pits	Misc	Pits	D24	Misc	Pits	Misc	Str 3	Pits	Misc	Pits	Pits	Pits
Cereals and other potential crop plants																
Avena sp. (grains)		xcf	xx	xx	x	x		x		x		x	x		xcf	xx
(awn frags.)			x										x			x
A. fatua L. (floret base)												x				
A. sativa L. (floret base)																xcf
Hordeum sp. (grains)	xcf	x	xx	xx	xxx	x		x	x	xx	xx	xxx	xx	x		x
(rachis nodes)			x									x	x			x
Hordeum/Secale cereale type (rachis nodes)		x	xxx		x			x		xx		x				x
Secale cereale L. (grains)		xcf	x	x		xcf		x		x	x	xx	x			xx
(rachis nodes)			x							x						x
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	xx	xxxx	xx	x	xx	xcf		x	xx	x	xxx	xx	x	x	xx
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)		x	x	xcf	x				x	x	x	x	x			x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx		x	x	xxxx	x	xxxx	xxx	x	x	xxxx
Pisum sativum L.			xcf	xcf												
Large Fabaceae indet.			x	x	x						x	x				
Herbs																
Agrostemma githago L.	x	xcf	x	x		x xm	x					x				x

Anthemis cotula L.										xx		x				x
Apiaceae indet.						xm										
Atriplex sp.			x													
Brassiaceae indet.			x													
Bromus sp.		x	x	x	x	x	x							x		
Caryophyllaceae indet.	x															
Centaurea sp.			x	x								x				x
C. nigra L.				x												
Chenopodium album L.			x							x						x
Chenopodiaceae indet.						x										
Fabaceae indet.	x	xxx	xx	xx	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x		xx
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love			x	x	x			xtf					x			
Galium aparine L.				x	x											
Hyoscyamus niger L.				x												
(capitula frag.)				x												
Lithospermum arvense L.				x								x	x			x
Malva sp.						xcf										
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia	x			x						x						
Large Poaceae indet.				x		x										
Polygonum aviculare L.			x	x									x			
Rumex sp.		x	x	x	x					x						x
Rumex/Carex sp.		x														
Scandix pecten-veneris L.		xcffg		xcffg												
Silene sp.										x		x				
Stellaria media (L.)Vill										x						
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.)Schultz-Bip			x													

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**
Context No.	123	208	209	190	219	210	231	260	286	285	309	340	342	344	388	375
Feature No.	124	207	207	189	218	213	232	261	213	284	310	339	341	343	387	417
Feature Type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	PH	Pit	Ditch	BS	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit
Period	Sax	Med	Med	Med	Med	Sax	Med	Sax	Sax	Med	Sax	Med	Med	Sax	Sax	Med
Group	D1	Misc	Misc	Pits	Misc	Pits	D24	Misc	Pits	Misc	Str 3	Pits	Misc	Pits	Pits	Pits
Tree/shrub macrofossils																
Corylus avellana L.				x		x		xcf							x	xcf
Prunus sp. (fruit stone frag.)		x														
Rubus sp.													x			
Sambucus nigra L.			xx													
Other plant macrofossils																
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	x	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	xxxx	x	x	x	xx	xxx		x	x	x	xx	x				xxx
Charcoal >10mm	xx		x		x	x					x		x			x
Charred/stem		xx	xxxx	xx		x		x	x	xxx		x	xx			xx
Mineral replaced root/stem									x							
Ericaceae indet. (stem)				x	x				x	x						
Pteridium aquilinum (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frags.)			xx							xxx						x
(stem frags.)			x													
Indet. buds			x													x
Indet. capitula frag.												x				
Indet. culm nodes			xx	x						x		x	x			x
Indet. inflorescence frags.		x	xx	x	x					x		xx		x		x

Indet. prickles		x	x							x			x			
Indet. seeds		x	x	x		xm		x		x		x			xm	
Other remains																
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx		x	x	xx	xxx	x	xxx	xx	x		xxxx
Black tarry material			x	x		x		x				x				x
Bone	x	xb	x	x xb	xx xb	x	x	x			x xb	x	x	x	x	x
Burnt/fired clay	x			x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x		x	
Burnt organic concretions			xx	x						x			xx			x
Eggshell	x															
Faecal material					xcf	xcf			xx						x	
Fish bones					x	x					x				x	
Marine mollusc shell frags.					x											
Mineralised arthropod remains									x							
Mineralised soil concretions		xxx		xxx	xx			xx								
Small coal frags.	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	x	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x	x xb	x xb	x	x			x		x	x	x			x
Vitreous material	xx					x										
Mollusc shells																
Open country species																
Vallonia sp.					x											
Freshwater species																
Bithynia sp.				x												
Valvata cristata				x												
Sample volume (litres)	**20ss**	**20**	**40**	**20ss**	**40**	**20ss**	**10ss**	**10**	**10**	**40**	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**20**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**0.3**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.5**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.3**
% flot sorted	**50%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**25%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**

Key to Table

x = 1–10 specimens xx = 11–50 specimens xxx = 51–100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare m = mineral-replaced tf = testa fragment fg = fragment b = burnt

PH = posthole BS = beam slot D = ditch Str = structure ss = sub-sample

Saxon = late Saxon to early medieval Med = medieval

17 APPENDIX 5: FULL LISTING OF METALWORKING DEBRIS BY CONTEXT

Context	Feature	Context Interpretation	Slag Interpretation	Mass (g)	Dimensions and comments
183	185	Fill of ditch 15	Possible ore	26	Haematite nodule
190	189	Fill of Pit	Iron object	130	With attached concretion including non-ferrous alloy fragments
226	227	Fill of ditch 22	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	202	Including possible fragment of smithing hearth bottom. Low vesicularity
228	229	Fill of ditch 23	Smithing Hearth Bottom	226	85x70x40mm
228	229	Fill of ditch 23	Smithing Hearth Bottom	88	65x45x35mm
228	229	Fill of ditch 23	Smithing Hearth Bottom	87	70x55x30mm
228	229	Fill of ditch 23	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	213	
228	229	Fill of ditch 23	Flake hammerscale	--	Sieve residue. Couple of flakes only
231	232	Fill of ditch 24	Smithing Hearth Bottom	587	110x70x50mm
231	232	Fill of ditch 24	Smithing Hearth Bottom	555	130x85x40mm
231	232	Fill of ditch 24	Undiagnostic ironworking slag	76	
231	232	Fill of ditch 24	Fired clay	5	Grey; reduced fired
231	232	Fill of ditch 24	Vitrified hearth Lining	7	

Context	Feature	Context Interpretation	Slag Interpretation	Mass (g)	Dimensions and comments
231	232	Fill of ditch 24	No hammerscale	0	Sieve residue
360	359	Fill of ditch 10	Possible ore	8	Haematite nodule
376	419	Fill of Pit	Iron object	7	Possibly a small nail, heavily concreted

17 APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE

Context	Bone number	Cut	Species	Bone	Bone part	Proportion	Side	Sex
104	65396	103	BOS	MTT	PRO	2	R	
104	65397	103	BOS	MTT	PRO	2	L	
107	65398	106	CSZ	IND	S	1		
107	65399	106	CSZ	LBF	S	1		
107	65400	106	CSZ	RIB	S	1		
107	65401	106	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
107	65402	106	SUS	FEM	S	1		
107	65403	106	SUS	MNT	W	5	L	F
107	65404	106	SUS	MNT	W	5	R	F
107	65405	106	OVCA	RAD	S	1		
107	65406	106	OVCA	TIB	S	1		
107	65407	106	OVCA	MNT	W	5	L	
107	65408	106	BOS	SCP	PRO	4	L	
107	65409	106	BOS	FEM	S	1		
107	65410	106	BOS	MXT	W	5	L	
107	65411	106	BOS	MNT	W	5	R	
112	65412	111	BOS	RAD	S	1		
112	65413	111	BOS	SCP	DIS	1	L	
112	65414	111	BOS	SCP	ANT	1	R	
112	65415	111	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
115	65416	116	OVCA	MXT	W	4	R	
115	65417	116	BOS	MTC	DIS	1	R	
115	65418	116	SUS	MNT	W	4	L	M
117	65419	118	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
123	65420	124	SSZ	IND	S	1		
123	65421	124	SUS	MNT	W	3	R	
123	65422	124	SUS	SCP	PRO	3	L	
132	65423	131	CSZ	IND	S	1		
132	65424	131	SUS	MNT	W	3	L	M
135	65425	136	OVCA	FEM	S	3		
139	65426	137	OVI	HCO	PRO	4	L	M
139	65427	137	SUS	ULN	S	3	R	
139	65428	137	OVCA	MAN	S	3	L	
139	65429	137	OVCA	RAD	S	2	R	
139	65430	137	CHIK	COR	W	5	L	
139	65431	137	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
139	65432	137	CSZ	LBF	S	1		
139	65433	137	BOS	MTC	DIS	1		
139	65434	137	BOS	SKL	LAT	1	L	
139	65435	137	BOS	SCP	ANT	1		
143	65436	142	CSZ	LBF	S	1		
149	65437	148	CSZ	IND	S	1		
149	65438	148	CSZ	RIB	S	1		
149	65439	148	SSZ	RIB	S	1		
149	65440	148	OVCA	TIB	S	1		

149	65441	148	OVCA	MTT	S	3	L	
149	65442	148	SUS	ULN	S	3	R	
149	65443	148	SUS	SCP	POS	1	L	
149	65444	148	SUS	SCP	S	2	R	
149	65445	148	BOS	MAN	ANT	4	R	
149	65446	148	BOS	HUM	W	4	R	
149	65447	148	BOS	MTT	S	3	L	
149	65448	148	BOS	SCP	PRO	1	L	
149	65449	148	BOS	SKL	S	1	B	
149	65450	148	BOS	MAX	S	1		
160	65451	108	CSZ	CEV	W	4	B	
160	65452	108	BOS	MAN	ANT	3	R	
160	65453	108	bos	SKL	W	4	B	
169	65454	170	BOS	PH1	W	5		
169	65455	170	OVCA	SCP	S	2	R	
169	65456	170	CHIK	ULN	S	2	L	
169	65457	170	CSZ	IND	S	1		
174	65458	173	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
179	65459	180	BOS	MNT	W	4	L	
183	65460	184	CSZ	IND	S	1		
185	65461	186	CSZ	IND	S	1		
190	65462	189	OVCA	MAN	PRO	2	R	
190	65463	189	FEL	TIB	W	4	L	
190	65464	189	SSZ	RIB	PRO	2		
190	65465	189	BOS	SAC	LAT	1		
190	65466	189	equ	MAN	POS	2	B	
190	65467	189	EQU	MAX	S	1	B	
190	65468	189	BOS	INN	ANT	1	L	
190	65469	189	BOS	FEM	PRO	1	L	
192	65470	191	SSZ	RIB	S	1		
192	65471	191	BOS	SCP	POS	1	R	
196	65472	195	SSZ	CEV	W	4	B	
204	65473	203	BOS	SKL	ANT	1	R	
204	65474	203	BOS	SKL	LAT	1	R	
209	65475	207	BOS	MTT	S	1		
209	65476	207	OVCA	MXT	W	4	L	
210	65477	213	BOS	SKL	POS	1	L	C
210	65478	213	CAN	MAN		4	R	
210	65479	213	SUS	SCP	W	4	L	
210	65480	213	SUS	MAN	POS	2	R	
210	65481	213	OVI	HCO	S	2	R	
210	65482	213	OVCA	MAN	W	4	L	
210	65483	213	OVCA	MAN	S	3	R	
210	65484	213	OVCA	MAN	PRO	3	R	
210	65485	213	CSZ	CEV	R	3	R	
210	65486	213	EQU	MNT	W	5	R	
210	65487	213	EQU	SCP	PRO	3	L	
210	65488	213	BOS	TIB	S	1		

210	65489	213	BOS	AXI	ANT	2	B	
210	65490	213	BOS	INN	ANT	1	R	
210	65491	213	BOS	AST	W	5	R	
212	65492	213	CAN	ATL	W	4	B	
212	65493	213	OVI	SKL	PRO	1	R	
212	65494	213	OVCA	MAN	ANT	2	R	
212	65495	213	OVCA	MNT	W	5	R	
212	65496	213	OVCA	TIB	S	1	L	
212	65497	213	OVCA	TIB	S	2		
212	65498	213	OVCA	HUM	DIS	2	R	
212	65499	213	OVCA	RAD	S	1	L	
212	65500	213	SSZ	RIB	PRO	3		
212	65501	213	SSZ	RIB	DIS	4		
212	65502	213	SSZ	IND	S	1		
212	65503	213	SSZ	TRV	DOR	2	B	
212	65504	213	CSZ	LBF	S	1		
212	65505	213	SSZ	RIB	S	1		
212	65506	213	CSZ	RIB	S	1		
212	65507	213	CSZ	IND	S	1		
212	65508	213	CHIK	RIB	PRO	4		
212	65509	213	CHIK	STE	ANT	4	B	
212	65510	213	CHIK	SAC	W	4	B	
212	65511	213	CHIK	INN	W	4	R	
212	65512	213	CHIK	COR	W	5	B	
212	65513	213	CHIK	FUR	W	4	B	
212	65514	213	CHIK	SCP	W	5	R	
212	65515	213	CHIK	FIB	PRO	4		
212	65516	213	CHIK	RAD	W	5	L	
212	65517	213	CHIK	ULN	W	5	L	
212	65518	213	CHIK	MTC	W	5	L	
212	65519	213	CHIK	MTT	W	5	R	F
212	65520	213	CHIK	FEM	W	5	R	
212	65521	213	CHIK	HUM	W	5	L	
212	65522	213	CHIK	TIB	W	5	R	F
212	65523	213	SUS	MAN	S	1	R	
212	65524	213	SUS	HUM	S	2	L	
212	65525	213	SUS	MXT	W	5	R	
212	65526	213	SUS	MAN	S	1	L	
212	65527	213	SUS	MAN	ANT	4	R	M
212	65528	213	SUS	MAX	S	3	R	
212	65529	213	SUS	MAX		2	L	
212	65530	213	BOS	SKL	VEN	1		
212	65531	213	BOS	HCO	S	1		
212	65532	213	BOS	SKL	S	1		
212	65533	213	BOS	MAN	S	1		
212	65534	213	BOS	SCP	DIS	1	L	
212	65535	213	BOS	MTC	S	1		
212	65536	213	BOS	TIB	S	1		

219	66741	218	CHIK	RAD	W	5	L	
226	66742	227	EQU	MTC	PRO	4	R	
228	66743	229	CSZ	LBF	S	1		
228	66744	229	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
228	66745	229	OVCA	MXT	W	5	L	
231	66746	232	CSZ	RIB	S	1		
231	66747	232	CSZ	RIB	S	1		
231	66748	232	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
231	66749	232	BOS	INN	PRO	1	R	
234	66750	233	CSZ	CEV	W	4	B	
236	66751	235	SSZ	RIB	S	1		
239	66752	240	BOS	MAN	S	1		
239	66753	240	BOS	MNT	W	5		
245	66754	244	BOS	CAR	W	5		
244	66755	245	SUS	TIB	DIS	2	L	
258	66756	252	SUS	PH1	W	4		
258	66757	252	EQU	PH1	W	5		
258	66758	252	CSZ	TRV	W	4	B	
259	66759	252	OVCA	MTC	S	3	R	
259	66760	252	GSZE	PPH	W	5		
259	66761	252	SUS	TIB	DIS	4	L	
259	66762	252	SUS	SKL	DOR	1	R	
259	66763	252	SUS	HUM	S	2		
259	66764	252	BOS	TIB	S	1	L	
259	66765	252	BOS	HUM	DIS	3	R	
259	66766	252	BOS	FEM	S	1	R	
268	66767	269	SUS	HUM	S	2	L	
268	66768	269	CSZ	RIB	S	1		
270	66769	271	BOS	ULN	S	3	L	
273	66770	272	OVCA	MNT	W	4	L	
376	66771	419	EQU	SKL	W	3	B	
376	66772	419	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
376	66773	419	CSZ	LBF	S	1		
376	66774	419	SUS	MNT	W	4		
376	66775	419	SUS	MAN	POS	1		
376	66776	419	SUS	TIB	S	2	L	
376	66777	419	SUS	TIB	S	3	R	
376	66778	419	SUS	FIB	S	3		
376	66779	419	OVI	HCO	W	4	R	
376	66780	419	OVCA	HUM	DIS	3	R	
376	66781	419	OVCA	TIB	S	2	L	
376	66782	419	OVCA	IB	S	3	L	
376	66783	419	OVCA	MTT	PRO	2	R	
376	66784	419	OVCA	MAN	PRO	2	L	
376	66785	419	OVCA	MAN	W	4	R	
376	66786	419	OVCA	MAN	ANT	2	R	
376	66787	419	BOS	PH1	DIS	2		
376	66788	419	BOS	MAN	S	1	R	

376	66789	419	BOS	MAN	PRO	1	R	
376	66790	419	BOS	SKL	PRO	1	R	
376	66791	419	BOS	HUM	DIS	3	R	
376	66792	419	BOS	CAL	S	2	L	
376	66793	419	BOS	INN	PRO	2	R	M
307	66794	308	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
313	66795	314	OVCA	MNT	W	5	R	
313	66796	314	SUS	ULN	S	1		
326	66797	325	BOS	INN	PRO	1	R	F
326	66798	325	SUS	TIB	DIS	2	R	
326	66799	325	EQU	RAD	W	4	R	
326	66800	325	EQU	ULN	S	4	R	
328	66801	327	CSZ	LBF	S	1		
330	66802	329	BOS	TIB	S	2	R	
332	66803	331	OVCA	MTC	PRO	3	R	
332	66804	331	CSZ	LMV	VEN	2	B	
332	66805	331	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
340	66806	339	EQU	MXT	W	5	L	
344	66807	343	CSZ	IND	S	1		
344	66808	343	CHIK	ULN	S	3		
344	66809	343	BOS	MTC	PRO	4	L	
344	66810	343	SUS	SKL	LAT	1	L	
344	66811	343	SUS	MAN	S	2	L	
353	66812	354	BOS	PH1	W	5		
353	66813	354	SSZ	RIB	S	1		
353	66814	354	OVCA	MNT	W	4	L	
353	66815	354	OVCA	MAN	PRO	1	R	
355	66816	356	CSZ	IND	S	1		
360	66817	359	OVCA	MXT	S	1		
360	66818	359	OVCA	MNT	W	5	L	
362	66819	361	BOS	ULN	S	3	L	
362	66820	361	BOS	SKL	S	1		
362	66821	361	EQU	MXT	W	5	L	
362	66822	361	CSZ	LBF	S	1		
381	66823	380	CSZ	IND	S	1		
381	66824	380	BOS	MAN	S	1		
381	66825	380	BOS	MXT	W	4	R	
388	66826	387	SUS	MTP	PRO	2		
388	66827	387	SSZ	LBF	S	1		
388	66828	387	CSZ	IND	S	1		
388	66829	387	CSZ	LMV	DOR	1		
388	66830	387	BOS	SCP	S	2	R	
388	66831	387	BOS	ULN	S	1		
388	66832	387	BOS	MNT	W	5	R	
416	66833	415	BOS	CAL	DIS	4	R	
416	66834	415	BOS	MAN	S	1		
416	66835	415	CSZ	TRV	DOR	1	B	
416	66836	415	OVCA	MTT	S	1		

416	66837	415	SUS	SKL	W	4	B	M
422	66838	421	OVCA	SCP	POS	1		

18 APPENDIX 7: POTTERY DATING

Context	Sherd count	Date range	Latest dated ware	Spot date
104	2	Late Bronze Age – 1100 AD	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
107	8	900 – 1300	1000 – 1300	1000 – 1100
112	12	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
115	11	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
117	8	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
123	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
125	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
132	17	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
139	1	1175 - 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
141	12	Roman - 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
143	2	900 - 1100	900 - 1100	900 - 1100
144	1	900 - 1100	900 - 1100	900 - 1100
146	1	1175 - 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
149	1	900 - 1100	900 - 1100	900 - 1100
160	3	850 – 1300	1000 – 1300	1000 – 1300
167	2	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	900 - 1100
174	3	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 - 1100
185	6	900 – 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
190	77	900 - 1400	1175 – 1400	1200 – 1300
192	9	850 - 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
194	5	900 - 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
196	9	1175 - 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
208	4	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
210	11	Late Bronze Age – 1150 AD	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
212	11	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	1000 – 1100
216	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
219	1	1000 - 1300	1000 – 1300	1000 – 1300
224	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
226	8	900 - 1300	1000 – 1300	1000 – 1100
228	21	850 - 1300	1100 – 1300	1100 – 1300

Context	Sherd count	Date range	Latest dated ware	Spot date
231	29	900 – 1400	1100 – 1400	1100 – 1300
236	4	850 – 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
239	6	850 – 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1300
241	3	900 – 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1300
245	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
249	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
251	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
259	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
267	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
268	1	850 - 1150	850 – 1150	850 – 1150
273	5	900 - 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
275	4	1175 - 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
299	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
307	3	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
309	2	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
320	1	Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age	Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age	Late Bronze Age – Middle Iron Age
324	4	Late Bronze Age – 1150 AD	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
326	4	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
328	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
342	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
344	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
348	1	1175 - 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
350	1	1175 - 1400	1175 – 1400	1175 – 1400
353	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
355	3	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
360	2	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
362	5	Late Bronze Age-1150 AD	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
368	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
370	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
372	3	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100

Context	Sherd count	Date range	Latest dated ware	Spot date
376	13	850 - 1150	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
378	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
381	2	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
388	6	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
398	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
406	1	900 - 1100	900 – 1100	900 – 1100
416	7	850 – 1150	900 – 1100	900 – 1100

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation at Ashend, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2RF.

Local Planning Authority:	**St Edmundsbury Borough Council**
Planning Reference:	**DC/13/0711/FUL**
HER Number:	**BRG 074**
Central National Grid Reference:	**TL 894 668**
Written and researched by:	**Mark Hinman and Matthew Lees** **Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd**
Project Manager:	**Mark Hinman**
Commissioning Client:	**Oxbury on behalf of Iceni Homes**
Contractor:	**Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd** **Central Office** **The Granary, Rectory Farm** **Brewery Road, Pampisford** **Cambridgeshire** **CB22 3EN**
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May 2014

CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by Oxbury on behalf of Iceni Homes to undertake an archaeological excavation prior to the proposed development at Ashend, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2RF (centred on NGR TL 894 668).

1.1.2 The proposed development is for the construction of housing on the 0.5ha site. This project was commissioned in response to an archaeological brief issued by Rachel Monk of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).

1.1.3 The project will be managed and directed by Mark Hinman, Regional Manager of PCA Central.

1.1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation and conforms to the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (Monk 2014).

1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.1 The archaeological background detailed below has been taken from the archaeological brief (Monk 2014) and the evaluation report (Orzchowshi and Thompson 2014). A full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record will be carried out as part of post-excavation analysis, in order to contextualise the results of the fieldwork.

1.2.2 The proposed development lies within the extent of a previously defined site of archaeological potential as documented in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Bronze Age, Roman and medieval artefacts are recorded as having been recovered from this area. These finds are part of a large assemblage of finds found across an area south of The Street.

1.2.3 A trial trench evaluation of the site carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd found a dense distribution of Saxon and early medieval (10^{th}-12^{th}-century) features including pits, ditches, postholes and at least one possible

beam slot. These features indicate an area of late Saxon and medieval settlement on the periphery of the modern village.

1.2.4 The archaeological potential of the proposed development is considered to be high and the development plans are likely to have a significant impact upon any buried archaeological remains.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The bedrock geology of the proposed development area is that of Lewes, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver Chalk Formations.

2.1.2 This bedrock is overlain by superficial windblown sands and silts and deposits of the Lowestoft Formation; a chalky till with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The proposed development area is situated at an approximate height of 54m AOD, rising gently to the north and sloping gently downwards to the south.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Broad Aims

3.1.1 The broad aim of the excavation is to identify, excavate and record the location, extent, date, character and state of preservation of any archaeological remains on the site which are likely to be threatened by the proposed development, and to identify their significance in a local, regional and national context, as appropriate, with reference to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

-Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)

-Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)

-Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott and Brown 2008)

-Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

3.2 Specific Research Themes and Questions

3.2.1 Current research priorities relating to the Anglo-Saxon period are described in the revised East Anglian regional research framework (Medlycott 2011, 49-59). Questions and themes relating to later Anglo-Saxon rural settlements and the Anglo-Saxon economy (*ibid*., 58) are likely to be of particular relevance to this site:

-Across East Anglia, there is a need for detailed study of changes in settlement types and forms over time during the early, middle and late Anglo-Saxon periods, and of the ways in which Anglo-Saxon settlements and landscape organisation influenced the medieval landscape.

-What forms do Anglo-Saxon farms take, what range of building types are

present and how far can functions be attributed to them?

-Are there regional or landscape-related variations in settlement location, density or type?

-The development of Anglo-Saxon fieldscapes needs further investigation. How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified? To what extent are Roman field systems re-used? What is the evidence for open field systems in the region in the Anglo-Saxon period?

-What is the relationship between rural and urban sites?

-The origins and development of hall-and-church complexes needs further study.

-The extent and nature of late Anglo-Saxon landscape reorganisation, village nucleation and field systems need further exploration.

-Palaeoenvironmental analysis plays a crucial role in establishing how a landscape was used, the economy and status of a settlement, and changes both over time and in the agricultural economy.

-Production and processing of foods for urban markets is a key element in understanding the relationship between towns and their rural hinterlands (potentially important in the context of Great Barton's proximity and historical links with Bury St Edmunds), and the interchange between rural food supplies and urban industrial and craft products.

3.2.2 It will also be important to investigate the character and extent of medieval activity on the site and to contribute to an understanding of the medieval development of the village.

3.2.3 To use the full spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation to attempt to model the past landscape of the area

and how it was transformed by the Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity and by natural events.

3.3 Other Project Objectives

3.3.1 The excavation assessment report will include a comprehensive appraisal of the geological, topographical, historical and archaeological context of the excavated evidence and will highlight any research priorities relevant to further post-excavation research.

3.3.2 The results of the fieldwork will be disseminated by means of publication, most likely as an article in the county archaeological journal, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. Other formats may be appropriate depending on the significance of the results.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Machining and Site Planning

4.1.1 The area specified by SCCAS/CT, c.2600msq will be machine excavated through the overlying, topsoil, subsoil and made ground under archaeological supervision. A plan of this area is contained within the archaeological brief (see Appendix 2).

4.1.2 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.1.3 Metal-detecting will be carried out of any stripped deposits throughout the monitoring process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps will be surveyed by metal-detector as they are encountered.

4.1.4 Limits of all excavation areas, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) will be recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.2 Recording and Sampling

4.2.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.2.2 All features will be investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.2.3 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA Pro-forma context sheets.

4.2.4 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their

width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships.

4.2.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.

4.2.6 Significant features such as structural remains (e.g. eaves drip gullies, sunken feature buildings and beam slots), industrial features (kilns, ovens, domestic hearths, metalworking furnaces) and burials (cremation and inhumation) will be recorded in plan and 100% excavated and sampled in an appropriate manner.

4.2.7 High-resolution digital photographs will be taken at all stages of the monitoring process. Digital Photographs will be taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs will be taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.

4.2.8 Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (IfA 2001; Walker 1990; Watkinson 1981).

4.2.9 A metal detector will be used during excavation in order to enhance finds recovery.

4.2.10 Bulk samples, 40 litres in volume when possible, will be taken by the excavator and in consultation with the project's environmental specialist where practicable, in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and agricultural economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.

4.2.11 Environmental sampling will make reference to the following guideline documents:

- English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).

- 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, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;

- Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.

4.3 Treasure

4.3.1 All finds defined as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

4.4 Human Remains

4.4.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS/CT and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary, and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. Due to the wide range of variables, costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are not included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

5 ACCESS AND SAFETY

5.1.1 Access to the site will be arranged by the client. The client will secure safe access to the site for archaeological personnel and provide suitable welfare provision. The client will also ensure that all deep excavations are adequately shored, conforming to current health and safety regulations and that the archaeological investigations are enabled through the provision and operation of adequate water extraction/pumping equipment.

5.1.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be PCA'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.

5.1.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. and in accordance with all statutory regulations. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment for the site will be produced and made available to all staff.

5.1.4 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 Timetable

6.1.1 The duration of the evaluation will be 4 weeks with provision for one PCA Supervisor and two additional Site Assistants.

6.1.2 Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

6.2 Staffing and Support

6.2.1 The project will be managed and led by Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA central who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the monitoring programme.

6.2.2 Key team members will include Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA central and a PCA Supervisor. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.

6.2.3 The following staff will form the project team:

1x Project Manager
1x Supervisor
5x Site Assistants
1x Survey Supervisor
1x Finds Supervisor
1x Finds Assistant
1x Illustrator for post-excavation work.

6.2.4 Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis during post-excavation work as necessary. Specialists will be approached to carry out analysis as required from the list in Appendix 1.

7 REPORTING

7.1.1 Post-excavation tasks and production of a post-excavation assessment report will take approximately 12 weeks following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary.

7.1.2 The report will place the findings of the project in their local and regional context, having made a comprehensive assessment of the historical, archaeological and geological context within which the archaeological evidence rests, made reference to relevant research agendas and to cartographic, documentary and other research.

7.1.3 The report will include, and/or will consider:

1. a concise, non-technical summary;

2. the aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigations;

3. the detailed description and specialist interpretation of all archaeological material and features recorded by the project.

4. photographs of key views needed to illustrate the text of the report indicating views (position from which photos were taken).

5. the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material uncovered during the investigation;

6. if present, the anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures across the site;

7. the detailed description and specialist interpretation of all archaeological material recorded by the project and an appropriate level of discussion of the evidence presented within the report;

8. appropriate illustrative material such as maps, plans, sections, drawings

and photographs and including site location plan at 1:2500; site plan at 1:1250, and additional plans as appropriate (adequate photographic coverage (properly captioned) should be included regardless of whether the project produced positive or negative results; the report should also include photographs that place the site in context);

9. specialist report(s) in full (e.g. human remains, finds, environmental assessments) with the author(s) acknowledged; significant finds, including pottery, should be illustrated (drawn or photographed, as appropriate);

10. an HER entry summary sheet ;

11. a schedule of on-site time, including details of the staffing levels present;

12. a detailed record of the contents of the project archive;

13. information on the arrangements for the long-term deposition of the archive.

14. a copy of the OASIS summary sheet for the project.

7.1.4 Provision will be made for carrying out environmental analyses and obtaining radiocarbon dates from suitable contexts, where appropriate.

7.1.5 PCA will provide the client and SCCAS/CT with a draft copy of the report for comment following completion. Upon acceptance, final copies of the report will be presented to Suffolk HER and other bodies as required.

7.1.6 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it will 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 and MoRPHE. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will need to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for agreement. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the

Archaeology in Suffolk section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. This summary should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

8 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

8.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by PCA Central and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. 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.

8.2 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS Conservation Team 2014 Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition) and the advice contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage (UKIC 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992).

8.3 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the SCCAS/CT archaeological stores.

8.4 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

9 FUTHER CONSIDERATIONS

9.1 Insurance

9.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000 Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8

Monk, R. 2014. Brief for Archaeological Excavation at Ashend, East Barton Road, Great Barton. (Unpublished SSCAS/CT)

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3

Medlycott, M. 2011. (ed.) Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Orzchowshi, K. and Thompson, P. 2014 Land adjacent to Ashend, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk: Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation. Archaeological Solutions unpublished report no. 4501

Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1 (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team)

11 APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Sarah Percival, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas

Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)

Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)

CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house) ,Su Pringle, Ian Betts

Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

Glass: John Shepherd, Medieval and Post-medieval Glass, Hugh Wilmott, Medieval Window Glass, Jill Channer

Coins: James Gerrard (in house), Nina Crummy, Mike Hammerson

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop

Osteology: Aileen Tierney

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

Leather: Quita Mould

Small Finds: Nina Crummy (prehistoric- post Roman) Marit Gaimster (post Roman) (in house), James Gerrard (Roman)(in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)

Metal slag: Lynne Keys, David Starley

Textiles: Penelope Walton Rogers

Conservation: Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick

Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: David Cranstone

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Helen Davies (in house), Mark Roughley (in house)

20 APPENDIX 9: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-181214

Project details	
Project name	Ashend, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk: An Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	Two phases of occupation dated as Late Saxon/early medieval and medieval, the archaeological remains were indicative of rural settlement.
Project dates	Start: 11-06-2014 End: 09-08-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BRG075 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	BUILDING Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Early Medieval
Investigation type	"Full excavation","Full survey"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY GREAT BARTON Ashend, East Barton Road, Great Barton
Postcode	IP31 2RF
Study area	0.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 894 668 52.2662252413 0.775939256128 52 15 58 N 000 46 33 E Point

Height OD / Depth	Min: 54.00m Max: 55.00m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Rachel Monk
Project design originator	Mark Hinman
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Jonathan House
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultant
Name of sponsor/funding body	Oxbury on behalf of Iceni Homes
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	BRG075
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	BRG075
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive	Suffolk County Council

recipient	
Paper Archive ID	BRG075
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation at Ashend, East Barton Road, Great Barton, Suffolk IP31 2RF
Author(s)/Editor(s)	House, J.
Other bibliographic details	R12006
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	PCA
Place of issue or publication	Pampisford
Description	Grey lit report
Entered by	Jonathan House (jhouse@pre-construct.com)
Entered on	2 March 2015

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