



## Fieldwalking at Brundon, Sudbury, Suffolk, December 2011

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## 1 Summary

*Over a period of two days in December 2011, a programme of community fieldwalking was undertaken in two fields, known as Upper Church Field and the Lays and Churchyard Field to the west of the Hamlet of Brundon and situated just west of the town of Sudbury. The fieldwalking programme was funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund as part of the Managing a Masterpiece programme in the Stour Valley and enabled nearly 70 local residents and school children from the surrounding area to take part. The project was supervised by Access Cambridge Archaeology at the University of Cambridge.*

*The two fields were sited on the higher ground overlooking both the River Stour to the east and the Belchamp Brook to the north and suggest that the site saw quite a bit of prehistoric activity with evidence for flint tool production from the Mesolithic period onwards. No Roman pottery was identified and only a single sherd of Late Anglo Saxon pot was recorded that does point to some of the early village origins may have been on this area of high ground, which also saw limited use through the medieval period. The site remained as fields through the post medieval and later with probably intermittent use.*

*The fieldwalking also successfully engaged a large number of volunteers and school children from the local area, who reported favourable on their experience.*



## 2 Introduction

Two single days of archaeological fieldwalking were undertaken in the hamlet of Brundon, just outside Sudbury in Suffolk, on the 2<sup>nd</sup> December in Upper Church Field and again on the 12<sup>th</sup> December 2011 in The Lays and Churchyard field, just south of Brundon wood. The fieldwalking was organised, funded and run by Managing a Masterpiece in conjunction with Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) and the fieldwalking was undertaken by 28 local residents and 12 teachers and students from Colchester Sixth Form College on the 2<sup>nd</sup> December with 28 year 8 students and staff from All Saints CEVC Middle School in Sudbury on the 12<sup>th</sup>.

### 2.1 The Managing a Masterpiece Project

Managing a Masterpiece (<http://www.managingamasterpiece.org/>) was a £1.1 million Landscape Partnership Scheme for the Stour Valley with £910,000 of that awarded by the National Heritage Memorial Fund for 62 projects within three programmes over three years that began in June 2010. The Managing a Masterpiece vision is for a Stour Valley where the landscape is understood cared for and celebrated by communities with the knowledge, skills and opportunities needed to manage and enjoy it. The scheme consists of three programmes, under which there are fifteen projects and around sixty outputs across a range of work including archaeology, access, public training events, outreach projects to traditionally hard to reach groups, school projects, built conservation projects, public survey of heritage features, production of a heritage compendium, use of church towers as interpretation points, website development, provision of a Hopper Bus, new walking and cycling leaflets, new art exhibitions and projects, restoration of a Stour lighter (barge), new hedge and tree planting and management, new displays for museums and practical conservation management. Programme 1, 'Understanding the Masterpiece' seeks to increase awareness and understanding of the Stour Valley by residents and those with an interest in its landscape and heritage assets, by learning more about them and how they are managed, and actively working to manage and restore the key features. A component of the Understanding the Masterpiece programme is 'Project 1f: Stripping Back the Layers' which comprises four archaeological excavation projects carried out by community volunteers trained, supervised and led by professional archaeologists and summarised in a chapter of the Stour Valley Heritage Compendium. The community-based archaeological field walking at Brundon comprised one of the components of Stripping Back the Layers.

### 2.2 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (<http://www.access.arch.cam.ac.uk/>) is an archaeological outreach organisation based in the Department of Archaeology and Anthropology in the University of Cambridge which aims to enhance economic, social and personal well-being through active engagement with archaeology. It was set up in 2004 and specialises in providing opportunities for members of the public to take part in purposeful, research-orientated archaeological investigations including excavation. Educational events and courses range in length from a few hours to a week or more, and involve members of the public of all ages.

Thousands of members of the public have taken part in scores of programmes run by ACA, including teenagers involved in Higher Education Field Academy (HEFA) test pit excavation programmes intended since 2005 to build academic skills, confidence and aspirations. More widely, ACA has involved thousands of members of the public of all ages and backgrounds, including those with special needs, in a wide range of archaeological activities including field-walking, excavation, analysis and reporting. These have included

projects funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and events in 2011-12 as part of the Cultural Olympiad for the 2012 London Olympic Games.

### **3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes**

#### **3.1 Aims**

The aims of the field-walking at Brundon were as follows:

- To engage with local communities and 'hard to reach groups', widening the participation of people in the heritage of the valley.
- To allow local community participants to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To increase knowledge and understanding of the historical development of the land now encompassed at the disused church in Brundon.
- To increase understanding of the area to support employment, sustainable tourism and encourage inward investment.

#### **3.2 Objectives**

The objectives of the field-walking at Brundon were as follows:

- To investigate the archaeology of the Church Field and The Leys and Churchyard fields through archaeological fieldwalking.
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 30 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To provide 60 person-days of hands-on archaeological training and experience.
- To support and engage with members of local communities and 'hard to reach' groups through involvement with the project.

#### **3.3 Desired outcomes**

The desired outcomes of the field-walking at Brundon were as follows:

- A minimum of 30 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 30 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of the archaeological potential of the landscape around the disused church at Brundon.
- A local population more engaged and informed about the historic landscape around the disused church at Brundon.

## 4 Methodology

The field-walking was carried out using line-walking with stints at 10m intervals. Field-walkers worked across the field systematically, in order along the base line, starting with 0/0-10, then 10/0-10, 20/0-10 and so on until the next transect was started at 0/10-20.

### 4.1 Pre-field-walking briefing and set-up

- Novice volunteers were briefed on the aims and methods of the field-walking and shown examples of material likely to be found, including worked flint, fire-cracked flint and pottery sherds ranging in date from Neolithic to 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- Field-walkers were instructed to pick up all items thought to be human artefacts, of any date and material.
- A base line was set up along the longest and straightest edge of the field; at Upper Church field this was across the southern field boundary, from which the grid was set out from the south western corner of the field. For the Lays and Churchyard field, the baseline was also along its southern boundary from the south eastern corner.
- This base line transect was marked every 10m with canes.
- Stints were also marked in 10m intervals heading north from the base line transect.
- Canes at every 100m mark were highlighted with red and white bunting to aid in locating the correct stints to be walked.

### 4.2 Field-walking methods

- The volunteers were divided into groups of 2-3 people allowing those who wished to work together to do so. Most walkers worked singly or in pairs
- Each 10m stint was walked for 15 minutes with an area of 1m either side of the line scanned visually.
- Finds were collected by field-walkers and checked in with the site supervisor after each stint was completed.

### 4.3 On-site archaeological supervision

- Two archaeologists from ACA were on hand for the duration of the field-walking, with one supervisor specifically assigned to directing the volunteers from a central base as well as recording which stints have been walked. Volunteers assisted with marking out stints for walkers to follow. A pottery specialist was on site to spot date ceramic finds.

### 4.4 On-site recording

- A scale plan map of the field and grid were drawn at 1:1000 with the transects and stints marked when completed to avoid repetition.
- Finds bags were labelled prior to being supplied to volunteers with transect and stint numbers, for example: 0/0-10, with also the site code (which includes the settlement name code and year of excavation).
- The site code for the fieldwalking in Brundon is BRU/11.

## 4.5 Finds processing

- All collected finds were retained for initial identification and processing.
- Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone (unless in very poor condition) were washed, thoroughly dried and bagged separately for each spit walked. This was done during post-excavation when also the animal bone, pottery, burnt clay, flint and burnt stone are bagged separately, ready to be given to specialists.

## 4.6 Finds recording and retention

Few excavations or field-walking surveys retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. Surface collection during field-walking may produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value.

*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 other finds from contexts pre-dating 1800 have been retained.
- All finds pre-dating 1900 have been retained

*Finds appropriate for disposal after recording and reporting*

- The following finds which are not considered to warrant any further analysis were sorted, counted, weighed, photographed 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 sorted, counted, weighed and then discarded.
- Modern tile (floor, roof and wall) was discarded after counting and weighing, with a sample of each type of pre-modern tile retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing. Any decorated examples were retained unless recovered in very large quantities in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting, weighing and photographing.
- Brick was sorted, counted, weighed and then discarded. One sample of any examples of CBM that appeared to be pre-modern was retained
- Most metal finds of modern date were discarded. Metal finds of likely pre-modern date were retained if considered useful for future study. Modern nails were discarded but handmade nails were retained.

*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 field-walking is undertaken who enquire about the final destination of finds from 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.
- NB: Most land-owners are not concerned about retaining ownership of the finds and are happy to donate them to ACA.
- Any requests by owners for the final return of finds to them will be agreed. Finds will be returned after recording, analysis and reporting is complete, accompanied by a letter inviting them to treat the finds with care, retain them in association with



identifying documentation and to consider donating them to ACA/University of Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology should they ever change their minds about wishing to have possession of them.

- 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 the 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.

#### *Curation of Archaeological Finds*

- All finds which are not discarded or returned to owners are retained and stored in conditions where they will not deteriorate. Most finds are stored in cool dry condition in sealed plastic finds bags, with small pierced holes to ventilate them. Pottery, bone and flint have been bagged separately from other finds.
- Finds which are more fragile, including ancient glass or metal objects, are stored in small boxes protected by padding and if necessary, acid free paper. Metal objects are curated with silica gel packets if necessary to prevent deterioration.
- All finds bags/boxes from the fieldwalking days have been bagged/boxed together. All bags and boxes used for storage will be clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code and the transect and stint walked



## 5 Location, geology and topography

### 5.1 Location

Brundon today is a small hamlet on the western banks of the River Stour, which was once in Essex, but is now in the district of Babergh and the parish of Sudbury in Suffolk. The hamlet is situated just over 0.5km from Sudbury town centre. The fields that were walked are 1km west of Brundon, at the site of Brundon village church, which is located at NGR TL 8540 4165.



Figure 1: Map of England with a close up insert of East Anglia and the hamlet of Brundon highlighted in red

Both the villages of Brundon and Ballingdon were once combined with the name Ballingdon-cum-Brundon that was in the Hickford Hundred in Essex during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was in the early 1830's that both villages were incorporated into the All Saints parish in Sudbury, Suffolk<sup>1</sup>. The villages today are regarded as separate, and there are only a dozen or so houses left occupied in Brundon, which are also mainly clustered close to the river around Brundon Hall and Brundon Mill and away from the original site of the church. Ballingdon on the other hand, has grown due to its position along the main road from Chelmsford to Bury St Edmunds, and also at a significant crossing of the River Stour, into Sudbury.

<sup>1</sup> [www.oldtowns.co.uk/Suffolk/sudbury.htm](http://www.oldtowns.co.uk/Suffolk/sudbury.htm) (Accessed February 2013)

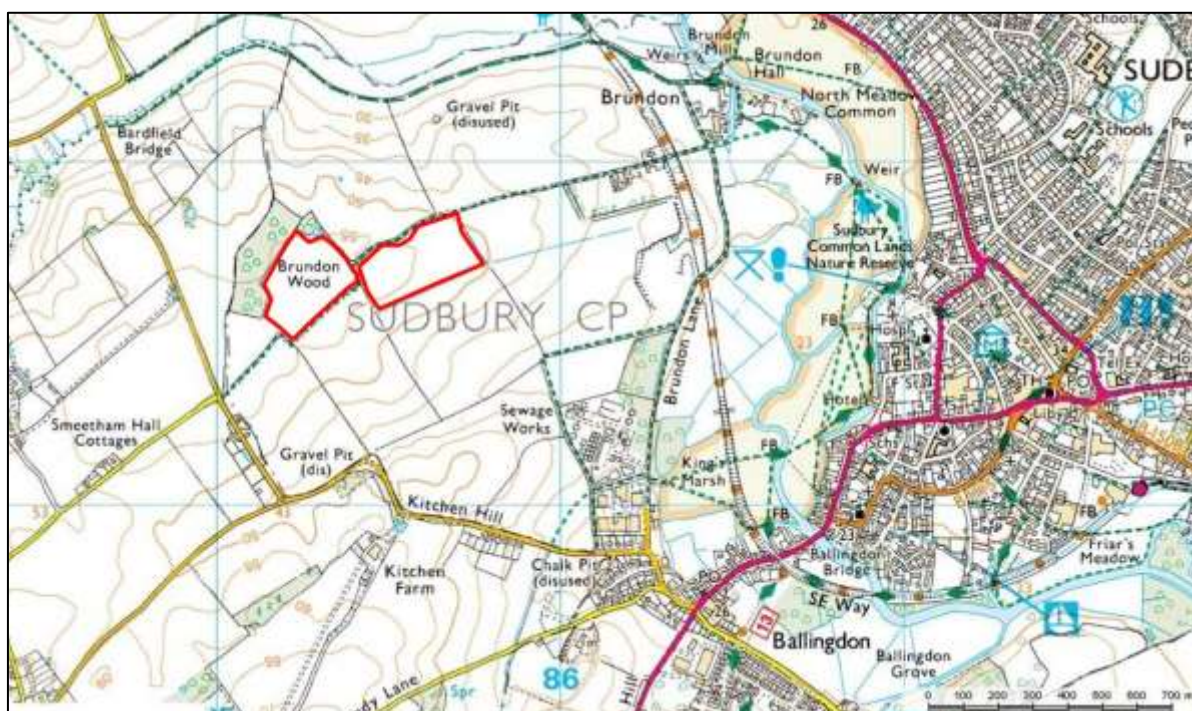


Figure 2: The location of the fields walked (in red) in relation to the villages of Brundon and Ballingdon and the town of Sudbury © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

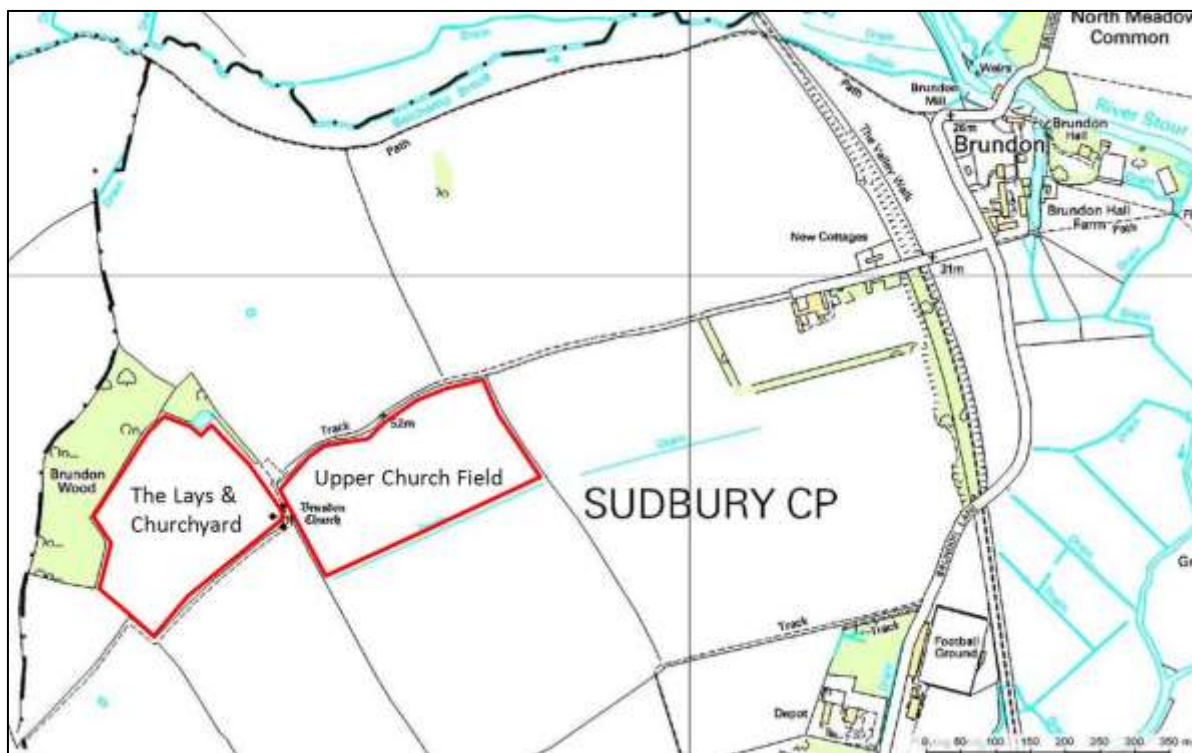


Figure 3: The location of the fields walked (in red) in relation to Brundon and the River Stour © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



## 5.2 Geology and Topography

Suffolk is a coastal county in East Anglia, bounded by the North Sea to the east, Norfolk to the north, Essex to the south, with Cambridgeshire to the west. The River Stour dominates the topography of the south Suffolk and north Essex region, which rises in east Cambridgeshire to join the North Sea at Harwich and also forms the county boundary. The site is set on a plateau of high ground at 55m – 50m OD overlooking the village of Brundon and River Stour to the east and Belchamp Brook to the north.

The topography of the River Stour and Belchamp Brook around Brundon has been classified as ‘valley meadowlands’ and ‘rolling valley farmlands’, which incorporates the landscapes of both north Essex and south Suffolk. They are indicative of both a rolling arable landscape, with field patterns of both ancient random enclosures as well as post World War II open agricultural changes. There are cattle grazed meadows and are largely unsettled, apart from occasional buildings on higher areas of land. Small areas of ancient woodland are scattered throughout, although more so on the Suffolk side and the settlements are usually quite dispersed with a network of winding lanes and paths lined with hedgerows connecting them.<sup>2</sup>

The underlying geology consists of glacial sands and gravel over a bedrock of white chalk<sup>3</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> [http://www.managingamasterpiece.org/images/stories/documents/Doc\\_2\\_Landscape\\_Character\\_Study.pdf](http://www.managingamasterpiece.org/images/stories/documents/Doc_2_Landscape_Character_Study.pdf)  
(Accessed February 2013)

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.geo-east.org.uk/geology.htm> (Accessed February 2013)

## 6 Archaeological and Historical Background

A comprehensive book on the history of Brundon has been published by David Burnett and the main component of this archaeological and historical background is taken from that book, whilst also supplemented by the HER records that will all be discussed by each period below.

### 6.1 Prehistoric

The main focus of prehistoric activity recorded in Brundon is from an old quarry pit, known as Jordan's Pit located to the south of Brundon village and to the west of the railway line that was mainly quarried during the 1930's and 40's<sup>4</sup>. A wide range of artefacts have been recovered during the works, although mostly from gravel piles rather than in-situ excavations and dating from the Palaeolithic through to the Late Iron Age (BCB 002).

Over 280 flints were recovered from the quarry dating to the Palaeolithic, including handaxes, Levalloisian flakes, Clactonian flakes, a notched flake, an Acheulean borer and cores along with the remains of animals, including bear, lion, red deer, horse and mammoth. This suggests that this part of the Stour Valley has been inhabited from the last Ice Age and Man was hunting quite a diverse range of fauna along the river valley.

There are no finds dating to the Mesolithic period in Brundon, but further flint tools have been identified from the quarry to date to both the Neolithic and Bronze Age. These consist of Neolithic leaf shaped arrowheads and polished axes and Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowheads. Late Iron Age pottery and a Belgic style burial have also been found in Jordan's pit and although there has been no evidence for any prehistoric settlement, this is extensive most likely due to the nature of the quarry excavation, as the large range of prehistoric artefacts recorded do support the notion that there was quite extensive activity at that time, particularly along this part of the Stour Valley.

Additional Iron Age artefacts have been recorded from elsewhere in Brundon, include a gold stater as well as a coin and suggests that the Trinovantes, the tribe that held land over most of Essex and south Suffolk<sup>5</sup> certainly had a degree of wealth, although again there is no evidence for any settlement in the immediate area.

### 6.2 Roman

Further gravel extraction was undertaken at Jordan's pit in the late 1940's, just before it was closed and a Roman cemetery was uncovered as the top soil was removed (BCB 002). The Stour was likely navigable during the Roman period, particularly given the placement of many Roman towns along the river, such as Long Melford just north of Brundon. It is also likely that as the river at Brundon is fordable, this may have been the case during the Roman period and could have been one of the major crossings of the river (Burnett 2010). Given the presence of a cemetery at Jordan's pit is it highly likely that there was also a Roman settlement close by that may have also been situated on a probable main Roman road between Chelmsford and Long Melford, although further investigations are needed to prove this.

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.geoeast.org.uk/geoimap/suffpdf/ptv\\_rodbridge.pdf](http://www.geoeast.org.uk/geoimap/suffpdf/ptv_rodbridge.pdf) (Accessed February 2013)

<sup>5</sup> <http://www.roman-britain.org/tribes/trinovantes.htm> (Accessed February 2013)

### 6.3 Anglo Saxon

Only a small scatter of Saxon pottery has been recorded from Brundon, along the proposed route of a by-pass that was found through fieldwalking in the early 90's (Burnett 2010). There are no other records on the HER but as the village was recorded in the Domesday Book, it is highly likely that there was an established settlement here by the Late Saxon period at least. The name of the village has likely Saxon origins, with –don meaning hill and Brun with meanings suggested of broom, brown or bramble hill (*Ibid*). The name seems to describe the settlement though and that it may have been on the higher ground to the west of the current village and at the site of the old church.

### 6.4 Medieval

As already mentioned, Brundon was recorded in the Domesday Book as *Branduna* with the manor held by Ralph de Limsey in which there were 7 villeins, 7 bordars and 4 slaves, with woodland for 10 pigs, 32 acres of meadow and 1 mill. It was also recorded that Hardwin added 20 acres to the manor after the conquest (Williams and Martin 2003), but it is possible that it had to be forfeited to de Limsey by the time of the Domesday Survey.

The location of this manor and early village are however unknown and there has been no archaeological excavation or surveys undertaken in order to find this out. As already speculated it may have been sited on the spur of high ground at Brundon Wood, around the site of the church that was known to be in use by the second half of the 12<sup>th</sup> century as a chapel. Brundon was once a manor in the parish of Bulmer<sup>6</sup>, but the establishment of a church in the village that eventually led to its independence in 1178, although Brundon was still required to pay a pension to Bulmer (BCB Misc). The population of Brundon however was probably never high enough to warrant a larger church and the inhabitants of Ballingdon, with who Brundon were now paired with in the same parish by the later medieval period, most probably went to the All Saints church in Sudbury, which still incorporates both villages to this day (Burnett 2010).

The site of the medieval manor may be under the present Brundon Hall, which is situated next to the river and is a 16<sup>th</sup> century timber framed house that was encased in brick in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and is also Grade II\* listed. The site probably also would have been moated around three sides with the river as the fourth (BCB 024) further suggesting that the site has medieval origins.

The manor of Brundon passed from the de Limsey family in 1324 to the Bottevilleyn family, until the manor was sold in 1345 for 200 marks to the de Bohun family. After the male line died out, the estate was divided up, until in 1382 when King Richard II granted the manor of Brundon to St Gregory's College in Sudbury (Burnett 2010).

St Gregory's is the main parish church of Sudbury and was originally founded in the 8<sup>th</sup> century, although none of the original building remains. The current church dates from the 12<sup>th</sup> century as a gift from Nuneaton priory<sup>7</sup> but was taken over in 1365 by Simon of Sudbury when he founded a College of Canons and rebuilt the chancel. It was the college that owned the priory and gained the income from the manor. Simon of Sudbury became Archbishop of Canterbury in 1375 and Lord Chancellor in 1380 and it was his introduction of the third poll tax as Lord Chancellor that led to his death in London during the Peasant's Revolt the following year.<sup>8</sup>

The medieval mill that was also mentioned in the Domesday Book was most probably situated at or close to the site of the current mill building next to the river. The current building dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> century, is Grade II listed and now converted into housing. It

<sup>6</sup> <http://www.foxearth.org.uk/blog/2005/01/lost-parish-of-brundon.html> (Accessed February 2013)

<sup>7</sup> <http://www.misericords.co.uk/sudbury.html> (Accessed February 2013)

<sup>8</sup> [www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/sudburystg.html](http://www.suffolkchurches.co.uk/sudburystg.html) (Accessed February 2013)

was recorded in 1406 in an account of the manor as a fulling mill (BCB 015), suggesting a change in use from its origins as a corn mill. Fulling is the process of cleaning cloth, especially wool, to remove all impurities such as dirt and oil which also makes it thicker. This change in industry potentially reflects population decreases after the Black Death, as less food had to be produced for a smaller population. (Also in the records of 1406 it states that there were five dwellings paying rent). The cloth making industry was also at its peak at this time with Bury St Edmunds, Sudbury and Hadleigh all major settlements involved with the broadcloth industry with villages in between also utilised in production processes<sup>9</sup>. The owners at the mill in Brundon likely thought that there was money to be had in this new rich industry, especially given their prominent position within the major cloth producing area of the county and their proximity to Sudbury.

The change of industry at the mill has already hinted that it may have partly been due to a population slump after the Black Death in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century, but it has also been suggested by Burnett that the population was already on the decline before the Black Death reached Brundon, with the Peasants Revolt of 1381 and people likely leaving the manor to look for work elsewhere, because of greater manorial taxes and rates.

A few medieval finds have also been recorded on the HER, including a medieval pottery or tile scatter that was found along the proposed western by-pass route through fieldwalking the in early 90's (Burnett 2010), as well as medieval and post medieval pottery from dredging's of the River Stour at Brundon (BCB Misc.).

## 6.5 Post medieval and later

The church and the manor of Brundon remained in the hands of St Gregory's College in Sudbury until after the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1544. As head of the Church of England, Henry VIII conducted a survey of ecclesiastical sites and their assets for tax purposes, in which it was recorded that the annual rental income to the college from Brundon was £32 10s 6d. A further 6s 8d was also gained through the sale of wood (Burnett 2010). St Gregory's College and its estates were sold to Sir Thomas Paston of Norfolk who was a Member of Parliament in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century for the sum of £1280.<sup>10</sup> In the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century the manor was transferred to the Windham family, with whom it remained until the 19<sup>th</sup> century, although the mill was sold off during the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century (for further information on all lords of the manor and subsequent tenants of the hall see David Burnett's book on Brundon).

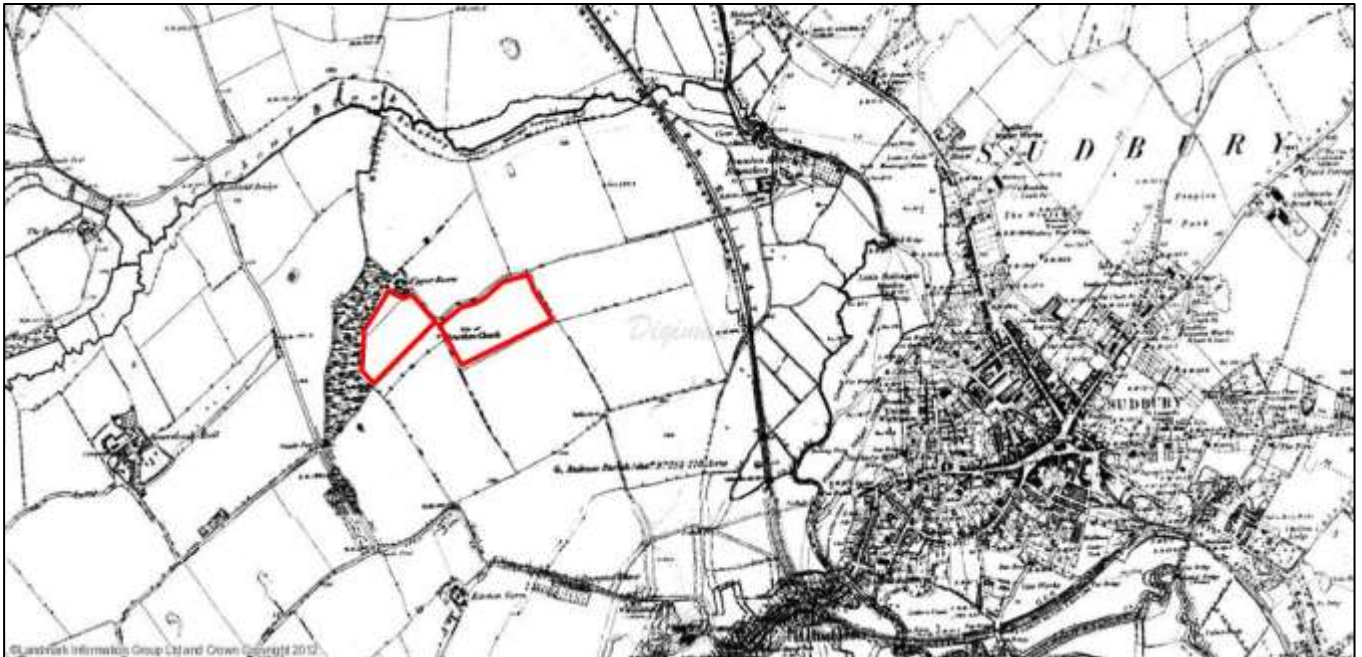
The population of Brundon likely continued to decline through the 15<sup>th</sup> century and there are records of the population during the famine of 1527 in which only 19 inhabitants were recorded in Brundon, in comparison to the 223 in Ballingdon (*Ibid*). This population decline likely went hand in hand with the decline of the church, although there were rectors still recorded at Brundon until 1645, but it was probably the turmoil of the Civil War and the Commonwealth that eventually brought about the end of the church. It was certainly in ruins by 1740 and by 1774 all evidence for any settlement and church had been removed from the hilltop (*Ibid*). A description of the church in a letter by Thomas Cooke in July of 1678 states that '*the tiles are most off and then the timber must decay when bad weather comes*', '*the church at present is so much of repaire as that the people cannot meet in it and so there is a total omission of all divine offices there*' and '*that there is one dwelling in the village*' (BCB 001). This very small population of Brundon and the distance of the church from the settlement on the river and the inhabitants of Ballingdon meant that there was just

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.historicalsuffolk.com/suffolk-industries.php> (Accessed February 2013)

<sup>1010</sup> <http://www.historyofparliamentonline.org/volume/1509-1558/member/paston-sir-thomas-1517-50> (Accessed February 2013)



not enough money or worshipers to justify its upkeep and subsequent repairs, as most people by this time had defected to All Saints in Sudbury.



**Figure 4: 1880's map of the fields walked (in red) in relation to both Brundon and Sudbury © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service**

Despite the disappearance of the church in Brandon, Ballingdon-cum-Brandon was still considered to be one ecclesiastical parish, although Ballingdon has no church. It was not until 1832 as part of the Reform Act that the villages were added to the borough of Sudbury and incorporated into Suffolk and the parish of All Saints. The population for both villages at that time was also recorded as 861.<sup>11</sup>

The railway line from Sudbury to Marks Tey was opened in 1849 by Great Eastern Railway. This was then extended north to Haverhill and Cambridge in 1865, when also the station in Sudbury was also relocated. The line travelled through Brundon, dividing the estate between the settlement, including the hall and mill to the east and the arable fields and old hilltop site of the church to the west, but was eventually closed in 1967. The station in Sudbury remained open until 1991 when it was moved again just to the east and is now the terminus for the Marks Tey to Sudbury line.<sup>12</sup>

The line of the disused railway is now known as 'The Valley Walk', as part of a longer Stour Valley path that extends through Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire for over 95km.<sup>13</sup>

The river Stour has probably always been navigable, at least up to Clare, until the 17<sup>th</sup> century, although it is likely that small sections were probably still accessible<sup>14</sup>. It was by an Act of Parliament in the very early 18<sup>th</sup> century that the river experienced many

<sup>11</sup> <http://www22.brinkster.com/barham/LostChurchesofEssex.htm> (Accessed February 2013)

<sup>12</sup> <http://www.disused-stations.org.uk/s/sudbury/index.shtml> (Accessed February 2013)

<sup>13</sup> <http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/enjoying-the-area/walking/the-stour-valley-path/> (Accessed February 2013)

<sup>14</sup> <http://www.foxearth.org.uk/TheStourNavigation.html> (Accessed February 2013)

modifications to become navigable again and went on to become a busy trading route, with many boats as far inland as Sudbury to sell coal, wool and bricks.<sup>15</sup>

## 6.6 Undated

Rectilinear field boundaries have been identified close to Brundon pit when new cottages were built (BCB 010) but remain undated. Given the range of prehistoric and Roman occupation along the Stour Valley, as well as the artefacts recorded from the pit and the subsequent Late Saxon and medieval farming through the parish, the field boundaries could date to any period in Brundon's history.

Previous archaeological work in Brundon is limited to the fieldwalking undertaken in the early 1990's along the route of the proposed western by-pass by Suffolk Archaeological Services. Two separate scatters of Saxon and medieval pottery were identified (Burnett 2010).

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<sup>15</sup> [http://www.managingamasterpiece.org/images/stories/documents/Doc\\_2\\_Landscape\\_Character\\_Study.pdf](http://www.managingamasterpiece.org/images/stories/documents/Doc_2_Landscape_Character_Study.pdf)  
(Accessed February 2013)

## 7 Results of the fieldwalking at Brundon

The fieldwalking at Brundon was undertaken in the eastern field, known as Upper Church Field on the 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2011 and the western field, known as The Lays and Churchyard, was walked on the 12<sup>th</sup> December 2011. The total extent of the grid for both fields can be seen in figure 5 below.

A total of 241 10m stints were walked on the 2<sup>nd</sup> December and 95 10m stints were walked on the 12<sup>th</sup> December, giving a total of 336 stints walked over the two days, which covered 3.36km.



Figure 5: The fieldwalking grid in both fields, showing the total extent of both fields that were walked © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

The pottery and flint distribution maps for the fieldwalking can be seen in the following sections, in chronological order. The circles used to represent the distribution of finds are shown within the grid squares rather than on the actual stints that were walked. The circle within a grid square relates to the stint line emanating from the south-western corner of that particular grid.



## 7.1 Prehistoric

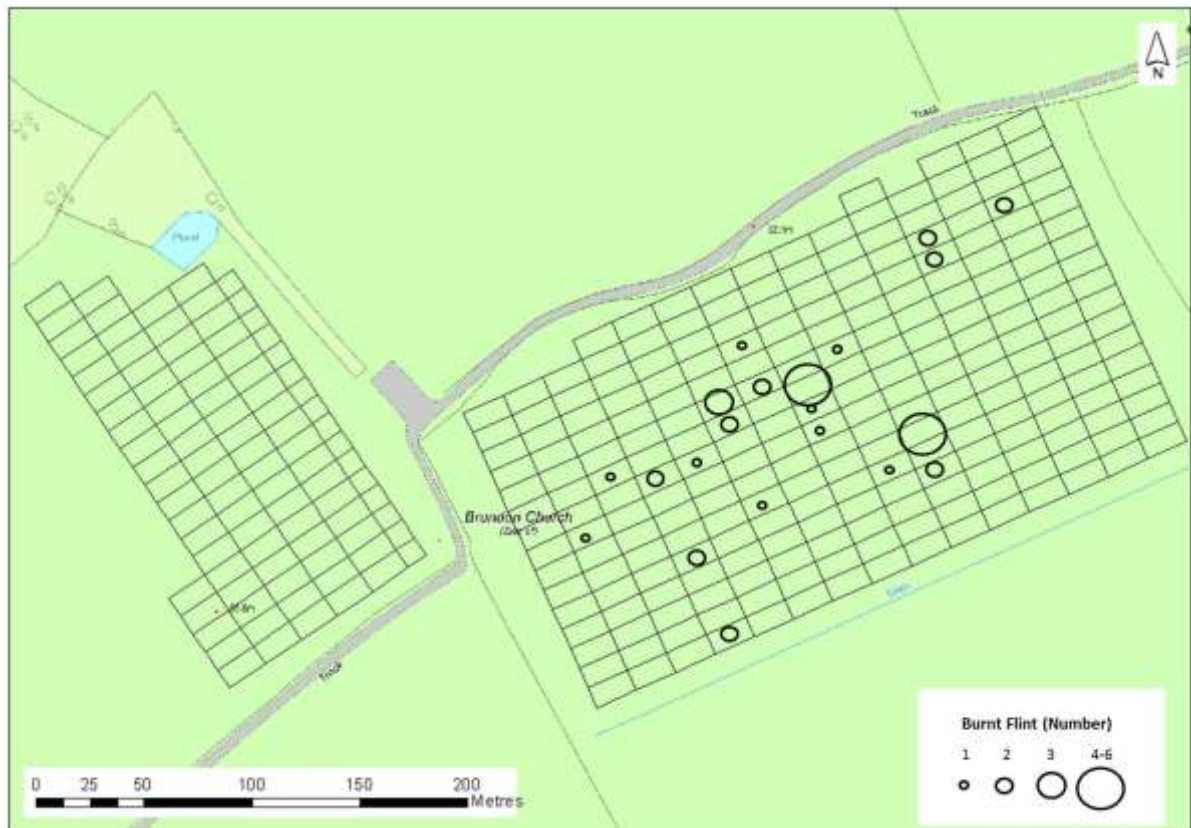


Figure 6: The presence and distribution of burnt flint at Brundon © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



Figure 7: The presence and distribution of Primary flint flakes at Brundon © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



Figure 8: The presence and distribution of secondary flint flakes at Brundon © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



Figure 9: The presence and distribution of flint scrapers, blades and flakes at Brundon © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



A range of prehistoric flints were found from Upper Church Field with a widespread distribution of primary flint flakes and slightly fewer secondary flint flakes. The largest cluster of fire cracked flint was concentrated centrally in Upper Church Field in particular and then also three potential Mesolithic blades were also found with five probable Neolithic or Bronze Age flint flakes and a single scraper likely of a similar date. No prehistoric pottery was found from either field.

## 7.2 Roman

No Roman finds were recovered from the fieldwalking at Brundon.

## 7.3 Anglo Saxon



**Figure 10: The Late Saxon pottery distribution © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service**

A single small sherd of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware pottery was only identified from the Lays and Churchyard field.

## 7.4 Medieval



Figure 11: High medieval pottery distribution © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



Figure 12: Late medieval pottery distribution © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Similar amounts of both high and late medieval pottery were identified through the fieldwalking with single sherds of Hedingham Fine Ware from each field, albeit both close to the site of the church. The Late Medieval and Transitional Earthenwares that were also recorded came from Upper Church Field only and were also more widely distributed across the field.

## 7.5 Post Medieval



**Figure 13: Post medieval pottery distribution** © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

Only 20 sherds of post medieval pottery were recorded from both fields walked at Brundon, the vast majority of which were local and English made, but three sherds of Raeran/Aachen and Cologne/Westerwald stonewares also identified. The majority of these sherds were recorded from the edges of the survey grid and the field.



## 7.6 19<sup>th</sup> century

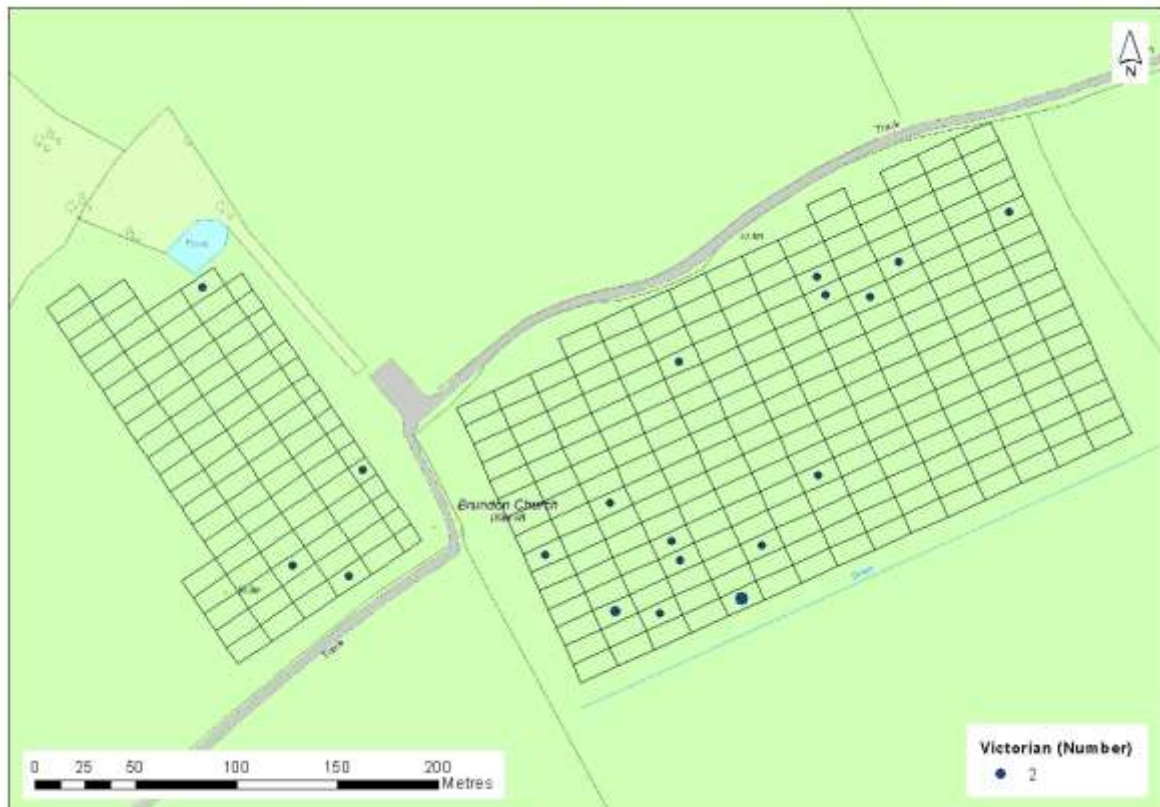


Figure 14: 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery distribution © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



Figure 15: 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and tile distribution © Crown Copyright/database right 2017. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service



The 22 sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century Ironstone China pottery that were found from both fields, had a largest cluster in the southwest corner of Upper Church Field, which also corresponded to a large cluster of tile in the same area. Otherwise in the same field the Victorian pottery and tile were spread elsewhere across the field with no significant patterns. Very few sherds of Victorian pottery and tile were also found from the southeastern corner of the Lays and Churchyard Field.

A list of all the finds recovered during the fieldwalking can be seen in appendix 12.3.



## 8 Discussion

The fieldwalking results will be discussed by period below.

### 8.1 Prehistoric period

The large number of prehistoric flint flakes that were recorded from Upper Church Field consisted of a selection of both primary and secondary flakes. The scatters of which suggests that there was likely long periods of activity associated with tool making on site, which is also ideally located on a higher plateau of higher ground overlooking the River Stour to east and the Belchamp Brook, a tributary of the River Stour, to the north. Although these lithics have not been able to be specifically dated for this stage of report writing, those flakes found with a large amount of burnt stone, likely date to the later prehistoric and more specifically the Neolithic and Bronze Age (and more permanent settlements through the landscape). The additional presence of three possible Mesolithic blades also found pushes back the initial date of activity in the survey field to a time of hunter gatherers moving through the landscape on a seasonal basis. As already stated this plateau of high ground in the landscape would have been a popular site for prehistoric communities, close to water and defensible.

### 8.2 Roman period

As no Romano-British pottery was recorded from the Brundon fieldwalking, the results from the survey cannot further the already patchy knowledge of Roman archaeology in the parish. The absence of such data could also mean that there was very little in the way of Roman activity to the south of the apparent crossing of the River Stour in the Roman period to the Roman town of Long Melford<sup>16</sup>.

### 8.3 Anglo-Saxon period

The single sherd of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery that was recorded from the Lays and Churchyard Field adds to only a small amount of Late Anglo Saxon archaeological evidence that has so far been identified in the parish, despite the presence of the village in the Domesday Book, the original settlement has yet to be firmly established. The presence of the pottery within the survey site does potentially suggest that there was activity on this area of higher ground perhaps from the mid-9<sup>th</sup> century that may have been a precursor for the location of the later 12<sup>th</sup> century church that was sited between the two fields. Further work is needed in the parish to define and locate the original settlement, but the fieldwalking has suggested a possibility.

### 8.4 Medieval

Activity continued on site into medieval period but as only two sherds of 12<sup>th</sup> century pottery were recorded the activity here may be associated with the construction of the church at this time, rather than the focus of the village, as each sherd was found in each field and close to the location of the original church. The five sherds of medieval pottery found in total may of course suggest that these fields have been utilised as fields for hundreds of years and the pottery with the other finds were incorporated into the land through manuring. A slight increase in the late medieval pottery was noted (three sherds were recorded) that were more scattered through Upper Church Field only and does suggest continual occupation through the medieval period, even if the land was only farmed.

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.dedhamvalestourvalley.org/assets/MaM/SQR014B-The-SVHC-Landscape-History-v04.pdf>  
(Accessed December 2013)

## 8.5 Post-medieval and later

Similar quantities of post medieval and 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery were both found through the survey area although slightly more of the Victorian pottery was recorded.

The post medieval wares were generally found to the edges of the field, likely through ploughing or solifluction and consisted of both English and German wares. The presence of the imported pottery in the field is likely due to the study area's proximity to Sudbury that would have been a major place of trade at this time, particularly given its strategic position along the River Stour.

The majority of the 19<sup>th</sup> - 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery was focused in the southwestern corner of Upper Church Field, where there was also a cluster of tile found that are likely contemporary. The rest of the pottery was scattered through Upper Church Field with the tile, but a second cluster of tile was noted centrally in the field, but this one did not have much in the way of Victorian pottery associated with it. In the Lays and Churchyard field, a main cluster of both tile and Victorian pottery was noted in the south-eastern corner and closest to the road, but numbers were not high enough to suggest occupation on site at this time.

The general absence of clay pipe from both fields does suggest that the field may not have been intensively worked, particularly during the later post medieval and 19<sup>th</sup> century and the site had continually lain as open fields with varying amounts of use.

## 9 Conclusion

The fieldwalking results from the two days of survey in two fields to the west of the hamlet of Brundon in December 2011 yielded a range of finds dating from the Mesolithic period onwards. These scatters of flints found that the high ground where the site was located was a focus of activity through to the Bronze Age, after which it was generally abandoned until the Late Anglo Saxon period. Even though the fieldwalking did not find the original Anglo Saxon and medieval manor and village, the location of which is currently unknown, the site has pointed to continual activity on site through the Late Saxon and medieval periods, perhaps related to the 12<sup>th</sup> century church sited between the fields. The sites were potentially kept as open fields through the post medieval and later, although likely with sporadic uses of activity.

## 10 Acknowledgments

The 2011 fieldwalking in Brundon was funded as part of the 'Managing a Masterpiece' by the Heritage Lottery Fund and their support is gratefully acknowledged, particularly from Dee Chadney. The project was directed by Carenza Lewis and supervised by Clemency Cooper with support from Laure Bonner. Paul Blinkhorn analysed the pottery, David McOmish looked at the lithics and both Laure Bonner and Catherine Collins recorded the rest of the finds.

Our thanks are also due to the landowner and all the local volunteers who took part. For the first day on the 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2011 these were 28 local residents and 12 teachers and students from Colchester Sixth Form College and by 28 Year 8 (12-13 year old) students and staff from All Saints Middle School in Sudbury on the 12th December 2011.

## 11 References

Burnett, D. 2010 Brundon: The enigma in Sudbury's shadow. Sudbury Museum Trust

Williams, A & Martin, G.H 2003. *Domesday Book – A Complete Translation. Volume III. Little Domesday and Index of Places*. London: The Folio Society

## 12 Appendices

### 12.1 Pottery Report – *Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery was recorded using the codes of the Suffolk County Council Pottery Type-Series (unpublished), as follows:

F102: THET,	<b>Thetford-type ware</b> , mid-9 <sup>th</sup> – 11 <sup>th</sup> century
F350: HFW1,	<b>Heddingham Fine Ware</b> , late 12 <sup>th</sup> – 14 <sup>th</sup> century.
F401: LMT,	<b>Late Medieval and Transitional Earthenwares</b> , 15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century
F405: GSW3,	<b>Raeran/Aachen stoneware</b> , mid-16 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> century
F412: GSW4,	<b>Cologne/Westerwald stoneware</b> , 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
F425: GRE,	<b>Glazed Red Earthenware</b> , 16 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
F438: ESW,	<b>English Stoneware</b> , late 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century
F1000: IRST,	<b>Ironstone China</b> , 19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> century. .

Trans	Stint	No	Wt	Fabric
0	0-10	1	6	425
0	60-70	1	21	1000
0	100-110	1	2	401
20	20-30	1	5	405
20	20-30	2	2	1000
40	10-20	1	2	1000
40	70-80	1	3	1000
40	120-130	1	2	350
40	130-140	1	5	425
60	0-10	1	9	425
60	10-20	1	19	425
60	30-40	1	1	1000
60	40-50	1	4	1000
80	0-10	3	10	1000
80	10-20	1	2	401
100	0-10	1	4	425
100	10-20	1	3	425
100	20-30	1	10	1000
100	120-130	1	3	1000
100	130-140	1	10	438
120	120-130	1	10	405
140	40-50	1	4	1000
160	0-10	1	5	425
180	120-130	1	7	1000
180	130-140	1	6	1000
200	0-10	1	9	425
200	10-20	1	4	425
200	40-50	1	5	425
200	60-70	1	7	425
200	80-90	1	6	412
200	110-120	1	2	1000
200	160-170	1	5	425
220	10-20	1	1	425



Trans	Stint	No	Wt	Fabric
220	80-90	1	7	425
220	120-130	1	1	1000
240	160-170	1	11	401
280	120-130	1	5	1000

Table 1: Pottery occurrence for 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2011

Trans	Stint	No	Wt	Fabric
0	40-50	1	2	1000
10	50-60	1	14	102
10	160-170	1	1	1000
30	0-10	1	67	1000
50	20-30	1	21	1000
70	50-60	1	4	350
70	130-140	1	1	425
90	0-10	1	1	425

Table 2: Pottery occurrence for 12<sup>th</sup> December 2011



## 12.2 Flint Report – *David McOmish*

Flint artefacts from the Brundon fieldwalking are limited to those from Upper Church Field and include struck flints and fire-cracked flint. These were identified to type and date if possible, with retouching and other distinguishing characteristics noted if present. In most instances a date could not be established. Flint artefacts are listed here by transect and stint with particular points of interest discussed in sections 8 and 9.

	Unworked Flint Nodule	Primary Working Waste flakes	Secondary Working Waste flakes	Fire- cracked Flint	Blades	Flakes	Tools	Comments
0-10/0		2						
0- 10/120						1 - with notch		
0- 10/240		1						
0-10/60				2				
70- 80/60			1					
10- 20/100								
100- 110/12 0		1 - poss core reducer	3	2				
100- 110/16 0				1				
100- 110/18 0						1		Broken blade, reworked
100- 110/20 0 Bag 2				3				
10- 20/100						1		Possible piercer - ?LBA
110- 120/12 0		1						
110- 120/14 0		2	2					
110- 120/20		1	2, one broken blade, one core reducer					
110- 120/20 0		1 - with notch; 1 - ?core reducer	1					
120-			1	1				



130/12 0								
120- 130/22 0			1 - with modern notch					
120- 130/24 0			1	2				
130- 140/20		1	2					
130- 140/22 0				2				
130- 140/24 0			1			1		Looks core- like - ?Meso
130- 140/26 0				2				
140- 150/0			1					
140- 150/20		1						
140- 150/22 0		3, inc two core reducer						
140- 150/24 0		1						
140- 150/26 0			1					
150- 160/18 0		1						
150- 160/60		1						
20- 30/120		2 - might be core reducers	1					
20- 30/160		1	1					
20- 30/280			1					
20- 30/40			2, one may be core reducer					
20- 30/60		2	1					
30- 40/180		1	1 - core reduction flake	2				





40-50/0			1				
40-50/160				1			
40-50/60				2			
50-60/100		1	1	1			
50-60/120		1	1				
50-60/140		2 - 1 may be core rejuv					
50-60/160		2	1				
50-60/180				6			
50-60/20			1				
50-60/220		2			1 - with notch		
50-60/280	1 - ?stone					1	
50-60/60		1					
60-70/100		1- poss core reducer					
60-70/120		2	1				
60-70/140		1 - might be core reducer	1				
60-70/20		1					
60-70/80		1					
70-80/140		1 - poss core reducer		1			
70-80/160		1 - blade-like, mod notch					hint of crested blade about this one?
70-80/180		1					Core reduction flake, retouched - ?Meso
70-80/20		1		1			
80-90/140		3		1			



80-90/60				2	1 - large, one steep edge			Blade might be a burin - ?Meso
80-90/80				1	1 - bladelet			
90-100/100				2				
90-100/140				4				
90-100/260		3	1					
90-100/40				1				
90-100/80							1	Button/thumbnail scraper - Beaker

Table 3: All the flint and burnt stone from Upper Church Field, Brundon (2<sup>nd</sup> December 2011)

## 12.3 Other Finds – Catherine Collins and Laure Bonner

### 12.3.1 Finds from Upper Church Field (2<sup>nd</sup> December 2011)

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	0	4	CBM x2, clear bottle glass, red/yellow curved tile/drain x5
10-20	0	3	Asbestos x1, yellow curved tile/drain x1 & red/yellow and grey in centre curved tile/drain
20-30	0	8	CBM x16, curved yellow tile/drain
30-40	0	3	CBM x5
40-50	0	3	CBM x5
50-60	0	1	CBM x1, round head iron nail
60-70	0	1	CBM x1
70-80	0	8	CBM x1
80-90	0	0	Slate x1
90-100	0	0	CBM x3, slate x1, coal x1
100-110	0	4	Chalk x2
110-120	0	1	CBM x4
120-130	0	3	0
130-140	0	0	Slate x2, chalk x1
140-150	0	1	Slate x4, clay pipe stem x1
		Total: 40	

**Table 4: Other finds from the transect 0 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	20	17	CBM x33, metal scrap
10-20	20	22	CBM x36, slate x2, green bottle glass, metal hook, chalk x3
20-30	20	19	CBM x18, chalk x4, slate
30-40	20	10	CBM x3
40-50	20	5	CBM x6
50-60	20	2	0
60-70	20	0	Slate, CBM x3
70-80	20	0	Slate
80-90	20	0	CBM x2, chalk
90-100	20	4	CBM x7, blue plastic
100-110	20	7	0
110-120	20	1	0
120-130	20	4	CBM x2
130-140	20	0	Slate x2, CBM
140-150	20	0	Fossil?
		Total: 91	

**Table 5: Other finds from the transect 20 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	40	14	CBM x10, slate x1, oyster shell x1
10-20	40	5	CBM x9, fossil/oyster shell
20-30	40	6	CBM x5, slate x1, metal button, red/orange shotgun cartridge shell
30-40	40	1	CBM x7, chalk x1
40-50	40	3	CBM x7
50-60	40	3	CBM x3
60-70	40	1	CBM x9, slate x1
70-80	40	3	CBM x1, chalk x1



80-90	40	4	CBM x4
90-100	40	1	CBM x1, slate x1
100-110	40	6	CBM x2, slate x2, metal button, yellow/orange CBM?
110-120	40	1	CBM x5, slate x2
120-130	40	7	CBM x2
130-140	40	6	Slate x2
140-150	40	0	slate
Total: 61			

**Table 6: Other finds from the transect 40 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	60	12	CBM x16, slate x2, metal button
10-20	60	0	0
20-30	60	11	CBM x13
30-40	60	5	CBM x3
40-50	60	1	Slate x2, CBM x2, orange brick fragment?
50-60	60	6	CBM x6, round head iron nail
60-70	60	0	CBM x2, slate x2, chalk x3
70-80	60	4	CBM x15, slate x1
80-90	60	10	CBM x8, chalk x1
90-100	60	6	CBM x9, blue plastic wrapper fragment
100-110	60	3	CBM x7
110-120	60	3	CBM x8, red shotgun cartridge shell
120-130	60	8	CBM x2, slate x1,
130-140	60	5	CBM x11
140-150	60	4	CBM x6
150-160	60	0	CBM x3
Total: 78			

**Table 7: Other finds from the transect 60 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	80	11	CBM x5, slate x1
10-20	80	7	CBM x10
20-30	80	5	0
30-40	80	6	Slate x1
40-50	80	3	0
50-60	80	1	0
60-70	80	3	CBM x3, slate x1
70-80	80	0	CBM x2, chalk x1
80-90	80	2	CBM x7
90-100	80	2	CBM x2, slate x1
100-110	80	19	CBM x12
110-120	80	2	CBM 6
120-130	80	16	CBM x10, square head iron nail
130-140	80	12	CBM x8
140-150	80	5	CBM x2
150-160	80	5	CBM x9
Total: 99			

**Table 8: Other finds from the transect 80 in Upper Church Field**



Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	100	6	CBM x16, slate x1
10-20	100	4	CBM x9
20-30	100	2	CBM x11
30-40	100	2	CBM x2, slate x2
40-50	100	2	CBM x6, slate x1
50-60	100	0	CBM x5
60-70	100	4	CBM x5
70-80	100	5	CBM x2, round stone ball
80-90	100	14	CBM x21
90-100	100	10	CBM x7
100-110	100	0	Slate x1
110-120	100	12	CBM x11
120-130	100	10	CBM x12
130-140	100	8	0
140-150	100	0	0
150-160	100	4	CBM x1, chalk x1, brown/yellow CBM x1
		Total: 83	

**Table 9: Other finds from the transect 100 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	120	5	CBM x11, slate
10-20	120	5	Brick fragment?
20-30	120	3	CBM x7, slate x1
30-40	120	2	CBM x4, slate x1
40-50	120	1	0
50-60	120	1	CBM x2
60-70	120	1	CBM x2, slate x1
70-80	120	4	CBM x3
80-90	120	17	CBM x13
90-100	120	9	CBM x4
100-110	120	1	CBM x5
110-120	120	1	Slate x1
120-130	120	1	CBM x1
130-140	120	8	CBM x4
140-150	120	6	CBM x4, orange bottle glass
150-160	120	3	CBM x6, slate x1
		Total: 68	

**Table 10: Other finds from the transect 120 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	140	3	CBM x16, clay pipe stem
10-20	140	3	CBM x13
20-30	140	3	CBM x3
30-40	140	3	CBM x4
40-50	140	3	CBM x7
50-60	140	7	CBM x5, slate
60-70	140	8	CBM x1
70-80	140	2	CBM x7
80-90	140	13	CBM x12
90-100	140	11	CBM x16, clay pipe stem
100-110	140	6	CBM x7
110-120	140	8	CBM x3, slate x2

120-130	140	0	0
130-140	140	12	CBM x20
140-150	140	14	CBM x15, slate
150-160	140	0	CBM x7
		Total: 96	

**Table 11: Other finds from the transect 140 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	160	3	CBM x9, slate
10-20	160	1	CBM x5
20-30	160	3	Slate
30-40	160	1	Slate
40-50	160	0	Blue shotgun cartridge shell
50-60	160	4	CBM x9, button
60-70	160	9	CBM x7
70-80	160	7	CBM x9
80-90	160	7	CBM x7
90-100	160	15	CBM x5
100-110	160	6	CBM x8
110-120	160	2	CBM x8
120-130	160	6	0
130-140	160	6	CBM x12
140-150	160	4	Chalk
150-160	160	2	0
		Total: 76	

**Table 12: Other finds from the transect 160 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	180	7	CBM x20
10-20	180	11	CBM x4
20-30	180	4	CBM 5
30-40	180	7	CBM x7, clay pipe stem, slate x2
40-50	180	2	CBM x7, metal button
50-60	180	4	CBM x8, slate x1, black glazed tile x1
60-70	180	3	Slate x1
70-80	180	3	0
80-90	180	16	CBM x16, slate x1
90-100	180	8	Circular metal washer?
100-110	180	1	CBM x11, modern brick fragment
110-120	180	4	CBM x6
120-130	180	3	CBM x4, concrete x1
130-140	180	13	CBM x10, slate x1
140-150	180	3	CBM x2
150-160	180	4	CBM x3
		Total: 93	

**Table 13: Other finds from the transect 180 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	200	3	CBM x10
10-20	200	4	CBM x8
20-30	200	2	CBM x3, red glass
30-40	200	4	CBM x12
40-50	200	1	CBM x12

50-60	200	4	CBM x5, slate
60-70	200	7	CBM x4
70-80	200	7	White flat plastic
80-90	200	2	CBM x3, slate x2
90-100	200	2	Oyster shell fragment
100-110	200	4	CBM x16 <b>BAG 1</b>
100-110	200	1	CBM x8, white button <b>BAG 2</b>
110-120	200	9	CBM x11
120-130	200	0	0
130-140	200	5	CBM x3
140-150	200	1	CBM x4
150-160	200	1	CBM x3
160-170	200	1	CBM x4
		Total: 58	

**Table 14: Other finds from the transect 200 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	220	3	CBM x12
10-20	220	3	CBM x6
20-30	220	3	CBM x4
30-40	220	3	CBM x5, metal button
40-50	220	3	CBM x4
50-60	220	0	CBM x5, round head iron nail
60-70	220	6	CBM x12
70-80	220	0	CBM x16
80-90	220	6	CBM x2
90-100	220	6	CBM x3
100-110	220	0	0
110-120	220	3	Slate
120-130	220	4	CBM x2
130-140	220	3	CBM x7
140-150	220	2	CBM x5, slate
150-160	220	2	CBM x4
		Total: 47	

**Table 15: Other finds from the transect 220 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	240	0	CBM x4
10-20	240	0	CBM x5
20-30	240	4	CBM x1
30-40	240	3	CBM x4, red shotgun cartridge shell
40-50	240	4	CBM x3
50-60	240	1	CBM 3, slate
60-70	240	8	CBM x5
70-80	240	6	CBM x18
80-90	240	2	CBM 4
90-100	240	6	CBM x9
100-110	240	2	CBM x1
110-120	240	3	CBM x5
120-130	240	4	CBM x7
130-140	240	7	CBM x4, slate, white thin material

140-150	240	2	CBM x6, round head iron nail
150-160	240	0	CBM x1
160-170	240	0	CBM x3
		Total: 52	

**Table 16: Other finds from the transect 240 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	260	7	CBM x5
10-20	260	5	0
20-30	260	3	0
30-40	260	3	CBM x1, rounded metal washer
40-50	260	1	CBM x4
50-60	260	2	CBM x5
60-70	260	7	CBM x6, slate, clay pipe stem, clear curved glass
70-80	260	9	CBM x7
80-90	260	6	Metal bolt
90-100	260	4	CBM x9
100-110	260	4	CBM x6
110-120	260	4	CBM x5
120-130	260	4	0
130-140	260	2	CBM x4, plastic button
140-150	260	2	CBM x9, slate
150-160	260	5	CBM x10
160-170	260	8	CBM x2, slate x2, clay pipe stem
		Total: 76	

**Table 17: Other finds from the transect 260 in Upper Church Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	280	9	CBM x8
10-20	280	4	CBM x7
20-30	280	9	CBM x10
30-40	280	4	0
40-50	280	0	Clay pipe stem, coal, CBM
50-60	280	0	0
60-70	280	4	CBM x2
70-80	280	5	CBM x10
80-90	280	3	CBM x9
90-100	280	3	CBM x5, slate
100-110	280	3	CBM x6
110-120	280	3	CBM x4
120-130	280	4	CBM x3
130-140	280	0	CBM x2
140-150	280	1	0
150-160	280	9	CBM x10, slate
160-170	280	7	0
		Total: 68	

**Table 18: Other finds from the transect 280 in Upper Church Field**



### 12.3.2 All finds from the Lays and Churchyard field (12<sup>th</sup> December 2011)

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	0	4(43g)	1x green bottle glass, 11x CBM
10-20	0	5(152g)	19x CBM, 1x brick, 1x drainpipe
20-30	0	7(210g)	1x CBM
30-40	0	1(24g)	1x CBM, 1x slate
40-50	0	0	0
50-60	0	0	1x clear bottle glass
60-70	0	0	2x CBM, 1x slate
70-80	0	0	0
80-90	0	0	3x CBM, 1x slate
90-100	0	0	0
100-110	0	0	0
110-120	0	0	0
120-130	0	0	1x dressed stone fragment (?)
130-140	0	0	0
140-150	0	0	0
150-160	0	1(26g)	1x oyster shell
		Total: 18	

**Table 19: Other finds from the transect 0 in the Lays & Churchyard Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	10	2(26g)	2x CBM
10-20	10	6(73g)	0
20-30	10	1(26g)	1x CBM
30-40	10	0	0
40-50	10	1(32g)	0
50-60	10	0	1x animal tooth, 1x CBM, 1x grey brick frag with attachment hole
60-70	10	0	0
70-80	10	1(31g)	1x CBM
80-90	10	0	3x CBM
90-100	10	0	1x charcoal
100-110	10	0	0
110-120	10	0	0
120-130	10	0	0
130-140	10	0	1x CBM
140-150	10	0	0
150-160	10	0	1x slate, 1x CBM
160-170	10	0	1x green bottle glass, 2x CBM
		Total: 11	

**Table 20: Other finds from the transect 10 in the Lays & Churchyard Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	30	0	2x CBM
10-20	30	0	0
20-30	30	0	1x red brick
30-40	30	0	1x animal bone
40-50	30	0	2x CBM
50-60	30	0	4x CBM, 1x slate
60-70	30	0	0
70-80	30	0	0
80-90	30	0	0

90-100	30	0	0
100-110	30	0	0
110-120	30	0	0
120-130	30	0	1x dressed stone frag?
130-140	30	0	0
140-150	30	0	0
150-160	30	0	0
160-170	30	0	0
		Total: 0	

**Table 21: Other finds from the transect 30 in the Lays & Churchyard Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	50	0	1x CBM
10-20	50	0	0
20-30	50	0	0
30-40	50	0	1x CBM
40-50	50	0	0
50-60	50	0	0
60-70	50	0	0
70-80	50	0	0
80-90	50	0	0
90-100	50	0	1x animal bone
100-110	50	0	0
110-120	50	0	0
120-130	50	0	0
130-140	50	0	0
140-150	50	0	0
150-160	50	0	0
160-170	50	0	0
170-180	50	0	1x red brick, 1x slate, 2x CBM
180-190	50	0	0
		Total: 0	

**Table 22: Other finds from the transect 50 in the Lays & Churchyard Field**

Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	70	0	0
10-20	70	0	0
20-30	70	0	0
30-40	70	0	0
40-50	70	0	1x animal tooth
50-60	70	0	2x CBM
60-70	70	0	0
70-80	70	0	2x CBM, 1x concrete
80-90	70	0	0
90-100	70	0	1x slate
100-110	70	0	0
110-120	70	0	0
120-130	70	0	0
130-140	70	0	0
140-150	70	0	0
150-160	70	0	0
160-170	70	0	0
170-180	70	0	0
180-190	70	0	1x CBM
190-200	70	0	0
		Total: 0	

**Table 23: Other finds from the transect 70 in the Lays & Churchyard Field**



Stint	Trans	No. of Sherds of Tile	Other Finds
0-10	90	0	1x CBM
10-20	90	0	1 x CBM
20-30	90	0	1x CBM
30-40	90	0	0
40-50	90	0	1x CBM
		Total: 0	

**Table 24: Other finds from the transect 90 in the Lays & Churchyard Field**