



Land Between 48 and 54 Commercial End

Swaffham Bulbeck,
Cambridgeshire

Client:

Big Brown Dog Limited

Date:

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ECB 4411
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2015/033
Author: Michael Green
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Date: 01/05/2015

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC at land between 48 and 54 Commercial End at the northern end of Swaffham Bulbeck in Cambridgeshire. The evaluation assessed 5% of a small vacant land plot covering 0.12ha for archaeological evidence. The works consisted of two trenches, one aligned north-east to south west (Trench 1) running parallel with the street frontage, and one aligned north-west to south-east (Trench 2) towards the back of the development area. The works found evidence of dense late medieval, early post-medieval and later post medieval activity with pits, extraction pits, postholes, a possible beam slot and lazy beds all identified within the trenches.

Trench 2 contained the majority of the post-medieval evidence with lazy beds and a large extraction pit present as well as two medieval pits. Trench 1 contained the majority of the medieval evidence with a series of intercutting cutting pits and ditches along with a possible well and possible beam slot.

The finds suggest that three main phases (medieval, post-medieval and modern) can be seen in this area with the earliest phase being high medieval, followed by late medieval, an early post-medieval phase and a later post-medieval phase. Finds of note came from one of the four lazy beds seen in Trench 2 and were identified as four James I or Charles I coins dating to 1603-1649.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	
Features	
Break of Slope	
Features - Conjectured	
Natural Features	
Sondages/Machine Strip	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Illustrated Section	
Cut Number	
Archaeological Features	

Sections

Limit of Excavation	
Cut	
Modern Cut	
Cut - Conjectured	
Deposit Horizon	
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Top of Natural	
Top Surface	
Break in Section	
Cut Number	
Deposit Number	0007
Ordinance Datum	

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) to assess the impact of proposed development on potential heritage assets at land between 48 and 54 Commercial End, Swaffham Bulbeck (Fig. 1). The project was carried out on 16th and 17th April 2015 to meet a condition on planning application 14/01395/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work required was detailed in a Brief (dated 25/03/2015), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Gemma Stewart of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC/HET). The project was commissioned by Big Brown Dog Ltd.

The proposed residential development of two properties and associated garages lies in a vacant plot in the street frontage of Commercial End. The land was mixed scrub and grass and had previously been used as a small allotment plot and market garden, and preceding this was the site of at least one 17th-19th century building.

2. Geology and topography

Swaffham Bulbeck is located 4.2km to the south-west of Burwell and 2.1km north-east of Bottisham.

The site is situated at the north end of the village at a height of c.9m above Ordnance Datum, c.165m to the south-east of Swaffham Bulbeck Fen and the Swaffham Bulbeck Lode. The site geology consists of West Melbury Marly Chalk Formation bedrock (British Geological Survey website) with no overlying superficial deposits recorded.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The information below has been sourced from the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record (CHER) and is presented by archaeological period. The discussed CHER entries can be seen in relation to the site in Fig. 2.

A number of listed buildings are located around the development area dating from the late 17th century to the 19th century. They are seen along most of Commercial End, which forms a separate core of historic settlement c.400m to the north of Swaffham Bulbeck, and as they number in excess of fifteen properties they are not mentioned further.

The fen edge location of the site typically offers potential for multi-period evidence of settlement and occupation from the prehistoric through to post-medieval periods. In particular the Brief cites the sites location near to the Swaffham Bulbeck Lode (CHER No. MCB8307), an artificial watercourse of probable Roman origin which was re-used and re-cut in the medieval and post-medieval periods and a Roman settlement (MCB8037) and crop marked enclosures (MCB8025) to the north.

3.1. Neolithic to Bronze Age

Little evidence can be seen from these periods in the vicinity of the development area but its location on the fen edge cannot rule out remains being present in the area.

3.2. Roman

A small amount of Roman evidence has been found near to the development area.

MCB17347 located 570m south-west of the development area is the location of a possible Roman settlement identified by crop marks and documentary evidence.

Swaffham Bulbeck Lode (MCB8307), an artificial watercourse of probable Roman origin is located within c.1km to the west.

3.3. Medieval and post-medieval

The majority of the activity seen in the area near to the development area is either Medieval or post-medieval in date.

Several important medieval sites nearby include the 13th century Swaffham Bulbeck Abbey and Priory of Benedictine nuns (DCB1066) c.400m to the north-east. Also in this area undated crop marks and earthworks can be seen (MCB8025 and MCB7938) which may date to the medieval or post-medieval periods.

Swaffham Bulbeck moated sites DCB47, MCB1459 and MCB1452 are located within 300m south-west of the development area and date to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

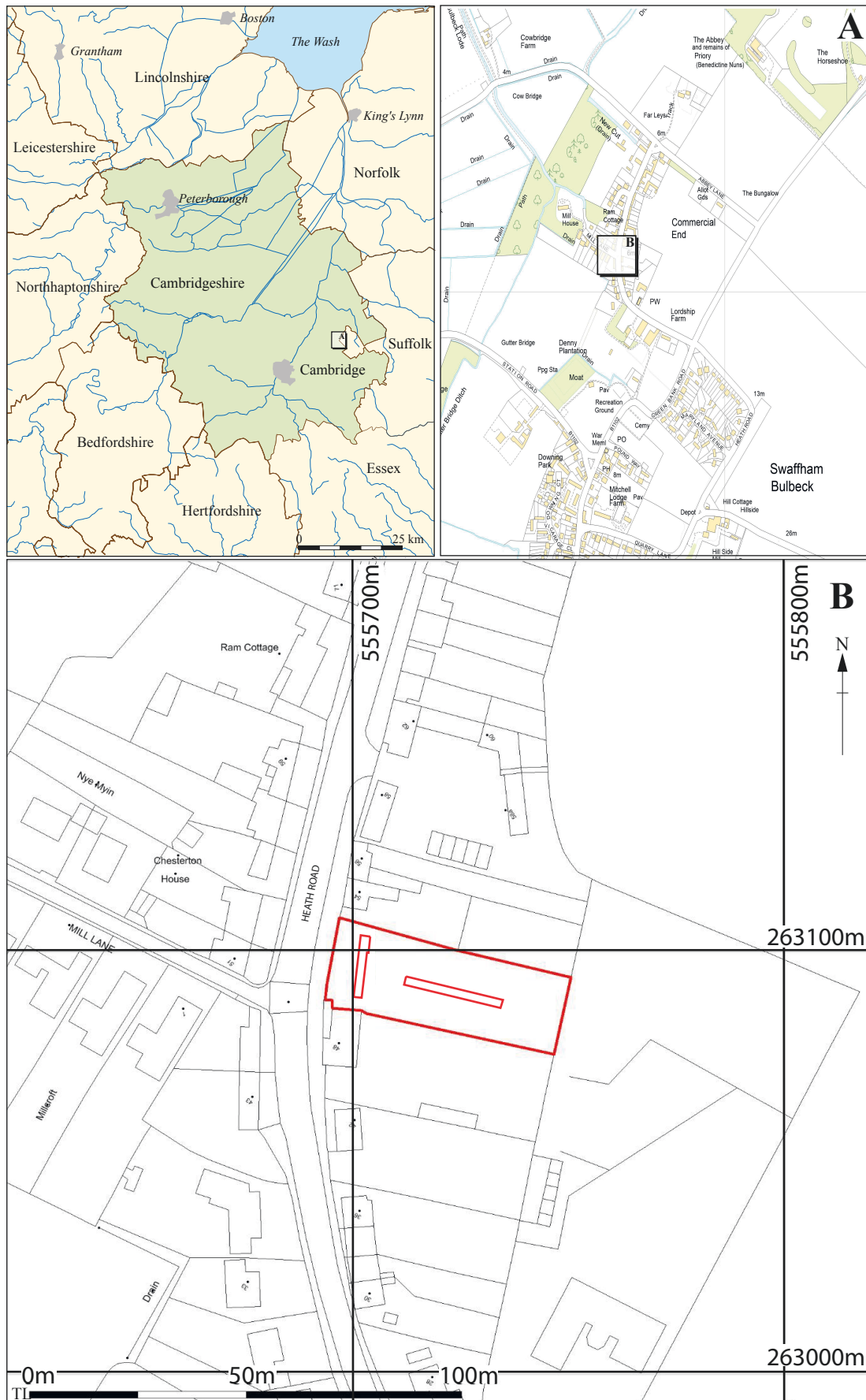
A possible Deserted Medieval Settlement (MCB12000) is located 600m to the south-west of the development area and contains earthworks and other features identified from aerial photography.

Find spots MCB19708, MCB19963, MCB19961 and MCB19704 are all located within 170m of the development area and have recorded a mixture of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

A ditch and possible water crossing MCB8028 is located 310m north of the development area and dates to the post-medieval period.

3.4. Conclusion

The majority of the known archaeological sites and findspots seen in the vicinity of the development area are related to the medieval or post-medieval periods and may be related to the Benedictine Abbey and Priory. The development area clearly lies in an area with high potential for both medieval and post-medieval remains.



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Figure 1. Location map

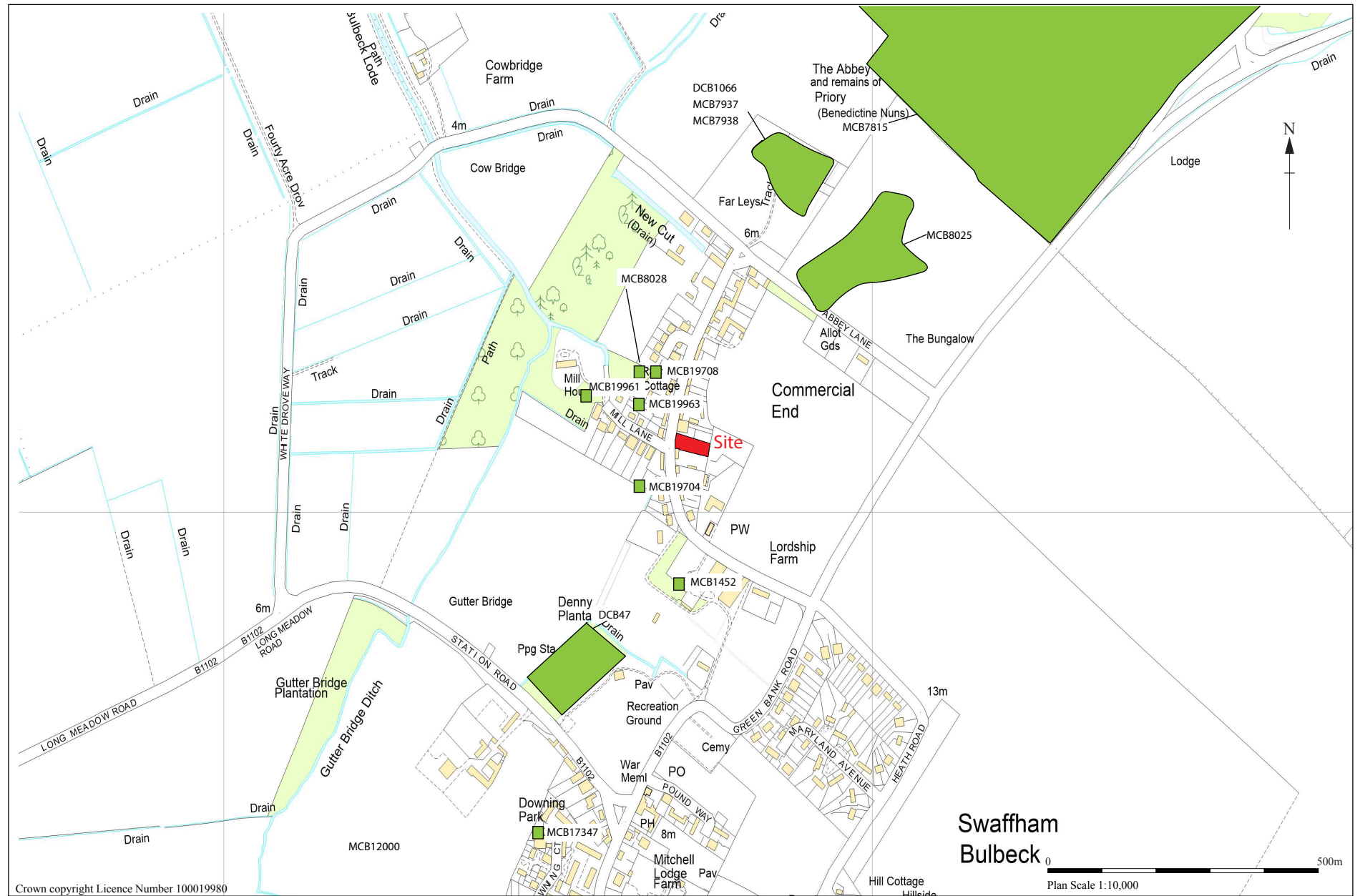


Figure 2. Discussed HER entries (in green) around the development area

4. Methodology

4.1. Management

- The project was managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).

4.2. Project preparation

- An event number was obtained from the CHER (ECB4411) and is included on all project documentation.
- An OASIS online record was initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment was completed.

4.3. Fieldwork

Introduction

- Fieldwork standards were guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute For Archaeologists (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', (2014).
- The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by Tim Carter of SACIC and led by Project Officer Michael Green. The fieldwork began on the 16th of April 2015 and concluded on the 17th of April 2015.

Finds recovery and metal detecting

- The topsoil and subsoil from each trench was visually scanned during excavation of the trenches and any finds were recovered. Visual inspection was also carried out of the spoil once it had been excavated from the trenches.
- Metal detecting was carried out on all spoil removed from the trenches and

features by an experienced metal detectorist.

Trial trenching

- Over 5% of the .12ha application was evaluated by 1.9m wide trial trenches; this amounted to c.40m of trenching. Trenches were positioned to sample all areas of the site.
- A minor extension to the trench plan was required for Trench 2 to find the extent of a large possible extraction pit.
- Trench locations were marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring 1.9m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist.
- Spoilheaps were created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil were kept separate.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels was made using an RTK GPS. An individual detailed trench plan for Trench 2 was recorded by hand at 1:50. All excavated sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images and black and white slides was made throughout the evaluation.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts was carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and to find possible functions of the features recorded.
- Trenches were backfilled after approval of CCC/HET. Trenches were backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level.

4.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work was managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John

Craven.

- All finds were processed and marked (CHER event number and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Team.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections were scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys was uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- All plan drawings were digitised for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software or export to .dxf format.
- All hand-drawn sections were digitised using autocad software.

4.5. Project archive

- On approval of this report a printed and bound hard copy will be lodged with CCC/HET. A hard copy and digital .pdf file will also be supplied to the Cambridgeshire HER, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project has been completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the form is included as Appendix 1.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited with the Cambridgeshire County Archaeological Store and ownership transferred within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. If SACIC is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of CCC/HET as detailed in their 'Deposition of archaeological archives in Cambridgeshire' (2014).



Figure 3. Evaluation trench locations with OS data

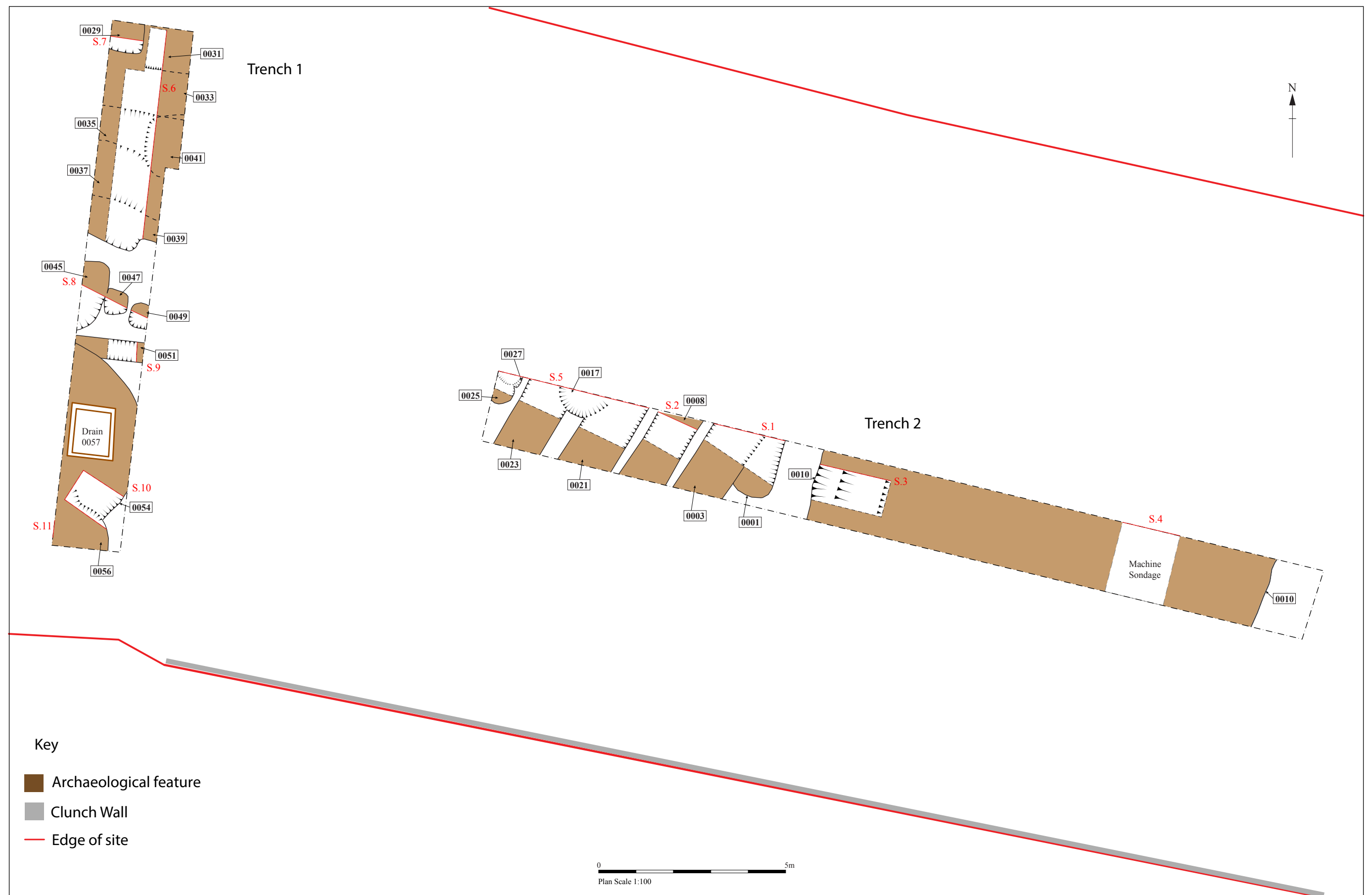


Figure 4. Detailed trench plan

5. Results

Michael Green

5.1. Introduction

Two trenches were excavated to the archaeological horizon or the natural geology of a white chalky marl. These identified dense medieval and post-medieval features including large possible extraction pits, smaller pits, possible lazy beds (square cut, normally enriched, deep agricultural beds cut into the natural), a possible well and multiple medieval intercutting linear features. The site conditions were fair and access was reasonably good with the site fronting onto Commercial End. A full context list is included in Appendix 2.

5.2. Trench results

The trenching showed a dark brown silt topsoil of a uniform .3m depth across the site, 0060. This contained modern material and, in Trench 2, a post-medieval jetton (SF 1004). Beneath the topsoil was a subsoil layer, 0059, of mid-grey brown clayey silt which varied between .1m and .3m in depth and sealed the archaeological features. It contained modern metal, pottery and Ceramic Building Material (CBM).

Trench 1

Trench one was located on the street frontage running parallel to it on a north-east to south-west alignment. It was 14.75m in length, 1.9m in width and was excavated through topsoil (0060) and .2-.3m of subsoil (0059). The trench contained two large high medieval to post-medieval possible extraction pits (0054 and 0056) located at the southern end with a possible medieval beam slot (0051) and post-medieval postholes and pits (0045, 0047 and 0049) located in the central area. At the north end of the trench multiple intercutting late medieval features were seen along with a possible well 0031.

Posthole 0029 was square cut in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base located at and obscured by the north end bulk of the trench. It measured .2m in length north-

east to south-west, .75m in width and had a depth of .22m. It contained one fill 0030 which was a mid-brown soft silt with occasional brick and chalk flecks. The fill contained modern creamware fragments.

Pit/ possible well 0031 was part of a series of intercutting features seen at the north end of the trench. It was only partially visible at the far north end of the trench and the full extent could not be seen. It had a near vertical cut and was not fully excavated due to the unsafe depth at the trench edge. Only 1m was visible in section with a depth of .6m. It contained one fill 0032 which was a light yellow grey silty clay with a soft compaction, occasional chalk fleck and lump which contained late medieval pottery and animal bone.

Possible ditch 0033 was part of a series of intercutting features seen at the north end of the trench. It was linear in plan running north-east to south-west with irregular sides and base. It measured 1.3m in width and had a depth of .22m and was seen running the entire width of the trench. It contained one possible fill or was overlain by 0038. Fill 0038 was a mid-brown grey clayey silt with a moderate compaction, occasional chalk flecks and contained late medieval pottery and animal bone along with small finds (SFs 1006-1008). SF1006 was a possible grinder or pestle, SF1007 was a square lump of worked clunch showing tool marks and SF1008 was a possible iron knife blade.

Possible ditch 0035 was part of a series of intercutting features seen at the north end of the trench. It was not seen in section and was possibly cut by pit 0041. It was linear in plan running north-west to south-east with irregular sides and a flat base. It measured 1.25m in length, 1.2m in width and had a depth of .38m. It contained one fill 0036 which was a light grey clayey silt with a soft compaction, occasional chalk fleck inclusion which contained medieval pottery and shell.

Possible ditch 0037 was part of a series of intercutting features seen at the north end of the trench. It was linear in plan running north-west to south-east with irregular sides and a concave base. It measured 1.55m in width, .42m in depth and ran for the entire width of the trench. It was cut by pit 0041 and cut pit 0039 and contains two fills. Fill 0044 was the basal fill and was a mid-grey brown clayey silt with a moderate compaction, occasional chalk fleck inclusions and it contained no dating evidence. Fill 0043 was the top fill and was a yellow white clayey chalk re-deposited natural with a firm compaction.



Plate 1. Trench 1, looking south (2x1m scale)

Pit 0039 was part of a series of intercutting features seen at the north end of the trench. It was irregular in plan and profile and elongated north-west to south-east with a concave base. It measured 1.6m in width, .13m in depth and ran the entire width of the trench. It was cut by ditch 0037 and contained one fill 0040 which was a mid-brown grey soft clayey silt which had no visible inclusions. The fill contained high medieval pottery, animal bone and shell.

Pit 0041 was part of a series of intercutting features seen at the north end of the trench. It was only partially visible in section and was semi-circular in plan with irregular sides and base. It measured 2.1m in width, .38m in depth and .2m could be seen from the section in length. It contained two fills 0034, which was a soft dark brown clay with occasional chalk flecks which was the top fill and 0042 which was a compact mid yellow grey clayey silt with occasional chalk lumps and was the basal fill. Fill 0042 contained animal bone and shell.



Plate 2. Trench 1, looking south-east showing intercutting medieval features (2m scale)

Post holes 0047 and 0049 along with pit 0045 were located in the central area of the trench. The features were all shallow ranging from .09m to .14m in depth. The postholes 0047 and 0049 were sub-square in plan with diameters of .65m and pit 0045 measured 1.9m in length and .75m in width (visible from the trench edge). The fills of these features (0048, 0050 and 0046 respectively) were all a mid brown soft silt with occasional charcoal and flecks of CBM and finds of post-medieval pottery, animal bone or shell.



Plate 3. Post-medieval features 0045, 0047 and 0049 in Trench 1. Looking south (2m scale)

Gully/ beam slot 0051 was located in the central area of the trench and ran north-west to south-east. It was linear in plan and had a near square profile with slightly concave sides and base. It measured .51m in width, .24m in depth and ran for the entire width of the trench and was cut on the western end by pit 0054. It contained two fills 0052 and 0053; 0052 was the basal fill and was a mid-brown grey moderately compacted silt with occasional chalk fleck and lumps. The top fill 0053 was a light grey moderately compact silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. Neither fill contained any dating evidence.

Pit 0054 was a large possible extraction pit located at the southern end of the trench. It measured 4.5m in length, .3m in depth and was seen for the entire width of the trench. The full extent of the feature was not visible but it was most likely sub-circular in plan and had a bowl-shaped profile with concave sides and base. It was cut by another large possible extraction pit 0056 to the south and contained one fill 0055. The fill was a light grey soft silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and it contained pottery and animal bone most likely dating to the high medieval period.



Plate 4. Possible beam slot 0051 in Trench 1, looking east (.3m scale)

Pit 0056 was a large possible extraction pit located at the southern end of the trench. It measured 1.5m in length, .38m in depth and was seen for the entire width of the trench. The full extent of the feature was not visible but it was most likely sub-circular in plan

and had a bowl-shaped profile with irregular sides and base. It cut pit 0054 and contained one fill 0058 which was a mid-brown grey loose silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. It contained post-medieval pottery, animal bone and CBM.

Drain 0057 was a square brick drain made from unfrosted yellow brick and lined with mortar. It was 1m square in plan and contained modern pottery.



Plate 5. Extraction pits 0054 and 0056 and drain 0057 in Trench 1, looking north (2x2m scale)

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located at the east of the site running north-west to south-east. It was 22.8m in length, 1.9m in width and was excavated through .3m of topsoil (0060) and .1-.2m of subsoil (0059). The trench contained one large post-medieval possible extraction pit 0010 located at the eastern end with a series of post-medieval lazy beds (0003, 0008, 0021, 0023 and 0025) and medieval pits (0017 and 0027) and a possible medieval ditch terminus 0001.

Ditch terminus or pit 0001 was linear in plan running north-east to south-west with a shallow flat base and gently sloping sides. It measured .69m in width, .29m in depth and ran for 1.8m in length. It was cut by ditch 0003 on the north-west edge and contained one fill. Fill 0002 was a light to mid-brown grey compact silt with occasional chalks flecks which contained no dating evidence.

Ditches 0003, 0008, 00021 and 0023 were linear in plan running north-east to south-west and were evenly spaced at roughly .3m apart. They were located at the west end of the trench and ranged from 1.18-1.5m in width, .22-.44m in depth and all ran the entire width of the trench. They were near square cut in profile with near vertical sides at the west with sloping sides at the east and flat bases. Ditches 0021 and 0023 cut pit 0017. Ditches 0008, 0021 and 0023 contained one fill (0009, 0022 and 0024 respectively) which was a dark grey brown moderately compact clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks. Ditch 0003 contained two fills, 0004 which was the same as the above fills and 0007 which was a dark brown compact silty clay. All fills contained post-medieval and modern pottery with some fills containing animal bone and shell. Fill 0004 also contained SF1005 which was a small post-medieval crotonal bell.



Plate 6. Trench 2, looking east (2m scale)



Plate 7. Possible post-medieval lazy beds 0003, 0008, 0021, 0023 and 0025 in Trench 2. Looking west (1m and 2m scale)

Pit 0010 was a large possible extraction pit or pond located at the east end of the trench. It measured 12.7m in length and had a depth of over 1.9m and was seen for the entire width of the trench. One hand excavated slot was placed at the western edge and a machine sondage was excavated near to the centre of the feature to 1.2m; the machine sondage was then augured a further 1m until the auger would not penetrate the hard clunch fill. The pit contained three visible fills 0011 (same as 0014), 0012 (same as 0015) and 0013 (same as 0016). Fill 0011 was the basal fill seen and was a light grey firm silty clay with moderate large clunch inclusions and occasional small flints. It contained a mix of late medieval and early post medieval pottery and animal bone and had a depth of .1-.9m. Fill 0012 was the middle fill seen and was a mid-grey silty clay with a moderate compaction and no visible inclusions. It contained a mix of medieval and post-medieval finds and measured .65m in depth. Fill 0013 was the top fill of three and was a dark brown grey loose silt with occasional small flints and chalk flecks and lumps. It contained late medieval and post-medieval pottery, animal bone and CBM and measured .3m in depth.



Plate 8. Large extraction pit 0010 in Trench 2, looking north (1m scale)

Pit 0017 was located at the west edge of the trench and was only partially visible from the edge of the trench. It was cut by ditches 0021 and 0023. It was sub-circular in plan with concave sides and base and a bowl profile. It measured 1.28m in length, .8m in width and had a depth of .76m and contained three fills. Fill 0018 was the basal fill and measured .58m in depth. It was a mid-grey brown compact clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and contained no finds. Fill 0019 was the middle fill and measured .21m in depth. It was a dark black brown loose silt with occasional chalk flecks and frequent charcoal flecks and it contained pottery dating to the late medieval period, animal bone, CBM and shell. Fill 0020 was the top fill and measured .48m in depth. It was a mid-grey brown compact clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks. It contained Late Medieval and post-medieval pottery and CBM.

Possible ditch terminus 0025 was located at the north corner of the trench and was only partially visible from the edges of the trench. It measured .82m in width and had a depth of .26m and ran for .4m of the trench terminating at the south-west. It cut pit 0027 and is most likely related to ditches 0003, 0008, 0021 and 0023. It contained one fill 0026 which was a dark grey brown moderately compact clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks.

Pit 0027 was located at the north corner of the trench and was only partially visible from the edges of the trench. It was cut by ditch terminus 0025. It was sub circular in plan with concave sides and base and had a bowl shape profile. It measured .6m in diameter and had a depth of .35m and contained one fill 0028. The fill was mid grey brown moderately compacted clayey silt with occasional small chalk flecks and lumps. The fill was devoid of dating evidence.

An existing undated clunch wall was seen on the southern extent of the site. It was 2.7m high and had been repaired in two places with cement blocks and had cement rendered buttresses and a yellow tile capping. It was constructed of unfinished irregular clunch blocks and is marked on Fig. 2.



Plate 9. Medieval pits 0017 and 0027 in Trench 2, looking north (1m and 2m scale)



Plate 10. Existing clunch wall on southern boundary, looking south

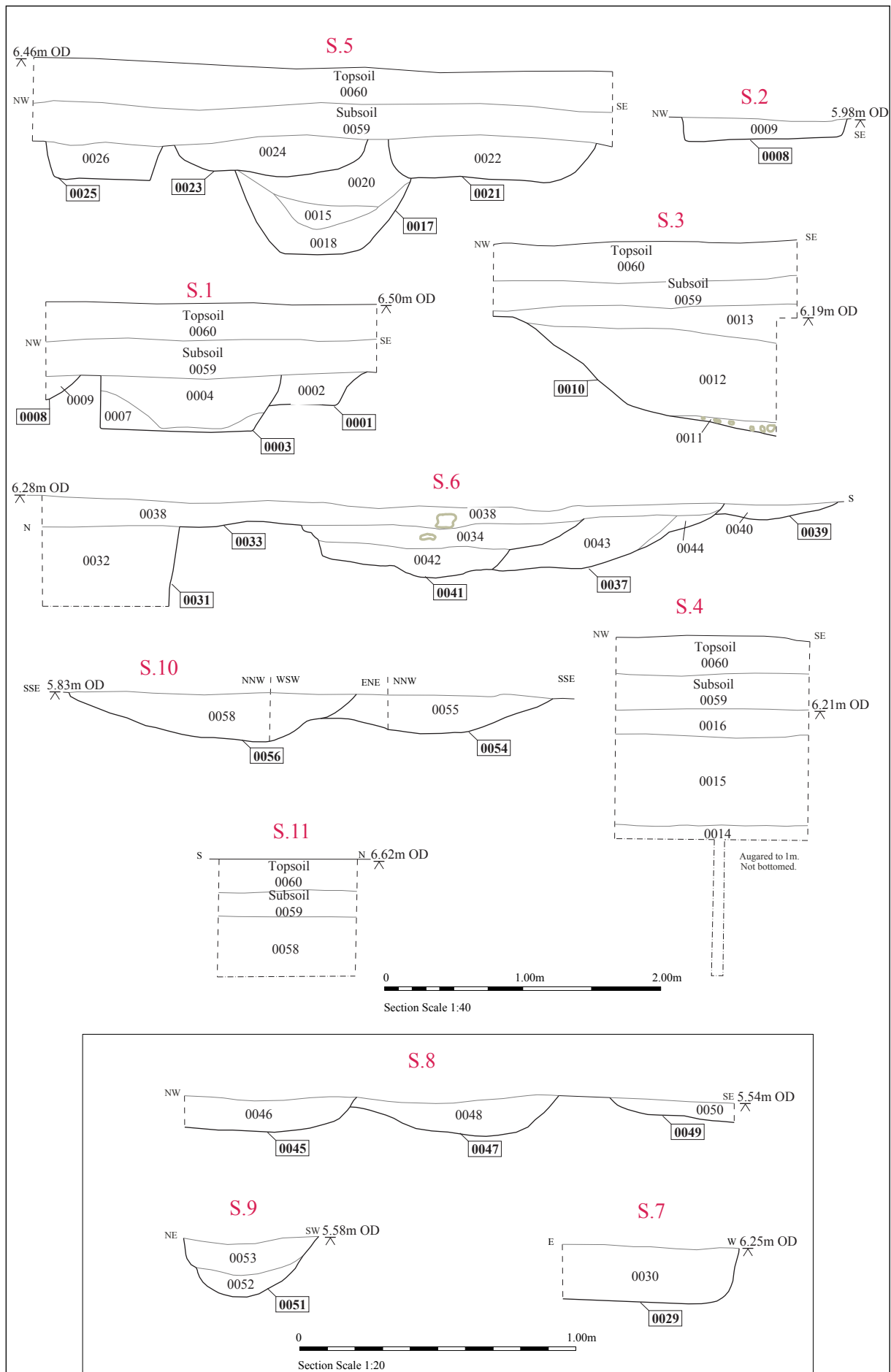


Figure 4. Sections

5.3. Phasing

High medieval

Two possible features were found dating from the 12th to 14th century. These were pits 0039 and 0054 both of which contained finds exclusively dating to this period.

Late medieval and early post-medieval

The majority of features seen on site date from the 14th century to the 16th century, spanning the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. The features include pits, a possible beam slot and large extraction pits.

Late post-medieval and modern

Four lazy beds were seen in Trench 2 dating to the 17th to 19th century along with postholes and a drain seen in Trench 1 that date from the 18th to 20th century.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Compiled and edited by Richenda Goffin

6.1. Introduction

Finds of medieval and post-medieval date were recovered from the evaluation, together with animal bone, molluscs and plant macrofossils and eight small finds. The quantities of this material are listed below. A catalogue of the finds by context is shown in Appendix 3.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	103	1838
CBM	25	2256
Post-medieval bottle glass	1	12
Iron nails	2	11
Heat-altered flint	1	6
Stone	4	1137
Animal bone	135	2408
Mollusc	17	117

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2. The Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

One hundred and three sherds of pottery weighing 1838g were collected from 25 contexts. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in

database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	1	8		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	6	41	.06	5
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	1	9		1
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	4	16		4
Ely coarseware	ELCW	3	31	.03	3
Lyveden-Stanion Coarseware	LSCW	1	11		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	1	2		1
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	2	3		2
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	3	23		1
<i>Total medieval (11th–14th c.)</i>		22	144	.09	19
Late medieval Ely-type wares	LMEL	13	198	.26	9
Bourne Ware Type D	BOUD	4	146		3
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	10	138		9
Late Colchester-type Ware	COLL	1	5		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	2	46	.31	2
<i>Total late medieval (M.14th–16th c.)</i>		30	533	.57	24
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	27	777	.20	27
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	1	8		1
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	3	10		3
<i>Total post-medieval (16th–18th c.)</i>		31	795	.20	31
Industrial Slipware	INDS	5	30	.14	1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	2	11	.04	2
Refined red earthenwares	REFR	1	7		1
Creamwares	CRW	4	136	.48	3
Pearlware	PEW	1	3	.08	1
Chinese porcelain	PORCC	1	33		1
Yellow Ware	YELW	4	89	.03	3
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	1	13		1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	1	44		1
<i>Total modern (M.18th–20th c.)</i>		20	366	.77	14
Totals		103	1838	1.63	88

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric

Pottery by period

Medieval

Twenty-two sherds were of medieval date. A single body sherd of handmade early medieval ware in an orange medium sandy fabric with sparse ferrous and coarse quartz inclusions, similar to Essex early medieval wares, was recovered from layer 0034. A range of high medieval wares was recovered, including fine sandy and micaceous wares typical of north-west Essex (Hedingham types and unprovenanced), a single sherd of Bury coarse sandy ware (possibly made in the fens around Newmarket), Ely-type coarsewares, a base fragment of Lyveden Fabric A shelly coarseware, and unprovenanced sandy wares. Three rims were present, all jars, two flat-topped everted types and one slightly beaded everted.

Five body sherds were medieval glazed wares, including two tiny fragments of

Hedingham fine ware, three sherds of an Ely ware vessel, and one unprovenanced coarse buff fragment with spots of yellow glaze.

Late medieval

The late medieval wares were dominated by Late medieval Ely wares and Essex-type wares, along with a few fragments of Bourne D (or possibly Colne C) ware. Some of the harder fired coarser wares with dark grey surfaces were similar to Colchester-type wares, but only one was coarse enough to be identified as such. These were probably Essex wares from other production sites. Two rims were present, a bowl rim comparable with Ely bowl type E (Spoerry 2008, fig. 19) and a jug with a squared beaded rim (cf. Spoerry 2008, fig. 24, no 123), both in Late medieval Ely ware. Two sherds were imported German stonewares, most likely from Raeren, although one body sherd was in a paler fabric and may be a Siegburg product of the same period. A Raeren rimsherd was from a mug with a cordoned shoulder.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval group comprised red earthenwares with orange, brown and speckled glazes, including three sherds of slipware vessels. The latter were too small to identify patterns, but one appeared to have an internal slip, one had a slip stripe internally, and one was a hollow ware with external slip dots. They are likely to be locally made, the two closest known production sites being Harlow and Ely. The glazed redwares were all typical of the region and included a base fragment of a dish, three bowls with hooked or flanged rims, and a jar with a squared shoulder made from an applied cordon. Two handles were also present. All other sherds were undiagnostic body and base fragments; both flatwares and hollow wares were represented.

Modern

Modern pottery was dominated by tablewares and kitchen wares in refined white and buff-coloured ('yellow ware') earthenwares. They included some early types such as creamware, pearlware and industrial slipware, and one redware handle was a lustreware. A plate fragment of 17th/18th-century Chinese porcelain was also present. These types suggest a degree of affluence in the later 18th and early 19th centuries. Most of the fragments with decoration were hand-painted, only one transfer-printed

ware, a cup, being present. Other identifiable forms included a creamware chamber pot, dish and coffee pot lid, a pearlware dish/saucer, an industrial slipware bowl with blue/brown/green stripes and lathe-cut decoration, a yellow ware bowl with blue mocha slip decoration, a Nottingham stoneware ?jug handle, and a shell-edged whiteware plate.

Pottery by context

Table 3 shows the distribution of pottery by context, with spotdates.

Trench	Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spotdate
1	0029	0030	Posthole	GRE CRW PEW YELW	L.18th–19th c.
1	0031	0032	Pit	LMEL LMTE	L.14th–16th c.
1	-	0038	Layer	EMW ELCW HCW HFW1 COLL LMTE	L.14th–16th c.
1	0035	0036	Ditch	LMEL	M.14th–15th c.
1	0039	0040	Pit	MCW BCSW LSCW HCW HFW1 ELYG UPG	13th–14th c.
1	0045	0046	Pit	GRE ESWN	L.17th–L.18th c.
1	0047	0048	Posthole	MCW LMTE LGRE REFR REFW YELW	L.18th–19th c.
1	0049	0050	Posthole	GRE CRW	M–L.18th c.
1	0054	0055	Pit	MCW ELCW	L.12th–14th c.
1	0057	0057	Wall	PORCC REFW INDS YELW	L.18th–20th c.
2	0003	0004	Ditch	LMEL GRE PMSW SPEC	L.17th–18th c.
2	0003	0007	Ditch	GRE	16th–18th c.
2	0008	0009	Ditch	GSW3 PMSW	17th c.?
2	0010	0011	Pit	LMTE	L.14th–16th c.
2	0010	0012	Pit	LMEL LMTE	L.14th–16th c.
2	0010	0013	Pit	GRE PMSW	17th c.
2	0010	0014	Pit	MCW LMEL LMTE BOUD	15th–E.17th c.
2	0010	0015	Pit	ELCW	12th–14th c.
2	0010	0016	Pit	LMEL BOUD GRE	16th–17th c.
2	0017	0019	Pit	LMEL BOUD	15th c.
2	0021	0022	Ditch	GRE	16th–18th c.
2	0023	0024	Ditch	GRE	16th–18th c.
2	0025	0026	Ditch	LMEL GRE	16th–18th c.
2	0056	0058	Pit	LMEL LMTE GSW3	L.15th–16th c.

Table 3. Pottery by trench and feature

The majority of features can be dated to the late medieval or early post-medieval phases of site use, although at least one pit, 0039, appears to be of high medieval date.

Discussion

This is a relatively large assemblage from an evaluation comprising only two trenches, and it is important in adding to our knowledge of high and late medieval wares in this part of Cambridgeshire. Few examples of medieval wares have been recovered from the fen edge, either within Cambridgeshire or across the border in Suffolk, in recent

years. The range of later wares is comparable with small groups of late and post-medieval pottery recovered from Swavesey and Burwell (Spoerry forthcoming).

Recommendations for further work

The assemblage has been fully quantified and catalogued and a summary report has been produced. If further work is carried out on the site, this assemblage should be incorporated into the larger group and discussed in terms of site stratigraphy, phasing, and wider regional context.

6.3. Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Twenty-five fragments of CBM weighing 2256g were collected from nine contexts (Appendix 5).

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available.

The assemblage

Table 4 shows the quantification by form.

Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roof tile: medieval	RTM	3	112
Roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	4	208
Early brick	EB	6	919
Late brick?	LB	1	34
Brick	B	8	971
Unidentified	UN	3	12
<i>Totals</i>		25	2256

Table 4. CBM by form

Roofing

Plain roof tile was the only type of roofing material recovered. None of the fragments had any evidence for means of attachment, but were probably pieces of peg tile. Table 5 shows the range of fabrics present.

Fabric	Code	RTM	RTP
fine sandy, few other inclusions	fs		1
fine sandy with fine calcareous inclusions	fsc	2	
medium sandy	ms	1	
white (gault clay) fine sandy	wfs		1
wfs with calcareous inclusions	wfc		2

Table 5. Roof tile fabrics

Fragments were all typical of post-medieval roofing tiles in the local area. Medieval examples were all in red-firing clays with dark grey cores, similar to tiles made in Ely. They were recovered from fills of ditches 0003 and 0023. Post-medieval tiles were generally in yellowish cream (white) firing fabrics made from the local gault clays, although one small flake was in a red-firing fabric. These came from the fills of two pits, 0010 and 0017.

Walling

Fifteen fragments represented nine bricks of various types. Six fragments were in estuarine clay fabrics typical of 'early bricks', usually dating to the 13th–15th centuries. These included five fragments from pit fill 0058 in dark red fabrics, an unusual colour for estuarine bricks, but in typical forms with sunken margins and straw impressions on the base. It is possible that these were slightly later medieval or early post-medieval, as the medieval brick-making tradition appears to have continued into these periods in the fens.

All other brick fragments were in white-firing gault clay fabrics. A small fragment of white brick from pit fill 0013 was in a dense fine sandy fabric. This was found with two large chunks of unfired clay lump 'bricks' in the same clay but with chalk inclusions, one of which partially enveloped another fragment of a dense white brick. Both fragments had smoothed, possibly rendered surfaces in the same clay. The clay lump tradition can be dated to the late 18th and 19th centuries in Cambridgeshire (McCann 1987), and this would fit with the date of the white brick fragments. One of the fragments measured 38mm thick, suggesting it was a clay 'bat', rather than a clay 'lump' and possibly dating

to the late 18th to early 19th century (McCann 1997).

Two bricks from post-hole fill 0048 were in white-firing clays, but both were very coarse. One contained coarse ferrous inclusions and the other contained chalk and large red clay lumps/grog. It is possible that these were early bricks made from gault clays.

Unidentified

Small fragments and flakes in fine sandy fabrics from 0013 and 0048 are unidentified.

Discussion

Only small quantities of CBM were recovered during the evaluation, thinly distributed and largely recovered from features in Trench 1. The presence of some medieval CBM suggests demolition rubble from a relatively high status structure in the vicinity in this period, perhaps the most likely being the nearby abbey. The post-medieval material is typical of the area and a common find on sites of this period across the region. The assemblage is too small for further interpretation.

6.4. Post-medieval bottle glass

A small piece of late post-medieval pale green thick bottle glass was recovered from fill 0058 of pit 0056 which also contained pottery dating to the 15th-16th century.

6.5. Heat-affected flint

A fragment of grey heat-affected flint was found in fill 0040 of pit 0039 along with medieval pottery.

6.6. Stone

Three similar types of stone were recovered from the evaluation. They all appear to be made out of the same hard grey/buff fine limestone which laminates into layers and are

roughly the same shape, being long and flat with depths of 15mm, 20mm and 22mm respectively. All three pieces of stone have turned pink/orange in parts through burning, and two show evidence of dark sooting on their surface. It may be that these stones were used in features such as hearths and have been burnt, or they could have been burnt subsequently. The stone fragment from fill 0020 of pit 0017 has signs of mortar on one surface, over the burning, suggesting re-use. Pottery dating to the late medieval and early post-medieval period was recovered from this fill.

6.7. Iron nails

The remains of two iron nails were present in fill 0012 of pit 0010, accompanied by fragments of late medieval to early post-medieval pottery.

6.8. Small Finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

Eight objects were recorded as small finds and are listed in Table 6 below. A full catalogue of the small finds is provided as Appendix 7. The overall condition of the metalwork is poor, with the exception of the bell.

Small find no.	Context	Object name	Material	Period
1001	0022	Coin	Copper alloy	PMed
1002	0022	Coin	Copper alloy	PMed
1003	0022	Coins	Copper alloy	PMed
1004	0060	Jetton	Copper alloy	PMed
1005	0004	Bell	Copper alloy	PMed
1006	0038	Dressed stone	Stone	
1007	0038	Pestle?	Stone	?Med
1008	0038	Knife	Iron	

Table 6. Catalogue of small finds

Small finds by period

Post-medieval

Copper alloy

Four worn, copper alloy coins, SF 1001, 1002 and 1003, were recovered from ditch fill 0022. SF 1003 consists of two coins overlapping and corroded together. Each measured 17mm-18mm in diameter and weighed .4-.5g.

SF 1002 is identified as a copper alloy royal farthing of either James I or Charles I, a type that dates between 1613 and 1636. The obverse is too worn to identify the monarch. On the reverse is a crown above a harp, as well as the lettering FRA. A similar crown is visible on the reverse of one of the coins of SF 1003.

The weight and diameter of all four coins are the same; this makes it likely that they are all copper alloy farthings of a similar period.

In addition to the four coins, a copper alloy jetton was retrieved from the evaluation. SF 1004 is from the topsoil layer 0060. It is a complete, worn Nuremberg rose and orb jetton measuring 21mm in diameter and .86g; the lettering on the reverse is worn, and the legend may not represent any sense. The obverse is too worn to see detail. It dates from the first half of 16th century.

SF 1005 is a crotal or rumbler bell recovered from ditch fill 0003. Measuring 32mm in diameter and 37mm deep it weighs 26g. It is spherical in form with an integrally cast rectangular suspension loop with a circular hole. It has a prominent ridge between upper and lower hemisphere. It has two circular sound holes in the upper hemisphere; the lower hemisphere is damaged but has some remnants of grooved line decoration. A similar bell can be seen in Margeson 1993, 216, fig. 162, no.1760.



Plate 11. Coins SF1001, 1002 and 1003

Iron

SF 1008 is a heavily encrusted and corroded iron knife, measuring 113mm long, 62mm wide and weighing 37.5g, which was recovered from layer 0038. The blade has a straight back and edge which both curve down towards the tip. The tang extends straight from the back. The blade is wedge-shaped in section. There is damage to the blade where it meets the tang which is the result of machine damage caused when retrieved. It is possibly a scale-tang knife comparable to Margeson 1993, 129, fig.94, no. 825. Scale-tang knives were introduced in the 13th or 14th century and continued in use into the post-medieval period. Pottery from context 0038 dates to the L14th-16th century.

Undated

Stone

Two objects of stone were recovered from layer 0038. SF 1006 is a rectangular piece of dressed clunch, measuring 249mm x 164mm x 71mm and weighing 4355g, which has diagonal tool marks across one face. There is no evidence of any bonding material such as mortar. Clunch was often used in building in the area as evidenced by an existing, undated clunch wall that still stands on the southern extent of the site.

SF 1007 is a cylindrically-shaped fragment of worked shelly limestone, measuring 62mm deep and weighing 1222g. Burnt on one side and circular in section it has one broken end, whilst the opposite end is convex. There are visible tooling marks along one side. It is possible that this object is either a decorative piece of stonework such as a finial or a pestle, although the convex surface which would be the working end is not smooth which would be expected from a pestle.

Discussion

The group of small finds primarily date to the post-medieval period, supported by the overall ceramic dating. The four farthings from ditch fill 0022, dating to either James I or Charles I, are of interest as a group as they likely represent a small purse loss.

6.9. Faunal Remains

Laszlo Lichtenstein

Introduction

The zooarchaeological remains from the recent work were evaluated to establish the nature of the assemblage, the presence of ecofacts and the level of preservation. The rapid evaluation scan was to provide details to inform the current report, to aid post-excavation assessment and to analyse potential and to include recommendations for recovery, recording and analytical methods.

Methodology

All fragments of animal bones from the site were analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods following guidelines set out by English Heritage (2014).

The animal remains from each context were recorded to provide primary data. The excel spreadsheet comprises data on the level of preservation; the taphonomical description; the identification of species; anatomical element; the quantification of ageable, measurable elements and any butchery and pathological signs. This information is presented in Appendix 6.

Results

A total of 135 bones was collected from the evaluation, weighing 2408g (Table 7). The faunal assemblage was recovered largely from medieval and post-medieval features. 100% of the specimens had been hand-collected during the evaluation. No sieved environmental samples were examined in this report.

The state of preservation of the bone from the site is generally very good; the fragmentation is moderate and only a small number of fresh breaks are present. Some of the bones show signs of weathering.

Employing standard zooarchaeological procedures, 101 specimens (74.8% of the total NISP) were identified to taxa and parts of anatomy.

The remaining elements could only be categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (Large Terrestrial Mammal (LTM): cow, horse, large deer; Medium Terrestrial Mammal (MTM): sheep/goat, pig, small deer; Small Terrestrial Mammal (STM): dog, fox, hare; Very Small Terrestrial Mammal (VSTM): mouse, vole).

The assemblage includes four mammalian types of animal species: Equus/horse; Bos/cattle; Sus/pig; Ovicaprid/sheep or goat; and also includes one terrestrial and two marine mollusc species (Table 8).

Context	Feature	Trench	Type	Weight (g)	Count	Species present	Spot date
0004	0003	2	Pit	54	2	Cattle	Med
0011	0010	2	Pit	31	3	LTM, MTM	LMed/PMed
0012	0010	2	Pit	158	9	Cattle, sheep/goat, pig, MTM	LMed/PMed
0013	0010	2	Pit	113	14	Cattle, pig, LTM, MTM	PMed
0014	0010	2	Pit	139	4	Cattle	PMed
0015	0010	2	Pit	54	5	Cattle, sheep/goat	PMed
0016	0010	2	Pit	32	2	Cattle	PMed
0019	0017	2	Pit	139	3	Cattle	Med/PMed?
0022	0021	2	Ditch	301	11	Cattle, sheep/goat	PMed
0024	0023	2	Ditch	67	3	Cattle, pig	Med
0026	0025	2	Ditch	129	3	Cattle	
0030	0029	1	Posthole	21	2	MTM, other	PMed
0032	0031	1	Pit	254	5	Cattle, sheep/goat	LMed/PMed
0038	-	1	Layer	434	48	Cattle, sheep/goat, pig, LTM, MTM, STM, other	LMed/PMed
0040	0039	1	Pit	318	13	Cattle, sheep/goat, LTM	Med
0042		1		25	1	Cattle	
0055	0054	1	Pit	28	1	Cattle	Med
0057	0057	1	Wall	14	1	LTM	PMed
0058	0056	2	Pit	97	5	Cattle	LMed/PMed
Total				2408	135		

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature, type, weight and fragment account

Species	Count	Percentage
Cattle	58	42.9%
Sheep/goat	24	17.8%
Pig	6	4.4%
Horse	13	9.6%
LTM	19	14.2%
MTM	13	9.6%
STM	2	1.5%
VSTM	-	-
Total	135	100%

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species and fragment count (including teeth)

Cattle were the most numerous taxon, being represented by fifty-eight bones followed by a lower number of sheep/goat, horse and pig. Butchery was noted on numerous cattle and sheep/goat bones in relatively high numbers of the assemblage. Animal teeth marks and butchery was recorded in six contexts, which is relatively high.

Ageable or measurable elements were present in the assemblage, however, no record of ageable, measurable material was included in this report.

No evidence of pathological signs, bone working, burning or other bone modifications was noted.

Potential

The species present and their relative proportions appear to be typical for the medieval and post-medieval periods. The bones were found to be in good condition. All of the identified bones belong to domestic mammal species. The bone assemblage was recognised as discarded food debris from stages of meat preparation and consumption such as butchering, kitchen and table waste. This statement is supported by the observation of some quite extensive dog gnawing on the bone fragments.

The level of preservation and identifiability suggests that the animal bone could provide information on animal husbandry and the economy of the site. If further animal remains were collected during the course of any subsequent excavation, the animal husbandry of the site could be characterised and compared with this previous work, both on a regional and national level.

6.10. Terrestrial and marine molluscs

Laszlo Lichtenstein

The evaluation produced one terrestrial and two marine mollusc species (Table 9).

Context	Oyster		Mussel	Garden snail	Weight (g)
	upper	lower			
0012		1	1	1	13
0013	2	1			22
0019		1	6		30
0036	1				15
0038			1		7
0040	1				9
0043		1			21
Total	4	4	8	1	117

Table 9. Quantification of the terrestrial and marine mollusc by feature, species, side, weight and fragment account

A total of 117g terrestrial and marine shells was recovered from seven contexts during the evaluation. The assemblage was analysed to provide information on preservation and taxa present.

The presence of marine species can be interpreted as evidence of diet, as the oyster and mussel indicates trade with the coast and represent food items. Fragmentation and abrasion was moderate. No evidence of parasites or ornamentation was observed on the oyster shells.

6.11. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Three bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation. The samples were all processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macrofossil remains or artefacts were recorded in Table 10. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 2010).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = *rare*, **++** = *moderate*, **+++** = *abundant*

Results

Table 10 shows a summary of the plant macrofossils and other remains that were identified from the different contexts.

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0019	0017	Pit	Late med/post-med	Charred cereal grains +++, Charred legumes #, Charred weed seeds #, Charcoal ++, Snails ++, Rootlets +
2	0014	0010	Pit	Med/early post-med	Charred cereal grains #, Uncharred weed seeds +, Charcoal +, Rootlets ++, Snails +++, Animal bones #
3	0055	0054	Pit	Med	Charred cereal grains #, Charred seeds #, Charcoal fragments ++, Uncharred weed seeds #, Roots +, Snails +

Table 10. Summary of macro remains from Samples 1-3

Fibrous rootlets and grass stem fragments were common within all of the sample flots but are regarded as modern contaminants within the archaeological deposits.

The preservation of the macrofossils within these samples was through charring and is generally fair. Many of the cereal grains are puffed and fragmented making them difficult to identify in any detail at this stage.

Two of the samples, Sample 2, fill 0014 of pit 0010 and Sample 3, fill 0055 of pit 0054 both produced relatively small flots of around 40ml. The majority of this material was made up of root fragments and snail shells. Small fragments of wood charcoal were present in both these flots; some of the fragments were large enough to identify as being from a ring porous species, however none of the fragments were large enough to be of use for any further species identification. Some of the larger fragments however, may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

All three samples contained charred cereal caryopsis within the scanned portions. Samples 2 and 3 both contained small numbers of Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains. Sample 1, fill 0019 of pit 0017 produced a large flot volume of 400 ml. The flot contained a high frequency of charred cereal grains and due to the density of this material only a small section of the flot, approximately 20ml, was scanned for the purposes of this report. Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) both appeared to be present in large numbers; the grains were puffed and very friable, consistent with having been exposed to combustion at high temperatures, no chaff elements were identified within the portion scanned.

The scanned portion of Sample 1, fill 0019 of pit 0017 contained two charred peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) and Sample 2, (fill 0014 of pit 0010) contained a small number of

unidentified seed fragments which are possibly from legumes such as the flava bean (*Vicia faba* L.) or other pulses of that type.

The charred seeds of crop weed Corn Gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense* L.) were common within the scanned portion from Sample 1. Uncharred weed seeds in the form of Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.) were present in small numbers in Sample 2 (fill 0014 of pit 0010), and Knotweed family (*Persicaria* sp.) and Campion family (*Silene* sp.) were present, again in small numbers in Sample 3, (fill 0055 of pit 0054).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were fair in terms of identifiable material with Sample 1 having the most potential for further work.

The cereal grains present within all the samples and in particular Sample 1, are identifiable to an archaeobotanist. Although no chaff elements were observed the cereal grains had been exposed to heat, so may represent the later stages of cereal processing when the grains are exposed to heat and pounded in order to release them from their spikelet. At this stage any contaminating arable weeds, such as the charred Corn Gromwell, would also have been handpicked from the grain and discarded.

The small number of pea (*P. sativum*) and other possible legume fragments observed may not be representative of the importance of pulses within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby. However it is most likely that this material represents domestic waste, chance loss in the oven or hearth which has then been disposed of as domestic refuse within the archaeological deposits.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material from these samples at this stage, but if further interventions are carried out on this site it is recommended that further bulk samples should be taken from any well-sealed and well-dated context, in order to investigate the nature of the cereal waste. There may be some merit in sending these samples and any new flots produced in further work to an archaeobotanist for full assessment and interpretation.

7. Discussion by phase

7.1. Medieval

Medieval features were seen in both Trenches 1 and 2 and date to the late medieval and high medieval periods from the 12th to 15th century. Trench 1 contained the majority of the evidence for this phase with intercutting features seen at the north end of the trench and two possible high medieval features, pit 0039 and possible extraction pit 0054 both dating to the 12th to 14th century.

The intercutting features (0031, 0033, 0035, 0037, 0039 and 0041) were hard to define in the area that was evaluated and could either be a series of shallow pits or ditches. The features were overlain by layer 0038 which contained worked clunch (SF1006), a grinder or utilised stone (SF1007) and a knife blade (SF1008) dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period showing the features could have possibly been in use for a prolonged period before they were backfilled or silted up naturally.

At the far north of Trench 1 a vertically edged feature (0031) was seen within the intercutting feature sequence exceeding .6m in depth. This could possibly be an un-lined well or cess pit but due to small amount of the feature seen its function remains unclear.

As well as the intercutting features seen at the north of Trench 1 a possible beam slot was located in the central area of the trench. This may show evidence of structures on the site.

Trench 2 contained two pits (0017 and 0027) dating to the late medieval period as well as an undated possible ditch terminus (0001). The evidence in Trench 2 suggests that this area was used for 'back yard' activity such as small scale agricultural processes and waste disposal within pits.

It is unclear at this stage if the large extraction pit or pond (0010) seen in Trench 2 is related to this phase of activity due to the mixed date of the finds from the feature. The pottery in the lower fills date from the 14th to 17th century with later 18th to 19th century pottery types present in the upper fills.

There is a possible link between the medieval artefacts seen within the development area and the abbey located to the north as the dating evidence suggests that the activity is contemporary, with the founding of the abbey in the 13th century and the high medieval finds dating to the 12th to 14th century. The CBM found in the intercutting features in Trench 1 and the possible extraction pits suggest demolition rubble from a high status building in the area which is most likely linked to the demise of the abbey. The evidence may also suggest that small scale settlement with associated activity was located outside of the Abbey precinct along Commercial End while the abbey was in use with the medieval pottery assemblage being relatively normal for the area, and not showing signs of any high status wares.

7.2. Post-medieval

The majority of the features seen in this phase are located in Trench 2.

Possible lazy beds (0003, 0008, 0021, 0023 and 0025) were located at the west end of Trench 2, all running parallel with roughly .3m between each ditch. They had steeply cut edges on the south-east with a gentler slope on the north-west edges. The fills suggested possible enrichment with a slightly darker organic component typical of this type of feature. They date to the 16th to 17th century and the coinage found (SF1001, SF1002 and SF1003) helps date these features and probably represents a small pocket loss as the coins were in close proximity to each other.

The features suggest that this area may have been used as a small back yard market garden for the production of food for the nearby listed structures dating to this period.

Other features that may be associated with this phase are located in Trench 1 and consist of small shallow post holes (0047 and 0049) and a pit (0045) which show possible domestic use for the site.

The large extraction pits seen in Trench 1 (0056) and Trench 2 (0010) may relate to this phase of activity, but due to the mixed date of finds that came from the features and the amount of space they occupied, it is more likely that they are later in date especially if this area was used for food production in this period.

7.3. Later post-medieval and modern

Post hole or pit 0029 contained creamware which dates to the 18th to 19th century and shows possible structural or domestic evidence for this area in this phase.

The large extraction pit seen in Trench 2 (0010) most likely dates to this phase and the mixture of multi-period finds suggests that this feature may well have cut away and mixed earlier feature fills.

The existing clunch wall bordering the southern edge of the development area is also most likely to be linked to this phase of activity, but as clunch was a common building material from the Roman period onwards it could potentially be earlier. It is likely that the raw material to construct this wall came from the large extraction pits such as 0010 located in the development area.

Drain 0057 was seen cutting fill 0055 of extraction pit 0054 and is modern in date. It may relate to the known 19th to 20th century structure that was located on the street frontage.

8. Conclusions

The results of this evaluation and any further work will provide an opportunity to examine how Commercial End was used throughout different archaeological periods.

8.1. Medieval

The medieval archaeology in the development area is clearly present and although it was difficult to identify specific functions for the features seen the evidence clearly points to a settlement area with associated activity in this period.

The date of these features may also relate to the known population increase in the 12th to 13th century and may have the potential to answer regional research framework questions (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011) of how and where expansion occurred in this period.

The specific questions that can be asked from this phase of works are as follows:

- Will further work produce further evidence of structures from this period along the side of Commercial End?
- What is the function and extent of the intercutting features seen in Trench 1?
- Does the medieval activity relate to domestic settlement outside of the abbey and Priory to the north?

8.2. Post-medieval and modern

Post-medieval and modern features can be seen in both trenches and these are clearly related to the continued use of the development area into the 19th century.

The presence of the possible lazy beds seen in Trench 2 shows that the use of the land has undergone changes from domestic to agricultural use multiple times with a possible earlier use as a quarry site.

The specific questions that can be asked from this phase of works are as follows:

- Will further work produce further evidence of structures from this period along the side of Commercial End where they are known to be from the first edition OS map?
- What is the extent of the lazy beds seen in Trench 2?

- Can further information be gathered on the size and date of the quarry pits seen in Trenches 1 and 2?
- How much truncation has the post-medieval activity caused to the earlier phases?

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SACIC, Needham Market, Suffolk

Digital archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Cambridgeshire\ECB 4411 Swaffham
Bulbeck Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Cambridgeshire\ECB 4411
Swaffham Bulbeck Evaluation\Photographs\ECB 4411 Photos

Finds and environmental archive: SACIC Store Needham Market

10. Acknowledgements

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Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians.

The finds report was compiled by Richenda Goffin with individual specialist reports provided by Sue Anderson, Ruth Beveridge, Laszlo Lichtenstein and Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Michael Green and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 1. OASIS record

OASIS ID: suffolka1-207530

Project details

Project name	Land Between 48 and 54 Commercial End, Swaffham Bulbeck
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by Suffolk Archaeology CIC at land between 48 and 54 Commercial End at the northern end of Swaffham Bulbeck in Cambridgeshire. The evaluation assessed 5% of a small vacant land plot covering .12ha for archaeological evidence. The works consisted of two trenches, one aligned north-east to south west (Trench 1) running parallel with the street frontage, and one aligned north-west to south-east (Trench 2) towards the back of the development area. The works found evidence of dense late medieval, early post-medieval and later post medieval activity with pits, extraction pits, postholes, a possible beam slot and lazy beds all identified within the trenches. Trench 2 contained the majority of the post-medieval evidence with lazy beds and a large extraction pit present as well as two medieval pits. Trench 1 contained the majority of the medieval evidence with a series of intercutting cutting pits and ditches along with a possible well and possible beam slot. The finds suggest that three main phases (medieval, post-medieval and modern) can be seen in this area with the earliest phase being high medieval, followed by late medieval, an early post-medieval phase and a later post-medieval phase. Finds of note came from one of the four lazy beds seen in Trench 2 and were identified as four James I or Charles I coins dating to 1603-1649.
Project dates	Start: 16-04-2015 End: 17-04-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ECB 4411 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	LAZY BED Post Medieval
Monument type	BEAM SLOT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	JETTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CROTAL BELL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
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Site location	CAMBRIDGESHIRE EAST CAMBRIDGESHIRE SWAFFHAM BULBECK Land Between 48 and 54 Commercial End.
Study area	0.12 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 5571 6309 52.2435059449 0.280920797894 52 14 36 N 000 16 51 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 8.00m Max: 10.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Big Brown Dog Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridgeshire HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land Between 48 and 54 Commercial End, Swaffham Bulbeck, Cambridgeshire
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, M.
Other bibliographic details	Suffolk Archaeology CIC Report No. 2015/033
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	Suffolk Archaeology CIC evaluation report

Appendix 2. Context List

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
0001	2	Ditch	Cut	0001	Linear with rounded terminal end at sw, ne-sw alignment, bowl profile with flat base	1.8m	0.69	0.29	Medieval ditch cut by post medieval lazy bed
0002	2	Ditch	Fill	0001	Light grey brown clayey silt, compact, occasional chalk flecks, clear clarity, one and only fill	1.8	0.69	0.29	Fill of ditch terminus
0003	2	Ditch	Cut	0003	Linear in plan, running ne-sw, mod sloping side se and vertical nw, flat base, cuts 0001	1.9	1.31	0.44	Post-medieval lazy bed
0004	2	Ditch	Fill	0003	Mid to dark brown grey clayey silt, compact, occasional chalk fleck, good clarity, main fill	1.9	1.31	0.44	Main fill of 2 in ditch, post medieval
0005					Not used.				
0006					Not used.				
0007	2	Ditch	Fill	0003	Dark grey brown silt, compact, occasional chalk fleck, good clarity, basal fill	1.9	1.2	0.22	Basal fill of lazy bed
0008	2	Ditch	Cut	0008	Linear in plan, running ne-sw, mod sloping side se and vertical nw, flat base,	1.9	1.18	0.2	Post-medieval lazy bed
0009	2	Ditch	Fill	0008	Dark grey brown silt, compact, occasional chalk fleck, good clarity, basal fill	1.9	1.18	0.2	Lazy bed fill
0010	2	Pit	Cut	0010	Unclear in plan, not fully excavated, sloping base where seen.	12.7	1.9	1.9	Large clunch extraction pit or pond
0011	2	Pit	Fill	0010	Light grey silty clay, firm compaction, mod large clunch lumps and occasional small flint, basal fill of 3			0.9	Basal fill of clunch pit or pond
0012	2	Pit	Fill	0010	Mid grey silty clay, moderate compaction, no visible inclusions, middle of 3 fills			0.65	Fill of clunch pit of pond
0013	2	Pit	Fill	0010	Dark brown grey silt, loose, occasional small flint and clunch lump, clear, top fill of 3			0.3	Top fill in clunch pit
0014	2	Pit	Fill	0010	Light grey silty clay, firm compaction, mod large clunch lumps and occasional small flint, basal fill of 3			0.9	
0015	2	Pit	Fill	0010	Mid grey silty clay, moderate compaction, no visible inclusions, middle of 3 fills			0.65	Middle fill of clunch pit
0016	2	Pit	Fill	0010	Dark brown grey silt, loose, occasional small flint and clunch lump, clear, top fill of 3			0.3	Top fill in clunch pit
0017	2	Pit	Cut	0017	Sub circular, bowl profile, concave sides and base, cut by 0023 and 0021	1.28	0.8	0.76	Cut of medieval pit
0018	2	Pit	Fill	0017	Mid grey brown, clayey silt, compact, occasional chalk fleck, basal fill			0.58	Fill of medieval pit, basal
0019	2	Pit	Fill	0017	Dark brown black charcoal rich silt, loose, occasional small flint inc and frequent charcoal fleck, clear, middle fill			0.21	Charcoal rich fill in medieval pit
0020	2	Pit	Fill	0017	Mid grey brown clayey silt, compact, occasional chalk fleck, clear, top fill			0.48	Top fill in medieval pit

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
0021	2	Ditch	Cut	0021	Linear, ne-sw, square cut, flat base, cuts pit 0017	1.9	1.5	0.34	Post medieval lazy bed
0022	2	Ditch	Fill	0021	Dark grey brown silt, compact, occasional chalk fleck, good clarity, basal fill	1.9	1.5	0.34	Fill of lazy bed
0023	2	Ditch	Cut	0023	Linear, ne-sw, square cut, flat base, cuts pit 0017	1.9	1.36	0.32	
0024	2	Ditch	Fill	0023	Dark grey brown silt, compact, occasional chalk fleck, good clarity, basal fill	1.9	1.36	0.32	Fill of lazy bed
0025	2	Ditch	Cut	0025	Linear, ne-sw, square cut, flat base, cuts pit 0017	0.35	0.82	0.26	Possible butt end of lazy bed
0026	2	Ditch	Fill	0025	Dark grey brown silt, compact, occasional chalk fleck, good clarity, basal fill			0.26	Fill of lazy bed
0027	2	Pit	Cut	0027	Sub circular in plan, bowl in profile with concave sides and base, cut by 0025	0.6	0.6	0.35	Medieval pit or posthole
0028	2	Pit	Fill	0027	Mid grey brown clayey silt, moderate compaction, occasional small chalk fleck, clear, one and only fill	0.6	0.6	0.35	Fill of medieval pit?
0029	1	Posthole	Cut	0029	Square cut, square profile and flat base, cuts 0038	0.62	0.75	0.22	Post medieval pit/posthole
0030	1	Posthole	Fill	0029	Mid brown silt, loose, occasional brick and chalk fleck, clear			0.22	
0031	1	Pit	Cut	0031	Unclear plan square cut with vertical edge running nw-sw	1	?	0.6	Possible medieval well, not bottomed due to amount of feature seen and depth
0032	1	Pit	Fill	0031	Light yellow grey silty clay, soft, occasional chalk fleck and clunch lump, clear, 1 and only fill			0.6	Fill of possible well?
0033	1	Ditch	Cut	0033	Linear, ne-sw, unclear profile, irregular base, part of intercutting features				Part of intercutting features in trench 1. Possible ditch or pit?
0034	1	Pit	Fill	0041	Dark brown grey clay, compact, occasional chalk fleck, clear, top fill				Top fill of medieval pit. part of intercutting features
0035	1	Ditch	Cut	0035	Linear, nw-sw, irregular profile, flat base, unclear relationships	1.25	1.2	0.38	Possible ditch. part of intercutting features
0036	1	Ditch	Fill	0035	Light grey clayey silt, soft, occasional chalk fleck, clear, 1 and only fill			0.38	Fill of possible ditch. part of intercutting features
0037	1	Ditch	Cut	0037	Linear, nw-se, irregular, concave sides and base. Cut by pit 0041 and 0039	1.9	1.55	0.42	Pit or ditch? part of intercutting features
0038	1		Layer	0033	Mid brown clayey silt, moderate compaction, occasional chalk fleck, clear		1.9	0.22	Layer over intercutting medieval pits and ditches
0039	1	Pit	Cut	0039	Irregular in plan, elongated nw-se, irregular profile, concave base, cut by 0037	1.9	1.6	0.13	Shallow medieval pit. part of intercutting features
0040	1	Pit	Fill	0039	Mid brown clayey silt, soft, clear, 1 and only fill			0.13	Fill of pit, part of intercutting features
0041	1	Pit	Cut	0041	Semi-circular, bowl in profile with irregular sides and base, cuts 0037	0.2	2.1	0.38	Late medieval or early post medieval pit. part of intercutting features
0042	1	Pit	Fill	0041	Mid yellow grey clayey silt, compact, occasional small chalk lump, clear, basal fill		1.36	0.2	Part of intercutting features

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
0043	1	Ditch	Fill	0037	Yellow white clayey chalk, firm, mod chalk lump inclusion, clear, 2nd fill	1.9	1.31	0.41	Re-deposited chalk fill of possible ditch. part of intercutting features
0044	1	Ditch	Fill	0037	Mid grey brown, clayey silt, moderate compaction, occasional chalk fleck, clear, basal fill	1	0.62	0.12	Basal fill in ditch. part of intercutting features
0045	1	Pit	Cut	0045	Sub oval in plan, shallow bowl profile with concave sides and a flat base. Cuts 0047	1.9	0.75	0.14	Post-medieval pit
0046	1	Pit	Fill	0045	Mid brown silt, loose, occasional charcoal and chalk fleck, clear, 1 and only fill	1.9	0.75	0.14	Post-medieval pit fill
0047	1	Posthole	Cut	0047	Sub square, irregular square cut profile with shallow concave sides and a flat base. Cut by 0045	0.65	0.65	0.13	Post-medieval posthole
0048	1	Posthole	Fill	0047	Mid brown silt, loose, occasional charcoal and chalk fleck, clear, 1 and only fill			0.13	Fill of post-medieval posthole
0049	1	Posthole	Cut	0049	Sub square, irregular square cut profile with shallow concave sides and a flat base. Cut by 0045	0.65	0.65	0.09	Post-medieval posthole
0050	1	Posthole	Fill	0049	Mid brown silt, loose, occasional charcoal and chalk fleck, clear, 1 and only fill			0.09	Fill of posthole
0051	1	Gully	Cut	0051	Linear, nw-se, near square cut, concave sides and base, cut by pit 0054	1.9	0.51	0.24	Medieval beam slot
0052	1	Gully	Fill	0051	Mid brown grey silty clay, moderate compaction, occasional chalk fleck, clear, basal fill of 2	1.9		0.08	Basal fill in beam slot
0053	1	Gully	Fill	0051	Light grey silty clay, moderate compaction, occasional chalk fleck, clear, top fill of 2			0.12	Top fill in beam slot
0054	1	Pit	Cut	0054	Not clear in plan/possibly circular, bowl in profile with concave sides and base, cut by 0056	4.5	1.9	0.3	Post-medieval quarry pit
0055	1	Pit	Fill	0054	Light grey silty clay, soft, occasional chalk fleck, clear			0.3	Fill of quarry pit
0056	2	Pit	Cut	0056	Not seen clearly in plan, bowl in profile with irregular sides and base, cuts 0054	1.5	1.9	0.38	Post-medieval quarry pit
0057	1	Wall	Other	0057	Modern brick square drain				
0058	2	Pit	Fill	0056	Mid brown silty clay, loose, occasional chalk fleck, clear, only fill			0.38	Post-medieval quarry pit
0059	2		Layer		Mid grey, clayey silt, soft compaction, occasional chalk flint and cbm fleck			0.1-0.3	Subsoil
0060	2		Layer		Mid brown silt, loose compaction, occasional chalk fleck and small flint			0.3	Topsoil

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Context No.	Pottery No.	Pottery Wt. (g)	CBM No.	CBM Wt. (g)	IronNails No.	IronNails Wt. (g)	PMedGlass Bottle No.	PMedGlass Bottle Wt. (g)	BFlint No.	BFlint Wt. (g)	Stone No.	Stone Wt. (g)	ABone No.	ABone Wt. (g)	Shell No.	Shell Wt. (g)	Overall Date
0004	5	91	1	22							2	357	2	54			L17th-18th C
0007	2	36															16th-18th C
0009	2	25															17th C?
0011	1	2											3	30			L14th-16th C
0012	4	32			2	11							9	153	3	9	L14th-16th
0013	6	201	4	701							1	374	17	113	3	20	17th C
0014	5	64											4	134			15th-E17th C
0015	2	26											5	52			12th-14th C, but frag pmed cbm
0016	6	238											4	31			16th-17th C
0019	2	28	3	434									3	139	7	27	15th C but p-medieval cbm
0020	1	30	1	17							1	406					16th-18th C
0022	2	68											12	299			16th-18th C, first half of 17th C or later
0024	1	32	1	69									3	66			16th-18th C
0026	3	26											3	126			
0030	13	353											2	21			L18th-19th C
0032	3	46											8	248			L14th-16th C
0036	1	5													1	12	
0038	7	75											51	430	1	3	L14th-16th C
0040	12	68							1	6			14	316	1	5	13th-14th C
0042													1	24	1	18	
0046	3	50															L17th-L18th C
0048	7	87	8	321													L18th-19th C
0050	2	84															M-L18th C
0055	2	9											1	26			L12th-14th C
0057	8	111											1	14			L19th-20th C
0058	5	82	5	689			1	12					7	95			L15th-16th C w later glass frag

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
0004	LMEL			1	11		M. 14th-15th c.
0004	GRE			2	69		16th-18th c.
0004	PMSW			1	3		17th-19th c.
0004	SPEC			1	8		L. 17th-18th c.
0007	GRE			1	16		16th-18th c.
0009	GSW3	mug	upright plain	1	22		L. 15th-16th c.
0009	PMSW			1	2		17th-19th c.
0011	LMTE			1	2		15th-16th c.
0012	LMEL	bowl	thickened everted	2	18		M. 14th-15th c.
0012	LMTE			2	14		15th-16th c.
0013	GRE			4	167		16th-18th c.
0013	GRE	dish		1	28		16th-18th c.
0013	PMSW			1	5		17th-19th c.
0014	MCW			2	15	12-13?	L. 12th-14th c.
0014	BOUD			1	28		15th-E. 17th c.
0014	LMEL			1	16		M. 14th-15th c.
0014	LMTE			1	5		15th-16th c.
0015	ELCW			1	21		Medieval
0016	BOUD			1	90		15th-E. 17th c.
0016	LMEL			1	43		M. 14th-15th c.
0016	LMEL	jug	square bead	1	20		M. 14th-15th c.
0016	GRE			3	84		16th-18th c.
0019	BOUD			2	28		15th-E. 17th c.
0020	LMEL			1	30		M. 14th-15th c.
0022	GRE			1	25		16th-18th c.
0022	GRE	bowl	hooked	1	43		16th-18th c.
0024	GRE			1	32		16th-18th c.
0026	LMEL			1	15		M. 14th-15th c.
0026	GRE			2	11		16th-18th c.
0030	GRE			7	169		16th-18th c.
0030	GRE	bowl	flanged	1	38		16th-18th c.
0030	CRW	chamber pot	flat-topped everted	2	100		1730-1760
0030	CRW	dish?	flat-topped everted	1	11		1730-1760
0030	PEW	dish/saucer	upright plain	1	3		L. 18th-M. 19th c.
0030	YELW			1	31		L. 18th-19th c.
0032	LMEL			1	2		M. 14th-15th c.
0032	LMTE			2	43		15th-16th c.
0036	LMEL			1	4		M. 14th-15th c.
0038	EMW			1	8		11th-12th c.
0038	ELCW	jar	flat-topped everted	1	6		Medieval
0038	HCW			1	8		L. 12th-13th c.
0038	HFW1			1	1		M. 12th-M. 13th c.
0038	COLL			1	5		15th-16th c.
0038	LMTE			2	48		15th-16th c.
0040	BCSW			1	9		L. 12th-14th c.
0040	ELYG			3	23		Medieval-LMed
0040	HCW			2	7		L. 12th-13th c.
0040	HCW	jar	everted beaded	1	1		L. 12th-13th c.
0040	HFW1			1	2		M. 12th-M. 13th c.
0040	LSCW			1	11		13th-14th c.
0040	MCW			2	12		L. 12th-14th c.
0040	UPG			1	2		L. 12th-14th c.
0046	GRE			1	14		16th-18th c.
0046	GRE	jar		1	22		16th-18th c.
0046	ESWN			1	13		L. 17th-L. 18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
0048	MCW	jar	flat-topped everted	1	10		L.12th-14th c.
0048	LMTE			1	6		15th-16th c.
0048	LGRE			1	44		18th-19th c.
0048	REFR			1	7		L.18th-20th c.
0048	REFW	plate?	everted	1	4		L.18th-20th c.
0048	YELW	bowl	upright plain	2	17		L.18th-19th c.
0050	GRE	bowl	hooked	1	59		16th-18th c.
0050	CRW	lid		1	25		1730-1760
0055	ELCW			1	4		Medieval
0055	MCW			1	4		L.12th-14th c.
0057	INDS	bowl	upright plain	5	30		L.18th-20th c.
0057	PORCC			1	33		17th-20th c.
0057	REFW	cup	upright plain	1	7		L.18th-20th c.
0057	YELW			1	41		L.18th-19th c.
0058	GSW3			1	24		L.15th-16th c.
0058	LMEL			3	39		M.14th-15th c.
0058	LMTE			1	20		15th-16th c.

Appendix 5. CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	T	Abr	Mortar	glaze	Notes	Date
0004	fsc	RTM	1	23			white fsc		reduced core, fine abundant calc, Ely fabric?	medieval
0007	ms	RTM	1	20		+			reduced core, occasional flint, Fe	medieval
0013	fs	UN	1	1					thin flake	pmed?
0013	wfs	LB?	1	34					dense	pmed
0013	wfs	B?	2	664	38				poss dried but unfired mud bricks in gault clay? There may be a gault clay brick frag embedded in one piece	pmed?
0015	fs	RTP	1	4					flake	pmed
0019	est	EB	1	245					reduced dark brownish core, red surface with some straw marks, but could be later	medieval/lmed?
0019	wfs	RTP	1	45						pmed
0019	wfc	RTP	1	142						pmed
0020	wfc	RTP	1	17						pmed
0024	fsc	RTM	1	69					as 0004	medieval
0048	wfe	B	5	168					=1 brick, coarse, HM, poss EB?	
0048	fs	UN	2	11					flakes, 1 with reduced core?	medieval?
0048	wfcg	B	1	139		+			coarse, HM, poss EB?	?
0058	est	EB	3	395	49				=1 brick, dark red, sunken margins, straw imp	medieval?
0058	est	EB	1	44		+			dark red	medieval?
0058	est	EB	1	235	53				dark red, reduced burnt surfaces, pocked	

Appendix 6. Animal bone catalogue

			Cattle					Sheep/Goat					Pig					Other mammal					LTM	MTM	STM	VSTM	Comments
			Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas	Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas	Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas	Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas	All	All	All	All	Butch Path Gnaw Sex etc.
Context	Spot Date	Taphonomy																					All	All	All	All	
0004	medieval	g		2																							
0011	Lmed/pmed	g																					2				
0011		e																						1			
0012	Lmed/pmed	e		2																							atm
0012		e						1	2																		bch
0012		e											1														
0012		e																						3			
0013	pmed	g		5		1																					atm, bch
0013	pmed	g											1														
0013	pmed	g																					3				
0013	pmed	g																						4			
0014	Lmed/pmed	e		4																							
0015	pmed	g		4																							
0015	pmed	g							1																		bch
0016	pmed	g		2																							
0019	medieval/pmed ?	e		3																							atm
0022	pmed	g	1	5																							bch
0022		e						2			3																
0024	medieval	e		2																							bch
0024	medieval	e											1														
0026		e	1	2																							
0030	pmed	g																1									equ
0030		g																						1			
0032	Lmed/pmed	g				1																					bch
0032		g						1	2	1																	
0038	Lmed/pmed	g		6		1																					atm
0038		g						1	9																		
0038		g											3														atm
0038		g																1	11								equ
0038		g																					10				
0038		g																						4			
0038		g																							2		

[illegible]

Appendix 7. Small finds catalogue

S F Number	Context Number	Object Type	Material	Fragment No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Period
1001	0022	Coin	Copper alloy	1	0.41	A copper alloy coin. Both faces are worn, corroded and obscured by dirt so no detail visible. One edge straight where damaged.	0.5			18	Pmed
1002	0022	Coin	Copper alloy	1	0.49	Complete copper alloy farthing of either James I or Charles I, dating AD 1613-36. The obverse is very worn. On the reverse the crowned harp is visible with the letters 'FRA', from the legend FRA ET HIB REX	0.5			18	Pmed
1003	0022	Coin	Copper alloy	2	1.09	Two complete copper alloy coins corroded together. The visible face of one coin is worn and corroded; the visible face of the second coin shows a crown. Both are possible farthings similar to SF 1002.	0.5		20	17	Pmed
1004	0060	Jetton	Copper alloy	1	0.86	Complete, very worn Nuremberg rose and orb jetton; lettering on the reverse is worn, possibly nonsense. Obverse too worn to see detail. First half of 16th century.	0.5			21	Pmed
1005	0004	Bell	Copper alloy	1	26	Crotal or rumbler bell. It is speherical in form with an integrally cast rectangular suspension loop with a circular hole. It has a prominent ridge between upper and lower hemispehere. Two circular sound holes in upper hemisphere; lower hemisphere damaged and moslty missing but has some remnants of grooved line decoration.	37			32	Pmed
1006	0038	Stone	Stone	1	4355	Rectangular piece of dressed clunch. One face has diagonal striations, tool marks across it.	71	164	249		
1007	0038	Pestle?	Stone	1	1222	Cylindrical frag of shelly limestone, possibly burnt in places. One end is broken/damaged; the other is convex. It is circular in section. Striations/tooling marks are visible on the sides.	62			113	
1008	0038	Knife	Iron	1	37.5	Iron knife with corrosion and encrusted. The blade has a straight back and edge which both curve down towards the tip. The tang extends straight from the back. The blade is wedge shaped in section. There is damage on the blade where it meets the tang - this was is machine damage caused when retrieved.		20	119		Pmed

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