



Archaeological Excavations at Goldingham Hall, Bulmer, Essex, 2013, 2014 & 2015

Catherine Collins

*Managing a
Masterpiece:*

The Stour Valley
Landscape Partnership





**Archaeological excavations at Goldingham Hall, Bulmer,
Essex, 2013, 2014 & 2015**

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Front cover image: View from trench A looking southeast towards Goldingham Hall
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Contents

| | | |
|-----------|--|-----------|
| 1 | SUMMARY | 10 |
| 2 | INTRODUCTION | 11 |
| 2.1 | THE MANAGING A MASTERPIECE PROJECT..... | 11 |
| 2.2 | ACCESS CAMBRIDGE ARCHAEOLOGY..... | 12 |
| 2.3 | STOUR VALLEY COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY..... | 12 |
| 3 | AIMS, OBJECTIVES AND DESIRED OUTCOMES..... | 13 |
| 3.1 | AIMS..... | 13 |
| 3.2 | OBJECTIVES..... | 13 |
| 3.3 | OUTCOMES | 13 |
| 4 | METHODOLOGY | 14 |
| 5 | LOCATION | 18 |
| 6 | GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY | 20 |
| 7 | ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND..... | 21 |
| 7.1.1 | Summary of work by landowner Ashley Cooper in his own words..... | 22 |
| 8 | RESULTS OF THE EXCAVATIONS AT GOLDINGHAM HALL | 25 |
| 8.1 | TRENCH A..... | 28 |
| 8.2 | TRENCH B..... | 42 |
| 8.3 | TRENCH C | 46 |
| 8.4 | TRENCH D/F | 52 |
| 8.5 | TRENCH E..... | 69 |
| 8.6 | TRENCH G | 82 |
| 9 | DISCUSSION..... | 84 |
| 9.1 | TRENCH A..... | 84 |
| 9.2 | TRENCH B..... | 86 |
| 9.3 | TRENCH C | 87 |
| 9.4 | TRENCH D/F | 88 |
| 9.5 | TRENCH E..... | 91 |
| 9.6 | TRENCH G | 93 |
| 10 | CONCLUSION | 94 |
| 11 | COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT | 95 |
| 12 | ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS | 96 |
| 13 | REFERENCES..... | 97 |
| 14 | APPENDICES | 99 |
| 14.1 | POTTERY REPORT – <i>PAUL BLINKHORN</i> | 99 |
| 14.2 | FAUNAL REMAINS – <i>VIDA RAJKOVACA</i> | 107 |
| 14.3 | LITHICS – <i>LAWRENCE BILLINGTON</i> | 114 |
| 14.4 | ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT – <i>RACHEL BALLANTYNE</i> | 118 |
| 14.5 | RADIOCARBON RESULTS – <i>UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW</i> | 121 |
| 14.6 | OTHER FINDS – <i>CATHERINE RANSON AND MEMBERS OF THE STOUR VALLEY COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY GROUP (SVCA)</i> | 123 |

List of Figures

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 1: Map of England with close up insert of East Anglia and the village of Bulmer highlighted in red..... | 18 |
| Figure 2: The location of Goldingham Hall in relation to the village of Bulmer and the town of Sudbury to the north east (© Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service) | 19 |
| Figure 3: The location of Goldingham Hall in relation to Bulmer village to the east (© Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service) | 20 |
| Figure 4: The approximate locations of the test pits excavated by Ashley Cooper (Test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service | 23 |
| Figure 5: The geophysics of the area of excavation northwest of Goldingham Hall (Copyright Google Earth; trenches are not to scale)..... | 26 |
| Figure 6: Location map of all five trenches at Goldingham Hall (Copyright Google Earth; trench locations courtesy of Tim Dennis)..... | 27 |
| Figure 7: Trench A Plan – early excavation..... | 28 |
| Figure 8: Photograph of the pig in situ, F.20 (looking west) | 29 |
| Figure 9: South facing section through F.15 and F.20 in slot 1 | 30 |
| Figure 10: South facing section through F.1 | 31 |
| Figure 11: West facing section through F.27 | 32 |
| Figure 12: Southeast facing section through F.12 and F.13 in slot 3 | 33 |
| Figure 13: Southwest facing section through the layers of slot 2 | 33 |
| Figure 14: Sections through the oven F.14..... | 34 |
| Figure 15: South facing section through the oven F.14 | 34 |
| Figure 16: Close up plan of the area around the oven F.14..... | 35 |
| Figure 17: North facing and east facing sections through Slot 6..... | 36 |
| Figure 18: Northwest facing section through F.32, F.25 and F.14 | 36 |
| Figure 19: Northeast facing section through the oven F.11 | 37 |
| Figure 20: South facing section through [53], F.3 | 38 |
| Figure 21: South facing section through [41], F.3 | 38 |
| Figure 22: Post excavation plan for Trench A..... | 39 |
| Figure 23: West facing section through F.2 and F.3 | 40 |
| Figure 24: Southwest facing section through F.9 and F.10..... | 40 |
| Figure 25: Metal arrowhead excavated from (111), F.28 | 41 |
| Figure 26: Profile section of F.28..... | 41 |
| Figure 27: Trench B Plan | 43 |
| Figure 28: Southwest facing section through F.16..... | 44 |
| Figure 29: Photo of the lower fills of F.16 | 44 |
| Figure 30: Section through F.17 | 45 |
| Figure 31: Section through F.18..... | 45 |
| Figure 32: East facing section through F.8..... | 46 |
| Figure 33: Southwest facing section through F.8..... | 47 |
| Figure 34: Photograph of F.8 | 47 |
| Figure 35: Trench C Plan | 48 |
| Figure 36: East facing section of F.22 | 49 |
| Figure 37: Northeast facing section through F.5..... | 50 |
| Figure 38: Northeast facing section through F.7 | 50 |
| Figure 39: Northeast facing section through F.4..... | 51 |
| Figure 40: Northeast facing section through F.6..... | 51 |
| Figure 41: West facing section through F.24 | 51 |
| Figure 42: East facing section through F.26 | 52 |
| Figure 43: Trench D/F Plan | 53 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Figure 44: Southwest facing section through F.70 [282]..... | 54 |
| Figure 45: Southwest facing section through F.70 [280]..... | 54 |
| Figure 46: West facing section through F.43 | 55 |
| Figure 47: Southwest facing section through F.57 and F.56..... | 55 |
| Figure 48: Southwest facing section through F.57 and F.56..... | 56 |
| Figure 49: Northeast facing section through F.56 and F.57 | 57 |
| Figure 50: Northeast facing section through trench baulk of F.86 and F.87 | 57 |
| Figure 51: Northeast facing section through F.86 and F.87 | 58 |
| Figure 52: Southwest facing section through F.87..... | 58 |
| Figure 53: North facing section through F.74 and the ditch F.56 | 59 |
| Figure 54: Photograph of the north facing section of F.74 and the ditch F.56 | 59 |
| Figure 55: East facing section through F.74, F.91 and F.85 | 60 |
| Figure 56: Southwest facing section through F.67..... | 60 |
| Figure 57: Southeast facing section through F.80 | 61 |
| Figure 58: East facing section through the terminus of F.84..... | 61 |
| Figure 59: East facing section through F.84 | 61 |
| Figure 60: South facing section through F.83 | 62 |
| Figure 61: Southeast facing section through F.65 | 62 |
| Figure 62: Northwest facing section through F.55 and the fiddle head nails from (223)..... | 62 |
| Figure 63: South facing section through F.38..... | 63 |
| Figure 64: Southeast facing section through F.82 | 63 |
| Figure 65: North facing section through F.42..... | 63 |
| Figure 66: Southeast facing section through F.50 | 64 |
| Figure 67: Northwest facing section through F.49 | 64 |
| Figure 68: Northwest facing section through F.48 | 64 |
| Figure 69: Southeast facing section through F.79 | 65 |
| Figure 70: Southwest facing section through F.39 [277]..... | 65 |
| Figure 71: Southeast facing section through F.44 | 66 |
| Figure 72: West facing section through F.39 and F.52 | 66 |
| Figure 73: The Jew's harp from F.53..... | 67 |
| Figure 74: Northeast facing section through F.39 and F.53..... | 67 |
| Figure 75: South facing section through F.39 and F.40 | 68 |
| Figure 76: Southeast facing section through F.45 and F.46 | 68 |
| Figure 77: Southeast facing section through F.47 | 68 |
| Figure 78: Section through F.51 | 69 |
| Figure 79: Northwest facing section through F.58 | 70 |
| Figure 80: Photograph of F.58 with the stake holes evident in the base of the ditch..... | 71 |
| Figure 81: North facing section through F.34..... | 71 |
| Figure 82: South facing section through F.36 | 71 |
| Figure 83: Trench E Plan | 72 |
| Figure 84: North and East facing sections through F.81..... | 73 |
| Figure 85: South facing section through F.81 | 73 |
| Figure 86: Southwest facing section through F.69..... | 73 |
| Figure 87: Southeast facing section through F.66 | 74 |
| Figure 88: North facing section through F.71 [322]..... | 74 |
| Figure 89: Southeast facing section through F.71 [289] | 75 |
| Figure 90: North facing section through F.71 [321]..... | 75 |
| Figure 91: South facing section through F.73, as cut by F.71 | 76 |
| Figure 92: North facing section through F.35..... | 76 |
| Figure 93: North facing section through F.54..... | 77 |
| Figure 94: Northwest facing section through F.63 | 77 |
| Figure 95: Northwest facing section through F.64 | 78 |
| Figure 96: Southwest facing section through F.61 and F.62..... | 79 |
| Figure 97: Southwest facing section through F.61 and F.62..... | 80 |
| Figure 98: Photograph of the main part of the section F.61 and F.62..... | 80 |

| | |
|---|----|
| Figure 99: Southeast facing section through F.61 and F.62 | 81 |
| Figure 100: Trench G plan | 82 |
| Figure 101: West facing section through F.93 | 83 |
| Figure 102: Photograph of ‘people in post holes’ in trench D/F, looking north (copyright Aldous Reece, SVCA)..... | 89 |
| Figure 103: One possible interpretation of the post holes excavated in Trench D/F | 89 |
| Figure 104: A second possible interpretation of the post holes and beam slot in Trench D/F | 90 |
| Figure 105: Possible line of an 11 th -12 th century post hole/beam slot structure..... | 90 |
| Figure 106: Feedback from the volunteers at Goldingham Hall 2013 | 96 |

List of Tables

| | |
|---|-----|
| Table 1: Ceramic Phase-Dating Scheme | 100 |
| Table 2: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Trench A | 101 |
| Table 3: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench A | 101 |
| Table 4: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Trench B | 102 |
| Table 5: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench B | 102 |
| Table 6: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Trench C | 103 |
| Table 7: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench C | 103 |
| Table 8: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Trench D | 104 |
| Table 9: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench D/F | 105 |
| Table 10: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Trench E | 105 |
| Table 11: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench E | 106 |
| Table 12: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench G | 106 |
| Table 13: Trench A: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [2]-[38]; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified..... | 108 |
| Table 14: Trench A: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [39]-[60] | 108 |
| Table 15: Trench B: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [73]-[83] | 109 |
| Table 16: Trench C: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts. | 110 |
| Table 17: Trench D: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [180]-[196] | 110 |
| Table 18: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [208] – [232] | 110 |
| Table 19: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts | 111 |
| Table 20: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [176] – [247] | 111 |
| Table 21: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [250] – [294] | 112 |
| Table 22: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts | 112 |
| Table 23: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts | 113 |
| Table 24: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage | 116 |
| Table 25: Charred plant remains from Goldingham Hall, Bulmer, Essex (BUL13 and BUL14) Key: * 1 or 2 items, + less than 10 items, ++ 10 to 50 items, +++ more than 50 items. Items in brackets are from the heavy residue >4mm..... | 120 |
| Table 26: All the finds excavated from Trench A | 124 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Table 27: All the finds excavated from Trench B | 125 |
| Table 28: All the finds excavated from Trench C | 125 |
| Table 29: All the finds excavated from Trench DF | 128 |
| Table 30: All the finds excavated from Trench E | 128 |
| Table 31: All the finds excavated from Trench G | 129 |

1 Summary

A total of seven trenches were opened in a field to the northeast of Goldingham Hall over a three year period, the first of which was funded by Managing a Masterpiece, a Heritage Lottery Funded project for communities along the Stour valley between 2010 and 2013 and run by Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) based in the University of Cambridge. The following two years of excavations continued with the ever encouraging support of the land owner Ashley Cooper and funding from the newly formed Stour Valley Community Archaeology group. The excavations followed on from fieldwalking also undertaken by ACA and Managing a Masterpiece in 2012. This report details the results of all three years of excavation at Goldingham Hall, Bulmer, in north Essex between 2013 and 2015.

The results from the 2012 fieldwalking hinted at the presence of medieval occupation and that area was then the focus of a geophysical survey which led to the siting of the initial three trenches in 2013. The main focus of occupation identified during the excavations was found to be between the 11th and 14th centuries, but there were indications that occupation was evident from much earlier during the Anglo Saxon period from about the 6th century AD. A large, possible medieval manor site was identified during the excavations as a kitchen area was noted with a number of clay ovens, at least one structure, large storage pits and possible further outbuildings and paddocks, as well as evidence for additional large boundary ditches. No distinctive evidence was found as to whether the site was of a high status, there was little in the way of imported pottery and the diet during the medieval period in particular had a heavy reliance on domestic animals, and the general absence of any post-14th century pottery certainly suggests that the site was abandoned at that time.

A number of residual worked flints were also excavated from across the site that hints at the utilisation of the landscape between the Mesolithic and the Early Iron Age along the Stour Valley and its tributaries, such as the Belchamp Brook. The additional finds of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery also suggested the presence of a settlement nearby, although no structural evidence was noted in the trenches. The low level Roman pottery also excavated suggested that this site would have been fields most likely for the nearby Roman villa.

Feedback from the initial 2013 community focused excavation was very positive with 98% of participants rating the excavation as excellent or good.

2 Introduction

In total seven trenches were opened over three years in a field to the north-east of Goldingham Hall in the village of Bulmer in Essex. The first of these was between the 3rd and 6th October 2013 and the excavations were prioritized for residents to residents of Gestingthorpe and Bulmer, members of Gestingthorpe History Group and Bulmer History Group and for students (and their parents) registered at Bulmer St Andrew's Primary School. This dig was organised in conjunction with and by funding from Managing a Masterpiece, a Heritage Lottery Funded conservation project based along the Stour Valley in both south Suffolk and north Essex, to increase the understanding of the area, the conservation and then to celebrate this heritage. The work also follows on from the Managing a Masterpiece funded fieldwalking undertaken by ACA in the same field at Goldingham Hall in the winter of 2012.

Four follow up digs were arranged by the newly formed Stour Valley Community Archaeology (SVCA) who formed as a direct result of work undertaken through the Managing a Masterpiece project. The first of these were in 2014 over two weekends in May (23rd-25th and 30th May-1st June) with a follow up over four days in early September 2014 (11th-14th) that also saw the opening of two new trenches, D, parallel to Trench C and E that was to the north west of Trench A.

In 2015 a four day dig was undertaken at the end of May (28th-31st May) at which two trenches were backfilled (A and C) and a new trench F was opened between trenches D and C. The final dig of this series of excavations was at the beginning of September (11th-13th September) when also the baulk between trenches D and F was removed to create one large trench, D/F and a small trench G was also opened just to the west of the pond.

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. Delivery of the scheme began on 1 June 2010 and continued until 2013. The Managing a Masterpiece vision was 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 consisted of three programmes, under which there were 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' sought 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 was '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 training excavation at Goldingham Hall comprised one of the components of Stripping Back the Layers.

2.2 Access Cambridge Archaeology

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) (<http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/>) 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 by Dr Carenza Lewis 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.

2.3 Stour Valley Community Archaeology

Formed in November 2013, Stour Valley Community Archaeology aims to provide opportunities for community archaeology fieldwork projects in the Stour Valley along the Suffolk/Essex border. Inspired by three years of community archaeology with the HLF-funded Managing a Masterpiece project supported by Access Cambridge Archaeology, membership to SVCA is open to people of all ages and abilities; no previous archaeological experience necessary, just a desire to discover, research and enjoy the fascinating archaeology of this beautiful landscape (<https://stourarch.wordpress.com/>).

3 Aims, objectives and desired outcomes

3.1 Aims

There are five key aims for the Managing a Masterpiece initial 2013 community excavations at Goldingham Hall:

- 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 Goldingham Hall and its environs
- To inform future conservation management, interpretation and presentation of the hall and its surrounding landscape.

3.2 Objectives

The objectives of the Managing a Masterpiece initial 2013 community excavations at Goldingham Hall:

- To investigate the archaeology of Goldingham Hall through the excavation of the trenches.
- To provide the opportunity for 43 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills
- To support and engage with members of local communities and 'hard to reach' groups through involvement with the project

3.3 Outcomes

The outcomes desired by Managing a Masterpiece for the initial 2013 community excavations at Goldingham Hall are as below:

- A minimum of 43 people with new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 43 people with an enhanced understanding and awareness of the archaeological resource and potential of the landscape around the field
- A local population more engaged and informed about the historic landscape near Goldingham Hall

4 Methodology

Trial Trench Excavation

The open area excavation followed standard procedures for trial trench excavations as suggested by the standards set for field archaeology in the east of England (Gurney 2003). All the trenches were sited from geophysics results by Colchester Archaeological Group.

- Trench A was the largest of the three trenches, measuring 11m by 13m and was also the north-western most of the original three. It was sited over a cluster of irregular shaped features and potential linears.
- Trench B was sited northwest-southeast, immediately south from the south-eastern corner of trench A and measured 8m in length by 2m in width, the smallest of the three trenches. This trench was sited over one large linear that was potentially part of a larger square enclosure that trench C was also sited over.
- Trench C was the south-eastern of the three trenches, measuring 15m by 2m wide and was orientated northwest-southeast. It was sited over the south-eastern side of the possible rectangular enclosure identified through the geophysics that also presented a possible double ditch feature.
- Trench D was the first of the new trenches opened in the last of the excavations and was parallel to trench C orientated northwest–southeast and measured 18.8m in length and 4m in width in the southeast and 2.3m in width in the north western half. This trench was sited to see if the line of large pit features and ditches that were identified in trench C continued westward.
- Trench E was the furthest west of all the trenches and was sited where the current landowner had found changes in the soil and possible parallel ditches were also noted on the geophysics. The trench was located to the southwest of trench A, orientated northeast–southwest and was 28m in length and 2.5m in width, although at the north-western end this extended to 5.1m in width.
- Trench F was opened in the space between trenches C and D that was also orientated southeast-northwest and measured 12m in length and 2.1m in width, also widening at the north-western end to 4m in width.
- Trench G was the smallest of all the trenches opened in the initial phase of excavation at Goldingham Hall and was sited over a linear that was identified in the geophysics. It was square in shape and measured 3m by 3m and was sited just to the west of the pond.
- All the trenches were opened using a tracked digger with a toothless bucket to remove the top and sub soil layers.
- 25-75% of bulk-removed spoil was sieved by hand through a 10mm mesh to ensure further retrieval of archaeological finds.
- A register was kept, detailing all photographs taken including feature/context number, direction of shot and date and time of day.
- Cut features, if encountered were excavated sequentially in the normal way.

- Masonry walls, if encountered, were carefully cleaned, planned and left in situ.
- At the end of the excavations all the trenches were machine backfilled and the land fully restored.

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.

On-site archaeological supervision

- Professional archaeologists from ACA are on hand for the duration of the excavations, with one supervisor specifically assigned to each of the three trenches, to direct the excavations and provide guidance for each of the volunteers. Pottery and most other finds are provisionally spot-dated/identified on-site by experts.

Trench closing and backfilling

- A member of the archaeological team inspected each trench before it was declared finished confirming whether or not natural has been reached.
- After the excavations were completed the archaeological records and finds are retained by the University of Cambridge for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to the Essex HER and on-going research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds are returned to the land owner after analysis is complete if they are requested; otherwise they are curated by the University of Cambridge.

Recording

- The trenches 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. Sections were drawn at 1:10 and base plans at 1:20 and 1:50, with a photographic archive consisting of digital images.
- The site code is for each year is BUL/13 for 2013, BUL/14 for 2014 and BUL/15 for 2015.

Finds processing and recording

Few excavations retain all the finds that are made if they are deemed to be of little or no research value. The upper levels of the trenches 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 have been discarded after they have been photographed and their weight and number by type has been recorded,: 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).
- 20th century window and vessel glass has been discarded after sorting, counting and weighing.
- 19th and 20th century CBM have been discarded after counting and weighing. One sample of any hand-made, unusual or older type of CBM was kept with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Most fragments of 20th century metal whose use can be identified has been discarded and the same is true for any unidentifiable object of ferrous metal, aluminium or modern alloys from contexts containing other material of post-1900 AD date. Modern nails have also been discarded but handmade nails were retained.
- 20th century tile (floor, roof and wall) have been 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 have been retained unless these have been recovered in very large quantities in which case representative samples were retained with the remainder discarded after counting and weighing.
- Modern wood was weighed and counted but was also discarded.

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 excavations have taken place 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.
- 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 same context have been bagged/boxed together, and bags from all test pits excavated in the same settlement in the same year will be kept together. All the trench finds have also been stored together. All bags and boxes used for storage will be clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code (which includes settlement name code and year of excavation code), trench number and context/feature number.

5 Location

The village of Bulmer is situated in Essex, close to the Suffolk, border 11km north east of Halstead and c.4km south west of Sudbury and north of the A131 (former turnpike road) that runs between Halstead and Sudbury. Goldingham Hall is centred on TL 83371 40285 in the west of the village and the fields walked were surrounded the hall, immediately to the north, north-east and north-west.

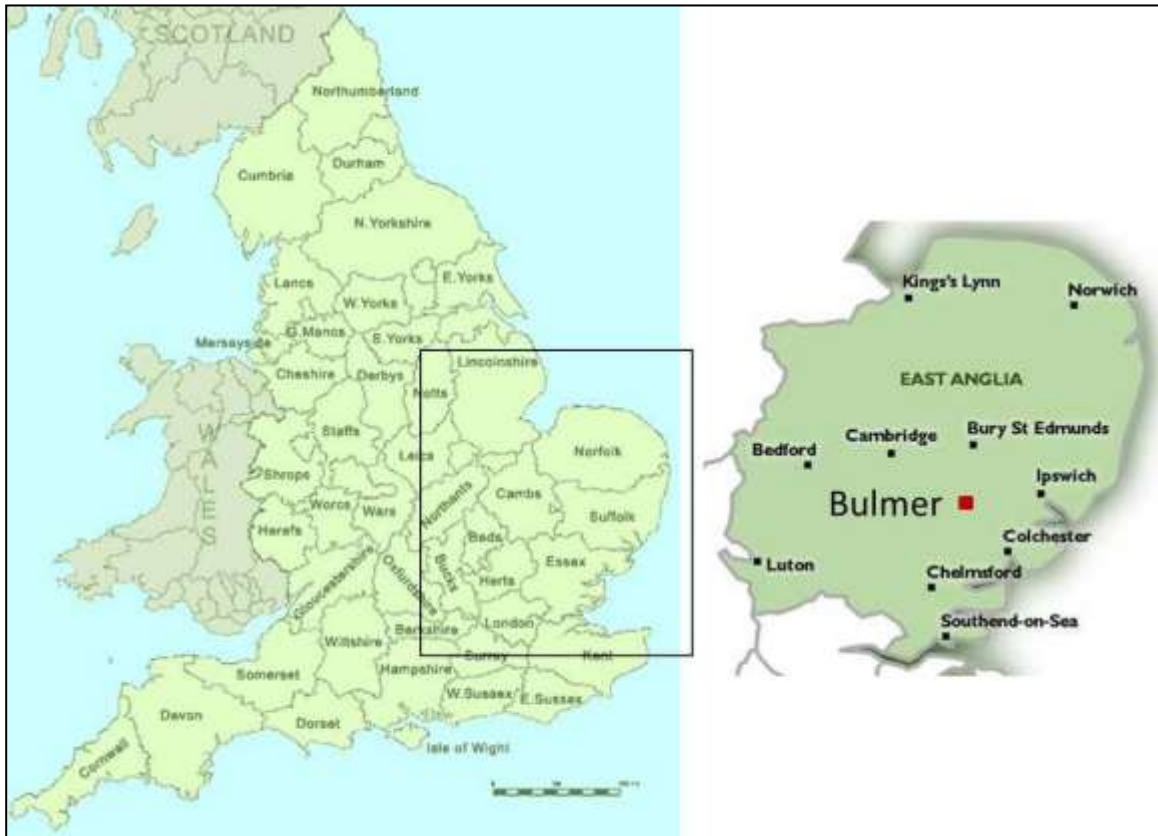


Figure 1: Map of England with close up insert of East Anglia and the village of Bulmer highlighted in red

Bulmer comprises of two settlements of Bulmer and Bulmer Tye, which sits along the A131 to the south of Bulmer and the hamlets of Batt Hall, Finch Hill, Upper Houses and Lower Houses¹. The church of St Andrews is situated on Church Street in Bulmer, with the village hall and St Andrews Primary School is located between Bulmer and Bulmer Tye to the south. The village population was recorded as 568 in the 2001 census, a slight increase from 378 in 1801 and 504 in 1901².

The layouts of both Bulmer and Bulmer Tye are linear in form, around crossroads, with access into Bulmer from four roads. It is characterised by narrow roads with grass verges, hedges or low walls. The houses are generally set back from the road and the lack of natural local building stone means that most houses were built from timber, with later buildings in brick, with thatch, slate or tile roofs. The church is made from flint and clunch

¹ <http://www.bulmeressex.co.uk/> (Accessed February 2013)

² http://www.braintree.gov.uk/downloads/file/399/bulmer_conservation_area_appraisal_february_2009.pdf (Accessed February 2013)

and was the only building of this construction until the 18th century when flint was used again as a building material, although mainly on local cottages³. Goldingham Hall is situated down a long lane and set back from the main road in the far west of the village and overlooking the Belchamp Brook to the north.



Figure 2: The location of Goldingham Hall in relation to the village of Bulmer and the town of Sudbury to the north east (© Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service)

³ *Ibid*



Figure 3: The location of Goldingham Hall in relation to Bulmer village to the east (© Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service)

6 Geology and Topography

Essex is a coastal county in East Anglia, bounded by Suffolk to the north, the North Sea to the east, London to the south, Hertfordshire to the west and Cambridgeshire to the north-west. The village sits away from the River Stour valley that dominates the north Essex and south Suffolk landscape, in what has been classified as ‘Wickham Farmland Plateau’. This is characterised as a landscape which is surrounded by the tributaries of the River Stour, the Belchamp Brook runs to the north of Bulmer and has large arable fields on the flat tops of hills with smaller fields for pasture, marshes and woodland in the valleys. Hedgerows and ditches define the fields and small linear settlements are common along the roads, but mainly in the valleys. Wide views are evident across the landscape.⁴

The higher ground is situated to the south of the parish, particularly around Bulmer Tye, which sits at between 80 and 85m OD. Bulmer sits in a slightly lower position with the church at 70m OD and Goldingham Hall is lower in the valley at 50m OD. The field that excavated is on level ground at c. 47m OD near the hall but sloping down to the north and west to the Belchamp Brook to just below c. 35m OD in its north-western corner. The underlying geology consists of Thames Group London clay⁵ and superficial layers of both Essex chalk till and glacial sand and gravel closer to the river valleys⁶.

⁴ http://www.brentwood.gov.uk/pdf/pdf_1178.pdf (Accessed February 2013)

⁵ <http://www.geo-east.org.uk/geology.htm> (Accessed February 2013)

⁶ http://www.braintree.gov.uk/downloads/file/399/bulmer_conservation_area_appraisal_february_2009.pdf (Accessed February 2013)

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

A comprehensive archaeological and historical background for the parish of Bulmer can be found in 'Fieldwalking at Bulmer, Essex, November 2012', by Carenza Lewis and Catherine Ranson⁷, and the readers are directed there. A background on Goldingham Hall, with any previous archaeological work within the study area, will only be discussed here.

The name of Bulmer is thought to have Saxon origins, and was recorded in the Domesday Book as *Bulenemera* meaning 'Bull's Pond' and suggests that there may have been a settlement here in the later Saxon period at least, in association with the four manors that were recorded in the Domesday Book⁸ (see below).

The site of the present Goldingham Hall was built in the early 18th century in white Suffolk brick, when a fire destroyed the original building that initially stood further north between the current hall and the pond (Slaughter 1979). The former hall was a medieval manorial site and recorded in the Domesday Book as *Goggum*, which was also one of four manors recorded in the parish at that time.

These four medieval manors recorded in the Domesday Book were located at Goldingham Hall (SMR 8536), Smeetham Hall (also moated) to the north of the village (SMR 8508), Binsley (now Kitchen Farm) to the east (SMR 8537) and the manor of Bulmer that was probably at Butlers Hall to the south-west of the village. The Domesday record for Bulmer states that there was one plough, woodland for five pigs, two acres of meadow and it was worth 22s 2d (Williams and Martin 2003).

The manor of Goldingham Hall was also recorded separately at the time of the Domesday survey and belonged to Robert Malet. Before the Conquest the manor was owned by a free man called Godwin who had 10 head of cattle, two horses, 50 sheep and 40 goats which was all worth 60 shillings. At the time of the survey Goldingham Hall was recorded as having two ploughs, six villans, two slaves and five bordars with 16 acres of meadow, 12 head of cattle, one horse, 260 sheep, 65 pigs and five hives of bees, valued at a sum of £6 (*Ibid*).

Soon after the Domesday survey the manor was granted to Sir Hugh de Goldyngham, whose family held the land for the next 500 years. From the 16th century, Goldingham was owned by a number of different proprietors, such as Sir Stephen Soane and Sir Hugh Middleton (who were described as 'wealthy Londoners') and Samuel Berkely who farmed with a bailiff or tenants (Slaughter 1979). It was at this time that the land associated with the hall was also expanding with additional farmland and woodland on maps. At the tithe assessment of 1840 the hall was owned by R.J Preston, which then passed to a relative of his an R.J Preston Whyte who also undertook major renovations of the hall, to include indoor plumbing, before being sold on again in 1902 to Murray Blacker (*Ibid*). Goldingham Hall is currently owned by Ashley Cooper who still farms the land and had also given permission for this excavation to take place.

No formal previous excavations have taken place at Goldingham Hall, with only small unofficial investigations taking place at the discretion of the current owner, Mr Ashley Cooper, who has also kindly provided a summary of the work he had undertaken.

⁷ <http://www.arch.cam.ac.uk/aca/bulmerfw.html>

⁸ http://www.braintree.gov.uk/downloads/file/1343/bulmer_village_design_statement
(Accessed February 2013)

7.1.1 Summary of work by landowner Mr. Ashley Cooper in his own words

“On 4.30 p.m. on the afternoon of Sunday July 27th, 1997, a small patch of black soil, about the size of a football was noticed, when walking on Smallbridge Field. The latter had been ploughed during the previous week. This patch was marked. The surrounding hectare of land was then intensively walked over. Seventeen other flecks of black soil were noted, together with fragments of oyster shells and pieces of tile. Each position was marked and mapped.

In view of the above, I was thrilled when Access Cambridge Archaeology expressed an interest in visiting the site and organising a proper excavation. I am absolutely delighted that this has taken place and that this report has now been written. My sincere thanks to everyone at ACA for all they have done and also to all of the volunteers, who have so helped to bring this part of Goldingham’s history to life.”

The seven test pits that were hand dug by Mr Cooper during August and early September 1997 have been described in his own words below and the approximate locations of these test pits can be seen in figure 4 below.

‘TEST PIT ONE’: At about 25cm from the surface, a layer of black soil, 2.5-3.5cm thick was observed. (Subsequent test pits suggested that this ‘disturbed layer’ extended over much of the surrounding hectare). Further excavation of ‘Test Pit One’ revealed that a pit—or ditch like—feature commenced some 30 cm from the surface and continued down for a further 50cm. A large quantity of oyster shells, together with a few fragments of burnt wood, burnt clay and animal bones were recovered from the middle layer of the profile.

‘TEST PIT TWO:’ also revealed black soil in a layer extending from 25 to 50cm below the surface. A few oyster shells were recovered, however there were many more whelk shells, together with fragments of medieval pottery and also several pieces of clinker. On September 9th, this trench was deepened with the assistance of members of Bulmer History Group. The bottom of the feature was approximately 80cm from the surface and was irregularly shaped, as if animals may have walked through it before it was filled in.

‘TEST PIT THREE (FIRE SITE):’ Flecks of reddish-black soil were noted. A test pit revealed discoloured soil at a depth of 30- 35cm, in a layer 5 to 10cm thick. A lead weight, possibly covered in bronze was recovered. ‘Test Pit Three’ is of especial significance. It is believed to be close to the main building, suggested by Trench C, which was excavated in 2013-2015, though no hearth has been found in that building.

‘TEST PIT FOUR’: A trench, some 2.5 meters in length was cut. A layer of black soil measuring 1 to 3cm was revealed, some 30cm beneath the surface. Fragments of burnt wood were also noted. Bands of black soil and burnt wood were also observed lower down in the trench. These bands were approximately 15cm wide and 9cm in depth. Some of the deeper lines of black soil were beneath a thin layer of yellowy clay which was some 1.0 to 2.5 cm thick.

‘TEST PIT FIVE’: produced more black and burnt material. This feature was then marked with a wooden post. The latter was ploughed, drilled and harvested around for the following seventeen years. In 2014, ‘Test Pit Five’ was renamed Trench E and excavated by members of the SVCA, who exposed a ditch and other archaeological features.

‘TEST PIT SIX’: Several flecks of black soil had been brought up by the plough near to this position. A test pit revealed black soil and small fragments of carbonised wood. ‘Test Pit Six’, is to the South of Trench A. (The latter was excavated in 2013-2014 and became known as trench A).

'TEST PIT SEVEN': A small test pit revealed a layer of black soil, approximately 5cm thick, at a depth of 25 to 30cm. (Test Pit Seven was approximately eleven meters to the west of Test Pit Five)

BOUNDARY DITCH: The 1755 Estate Map shows a boundary running roughly parallel to the contemporary field edge, from the pond to the 'Tea Shed'. Oyster shells and discoloured soil were noted along this line

Each of the Test Pits was carefully measured and recorded. As the measuring wheel was used on un-level 'ploughed land', all positions should be regarded as approximate. In 2015 each site was plotted using a Garman handheld GPS device:

| | | |
|-----------------|----------|-------------------|
| 1997 Site One | TL 83257 | 40396 |
| 1997 Site Two | TL 83251 | 40390 |
| 1997 Site Three | TL 83268 | 40316 (Fire Site) |
| 1997 Site Four | TL 83265 | 40342 |
| 1997 Site Six | TL 83208 | 40338 |

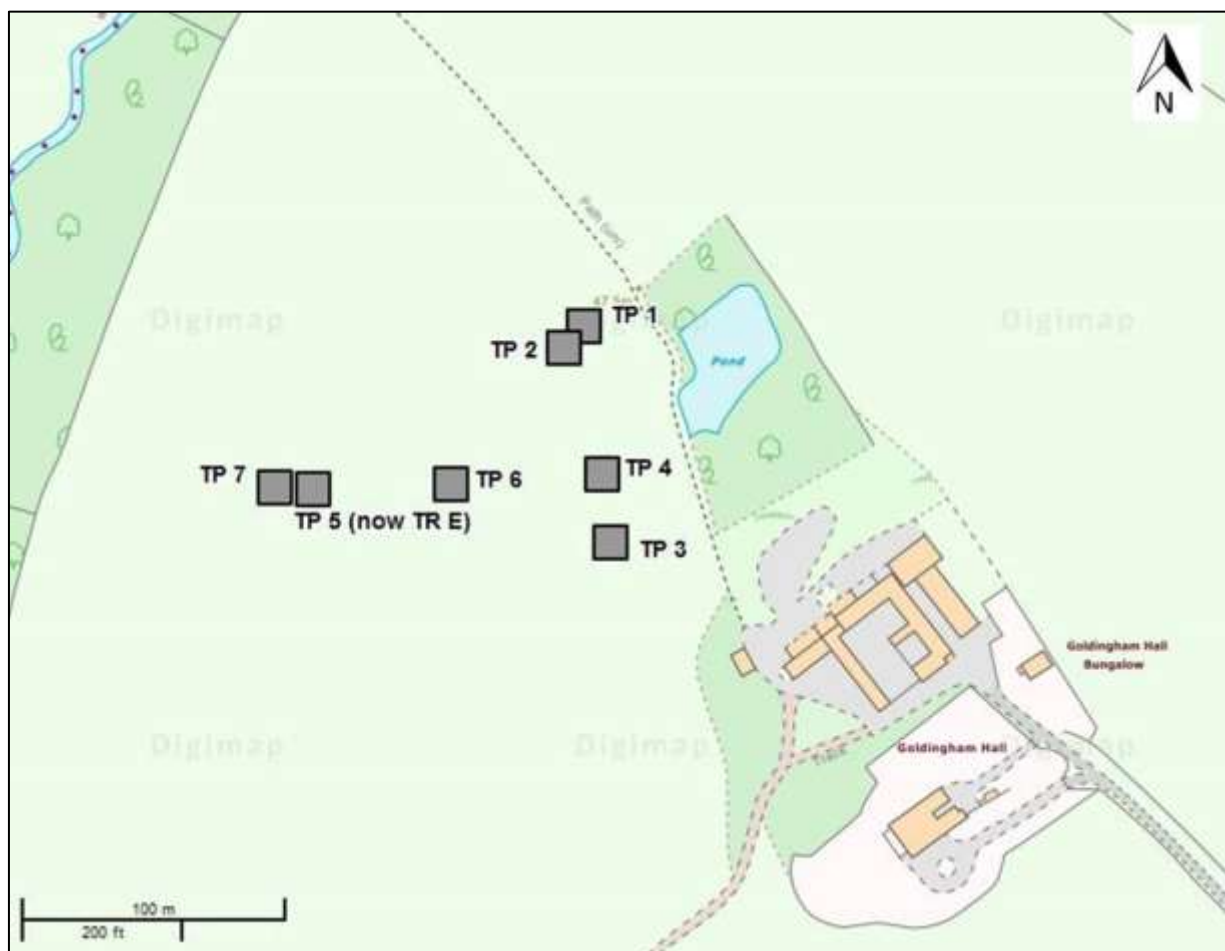


Figure 4: The approximate locations of the test pits excavated by Ashley Cooper (Test pits not to scale) © Crown Copyright/database right 2016. An Ordnance Survey/EDINA supplied service

POTTERY REPORT

Pottery recovered from Test Pit Two and Test Pit Five was professionally identified by Paul Blinkhorn.

'TEST PIT TWO': Two sherds of Romano-British pottery, one sherd of Colchester LMT Ware (15th to mid-16th century) and one sherd of Thetford ware (10th to 12th century) were identified. However, the remaining seventy three sherds can be dated from between 'the mid/ late 11th century to the 14th century'. No less than sixty seven sherds were Medieval Grey Ware belonging to the late 12th to late 14th century.

'TEST PIT FIVE': (TRENCH E). Fourteen sherds were recovered. Eleven were 'Early Medieval Grey Ware' and two were 'Early Medieval Sandy-Shelly Ware' (mid/late 11th to mid-13th century). There was one sherd of Colchester LMT Ware (15th - mid 16th century).

CONCLUSIONS

The following points may be of interest. 'Test Pit One', largely produced oyster shells. In 'Test Pit Two' whelks predominated. The clinker in 'Test Pit Two' may be noteworthy. The burnt- red soil from 'Test Pit Three' is of special significance, due to its proximity to Trench C. 'Test Pit Four' contained the enigmatic bands of black soil. 'Test Pit Six', suggests that another feature may exist to the south of Trench A.

Seven flecks of black soil, recorded to the South and West of 'Test Pit Five', (Trench E), further extend the area of archaeological interest.

The majority of the pottery mirrors that found during the SVCA excavations. It principally dates from the mid/late 11th to the 14th century and 'most likely comes from the 12th- 13th century'

Ashley Cooper
6-3-16

Access Cambridge Archaeology (ACA) also undertook fieldwalking on the land around the original manorial site in 2012 at the permission of the landowner Ashley Cooper. The results from that suggested that through the prehistoric, Roman and most of the Saxon period, the land had limited occupation. A concentration of Late Saxon and medieval pottery found to the east of the pond and current hall may hint at potential occupation at that time related to the manor site. During the post medieval and later the limited material recovered suggests that the site continued as open fields (Lewis & Ranson 2012).

8 Results of the excavations at Goldingham Hall

The location of the seven trenches that were excavated to the northwest of Goldingham Hall between October 2013 and September 2015 in can be seen in figure 6 and will be discussed here in alphabetical order.

- Trench A was the largest and northern most of the three original trenches and was opened as a square trench sited over a cluster of large irregular shaped features and potential linears.
- Trench B was orientated northwest-southeast and sited just south of the south-eastern corner of trench A over a large linear feature that may be part of a larger square enclosure.
- Trench C was the southern of the three original trenches and was also sited over the possible square enclosure, where there were possible double ditches.
- Trench D was opened in September 2014 and running parallel to trench C along its south western side to see if the features identified in the original dig continued west wards.
- Trench E was the longest of the five trenches as well as the most northern and was sited in an extension to the geophysics over parallel ditches and also where the landowner had previously noted changes in soil type and colour.
- Trench F was originally opened between trenches C and D (after C was backfilled) on the same orientation in May 2015 excavation and during the autumn excavation of the same year the baulk between the two trenches was removed to ascertain the full extent of the features.
- Trench G was the last trench to be opened in September 2015 and measured 3m² and was sited just west of the pond and almost parallel with trench E over a possible linear feature identified through the geophysics.



Figure 5: The geophysics of the area of excavation northwest of Goldingham Hall (Copyright Google Earth; trenches are not to scale).

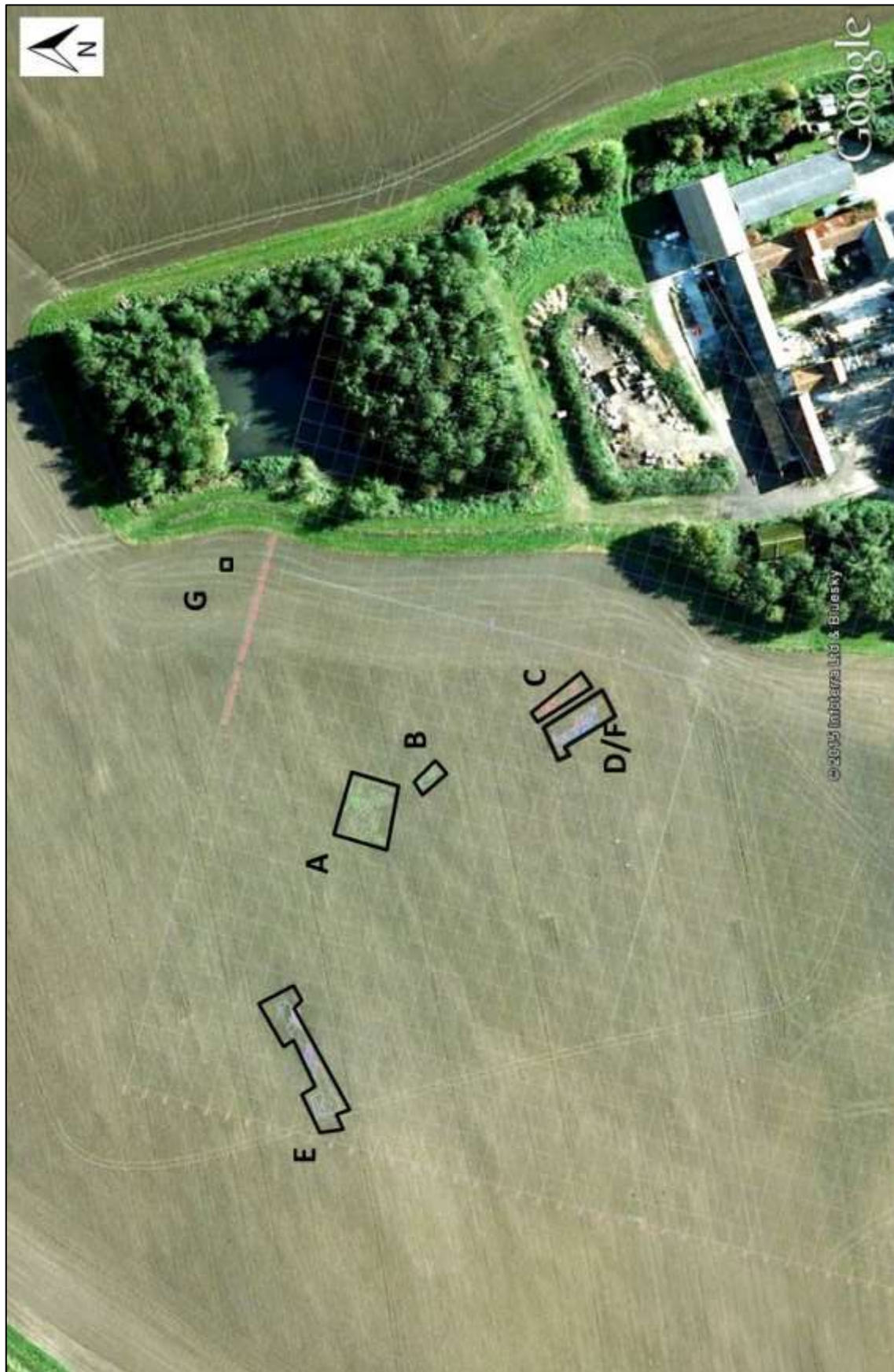


Figure 6: Location map of all five trenches at Goldingham Hall (Copyright Google Earth; trench locations courtesy of Tim Dennis)

8.1 Trench A

Trench A was excavated over the largest concentration of activity as identified on the 120m squared area of the field that the geophysical survey was undertaken. The trench measured 11.2m by 13.1m and was orientated to face north. The entire trench was machine excavated through both the top and sub soil to reveal the presence of any features cut into the natural.

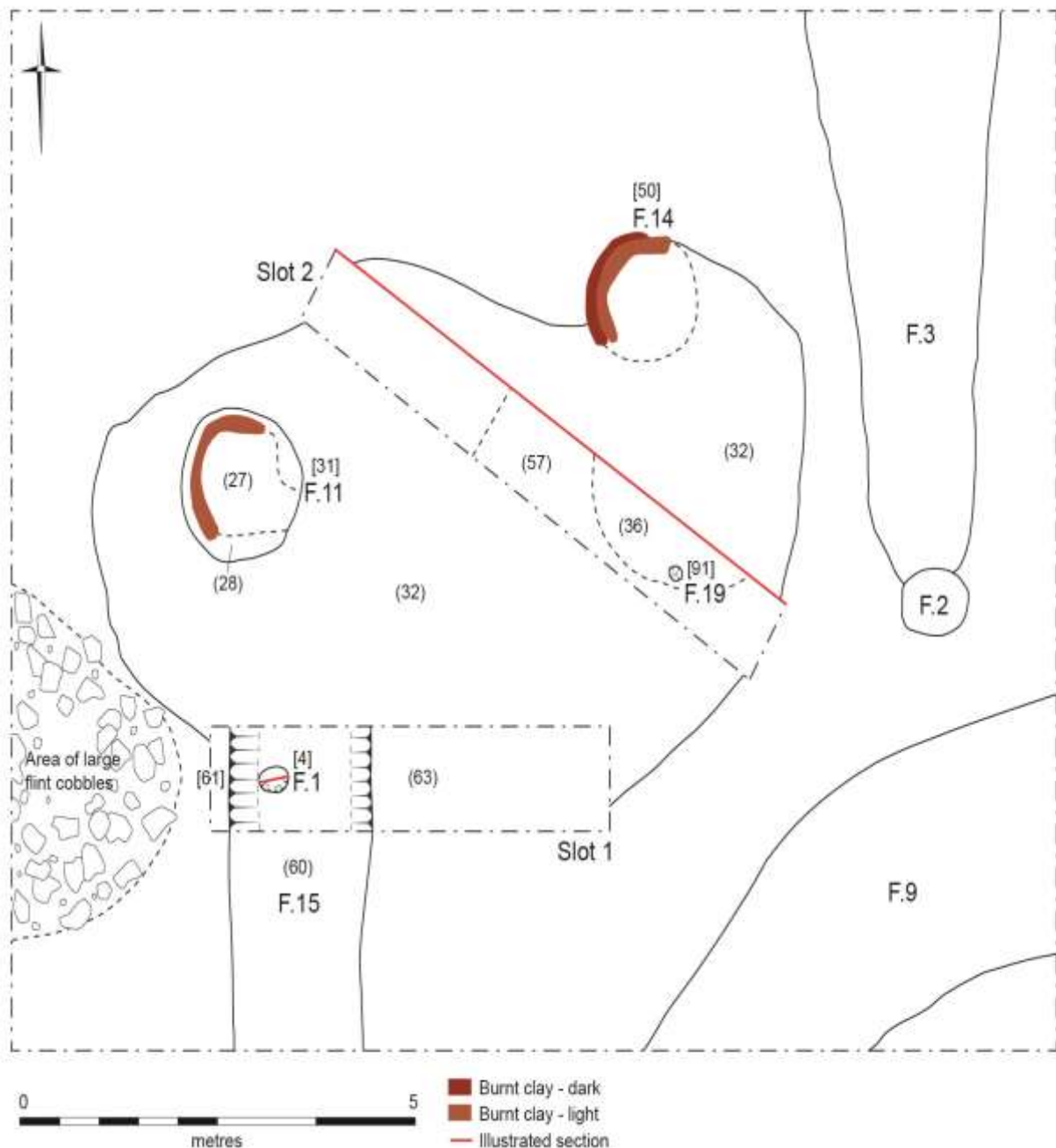


Figure 7: Trench A Plan – early excavation

The top soil (1) was a blackish grey silty loam with moderate stone inclusions and the sub soil (2) was a mid-orangey brown clay with moderate small stone inclusions. Finds were only retrieved from the spoil heap for (2) as well as from trench cleaning prior to the excavations commencing. The full list of which can be seen in appendix 14.6. The pottery

from the spoil heap has been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Grey Ware and LMT Ware. Two fragments of animal bone were also identified as sheep/goat and a cattle-sized fragment, along with a secondary and two likely Late Neolithic to Bronze Age tertiary flint flakes. Additional finds were recorded from the spoil heap, including a number of metal items and a metal arrow head along with CBM, shell and a quartz stone with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Grey Ware, Hedingham Ware and LMT Ware pottery sherds.

A large spread (32) of moderately compact black silty clay with moderate charcoal patches and frequent lumps of both burnt clay and chalk was noted over the majority of the trench, through which three slots were excavated. The finds from (32) consist of oyster and snail shell, charcoal, daub and CBM. A number of sherds of Medieval Grey Ware were also identified with Early Medieval Sandy Ware and two sherds of Hedingham Ware, with cow, pig and horse bone and a number of fragmentary bone remains only identified as cattle- and sheep-sized, as well as a rodent bone. A single Mesolithic/Early Neolithic tertiary flint flake was also recorded with a large piece of burnt stone.

Another two likely occupation layers were also recorded in the western half of the trench (139), was a brown compact clay with frequent chalk inclusions. This was also recorded under the area of cobbles in the southwest corner of the trench and identified through both slots 4 and 5 and also started to cover the western fringes of the ditch F.15. (138) covered a much wider area in the western and northern areas of the trench and was a moderately compact dark orangey brown clay with charcoal and burnt clay inclusions. This also likely continued under the black layer (32).

Slot 1 was orientated east-west and measured 5.1m by 1.1m and was sited to determine the southern extent of the layer (32), as well as to identify the extent of two possible linears that were also identified along the southern baulk of the trench. This slot was extended northwards during the 2014 excavations. Two ditches, F.15 and F.20 were excavated, both of which were also orientated northeast-southwest.

The eastern most of the two linears was F.20 and was also the later of the two as it cut F.15 and ran parallel to it. It was found in the slot extension that this feature terminates just beyond where the pig was found. The ditch cut [64] had gently sloping sides to a flat base and measured 0.9m in width and 1.1m in width and c.0.4m in depth. The full length of the ditch visible in the trench measured 4.4m. It was filled with an upper fill of (63) a compact light yellow clay and chalk fill, from which no finds were recorded. The lower fill (65) contained a complete skeleton of a female pig that was found lying on the base of the ditch. It was aged between 3 and 3.5 years at death and there was some evidence of minor trauma on the distal right tibia, which had healed. There were also a series of fine knife marks noted on the lower legs and ankles, which are suggestive of skinning, although the animal was fully articulated. The radiocarbon dating undertaken on the bone suggests a date for the pig of c.1530 AD +/- 35 years. An upper fill (168) also recorded was a dark brown compacted clay with gravel inclusions.



Figure 8: Photograph of the pig in situ, F.20 (looking west)

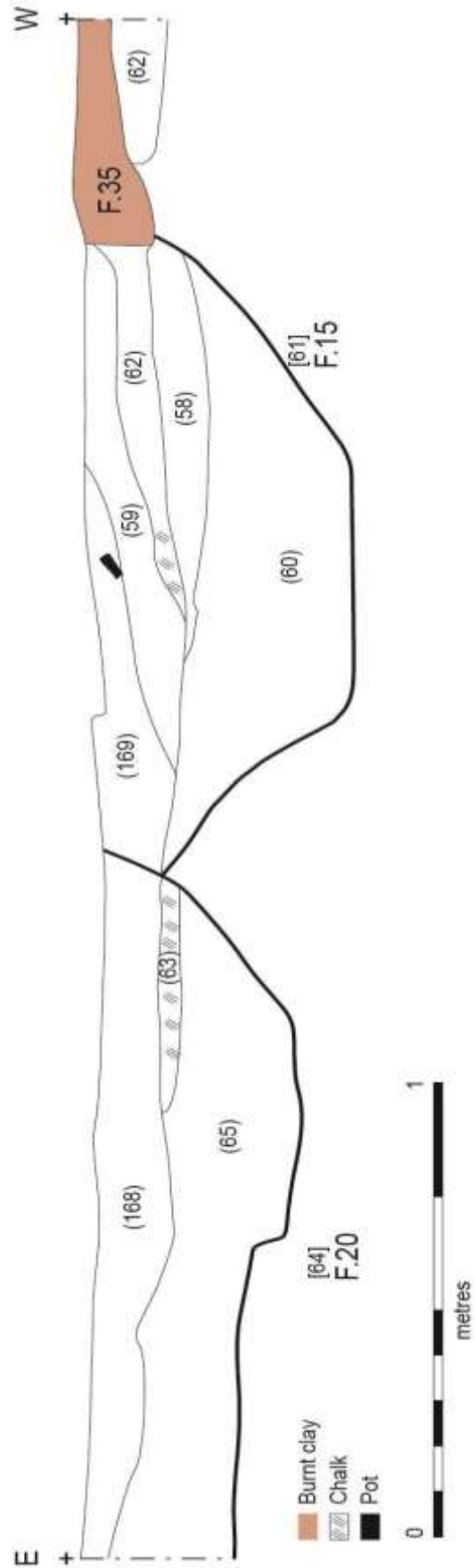


Figure 9: South facing section through F.15 and F.20 in slot 1

F.15 was cut by F.20 on its eastern side and had steep slightly curving sides to a flat base [61], measuring 1.4m in width and 0.45m in depth. The entire length of the ditch as it was recorded within the confines of the trench was 5m and may have terminated under the central spread (32) as it is not seen to continue to the northern edge of the trench. It was filled with a number of layers; the basal deposit (60) was also the main fill of the ditch and was a thick yellow and orange clay with moderate chalk flecking and gravel inclusions. A single pig bone and sheep-sized bone fragment were also only recorded from this layer. (60) also had a circular post hole cut through the middle of it, F.1 (figure 9), the cut of which had a slightly undercut western edge and a near vertical eastern edge to a rounded base [4]. It measured 0.29m in width and 0.26m in depth and had a single fill (3) of a compact dark brown clay with charcoal flecking, a moderate amount of both chalk and burnt clay flecks and occasional small stone inclusions.

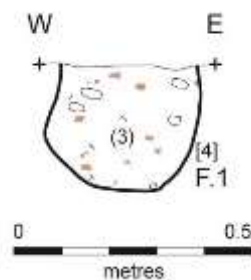


Figure 10: South facing section through F.1

The upper fills of the ditch. F.15 that also covered the post hole were a western slump of a thick chalk and clay layer (62) from which no finds were recorded. A black ash and charcoal layer with frequent burnt clay inclusions (59) from which no finds were recorded; a dark grey compact upper clay fill with occasional chalk flecking and small stone inclusions and a single tertiary flint flake (58) and a dark brown compacted clay with burnt clay inclusions (169). The finds from (58) consist of tile, CBM, daub, oyster shell and part of a horseshoe or curved bladed implement. The pottery found from this layer has been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware and was found with both cow and pig bone and a number of sheep-sized bone fragments. A single Mesolithic-Early Neolithic tertiary flint flake was also recorded.

Further extensions were also recorded to the original slot 1 during the 2014 excavations that were focused to the west of the two ditches (slots 4 and 5). A large circular pit was recorded to cut through F.15 along its western edge, F.27 of which only its southern edge was recorded to be moderately steep and straight and the base was relatively flat [131]. The extent of the visible pit was 1.4m by 1.5m and 0.5m in depth. It was filled with a number of layers, (125) was a well compacted dark orange clay with small chalk inclusions, (124) a well compacted light orange clay with inclusions of chalk, burnt clay and flint. (130) was a southern slump fill of a grey clay with small chalk inclusions visible. (128) was a loose black ash layer, (129) was the upper fill and a compact mid-brown clay with small gravel inclusions.

Three upper northern layers were also recorded and may have been part of the pit, although due to the nature in the way the feature was boxed, these may actually have been occupation layers that were recorded to the west of the pit, under the area of cobbles and perhaps also contemporary with the occupation layer (139). (123) was a moderately compact dark orange clay with rare chalk fleck inclusions; (122) was a moderately compact light orangey brown clay with chalk inclusions and (121) is the same as (32), the loose black ash layer that spreads across most of site. (122) was the only layer to yield pottery, identified as four sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and a single piece of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Flint-gritted Ware as well as a small number of finds. These are CBM,

burnt clay, shell and charcoal with a possible fragment of flagstone, a tertiary flint flake and a flint blade, likely dating to both the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.

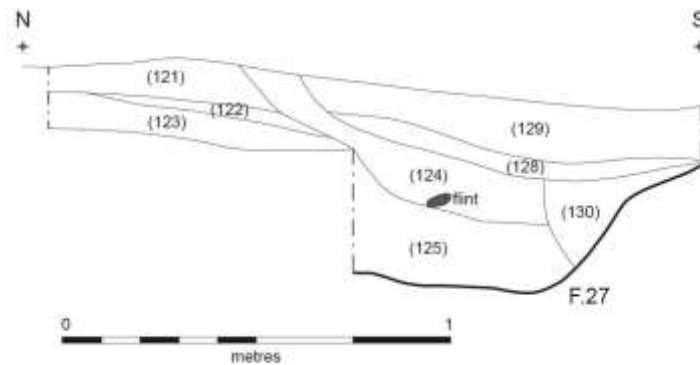


Figure 11: West facing section through F.27

Slot 2 was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 6.9m by 0.8m and was sited entirely through the black layer (32) to fully determine its potential depth and use through the centre of trench A. Four layers were identified under (32), (54) was a mid-grey clay with frequent chalk flecking and burnt clay inclusions. No finds were recorded from this layer. (55) and (56) were the same; both were an orange brown clay with frequent small stone inclusions. Two sherds of pottery from (55) have been identified as Thetford-type ware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware and both oyster shell and daub were also found from (55). (57) was a yellow clay with frequent burnt clay inclusions and chalk flecking. The finds consist of oyster shell, charcoal, snail shell, tile and daub. A number of sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were recorded with Medieval Grey Ware and a number of animal bones, identified as cow, pig, dog and dog/fox, with birds from the crow family, as well as cattle- and sheep-sized bone fragments.

A single stake hole, F.19 was also recorded cutting through (57) and sealed by the black layer (32). The cut was [91] as a small circular feature with steep sides to a rounded base and measuring 0.18m by 0.2m and c.0.08m in depth. It was filled with (90) a dark blackish grey silty clay and no finds were recovered from it.

Slot 3 was a north-easterly extension to slot 2, measuring 2.3m by 1.3m and sited opposite where the stake hole was identified in slot 2, to determine if any more features are associated with F.19. The black layer (32) continued north through the slot, but underneath there was a very irregular surface with two possible pits F.12 and F.13. F.12 was very irregular in shape and had an uneven base with steep sides [35], but during the additional excavations in 2014 the feature was more definable as a rounded oblong shape. It was filled with (33) a small vertical deposit of a compact grey clay with moderate charcoal and chalk flecking as well as moderate burnt clay inclusions. No finds were recorded from this context. The rest of the fills were (34) an orange brown compact clay with frequent burnt clay inclusions and occasional chalk flecking, in which oyster and snail shell, daub and CBM were all found with a number of sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware were both recorded with two sherds of Hedingham Ware. The animal bone identified consists of sheep/goat and an unidentified water fowl with two sheep-sized bone fragments. The last fill was (42), a dark brown clay with occasional charcoal and burnt clay inclusions. No finds were found from this layer.

The second smaller pit was situated to the south of F.12. F.13 was a probable circular feature with uneven gently sloping sides to a roundish base [37], measuring 1.25m by 0.6m and 0.2m in depth. It was filled with a single fill of (36) a very compact slightly greyish yellow clay with frequent chalk inclusions, occasional charcoal and burnt clay flecking. No finds were recorded from the fill.

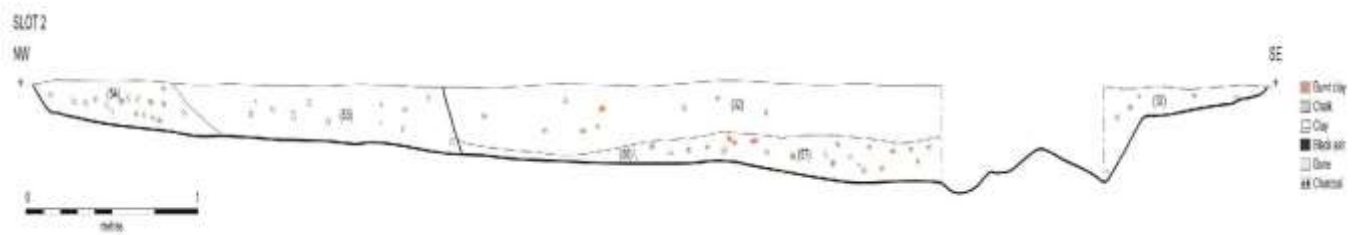


Figure 13: Southwest facing section through the layers of slot 2

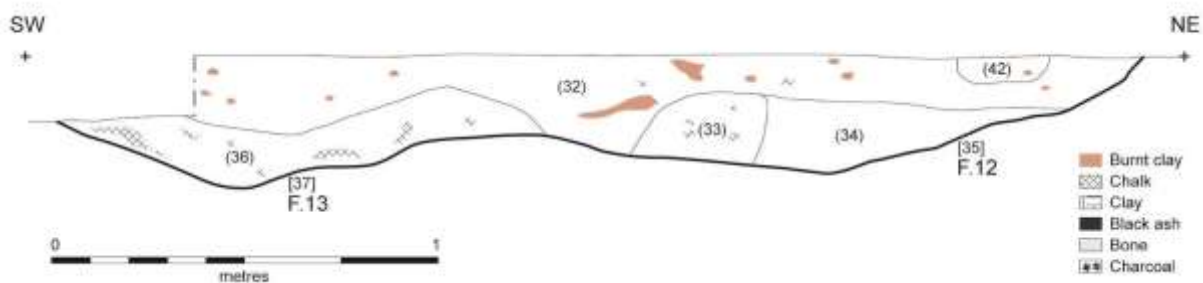


Figure 12: Southeast facing section through F.12 and F.13 in slot 3

A circular oven feature was recorded to the north of slot 3 on the edge of the black layer (32). This was F.14 and had very steep to concave sides with a flat base and measures 1.65m in width, c.2.4m in length and was excavated to a depth of 0.7m, at which the natural was found [50]. It was filled with (43) a moderately compact brown/black silty clay with chalk flecking. No finds were recorded from this layer. (44) was a compacted red burnt clay layer, from which sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware were both recorded with fragments of CBM and shell. This deposit was the same as (46), (49) and (47); the latter was recorded from the very edge of the feature, but no finds were recorded from any of these contexts. (45) was a compacted grey/brown clay with frequent chalk inclusions and a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware was recorded. This fill was very similar to (48), a grey/brown and red clay with flecks of chalk, from which sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware were also recorded with oyster shell, daub, a dog bone and a sheep-sized bone fragment were also recorded. (92) was a moderately compact black silty clay and ash deposit and a 0.4 L sample was taken for environmental processing <3>. This red ash contained a chaff fragment of free-threshing wheat and possible straw remnants as well as six grains that suggest corn-drying or baking within the oven, or perhaps kindling or an oven floor lining. (93) was a compact brown/red/orange burnt clay deposit, similar to (46) and (49), although this context was a lot darker. A 1 L sample was taken <4> also for environmental processing and also contained a number of charred grain fragments as well as fragments of charred oyster and whelk shell that represent food waste that was later incorporated into the fuel or fired fabric of the oven. During the last phase of excavation on the oven, two

further contexts were identified as (314) a yellow/brown compacted silty clay with inclusions of both chalk and charcoal flecks and (315) a dark brown silty clay. No finds were recorded from either context.

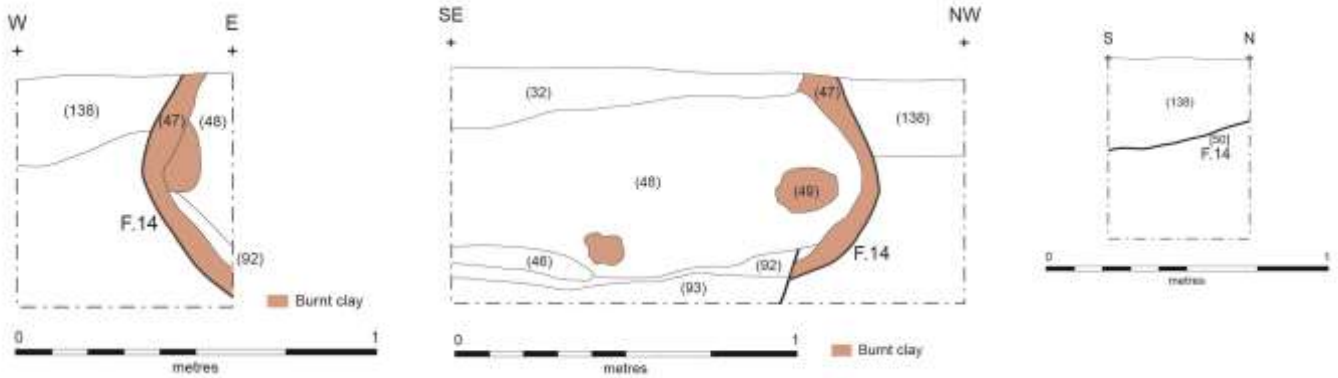


Figure 14: Sections through the oven F.14

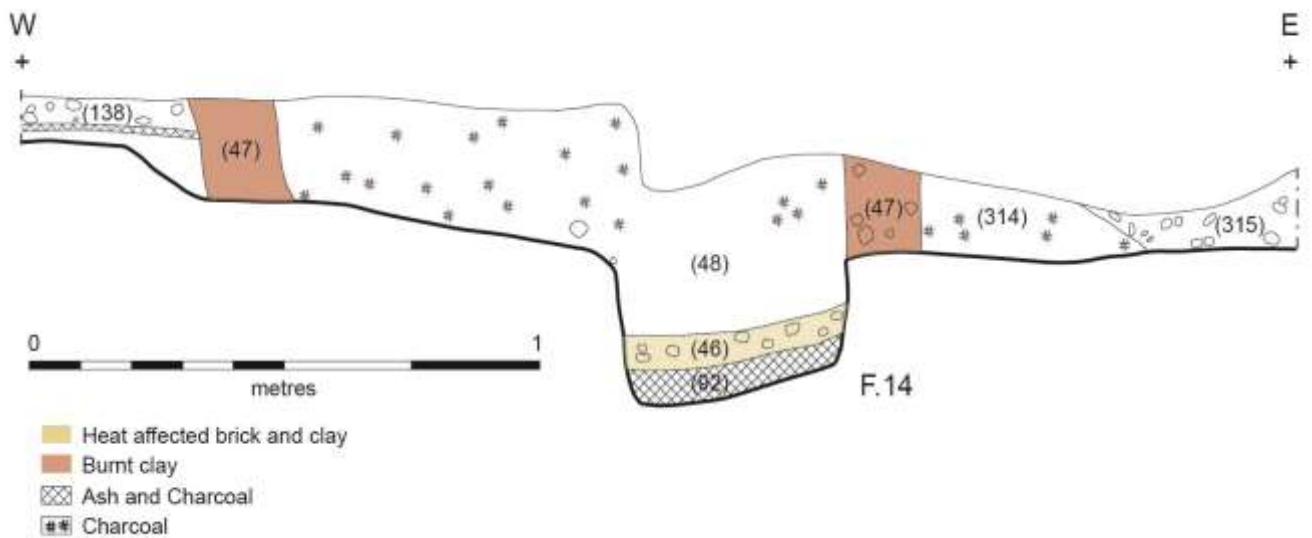


Figure 15: South facing section through the oven F.14

The excavation of the oven feature over the three years, despite weathering, it was during the final phase of the dig, when only this part of the trench remained open that the size and shape of F.14 was finally identified, with its flue pointing to the southeast (figure 16 below)

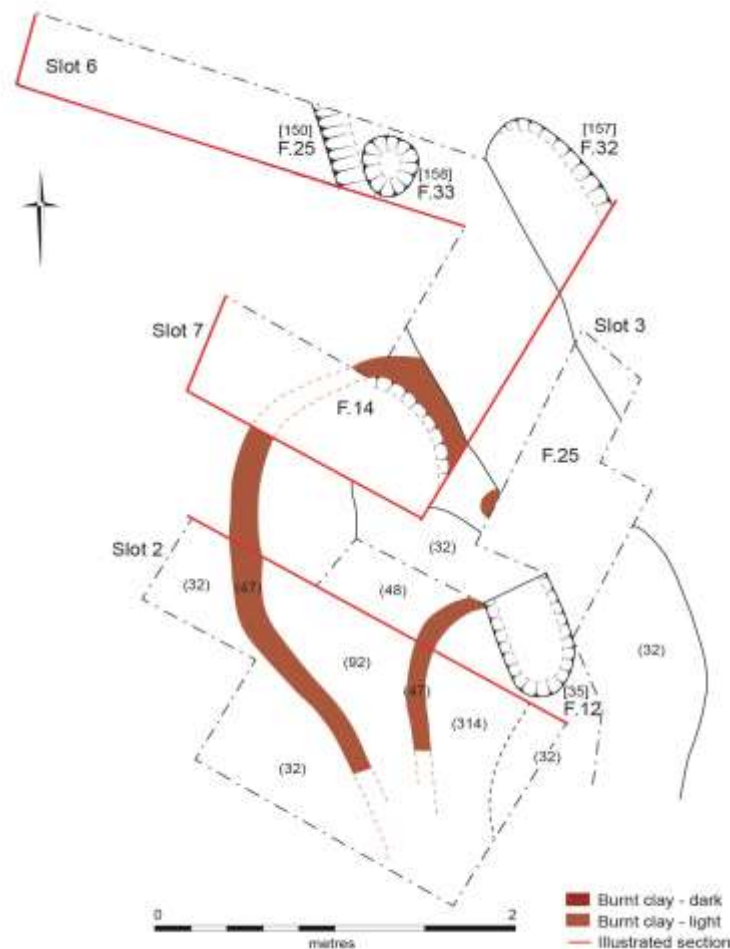


Figure 16: Close up plan of the area around the oven F.14

A northwest to southeast orientated linear, F.25, cut the eastern edge of the oven F.14, although its full extent was not able to be determined in the time available, as it continued under the occupation layer (138). F.25 within the trench was c.3.5m in length and 0.84m in width. The cut [150] had a relatively steep western side but the full profile of the ditch was not determined. It was filled with a number fills, consisting of (144) a compact light yellow/brown clay with a small amount of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware pottery with a Late Neolithic flake core, (145) a light yellow clay with gravel inclusions and a piece of shell and two later prehistoric secondary flint flakes; (146) a grey and yellow clay with pea grit inclusions, (147) a compacted bright yellow clay, (148) a yellow clay with medium stone inclusions, (149) a brown clay with flecks of charcoal inclusions and a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and (155) a moderately compact grey/brown clay.

A small post hole was actually recorded to cut through F.25 and was recorded as F.33. It was a circular feature with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [158] and was filled with (156) a moderately compact orange/brown clay. No finds were excavated from this feature.

The edge of a probable pit or ditch terminus was recorded to the south of F.25, which it also cuts. The feature (F.32) visible in the trench was 0.8m in its length and 0.6m in its width [157]. It was filled with (155), a moderately compact grey/brown clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecking and (156) a moderately compact orangey brown clay with occasional charcoal flecking, thought to continue from the feature above.

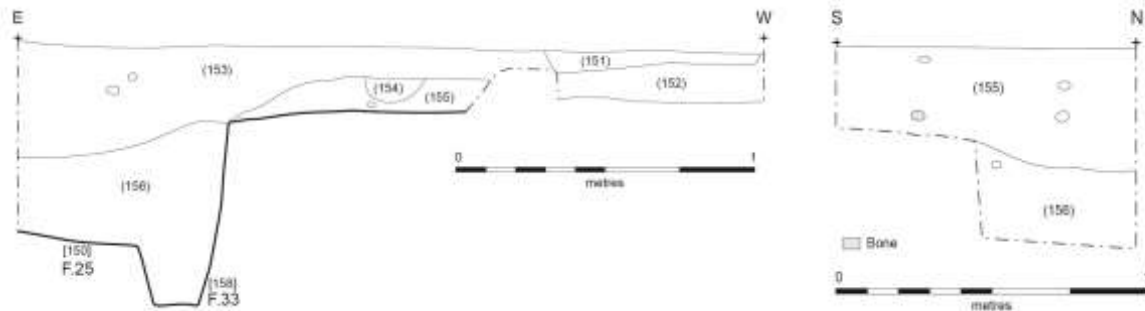


Figure 17: North facing and east facing sections through Slot 6

The layers in slot 6 were recorded as (151) a moderately compact black silty clay with chalk and burnt clay inclusions and a fragment of CBM, (152) a moderately compacted orangey brown clayey silt, (153) a dark brown moderately compact clay, (154) a moderately compact red and black clayey silt, (155) a moderately compact greyish brown clayey silt and (156) a moderately compact orangey brown clayey silt. (153) was the only context to yield any finds in the form of worked flint consisting of single secondary and tertiary flakes with a flake core and two pieces of burnt stone, likely all dating from the Later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

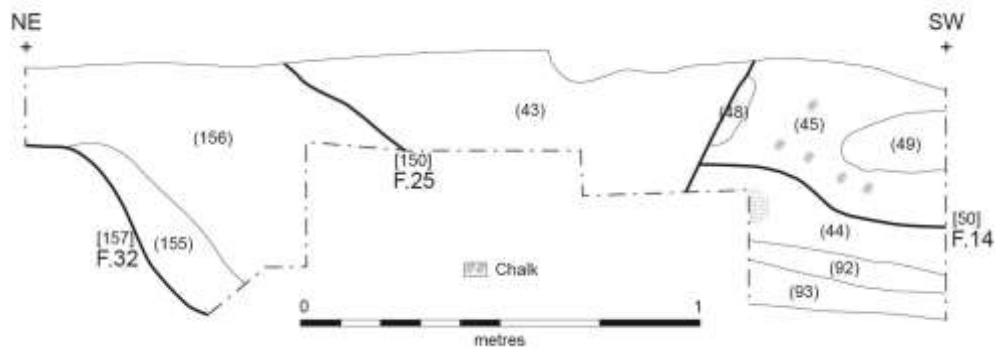


Figure 18: Northwest facing section through F.32, F.25 and F.14

Another possible circular oven, F.11, was recorded in the west of the trench, again on the edge of the spread of the black material (32). It was also circular in plan, measuring 1.05m by 2.9m and 0.22m in depth. The cut [31] had very steep sides to a flattish base and was filled with a number of layers. (27) was a compact brown silty clay upper fill with occasional stone inclusions. The finds consist of oyster shell and daub. Four sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also recorded with cow bone and fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains. (28) was a compact yellow clay lining and contained a single sherd of Hedingham Ware, cow and dog/fox bone with cattle- and sheep-sized bone remains. Oyster and snail shells were also found with fragments of daub. (29) was the compact burnt clay edging to the feature in which no finds were recorded and (30) was the basal black ash and charcoal layer towards the base of the feature. No finds were recorded from this layer, although a 0.4 L sample <1> was taken of (30) for environmental processing, which was found to contain a number of fragments of burnt clay or daub, likely from the superstructure of the oven. Charred remains were also recorded, consisting of brushwood fuel and grains of bread wheat, as well as a potential oven floor lining of cereal straw and weed seeds. (88) was under (30) and was a dark yellowish/orange clay basal fill, from which no finds were recorded. (89) was a dark orangey brown clay and soil mix to the east of F.11 and may be the same as the sub soil (2) identified through the trench. No finds were recorded.

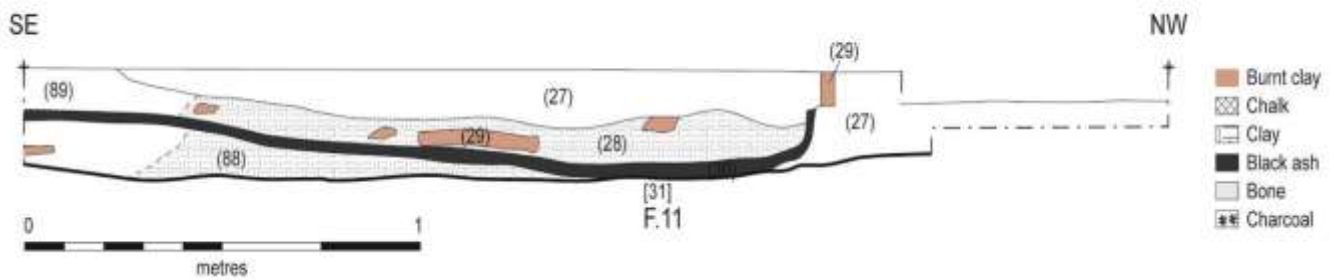


Figure 19: Northeast facing section through the oven F.11

Just to the south of the oven F.11 were the remains of another two possible ovens that due to time constrictions were only able to be identified and planned within the timeframe available for the excavations. F.31 was potentially the larger of the two, which also likely cut through the upper layers of the ditch F.15. The second small possible oven was F.30, just to the west of F.31 and again was covered by the layers of both (32) and (138).

In the south of Trench A, at least three linear features were recorded (F.3, F.9 and F.10) with two possible post holes (F.2 and F. 28). F.3 was a north-south orientated linear which also terminated mid trench. Three slots were excavated through this feature. [53] was excavated next to the northern baulk of the trench and had very steep sides and measured 2.25m in width and 1m in depth with a flat base. It was filled with an upper fill (51) of a light chalky brown clay and silt compact fill, in which both oyster shell and daub were recorded with a single sherd of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Flint-gritted Ware, along with St Neots Ware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery, as well as pig bone and fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep- sized animals. The lower fill (52) was a very compact dark greyish brown clay with moderate charcoal flecking and occasional stone inclusions. The finds consist of oyster and snail shell, charcoal, CBM, tile and daub. The pottery recorded from this layer has been identified as Ipswich Ware and Thetford-type ware. A small number of flints were also recorded as Late Neolithic to Bronze Age single primary and secondary flakes, as well as a Late Neolithic flake core, two flint blades and a piece of burnt stone. Possible slumps fills on the western edge of the ditch may have been from an earlier feature and the course of F.3 as recorded during the excavations may have been a recut, particularly as this close to the baulk the ditch appears to have turned to the west, but the recut may have straightened that out. (141) was the upper of the two side fills and consisted of a compact orangey brown clay with occasional chalk and small stone inclusions and (142) was a compact orangey brown clay with occasional charcoal flecking.

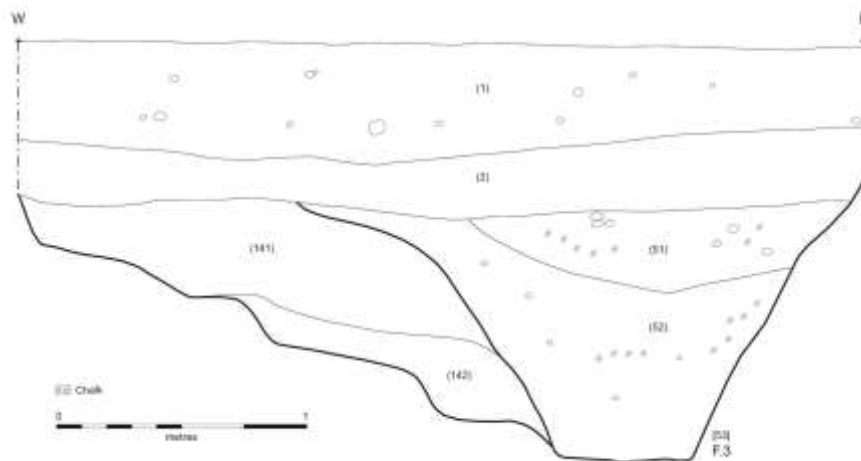


Figure 20: South facing section through [53], F.3

The second slot to be excavated through F.3 was [41], the cut of which had very steep sides to a rounded base. It was filled with (38) a mid-orangey brown silty clay with moderate small stone inclusions and chalk flecking upper cap fill. The finds consist of oyster shell, charcoal and fragments of daub. Two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also identified with pig bone and fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep- sized animal remains. (39) was a compact mid brown clay mid fill with moderate charcoal flecking on the eastern half and occasional small stone inclusions. Oyster shell and CBM were found with three sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware as well as pig bone and fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep- sized animal remains. The basal fill (40) was a dark greyish brown moderately compact silty clay with small stone inclusions and chalk flecking. The finds recorded consist of oyster and snail shell, tile and daub, with four sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery, sheep/goat, cow and pig bones with fragmentary remains of both sheep- and cattle sized animal remains.

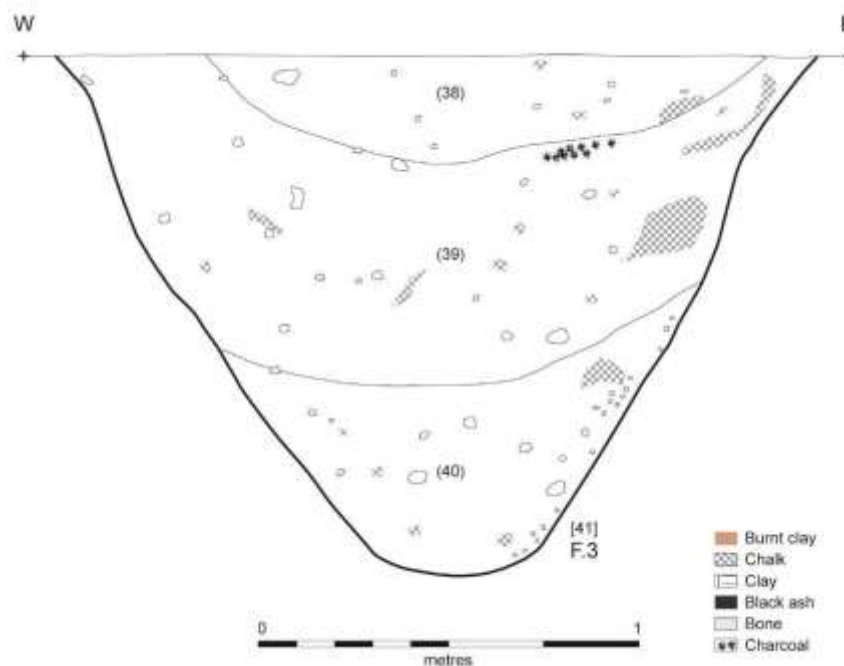


Figure 21: South facing section through [41], F.3

The terminus of F.3 appeared to have been cut by a large post hole F.2, so a slot was excavated through both these features to determine their relationship. The terminus of F.3 [9] was quite shallow at 0.18m and had moderately sloping sides to a flattish base. It was filled with a single fill (8) of a light brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecking. No finds were recorded from this layer.

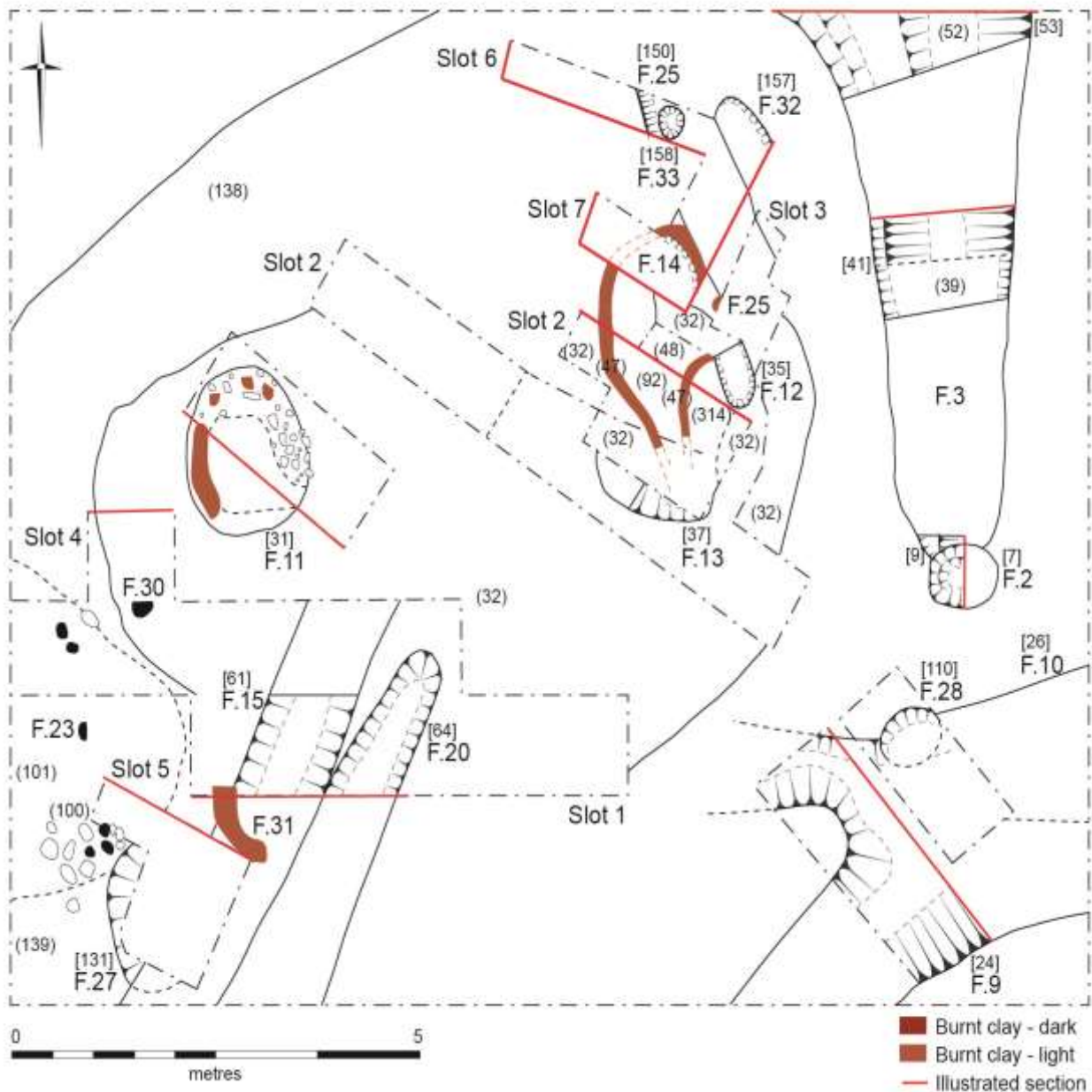


Figure 22: Post excavation plan for Trench A

The post hole, F.2, cut through the terminus of the F.3 and was an oval feature with steep sides to a slightly rounded base [7]. It measured 0.43m by 0.68m by 0.6m in depth. (5) was a post pipe through the centre of the feature and was a compact dark grey brown sandy clay with occasional small stone inclusions with occasional charcoal and chalk flecking. The finds consist of snail and oyster shell, a small round stone ball, daub and CBM fragments with pig and dog bones, plus fragmentary remains of both sheep- and cattle- sized animal remains. The packing fill around the post was (6), a very compact grey brown sand and clay

with occasional small stones, small lumps of whitish yellow clay as well as chalk flecking. Fragments of snail shell and daub were found from the packing with a single small sherd of Thetford-type ware pottery and fragmentary bone remains of a sheep-sized animal.

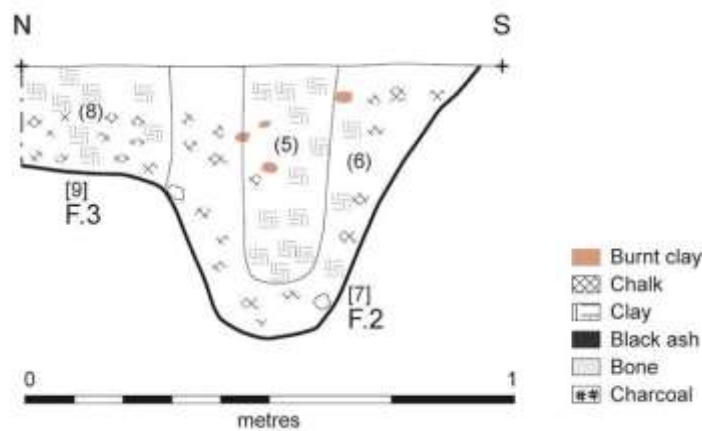


Figure 23: West facing section through F.2 and F.3

Two intercutting linears were also recorded in the far south eastern corner of Trench A, F.9 and F.10. F.9 was a curving linear, orientated southwest-northeast. The cut [24] had steep even sides to a rounded base and measured 1.95m in width and 0.89m in depth. It was filled with (21) an upper compact mid brown lay with frequent chalk flecking and large stone inclusions. The finds found consist of oyster, whelk and snail shell, daub, a chalk loom weight and a fragment of tile with straw marks still visible on its sides. An additional 28 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also recorded, with cow, sheep/goat and pig bones that were also identified with fragmentary remains of sheep-sized animals and a bird. The mid fill was (22) a very compact light greyish brown clay with moderate chalk flecking and stone inclusions. Oyster and snail shell were found with six sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, cow bone and a single large piece of burnt stone. The basal fill of the feature was (23) a dark brown clayey loam with moderate chalk flecking. Oyster shell was only found with six sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, two sherds of Medieval Grey Ware and a single sherd of Hedingham Ware. Also excavated were cow bone as well as fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains and bird bones, as well as three pieces of burnt stone.

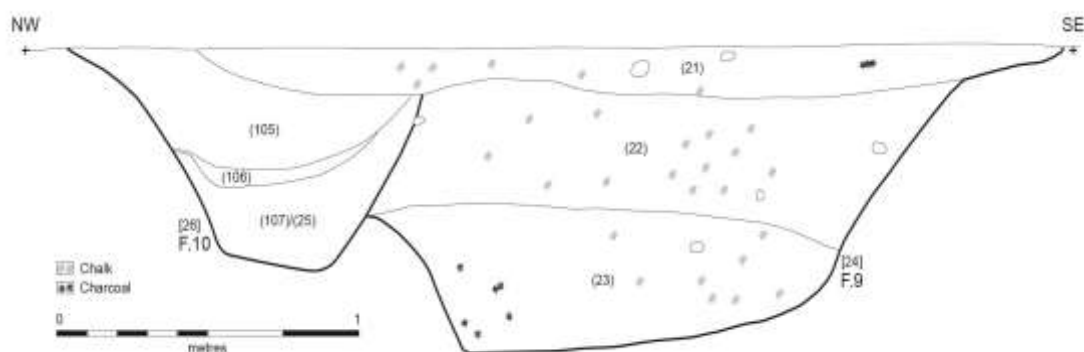


Figure 24: Southwest facing section through F.9 and F.10

F.9 was cut by another linear, F.10 that was orientated east – west and was 1.15m in width and c.0.6m in depth and had moderately steep straight sides to a flattish base [26]. The basal fill of the feature was (107)/ (25) that was a compact brown clay with moderate chalk

flecking. A large stone was also recorded in the base of the feature. The mid fill was (106) a moderately compact black clay and the upper fill (105) was a moderately compact brown clay that also contained a large number of pottery sherds identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware as well as fragments of CBM and shell.

Cutting through the top of this ditch to the east of the section was a small pit or post hole, F.28. The cut [110] is c.0.6m by 0.7m and roughly circular in shape but was not fully excavated within the time available in the 2014 excavations. It was filled with (111) a moderately compact brown clay with occasional charcoal flecking that also had sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware with shell and a metal arrow head (figure 25). An additional secondary flint flake was also recorded that is likely to be Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date.



Figure 25: Metal arrowhead excavated from (111), F.28

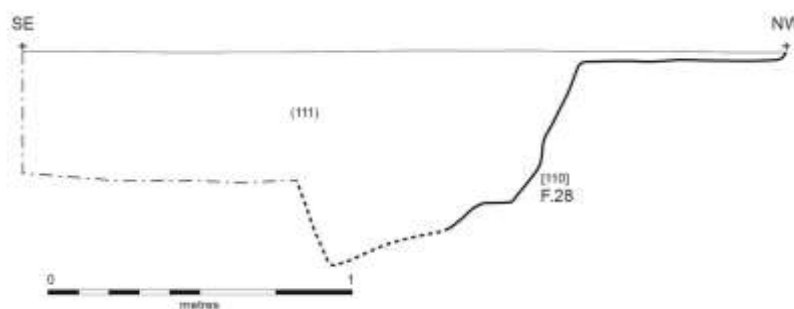


Figure 26: Profile section of F.28

8.2 Trench B

Trench B was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 5.9m by 2.2m. It was sited immediately southeast of trench A over a large linear feature identified on the geophysics that may be part of a larger square enclosure, which also continued through trench C. Both the top and the sub soils were machined off to reveal any features cut into the natural.

The top soil (71) was a dark brown black silty clay plough soil with occasional chalk flecking and gravel inclusions. The sub soil (72) was a dark brown clay and no finds were recorded from these layers.

A large linear feature was identified running northeast-southwest through the trench, F.16. The cut [87] had moderately sloping irregular and steep sides to a flat base and a 0.8m wide slot was opened over the ditch and measured 3.7m in width and 1.75m in depth. The upper fills of the ditch were later removed in order to step the trench, due to the depth of the ditch (figure 27). It was filled with a number of deposits, including (73) a compact mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent gravel and chalk flecking. The finds recorded from this layer consist of CBM, iron nails, oyster shell, burnt oyster shell, snail and whelk shell, daub, charcoal, slag and a small round stone ball. A number of sherds of pottery were also recorded and have been identified as Thetford-type ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware. The animal bone also recorded consists of cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse and chicken with additional fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains and bird bones. Additionally two pieces of flint were also found, a small piece of burnt stone and a Mesolithic – Early Neolithic secondary flint flake. (74) was an upper compact mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent chalk inclusions, occasional gravels and charcoal flecking. Oyster and whelk shell, daub, CBM and an iron nail were all recorded with a single sherd of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Flint-gritted Ware. The rest of the pottery has been identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware and the animal bone also recorded comprises cow, sheep/goat, pig and chicken bone with fragmentary remains of also cattle- and sheep- sized remains as well as a single bird bone. Two Late Neolithic to Bronze Age secondary flint flakes were also found from this layer. (75) was a brown grey silty clay with occasional gravel inclusions. The finds consist of slate, charcoal, oyster and snail shell, burnt oyster shell, CBM and daub. A number of sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were also recorded with a single sherd of Hedingham Ware and cow and pig bones. Additional fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains were also recorded, with a small piece of burnt stone. (76) was a loose pale grey ash with rare gravel inclusions from which oyster and snail shell, burnt oyster shell, CBM and daub were all found with a number of sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware which were found with a single sherd of Hedingham Ware and a single pig bone. Fragmentary remains from both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains were also recorded with a single bird bone. (77) was a soft and loose dark grey ash fill with lenses of dark organic soils, plus burnt clay inclusions. The finds consist of charcoal, oyster shell, burnt oyster shell, CBM and daub. Nine sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware were also both recorded. (78) was a redeposited natural of a yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions. Oyster shell and CBM were found with a single small sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and a single cow bone. A cattle-sized animal bone was also recorded. (133) was a dark orangey brown moderately compact clay from which a large amount of Medieval Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware pottery were recorded with fragments of CBM and shell with a single large piece of burnt stone. (132) was a moderately compact black clay and (134) was a light orangey brown moderately compact clay with occasional chalk and gravel inclusions. (135) was a moderately compact dark brown clay with charcoal and chalk fleck inclusions

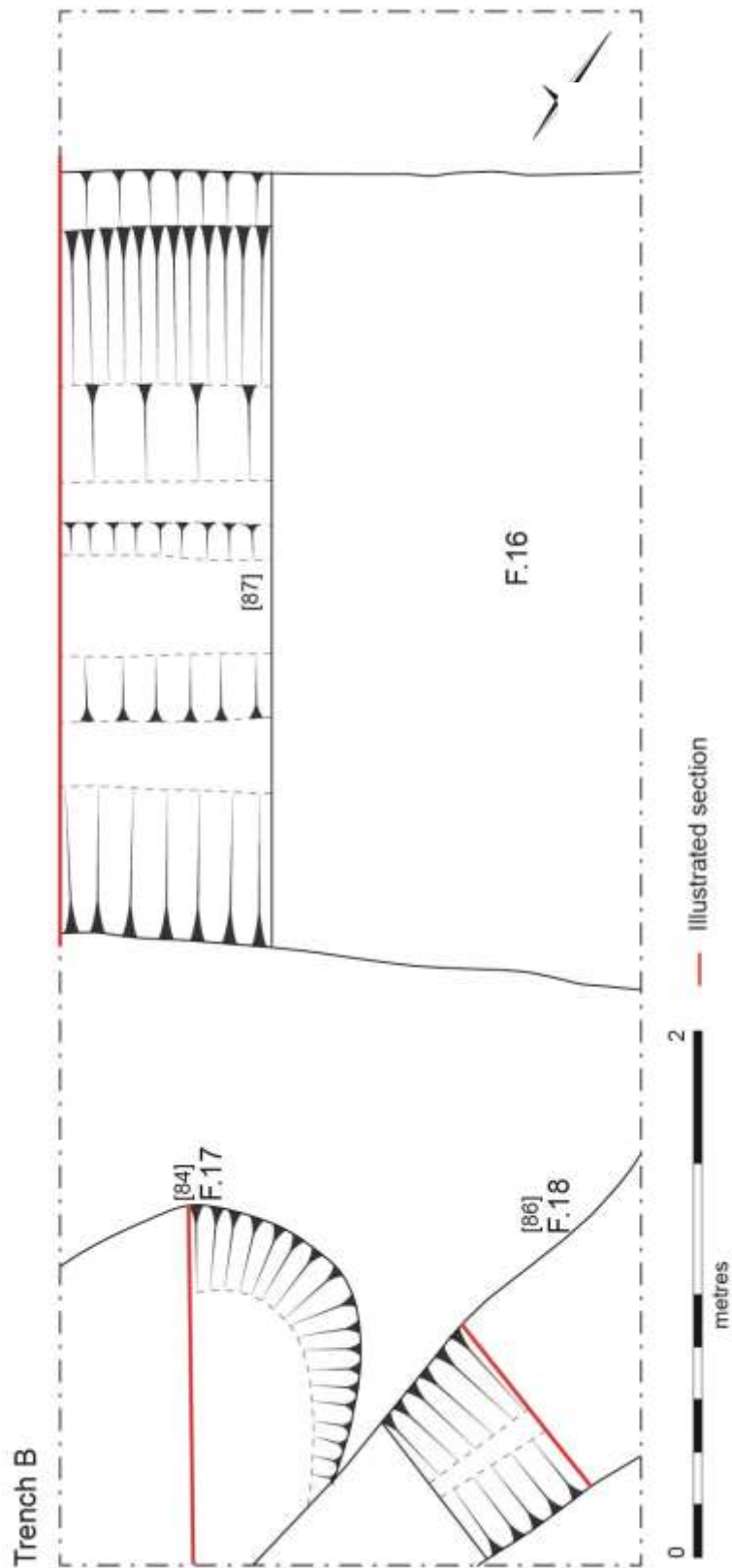


Figure 27: Trench B Plan

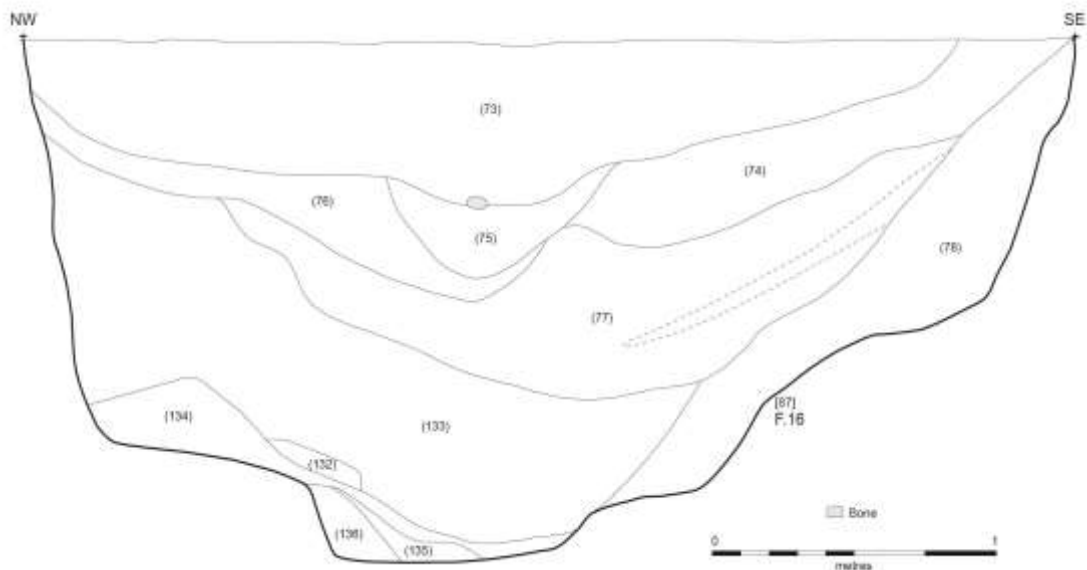


Figure 28: Southwest facing section through F.16



Figure 29: Photo of the lower fills of F.16

Two additional features were also recorded from this trench, F.17 and F.18 to the north of the linear F.16. F.17 was an oval pit or more likely a ditch terminus feature measuring 1.47m by 1.52m and 0.35m deep. Its true dimensions are unknown as the feature runs into the trench baulk. The sides were gently sloping at the top and becoming more vertical towards the base, which was also relatively flat. It was filled with (83) a dark brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal and chalk flecking. Single sherds of both Thetford-type ware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware were recorded with two sherds of Hedingham Ware. A number of animal bones were also recorded from this context and have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse and wood pigeon, with additional fragmentary remains of cattle-

and sheep-sized animals as well as bird bones. Two Late Neolithic to Bronze Age secondary and a tertiary flint flake were also recorded with a single piece of burnt stone.

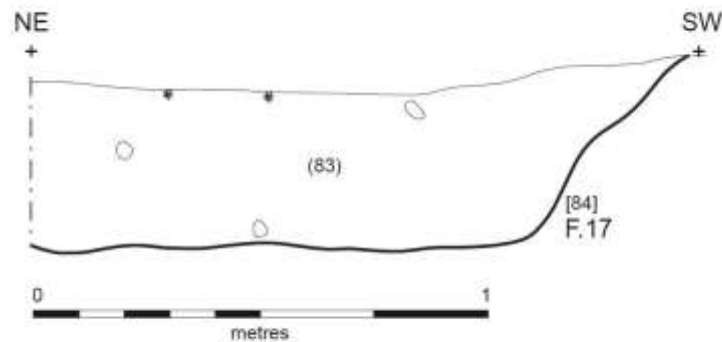


Figure 30: Section through F.17

Intercutting with this feature to the west, was F.18, a linear feature; measuring a length of 2.14m visible in the trench, 0.85m in width and 0.3m deep. The cut, [86] had moderately steep sides to a rounded base and was filled with (85), a compact dark brown clayey silt with occasional inclusions of chalk and charcoal flecking with fragments of CBM and metal.

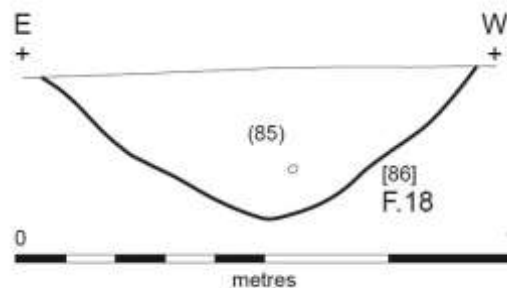


Figure 31: Section through F.18

8.3 Trench C

Trench C was the southern most of the seven trenches, also orientated northwest-southeast and was sited over the southern end of the possible rectangular enclosure that was identified on the geophysics results and potentially also related to F.16 in trench B. It measured 14m by 2.6m and like the other trenches, both the top and sub soils were machined off to reveal any features that were cut into the natural.

The top soil (10) was a dark brown/black plough soil with occasional chalk and gravel inclusions. The sub soil (11) was a dark brown clay and no finds were recorded from either layer.

Two large pits were excavated towards the southern end of Trench C, F.8 and F.22. F.8 was the eastern of the two and the cut [69] measured 1.58m by 1.73m and 1.19m in depth and had steep to near vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with (66) a dark brown compact slightly silty clay with occasional chalk flecking. The finds found consist of oyster and whelk shell, charcoal, iron nails, CBM, daub and a corroded iron lump. A number of sherds of pottery were also recorded and have been identified as Thetford-type ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware. Cow, sheep/goat and pig bones were also recorded with both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains as well as a large piece of burnt stone. (67) was the main upper fill of the feature and was a mid-brown slightly silty clay with very frequent chalk inclusions. Oyster and whelk shell, CBM and daub were all found with a single sherd of Early/middle Saxon Hand-built Ware, and sherds of Thetford-type ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware pottery. A number of animal bones were also identified, comprising of cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse and chicken with a number of fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains. A large piece of burnt stone was also found from this layer with a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint blade. (68) was a yellowish brown slightly sandy silt and clay layer basal fill with occasional chalk flecking. The finds consist of oyster shell, charcoal and a slightly burnt piece of sandstone, with small amounts of Thetford-type Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware pottery as well as sheep/goat, pig and chicken bone as well as bird bone and sheep-sized animal remains, with a very large piece of burnt stone. Additional slump side fills consist of (113) a yellow clay, (114) a yellow clay with chalk inclusions, (115) a yellow clay, (116) a brown yellow sandy clay with occasional small flints and stones, (117) a compact yellow clay, (118) a brownish loam, (119), a loose yellow sandy clay with flint inclusions and (120) a loose sandy clay with stone inclusions and a small amount of grey clay to the top of this context. Pottery was only recorded from (118) with a single sherd of Thetford-type ware, with a small amount of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware also found.

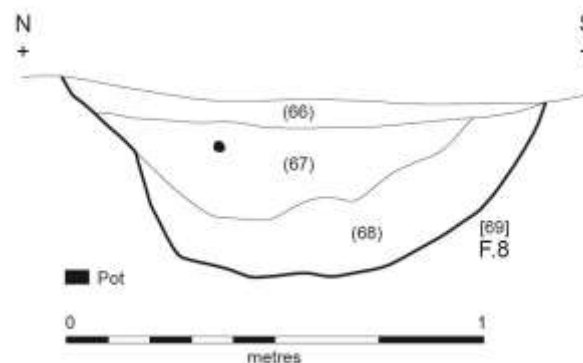


Figure 32: East facing section through F.8

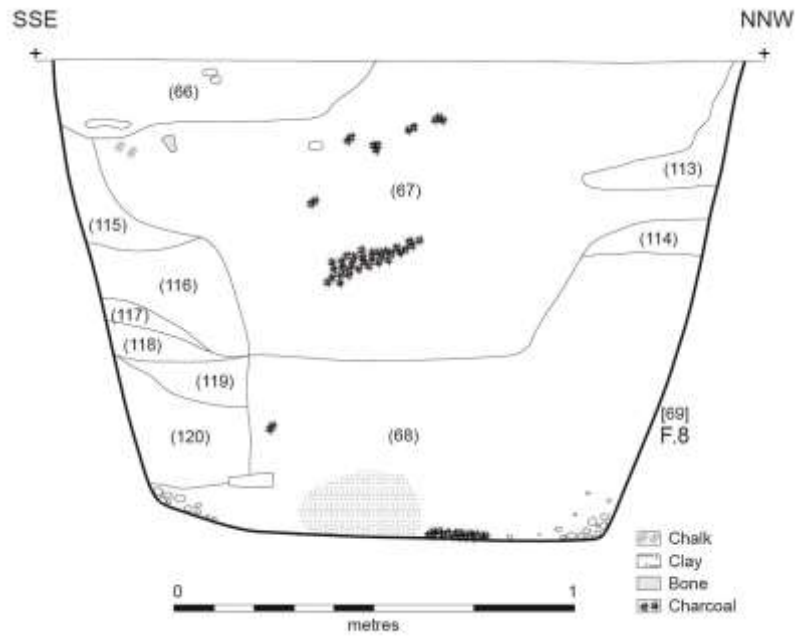


Figure 33: Southwest facing section through F.8



Figure 34: Photograph of F.8



Figure 35: Trench C Plan

The western pit, F.22, was generally oval in shape with a gently sloping northern side and an irregular stepped southern side to a relatively flat base [99]. It was filled with a single fill of (98), a moderately compact mid brown clay/loam with gravel, chalk and charcoal fleck inclusions. A single sherd of Ipswich Ware pottery was found with a number of Thetford-type ware sherds, Rhenish Blue-Grey Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware. The finds found consist of CBM, fragments of metal, shell, chalk and charcoal with a number of pieces of worked flint consisting of one secondary and five tertiary flint flakes, one flint blade and one piece of burnt stone, all of which are likely late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date.

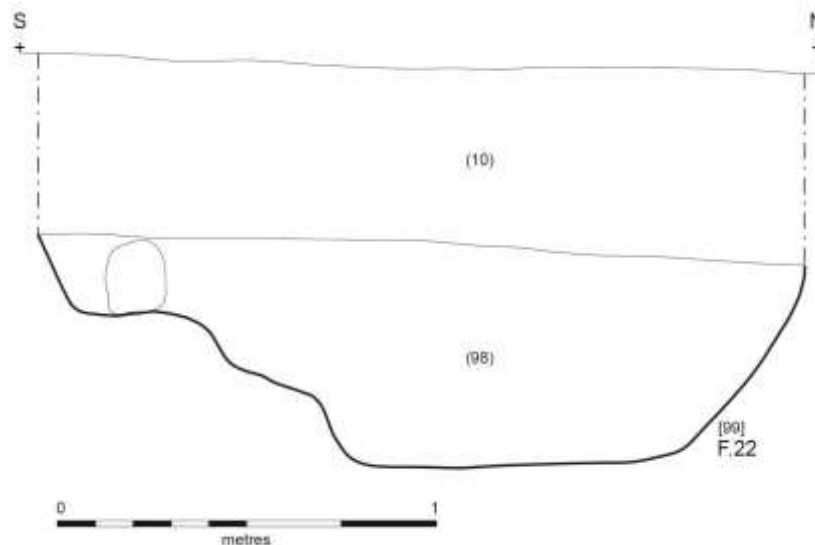


Figure 36: East facing section of F.22

An intercutting linear and pit were also excavated in the northern end of trench C. F.5 was a circular feature that also cuts a linear feature running through the trench, F.7. F.5 measures 1.6m by 1.42m and 0.69m in depth [16] and has gently sloping northern sides and a very steep southern side, the base of the feature however was not found due to time constraints on the excavation (figure 35). It was filled with (14) a dark brown silt and orange clay mix with occasional charcoal and chalk inclusions. Oyster shell, CBM and iron nails were all found with a single sherd of Medieval Grey Ware and six sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware. An additional four fragmentary remains of a sheep-sized animal were also recorded. (15) was a moderately compact lighter brown silt and slightly sandier clay fill with moderate chalk inclusions. The finds consist of red brick, CBM, iron nails, oyster shell, charcoal and fragments of daub. A number of sherds of pottery were also recorded and have been identified as Thetford-type Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware. These were all found with cow, sheep/goat and pig bones with both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains, as well as two Late Neolithic to Bronze Age secondary flint flakes.

A further slot through this feature (F.5) was added on the northern side to confirm if this feature was a pit and had similar sides to [16], although again the base was not reached during the time limit of the excavation. The slot [80] measured 0.64m by 0.22m. It was filled with (79) a dark brown/black silty clay with frequent charcoal flecking. The finds consist of oyster shell, a tiny nail, a corroded lump of unidentified metal, fragments of charcoal and daub. A small amount of pottery was also recorded and has been identified as Thetford-type Ware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware, which were also found with cow, sheep/goat

and pig bones, as well as fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep- sized animal remains and a single Late Neolithic to Bronze Age secondary flint flake.

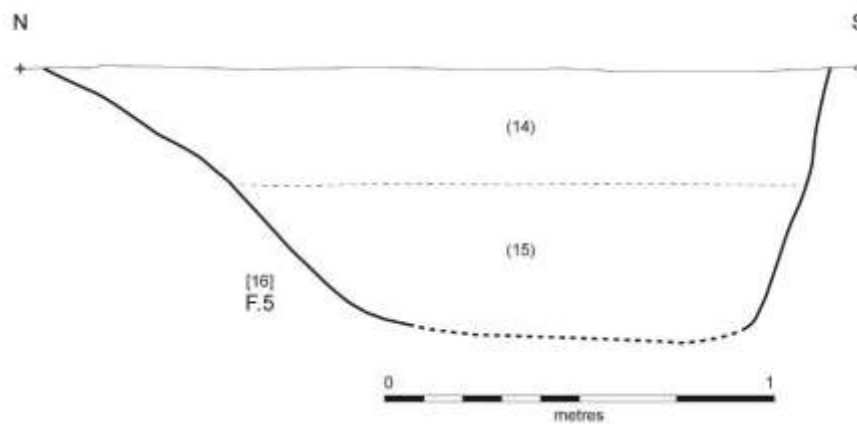


Figure 37: Northeast facing section through F.5

A 0.5L sample was kept from F.5 for environmental processing <5> and contained low amounts of charcoal, including oak as well as uncharred oyster shell and an unburnt bone fragment.

The northeast-southwest orientated linear that is cut by F.5 is F.7. The cut [20] had a gently sloping northern side whereas the southern side is more vertical and the base was generally flat, although quite uneven. The slot measured 0.61m by 0.67m and 0.35m in depth. It was filled with (19) a compact mottled light-dark brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecking. The finds excavated consist of oyster shell, daub, fragments of iron and a small round stone ball. A small number of both Thetford-type ware and Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery were also recorded with cow, sheep/goat and pig bone, as well as fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep- sized animals.

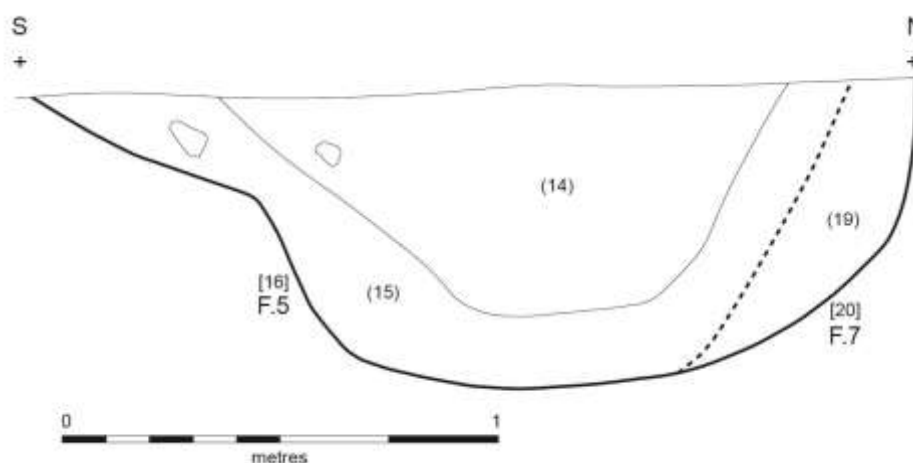


Figure 38: Northeast facing section through F.7

A narrow linear running parallel to F.7 to the north was F.4. [13] had irregular sides, ranging from gently sloping to very steep in places with a flat base. The total length of the feature that was excavated within the trench measured 2.45m in length and between 0.24 and

0.42m in width. It was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.17m. It was filled with (12) a moderately compact mid to dark brown clay with occasional charcoal inclusions. Oyster shell, charcoal, CBM and daub were all recorded with Early Medieval Sandy Ware, Medieval Grey Ware and Hedingham Ware pottery. Cow and pig bone were also found, as well as a bird bone and cattle- and sheep-sized fragmentary animal remains and a small piece of burnt stone.

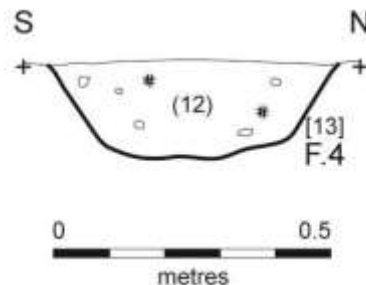


Figure 39: Northeast facing section through F.4

A small pit was also recorded along the south western baulk of the trench that also cut through the linear F.4 to the south. F.6 was a small circular feature with vertical sides to a flat base [18]. It measured 0.46m by 0.26m and 0.3m in depth. It was filled with (17) a dark brown silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions. Oyster shell was found with a single dog bone and fragments of bone that have been identified as either cattle- or sheep- sized animals.

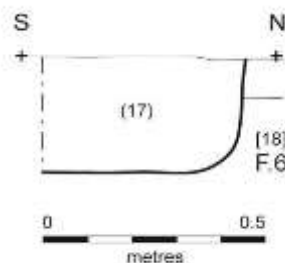


Figure 40: Northeast facing section through F.6

An additional two small features were also recorded along the southern extent of trench C, F.24 and F.26. F.24 was oval in shape and disappeared into the trench baulk [103]. It had very gently sloping sides to a relatively flat base and was filled with a single fill of (104), a moderately compact black silty clay with occasional shingle inclusions. Single sherds of Thetford-type ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware pottery were also recorded from the fill with three fragments of shell.

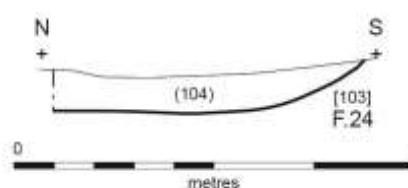


Figure 41: West facing section through F.24

F.26 was also excavated alongside the baulk and was generally circular in shape with gently sloping sides and a slightly rounded base [108]. It was filled with a single fill of (109) a moderately compact brown and grey clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecking.

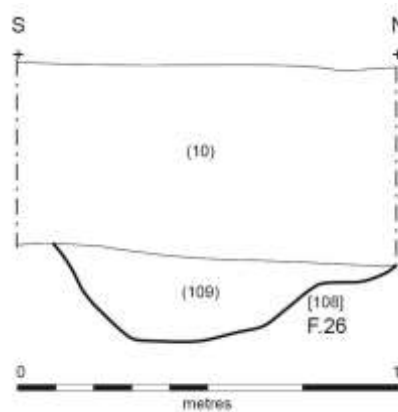


Figure 42: East facing section through F.26

8.4 Trench D/F

Trench D was also the southern extent of the seven trenches, orientated northwest-southeast and was sited parallel to trench C to the west during the second 2014 excavation. It measured 18.8m by 2.3m to the northwest and 4m wide in the southeast and both the top and sub soils were machined off to reveal any features that were cut into the natural.

Trench F was originally opened between trenches C and D (after C was backfilled) in the first 2015 excavation and during the autumn excavation of the same year the baulk between the two trenches was removed as well as a small extension (3m x 3.4m) was added in the north western corner of trench D.

Trench F when first opened, was orientated northwest-southeast and parallel to trench D; measuring 12.6m by 2.1m in the southeast, widening to 4.1m in the northwest in a dog leg. Again both the top and sub soils were machined off to reveal any features that were cut into the natural.

For ease of report reading both trenches will be discussed here in one section as Trench D/F.

The top soil in the original trench D (181) was a dark brown/black plough soil with occasional chalk and gravel inclusions. The sub soil (182) was a dark brown clay with moderate flint inclusions. A number of pottery sherds were recorded from the subsoil with a single sherd of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Flint-Gritted Ware with 10 sherds of Thetford-type Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware. Also from (182) were found a number of fragments of CBM and shell with a metal nail, chalk and a possible piece of stone tesserae as well as pieces of animal bone identified as sheep/goat, pig, chicken as well as only cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains. Single secondary and tertiary flint flakes and a single piece of burnt stone were also recorded.

A series of four parallel linears were recorded through trench D/F, all of which were orientated northeast-southwest along with 25 pits and post holes.

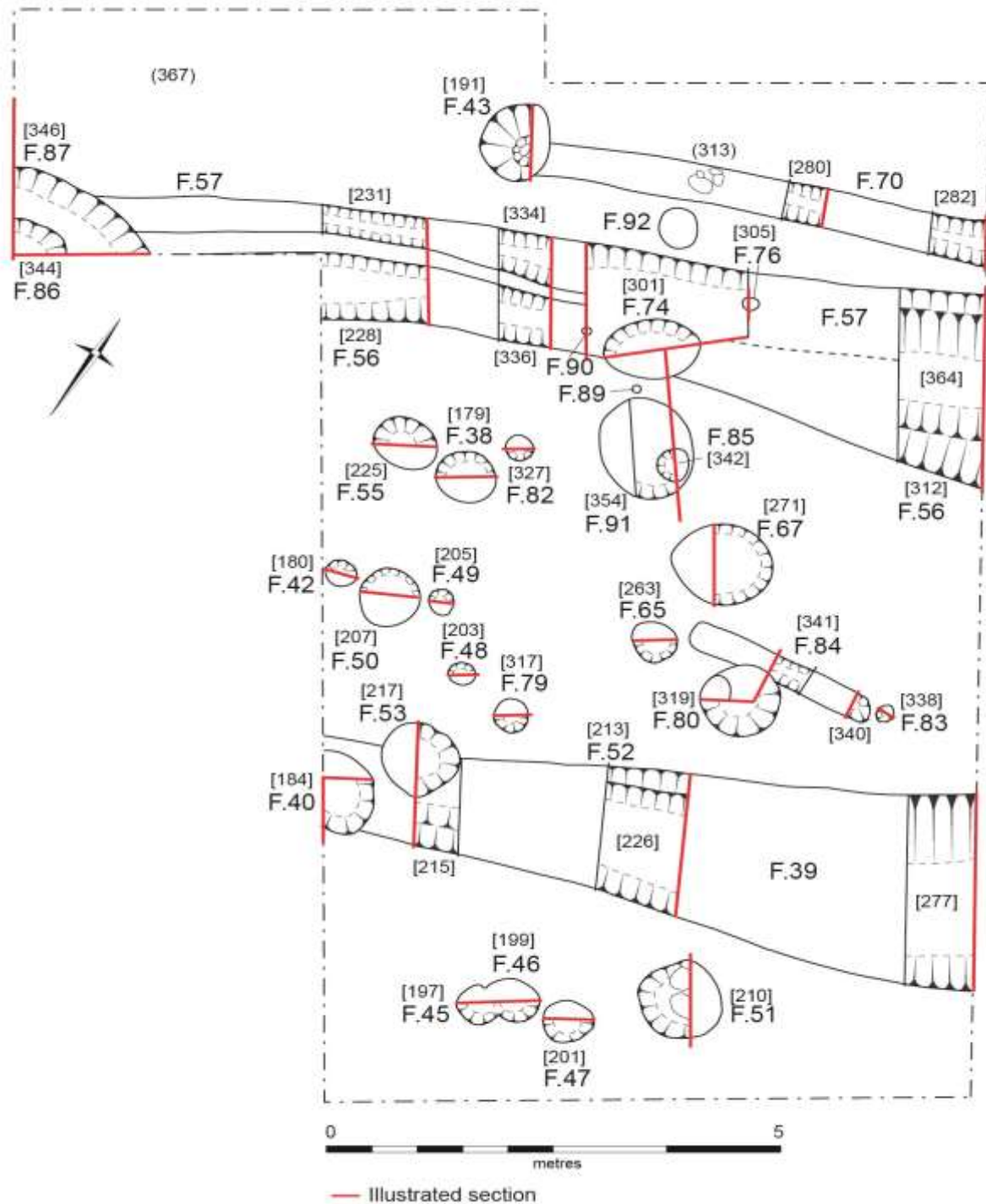


Figure 43: Trench D/F Plan

The northern most of the ditches was a linear gully F.70, which appeared to terminate in the trench and was also cut by a pit F.43. Two cuts were excavated through F.70, [282] along the eastern baulk which had relatively gently sloping sides to a rounded base and measured 0.62m by 0.58m and 0.17m in depth. It was filled with a single fill (281) of a compact heavy orangey brown clay with charcoal inclusions and oyster shell with a single horse bone and a bone fragment from a sheep-sized animal.

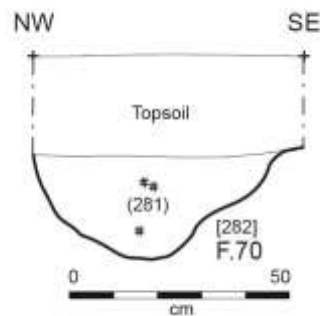


Figure 44: Southwest facing section through F.70 [282]

The second slot excavated through F.70 was [280] that had gently sloping sides to a relatively flat base and measured 0.48m by 0.45m and 0.12m in depth. It was also filled with as single fill (279) of a compact heavy orangey brown clay with chalk and charcoal inclusions with fragments of metal and oyster shell, with both pig bone and fragmentary remains of sheep-sized animals. A single secondary flint flake was also excavated.

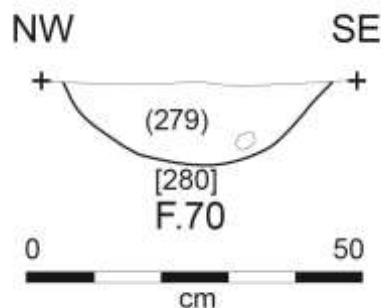


Figure 45: Southwest facing section through F.70 [280]

The likely terminus of the gully F.70 was truncated by a pit/post hole F.43. It was generally circular in shape with a gently sloping northwest side, a straight and steeper south eastern side to a rounded base [191]. It measured 0.65m in length, 0.88m in width and 0.63m in depth and was filled with a lower fill (193) of a firm orange silty clay with three large flints found toward the base and (192) a dark black brown upper fill of silty clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. A large amount of pottery was recorded from (192), as 15 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and seven sherds of Medieval Grey Ware with fragments of CBM and shell as well as four pieces of animal bone identified as cow, sheep/goat and pig with also remains identified only to the species as both from cattle- and sheep-sized animals as well as a single bird bone and a single piece of burnt stone.

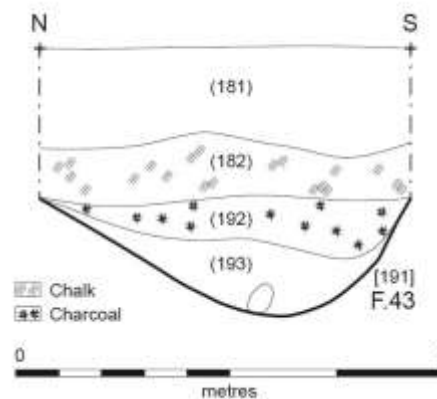


Figure 46: West facing section through F.43

Two intercutting ditches were identified in D/F as well as in the small north-western extension, F.56 and F.57. F.56 was the larger of the two ditches that also appeared to cut F.56 in the east of the trench, but are separate features in the west of the trench.

The easternmost section was against the trench baulk and F.56 is the southern of the two ditches [312] that had steep to moderately sloping sides to a rounded base that measured as a 1.1m slot that was 1.85m in width and 0.6m in depth. It was filled with (311) a basal black charcoal rich soft fine sandy silt layer with burnt inclusions as well as CBM, a metal nail and oyster shell. It also contained 25 sherds of Medieval Grey Ware and three sheds of Hedingham Ware, plus 23 fragments of animal bone, identified as cow and sheep/goat with fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals as well as a single bird bone and two pieces of burnt stone. (310) was an orangey grey/brown sandy clay with moderate chalk flecking, occasional stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking and oyster shell; and the upper fill of (331) was a dark greyish brown clayey silt moderately compact fill with moderate small stone inclusions and occasional chalk flecking.

F.57 was cut by F.56 along its southern edge so only the northern edge of the ditch was visible in the cut [364]. It measured about 0.69m in depth and was filled with (330), a mid-orangey brown clayey silt moderately compact fill moderate stone and chalk fleck inclusions, with CBM, tile and oyster shell. Two pieces of cow bone were recovered with both cattle- and sheep- sized animal remains.

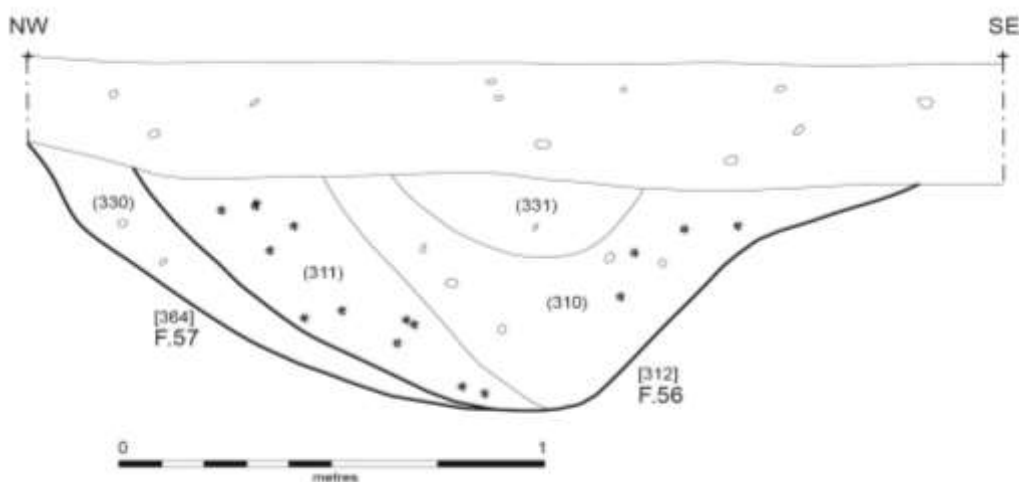


Figure 47: Southwest facing section through F.57 and F.56

A mid slot through the two trenches [336] for F.56 had steep sides to a rounded base, measuring 0.66m by 0.6m and was filled with a single fill of (335) a dark orangey brown clayey silt moderately compact fill with charcoal and chalk flecks and occasional small stone inclusions. A single tile fragment was found with oyster shell with two sherds of 12th century Medieval Grey Ware as well as fragments of cow, sheep/goat and pig bone. Also recorded were single remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals.

F.57 [334] had steep sides to a slightly rounded base and measured 0.64m by 0.6m and was filled with (332) a moderately compact dark orangey brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone inclusions. (333) was an orange sand with dark soil inclusions that may have been the natural. No finds were recovered.

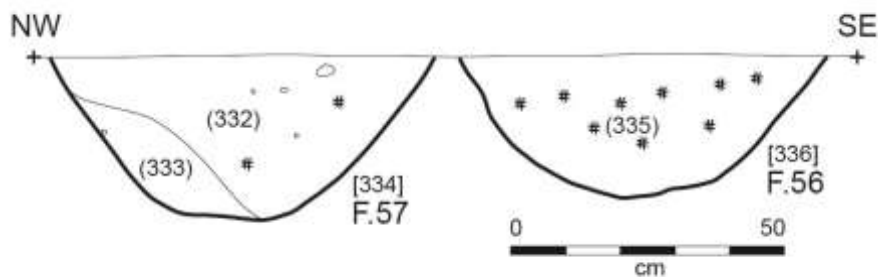


Figure 48: Southwest facing section through F.57 and F.56

The eastern most slot through the two linears showed that on this part of the site they were separate features. F.56 had a flat base and a steep south eastern side and an uneven but gently sloping north western side [228] and measured 1.27m in width and 0.3m in depth through a 1m long slot. It was filled with a lower fill of (230) a mid-orange/brown silty clay with occasional chalk and pea gravel inclusions with charcoal and shell finds as well as remains of both sheep/goat and pig with also cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains. The upper fill of the ditch was (229) a medium grey/brown silty clay with moderate chalk inclusions with occasional stones and charcoal flecks and contained a single sherd of late 12th century Medieval Grey Ware pottery with also CBM and shell. A number of animal bones were also identified as cow, pig and horse with both remains of cattle- and sheep-sized animals also recorded with a single piece of burnt stone.

F.57, on the northern side measured 0.46m wide and 0.29m in depth in a 1m slot and had gently sloping to steep sides and a slightly rounded base [231]. It was filled with a single fill (232) of a medium grey/brown silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal inclusions and a number of pieces of shell. Twelve sherds of pottery were also recorded from (232) and identified as St Neots Ware pottery, Early Medieval Grey Ware, Medieval Grey Ware and Early Medieval Shell-dusted Sandy Ware. A number of fragments of animal bone have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig and roe deer with also sheep-sized and mammal remains also recorded. A single large piece of burnt stone was also excavated.

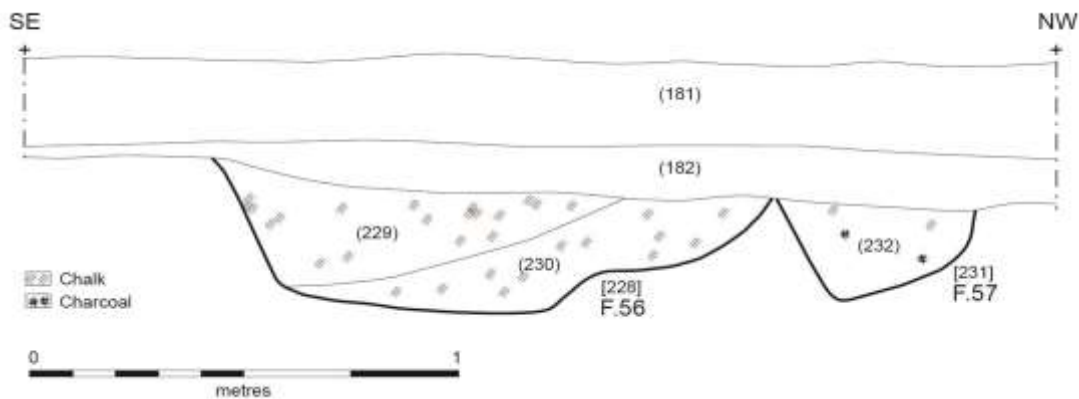


Figure 49: Northeast facing section through F.56 and F.57

At the far western end of the trench, in the small extension, F.57 was seen to continue and was also subsequently cut by two pits, F.87 and F.86 (figures 50-52), although was initially recorded as F.88 but is not labelled as such on the trench plan.

F.87 was the larger and earlier of the two pits that was roughly circular in shape and had gently sloping sides to a relatively flat base [346] and was only partially visible in the trench, measuring 1.2m by 1.m and c.0.45m in depth. It was filled with a single fill of (347) a mid-brown clayey loam fill with CBM, tile, an iron nail, oyster and whelk shell with charcoal inclusions. Over 100 sherds of Medieval Grey Ware pottery were found from this layer with 11 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and 4 sherds of Early Medieval shell-dusted sandy ware. A large amount of animal bone was also recorded from (347) as cow, sheep/goat, sheep, pig and chicken as well as a number of fragments that could only be identified as coming from cattle- or sheep-sized animals and three mammal bones. An additional two pieces of burnt stone were also recorded.

Cut through this was another small pit feature, F.86 that was only very partially visible in the corner of the trench. The cut [344] was also likely circular in shape with gently sloping sides to a flattish base, measuring 0.6m by 0.8m and c.0.3m in depth. It was filled with a single fill of (345) a black loose fine silty ash fill with charcoal inclusions with CBM, iron nails and oyster shell as well as single fragments of cow, sheep/goat and dog/fox bones, including both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains. The vast majority of the pottery again was identified as Medieval Grey Ware with 42 sherds found; also found were 23 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware, three sherds of Hedingham Ware and a single sherd of Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware.

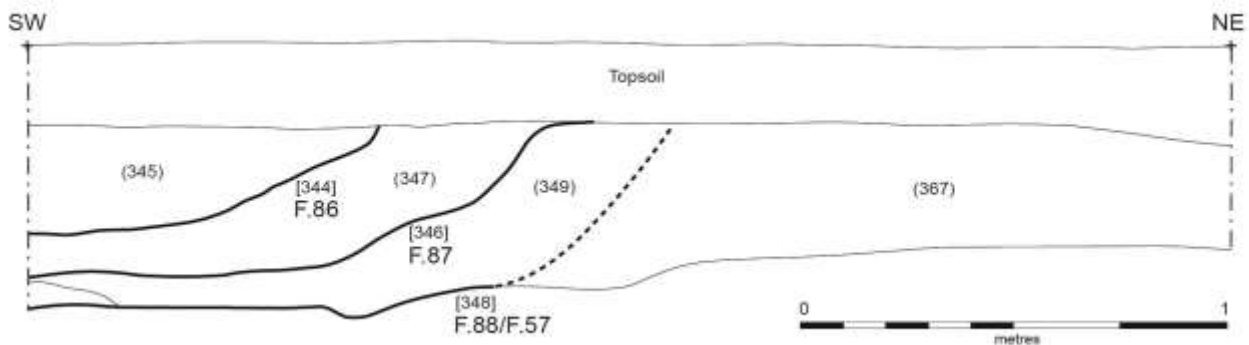


Figure 50: Northeast facing section through trench baulk of F.86 and F.87

The continuation of the ditch F.57 that was originally recorded as F.88 had steep sloping sides to a relatively flat base [348] and was filled with a single fill (349) a yellow and orange sandy clay with occasional small flint inclusions and contained oyster and whelk shell with burnt clay and the remains of cow, sheep/goat and pig with fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals, with mammal and bird bones. The pottery also recorded consists of Thetford-type Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware and was found with an irregular waste flint.

The two pits and the ditch were also cut through a likely occupation layer below the top soil (367) that was a dark orangey brown moderately compacted silty clay with chalk flecking and small stone inclusions. No finds were recorded from this layer.

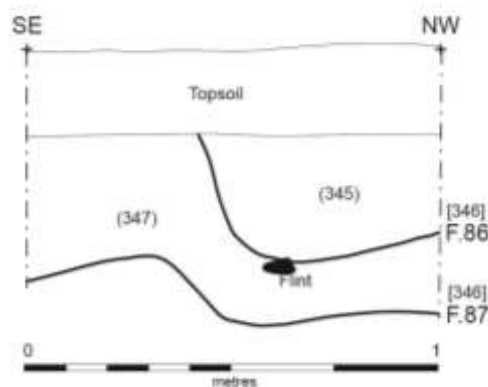


Figure 51: Northeast facing section through F.86 and F.87

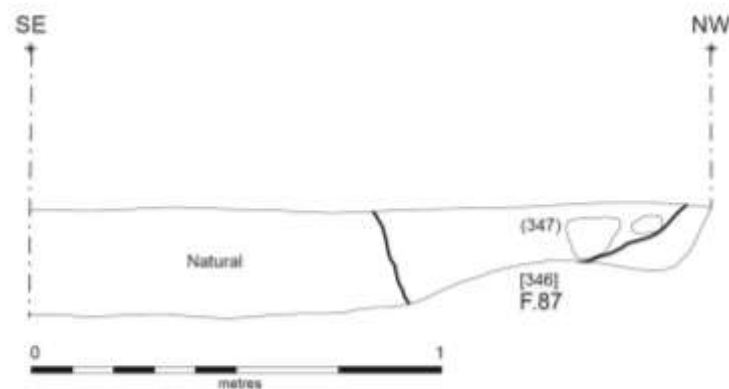


Figure 52: Southwest facing section through F.87

In the middle of the trench, these two linears F.56 and F.57 were also cut by a possible pit or post hole feature F.74, the cut of which [301] was oval in shape with gently sloping sides to a flat base and measured 1.2m by 1.2m and 0.25m in depth. It was filled with a single fill (300) a black moderately compacted clay with large flint inclusions towards the base of the feature in particular with both burnt clay and charcoal inclusions. The finds consist of CBM, a piece of metal and large amounts of oyster shell with both sheep/goat and pig bones also found with both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains, bird and fish bones, as well as 43 and 45 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware pottery respectively. An additional 8 sherds of Thetford-type ware and single sherds of both Early/middle Saxon Hand-built Ware and a sherd of Roman pot were also recorded as well as a single secondary flint flake and two large pieces of burnt stone.

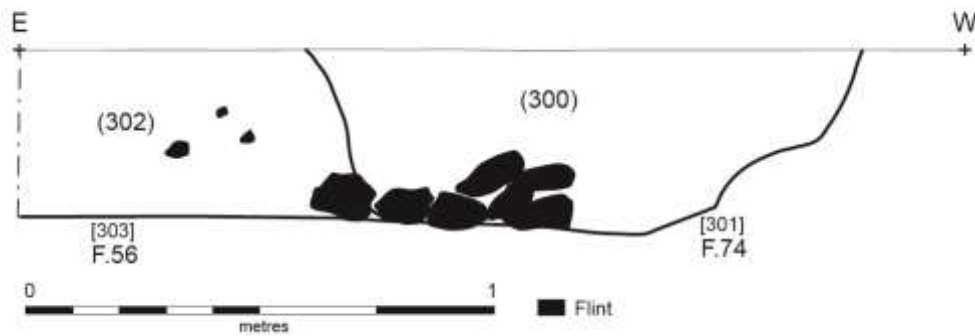


Figure 53: North facing section through F.74 and the ditch F.56

A number of finds were also excavated from (302) (F.56) that F.74 cut through within the one slot. A single sherd of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware was excavated with a number of sherds of both Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware. A fragment of CBM was also recovered with iron nails, pieces of chalk and oyster shell with a single secondary flint flake.



Figure 54: Photograph of the north facing section of F.74 and the ditch F.56

Between the linears F. 57 and F.70 was a post hole F.92 that was not able to be dug in the time available for the excavations. It was planned as being sub oval in shape measuring c.0.4m by 0.5m. Cut through the ditches F.56 and F.57 were another two small circular stake holes F.90 and F.76 that were also both not able to be excavated in the time allotted but were planned either side of F.74. F.90 was the western and smaller of the two and measured c.0.1m by 0.1m and eastern is F.76 that was 0.2m by 0.2m.

A cluster of post holes were excavated to the south of the ditch F.56; the largest of these were F.91, F.67 and F.80 on the eastern side of the trench almost forming a line with F.74.

F.91 was the largest, oval in shape with vertical sides to a relatively flat base. It measured 1.3m by 1m and 0.49m in depth and was filled with a single fill (355) of a re-deposited grey and orange compacted silt and gravel with chalk inclusions. No finds were recorded from the fill.

Within this feature was a smaller post hole, F.85 that was circular in shape and had vertical sides that cut F.91 on its eastern edge and measured 0.31m by 0.46m in depth. It was filled with (343) a smooth dark organic loam with occasional small stone and charcoal inclusions as well as fragments of CBM, iron nails and oyster shell and four sherds each of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware. Also recorded were four bone fragments only able to be identified as being from a mammal.

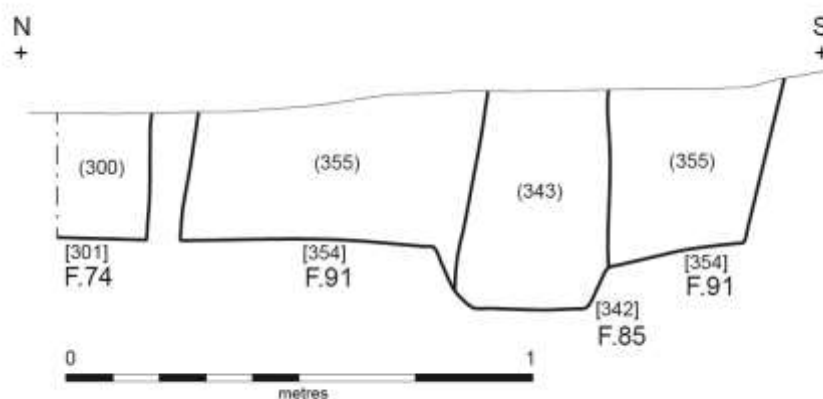


Figure 55: East facing section through F.74, F.91 and F.85

F.67 was an oval features measuring 0.9m by 0.28m in depth with a cut [271] that had vertical sides to flat base. It was filled with a single fill of (270) a compact mid gyre/brown silty clay with rare charcoal and frequent burnt clay inclusions. Also recorded were four iron nails and a number of pieces of oyster shell with 31 sherds of Medieval Grey Ware and a single sherd of Thetford-type ware, with 12 fragments of bone from a sheep-sized animal and two pieces of burnt stone.

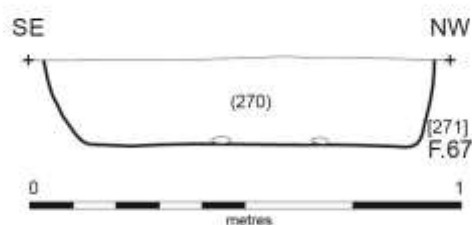


Figure 56: Southwest facing section through F.67

F.80 was a roughly circular feature with moderately sloping straight sides to a relatively flat base [319] and was filled with a single fill of (318) a moderately compact orangey brown clayey silt with occasional pea gravel inclusions and fragments of CBM and oyster shell with five fragments of pig bone and two sheep-sized animal remains. Three sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery were also found with a single sherd of Thetford-type ware.

There was also evidence of a likely post pipe through the southern side of the feature (365) a dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate stone inclusions. No finds were excavated from this fill.

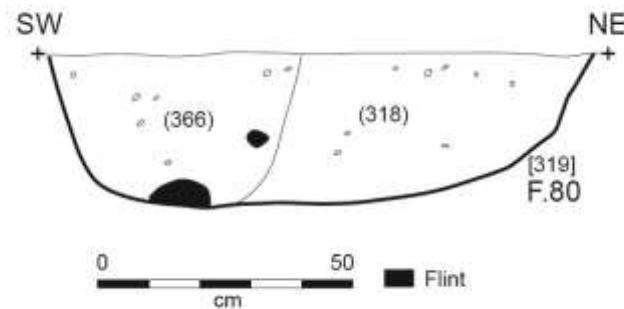


Figure 57: Southeast facing section through F.80

A small gully F.84 is situated mid trench towards the eastern baulk that was also cut by the post hole F.80 on its southern side. It was orientated east-west and measured 2.2m in length and c.0.3m in width. A cut through the terminus of the feature was excavated [340] that had near vertical sides to a slightly rounded base with a depth of 0.2m and was filled with a single fill (339). This was a mid to dark orangey brown sandy silt moderately compact fill with frequent gravel inclusions, oyster shell and a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery and a small fragment of animal bone that was only identified as being from a cattle-sized animal.

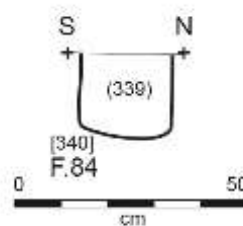


Figure 58: East facing section through the terminus of F.84

A second slot through feature F.84 was also excavated [341] that was 0.22m in depth and had near vertical sides to a flat base that sloped slightly to the north. It was filled with a single fill (365) that was the same as (339) but contained no finds.

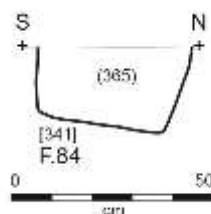


Figure 59: East facing section through F.84

At the eastern end of this gully F.84 was a small post hole F.83 that was circular in shape, c.0.3m in diameter and 0.12m in depth [338] with near vertical sides and a flat base. It was

filled with a single fill (337), a mid to dark brown orange moderately compact sandy silt with frequent pea gravel inclusions. No finds were found from this post hole.

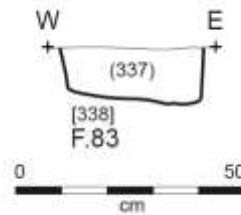


Figure 60: South facing section through F.83

At the western end of the gully F.84 was another larger post hole, F.65 that was sub circular in shape measuring 0.23m in diameter and 0.35m in depth [263] with very steep to vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single fill (262) a very dark brown loose silt with rare pea grit inclusions and rare charcoal flecking with three iron nails and pieces of scrap metal and a fragment of oyster shell. Also recorded were two sherds of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware and a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery.

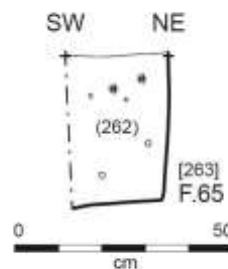


Figure 61: Southeast facing section through F.65

A further eight post holes were recorded in the western half of the trench and to the south of the linear F.56 and will be discussed in north to south order here.

F.55 was a circular feature measuring 0.6m by .56m and 0.32m in depth [225] with a near vertical north eastern side and a moderately sloping south western side and a relatively flat base. It had a large post pipe as the majority of the feature (223) that was a moderately compact dark brown silty clay with moderate stone inclusions and rare chalk and charcoal flecking. Also found were fragments of CBM, fiddle head nails and fragments of both oyster and snail shells with 20 sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and nine sherds of Medieval Greyware pottery as well as animal bone remains of both cow and pig and cattle- and sheep-sized animals. A single secondary flint flake was also recorded. The side compacting fill (224) was an orange and brown silt and gravel mix with chalk flecking and rare charcoal inclusions.

No finds were recorded from this fill.

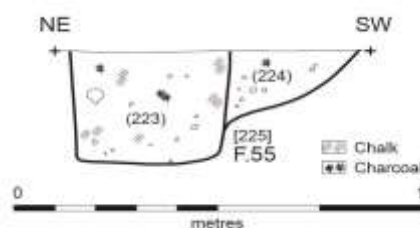


Figure 62: Northwest facing section through F.55 and the fiddle head nails from (223)

Immediately east of F.55 was another post hole F.38 that had very steep sides to a relatively flat base [179] measuring 0.65m by 0.5m and 0.37m in depth. It was filled with a single fill (180) of a dark brown to black silty clay with patches of yellow sand and gravel inclusions including four large packing stones in the base and charcoal flecking. Eight sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery were also recorded with fragments of oyster shell and five fragmentary remains of sheep-sized animals.

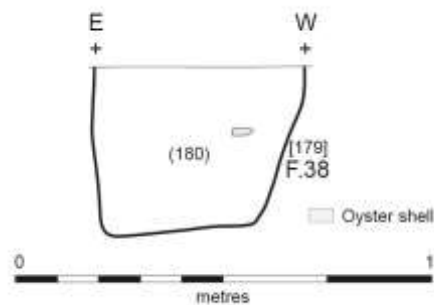


Figure 63: South facing section through F.38

To the east of F.38 was a small post hole F.82 that was slightly oval in shape with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base and measured 0.17m by 0.3m and 0.08m in depth [327]. It was filled with a single fill (326) of a dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate pea grit inclusions. No finds were recorded from the feature.

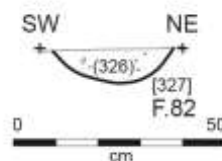


Figure 64: Southeast facing section through F.82

To the south of post hole F.55, F.38 and F.82 just discussed were five further post holes, F.42, F.50, F.49, F.48 and F.79. Along the western trench baulk was F.42, a circular feature with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [189] measuring 0.35m in diameter by 0.12m in depth. It was filled with a single fill (190) a mid-brown compact silty clay with burnt clay, chalk and charcoal inclusions. No finds were recorded from this feature.

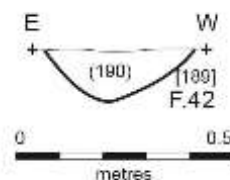


Figure 65: North facing section through F.42

Immediately east of F.42 was F.50, a large sub oval post hole that had near vertical sides to a flat base and measured 0.72m by .6m and 0.32m in depth [207]. It was filled with a likely central post pipe (208) of a dark grey brown silty clay with chalk flecking and burnt clay inclusions as well as fragments of CBM and tile and a large number of oyster, snail and whelk shell fragments. One sherd of Roman pottery was found from this fill with two sherds of Medieval Grey Ware as well as sheep/goat and pig bones with both cattle- and sheep-

sized animal remains and a single bird bone. Single secondary flint flakes, flint blades and a burnt stone were also all recovered. The two packing fills either side of (208) were (209) and (206) that were both a dark grey brown silt and orange gravel mottled mix with chalk flecking. No finds were recorded from either of the fills.

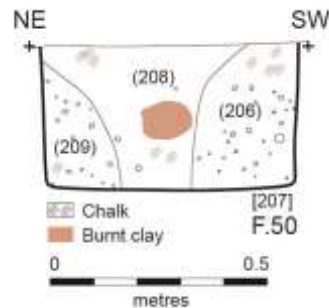


Figure 66: Southeast facing section through F.50

To the east of F.50 was a small post hole F.49 that was circular in shape measuring 0.34m by 0.35m and 0.1m in depth [205] that has had a steep north eastern side and a gradually sloping southwest side to a gently rounded base. It was filled with a single fill (204) that was a moderately compact dark grey brown silty clay with moderate pea gravel and occasional chalk fleck inclusions. No finds were recorded from the feature.

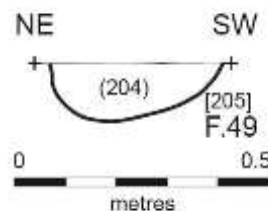


Figure 67: Northwest facing section through F.49

To the southeast of F.49 was a small circular post hole F.48 of similar dimensions measuring 0.3m by 0.3m and 0.29m in depth and had steep sides to a rounded base [203]. It was filled with a single fill (202) a mid-orangey brown soft silty sand with occasional pea grit and chalk fleck inclusions. No finds were recorded from the feature.

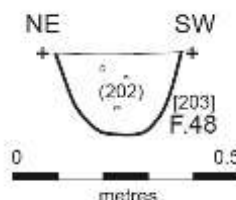


Figure 68: Northwest facing section through F.48

The last post hole, to the southeast of F.48 was F.79 that was sub-circular in shape with near vertical sides to a rounded base [317] measuring 0.23m by 0.31m and 0.2m in depth. It was filled with (316) a mid-orangey brown sandy loose fill with occasional pea gravel inclusions and charcoal flecking. No finds were recorded from the feature.

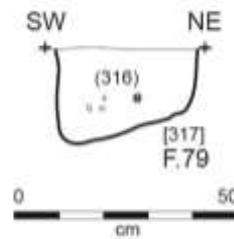


Figure 69: Southeast facing section through F.79

Another northeast-southwest orientated linear was also recorded in the southern half of the trench and south of the 14 post holes and gully that were just discussed. The linear, F.39 had three slots excavated through it, the eastern most was next to the east baulk of the trench [277] that had moderately sloping sides to an uneven flattish base and measured 2.4m in width and 0.44m in depth through a 1m slot. It was filled with a single fill of (278), a moderately compact orange and brown gritty sand and gravel with occasional pea grit and chalk inclusions and rare charcoal flecking. Fragments of CBM were recorded with oyster shell, burnt clay, and pieces of metal possibly a belt staple, a hinge and clench top nail with 19 sherds of pottery that were identified as Thetford-type ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware. Single bones from a cow, sheep/goat and pig were also recorded with a number of fragmentary bone remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals plus a single bird bone as well as a single later prehistoric tertiary flint flake.

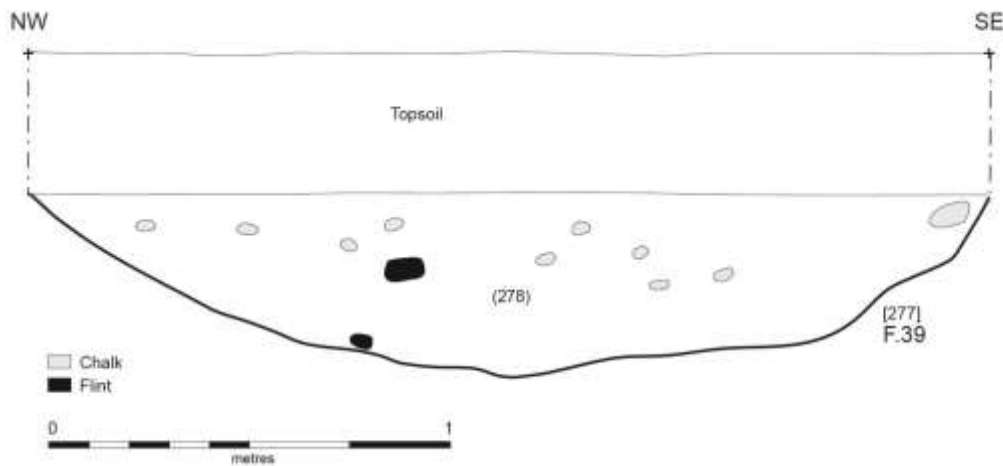


Figure 70: Southwest facing section through F.39 [277]

The ditch F.39 was cut by a small post hole that was dug into its fill (227). This was F.44, an oval feature with vertical sides and a slightly rounded base and measured 0.46m long, by 0.3m wide and 0.53m in depth [195]. It was filled with (194), a moderate to dark grey soft silty clay with moderate chalk flecking, small flints and occasional charcoal flecks. Fragments of CBM were also recorded with oyster and snail shell as well as an additional nine sherds of pottery that were identified as Thetford-type Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware. Fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals were also recorded with single secondary and tertiary flint flakes and a small piece of burnt stone.

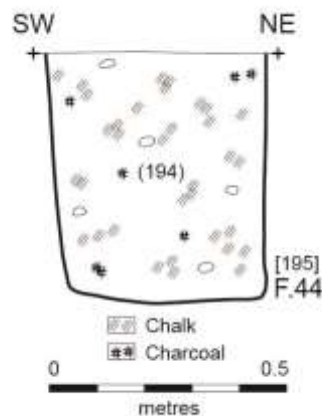


Figure 71: Southeast facing section through F.44

A mid slot through F.39 also identified a smaller linear on the linear's northern side F.52 that it cut through. F.39 had steep sides to a flat base [226] measuring c.0.9m in width and 0.6m in depth and was filled with a main fill (227), an orange gritty sand and gravel moderately compact fill with occasional chalk and pea grit inclusions with rare charcoal flecking. Fragments of CBM and oyster shell were both recorded with 10 sherds of pottery identified as St Neots Ware, Thetford-type ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey ware. A number of pieces of animal bone were also identified from (227) as cow, sheep/goat and pig with fragmentary remains of cattle- and sheep-sized animals, mammal and bird bones. One secondary and two tertiary flint flakes and a piece of burnt stone were also excavated (NB figure 72; the section was originally drawn against the baulk of trench D, before the last phase of excavations joined trenches D and F).

F.52 was cut by F.39 on its southern side and was 0.25m in width and 0.24m in depth through a 0.8m long slot and had a steep northern side with a relatively flat base [213]. It was filled with a single fill of a soft mid grey silt with occasional chalk flecking (212). No finds were recorded from the feature.

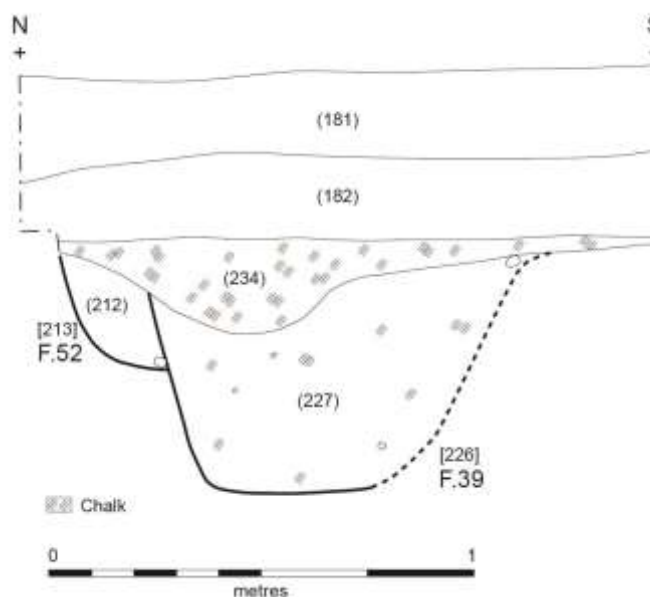


Figure 72: West facing section through F.39 and F.52

The third and western most slot through F.39 was also where the ditch was cut by a small pit F.53. The cut through F.39 was [215] that had a steep south eastern side to a slightly rounded base measuring 0.73m by 0.31m in depth and was filled with single fill (214). This was a moderately compact orange gritty sandy gravel with occasional chalk and pea grit inclusions and rare charcoal flecking. Also recorded were a few fragments of oyster shell as well as two sherds of Thetford-type ware and one sherd of Early Medieval Shell-dusted Sandy Ware with a single pig bone and fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals and a very large piece of burnt stone.

The pit cutting the ditch F.39 was F.53, a sub circular feature with a gently sloping south eastern side, a rounded base to a steeper north western side [217]. It measured 0.89m by 0.87m and 0.25m in depth and was filled with a single fill (216), which was a moderately compact very dark brown silty clay with occasional small to medium stone inclusions, chalk flecks and rare charcoal flecking. Also recorded were fragments of CBM, oyster and snail shell with a fiddle head horseshoe nail and a Jew's harp (figure 73). 19 sherds of pottery were also recorded from this fill and identified as Thetford-type Ware, Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware with both sheep/goat and pig bones. A single bird bone was also recovered with both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains as well as a single secondary flint flake and a piece of burnt stone.



Figure 73: The Jew's harp from F.53

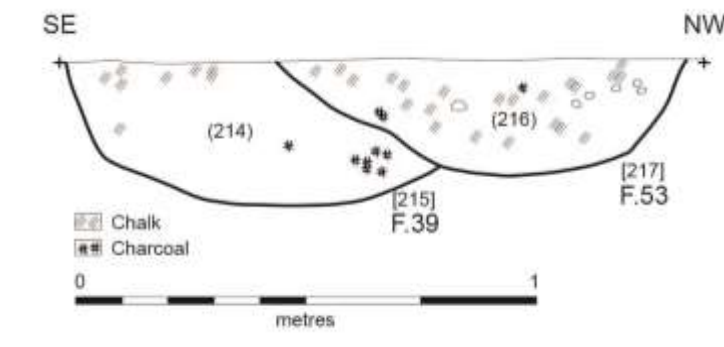


Figure 74: Northeast facing section through F.39 and F.53

Along the western side of the trench baulk another pit was recorded to cut through the ditch F.39. This was F.40, a circular feature with moderately sloping sides to a relatively flat base [184] and measured 1.1m in length, 0.66m in width and 0.25m in depth. It was filled with a main fill of (183), a mid-orangey brown moderately compact sandy silt with moderate pea gravel inclusions, chalk and charcoal flecking with pieces of oyster shell and fragments of animal bone identified only as either from cattle- and sheep-sized animals. The second fill was (185), a moderately compact dark grey brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecking, occasional chalk flecks and rare pea grit inclusions.

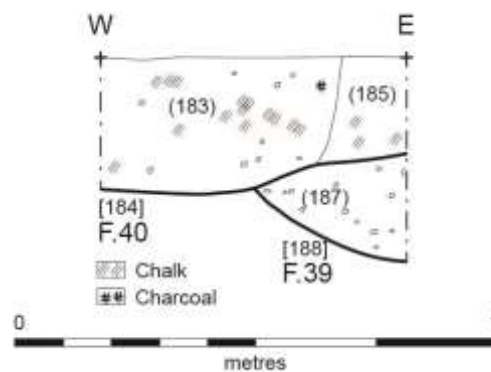


Figure 75: South facing section through F.39 and F.40

A final line of three small post holes were recorded to the south of the ditch F.39, two of which were adjoining, F.45 and F.46. F.45 was circular in shape with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base [197] and measured 0.4m by 0.45m and 0.12m in depth. It was filled with (196) a soft dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate pea gravel inclusions. A single sherd of Early/middle Saxon Hand-built Ware pottery was found from this layer with three sherds of Medieval Grey Ware and a piece of oyster shell as well as two animal bone fragments identified as being from a cattle- and sheep-sized animal.

F.46 was the eastern of the two post holes and was also circular in shape with gently sloping sides and a slightly rounded base [199], measuring 0.56m by 0.44m and 0.1m in depth. It was filled with (198) a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk inclusions and pea gravel. Two pieces of oyster shell were only found from this feature.

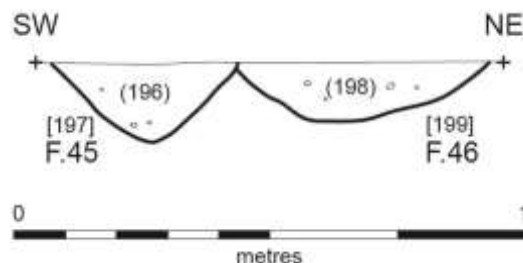


Figure 76: Southeast facing section through F.45 and F.46

Immediately to the east of F.45 and F.46 was another small post hole, F.47 that was another small circular feature measuring 0.55m by 0.48m and 0.2m in depth [201] which also had steeply sloping sides to a rounded base. It was filled with a single fill of (200), a dark brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions and chalk flecking and contained a single piece of oyster shell.

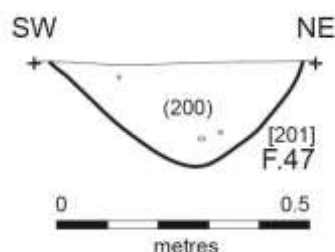


Figure 77: Southeast facing section through F.47

A large post hole was also recorded to the east of the above three features and was only partly visible within the confines of the original trench and excavated against the baulk edge of trench D. This was F.51 that was roughly circular in shape and measured 0.35m by 0.67m and 0.7m in depth [210]. It also had steep sides and a slightly rounded base and was filled with (211), a mid-grey/brown silty clay with occasional pea grit and charcoal inclusions. Finds of CBM, an iron nail and oyster shell were also recorded with two sherds of Thetford-type ware pottery and a single small sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware. Two pig bones were also identified with three fragments of bone from a cattle-sized animal. A number of packing stones were recorded toward the base, although they were mainly recorded on the northern side of the feature.

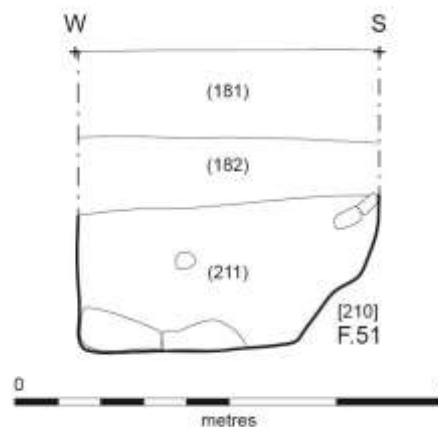


Figure 78: Section through F.51

8.5 Trench E

Trench E was the northern most trench that was excavated of the seven and was also opened during the second 2014 excavation. It was orientated northeast – southwest and sited to the northwest of trench A. It measured 28m in length by 2.5m and widening out to 5.1m in width at the south western end. Again both the top and sub soils were machined off to reveal any features that were cut into the natural.

The top soil (218) was a medium grey/brown plough soil with occasional stone inclusions. The sub soil (219) was medium orange/brown silty clay with flint inclusions and a single sherd of Early Medieval Sandy Ware pottery was also identified with a number of fragments of CBM and a piece of glass and a number of worked flints. These have been identified as three secondary and one tertiary flint flakes, one flint blade and five large pieces of burnt stone. An occupation layer (222) was also noted to the western half of the trench only as a mid-orangey brown silt, sand and clay with flint and stone inclusions as well as charcoal flecking.

An east west orientated linear was excavated towards the northern end of Trench E, F.58 that had gently sloping sides to a rounded base [235]. The width measured 2.5m and the ditch was 0.75m in depth, all of which was recorded within a 1m slot. It was filled with a

main fill of (237) a soft black sooty ash fill with flecks and small lumps of burnt silty clay and charcoal flecking with tile, burnt clay, CBM, charcoal and a possible cap stone fragment. An additional five sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware were recorded with three sherds of Medieval Grey Ware as well as cow, sheep/goat and horse bones and six fragmentary remains of a sheep-sized animal. Six large pieces of burnt stone were also recorded. The basal fill of the feature was (236) a mid-brown silty fill with small flint and chalk inclusions that also contained a large amount of CBM, tile and shells with three large stones as well as nine sherds of Medieval Grey Ware pottery and two sherds of Hedingham Ware. Also identified were cow and sheep/goat bones with single small fragments of a cattle-sized animal and a bone from an unidentified mammal. Two secondary flint flakes and nine large pieces of burnt stone were also recorded.

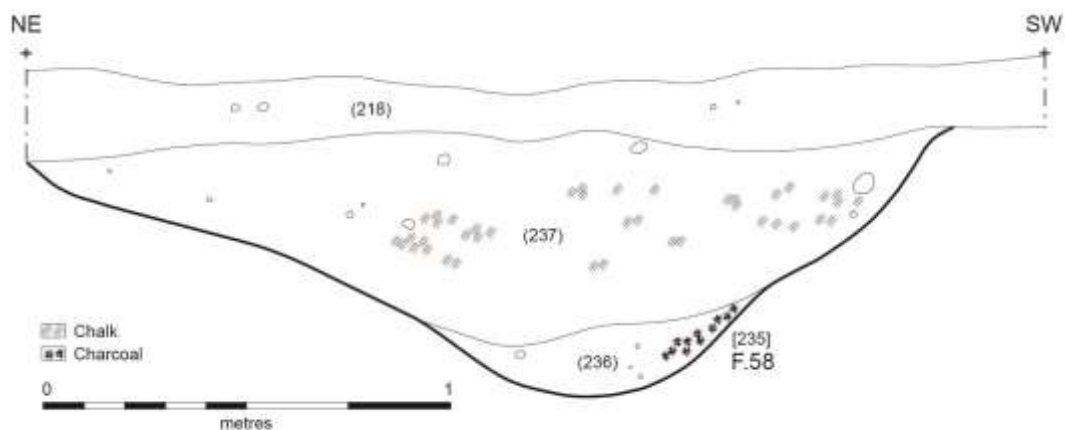


Figure 79: Northwest facing section through F.58

Three small stake holes were also noted along the western side of the base of F.58, recorded F.59, F.60 and F.68. F.59 was circular in shape with very steep to vertical sides and a slightly rounded base, measuring 0.04m by 0.04m and 0.1m in depth [238]. It was filled with a dark black/brown silty sand with burnt clay inclusions noted at its base (239). No finds were excavated from the feature. F.60 was also circular in shape with steep to vertical sides and a possible pointed base, measuring 0.05m by 0.05m and 0.1m in depth [240]. It was filled with (241) a dark silty sand soil with fragments of both burnt clay and shell with a single sheep/goat bone and fragmentary remains of a sheep-sized animal. Four pieces of burnt stone were also recorded with a single secondary flint flake. F.68 (not visible in the photograph below, figure 80) was again circular in shape with vertical sides, measuring 0.08m by 0.08m and 0.07m in depth and was filled with a single fill (272) a soft black slightly sandy silt, from which no finds were excavated.



Figure 80: Photograph of F.58 with the stake holes evident in the base of the ditch

Two post holes were also recorded parallel to the ditch F.58 along its eastern side, F.34 and F.36. F.34 was oval in shape and had steep sides to a slightly rounded base [171] and measured 0.6m by 0.5m and 0.26m in depth. It was filled with a single fill of (172), a soft dark brown grey silty clay with moderate large stones and gravel inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking. A single sherd of Medieval Grey Ware was also identified.

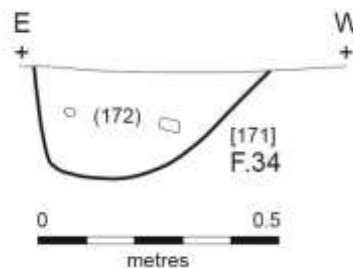


Figure 81: North facing section through F.34

F.36 was also an oval shaped post hole that had steep sides to a slightly rounded base [175] and measured 0.45m by 0.5m and 0.7m in depth. It was filled with (176); a soft mid brown grey silty clay with modern burnt clay and charcoal flecking with medium sized stones and chalk flecking. Two sherds of Medieval Grey Ware were also recorded with an iron nail, fragments of CBM and daub with a single sheep-sized animal bone.

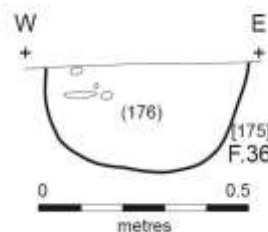


Figure 82: South facing section through F.36

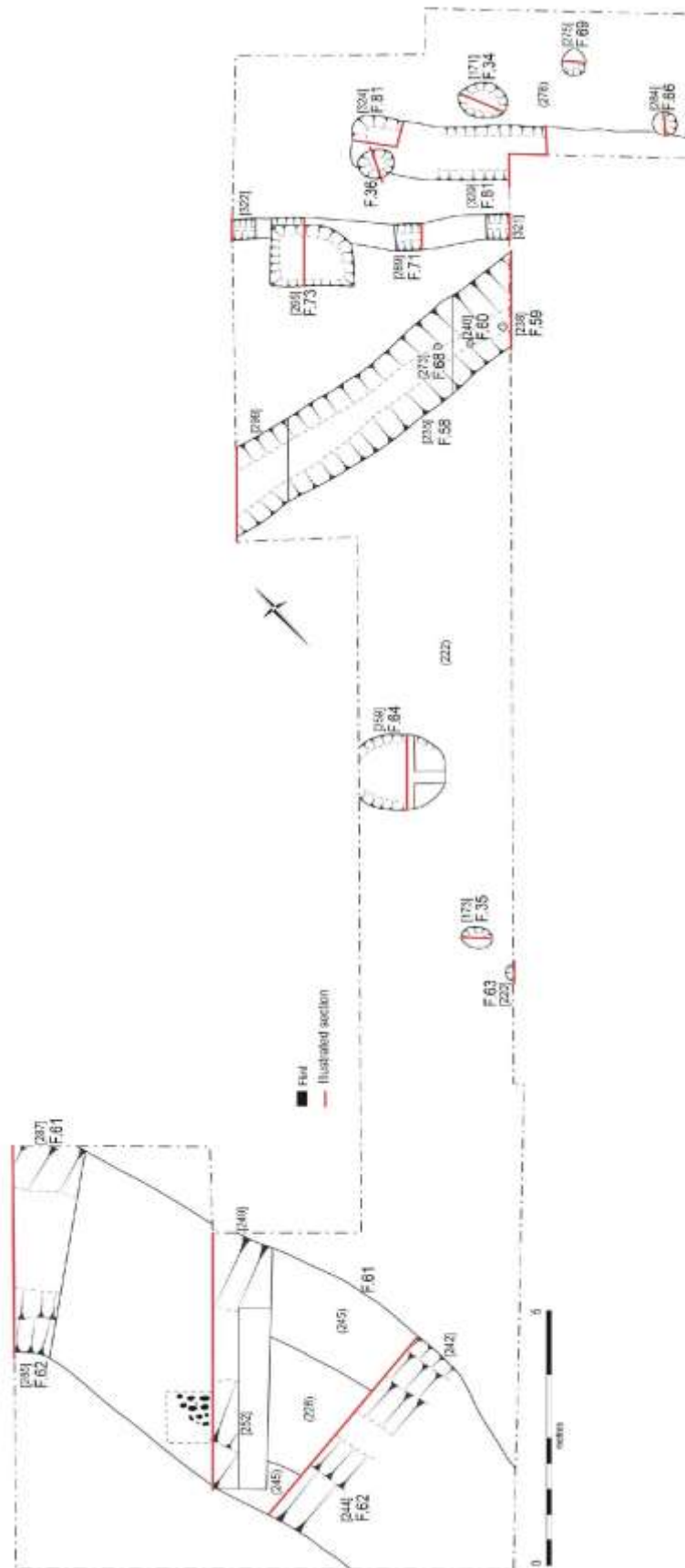


Figure 83: Trench E Plan

The above post hole, F.36 also cut the terminus of a linear F.81 that was orientated almost north-south. A section was excavated through the terminus [324] that had gently sloping sides to a rounded base and measured 0.77m by 0.72m and 0.15m in depth. It was filled with a single fill of (325) of a moderately compacted with orangey brown dark silty clay with pebbles and small flint inclusions. No finds were excavated from the feature.

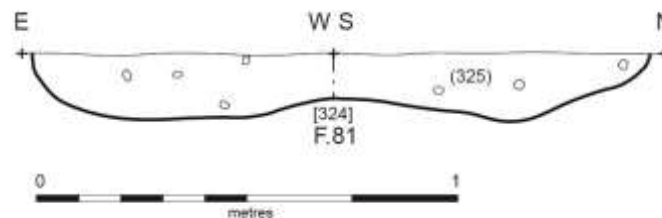


Figure 84: North and East facing sections through F.81

A second slot was excavated through F.81 at the baulk [329] that was found to have gently sloping sides to a flat base and measured 1.2m in width and 0.12m in depth. It was filled with a single fill of (328) a moderately compact orangey/brown dark silty clay with flint and occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were excavated from this feature.

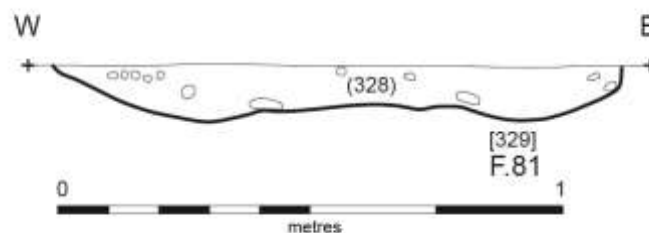


Figure 85: South facing section through F.81

In the north-eastern extension of Trench E an additional two post holes were recorded that may be related to F.34 and F.36. F.69 continues along the same alignment as the aforementioned post holes [275] a circular feature with steep to vertical sides and a rounded base and measured 0.6m by 0.3m and 0.26m in depth. It was filled with a single fill of (274) a moderately compact grey/black slightly clayey silt with frequent medium stone inclusions and occasional charcoal flecking. Five large pieces of burnt stone were only excavated from this feature.

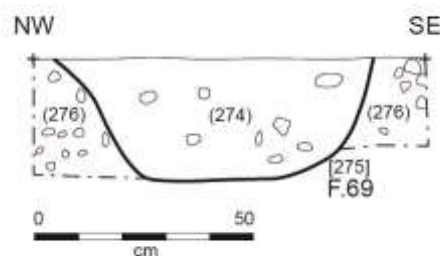


Figure 86: Southwest facing section through F.69

The second post hole, F.66 was at right angles to the previous three post holes [264] and was circular in shape with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base, measuring 0.43m by 0.4m and 0.15m in depth. It was filled with a single fill of (265) a black moderately compact silty clay with stone and charcoal inclusions. No finds were excavated from this feature.

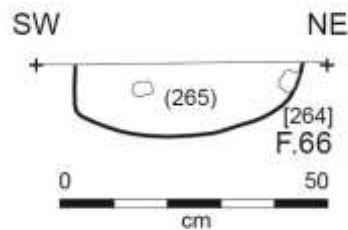


Figure 87: Southeast facing section through F.66

A small linear gully was also recorded running parallel to F.81 to the west, F.71 through which three sections were cut. [322] was along the northern baulk of the trench and had gently sloping sides to a rounded base, measuring 0.45m by 0.72m and 0.14m in depth. It was filled with (323) a moderately compact dark orangey brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. No finds were excavated from this feature.

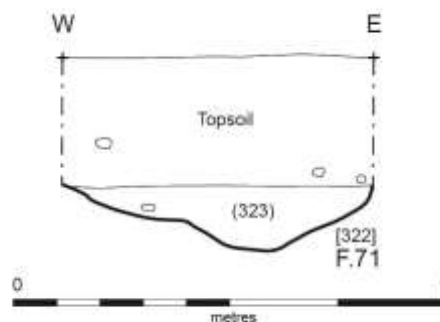


Figure 88: North facing section through F.71 [322]

The middle gully slot through F.71 was [289] had moderately steep sides to a flat base, measuring 0.45m by 0.6m and 0.32m in depth; and was filled with (288) a moderately compact orangey brown silty clay with flint and stone inclusions with burnt clay. No finds were excavated from this feature apart from a single secondary flint flake and a small piece of burnt stone.

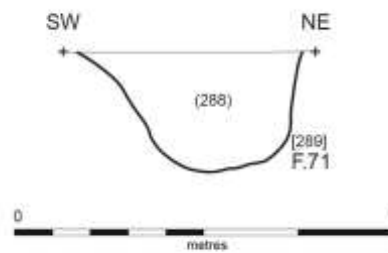


Figure 89: Southeast facing section through F.71 [289]

The southernmost slot through the gully at the southern baulk [321] had moderately sloping sides to a flat base and measured 0.53m by 0.48m by 0.2m in depth and was filled with (320) moderately compact dark orangey brown sandy silt with occasional large flint inclusions. No finds were excavated from this feature.

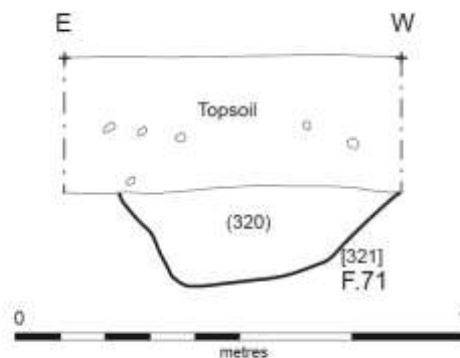


Figure 90: North facing section through F.71 [321]

The gully F.71 cut through a pit F.73 along the pits' eastern edge. [295] was square in shape with steep to vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 1.18m in width, 1.2m in length by 1m in depth. It was filled with a single fill of (294) a moderately compact orangey brown clay with gravel inclusions. The finds consist of fragments of possible burnt clay, CBM, metal nails, oyster shell and a possible volcanic lava stone fragment with a single sherd of Early/middle Saxon Hand-built wares. A number of pieces of animal bone were also identified as cow, sheep/goat, sheep, pig, horse and domestic goose. Fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animal remains were also recorded with five bird bones with a large amount of worked flint. These have been identified as one irregular waste flint, 17 secondary flint flakes, four tertiary flint flakes and one flint blade with three large pieces of burnt stone that may be Mesolithic/Neolithic in date.

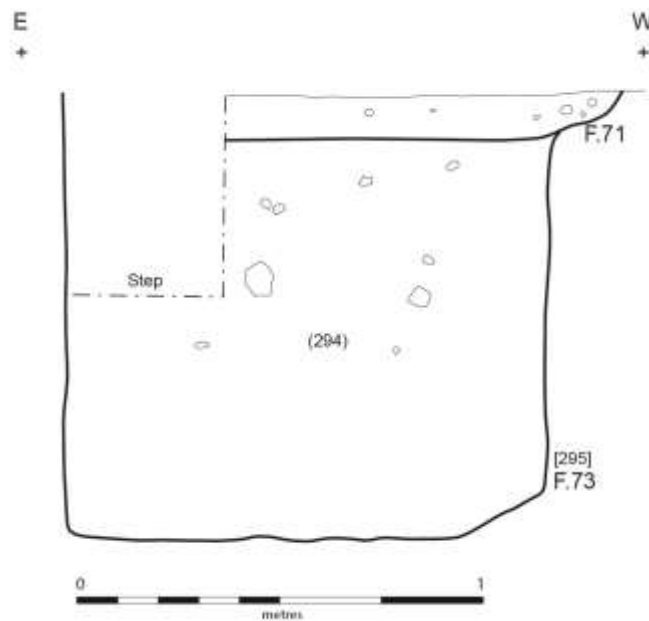


Figure 91: South facing section through F.73, as cut by F.71

Another three post holes were recorded to the western end of the trench and roughly in line as two out of the three features were also along the southern trench edge. F. 35 was fully visible within the trench and was oval in shape with steep sides and a slightly rounded base [173]. It measured 0.42m by 0.4m and 0.19m in depth and was filled with a single fill (174) of a soft dark brown grey silty clay with moderate stone inclusions and moderate charcoal flecking. Two pieces of burnt stone were only excavated from this feature.

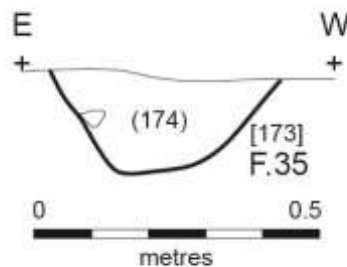


Figure 92: North facing section through F.35

F.54 was another likely rounded post hole partly visible within the trench and had moderately sloping sides to a rounded base and measured 0.55m by 0.16m by 0.22m deep [220]. It was filled with a single fill of a mid-grey/brown silty clay with occasional small flint inclusions and charcoal flecking (221). No finds were excavated from this feature.

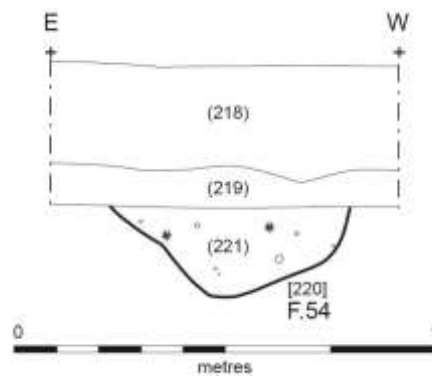


Figure 93: North facing section through F.54

The third and western most of the three post holes described here is F.63, an oval feature with moderately sloping sides to a rounded base and measured 0.3m by 0.85m and 0.45m in depth [247]. It was filled with (248) a mid-orangey grey/brown silty clay with moderate small stone inclusions. A single sheep/goat bone was excavated from the feature with a fragment of bone only identified as being from a cattle-sized animal.

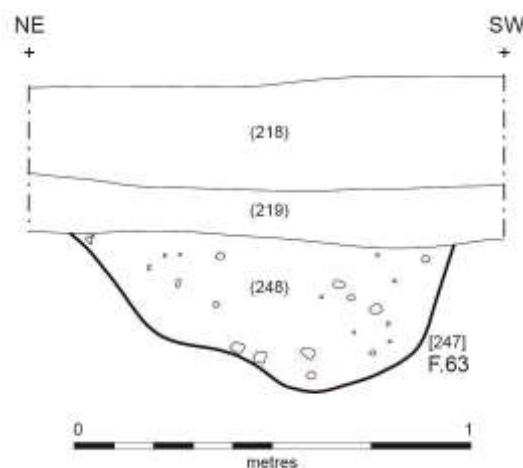


Figure 94: Northwest facing section through F.63

Mid-way along the length of Trench E, a large pit was recorded, F.64 that also cut through the occupation layer (222). It was rounded in shape and had very shallow gently sloping sides to a very slightly rounded base [259] and measured 1.5m by 1.5m and 0.34m in depth. It was filled with a basal fill of (261), an orangey brown sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and a main upper fill of (260), a mid-grey/brown clay with occasional stone and chalk inclusions. (260) also contained CBM, burnt clay, chalk and charcoal with a number of animal bones. These have been identified as cow, sheep/goat and pig with single fragments of bone from both cattle- and sheep-sized animals. A number of worked flint was also recorded from (260) as one irregular waste flint, three secondary flint flakes, two secondary flint flakes, one flint blade, one flake core and one blade core. A single large piece of burnt stone was also excavated and likely dates to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

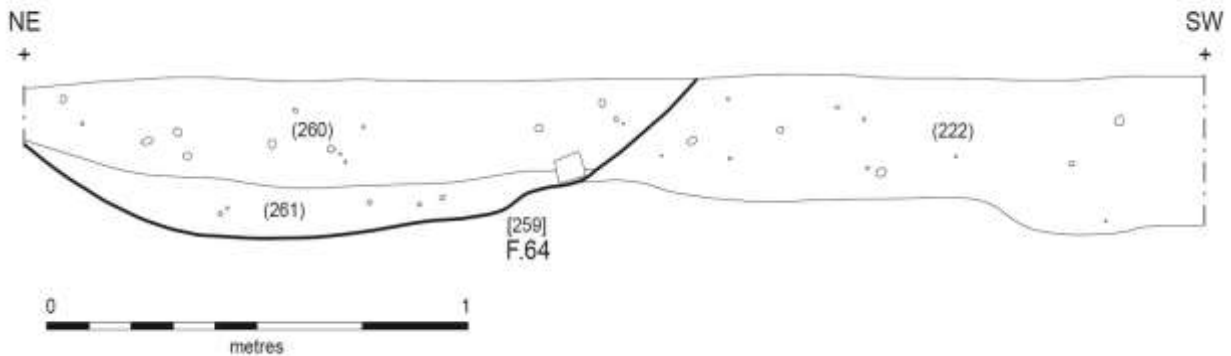


Figure 95: Northwest facing section through F.64

In the dog leg extension of the western end of Trench E, two intercutting ditches, F.61 and F.62 were recorded on a north-south alignment. F.61 was the western and the earliest of the two ditches and three slots were excavated across both these features. The southern slot of the three was [242], the side of which was moderately sloping uneven sides to a relatively flat base. In the 1m slot the width of the ditch was 4.1m wide and 0.8m in depth. It was filled with a main fill (245), a dark grey and black moderately compact silt with frequent charcoal lumps, moderate burnt clay inclusions and occasional small stone inclusions with fragments of CBM and oyster shell and a single bone from a sheep/goat. Single secondary and tertiary flint flakes were also found with two pieces of burnt stone. Three additional side slump fills were also identified as (269) a very compact stone and gravel sandy silt layer, (268) which was the same as (269) and (243) of a mid-orangey brown sandy silt moderately compact will with occasional stone inclusions and burnt clay, oyster and snail shells. This context also contained a single unworked burnt stone.

This feature was truncated by F.62 through the middle of the ditch (figure 94) along the same orientation and measured 2.2m wide and 0.58m deep in a 1m slot [244]. It has steeply sloping relatively straight sides and a pointed base and was filled with a lower fill of (246), a light greyish brown sandy silt moderately compact fill with frequent small stone inclusions, moderate large stones, occasional chalk flecking, frequent lumps of burnt clay and charcoal flecking. The mid fill was (267), a mid-grey brown compact silt with occasional charcoal flecking and occasional stone inclusions. The upper fill of the ditch was (266), a mid-brown moderately compact slightly clayey silt with moderate small stone inclusions and chalk flecking.

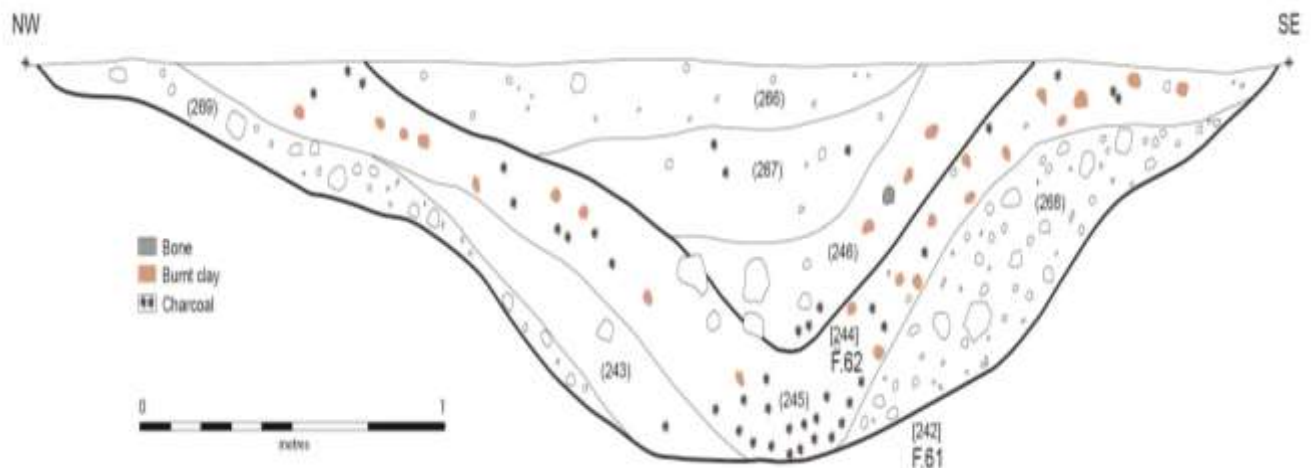


Figure 96: Southwest facing section through F.61 and F.62

The second section to be dug across these two ditches along the original northern baulk of the trench until trench E was further extended during the 2015 excavations (figure 96). The cut here for F.61 was [249] and was recorded as having quite gently sloping sides to a slightly rounded base. It had a total depth of 1.16m and was filled with a main fill of (250), a mid-brown silty clay with occasional stone inclusions and a single cow bone. A side slump fill of (251) was also recorded as an orangey-brown compact silty clay with frequent stone and flint nodules, but no finds.

After this ditch was backfilled a layer of flint cobbles were laid (256) over which were also dumps of both burnt clay (257) and a charcoal rich deposit of black silty clay (258).

These layers and F.61 were then all cut by F.62, a moderately sloping ditch cut with a rounded base [252], measuring 2.53m in width and 0.94m in depth. The small basal deposit of the ditch was (254), a mid-brown silty clay with frequent large burnt clay inclusions that also contained CBM and shell with two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and single bones from a cow and a ground feeding bird. Four large pieces of burnt stone were also recovered. The main fill of the ditch was (253), a moderately compact mid brown silty clay with moderate burnt clay and charcoal flecking with occasional large flint nodule inclusions.

The upper capping fill of the ditch was (255), a mid-grey/brown silty clay with burnt clay inclusions and moderate flints that also contained fragments of CBM with two sherds of Medieval Grey Ware as well as a pig bone, a bird bone and fragmentary remains of both cattle- and sheep-sized animals.

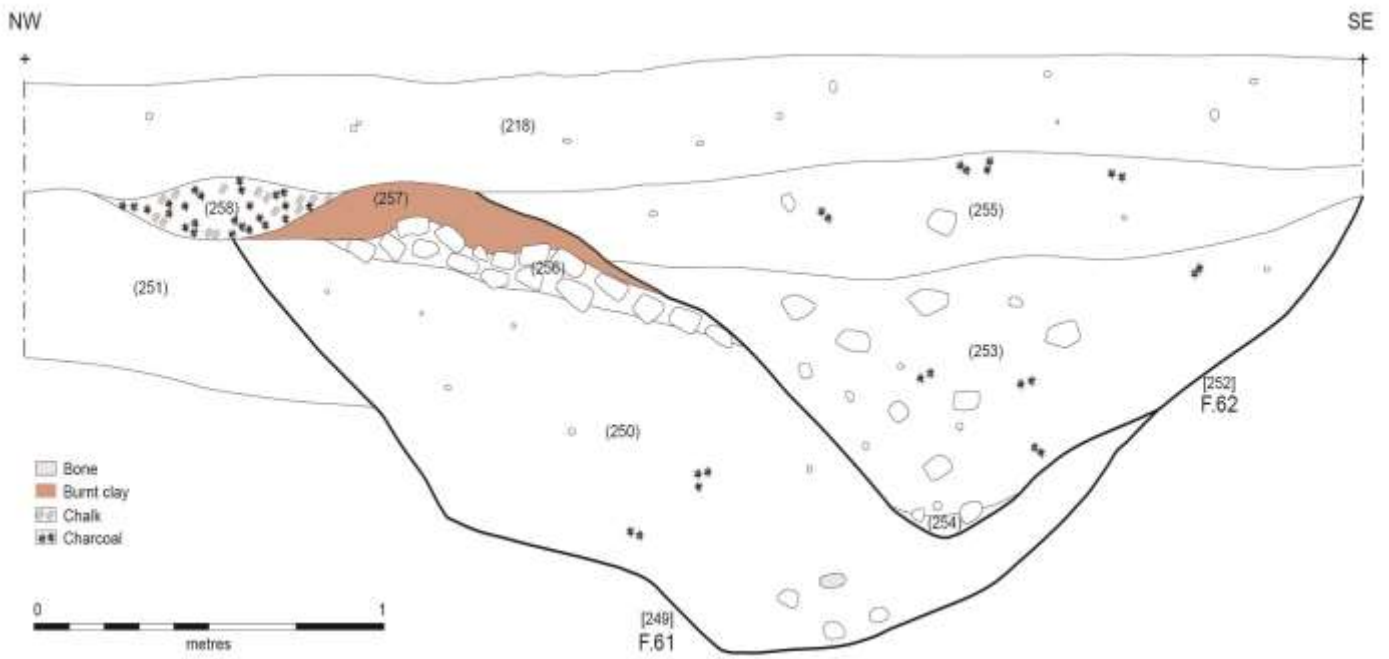


Figure 97: Southwest facing section through F.61 and F.62



Figure 98: Photograph of the main part of the section F.61 and F.62

The third section through the ditches was against the northern baulk on the trench and the cut for F.61 was [287] which had almost entirely been truncated by F.62 (figure 99). The base however was likely U shaped and the one side visible was gently sloping. It was filled with a single fill of (286) a moderately compact orangey brown silty clay with stone and flint inclusions. A few fragments of CBM and burnt clay were also recorded with snail, oyster and whelk shells. Four sherds of pottery were identified as Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Medieval Grey Ware with a single sherd of Roman pot as well as a number of pieces of animal bone. These have been identified as cow, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog with cattle-sized and mammal bone fragments.

In this slot it is still clear that F.62 cuts F.61 and the cut [285] had moderately steep sides to a rounded base; the cut was 1m in length, 2.7m in width and 0.73m in depth. It was filled with (283) a grey brown moderately compact silty clay with flint and small stone inclusions, (284) was a lightly grey yellowish/brown moderately compact silty clay with small stone and pea shingle inclusions and a slump fill (363) of a light to mid-brown sandy silt with few stone inclusions. No finds were recorded from this feature.

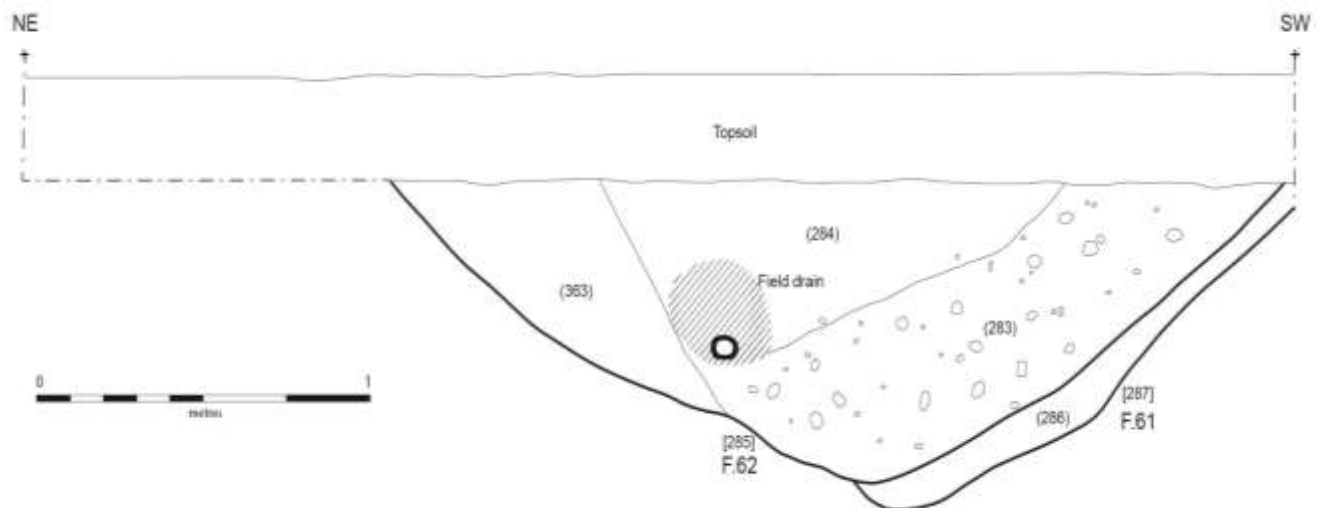


Figure 99: Southeast facing section through F.61 and F.62

8.6 Trench G

Trench G was the last trench to be opened in the autumn of 2015 and measured 3m² and was sited just west of the pond and almost parallel with trench E. The top and sub soils were taken off with the machine to the natural and the level that any features were visible.

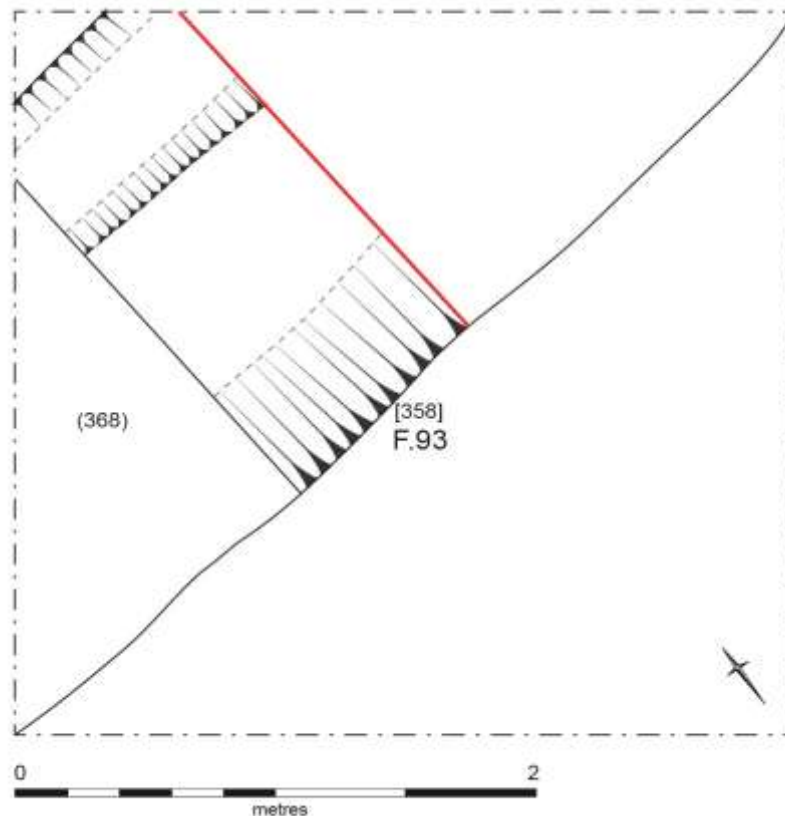


Figure 100: Trench G plan

One feature was identified in this trench, F.93 that was originally seen on the geophysics, a northwest to southeast linear. A single cut was excavated through the linear [358] that had steep sloping sides to a flat base. The slot was 1m in length and the ditch was 1.8m in width and 0.9m in depth. It was filled with (359) a loosely compacted dark black silty clay. (360) a dark brown silty clay with modern chalk and charcoal inclusions and flints with fragments of CBM, burnt clay, oyster shell and snail shell with two sherds of Early Medieval Sandy Ware and a single sherd of Medieval Grey Ware. Also recorded were two cow bones and a seven bone fragments from both cattle- and sheep-sized animals, three tertiary flint flakes, one flint blade and one small piece of burnt stone. (361) was a light grey/brown heavily compacted silty clay with flint, chalk, burnt clay and chalk inclusions as well as CBM, tile, slag and snail shell fragments. A single sherd of Medieval Grey Ware was also identified with cow and cattle-sized animal remains. (362) was a heavily compacted dark brown clay with burnt clay flecks, flint and pea shingle inclusions as well as fragments of CBM and a single cow bone.

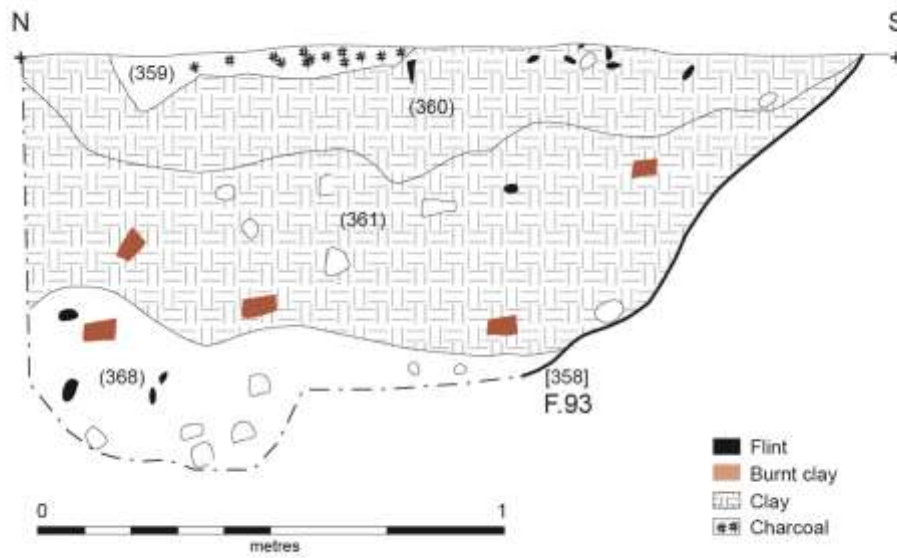


Figure 101: West facing section through F.93

9 Discussion

9.1 Trench A

Trench A was the largest of all the trenches excavated at Goldingham Hall and has produced hints of one of the earliest phases of activity on site, dating to the 10th to the mid-11th century. This was in the form of a north-south orientated ditch F.3 with a post hole cut through the southern terminus, F.2. Given its depth, this was potentially one of the original boundary ditches that may have been associated with the Saxon manor at Goldingham. There was however no evidence for a bank which means that it was not intended as a defensive feature. The terminus of the ditch was also visible within the trench, through which a post hole was also recorded, F.2. It is possible that the post hole was actually an earlier feature as the ditch appears to cut the northern edge of it, although as the post pipe was still intact so they are more likely contemporary. One possible interpretation is that the ditch and post hole formed one half of a gated western entrance to the manor or it may also have been part of a wooden palisade within the ditch, the opposing ditch has perhaps been truncated by ditch features F.9 and F.10 or it was beyond the limit of excavation to the south of the trench.

The rest of the archaeology in the trench dates to the post Conquest from the mid/late 11th century through to the late 14th century as a range of mainly domestic features. One of the earliest of these was a floor surface identified on the eastern edge of the trench, F.23 that consisted of a layer of compact flints over compacted chalk and may have been part of an outside yard area potentially contemporary with a number of ovens that were recorded to the east. Although only a small portion of the surface was visible within the confines of the trench, it could likely extend further west, suggesting that if there was a structure sounding the oven complex, the entrance and possible associated yard area would be to the west of trench A.

This area of identified domestic activity spread southwest to northeast across trench A with three ovens identified on site, F.11, F.14 and F.31. The ovens would have likely been small clay built features; there is no evidence for any additional stone or brick structures associated with any of the features. The largest and most complete of the three was F.14 that had a thick burnt clay lining and an opening towards the southeast. Two environmental samples taken from the lower fills of this feature suggest that the oven may have been used for baking or corn-drying (from the grains found within), or that the cereal seeds found may represent an oven floor lining or the fuel that was used for kindling. Possible additional fuel may have come from food waste, as fragments of both charred oyster and whelk shells were found, although of course these may have been incorporated into the fabric of the oven structure. F.11 was of a similar size to F.14 although shallower with less of the burnt clay features surviving and there was no evidence left for a flue. A small arc of burnt clay was also identified just to the south of F.11, F.31 that also cut through the upper layers of a ditch F.15 and seems likely that this feature is also the remains of a third oven on site, although preservation was too poor for a full excavation. F.11 and F.31 were also just east of the floor surface F. 23 mentioned above so it is likely that some of perhaps all of the ovens had origins from the mid-11th century that continued in use throughout the 12th century also. An environmental sample was also taken from F.11 and that also yielded similar results to F.14 and comprised the use of brushwood, including hazel to flash fire the oven so to raise temperatures between the baking sessions. Similar grains of wheat were also found in F.11 along with a variety of wild seeds giving some indication to the landscape around Goldingham Hall at this time.

No definite structure has been identified in association with the ovens, assuming that this area may have been the kitchens for the original manor here. However likely associated with these two ovens were an irregular series of small pits (visible in slots 2 and 3), a stake hole (slot 2) and some post holes (slots 1, 4 and 6). The irregular pits recorded through slot 3 were likely where the remains of the oven debris were cleared out into, before probably being removed to dump elsewhere on site when they became full. A small post hole was recorded in slot 6 to the north of F.14 that also cut through an earlier gully (F.25 and F.12) that perhaps may have been a beam slot, which may suggest that the oven F.14 could have been one of the later ovens on site, perhaps as an expansion to the kitchen area further to the east. Also contemporary with the last phase of medieval activity on site (late 12th to late 14th century) was a second post hole F.28 to the south east of F.14. The other stake holes and post holes that were identified in the west of the trench may be contemporary to the western ovens F.11 and F.31

The ovens and the majority of the nearby features were covered by a black silty layer (32) and to the southwest of the trench by (138) a clay layer, which were likely spreads of occupation debris as the kitchen area went out of use in by the 14th century. Capping fills also cover the linear features at this time, particularly F.15, F.9 and F.10 as well as the post hole F.28, suggesting an end of use of the entire site during the latter half of the 14th century. This layer also yielded a number of animal bone remains, likely also part of the kitchen waste that was just left in situ as the site went out of use.

The number of linear ditches recorded through the trench varied in direction and size so potentially suggests different phases of activity between the mid-11th century and the later 14th century. F.9 in the south-eastern corner of trench A was a curving ditch that may have been one of the earliest of the ditches opened on site, perhaps utilised as a boundary or marker during the 11th/12th century. It likely remained open as 13th/14th century pottery was also recorded from the backfills and the ditch was cut on its northern edge by F.10 that terminated within the trench and just south of the oven F.14. It is possible that both ditches were actually open at the same time as both had evidence for later 12th to 14th century backfilling, perhaps even deliberately as post hole F.28 was cut through the northern edge and upper fills of F.10 so that both were in and out of use within a couple of hundred years.

Parallel linear ditches were also noted from the southern side of the trench, F.15 and F.20, the full extent of F.15 was not able to be noted within the time of the excavations given the disturbances around the ovens, but it is likely contemporary with ditch F.10 in the east as both features date to the last phase of medieval activity on site, the late 12th to the late 14th century. This also appears to have been cut by the partial oven F.31 and a pit F.27 that again shows that the ditch may have been pretty short lived, like F.10 around the constantly changing area of the likely kitchens to the manor house.

F.20 was along the eastern edge of F.15 but terminated short of the earlier feature. Within the terminus was placed the remains of a complete pig (65). The pig was assessed to be a female between the ages of 3-3.5 years at death and the only evidence for butchery on the skeleton was represented by knife marks noted on the left calcaneum, astragalus and metacarpal, as evidence of skinning. This is unusual given the common occurrence of pig bones in the archaeological record and particularly across this site that have been recorded as food waste. The radiocarbon dates from the 2nd phalange of the pig came back as dating from c.1530 AD +/- 35 years and may actually be one of the latest phases of activity on site, particularly as it was the only feature to date to the post medieval. At this time the site of Goldingham Hall was likely to have been reasonably close to the pond, east of the trenches, so this ditch may represent new field boundaries related to the change in land use at that time.

The trends in the animal bone generally recorded from the entirety of trench A suggests that the later phasing of medieval contexts (those dating to the late 12th to the late 14th

century) produced the most animal bone. There was a dominance towards cattle, with also sheep/goats then pig, which is quite typical for a medieval assemblage. The lack of wild fauna also suggests that potential local resources were not being utilised, all of which implies that the site may not have been of particularly high status. This means that the potential kitchen area recorded in trench A may actually be a separate dwelling or an industrial area to the manor. Further work would be needed to link the now two known sites.

Background prehistoric activity has also been identified through trench A, in the form of both pottery and flint, although all of which has also been recorded as residual that were incorporated into later features as they went out of use. The earliest evidence for prehistoric activity on-site dates from the Mesolithic – Early Neolithic with the presence of four flint blades that were found from two features (F.3 and F.27) and as unstratified in the trench. The further 23 worked flakes are likely to be later Neolithic to Bronze Age in date, as were the 10 pieces of burnt stone and the two sherds of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age Flint-gritted ware pottery that were found from upper capping fill of F.3 and the upper fill of F.27. The prehistoric activity identified from trench A seems to date from the Mesolithic to the Early Iron Age and was likely related to intermittent activity along the Belchamp Brook and wider afield along the Stour valley.

9.2 Trench B

The prevailing feature excavated in trench B was F.16, a large east-west orientated ditch that was over 2m in width. It is clear from the excavations that this feature was open for a long period of time, most likely from the 12th century through to the later 14th century, as there was evidence for periods of deliberate deposition as well as natural slumping over long periods of time. Given the size of the ditch it was probably utilised as a boundary ditch, perhaps as part of the newly taken over manor complex at Goldingham Hall (if the date of the very early medieval for the ditch is accurate), or a separate enclosure.

The two other features also recorded in trench B, F.17 and F.18 may be related to the boundary ditch F.16, or potentially also the ditches defined in trench A given their proximity. F.17 was either a ditch terminus or a large pit; its full use could not be defined within the confines of the trench, but was dated to the later phase of medieval activity on site, between the late 12th and the late 14th century, so it may have been open at the same time as the boundary ditch F.16. It may also be the same ditch as F.9 that was identified in the southeast corner of trench A and curving towards trench B but further work would be needed in between the trenches to confirm this.

F.18 was a ditch that was just caught through the north western corner of the trench, which again may be related to F.9 in trench A as they are on a similar alignment but no dating evidence was excavated from this feature and its relationship with the other two features in the trench could again not be confirmed due to the confines of the trench.

These two shallow ditches may also have been contemporary with the kitchen activity just to the north, but F.16 seems to have separated the kitchen area from the rest of the site to the south. This ditch was certainly being filled with domestic rubbish and charcoal rich layers so would have been close to the domestic activity given the large amount of domestic rubbish found through its backfilled layers. When comparing the archaeology to the geophysics F.16 can certainly be seen as a large enclosure heading both north and south so the section excavated in trench B may have been the southern extent of the manor complex or the northern arm of another complex of buildings and activities yet to be identified.

Much like trench A, the majority of the animal bone on site dates to the latest phase of occupation between the late 12th and the late 14th century, with cattle and pig the most prevalent species also identified. Sheep/goat, chicken and horse were also recorded with a fragment of wood pigeon bone from F.17, suggesting that also like trench A, the bone assemblage is that of a typical medieval variety, with little to no use of wild resources and does not really indicate a higher status site.

Background residual prehistoric activity has also been identified in trench B with only secondary and tertiary flint flakes excavated from F.16 and F.17 and four pieces of burnt stone that all date to the Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age. A single sherd of Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Flint-gritted ware pottery also found from an upper layer of F.16 with some of the flints mentioned above. This again all represents residual prehistoric activity at Goldingham Hall dating from the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

9.3 Trench C

The earliest feature recorded in trench C was that of a small shallow east-west orientated gully or ditch, F.7 that dates from the mid/late 11th to the late 12th century, although backfilling was still evident through the later phase of medieval activity (up to the 14th century). The ditch was seen to continue through trench D/F that then also split into two separate ditches (F.56 and F.57) in the west. The ditch was cut along its length by both pits and post holes as seen through both trenches; in trench C, the ditch was cut by a large pit, F.5, directly through the centre of the ditch, after F.7 had been backfilled and is likely contemporary with two other large pits noted in the trench, F.6 and F.22 to the south.

F.7 may have been part of an original small field boundary or paddock enclosure during the high medieval but a change in site use, (as demonstrated by the post holes cutting this feature in the neighbouring trench D/F); the land around trench C would probably have been incorporated into a new spread of occupation. The two other large pits excavated in trench C (F.8 and F.22) are contemporary in date to the late 12th century onwards and all three (including F.5) may have been dug for storage, given their location just outside the building identified to the west in trench D/F, as all have evidence for deliberate backfilling, so also suggesting that the pits were not left open for long periods of time for the disposal of general rubbish. An environmental sample was taken from the lower fills of F.5 and noted that food waste was recorded in the backfill, including oyster shell and bones, with very little charcoal although reddened fragments of chalk were also noted, all of which may have come directly from the kitchen area in trench A.

These storage pits may however also be contemporary with a structure as a possible beam slot was recorded in the far north of the trench F.4 that was also seen to continue west into trench D/F (F.70). Two post holes were recorded to cut through its length, and it was also seen to terminate in trench D/F, but its eastern extent was unknown due to the confines of the trench. F.6 (the post hole to cut the beam slot in trench C) contained only dog bone and no further evidence of a structure was noted through trench C, apart from another post hole half visible in the southern end of the trench, F.26, although this too was undated. It may be possible that this beam slot was the southern extent of a structure which extended north between the unexcavated areas between trenches B and C. Perhaps more detailed geophysics would be needed to determine the potential for further archaeology between the trenches.

Given that the features excavated in trench C also yielded the largest proportion of Late Anglo Saxon pottery from across the whole site, it seems that the location of trench C may have also been one of the earliest focuses of activity on site at that time. This is also

supported by the presence of both residual sherds of Early/middle Saxon Hand-built wares as well as Middle Saxon Ipswich Ware that may even push back the origins of the settlement on site to the 5th or 6th centuries AD. The presence of a single sherd of early 11th to 12th century Rhenish Blue-Grey Ware is also significant as this is an usual find from F.22 on an inland site as these imports were much more common at the major ports of the time, particularly at Ipswich and London. The presence of the pottery here may hint at a slightly higher status site, which would fit with this being the location of the early manor, but the proximity of Goldingham Hall to Sudbury would have also been an advantage for trade links with the Saxon town lying on the banks of the River Stour that would have been navigable from the North Sea (Lewis and Ranson 2014).

Trenches C and D/F were also the trenches that yielded the most animal bone from the excavations at Goldingham Hall from all three years of work; and like the other trenches the majority of the bone comes from features that date to the latest phase of activity on site between the late 12th – late 14th century. Pigs were the most prevalent species identified followed by sheep/goat, which also had evidence for disarticulation, potentially suggesting that the area around trench C may have been utilised for carcass processing, hence the large pits that may have been needed for the storage of food. The site is also away from the main cooking area where the ovens were found in trench C so it suggests that there may have been a division of labour on site as well as an organised system for food processing.

Also similar to the other trenches excavated on site, the presence of prehistoric flints from the features of trench C are again likely residual, with nine secondary and tertiary flint flakes, two flint blades and five pieces of burnt stone, the majority of which were found from the backfill of the three large pit features. The blade pieces are likely earlier in date, from the Mesolithic and/or Early Neolithic, whilst the rest of the flakes and burnt stone are probably later Neolithic or Bronze Age in date. This all again suggests a background of prehistoric activity overlooking the Belchamp Brook, although there is slightly less flint recorded in trenches B and C compared to the others. This may be due to its location over the other side of the ridge of high ground and furthest away from the Brook to the south, perhaps meaning that there would have been a focus of prehistoric activity along the ridge of higher ground around trench A, although ploughing and hill wash would have also had an effect on the location of these flints and how they ended up in a variety of the features.

9.4 Trench D/F

The combined trenches of D and F have yielded the greatest concentration of post holes across the Goldingham Hall excavations and so is probably the most definitive area that can be interpreted to contain a structure. As already mentioned in 9.3 above the possible beam slot first identified in trench C continues through trenches D/F and terminates mid-trench (F.70), through the end of which a large post hole was also sited, F.43. A lack of dating evidence from the beam slot in this trench creates some ambiguity to the feature but the two seem to line up through the trenches so we can assume that they the same feature of the same date (later 12th to later 14th century), which is also consistent with the large post hole at the end of the feature. A possible second short beam slot was recorded running parallel to F.70 to the south, F.84. Again with the dating evidence only recorded from the excavated slot in trench C it is difficult to determine within the scope of work here if the two features are comparable.

All the subsequently identified post holes from trench D/F have been found to the south of the beam slot, but due to the confines of the trench and the intermittent datable material available from these features it cannot accurately be determined at this time if these features are indeed related or that we are looking at a sequence of building activity over perhaps 100 years or so. In general the post holes themselves do not form a coherent

pattern so again we may be looking at separate phasing within the same space, but some of the larger post holes do form a roughly rectangular shape, although some posts are evidently missing so either the shape of the building is wrong or the post holes were somehow missed during the excavation. The photograph below was taken on the last day of the excavations, each person is standing on the location of a post hole and here they clear form two distinct lines. This can also be seen in the plans below (figure 103 and 104).



Figure 102: Photograph of ‘people in post holes’ in trench D/F, looking north (copyright Aldous Reece, SVCA)

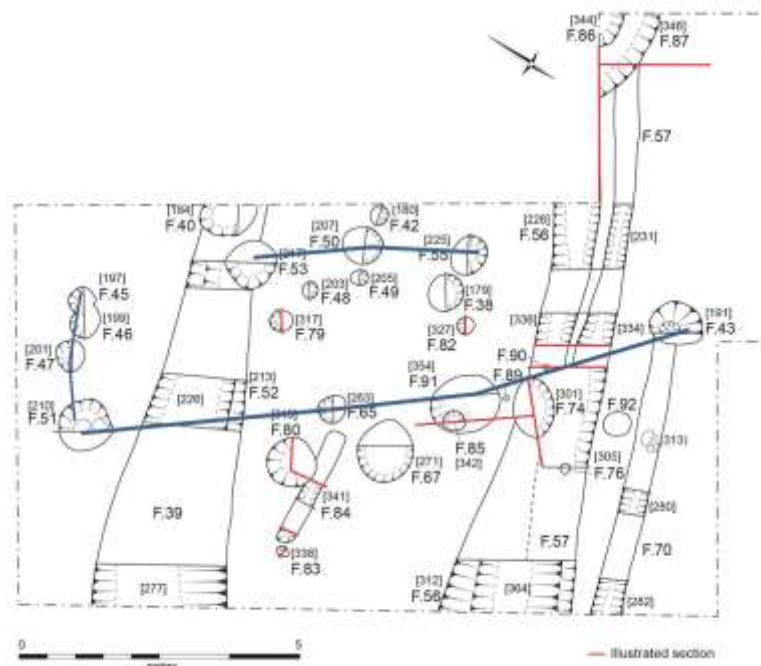


Figure 103: One possible interpretation of the post holes excavated in Trench D/F

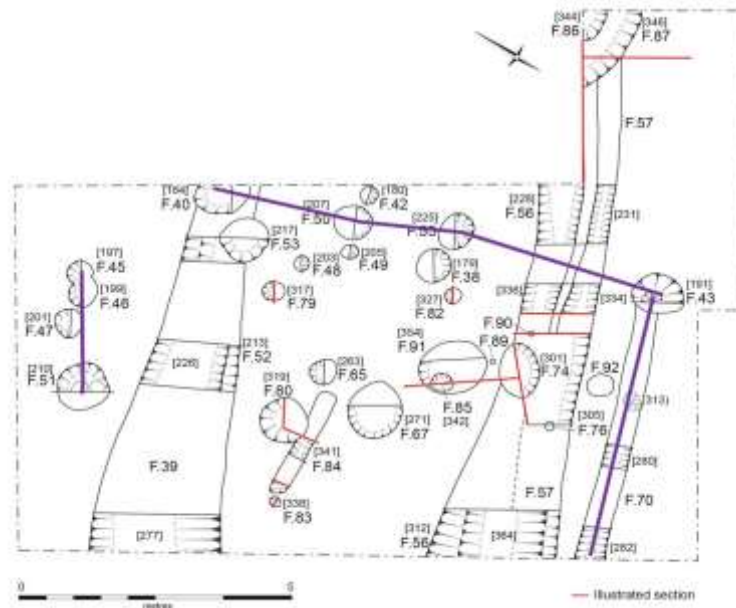


Figure 104: A second possible interpretation of the post holes and beam slot in Trench D/F

The dating evidence from the post holes varies greatly with one feature only yielding Late Anglo Saxon pottery (F.47) which may be a hint to the earlier activity that was known to have taken place across this part of the site and part of the original Anglo Saxon manor. The same of which is true for three of the post holes (F.51, F.80 and F.38) that yielded 11th to 12th century only and may on their own form a possible earlier structure (figure 105).

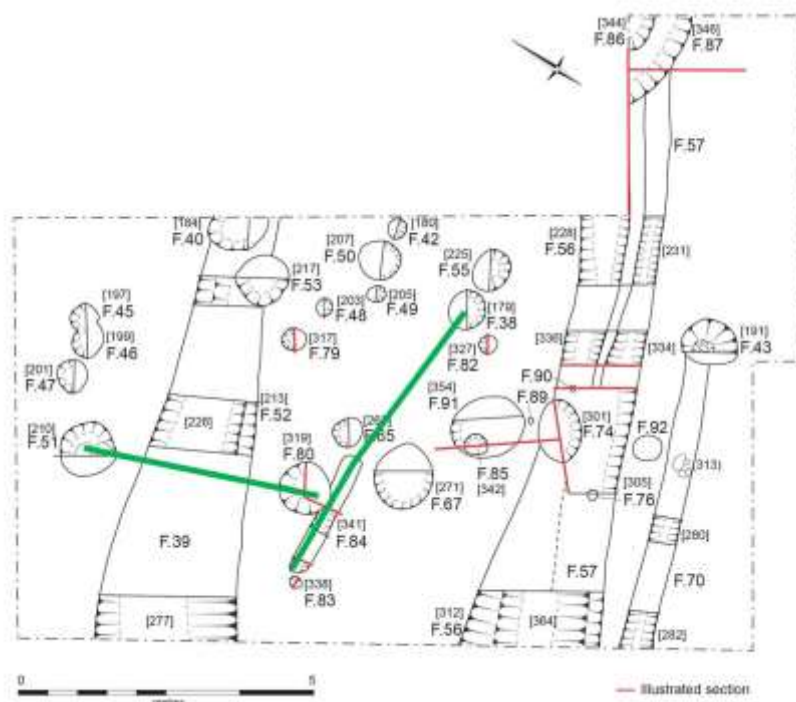


Figure 105: Possible line of an 11th-12th century post hole/beam slot structure

The ditch F.7 identified in trench C continued west into trench D/F where it branched out into two separate features, F.56 and F.57, whilst also becoming narrower and shallower that

hints at a different function as two features compared to the one larger feature. The smaller double gully may have been dug for drainage, perhaps contemporary with the earlier medieval phase of activity just to the north of the possible structure (figure 104). These ditches were later cut through by a large post hole (F.74) and a couple of stake holes (F.90 and F.76) and so likely indicates an expansion and change of the settlement here after the 12th century. The presence of a number of horse shoe nails as well as pieces of slag from a number of the later phases of the medieval period post holes hints at a slightly more industrious nature of activity here compared to the other trenches, where the focus has been clearly domestic. This industrial activity is to the south of the large boundary ditch identified in trench B (F.16), and if this ditch is a contemporary boundary for the settlement identified here it could mean the excavations have defined separate areas for different activities around the manor complex, with both the kitchen and possible blacksmith areas now both distinguished.

The find of a Jew's harp was also excavated from one large post hole, F.53 to the west of the trench, about the only significantly personal item to be recovered from the whole excavation (not including the different types of pottery found). Research based on graphic representations of the medieval period usually show the Jew's harp being played by the ordinary, average person, but by the 14th century evidence suggests that it was favoured by professional musicians, which could be how it came to be at Goldingham Hall. If this is around the site of the original Saxon and medieval manor then there could have been plenty of 'entertainment' for the family and its guests (Fox 1988; 23). This large post hole that the Jew's harp was found in was actually also one of two (F.53 and F.40) that cut a linear ditch F.39 seen to continue across the width of the trench. This feature is not seen to continue into trench C to the east, but it is roughly in line with the large pit F.22, which may have been excavated through the ditch or actually be a part of its terminus. An extension of this trench would help in determining its extent and also likely use.

A large quantity of faunal remains were recorded from trench D/F that again seems to peak with the later phases of medieval activity on site, between the 12th and 14th centuries with again domestic species dominating the assemblage, with in particular a large amount of pig bones. The presence of both chicken and other bird bones state that poultry also played a lesser part in the diet as did the occasional wild species, such as roe deer.

A single sherd of Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Flint-gritted Ware was also recorded from the subsoil layer of the original trench D that would have again been residual, probably kicking around the soil due to ploughing. This is likely also true for the two sherds of Romano-British pottery also identified; with one sherd each coming from the backfill of post holes F.50 and F.74. A large amount of worked flint was generally found across trench D/F, although the majority of which came from unstratified contexts and from cleaning. Two flint blades were found that may be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date whereas the rest of the assemblage from the trench was flake based, including one flake core that date to the Late Neolithic into the Early Bronze Age. This later date is also true for the 15 pieces of burnt stone that were recorded from contexts within features.

9.5 Trench E

The earliest identifiable feature from across all the trenches was F.73, a large pit that revealed only a small number of finds, including a possible lava quern stone and a single large sherd of Early/middle Saxon hand built ware. The previously recorded Anglo Saxon activity on site has mainly been confined to the far south of the field and in trenches C and D/F, but some of these were likely just unstratified in the soil. In trench E however there is convincing evidence for activity on site from the 6th century onwards and the pit that had

very straight sides and a flat base would probably have been used for storage at that time with maybe settlement nearby overlooking the Belchamp Brook just to the north. The majority of the lithics from trench E were actually also excavated from F.73 consisting of 21 flakes, one irregular waste piece, a flint blade and three pieces of burnt stone. This large amount of worked flint from F.73 meant that from around the 6th century, when this feature was in use, there was a lot more in the way of prehistoric worked flint material to be found generally in the soil and surrounding landscape, before a lot had been moved by later Saxon and medieval ploughing. This may go part way to explaining the scattered distribution of the worked flint that was found in low quantities across the excavation site and that can still be found in the plough soil today.

Much like in trenches B and G, the dominant feature through trench E was a large curving ditch that most likely would have been utilised as a boundary ditch (F.61), perhaps in part enclosing the outer settlement. This part of the boundary had actually also been re-cut, an act that was not observed in any of the other ditches excavated on site. This suggests that the F.61 had origins in the very early medieval period and had begun to fill up quite a bit with dumps of material as well as from weathering and slumping, before another ditch (F.62) was cut through the middle of it; although there was evidence that the second ditch was starting to take a different direction to the first, but this was soon lost due to the confines of the trench. Some of the cuts were only through the original ditch, but further south a new western edge of the ditch was being cut, perhaps as a start to the change of direction. The backfill of the ditches is interesting as there were some deposits that contained large amounts of burnt clay and charcoal which was identical to the material that was being excavated from the ovens, so it seems that these ditches and the kitchen area were contemporary and that this was a boundary to the settlement, that was also utilised for the disposal of domestic rubbish. The upper backfill of the re-cut ditch (F.62) also had a large deposit of flint nodules, very similar to those also found in trench A as part of a floor surface. The flints recorded in the top of the ditch however were not laid as a surface so would have been a dump when there was a change of use elsewhere on site and the cobbles were no longer needed. They could of course also been utilised to partly stabilise the ground during the backfilling of the ditch, as the upper fills would obviously have been less stable than the surrounding ground surface.

A second ditch running through trench E, F.56 was noted at right angles to F.61/F.62 and may be contemporary as that too has been dated to the later medieval phases of occupation on site, between the 12th and 14th centuries. This may have been an internal ditch within the settlement creating a new 'boundary' from the large outer ditch towards the settlement. Unusually this also had three stake holes visible in the base of the ditch, but only in the southern half of the feature (the ditch was 100% excavated) and were also not actually in a straight line, curving slightly to the east, and almost lining up with four post holes that were excavated to the east of F.56 (that also then curve back round toward the ditch; although beyond the edge of the excavation). Two of the post holes have also been firmly dated to the 12th century onwards so would be contemporary and suggests a small structure, like an outbuilding perhaps or animal shed, no more than 5m in length.

The remaining features of the trench are undated; the small post hole structure actually cuts through a couple of shallow ditches that also post-date the Early/Middle Saxon pit and may have been part of early paddock or drainage gully, but the presence of a couple more post holes mid trench suggest the presence of more than one structure in this part of the site or it may also have been part of a palisade extending to the south and outside the limit of the trench excavation. Additional work would be needed here to examine this further.

The faunal remains from trench E again note the reliance on domestic species as observed elsewhere, including the presence of domestic goose that are also typical of the medieval period. However, the Early/Middle Saxon pit, F.73, was found to contain a wider and more

varied range of species which may have been why the site was originally chosen for settlement as well as perhaps reflecting the general trends of the time as we have seen elsewhere on site that during the medieval period, pig was the animal of choice to eat.

A large proportion of the lithics that were found in F.73 have already been discussed, but a scatter of primary, secondary and tertiary flint flakes have all been found through the trench with irregular flint waste and a number of pieces of burnt stone. These all likely date to the later Neolithic and Bronze Age, with the three blades and single blade core possibly earlier in date, perhaps dating from the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic. Ten worked flints and four pieces of burnt stone were also all excavated from the main fill of F.64, a shallow pit that was excavated mid trench. Given the lack of other significant dating evidence from the feature (only shell, burnt clay, charcoal and animal bone were also recorded), the pit may be the first in-situ evidence for prehistoric activity at Goldingham Hall, or it may also actually be contemporary with F.73, the Early-Middle Anglo Saxon pit that also contained a number of flints. The fills are similar so it may be that the features were open at the same time and were backfilled with the flint-rich soils on the ridge.

9.6 Trench G

A single linear feature was recorded through trench G (as noted on the geophysics), F.93, and likely dates to the later 12th century to the start of the peak of activity on site and given its dimensions it was likely a clear boundary ditch for the settlement, although it does not appear to have been in use for a long period of time as there is no evidence for weathering or slumping, but instead a number of periods of deliberate deposition. This could be comparable to the large ditch recorded through trench B, F.16 as both form quite distinct lines across the settlement denoting separate areas of the site for different land uses as well as potentially being one of the ditches surrounding the settlement.

The finds excavated from the feature were a mixture of both domestic food rubbish as well as industrial with burnt clay, slag and nails also recorded through the feature, so it was probably utilised for the disposal of rubbish from across the whole site. The animal bone count was also very few in comparison to the other trenches, and surprisingly no pig bones were recovered, with only cattle identified which confirms the location of this trench away from the main settlement area. The lithics identified in this feature are also residual, but were all from the upper cap fill of the ditch and contained three tertiary flint flakes, on blade and one small piece of burnt stone. The dating of these flints is similar to what has been found elsewhere across the site and hinting at the possibility of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area.

10 Conclusion

Although the original Anglo Saxon manor at Goldingham Hall was not positively identified during the three years of excavations, all the trenches have yielded a range of features that relate to the earliest occupation on site from the 5th or 6th century AD through to the 13th or 14th century.

As seen in the geophysics, large areas of the site have been enclosed by boundary ditches that would have also defined areas specifically within the settlement for different activities. These large ditches were noted from three of the trenches, B, E and G that were also found to be generally contemporary from around the 12th century. One of these boundaries separated the likely kitchen area that was recorded from trench A with all the ovens to different activity or settlement area to the south through trenches C and D/F and to smaller outbuildings and/or paddocks to the north in trench E. All of this activity would have been directly related to the manor at the time; particularly the presence of the ovens that would have been typical for the time and the wide range of food waste recorded, food preparation was certainly taking place on site.

Evidence is mixed as to whether the site was high status or not, although as it is known that the original manor was sited somewhere close, the finds excavated represent the choice made by the owners at the time, rather perhaps that what would have been 'expected' from a manor of that period. The faunal remains across all the trenches consistently suggest a heavy reliance on domestic animals throughout the medieval period, with a preference for pig and not a great utilisation of the wild fauna that would certainly have been present in the landscape and along the valley. This had changed slightly from the Anglo Saxon occupants who had a slightly more varied diet. The pottery identified is also quite typical for this part of Essex, with only the single sherd of imported Later Saxon/early medieval pottery from the Rhine Valley hinting that this site may have been of higher status that would have also had good access to trade links through the town of Sudbury, less than 2km to the east. The presence of a Jew's harp from trench D/F, often played by medieval musicians also hints to a slightly higher status site with entertainment being paid for.

All the excavated pottery suggests that the site was out of use by the late 14th century and the later medieval wares of the 15th century onwards are nearly entirely absent, apart from a few spot finds in the sub soil, but this is likely due to ploughing. It is not known as to why the site appears to have been abandoned at this time, and where if at all it was sited when the current hall was not built until the 1830's (to replace one on the same site that was lost to fire in the early 19th century). This quite sudden halt of activity on site may have been due to the Black Death that swept through the region during the mid-14th century although possible political upheavals or a change of ownership of the manor may also have been the cause as to why this part of the site was no longer in general use. Further archaeological work would be needed to examine this question further as the excavations were not able to determine why the site went out of use, only that it did.

The environmental data recovered from two of the ovens in trench A also gave a sense of the natural environment around the manor during the medieval period with the presence of a number of wild seeds that found their way into the oven. Some of the surrounding land, as expected, was utilised for cultivation of crops but environmental results suggest that this land was often damp and prone to seasonal flooding. The main crop grown was wheat but with evidence for oat seeds, fruit stones and wild peas and spike rush, with the use of hazel brushwood for fuel all of which would have been quite common during the medieval period.

Although no evidence for in situ prehistoric remains were excavated on site, a lot of worked flint was loose in the top- and sub- soils, probably as surface scatters that with the later occupation of the land, became incorporated into the many separate features. There

probably would have been sporadic or seasonal activity along this higher ground overlooking the Belchamp Brook from the Mesolithic period based on the blade technology identified. This activity would have periodically continued through the Neolithic and Bronze Age and potentially also into the Early Iron Age, given the presence of prehistoric pottery of that date that was also residual.

Small flint tools were notably absent from those excavated, but this is likely due to the sieving strategy utilised on site, which incorporated a 10mm mesh. The type of flint also utilised in these tools was sourced locally and would have been widely availability along the river terraces of the Stour valley and its tributaries. Also the damage noted on the majority of the flints excavated suggest that they have experienced a certain amount of disturbance since they were discarded, meaning that they have been in plough soil long term that also suggests that this land has only been utilised for agriculture for a very long time.

Residual sherds of Roman pottery were also recorded from a few trenches suggesting the land had marginal use at this time, most likely as open fields for the nearby known Roman Villa.

11 Community Engagement

The focus of the community engagement was for the initial excavation at Goldingham Hall in 2013 for Managing a Masterpiece, where just over 40 volunteers were involved in the excavation between one and four days. Many of the volunteers had dug on ACA led projects previously through Managing a Masterpiece, such as excavation in Clare and Mount Bures and fieldwalking in both Bures and Brundon as well as the fieldwalking at Goldingham Hall.

The overall feedback was incredibly positive with unyielding enthusiasm from all the volunteers, the majority of whom also went on to form the Stour Valley Community Archaeology (SVCA) group immediately following the 2013 excavations at Goldingham Hall. 98% of the volunteers rated the dig as either 'good or excellent' and 98% would also 'recommend this activity to others'. 68% of participants 'enjoyed it more or much more than expected' and 88% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that they 'had learnt new archaeological skills'. 91% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that 'they knew more about the archaeology and history of Goldingham Hall than they did before' and 90% of participants agreed or strongly agreed that 'they would take more interest in archaeology and heritage generally in the future'. Volunteers also enjoyed a range of different aspects of taking part (figure 106 below).

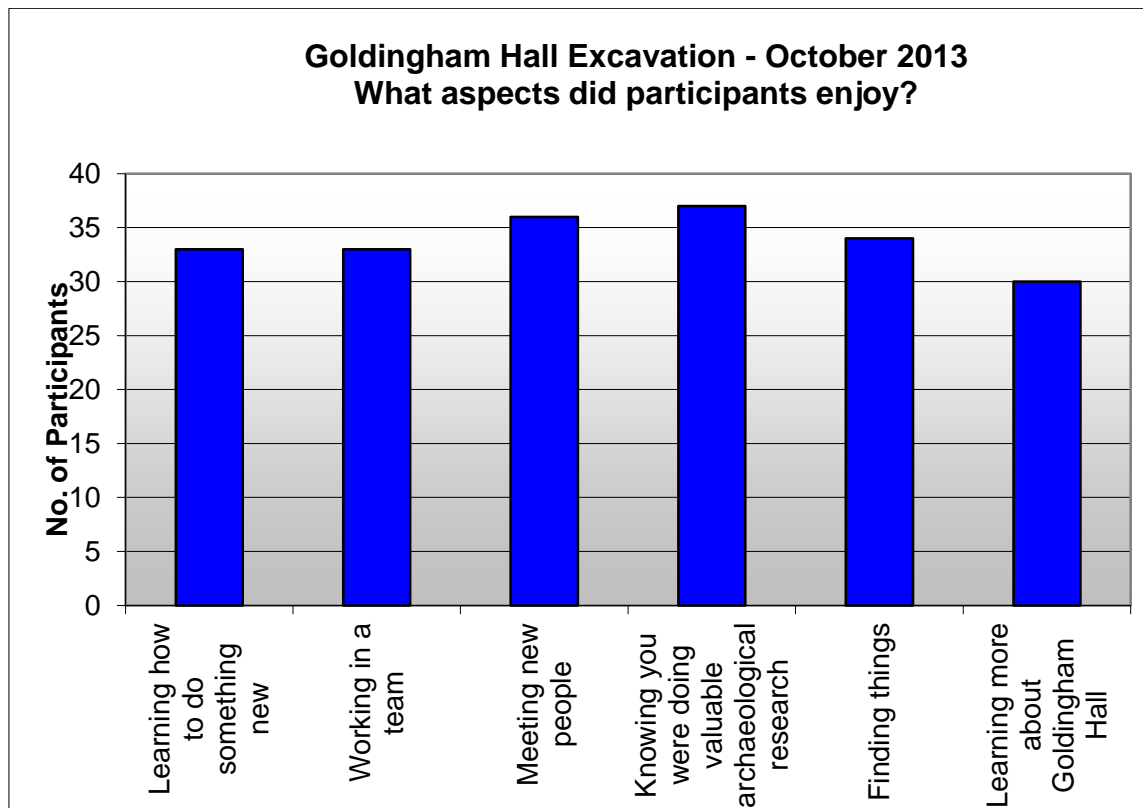


Figure 106: Feedback from the volunteers at Goldingham Hall 2013

12 Acknowledgements

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The 2013 excavations were directed by Carenza Lewis (formally of ACA and now at the University of Lincoln) and the trenches were supervised by Alex Pryor (University of Cambridge), Catherine Collins (nee Ranson) (ACA) and Hayley Roberts (Cambridge Archaeological Unit). The administrator for the project was Clemency Cooper (ACA). Subsequent excavations in 2014 and 2015 were supervised by Catherine Collins and John Newman as well as members of SVCA.

The graphics were undertaken by Vicki Herring (Cambridge Archaeological Unit) and thank you also to Aileen and David Black who undertook the geophysics on site and Tim Dennis for mapping the trenches.

Finally thanks also need to go to all the willing volunteers who gave up their time to excavate, in particular members of SVCA who also took time for preparations beforehand and some of the post-ex after; and to all the volunteers of Bulmer and the local community who took part between 2013 and 2015, as well as to a number of students from Bulmer Primary School who also took part.

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14 Appendices

14.1 Pottery Report – *Paul Blinkhorn*

The pottery assemblage comprised 1512 sherds with a total weight of 12941g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 5.55. The following fabric types were noted:

F2: Early/middle Saxon Hand-built Wares, c AD450 – 750. Soft, sandy fabric, some sherds also with organic voids. Simple jar and bowls forms, with a small proportion decorated with stamps, incised lines and/or pressed bosses.

F95: Ipswich Ware, AD725-850 (Blinkhorn 2012) Middle Saxon, slow-wheel made ware. Hard and slightly sandy to the touch, with visible small quartz grains and some shreds of mica. Frequent fairly well-sorted angular to sub-angular grains of quartz, generally measuring below 0.3 mm in size but with some larger grains, including a number which are polycrystalline in appearance.

F100: St Neots Ware, c. AD900-1100 (Denham 1985). Moderate to dense finely crushed fossil shell, with varying quantities of quartz and/or ironstone. Usually purplish-black, black or grey, with fairly fine, dense inclusions. Main forms small jars with sagging bases, although a few lamps are known.

F102: Thetford-type ware, 10th – 12th century (Rogerson and Dallas 1984) Range of reduced, wheel-thrown and hand-finished fabrics mainly comprising quartz sand up to 1mm. Produced at many centres in eastern England, although most of these appear to be the products of the eponymous Norfolk centre.

F110: Rhenish Blue-Grey Ware, early 11th – late 12th century (Vince and Jenner 1991, 103-4). Hard, bluish-grey sandy fabric with sparse iron. Main vessel forms ladles, pitchers and small jars. Made at probably a number of sources in the middle Rhine Valley.

F300: Early Medieval Sandy Ware, mid/late 11th – mid 13th century (Cotter 2000, 68). Brown or grey-brown fabric with a grey core. Abundant quartz sand, hard-fired, moderate red and black iron oxide

F301: Medieval Grey Ware, late 12th – late 14th century (ibid. 107). Hard, sandy fabric with grey surfaces, dark red-brown or light grey core. Abundant medium – coarse quartz, moderate iron oxide, much fine mica.

F302: Early Medieval Shell-dusted Sandy Ware, mid/late 11th – mid 13th century. As F300, with fragments of shell dusted onto the outer surface of the pot (ibid. 40).

F327: Hedingham Ware: Late 12th – 14th century. Fine orange micaceous glazed ware. Mostly glazed jugs with applied strip and/or incised decoration (ibid., 91).

F401: LMT Ware, 15th – mid 16th century. Hard, sandy, wheel-thrown red ware with an external green or orange glaze.

F1001: All Romano-British.

F1002: Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Flint-gritted Ware. 1200 – 800BC.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type per trench is shown below. The range of pottery types is fairly typical of sites in the region. It suggests that the bulk of activity took place from before the Norman Conquest until the 13th or 14th century. Late medieval wares of the 15th century onwards were entirely absent, other than a few sherds from a sub-soil context.

The majority of the Thetford Ware occurred in Trench 'C', suggesting that that area of the site is the focus of late Saxon activity. The trench also produced the fragment of Rhenish Blue-Grey Ware ('Blaugrau'), which is likely to be a fairly significant find. Late Saxon/Saxo-Norman imported wares are relatively rare, and mainly occur in the ports of the period, such as Ipswich and London. Inland, they are considerably less common, with the presence of the sherd here suggesting that the site may have been an inland port or a place of high status, or possibly both. The most common *Blaugrau* vessel type in England is the ladle, with their presence probably due to them being a by-product of the trade in wine, a commodity of some status in the Anglo-Saxon period, the *drink of the old and wise* (Hodges 1982, 127).

Chronology

Each context-specific assemblage was given a Ceramic Phase (CP) date, based on the range of fabric types present. The chronology and defining wares are shown in table 1.

| Ceramic Phase | Date Range | Defining Wares |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| LS | 10 th – mid 11 th C | F100, F102 |
| M1 | Mid/late 11 th – late 12 th C | F300 |
| M2 | Late 12 th – late 14 th C | F301, F327 |
| M3 | 15 th – late 15 th C | F401 |

Table 1: Ceramic Phase-Dating Scheme

At this stage, all the pottery is purely spot-dated. At the report stage the dating will be adjusted with reference to the stratigraphic matrix and the tables updated accordingly.

Trench A

The pottery assemblage from Trench A comprised 311 sherds with a total weight of 3539g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 1.31. The following fabric types were noted:

- F95: Ipswich Ware.** 1 sherd, 11g, EVE = 0.
- F100: St Neots Ware.** 1 sherd, 9g, EVE = 0.06.
- F102: Thetford-type ware.** 3 sherds, 10g, EVE = 0.
- F300: Early Medieval Sandy Ware.** 177 sherds, 1634g, EVE = 0.10.
- F301: Medieval Grey Ware.** 107 sherds, 1773g, EVE = 1.15.
- F327: Hedingham Ware.** 14 sherds, 64g, EVE = 0.
- F401: LMT Ware.** 6 sherds, 52g
- F1002: Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Flint-gritted Ware.** 2 sherds, 16g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in table 3. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The pottery occurrence by ceramic phase is shown in table 2.

| Ceramic Phase | Date Range | No Sherds | Wt Sherds |
|---------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| LS | 10 th – mid 11 th C | 3 | 19 |
| M1 | Mid/late 11 th – late 12 th C | 61 | 473 |
| M2 | Late 12 th –late 14 th C | 209 | 2546 |
| U/S | Unstratified | 38 | 501 |
| | Total | 311 | 3539 |

Table 2: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Trench A

| Cntxt | F1002 | | F95 | | F100 | | F102 | | F300 | | F301 | | F327 | | F401 | | Date |
|-------|-------|----|-----|----|------|----|------|----|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|----|------|
| | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | |
| Spoil | | | | | | | | | 6 | 103 | 21 | 231 | | | | | U/S |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 95 | 2 | 50 | | | 6 | 52 | U/S |
| 6 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | LS |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | 28 | 190 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 22 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 17 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 23 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 72 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 5 | | | M2 |
| 27 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 44 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 28 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | M2 |
| 32 | | | | | | | | | 19 | 272 | 13 | 516 | 2 | 9 | | | M2 |
| 34 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 61 | 5 | 31 | 2 | 6 | | | M2 |
| 38 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 19 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 39 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 21 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 40 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 23 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 44 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 21 | 17 | 91 | | | | | M2 |
| 45 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 48 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 54 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 23 | | | M2 |
| 51 | 1 | 13 | | | 1 | 9 | | | 7 | 43 | 7 | 252 | | | | | M2 |
| 52 | | | 1 | 11 | | | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | | LS |
| 55 | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 97 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 57 | | | | | | | | | 7 | 61 | 3 | 62 | | | | | M2 |
| 58 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 80 | 9 | 41 | 1 | 3 | | | M2 |
| 59 | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 192 | 1 | 5 | | | M2 |
| 95 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | M2 |
| 96 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 19 | | | | | M2 |
| 101 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 20 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 105 | | | | | | | | | 39 | 197 | 6 | 192 | | | | | M2 |
| 111 | | | | | | | | | 12 | 105 | 3 | 33 | 1 | 4 | | | M2 |
| 122 | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | 4 | 22 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 144 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | | | | | M2 |
| 149 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 151 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 153 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | M1 |
| Total | 2 | 16 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 10 | 177 | 1634 | 107 | 1773 | 14 | 64 | 6 | 52 | |

Table 3: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench A

Trench B

The pottery assemblage from Trench B comprised 353 sherds with a total weight of 3329g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 1.28. The following fabric types were noted:

- F102: Thetford-type ware.** 3 sherds, 25g, EVE = 0.02.
F300: Early Medieval Sandy Ware. 118 sherds, 1150g, EVE = 0.31.
F301: Medieval Grey Ware. 207 sherds, 1935g, EVE = 0.61.
F327: Hedingham Ware. 24 sherds, 216g, EVE = 0.34.
F1002: Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Flint-gritted Ware. 1 sherd, 3g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in table 5. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The pottery occurrence by ceramic phase is shown in table 4.

| Ceramic Phase | Date Range | No Sherds | Wt Sherds |
|---------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| M1 | Mid/late 11 th – late 12 th C | 1 | 3 |
| M2 | Late 12 th – late 14 th C | 352 | 3326 |
| | Total | 353 | 3329 |

Table 4: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Trench B

| Cntxt | F1002 | | F102 | | F300 | | F301 | | F327 | | Date |
|-------|-------|----|------|----|------|------|------|------|------|-----|------|
| | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | |
| 73 | | | 2 | 14 | 50 | 483 | 56 | 469 | 4 | 17 | M2 |
| 74 | 1 | 3 | | | 14 | 110 | 42 | 358 | 1 | 6 | M2 |
| 75 | | | | | 1 | 5 | 13 | 175 | 1 | 5 | M2 |
| 76 | | | | | 10 | 85 | 9 | 149 | 1 | 5 | M2 |
| 77 | | | | | 41 | 457 | 35 | 432 | 5 | 101 | M2 |
| 78 | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | M1 |
| 83 | | | 1 | 11 | 1 | 7 | | | 2 | 11 | M2 |
| 133 | | | | | | | 51 | 348 | 10 | 71 | M2 |
| 135 | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | | | M2 |
| Total | 1 | 3 | 3 | 25 | 118 | 1150 | 207 | 1935 | 24 | 216 | |

Table 5: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench B

Trench C

The pottery assemblage from Trench C comprised 207 sherds with a total weight of 1167g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 0.48. The following fabric types were noted:

- F2: Early/middle Saxon Hand-built Wares.** 1 sherd, 5g, EVE = 0.
F95: Ipswich Ware. 1 sherd, 7g, EVE = 0.
F102: Thetford-type ware. 45 sherds, 181g, EVE = 0.07.
F110: Rhenish Blue-Grey Ware. 1 sherd, 5g, EVE = 0.
F300: Early Medieval Sandy Ware. 104 sherds, 607g, EVE = 0.25.
F301: Medieval Grey Ware. 48 sherds, 373g, EVE = 0.12.
F327: Hedingham Ware. 7 sherds, 45g, EVE = 0.04.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in table 7. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The pottery occurrence by ceramic phase is shown in table 6.

| Ceramic Phase | Date Range | No Sherds | Wt Sherds |
|---------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| M1 | Mid/late 11 th – late 12 th C | 11 | 70 |
| M2 | Late 12 th – late 14 th C | 196 | 1097 |
| | Total | 207 | 1167 |

Table 6: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Trench C

| Cntxt | F2 | | F95 | | F102 | | F110 | | F300 | | F301 | | F327 | | Date |
|-------|----|----|-----|----|------|-----|------|----|------|-----|------|-----|------|----|------|
| | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | |
| 12 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 9 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 9 | M2 |
| 14 | | | | | | | | | 6 | 27 | 1 | 19 | | | M2 |
| 15 | | | | | 4 | 19 | | | 6 | 45 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 2 | M2 |
| 16 | | | | | 1 | 52 | | | | | | | | | M1 |
| 19 | | | | | 3 | 12 | | | 2 | 9 | 1 | 3 | | | M2 |
| 66 | | | | | 2 | 18 | | | 20 | 96 | 6 | 42 | | | M2 |
| 67 | 1 | 5 | | | 2 | 10 | | | 38 | 251 | 17 | 128 | 1 | 2 | M2 |
| 68 | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 4 | 19 | 2 | 17 | | | M2 |
| 79 | | | | | 2 | 6 | | | 3 | 4 | | | | | M1 |
| 81 | | | | | 4 | 6 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | M1 |
| 98 | | | 1 | 7 | 25 | 104 | 1 | 5 | 16 | 75 | 15 | 74 | 2 | 32 | M2 |
| 104 | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | | | M2 |
| 118 | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 15 | 3 | 15 | | | M2 |
| Total | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 45 | 181 | 1 | 5 | 104 | 607 | 48 | 373 | 7 | 45 | |

Table 7: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench C

Trench D/F

The pottery assemblage from Trench D/F comprised 582 sherds with a total weight of 4427g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 2.02. The following fabric types were noted:

- F2: Early/middle Saxon Hand-built Wares.** 2 sherds, 17g, EVE = 0.
F95: Ipswich Ware. 1 sherd, 22g, EVE = 0.04.
F100: St Neots Ware. 2 sherds, 6g, EVE = 0.
F102: Thetford-type ware. 38 sherds, 213g, EVE = 0.20.
F300: Early Medieval Sandy Ware. 179 sherds, 1328g, EVE = 0.70.
F301: Medieval Grey Ware. 344 sherds, 2747g, EVE = 1.08.
F302: Early Medieval Shell-dusted Sandy Ware, 6 sherds, 41g, EVE = 0.
F327: Hedingham Ware. 7 sherds, 45g, EVE = 0.
F1001: All Romano-British. 2 sherds, 2g
F1002: Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Flint-gritted Ware. 1 sherd, 6g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in table 9. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The pottery occurrence by ceramic phase is shown in table 8.

| Ceramic Phase | Date Range | No Sherds | Wt Sherds |
|---------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| LS | 10 th – mid 11 th C | 1 | 1 |
| M1 | Mid/late 11 th – late 12 th C | 23 | 118 |
| M2 | Late 12 th – late 14 th C | 558 | 4308 |
| | Total | 582 | 4427 |

Table 8: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Trench D

| Cntxt | Tr | F1002 | | F1001 | | F2 | | F95 | | F100 | | F102 | | F300 | | F301 | | F302 | | F327 | | Date |
|-------|----|-------|----|-------|----|----|----|-----|----|------|----|------|----|------|-----|------|-----|------|----|------|----|------|
| | | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | |
| 180 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 56 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 182 | DF | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 10 | 6 | 28 | 2 | 16 | | | | | M2 |
| 192 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | 15 | 154 | 7 | 98 | | | | | M2 |
| 194 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 6 | 20 | 2 | 9 | | | | | M2 |
| 196 | DF | | | | | 1 | 10 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 15 | | | | | M2 |
| 198 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6 | | | | | M2 |
| 200 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | LS?? |
| 208 | DF | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | | | | | M2 |
| 211 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 214 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 5 | | | | | 1 | 11 | | | M1 |
| 216 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | 74 | 7 | 213 | 6 | 25 | | | | | M2 |
| 223 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | 52 | 9 | 29 | | | | | M2 |
| 227 | DF | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 8 | | | | | M2 |
| 229 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | M2 |
| 232 | DF | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | 1 | 2 | 9 | 71 | 1 | 15 | | | M2 |
| 262 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | M2 |
| 270 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 10 | | | 31 | 71 | | | | | M2 |
| 278 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 22 | 9 | 40 | 8 | 52 | | | | | M2 |
| 300 | DF | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 | | | | | 8 | 47 | 43 | 235 | 45 | 339 | | | | | M2 |

| Cntxt | Tr | F1002 | | F1001 | | F2 | | F95 | | F100 | | F102 | | F300 | | F301 | | F302 | | F327 | | Date |
|-------|-------|-------|----|-------|----|----|----|-----|----|------|----|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|----|------|----|------|
| | | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | |
| 302 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 6 | 23 | 12 | 96 | | | | | M2 |
| 306 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | M2 |
| 308 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 11 | | | | | M2 |
| 311 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 25 | 219 | | | 3 | 10 | M2 |
| 318 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 3 | 14 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 335 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 23 | | | | | M2 |
| 339 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 11 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 343 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 19 | 4 | 100 | | | | | M2 |
| 345 | DF | | | | | | | 1 | 22 | | | | | 23 | 248 | 42 | 438 | | | 3 | 20 | M2 |
| 347 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 100 | 107 | 1011 | 4 | 15 | | | M2 |
| 349 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 8 | 6 | 88 | 3 | 22 | | | | | M2 |
| 357 | DF | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4 | 9 | 77 | | | 1 | 15 | M2 |
| | Total | 1 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 17 | 1 | 22 | 2 | 6 | 38 | 213 | 179 | 1328 | 334 | 2747 | 6 | 41 | 7 | 45 | |

Table 9: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench D/F

Trench E

The pottery assemblage from Trench E comprised 82 sherds with a total weight of 769g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 0.46. The following fabric types were noted:

F2: Early/middle Saxon Hand-built Wares. 1 sherd, 16g, EVE = 0.

F300: Early Medieval Sandy Ware. 23 sherds, 203g, EVE = 0.26.

F301: Medieval Grey Ware. 47 sherds, 458g, EVE = 0.20.

F302: Early Medieval Shell-dusted Sandy Ware, 7 sherds, 31g

F327: Hedingham Ware. 2 sherds, 45g, EVE = 0..

F1001: All Romano-British. 2 sherds, 16g

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in table 11. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. The pottery occurrence by ceramic phase is shown in table 10.

| Ceramic Phase | Date Range | No Sherds | Wt Sherds |
|---------------|---|-----------|-----------|
| M1 | Mid/late 11 th – late 12 th C | 3 | 42 |
| M2 | Late 12 th – late 14 th C | 78 | 711 |
| | Total | 81 | 753 |

Table 10: Pottery Occurrence per Ceramic Phase, Trench E

| Cntxt | Tr | F1001 | | F2 | | F300 | | F301 | | F302 | | F327 | | Date |
|-------|----|-------|----|----|----|------|----|------|-----|------|----|------|----|------|
| | | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | No | Wt | |
| 172 | E | | | | | | | 1 | 9 | | | | | M2 |
| 176 | E | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 15 | | | | | M2 |
| 219 | E | | | | | 1 | 6 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 236 | E | 1 | 4 | | | | | 10 | 120 | | | 2 | 45 | M2 |
| 237 | E | | | | | 6 | 63 | 9 | 76 | | | | | M2 |
| 241 | E | | | | | 12 | 84 | 17 | 133 | 7 | 31 | | | M2 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|----|---|----|----|-----|----|-----|---|----|---|----|------|
| 247 | E | | | | | | | 3 | 39 | | | | | M2 |
| 254 | E | | | | | 2 | 36 | | | | | | | M1 |
| 255 | E | | | | | | | 2 | 46 | | | | | M2 |
| 286 | E | 1 | 12 | | | 1 | 12 | 3 | 20 | | | | | M2 |
| 294 | E | | | 1 | 16 | | | | | | | | | E/MS |
| | Total | 2 | 16 | 1 | 16 | 23 | 203 | 47 | 458 | 7 | 31 | 2 | 45 | |

Table 11: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench E

Trench G

The pottery assemblage from Trench G comprised 4 sherds with a total weight of 14g. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE), by summation of surviving rimsherd circumference was 0.46. The following fabric types were noted:

F300: Early Medieval Sandy Ware. 2 sherds, 4g, EVE = 0.

F301: Medieval Grey Ware. 2 sherds, 10g, EVE = 0.

The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in table 12. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*.

| Cntxt | Tr | F300 | | F301 | | Date |
|-------|-------|------|----|------|----|------------|
| | | No | Wt | No | Wt | |
| 360 | G | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | L12th C |
| 361 | G | | | 1 | 7 | L12th C |
| | Total | 2 | 4 | 2 | 10 | |

Table 12: Pottery occurrence per context by number and weight of sherds per fabric type, Trench G

14.2 Faunal Remains – *Vida Rajkovaca*

The excavations at Bulmer resulted in the recovery of a faunal assemblage totalling some 1092 assessable specimens, only 408 (37.4%) of which were possible to assign to species, order or family.

The assessment of the site's pottery assemblage showed that the dates ranged from the Late Saxon period (10th – mid 11th century), and through to the late 14th century. The bone is quantified by context, but considered according to the chronological phase.

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. Only a small percentage 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.

Trench A

The material came from a range of contexts, varying in date from the late Saxon period and through to the late Medieval period. Out of 18 different contexts, [32] and [58] were particularly rich in animal bone (both dated to the period between the late 12th – late 14th c.), producing 24 and 25 specimens respectively. Combined, the material from these two contexts amounted to one-third of all bone from this trench. Following on from this, it would appear that later contexts generated more bone compared to those of earlier date.

Range of species was relatively restricted, with cattle dominating this sub-set, closely followed by pigs (Tables 13 and 14). This was closely followed by pigs, although we have to bear in mind the majority of pig cohort is made up of loose teeth. A single duck specimen (assigned to *Anseriformes*) recovered from [34] could be wild or domestic.

| Taxon | [2] | [5] | [6] | [21] | [22] | [23] | [27] | [28] | [32] | [34] | [38] | Total NISP |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------------------|
| Cow | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 3 | . | . | 17 |
| Sheep/ goat | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 3 |
| Pig | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 4 |
| Horse | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Dog | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Dog/ fox | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| <i>Anseriformes</i> | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 |
| Sub-total to species or order | 1 | 2 | . | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 28 |
| Cattle-sized | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6 | . | 1 | 15 |
| Sheep-sized | . | 2 | 2 | 6 | . | 2 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 4 | 33 |
| Rodent-sized | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Bird n.f.i. | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Total | 2 | 5 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 8 | 24 | 4 | 6 | 79 |

Table 13: Trench A: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [2]-[38]; the abbreviation n.f.i. denotes the specimen could not be further identified.

| Taxon | [39] | [40] | [48] | [51] | [57] | [58] | [60] | Total NISP |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-------------------|
| Cow | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 4 | . | 6 |
| Sheep/ goat | . | 2 | . | . | . | . | . | 2 |
| Pig | 1 | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 11 |
| Dog | . | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | 3 |
| Dog/ fox | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| <i>Corvidae</i> | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Sub-total to species or family | 1 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 24 |
| Cattle-sized | 1 | 5 | . | 1 | 6 | . | . | 13 |
| Sheep-sized | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 17 | 1 | 32 |
| Total | 4 | 12 | 3 | 5 | 18 | 25 | 2 | 69 |

Table 14: Trench A: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [39]-[60]

Pig skeleton from F.16

An almost complete female pig skeleton came from context [65], aged to 3-3.5 years. The surface of the bone was remarkably well preserved. A small area of pathological change was recorded on the anterior surface of the distal right tibia, possibly suggesting minor trauma, which evidently healed and is not likely to have resulted in animal's death. At first, it was not possible to note any butchery marks, and, at closer inspection, a series of fine knife marks were noted on left calcaneum, as well as on the articulating astragalus, and on one of the metacarpi. These are all suggestive of skinning marks. Judging by its preservation compared to the rest of the assemblage, it is possible that the animal is of a more recent date.

Trench B

Recovered from six contexts, the bone amounted to 105 specimens, of which 40 were identified to species level. Mirroring the range of species from Trench A, cattle and pig were the two prevalent species, followed by sheep/ goat, horse and two bird species: chicken

and wood pigeon (Table 15). Again, similar to trench A, the two medieval contexts [73] and [83] (late 12th – late 14th c.) generated more than half of all bone from this feature. Both contexts contained a small quantity of charred material.

| Taxon | [73] | [74] | [75] | [76] | [78] | [83] | Total NISP |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Cow | 4 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 3 | 14 |
| Sheep/ goat | 3 | 2 | | | | 2 | 7 |
| Pig | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | 4 | 14 |
| Horse | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| Chicken | 1 | 1 | | | | | 2 |
| Wood pigeon | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-total to species or family | 12 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 40 |
| Cattle- sized | 5 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 20 |
| Sheep- sized | 9 | 3 | 9 | 3 | | 15 | 39 |
| Bird n.f.i. | 2 | 1 | | 1 | | 2 | 6 |
| Total | 28 | 19 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 31 | 105 |

Table 15: Trench B: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [73]-[83]

Trench C

Of the three trenches, trench C generated the largest amount of bone. Nine contexts yielded some 166 assessable specimens, only 43 of which were possible to identify to species (25.9%). The small number of specimens identified to species, coupled with a large percentage of sheep-sized splinters is an indication of a high fragmentation of the sub-set. As was the case with trenches A and B, those contexts dated to the late 12th – late 14th century generated more bone than those of earlier dates. Pigs were the most prevalent species here, followed by cattle and sheep/ goat (Table 16). Two butchery marks were recorded on a sheep-sized pelvis fragment and a sheep tibia, both suggesting disarticulation.

| Taxon | [12] | [14] | [15] | [17] | [19] | [66] | [67] | [68] | [79] | Total NISP |
|-------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| Cow | 1 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | 3 | . | 1 | 10 |
| Sheep/ goat | . | . | 1 | . | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Pig | 2 | . | 1 | . | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 19 |
| Horse | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Dog | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Chicken | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | 2 |
| Sub-total to species | 3 | . | 3 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 43 |
| Cattle- | 2 | . | 7 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | . | 6 | 29 |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| sized | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sheep-sized | 5 | 4 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 5 | 26 | 9 | 13 | 92 |
| Bird n.f.i. | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 2 |
| Total | 11 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 27 | 16 | 44 | 14 | 23 | 166 |

Table 16: Trench C: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts.

Trench D

A sizeable portion of animal bone came from contexts excavated within trench D. Again, domestic species dominated, with a single roe deer element from [232]. Pig count was quite high, in keeping with findings from other trenches (Tables 17-18).

| Taxon | [180] | [182] | [183] | [192] | [194] | [196] | Total NISP |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-------------------|
| Cow | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Sheep/ goat | . | 2 | . | 1 | . | . | 3 |
| Pig | . | 1 | . | 2 | . | . | 3 |
| Chicken | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Sub-total to species | . | 4 | . | 4 | . | . | 8 |
| Cattle-sized | . | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 15 |
| Sheep-sized | 5 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 21 |
| Bird n.f.i. | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Total | 5 | 12 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 2 | 45 |

Table 17: Trench D: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [180]-[196]

| Taxon | [208] | [211] | [214] | [216] | [223] | [227] | [229] | [230] | [232] | Total NISP |
|-----------------------------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------------|
| Cow | . | . | . | . | 1 | 3 | 3 | . | 1 | 8 |
| Sheep/ goat | 2 | . | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Pig | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 20 |
| Horse | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Roe deer | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |
| Sub-total to species | 5 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 38 |
| Cattle-sized | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 1 | . | 22 |
| Sheep-sized | 5 | . | 2 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 36 |
| Mammal n.f.i. | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 3 | 4 |
| Bird n.f.i. | 1 | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 3 |
| Total | 12 | 5 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 103 |

Table 18: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [208] – [232]

Trench D/F

Reflecting the volume of recovered pottery, trench D/F generated a considerable amount of faunal material, suggesting height of activity during the period between the 12th and the 14th

century. Pigs continue to be the prevalent species (Table 19). A single chicken specimen and three unidentifiable bird elements are an indication that poultry also played part in their diet.

| Taxon | [232] | [300] | [310] | [318] | [330] | [335] | [339] | [343] | [345] | [347] | [349] | [357] | Total NISP |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Cow | 1 | . | 1 | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | 1 | 4 | 9 | . | 20 |
| Sheep/ goat | 1 | 3 | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 9 | 8 | . | 23 |
| Sheep | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Pig | 4 | 6 | 2 | 5 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 2 | 8 | 4 | 32 |
| Horse | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 2 |
| Dog/ fox | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 |
| Chicken | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Sub-total to species | 7 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 4 | . | . | 3 | 17 | 25 | 5 | 80 |
| Cattle-sized | 3 | 7 | 6 | . | 3 | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 45 |
| Sheep-sized | 6 | 11 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | 3 | 8 | 13 | 2 | 51 |
| Mammal n.f.i. | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 4 | . | 3 | 3 | . | 11 |
| Bird n.f.i. | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | . | 3 |
| Total | 17 | 27 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 9 | 34 | 54 | 12 | 190 |

Table 19: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts

Trench E

Accompanied by Saxon and medieval pottery, faunal material was relatively rich. Context [294], dated to the Early to Middle Saxon period, contained 125 assessable specimens or c.64% of the material recovered from Trench E (Tables 20-21). This context (F.2) also displayed a more varied range of species compared to other contexts, with 11 specimens identified as goose. The reliance on domestic sources of food and the presence of goose are somewhat typical for the period.

| Taxon | [176] | [235] | [236] | [237] | [241] | [245] | [247] | Total NISP |
|-----------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Cow | . | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | . | . | 4 |
| Sheep/ goat | . | . | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 7 |
| Horse | . | 3 | . | 1 | . | . | . | 4 |
| Sub-total to species | . | 5 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 |
| Cattle-sized | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 1 | 2 |
| Sheep-sized | 1 | 3 | . | 6 | 2 | . | . | 12 |
| Mammal n.f.i. | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Bird n.f.i. | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Total | 1 | 8 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 31 |

Table 20: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [176] – [247]

| Taxon | [250] | [254] | [255] | [260] | [286] | [289] | [294] | Total NISP |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------------|
| Cow | 1 | 1 | . | 3 | 4 | . | 8 | 17 |
| Sheep/ goat | . | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 21 |
| Sheep | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| Pig | . | . | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 42 |
| Horse | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | 1 | 2 |
| Dog | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Domestic goose | . | . | . | . | . | . | 11 | 11 |
| <i>Galliformes</i> | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Sub-total to species | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 75 | 96 |
| Cattle-sized | . | . | 2 | 1 | 2 | . | 30 | 35 |
| Sheep-sized | . | . | 1 | 1 | . | . | 15 | 17 |
| Mammal n.f.i. | . | . | . | . | 11 | . | . | 11 |
| Bird n.f.i. | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | 5 | 6 |
| Total | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 | 21 | 2 | 125 | 165 |

Table 21: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from contexts [250] – [294]

Trench F

This trench contained a moderate amount of faunal waste, with pig dominating the assemblage again (Table 22) and an occasional chicken specimen.

| Taxon | [260] | [270] | [278] | [279] | [281] | [300] | [302] | [306] | [308] | [311] | Total NISP |
|---------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|---------------|
| Cow | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | . | 3 | 4 |
| Sheep/ goat | . | . | 1 | . | . | 2 | 2 | . | . | 4 | 9 |
| Pig | 1 | . | 1 | 3 | . | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | . | 14 |
| Horse | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Chicken | . | . | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Sub-total to species | 1 | . | 3 | 3 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 29 |
| Cattle-sized | . | . | 5 | . | . | 13 | 4 | . | . | 4 | 26 |
| Sheep- sized | . | 12 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 11 | 63 |
| Bird n.f.i. | . | . | 1 | . | . | 1 | 1 | 1 | . | 1 | 5 |
| Fish n.f.i. | . | . | . | . | . | 1 | . | . | . | . | 1 |
| Total | 1 | 12 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 35 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 124 |

Table 22: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts

Trench G

Mirroring the small amount of pottery material, animal bone from Trench G was sparse with only cattle being positively identified (Table 23).

| Taxon | [360] | [361] | [362] | Total NISP |
|---------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Cow | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Sub-total to species | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Cattle-sized | 6 | 1 | . | 7 |

| | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|
| Sheep-sized | 1 | . | . | 1 |
| Total | 9 | 5 | 1 | 15 |

Table 23: Number of Identified Specimens for all species from all contexts

Summary of the results

The overwhelming prevalence of domestic sources of food, followed by a limited range of bird species, and the heavy processing the assemblage has undergone all suggest the findings are in keeping with known period patterns (e.g. Albarella and Davis 1994). The economy was heavily reliant on livestock, with occasional use of poultry. This inability to utilise or the lack of interest in wild faunal resources paints a picture of a rural medieval community which continued into the post-medieval period and modern era, practising a mixed economy.

The markedly high pig count recorded here is not an unusual pattern. Their fecundity, the ability to adapt to different environments and unselective eating habits made them an animal of choice during the medieval period. There is a generally accepted belief among historians that pork was, after beef, the mean most commonly eaten in aristocratic households (Albarella 2006, 73). While archaeological often differs from historic records, it is possible that the dominant pig cohort here is indicative of site's specialisation or higher status.

14.3 Lithics – Lawrence Billington

Flint Assessment

Introduction and quantification

A total of 138 worked flints were recovered during the three phases of excavation together with 2977g of unworked burnt flint (100 individual pieces). The assemblage is quantified by context and type in table 24. The worked flint was recovered from a total of 36 individual contexts as well as from unstratified deposits and was generally thinly distributed with only four contexts contained in excess of five worked flints. Exceptionally, a total of 23 worked flints were recovered from [294], F. 73 and although this material is fairly disparate in terms of condition and technology it does include a large proportion of relatively fine flakes and blades of Mesolithic and/or Neolithic date (see below). The unworked burnt flint was similarly thinly distributed, deriving from a total of 41 individual contexts, only two of which produced five or more pieces of burnt flint. The larger assemblages of worked flint from individual contexts are invariably disparate in terms of condition and technological traits and there is little to suggest at this stage that any of the material represents primary deposition of lithic material or *in situ* working. Instead, it seems likely that the vast majority of both the worked and unworked burnt flint represents residual material, probably largely deriving from surface scatters, which have become inadvertently incorporated into later deposits and features.

| Year | Tr. | F. | Context | irregular waste | primary flake | secondary flake | tertiary flake | blade | flake core | blade core | total worked | unworked burnt flint no. | unworked burnt flint weight (g) |
|------|-----|----|---------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|-------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 13 | a | 3 | 52 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 9.6 |
| 13 | a | 3 | 52 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | a | 3 | 52 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | a | 3 | 52 | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | | |
| 13 | a | 9 | 22 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 50.3 |
| 13 | a | 9 | 23 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 139 |
| 14 | a | 10 | 111 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | a | 25 | 32 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 38 |
| 14 | a | 27 | 122 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | a | 27 | 122 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | a | 32 | 153 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 16.6 |
| 14 | a | 25 | 144 | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| 14 | a | 25 | 145 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | |
| 13 | a | | 2 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | | |
| 13 | a | | 32 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | a | | 32 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 16.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|-------|----------|---|--|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|------|
| 13 | a | 15 | 58 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | a | | unstrat | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 14.3 |
| 14 | a | | unstrat | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | a | | unstrat | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | |
| 13 | b | 16 | 73 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 5.1 |
| 13 | b | 16 | 73 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 13 | b | 16 | 74 | | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | |
| 13 | b | 16 | 75 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 12.1 |
| 14 | b | 16 | 133 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 23.4 |
| 14 | b | 16 | n/a | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 13 | b | 17 | 83 | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 3 | 1 | 6.1 |
| 13 | c | 4 | 12 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 3.3 |
| 13 | c | 5 | 15 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | |
| 13 | c | 5 | 79 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 13 | c | 8 | 66 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 26.2 |
| 13 | c | 8 | 67 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 39.4 |
| 13 | c | 8 | 68 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 101 |
| 14 | c | 22 | 98 | | | 1 | 5 | 1 | | | 7 | 1 | 8.8 |
| 14 | d | 39 | 214 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 48.8 |
| 14 | d | 39 | 227 | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 3 | 1 | 12.7 |
| 14 | d | 43 | 192 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 6.5 |
| 14 | d | 44 | 194 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 2.2 |
| 14 | d | 44 | 194 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | d | 50 | 208 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | 1.4 |
| 14 | d | 53 | 216 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 4.4 |
| 14 | d | 55 | 223 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 14 | d | 56 | 229 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1.6 |
| 14 | d | 57 | 232 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 35 |
| 14 | d | | 182 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| 14 | d | | unstrat | 1 | | 18 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 23 | | |
| 15 | d/f | 74 | 300 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 2 | 32.9 |
| 15 | d/f | 88/57 | 349 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 15 | d/f | 87 | 347 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 10.6 |
| 15 | d/f | | cleaning | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 15 | e | 35 | 174 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 8.2 |
| 15 | e | 58 | 236 | | | 2 | | | | | 2 | | |
| 15 | e | 58 | 236 | | | | | | | | | 5 | 67.6 |
| 15 | e | 58 | 237 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 409 |
| 15 | e | 58 | 236 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 174 |
| 15 | e | 58 | 263 | | | | | | | | | 3 | 310 |
| 15 | e | 59 | 237 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 56 |
| 15 | e | 60 | 241 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 4 | 10.7 |
| 15 | e | 62 | 245 | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 2 | 16.1 |
| 15 | e | 62 | 254 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 442 |
| 15 | e | 64 | 260 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 30.9 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|----|---------|---|---|----|----|----|---|---|-----|------|------|
| 15 | e | 64 | 260 | | | | | | | | 3 | 75.1 | |
| 15 | e | 69 | 247 | | | | | | | | 5 | 150 | |
| 15 | e | 71 | 288 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| 15 | e | 71 | 288 | | | | | | | | 1 | 8.9 | |
| 15 | e | 73 | 294 | 1 | | 17 | 4 | 1 | | | 23 | 3 | 41.4 |
| 15 | e | 61 | 243 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 9.4 |
| 15 | e | | 219 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 5 | 83.1 |
| 15 | e | | unstrat | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 3 | 2 | 19 |
| 15 | e | | unstrat | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 15 | 346 |
| 15 | f | 39 | 278 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | |
| 15 | f | 56 | 311 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 15.7 |
| 15 | f | 67 | 270 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 29.1 |
| 15 | f | 70 | 279 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 15 | f | 56 | 302 | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 15 | g | 93 | 360 | | | | 3 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| 15 | n/a | | 37 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | |
| | | | TOTAL | 5 | 2 | 76 | 35 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 138 | 100 | 2978 |

Table 24: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

Raw materials and condition

The entire assemblage is made up of flint. The raw material is varied in terms of colour and knapping quality but appears to be exclusively made up of material collected from a secondary source, with abraded cortical surfaces typical of material collected from glacio-fluvial gravels or from glacial till. Such material is likely to be available locally from the extensive glacial outwash gravels and boulder clays that occur around the site whilst some material may have been procured from the terrace gravels of the Stour and its tributaries, including the nearby Belchamp Brook.

The condition of the assemblage varies but most pieces display some minor edge damage and rounding consistent with having seen some disturbance since their original discard. This is especially true of some of the material derived from unstratified deposits which frequently display severe edge damage and 'pseudo-retouch' of the kind often encountered in lithic assemblages which have suffered from long term or intensive disturbance in the plough zone (cf Mallouf 1982). A total of eighteen pieces of worked flint (13% of the total) display some cortication ('patination'), varying from a light blue sheen to heavy white. The cortication appears to have at least some chronological significance as these eighteen pieces include a relatively high proportion of blade based products probably of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date (see below).

Technological/chronological characterization of the worked flint assemblage

The assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by unretouched material, dominated by flakes with some cores and pieces of irregular waste. Smaller pieces appear to be underrepresented and there is an absolute absence of worked flint less than 10mm in maximum dimensions ('chips'). There is also an absence of pieces which can be confidently identified as having been intentionally retouched. Some of the flakes recovered from unstratified deposits bear edge damage which could be interpreted as expedient retouch but seems more likely to be the result of severe post-depositional edge damage. This might also be the case for a corticated blade from [67], F. 8, which has steep retouch, cutting its corticated surface, at its distal end, creating an oblique truncation.

Due to the dearth of chronologically diagnostic retouched forms assessment of the chronology of the assemblage is entirely dependent on the technological attributes of the worked flint. In the context of this assemblage it is possible to make allows a basic distinction between two major groups of flintwork, the first deriving from a blade based technology dating to the Mesolithic and/or earlier Neolithic and the second a more expedient flake based technology dating from the later Neolithic into the Bronze Age. Blade and bladelets make up 10% of the total unretouched removals and many other flakes bear technological traits such as carefully prepared striking platforms and regular dorsal scars which suggest they derive from blade based core reduction sequences. Accompanying these removals is a single blade core. Although united by an emphasis on the production of narrow and regular blades this material is varied, with very fine prismatic blades and bladelets alongside somewhat more irregular pieces and it seems very likely that both Mesolithic (c. 9000-4000 BC) and earlier Neolithic (c. 4000 – 3300 BC) material is represented in the assemblage.

The majority of the assemblage displays a more expedient approach to core reduction and is dominated by flake based removals, often relatively squat/broad with an absence of platform preparation and the exclusive use of direct hard hammer percussion. Little of this material is strongly chronologically diagnostic and is atypical element of assemblage dating from the Late Neolithic (c. 3300-2400 BC) through the Early Bronze Age (c. 2500- 1600 BC) and into later prehistory. As with the blade based material there is sufficient variability in technology to suggest that the flint probably relates to activity throughout these periods. Some relatively fine and regular flakes such as examples from [111], [194] and [294] are more likely to date to the later Neolithic or perhaps the Early Bronze Age whilst more expediently produced pieces including many examples recovered from unstratified deposits are likely to relate to Bronze Age flint working and use. Six flake cores are present in the assemblage, most of which are informally worked but which include a fine keeled core from [52] of a kind characteristic of Later Neolithic assemblages from Eastern England (Healy 1985).

Discussion

The worked flint assemblage from Goldingham Hall clearly attests to activity at the site from the Mesolithic through to at least the Early Bronze Age. Given the size of the assemblage and its composition it is difficult to characterize this activity in any detail and the assemblage probably represents the residue of numerous episodes of activity which might have included fleeting task based visits and/or more persistent occupation/settlement. It would be useful to review the assemblage following the final phasing of the site sequence to determine whether any contexts and their associated flintwork might relate to contemporary prehistoric activity.

14.4 Environmental Report – *Rachel Ballantyne*

Introduction

One bulk soil sample has been analysed from black ash layer (30), which was found *in situ* at the base of oven F.11 in Trench A. Pottery from higher layers within the oven includes Early Medieval Sandy Ware and Hedingham Ware, which represent the 11th to 14th Centuries AD (Blinkhorn 2015).

A further two samples have been analysed from red ash fill (92) and red burnt clay fill (93) of oven F.14 also within Trench A. Pottery from associated contexts is high medieval in date. Further red ash has been analysed from pit F.5 in Trench C, which is associated with high medieval pottery.

Methods

The sample was processed by hand using bucket flotation, with the flot collected in a 300µm sieve and the residue washed over 1mm mesh. The flot was dried and sorted under a low power binocular microscope (x6.3–x40). The residue was also dried and then passed through a 4mm sieve; with the larger fraction hand sorted for artefacts and ecofacts, and the smaller fraction scanned under the same low power microscope. Identifications were made using seed atlases (Anderberg 1994; Berggren 1981; Cappers et al. 2006) and the reference collections of the Pitt-Rivers Laboratory for Bioarchaeology, Division of Archaeology, University of Cambridge. All taxonomic nomenclature for plants follows Stace (1997).

Preservation

The flot of (30) F.11 is predominantly of fine charcoal and siliceous fly ash (<500µm), which suggests that most of the fuel was heavily charred and many less robust items have been lost to charring. The surviving charred plant macrofossils and charcoal fragments are very well preserved, with minimal puffing, distortion or fragmentation.

The three other samples are dominated by very fine red ash, with burnt clay/daub and rubified (fire-reddened) small subangular to subrounded stones, chalk and flint. Charred plant remains are very rare, which is perhaps unsurprising as red ash is usually generated by oxygen-rich fires where most plant materials would be fully combusted. Red ash may also be generated by turf or peat fuels, but there is no biological evidence of this in the samples, such as charred roots, tubers, underground fungal bodies or aquatic microfauna (Hall 2003). A further possibility is ash from coal, but there is no distinctive ‘clinker’ (incompletely combusted coal fragments) amongst the ash.

Results and discussion

Oven F.11, Trench A

A few charred twig fragments suggest that bundles of brushwood may have been used to flash fire the oven to raise the temperature between baking sessions. Such practices are well known (Marguerie and Hunot 2007, 1425). Spot identification of a roundwood fragment indicates hazel is present (*Corylus* sp.).

The macrofossils are dominated by 23 grains of a free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum sensu lato*), with a further 6 grains identifiable only as wheat. The grain may derive from a compact-eared type such as club wheat, as the grain dimensions are small; ranging between 2–2.5 mm wide by 3–3.5mm long. However another possibility is that these are tail grains (from the tip of the ear) from a more standard type of bread wheat.

Other seeds and fruits are infrequent and are most likely to be wild contaminants either of the oven fuel(s) or wheat grain. Two oat seeds (*Avena* sp.) may be of the wild or cultivated

types, whilst a fragment of sloe/plum/cherry fruit stone (*Prunus* sp.) may be food waste or from the brushwood fuel. Arable weeds are represented by seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*) and common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*). Of these weeds, only common spikerush provides any clear indication of past cultivation conditions, being associated with damp to wet ground.

The heavy residue contains a number of fragments of burnt clay or daub, which may be from the superstructure of the oven.

Oven F.14, Trench A

Red ash (92) includes a single rachis internode (chaff fragment) of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp.); it is too fragmented to identify more closely. A single fragment of grass culm may be the remains of straw. Two wheat grains and four indeterminate grains suggest that corn-drying or baking may have taken place in the oven. The cereal remains, particularly of chaff, may alternatively represent kindling or an oven floor lining. Charcoal is near absent.

Red clay (93) also has a small number of charred grain fragments and a seed of corn gromwell, which may have survived due to its tough, silica-rich seed coat. Charred fragments of oyster shell (*Ostrea edulis*) and one siphonal canal of whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) represent food waste later incorporated into the fuel or fired fabric of the oven. Charcoal is again near absent.

Pit F.5, Trench C

Low amounts of charcoal include oak (*Quercus* sp), based upon spot identifications. There are occasional fragments of uncharred oyster shell and an unburnt bone fragment, alongside rubified subrounded fragments of chalk. This material is very similar, but less heavily charred than that in oven F.14.

Conclusions

These charred plant remains in F.11 are typical for a medieval oven (e.g. Moffett 1994) and are dominated by brushwood fuel and grains of bread wheat, which may have been short-grained variety such as club wheat. Other more fragile items such as kindling or an oven floor lining may be represented by the charred remains of cereal straw. The few associated weed seeds include common spike-rush, which suggests some of the land used for wheat cultivation was damp and prone to at least seasonal flooding.

The red ash in oven F.14 and pit F.5 is enigmatic due to the general absence of biological remains. Occasional fragments of burnt sea shell and burnt bone suggest that refuse may have been a component of the fuel in addition to wood or charcoal. The red ash suggests high temperatures and oxidising conditions (rather than oxygen-poor, reducing conditions as represented by the black ash in F.11). One possibility is lime production from chalk, hence the high temperatures and occasionally high quantities of chalk fragments. An alternative possibility is that we are simply seeing remains of the fired fabric of the ovens, such as clay/daub walls with a coarse temper of chalk, stone, flint and occasional bone and shell refuse.

Recommendations

No further work is necessary on this assemblage, which is of local significance and worth publishing in a relevant archaeological journal with a local to regional focus.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Prof. Martin Jones for access to the resources of the Pitt-Rivers Laboratory for Bioarchaeology, Division of Archaeology, University of Cambridge.

| Site Code | | BUL13 | BUL14 | BUL14 | BUL14 |
|--|--|-----------|---------|----------------|---------------|
| Trench | | A | A | A | C |
| Context Number | | (30) | (92) | (93) | - |
| Feature Number | | F.11 | F.14 | F.14 | F.5 |
| Sample Number | | <1> | <3> | <4> | <5> |
| Feature Type | | oven | oven | oven | pit |
| Context Description | | black ash | red ash | red burnt clay | red ashy fill |
| Sample volume/ litres | | 0.4 L | 0.4 L | 1.0 L | 0.5 L |
| Fraction of flot sorted | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Taxonomic Name and Description | English Name | | | | |
| CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN and CHAFF | | | | | |
| Free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. caryopsis | Free-threshing Wheat grain | 23 | | | |
| Free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. rachis internode | Free-threshing Wheat chaff | | 1 | | |
| <i>Triticum</i> sp. caryopsis | Wheat grain | 6 | 2 | | |
| <i>Avena</i> sp. caryopsis | Wild or cultivated Oat grain | 1+1cf. | 4 | | |
| Cereal indet. caryopsis | Indeterminate grain | | | + frags | |
| CHARRED POSSIBLE FOOD PLANTS | | | | | |
| <i>Prunus</i> sp. fruit-stone fragment | Sloe/Wild Plums/Cherries | 1 | | | |
| <i>Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum</i> sp. large seed [>4mm] | Vetches/Peas/Garden Peas | 4 | | | |
| CHARRED WILD SEEDS/FRUITS | | | | | |
| <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. small seed [<3mm] | Vetches/Wild Peas | 2 | | | |
| <i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L. nutlet | Field Gromwell | 3 | | 1s | |
| <i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L. nutlet | Field Madder | 1 | | | |
| Asteraceae indet. small achene [<2mm] | Daisy Family | 1 | | | |
| <i>Eleocharis</i> cf. <i>palustris</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult. seed | Common Spike-rush | 1 | | | |
| Poaceae indet. large caryopsis [>4mm] | Grass Family | 3 | | | |
| Small fruit/seed indet. [<3mm] | | 1 | | | |
| CHARCOAL | | | | | |
| Volume charcoal / millilitres | | 2 ml. | < 1ml | < 1ml | 2 ml. |
| Siliceous globules / fly ash | | +++ | | | |
| Small twig fragments | | + | | | |
| Large grass culm fragment | Grass stem, possibly from cereal straw | | * | | |
| MOLLUSCS | | | | | |
| <i>Ostrea edulis</i> L. shell fragments | Oyster | | | + ch | + ch |
| <i>Buccinum undatum</i> (L.) siphonal canal | Whelk | | | 1 ch | |
| <i>Trochulus</i> sp. | Widespread terrestrial snail | | * | * | |
| <i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (Müller) | Burrowing snail, probably intrusive | + | + | + | |
| Indeterminate mollusc shell fragments | | * | | | |
| MATERIAL CULTURE | | | | | |
| Burnt clay/daub fragments | | (++) | (+++) | | (*) |
| Burnt stone | | | (+) | (++) | |
| Burnt chalk | | | | (+++) | (++) |
| Burnt flint | | | | (+) | |
| Burnt bone | | | (+) | | |
| Unburnt bone | | | | | (*) |
| OTHER | | | | | |
| Unburnt cereal culms | Cereal straw of likely recent origin | | | | 3 |

Table 25: Charred plant remains from Goldingham Hall, Bulmer, Essex (BUL13 and BUL14) Key: * 1 or 2 items, + less than 10 items, ++ 10 to 50 items, +++ more than 50 items. Items in brackets are from the heavy residue >4mm

14.5 Radiocarbon Results – *University of Glasgow*

(These results were kindly paid for by landowner Mr Ashley Cooper)



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor R M Ellam
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

03 April 2014

Laboratory Code SUERC-51261 (GU33046)

Submitter Catherine Ranson
Access Cambridge Archaeology
McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research
University of Cambridge
Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3ER

Site Reference Goldingham Hall, Bulmer, Essex
Context Reference 65
Sample Reference BUL/13

Material Bone - 2nd phalange : Sus scrofa (domesticated pig)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -21.4 ‰
 $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air 7.4 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar) 3.2

Radiocarbon Age BP 420 \pm 35

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar*

Date :- 03/04/2014

Checked and signed off by :- *N. Rull*

Date :- 03/04/2014

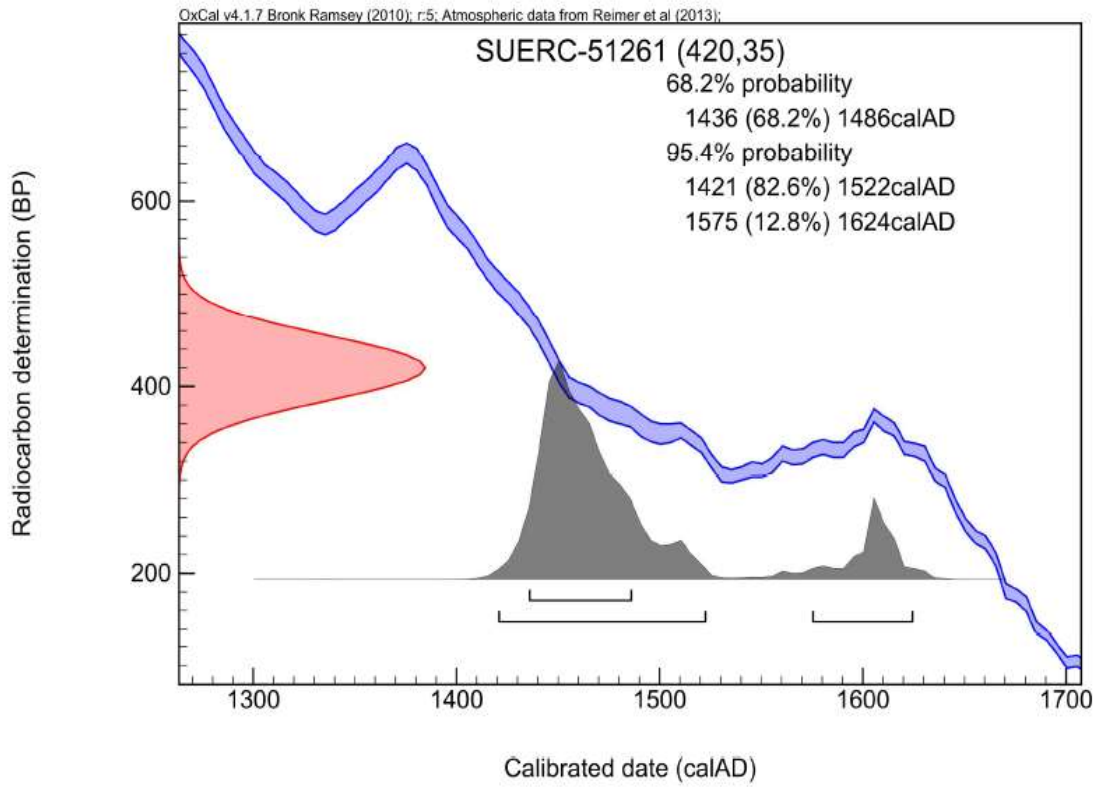


The University of Glasgow, charity number SC054401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005338

Calibration Plot



14.6 Other Finds – Catherine Ranson and members of the Stour Valley Community Archaeology Group (SVCA)

| Trench A | Ceramic (excluding pottery) | Glass | Metal & metal-working | Stone | Other |
|------------|--|-------|--|---|--|
| C.2 | red flat tile x3 =47g, red (grey in middle) brick fragment =73g, red CBM x2 =8g | | | dark brownish yellow flat sandstone tile? =730g | oyster shell = 3g |
| F.2 (5) | orange daub? =4g, red CBM x5 =13g | | | small round stone ball =3g | snail shell x2 =<1g, oyster shell x2 =<1g |
| F.2 (6) | orange daub? x7 =19g | | | | snail shell x8 =<1g |
| F.3 (38) | orange daub? x2 =13g | | | | oyster shell x2 =5g, charcoal x4 =1g |
| F.3 (39) | red CBM =1g | | | | oyster shell x4 =23g |
| F.3 (40) | red (grey in middle) tile x6 =243g, orange daub? =3g | | | | oyster shell x2 =11g, snail shell =<1g |
| F.3 (51) | orange daub? =<1g | | | | oyster shell = 14g, oyster and shell x5 =18.2g |
| F.3 (52) | red CBM x5 =16.3g, orange daub? x6 =21g, tile =100g | | | stone =3.4g | oyster shell x4 =10g, snail shell x15 =11g, charcoal x3 =9g, shell x2=2g |
| F.9 (21) | orange/brown tile with straw marks visible from drying =110g, orange daub x6 =110g | | | lump of chalk =19g, chalk round loom weight? =22g | oyster shell x14 =79g, whelk shell = 6g, snail shell = 2g, |
| F.9 (22) | | | | | oyster shell x4 =27g, snail shell x3 =1g |
| F.9 (23) | | | | | oyster shell x3 =29g |
| F.10 (105) | CBM x3 =17.8 | | | | shell x7 =28.4 |
| F.10 (107) | | | | large flat stone = 1689g | |
| F.11 (27) | orange daub? x6 =50g | | | | oyster shell = 9g |
| F.11 (28) | orange daub? x8 =310g | | | | oyster shell x2 =5g, snail shell =1g |
| F.12 (34) | orange daub? x17 =560g, orange CBM? x23 =615g | | | | snail shell x3 =1g, oyster shell x2 =4g |
| F.14 (44) | CBM x5 =27.7 | | | burnt sandstone? x2 =610.5g | shell =1.1g |
| F.14 (48) | orange daub? x4 =262g, CBM =29.4g | | | | oyster shell x3= 31.2 |
| F.15 (58) | red flat tile x2 =51g, red CBM x2 =66g, orange daub? x3 =35g, orange CBM x5 =32g | | part of a horseshoe/curved blade implement? =98g | large stone =709g | oyster shell x2 =19g |
| F.15 (59) | | | | | oyster shell x2 =16g, burnt wood/charcoal x11 =53g |
| F.15 (51) | CBM =8.1g | | long corroded iron nail? | | |
| F.15 (58) | | | | | oyster shell = 5.8g |
| F.16 (78) | CBM =<1g | | | | |
| F.21 (95) | CBM x2 =450g | | | | oyster shell =6.7g |
| F.21 (96) | clay pipe stem =5g | | | stone =3g | |
| F.21 (97) | | | | | oyster shell =<1g |
| F.23 (100) | | | small metal blade? = 6g | | |
| F.25 (32) | CBM x22 =310g | | | | oyster and snail shell x4 =48g |

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|---------------------------------|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|
| F.25 (144) | | | | stone =2g | |
| F.25 (145) | | | | stone x2 =3.9g | oyster shell =1.4g |
| F.27 (122) | CBM x5 =40g, burnt clay x7 =28g | | | stone x2 = 461g (flagstone?) | oyster and snail shell x13 =16g, charcoal x2 =<1g |
| F.28 (111) | | | metal arrow head = 12.1g, metal x2 =9g | stone x7 =202g (one round stone ball) | oyster, snail and winkle shell x19 =76g |
| F.30 (101) | CBM =<1g | | | | |
| c.32 | orange daub? x23 =534g, red CBM x108 =1449.8g, burnt daub x41 =561g | | | stone =13g | oyster shell x8 =26g, snail shell x2 =3g, charcoal =1g |
| c.32 slot 6 | clay pipe stem =6g, burnt daub x6 =88g | | | | shell x8 =3.6g |
| c.151 slot 6 | CBM =10.1g | | | | |
| c.55 (layer) | orange daub? x3 =27g | | | | oyster shell =75g |
| c.57 (layer) | red flat tile x3 =47g, orange daub? x9 =101g | | | | oyster shell x2 =26g, charcoal x3 =3g, snail shell =<1g |
| c.153 | Clay pipe stem, CBM | | | | Snail and oyster shell |
| Spoil Heap | CBM x22 -237g | | metal arrow head=17.3g | quartz stone = 19g | oyster shell x90 = 472g |
| Metal detecting from spoil heap | | | metal x6 = 25.5g (One pressed metal circle , one pressed metal item) | | |
| F.27 (no context) | CBM | | | | oyster and snail shell |

Table 26: All the finds excavated from Trench A

| Trench B | Ceramic (excluding pottery) | Glass | Metal & metal-working | Stone | Other |
|-----------------|--|--------------|--|----------------------------|--|
| F.16 (73) | red CBM x160 =1552g, orange daub? x17 =182g | | corroded iron nails x2 =11g, slag =11g | small round stone ball =5g | oyster shell x69 =371g, burnt oyster shell x8 = 71g, snail shell x3 =3g, whelk shell 13 = 65g, charcoal x28 = 36g |
| F.16 (74) | orange daub? x9 = 302g, red CBM x41 = 291.2g | | corroded iron nail=3g, iron nail =3.6g | stone x2 = 3.3g | oyster shell x35 =152g, whelk shell x6 =25g, oyster and whelk shell x47 = 373g |
| F.16 (75) | red CBM x9 =238g, brown daub? x10 =81g | | coin=10.1g, iron nails x2 =6.3g | | slate = 22g, charcoal x20 =6g, oyster shell x10 =50g, burnt oyster shell = 7g, snail shell x2 5g, burnt oyster shell x2 =7.5g, charcoal x3 =1.8g |
| F.16 (76) | red CBM x21 =215g, orange/yellow daub? x12 =171g | | | | oyster shell x7 = 37g (3 are burnt), snail shell =2g, burnt oyster and snail shell x4 =4g, charcoal x3 =2.1g |
| F.16 (77) | red CBM x18 =178.4g, brown daub? x3 =118g | | | | charcoal x3 =2g, oyster shell x6 =82g, burnt oyster shell =1g, burnt oyster and snail shell x20 =17.8g, charcoal x9 =27.7g |
| F.16 (78) | red CBM x2 =29g | | | | oyster shell x10 =30g |
| F.16 (133) | CBM x15 =238g | | | stone =29g | oyster and snail shell x11= 74.9g |
| F.16 (135) | CBM =1.9g | | | sandstone =38.9g | whelk shell =6.3g |
| F.17 (84) | | | | | oyster shell x2 =3g |
| F.17 (87) | orange daub? x7 =44g, red CBM x11 =20g | | corroded lumps of metal x3 =58g | | oyster shell x12 =25g, charcoal =<1g |

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|----------------------|------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|---|
| F.18 (85) | CBM =7.9g | | iron nail =7.3g | | |
| metal detector finds | | | metal nails x3 =10.3g | | |
| F.16 cleaning | red flat tile x1, red CBM x6 | | | | oyster shell x20, snail shell x3, charcoal x9, whelk shell x9 |

Table 27: All the finds excavated from Trench B

| Trench C | Ceramic (excluding pottery) | Glass | Metal & metal-working | Stone | Other |
|----------------------------|--|-------|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| F.4 (12) | orange/red CBM =18g, orange daub? x7 =64g, red CBM =11g | | | | oyster shell x4=52g, charcoal x4 =<1g |
| F.5 (14) | red CBM x3 =5g | | corroded iron nails x2 =5g | | oyster shell x4 =12g |
| F.5 (15) | red brick fragment =125g, red CBM x10 =23g, orange daub? x3 =19g | | corroded iron nail =4g | | oyster shell x28 =91g, charcoal x3 =3g |
| F.5 (16) | CBM = 12g | | | | |
| F.5 (79) | orange daub? =4g | | tiny corroded metal nail? =1g, corroded lumps of metal x2 =11g | | oyster shell x29 =74g, charcoal x6 =1g |
| F.7 | CBM | | | | oyster and whelk shell |
| F.7 (17) | | | | | oyster shell x7 =2g |
| F.8 (19) | orange/red daub? =2g | | corroded iron fragments x3 =15g | round stone ball =2g | oyster shell x17 =23g, oyster shell x22 = 96g |
| F.7 (81) | | | | | oyster shell x3 =15g |
| F.8 (66) | red/orange CBM x5 =18g, orange daub? =3g | | corroded iron lump =16g, corroded iron nails x2 =12g | | oyster shell x29 =109g, whelk shell x2 =15g, charcoal = <1g |
| F.8 (67) | red CBM x7 =34g, orange daub? x13 =60g | | | | oyster shell x46 =136g, whelk shell =5g |
| F.8 (68) | | | | slightly burnt sandstone? =100g | oyster shell x10 =38g, charcoal x3 =2g |
| F.8 (118) | | | | | oyster shell x14, charcoal x2 |
| F.22 (98) | CBM x14 =117g | | metal x3 =15g | stone x6=1199.5g, chalk x7 =87.8g | oyster shell x73 =337.5g, chalk x5 =67.8g, charcoal x10 = 3g |
| F.24 (104) | | | | stone = 1.9g | oyster shell x3 =6.3g |
| metal detecting/spoil heap | CBM 4 | | iron nails and small metal hook x4 =26g | chalk x3 | oyster shell x4 |

Table 28: All the finds excavated from Trench C

| Trench DF | Ceramic (excluding pottery) | Glass | Metal & metal-working | Stone | Other |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| F.37 (178) | CBM =5.8g | | | | oyster shell =<1g |
| F.39 (187) | | | metal =2.1g | stone x7 =52g | shell x16 =36g, charcoal x2 =1g |
| F.39 (214) | | | | | oyster shell x7 =19.3g |
| F.39 (227) | CBM x5 =26g | | | charcoal x6 =3g, chalk =36.9g | oyster shell x10 =49g |
| F.39 (278) | burnt clay x11 =34.3 | | metal x4 =26.9g (belt staple?, hinge and clench top nail) | chalk =25g | oyster shell x13 =156.4g, charcoal =1.4g |
| F.40 (183) | | | | charcoal = 4.8g | oyster shell x9 =33g |
| F.43 (192) | CBM x25 =264g | | | charcoal x3 =2.7g, chalk x3 =9.5g | oyster shell x23 =87.1g |
| F.44 (194) | red CBM x4 =4,2g | | | chalk = 17.4g, charcoal = <1g | oyster and snail shell x12 =28.4g |
| F.45 (196) | | | | | oyster shell =<1g |
| F.46 (198) | | | | | oyster shell x2 =15g |
| F.46 (198) | | | | | oyster shell x2 =15g |
| F.47 (200) | | | | | oyster shell =4g |
| F.50 (208) | tile and CBM x19 =514g | | | charcoal = 2.3g, chalk = <1g | oyster, snail and whelk shell x50 =230g |
| F.51 (211) | CBM=1.8g | | metal nail =6.7g | | oyster shell x14 =71g |
| F.53 (216) | CBM x6 =153g | | metal x2 = 5.7g (Jews harp & fiddle head horseshoe nail) | chalk = 11.8g, charcoal =<1g | oyster and snail shell x13 =93.4g |
| F.55 (223) | CBM x4 =82g | | fiddlehead nails x2 =12g | charcoal x2 =<1g | oyster and snail shell x16 =63g |
| F.56 (229) | CBM = 4.3g | | | | oyster and whelk shell x5 =10.2g |
| F.56 (230) | | | | charcoal x3 =1.2g | oyster shell x15 =182g |
| F.56 (306) | | | iron nails x2 =12g | | oyster shell x5 =10g, charcoal x2 =<1g |

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|-------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|------------------------------------|--|
| F.56 (311) | burnt clay x83 =1940g, CBM x11 =570g, clay material x9 =40g | | iron nail =9g | stone =2446g | charcoal x3=<1g, oyster shell x13 =61g |
| F.56 (310) | | | | | oyster shell x21 =160g |
| F.56 (330) | red and orange CBM and tile x9 = 395g | | | | oyster shell x3 =6.9g |
| F.56 (335) | flat tile =24g | | | stone =30g | oyster shell x3 =22g |
| F.57 (surface finds) | CBM x3 =32g | | | | oyster shell =15g |
| F.57 (232) | | | | chalk x2 = 2.7g | oyster shell x23 =166g, charcoal =1g |
| F.57 (300) | CBM x8 = 232g | | metal =6g | stone x6 =162g | oyster shell x32 =188g, charcoal x3 = 1.3g |
| F.57 (349) | | | | | oyster and whelk shell x9 = 96g |
| F.64 (260) | | | | stone (fossil?) = 88.7g | |
| F.65 (262) | | | 3 iron nails and 3 iron lumps =27g | | oyster shell =<1g |
| F.67 (270) | burnt clay x21 =55.3 | | iron nails x4 =12.1g | | oyster shell x29 =37.9g |
| F.70 (279) | | | metal x24 =57g (fragments of iron stone?) | | oyster shell =3g |
| F.70 (281) | | | | | oyster shell x2 =2g |
| F.70 (313) | tile/drain =36g | | slag =27g | | |
| F.74 (300) | burnt clay x54 =635.6g, CBM =82g | | iron nail | chalk =1.4g, stone =11g | oyster shell x74 =441g, charcoal x13 =13.6g |
| F.75 (302) | CBM =21.1g | | iron nails x2 =4.6g | chalk =8.3g | oyster shell x13 =130g |
| F.77 (308) | CBM =12g, burnt clay =8g | | | stone (fossil?)= 13g | oyster shell x5 =13g, charcoal =<1g |
| F.80 (318) | CBM x4 =18g | | | stone =6g | oyster shell x2 =5.5 |
| F.84 (339) | | | | | oyster shell x2 =3g |
| F.85 (343) | CBM x4 =343g | | iron nail =12.5g | | oyster shell x3 =3g |
| F.86 (345) | CBM x4 =168g | | iron nails x2 =12g | stone =42g | oyster shell x9 =132g, charcoal =<1g |
| F.87 (237) | CBM and tile x12 =114g | | iron nail =1.8g | chalk =5g | oyster and whelk shell x116 =882g, charcoal x4 =1g |
| F.88 (347) | orange CBM =43g | | | | |
| F.88 (349) | CBM x5 =25g | | corroded iron strip =18g | stone =1178g, chalk =1g | oyster and whelk shell x40 =389g, charcoal =1g |
| F.92 (357) | | thin green glass =<1g | | square chalk lump =11g | oyster shell x30 =196g |
| trench surface cleaning | | | | stone x3 =31.8g | oyster shell x13 =76.5g |
| c.180 | | | | charcoal x21 =37.3g, chalk x2 =84g | oyster shell x3 =4.8g |

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|----------------|---------------|--|--|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| c.182 cleaning | CBM x14 =102g | | metal nail =<1g | tesserae? =22g, chalk =2g | oyster shell x35 =76.1g |
| Spoil Heap | | | metal x2 = 41.1g (horseshoe nail and hook) | | |

Table 29: All the finds excavated from Trench DF

| Trench E | Ceramic (excluding pottery) | Glass | Metal & metal-working | Stone | Other |
|---------------------|--|--------------------|------------------------|--|---|
| (219) cleaning | CBM x27 =285g | glass =6g | | sandstone | |
| F.36 (176) | CBM and daub | | iron nail =6.2g | | |
| F.56 (229) | | | | | oyster shell x5 =46g |
| F.58 (236) | CBM/tile x42 =2338.8g | green bottle glass | | large stones x3 = 3925.1g (one round stone ball) | oyster and snail shell x7 =17.2g |
| F.58 (237) | tile =97g, burnt clay x62 =1138.6g, CBM x9 =308g | | | possible cap stone = 380g | charcoal x5 =49.9g |
| F.60 (241) | burnt clay x5 =37g | | | | oyster shell x5 =30.8g |
| F.61 (250) | | | | stone = 222g | |
| F.61 (286) | CBM x2 =33.4g, burnt clay x4 =25.2g | | | stone = 58.2g | oyster, snail and whelk shell x8 =16.4g |
| F.61/62 (243) | burnt clay =12g | | | | oyster and snail shell x4 =28.4 |
| F.62 (245) | CBM x4 =37g | | | | oyster shell x2 =12g, charcoal =<1g |
| F.62 (254) | CBM x5 =316g | | | chalk =19g | oyster shell x3 =38g |
| F.62 (255) | CBM x3 =69g | | | | |
| F.64 (260) | CBM x23 =4590g, burnt clay x2 =25.3g | | | stone x2 =25g, chalk x3 =16.7g, lave/mill stone fragments? x21 | charcoal x3 =<1g |
| F.69 (247) | burnt clay x3 =27.3g | | | | |
| F.71 (289) | burnt clay = 5.3g | | | | |
| F.73 (294) | pink clay? =28.3g, CBM x5 =26g | | metal x6 =90g (1 nail) | lava stone quern/mill fragment? =351.3g | oyster shell x24 =180.1g |
| c.222 | | | | | oyster shell x2 |
| Cleaning/spoil heap | | | | stone =193.2g | oyster shell =1g |

Table 30: All the finds excavated from Trench E

| Trench G | Ceramic (excluding pottery) | Glass | Metal & metal-working | Stone | Other |
|----------|-----------------------------|-------|----------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| cleaning | | | corroded metal strip =4.8g | | oyster shell x2 =3.5g |

| | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|------|--|--|
| F.93 (360) | CBM x40 =609.2 (including possible Roman tile), burnt clay x20 =124.1g | | | | oyster and snail shell x49 =108.8, charcoal x4 =2.3g |
| F.93 (361) | CBM and tile x4 =265g | | slag | | snail shell x6 =6g |
| F.93 (362) | CBM x9 =96g | | | | |

Table 31: All the finds excavated from Trench G