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Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Sudbury, Suffolk, 2014

Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson

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Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Sudbury, Suffolk 2014

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Front cover image – Primary school children and local volunteers excavating on the Croft by St Gregory's church (copyright ACA)

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1 Summary

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological excavation of 31 1m square 'test pits' in the Suffolk town of Sudbury carried out in autumn 2014. The excavations were funded by public donations with support from The Sudbury Society, The Sudbury History Society and Sudbury Museum Trust. Over three days, more than 100 people from the local area developed new skills and increased their knowledge of, and interest in, their local heritage through taking part in the excavations which provided new evidence for the development of the area now occupied by the historic town centre from the prehistoric period onwards.

Although producing a thin scatter of worked flint of probable prehistoric date from the area now covered by the centre of the town of Sudbury, the 2014 excavations produced no evidence for prehistoric settlement in this area, or for any activity, including settlement, in the succeeding Roman period. The excavations did however show that the present settlement probably originated in the early Anglo-Saxon period, and was certainly in existence by the 7th century AD around the church of St Gregory. This settlement continued into the later Anglo-Saxon period, when its increased extent can be traced from the test pit excavations, correlating well with line of the contemporary town boundary inferred from the street plan and previous excavations. The excavations also show how and where the town expanded beyond this boundary in the high medieval period. Comparison with other settlements in eastern England where similar test pit excavations have been carried out show the relative regional importance of Sudbury in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, and also indicate that Sudbury withstood the demographic crises of the 14th century and its aftermath relatively well. Sudbury's extent and prosperity in the post-medieval period is also reflected in the ceramic finds from test pits which allow the location of wealthier zones to be postulated.

2 Introduction

Over the course of three days between the 3rd and the 5th of October 2014, a total of 31 1m^2 archaeological test pits were excavated in the town of Sudbury, situated in south Suffolk along the border with Essex. The majority of the pits were excavated in residential gardens, although a small number were also excavated on public greens. On the first day the excavations were only undertaken by local primary school pupils, a total of 125 Year 6 pupils from Woodhall Community Primary School, Tudor Church of England VC Primary School, St Gregory CEVC Primary School and St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School, who excavated five test pits with supervision from Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA), local volunteers as well as six GCSE students and staff from Thomas Gainsborough School.
Over the weekend of the 4th and 5th of October, the remaining 26 test pits were opened and excavated by members of the Sudbury Society, the Sudbury History Society and Sudbury Museum Trust, who also between them also organized and coordinated the event. Residents of Sudbury as well as local volunteers also undertook the test pit digging and ACA, based in the McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, were also on site the whole time for archaeological direction and support.

2.1 Test pit excavation and rural settlement studies

Rural settlement has long been a crucial area of research for medieval archaeology (Gerrard 2003: Lewis et al 2001, 5-21), notably since the pioneering work of W. G. Hoskins, Maurice Beresford and John Hurst in the 1940s and 1950s (Hoskins 1955; Beresford 1957; Beresford & Hurst 1971). Until recently, however, attention has focused largely on the minority of medieval settlements that are presently deserted or extensively shrunken. Currently occupied rural settlements (CORS), now overlain by domestic housing and related buildings of living secular communities – the villages, hamlets and small towns of today – were generally largely disregarded as targets for research-driven excavation, despite the fact that CORS greatly out-number DMVs (Lewis et al 1997, 143-6; Dyer and Everson 2012, 13). The importance of CORS data is further underlined by evidence showing that DMVs are atypical when compared to medieval settlements overall, tending to be smaller, poorer, later, and less favourably sited (Lewis et al 1997, 146-155), as well as unevenly distributed - numerous in the central province of England but much less common elsewhere (Beresford and Hurst 1971, fig 13; Roberts and Wrathmell 2000, 28-9). CORS, by definition covered by modern settlement, are often perceived as archaeologically inaccessible, but test pit excavation is a remarkably effective means of recovering useful archaeological data from such sites (Cooper and Priest 2003; Lewis 2003; Jones and Page 2007; Gerrard and Aston 2012). Despite these recent advances, however, the number of CORS to have seen methodical research-orientated investigation that includes excavation remains very small.

The University of Cambridge test pit programme aims to increase the number of currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) for which test pit data can be used to reconstruct their development in order to help redress the bias in existing rural settlement research previously focused on deserted and severely shrunken sites (DMVs) (Wade 2000; Gerrard 2003; Taylor 2010; Dyer and Everson 2012). Test pits can be sited wherever possible on unbuilt-up land within selected CORS, usually in private gardens, and the excavated data analysed and mapped. Access Cambridge Archaeology, working with members of the public including school pupils, has carried out test pit excavations in more than 50 CORS, most in eastern England. This new research is contributing towards developing the evidence-base upon

which our knowledge and understanding of the origins and development of the medieval rural settlement pattern of eastern England is based, generating a new overall dataset that is more representative of the entire range of medieval settlements, not just on the minority of medieval settlement sites which are now deserted (Lewis 2006; 2007a; 2007b; 2014). The excavations at Sudbury contribute to this research.

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

The aims of the test pit excavations in Sudbury were as follows:

- To strengthen the town's sense of community.
- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Sudbury and its environs.
- Establish changes in the extent, shape, density and location of Sudbury over the past 1500 years

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of test pit excavations in Sudbury were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of the environs of Sudbury through test-pitting carried out by members of the community in properties throughout the town.
- To provide the opportunity for as many volunteers as possible to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To support and engage with members of local communities through involvement with the project.

3.3 Outcomes

The desired outcomes of the test pit excavations in Sudbury were as follows:

- Local residents with new archaeological skills.
- Local residents with an enhanced understanding and awareness of the history and archaeology of Sudbury.
- A local population more engaged with the history and archaeology of Sudbury.
- An improved knowledge and understanding of the archaeological resource of the town of Sudbury.

4 Location and Town Setting

The town of Sudbury is situated on the Suffolk side of the Suffolk – Essex border, 23km due south of Bury St Edmunds, 20km northwest of Colchester and 22km northeast of Braintree. The town sits within a loop on the eastern bank of the River Stour along the main A134/A131 road, connecting Bury St Edmunds and Braintree (figure 2). The village of Ballingdon, on the western bank of the River Stour was once a separate parish in Essex, but it is now incorporated into the larger parish of Sudbury as a suburb. The town is centred on TL 87395 41337.

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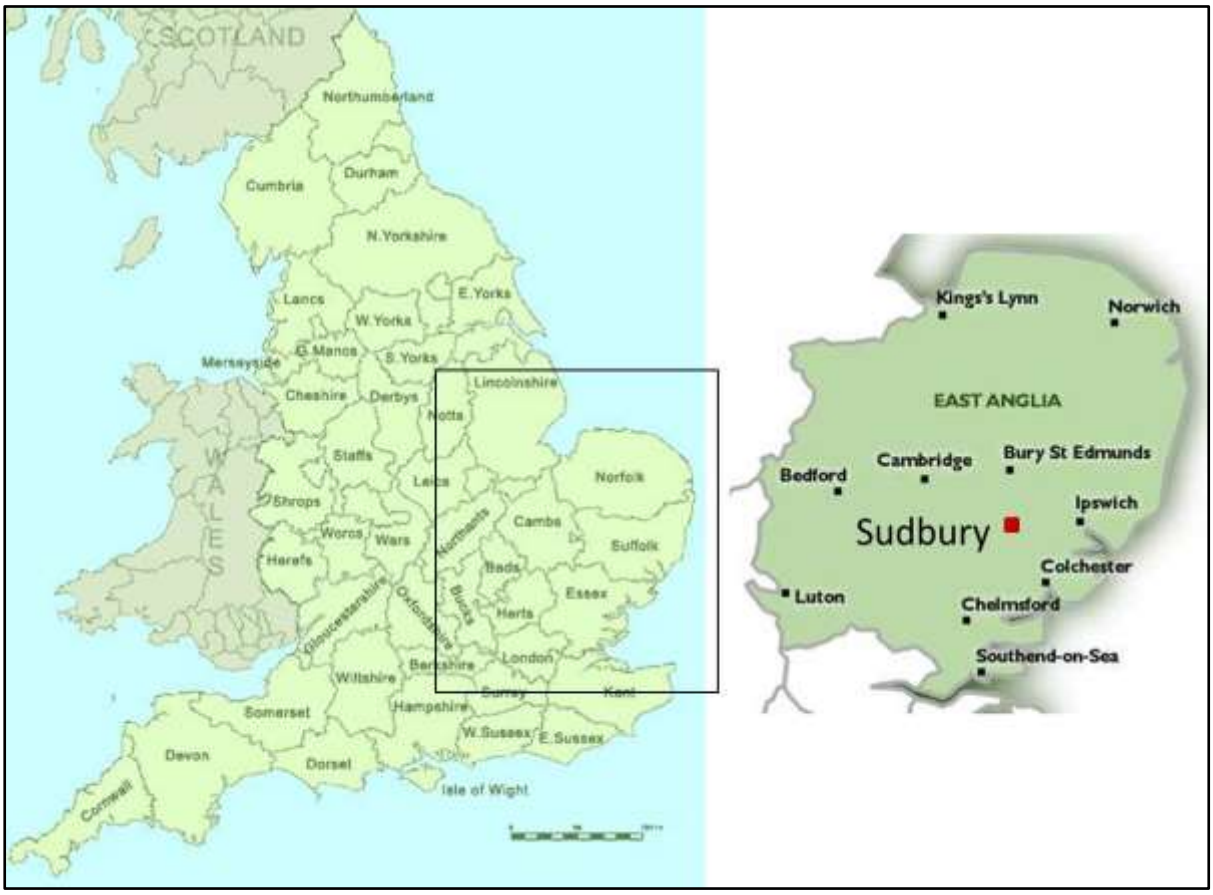

Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia and the Suffolk town of Sudbury highlighted in red.

According to the Historic Environment Record (HER SUY 040) and the Local Plan (Babergh District Council 1990), the town originated in the Anglo-Saxon period, sited east of the diverted river that also formed the western boundary of the town, surrounded on the north, east and south by a large ditch and rampart, now followed by the distinctive curved street plan. Confined on the west side by the river, the town has expanded east and is now centred around both Market Hill and North Street, where the five main roads leading into Sudbury converge. These are the A134 from the Long Melford and the north, the A131 through Ballingdon and over the River Stour to the southwest, the B1508 through Great Cornard to the south, the A134 east and south through Newton to Colchester and the B1115 northeast to Great Waldingfield.

Sudbury train station is situated in the south of the town, between the River Stour and King Street and connects the town to Marks Tey in Essex and then onto Chelmsford and London.

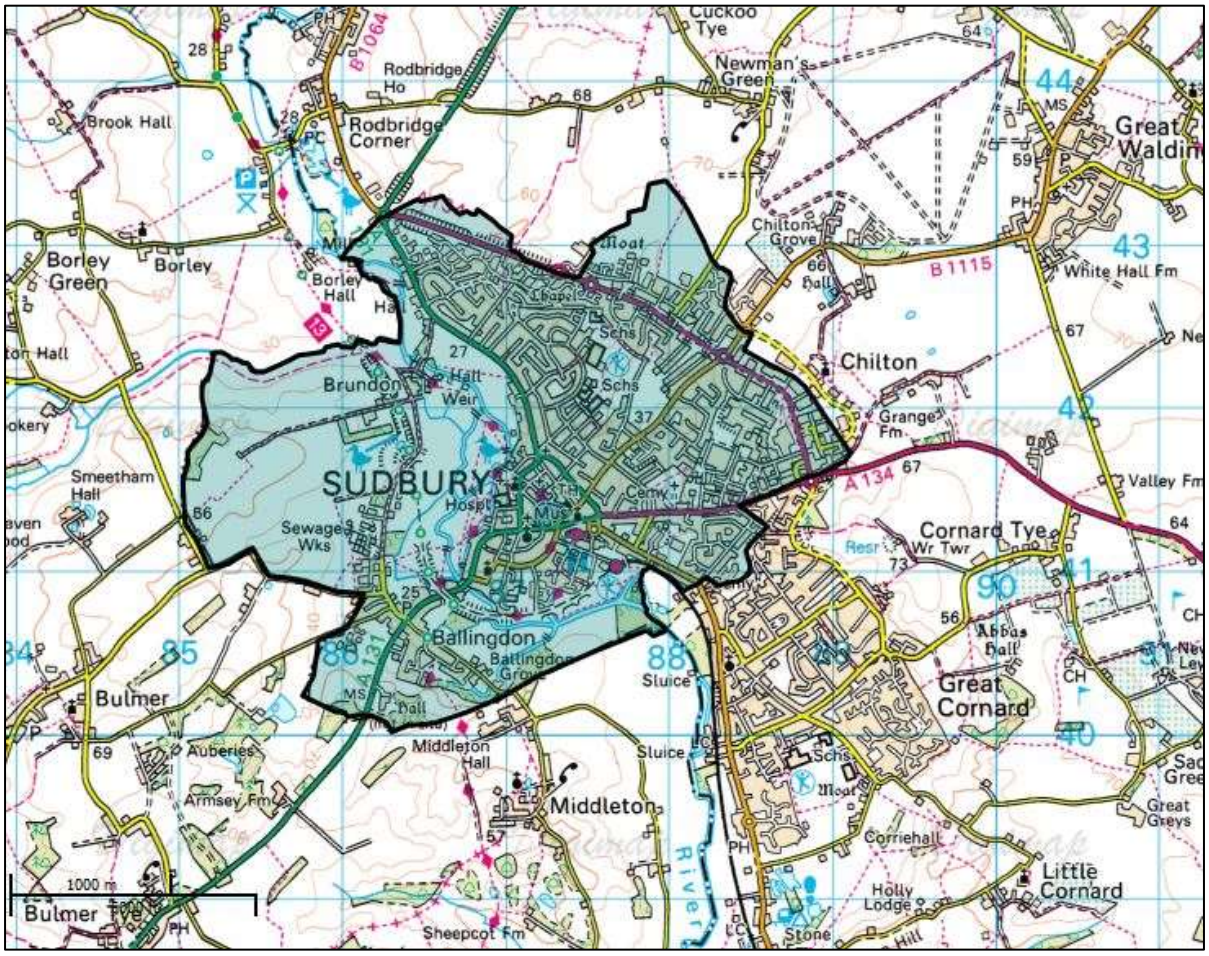

Figure 2: The parish of Sudbury, including the village of Ballingdon (Copyright Edina Digimap)

Sudbury today is a busy town with amenities for all ages, including a variety of shops and businesses, pubs, restaurants, cafes, schools, garages, a theatre, library, leisure centre, a museum with markets, many outdoor parks and meadows and various community groups, including those that were instrumental in organising the Sudbury test pitting. The Sudbury Society (http://www.sudburysociety.org.uk/), the Sudbury History Society (http://www.sudburyhistorysociety.co.uk/) and Sudbury Museum Trust (http://sudburyheritage.moonfruit.com/) are all very activity within the community.

Sudbury together with Great Cornard forms the largest town in the Babergh District in Suffolk and has a combined population at the 2011 census of 22,213[1]. The landscape around the town is mainly rural with many of the surrounding villages and hamlets looking to Sudbury for the range of facilities and services it provides[2].

The original main building material of Sudbury and the surrounding area was timber, which was also particularly common from the later medieval onwards in places like Sudbury that

[1] http://www.citypopulation.de/php/uk-england-eastofengland.php?cityid=E34002053 (Accessed December 2014)
[2] http://www.babergh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/planning-policy/local-babergh-development-framework/background-studies-evidence-base/town-centres-and-retailing (Accessed December 2014)

generated much wealth from the textile industry, with a lime wash render on the outside[3]. Much of these were then covered in brick facades, from locally made white brick, one source of which was in Ballingdon with plain-tiled roofs that are often an indication of original timber framing behind the brick facades. However, the three main churches in the town were built instead with flint and had extra stone dressings with lead or copper roofs[4].

The majority of the town within the loop of the river is a designated conservation area (figure 3), extending into Ballingdon, incorporating the area south of Friars Street, around King Street and Market Hill, East Street, up to Upper East Street, then along Girling Street to the north around Beconsfield Road as well as incorporating the common meadows between the river and the town.

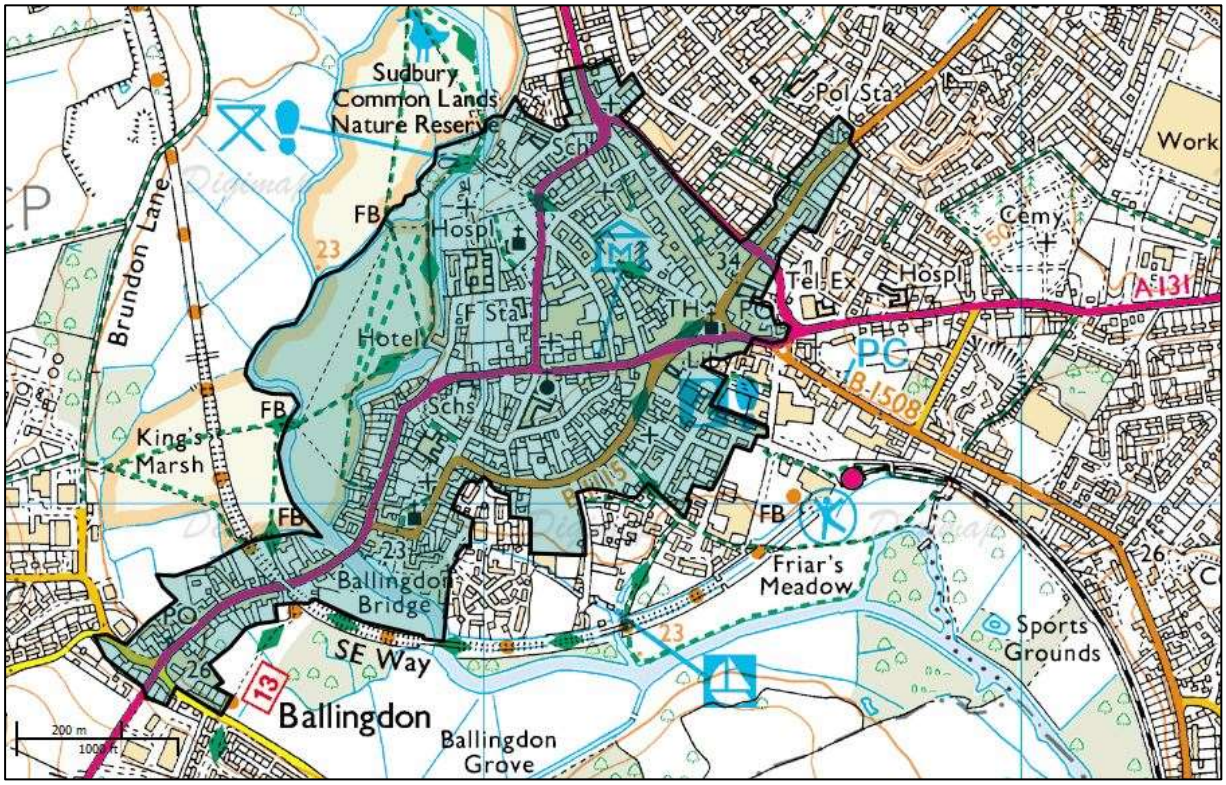

Figure 3: The extent of the Sudbury conservation area (Copyright Edina Digimap)

[3] http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/publication/5095677797335040 (Accessed December 2014)
[4] http://www.babergh.gov.uk/planning-and-building/conservation-and-listed-buildings/conservation-areas/conservation-areas-in-babergh/ (Accessed December 2014)

5 Geology and Topography

Suffolk is a coastal county in East Anglia that is bordered by Norfolk to the north, the North Sea to the east, Essex to the south and Cambridgeshire to the west. The River Stour forms much of the boundary between Essex and Suffolk and borders Sudbury along its western boundary. The river itself rises in Cambridgeshire just northeast of Haverhill and then flows southeast past Sudbury and out into the North Sea at Harwich. Sudbury lies between landscapes of 'rolling valley farmlands' to the west of the River Stour and incorporating Ballingdon and 'ancient rolling farmlands' situated to the east of the town. The general characteristic of rolling valley farmlands is that of gently sloping valley sides, with areas of distinct field patterns, small areas of ancient woodlands and sunken lanes[5]

The underlying geology of the town is a combination of gravel, sand, silt and clay with chalk bedrock to the west of the river. The superficial geology is that of both alluvium of clay, silt and sand along the river valley, river terrace deposits to the south of just sand and gravel as well as till to the north.[6] The town sits at between 25m and 55m OD with a height of 50m OD in Ballingdon, whilst along the river valley itself, the height above sea levels is c. 23m OD.

6 Methodology

6.1 Excavation strategy

The test pit excavation strategy used at Sudbury involved members of the Sudbury Society, the Sudbury History Society and Sudbury Museum Trust, as well as local volunteers and primary school children, excavating 1m^2 test pits, with assistance from ACA. This method of sampling currently occupied rural settlements (CORS) was developed during the Shapwick Project in Somerset in the 1990s (Gerrard 2010), employed effectively by the Whittlewood Project in Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire in the early 2000s (Jones and Page 2007) and has been used extensively by ACA in their Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) programme and in community excavations within in East Anglia since 2005 (Lewis 2005, 2006, 2007a, 2007b, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and forthcoming). These projects have shown that carrying out very small excavations within CORS (in gardens, playgrounds, driveways, greens etc.) can produce archaeological data which, although largely unstratified, can be mapped to reveal meaningful patterns which allowed the development of more robust hypotheses regarding the spatial development of the settlement in question. The more sites that can be excavated, the more refined, and therefore more reliable, the resulting picture is.

Test pits excavated in Sudbury in 2014 were sited wherever members of the public could offer sites for excavation, focussing on the historic centre within the conservation area, with an overall limit of 33 pits. The project steering group invited home owners to volunteer to host a pit on their property which resulted in more than 50 sites being offered. Due to funding limits, not all sites offered could be excavated, and the decision was taken to prioritise those closest to the old Anglo Saxon town centre. Some areas offered fewer pits than others, including the area north of Stour Street, where surface deposits are thought to have been by removed in order to level Stour Street (Barry Wall pers. comm.) where two pit site offers had

[5] http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/landscapes/Rolling-valley-farmlands.aspx (Accessed December 2014)
[6] www.mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html (Accessed December 2014)

to be withdrawn at a late stage for personal reasons, and the area beside St Gregory's Church, the site of the Victorian workhouse complex which later became Walnut Tree Hospital, which closed shortly before the excavations in advance of redevelopment. Any excavations there will be subject to archaeological investigations.

6.2 Excavation methods

Digging of the test pits in most cases took place over two days. The number of participants at each test pit varied, averaging at about between two and eight volunteers for each site (including both adults and children). Each team was provided with a standard pro-forma ACA recording booklet into which all excavation data were entered. Excavation proceeded according to the following methodology:

- Test pits were 1m^2. Turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand. Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm spits or contexts, to a maximum depth of 1.2m.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy clay soils which were hand-searched.
- All artefacts from test pits were retained in the first instance. Excavators were instructed to err on the side of caution by retaining everything they think may even possibly be of interest.
- Cut features, if encountered are excavated stratigraphically in the normal way.
- Masonry walls, if encountered, are carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.
- In the unlikely event of in situ human remains being encountered, these are recorded and left in situ. The preservation state of human bone is recorded, so as to inform any future excavation.
- Recording was undertaken by members of the public using a pro-forma recording system. This comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience.
- The horizontal surface of each context/spit was photographed and drawn at 1:10 scale before excavation, and the colour recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart, included in an instruction handbook issued separately to all participants. The bottom surface of the test pit was also photographed. Sections were also photographed if possible.
- All four sections were drawn at 1:10 scale with the depth of natural (if reached) clearly indicated on pre-drawn grids on page 13 of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- Other observations and notes were included on the context record sheet for each context or on continuation sheets at the back of the *Test Pit Record* booklet.
- A register was kept by each test pit excavation team detailing photographs taken, including context number, direction of shot and date and time of day.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are taken to the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to HER's, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds were returned to owners after analysis is complete if requested; otherwise they were sorted for curation by the University of Cambridge, in accordance with the discard policy document.

6.3 On-site archaeological supervision

- Professional archaeologists from ACA were available for advice when needed. Pottery and most other finds were provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by John Newman, a freelance archaeologist and pottery specialist.

6.4 On-site finds identification and retention

- Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed on site where possible, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each context of the test pit or trench. Either on site or during post excavation the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

6.5 Trench and test pit closing and backfilling

- A member of ACA inspected each test pit before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached. A small sondage may be excavated within the bottom of the pit to examine whether or not natural has been reached. Some test pits will stop above natural or 1.2m on encountering a feature (ancient or modern) which is deemed inadvisable or impossible to remove, or have to finish at a level above natural due to time constraints.
- All test pits were backfilled and turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

6.6 Recording

- The test pits were recorded following a Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); whereby numbers (fill) or [cut] were assigned to individual contexts and feature numbers (F) to stratigraphic events.
- The test pit recording system used by members of the public comprises a 16-page pro-forma *Test Pit Record* booklet which has been developed by ACA for use with members of the public with no previous archaeological experience (Lewis 2007).
- It is used in conjunction with written instruction handbook also developed and delivered by ACA. This system has been used successfully by ACA to record required archaeological data from the excavation of over 1,000 test pits since 2005.
- This pro-forma format, which includes designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn 1:10 planning grids, is used in order to ensure that all required observations are completed and recorded.
- All photographs in the photographic archive comprise digital images.
- The site code is SUD/14.

6.7 Finds processing and recording

Previous experience of test pit excavation indicates that the most common archaeologically significant finds from test pit excavations in currently occupied rural settlements are pottery, faunal remains (including animal bone and shell), worked stone and ceramic building material. Upper layers typically yield variable quantities of predominantly modern material (post-1900), most commonly including slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, concrete, mortar, fabric,

glass, bricks, tile, clay pipe, metal, slag, vitrified material, coins, flint, burnt stone, burnt clay, wood and natural objects such as shells, unworked stone/flint and fossils.

Few excavations retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. Test pit excavations may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

6.7.1 Finds appropriate for recording, analysis, reporting, retention and curation

- All pottery has been retained.
- All faunal remains, worked and burnt stone have been retained
- All finds pre-dating 1800 have been retained

6.7.2 Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting

- The following finds, which are not considered to warrant any further analysis, were photographed, their weight and number recorded, and then discarded: slate, coal, plastic, Perspex, modern glass, modern metal objects (including nails), concrete, modern mortar, modern fabric, shoes and other modern items (including batteries and shotgun cartridges), naturally occurring animal shells, unworked flint and other unworked stone (including fossils).
- C20th window and vessel glass was discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- C19th and C20th CBM were discarded after counting and weighing, retaining one sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM.
- Most fragments of C20th metal whose use can be identified were discarded, as were any unidentifiable objects of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails were also discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- C20th tile (floor, roof and wall) was discarded after counting and weighing, retaining a single sample of each type of pre-modern tile. Any decorated examples were retained unless they were recovered in large quantities, in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was discarded after counting and weighing.

6.7.3 Legal ownership of finds

- Ownership of objects rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other law overrides this (e.g. Treasure Act 1996, 2006, Burials Act 1857).
- Owners of private unscheduled land where test pits have been excavated who enquire about the final destination of finds from excavation on their property will be informed that ACA prefers to retain these in the short term for analysis and ideally also in the longer term in order that the excavation archives will be as complete as possible.
- Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- If the landowners are unwilling, for whatever reason, to donate any or all of the finds from the excavation on their land to ACA, the requested finds are returned to them after recording and analysis is completed, safely packaged and conserved (if required), accompanied by a letter explaining how they should be cared for and asking for them to be returned to ACA/University of Cambridge if for any reason the owners no longer wish to retain them, and that if they are moved from the address to which they were returned the ACA should be informed. The location of such finds will

be stated in the site archive. Requests from landowners for the return of finds may be made and will be honoured at any time.

6.7.4 Curation of Archaeological Finds

- All finds which were not discarded or returned to owners were retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds were stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to ventilate them. Pottery, bone and flint were bagged separately from other finds.
- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, were stored in small boxes protected by padding and where necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects were curated with silica gel packets where necessary to prevent deterioration.
- All finds bags/boxes from the same context were bagged/boxed together, and curated in a single archive containing all bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year. All bags and boxes used for storage were clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name, site code and year of excavation), test pit number and context number.

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

7.1 Historical Background

The town of Sudbury has a long history and a reference to its name '*Suthbyrig* is first recorded in c.995 AD. The meaning of the name is 'southern fortification' from the Old English of both '*suth'* and '*burh'* (Mills 2003). Sudbury was recorded as *Sutberie* in the Domesday Book, but references to both *Sudberia* and *Sutberia* are also known.

There are five references to Sudbury in the Domesday Book, the main belonging to the mother of Earl Morcar, which William the Chamberlain and Otto the Goldsmith have custody of in the Kings hand and states *'…Then there was 1 villan, now 2 and 63 burgesses in demesne dwelling at the hall, then 6 slaves, now 2. Then as now 3 ploughs in demesne and 55 burgesses in demesne, 2 carucates of land. Between them all 4 ploughs'*. There is also a specific reference to the church of St Gregory '*A church of St Gregory with 50 acres of free land as the hundred testifies. 25 acres of meadow and 1 mill, 2 horses in demesne of the hall, 17 head of cattle, 24 pigs and 100 sheep, 9 acres of meadow belonging to the burgesses. 1 market and there are moneyers there. Then it was worth £18 and now £28. It is 4 furlongs long and 3 broad, 5s in geld and the soke is in the same town'* (Williams and Martin 2003).

Two of the other four Doomsday references mention dues that are payable from Sudbury, 22d of which was due to Ranulf Peverel who held a manor of Great and Little Henny in Essex and 22 ½d payable to John FitzWalden who also held a manor in Great and Little Henny. Five burgesses holding two acres were held by Richard, son of Count Gilbert in Sudbury and 15 burgesses assessed at £20 were also held by Aubrey de Vere, as part of the manor in Castle Hedingham and Sible Hedingham (*Ibid*).

The church of St Gregory (SUY 032) recorded in the Domesday Book has Anglo Saxon origins, probably dating from around 780 AD and dedicated to Gregory the Great who was pope from AD 590-604. The record that Aelfhun the Bishop of Dunwich died in Sudbury in 797 AD[7] suggest that a settlement, possibly a minster, was then present. Another early reference to the church was by Atheric in 970 who gave one part of ownership of the hospital he had founded to St Gregory's, with the other going to Bury (Barker 1907).

The Anglo-Saxon town of Sudbury (SUY 040) was surrounded by a defensive ditch, although unfortunately the date that the ditch was originally dug is still unknown, but it is widely assumed to have been of Late Anglo Saxon construction (figure 4). Some reports have stated that the ditch was over 20m wide and at least 3m deep and would have had a defensive bank on the outside, reputedly 15m wide at the base and 6m high. The town was protected on its western side by a diverted stretch of the River Stour and there is no evidence that the bank and ditch continued along the western side. It is possible that there was only one entrance into the town, which would have been along present Gainsborough Street, close to where it meets Market Hill[8]. The record of a mint in the town is further evidence of its importance (SUY 045, SUY Misc.): records state this produced coins from around 997 to 1140 AD[9].

[7] http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archsearch/record.jsf?titleId=1316177 (Accessed December 2014)
[8] http://www.sudburyhistorysociety.co.uk/Maps.htm (Accessed December 2014)
[9] http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/assets/MaM/SQR014B-The-SVHC-Landscape-History-v04.pdf (Accessed December 2014)

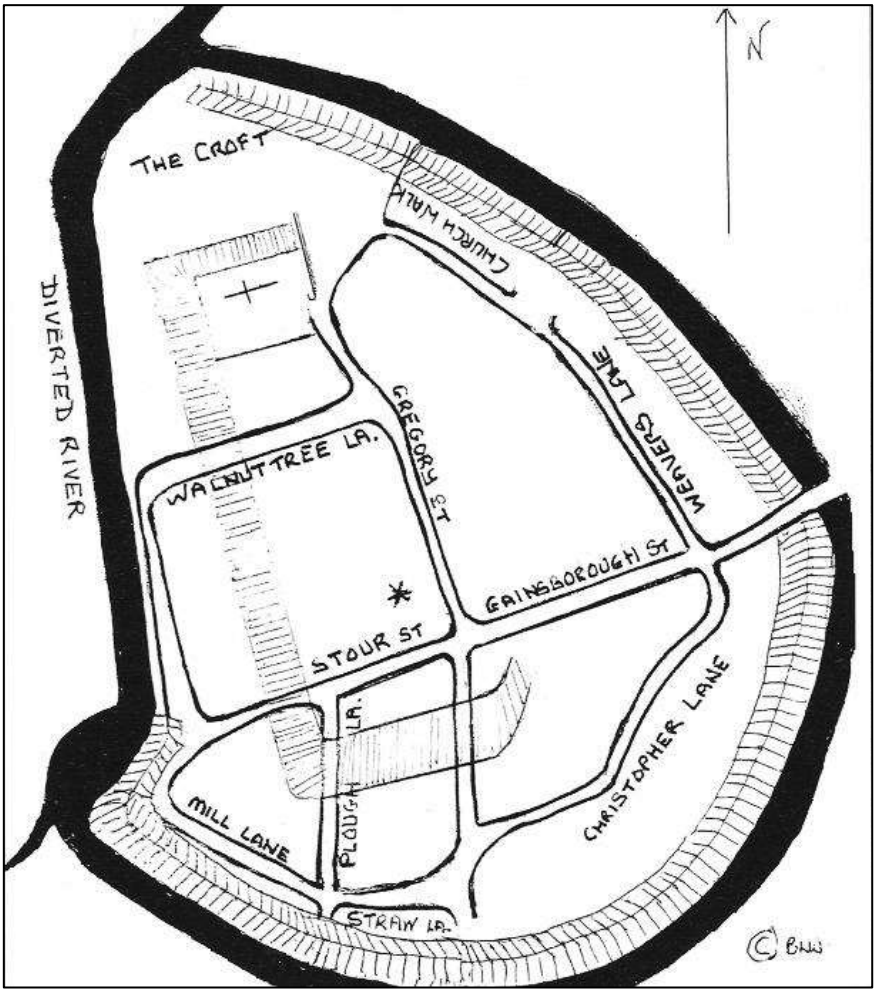

Figure 4: A reconstruction of the Late Anglo-Saxon town of Sudbury with the surrounding bank and ditch and modern road plan superimposed (copyright Sudbury History Society[10])

The town of Sudbury extended beyond the Anglo-Saxon town ditches, which were consequently backfilled, probably by the 12th or 13th century (figure 5). However, the layout of the town street plan (SUY 040) continued to follow the curved layout of the original Anglo-Saxon defence line, particularly notable along Weavers Lane, Burkitts Lane, Christopher Lane and Friars Street. A second focus of occupation was centred on the later 14th century church of St Peter (SUY 013) atop of Market Hill. This location was specifically chosen as part of the planned expansion to Sudbury after Elizabeth de Burgh after she gained control of the estate in the early 14th century and may have been designed so the great west doors of the church would open out directly onto the market[11]. The high medieval town expansion also continued to the south of the town ditch toward the River Stour, and would have been around the time that the ford crossing on the river was replaced with a bridge. This southern expansion also included the Church of All Saints (SUY 035) that was an original 12th century church that was rebuilt again in the early 1300s and again during the 15th century. During the mid-12th century the church and its lands were bought by Adam the Monk who gifted it to the Abbey of St Albans, within whose hands it remained until the Dissolution[12].

[10] http://www.sudburyhistorysociety.co.uk/Maps.htm (Accessed December 2014)
[11] http://www.sudburyhistorysociety.co.uk/Properties.htm (Accessed December 2014)
[12] http://allsaints-sudbury.co.uk/misc/history.htm (Accessed December 2014)

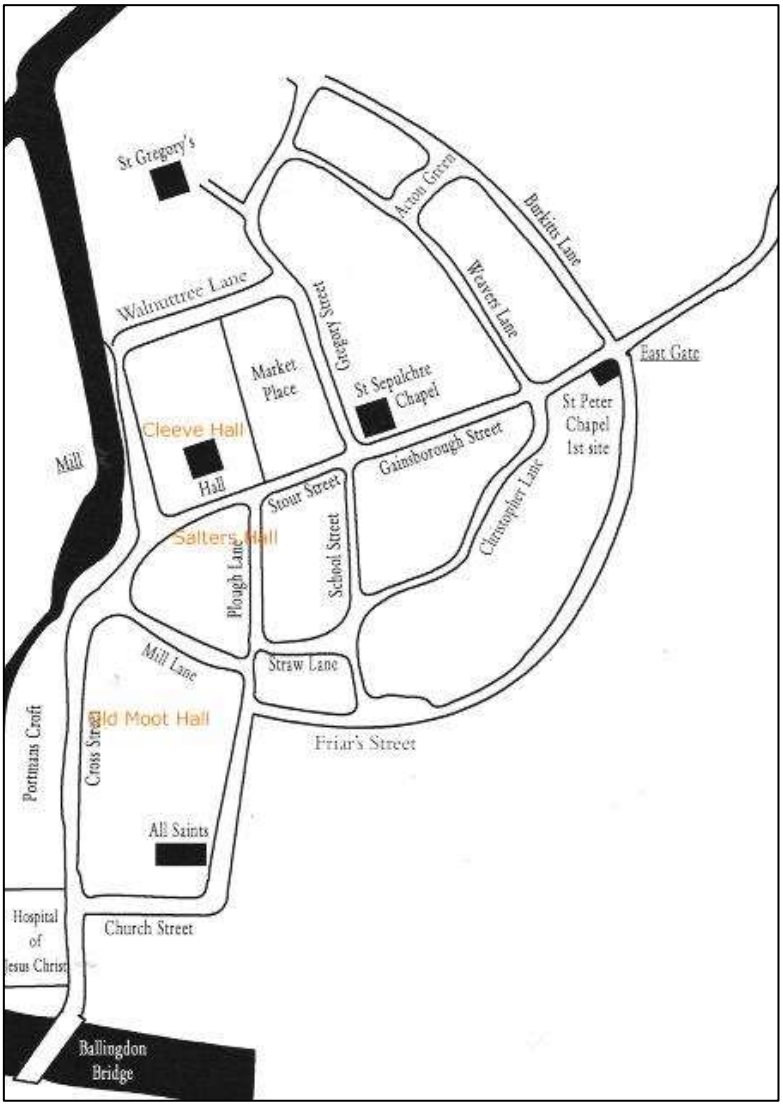

Figure 5: Sudbury town plan c.1200 AD, after the town ditch was backfilled (copyright Sudbury History Society[13])

St Gregory's was still present through the medieval period; there is a reference to it in 1206, when it was given by Amicia Countess of Clare to the Prioress of Eaton. Simon Theobald of Sudbury purchased St Gregory's in the 14th century from the Nuns of Eaton and set about adding improvements and expansions, using a plot of his family's land adjacent to the church to build a college (SUY 004) with his brother John in 1375, after a charter for permission was granted by Edward II. The college was to train canons and was put in the hands of a community of chaplains, one of whom was the warden of the college.

Simon was Bishop of London, later made Archbishop of Canterbury and then Lord Chancellor, and was responsible for introducing a poll tax for all persons over the age of 15 to help pay off debt from the war with France. This was agreed by parliament, but not by the public and was one cause of the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, during which Simon was beheaded by a crowd outside the Tower of London. His head was put upon a spike outside the tower (an act designed for traitors) before a man from Sudbury retrieved it and brought it

[13] http://www.sudburyhistorysociety.co.uk/Maps.htm (Accessed December 2014)

back to Sudbury, where it has remained ever since[14]. His college survived until the Dissolution when it was surrendered to the king in 1544, after which the king granted the colleges and its land to Sir Thomas Paston.[15]

A Dominican Friary was established in Sudbury from the mid-13th century, originally founded outside the town ditch but accessed via Church Street, on five acres of land[16]. The Friars were very popular in Sudbury, and there were many bequests in wills for burial in their churchyard. Over the years they were also granted much in the way of both land and money. The infilling of the town ditch freed up space for a new Dominican Priory with extensive walls as well as a gatehouse. The friary was dissolved in the Dissolution in 1538[17].

St Bartholomew's Priory (SUY 002) was established outside of the town to the north on a hill (that was also known for its springs) and was originally a cell of Westminster Abbey in London that was granted a priory here in the 12th century by Henry I. The site of the original 12th century buildings were either destroyed by fire or deliberately torn down in the 13th century. The chapel dates from the early 15th century, as does the farmhouse, but the barn is 14th century in date. The priory was pulled down in the later 18th century although annual services continued to be held in the chapel until the early 19th century. The cell was returned to the Dean and Chapter at Westminster after the dissolution[18]. Unfortunately all of the remaining priory buildings were destroyed by arsonists in a fire in early 2011.

The chapel of Holy Sepulchre (SUY 026) was also established during the 12th century 'fronting Gainsborough Street to the south and close to Gregory Street' in the centre of the medieval town. This was granted to Stoke College in 1206 in a will by the Earl of Gloucester that was also confirmed by his daughter Amicia, the Countess of Clare. The chapel and its lands changed many hands over the years but it was during the mid-16th century when the land belonged to Sir John Cheke of Kent that there ceases to be any further references to the chapel, suggesting that it may well have been in ruins at this time and may well have been pulled down during the reformation[19].

The Hospital of St Leonard was founded outside Sudbury on Melford Road to the north as a leper hospital in 1272 by John Colneys or Colness, who was also its first warden. John applied for permission from Simon Theobald (who at the time was Bishop of London) for which the he approved, and it was also agreed that the profits from the hospital would be divided five ways, with two parts going to the warden, the other two leper brethren a part each (for it was also decided that there must always be three lepers in charge of the hospital) and the fifth part to be used on the repair of the premises. If any other wealth was generated and not kept it was decreed that half would go to the church of St Gregory with the other half to the chapel of St Anne[20]. The hospital survived through the medieval period, and was only rebuilt in the early 17th century, and the record of the last warden was in 1813[21].

[14] http://virtualmuseum.sudburysuffolk.co.uk/recent-research/simon-and-the-french-connection/ (Accessed December 2014)
[15] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/suff/vol2/pp150-152 (Accessed December 2014)
[16] http://www.sudburyhistorysociety.co.uk/DominicanPriory.htm (Accessed December 2014)
[17] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/suff/vol2/pp123-124 (Accessed December 2014)
[18] http://suffolkinstitute.pdfsrv.co.uk/customers/SuffolkInstitute/2014/01/10/Vomume_VII_Part_1_(1889)_Saint_Bartholomews_Priory_Sudbury_W_W_Hodson_17_to_22.pdf (Accessed December 2014)
[19] http://suffolkinstitute.pdfsrv.co.uk/customers/Suffolk/Institute/2014/01/10/Volume_VII_Part_1_(1889)_S_Sepulchres_Chapel_Sudbury_W_W_Hodson_13_to16.pdf (Accessed December 2014)
[20] http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/suff/vol2/pp140-141 (Accessed December 2014)
[21] *Ibid*

Three manors of Sudbury have been recorded as Woodhall Manor, Places Manor and Neales Manor by Sudbury Local History Society (figure 6). The main manor of Sudbury was seized by William I and allocated to Richard Fitz Gilbert or Richard de Clare as he was also known and was held as part of the Duchy of Lancaster (Copinger 1905). The site of the manor is likely to have been at Cleave Hall, now renamed Springfield Lodge[22].

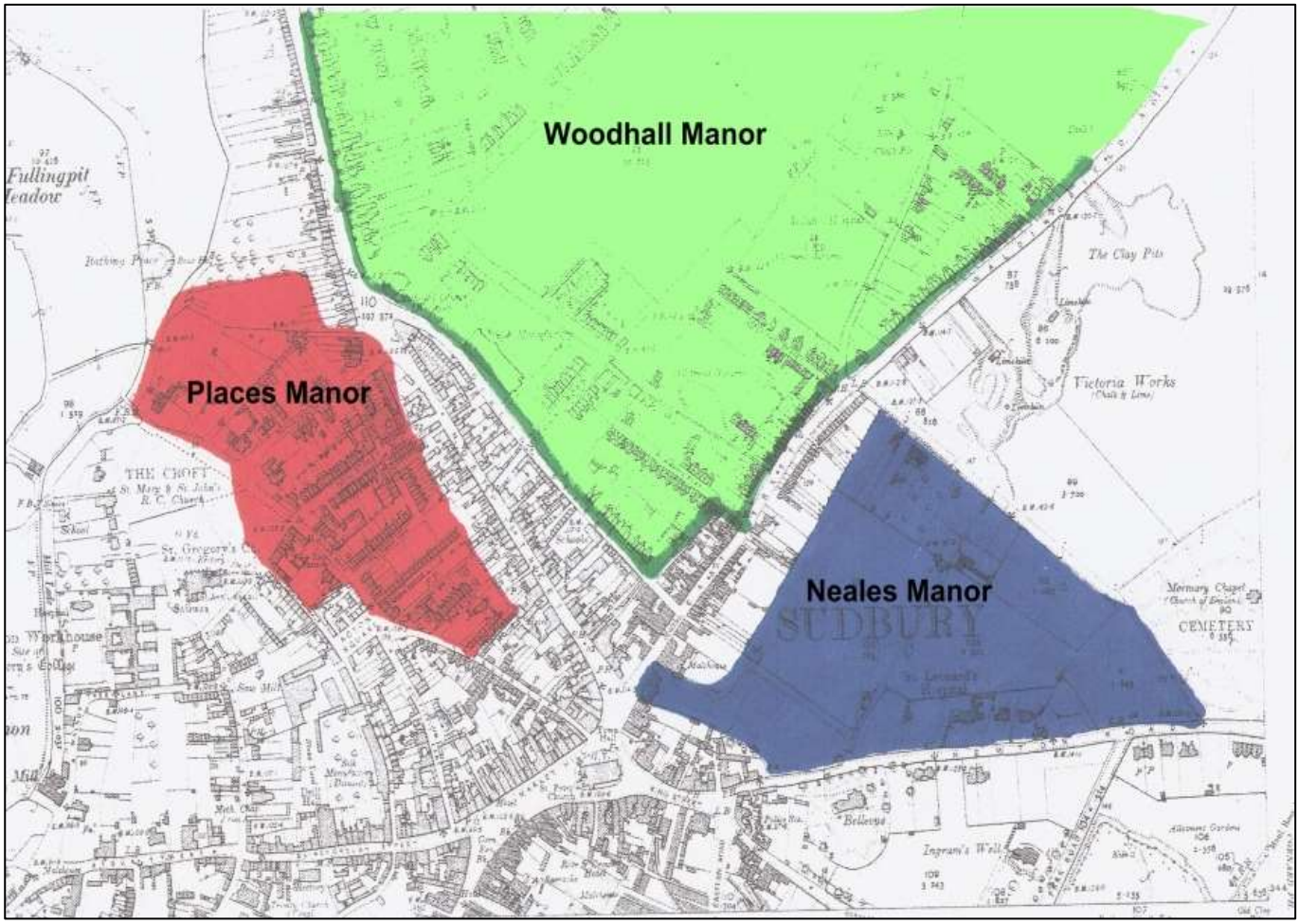

Figure 6: The approximate locations of the three manors of Sudbury (Map Copyright Sudbury History Group)[23]

Woodhall Manor may have originated out of the original Sudbury Manor, as records of a separate manor exists in 1295 from a will of Gilbert de Clare who held the manor and on his death passed it to his wife Joane of Acre. Over the years it was recorded to have passed between Earls, Dukes and the Crown, before finally during the mid-16th century it was passed to the Duchy of Lancaster (Copinger 1905).

Places Manor was probably created by the 14th century in the west of the town by St Gregory's Church on land owned in that part of town, which was at a time when Elizabeth de Burgh was expanding the town and the town ditches were filled in[24]. The first written references to the manor however date from the 16th century after the Reformation in a variety of court fines (Copinger 1905).

[22] http://www.sudburyhistorysociety.co.uk/Properties.htm (Accessed December 2014)
[23] http://www.sudburyhistorysociety.co.uk/Maps.htm (Accessed December 2014)
[24] www.sudburyhistorysociety.co.uk/PlacesManor.htm (Accessed December 2014)

By the early 14th century Sudbury was one of the wealthiest towns in Suffolk, because of the cloth industry. The main broadcloth area was focused around Hadleigh, Sudbury and Bury St Edmunds and records show that there were already fulling mills in Sudbury prior to the influx of Flemish weavers who arrived in Suffolk during the 1330s[25]. The town prospered through the 15th century as well and it has been suggested that this was due in part to its location along the River Stour and the good access it was presented for trade, especially to London, as well as providing all the water needed for both fulling and dyeing. Cloth-making was not the only industry at the time in Sudbury (unlike neighbouring Lavenham and Nayland), so by the early 16th century when the broadcloth industry was in decline due to increased taxes and religious wars on the continent, the town was able to survive due to the variety of industries that were being undertaken at this time, including the continuation of both spinning and weaving[26].

Some form of textile working continued after the demise of the broadcloth making in the town, partly because Sudbury was able to adapt quickly to the market for new lighter fabrics, with silk manufacture becoming prevalent in Sudbury by the 18th century. It was recorded that 'by 1844 there were four silk manufacturers and some 600 silk looms in Sudbury'[27]. The majority of silk manufacture was still being undertaken by hand and it was at this time that a number of weaver cottages were built in the town, with space of one floor big enough to operate a loom[28].

Both the 1874 and 1888 Kelly's Trade Directories stated that there were an abundance of trades and industries in Sudbury that could cater to almost every need from brewing, malting and construction to bakers, butchers and grocers with a variety of shops and businesses recorded[29].

The River Stour Navigation Act was passed in 1705 to make the river navigable from Sudbury to Manningtree in Essex, and the work was undertaken between 1705 and 1713 to enable boats and barges as well as lighters access along the river. This would also have meant greater trade opportunities for Sudbury, particularly as direct access from the town to the North Sea was enabled for the first time[30].

The Great Eastern Railway opened a station at Sudbury as the railway line terminus from Marks Tey in Essex in 1849 in the south of the town and is now under the Kingfisher Leisure Centre. The line was then extended in 1865 round the south and west of the town and overlooking the River Stour floodplain, to continue on to Cambridge. The line to Cambridge was eventually closed in March 1967, although the track was not removed until 1970 and Sudbury once more became a terminus. The line continued to decline with the closing of the goods yard in 1986 with additional cut backs of the track through the 1980s until the station finally closed in 1991. The station was re-sited to a site by the 'old dock', just to the east and is still run by Greater Anglia as the northern terminus of the Gainsborough Line [31]

Turnpike Roads were also evident throughout East Anglia from the 18th century and the first of which in Suffolk was passed by the Suffolk Turnpike Act in 1741 for the roads between

[25] www.historicalsuffolk.com/suffolk-idustries.php (Accessed December 2014)
[26] http://virtualmuseum.sudburysuffolk.co.uk/recent-research/example-research-article/ (Accessed December 2014)
[27] http://virtualmuseum.sudburysuffolk.co.uk/recent-research/sudbury-and-silk/ (Accessed December 2014)
[28] *Ibid*
[29] http://virtualmuseum.sudburysuffolk.co.uk/sudbury-virtual-museum/commerce-and-trade/ (Accessed December 2014)
[30] http://www.riverstourtrust.org/about/history (Accessed December 2014)
[31] http://www.disused-stations.org.uk/s/sudbury/ (Accessed December 2014)

Ipswich and Scole[32]. In Sudbury, there were tollhouses at Rodbridge northwards on Bury Road and to the southwest to Bulmer Tye in Essex[33] and there was an established Sudbury to Bury St Edmunds Turnpike Trust, although this was not a turnpike until 1762[34]. The turnpike trusts would maintain the roads to a standard not seen before, especially those that were particularly treacherous during the winter months and a toll was paid by the users of the road to continue this upkeep.

7.2 Archaeological Background

The following paragraphs summarise the finds and monuments listed on the Historic Environment Record, accessed via the Heritage Gateway website that was based on a search for Sudbury Suffolk[35].

7.2.1 Prehistoric period

There has been much in the way of both prehistoric settlement and activity along the length of the River Stour dating from the Palaeolithic onwards in the form of flint-knapping sites and tools, pottery and metalwork, areas of permanent and more sporadic settlement as well as a variety of monuments such as barrows, causewayed enclosures, cursuses and standing stones. Within the Stour Valley there has also been found remains of both human cremations and inhumations[36].

A wide variety of prehistoric finds have been recorded on the HER for Sudbury and Ballingdon, dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Late Iron Age. These have mainly taken the form of flint implements, found across the parish. Some have only been dated as broadly prehistoric in date, such as the scatters of flints that were found during fieldwalking along the Sudbury western by-pass route (BCB 003) and the southern link road (BCB 005) as well as from an archaeological evaluation prior to development to the north of East Street. From this a ditch was excavated with both later prehistoric and Roman pottery as well as some worked flints (SUY 117).

Other prehistoric finds on the HER have been able to be more closely dated. The oldest of these date from the Palaeolithic, and includes flakes, hand axes and borers found at chalk pits in Brundon (BCB 002) as well as additional flint implements and animal bone from a location whose exact details have unfortunately since been lost (SUY 010). References of further Palaeolithic flint implements have been recorded from 'various pits near Sudbury and elsewhere' (SUY Misc. and SUY Misc.) and the fossil of an elephant's tooth was also found from the drift at Ballingdon Hill (SUY Misc.).

No evidence for Mesolithic activity has so far been recorded in Sudbury, although palaeo-environmental evidence from an archaeological evaluation at the Priory Stadium in the town included a palaeo-channel and peat layers whose earliest layers date to the Early Mesolithic (c.11,000 BP) with additional layers dated until the Late Iron Age (c.2100 BP) (SUY 082).

[32] http://www.suffolkheritagedirect.org.uk/resources/tours/on-the-move.html (Accessed December 2014)
[33] http://www.babergh.gov.uk/assets/Uploads-BDC/Economy/Heritage/Con-Area-Apps/Sudbury2009CAA.pdf. (Accessed December 2014)
[34] http://www.stedmundsburychronicle.co.uk/Chronicle/1700-1812.htm (Accessed December 2014)
[35] http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=1017 (Accessed December 2014)
[36] http://www.managingamasterpiece.org/news/46-about-the-project/201-project-1e-hidden-history (Accessed December 2014)

The majority of the evidence for Neolithic activity in Sudbury comes from records of flint implements, including finds from Brundon pit to the west of the River Stour, a polished axe (BCB 002), a whinstone axe from the north of the town (SUY 007) and a further polished whinstone Celt axe from around the town centre (SUY Misc.), a likely Neolithic axe from the same area that is also now in the Ashmolean Museum in Oxford (SUY Misc.) as well as a variety of polished axes and 'other Neolithic implements' also from around the town centre (SUY Misc.).

The earliest pottery to be recorded from Sudbury is Bronze Age in date and includes sherds of both grooved ware and Beaker pottery found associated with a few small pits that were excavated prior to redevelopment at Stour House (SUY 028). Additional fragments of domestic-type Beaker Ware fragments have also been found around the town centre (SUY Misc.) Bronze Age flint flakes have also been recorded in the parish, at Brundon Pit as well as both leaf-shaped and barb and tanged arrowheads (BCB 002) and a middle Bronze Age Taunton-Hademarschen socketed axe that was found from the River Stour itself (SUY Misc.).

In the Iron Age much of Essex and south Suffolk was in the territory of the *Trinovantes* whose main base was at Colchester. To the north of this were the *Iceni* Tribe whose land included Norfolk and north Suffolk, with also the *Catuvellauni* to the west in Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire and southern Cambridgeshire. As territorial boundaries are not definitively traceable and in any case may have shifted around is difficult today to say at what dates which of these tribes claimed the land that is now Sudbury, although the most likely is the *Trinovantes*[37]. However, the only archaeological evidence, in the form of a gold stater, belongs to the *Catuvellauni*. This dates to 40-20 BC and was found in the far northwest of the parish (SUY 009). Archaeological evidence for Iron Age settlement under the later town takes the form of both pottery and isolated features. A number of sherds of pottery that date to the Iron Age have been recorded on the HER, including those recorded from two sites on Gregory Street, to the west of the modern town centre as isolated finds (SUY 014) and from an excavation in the grounds of Stour House where two Iron Age Pits were also recorded. The larger of these contained burnt fragments of three decorated bone combs, another decorated burnt bone fragment and 12 baked clay slingshots (part of the largest collection found in Suffolk). Later features also consist of two parallel Late Iron Age ditches, potentially part of an enclosure ditch and from the top of one were found a bronze button as well as a loop fastener (SUY 028). Residual Iron Age pottery recovered from an excavation at Walnut Tree Hospital in the northwest of the town was thought to be associated with two Iron Age pots that were found nearby (SUY 029). A further two Iron Age pits were also recorded during monitoring of footing trenches at Hardwick House along Stour Street, although no associated finds were recorded (SUY 047).

A palaeoenvironmental assessment of deposits at Kings Marsh has provided an indication of the environment of Sudbury adjacent to the River Stour from the Early Iron Age period through to the medieval. The pollen record suggests that there was a reduction in tree cover, probably due to human activity while the beetle and insect record are typical of a periodically swamped floodplain, implying that the Stour then lay some way to the east (BCB 025).

[37] http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/assets/MaM/SQR014E-The-SVHC-Prehistory-v04.pdf (Accessed December 2014)

7.2.2 Roman period

A small number of Romano-British finds have been recorded from Sudbury parish, although there is so far no evidence for contemporary settlement within the town. This may be due to the fact that there was an established Roman town in Long Melford just to the north of Sudbury (Lewis and Ranson in prep). This may have been the largest along the Stour Valley, with very good trade links to the continent due to its position between the River Stour and its tributary, the Chad Brook to the north and west. The Roman town of Long Melford was also on a network of Roman roads that converged at the town[38] and the site of one of the major crossings of the River Stour. There may have been isolated farmsteads (some possibly villas) to the west of the river around Sudbury given the position along the river, good agricultural land and the proximity to a large Roman town. However, it is possible that the ford in use by the Late Anglo-Saxon/medieval periods at the site of the present Ballingdon Bridge was not used during the Roman period. Additional evidence for Romano-British activity has been found in Great Cornard in the form of an inhumation burial in a lead coffin that was found during the work on services behind Bures Road (COG 023) which was accompanied by complete pots and possibly cremated human bone. Two other scatters of Romano British finds recorded in the parish hint at a dispersed settlement pattern.

A range of Romano-British finds have been recorded on the HER for Sudbury and include a number from Brundon Pit (found with prehistoric finds) (BCB 002) including cremated bone in a glass bottle with an iron lamp slipper and pottery. Three glass vases were found in the mid-19th century from the town centre (SUY Misc.) and the rim sherd of a cooking pot dating to the mid to late 1st century AD from the north of the town (SUY Misc.).A small number of Roman coins have also been recorded from Sudbury, a Dupondius coin of Vespasian (AD 69-79) was found in the far northwest of the parish (SUY 008) and a single Roman coin was recorded from close to the town centre (SUY Misc.). Metal detecting found a silique of Julian II (AD 360-363) from a field in the far northwest corner of the parish with also later medieval and post-medieval artefacts (SUY Misc.) An additional seven Roman coins were also found while digging in a garden in Ballingdon (SUY 049) that have only been identified as late 3rd and 4th century in date.

In the west of the parish, a Roman mosaic floor was recorded in the 1920's during building work at Ballingdon Grove (BCB 026) and from the vicinity of which a Roman brooch was also recorded, of a type associated with Roman temples, leading to the suggestion that this mosaic floor may be from a temple rather than a villa.

The presence of a large number of Roman bricks utilised in the construction of St Peters Church in the 15th century (SUY 013) has led to the inference that there must have been a large number of Roman structures in the vicinity, potentially hinting at further Roman activity within the parish, although it is possible that the bricks were transported from further afield, such as from Long Melford, just to the north of Sudbury.

During excavations at Stour House on Gregory Street prior to redevelopment, an early Roman ditch (SUY 028) was found close to and on the same alignment as the two parallel Iron Age ditches noted above (see section 7.2.1). An excavation at Walnut Tree Hospital in the early 1990s also recorded residual Roman pottery from the spoil heaps as well as a Roman coin (SUY 029) and further trial trenching in the north of the town prior to development in 1992 yielded a single pit, which was found to contain charcoal and a single base sherd of Roman pottery (SUY 033). Conclusions of the excavations suggested that this

[38] http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/assets/MaM/SQR014B-The-SVHC-Landscape-History-v04.pdf (Accessed December 2014)

site was probably peripheral to additional Roman features further to the south or were just isolated features as the rest of the investigations proved negative for further Roman activity.

Another archaeological evaluation recorded in the north of the town recorded a north-south ditch that contained both prehistoric flints as well as sherds of Roman pottery (SUY 117). It was also found that the ditch was sealed with a soil horizon that contained a few fragments of Roman tile.

7.2.3 Anglo-Saxon period

Despite documentary evidence attesting to the importance of Sudbury during the Late Anglo-Saxon period (with a middle Anglo-Saxon predecessor of St Gregory's church and a late Anglo-Saxon market and a mint[39]), relatively little in the way of contemporary finds or features have thus far been recorded on the HER for Sudbury.

Two evaluation trenches were opened on land between Weavers Lane and Burkitts Lane, on the site of part of the original town ditch in 2002, but it was only during monitoring in 2003 that it became clear that the Anglo-Saxon town defences had here been filled in during the 12th/13th centuries. Small amounts of residual pottery of possible early Anglo-Saxon date were found in the primary ditch fill (SUY 058). An Early Anglo-Saxon brooch was also recorded from the garden of 12 Pinecroft Rise (SUY 095), identified as one of the earliest forms of cruciform brooch dating to the transition phase between the Late Roman and the Early Anglo-Saxon periods. A bronze or silver gilded figurine was recorded as being found 'near Sudbury', possibly in the north of the parish and was probably also early Anglo-Saxon in date (SUY Misc.).

A single sherd of Middle Anglo-Saxon Ipswich Ware pottery was found in one of two large pits found during an excavation at the Walnut Tree Hospital site in the west of the town. Late Anglo-Saxon pottery, probably residual, was also recorded here (SUY 029).

A small amount of Late Anglo-Saxon Thetford Ware type pottery was found during an excavation in Gregory Street in the late 1970s with both medieval and Iron Age wares (SUY 014). Also on Gregory Street, during an excavation at Stour House two Anglo-Saxon pits were recorded with Late Anglo-Saxon Thetford Ware and St Neots Ware pottery (SUY 028). During the 1990s when land close to the town centre was excavated prior to a housing development, only a couple of sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon Thetford Ware pottery were found from the entire site (SUY 030). An excavation undertaken at Springfield House on Stour Street in 1997 revealed a Late Anglo-Saxon pit (SUY 046), although the area had been largely quarried away for gravel during the 18th and 19th centuries. During monitoring of work at 17 Market Hill, a small amount of Anglo-Saxon pottery and an undated quern stone and animal bone were recorded in association with a number of medieval and post-medieval pits (SUY 074). A bronze hanging bowl identified as Anglo-Saxon in date was recorded to the northeast of Sudbury, close to Chilton Hall (SUY Misc.)

The location of the site of the original Anglo-Saxon mint (SUY 045 and SUY Misc.) is still unknown although thought to lie along the eastern side of the original Anglo-Saxon town. Coins minted here include those of Ethelred II (AD 979-1016), Cnut (1016-1035), Edward the Confessor (1042-1066), William I (1066-1087), William II (1083-100), Henry I (1100-1136) and Stephen (1135-1139).

[39] http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/assets/MaM/SQR014B-The-SVHC-Landscape-History-v04.pdf (Accessed December 2014)

7.2.4 High and Later Medieval periods

There are numerous records of medieval finds and features on the HER for Sudbury, which support the notion that the town was thriving at this time.

A section of the town ditch was found during an archaeological evaluation at Mill Lane School in the early 1990s. No absolute dating evidence was recovered, but it was thought that the ditch was opened some time in the Late Anglo-Saxon period and had been filled in again by the 12th century. A number of pottery sherds were found along with animal bone, shell, roof tile and daub finds with iron, clay and glass objects (SUY 034). Possible high medieval pottery was recorded from the upper layers of the town ditch, which was also encountered during two evaluation trenches on land between Weaver Lane and Burkitts Lane, also suggesting that the ditch was backfilled by the 12th/13th century (SUY 058).

Ballingdon Bridge was first recorded in the medieval period (BCB 012), although its exact date of construction is unknown, but it was built on the site of the original ford crossing between Sudbury and Ballingdon and it was recorded by the beginning of the 13th century. A watermill was recorded in the Domesday survey, at the current Mill Hotel on Walnut Tree Lane, where there has been a watermill ever since (SUY 043), although the current structure dates to the early 19th century. A fulling mill is also recorded at Brundon Mill in the far west of the parish (BCB 015). The presumed site of the medieval and post-medieval gallows is inferred from the current name for the land, Gallows Hill, although the name is also recorded on the tithe map (SUY Misc.).

Ballingdon Hall, in the far southwest of the parish (BCB 016), was built on land taken from the Dominican Friars, on the site of a spring that the friars were granted to construct an aqueduct connecting Ballingdon Hall and the Friary in the south of the medieval town. Fragments of pear-shaped lead pipe have been found at this site. A chapel was also known from Ballingdon (BCB 017) dating from the 12th century, but its exact location remains unknown and was in use until at least the 17th century. The Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre was found during construction of three houses at the upper end of Sepulchre Street and abutting Gregory Street in 1826 (SUY 026); this may have been built in the 12th century or earlier as there is a reference to it in a will dated 1183, when the Earl of Gloucester gave St Sepulchre to Stoke College. A number of burials were also found associated with the chapel (SUY 065) although they have yet to be officially dated.

Adjacent to St Gregory's church, was the site of a secular college that was founded by Simon of Sudbury in 1375, but dissolved in 1544 (SUY 004). In the 19th century it was utilised as a workhouse, until the building was completely replaced by the present Union House.

The site of St Leonard's Hospital is thought to be in the northwest of the current town (SUY 001) that was founded in 1272 by John Colneys or Colness, its first governor or warden. It remained on the site until it was rebuilt during the early 17th century and remained as a hospital until the early 19th century. The probable site of the hospital of the order of St John of Jerusalem (according to map references) or the hospital of Amicia of Clare (according to written sources), may be one and the same situated in Ballingdon (SUY 006).

A number of moated sites are known from around Sudbury, including Brundon Hall, in Ballingdon, whose moat was noted during cleaning to be fairly shallow with a flat base (BCB 024). A second moated site at Wood Hall in the far north of the town is presumed to have surrounded a medieval manor house (SUY 003).

The finds recorded mainly consist of pottery sherds and have been found from fieldwalking along the route of the western by-pass, which produced dense pottery scatters of high medieval pottery (BCB 004 and BCB 006). Medieval pottery was also excavated from a hole that was dug at Lloyds Bank of Market Place (SUY 011) and 'early medieval' pottery was also found from the 1977 excavations that took place along Gregory Street (SUY 014). Additional excavations were undertaken in 1977 at School Street where 11th-12th century pottery was recorded (SUY 015) and at 50-52 Gainsborough Street where 12th century pottery was recovered along with a medieval flint and mortar wall remains (SUY 016). In 1978, during excavations of foundation trenches for a new building at Salters Hall School in the west of the town, both medieval and early post-medieval pottery were recorded from the trenches, whilst additional 12th century pot was also retrieved off the spoil heap (SUY 018). During a 1980 watching brief at 21-22 Market Hill seven medieval pottery sherds were recorded (SUY 022) and additional watching briefs in the same year on a rear extension at 24 Friars Street revealed evidence for medieval and post-medieval build up, but no finds (SUY025). Further watching briefs were also undertaken at Christopher Lane/School Lane during the opening of foundation trenches; pits were found sealed by a dark loam layer and 12th-13th century pottery was also found towards the north end of site (SUY 027). A small amount of medieval pottery was recorded from a ground investigation prior to a housing development at Burkitts Lane and Gaol Lane (SUY 030) and five sherds of medieval pottery were found in the spoil heap during a watching brief at the New Rectory on Gainsborough Street. During excavation of garage footings, three rubbish pits were also seen but were not able to be examined (SUY 044). At the junction of East Street and Girling Street an excavated shaft for a sewerage scheme revealed a pit 1m in depth below the modern road surface that contained a single sherd of high medieval pottery (SUY 061) while monitoring of footings for a small extension at 102 Cross Street revealed medieval pot from the lower layers of 1.2m of overburden (SUY 075). Monitoring during groundworks at The Old Vicarage on Church Street revealed pits and layers of overburden with fragments of medieval pottery also found (SUY 077) and a single sherd of unstratified medieval pottery was also recorded from land at Westway, Edgworth Road (SUY 100). Monitoring of a cable trench that was dug at St Gregory's School identified a single feature in the trench that contained late medieval pottery, animal bone, roof tile and an iron cupped candle holder (SUY 129).

The large excavation that was undertaken prior to redevelopment at Stour House revealed many pits of both high and later medieval date as well as a high medieval timber property boundary that ran parallel to Gregory Street which was replaced by a flint and mortar wall by the 14th-15th century (SUY 028). Another sizable excavation undertaken at Walnut Tree Hospital in 1990 recorded a number of residual medieval pottery shreds as well a single medieval coin that was retrieved from the spoil heap. There were two undisturbed areas on the site: one yielded two large pits that were found to be of 11th/12th century date and the second revealed eight pits, one ditch, one slot and one post hole, thought to have been a high medieval boundary line (SUY 029). A series of later medieval pits were found with Iron Age pits during the monitoring of footing trenches for an extension at Hardwick House on Stour Street (SUY 047) and during the monitoring of a builder's test pit at 11 Church Street a poorly built well was observed that was constructed out of peg tiles and occasional bricks and may have been an extension to a well that predated all the built up ground that was also recorded in the trench and is either medieval or post-medieval in date (SUY 064). The monitoring of groundworks at 39 Walnut Tree Road revealed a large series of intercutting pits, potentially utilised for quarrying and a small quantity of finds including medieval pottery and three sharpened goose bones that may have been utilised as writing implements (SUY 073). Further monitoring of foundations at 17 Market Hill revealed a series of medieval and post-medieval pits (SUY 074) and archaeological monitoring that was carried out in the grounds of Lorne Villa, identified a heat-affected brick structure, which may have been a

later medieval kiln or oven (SUY 093). At the Old Rising Sun on Plough Lane, the monitoring of foundation trenches for a small conservatory identified a large pit, possibly medieval in date with a small group of 11th-12th to 13th-14th century pottery sherds (SUY 108). In July 1990 a watching brief was undertaken during the erection of a small extension to the rear of 4 Gainsborough Street, from which it was noted that there was a lot of post-medieval disturbance, but also that the one or two possible medieval pits were recorded with three sherds of medieval courseware pottery (SUY Misc.).

On land adjacent to Priory Walk, just outside the boundary of the medieval priory, an archaeological evaluation of an area prior to development revealed a small number of pits and ditches containing medieval pottery beneath a 1m-2m layer build up. Additional medieval floor tile was also found with a few post-medieval finds and Victorian wells (SUY 069). Various phases of both evaluations and excavations on land adjacent to St Bartholomew's Priory identified the possible priory outer precinct ditches with a medieval coin and pottery (SUY 070).

Medieval glazed tiles and 15th century pottery were also utilised in the construction of St Peter's church on King Street in the later 15th century (SUY 013) and a likely 14th century terracotta figurine was found in the church walls of All Saints church, Church Street (SUY 035). During dredging's of the River Stour in 2004 a small amount of pottery was recovered as 13th/14th century medieval courseware and a late medieval jar handle with post-medieval German Stoneware (BCB Misc.). A 13th century ivory knight chess piece was found during building work close to the town centre in 1982 (SUY Misc.) and a late medieval trade token from Andrew Byat of Long Melford was found in the east of the town (SUY Misc.).

7.2.5 Post-Medieval period

The majority of the post-medieval records for the HER for Sudbury relate to industrial works of the town, including the Ballingdon Grove Brick Works (BCB 008) from which three lime kilns have been recorded with a major brickworks site in the far west of the parish. Additional brickworks, known as Victoria Brickworks, is shown on the 1887 OS map with also the location of the kilns and drying sheds to the west of the town (BCB 019) and brick kilns and land owned by Thomas Mills and James Green were also shown on the tithe map in Ballingdon (BCB 020).

A malthouse and further kilns were also recorded on the 1880s OS map (BCB 029) with additional lime kilns recorded in Ballingdon (BCB 009, BCB 021), Borehamgate (SUY Misc.) and Chilton Road (SUY Misc.). More modern lime kilns have also been recorded dating from the 19th century onwards with a lime kiln or brick kiln still present on a map dated 1958 (BCB 011), kilns in a former chalk pit near the Sudbury waterworks (BCB 037) and a lime kiln to the west of Acton Road that was shown on the 1904 OS map (BCB 038). The presence of kiln waste and soft clay with a group of 19th century clay tobacco stems were all found from the garden of 62 Friars Street. It is believed that this was part of a dump of material from a nearby kiln and/or production site as part of garden levelling (SUY 060). A railway chalk pit has also been recorded with lime kilns noted on both the 1881 and 1904 OS maps. It is thought that the chalk pits also extended further to the east (SUY 036).

Ballingdon Cut (BCB 014) was used to connect the river traffic with Ballingdon chalk pits, although it is now dry and overgrown it originally led to the former brickworks (see BCB 008) where bricks were then loaded onto boats bound for London and has been described as a canal on the 1845 tithe map. About 20 wooden lighters or barges were also left abandoned within the cut, where they were originally moored by the Navigation Company.

A number of post-medieval breweries have been recorded in Sudbury, one of which was located on the 1880's OS map near Cornard Road, although has now since gone. There was also the Angel Inn on Friars Street, which was sold in October 1887, whose present condition is also unknown. Other brewers have been recorded in directories, such as Charles Butcher and Son on Ballingdon Street and John Edward Dyson on Stour Street (SUY Misc.).

Additional trades were recorded in 1522 within the town and included 'a pewtyrer, a goldsmyth, an armerer and a wyredrawer' (SUY Misc.) and two probable 19th century clay pipe production sites have been suggested by Kelly's directory to be along Cross Street (SUY Misc.) and suggested by the marriage licence of John Clamtree, who was a known clay pipe maker in the north of the town (SUY Misc.).

Archaeological monitoring was undertaken on both the front and rear extensions to 10 Garden Place, and revealed two phases for material being dumped on site during the post-medieval period, to create ground levels above the adjacent mill stream. The first phase of this was identified for when this small outworks factory building was built on site in the 1830's for the local silk industry (SUY 104). One of the main factories in the town for the silk industry was in Cornard Road and has been described as being unpowered workshops to hold a number of handlooms (SUY 112) and has been mapped in 1897, 1904 and in the 1920s as a silk factory. An additional site of buildings representing the stages of development of the silk industry, including domestic workshops have been recorded on Melford Road, evident on the early 1880's mapping, and was still present in 1973, although it has now gone (SUY 111) and the depressions that have also been recorded on North Meadow, a series of parallel depressions at right angles to the River Stour that are also water-filled in the winter. It likely coincides with when the land was owned by Alexander Duff, a silk manufacturer in Sudbury in the 1840s and it is thought that the works here date from c.1800 when floated water meadows were the trend (SUY 048).

The Sudbury town gasworks were built in 1836 and have been recorded on the tithe maps (SUY 059).

As already noted in 7.2.5 above the original Ballingdon Bridge dates from the medieval period, and continues to be depicted through post-medieval maps during the 18th and 19th centuries and early 21st century monitoring of the bridge revealed at least four previous bridges made from wood, stone and brick between the 13th and the 20th century. This monitoring also revealed evidence of post-medieval buildings adjacent to the river with also evidence for the disposal of both household and industrial rubbish from the 15th century onwards (BCB 012).

A post-medieval watermill was recorded at Brundon Mill in the far west of the parish (BCB 015) that was likely the same mill that was described as a fulling mill during the medieval period. The site of a post-medieval windmill is also known in the west of the parish as it was recorded on the Ballingdon tithe maps of both 1847 and 1926 (BCB 018) and at the Mill Hotel on Walnut Tree Lane, the post-medieval windmill may have been sited on a medieval one, although this is unproven. The windmill was shown on many 18th century maps but the current mill dates from 1840 (SUY 043). Another windmill was shown on the Sudbury tithe map and 1st Edition OS map in 1839 at the border of the Sudbury and Chilton parishes to the east of town on Newton Road (SUY 050). It may have been the same windmill that was also shown on the 1714 map. The site of a large smock mill is recorded in the north of the town

that was built in 1855, but pulled down in 1919, then its base was converted into a house in 1927 (SUY 031).

During the dredging of a moated site at Brundon Hall, the likely original medieval moat was found to be fairly shallow with a flat base. Also exposed was the base of a brick and flint wall, thought to be perhaps 19th century in date (BCB 024). Also, during more recent dredging of the River Stour revealed a few sherds of medieval pottery with a single piece of post-medieval German Stoneware (BCB Misc.). Fragments of post-medieval pottery were found in a hole that was dug at Lloyds Bank on Market Place (SUY 011) and 17th century pottery was found below a cobble stone floor in the garden of 2 Meadow Lane (SUY 012). When contractors were tunnelling under Station Road, a group of post-medieval artefacts were found at a depth of 4m from the present ground level and included pottery and a late 17th-early 18th century bottle, which at that depth has been suggested that the are likely to have come from a deep feature, such as a latrine, well or basement (SUY 057). A complete 17th century jug (with kiln damage) was found during the excavation of footing trenches at 2-4 Station Road (SUY Misc.) and a treasure trove of 57 gold and silver coins were found during the demolition of the Half Moon Inn on Gregory Street during the 1960's and included coins of an Elizabeth I half-crown, James I quarter laurel, two Charles I gold crowns, a Queen Anne guinea in mint condition and two George I guinea's (SUY Misc.).

At the site of the Dominican Friary excavations during the 1960s yielded a timber lined well that also produced pottery dating from the 11th to the 17th century, 15th century floor tile, a gold pin, shoe remains and fragments of a wooden bucket (SUY 005). On land adjacent to Priory Walk, just outside the boundary of the medieval priory, an archaeological evaluation prior to development revealed a small number of medieval pits and ditches along with additional likely medieval or post-medieval features during follow up monitoring of the site with two possible Victorian wells (SUY 069). The various phases of both evaluations and excavations on land adjacent to St Bartholomew's Priory identified the possible priory medieval outer precinct ditches along with post-medieval ditches, post holes, an extant earthwork bank, trackway and flint walls, with post-medieval pottery, animal bone and a coin (SUY 070).

An excavation in the garden to the rear of 47 Gregory Street revealed pits of 19th century and 17th century date with no additional finds noted (SUY 019). During an extension to the Town Hall in the early 1980s excavations revealed the presence of a post-medieval well (SUY 023), and the excavations that were undertaken at Stour House on Gregory Street in the late 1980s prior to redevelopment revealed various pits of medieval and post-medieval date, though again no further details on any finds were recorded. In 1993 during an excavation at the school site on Mill Lane, 21 features of post-medieval date were recorded, the majority of which were associated with the old school on the site (SUY 034). A single trench was excavated at The Fire Station in Gregory Street, from which a series of layers and pits were encountered, all of which were post-medieval or modern in date (SUY 092).

Archaeological monitoring of features has also yielded a range of previously unknown post-medieval finds and features within the parish, including an extension undertaken at 92 North Street, where a large rubbish pit was found of likely later medieval to post-medieval date with post-medieval pottery, animal bone and tile. Also a foundation trench and a brick lined well or soakaway of probable 19th/20th century date (SUY 071). The monitoring of footings at 1 Orchard Place for an extension revealed two peat-filled ditches, c.1.2m in depth. Animal bone was found from the peat whilst pottery was recorded from the upcast (SUY 072) and again monitoring of a building footprint 39 Walnut Tree Lane close to the River Stour, found a series of large intercutting pits that may be medieval to post-medieval in date and were likely utilised as quarry pits, given the few finds that were recovered. The finds consist of

three sharpened goose bones that may have been utilised for writing implements, post-medieval pottery and roof tile (SUY 073). At 39 King Street the monitoring of footing trenches revealed a 16th century cellar wall and a dwarf flint wall that represented a rear wall which would have underpinned a timber framed building (SUY 080). Further monitoring of footing trenches at Priory Gate, 57 Friars Street revealed a flint and brick line pit or possible well. There is no mention of any associated finds (SUY 087) and at Lorne Villa identified a heat-affected brick structure, which may have been a late medieval kiln or oven and a series of post-medieval deposits and pits (SUY 093).

A single roadside burial has also been recorded on the HER record of a Mr Harwood, a millwright who took arsenic and died in 1783, but as a suicide was apparently buried 'in a crossway with a stake drove through his body' (SUY Misc.). A gallows site is presumed at Gallows Hill from the name on the tithe map (SUY Misc.)

A number of Second World War pillboxes have been recorded along the River Stour and close to Ballingdon Bridge (SUY 053, 114, 115, 116, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128 and SUY 131) and Sudbury airfield was also active at this time (ACT 029).

Figure 7: 1881 Map of Sudbury (copyright Ordnance Survey and Sudbury Museum Trust)[40]

[40] http://www.sudburysuffolk.co.uk/photoarchive/mapexplorer/ (Accessed December 2014)

7.2.6 Undated

A number of both features and finds have remained undated on the HER following on from excavations or monitoring. Cropmarks and other earthworks also appear on this list as these have been identified from aerial photographs and maps, but have had no investigations.

The remains of field boundaries were recorded near Brundon pit at some new cottages and form a rectilinear pattern and may extend further to the south towards Brundon pit (BCB 010). Additional curved cropmarks were also recorded running southwest-northeast in line with the existing hedgerows in a field in the far west of the parish. It has been suggested that this may have been a curving trackway, liking Sudbury up with an existing path, but further work would be required to prove this theory (SUY 022).

A possible cropmark of a ring ditch was noted on the school playing field and is roughly 18m in diameter with a possible entrance on its southern side (SUY 041). A second possible ring ditch was also noted on the same field, but this is less clear, so less information has been recorded about it (SUY 042).

A single possible area of ancient woodland exist in Sudbury parish at Ash Ground in Ballingdon, which is also shown and named on the 1845 tithe map and survives onto the 1900's OS maps, with some parts of the woodland also surviving today (BCB 028).

During an excavation in the search for the original town defences on the corner of Mill Lane and Cross Street, only a single pit and either a pit or ditch were found instead of the town ditch. The features contained no datable finds so this phase of activity remains undated (SUY 017). An evaluation at St Joseph's Primary School revealed a single undated ditch with a probable 19th century quarry pit (SUY 102).

The archaeological monitoring that took place as part of the Sudbury Sewerage Scheme when shafts are being excavated as revealed a number of undatable features. At Market Hill, a probable pit was found (SUY 062) and at Gainsborough Street with the junction of Weavers Lane, a ditch and a pit were found (SUY 063). It has been suggested that both the ditch and the pit may be associated with the town ditch, the location of which is nearby. The monitoring of footing trenches at 11 Weavers Lane identified a dark silty sand layer, through which a brick lined well was cut. It has been suggested that this layer may be related to the backfill of the town ditch (SUY 103).

8 Results of the test pit excavations in Sudbury

The approximate locations of the 31 1m^2 test pits excavated the three days of the 3rd-5th October 2014 can be seen in figure 8. The data from each test pit is discussed in this section and set out in numerical order. Most excavations were undertaken in spits measuring 10cm in depth, but in cases when a change in the character of deposits indicated a change in context, a new spit was started before 10cm.

An assessment of the overall results, synthesizing the data from all the pits, including deductions about the historic development of Sudbury and the potential of the buried heritage resource of the village is presented in the following Discussion section (Section 9). Finds from each test pit are discussed in summary in this section, and listed in detail in the relevant appendices (Section 13). Photographs of sites under excavation and of all finds are included in the archive, but not included in this report for reasons of space.

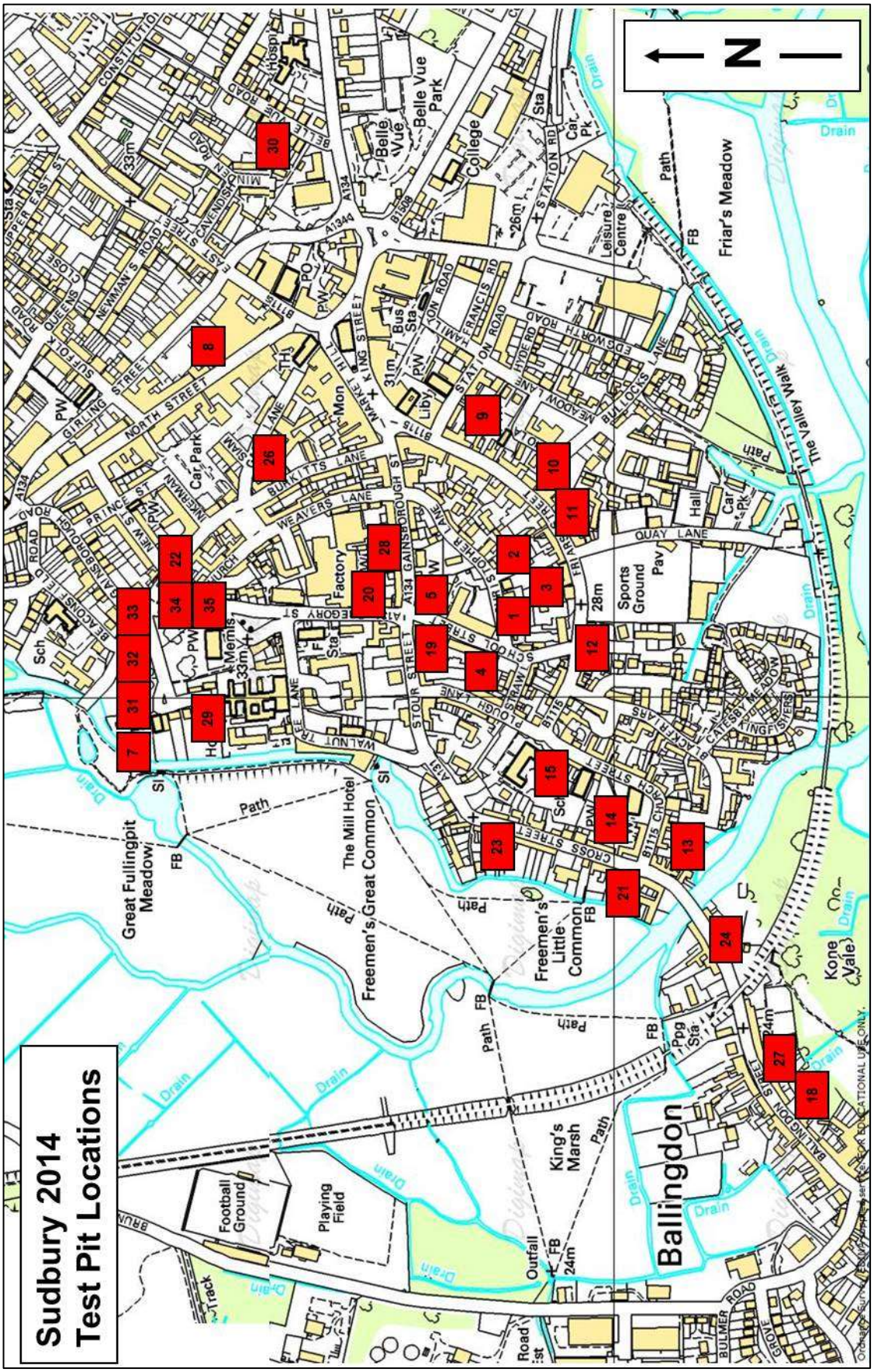

Figure 8: Sudbury test pit locations (not to scale). (Map copyright Edina Digimap)

Test Pit one (SUD/14/1)

Test pit one was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set quite central in the town, although to the south west of St Peters Church. (The Coach House, Christopher Lane, Sudbury. TL 87094 41120).

Test pit one was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from SUD/14/1 dates as Victorian, although a range of earlier wares were also recorded. These include a sherd Early Anglo Saxon ware, several sherds of Late Anglo Saxon Thetford and St Neots Ware as well as smaller numbers of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, late Medieval Ware and post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware.

Figure 9: Location map of SUD/14/1

		E/MS		THET		SNC		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1													1	2	1800-1900
1	2	1	10	6	13	1	2	4	5			1	6	12	64	450-1900
1	3			2	7			1	1					16	61	850-1900
1	4			2	8							1	2	22	113	850-1900
1	5									1	4	1	1	3	16	1400-1900

Table 1: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/1

The Early Anglo Saxon pottery at SUD/14/1 is part of a small cluster of activity that has been identified through the test pitting between Christopher Lane and Friars Street that may have been part of the original focus of the town from the 5th century AD. There was likely a change in settlement patterns during the Middle Anglo-Saxon as it was not until the 9th century and the Late Anglo-Saxon period that there is again activity in this part of the town. It seems likely that after the Anglo-Saxon period this part of the town may have been marginal to more intense occupation that was focused elsewhere in the town, until the 19th century and later when infilling became more prevalent. The majority of the finds also recorded also tend to date to this later more intense period of activity and consists of a number of pieces of tile and CBM, with also glass, clay pipe, coal, fragments of wire, iron nails, bottle caps, oyster shell, slate, pieces of scrap metal and small metal buttons, one of which had a floral design and is of probable 16th century date (figure 10). A single retouched flint flake was also found with three different species of animal bone; sheep/goat, pig and rabbit as well as a number of fragments only identifiable as either cattle- or sheep-sized animals.

Figure 10: One of the buttons found from SUD/14/1, context 2

Test Pit two (SUD/14/2)

Test Pit two was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the main road close to the town centre to the south west of St Peters Church. (6 Grammar School Place, Sudbury. TL 87178 41102).

Test pit two was excavated to a depth of 0.2m, at which a pipe was found across the southern half of the test pit. Excavations continued in the northern half only to a depth of 0.75m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Early Anglo Saxon pottery was recorded from SUD/14/2, which was mixed in with a range of both Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval wares, identified as Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Mill Green Ware and Late Medieval Ware. Small amounts of German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Harlow Slipware were also recorded with a number of sherds identified as Victorian.

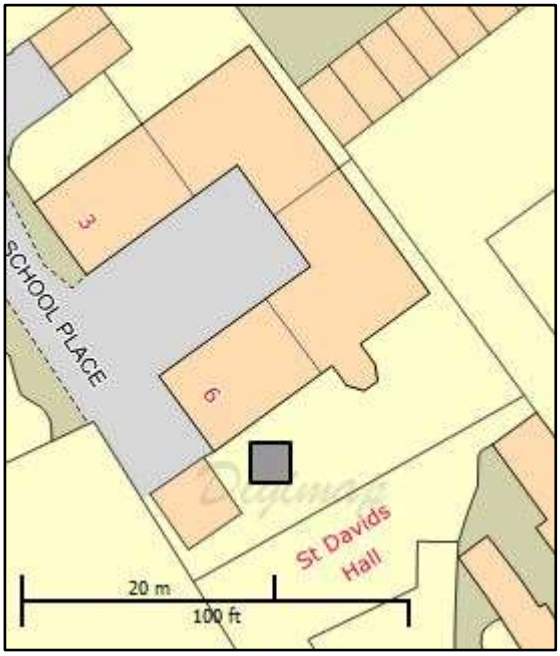

Figure 11: Location map of SUD/14/2

		E/MS		THET		EMW		HED		MG		LMT		GS		GRE		HSW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1											2	6							6	82	1400-1900
2	2			2	15	3	14					2	13							3	5	850-1900
2	3	1	2	2	8	1	16	1	6			1	22	1	13					7	52	450-1900
2	4			1	3	1	6													2	2	850-1900
2	5			1	3													1	4	5	13	850-1900
2	6			1	3			1	3	1	2					1	5			5	12	850-1900
2	7															1	3					1550-1600

Table 2: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/2

The modern drainage pipe in the southern half of the test pit, although shallow, had evidently disturbed the upper layers of the test pit. Modern debris as well as the large amount of building rubble recorded also shows that the site has been disturbed in the 19th century and later, from which the majority of the pottery dates. The finds consist of modern brick, tile and drain fragments, plastic wrappers, strips of black rubber, fragments of wood, pieces of concrete and asbestos, CBM, tile, clay pipe, coal, slate, oyster shell, a slate pencil, fragments of plastic, glass, iron nails, pieces of corroded metal, a metal valve, a small metal spring, a single piece of slag, a metal bracket and possible window lining. Much like the results for SUD/14/1 sited just to the west, the presence of Early Anglo Saxon pottery in this area suggests that this may have been part of the focus of the original town from the 5th century AD. Any occupation did not last long however as it was not until the Late Anglo-Saxon period that the settlement in this area really started to expand, a trend that also continued through the medieval period as well. A number of pieces of animal bone were also identified from SUD/14/2 as cow, sheep/goat, pig, dog and weasel/stoat with some smaller fragments that were only identifiable as cattle- or sheep- sized.

Test Pit three (SUD/14/3)

Test Pit three was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set behind early 19th century terrace houses close to the town centre and southwest of St Peters Church. (2 The Lymes, Friars Street, Sudbury. TL 87124 41091).

Test pit three was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery types were excavated through SUD/14/3, consisting of two sherds of Early Anglo Saxon pottery and Late Anglo Saxon Thetford Ware along with larger numbers of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Victorian

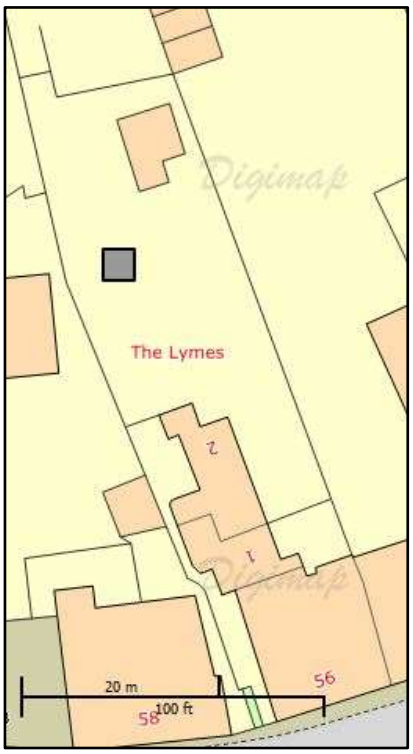

Figure 12: Location map of SUD/14/3

		E/MS		THET		EMW		HED		GRE		WCS		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			1	3			1	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	11			18	42	850-1900
3	2					2	5			1	1			1	1					6	11	1100-1900
3	3	1	3			5	15	1	2	2	34			2	4			2	3	4	9	450-1900
3	4					1	7			2	22			1	2			2	6	2	3	1100-1900

Table 3: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/3

The location of SUD/14/3 is part of the cluster of test pits that have revealed the presence of Early Anglo Saxon activity between Christopher Lane and Friars Street that may have been part of the original small early Anglo-Saxon settlement from the 5th century AD. The limited Late Anglo-Saxon pottery also found suggests that this area was likely marginal to a definite cluster of activity to the north of site, particularly around SUD/14/1 and SUD/14/2 that also continues along School Street, as identified through the test pitting strategy. Activity continued to be prevalent on site through the early medieval and post-medieval periods and the presence of Victorian pottery through all the contexts of the test pit also suggest that the site has had a great deal of disturbance as a lot of tile and CBM was also recovered. These were found with clay pipe, oyster and whelk shell, glass, including a piece of possible melted glass, iron nails, a glass marble, mortar, a tiny metal ring, a possible button and two small strips of copper that had been pinned together. A single pig bone and three bones of a sheep/goat were only found from SUD/14/3, although a number of smaller bone fragments were only able to be identified as either from cattle- or sheep-sized animals that were also found with a single tertiary flint flake and unworked burnt flint.

Test Pit four (SUD/14/4)

Test Pit four was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed early 19th century house set back from the road, opposite the mid-19th century Grammar School House. (Trinity House, School Street, Sudbury. TL 87035 41138).

Test pit four was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints and health and safety limitations, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A large quantity of pottery was recorded from SUD/14/4 (see below), the vast majority of it dating from the 16th century and later as Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Chinese Porcelain, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. A number of earlier sherds were however also recorded as Late Anglo-Saxon Thetford Ware and St Neots Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and as Late Medieval Ware.

Figure 13: Location map of SUD/14/4

The pottery results suggest that this site was occupied during the Late Anglo-Saxon period, most likely forming part of the original town layout. This occupation continued through into the medieval period, but the intensity of activity dropped off considerably into the later medieval, possibly soon after the Black Death. Activity increased into the post-medieval and later, particularly with the large deposition of building material that was recorded from the upper 10 contexts of the test pit. The most recent disturbances and finds are all related to after the current house was built during the early 19th century and consist of fragments of modern drain and brick, CBM, coal, slate, iron nails and screws, pieces of scrap metal, oyster shell, concrete, a French coin (10 Centime) dated 1986, a thick metal ring with a tiny hoop on top and a Mauldon and Son Sudbury Brewers bottle stopper (originally founded in the late 18th century over two sites on Ballingdon Street and Cross Street and eventually became the Angel Brewery). Animal bones of both cow and sheep/goat were also recorded from the test pit, with a much large amount of small fragmentary bone that was only able to be identified as either from cattle- or sheep-sized animals. A single fine flint blade fragment was also recorded from SUD/14/4 that dates from the Mesolithic or early Neolithic periods.

		THET		SNC		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		MB		WCS		DW		CP		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1											1	6	1	3									1	1	21	44	1550-1900
4	2			1	2							1	5													26	62	900-1900
4	3					1	2					2	8			1	1									9	36	1100-1900
4	4					1	3			1	6	5	40													4	9	1100-1900
4	5					1	8																					1100-1200
4	6																			1	5	2	8					1680-1750
4	7							1	3			1	4									1	31			2	6	1200-1900
4	8	1	5			4	16					5	38											2	7			850-1750
4	9	1	3			1	5					6	121					1	2									850-1650
4	10					2	13	1	4																			1100-1400
4	11	1	2																									850-1100

Table 4: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/4

Test Pit five (SUD/14/5)

Test Pit five was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set immediately north of the 19th century Christchurch Congregational Church and south of some 17th-18th century cottages that front the main road through the town. (1 School Street, Sudbury. TL 87144 41228).

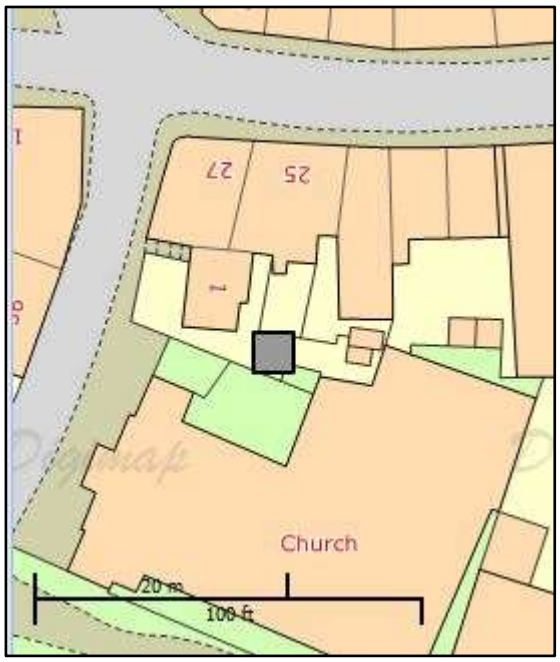

Figure 14: Location map of SUD/14/5

Test pit five was excavated to a depth of 0.9m with a sondage in the north eastern corner of the test pit to a depth of 1.23m, at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A very large quantity of Victorian pottery was recorded from SUD/14/5 (see below), with the rest of the majority of it dating to the 16th century and later as Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. A number of 9th century and later pottery wares were also recorded from test pit five as Thetford Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Late Medieval Ware and German Stoneware.

A possible brick path was recorded just under the turf of SUD/14/5 and was found to be just one layer of bricks that were also laid directly onto the soil. These had likely been reused from elsewhere as part of a possible garden path or rough yard surface. Deposits of ash were also recorded on either side of this feature. It is also evident from the test pit given the large amount of finds that were recorded that there had been a great deal of disturbance on site, particularly as a large amount of brick, tile and CBM were all found through the test pit. These were mixed in with a plastic elephant (probably a dog toy), glass, iron nails, concrete, mortar, central battery cores, pieces of unidentified scrap metal, fragments of rubber, melted plastic, a metal buckle, slag, modern tiles and bricks, wire mesh and wire bristles, section of metal tubes, oyster and whelk shell, a mother of pearl button, fragments of a leather shoe, slate, coal, clay pipe, iron nails and bolts, the metal base of a light bulb, metal washers and a strip of folded lead. Unsurprisingly given the finds list, the majority of the pottery recorded from SUD/14/5 dates from the post-medieval and later, although the pottery does also suggest that the site was fist occupied during the Late Anglo-Saxon period, likely as part of the small cluster of activity in this part of the town, as recorded by the test pitting strategy, which also continued through the medieval period as the town continued to grow. A number of sheep/goat bones were also recorded from this test pit with also sheep, pig and chicken remains. A large number of fragmentary bones were also found through the pit and so was only identifiable as either from a cattle- or sheep- sized animal. Two fragments of unworked burnt stone were also recorded from SUD/14/5 along with a single, primary; secondary and tertiary flint flakes.

		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		HSW		WCS		DW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1																									5	29	1800-1900
5	3																									11	26	1800-1900
5	4			3	23							3	31							1	9					22	115	1100-1900
5	5					1	3	2	8			1	2													26	100	1200-1900
5	6			1	2	1	5	1	2			3	22	1	5	1	1	1	1							27	81	1100-1900
5	7			1	1			1	22			3	15	1	5			1	2			1	3	1	1	33	116	1100-1900
5	8	4	37	3	10	2	5			2	7	7	35	2	18			2	4							17	71	850-1900
5	9											4	67							1	3					14	28	1550-1900
5	10							4	20			2	14															1400-1600
5	11					1	4	2	58																	3	20	1200-1900

Table 5: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/5

Test Pit six was not excavated

Test Pit seven (SUD/14/7)

Test Pit seven was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house backing onto the River Stour in the north of the town and immediately north of a 19th century church of St Mary and St John and just north west of St Gregory's Church. (The River House, The Croft, Sudbury. TL 86949 41567).

Test pit seven was excavated to a depth of 0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

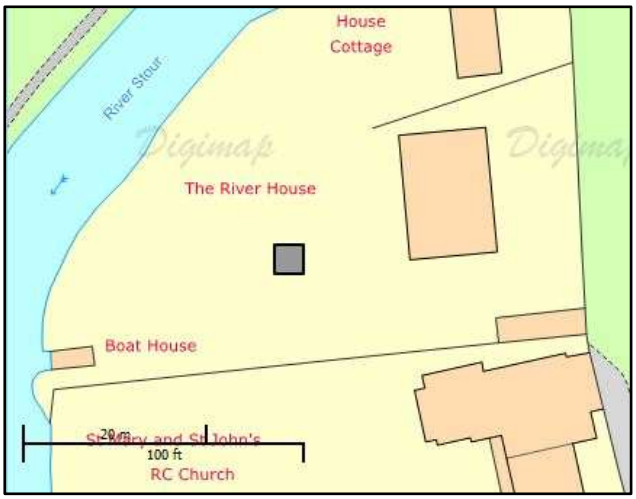

Figure 15: Location map of SUD/14/7

A small amount of pottery was recorded from SUD/14/7, consisting of Thetford Ware, St Neots Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Cologne Stoneware, English Stoneware and as Victorian.

		THET		SNC		EMW		WCS		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1											9	54	1800-1900
7	2							1	2	1	5	2	39	1600-1900
7	3	3	11	5	39							1	6	850-1900
7	4	1	2			6	32							850-1200
7	6											3	13	1800-1900

Table 6: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/7

The location of this test pit between the River Stour and the first church of Sudbury, St Gregory's, the first record of which dates from the later 10th century is well placed for potential settlement and the only evidence for Late Anglo-Saxon occupation through the test pitting strategy in the north of the town was from SUD/14/7. The Late Anglo-Saxon activity appears to have been quite limited, as was the medieval and later occupation, although this may have been due to the proximity of the test pit to the River Stour, the land may have been liable to periods of flooding until the current house was built and the gardens likely landscaped. The small amount of finds that were also recorded from the test pit support the notion that the site has had little in the way of long periods of occupation until the last 200 years or so. These consist of tile, CBM, brick concrete, mortar, slate, coal, iron nails, glass, oyster shell, pieces of scrap metal and clay pipe. Single secondary and tertiary flint flakes were found from SUD/14/7 with a single fragment of unworked burnt flint. A number of species of animal bones were also identified from SUD/14/7 as cow, sheep/goat, pig and chicken as well as a number of either cattle- or sheep-sized remains as well as bird bones.

Test Pit eight (SUD/14/8)

Test Pit eight was excavated on a gravel surface to the rear of some modern shop frontages set along one main stretch of High Street shops and just north of the St Peters Church. (Drage and Tozer Opticians, 53 North Street, Sudbury. TL 87307 41645)

Test pit eight was excavated to a depth of 0.2m, at which wall footings were found in the northwest corner of the test pit. Excavations continued down to 0.4m, but natural was not found. Excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from SUD/14/8 dates from the 15th century and later as Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian.

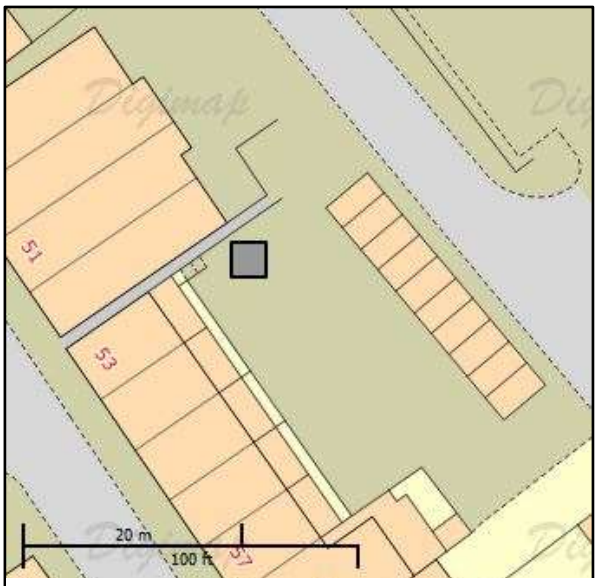

Figure 16: Location map of SUD/14/8

		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	2	1	1	7	57	1550-1900
8	2					4	12	8	20	1550-1900
8	3	2	22	2	15	8	94	12	47	1400-1900
8	4	3	21							1400-1550

Table 7: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/8

Despite the limited depth of the excavations at SUD/14/8 a range of both pottery and finds were recorded from the test pit, the pottery dating from after the time of the Black Death and through the early post-medieval period especially, suggesting that there was probably a shift in the occupation of the town in the 15th century and from the test pitting only it looks like this part of the town was then occupied for the first time. The more recent activity was noted on site from the 19th century and later when North Street was developed and is also from when the majority of the finds also date. These consist of tile, CBM, clay pipe, glass, concrete, metal nails and bolts, slate, coal, oyster shell and modern tile. The presence of possible wall footings also recorded from SUD/14/8, given their presence at a very shallow depth are likely to be more modern in date and potentially relate to as and when the shop changes hands and may originally have been part of an outbuilding. A small amount of animal bone was also found mixed through the test pit and has been identified as cow, sheep/goat, sheep and dog bones. There were also a number of smaller unidentifiable fragments of bone that were only recognised as either cattle- or sheep-sized animal remains and a single fragment of unworked burnt flint.

Test Pit nine (SUD/14/9)

Test Pit nine was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a probably early 20th century house set back from the road and immediately behind a Grade II listed 16th century or later cottage fronting the main road very close to the town centre. (Bentley House, 19 Friars Street, Sudbury. TL 87335 41152).

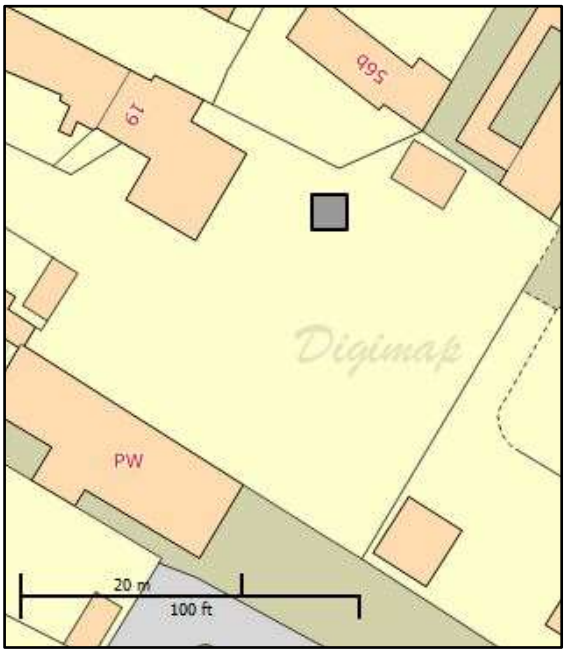

Figure 17: Location map of SUD/14/9

Test pit nine was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, with a sondage in the southwest corner of the test pit to 1.05m, at which the natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A range of pottery types were excavated from SUD/14/9 consisting of Early Anglo Saxon and Late Anglo Saxon Thetford Ware pottery that was mixed through the test pit with a number of sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware. Additional single sherds of German Stoneware, Delft Ware, Chinese Porcelain and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware were also recorded with three sherds of Victorian pottery.

		E/MS		THET		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		CP		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2			1	3	1	5			1	23	2	30			1	5	1	51			850-1750
9	3			1	5	1	8	3	11			2	10							3	24	850-1900
9	4	1	2			5	17	3	83			3	12	1	19							450-1650
9	5											1	5									1550-1600
9	6					2	5	2	48													1100-1550

Table 8: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/9

The single sherd or Early Anglo Saxon pottery that was recorded from SUD/14/9 may have been part of the spread of Early Anglo-Saxon occupation to the south of the town, as identified through the test pitting strategy, particularly as this test pit is just east of the cluster of occupation recorded at SUD/14/1, SUD/14/2 and SUD/14/3. Occupation was again noted on site during the Late Anglo-Saxon period that then grew through the medieval period, until the early post-medieval, when the land was likely incorporated into the garden of the house that this address is sat behind during the 16th century. Activity and the finds deposited became more restricted until the land was sold off and the current house was built during the 20th century, which has likely also contributed to the later disturbances that are evident through the pit. The finds recorded consist of oyster and snail shell, CBM, tile, iron nails and modern bolts, mortar, coal, glass, clay pipe, glass and

Figure 18: The painted glass from SUD/14/9

pieces of scrap metal. A piece of likely painted glass was also found from context two (figure 18 above). The animal bone that was identified from the test pit consists of remains of cow, sheep/goat, pig and *Galliformes* (a type of ground feed bird). Additional fragmentary bone remains have also been partly identified as either from cattle- or sheep-sized animals as well as birds; and a single piece of unworked burnt flint was also recorded through the test pit with two secondary flint flakes and a single tertiary flint flake.

Test Pit 10 (SUD/14/10)

Test Pit 10 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century house fronting the road in the south of the town and to the south west of St Peters Church. (33 Friars Street, Sudbury. TL 87261 41078).

Test pit 10 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Only two sherds of medieval pottery were recorded from SUD/14/10 – Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware. The rest of the pottery dates to the 16th century and later as German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian.

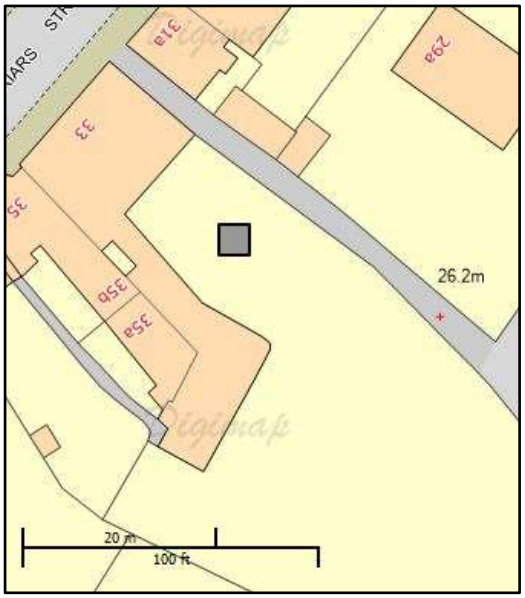

Figure 19: Location map of SUD/14/10

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2									1	4			8	55	1600-1900
10	3							4	27					1	2	1550-1900
10	4					2	4	11	64			1	12	17	86	1550-1900
10	5	1	6	1	2			4	73					3	10	1100-1900

Table 9: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/10

Given the limited medieval pottery that was recorded from SUD/14/10, the site may have been on the southern outskirts of the medieval town, although this is only based on the test pits that have so far been excavated in Sudbury and that this test pit was only able to be excavated to a depth of 0.5m in the time allowed. Further archaeological work would be needed along Friars Street and southwards to fully determine this. Activity was again recorded into the post-medieval period but was probably quite sparse until the current house was built in the 18th century. A mix of finds were also recorded through the test pit and suggest that all the upper layers of the test pit that were able to be excavated had been greatly disturbed. These finds consist of CBM, glass, iron nails, slate, clay pipe, glass, oyster and cockle shell, tile, coal, a mental pen ink nib, a copper token (see figure 20), a plastic bead, mortar, a metal hoop and other pieces of unidentifiable scrap metal. Animal bone remains have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and chicken as well as a small amount of fragments of both cattle- and sheep- sized remains.

Figure 20: The copper token from SUD/14/10, context four

Test Pit 11 (SUD/14/11)

Test Pit 11 was excavated in the enclosed walled garden of a Grade II listed early 19th century house fronting the road to the south of the town and southwest of St Peters Church. (41 Friars Street, Sudbury. TL 87216 41052).

Test pit 11 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from SUD/14/11 dates from the 16th century and later (see below). These have been identified as Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware, and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. An additional three sherds of medieval pottery were also recorded as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware and Late Medieval Ware.

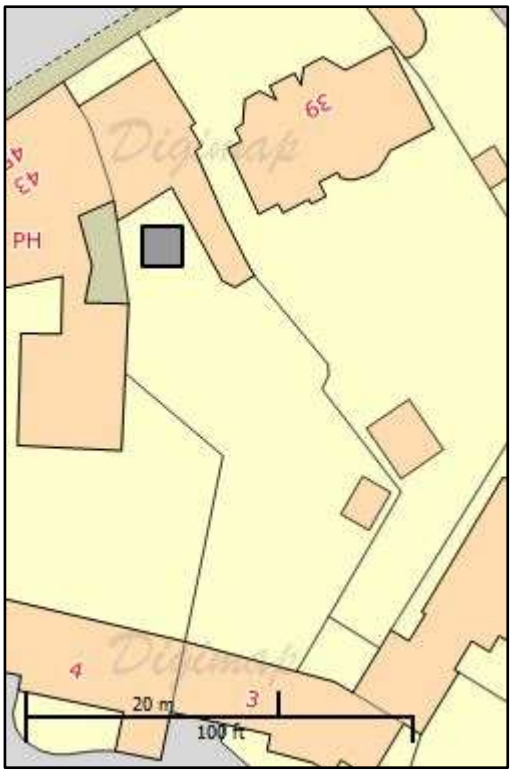

Figure 21: Location map of SUD/14/11

Similarly to the results of SUD/14/10 just to the east, the pottery and finds that were excavated from SUD/14/11 potentially suggest that this site may have been along the southern extent of the medieval town, given the limited medieval pottery that was recorded, but again this test pit was also only able to be excavated to 0.5m in depth due to the limited time available. As the activity in the town started to pick up again into the post-medieval period there was likely an earlier property on site, perhaps in the 16th and 17th centuries that was replaced by the current house in the early 19th century. The test pit site had also been greatly disturbed, most likely due to its proximity to the rear of the property as the ground disturbances would have been greater, particularly during the construction. The finds recorded consist of tile, CBM, brick, coal, iron nails, concrete, a metal tent peg, clay pipe, possible daub fragments, oyster shell, mortar, slate, iron bolts, a metal bracket, pieces of scrap metal and a French coin dated 1854 ("Napoléon III Empereur….Empire Français 5 Centimes"). The animal bone also recorded from the test pit has been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, chicken and *Galliformes.* Small fragments of bone have also only been identified as cattle- or sheep-sized animal remains as well as three fragments of bird bones.

		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		HSW		WCS		DW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	3			1	7																	16	255	1200-1900
11	5	1	2			1	23	23	216	1	6	5	39	2	10	5	23	3	16	1	5	8	16	1100-1900
11	6							14	153			2	13	4	7	1	2	2	12	1	2	1	7	1550-1900

Table 10: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/11

Test Pit 12 (SUD/14/12)

Test Pit 12 was excavated in the rear garden of a Grade II* listed former gate house of the Dominican Priory, built c.1500 in the south of the town. Fragments of the priory walls are also still present in within the property today. (Priory Gate, 57 Friars Street, Sudbury. TL 87060 41011).

Test pit 12 was excavated to a depth of between 0.7 – 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Single sherds of both Delft Ware and Staffordshire Slipware were recorded from SUD/14/12 and were mixed in with eight sherds of Victorian pottery.

		DW		SS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2	1	3					1600-1650
12	3					2	89	1800-1900
12	4					2	4	1800-1900
12	5					3	25	1800-1900
12	6			1	7	1	3	1650-1900

Table 11: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/12

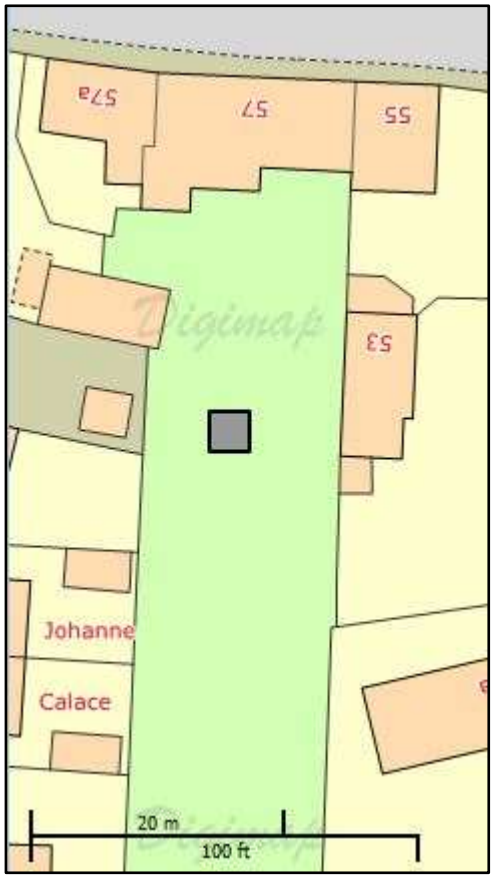

Figure 22: Location map of SUD/14/12

Despite the presence of the test pit excavation within the grounds of the original later 13th century Dominican Priory there was little evidence for any activity on site until the last 200 years or so when the land was potentially incorporated into the garden for the converted gate house as well as the neighbouring plots. The majority of both the finds and pottery date from this later activity, consisting of a number of pieces of both tile and CBM, as well as coal, glass, slate, mortar, oyster shell, iron nails, a metal hook, slag, and pieces of both concrete and tarmac. Only three small fragments of animal bones were found from SUD/14/12 that was also only identifiable as being from cattle- or sheep-sized animals. These were recorded with a single primary; and secondary flint flake.

Test Pit 13 (SUD/14/13)

Test Pit 13 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a modern house set back from the main road in the far south of the town. The pit was also close to a now dry leat that was used to connect to the River Stour as part of the transport of goods. (Cygnets, 31 Church Street, Sudbury. TL 86816 40896).

Test pit 13 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from SUD/14/13 dates from the 15th century and later with small amounts of Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Staffordshire Slipware and English Stoneware all recorded with a number of Victorian sherds.

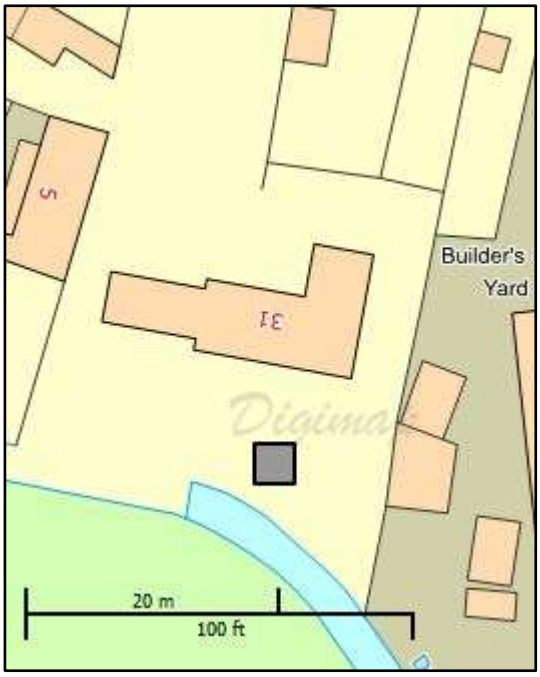

Figure 23: Location map of SUD/14/13

		LMT		GRE		SS		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	2									1	1	1800-1900
13	3			1	5	1	6	5	75	4	18	1550-1900
13	4	1	18							12	79	1400-1900

Table 12: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/13

The proximity to the River Stour may be the reason that there is no evidence for occupation on site until the later medieval period, it is possible that this site used to flood or was utilised for another purpose. However, as the excavations here were limited to a depth of 0.4m, at the stage of report writing it is not known if there may be any presence for pre-15th century pottery at a great depth of excavation. It is possible that the site was generally marginal to the main focus of the settlement to the north until the 19th century and later when an increase in the activity on site seems likely. The small amount of finds also recorded consist of brick, tile, CBM, fragments of tarmac, mortar and asbestos with slate, glass, modern tile, iron nails, oyster shell and pieces of scrap metal or varying sizes. Two bones of a cow and a sheep/goat were also found from the lower half of the test pit, but the majority of the bone was too fragmentary to be identified past stating if they are from cattle- or sheep- sized animals. Single secondary and tertiary flint flakes were also recorded from the test pit with a piece of irregular flint waste.

Test Pit 14 (SUD/14/14)

Test Pit 14 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed 18th century house built opposite All Saints Church in the southwest of the town. (The Old Vicarage, Church Street, Sudbury. TL 86839 41009).

Test pit 14 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small area of possible mortared flint and brick foundations were recorded at 0.7m in the southeast corner of the test pit and given that the feature was only 0.1m in thickness it is possible that it may either the lower foundations of a wall or a part of a floor surface

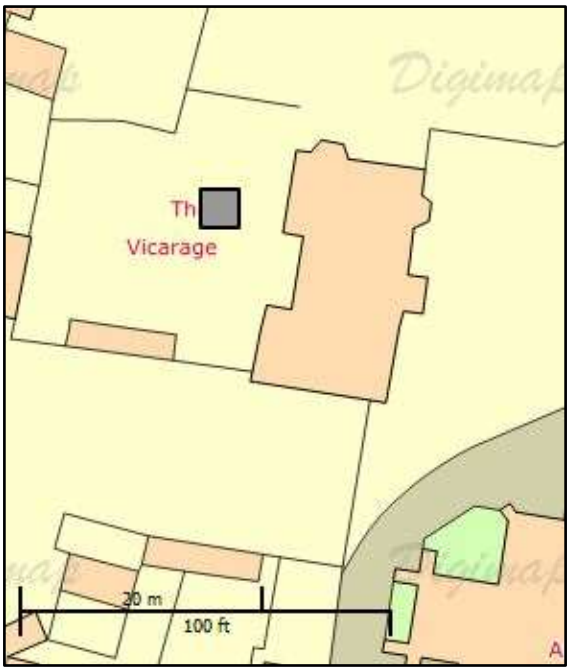

Figure 24: Location map of SUD/14/14

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from SUD/14/14 dates to the post-medieval from the 16th century onwards with large quantities of Glazed Red Earthenware particularly found. Other post-medieval wares also recorded consist of Midland Blackware, Harlow Slipware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and Victorian wares. A number of medieval wares were also recorded as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Mill Green Ware and Late Medieval Ware.

The church of All Saints immediately to the south of SUD/14/14 is Norman in date and the range of medieval pottery that was recorded from this test pit shows that there was continual occupation around the church which also continued through the post-medieval as well. The mortared foundations that were recorded at 0.7m in depth may be from an earlier building on site, prior to the construction of the current house during the 18th century, potentially even later medieval or post-medieval in date. As the feature within the test pit is undetermined at time of writing, further archaeological work would be needed on the site to determine its full extent, nature and date. A mix of finds were also recorded from SUD/14/14, including a large amount of both tile and CBM, likely from when the Vicarage was built. The other finds also found consist of oyster and cockle shell, clay pipe, mortar, concrete, coal, slate, glass, iron nails, folded strips of metal, a milk bottle cap, pieces of plastic, a metal hoop, a metal button, a metal hook, piece of a horseshoe, scrap metal, snail and whelk shell. A single secondary flint flake was found with a wide range of animal bone species that were recorded through the test pit and have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, sheep, pig, rabbit, cat and Anseriformes (a type of water surface bird).

		EMW		MG		LMT		GRE		MB		HSW		WCS		DW		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1							2	12							1	4					3	6	1550-1900
14	2							9	32					1	1							14	23	1550-1900
14	3							21	108	3	30					2	3			1	5	10	44	1550-1900
14	4			1	2	10	71	29	243					2	8	2	7	1	2			2	2	1250-1900
14	5	2	7			4	77	13	87	3	25											1	2	1100-1900
14	6			1	4	1	42	4	125							1	6							1250-1650
14	7	2	18	1	2	3	20	2	25															1100-1650
14	8					1	5	3	11			1	14											1400-1650

Table 13: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/14

Test Pit 15 (SUD/14/15)

Test Pit 15 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely later 19th/early 20th century house fronting the main road to the north of All Saints Church in the west of the town. (53 Church Street, Sudbury. TL 86910 41064 (*TL is an estimate)*).

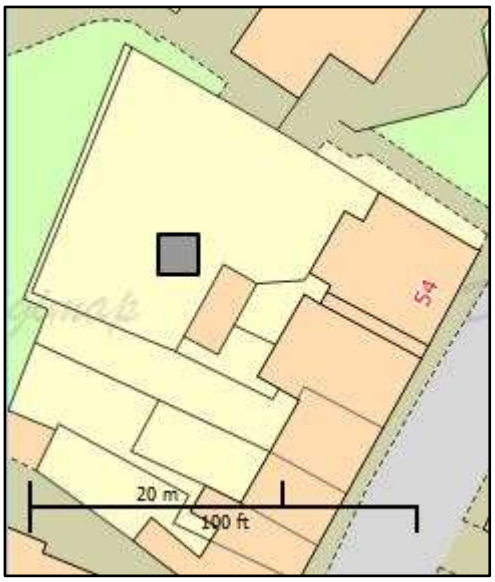

Figure 25: Location map of SUD/14/15

Test pit 15 was excavated to a depth of 1m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A very large quantity of pottery was recorded from SUD/14/15 (see below) with particularly large deposits of Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian wares were noted. Additional pottery dates as Middle Anglo-Saxon Ipswich Ware with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Mill Green Ware, Tudor Green Ware and German Stoneware with post-medieval wares of Midland Blackware, Harlow Slipware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

This test pit was only one of two that contained Middle Anglo-Saxon Ipswich Ware pottery, from all the test pits that were excavated in Sudbury in 2014. The other site was SUD/14/34 next to St Gregory's Church and shows that although this area may have been marginal to Middle Anglo-Saxon activity elsewhere in the town, the activity was not following the same layout as the Early Anglo-Saxon village. The proximity to All Saints Church just to the south could be why from the range of pottery types recorded, there appears to be continual occupation on site from the high medieval period and through to when the current houses were built along Church Street.

A large quantity of building rubble was recorded through most of the test pit with tile and CBM found with modern CBM, iron nails, a plastic pen lid, clay pipe, slate, coal, concrete, whelk and oyster shell, horse shoe fragments, metal buttons, a bead, U shaped metal tacks, glass, a strip of lead and pieces of scrap metal with slag, cement and mortar. A number of animal bone species were recorded from SUD/14/15 that have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, chicken, domestic goose and cod. Further fragmentary remains of cattle- and sheep-sized animals were also recorded along with bird and fish bones.

		IPS		EMW		HED		MG		LMT		TG		GS		GRE		MB		HSW		DW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1																													2	5	1800-1900
15	2			2	8	1	5			2	17					2	5													35	155	1100-1900
15	3													1	5	7	235									1	13			35	221	1550-1900
15	4			2	9					2	12					39	660									3	29	1	5	80	451	1100-1900
15	5			3	21					18	83			1	8	5	16									2	15			22	225	1100-1900
15	6									24	113					21	122	3	7	1	9			1	1	5	41			10	41	1400-1900
15	7			1	3	1	4			2	13			1	3	37	240					1	2	1	7					6	19	1100-1900
15	8	1	6	14	58	1	4	2	5	47	152			1	1	13	61	2	12			1	4	2	8	1	3			5	18	1100-1900
15	9	1	15	9	22	1	5			26	111					4	9	5	34			1	3							3	6	720-1900
15	10			5	21			1	5	27	192	1	2	1	17	15	75													4	13	1100-1900

Table 14: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/15

Test Pits 16 and 17 were not excavated.

Test Pit 18 (SUD/14/18)

Test Pit 18 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely later 18th or 19th century terrace house fronting the main road into Sudbury from the southwest and on the western side of the River Stour. The house is also adjacent to a Grade II listed 18th century cottage. (24 Ballingdon Street, Sudbury. TL 86519 40790 (*TL is an estimate)*).

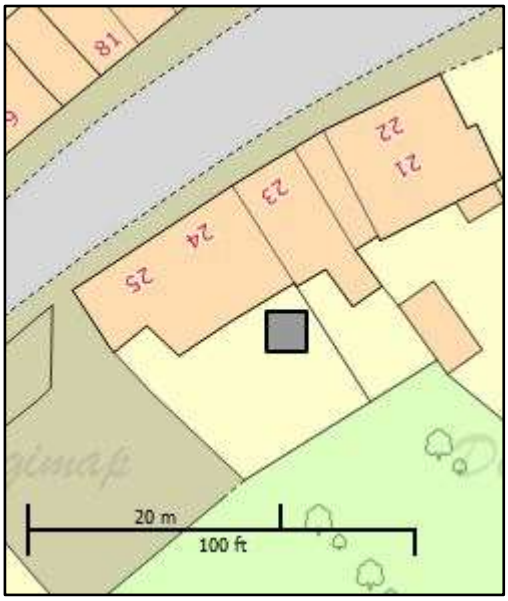

Figure 26: Location map of SUD/14/18

Test pit 18 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m, at which the remains of a possible brick wall were recorded along the northern half of the test pit. Excavations continued in the south of the pit to 0.85m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of pottery types were recorded from SUD/14/18, with the vast majority of the wares dating from the 16th century onwards as Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Harlow Slipware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. A single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was recorded with a number of sherds of Late Medieval Ware and two sherds of German Stoneware.

The only high medieval pottery that was recorded to the west of the River Stour through the test pitting in Sudbury was found at SUD/14/18 and suggests that there was limited activity in the area at that time along one of the main roads into the town. It is possible that as the town grew then there may have been additional settlement along the road into the town through Ballingdon, particularly from the 15th century onwards, after which there was almost continual occupation on site. Again a large quantity of brick and tile were recorded through the test pit, with the remains of a possible brick wall, of a likely earlier structure prior to the current house, or part of an outbuilding/barn. Further work would be needed to determine its full use and date. The other finds also recorded consist of glass, mortar, coal, slate, modern nails, fragments of wood a metal turning/winding device, clay pipe, metal buttons, slag, part of a horseshoe, a folded sheet of lead, pieces of scrap metal, iron nails, a small piece of jewellery, a possible radiator key, drinks bottle tops, metal screws and bolts and oyster shell. A range of bone species were also recorded from SUD/14/18 that have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit and cod. Fragmentary bone remains of also cattle- and sheep-sized animals were also recorded with two small pieces of unworked burnt flint.

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		MB		HSW		WCS		DW		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1			2	6			5	30													21	52	1400-1900
18	2							3	8													28	50	1550-1900
18	3							1	2													17	56	1550-1900
18	4			1	3			5	27			2	9							1	1	35	69	1400-1900
18	5	1	1	3	35	1	16	35	292	3	18			1	14							8	32	1100-1900
18	6			1	11	1	34	44	479									1	4	2	6	4	20	1400-1900
18	7			3	9			7	122									1	1	1	8	1	2	1400-1900
18	8			2	11			6	166			2	37			1	1	1	3					1400-1700
18	9							1	2															1550-1900

Table 15: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/18

Test Pit 19 (SUD/14/19)

Test Pit 19 was excavated in the enclosed courtyard of a Grade II listed 16th/17th century house fronting the main road in the centre of the town just north of the 19th century Christchurch Congregational Church. (2 Stour Street, Sudbury. TL 87079 41236).

Test pit 19 was excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

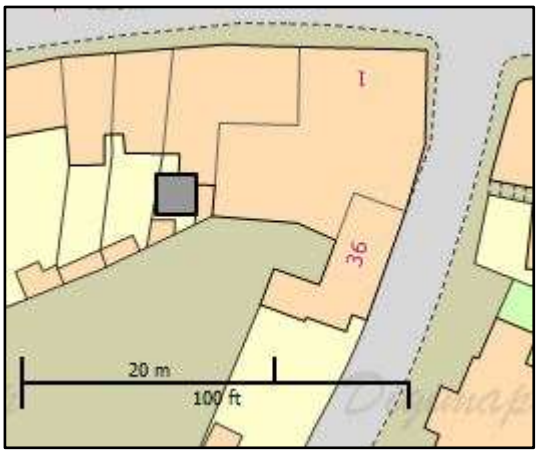

Figure 27: Location map of SUD/14/19

Six sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware were recorded from the lower half of SUD/14/19, which were mixed in with a range of 16th century and later wares. These have been identified as Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian.

		EMW		LMT		GRE		MB		WCS		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	1					2	21			1	4			1	32			2	85	1550-1900
19	2					4	70					2	7					1	1	1550-1900
19	3			1	68	3	23					1	1			1	2	10	59	1400-1900
19	4			1	4	10	106	2	18			5	32							1400-1650
19	6					2	13													1550-1600
19	7	4	39			5	46	1	19											1100-1600

Table 16: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/19

Despite the quite central location of SUD/14/19 within the town, the site seems to have been marginal to occupation in the town throughout the medieval period and it was only after the current house was built in the 16th century that occupation can be noted on site for the first time and it is from that time that the majority of the finds and pottery date from. The finds consist of tile, brick, CBM, iron nails and bolts, coal, glass, concrete, clay pipe, oyster and whelk shell, a metal button, slate, mortar and strips of metal. A number of pieces of animal bone were also found from the test pit and have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, rabbit, dog/fox and *Galliformes*. Additional fragmentary bone remains were also able to be identified as cattle- or sheep-sized animal remains.

Test Pit 20 (SUD/14/20)

Test Pit 20 was excavated in an enclosed yard area behind various 18th and 19th century listed buildings fronting the main road in the centre of the town. (41 Gainsborough Street, Sudbury. TL 87126 41274).

Test pit 20 was excavated to a depth of 0.2m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from SUD/14/20 dates to the 16th century and later with the majority of the pot identified as Victorian. Single sherds of both Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were also both recorded from context two.

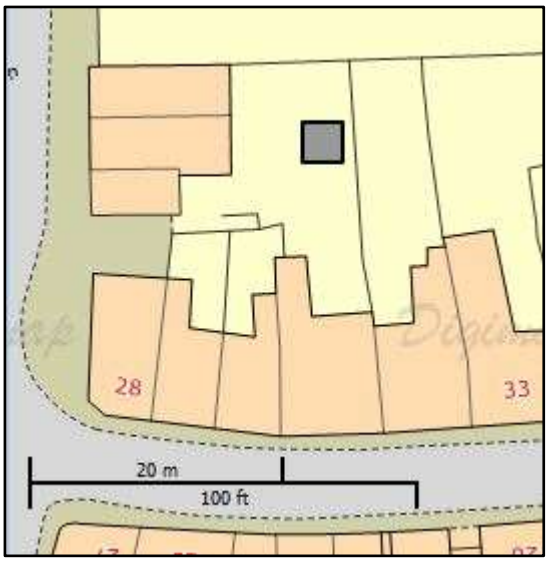

Figure 28: Location map of SUD/14/20

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	1					12	29	1800-1900
20	2	1	5	1	9	19	62	1550-1900

Table 17: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/20

The shallow nature of the excavation at SUD/14/20, means that only limited finds and pottery were able to be recorded from the test pit, most of which suggests that the main period of activity on site was after the cottages were built along Gainsborough Street during the 18th and 19th century, with little activity beforehand. Further excavation however could potentially lead to earlier finds/pottery being recorded. The finds that were found consist of tile, CBM, clay pipe stem, coal, slate, concrete, oyster shell, modern tile and cement, iron nails, a strip of window lead lining, the handle part of some scissors, melted plastic, glass and metal wire and a single piece of unworked burnt flint. Only two animal bones were found from context two that were able to be identified as sheep/goat. A single small bone fragment was also found that was only able to be identified as from a sheep-sized animal.

Test Pit 21 (SUD/14/21)

Test Pit 21 was excavated on a gravel driveway next to the main road and immediately south of a row of 16th century houses set in the far west of the town. (53 Cross Street, Sudbury. TL 86790 40993).

Test pit 21 was excavated to a depth of 0.85m. A sondage was dug in one corner of the pit to 1.2m, but natural was still not found. Excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Single sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware were both recorded from SUD/14/21 and mixed in with five sherds of Victorian pottery.

Figure 29: Location map of SUD/14/21

		EMW		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	2			1	3	3	14	1550-1900
21	6	1	7			1	1	1100-1900
21	7					1	1	1800-1900

Table 18: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/21

It is possible that due to the proximity of SUD/14/21 to the original river crossing and the potential for the land to flood, it may explain why so little in the way of pre-19th century finds and pottery were recorded from the test pit. It seems likely that the site was marginal to the main focus of medieval and post-medieval occupation of the town until a number of cottages were built along Cross Street that can also be seen on the 19th century maps of the town. This 19th century and later occupation had also greatly disturbed the ground, potentially also due to its proximity to the main road as well as the fact that the remnants of a concrete surface was also found at 0.3m in the north of the test pit and there was also lots of brick rubble and sand hardcore under this through the test pit. The rest of the finds consist of iron nails, slate, clay pipe, mortar, oyster shell, slag, a possible metal valve, a metal button, glass, metal lids, and plates of metal and further pieces of scrap metal. A small amount of animal bone was also found through the test pit and has been identified as coming from cow, sheep/goat, sheep and pig remains. The smaller fragmentary pieces of bone also found were only able to be identified as being from cattle- or sheep-sized animals, and there were also single pieces of both a mammal bone and a bird bone.

Test Pit 22 (SUD/14/22)

Test Pit 22 was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a probable 19th/20th century house opposite the Green, just east of St Gregory's Church in the north of the town. (2 The Croft, Sudbury. TL 87156 41515).

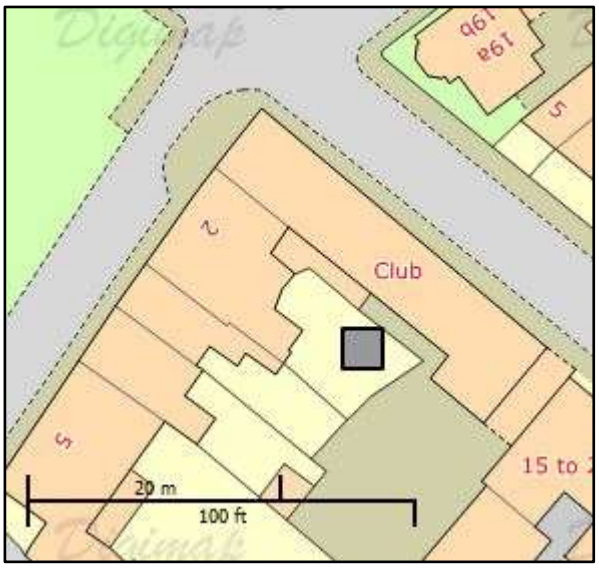

Figure 30: Location map of SUD/14/22

Test pit 22 was excavated to a depth of c.0.9m, according to the finds list. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A wide range of 16th century and later wares were all recorded through SUD/14/22 and have been identified as Glazed Red Earthenware, Border Ware, Midland Blackware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware, Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware and as Victorian. An additional three sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware were also recorded through the test pit.

Despite the quite close location of SUD/14/22 to St Gregory's Church, the pottery results from the test pit suggest that the site was marginal to more intense medieval activity elsewhere in the town and it was only from the 16th century and later when more occupation was noted in this part of town, perhaps due to a shift in occupation patterns. A lot of later disturbances were also noted on site, potentially from when the current houses were built after the 19th century as well as a mix of finds including slate, oyster and cockle shell, glass, CBM, bricks, clay pipe, tile, coal, modern screws, iron nails, plates of corroded metal, pieces of concrete and plastic, modern drain fragments, mortar, a metal button, a drinks bottle top, metal bolts and pieces of scrap metal. Bones from a sheep/goat and a rabbit were found from SUD/14/22 with a single pig bone and some smaller fragmentary bone remains that have been identified as both from cattle- and sheep- sized animals.

		EMW		LMT		GRE		BW		MB		WCS		DW		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	1																							7	29	1800-1900
22	2																							17	41	1800-1900
22	3	1	3			3	10			1	5											1	2	20	150	1100-1900
22	4					3	45			1	1													24	101	1550-1900
22	5	1	5	1	25	14	137	1	9	2	15	2	41	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	5	4	13	17	77	1100-1900
22	6					6	48									2	12									1550-1700

Table 19: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/22

Test Pit 23 (SUD/14/23)

Test Pit 23 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a 17th/18th century Grade II listed cottage fronting the main road in the far west of the town and just northwest of the All Saints Church. (78 Cross Street, Sudbury. TL 86779 41110).

Test pit 23 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

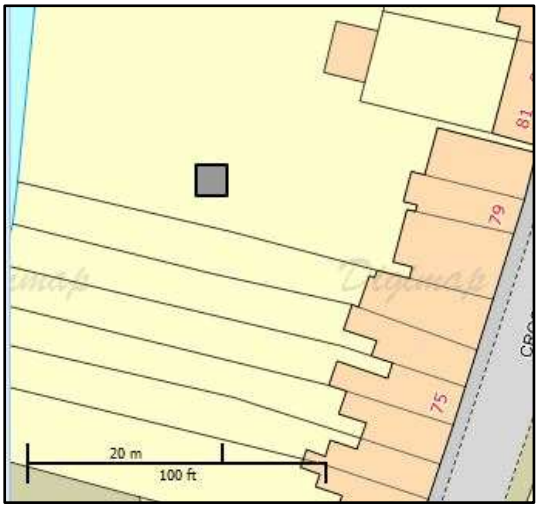

Figure 31: Location map of SUD/14/23

A single sherd of Late Anglo-Saxon St Neots Ware pottery was found with a range of both medieval and post-medieval wares that were mixed all through SUD/14/23. These have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham War, Late Medieval Ware, German Stoneware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Cologne Stoneware, Delft Ware, Staffordshire Slipware and Victorian wares.

		SNC		EMW		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		WCS		DW		SS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
23	1			6	32															16	37	1100-1900
23	2	1	6	9	31	4	66	1	2			2	11							42	178	900-1900
23	3			1	16															25	196	1100-1900
23	4							1	4	1	2	3	12	1	2	1	1			11	49	1400-1900
23	5									1	3	4	14	4	9			1	3	3	5	1550-1900

Table 20: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/23

The one sherd of St Neots Ware pottery from SUD/14/23 was the most westerly of all the Late Anglo-Saxon pottery found through the test pitting strategy and shows that it was likely marginal to the main focus of activity in the town at that time. During the medieval period however the town did spread westwards and this area around Cross Street was then continually occupied, although it seems likely that it was still peripheral to the town, until the cottages were built after the 17th century. A lot of disturbance has been noted through the test pit, likely relating to the last few hundred years of occupation and building work along the street. A number of pieces of tile and CBM were found with clay pipe, mortar, iron nails, coal, slate, glass, slag, pieces of concrete, scrap metal, oyster and whelk shell, scrunched foil, a slate pencil, melted plastic, the possible end piece of a gun cartridge, plates of metal, and melted glass.
A generally small amount of animal bone was recorded from SUD/14/23 that has been identified as coming from sheep/goats, rabbits and chickens. A single small fragment of bone from a rodent as well as a bird were also recovered with both cattle- or sheep-sized animal remains. Four pieces of burnt flint were also recorded from SUD/14/23 with a single secondary flint flake and a possible 18th century gun flint.

Test Pit 24 (SUD/14/24)

Test Pit 24 was excavated on a gravel driveway area close to the back of a Grade II listed likely 17th century house. This is set along the main road into Sudbury from the southwest and on the western side of the River Stour. (River House, 7 Ballingdon Street, Sudbury. TL 86696 40852).

Test pit 24 was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, at which a plastic drainpipe was recorded. Excavations continued in the southern half of the test pit only to c.0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

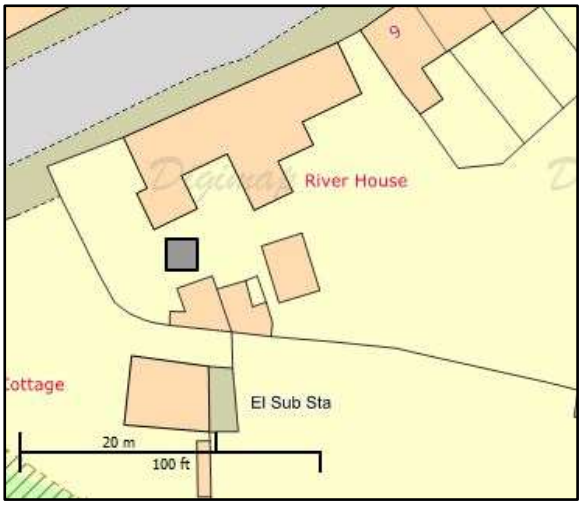

Figure 32: Location map of SUD/14/24

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from SUD/14/24 dates as Victorian, although an additional two sherds of English Stoneware were also recorded from the lower half of the test pit.

		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	1			2	4	1800-1900
24	2			30	89	1800-1900
24	3	1	10	57	524	1680-1900
24	5	1	4			1680-1750
24	7			1	1	1800-1900

Table 21: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/24

The area the test pit was dug had been landscaped around the time that the garage was added to the property in the year 2000 and has a covering of shingle on top of compacted sand and gravel. The presence of a plastic pipe running east-west across the northern half of the test pit also suggests that there has been a great deal of disturbance on site, particularly through the upper four contexts of the test pit, although building material especially were recorded through the depth of the test pit, so the 17th century and later disturbances are at a greater depth then when compared to the Victorian pottery. It was also noted that during digging the soil in the test pit was generally a quite compacted clay, some of which may have been utilised for the footings of an earlier building or potentially also for building up the ground level around the house, particularly given the proximity of the site to the River Stour. Other finds also recorded consist of mortar, coal, fragments of modern drain, tarmac, plastic, glass, a metal capped end of tube, a plastic sheet fragment, part of a large glass vase base, pieces of horseshoe, scrap metal, iron nails, part of a metal plate rim, metal rods and bolts, oyster shell and fragments of sandstone brick and tile. Single animal bones from a sheep/goat, pig and chicken were found from SUD/14/24 with cow bones and smaller bone fragments that were only able to be identified as from cattle- or sheep-sized animals.

Test Pit 25 was not excavated

Test Pit 26 (SUD/14/26)

Test Pit 26 was excavated in the small enclosed rear garden of a probable later 19th/earlier 20th century property fronting the road to the north of the town centre and west of St Peters Church. (47 Gaol Lane, Sudbury. TL 87272 41419).

Test pit 26 was excavated to a depth of c.0.7m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from SUD/14/26 dates as Victorian, although four additional sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware and English Stoneware were also all recorded.

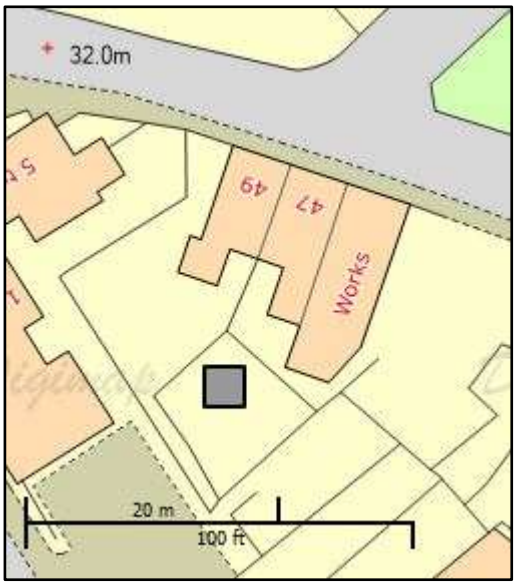

Figure 33: Location map of SUD/14/26

		EMW		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
26	1							18	146	1800-1900
26	2							4	54	1800-1900
26	3			1	14	1	11	20	76	1550-1900
26	4							41	213	1800-1900
26	5							14	119	1800-1900
26	6	1	4			1	68	24	73	1100-1900

Table 22: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/26

Although only one test pit was excavated along Gaol Lane, the results suggest that this part of the modern town was likely peripheral to the main areas of settlement prior to c.19th century developments, although of course additional finds and pottery may still be present at a greater depth if the excavations were able to be continued. A large amount of both brick and tile was also recorded through the depth of the test pit with small pieces of Bakelite, concrete, coal, slate, glass, clay pipe, iron nails and bolts, mortar, slag, fragments of modern drain, a tiny metal hoop, pieces of scrap metal, a central battery core, pieces of plastic, oyster and whelk shell and a very small button or disc. Two pig bones were found from the lower contexts of SUD/14/26 with an additional three small fragmentary bone pieces that were only able to be identified as from cattle- or sheep-sized animal remains and a very small piece of unworked burnt flint.

Test Pit 27 (SUD/14/27)

Test Pit 27 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a likely early 20th century house set along the main road into Sudbury from the southwest on the western side of the River Stour. (21 Ballingdon Street, Sudbury. TL 86543 70785).

Test pit 27 was excavated to a depth of between 0.75m and 0.8m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

All the pottery excavated from SUD/14/27 dates from the 15th century and later with small quantities of both Glazed Red Earthenware and Victorian recorded. Additional pottery dates as Late Medieval Ware, Midland Blackware and Harlow Slipware were also identified.

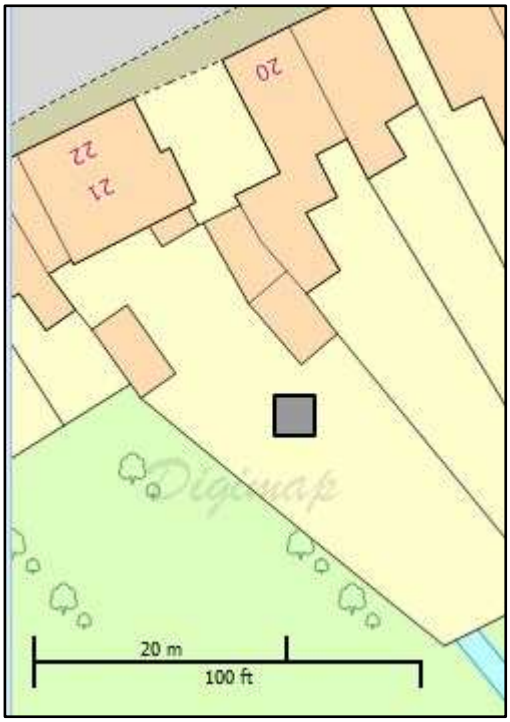

Figure 34: Location map of SUD/14/27

		LMT		GRE		MB		HSW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
27	1			7	41					31	342	1550-1900
27	2									13	161	1800-1900
27	3			2	33					10	76	1550-1900
27	4	1	7	13	137					12	97	1400-1900
27	5			35	322			1	7	4	16	1550-1900
27	6			62	480	2	19			4	14	1550-1900
27	7	3	16	5	31							1400-1600

Table 23: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/27

Much like the results from the other two test pits that were also excavated along Ballingdon Road to the west of the River Stour (SUD/14/18 and SUD/14/24), occupation on site was not noted until at least the 15th century, perhaps as the town grew due to the wealth from the cloth and wool trade that the settlement perhaps began to expand out of the town by the river crossing. A great deal of disturbance is also noted across site, particularly during the early post-medieval and again into the 19th century, potentially relating to two separate periods of house building along this road, particularly as a large amount of brick and tile was also recorded through the test pit. The rest of the finds also recorded consist of oyster shell, tarmac, glass, coal, slate, slag, strips of corroded metal and pieces of scrap metal, a metal ring, clay pipe, a toothbrush (minus the bristles), a metal hook, iron nails and bolts and pieces of plastic. The animal bone remains also recorded from the test pit have been identified as sheep/goat, rabbit, chicken and cat and there was also a small amount of fragmentary bone remains that have been categorised as from cattle- or sheep-sized animals. An additional fragment of unworked burnt flint was also recorded.

Test Pit 28 (SUD/14/28)

Test Pit 28 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a Grade II listed mid-19th century terrace property fronting the main road close to the town centre and just north of the Christchurch Congregational Church. (43 Gainsborough Street, Sudbury. TL 87208 41282).

Test pit 28 was excavated to a depth of 1m, although a small sondage in the southwest corner of the pit was excavated to 1.1m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from SUD/14/28 dates as Victorian and was mixed in with a wide range of earlier wares, although were much fewer in number. These have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware, Cologne Stoneware, Staffordshire Slipware, Staffordshire Manganese Ware, English Stoneware and Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

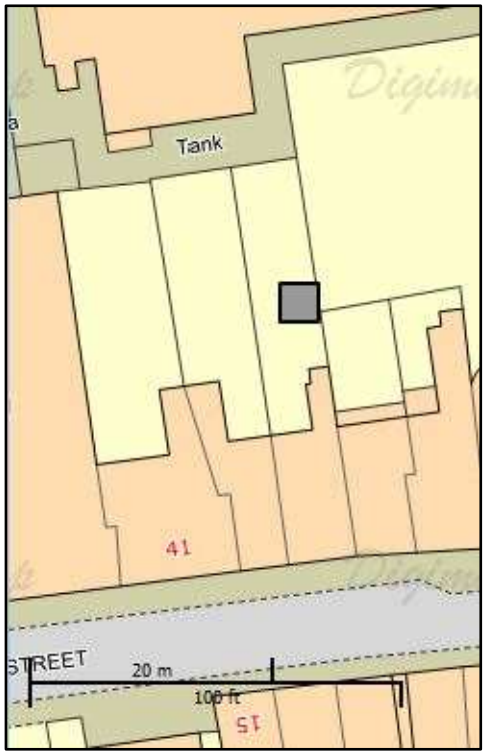

Figure 35: Location map of SUD/14/28

		EMW		LMT		GRE		MB		WCS		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
28	1					1	1													41	134	1550-1900
28	2																			113	342	1800-1900
28	3			2	11															48	126	1400-1900
28	4									1	1	1	2			1	2			17	42	1600-1900
28	5					1	1	1	1			1	6			1	1	1	1	13	115	1550-1900
28	6	1	4													2	19			21	236	1100-1900
28	7	1	6					1	2											58	1333	1100-1900
28	8									1	1					1	2			34	1965	1600-1900
28	9																			40	506	1800-1900
28	10	1	11	1	14															17	334	1100-1900
28	11					1	14													11	217	1550-1900
28	12													1	2					16	182	1680-1900

Table 24: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/28

The indication of constant low levels of both medieval and post-medieval activity recorded at SUD/14/28 suggests that the site may have been marginal to the main areas of occupation at that time. Also, given the large quantity of Victorian pottery that was also recorded with a range of finds, it is likely that there was a Victorian ash pit on site that continued to a greater depth than the test pit was allowed to be excavated and had disturbed all the archaeology. Large deposits of metal working, mainly iron nails were also recorded through the test pit and may hint at potential industrial workings that may have been on or close to site during the 19th century or

later. The rest of the finds consist of a radiator key, glass, metal buttons, mortar, coal, a plastic dolls arm, clay pipe, CBM, tile, a range of miscellaneous metal objects, a slate pencil, oyster shell, fragments of modern drain, lead window lining and pieces of slag. A small number of animal bones were also recorded through the test pit and have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and rabbit. A number of smaller bone fragments were also recorded but only as being from a mammal, a cattle- or sheep-sized animal, as well as both bird and fish remains. Single secondary and tertiary flint flakes were also recorded from the test pit.

Test Pit 29 (SUD/14/29)

Test Pit 29 was excavated towards the southern boundary of the property belonging to a Grade II listed 19th century house set immediately to the west of St Gregory's Church in the northwest of the town. (18 The Croft, Sudbury. TL 86954 41479 (*TL is an estimate*)).

Test pit 29 was excavated to a depth of c.0.4m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

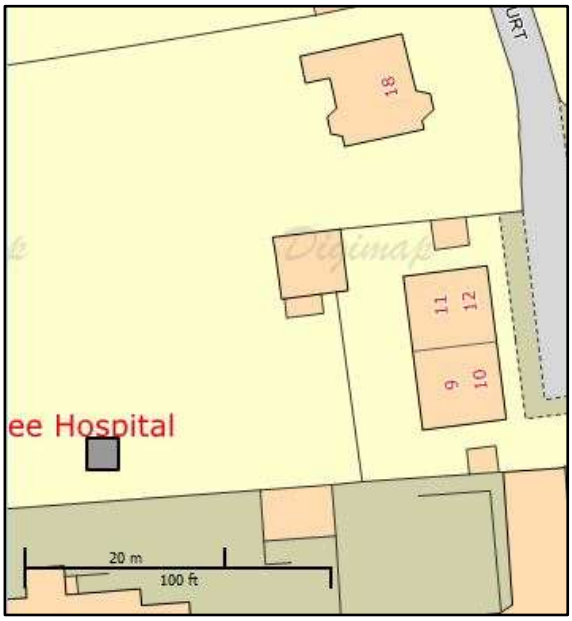

Figure 36: Location map of SUD/14/29

A small number of both medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds were recorded from SUD/14/9 and have been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Hedingham Ware, Late Medieval Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Midland Blackware and English Stoneware. A number of Victorian wares were also recorded.

		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		MB		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
29	1	2	2	1	4	1	6	2	30			1	5	5	12	1100-1900
29	2	5	18									2	12	8	56	1100-1900
29	3	4	12			1	16					1	3	7	37	1100-1900
29	4	3	38					3	58	2	9			1	2	1100-1900

Table 25: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/29

From the pottery excavated from SUD/14/29, it would seem that there was occupation on site during the medieval period, potentially due to the sites proximity to St Gregory's Church, which is just to the east, although this also likely stated to wane into the 14th century and later, when the site seems to be peripheral to other areas of occupation at that time. Of course, further early pottery remains may still be present at a greater depth to dispute this, but the finds that were recorded suggest that there was little activity again on site until the current house was built during the 19th century. It was also at this time that a great deal of disturbance is also noted through the test pit with a range of finds also recorded. These have been identified as tile, CBM, clay pipe, coal, slate, glass, iron nails, fragments of modern drain, metal wire, pieces of slag, mortar and oyster shell. Two pig bones were also found from SUD/14/29 that were also mixed in with a number of small fragments of animal bone that have only been able to be recorded as from cattle- or sheep-sized animals.

Test Pit 30 (SUD/14/30)

Test Pit 30 was excavated in the enclosed rear garden of a probable early 20th century cottage set to the east of the town centre and east of St Peters Church. (4 Belle Vue Road, Sudbury. TL 87673 41416).

Test pit 30 was excavated to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

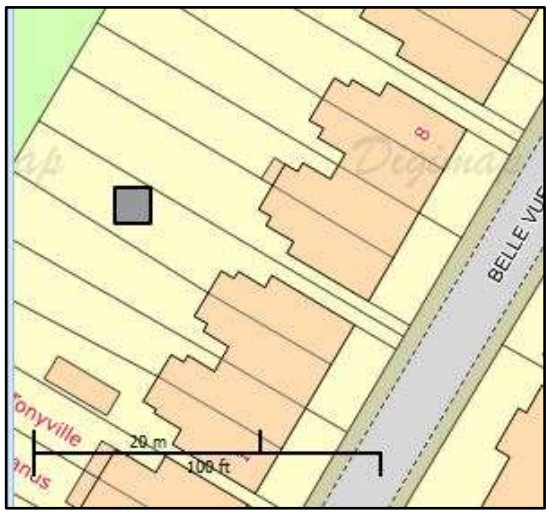

Figure 37: Location map of SUD/14/30

The vast majority of the pottery excavated from SUD/14/30 dates as Victorian. Single sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Sand and shell ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, Harlow Slipware and English Stoneware were also found through the test pit.

		EMW		SSH		GRE		HSW		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
30	2											9	49	1800-1900
30	3							1	1	1	6	5	9	1600-1900
30	4	1	3									12	152	1100-1900
30	5			1	4	1	4							1100-1600

Table 26: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/30

Given the relatively small amount of both finds and pottery that were recorded from SUD/14/30, it seems likely that the site may have been peripheral to more intense medieval and post-medieval activity elsewhere in the town, although almost continual low levels of activity were recorded on site until the 19th century and later. A mix of finds were also recorded through the upper three contexts of the test pit especially with the later disturbances and consist of slate, iron nails and bolts, concrete, mortar, CBM, glass, plastic, tile, clay pipe, oyster shell, half a metal key hole cover, slag and pieces of coal. The south eastern corner of the test pit also yielded a great deal of likely concrete, which may also have been the remains of an earlier garden feature, although further work would be needed to confirm this. Ten small fragments of animal bone were also found from the test pit that, due to their size, have only been able to be identified as either cattle- or sheep-sized animals or also as mammal bone. These were found with a single tertiary flint flake from context two.

Test Pit 31 (SUD/14/31)

Test Pit 31 was excavated on the Croft, an open green area immediately north of the church of St Gregory to the northwest of the town. It was west of three pits excavated on this green; see also SUD/14/32 and SUD/14/33. (The Croft west, St Gregory's Court, Sudbury. TL 87000 41560).

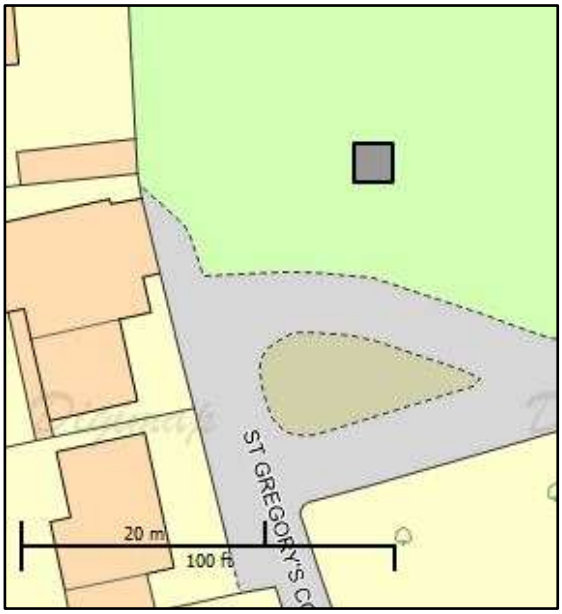

Figure 38: Location map of SUD/14/31

Test pit 31 was excavated to a depth of between 0.8m and 0.9m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints, excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery recorded from SUD/14/31 dates as medieval and has been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Late Medieval Ware. Single sherds of both German Stoneware and Glazed Red Earthenware were also found with an additional five sherds of Victorian pottery.

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
31	2	1	17							3	8	1100-1900
31	3	1	1							2	3	1100-1900
31	4	1	8			1	12					1100-1550
31	5	1	5									1100-1200
31	7			2	4							1400-1550
31	7a	1	16									1100-1200
31	8							1	5			1550-1600

Table 27: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/31

The high medieval activity that was identified on site, could well relate to the construction of St Gregory's Church, located just to the south and contemporary occupation around it. From the 13th century onwards however there may have been a shift in the occupation and layout of this part of the town and it likely has remained as open fields from the later medieval to the present day. Some later disturbances are noted however and the land may have been used in the disposal of building rubble and domestic rubbish as the finds recorded consist of tile, CBM, iron nails, a metal valve, oyster shell, a mother of pearl button, a glass marble, pieces of string, mussel shell and pieces of scrap metal. The animal bone recorded from SUD/14/31 has been identified as cow, sheep/goat and chicken. A number of smaller fragments of both cattle- or sheep-sized animal remains were also recorded with six pieces of unworked burnt flint and a single thin blade fragment likely of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.

Test Pit 32 (SUD/14/32)

Test Pit 32 was excavated on the Croft, an open green area immediately north of the church of St Gregory to the northwest of the town. It was middle of three pits excavated on this green; see also SUD/14/31 and SUD/14/33. (The Croft middle, Sudbury. TL 87031 41567).

Test pit 32 was excavated to a depth of 0.7m with half the pit then excavated to a depth of 0.8m at which the natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A small amount of pottery was recorded from SUD/14/32 that has been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Glazed Red Earthenware, English Stoneware and as Victorian.

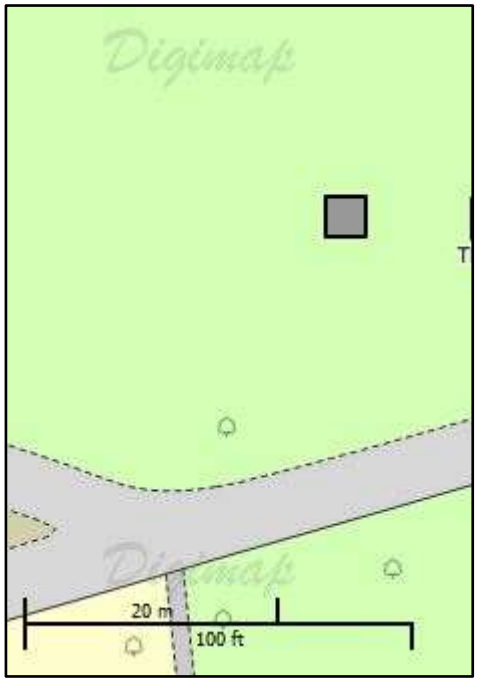

Figure 39: Location map of SUD/14/32

		EMW		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
32	2			1	3			2	14	1550-1900
32	3			1	14			2	62	1550-1900
32	4	1	20			1	5	8	11	1100-1900
32	5	2	4							1100-1200
32	6	1	6							1100-1200

Table 28: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/32

The results from SUD/14/32 are very similar to those recorded from SUD/14/31 in that there was a likely focus of activity on site during the high medieval period, after which the land had little in the way of activity until a more recent dump of building material was recorded from the last 200 years or so. The majority of this was focused in the northern half of the pit, so it's possible that a spread of rubble was left across a large part of the Green and then just covered over. A mix of finds were particularly recorded through the upper six contexts of the test pit, consisting of tile, CBM, slate, central battery cores, fragments of rubber, scrunched foil, iron nails, strips of metal, glass, mortar, coal, clay pipe, glass, pieces of scrap metal and oyster and snail shells. A single cow bone was also recorded from context eight, although a number of smaller bone fragments were also found, but could only be identified as being from cattle- or sheep-sized animals. Singe secondary and tertiary flint flakes were also recorded from SUD/14/32.

Test Pit 33 (SUD/14/33)

Test Pit 33 was excavated on the Croft, an open green area immediately north of the church of St Gregory to the northwest of the town. It was eastern of three pits excavated on this green; see also SUD/14/31 and SUD/14/32. (The Croft east, Sudbury. TL 87042 41567 (*TL is an estimate)*).

Test pit 33 was excavated to a depth of c.1m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The majority of the pottery excavated from SUD/14/33 was Victorian with a small amount Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Late Medieval Ware and Glazed Red Earthenware.

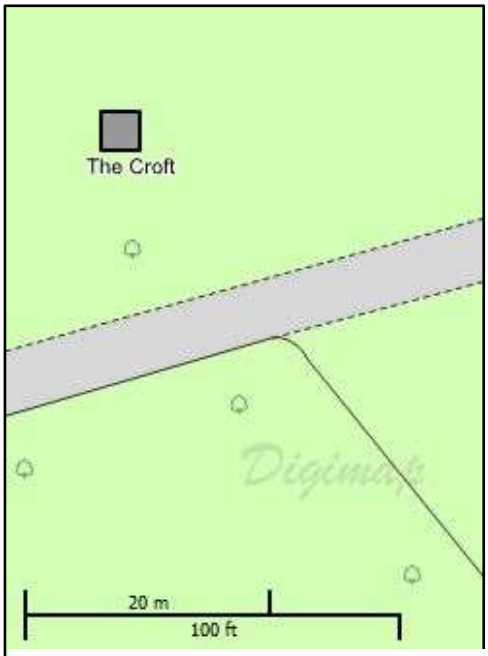

Figure 40: Location map of SUD/14/33

		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
33	1							16	23	1800-1900
33	2	2	5					1	2	1100-1900
33	3							9	37	1800-1900
33	5							3	12	1800-1900
33	6	1	4			1	8	16	112	1100-1900
33	7					2	4	8	46	1550-1900
33	8							2	60	1800-1900
33	9			2	20	5	53	12	93	1400-1900

Table 29: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/33

Much like the other two test pits that were excavated on the Croft to the north of St Gregory's Church, SUD/14/33 again shows that there was little in the way of activity on site from the medieval period to the present day, although a great deal of disturbance was noted dating from the 19th century and later. A range of 19th century pottery was recorded through the depth of the test pit and a particular large amount of builders rubble was also noted from 0.7m n depth, suggesting that a great deal of the site was disturbed in order for the building material to be covered over. So as well as brick, tile and CBM the finds consist of oyster shell, a slate pencil, plastic, fragments of tarmac, part of a drinking straw, glass, a new penny coin dated 1971, U shaped metal tacks, concrete and cement, clay pipe, iron nails, slate, mortar, scrunched foil, oyster shell, a small horseshoe and a number of pieces of slag. The animal bone also found from test pit 33 has been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and cod bones. Additional smaller fragments of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains were also found with single secondary and tertiary flint flakes from context two.

Test Pit 34 (SUD/14/34)

Test Pit 34 was excavated on the Croft, an open green area immediately east of the church of St Gregory to the northwest of the town. It was the northern of two pits excavated on this green; see also SUD/14/35. (The Croft north, Sudbury. TL 87078 41540).

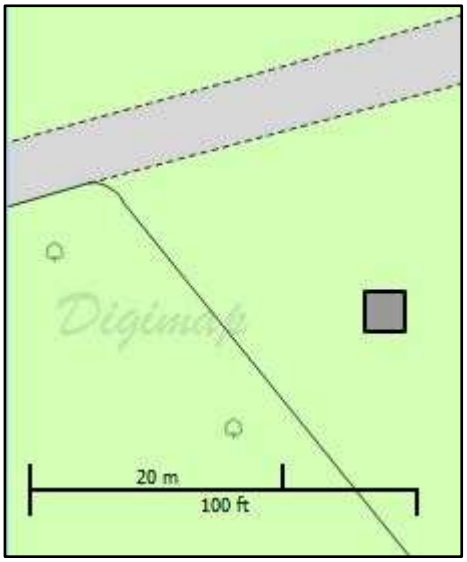

Figure 41: Location map of SUD/14/34

Test pit 34 was excavated to a depth of 1.3m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

Four sherds of Victorian pottery were recorded from SUD/14/34, whilst the rest of the pottery recorded from the test pits dates as either Anglo-Saxon or medieval in date. Early Anglo Saxon pottery was recorded with a sherd of Middle Anglo-Saxon Ipswich Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and a single sherd of Late Medieval Ware.

		E/MS		IPS		EMW		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
34	1											1550-1600
34	2			1	23					4	12	720-1900
34	3					1	13					1100-1200
34	4					7	55					1100-1200
34	5					3	9	1	11			1100-1550
34	6					9	114					1100-1200
34	9	1	3									450-700

Table 30: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/34

Although only single sherds of both Early and Middle Anglo Saxon pottery were recorded from SUD/14/34, it may correspond to the presence of activity around the site of where the church was chosen, potentially also suggesting that this part of the town was also one of the early focuses for its development. The increase in activity into the high medieval may correspond to the construction of the church as after which it seems likely that the land was generally abandoned with only sporadic uses from the 14th century onwards. The mix of finds also recorded show that there has also been a level of later disturbances through most of the depth of the test pit. These have been identified as tile, CBM, oyster shell, coal, fragments of modern drain, clay pipe, glass, tarmac, iron nails, concrete, pieces of scrap metal, mortar and a possible toy wheel that was found from context three. A number of animal bones were recorded from SUD/14/34 that have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, chicken and domestic goose. Many smaller fragments of bone also found were only able to be identified as cattle- or sheep-sized animals with a small piece of unworked burnt flint.

Test Pit 35 (SUD/14/35)

Test Pit 35 was excavated on the Croft, an open green area immediately east of the church of St Gregory to the northwest of the town. It was the southern of two pits excavated on this green; see also SUD/14/34. (The Croft south, Sudbury. TL 87085 41530 *(TL is an estimate)*).

Test pit 35 was excavated to a depth of 0.6m. Natural was not found, but due to time constraints excavations were halted at this level due to time constraints and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

A single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery was recorded from the upper context of SUD/14/35. The rest of the pottery identified, dates as Victorian.

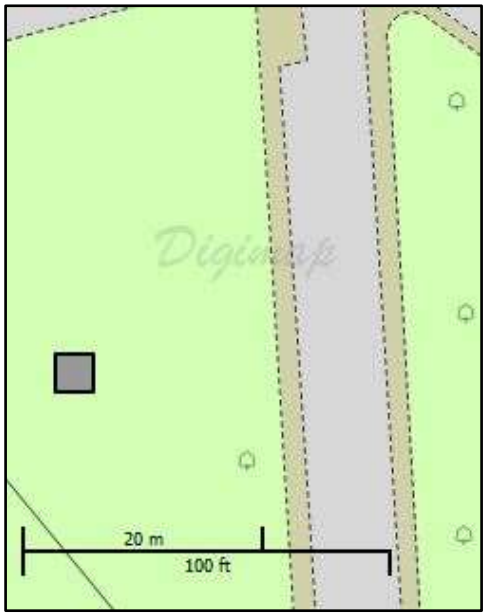

Figure 42: Location map of SUD/14/35

		EMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
35	1	1	5			1100-1200
35	2			1	6	1800-1900
35	3			5	7	1800-1900
35	4			2	2	1800-1900

Table 31: The pottery excavated from SUD/14/35

The location of SUD/14/35 may have been peripheral to the focus of medieval activity that has so far been identified around St Gregory's church in the north of the town, which appears to have been clustered around the north of the church. Again there have been disturbances into the 19th century and later, including deposits of building rubble that has likely also been spread over quite a bit of the green. The rest of the finds consist of tile, CBM, glass, iron nails and bolts, tarmac, clay pipe, plates of corroded metal, oyster shell, mortar, coal and possible stone tessera shaped tiles.
An additional three small fragments of animal bone were also found from the upper layers of the test pit but were only able to be identified as being from a sheep-sized animal and were found with a single secondary flint flake as well as a based flint nodule, both of which were recorded from context 1.

9 Discussion

9.1 Prehistoric period

The prehistoric period in the British Isles includes the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age, spanning the earliest human colonisation more than ¾ million years ago up to the incorporation of the territory into the Roman empire in 43 AD. Settlement was small and mobile for most of the prehistoric period, with the earliest permanently occupied settlements appearing in England less than 6,000 years ago, while pottery was made and used, but sparingly, from about 4,000 BC. Population levels are difficult to estimate, but remained very low throughout although increasing gently over the last 10,000 years, and more rapidly during the first millennium BC. During this latter period much of the lowland landscape became more intensively exploited, especially for farming, and more densely inhabited with an increasingly complex pattern of settlements of different sizes and forms.

Evidence for prehistoric activity from the test pitting in Sudbury was limited to a small number of worked flint artefacts, with no pottery or other evidence of this date noted. This absence may have been due in part to the fact that deep stratigraphic soil accumulation meant that fewer than 10% of the test pits reached the natural ground surface. While this means that it is theoretically possible that greater numbers of prehistoric finds or features may be present at a greater depth under the excavated deposits, it might nonetheless be expected that had significant prehistoric settlement been present in the area covered by the test pit excavations, more sign of this might have bene evident, as flint is taphonomically durable and earlier material would probably have been found as residual inclusions in later deposits.

The distribution of worked flint that was found in the test pits covered much of the area of the town covered by the 2014 test pit excavations, with no significant concentrations or absences noted, with the exception of the area of Ballingdon which produced no worked flint. Burnt stone was also found widely, including in Ballingdon, with larger amounts present in test pits nearer the river, possibly indicating the use of water in the process which caused the flint to be heated, possible explanations for which include cooking and brewing.

These finds, although limited in number, do suggest that there was some prehistoric activity, although possibly at a low level of intensity which may not relate to settlement, on the site of the present town of Sudbury, perhaps favouring the higher ground overlooking the river to the south and west. However, as it is possible that further evidence for more intensive prehistoric activity is present at greater depths, this distribution may not be an accurate reflection of prehistoric activity.

Dating this activity is also problematic. The only two datable flint finds from the Sudbury test pitting were two fine blade fragments from SUD/14/4 and SUD/14/31, likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date. Dating for the remainder of the assemblage, consisting of a range of crude flint flakes, with only one of which that appears to have been intentionally retouched (SUD/14/1) probably in an attempt to form a scraper, encompasses a broad date range from the later Neolithic through to the Iron Age.

9.2 Roman period

The Roman period in England (AD 43-410) was characterised by the first appearance of towns, accompanied by increasing intensification of agricultural and industrial exploitation and rising population levels. In many lowland areas, settlements became densely distributed across the landscape in a hierarchical pattern which included towns, large villages, smaller hamlets, farmsteads and villas. Pottery use increased markedly, with a range of different locally-made wares and others imported from further away all produced by specialised potters.

No finds datable to the Romano-British period were found in any of the test pits in Sudbury in 2014. This was somewhat surprising, given the extent of settlement of this date in the wider area. This may again be due to the fact that natural (and as a corollary any earlier deposits) were not reached by most of the test pit excavations, however, the absence of Roman-British material does in fact replicate the pattern observed from previous excavations in the town (discussed above), and it thus does seem likely that the test pit data are reflecting a real pattern, and it is therefore reasonable to infer that there really was no intensive Romano-British activity within the present historic centre of Sudbury.

9.3 Anglo-Saxon period

The end of the Roman period in Britain was followed from the 5th century by a decline in population levels, an end to urban living in towns as the economy changed to a non-market one, and extensive settlement shrinkage and abandonment as the settlement pattern changed into one of small, dispersed, short-lived hamlets. Handmade pottery was mostly made locally and took simple forms. From the 9th century population levels began to recover, existing settlements grew and many new ones were founded, including the first towns for more than 500 years and nucleated villages in some areas, although elsewhere the settlement pattern continued to be dispersed. From the 10th century, pottery manufacture became more sophisticated with wares produced by specialist potters widely traded and used.

Pottery of early Anglo-Saxon date (5th – 7th centuries AD) (fig 45) was recovered from a total of five test pits in Sudbury in 2014, and although none produced more than a single sherd, the fact that this equates to 16% of the pits excavated in 2014 can be compared to a regional average of fewer than 2% (Lewis 2014), and suggests that the site now occupied by Sudbury was of considerably more substance than most in the 5th – 7th centuries AD. It is also notable that these five pits fall into two quite separate groups, one (comprising a single pit) close to St Gregory's church and the other (comprising four pits, all in different properties) nearly 300m to the south, between what is now Christopher Lane and Friars Street. Given that settlement in this period is known generally to take the form of small, dispersed hamlets (Lewis et al 1997; Hooke 1998; Rippon 2008), and that geographers' conventional threshold of dispersion is about 150m (Roberts 1987, 8-9) it seems likely that the test pits at Sudbury have revealed the presence of two separate hamlets, rather than one large village.

Pottery of middle Anglo-Saxon date (7th – 9th centuries AD) was found in just two pits in Sudbury, but it should be noted that at 6% of all excavated pits, this is still notably more than is typically found, as fewer than 2% of nearly 2,000 pits in eastern English

settlements have produced any pottery of this date (Lewis 2014). This hints at the likely continued relative pre-eminence of Sudbury. Test pit SUD/14/34, situated immediately east of St Gregory's Church (believed to have Middle Anglo-Saxon origins, as discussed above), produced both Early and Middle Anglo Saxon pottery suggesting activity may have been continuous in this area, and supporting evidence from during excavations nearby at the Walnut Tree Hospital site. This suggests than an nucleus of settlement may have pre-dated the construction of the original church.

In contrast to the apparent continuity of site use between the early and middle Anglo-Saxon periods near St Gregory's by SUD/14/34, the early Anglo-Saxon settlement between Christopher Street and Friars Street produced no material of 8th – 9th century date. It is plausible that the settlement here shifted site to that of SUD/14/15, which did produce middle Anglo-Saxon material but no evidence for earlier occupation. If so, it fits the pattern of so-called 'middle Saxon shuffle' whereby many sites shifted around the local landscape in the middle Anglo-Saxon period.

In the late Anglo-Saxon period, seven pits produced more than a single sherd of late Anglo-Saxon pottery, which at 23% of the total excavated is much higher than the regional average of around 10% (Lewis 2014). This included five of the 16 pits (31%) sited within the original Late Anglo-Saxon town boundary ditch (figure 43). All of the pits which produced late Anglo-Saxon pottery lay within or near the line of the town boundary, reinforcing the evidence from excavation and analysis of the town plan that this was indeed the line it followed then. Interestingly, only one of the eight pits (SUD/14/7) near St Gregory's church produced any material of late Anglo-Saxon date. This may suggest that this area had some specialised function at this date, possibly as an open area had around the church, although it is also possible that the pits did not reach earlier deposits (only two of the 16 pits that were sited within the original town reached natural during the time available (SUD/14/5 and SUD/14/32)), again suggesting that further early material may be present in unexcavated areas.. The rest of the Late Anglo-Saxon pottery came from test pits further south, with a large apparent gap between this and the church due to the fact that very few pits were sited between the church and Stour Street, so further evidence for late Anglo-Saxon occupation within the original town boundary may well be present in this area.

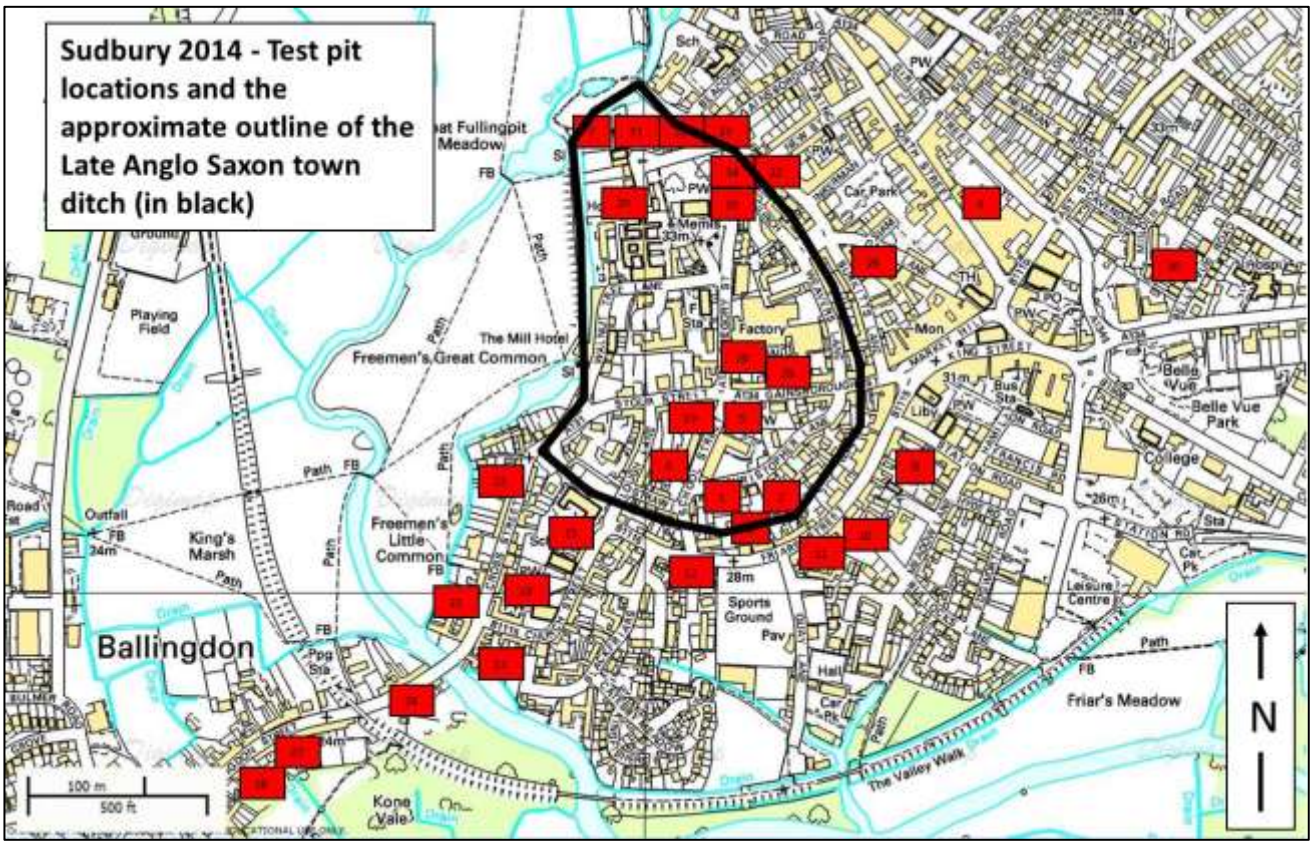

Figure 43: The approximate location of the Late Anglo Saxon town ditch in relation to the 2014 test pits

9.4 High medieval period

The high medieval period (mid-11th – mid-14th century) was one of strong demographic and economic growth in England during which the population may have tripled in size and many new towns, villages and hamlets were founded.

The test pit data shows Sudbury to be densely inhabited in the high medieval period, with nearly all pits producing large numbers of sherds of this date. This hints at the density of occupation within the earlier town boundary, but the distribution of these pits also shows that the settlement expanded beyond the boundary of the Anglo-Saxon town, notably along Cross Street and east of Friar Street, suggesting that extra-mural suburbs were developing in these areas (figure 44). As has been noted, the Anglo-Saxon town ditch appears to have been infilled by the 12th / 13th century, and the test pit data supports this inference by showing how this area was used for settlement. The extent to which the high medieval settlement extended eastwards beyond Croft Street and Burkitt Street is impossible to ascertain due to the lack of pits excavated in this area. However, one area which does clearly appear not to have been encompassed within the growing high medieval settlement is that south-west of the town across the river towards Ballingdon: just a single tiny sherd produced from the three test pits in this area suggesting it was not in use for habitation at this time.

Overall, 80% of the 31 pits excavated in Sudbury produced high medieval pottery, with 20 (65%) producing more than the single sherd which might be expected from low intensity activity such as arable manuring. The figure of 65% is considerably

higher than the regional average of around 40% (Lewis 2014), giving some indication of the continued relative importance of Sudbury at this time, although this must be contextualised against the fact that nearly all of the pits excavated in 2014 were sited in the conservation area which encompasses the inferred extent of the late medieval town.

Beyond the pottery there was little in the way of other finds recorded from the test pits that date to the high medieval period, although the single small piece of painted glass from SUD/14/9, to the south of Friars Street, hints at high status occupation in area encompassed by the new expansion of the town.

The reliance on domestic animals for meat continued through the medieval period, with sheep/goat and cattle remaining the dominant species recovered from the test pits. The medieval diet was supplemented by both pig and chicken although a small number of wild resources were also apparently utilised, including species that would have been living on or around the River Stour such as duck, goose, rabbit and stoat/weasel bones. Notable also are cod bones identified at three sites, a popular food source especially in London which is likely to be imported from the North Sea (Orton et al 2014). SUD/14/14 was noted to have produced a particularly wide variety of animal bone species compared to other pits in the town, possibly suggesting a higher status then when compared to the rest of the town, perhaps due to its location immediately west of All Saints Church.

9.5 Late medieval period

England in the 14th century was affected by a number of environmental, economic, epidemiological and social crises including the Black Death that swept across Europe and the British Isles in the mid-14th century (Benedictow 2001) and was followed by a sustained period when the population stagnated at much lower levels than before in many places (Nightingale 2005). This led to the gradual depopulation of many settlements especially those, including many smaller rural villages, whose locations made them economically unviable.

At Sudbury, the number of test pits producing two or more sherds drops by 25% from 20 to 15, suggesting that the late medieval population may well have been only around ¾ the size it was in the high medieval period. This seems severe, but is notably less than most East Anglian communities where comparative excavations have taken place (Lewis 2014). Overall, 50% (15/31) of pits in Sudbury containing two or more sherds which compares very favourably with an overall average for East Anglia of around 20% (Lewis 2014). Although, as noted above, this figure may be boosted by the fact that nearly of the Sudbury pits were sited in the area of the medieval town, it is the relative change which is significant: the decline of c. 25% in the number of pits producing two or more sherds is considerably less than the East Anglian average of around 45%. That said, it should be noted that it is somewhat higher than the Suffolk average of around 10%. As at Nayland (Lewis and Ranson 2014) and Long Melford (Lewis 2011), it is likely that the presence of a lively cloth trade in the town was a major factor in underpinning Sudbury's resilience in this difficult period. The button from SUD/14/1 may possibly date to the very late medieval period (early 16th century) or a little later. Either way, it provides evidence for both the availability of manufactured non-utilitarian goods on Sudbury in the 16th century, and the capacity and inclination of at least some of the town's residents at this time to spend their money on such items. Against this, it can be noted that the

late medieval wares from the test pits in Sudbury are mostly locally produced and give no hint of any higher-than-average status lifestyle in the town where the test pits were excavated.

A final significant point is that the distribution of pits producing late medieval pottery shows settlement beginning to be established for the first time on the west side of the River Stour along the main road from Sudbury through Ballingdon. In indicating thus that the footprint of the town was actually growing at this time, the data from this area complements the evidence discussed above for levels of wealth and population density in Sudbury in the late medieval period which were not seriously adversely affected by late medieval contraction.

9.6 Post-medieval and later

By the 17th century population levels in England had begun to rise again causing many towns and rural settlements to increase in size and density, boosted by the Industrial Revolution from the 18th century which also led to the growth of large industrial cities in some areas. Into the 19th and 20th centuries, improvement in health and hygiene resulted in soaring population levels and consequent settlement growth. Improved methods of production and transportation from the 18th century greatly increased both the range and quantity of non-local goods available to both rural and urban populations. Pottery production increased greatly in volume and sophistication with industrialisation, and decorated non-local wares, some imported from beyond the British Isles, became increasingly widely available.

As is the case in most currently occupied settlements, the vast majority of both finds and pottery excavated from the Sudbury test pits date to the post-medieval period and later. Comparisons with other places are revealing: 28/31 (90%) of the pits in Sudbury produced two or more sherds of post-medieval pottery, considerably more than the 60% average for the eastern region, reflecting Sudbury's densely populated urban character and also the fact that all the pits were within the centre of the later town. Within the post-medieval assemblage, a clear clustering is evident in the location of pits producing five or more sherds of more expensive imported wares (German stoneware, Delftware and Chinese porcelain) (fig 44): these all lie in a discrete zone south of Stour Street. It is likely that this was the area where the more prosperous post-medieval residents of Sudbury lived.

All of the pits excavated in Sudbury produced pottery of 19th /20th century date. This is unsurprising, as the extent of settlement in these centuries is known from maps, but it does provide confirmation of the efficacy of the methodology of using datable pottery from test excavations to map contemporary settlement. This was a period when the settlement continued to expand and many new industries came to Sudbury, including the railway. One test pit in particular (SUD/14/28) yielded a large quantity of nails and other scrap metal that may hint at a possible blacksmiths at this site on Gainsborough Street. Expenditure on mass-produced specialist products is clearly evidenced by finds of artefacts including pre-modern bottle glass and clay tobacco pipe fragments, as well as by 19th century and later foreign coins in a couple of the test pits which shows the impact of improved transport links to and from the town.

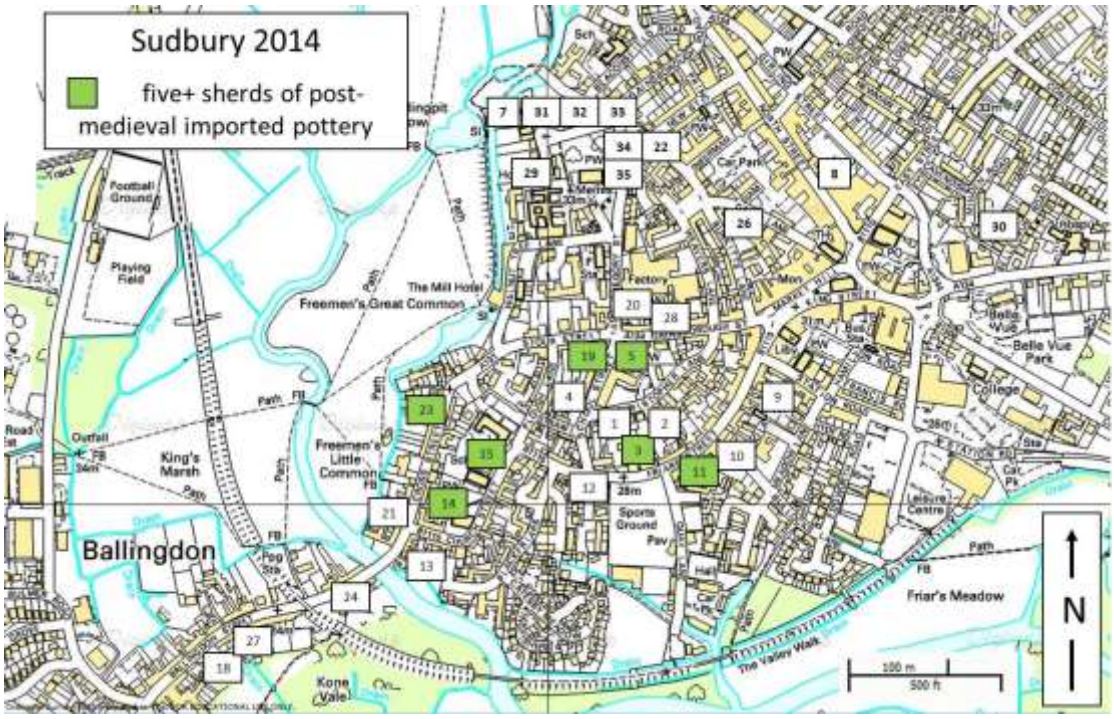

Figure 44: The location of test pits producing five or more sherds of imported post-medieval wares

Analysis of the faunal remains from Sudbury noted that there was more butchery evident on bones from test pits that also yielded a large number of both post-medieval and Victorian pottery sherds. The most common butchery action was sawing, which was widespread from the 15th century onwards and was seen in a lot of the cattle and sheep bones that were identified from Sudbury. Domestic species remained the most prevalent source of food in the town, but it was also noted that the large presence of both young and old animal remains indicate it was likely that the majority of the domestic species were reared very close to the town and butchered within the town itself. Suspected evidence for 'dressed meat' was also recorded, suggesting that animals reared for meat within the town or brought into the town on the hoof were being supplemented by meat traded into the town already butchered. Transporting for non-local consumption dead meat with its relatively short shelf life would have become safer, and therefore socially and economically acceptable, as technology improved communication routes between areas of rural meat production and markets.

9.7 Impact on Participants

The 2014 excavations in Sudbury were extremely successful in fulfilling the social aims of the project. Well over 100 people took part, including a large number of local primary school children, and all gained new archaeological skills and experience while enjoying an experience which very effectively brought the community together.

The impact of participation is clearly demonstrated in written feedback completed after the excavations. In this, 100% of respondents rated the overall experience 'good' or 'excellent' with 48% enjoying the experience more or much more than they

expected to. 81% said they felt they knew more about the archaeology and history of Sudbury than they had before they took part on the excavations; 91% felt more engaged with the archaeology and heritage of Sudbury than before; 97% said they would take more interest in the archaeology and heritage of Sudbury in the future and 88% said they would take more interest in archaeology and heritage more generally in the future. Despite enduring some terrible weather on the Saturday, 95% said they would recommend taking part in a test pit excavation project to others.

When asked to indicate which if any aspects of the test pit excavation weekend participants had particularly enjoyed, 'Finding things' and 'Working in a team and/or meeting new people' were ranked top with 83% and 81% of respondents respectively indicating that they had particularly enjoyed this aspect. 67% enjoyed 'Learning more about Sudbury'; 60% enjoyed 'Learning how to do something new'; and 60% enjoyed knowing that they were 'contributing to valuable university research'. In a project instigated, supported and funded by local residents, it is good to see that aspects which involved finding out about local heritage and making and strengthening social connections within the community were ranked so highly by those participating in the Sudbury excavations.

10 Conclusion

Overall, the archaeological test pit excavation programme carried out in Sudbury in 2014 fulfilled its aims of advancing understanding of the past development of the settlement and providing an opportunity for members of the public to get involved in excavating within their own community.

The archaeological evidence from the excavations has advanced knowledge and understanding of the historic development of Sudbury, providing scant evidence for prehistoric use of the area underlying the present town, and indicating that this was not use for settlement in the Roman period. In contrast, however, evidence was recovered for at least one and probably two settlements of some sort present in the early/middle Anglo-Saxon period, certainly by the 7th century and probably earlier. The test pit data shows one of these to continue into both the middle and later Anglo-Saxon periods, by which latter time the settlement at Sudbury was defended as a burh by a ditch and was of major regional significance. The settlement expanded beyond its Anglo-Saxon boundaries in the high medieval period, and withstood the demographic crises of the 14th century much better than most settlements in eastern England. Sudbury's continued post-medieval prosperity is also reflected in the ceramic finds which allow reconstruction of wealthier zones. In addition, in being able to can see how the development of Sudbury compares with wider regional patterns, the results from Sudbury are also contributing to advancing knowledge and understanding of the bigger picture of rural settlement development over the last two millennia across the eastern region.

The evidence from the 2014 excavations also allows inferences to be drawn about the volume and extent of further evidence of archaeological value remaining buried under the streets, gardens, homes and businesses of Sudbury. The 2014 excavations clearly indicate there is a high probability of these being present, and that the value of such evidence for further advancing understanding of the historic development of the settlement is also likely to be high. As well as advancing knowledge and understanding of Sudbury's development, the 2014 excavations raised a number of questions, especially about its development beyond the areas explored in 2014, and showed how useful further test pit excavation would be, were this to be possible in the future.

11 Acknowledgements

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13 Appendices

13.1 Pottery report (Paul Blinkhorn)

E/MS: Early Anglo-Saxon. Crude pottery made by the pagan Anglo-Saxons. Was first made after the Roman pottery industries ceased production after the legions withdrew. Most people probably made their own pottery of this type, dug from clay close to where they lived, and fired in bonfires. Most pots were plain, simple forms such as jars and bowls, but some, usually used as cremation urns, were decorated with stamps and scored linear patterns. First made around AD450, very rare after AD700.

IPS: Ipswich Ware. The first industrially produced pottery to be made after the end of the Roman period. Made in Ipswich, and fired in kilns, some of which have been excavated. Most pots were jars, but bowls also known, as are jugs. It is usually grey and quite smooth, although some pots have varying amounts of large sand grains in the clay. Very thick and heavy when compared to later Anglo-Saxon pottery, probably because it was made by hand rather than thrown on a wheel. Dated AD720 – 850.

THET: Thetford ware. So-called because archaeologists first found it in Thetford, but the first place to make it was Ipswich, around AD850. Potters first began to make it in Thetford sometime around AD925, and carried on until around AD1100. Many kilns are known from the town. It was made in Norwich from about AD1000, and soon after at many of the main towns in England at that time. The pots are usually grey, and the clay has lots of tiny grains of sand in it, making the surface feel a little like fine sandpaper. Most pots were simple jars, but very large storage pots over 1m high were also made, along with jugs, bowls and lamps. It is found all over East Anglia and eastern England as far north as Lincoln and as far south as London.

SNC: St Neots Ware. Made at a number of as-yet unknown places in southern England between AD900-1200. The early pots are usually a purplish-black, black or grey colour, the later ones brown or reddish. All the sherds from this site date to AD1000 or later. The clay from which they were made contains finely crushed fossil shell, giving them a white speckled appearance. Most pots were small jars or bowls.

EMW: Early Medieval Sandy Ware: AD1100-1400. Hard fabric with plentiful quartz sand mixed in with the clay. Manufactured at a wide range of generally unknown sites all over eastern England. Mostly cooking pots, but bowls and occasionally jugs also known.

SSH: Sand and Shell. Similar to EMW, with the addition of small pieces of fossil shell in the fabric.

HED: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange/red glazed pottery, made at Sible Hedingham in Essex. The surfaces of the sherds have a sparkly appearance due to there being large quantities of mica, a glassy mineral, in the clay. Pots usually glazed jugs.

MG: Mill Green Ware. 1270 – 1350. Made near the village of Mill Green in Essex. Thin, fine, grey or red pottery, usually with a coating of white clay (slip) on the

outside, over which is a glaze which appears yellow or bright green. Vessels mainly glazed jugs.

TG: "Tudor Green" Ware. 15th – 16th century. Thin, white pottery with a bright green glaze. Made near London at sites in Surrey and Hampshire. Usually drinking vessels.

LMT: Late Medieval Ware: Hard, reddish-orange pottery with lots of sand mixed in with the clay. Made from about 1400 – 1550 in lots of different places in East Anglia. Used for everyday pottery such as jugs and large bowls, and also large pots ('cisterns') for brewing beer.

GS: German Stonewares. First made around AD1450, and still made today. Made at lots of places along the river Rhine in Germany, such as Cologne, Siegburg and Frechen. Very hard grey clay fabric, with the outer surface of the pot often having a mottled brown glaze. The most common vessel type was the mug, used in taverns in Britain and all over the world. Surviving records from the port of London ('port books') show that millions such pots were brought in by boat from Germany from around AD1500 onwards.

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenwares: Fine sandy earthenware, usually with a brown or green glaze, usually on the inner surface. Made at numerous locations all over England. Occurs in a range of practical shapes for use in the households of the time, such as large mixing bowls, cauldrons and frying pans. It was first made around the middle of the 16th century, and in some places continued in use until the 19th century.

BW: Border Ware, 1550-1750. White/buff fabric with a bright yellow and/or green glaze. Made at a number of sites on the Surrey/Hampshire border, in a wide range of utilitarian forms.

MB: Midland Blackware. AD1550 – 1700. Similar to GRE, but has a black glaze on one or both surfaces. Vessels usually tall cups, jugs and bowls.

HSW: Harlow Slipware. Similar to glazed red earthenware (GRE), but with painted designs in yellow liquid clay ('slip') under the glaze. Made at many places between 1600 and 1700, but the most famous and earliest factory was at Harlow in Essex.

WCS: Cologne Stoneware. Hard, grey pottery made in the Rhineland region of Germany from around 1600 onwards. Usually has lots of ornate moulded decoration, often with blue and purple painted details. Still made today, mainly as tourist souvenirs.

TGE: Delft ware. The first white-glazed pottery to be made in Britain. Called Delft ware because of the fame of the potteries at Delft in Holland, which were amongst the first to make it. Soft, cream coloured fabric with a thick white glaze, often with painted designs in blue, purple and yellow. First made in Britain in Norwich around AD1600, and continued in use until the 19th century. The 17th century pots were expensive table wares such as dishes or bowls, but by the 19th century, better types of pottery was being made, and it was considered very cheap and the main types of pot were such as chamber pots and ointment jars.

SS: Staffordshire Slipware. Made between about AD1640 and 1750. This was the first pottery to be made in moulds in Britain since Roman times. The clay fabric is usually a pale buff colour, and the main product was flat dishes and plates, but cups were also made. These are usually decorated with thin brown stripes and a yellow glaze, or yellow stripes and a brown glaze.

CP: Chinese Porcelain. Hard, white, glassy pottery with blue-painted decoration. Imported from china in bulk from about 1740 onwards, usually bowls and plates.

EST: English Stoneware: Very hard, grey fabric with white and/or brown surfaces. First made in Britain at the end of the 17th century, usually for inn tankards, then became very common in the 18th and 19th century, particularly for mineral water or ink bottles and beer jars.

SWSG: Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. Hard, white pottery with a white glaze with a texture like orange peel. Made between 1720 and 1780, pots usually table wares such as tea bowls, tankards and plates.

VIC: 'Victorian'. A wide range of different types of pottery, particularly the cups, plates and bowls with blue decoration which are still used today. First made around AD1800.

RESULTS

Test-pit 1

		E/MS		THET		SNC		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
1	1													1	2	1800-1900
1	2	1	10	6	13	1	2	4	5			1	6	12	64	450-1900
1	3			2	7			1	1					16	61	850-1900
1	4			2	8							1	2	22	113	850-1900
1	5									1	4	1	1	3	16	1400-1900

Most of the pottery from this test-pit is Victorian, but the earlier material shows that there was activity at the site in the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, and the site also appears to have had a marginal use in the early Anglo-Saxon period.

Test-pit 2

		E/MS		THET		EMW		HED		MG		LMT		GS		GRE		HSW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
2	1											2	6							6	82	1400-1900
2	2			2	15	3	14					2	13							3	5	850-1900
2	3	1	2	2	8	1	16	1	6			1	22	1	13					7	52	450-1900
2	4			1	3	1	6													2	2	850-1900
2	5			1	3													1	4	5	13	850-1900
2	6			1	3			1	3	1	2					1	5			5	12	850-1900
2	7															1	3					1550-1600

The range of pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site in the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, and it also appears to have had a marginal use in the early Anglo-Saxon period.

Test-pit 3

		E/MS		THET		EMW		HED		GRE		WCS		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
3	1			1	3			1	5	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	11			18	42	850-1900
3	2					2	5			1	1			1	1					6	11	1100-1900
3	3	1	3			5	15	1	2	2	34			2	4			2	3	4	9	450-1900
3	4					1	7			2	22			1	2			2	6	2	3	1100-1900

The range of pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site in the earlier medieval and early post-medieval periods, and it also appears to have had a marginal use in the early and late Anglo-Saxon periods.

Test-pit 4 (Below)

Test-pit 5 (Below)

Test-pit 7

		THET		SNC		EMW		WCS		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
7	1											9	54	1800-1900
7	2							1	2	1	5	2	39	1600-1900
7	3	3	11	5	39							1	6	850-1900
7	4	1	2			6	32							850-1200
7	6											3	13	1800-1900

The range of pottery from this test-pit shows that there was activity at the site in the late Anglo-Saxon and earlier medieval periods, but it then seems to have been largely abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test-pit 8

		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
8	1			1	2	1	1	7	57	1550-1900
8	2					4	12	8	20	1550-1900
8	3	2	22	2	15	8	94	12	47	1400-1900
8	4	3	21							1400-1550

This site appears to have been in use in the late medieval and early post-medieval period, but it then seems to have been abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test-pit 9

		E/MS		THET		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		CP		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
9	2			1	3	1	5			1	23	2	30			1	5	1	51			850-1750
9	3			1	5	1	8	3	11			2	10							3	24	850-1900
9	4	1	2			5	17	3	83			3	12	1	19							450-1650
9	5											1	5									1550-1600
9	6					2	5	2	48													1100-1550

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was in use from the Saxo-Norman to early post-medieval periods, but was then largely abandoned until the Victorian era.

Test-pit 10

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		DW		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
10	2									1	4			8	55	1600-1900
10	3							4	27					1	2	1550-1900
10	4					2	4	11	64			1	12	17	86	1550-1900
10	5	1	6	1	2			4	73					3	10	1100-1900

The pottery form this test-pit shows that the site had a largely marginal use throughout the medieval and early post-medieval periods, and was occupied in the 19th century.

Test-pit 11 (Below)

Test-pit 12

		DW		SS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
12	2	1	3					1600-1650
12	3					2	89	1800-1900
12	4					2	4	1800-1900
12	5					3	25	1800-1900
12	6			1	7	1	3	1650-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was not used before the post-medieval period, and had a largely marginal use until the Victorian era.

Test-pit 13

		LMT		GRE		SS		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
13	2									1	1	1800-1900
13	3			1	5	1	6	5	75	4	18	1550-1900
13	4	1	18							12	79	1400-1900

The pottery form this test-pit shows that the site had a largely marginal use throughout the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, and was occupied in the 19th century.

Test-pit 14 (Below)

Test-pit 15 (Below)

Test-pit 18 (Below)

Test-pit 19

		EMW		LMT		GRE		MB		WCS		DW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
19	1					2	21			1	4			1	32			2	85	1550-1900
19	2					4	70					2	7					1	1	1550-1900
19	3			1	68	3	23					1	1			1	2	10	59	1400-1900
19	4			1	4	10	106	2	18			5	32							1400-1650
19	6					2	13													1550-1600
19	7	4	39			5	46	1	19											1100-1600

The pottery form this test-pit shows that the site had a largely marginal use throughout the medieval period, but was occupied in post-medieval period.

Test-pit 20

		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
20	1					12	29	1800-1900
20	2	1	5	1	9	19	62	1550-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was not used before the post-medieval period, and had a largely marginal use until the Victorian era.

Test-pit 21

		EMW		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
21	2			1	3	3	14	1550-1900
21	6	1	7			1	1	1100-1900
21	7					1	1	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was not used before the medieval period, and had a largely marginal use until the Victorian era.

Test-pit 22 (Below)

Test-pit 23

		SNC		EMW		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		WCS		DW		SS		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
23	1			6	32															16	37	1100-1900
23	2	1	6	9	31	4	66	1	2			2	11							42	178	900-1900
23	3			1	16															25	196	1100-1900
23	4							1	4	1	2	3	12	1	2	1	1			11	49	1400-1900
23	5									1	3	4	14	4	9			1	3	3	5	1550-1900

The pottery from this test-pit suggests that the site was in use from the Saxo-Norman to early post-medieval periods, but was then largely marginal until the Victorian era.

Test-pit 24

		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
24	1			2	4	1800-1900
24	2			30	89	1800-1900
24	3	1	10	57	524	1680-1900
24	5	1	4			1680-1750
24	7			1	1	1800-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was not used before the later post-medieval period, and had a largely marginal use until the Victorian era.

Test-pit 26

		EMW		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
26	1							18	146	1800-1900
26	2							4	54	1800-1900
26	3			1	14	1	11	20	76	1550-1900
26	4							41	213	1800-1900
26	5							14	119	1800-1900
26	6	1	4			1	68	24	73	1100-1900

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was not used before the medieval period, and had a largely marginal use until the Victorian era.

Test-pit 27

		LMT		GRE		MB		HSW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
27	1			7	41					31	342	1550-1900
27	2									13	161	1800-1900
27	3			2	33					10	76	1550-1900
27	4	1	7	13	137					12	97	1400-1900
27	5			35	322			1	7	4	16	1550-1900
27	6			62	480	2	19			4	14	1550-1900
27	7	3	16	5	31							1400-1600

The pottery form this test-pit shows that the site occupied in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, and was then abandoned until the 19th century.

Test-pit 28

		EMW		LMT		GRE		MB		WCS		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
28	1					1	1													41	134	1550-1900
28	2																			113	342	1800-1900
28	3			2	11															48	126	1400-1900
28	4									1	1	1	2			1	2			17	42	1600-1900
28	5					1	1	1	1			1	6			1	1	1	1	13	115	1550-1900
28	6	1	4													2	19			21	236	1100-1900
28	7	1	6					1	2											58	1333	1100-1900
28	8									1	1					1	2			34	1965	1600-1900
28	9																			40	506	1800-1900
28	10	1	11	1	14															17	334	1100-1900
28	11					1	14													11	217	1550-1900
28	12													1	2					16	182	1680-1900

The vast majority of the pottery from this site is Victorian, but the earlier material shows that it had low-level activity from the early medieval period onwards.

Test-pit 29

		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		MB		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
29	1	2	2	1	4	1	6	2	30			1	5	5	12	1100-1900
29	2	5	18									2	12	8	56	1100-1900
29	3	4	12			1	16					1	3	7	37	1100-1900
29	4	3	38					3	58	2	9			1	2	1100-1900

Most of the pottery from this site is Victorian, but the earlier material shows that it had low-level activity from the early medieval to early post-medieval periods.

Test-pit 30

		EMW		SSH		GRE		HSW		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
30	2											9	49	1800-1900
30	3							1	1	1	6	5	9	1600-1900
30	4	1	3									12	152	1100-1900
30	5			1	4	1	4							1100-1600

Most of the pottery from this site is Victorian, but the earlier material shows that it had low-level activity from the early medieval to early post-medieval periods.

Test-pit 31

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
31	2	1	17							3	8	1100-1900
31	3	1	1							2	3	1100-1900
31	4	1	8			1	12					1100-1550
31	5	1	5									1100-1200
31	7			2	4							1400-1550
31	7a	1	16									1100-1200
31	8							1	5			1550-1600

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site was probably occupied in the earlier medieval period, but then had a marginal use from the late medieval period onwards.

Test-pit 32

		EMW		GRE		EST		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
32	2			1	3			2	14	1550-1900
32	3			1	14			2	62	1550-1900
32	4	1	20			1	5	8	11	1100-1900
32	5	2	4							1100-1200
32	6	1	6							1100-1200

The pottery from this test-pit shows that the site has had a largely marginal use from the medieval period onwards

Test-pit 33

		EMW		LMT		GRE		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
33	1							16	23	1800-1900
33	2	2	5					1	2	1100-1900
33	3							9	37	1800-1900
33	5							3	12	1800-1900
33	6	1	4			1	8	16	112	1100-1900
33	7					2	4	8	46	1550-1900
33	8							2	60	1800-1900
33	9			2	20	5	53	12	93	1400-1900

Most of the pottery from this site is Victorian, but the earlier material shows that it had low-level activity from the early medieval to early post-medieval periods.

Test-pit 34

		E/MS		IPS		EMW		LMT		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
34	1											1550-1600
34	2			1	23					4	12	720-1900
34	3					1	13					1100-1200
34	4					7	55					1100-1200
34	5					3	9	1	11			1100-1550
34	6					9	114					1100-1200
34	9	1	3									450-700

This site seems to have been occupied in the earlier medieval period, but also saw marginal use in the early and middle Anglo-Saxon periods, and also during the late medieval and Victorian eras.

Test-pit 35

		EMW		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
35	1	1	5			1100-1200
35	2			1	6	1800-1900
35	3			5	7	1800-1900
35	4			2	2	1800-1900

This test-pit produced very little pottery, and appears not have been used before the Victorian period other than perhaps as fields in the early medieval era.

Test-pit 4

		THET		SNC		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		MB		WCS		DW		CP		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
4	1											1	6	1	3									1	1	21	44	1550-1900
4	2			1	2							1	5													26	62	900-1900
4	3					1	2					2	8			1	1									9	36	1100-1900
4	4					1	3			1	6	5	40													4	9	1100-1900
4	5					1	8																					1100-1200
4	6																			1	5	2	8					1680-1750
4	7							1	3			1	4									1	31			2	6	1200-1900
4	8	1	5			4	16					5	38											2	7			850-1750
4	9	1	3			1	5					6	121					1	2									850-1650
4	10					2	13	1	4																			1100-1400
4	11	1	2																									850-1100

This test-pit produced a large assemblage of pottery of a wide date-range. It initially appears to have been occupied in the late Anglo-Saxon and earlier medieval period, but activity then dropped off quite sharply in the late medieval era. There then seems to have been steady activity all through the post-medieval era.

Test-pit 5

		THET		EMW		HED		LMT		GS		GRE		HSW		WCS		DW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
5	1																									5	29	1800-1900
5	3																									11	26	1800-1900
5	4			3	23							3	31							1	9					22	115	1100-1900
5	5					1	3	2	8			1	2													26	100	1200-1900
5	6			1	2	1	5	1	2			3	22	1	5	1	1	1	1							27	81	1100-1900
5	7			1	1			1	22			3	15	1	5			1	2			1	3	1	1	33	116	1100-1900
5	8	4	37	3	10	2	5			2	7	7	35	2	18			2	4							17	71	850-1900
5	9											4	67							1	3					14	28	1550-1900
5	10							4	20			2	14															1400-1600
5	11					1	4	2	58																	3	20	1200-1900

This test-pit produced a large assemblage of pottery of a wide date-range. It initially appears to have been occupied in the Saxo-Norman period and there then seems to have been steady activity all through the medieval and post-medieval eras.

Test-pit 11

		EMW		HED		LMT		GRE		HSW		WCS		DW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
11	3			1	7																	16	255	1200-1900
11	5	1	2			1	23	23	216	1	6	5	39	2	10	5	23	3	16	1	5	8	16	1100-1900
11	6							14	153			2	13	4	7	1	2	2	12	1	2	1	7	1550-1900

This site appears to have had a marginal function in the medieval period and there then seems to have been steady activity all through the post-medieval era.

Test-pit 14

		EMW		MG		LMT		GRE		MB		HSW		WCS		DW		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
14	1							2	12							1	4					3	6	1550-1900
14	2							9	32					1	1							14	23	1550-1900
14	3							21	108	3	30					2	3			1	5	10	44	1550-1900
14	4			1	2	10	71	29	243					2	8	2	7	1	2			2	2	1250-1900
14	5	2	7			4	77	13	87	3	25											1	2	1100-1900
14	6			1	4	1	42	4	125							1	6							1250-1650
14	7	2	18	1	2	3	20	2	25															1100-1650
14	8					1	5	3	11			1	14											1400-1650

This test-pit produced a large assemblage of pottery of a wide date-range. It initially appears to have been occupied in the early medieval period and there then seems to have been steady activity all through the medieval and post-medieval eras.

Test-pit 15

		IPS		EMW		HED		MG		LMT		TG		GS		GRE		MB		HSW		DW		SS		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
15	1																													2	5	1800-1900
15	2			2	8	1	5			2	17					2	5													35	155	1100-1900
15	3													1	5	7	235									1	13			35	221	1550-1900
15	4			2	9					2	12					39	660									3	29	1	5	80	451	1100-1900
15	5			3	21					18	83			1	8	5	16									2	15			22	225	1100-1900
15	6									24	113					21	122	3	7	1	9			1	1	5	41			10	41	1400-1900
15	7			1	3	1	4			2	13			1	3	37	240					1	2	1	7					6	19	1100-1900
15	8	1	6	14	58	1	4	2	5	47	152			1	1	13	61	2	12			1	4	2	8	1	3			5	18	1100-1900
15	9	1	15	9	22	1	5			26	111					4	9	5	34			1	3							3	6	720-1900
15	10			5	21			1	5	27	192	1	2	1	17	15	75													4	13	1100-1900

This test-pit produced a large assemblage of pottery of a wide date-range. It initially appears to have been occupied in the early medieval period and there then seems to have been steady activity all through the medieval and post-medieval eras. The site also appears to have a marginal function in the middle Anglo-Saxon period.

Test-pit 18

		EMW		LMT		GS		GRE		MB		HSW		WCS		DW		SS		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
18	1			2	6			5	30													21	52	1400-1900
18	2							3	8													28	50	1550-1900
18	3							1	2													17	56	1550-1900
18	4			1	3			5	27			2	9							1	1	35	69	1400-1900
18	5	1	1	3	35	1	16	35	292	3	18			1	14							8	32	1100-1900
18	6			1	11	1	34	44	479									1	4	2	6	4	20	1400-1900

18	7			3	9			7	122									1	1	1	8	1	2	1400-1900
18	8			2	11			6	166			2	37			1	1	1	3					1400-1700
18	9							1	2															1550-1900

This test-pit produced a large assemblage of pottery of a wide date-range. It initially appears to have been occupied in the late medieval period and there then seems to have been steady activity all through the post-medieval era.

Test-pit 22

		EMW		LMT		GRE		BW		MB		WCS		DW		SS		SMW		EST		SWSG		VIC		
TP	Cntxt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Date Range
22	1																							7	29	1800-1900
22	2																							17	41	1800-1900
22	3	1	3			3	10			1	5											1	2	20	150	1100-1900
22	4					3	45			1	1													24	101	1550-1900
22	5	1	5	1	25	14	137	1	9	2	15	2	41	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	5	4	13	17	77	1100-1900
22	6					6	48									2	12									1550-1700

This site appears to have had a marginal function in the medieval period and there then seems to have been steady activity all through the post-medieval era.

13.2 Faunal Remains (Vida Rajkovača)

Excavations in Sudbury resulted in the recovery of a relatively large assemblage amounting to 779 assessable specimens, 324 of which were possible to assign to species or order level (41.6%). This is quite high given the assemblage's relatively poor preservation and incredibly high fragmentation.

Methods:

Identification, quantification and ageing
The zooarchaeological investigation followed the system implemented by Bournemouth University with all identifiable elements recorded (NISP: Number of Identifiable Specimens) and diagnostic zoning (amended from Dobney & Reilly 1988) used to calculate MNE (Minimum Number of Elements) from which MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) was derived. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. Ageing of the assemblage employed both mandibular tooth wear (Grant 1982, Payne 1973) and fusion of proximal and distal epiphyses (Silver 1969). Where possible, the measurements have been taken (Von den Driesch 1976). Sexing was only undertaken for pig canines, based on the bases of their size, shape and root morphology (Schmid 1972: 80). Taphonomic criteria including indications of butchery, pathology, gnawing activity and surface modifications as a result of weathering were also recorded when evident.

Preservation, fragmentation and taphonomy
Overall the assemblage demonstrated moderate state of preservation. Out of 419 specimens, 383 were recorded as moderately preserved (*c.*91%), 12 (*c.*3%) as showing quite good state of preservation. Only 23 specimens (*c.*6%) were recorded as quite poorly preserved, showing a degree of weathering and surface exfoliation. The ratio between isolated teeth and mandibles can be used to give a gross indication of the fragmentation state of an assemblage, and loose pig teeth were more common than those of other species. In addition to that, a relatively large proportion was made up of sheep-sized limb bone splinters, or axially split fragments of limb bones.

The assemblage was studied according to its position within the village swathe. Sub-set 1 comprises test pits concentrated around the village centre, to the north of the sports grounds (Table 32). These include test pits 1-5, 9-12, 19-20 and 28. The second group of test pits, considered as the sub-set 2 came from those investigated to the north of sub-set 1: test pits 7-8, 22, 26, 29-35. The final sub-set created in order to study the site was made up of test pits situated to the south west of the remainder of pits. Though this sub-set had the smallest number of test pits, only eight in total (test pits 13-15, 18, 21, 23-24 and 27), this sub-set contained the largest quantity of bone, or just under half of all bone retrieved from the village. The table 1 shows the assemblage is dominated by the remains of sheep/ goat, followed by cattle and pigs. The full range of domesticates is present, including poultry (chicken and goose) and a small number of fish remains, of which only cod was positively identified. It is possible that smaller bird and fish species were difficult to retrieve given the conditions. Closely related birds belonging to chicken and goose families were only recorded as *galliformes or anseriformes.*

Taxon	Sudbury 2014 assemblage		
	Sub-set 1	Sub-set 2	Sub-set 3
Cow	21	14	39
Ovicapra	51	17	87
Sheep	1	2	4
Pig	17	13	17
Rabbit	3	2	8
Dog	1	1	.
Dog/ fox	1	.	.
Cat	.	.	2
Weasel/ stoat	1	.	.
Chicken	4	4	4
Domestic goose	.	.	2
Galliformes	3	.	.
Anseriformes	.	1	1
Cod	.	1	2
Sub-total to species/ order	**103**	**55**	**166**
Cattle-sized	34	30	62
Sheep-sized	114	79	114
Rodent-sized	.	.	1
Mammal n.f.i.	1	1	1
Bird n.f.i.	7	1	8
Fish n.f.i.	1	.	1
Total	**260**	**166**	**353**

Table 32: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all sub-sets from Sudbury; the abbreviation 'n.f.i.' denotes that the specimen could not be further identified

Sub-set one: test pits 1-5, 9-12, 19-20 and 28

The first three pits contained relatively small amounts of bone, though almost all contexts contained a few fragments, mostly unidentifiable limb shaft splinters. Reflecting the overall importance of sheep/ goat in the assemblage, ovicapra were dominant within this sub-set (Tables 33-37). A small fragment of a mandible was also recorded belonging to either weasel or stoat. Butchery was rare, noted on a small number of specimens (ten or 3.8% of the sub-set).

Taxon	Test pit 1			Test pit 2							Test pit 3			
	[3]	[4]	[5]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]
Cow	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Ovicapra	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	2	.
Pig	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Dog	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Weasel/ stoat	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**.**	**.**	**2**	**.**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	3	1	1	1	3	4	2	3	.	1	1	.	3	3
Total	**3**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**6**	**8**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**2**	**5**	**3**

Table 33: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 1, 2 and 3

Test pits 4 and 5 generated considerably bigger quantity of bone, though only a small percentage was identifiable to species.

	Test pit 4									Test pit 5						
Taxon	[2]	[3]	[4]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[2]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
Cow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ovicapra	.	.	.	5	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	2	1
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**.**	**.**	**5**	**.**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**3**	**4**
Cattle-sized	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sheep-sized	1	.	2	2	4	2	2	.	.	.	5	1	4	9	3	1
Total	**1**	**1**	**2**	**8**	**4**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**5**	**2**	**7**	**12**	**6**	**5**

Table 34: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 4 and 5

Test pits 9, 10, 11 and 12 contained a small amount of bone, with cow and pig turning up in bigger numbers. Test pits 19 and 20 also did not produce any significant amounts of fauna. Test pit 28 generated bone from all contexts.

	Test pit 9						Test pit 10				Test pit 11				Test pit 12	
Taxon	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[1]	[3]	[5]	[6]	[4]	[6]
Cow	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	2	2	.	1	1	4	.	.
Ovicapra	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	5	1	.	3	1	.	.
Pig	1	2	1	1	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Galliformes	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**3**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**8**	**1**	**3**	**5**	**5**	**.**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	4	.	1
Sheep-sized	3	2	3	1	2	2	1	.	3	.	.	1	3	6	1	1
Bird n.f.i.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	.	.	.
Total	**7**	**6**	**6**	**4**	**2**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**1**	**7**	**9**	**15**	**1**	**2**

Table 35: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 9, 10, 11 and 12

	Test pit 19						Test pit 20
Taxon	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[8]	[2]
Cow	.	.	2	1	.	.	.
Ovicapra	.	2	.	3	1	2	2
Pig	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Dog/ fox	.	.	1	.	.	.	.

Galliformes	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**1**	**2**	**2**
Cattle-sized	1	.	1	1	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	.	1	1	4	.	.	1
Total	**1**	**4**	**6**	**10**	**2**	**2**	**3**

Table 36: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 19 and 20

	Test pit 28										
Taxon	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[9]	[10]	[11]	[12]
Cow	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1
Ovicapra	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.
Pig	.	.	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Rabbit	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	1	.
Sheep-sized	3	2	3	1	.	.	1	4	.	.	.
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Fish n.f.i.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	**4**	**5**	**4**	**3**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**1**

Table 37: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 28

Some of the test pits excavated within this sub-set contained somewhat more, better preserved bone in later contexts.

Sub-set two: test pits 7-8, 22, 26, 29-35

In quantitative terms, the smallest of the three sub-sets yielded a similar range of species to those recovered from the remainder of the assemblage (Tables 38-42). Following the same pattern, sheep/ goat and cattle dominated, though the majority of bone was only possible to assign to a size-category. Typically, contexts generating a wide range of pottery dates also produced slightly more animal bone compared to the others.

	Test pit 7								Test pit 8		
Taxon	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[2]	[3]	[4]
Cow	.	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Ovicapra	.	2	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	1
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Dog	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**3**

Cattle-sized	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	4	.
Sheep-sized	3	1	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	1	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Total	**3**	**6**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**7**	**3**

Table 38: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 7 and 8

	Test pit 22					Test pit 26	
Taxon	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[8]	[5]	[6]
Cow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ovicapra	1	2	1	.	.	.	.
Pig	.	.	.	1	.	1	1
Rabbit	.	.	2	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**1**	**2**	**3**	**1**		**1**	**1**
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	4	1	.	2
Sheep-sized	1	3	1	5	.	1	1
Total	**2**	**5**	**5**	**10**	**1**	**2**	**4**

Table 39: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 22 and 26

	Test pit 29				Test pit 30			
Taxon	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]
Pig	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	2	2	.	1	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	4	1	.	2	.	1	2	4
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Total	**4**	**4**	**3**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**

Table 40: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 29 and 30

	Test pit 31						Test pit 32				
Taxon	[2]	[3]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
Cow	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Ovicapra	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Chicken	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**1**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**.**	**1**
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Sheep-sized	2	3	5	1	1	1	6	2	1	2	.
Total	**3**	**4**	**7**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**

Table 41: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 31 and 32

	Test pit 33						Test pit 34						Test pit 35
Taxon	[2]	[3]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[9]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[8]	[9]	[2]
Cow	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	3	1	.	.	.
Ovicapra	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	1	1	1	.	.
Pig	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	2	1	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Domestic goose	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cod	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**1**	**1**	**3**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**.**	**5**	**5**	**2**	**.**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	1	.
Sheep-sized	2	2	1	1	.	1	1	6	2	.	.	.	3
Total	**2**	**3**	**3**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**2**	**7**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**3**

Table 42: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 33, 34 and 35

Sub-set three: test pits 13-15, 18, 21, 23-24 and 27

Though coming from the smallest number of different test pits, this assemblage generated almost half of the entire assemblage (Tables 33, 43-46; 353 assessable specimens, 45.3%). Test pit 14 was especially rich in animal bone and the range of species was somewhat different with sheep being present in large numbers and ducks being recorded for the first time. Butchery was noted on 18 specimens (*c.*5% of the sub-set) and sawing was the most commonly observed action. An interesting, yet common mark was noted on cow scapula: trimming of the origin of spina and a perforation in the scapula blade. This is consistent with meat curing, and trimming of spina suggests scapulae were submerged in brine. The practice of meat curing and preparing beef joints in this manner is commonly believed to be an indicator of a Romano-British date, though cow scapulae with perforations are now recorded from almost all periods. Other points of interest include a cow metacarpus had osteochondritis dissecans in the proximal articulate surface, a condition which appears as lesions – a result of stress to the joint. Remains of neonate and older individuals were recorded for cattle and sheep respectively, suggesting animals were reared on site, or in the vicinity.

	Test pit 13			Test pit 14							
Taxon	[2]	[3]	[4]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
Cow	.	.	1	.	.	2	1	2	5	3	.
Ovicapra	.	1	.	1	.	2	6	11	19	3	1
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	.	.
Rabbit	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Cat	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Anseriformes	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**1**	**1**	**1**		**8**	**8**	**14**	**26**	**8**	**1**
Cattle-sized	2	.	3	1	.	1	3	3	3	.	.
Sheep-sized	.	2	1	1	4	.	.	3	.	3	4
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.
Total	**2**	**3**	**5**	**3**	**4**	**13**	**11**	**20**	**29**	**11**	**5**

Table 43: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 13 and 14

Taxon	Test pit 15								
	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[9]	[10]
Cow	1	.	3	2	1	.	4	2	4
Ovicapra	.	2	5	3	7	.	5	2	2
Pig	.	.	3	1	2	1	.	1	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Domestic goose	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	.	.
Cod	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**1**	**2**	**11**	**8**	**10**	**1**	**10**	**5**	**7**
Cattle-sized	.	.	6	1	4	6	10	4	4
Sheep-sized	2	1	6	9	10	7	7	5	8
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.
Fish n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Total	**3**	**3**	**23**	**19**	**24**	**14**	**29**	**14**	**19**

Table 44: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pit 15

Taxon	Test pit 18								Test pit 21				
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]	[2]	[3]	[6]	[7]	[9]
Cow	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Ovicapra	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	2	.	2	.	.	1
Sheep	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.
Pig	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Rabbit	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Cod	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**.**	**2**		**4**	**5**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**.**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	3	.
Sheep-sized	2	1	1	.	4	4	3	4	.	.	.	2	1
Mammal n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Total	**2**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**9**	**10**	**5**	**7**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**6**	**4**

Table 45: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 18 and 21

Taxon	Test pit 23					Test pit 24						Test pit 27				
	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[1]	[2]	[3]	[6]	[8]	[9]	[1]	[2]	[4]	[6]	[7]
Cow	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.
Ovicapra	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.
Pig	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Rabbit	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Cat	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.
Sub-total to species/ order	**2**	**1**	**.**	**2**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**.**	**1**	**3**	**.**	**1**	**.**
Cattle-sized	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	3

Sheep-sized	2	4	3	1	3	1	1	1	.	.	1	.	.	1	1	.
Rodent-sized	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Total	**4**	**6**	**4**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**3**	**3**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**3**

Table 46: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from test pits 23, 24 and 27

The rich faunal record recorded from these test pits suggests intensive and continuous activity in the town. Pottery dates indicated the site was occupied during the Anglo-Saxon and Norman periods, and the use continued until the Victorian period. Typically, those contexts of Anglo-Saxon date always contain sheep/ goat as a dominant component, and Victorian contexts contained bone which was heavily processed. The same test pits generated large quantities of bone and pottery, a clear indication of a concentrated and continued occupation of the site.

It is hard to discuss the economic patterns or husbandry with the lack of ageing data, though butchery is a good indicator of food processing. The most common action was sawing, and this is unsurprising, given that saw became the multipurpose tool in later periods, used for a range of actions. Sheep and cattle vertebra were often sawn down the sagittal plane, and this is indicative of carcasses which were hung and split into left and right portions. This butchery action became especially popular in the 15th and 16th century, though it has been recorded in prehistory. The dominance of livestock species is another typical pattern, suggesting an overall reliance on domestic sources of food. Teeth were as common as joints of high meat value; an indication the population raised their own animals, though some meat may have been imported as dressed joints.

13.3 Lithics report (Lawrence Billington)

A relatively small assemblage of 29 worked flints and 22 burnt flints (125g) were recovered from the excavations (table 47). The flint was thinly distributed and was recovered from a total of 37 individual contexts from 22 test pits. No single context contained more than three struck flints.

The struck flint assemblage includes very few diagnostic pieces. The only trace of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic activity is evidenced by two fine blade based pieces, one from Test Pit 4 and one from Test Pit 31. The remainder of the assemblage is dominated by relatively crude flake based material including a high proportion of secondary flakes (which retain cortex on their dorsal surfaces). This material is not strongly chronologically diagnostic but is likely to date, very broadly, from the late Neolithic until perhaps as late as the Iron Age. A single piece appears to have been intentionally retouched; a robust flake with straight steep scraper like retouch along one edge.

A single probable gunflint was also recovered, from test pit 23. This piece comprises the intentionally broken medial portion of a robust blade and has the classic sub rectangular shape and trapezoidal cross section of a gun flint (see Skertchly 1897). Gunflints were in use in Britain from early in the 17th Century until the later 19th Century and typical gunflints such as this piece are likely to date from c. 1750 to 1880 AD (Kenmotsu 1990). The flint is a relatively light grey and, as such, is unlikely to derive from the large scale gunflint industry at Brandon which made almost exclusively use of the dark grey/black flint of the Brandon series (Skertchly 1879).

TP	context	irregular waste	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	blade	possible gun flint	retouched flake	bashed nodule	total worked	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
1	5							1		1		
3	1				1					1	1	4.4
4	1					1				1		
5	7		1		1					2		
5	8										1	3
5	27			1						1	1	9.4
7	2										1	10.1
7	4				1					1		
7	6			1						1		
8	1										1	12.9
9	3			1						1	1	2.2
9	4			1						1		
9	5				1					1		
12	4		1	1						2		
13	4	1		1	1					3		

TP	context	irregular waste	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	blade	possible gun flint	retouched flake	bashed nodule	total worked	unworked burnt flint no.	unworked burnt flint weight (g)
14	5			1						1		
18	5										1	3
18	6										1	2.5
20	1										1	11.7
23	1										1	2.5
23	2			1						1	1	11.3
23	3										1	12.5
23	4						1			1		
23	5										1	5.5
26	3										1	1
27	1										1	5.3
28	1				1					1		
28	11			1						1		
30	2				1					1		
31	3					1				1	2	6.5
31	4										2	2
31	5										2	17.5
32	3				1					1		
32	6			1						1		
33	2			1	1					2		
34	2										1	1.6
35	1			1					1	2		
	totals	1	2	12	9	2	1	1	1	29	22	125

Table 47: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

13.4 Finds from the Sudbury test pits

SUD/14/1

Test Pit 1	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x12 = 49g	green bottle glass =1g			
C. 2	red flat tile x5 =67g, red CBM x19 =55g, clay pipe stem =1g	green bottle glass x3 =5g, clear flat glass x3 =6g	metal wire x2 =4g, metal bottle cap? =2g, corroded iron nails x5 =25g, flower design metal button? =5g	coal x2 =3g	oyster shell x2 =4g
C.2-3			tiny metal button =2g		
C.3	red flat tile =30g, red CBM x3 =17g	green bottle glass x4 =27g, clear flat glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nails x3 =13g	coal x7 =39g	
C.4	red flat tile x4 =72g, red CBM x17 =65g, yellow flat tile =18g	clear flat glass x11 =10g, clear container glass x3=12g	corroded iron nails x9 =41g, corroded iron scraps x2 =8g, tiny metal button =<1g	coal x5 =7g, slate =3g	
C.5	red CBM x25 =84g	green bottle glass x2 =4g, clear flat glass x2 =2g, clear glass bottle neck =12g	slag? =2g	coal x3 =4g	

SUD/14/2

Test Pit 2	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern drain fragments x2 = 202g, red flat tile x8 = 158g, red CBM x78 = 177g, clay pipe stem =3g, green glazed modern tile =12g	green bottle glass x4 =8g, clear flat glass x2 =3g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =22g, rectangular flat plate of corroded metal = 43g	slate x11 = 107g, coal x11 =17g	oyster shell x6 =9g, red plastic =4g
C. 2	red brick = 439g, red flat tile x14 =266g, red CBM x55 =503g, modern drain fragment =70g	clear flat glass x5 =45g, green bottle glass =3g	corroded iron nails x6 =30g, corroded iron strips x6 =44g, tiny metal valve? =<1g, tiny metal spring =<1g	slate x3 =22g, coal x2 =9g	oyster shell x13 =21g
C.3	red flat tile x6 =145g, red CBM x12 =50g, clay pipe stem x3 =8g, red glazed modern tile =5g, brown glazed modern tile =23g, white glazed modern tile =43g	clear container glass x3 =11g, clear flat glass x5 =6g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded strips of metal x2 =26g, corroded iron nails x2 =9g, slag? =1g	slate x5 =36g, coal x4 =5g	oyster shell x4 =9g, concrete =67g, strip of black rubber? =<1g, white plastic wrapper =<1g
C.4	red flat tile x7 =234g, red CBM x4 =44g, modern drain =5g, clay pipe stem =1g	orange bottle glass =10g, green bottle glass =<1g, clear flat glass x5 =6g		coal x5 =24g, slate x2 =<1g	oyster shell x3 =4g
C.5	red flat tile x7 =182g, red CBM x7 =71g, yellow CBM x3 =62g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g, scored? CBM fragment =3g	clear container glass =7g, clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron scraps x22 =36g, corroded iron nail =11g	slate x5 =22g, coal x2 =2g	concrete tile x2 =216g, oyster shell x7 =20g

C.6	modern drain fragment =10g, red CBM x3 =41g, clay pipe stem x3 =3g, cream glazed modern tile =6g, modern CBM -2g	clear flat glass =1g, clear container glass =8g	modern screw =8g, corroded iron scraps x2 =6g	slate x2 =8g, coal x 4 =5g, fragments of wood x5 =5g	asbestos x2 =43g, concrete x2 =35g, oyster shell x2 =10g, black rubber half a dome with a hole through the top =2g
C.7	red flat tile x9 =163g, red flat roof tile =79g, clay pipe stem and bowl =17g, clay pipe stem x5 =16g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	clear flat glass =3g	slag =2g, corroded iron nails x6 =27g, oblong metal bracket with rounded edges =24g	slate =7g	oyster shell x2 =1g, burnt rubber fragment? =6g
C.8	red flat tile =23g, red CBM x2 =48g, clay pipe stem x3 =3g	orange bottle glass =2g, green bottle glass =10g, clear container glass =1g	U shaped thick metal object =21g, corroded iron nail =4g, rubber tube/cap edge =<1g, strip of metal (possible window lining?) =72g	slate pencil =2g	plastic wrappers x2 =<1g
	1 large 20th century brick (discarded at base)				

SUD/14/3

Test Pit 3	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x10 =141g, red CBM x13 =31g, clay pipe stem =<1g	melted glass? =11g, green bottle glass x7 =17g, clear flat glass 4 =5g, clear container glass x4 =9g, clear glass marble =6g	corroded iron nails x10 =60g		oyster shell x3 =5g
C. 2	red flat tile x8 =119g, red CBM x17 =65g, clay pipe stem =2g, yellow CBM x4 =22g	clear flat glass x3 =7g, degraded green bottle glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nails x3 =25g		whelk shell =2g, mortar x3 =12g
C.3	red flat tile x10 =182g, red CBM x28 =103g, clay pipe stem =1g, yellow CBM x3 =67g	degraded green bottle glass x6 =10g	corroded iron nails x4 =37g, 2 thin strips of copper pinned together at one end =6g		oyster shell x2 =3g, mortar =4g
C.4	red flat tile x11 =179g, red CBM x12 =54g, clay pipe stem =2g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nail =4g, tiny metal ring =<1g, copper button/small cap? =<1g		oyster shell x3 =4g
No Context	red flat roof tile =39g, red flat tile x2 =29g, red CBM x24 =44g, clay pipe stem x3 =8g			coal x6 =3g	

SUD/14/4

Test Pit 4	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	modern drain =4g, red CBM x23 =86g	clear glass rounded container bases x2 =24g, clear flat glass x8 =10g, green bottle glass =1g	corroded iron nails x2 =6g, French coin 10 Centime 1986 =3g, corroded iron scrap =10g	coal x8 =17g, slate x6 =12g	oyster shell x3 =1g, concrete =46g
C. 2	red flat tile x5 =64g, red CBM x18 =116g, clay pipe stem x3 =7g	clear container glass x6 =20g, clear flat glass x15 =29g	corroded iron screw =7g	slate x12 =96g, coal x8 =13g	oyster shell =6g
C.3	red brick =173g, red CBM x8 =64g	green bottle glass x3 =7g, clear container glass x10 =56g, clear flat glass x7 =33g	thick metal ring with tiny hoop on top =8g	slate x2 =9g, coal =<1g	oyster shell x4 =16g, black bottle stopper ("Mauldon and Son Sudbury Brewers") =21g
C.4	red flat tile x5 =102g, red CBM x5 =54g, clay pipe stem =2g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =5g	degraded green bottle glass =9g		slate x2 =9g	oyster shell x3 =18g
C.5	red flat tile x18 =528g, red flat roof tile =66g, red brick fragment =286g, red CBM x18 =150g, clay pipe stem x2 =6g	green bottle glass =3g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron nail =3g		oyster shell =2g
C.6	red flat tile x2 =301g, red CBM x3 =59g, yellow CBM =119g		corroded iron nails x2 =39g		oyster shell x4 =33g
C.7	red flat tile x2 =266g, yellow CBM =24g	green bottle glass =12g, clear flat glass =2g	corroded iron strips =74g, corroded iron nail =10g	slate =19g	oyster shell x3 =22g
C.8	red flat tile x2 =93g, red flat roof tile =65g, red CBM x7 =30g				oyster shell =13g
C.9	red flat tile x9 =267g, red CBM x10 =78g				oyster shell x3 =8g
C.10	red flat tile x5 =94g				oyster shell x2 =5g
C.11					oyster shell x2 =3g

SUD/14/5

Test Pit 5	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x12 = 451g, cream glazed modern tile x2 = 57g, red CBM x28 =221g, modern brick =176g	clear container glass x4 =27g, clear flat glass x4 =12g, green bottle glass x2 =12g	unidentified metal fixing or joint part? =57g, corroded iron nails x6 =40g, folded strip of thin metal =21g, corroded iron scraps x9 =35g, thick corroded iron bolt? =43g, thick metal washer? =8g	coal x5 =33g	white plastic elephant – probably a dog toy? =53g, melted plastic = 27g, concrete x3 = 289g, mortar x3 =34g, painted mortar? x2 =9g, large central battery core =50g, red rubber =3g

C. 2	large black modern brick ("Allen Ballingdon" = 2000g +, red CBM x10 = 284g, cream glazed modern flat tile x2 =96g, clay pipe stem x3 =7g, yellow CBM x2 =6g, thin red brick/thick tiles x3 =1140g	clear container glass x3 =16g, clear flat glass x7 =18g, green bottle glass x4 =24g	small metal buckle parts? x2 =10g, slag x4 =92g, corroded iron nails x6 =36g, wire bristles =2g, wire mesh =11g, corroded iron lumps x4 =105g, small section of bent metal tube =14g, pieces of scrap metal x3 =10g, folded pieces of lead? =83g	coal x3 =22g, slate x2 =35g	concrete =8g, black rubber x3 =5g, a black rubber cap =4g, oyster shell x4 =8g, whelk shell x2 =17g
C.3	clay pipe stem =1g, red flat tile x4 =184g, red curved tile =78g	clear container glass =4g	metal base of a light bulb =11g, corroded iron scraps x3 =20g, fragment of thin curved metal (scored with two lines at both the top and bottom) =7g	slate =44g, coal x4 =10g	leather shoe fragments x3 =209g, red bike reflector disc =5g, oyster shell =21g, tiny shell =<1g, rubber? fragments x2 =6g, squarish fragment of black Bakelite/plastic cover =67g
C.4	red flat tile x24 =455g, red brick x2 =129g, red CBM x10 =62g, clear glazed modern flat tile =4g	clear flat glass x4 =18g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron scraps x2 =25g, slag =16g		oyster shell =<1g
C.5	red flat tile x19 =365g, red CBM x22 =278g, clay pipe stem x4 =8g	clear container glass x2 =11g, clear flat glass x13 =38g, green bottle glass x3 =22g	slag =17g, corroded iron nails x4 =56g	coal x7 = 29g, slate x2 =20g	mother of pearl button =<1g, whelk shell x2 =4g, fragment of leather? =12g
C.6	red flat tile x18 =311g, red CBM x32 =191g, clay pipe stem x4 =9g, yellow CBM = 31g	green bottle glass x6 =108g, clear container glass x3 =5g, clear flat glass x2 =4g	slag x4 =30g, corroded iron lumps x8 =165g	slate =5g, coal x5 =5g	mortar x12 =131g, concrete =35g, oyster shell =3g, whelk shell =12g
C.7	modern brick = 175g, red flat tile x19 =457g, red CBM x39 =207g, clay pipe stem x15 =37g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =5g, yellow CBM x2 =58g	green bottle glass x5 =25g, clear flat glass x2 =3g, clear container glass =3g	corroded iron lumps x3 =50g, slag? =2g	coal =1g	mortar x6 =79g, oyster shell x2 =9g
C.8	red flat tile x45 =986g, red CBM x16 =72g, red flat roof tile =112g, clay pipe stem x14 =31g, thin pink/yellow brick fragment =611g, clay pipe bowl fragment =5g	degraded green bottle glass x2 =24g, clear flat glass =<1g		coal x4 =9g	oyster shell x8 =61g
C.9	red flat tile x37 =1044g, red CBM x16 =185g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g	clear flat glass =<1g		coal =2g	oyster shell x2 =13g
C.10	red flat tile x37 =943g, red CBM x7 =30g, red flat roof tile x4 =151g, clay pipe stem =1g				oyster shell x3 =10g
C.11	red flat roof tile x2 =117g, red flat tile x4 =49g				oyster shell =10g

SUD/14/6 – Was not excavated

SUD/14/7

Test Pit 7	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x5 =204g, red CBM x41 = 315g, yellow CBM =6g	clear container glass =2g	corroded iron nails x4 =51g	slate =4g, coal =<1g	mortar =12g, concrete x5 = 40g
C. 2	red flat tilex9 =235g, red CBM x11 =163g		corroded iron nails x2 =11g, corroded iron scrap = 8g	slate =10g	mortar =27, oyster shell x3 =12g
C.3	red flat tile x8 =300g, red CBM x34 =573g		corroded iron nail =8g	coal =5g	oyster shell x =36g
C.4	red CBM x39 = 1025g, yellow CBM =15g				oyster shell =<1g
C.5	red brick x5 = 842g, red flat tile x3 =78g, red CBM x21 =633g, yellow CBM x2 =121g		small corroded iron nail =2g	coal x3 =<1g	oyster shell x6 =18g, mortar =7g
C.6	red flat tile x3 =290g, red CBM x16 =865g, yellow CBM =106g				mortar x8 =210g, oyster shell x4 =15g
C.7	red flat tile x4 =60g, red CBM =4g				
C.8	red flat tile x7 =265g, red CBM x9 =196g, clay pipe stem =6g			slate =7g, chalk =11g	oyster shell x2 =2g

SUD/14/8

Test Pit 8	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x7 = 133g, red CBM x18 =163g, clay pipe stem =6g	clear container glass x4 =34g, clear flat glass x3 =6g, orange bottle glass =3g	thick corroded metal bolt? =92g, long corroded iron nail =30g		concrete x5 =151g
C. 2	red flat tile x7 =199g, red CBM x15 =162g, modern tile =39g	green bottle glass x2 =9g, clear container glass x2 =6g, clear flat glass x3 =5g, clear glass bottle neck =25g	half a metal disc (back of a watch?) =6g	coal x61 =15g, slate x2 =5g	
C.3	red flat tile x58 = 1068g, red flat roof tile x4 =174g, red CBM x32 =306g, clay pip stem x4 =6g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	clear container glass x3 =13g, clear flat glass x3 =14g	corroded iron nails x4 =49g	slate x5 =29g, coal x7 =20g	oyster shell x20 =74g
C.4	red flat tile x10 =424g, red CBM x13 =139g				oyster shell x3 =25g

SUD/14/9

Test Pit 9	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x3 =6g, white CBM =2g				oyster shell x3 =14g, sea shell =4g

C. 2	red flat tile x40 = 1373g, red flat roof tile (round hole) =49g, red flat roof tile (square hole) =114g, red CBM x33 =180g, yellow CBM x13 =80g	clear glass shaped stem = 46g, green container glass =1g	corroded iron nail =13g	chalk x4 =43g, coal x3 =18g, flint with mortar x2 =199g, round stone ball =5g	oyster shell x24 =93g, snail shell =8g, mortar x2 =15g
C.3	red flat tile x26 =665g, red flat roof tile = 39g, red CBM x9 =61g, yellow CBM x3 =20g, clay pipe stem x3 =5g		corroded iron nails x4 =17g	coal =<1g, chalk =32g	oyster shell x7 =41g, sea shell =2g
C.4	red flat tile x16 = 848g, red brick = 131g, red CBM x4 =16g, clay pipe stem =2g	very degraded old glass x2 =<1g	corroded iron nails x2 =13g	coal =1g	oyster shell x7 =22g, snail shell fragments x4 =2g, mortar =7g
C.5	burnt red brick = 749g, red flat roof tile x8 = 421g, clay pipe stem x2 =9g		corroded iron scraps x3 =8g, corroded iron nail =7g		oyster shell =3g
C.6	red flat tile x10 =279g, clay pipe stem =2g			corroded iron scraps x9 =78g, corroded modern bolt =21g	oyster shell x4 =26g, mortar =3g, snail shell =<1g
C.7	red flat tile x4 =183g, red CBM x2 =3g	degraded green bottle glass x3 =5g	corroded iron nail =12g		mortar =119g

SUD/14/10

Test Pit 10	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =19g	clear flat glass x5 =14g	corroded iron nails x2 =14g, U shaped iron object =14g	slate =8g	
C. 2	red flat tile x5 =257g, clay pipe stem =4g	green bottle glass x2 =4g, orange bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x5 =31g		mortar =26g
C.3	red flat tile x7 =166g, red CBM x2 =77g, dark yellow CBM x3 =172g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	clear flat glass =4g	corroded iron nails x2 =11g		oyster shell x3 =16g
C.4	red flat tile x7 =429g (plus 30 tiles that were discarded at base), red flat roof tile =55g, red brick =113g, red CBM x12 =48g, clay pipe stem x22 =56g, clay pipe bowl fragments x4 =11g	green bottle glass x2 =9g, clear flat glass x2 =2g, clear container glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x4 =30g, corroded iron lump =5g, flat metal hoop =3g, metal ink pen nib =<1g,copper token =1g	coal x2=9g	oyster shell x17 =60g, mortar x2 =9g, black plastic bead? =<1g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =125g (plus 26 tile that were discarded at base), clay pipe stem x2 =11g		corroded iron nail =24g	coal x2 =11g, slate x2 =13g	oyster shell x9 =51g, cockle shell =3g

SUD/14/11

Test Pit 11	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			possible coin dated 1854 (“NE III”) =5g, metal tent peg =13g, small modern nail =1g		
C. 2	red flat tile x2 =62g, clay pipe stem =2g, red CBM =1g, pink/yellow CBM =10g		corroded iron nails x4 =24g	coal =2g	concrete =3g
C.3	red flat tile x14 =420g, red CBM x41 =476g, clay pipe stem x2 =8g, pink CBM/daub? =3g, yellow CBM x5 =200g	clear container glass =5g, clear flat glass 2 =3g	corroded iron nails x2 =8g	coal x25 =80g, slate x5 =23g	mortar x23 =123g, concrete x7 = 358g, oyster shell =2g
C.5	flat red roof tile x70 = 2571g, red flat roof tile x4 =256g, red CBM x60 =724g, red brick x5 =542g, yellow CBM x5 =425g, clay pipe stem x31 =117g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =5g	clear flat glass =2g, clear container glass =5g	corroded iron nails x12=145g, long corroded iron bolt =67g, curved metal bracket? =10g, thin plates of metal x3 =10g, decorative metal hanging object? =8g	slate x418g, coal x4 =12g	mortar x12 =207g
C.6	red flat tile x43 = 951g, red flat roof tile x3 =161g, red CBM x7 =84g, red brick =442g, red/orange brick =185g, clay pipe stem x13 =45g, clay pipe bowl =17g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g		corroded iron scrap =9g, corroded iron nails x4 =21g		oyster shell x4 =7g, mortar =3g

SUD/14/12

Test Pit 12	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x6 =102g, red CBM x13 =107g				
C. 2	red flat tile x13 =424g, red CBM x9 =164g	clear flat glass =4g		coal =<1g	
C.3	red flat tile x5 =79g, red CBM x11 =272g			slate x2 =47g	
C.4	red flat tile x15 =192g, red CBM x31 =174g, clay pipe stem =4g, yellow CBM =5g	clear container glass x4 =12g, degraded green bottle glass =41g	corroded iron nails x3 =29g, think corroded metal hook =2g	coal x20 =21g, slate x4 =9g	mortar x4 =30g, oyster shell x3 =31g
C.5	red flat tile x9 =135g, red CBM x15 =115g, clay pipe stem =5g		corroded iron nails x2 =27g, slag =3g	coal x14 =10g, slate x3 =4g	mortar x15 =50g
C.6	red CBM x7 =178g, red flat tile x8 =126g	clear flat glass =9g	slag x3 =19g, corroded iron nail =3g	coal x28 =25g, slate x2 =59g	oyster shell x2 =6g, concrete x2 =223g, tarmac x4 =146g, mortar x6 =89g

SUD/14/13

Test Pit 13	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red brick x2 =333g, red flat roof tile = 32g, red CBM x10 =39g, yellow CBM =16g	clear container glass x2 =9g		slate =2g	tarmac x2 =8g, mortar =15g, asbestos =8g
C.3	yellow CBM x2 =40g, clay pipe stem =2g, modern grey tile =34g	green bottle glass =13g, clear container glass =8g	corroded iron nails x3 =57g, corroded iron scrap =4g	white marble like stone =14g, coal x4 =7g	oyster shell x2 =11g, mortar x3 =30g
C.4		clear container glass x5 =43g, clear flat glass x2 =10g, green bottle glass =1g	pieces of scrap metal x8 =157g, corroded iron nails x3 =25g, long bent corroded iron rod =51g		oyster shell =17g

SUD/14/14

Test Pit 14	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x7 =148g, red CBM x20 =63g, clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass x2 =2g, clear container glass =<1g	corroded iron nails =13g, strip of folded metal? =3g	coal x6 =8g, slate =5g	oyster shell x2 =3g, mortar x2 =17g, concrete =9g
C. 2	red flat tile x22 =512g, red CBM x60 =344g, clay pipe stem x4 =15g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =7g, yellow CBM x4 =10g	clear flat glass x6 =6g	milk bottle cap =<1g, squashed thin metal fragments x3 =7g, corroded iron nails x3 =18g, think metal hoop =1g, metal button =1g	coal x6 =24g, slate =<1g	mortar x3 =15g, pink plastic =<1g, oyster shell x8 =31g, sea shell =3g
C.3	red flat tile x37 =1387g, red flat roof tile x2 =164g, red CBM x87 =550g, clay pipe stem x8 =30g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =13g	green bottle glass x6 =16g	corroded iron nails x4 =41g, corroded iron strip =18g	slate =21g, coal x7 =15g	concrete =93g, oyster shell x18 =74g, cockle shell =3g, sea shell =4g, mortar x3 =14g
C.4	red flat tile x113 = 4552g, red flat roof tile x7 =345g, red CBM x236 = 1623g, clay pipe stem x10 =33g		corroded iron nail x2 =9g, corroded iron strip x2 =51g	coal x6 =11g	oyster shell x63 =206g, mortar x7 =423g
C.5	curved red tile =107g, clay pipe stem x3 =16g, clay pipe bowl =17g	degraded green bottle glass =7g	corroded iron nails x5 =41g, corroded iron lump =16g	coal x5 =6g, slate =26g	oyster shell x36 =189g, snail shell =2g
C.6	red CBM x2 =5g		corroded iron nails x2 =16g, corroded horseshoe fragment? =29g, metal hook? =27g	coal x5 =10g, slate x2 =7g	oyster shell x21 =119g, snail shell fragments x8 =10g, concrete =4g

C.7	red flat tile x2 =39g, clay pipe stem x2 =8g		folded lead? =30g, corroded iron nail? =19g	slate x3 =4g	oyster shell x26 =150g, snail shell =2g, mortar = 48g
C.8	red flat tile x2 =23g		long corroded strip of metal =50g	slate x10 =59g, coal =3g	oyster shell x5 =32g, snail shell fragments x4 =<1g, whelk shell x2 =10g

SUD/14/15

Test Pit 15	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1			corroded iron nail =14g		white plastic pen lid =2g, turquoise bead =<1g
C. 2	red flat tile x15 =384g, modern CBM =33g, red CBM x27 =387g, clay pipe stem x5 =11g, yellow glazed red flat tile =15g, yellow CBM x11 =144g	green bottle glass x5 =55g, clear container glass x6 =23g, clear flat glass x5 =13g	metal buttons x2 =1g, corroded iron U shaped tack =4g, corroded iron nails x12 =85g, corroded iron lump =25g	slate x5 =47g, coal x8 =38g	concrete x5 =60g, whelk shell =9g
C.3	red flat tile x19 = 486g, red CBM x9 =99g, clay pipe stem x10 =16g, yellow CBM x3 =239g	green bottle glass x2 =26g, clear container glass x4 =32g, blue container glass =2g, clear flat glass =3g, white container glass =16g	corroded iron nails x4 =30g, horseshoe fragments? x2 =30g, corroded scrap metal x2 =65g, bell shaped metal object? =14g, strip of lead with letters dotted onto it =15g	coal =18g, slate x2 =10g, round stone ball =9g	shell x3 =5g, white plastic button =<1g
C.4	red brick x9 =126g, red flat tile x58 = 2802g, red flat roof tile x7 =389g, whitish/yellow brick x12 =1129g, yellow CBM x15 =282g, red CBM x55 = 1337g, clay pipe stem x13 =36g	clear container glass =10g, clear flat glass 3 =8g, green bottle glass x2 =8g	corroded iron lumps x12 =412g, corroded iron nails x7 =78g	slate x4 =67g, coal x3 =64g	oyster shell =2g
C.5	red brick x10 =1214g, red flat tile x26 =896g, red CBM x181 =2543g, red curved tile =40g, yellow brick x4 =711g, yellow CBM x13 =124g, clay pipe stem x6 =16g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =3g		corroded iron nails x11 =128g, corroded iron lumps x11 =166g, clear container glass x2 =13g, pink container glass =1g, clear flat glass =<1g	slate x4 =120g, coal x7 =16g	mortar x2 =52g, cement =62g, oyster shell x9 =40g, sea shell =4g
C.6	red brick x4 =413g, red flat tile x33 =862g, red CBM x187 =885g, yellow CBM x8 =63g, clay pipe stem x6 =21g	green bottle glass =<1g, clear container glass =<1g	, corroded iron nails x10 =171g, corroded iron lumps x3 =40g, slag? =6g	slate x8 =44g	oyster shell x23 =58g
C.7	red flat tile x35 =859g, red CBM x122 =814g, whitish/yellow CBM x11 =268g, clay pipe stem x3 =4g	think clear glass bottle neck =5g	corroded iron nails x7 =79g, corroded iron lumps x6 =47g	coal x3 =27g	sea shell =2g, oyster shell x25 =66g, mortar x2 =9g

C.8	red flat tile x35 =772g, red flat roof tile =35g, red brick x2 =208g, red CBM x207 =732g, whitish/yellow CBM x6 =71g, clay pipe stem x4 =12g, half a clay pipe bowl and stem =7g	green bottle glass =3g	corroded iron lumps x14 =178g, corroded iron nails x6 =36g	coal x12 =54g	oyster shell x33 =83g, mortar =45g, sea shell =2g
C.9	red flat tile x27 =636g, red CBM x86 =503g, clay pipe stem x3 =7g		degraded clear flat glass =<1g, corroded iron lumps x12 =67g, corroded iron nails? x2 =11g, slag =21g		oyster shell x16 =43g, mortar =67g
C.10	red flat tile x33 =737g, red brick x3 =181g, red CBM x90 =381g, clay pipe stem x3 =6g, clay pipe bowl fragment =4g	green bottle glass x2 =8g	corroded iron lumps x10 =100g, corroded iron nails x6 =74g, slag =22g	coal x12 =32g	oyster shell x31 =98g

SUD/14/16 – Was not excavated

SUD/14/17 – Was not excavated

SUD/14/18

Test Pit 18	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flower pot fragment =36g, red CBM x17 =69g	clear container glass x4 =8g, clear flat glass x3 =4g	modern nail =3g, T shaped corroded metal turning device? =19g	coal x7 =10g, slate =1g	mortar =5g, button =<1g, green painted thin wood fragment =<1g
C. 2	red flat tile x6 =154g, red CBM x21 =148g, clay pipe stem =2g, yellow CBM =8g	clear container glass x12 =31g, clear flat glass x10 =9g, green bottle glass x2 =6g, orange bottle glass x2 =5g, blue container glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x16 =102g, metal button =2g, part of a large horseshoe =127g, corroded iron scraps x13 =148g, slag =12g, folded sheet lead? =37g	coal x29 =107g, slate x5 =27g	
C.3	red flat tile x6 =125g, red CBM x13 =132g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g, yellow CBM x2 =21g	blue bottle glass =1g, orange bottle glass x2 =7g, green bottle glass =4g, clear container glass x4 =14g, clear flat glass x8 =7g	thin metal cross =4g, piece of jewellery with a metal outer shell containing green glass? jewels =1g, corroded iron nails x11 =529g, corroded iron screw =35g, corroded iron scraps x9 =96g, corroded drinks bottle top =6g, corroded thick metal washer? =9g, radiator type key? =32g	slate x2 4g	
C.4	red flat tile x13 =283g, red CBM x25 =209g, yellow CBM x6 =195g, clay pipe stem x7 =12g	clear container glass x5 =16g, clear flat glass x16 =15g	slag x5 =134g, corroded iron nails x29 =225g, corroded iron lumps x20 =360g, L shaped metal bolt? =98g	coal x10 =20g	
C.5	red flat tile x55 = 1972g, red CBM x25 =145g, clay pipe stem x5 =7g	clear flat glass x2 =4g, green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron lumps x15 =291g, slag x4 =119g, corroded iron nails x6 =66g	coal x2 =1g	oyster shell x4 =24g
C.6	burnt CBM =27g, red flat tile x 43 = 1519g, red CBM x30 =272g, yellow/orange CBM	green bottle glass x12 =38g	corroded iron nails x12 =102g, corroded iron lumps x16 =251g, slag x4 =40g	coal =2g	mortar =8g, oyster shell x4 =6g

	=3g, clay pipe stem =3g				
C.7	red flat tile x18 = 512g, red flat roof tile (sound hole) x2 =361g, red flat roof tile (square hole) =13g, red CBM x3 =63g, yellow CBM =66g, black and red flat tile x2 =54g, clay pipe stem =4g	degraded green bottle glass x4 =17g	half a metal button? =<1g, slag x2 =97g, corroded iron lumps x8 =253g, corroded iron nails x3 =43g, long corroded iron nail =67g	coal =7g	oyster shell =7g
C.8	red flat tile x26 = 1428g, red curved roof tile =104g, red flat tile with mortar = 342g, red BM x14 =315g, yellow brick fragment = 349g, yellow/orange CBM x2 =61g, clay pipe stem =3g,		slag x3 =141g, corroded iron lumps x15 =225g	coal x5 =22g	oyster shell x11 =11g, mortar x5 =56g
C.9	red flat tile x9 =690g, red flat roof tile =84g, red brick x3 =347g, red CBM x2 =9g, clay pipe stem =6g, large red/orange thick brick/tile with ledge and mortar fragments = 990g	green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron lumps x7 =236g		oyster shell =1g

SUD/14/19

Test Pit 19	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	flat red tile x5 =192g, red/pink brick fragment =158g	green bottle glass x3 =95g, clear flat glass x2 =6g, clear container glass =3g	thick corroded iron bolts x2 =91g, coal and corroded iron nail rusted together =8g	marble like stone =6g	concrete =9g
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =90g, red CBM x10 =24g, clay pipe stem =1g, yellow CBM =6g	green bottle glass x3 =24g, clear flat glass x3 =4g	corroded iron bolt =7g, corroded iron scraps x2 =<1g	coal x5 =41g,	
C.3	red CBM and mortar x2 =21g, red CBM x3 =2g, clay pipe stem x7 =21g, half a clay pipe bowl =6g	green bottle glass x2 =4g, orange bottle glass =7g, clear flat glass x4 =6g, clear container glass x4 =11g	metal button =1g	coal =7g, slate =3g	oyster shell x2 =17g, whelk shell =2g, concrete? =14g, mortar =5g
C.4	clay pipe stem x15 =93g, clay pipe bowls x2 =27g, red flat roof tile =17g,, red flat tile x6 =163g, red CBM x3 =29g, flat yellow/pink tile =140g		thick corroded iron bolts x3 =85g, thin strip of metal		oyster shell x11 =125g
C.6	clay pipe stem x7 =22g	degraded clear flat glass =5g			oyster shell x4 =26g
C.7	red flat tile =66g, clay pipe stem =1g				
C.8	red flat tile =14g, red CBM x2 =4g, clay pipe stem x3 =6g				

SUD/14/20

Test Pit 20	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x6 = 289g, red CBM x12 =80g, clay pipe stem x3 =3g, yellow CBM x3 =34g		handle part of pair of scissors =16g, corroded iron nails x11 =78g, strip of window lead? =7g, thin metal stake/nail? =7g	coal =2g, slate =14g	oyster shell =8g, concrete x3 =128g, green glazed tile and concrete? =126g
C. 2	red flat tile =69g, red CBM x9 =43g, clay pipe stem =<1g, yellow CBM x2 =20g	clear container glass =18g	corroded iron nails x11 =62g, metal wire =2g	slate x3 =8g, coal x2 =8g	oyster shell =2g, green glazed concrete tile x2 =124g, melted plastic =<1g

SUD/14/21

Test Pit 21	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x5 =42g		corroded iron nail =9g	slate =3g	
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =73g, red CBM x4 =18g, clay pipe stem x3 =9g		slag =40g, square metal nail =2g, metal valve? =7g, flat squarish plate of very thin metal =2g		mortar x2 =10g, oyster shell with hole through the centre =6g
C.3	yellow CBM x3 =368g	clear flat glass =8g	metal button =1g		
C.5	red flat tile =51g	clear container glass =21g			
C.6	clay pipe stem and bowl =9g, clay pipe stem =1g, red flat tile =86g, red flat roof tile =445g		corroded iron nail =9g, rectangular plate of corroded metal with a nail through one end =753g, metal screw lid? =97g	coal x9 =150g	cement and slate = 935g
C.7	red flat roof tile =224g, red flat tile x3 =65g	green bottle glass =8g		coal =10g	oyster shell x5 =26g
C.9	red flat tile x3 = 282g			coal x2 =95g	oyster shell x4=27g

SUD/14/22

Test Pit 22	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red CBM x2 =22g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	clear flat glass x4 =28g, clear container glass x2 =5g		slate x3 =9g	oyster shell =1g
C. 2	red flat tile x7 =106g, red CBM x14 =49g, yellow CBM x2 =21g	clear flat glass x11 =19g, clear container glass x3 =21g, blue container glass =1g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron plates x2 =44g, modern screw =13g, corroded iron nails x9 =43g	coal x6 =14g, slate x4 =8g	concrete x6 =54g, red plastic =<1g, cockle shell x2 =2g

C.3	red brick =185g, red flat tile x6 =87g, red CBM x39 =210g, clay pipe stem x8 =31g, clay pipe bowl fragments x2 =3g, modern drain =21g	clear container glass x5 =46g, clear flat glass x4 =9g, green bottle glass =2g, blue container glass =2g	corroded iron nails x6 =36g, corroded iron scraps x7 =43g, metal button =5g, drinks bottle top? =5g	coal x38 =79g, slate x9 =28g	concrete x11 =419g, cockle shell x2 =2g, sea shell =3g, mortar x4 =64g
C.4	red flat tile x5 =118g, red CBM x5 =28g, clay pipe stem x15 =49g, half a clay pipe bowl =13g, yellow/pink CBM x3 =69g	clear flat glass x5 =21g, green bottle glass =3g	thick corroded iron bolt =21g	slate x5 =33g, coal x5 =16g	cockle shell x2 =2g, oyster shell x3 =11g
C.6	red flat tile =9g, red CBM x2 =11g, clay pipe stem x2 =8g		corroded iron lump =13g		
C.8	red CBM x30 =472g, red flat tile x6 =136g (plus 42 that were discarded at base), red flat tile =40g, yellow CBM =14g, one yellow brick and 12 red bricks were also discarded at base		corroded iron nail =21g		mortar 20g

SUD/14/23

Test Pit 23	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x15 = 257g, red CBM x40 =139g, half a clay pipe stem =<1g, yellow/grey CBM x2 =42g	clear flat glass x8 =7g, clear container glass x3 =9g, green bottle glass =4g	corroded iron scraps x4 =30g, corroded iron nails x3 =5g, slag =24g, unidentified lead? object =128g	coal x10 =22g, slate x4 =4g, round stone ball =4g	concrete x5 =38g, yellow mortar x4 =27g
C. 2	red flat tile x8 =317g, black glazed red flat tile =22g, red CBM x10 =88g, clay pipe stem =5g	green glass? honeycomb patterned bead =<1g, clear container glass x16 =50g, clear flat glass 15 =26g, green bottle glass x3 =22g	corroded iron nails x13 =55g, corroded iron scraps x5 =88g, scrunched foil =<1g	slate x9 = 27g, slate pencil =2g, coal x4 =8g	oyster shell x19 =27g, whelk shell? x2 =11g, concrete =33g
C.3	red CBM x2 =52g, red flat tile =36g, dark yellow CBM x5 =37g, clay pipe stem =5g	blob of melted glass? =8g, clear flat lass 6 =13g, clear container glass x3 =9g, green bottle glass x3 =8g	scrunched foil? =4g, corroded iron scraps x7 =22g, corroded iron nails x8 =43g, curved plates of metal x2 =144g, slag? =18g, end of a gun cartridge? =5g	coal =<1g, slate x5 =16g	oyster shell x4 =10g, whelk shell =2g, melted plastic? =4g
C.4	red curved tile =91g, clay pipe stem x6=11g, clay pipe bowl fragment =3g, burnt clay pipe stem? =2g	clear container glass x6 =19g, clear flat glass x12 =20g, green bottle glass x2 =2g	corroded iron nails x4 =34g		concrete =20g, oyster shell x4 =6g
C.5	red brick fragments x2 =792g, red flat tile x20 =295g, red CBM x142 = 381g, clay pipe stem x4 =9g	clear container glass 5 =14g, clear flat glass =4g, green bottle glass x2 =14g	corroded iron nails x4 =18g, corroded iron scraps x4 =16g	coal x28 =22g, slate x2 =3g	mortar x16 =79g, shell fragments x3=3g

SUD/14/24

Test Pit 24	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	CBM and mortar =26g, red CBM x3 =5g			coal x4 =16g, granite/marble stone x4 =63g, sandstone =25g	mortar =6g
C. 2	red flat tile =71g, red CBM x5 =132g, modern drain fragments x4 =71g, yellow CBM x3 =31g	orange bottle glass =1g, clear container glass x11 =57g, clear glass thick large half a base of a vase? =290g clear flat glass x11 =29g	metal capped end of a tube? "Use one bulb only" =8g, horseshoe fragments x2 =47g, scrap metal x4 =126g, corroded iron nails x2 =7g, part of a metal plate rim? =12g	coal x4 =17g, slate x3 =7g, marble like stone tile? =155g	whelk shell =1g, concrete x3 =21g, mortar x2 =6g, tarmac x3 =83g, red plastic =<1g, black plastic sheet fragment =<1g
C.3	red flat tile x2 =41g, red/yellow CBM =22g, modern drain fragments x2 =4g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear container glass x8 =85g, clear flat glass x6 =9g, green bottle glass =4g	corroded iron square nail =6g, long thin metal rod with hoop at one end =16g, horseshoe fragment =29g, small corroded iron bolt =8g	coal x4 =9g, slate =1g	oyster shell =6g, mortar x3 =27g
C.4	red CBM =7g			marble like tile =32g, building sandstone x2 =136g (one has a series of small grooves along one edge)	
C.5	red flat tile =11g				
C.6	red flat tile x2 =58g			sandstone brick fragment =267g, white marble like stone =6g, coal x2 =4g, slate =31g	
C.7	red CBM x3 =29g, clay pipe stem =2g	green bottle glass 2 =18g, clear flat glass =<1g	thick corroded iron bolt =46g, lump of corroded metal =58g	coal x3 =3g, sandstone tile? x2 =103g, white marble like stone x2 =28g	
C.8	red flat tile x11 =930g, red flat roof tile x2 =119g, red brick x2 =812g				
C.9	red flat roof tile x2 =44g, red flat tile =96g, red CBM =4g, yellow CBM x5 =154g, yellow brick =205g				

SUD/14/25 – Was not excavated

SUD/14/26

Test Pit 26	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x9 =194g, red curved tile x2 =65g, red CBM x37 =238g			coal =2g, slate =14g	three fragments of one light brown plastic/Bakelite 'hoop', each with a little rectangle attached saying "British", "222" and "25" =2g, concrete x3 =91g
C. 2	yellow/pink CBM =7g, red CBM =12g	clear container glass =7g		coal =2g	
C.3	red flat tile x5 =115g, red CBM x24 =310g, clay pipe stem =3g, black glazed red flat tile x2 =38g, yellow CBM x4 =181g, modern drain fragment =60g	clear container glass =5g, clear flat glass =4g	long corroded iron nail =16g, slag =14g	slate =6g, coal =<1g	concrete x2 =28g, mortar =69g
C.4	red flat tile x10 =490g, red curved tile =73g, red brick fragments x7 =338g, red flat roof tile =26g, red CBM x42 =456g, yellow CBM x12 =656g, modern drain fragment =64g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g, white glazed red flat tile =11g, clay pipe stem x4 =5g	clear container glass x7 -46g, clear flat glass x3 =12g, green bottle glass x2 =11g, blue container glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =23g, corroded iron scraps x2 =28g, tiny metal hoop =1g, bent metal wire =<1g	slate x10 =242g, coal x23 =133g	concrete x7 =267g, mortar x3 =27g, melted plastic x2 =8g, whelk shell x3 =8g, central battery core? =<1g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =18g, red curved tile =85g, black glazed red flat tile x2 =37g, white glazed red flat tile x2 =28g, clay pipe stem =5g, red CBM x7 =52g, yellow CBM =4g, black outer on red curved tile x3 =116g	clear flat glass x2 =3g	modern screws x2 =7g, thin flat strip of bent metal =7g	coal x2 =4g, slate =<1g	melted plastic =4g, oyster shell =<1g
C.6	red flat tile x13 =538g, red flat roof tile with a square hole =148g, clay pipe stem x5 =9g, clay pipe bowl fragments x3 =4g, red CBM x9 =138g, black outer to red curved tile x2 =86g, white glazed red flat tile x4 =109g, dark yellow CBM x3 =244g	clear flat glass 2 =3g, clear container glass x3 =4g, green bottle glass =<1g, turquoise glass? =<1g	corroded iron lumps x3 =45g, thick corroded iron bolt? =42g, tiny metal button/disc =<1g	slate x6 =151g, coal x2 =2g	oyster shell x2 =5g, winkle shell? x2 =2g, pink plastic =1g

SUD/14/27

Test Pit 27	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red curved tile x12 =376g, red flat tile x24 =419g, red CBM x49 =347g	clear flat glass x15 =66g, clear container glass x2 =8g	slag x2 =32g, thick strip of corroded metal =117g, corroded iron scraps x7 =28g, think metal ring =5g	coal x9 =20g, slate x4 =40g	oyster shell =3g, tarmac =124g

C. 2	red curved tile x8 =379g, red flat tile x16 =297g, red CBM x19 =237g, clay pipe stem =3g	clear flat glass x17 =46g, clear container glass x8 =29g, green bottle glass x2 =5g	corroded iron nail =8g, corroded iron scraps x3=9g, fragment of metal hook? =3g	slate x3 =11g, coal x4 =5g	mortar x3 =36g, oyster shell x2 =2g, cream toothbrush (minus bristles) =20g
C.3	red flat tile x8 =737g, red CBM x3 =35g, clay pipe stem =5g, yellow CBM x2 =78g	clear flat glass x7 =24g, green bottle glass =5g	corroded iron nail =4g	coal x9 =20g	mortar x6 =80g
C.4	red curved roof tile x5 =738g, red flat tile x17 =393g, red CBM x26 =234g, clay pipe stem x3 =9g, yellow CBM x3 =10g	clear flat glass x4 =22g	corroded iron nails x4 =57g, thick corroded iron bolt =24g, corroded iron scraps x3 =36g, slag x2 =40g	coal x12 =33g, slate x2 =34g	mortar x15 =275g
C.5	red flat tile x18 =446g,, red flat roof tile =62g, red CBM x35 =373g, clay pipe stem x3 =9g, clay pipe bowl =9g	clear container glass =<1g	corroded iron scraps x4 =45g	coal x20 =89g	mortar x4 =78g, oyster shell x3 =6g, plastic? =5g
C.6	red flat tile x25 =612g, red CBM x23 =181g, red flat roof tile =33g, yellow CBM =53g, green glazed red flat tile x3 =111g, black glazed red flat tile x2 =21g	clear container glass =8g	corroded iron lumps x2 =34g, corroded iron nail =23g	coal x7 =30g	mortar x2 =28g, oyster shell x2 =4g
C.7	thick red flat tile (burnt?) =734g, red flat tile x18 = 841g, black flat tile x4 =241g, red flat roof tile =57g, red brick =472g, clay pipe stem =3g		corroded iron scrap =5g	coal x2 =7g	oyster shell x5 =26g

SUD/14/28

Test Pit 28	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x2 =1g, red CBM x7 =11g	clear flat glass x28 =16g	corroded iron nails x7 =26g, rusted modern nails x3 =16g, radiator key? =6g, metal button =<1g	coal x16 =55g	mortar? x3 =7g, white plastic dolls arm =<1g
C. 2	clay pipe stem x3 =7g, red CBM x4 =20g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	green bottle glass x2 =9g, clear flat glass x16 =14g, clear container glass x7 =6g	corroded iron nails x17 =72g, thick corroded iron nails x3 =60g, metal clothes peg springs x2 =5g, metal button =2g, thin metal hoop on a 3 link chain =2g, corroded iron scraps x7 =17g, metal nail and hook? =9g	coal x5 =12g, slate pencil? =<1g	oyster shell =2g, blue plastic bead =<1g

C.3	modern drain =21g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	clear flat glass x9 =12g, clear container glass x2 =4g, clear small square glass bottle =73g	modern nail =8g, thick wire =2g, corroded iron nails x7 =71g, slag x4 =33g, corroded iron scraps x3 =50g, small lead object? =8g		
C.4	red curved tile x2 =47g, clay pipe stem x2 =3g	clear container glass x4 =18g, clear flat glass x23 =14g, green bottle glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x4 =31g, corroded iron scraps x2 =13g		wooden? button =<1g
C.5	red flat tile x7 =333g, clay pipe stem x5 =9g, yellow CBM =4g	green bottle glass x3 =33g, clear flat glass x13 =16g, clear container glass x2 =17g, blue container glass =<1g, turquoise coloured glass x2 =3g	corroded iron nails x12 =71g, corroded iron lumps x3 =49g, metal button =2g		oyster shell x2 =<1g
C.6	red flat tile x8 =441g, red curved tile =64g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, clay pipe bowl fragment =2g	half a clear drinking glass =114g, clear container glass x15 =31g, clear flat glass x38 =39g, green bottle glass x5 =14g	thick corroded iron nails x16 - 346g, corroded iron nails x37 =233g, corroded iron lumps x96 =511g, thick long corroded strip =184g, part of a horseshoe? =20g, metal wire? =1g, wood and metal object =22g		oyster shell x2 =15g
C.7	red CBM =4g, red flat tile x5 =606g, red curved tile x2 =101g, clay pipe stem x3 =8g	green bottle glass x26 =121g, clear container glass x17 =191g, clear flat glass x36 =42g	thick corroded iron nails x13 =420g, corroded iron nails x41 =301g, corroded iron lumps x85 = 571g, lead window lining =4g, corroded iron strip =48g, coal x3 =8g	coal x3 =8g	mortar =4g, oyster shell x2 =11g
C.8	red flat tile x7 =217g, red CBM =2g, clay pipe stem x2 =2g	clear flat glass x18 =31g, clear container glass x5 =28g, green bottle glass x8 =11g	corroded iron nails x118 =573g, corroded iron thick nails x24 =800g, corroded iron lumps x162 = 980g		oyster shell =6g, wooden? button =1g
C.9	red flat tile x3 =178g, red curved tile x2 =77g, clay pipe stem x3 =7g	clear flat glass =3g	thick corroded iron nails x18 =586g, corroded iron nails x44 =394g, corroded iron lumps x83 =719g, slag x2 =75g	slate =23g, coal =12g	shell x2 =1g
C.10	clay pipe stem =2g	clear flat glass x2 =4g, clear container glass x2 =3g	long thick corroded iron nails x7 =217g, corroded iron lumps x13 = 224g, slag x5 =68g	coal x2 =7g	wooden? button =1g
C.11	red flat tile x2 =28g (1 with black glaze), yellow CBM =6g	clear container glass x4 =15g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x3 =25g, corroded iron lumps x2 =31g, corroded iron strip =13g, slag =11g		
C.12	red curved tile =21g, red flat roof tile =39g, clay pipe stem =2g, yellow CBM =2g	clear container glass =12g			

SUD/14/29

Test Pit 29	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x6 =146g, red CBM x46 =196g, clay pipe stem x3 =6g, clay pipe bowl fragment =1g	clear flat glass =6g	corroded iron nails x2 =4g	coal x22 =26g, slate x2 =6g	

C. 2	red flat tile x13 =341g, red CBM x46 =286g, modern drain fragments x3 =160g, clay pipe stem =<1g, clay pipe bowl fragment =<1g, yellow CBM x2 =15g	green bottle glass =22g, blue container glass =<1g	metal wire =1g, corroded iron nails x3 =7g, slag x2 =12g	coal x7 =7g	oyster shell x6 =8g, mortar =3g
C.3	red flat tile x12 =328g, red CBM x5 =30g, clay pipe stem x4 =10g, modern drain =6g	clear flat glass =<1g	corroded iron nails x3 =15g	coal 4 =14g	oyster shell =6g
C.4	red flat tile x6 =190g, red CBM x9 =64g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, modern drain =4g		corroded iron nail =6g	coal x2 =3g	oyster shell =6g

SUD/14/30

Test Pit 30	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red CBM x6 =25g	clear flat glass x4 =13g, green bottle glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =16g, half a flat metal disc =2g	slate x4 =31g	concrete =5g, mortar x3 =23g, plastic =<1g
C.3	red flat tile x4 =41g, red CBM x9 =33g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g	clear container glass x2 =6g, clear flat glass x2 =4g	thick corroded metal bolt =43g, corroded iron rod with a hoop at one end = 13g, square corroded iron nails x2 =24g, corroded iron nails x11 =39g, half a metal key hole cover? =4g	coal x5 =35g, slate =2g	oyster shell x6 =9g
C.4	cement and modern tile =208g, clay pipe stem =5g, red CBM x11 =33g	clear flat glass =<1g, clear container glass x3 =11g, green bottle glass x2 =18g	corroded iron nails x4 =17g, slag x2 =9g	coal x36 =43g, slate =3g	oyster shell x5 =5g, mortar =17g
C.5	red flat tile x7 =104g, red CBM x17 =99g, clay pipe stem x3 =4g	clear container glass x2 =4g, white container glass =<1g	square corroded iron nail =6g	coal x17 =21g	oyster shell x8 =14g, shell =1g, mortar =4g, concrete =20g
C.6	red flat tile =21g, red CBM x8 =19g			coal x4 =3g	

SUD/14/31

Test Pit 31	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red flat tile x2 =35g, red CBM x4 =60g	clear glass marble =8g	corroded iron nails x3 =6g, metal valve? =4g	chalk x3 =25g	mother of pearl button? =<1g, oyster shell x3 =6g, nut shell =6g, string =1g
C.3	red flat tile =25g		square corroded iron nail =13g	chalk =4g	oyster shell x5 =4g

C.4	red CBM x4 =61g, burnt CBM/daub? =3g		corroded iron nail =3g, squashed decorated metal fixing? =5g		oyster shell x4 =10g
C.5	red flat tile x3 =64g, red flat roof tile =73g		corroded iron nails x2 =7g		oyster shell =<1g, mussel shell x2 =<1g
C.6	red CBM x3 =7g				
C.7	red flat tile x2 =57g, red CBM x7 =17g		corroded iron nail =2g		oyster shell x10 =12g
C.7a					oyster shell x2 =3g
C.8	red CBM 2g				oyster shell x2 =18g

SUD/14/32

Test Pit 32	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 2	red flat tile =21g, red CBM x3 =22g, clay pipe stem =1g	clear container glass =5g, clear flat glass =<1g, green bottle glass =1g	scrunched foil =2g, corroded iron nails x4 =13g, thin strip of metal =1g, small metal nut =4g	slate x2 =30g	central battery cores x2 =20g, black rubber x3 =3g
C.3	red flat tile x19 =934g, red CBM x9 =108g, clay pipe stem =12g	green bottle glass =3g	corroded iron nails x3 =10g	slate =5g	
C.4	red flat tile x20 =513g, red CBM x25 =128g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g, yellow/orange CBM =44g	green bottle glass =4g, clear container glass =2g	corroded iron nails x2 =2g, corroded iron scraps x5 =21g	coal x3 =7g, slate =2g	oyster shell x2 =5g, mortar x2 =4g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =107g				
C.6	red flat tile x4 =63g		corroded iron nail =4g		oyster shell x4 =12g
C.7	red CBM =2g				oyster shell x3=4g
C.8					oyster shell x3 =38g, snail shell =2g

SUD/14/33

Test Pit 33	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	clay pipe stem x4 =5g	clear glass stem? fragment =14g	half a new penny coin dated 1971 =1g, one penny coin dated 2001 =4g, metal button =1g, corroded iron nails x5 =8g, corroded iron strip =15g, U shaped metal tack =<1g, tiny metal strip =<1g	slate pencil =3g	oyster shell x3 =8g, shell =2g, red plastic =<1g, tarmac =16g, red and white stripe plastic straw fragment =<1g
C. 2	red CBM x11 =23g		scrunched silver foil =<1g	slate x2 =5g	tarmac x2 =28g, concrete x3 =18g, mortar x2 =6g
C.3	red flat tile x18 =338g, red CBM x20 =83g, clay pipe stem =<1g, pink/yellow CBM x2 =271g				chalk/mortar? x3 =34g, oyster shell =2g
C.5	red flat tile x11 =343g, red CBM x39 =389g, red flat roof tile =15g, clay pipe stem =7g			slate =2g	concrete/cement =46g, oyster shell x20 =91g
C.6	red flat tile x23 =857g, red flat roof tile x3 =97g, red CBM x26 =296g, clay pipe stem x2 =4g, modern brick x2 =76g	green bottle glass =2g	small horseshoe =14g, corroded iron nails x5 =44g		mortar 11g, oyster shell x21 =120g, concrete =74g
C.7	red flat tile x15= 312g, red CBM x7 =39g		slag? x3 =22g, corroded iron nails x2 =20g	slate =2g, coal x3 =9g	oyster shell x5 =33g, mortar x2 =55g, shell =4g
C.8	red flat tile x5 =261g, red CBM =24g				oyster shell x3 =24g
C.9	red flat tile x17 =484g, red CBM x12 =154g		slag x10 =534g, corroded iron nails x2 =16g	slate x9 =124g	oyster shell x10 =65g

SUD/14/34

Test Pit 34	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x2 =25g, red CBM x4 =5g			coal =<1g	oyster shell x2 =1g
C. 2	modern drain x17 =991g, red flat tile x4 =113g, red CBM x7 =91g, clay pipe stem =<1g, yellow brick fragment =195g	clear glass stem? fragment =9g			tarmac x5 =69g, oyster shell x2 =3g

C.3	modern drain x2 =273g		corroded iron nails x2 =4g, twisted metal strip with black plastic wheel/button? at one end =8g	grey stone tile =27g	oyster shell x3 =3g
C.4	modern drain x2 =77g		corroded iron nails x2 =29g, corroded iron strips x2 =49g, corroded iron lump =9g	coal x2 =5g	concrete =59g, oyster shell x21 =68g
C.5	red flat tile x2 =30g				oyster shell x8 =74g
C.6				coal x3 =26g	oyster shell x10 =159g, mortar x4 =3g
C.8			corroded iron nail =6g		oyster shell x4 =64g
C.9					oyster shell =14g

SUD/14/35

Test Pit 35	Ceramic (excluding pottery)	Glass	Metal & metal-working	Stone	Other
C. 1	red flat tile x5 =101g, red CBM x9 =59g	orange bottle glass x2 =6g	corroded iron nail =2g		
C. 2	red flat tile x4 =88g		metal bolt with T shaped top and black rubber down each side =281g, small triangular plate of metal =10g	square stone? tessera shaped tile x4 =41g	tarmac x7 =187g,
C.3	red flat tile =106g, red CBM x6 =31g, clay pipe stem x2 =5g		corroded iron plate =33g, corroded iron nail head =4g	coal x3 =57g	tarmac =37g, oyster shell =1g
C.4	red CBM x2 =23g			coal =<1g	oyster shell =<1g
C.5	red CBM x17 =26g, CBM and mortar =19g			coal x4 =10g	
C.6	red CBM =46g				
No context	1 large 20th century brick (discarded at base)				

13.5 Maps

Much of the value of test pit data from currently occupied rural settlements is derived from a holistic consideration across the entire settlement. Maps showing a range of the data from the test pit excavations in Sudbury 2014 are included below. These may be read in conjunction with relevant sections of the main report. Some of these maps are available http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/reports/suffolk/sudbury and these can be used, if wished, to prepare maps showing the distribution of other classes of data not depicted in this appendix.

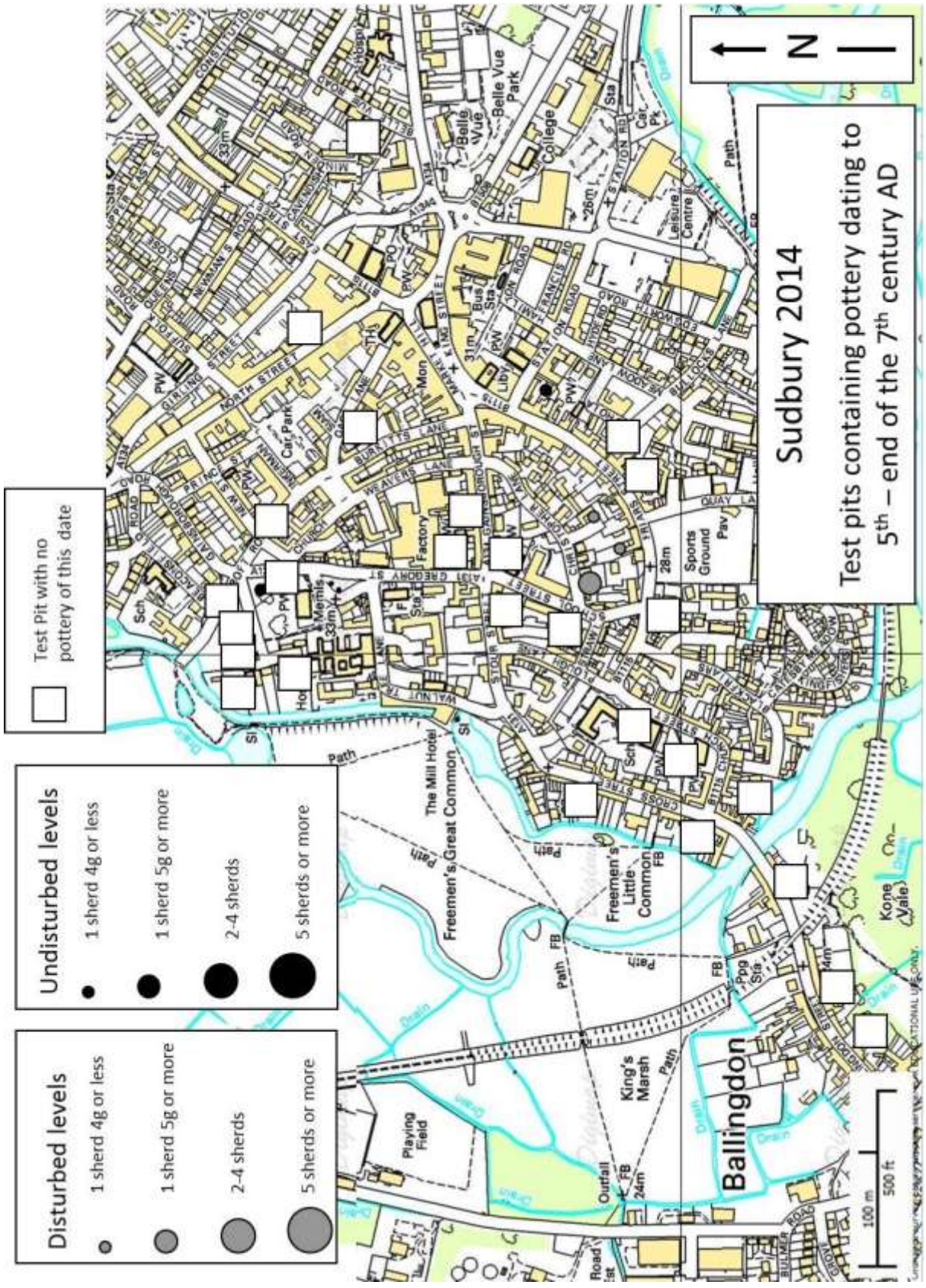

Figure 45: Early Anglo-Saxon pottery distribution map from the Sudbury test pits

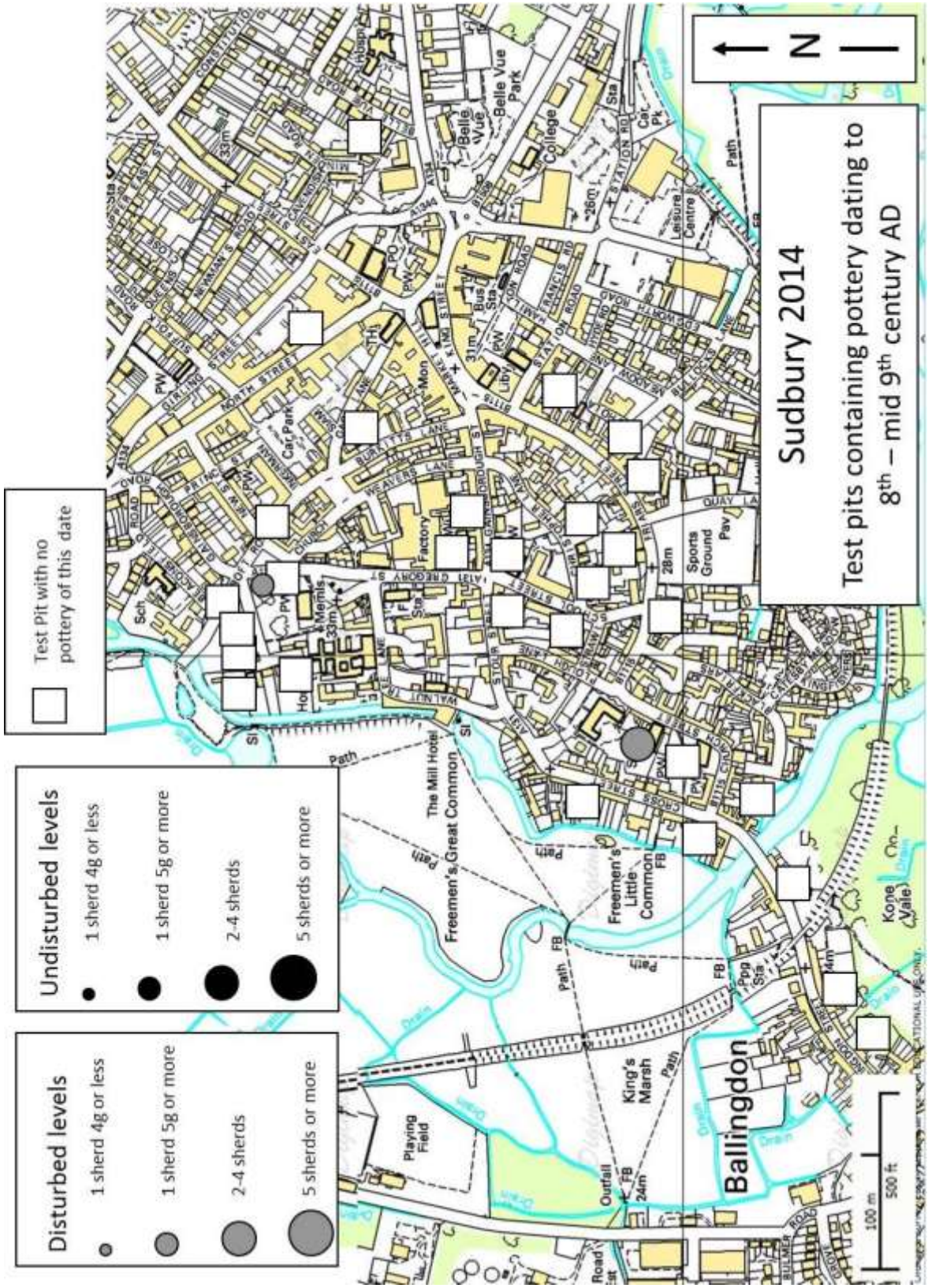

Figure 46: Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery distribution map from the Sudbury test pits

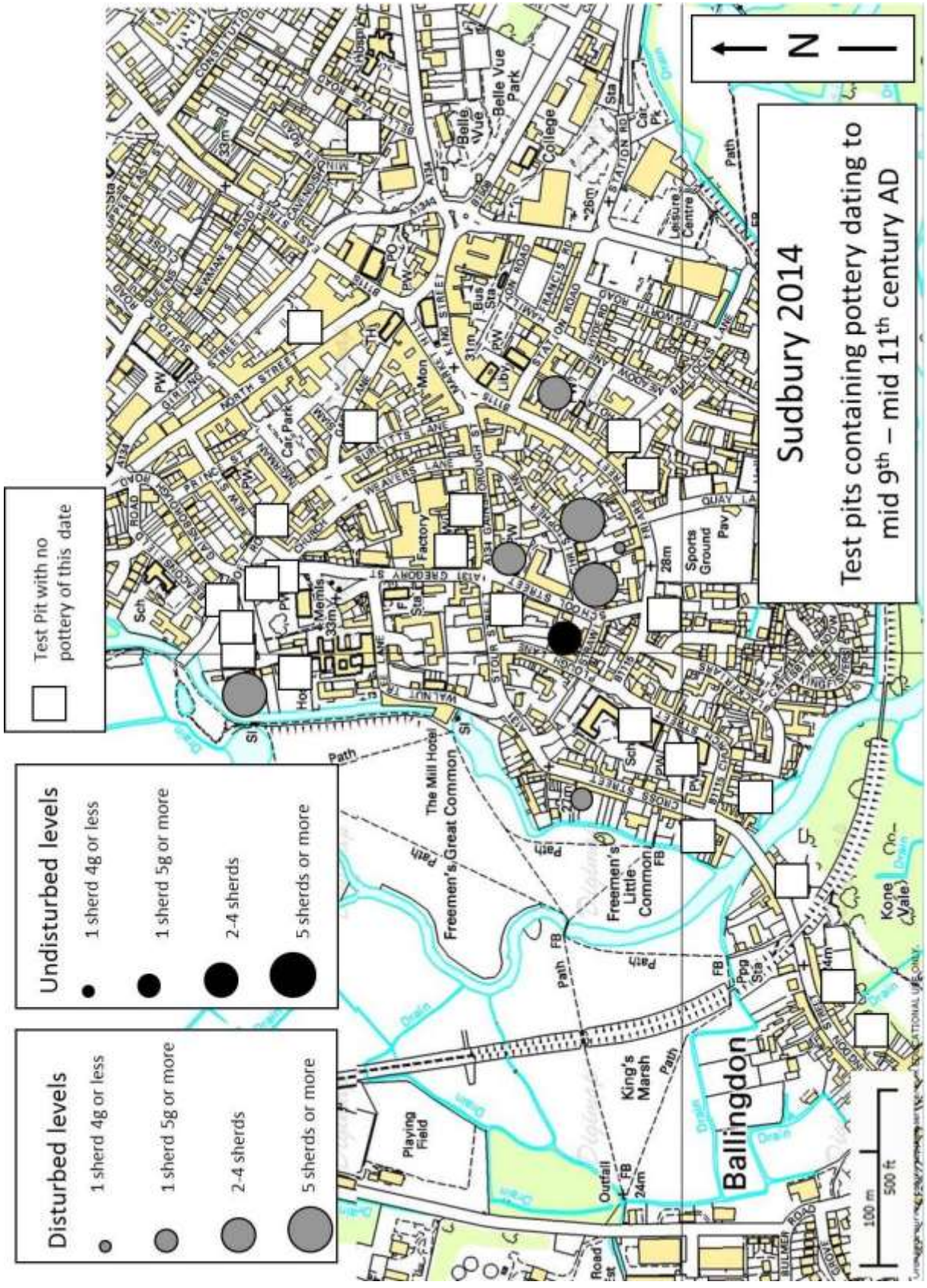

Figure 47: Late Anglo-Saxon pottery distribution map from the Sudbury test pits

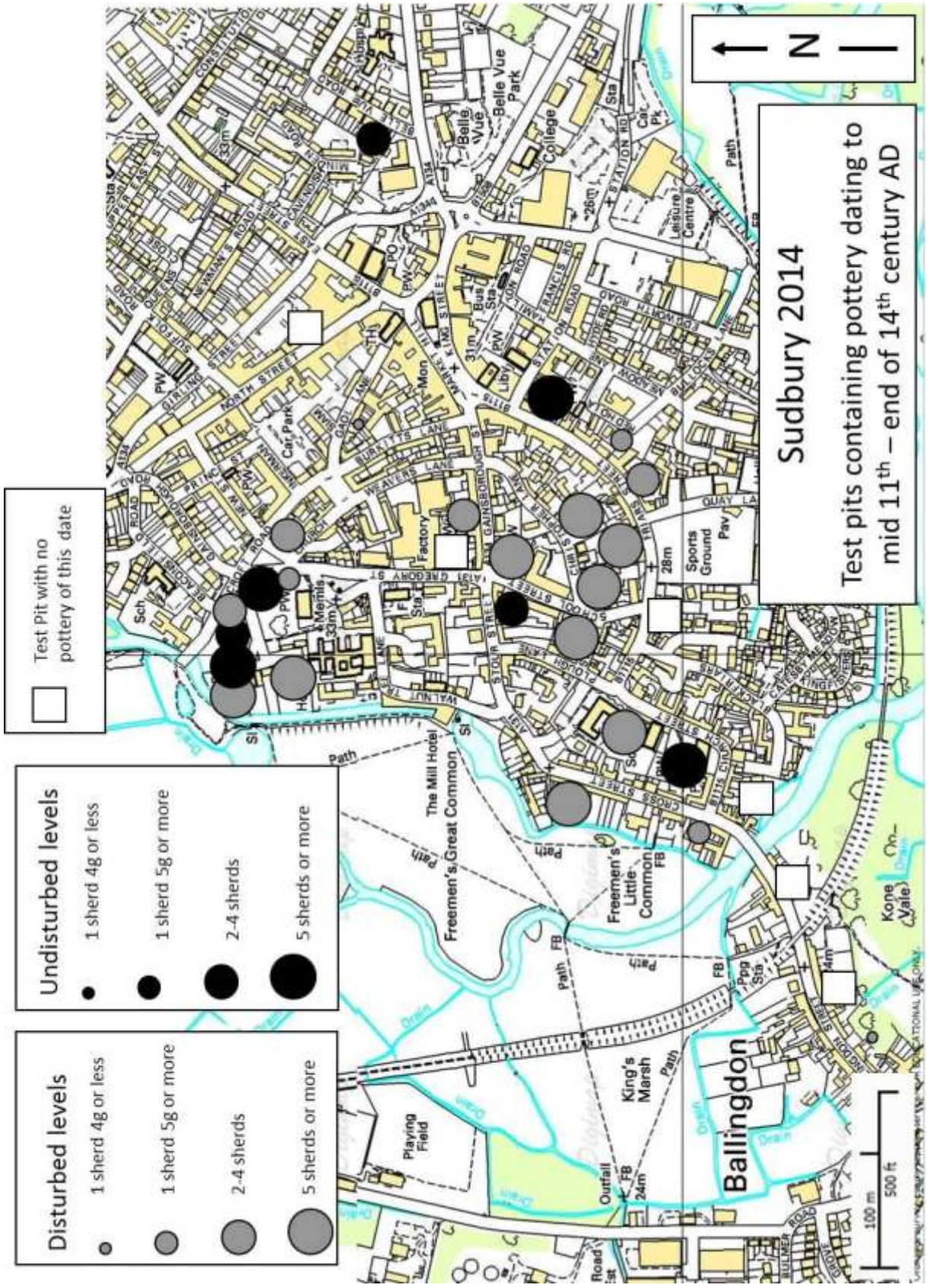

Figure 48: High medieval pottery distribution map from the Sudbury test pits

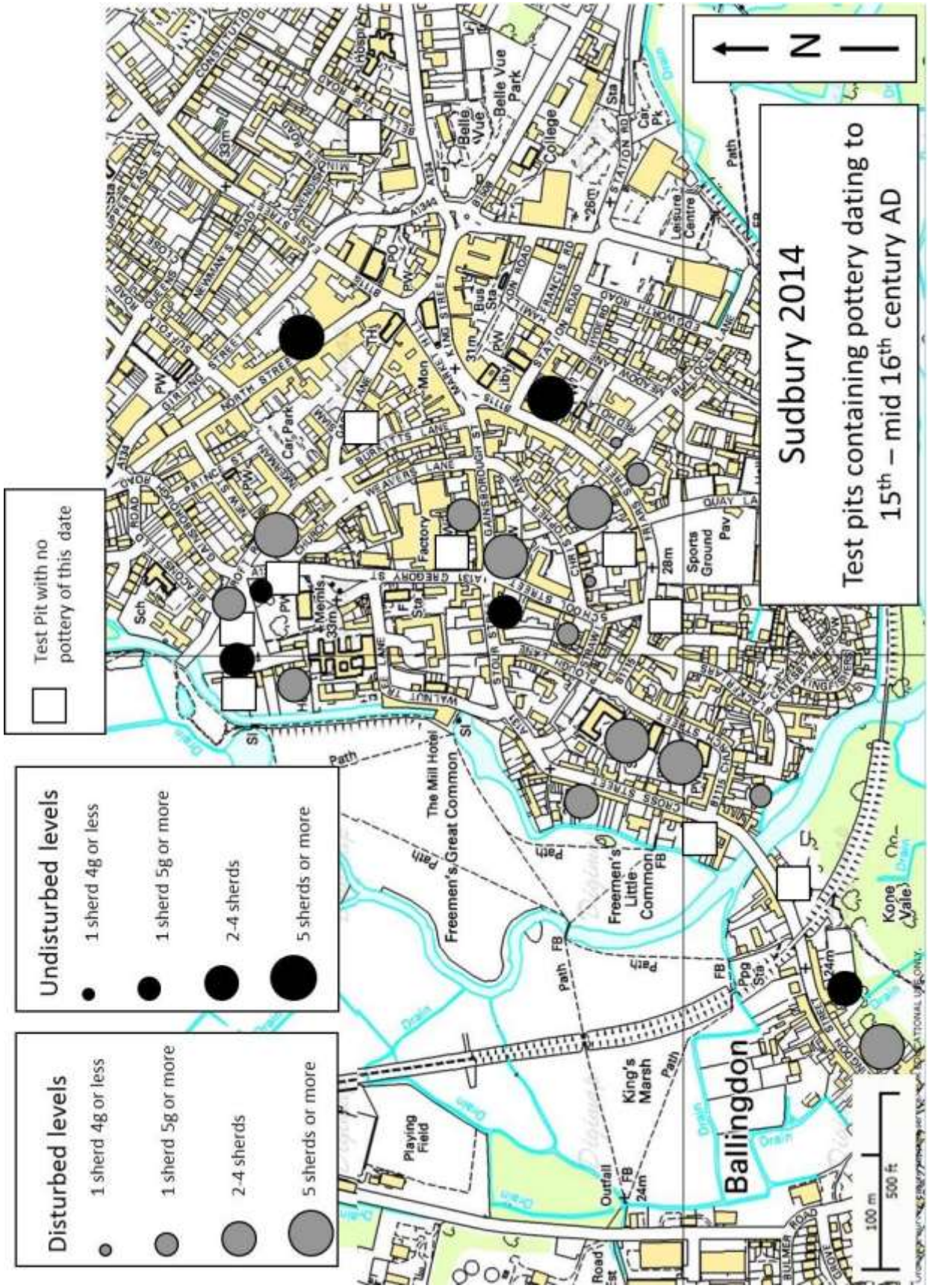

Figure 49: Late medieval pottery distribution map from the Sudbury test pits

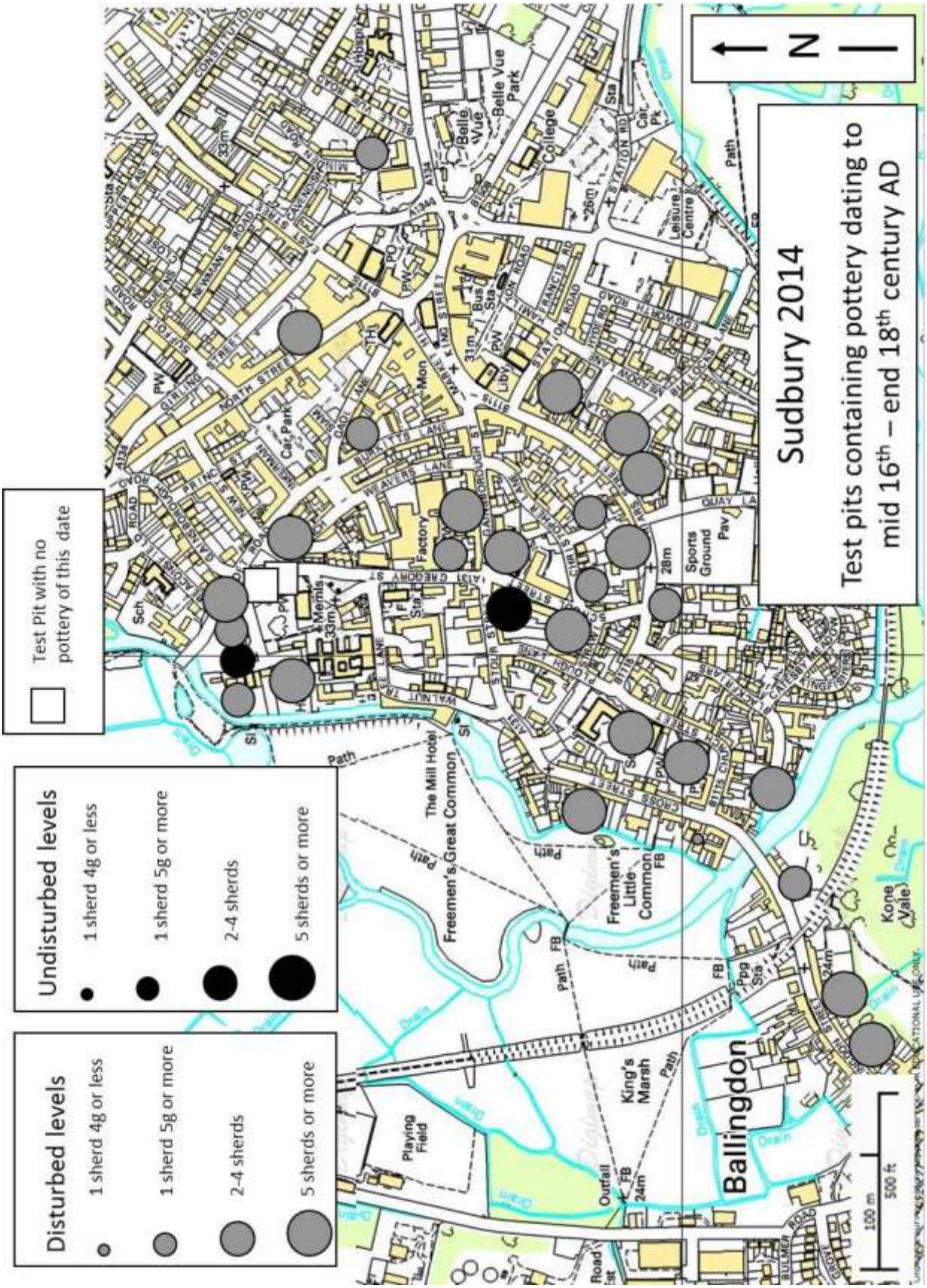

Figure 50: Post-medieval pottery distribution map from the Sudbury test pits

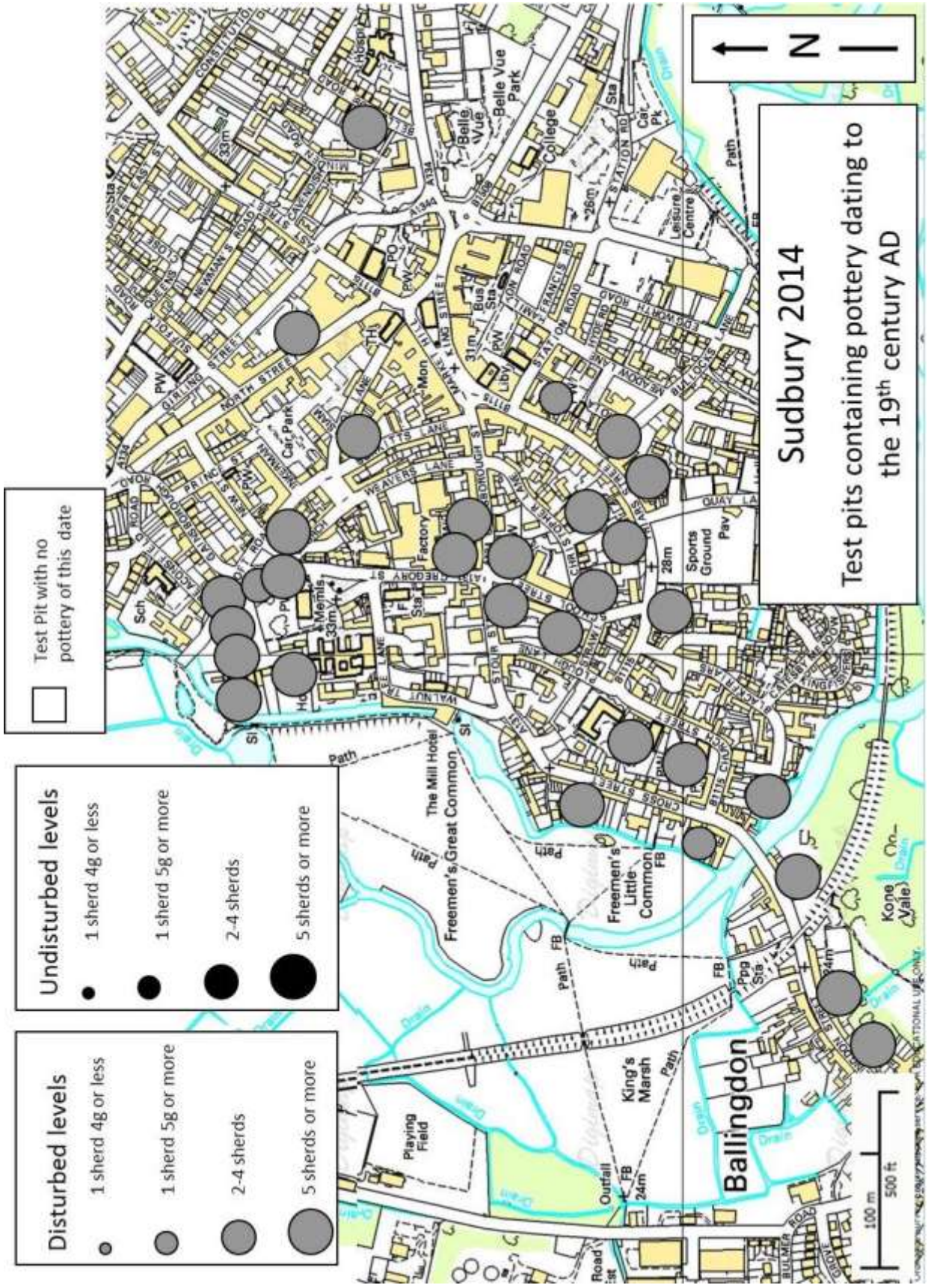

Figure 51: 19th century pottery distribution map from the Sudbury test pits

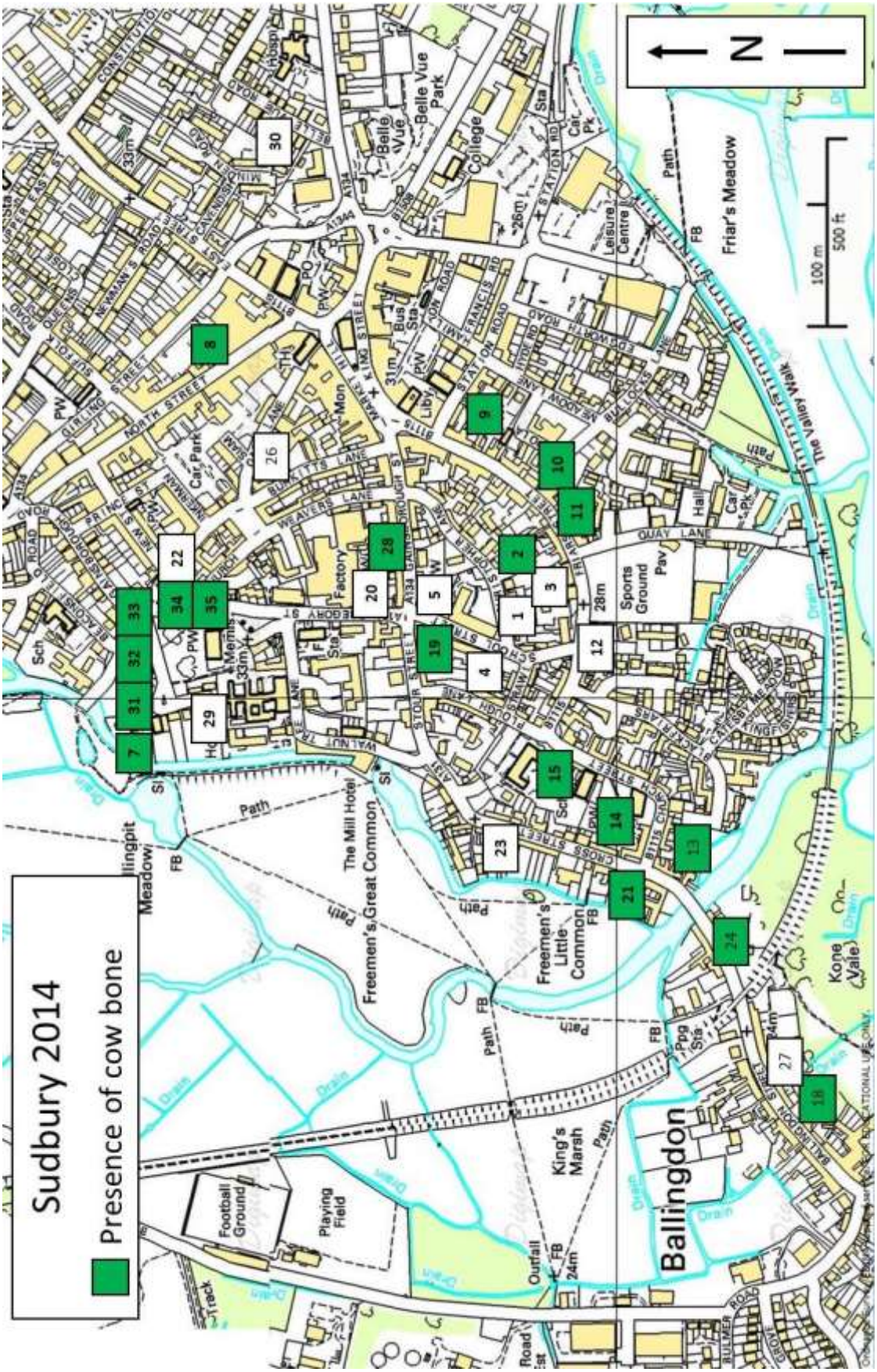

Figure 52: The presence of cow bone from the Sudbury test pits

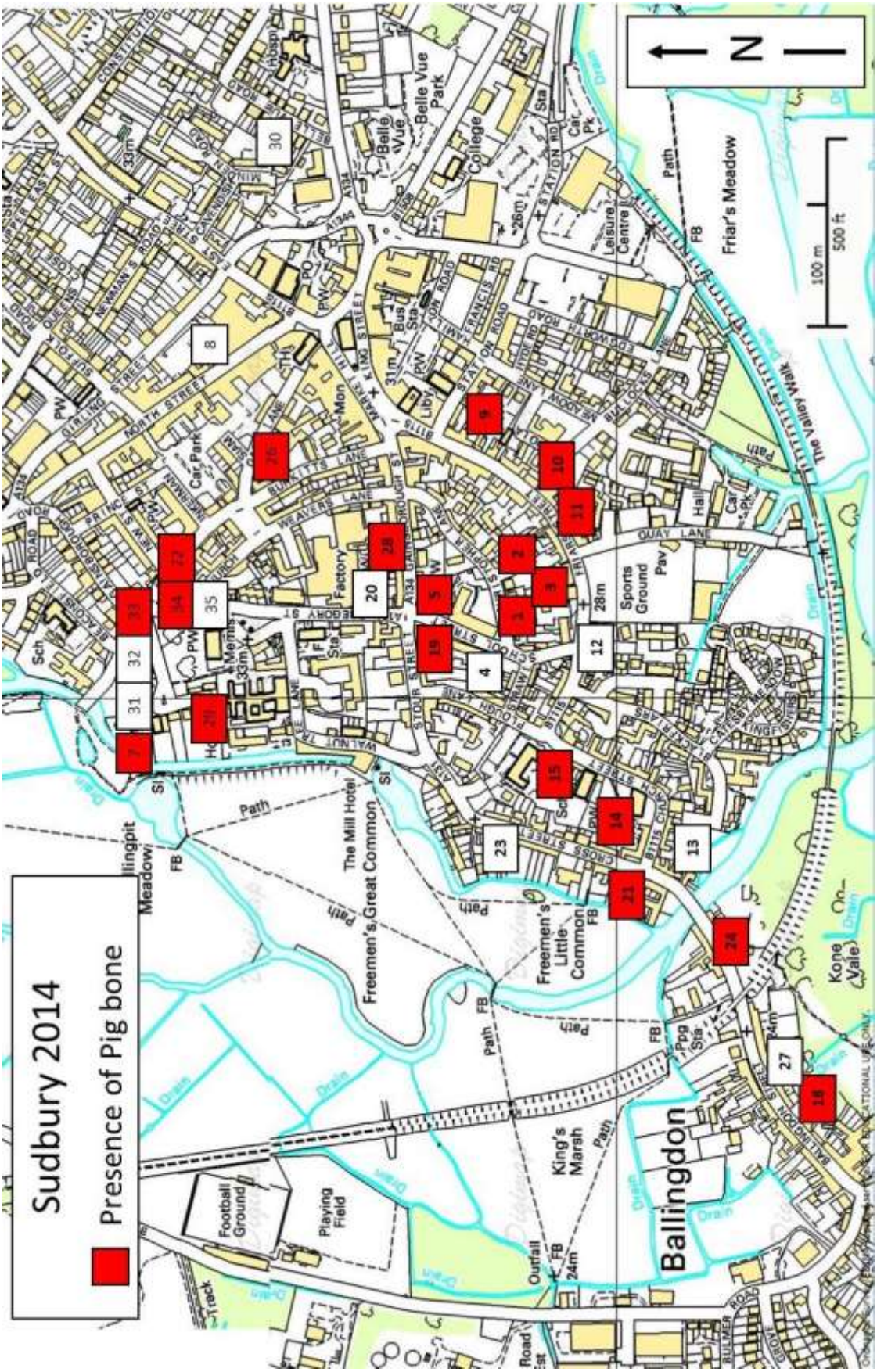

Figure 53: The presence of pig bone from the Sudbury test pits

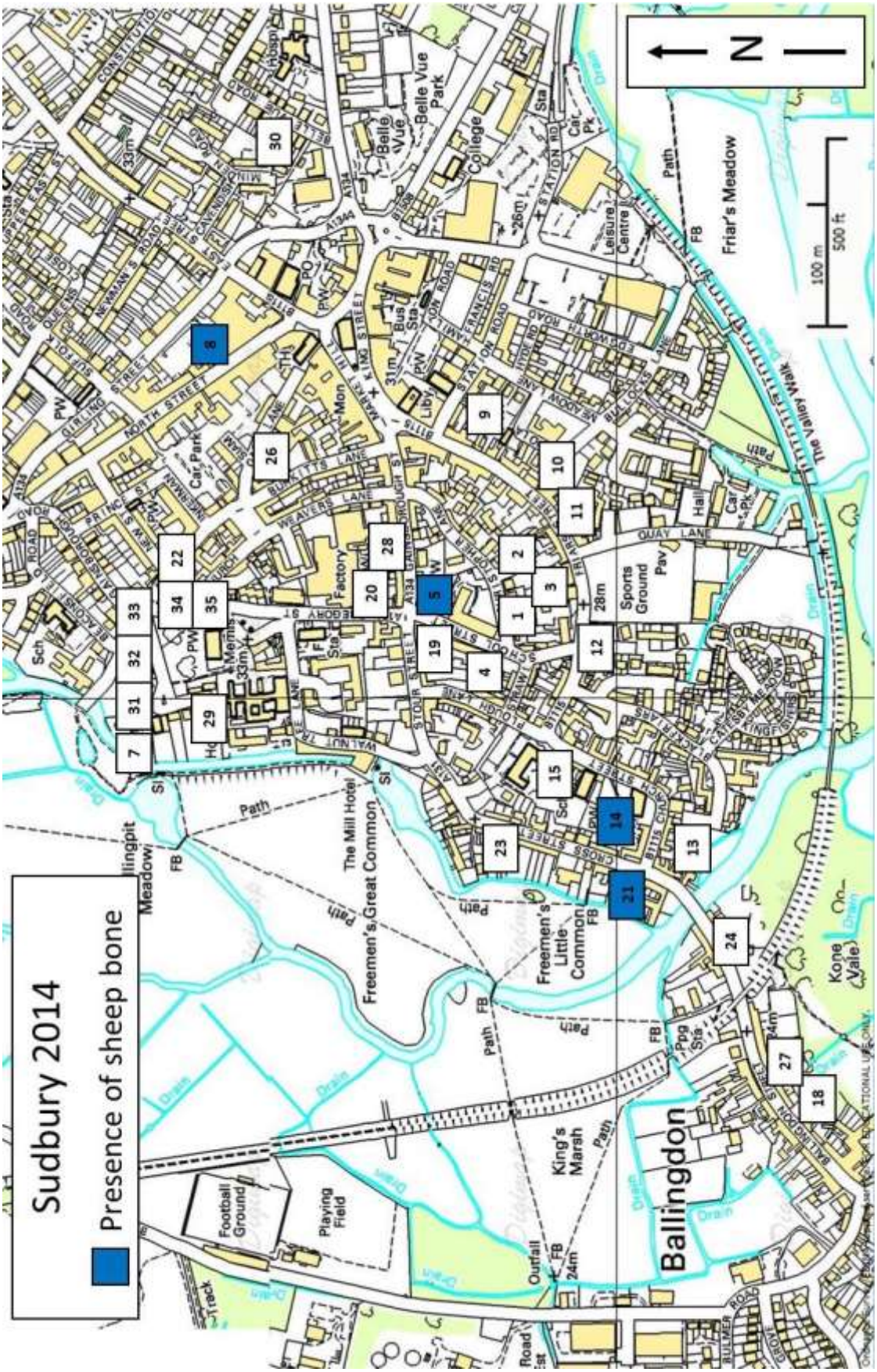

Figure 54: The presence of sheep bone from the Sudbury test pits

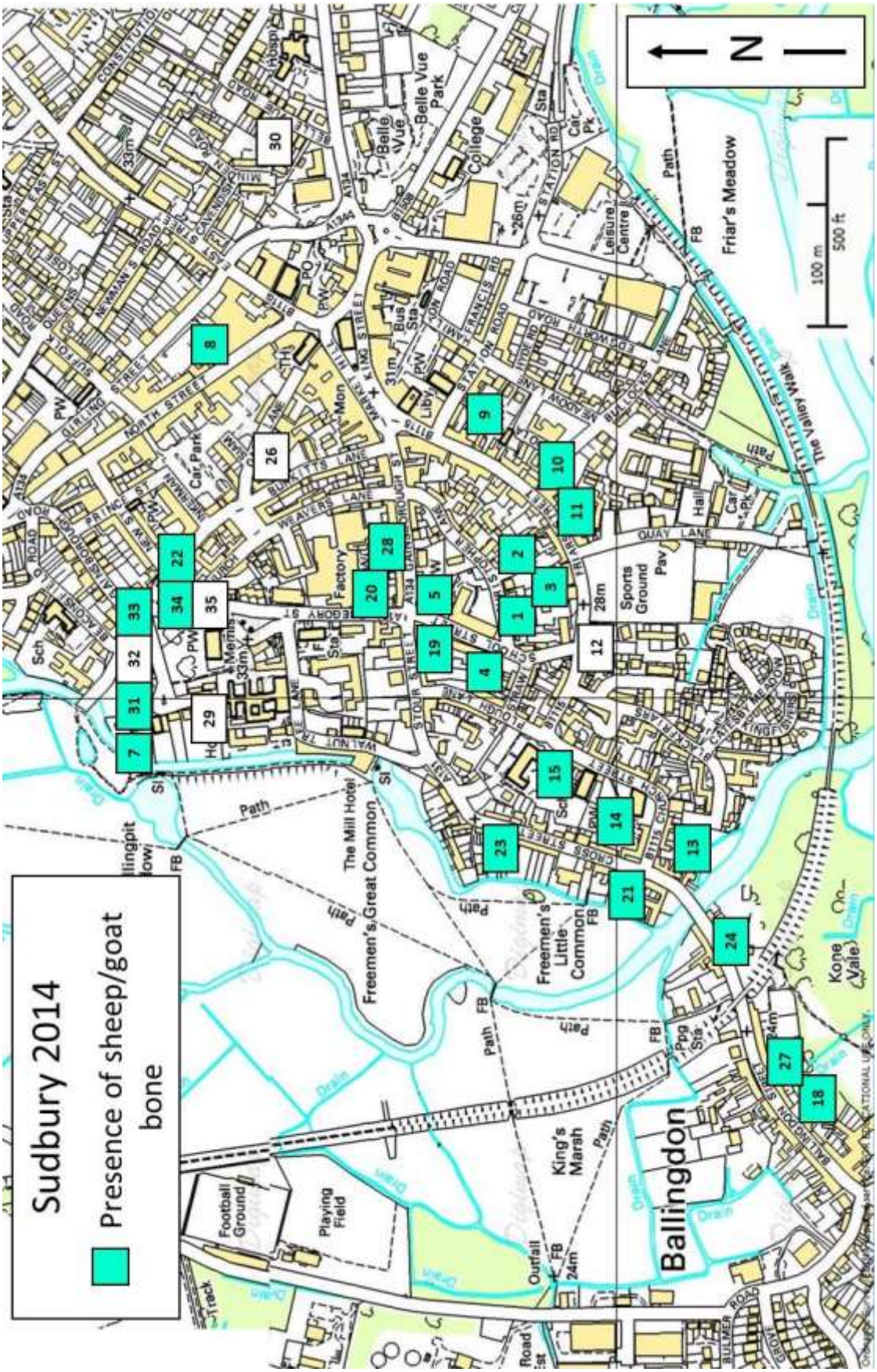

Figure 55: The presence of sheep/goat bone from the Sudbury test pits

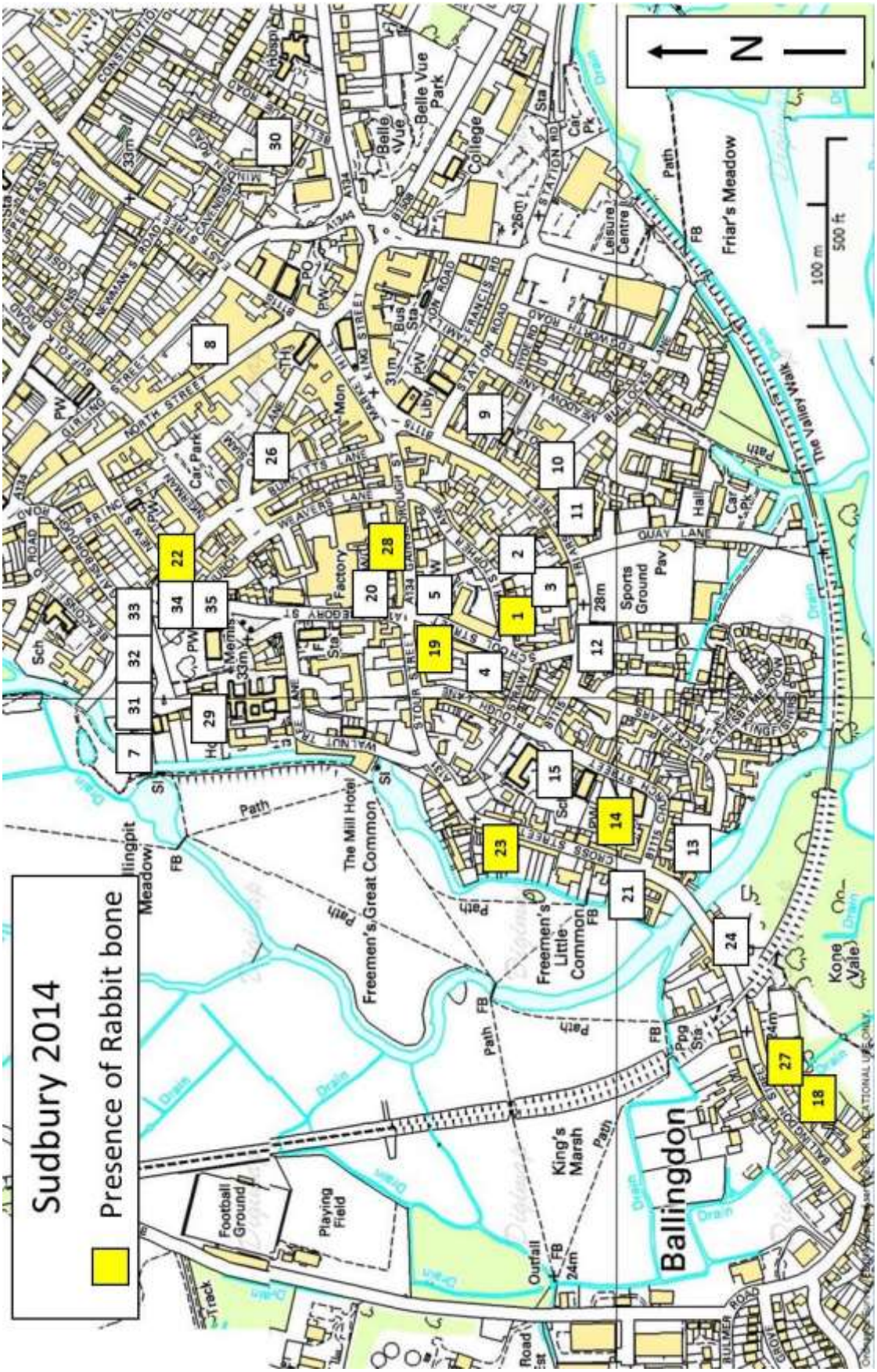

Figure 56: The presence of rabbit bone from the Sudbury test pits

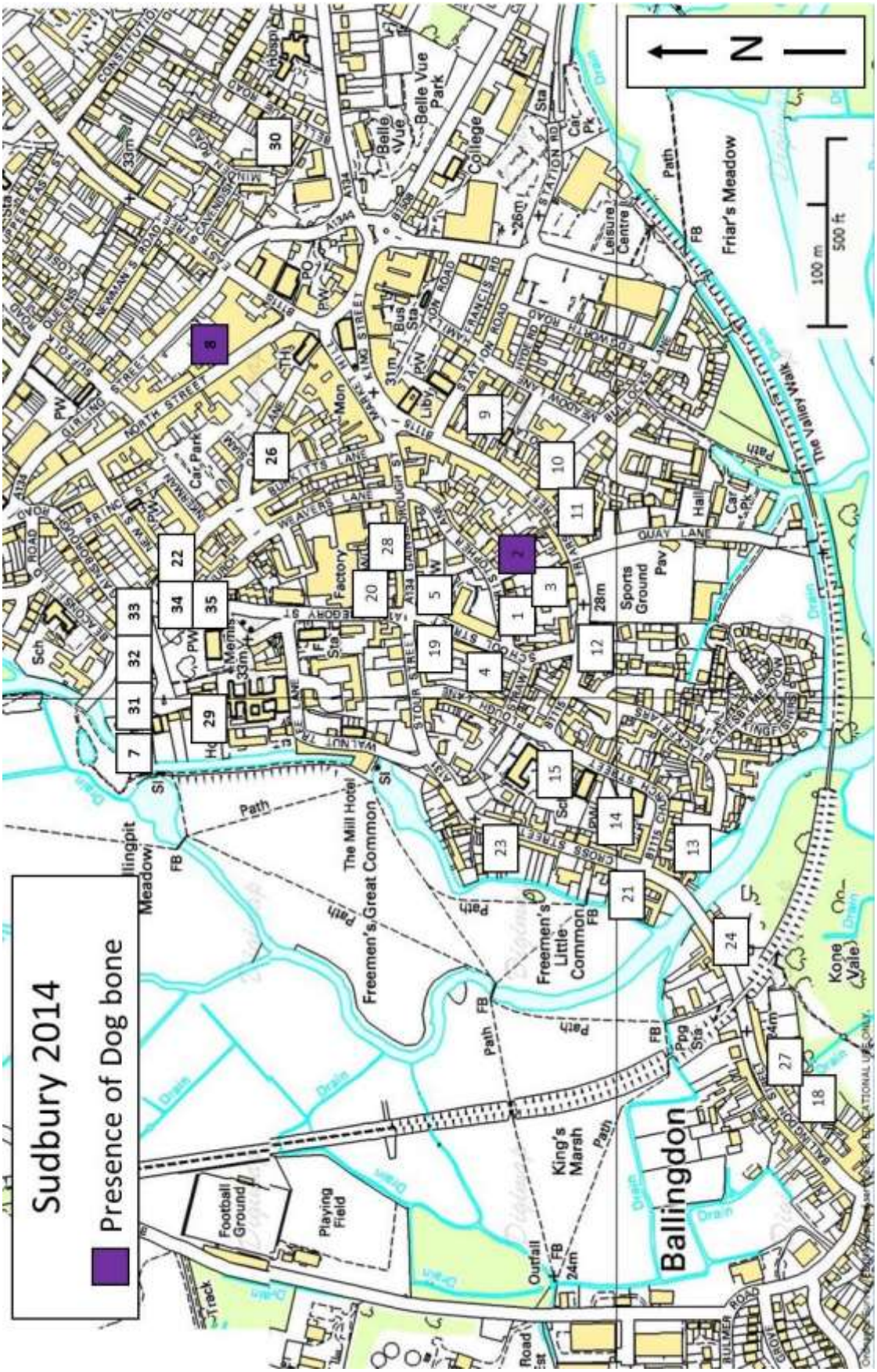

Figure 57: The presence of dog bone from the Sudbury test pits

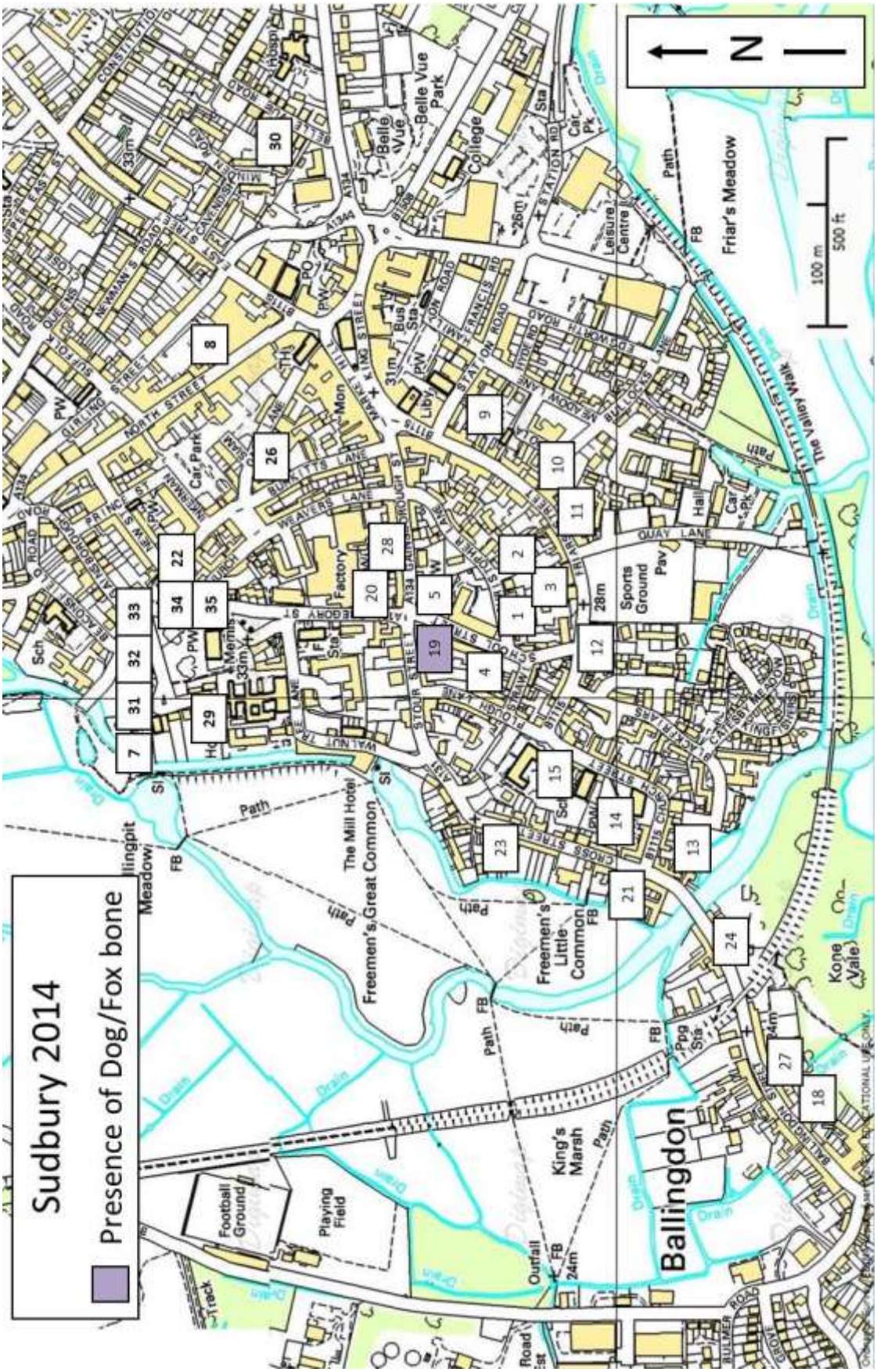

Figure 58: The presence of dog/fox bone from the Sudbury test pits

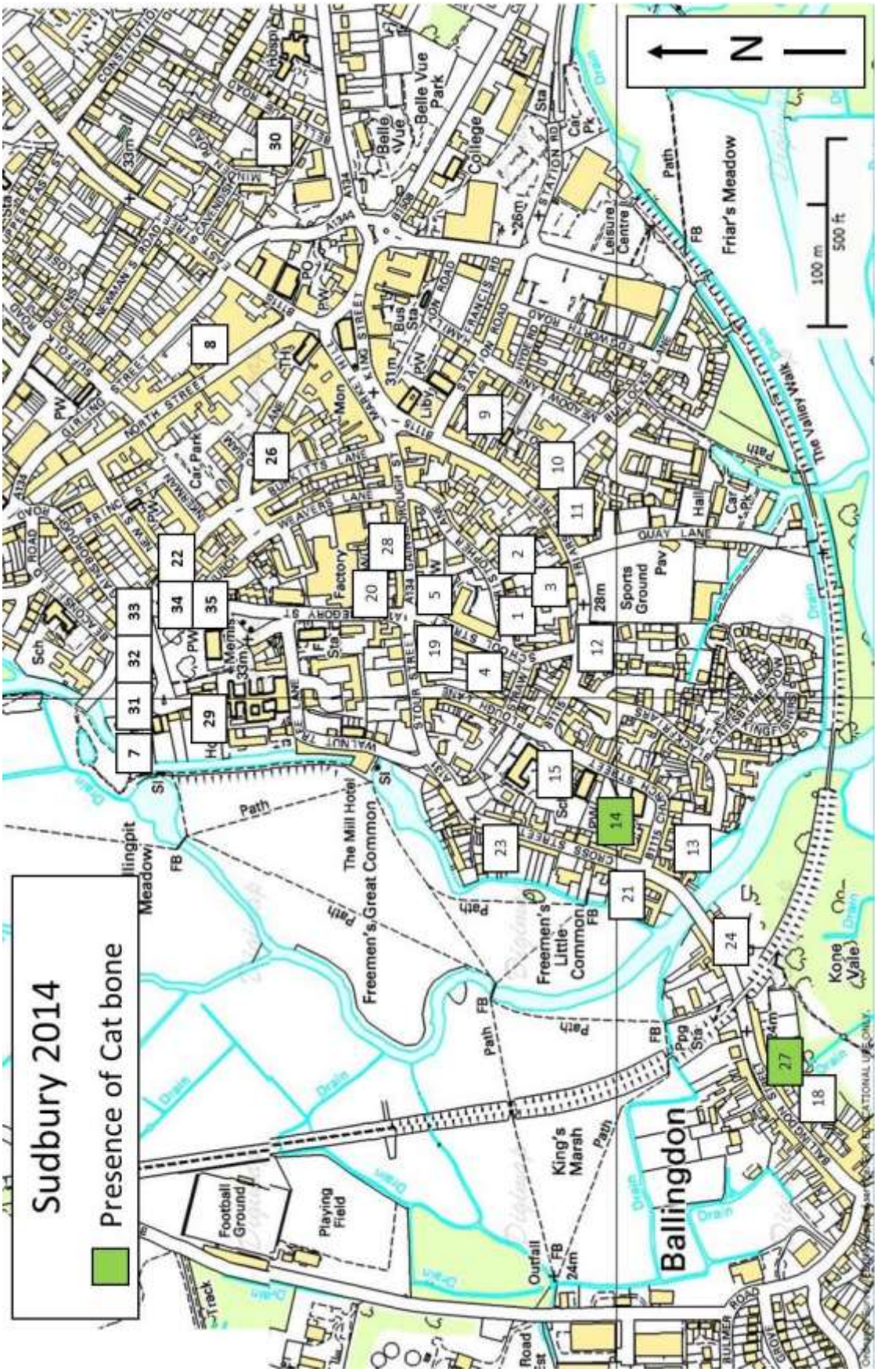

Figure 59: The presence of cat bone from the Sudbury test pits

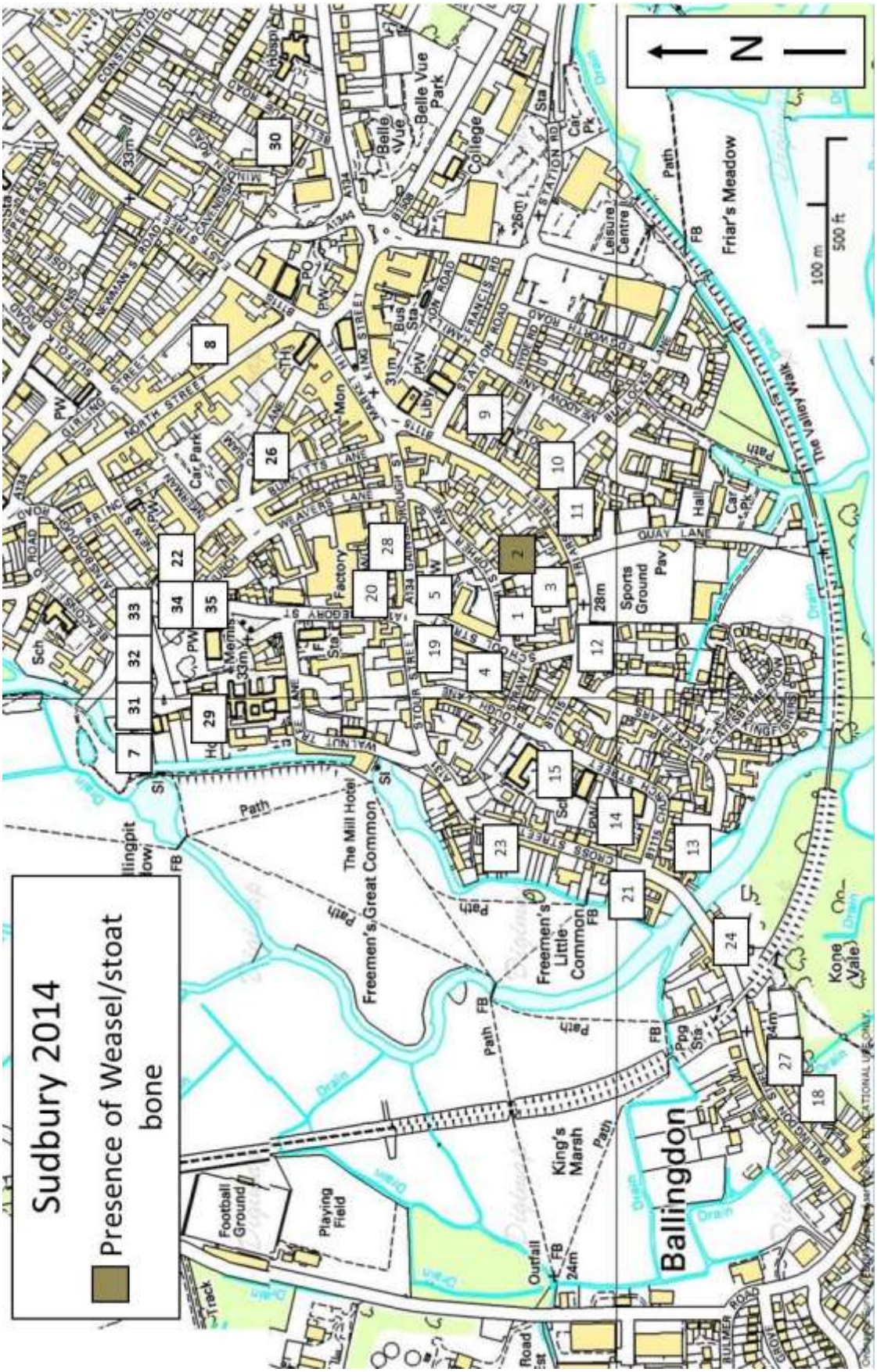

Figure 60: The presence of weasel/stoat bones from the Sudbury test pits

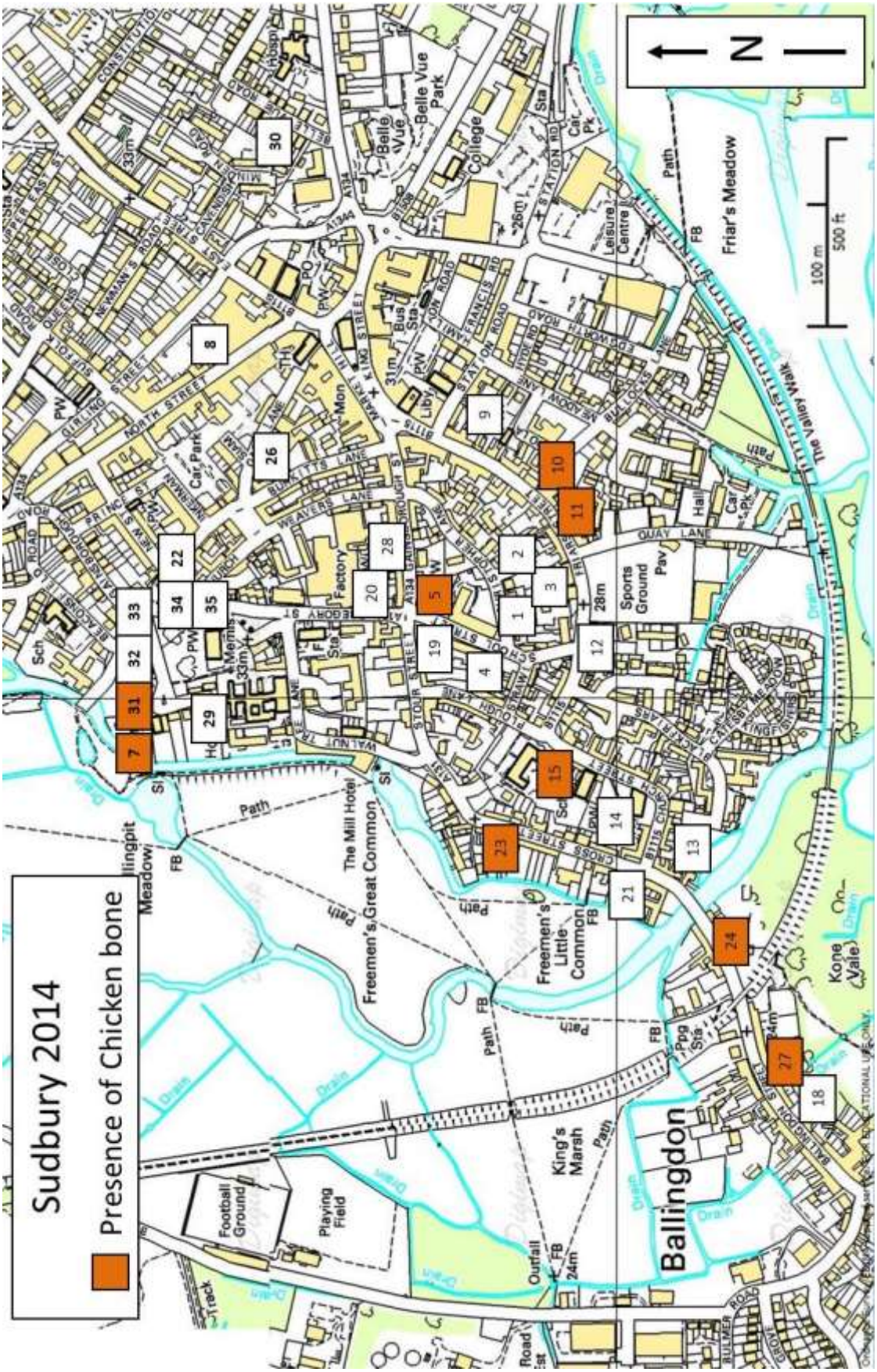

Figure 61: The presence of chicken bone from the Sudbury test pits

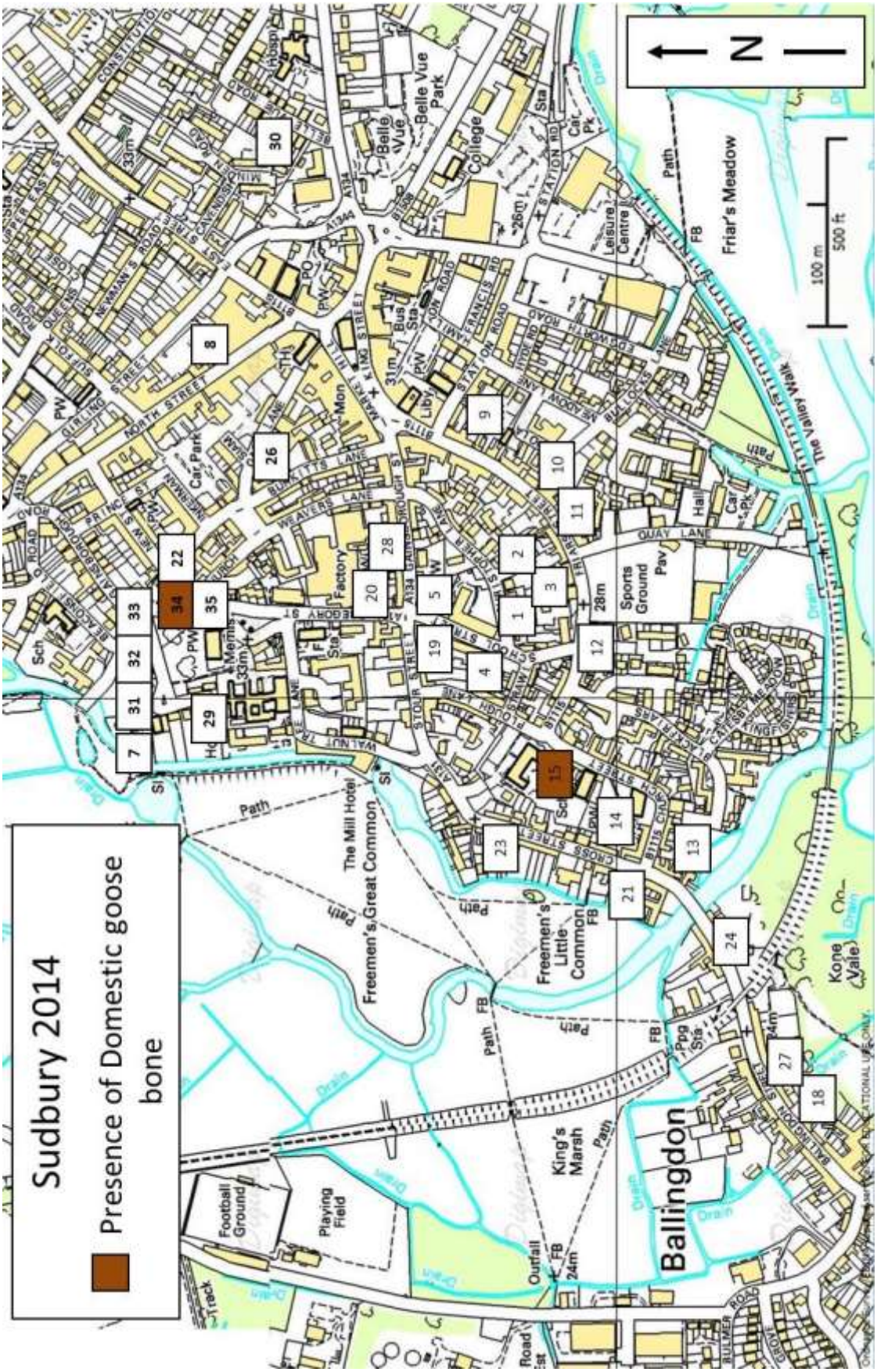

Figure 62: The presence of domestic goose bones from the Sudbury test pits

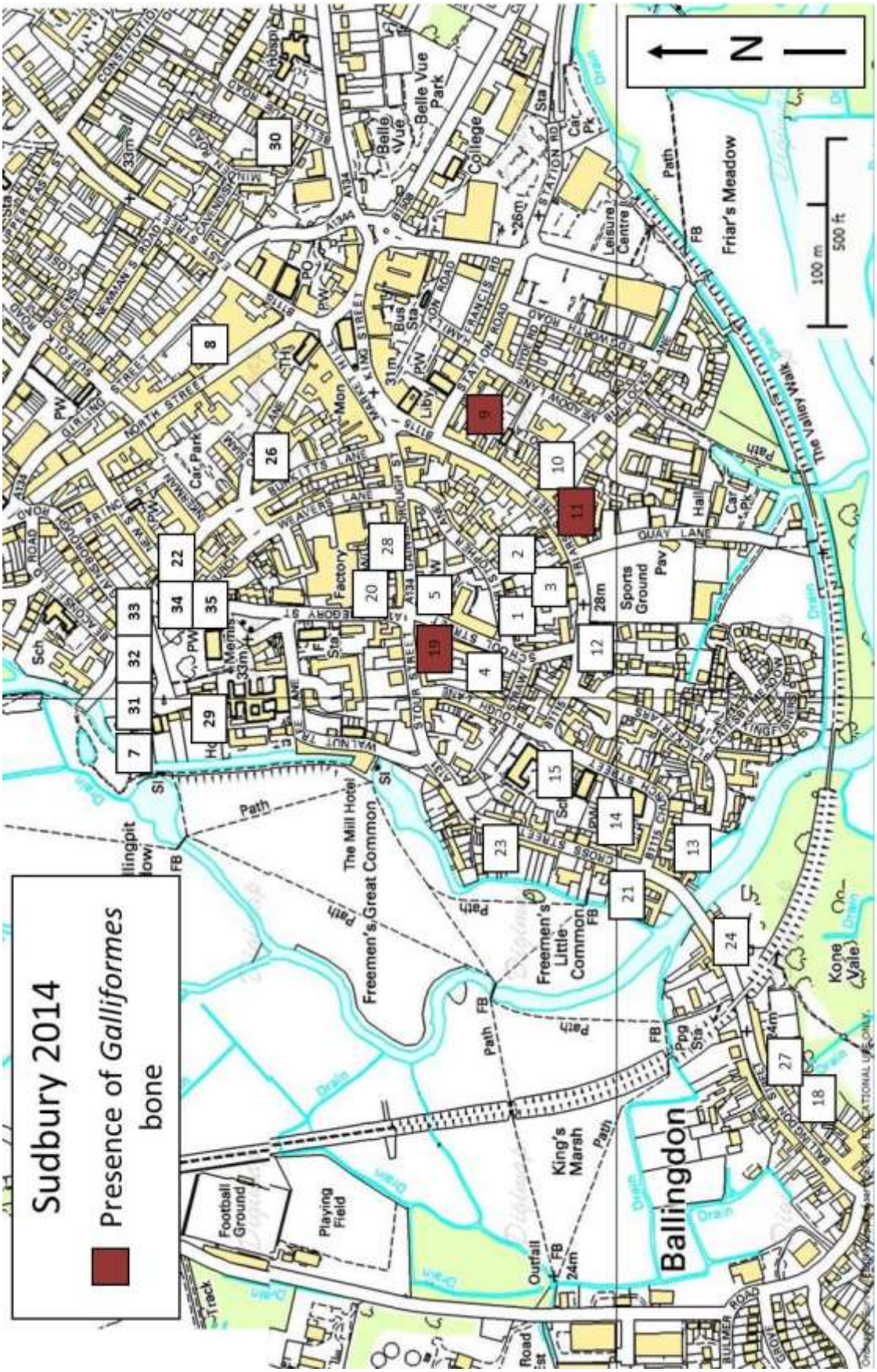

Figure 63: The presence of *Galliformes* bones from the Sudbury test pits

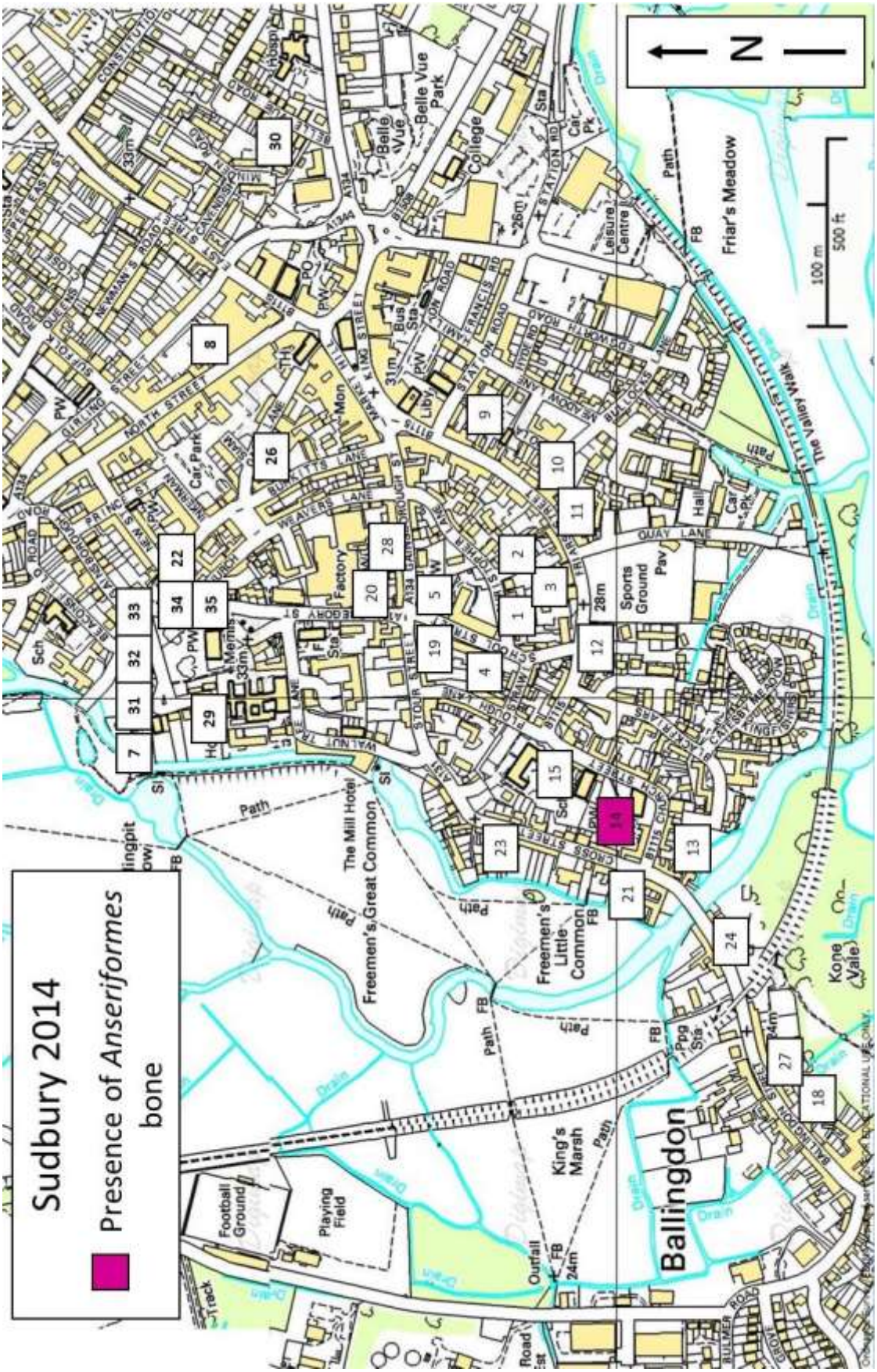

Figure 64: The presence of Anseriformes bones from the Sudbury test pits

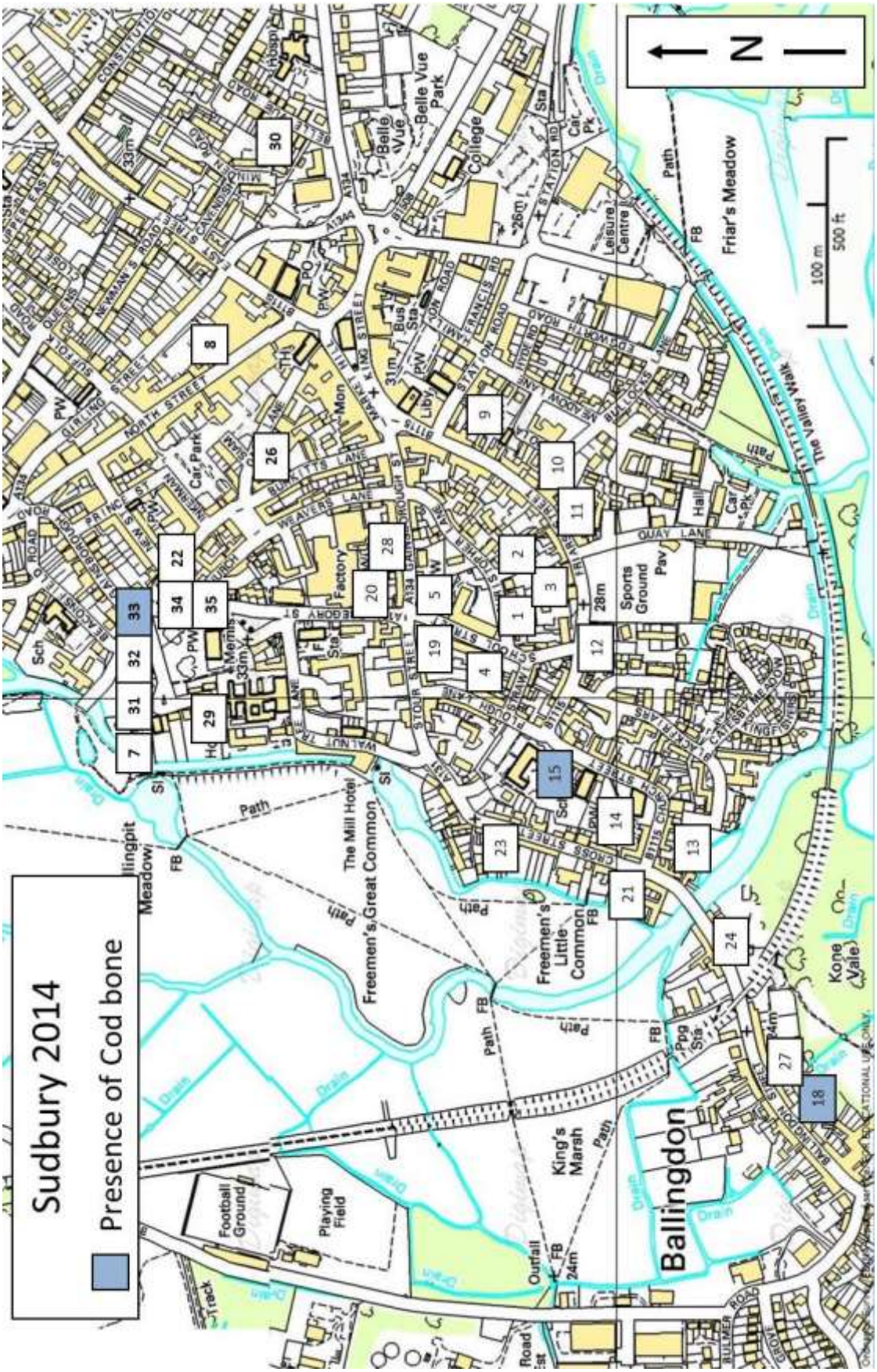

Figure 65: The presence of cod bones from the Sudbury test pits

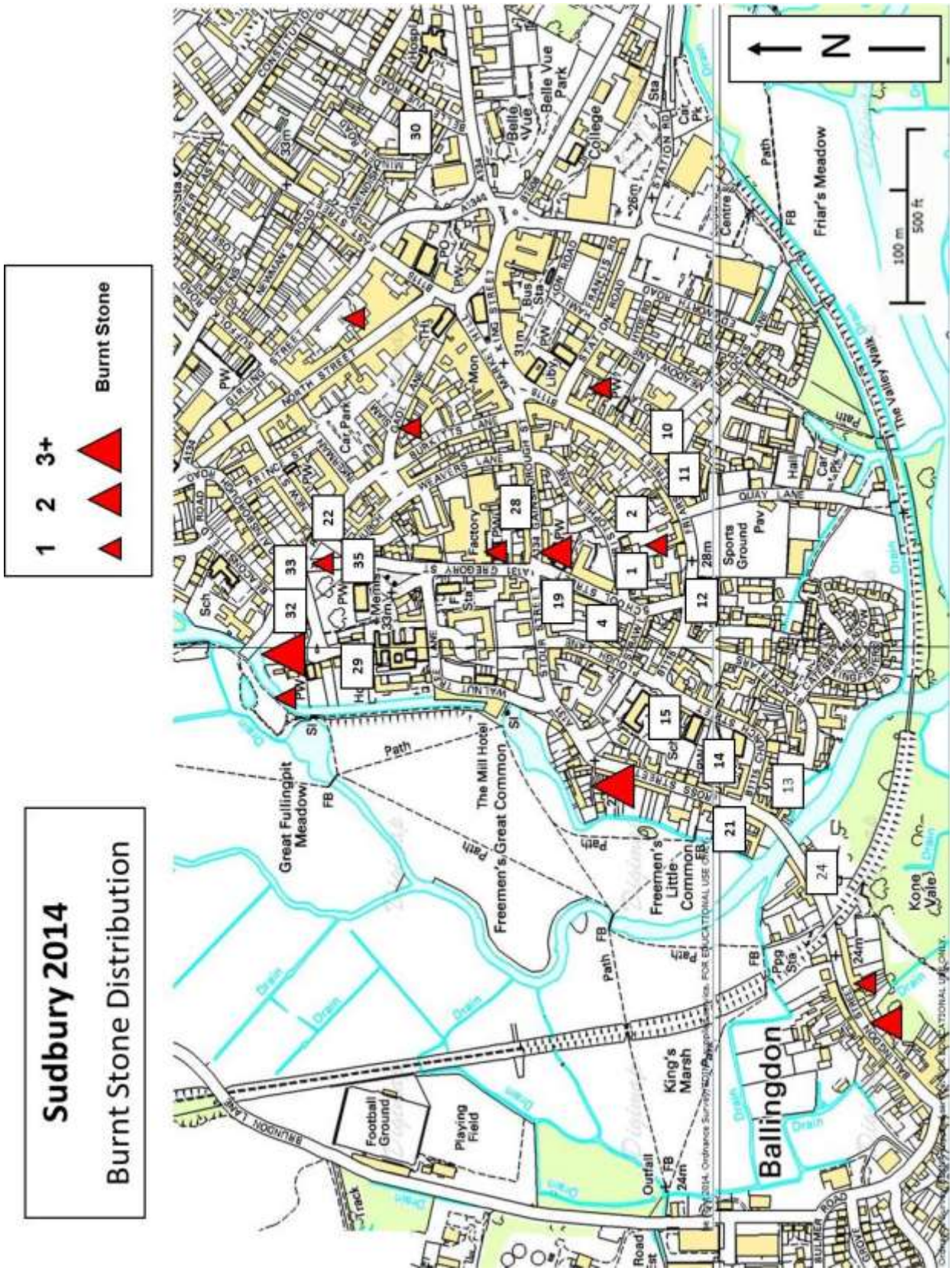

Figure 66: The distribution of the burnt stone from the Sudbury test pits

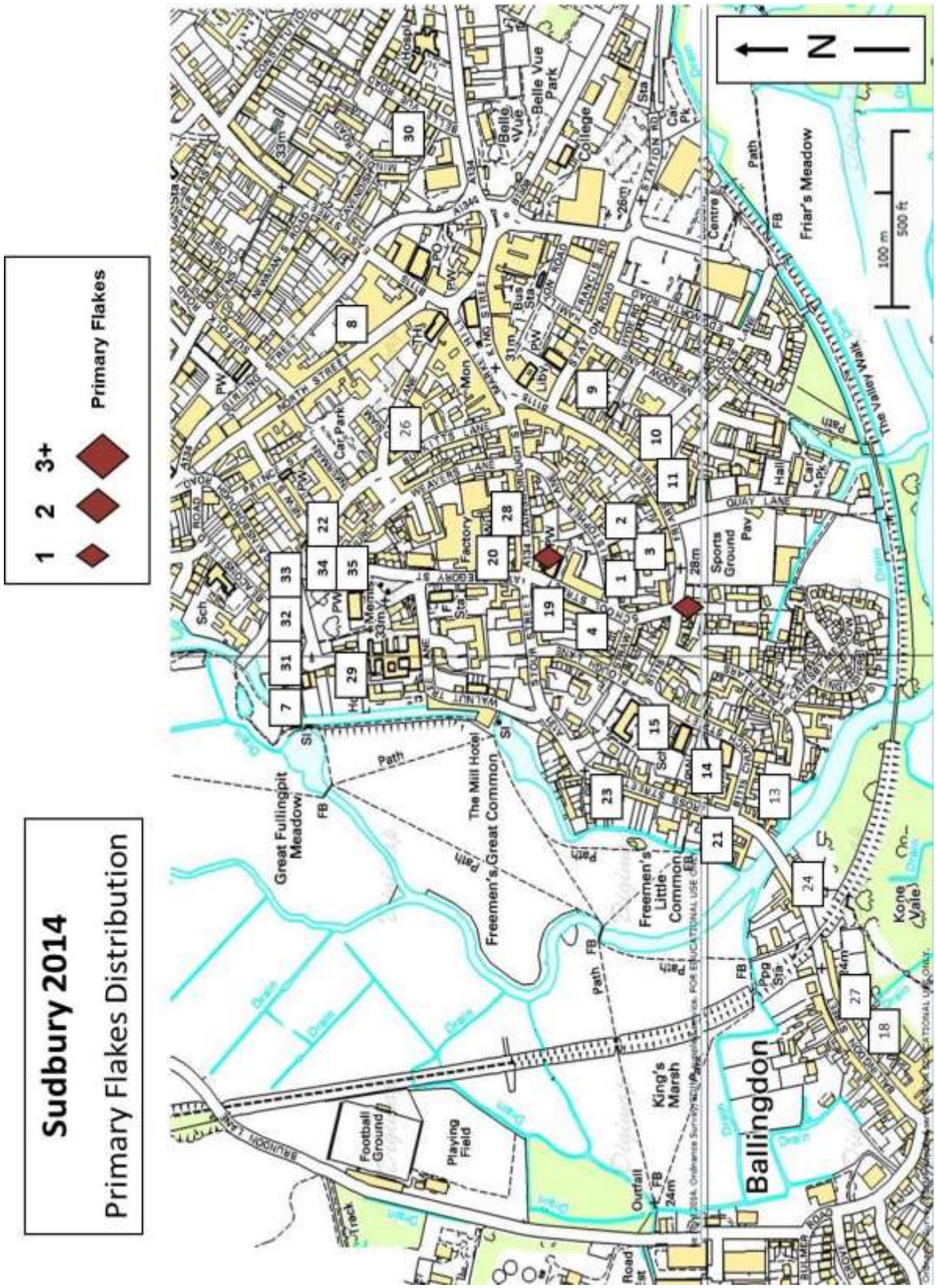

Figure 67: The distribution of primary flint flakes from the Sudbury test pits

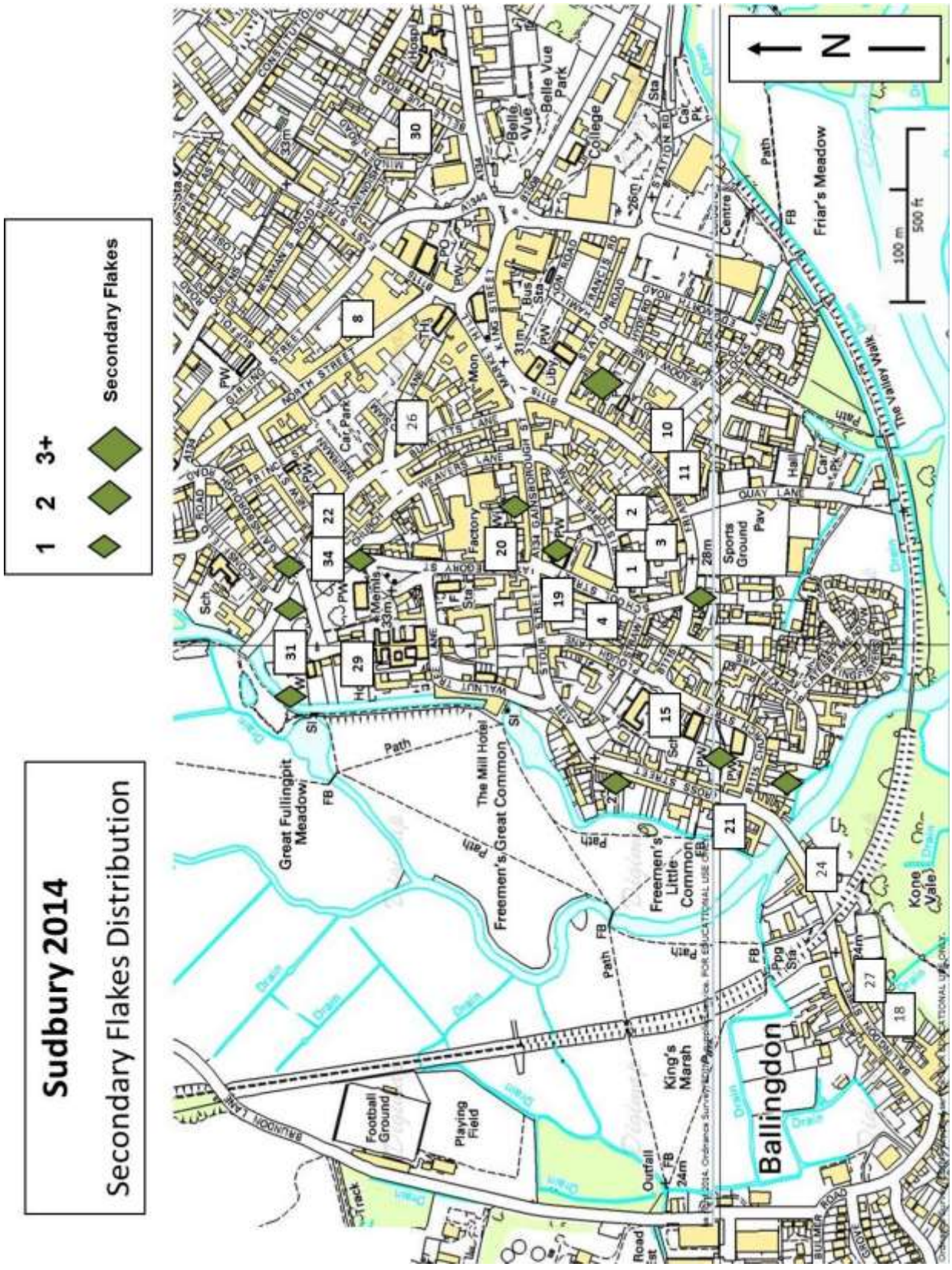

Figure 68: The distribution of secondary flint flakes from the Sudbury test pits

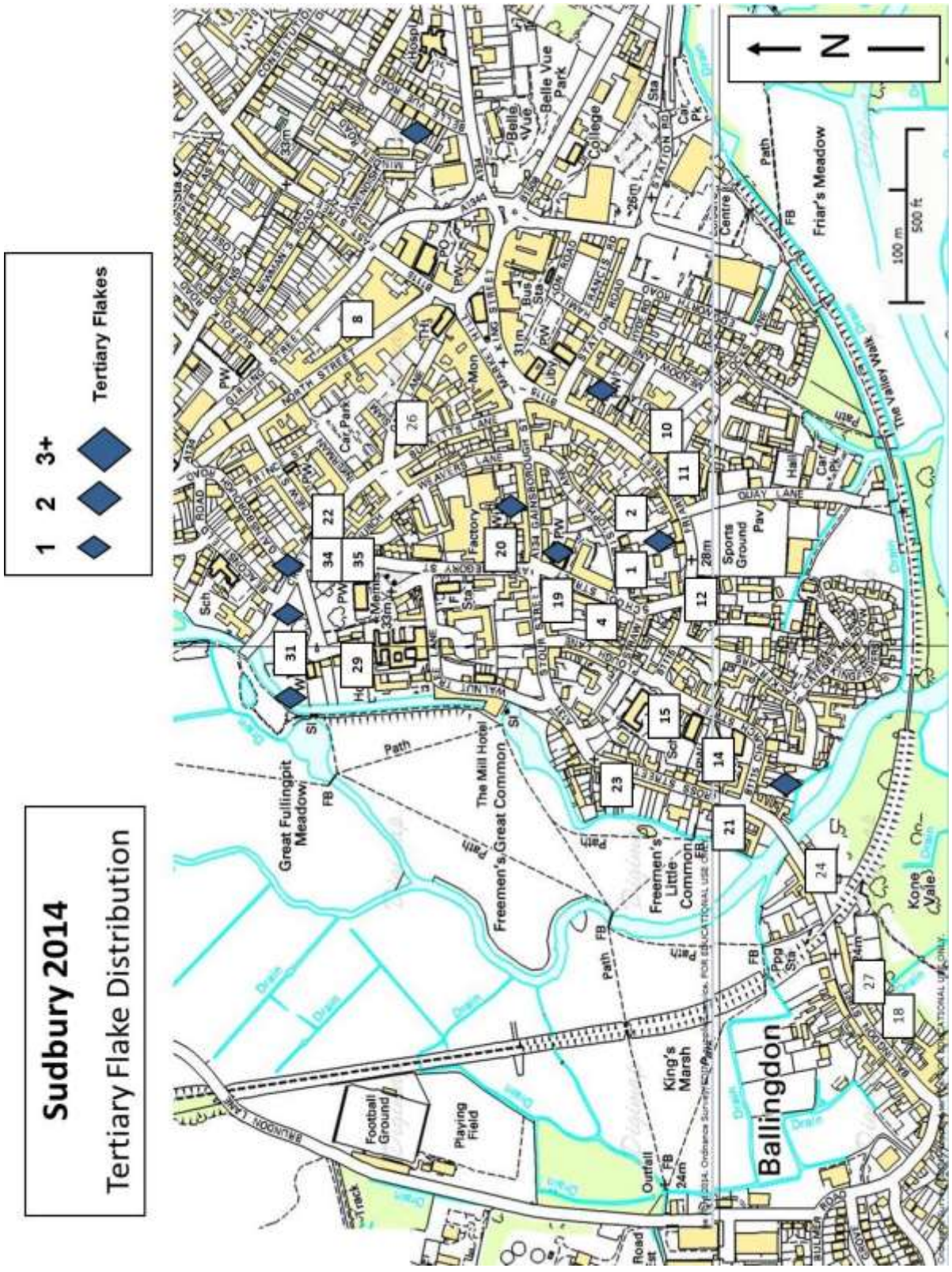

Figure 69: The distribution of tertiary flint flakes from the Sudbury test pits

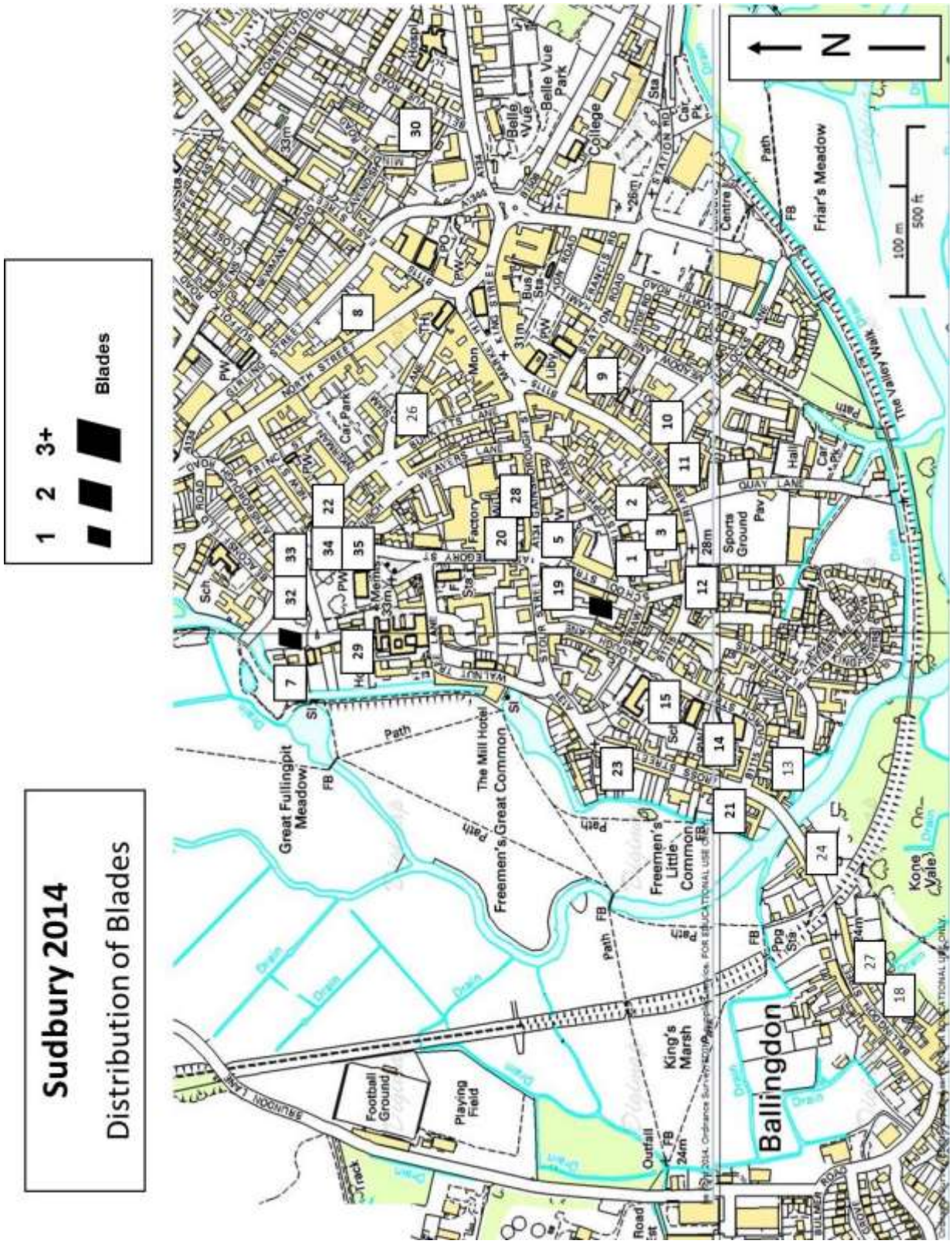

Figure 70: The distribution of flint blades from the Sudbury test pits

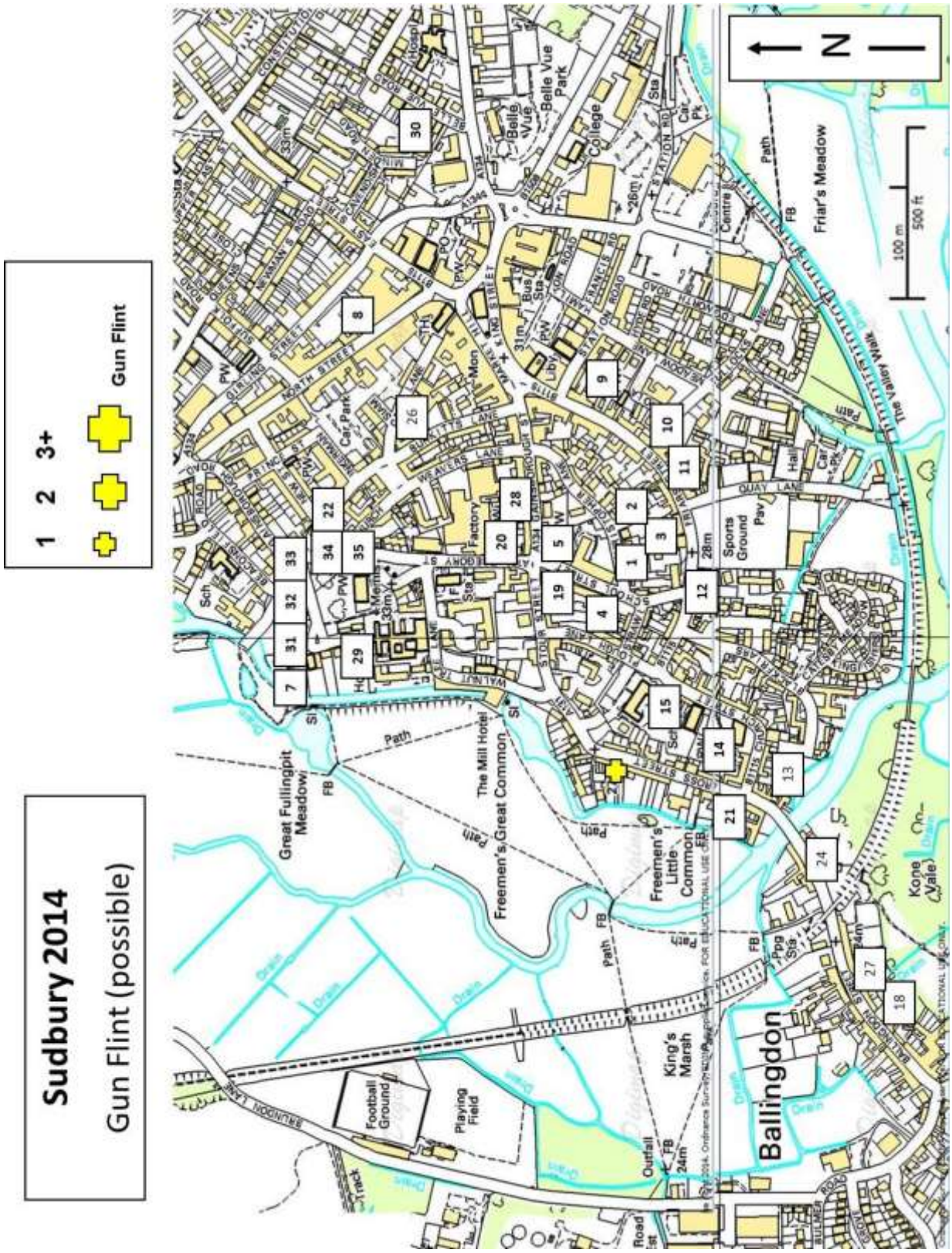

Figure 71: The distribution of a possible gun flint from the Sudbury test pits

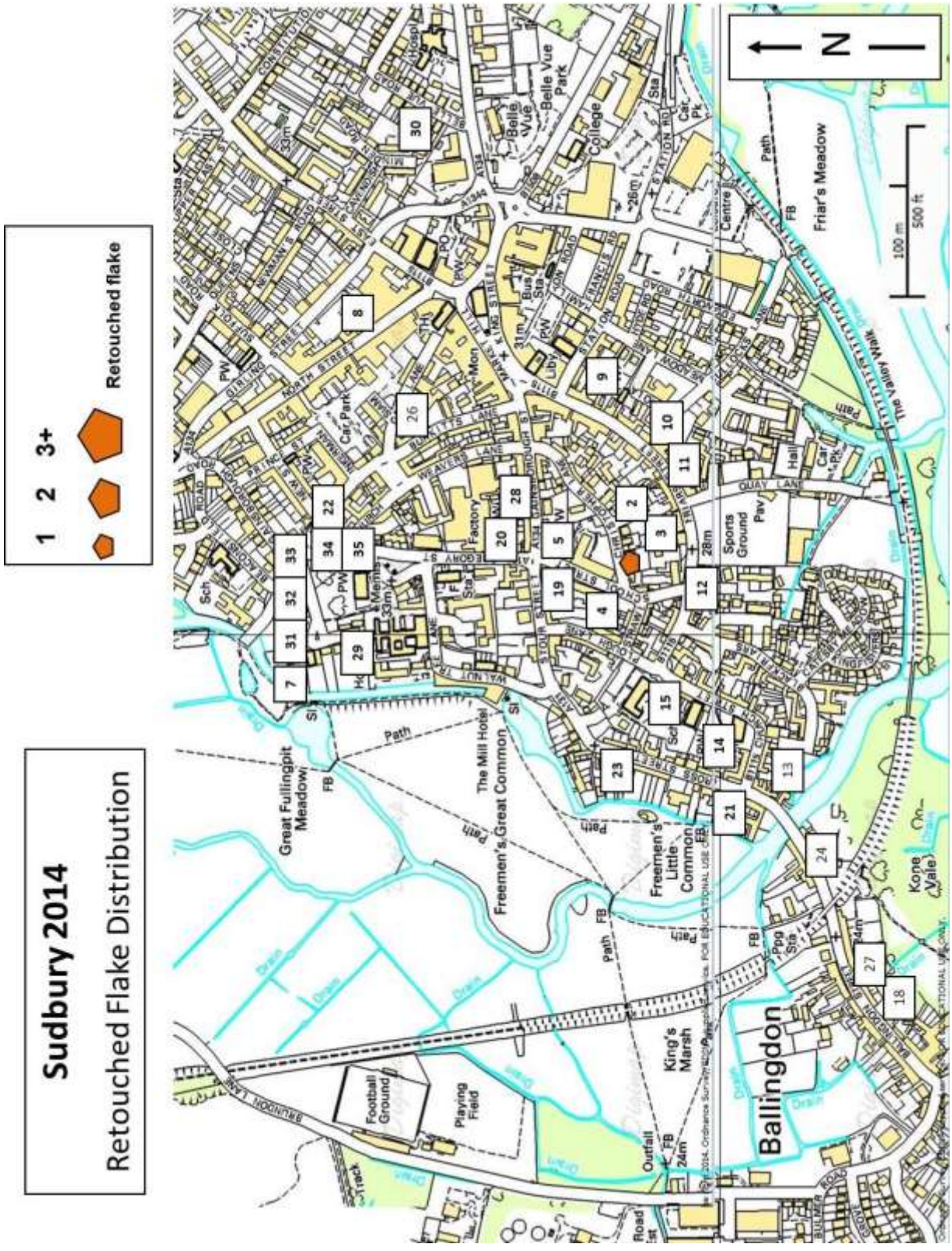

Figure 72: The distribution of retouched flakes from the Sudbury test pits

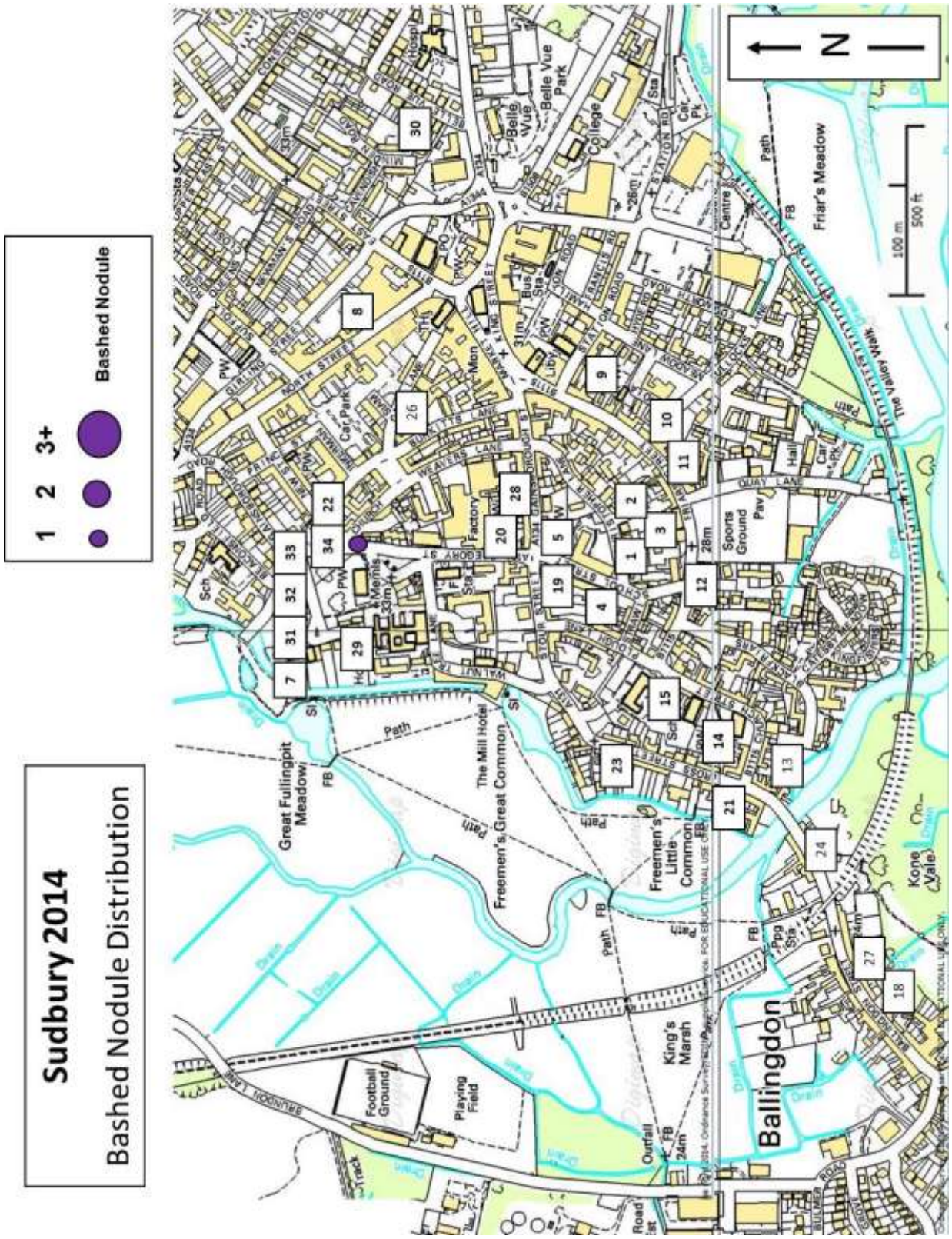

Figure 73: The distribution of bashed flint nodules from the Sudbury test pits