SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

The Sunken House Young Roots Project

West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village, Suffolk

Client:
The Heritage Lottery Fund, West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village and St Edmundsbury Borough Council

Date:
August 2016

WSW 136/ESF 23265
Volume 2 – Appendices
SACIC Report No. 2016/004
Author: Rob Brooks

Supported by The National Lottery® through the Heritage Lottery Fund

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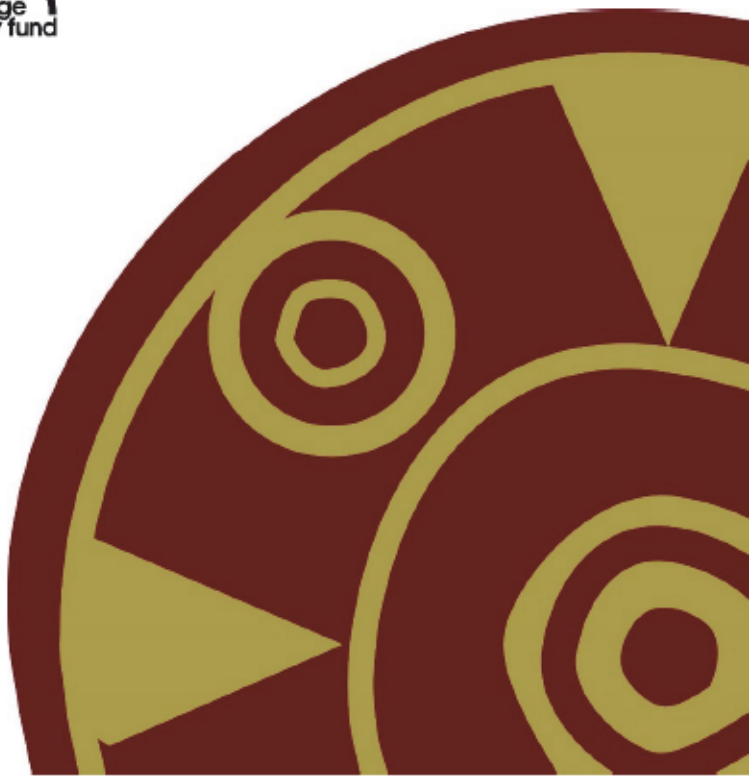

The Sunken House Young Roots Project, West Stow

Volume 2 - Appendices

SACIC Report No. 2016/004

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Report Date: August 2016

HER Information

Site Code/Event Number:	**WSW 136/ESF 23265**
Site Name:	**The Sunken House Young Roots Project**
Report Number	**2016/004**
Planning Application No:	**N/A**
Dates of Fieldwork:	**26th-30th October and 14th-15th November, 2015**
Grid Reference:	**TL 7976 7132**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolka1-227559**
Curatorial Officer:	**Dr Richard Hoggett**
Project Officers:	**Rob Brooks and Pippa Smith**
Client/Funding Body:	**Heritage Lottery Fund and West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village/St Edmundsbury Borough Council**
Client Reference:	**N/A**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Disclaimer

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Date:	30/08/2016
Signed:	

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This document contains the appendices that relate to Volume 1 of the Sunken House Young Roots Project report, including a series of figures and tables.

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Appendix 1. Brief

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service
Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
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Brief for Historic Building Recording and Archaeological Excavation

at

WEST STOW ANGLO-SAXON VILLAGE, ICKLINGHAM ROAD, WEST STOW

Planning Authority:	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
Development Proposal:	Dismantling & recording of Sunken House
This Brief Issued By:	Dr Richard Hoggett, Archaeological Officer
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Date:	22 May 2015

1 Summary

1.1 The West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village wishes to commission a programme of archaeological work to record the Sunken House, which was constructed in 1974, prior to its being dismantled and to conduct an archaeological excavation of its footprint.

1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the archaeological contractors and submitted to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny. SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village Trust on archaeological issues. The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.3 The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety the report may be rejected.

2 Archaeological Background

2.1 The SFB is a type of building which has been recognised across much of Early Anglo-Saxon England, but the exact nature of their construction and appearance have been debated (without resolution) for the best part of a century. Until the West Stow excavations, the prevailing interpretation of the SFB was that of a

tent-like roof set over a hollow in which the occupants worked and dwelt. Unlike the vast majority of the buildings, which had been dismantled, two of the West Stow SFBs had burnt down, preserving traces of planked floors and timber walls and suggesting a much more complex (albeit conventional-looking) building than had previously been supposed.

2.2 Following the end of the excavations, the West Stow Environmental Archaeology Group was formed and work began on the first of the West Stow reconstructions in 1973. This reconstruction was a six-post SFB with a planked floor suspended over the hollow and timber walls. The second reconstruction, which was constructed in 1974, followed the traditional sunken-floored interpretation of the SFB with a view to comparing and contrasting it to the floored equivalent.

2.3 Like the first house, the original sunken house is still standing, although time has taken its toll and in recent years it has developed a significant and increasing lean towards its eastern end as its timber frame has racked. A wooden prop was inserted to support the eastern gable a few years ago, but as the building's fortieth year passed the decision was taken that the structure had reached the end of its practical life and that it was time for the next phase of the experiment – that of recording and dismantling – to begin. This approach is very much in keeping with the archaeological evidence, which suggests that the original buildings were dismantled rather than being allowed to decay *in situ*, with all useable parts presumably being recycled and the remaining hollow being backfilled with domestic rubbish.

3 Brief for Historic Building Recording

3.1 Historic building recording and analysis is to be carried out prior to the commencement of works so that the affected building can be recorded in its unaltered state.

3.2 The objective will be to compile a descriptive record of the affected buildings at English Heritage's Level 3, as described in *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice* (English Heritage 2006), before development of the buildings takes place.

3.3 The academic objective will be to provide a detailed drawn and photographic timber-by-timber record of the extant structure in its final state prior to be dismantled.

3.4 Additional recording should be undertaken during the dismantling process, as appropriate and necessary.

4 Specification for the Historic Building Recording

4.1 The survey methodology will form part of the WSI and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded. Any variation from these standards can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

4.2 English Heritage Level 3 recording must be carried on the buildings and their setting. Both the exterior and interior will be viewed, described and photographed. Any distinctive features must be both described and photographed.

4.3 The record will present conclusions regarding the location, form, date, development and use of the buildings.

5 Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 Following the dismantling of the Sunken House, the building's footprint (surrounded by a suitable buffer) is to be excavated in accordance with the standard methodologies applied to the excavation of sunken-featured buildings, i.e. the pit is to be to be 100% excavated in quadrants, with a suitable scheme of environmental and micro-morphological sampling.

5.2 The ultimate aim of this excavation is to record the archaeological footprint of the Sunken House in such a fashion that it can be compared and contrasted with other excavated examples of authentic Anglo-Saxon buildings from the West Stow site. In this manner, the validity of the experimental reconstruction can be assessed.

6 Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

6.2 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

6.3 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.

6.4 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see East Anglian Archaeology Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document (2012).

6.5 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.

6.6 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will provide the basis for measurable standards for SCCAS/CT to monitor this work.

6.7 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable

museum in Suffolk (see Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007).

6.8 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from The Institute of Conservation (ICON).

6.9 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

6.10 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.

6.11 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.

6.12 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

6.13 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD (or grey literature report if otherwise agreed), clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single hard copy of the report as well as a digital copy of the approved report should be marked for the attention of the archaeological officer, who will deposit it with the HER.

6.14 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001	0110	Ridge Post East	Hand drawn. Eastern of the two vertical timber posts. Used to support the Tie Beam 0004 (pegged half lap) and Ridge Pole 0005 (mortice and tenon). Recorded length does not include rotted remnants 0210 left in-situ, which were c.0.4m long. Decay - base of the timber had rotted through entirely just below ground level. There were moderate levels of woodworm along the length of it, but it remained solid; being strong enough to withstand the demolition works and its subsequent removal. There was greater evidence for woodworm in the area of the bark. Bark - still present in a limited area near the top of the timber. Tool marks - there were noticeable saw cuts around the pegged half lap joint, as well as one by the tenon. A notch had been cut into the face after construction to house external support 0104. Two saw cuts were recorded along the length of the timber.	3.23	0.18-							No	No			
0002	0110	Ridge Post West	Hand drawn. Western of the two vertical timber posts used to support Tie Beam 0003 (pegged half lap joint) and ridge pole 0005 (mortice and tenon). Recorded length does not include rotted remnants 0210 left in-situ, which were c.0.58m long. Decay - base of the timber had rotted through entirely just below ground level. There were moderate levels of woodworm along the length of it, but it remained solid; being strong enough to withstand the demolition works and its subsequent removal. Bark - still present in a limited area near the top of the timber - more substantial than on 0001. Tool marks - limited on this piece to where a deliberate wane had been put on the timber, presumably with an axe. Rune like a distorted 'F' (representing O?) inscribed on one face. Two obvious axe cuts near top of timber.	3.08	0.18-							No	No			
0003	0110	Tie Beam West	Hand drawn. Western Tie Beam, running from Ridge Post 0002 (pegged half lap) to Purlins 0006 and 0007 (pegged half lap joints that have come apart). Retains largely circular shape/slightly sub-square. Slight damage to both ends caused during demolition. Decay - limited instances of woodworm along length of timber. Very solid. Bark - none. Tool marks - saw cuts located at purlin half lap joints. Edges cleaned of bark/worked with axes, presumably.	2.26	0.15-							No	No			
0004	0110	Tie Beam East	Hand drawn. Eastern Tie Beam, running from Ridge Post 0001 (pegged half lap) to Purlins 0006 and 0007 (pegged half lap joints that have come apart). Circular profile/cross-section. Decay - limited instances of woodworm along length of timber. Very solid. Bark - none. Tool marks - saw cuts located at joints. Flat edges worked with axes, presumably.	2.23	0.11-							No	No			

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0005	0110	Ridge Pole East to West	Hand drawn. Central Ridge Pole, supported by Ridge Posts 0001 and 0002 to which it joins with mortice and tenon joints. Not originally numbered prior to demolition. Roughly square in profile/cross-section, with rounded corners where wane has been cut/bark removed? Two slightly recessed faces, with partially intact pegs still in-situ probably relate to the internal struts. Occasional metal staples along length are not associated with Sunken House structure - they presumably relate to the original use of the timber. Decay - limited woodworm along length. No obvious rot. Bark - occasionally along the wane. Tool marks - no obvious tool marks, apart from axe(?) marks from creating flat faces.	6.77	0.09-							No	No			
0006	0110	Purlin North	Hand drawn. Northern purlin, half lapped and pegged into Tie Beams 0003 and 0004. Roughly square in profile/cross-section, with waned edges, presumably where bark was removed. Snapped during demolition of house, but otherwise very solid. The joints with the tie beams had largely come apart prior to demolition and the purlin appeared heavily warped under pressure of the roof weight. However it returned to being straight when removed from the structure. Decay - limited woodworm along its length and no obvious decay/rot. Bark - none. Tool marks - saw cuts around the half lap joint.	6.66	0.1-0.							No	No			
0007	0110	Purlin South	Hand drawn. Southern purlin, half lapped and pegged into Tie Beams 0003 and 0004. Roughly square in profile/cross-section, with waned edges, presumably where bark was removed. At one of the joints, the purlin had started to break, but it was only fully snapped during demolition of house and otherwise the main piece was very solid. The joints with the tie beams had largely come apart prior to demolition and the purlin appeared heavily warped under pressure of the roof weight. However it returned to being straight when removed from the structure. Decay - limited woodworm along its length and no obvious decay/rot. Bark - limited instances along the wane of the timber. Tool marks - saw cuts around the half lap joint.	6.74	0.08-							No	No			
0008	0110	Brace External East	This number was issued post-excavation, but the timber doesn't actually exist... It was thought to be an external parallel of Internal East Brace 0014.									No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0009	0110		Brace External West	Hand drawn. External Brace in the western elevation, which is approximately two thirds of the way up the elevation and is pegged to the various upright planks at this height. This piece was sloping from the north down to the south (possibly because the building had racked and the vertical planks had rotted, or just how it was built). Internal brace 0015 ran parallel to this. Oblong profile/cross-section, with square cut corners. 14 peg holes along length. Both ends finished to a point. Wane along lower edge in places - on the external side presumably and possibly mainly as a result of rotting/woodworm damage/exposure, rather than shape of wood, or having been worked like that. Cracks visible along surface in places - mainly as a result of exposure to weathering. Decay - limited evidence of rot, particularly given its exposed position. Woodworm along length of timber. Still very solid though. Bark - none. Tool marks - no obvious cuts, but clearly marked with axe(?) to form shape.	2.02	0.14	0.07						No	No			
0010	0110		Sill North	Hand drawn profile/cross-section. Northern ground sill. Jointed at each end with Sills 0011 and 0013. Made from a significant of a trunk, running from the heartwood/core of the tree to the outer edges/bark in places. Sub-square/almost circular in profile/cross-section. Decay - heavy rot and woodworm presence, particularly on underside of timber, but worst on the northern side, where it was constantly in contact with soil, whilst the top and exterior edge were relatively sound. The most severe areas of rot and woodworm have largely destroyed the bottom 40-50% of the timber in places, although the upper portion appears to still be solid. Bark - significant areas of the timber (c.20-30%) where the bark is still intact. Tool marks - the piece was obviously largely stripped of bark, creating the wane, by hand and this appears to have been done with an axe.		0.2-0.							No	No			
0011	0110		Sill East	Eastern ground sill. Jointed at each end with Sills 0010 and 0012. Rotten at bottom and side edges.									No	No			
0012	0110		Sill South	Southern ground sill. Jointed at each end with Sills 0011 and 0013. Rotten at bottom and side edges.									No	No			
0013	0110		Sill West	Western ground sill. Jointed at each end with Sills 0010 and 0012. Rotten at bottom and side edges.									No	No			
0014	0110		Brace Internal East	Internal Brace in the eastern elevation, which runs above the door lintel and is pegged to the various upright planks at this height. Decay - woodworm quite severe along lower edge, particularly on side which was presumably facing outwards (as a result of rain driving in?). Generally solid still though, with some pegs still surviving in-situ, even after demolition of structure. Bark - none. Tool marks - no obvious cuts, but finished quite roughly, presumably with an axe.	2.3	0.07	0.16						No	No			

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0015	0110	Brace Internal West	Internal Brace in the western elevation, which is approximately two thirds of the way up the elevation and is pegged to the various upright planks at this height. This piece was sloping from the north down to the south, presumably partially because the building had warped and the vertical planks had rotted. An external brace ran parallel to this (0009). Errors made in the drawing.									No	No			
0016	0110	Rafter North Side	North-western internal rafter. Rotten at base. Sporadic woodworm.									No	No			
0017	0110	Rafter North Side	Rafter, recorded as 'N2a' on original records. Snapped into two pieces during demolition. One half lap joint and two bird beak joints. No details recorded regarding rot or woodworm.	c.3.6?	0.08-							No	No			
0018	0110	Rafter North Side	Rafter, recorded as 'N2b' on original records. No joint cuts. Cylindrical ash(?) piece used as a repair/reinforcement, but these pieces are all quite rotten. One bird beak joint to seat onto purlin.	2.15	0.07-							No	No			
0019	0110	Rafter North Side	Rafter, recorded as 'N3' on original records. East of N2 timbers. Rotten at base.	2.5-2.6	0.06-							No	No			
0020	0110	Rafter North Side	Rafter, recorded as 'N4' on original records. East of N3 timbers. Rotten at base.									No	No			
0021	0110	Rafter North Side	Rafter, recorded as 'N5a' on original records. Two bird beak joints. Rotten at base. East of N4.									No	No			
0022	0110	Rafter North Side	Rafter, recorded as 'N5b' on original records. One bird beak joint. [Presumably a repair, hence single bird beak joint and short length].	2.16	0.1	0.07						No	No			
0023	0110	Rafter North Side	Rafter, recorded as 'N6' on original records. One bird beak joint. Rotten at base. East of N5. Presumably a repair rafter, given its length, but not enough detail recorded to be certain.	3.8	0.08							No	No			
0024	0110	Rafter North Side	Rafter, recorded as 'N7' on original records. One bird beak and one half lap joint. No details of decay recorded - rotten at base. East of N6. Typical rafter.	3.7	0.07-							No	No			
0025	0110	Rafter North Side	Hand drawn. Rafter, recorded as 'N8a' on original records. An example of an internal rafter [north-east corner]. Two bird beak joints, for joining to purlin and ridge pole, with a half lap to meet its southern rafter counterpart. Square profile/cross-section, cut from a quarter of a trunk. Decay - woodworm in places. Rot at base of timber (0.05m) where it made contact with ground. Tool marks - shaped with an axe presumably along faces, and occasional other axe marks too.	3.77	0.07-							No	No			
0026	0110	Rafter North Side	Rafter, recorded as 'N8b' on original records. One bird beak joint to sit flush on purlin. Cylindrical ash(?) piece used as a repair/reinforcement to go with N8a, but these pieces are all quite rotten.	2.24	0.07-							No	No			

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0027	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S8' on original records. Two bird beak joints - one for the Purlin and one for the Ridge Pole. South-west internal rafter. Rotten at base.	2.73	0.05-							No	No			
0028	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S7' on original records, east of S8. No details recorded as to whether this was a rafter repair piece, but the length suggests it would be. As such, it was likely to have woodworm.	2.13	0.08-							No	No			
0029	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S6b' on original records. [Hazel rafter repair? No details recorded].	3.76	0.075							No	No			
0030	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S6a' on original records. One of the rafter repairs - bird beak joints at one end to sit on purlin. Round profile. These pieces were typically all rotten.	1.35	0.07-							No	No			
0031	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S5b' on original records. [Hzael repair? East of S6 timbers].	2.07	0.08							No	No			
0032	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S5a' on original records. [Full rafter? No details recorded on sheet. East of S6 timbers].	2.21	0.07-							No	No			
0033	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S4b' on original records. One bird beak joint. [Hazel repair piece? No details recorded on sheet]. [Presumably a repair, hence single bird beak joint and short length].	2.32	0.07							No	No			
0034	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S4a' on original records. Presumably one of the rafter repairs, given its length, although it could be a snapped full length rafter. No details of joints recorded. East of S5 timbers.	2.09	0.08							No	No			
0035	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S3' on original records. Rot at both ends. One bird beak joint. [Supposedly rotten at both ends - was one just snapped? East of S4 timbers].	1.2-1.3	0.1							No	No			
0036	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S2' on original records. [Full rafter? No details recorded on sheet. East of S3 timber].									No	No			
0037	0110	Rafter South Side	Rafter, recorded as 'S1' on original records. [Internal rafter at south-east corner. Rotten at base].									No	No			
0038	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile [at southern extreme]. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0039	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0040	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0041	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0042	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0043	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0044	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.	1.37-1.	0.16-							No	No			
0045	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.	1.4-1.5	0.1-0.							No	No			
0046	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0047	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0048	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0049	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0050	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0051	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0052	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0053	0110		Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0054	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0055	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0056	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0057	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0058	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0059	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0060	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0061	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0062	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.	0.9-0.9	0.06-							No	No			
0063	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.	1.05	0.2?							No	No			
0064	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0065	0110	Plank West Side	Elevation plank in western profile [at northern end]. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0066	0110	Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile [at southern end - 0114 to south, 0067 to north]. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.	0.69-0.	0.18							No	No			

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0067	0110	Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.	0.98-1.	0.13							No	No			
0068	0110	Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.	1.24-1.	0.3							No	No			
0069	0110	Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.	1.42-1.	0.12							No	No			
0070	0110	Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0071	0110	Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0072	0110	Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm.									No	No			
0073	0110	Plank East Side	One of the vertical planks along the eastern elevation. Upper end of plank has a square cut. Actually the southern door jamb. Renumbered/same as 0112.	1.87-1.	0.1							No	No			
0074	0110	Plank East Side	One of the vertical uprights along the eastern elevation. This was the northern jamb of the door frame. Renumbered/same as 0111.	2.21								No	No			
0075	0110	Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Two pegs hole - for attachment to ground sill elevation plate 0108 and internal brace 0014. Limited woodworm. North of 0104.									No	No			
0076	0110	Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Two pegs hole - for attachment to ground sill elevation plate 0108 and internal brace 0014. Limited woodworm. North of 0075.									No	No			
0077	0110	Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Two pegs hole - for attachment to ground sill elevation plate 0108 and internal brace 0014. Limited woodworm. North of 0076.									No	No			
0078	0110	Plank East Side	One of the vertical planks along the eastern elevation. Partially angled at top end to match the angle of the roof. Two pegs hole - for attachment to ground sill elevation plate 0108 and internal brace 0014. Shaped at top end to match roof line and with rebate/half lap to meet purlin 0006. Limited woodworm throughout. North of 0077.	>2.5	c.0.1							No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0079	0110		Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line and has half lap/rebate for joint with purlin 0006. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm throughout. North of 0078.	2.11-2.	0.18							No	No			
0080	0110		Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm throughout. North of 0079.									No	No			
0081	0110		Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm throughout. North of 0080.									No	No			
0082	0110		Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm throughout. North of 0081.									No	No			
0083	0110		Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm throughout. North of 0082.									No	No			
0084	0110		Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm throughout. North of 0083.									No	No			
0085	0110		Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm throughout. North of 0084.									No	No			
0086	0110		Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm throughout. North of 0085.									No	No			
0087	0110		Plank East Side	Elevation plank in eastern profile. End shaped to match roof line. No details recorded about decay, but presumably at least rotten at end that makes contact with the ground. Limited woodworm throughout. North of 0086.									No	No			
0088	0110		Plank East Side	One of the vertical planks along the eastern elevation. Shaped at upper end to match roof angle. No detail about woodworm or rot recorded. Measured length does not fit with elevation drawing, so may possibly have been misidentified after demolition.	0.58-0.	0.13							No	No			

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0089	0110	Plank East Side	One of the vertical planks along the eastern elevation. Shaped at upper end to match roof angle. No detail about woodworm or rot recorded, but presumably suffering from both given its position on the ground and under eave of thatch.									No	No			
0090	0110	External Rafter SW Corner	Hand drawn. External rafter from SW corner of structure, with 0091 as its internal counterpart. Bird beak joints with southern purlin and ridge post and has a half lap joint with NW external rafter 0094. Made up of a quarter or third of a radially split trunk, but has a very twisted profile/cross-section. It is unclear how much of this is to do with how roughly it was worked in the first place and how much relates to exposure to rain. Heavily split along length due to rain/sun exposure, with small pieces splitting off in places. Decay - rot present, mainly where the timber made contact with the ground, but otherwise surprisingly strong, though very heavily damaged from exposure. Bark - present in places. This has probably naturally fallen off, rather than been deliberately removed. Tool marks - not clearly identifiable due to condition of wood, but obviously has been worked roughly with an axe.	4.05	0.06-							No	No			
0091	0110	Internal Rafter SW Corner	Hand drawn. Same as S8/0027. Internal rafter from SW corner of structure, with 0090 as its external counterpart. Bird beak joints with southern purlin and ridge post and has a half lap joint with NW internal rafter 0095. Had a roughly triangular to square profile/cross-section, but due to the condition of the wood it wasn't really clear with part of the trunk this was taken from. Slightly split in paces, but very slightly in comparison to 0090. Elevation planks were pegged to this piece and five were visible. The piece was snapped at its upper end, which had occurred during demolition of the structure. Decay - rot present where the timber made contact with the ground, but otherwise solid. Sporadic woodworm. Bark - none recorded. Tool marks - one saw/axe cut and the piece had clearly been shaped by hand - saw(?).	3.91	0.09-							No	No			
0092	0110	Internal Rafter SE Corner	Same as 0037/S1.									No	No			
0093	0110	External Rafter SE Corner	Remnants of rafter, but snapped at one of the joints and not fully recorded. Originally had two bird beak joints and one half lap.	>2.56	0.09?							No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0094	0110		External Rafter NW Corner	Hand drawn. External rafter from NW corner of structure, with 0095 as its internal counterpart. Bird beak joints with southern purlin and ridge post and has a half lap joint with SW external rafter 0090. Made up of a third of a radially split trunk. Has a less twisted profile/cross-section than the other exterior rafters. It is unclear how much of this is to do with how roughly it was worked in the first place, the quality of the wood and/or how much it was exposed to rain. Lots of splitting along length due to how it was worked (i.e. over-cuts from an axe), but also from rain/sun exposure in one area. Decay - rot and woodworm present, but mainly limited to where the timber made contact with the ground, but otherwise strong. Bark - present in very limited places. Appears to have been deliberately removed. Tool marks - has been worked with an axe, quite smoothly on what was the external edge with bark, but somewhat roughly otherwise.	3.91	0.08-							No	No			
0095	0110		Internal Rafter NW Corner	Hand drawn. Same as 0016/N1. Internal rafter from NW corner of structure, with 0094 as its external counterpart. Bird beak joints with southern purlin and ridge post and has a half lap joint with SW internal rafter 0091. Had a roughly square profile/cross-section, with one face being the outer edge of the trunk. Slightly split in paces, but very slightly in comparison to external rafters. No peg holes on this piece. Decay - rot present where the timber made contact with the ground, but otherwise solid, except for occasional splits. Sporadic woodworm. Bark - occasionally surviving. Tool marks - no obvious cuts, except to make joints, but obviously the piece was general worked with an axe.	3.82	0.08-							No	No			
0096	0110		Internal Rafter NE Corner	Same as 0026/N8b.									No	No			
0097	0110		External Rafter NE Corner	External rafter in north-east corner of structure. Bird beak joint for purlin and ridge pole. Half lap to meet 0093. Rotten at base and some woodworm throughout. Heavily twisted/split from exposure to weather.									No	No			
0098	0110		Plank East Side	One of the vertical planks along the eastern elevation. Central timber positioned below Ridge Pole 0005 to the more recently inserted external support, and above the door lintel. Partially angled at top end to match the angle of the roof, but also with a corner area removed to correspond with the Ridge Pole. The bottom end has a c.45° chamfer to it on its internal edge to let it sit flush against the external support. The timber was presumably shortened and given its 45° edge after the insertion of the external support to accommodate this newer timber, as its colouration does not suggest that it was a more modern replacement.	0.8-0.8	0.2							No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0099	0110		Plank East Side	One of the vertical planks along the eastern elevation. Timber positioned south of 0098, and above the door lintel. Pegged to internal brace.									No	No			
0100	0110		Plank East Side	One of the vertical planks along the eastern elevation. Timber positioned south of 0099, and above the door lintel. Pegged to internal brace.									No	No			
0101	0110		Plank East Side	One of the vertical planks along the eastern elevation. Timber positioned south of 0100, and above the door lintel. Pegged to internal brace.									No	No			
0102	0110		Plank East Side	One of the vertical planks along the eastern elevation. Timber positioned south of 0101, and above the door lintel. Pegged to internal brace.									No	No			
0103	0110		Plank East Side	One of the vertical planks along the eastern elevation. Timber positioned south of 0102, and above the door lintel. Pegged to internal brace.									No	No			
0104	0110		External Strut East Side	Hand drawn. External strut, positioned abutting the eastern elevation at a roughly 40-50° angle, with its other end inset into the ground, where it abutted with a small vertical piece of wood/plank, to help secure it, which had been set vertically within post-pad 0240. A notch and peg were positioned three quarters of the way along its length to secure it to internal east brace 0014. Ran above the door lintel, centrally to the elevation. Tenon at the internal end to secure somehow to ridge pole 0005? Not sure on this though. Decay - heavily rotten along length and also split in many places due to exposure to rain and sun Woodworm along length of timber, but most concentrated in the area that was inside the building. Wane exaggerated along timber due to rot and water ingress distorting the timber/affecting its form. Bark - none recorded. Tool marks - Only typical saw marks from shaping of wood.	3.45-3.	0.12-							No	No			
0105	0110		Internal Strut West End	Hand drawn. Internal strut, running from West Ridge Post 0002 to Ridge Pole 0005. Oblong profile/cross-section with square corners. The ends had been cut to opposing 45° angles to butt up against 0002 and 0005 and it was then pegged to these timbers. There were slight cracks in the timber, but these appeared to be the natural cracks that appear as timber becomes seasoned in a dry environment, rather than the excessive cracking that appeared on some of the exposed external timbers here. Decay - very limited/early stage rot along some edges. No visible evidence for woodworm. Bark - none. Tool marks - no obvious cuts, but obviously shaped by hand but with some expertise, given the quality of the flat edges. If this is a reused piece of timber, could it have been from a structure where it was exposed to fire, as there is very little evidence for rot and woodworm? This and 0113 may well be later insertions, given that they are both in very good condition and made up of pieces of wood that do not match, suggesting that they are reused from elsewhere.	1.26	0.11	0.11						No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0106	0110		Plank West Side										No	No			
0107	0110		Door Lintel	Lintel, decorated with traditional Anglo-Saxon style carving on outer face. Rectangular oblong profile. Recess on bottom edge. Tenon on both ends to interlock with door jamb 0073/0112 and vertical plank 0075. The carving has survived remarkably well, given its exposure. Door lintel.	>0.92	c.0.1							No	No			
0108	0110		Sill Plate East Side	Hand drawn. Timber placed on top of East Sill 0011, north of the doorway. Pegged into 8 of the vertical planks in this elevation and pegged onto the ground sill. Oblong profile/cross-section, which had the wider face laid down onto underlying sill 0011. 8 peg holes/pegs left that fixed to the elevation planks and fastened with 3 onto sill 0011. Decay - limited areas of rot and associated woodworm damage along two edges. Bark - none. Tool marks - cut quite precisely, but isn't entirely square, so probably cut with an axe.	2.3	0.13-	0.05-						No	No			
0109	0110		Round Support East Side	Round vertical support, inserted behind E9 and E10, internally at ground level.	1.17	0.07							No	No			
0110	0110		Sunken House Structure	Overall feature number issued for timber structure.									No	No			
0111	0110		Door jamb North	Hand drawn. Northern door jamb. Positioned centrally to the eastern elevation. This had a roughly oblong profile/cross-section, with slight waning on the external edge towards the base. Rebates cut down both thinner sides along the length of the timber - the functional use of these was unclear. Pegged at the top to secure it to the lintel. A further peg was located c0.78m from the base of the timber - function uncertain. It was pegged at the base to sill 0011. There was limited splitting in places along the timber from exposure. Decay -rot was present along the edges of the main external face, along with sporadic woodworm holes along the length of the timber, but it remained solid. The wane on the external edge was thought to relate to decay/weathering rather than being a results of deliberate shaping. Bark - none. Tool marks - no obvious cuts, but clearly shaped by tools, presumably axes.	2.2	0.17-	0.07-						No	No			

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0112	0110	Door jamb South	Hand drawn. Southern door jamb. This had a oblong profile/cross-section. At the top of the timber a squared-off cut had been made to house southern purlin 0007. There was also a slight notch/rebate under this on the inner (northern) edge of the timber that may have been to house the lintel, although this either did not fit or had slipped. It was pegged to east sill 0011. There was limited splitting in places along the timber from exposure. A rune (for 'S') was carved on the external face of the timber. Decay - rot was present generally only in the bottom c.0.12m where it had made contact with the ground, although there were sporadic woodworm holes along the length of the timber. Bark - none. Tool marks - no obvious cuts except for the rune, but was clearly shaped by tools, presumably axes.	2.01	0.08-	0.05-						No	No			
0113	0110	Internal Strut East End	Hand drawn. Internal strut, running from East Ridge Post 0001 to Ridge Pole 0005. Oblong profile/cross-section, although two partial rebates had been cut from it on one side (was this reused from an earlier structure that might explain these rebates?). The ends had been cut to opposing 45° angles to butt up against 0001 and 0005 and it was then pegged to these timbers. There were slight cracks in the timber, but these appeared to be the natural cracks that appear as timber becomes seasoned in a dry environment, rather than the excessive cracking that appeared on some of the exposed external timbers here. Decay - very limited/early stage rot in one isolated area. Very little evidence for woodworm. Bark - none. Tool marks - no obvious cuts, but obviously shaped by hand but with some expertise, given the quality of the flat edges. If this is a reused piece of timber, could it have been from a structure where it was exposed to fire, as there is very little evidence for rot and woodworm? This and 0105 may well be later insertions, given that they are both in very good condition and made up of pieces of wood that do not match, suggesting that they are reused from elsewhere.	1.15	0.11-	0.04-						No	No			
0114	0110	Plank East Side	Southern-most vertical wall plank in eastern elevation. Initially missed during site recording of structure as significantly obscured by thatch.	>0.34	c.0.1							No	No			
0200	0214	Finds	Mixed finds from both quadrants.				SF46, SF47, SF48, SF49, SF50, SF51					Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0201	0214	Hearth Layer	Thin roughly oval lens of heat affected sand, with limited levels of charcoal and flint. In places around the edge the sand is only dark red, but elsewhere it is purple/almost black. Only recorded in the NW quadrant in Section 2. Area of in-situ burning caused by probably one fire. The fire was just sat on top of the soil - no hearth structure such as 0202 was used. This is essentially part of 0218.	c.0.45	c0.4	Up to	SF52					Yes	Yes			
0202	0214	Hearth Structure	Roughly oval deposit of yellow slightly chalky clay and large sub-angular flints, with frequent straw type inclusions. A central area on the top surface, measuring 0.44m x 0.36m x c.0.02m thick was scorched red to dark purple. Occasional lenses of charcoal present around the clay. Hearth. The limited area and depth of the burning suggests that it wasn't used very much though.	0.92	0.74	0.09	SF56					Yes	Yes			
0203	0214	Finds	Finds spit. Finds taken from the south-east quadrant in the top 0.2m. Material was sieved through a 0.1m mesh.				SF04, SF05, SF06, SF07, SF08, SF09, SF10, SF11, SF12, SF13, SF14, SF15, SF16, SF17					Yes	No			
0204	0214	Finds	Finds spit. Finds taken from the north-west quadrant in the top 0.15m. Material was sieved through a 0.1m mesh.				SF18, SF19, SF20, SF21, SF22, SF23, SF24, SF25, SF26, SF34					Yes	No			
0205	0214	Wood	Piece of wood in the south-east quadrant, thought initially to be a possible post pad, or the remnants of a rotted upright. Excavation suggests this was merely a thin piece of wood/bark that was dropped during construction or repairs.									Yes	No			
0206	0214	Ash Deposit	Number initially issued as a separate hearth, but is a lens of ash within layer 0218. Ash dump, possibly associated with other hearths in the feature.				SF53, SF54, SF55					Yes	Yes			
0207	0214	Finds Spit	Finds recovered from below spit 0203 in the south-east quadrant, down to/partially into the upper horizons of natural/0224/0225. Mainly from 0218.				SF27, SF28, SF29, SF30, SF31, SF32, SF33					Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0208	0214	Finds Spit	Finds recovered from below spit 0203 in the north-west quadrant, down to/partially into the upper horizons of natural/0224/0223. Mainly from 0218.				SF35, SF36, SF37, SF38, SF39, SF40, SF41, SF42, SF43, SF44, SF45					Yes	No			
0209	0209	Posthole Cut	Eastern posthole cut. Appears to be sub-square in plan, although not fully uncovered due to position of section. 70-85° slightly concave sides, with sharp break of slope to the flat base, that then breaks vertically to accommodate the stake hole in the centre.	0.6	>0.3	0.73						No	No			
			Eastern posthole cut.													
0210	0209	Timber Fill	Largely rotted remnants of timber within posthole 0209. Unlike with timber 0220 a large piece of this timber had survived though, as a solid section indicating that it had been shaped to a conical point for being driven into the ground. The external surface of the timber had rotted and the rest of the timber upright had broken off from slightly below ground level, causing disturbance and mixing with 0215 during the demolition of the timber structure by the JCB. As such, in section it appeared that the timber was only 0.5m deep, as some of the area formerly taken up by the post had been infilled by collapsing material (mainly 0215).		0.23	0.5						No	No			
			Partially rotten timber remnants of the eastern upright.													
0211	0209	Posthole Fill	External 'packing' fill of posthole 0209 around timber upright 0210. Made of fairly loose silty-sand, consisting of thin lenses/striations of pale yellow sand, orangish-yellow sand, and mid to dark brownish-grey silty-sand, with occasional small flints. The horizon clarity with both 0210 and the natural geology was clear.									No	No			
			Mainly naturally-derived backfilling of posthole. Presumably the material that was taken out of the posthole in the first place, mixed with some more organic material, e.g. topsoil.													
0212	0212	Feature? Cut	Slightly irregularly shaped feature in plan - possibly an irregular oval, but partially obscured as runs under section. 50-80° slightly concave sides, with curving break of slope to the concave base.	>0.3	>0.2	0.38						No	No			
			Initially excavated as a feature, but its function is unclear and it is reminiscent in shape of several rabbit warrens recorded elsewhere in the SFB pit. It is also positioned at the edge of the SFB, which is where the other rabbit warrens are generally located.													
0213	0212	Feature? Fill	Single fill of 0212. Mid greyish-brown fine silty-sand. Loose to firm compaction. Occasional to common small flints. Clear horizon with natural, but somewhat diffuse with the topsoil/subsoil layers immediately to the east.			0.38	SF01					Yes	No			
			Fill derived from 0218 and the topsoil and windblown laminated layers to the east - looks like disturbed collapsed material from animal burrowing.													

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0214	0214		SFB Cut	Main pit cut for the sunken featured building. This measures 6.23m long east to west x 5.61m north to south and at its deepest point (not including the postholes) is 0.99m from ground level to the base of the pit (plus another 0.06m if you include the depth of cut 0216). The depth of deposits within the cut are at most 0.4m deep. In places the main cut appears to splay out in plan, such as by the doorway and where there has been partial collapse of the feature edges, but these were not included in the dimensions listed above. The sides of the pit were somewhat variable. In general there was a slight to moderate (c.20-30°) slope initially on the northern and southern edges of the pit, where the long wall plate timbers had sat, below which the edges sloped more steeply (c.45-55°) and became concave, before curving to the concave base, which itself levelled out in the centre. The eastern and western edges differed in that the initial shallow slope seen on the northern and southern sides was not present. Here the sides appeared to have eroded more underlying the timber ground sills (which barely rested on any soil, being instead largely supported by their joins with the longer east to west ground sills). The sides sloped from c.40-60° and were quite concave, almost levelling out to meet the flat base. The base then stepped down - this step was not always pronounced in the drawn sections, due to the presence of the postholes, but is clearly visible in the plan, forming a roughly oval shape if extrapolated across the unexcavated quadrants (measuring 4.1m east to west x 2.87m north to south). Main SFB pit cut. Forms a fairly regular shape, although the stepped down area in the base is unusual. Was this deliberate? It is quite shallow and is filled with largely naturally derived material, but is quite regular, so unlikely to be the result of trample within the base of the feature. Alternatively it may have been an attempt to dig a fire pit, thus allowing a bit more depth between the thatch and the fire. However, there is no remaining evidence for fires within the base. [This oval cut is the remainder of the original shape as excavated in the 1970s]. As regards the remainder of the pit, the edges had become heavily eroded by people entering and exiting the SFB and during times of heavy rain it is claimed that water ran into the pit from the sides, undoubtedly causing further erosion of the sandy silty soils that form the pit edges. Of greater interest was the erosion that had occurred under the ground sill beams. It was noted that under each of these beams there was a degree of erosion, meaning that the beams were not fully supported under their bases. However, this appeared to be most severe under the east and west sills, where the sections were notably much steeper due to the collapse under the sills. The main reason for this higher rate of erosion may be because of the extra weight borne by these sills from the elevation timbers.	6.23	5.61	0.99						No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0215	0214		SFB Fill	Upper fill within main SFB cut. Mid to dark brownish-grey loose to cohesive silty-sand, with common small flints (5mm-30mm diameter) and frequent straw/organic inclusions. Remained damp in comparison to other fills of pit. Fairly diffuse horizon with 0218. Appears to have infilled/become mixed with the upper fills/decaying timber of the posthole when the timbers were removed. This is almost certainly the upper horizon of/very similar to 0218. However it had remained trampled during the life of the SFB and had become even more heavily disturbed during its demolition at which point the straw inclusions (from the structure's now removed roof) became integrated into the material. It remained damp and therefore appeared to be a more distinct layer than it probably was, due to the incorporation of the straw, which appears to have helped retain the water.	5.11	4.32	Up to						No	No			
0216	0216		Pit? Cut	Unusual cut feature that truncates through 0218, 0225 and the base of 0214 in the south-east quadrant. It was not recognised during excavation, but in section has a vertical straight west edge and a c.80° slightly concave east edge, both of which break quite sharply to the fairly straight base, that slopes somewhat to the west/centre of the SFB. Where the cut truncated through the base of 0214, it was clear that 0216 carried on somewhat to the south, with a straight edge in plan. It was also noted that this edge corresponded with the western edge of cut 0226 and a further shallow depression/cut that adjoined and continued on beyond the southern limit of 0226. It is from this point to the start of Section 2 that the length measurement of >1.88m is taken. This feature is clearly later than the main SFB pit and the main back filling of the pit, suggesting it to be very modern. Its function is unclear and its potential for interpretation is limited. It was partially animal disturbed in places and as it was not recognised as a separate cut during excavation, its overall form could not be identified. There were frequent animal burrows within the excavated quadrants and one was present towards the base of this cut - is it possible that this feature was excavated to investigate the extent of the rabbit warrens? It serves no existing structural role and its limited size shows that it was not part of one of the efforts to empty out the SFB pit to retain access. This could well be the result of the cutting of the pit to record the section in 1999 (see West, 2001: 54).	>1.88?	0.58	0.35						No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0217	0216		Pit? Fill	Single fill of feature 0216. Largely loose mid to dark brownish-grey silty-sand, very similar in colouration and texture to 0218, but with fairly frequent lenses of pale yellow sand throughout, which were more substantial along its eastern edge. Common small flints throughout. During excavation this deposit was not distinguished from 0218, but its yellow sand lenses and the cut's shape in section do differentiate it. Material that has formed in a very similar way to 0218 and is probably largely made up of redeposited 0218, but with the incorporation of redeposited natural sand (the yellow sand lens) as well. The fill appears to have been rapidly redeposited to back fill the feature and provides no evidence as to why the 0216 cut was dug in the first place.	>1.88?	0.58	0.35						No	No			
0218	0214		SFB Fill	Main fill of SFB pit. Mid to dark brownish-grey fairly loose/slightly mineralised silty-sand, with common small flints and occasional charcoal lenses. Has a clear to diffuse lower horizon with 0202, 0222, 0224 and 0225. Formed up against timbers 0210 and 0220, and over the top of hearth 0202. Main back fill of pit. Thought to derive mainly from trampled natural and the introduction of more organic deposits (essentially mud/topsoil) brought in by visitors to the structure. Some of the material was also the result of the collapse/erosion of the sides of the pit itself, which was cut into laminated layers of topsoil and windblown(?) subsoil. According to those involved with the West Stow project, the SFB was apparently re-excavated to maintain accessibility on several occasions and as such this deposit does not necessarily date back to the initial building of the structure.	5.06	4.32		SF02, SF57, SF58, SF59					Yes	Yes			
0219	0219		Posthole Cut	Western posthole cut. Appears to be sub-square in plan, although not fully uncovered due to position of section. Western edge slopes at c.85° and is slightly concave, with sharp break of slope to the base, whilst the eastern edge slopes at c.50° and is concave, with a gently curving break of slope to the base. The base is initially flat, but then breaks vertically to accommodate the stake hole in the centre. Western posthole cut. Similar to 0209.	0.67	0.34	0.66						No	No			

Context No	Feature No Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0220	0219	Timber Fill	Entirely rotted remnants of timber within posthole 0219. Loose dark brown soft organic material. Some density, but easily removed by hand excavation. Unlike with timber 0210, no solid remains existed within the below ground section of this posthole unless they were still attached to the ridge pole and had subsequently been removed when it was. The timber upright appeared to have broken off from slightly below ground level, causing disturbance and mixing with 0215 and 0218 during the demolition of the timber structure by the JCB. As such, in section it appeared that the timber itself was only 0.6m deep, as some of the area formerly taken up by the post had been infilled by collapsing material (mainly 0215/0218).	0.2	>0.1	>0.6						No	No			
			Timber which had rotted in-situ, leaving behind a deposit that was already heavily degraded - unclear how much longer this would have survived before being replaced by collapsing sand and silt from elsewhere.													
0221	0219	Posthole Fill	External 'packing' fill of posthole 0219 around timber upright 0220. Made of fairly loose silty-sand, consisting of thin lenses/striations of pale yellow sand, orangish-yellow sand, and mid to dark brownish-grey silty-sand, with occasional small flints. The horizon clarity with both 0220 and the natural geology was clear. Built up more on the western side.	0.66	0.34	0.66						Yes	Yes			
			Mainly naturally-derived backfilling of posthole. Presumably the material that was taken out of the posthole in the first place, mixed with some more organic material, e.g. topsoil.													
0222	0230	Layer	Dark greyish-brown loose sandy-silt, with occasional small flints and common lenses of pale yellow sand. Clear horizon with 0221, but somewhat diffuse with 0224. It is positioned above the post packing fill of the posthole, so is obviously later than the posthole, and appears to be above layer 0224, but this is not very clear, due to the differential drying of the contexts and the mixed nature of the fills.			0.2						Yes	No			
			Disturbed deposit - possibly as a rabbit disturbance or a later excavation to investigate condition of post?													
0223	0214	SFB Fill	Basal fill of pit (though not of postholes) in north-west SFB quadrant. Pale greyish-yellow loose/soft sand, with occasional brown striations and small flints. Clear horizon with natural. Contains little in the way of finds. Same as 0225.			0.08	SF03					Yes	Yes			
			This is probably a deposit generated through trampling of the pit base and collapse of the pit sides during construction of the superstructure, hence why it overlies the initial backfill/packing fill of the postholes.													
0224	0214	SFB Layer	Mid greyish-brown loose sand, with some pale yellow-grey lenses, and occasional small flints and chalk flecks. Clear horizon with 0223/0225.			Up to						Yes	Yes			
			Possibly the remnants of the original main deposit, prior to the pit apparently being partially emptied at one point after it had backfilled too much?													

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0225	0214		SFB Fill	Basal fill of pit (though not of postholes) in south-east SFB quadrant - number only given for differentiating finds. Pale greyish-yellow loose/soft sand, with occasional brown striations and small flints. Clear horizon with natural. Contains little in the way of finds. Same as 0223.									Yes	No			
				This is probably a deposit generated through trampling of the pit base and collapse of the pit sides during construction of the superstructure, hence why it overlies the initial backfill/packing fill of the postholes.													
0226	0226		Pit/feature Cut	Linear oblong, with rounded corners, aligned north to south. 45-85° straight to concave sides, with abrupt to curving break of slope to the uneven base. Another possible part of this cut continues to the south as a shallower less regular linear form, whilst its western edge continues north as a very shallow lip until it meets 0216 in section 2.	>0.58	0.24	>0.16						No	No			
				Probably part of the same cut as 0216. Thought to be part of an excavation to record a section through the main pit.													
0227	0226		Pit/feature Fill	Single feature fill. Loose to friable mixed yellow sand and mid to dark brown sandy-silt, with lenses of yellow sand. Occasional small flints.			0.16	SF60					Yes	Yes			
				Recently disturbed deposit, not well sorted/homogenous.													
0228			Unstratified Finds	Reconstruction pot recovered from just under the eaves/long grass of the structure on the southern side of the building. Only found after the building had been taken down.									Yes	No			
0229	0214		Pit/feature Fill	Very mixed deposit of a series of mid to dark grey-brown silty-sand and yellow sand lenses. Localised in section around posthole 0219. Similar to 0222, but more variable and stratigraphically earlier.			0.16						No	No			
				Human post-structureal fill or animal disturbed deposit.													
0230	0230		Feature Cut	Possible feature cut, or disturbance. Not recognised in plan - only recorded in section. 65° concave eastern side, with sharp break of slope to slightly concave base. Cuts 0224?	>0.38		0.22						No	No			
				Possibly a feature cut, as appears to form a regular shape in section - maybe dug to investigate state of timber 0002/0220. Could alternatively be an animal disturbance, associated with 0229, in which case, the stratigraphy here may be wrong.													
0240	0240		Postpad Cut	Postpad located to the east of the main pit/structure. Slightly irregular oval in plan, aligned north to south. North side = vertical and slightly concave, with rapidly curving break of slope of the base. East side = 80° straight side, except for rapidly curving break of slope to the base. South side = 55° concave slope that then breaks to c.80° straight edge, before gradually curving to the base. West side = c.70° slightly convex edge, with rapidly curving break of slope to the base. Base = flat/slightly concave. Filled with various pieces of wood in order to support timber 0104.	0.53	0.45	0.23-						No	No			
				Postpad filled with flat timber offcuts that acted as a support for external strut 0104.													

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0241	0240		Postpad Fill	Single fill of postpad. Made up of five timber pieces (c.95% of fill) within a brown sandy-silt matrix. All were laid flat within the cut. A further sixth piece was positioned vertically at the eastern end of the feature to create a stopping point for 0104. This piece was lost during the machine demolition of the structure, so it was not possible to gauge how decayed it was. The remaining pieces, though externally decayed, still seemingly relatively solid.	0.53	0.45	0.23-						No	No			

Appendix 3. Matrix

2015 - Demolition straw layer trampled into top of 0218

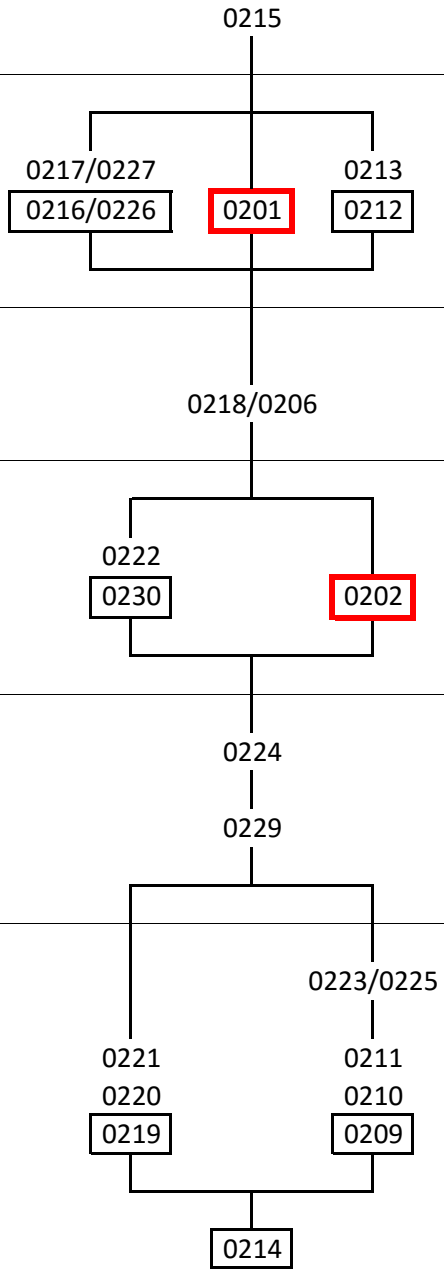
Hearth 0201 (single burning episode?), excavation of 0216/0226 slot (to record section - late 1990s?), animal disturbance 0212

Main backfilling of pit, disturbed by removal of posts

Cutting of possible 0230 feature and hearth 0202 built

Gradual backfilling of pit with layers (possibly later truncated by re-excavation of pit?)

1975-6 - First phase of construction (0214, 0209 and 0219), along with insertion of timbers, deliberate backfilling of postholes and accidental creation of basal trample deposit 0223/0225



Appendix 4. OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolka1-227559

Project details

Project name	WSW 136 The Sunken House Young Roots Project, West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village
Short description of the project	The Sunken House at West Stow was recorded to English Heritage Level 3, before being demolished and having its underlying pit excavated. The structure was a replica of a Sunken-Floored Building, constructed as part of the experimental phase of works on the site that began in the 1970s. Originally, the aims of building the SFB had been to prove that sunken-floored structures were impractical and did not leave behind comparable remains to those of Anglo-Saxon examples. However, it also provided data on the longevity of such structures and how much of the timber would have been reusable. During the works it became clear that the structure had probably outlived the typical lifespan of an SFB, as some of the major structural elements had decayed heavily. However, the majority of the timbers were still sound, despite the presence of low levels of decay throughout many of them. The profile, fills and finds of the excavation proved markedly different from those recorded in Anglo-Saxon examples, due to the nature of the structure, how it was used and how it was backfilled during the lifetime of the structure, and eventually demolished. Notably, the finds indicated material that was in-situ and representative of the usage of the building, rather than mass dumps of tertiary deposits as appears to be the case elsewhere. Despite this, it has not been conclusively shown that sunken-floored structures did not exist, but simply that this particular design was not an accurate representation.
Project dates	Start: 26-10-2015 End: 15-11-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23265 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	WSW 076 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	WSW 002 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	WSW 003 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2016/004 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WSW 136 - Sitecode
Type of project	Research project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over

Monument type	GRUBENHAUS Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Modern
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENTS Modern
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENTS Iron Age
Significant Finds	HEAT ALTERED STONE Modern
Significant Finds	HEAT ALTERED STONE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	COINS Modern
Significant Finds	COIN Uncertain
Significant Finds	FOOD PACKAGING Modern
Significant Finds	TOYS Modern
Significant Finds	STATIONERY Modern
Significant Finds	MULTI TOOL Modern
Significant Finds	NAILS Modern
Significant Finds	BADGE Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	MOLLUSCA REMAINS Uncertain
Investigation type	""""Full excavation"""","""""Part Survey"""""
Prompt	Research
Prompt	Experimental archaeological research

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY WEST STOW WSW 136 The Sunken House Young Roots Project, Building Recording and Excavation
Postcode	IP28 6HG
Study area	30 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7976 7132 52.310071784585 0.637228228938 52 18 36 N 000 38 14 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 17.9m Max: 18m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology, Handling the Past, West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Richard Hoggett
Project director/manager	Richard Hoggett
Project director/manager	Pippa Smith

Project director/manager	Jo Caruth
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Corporate body
Name of sponsor/funding body	Heritage Lottery Fund

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	WSW 136
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	WSW 136
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Digital Archive notes	Additional copies of some of the archive may be held by the Heritage Lottery Fund and a full copy kept at Suffolk Archaeology CIC.
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	WSW 136
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Sunken House Young Roots Project, West Stow Anglo-Saxon Village, Suffolk, Building Recording and Archaeological Excavation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2016/004
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Ipswich
Description	A4, comb-bound, white card covers, in colour. Also available as a pdf file.

Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 25 January 2017

OASIS:

Appendix 5. Timber illustrations

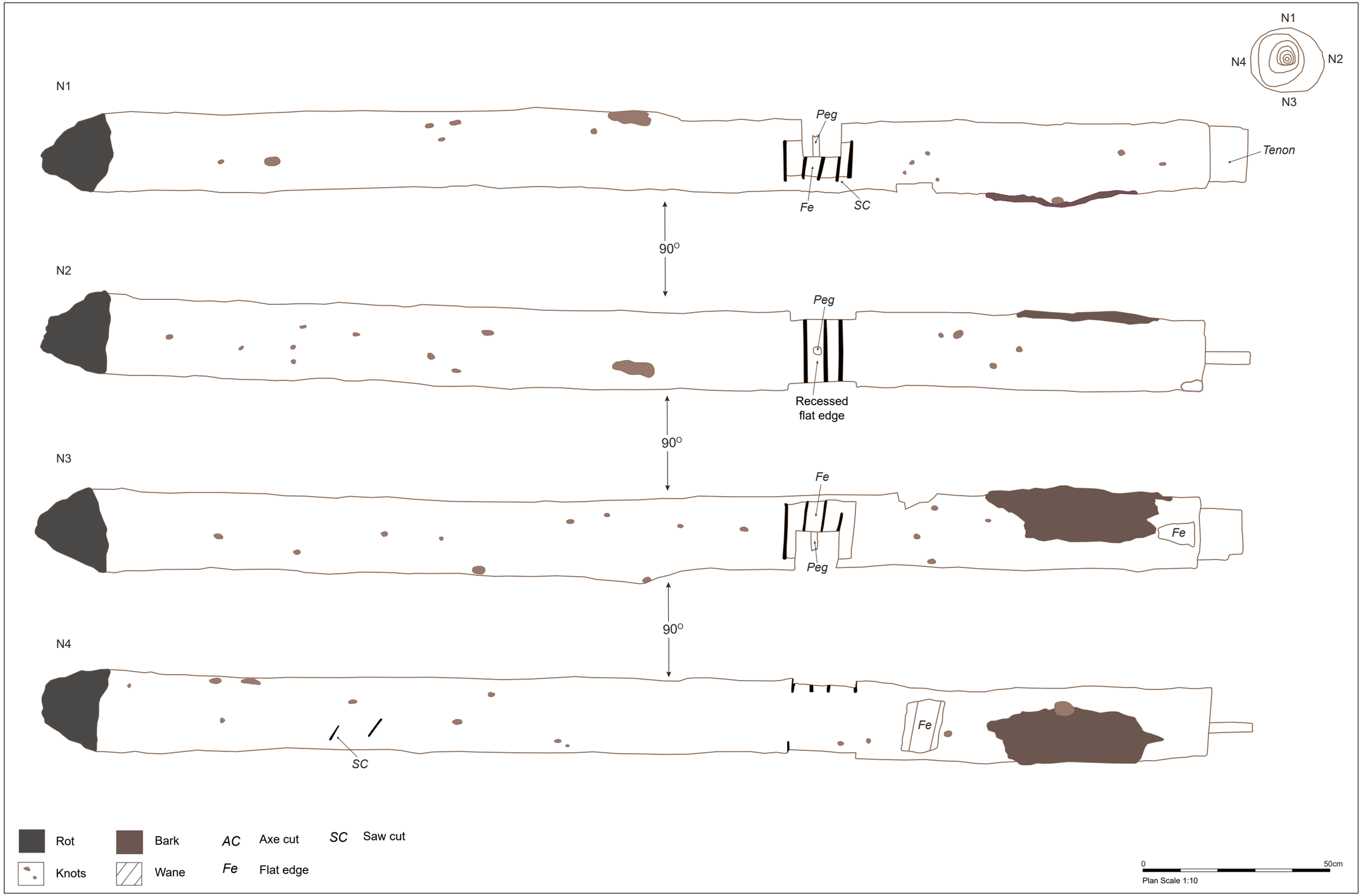


Figure 8. East ridge post 0001

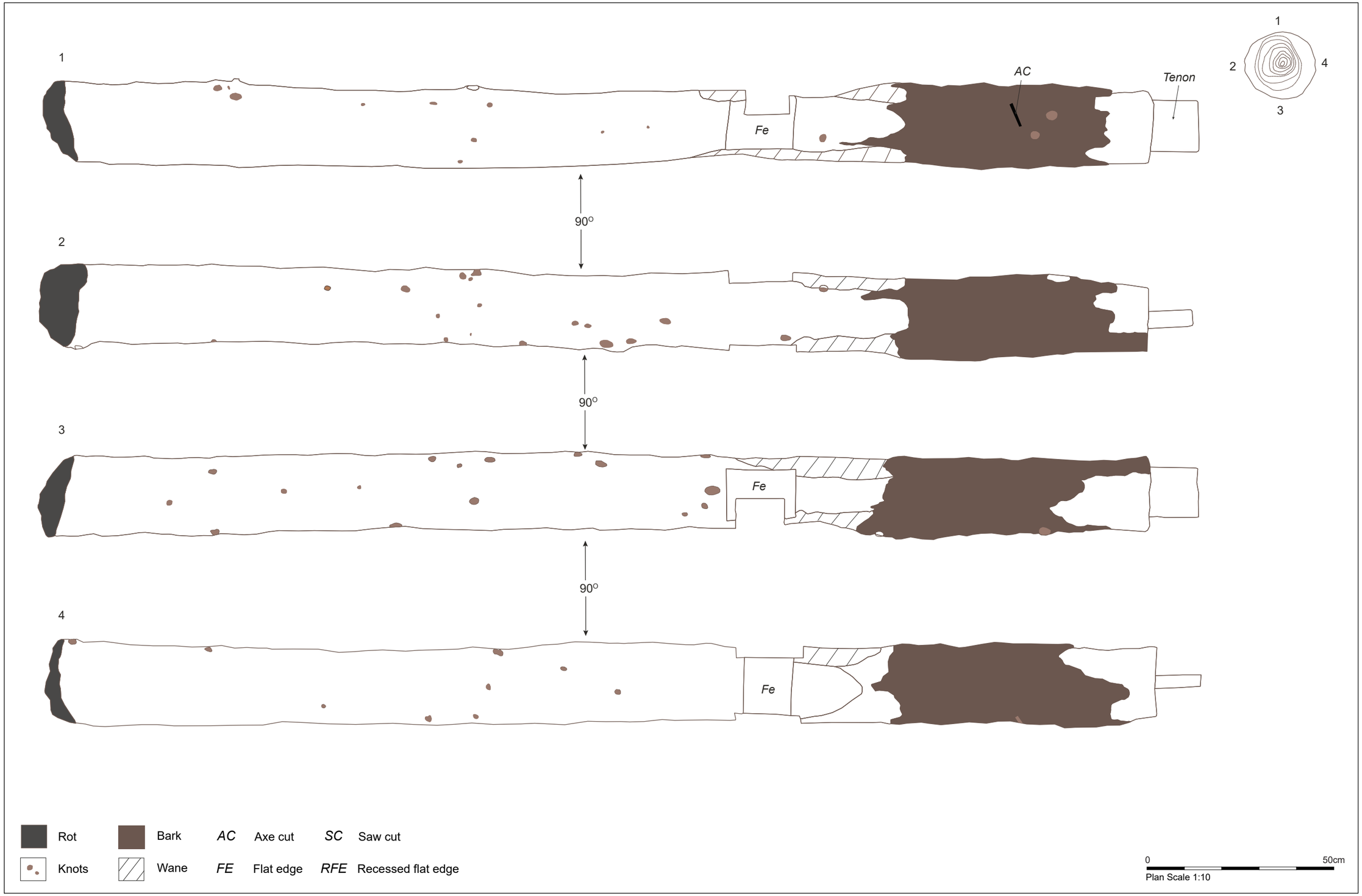
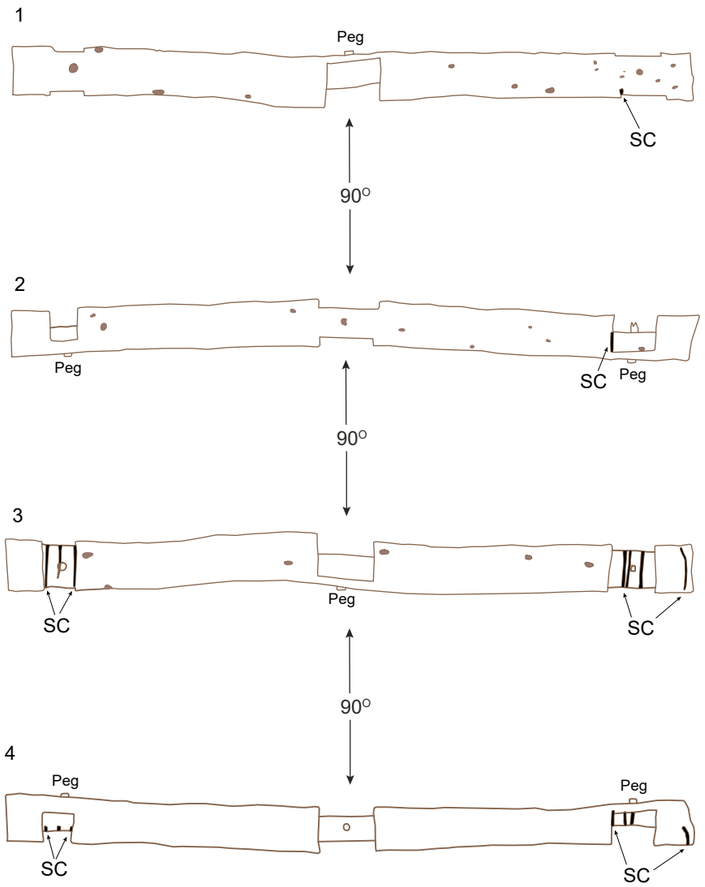
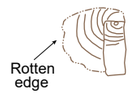


Figure 9. West ridge post 0002

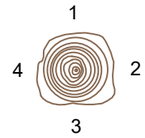
East tie beam 0004

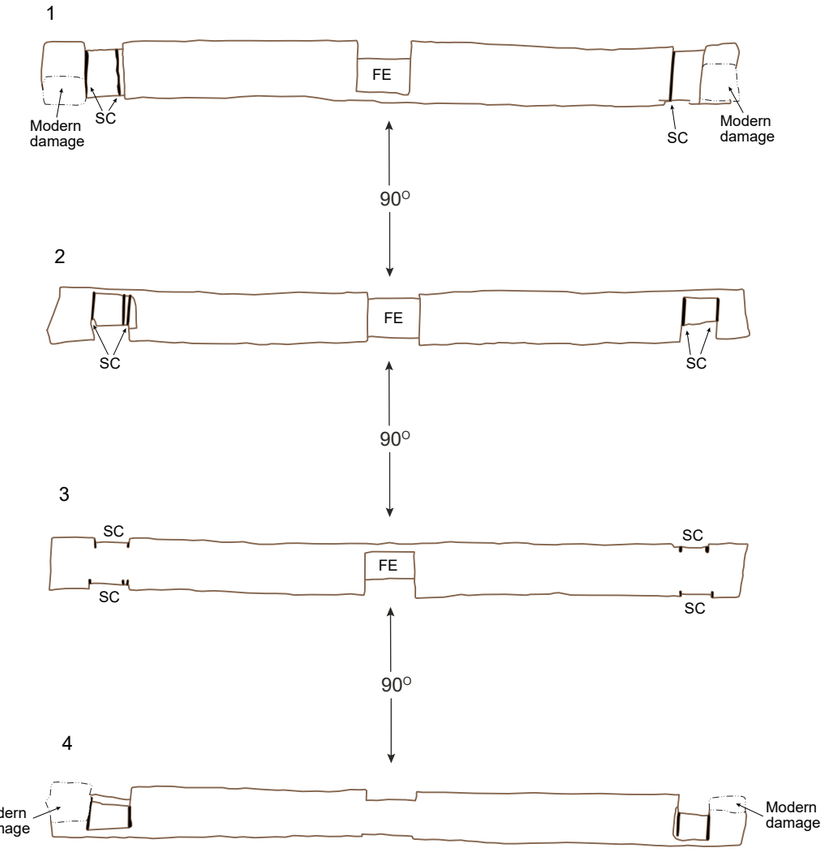


North Sill 0010



West tie beam 0003





Rot
Bark
AC Axe cut
SC Saw cut
Knots
Wane
FE Flat edge
RFE Recessed flat edge

0 1.00m
Plan Scale 1:20

Figure 10. Ties beams 0003 and 0004, and north sill 0010 profile

Ridge pole 0005

1

Modern damage

90°

2

Peg

Modern damage

Peg

90°

3

Peg

FE

FE

Modern damage

Metal staples

90°

4

Modern damage

Peg

Metal staples

Rot
Bark
AC Axe cut
SC Saw cut
Knots
Wane
FE Flat edge
RFE Recessed flat edge

0 1.00m

Section Scale 1:20

Figure 11. Ridge pole 0005

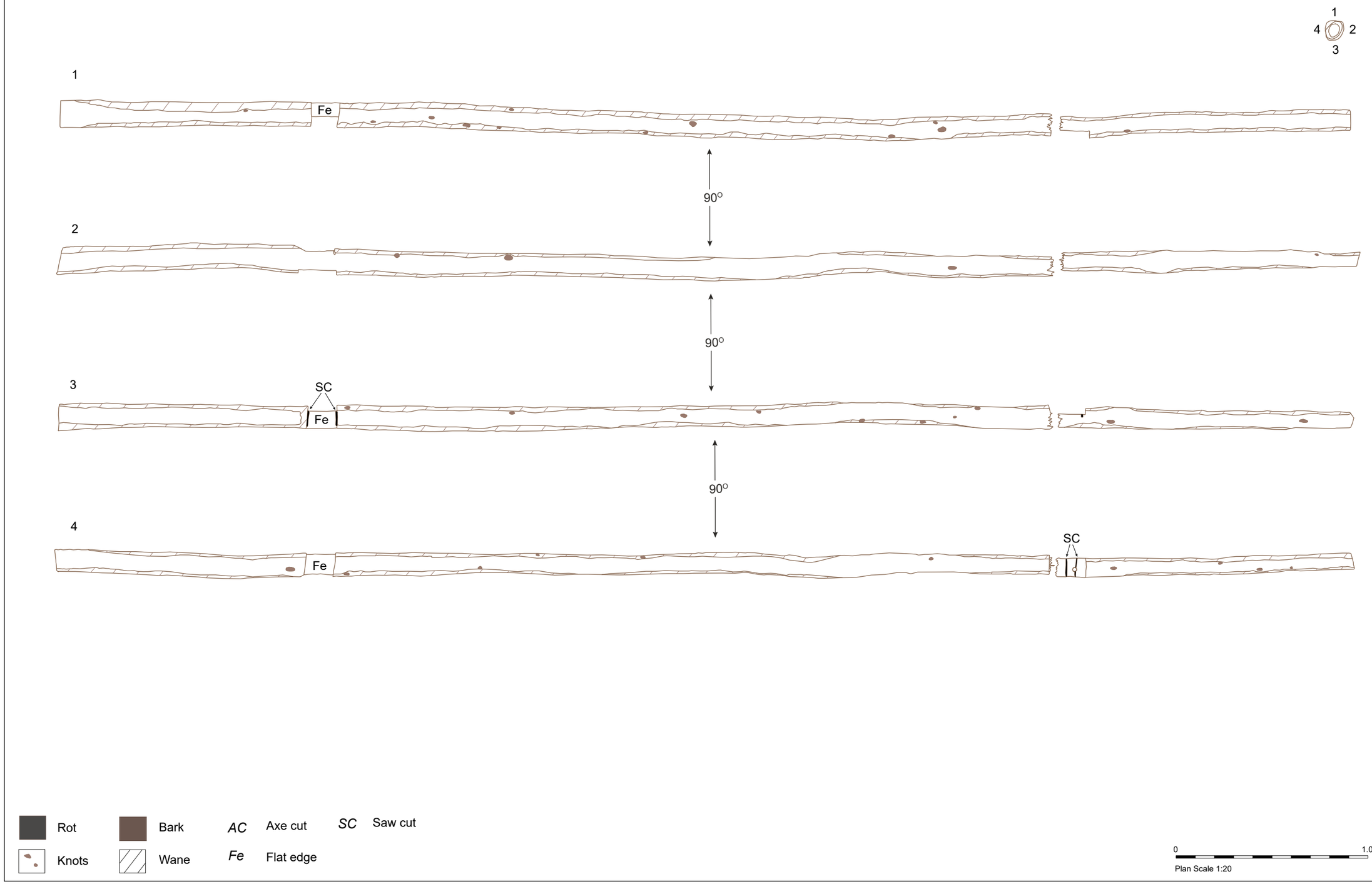


Figure 12. North purlin 0006

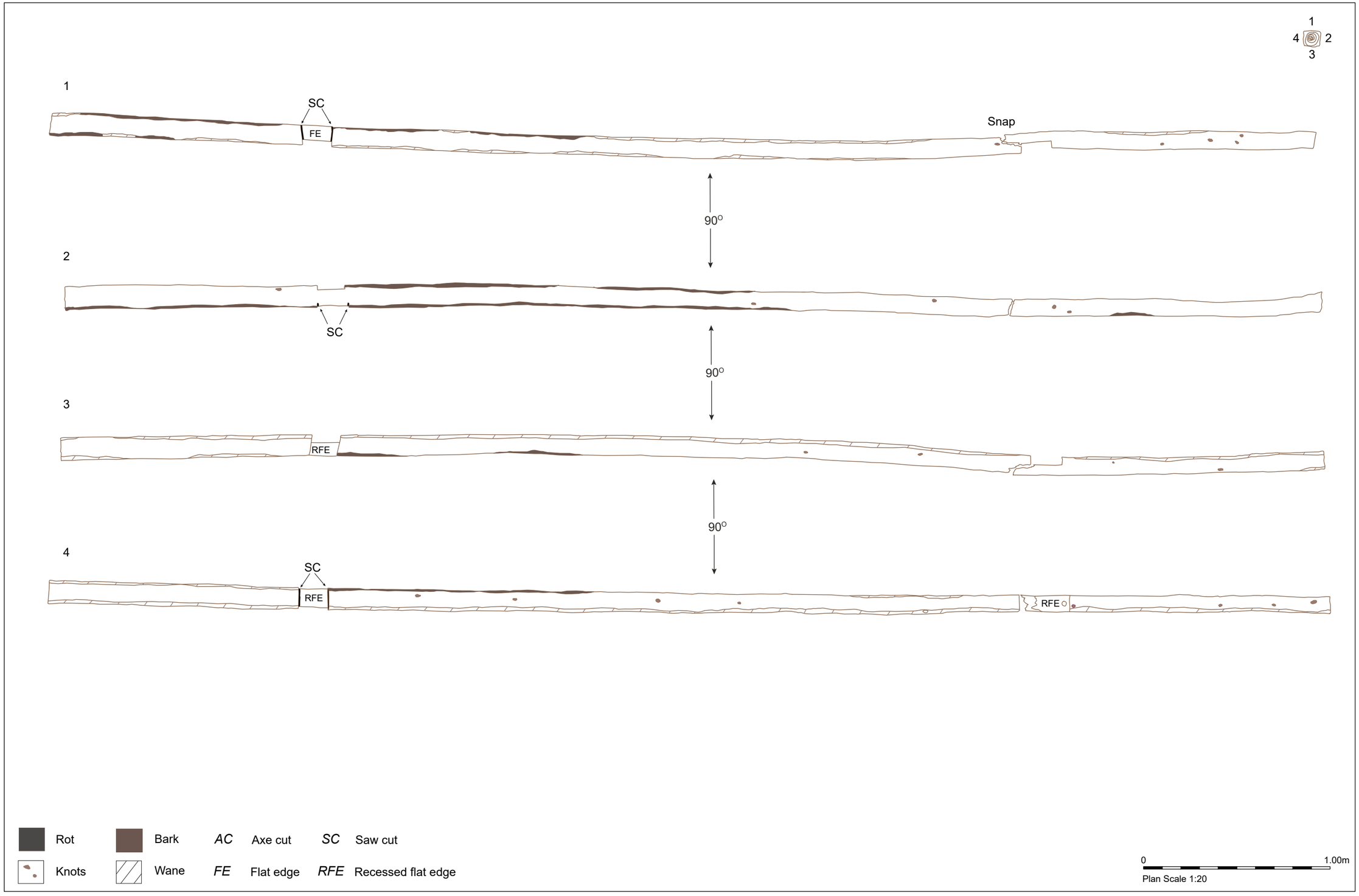


Figure 13. South purlin 0007

NW external rafter 0094

2/3

1

1

Bird break joint

Bird break joint

180°

2/3

SW external rafter 0090

1

1

90°

2

90°

3

FE

Rot

Bark

AC Axe cut

SC Saw cut

Knots

Wane

FE Flat edge

RFE Recessed flat edge

0 50cm

Figure 14. External rafters 0090 and 0094

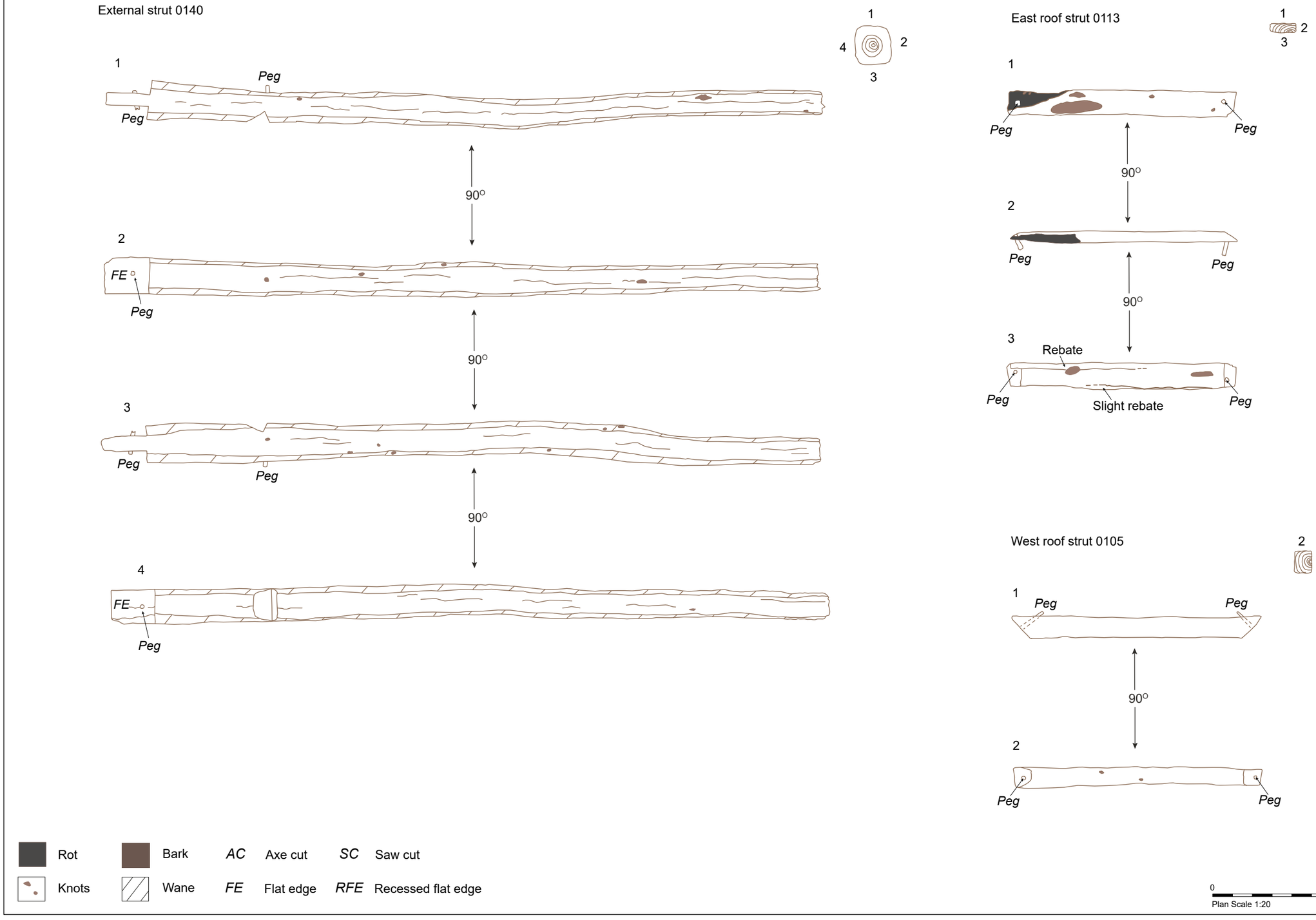


Figure 15. External and internal struts 0105, 0113 and 0140

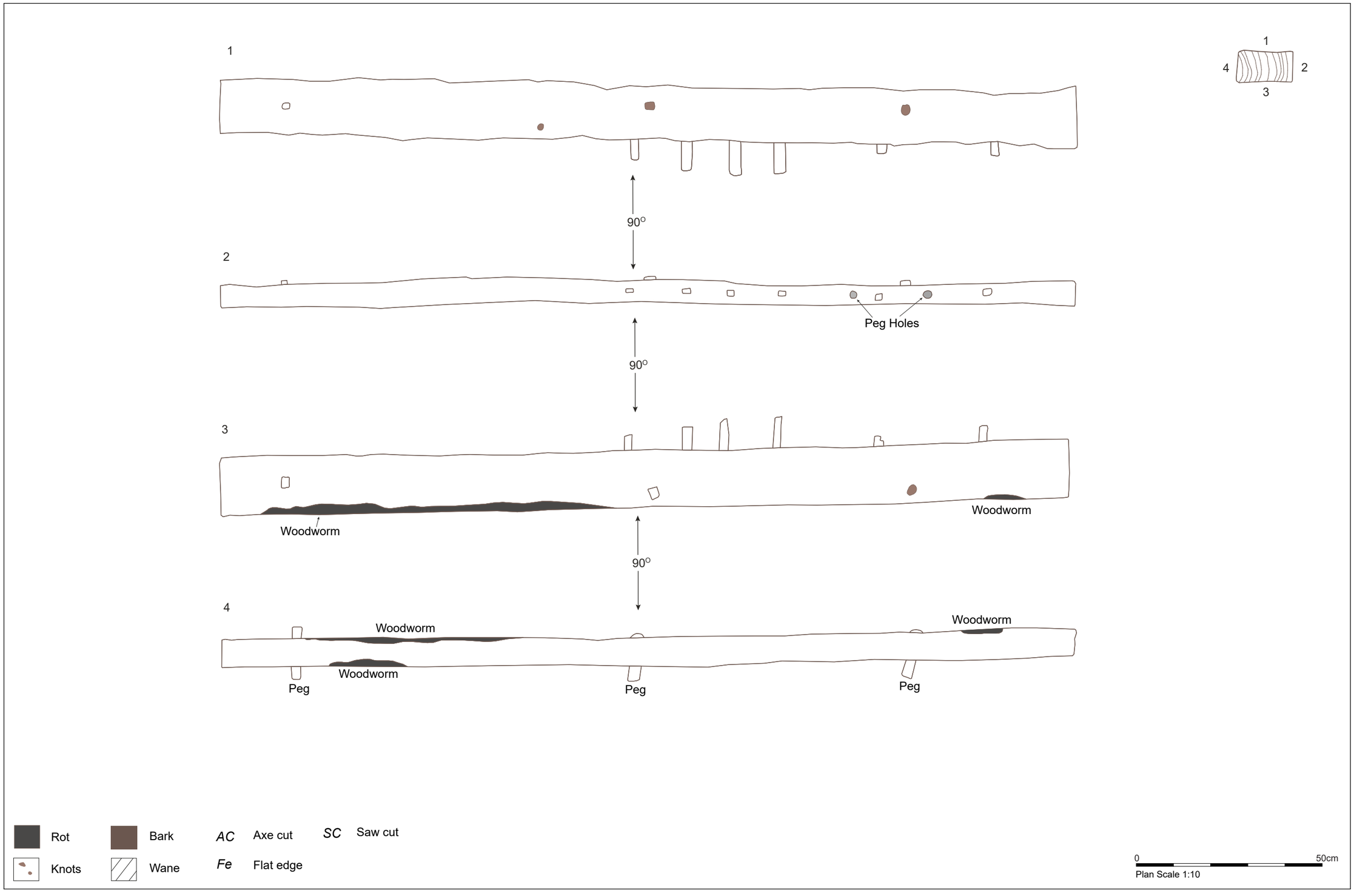


Figure 16. Ground sill elevation plate 0108

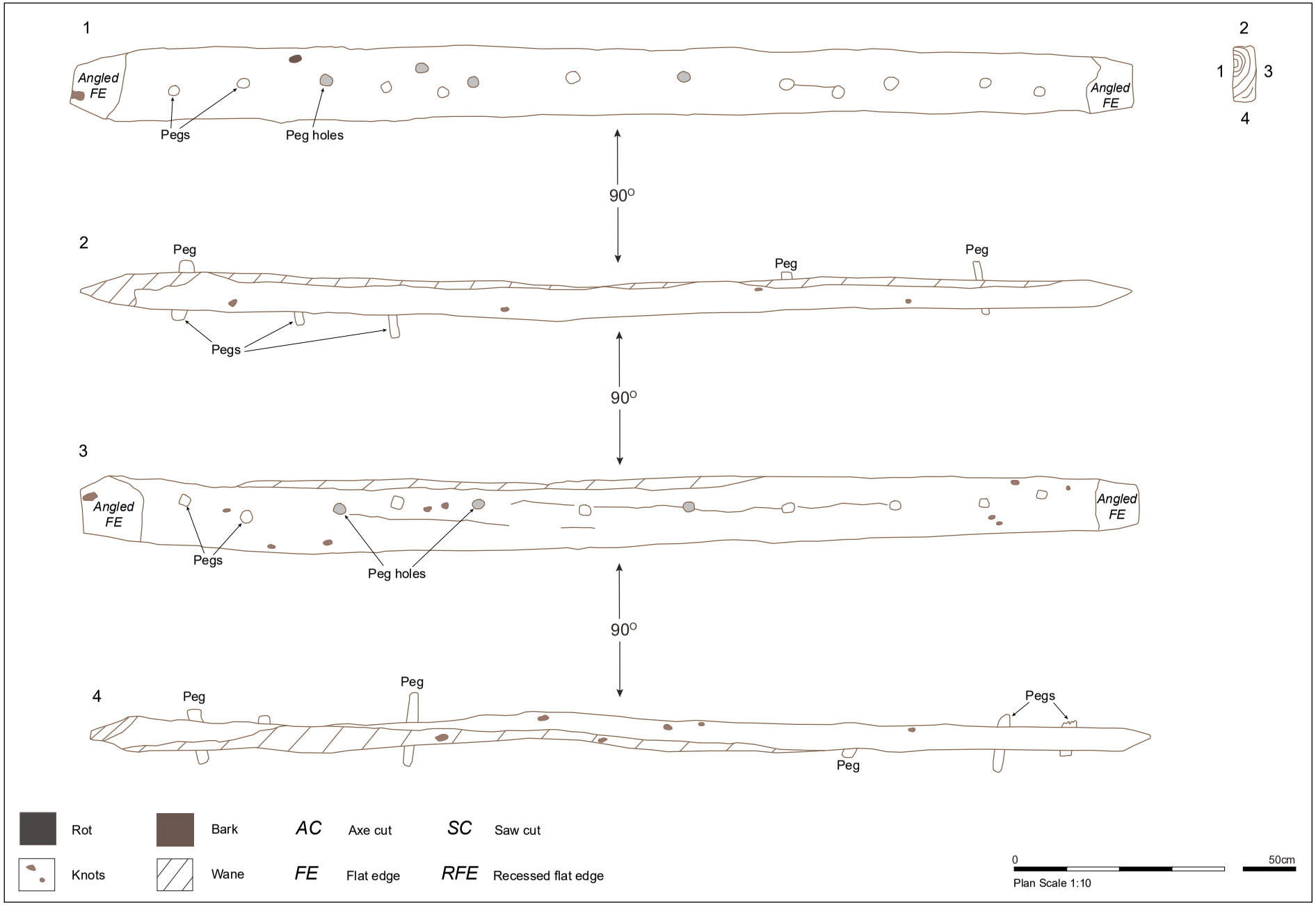


Figure 17. West exterior brace 0009

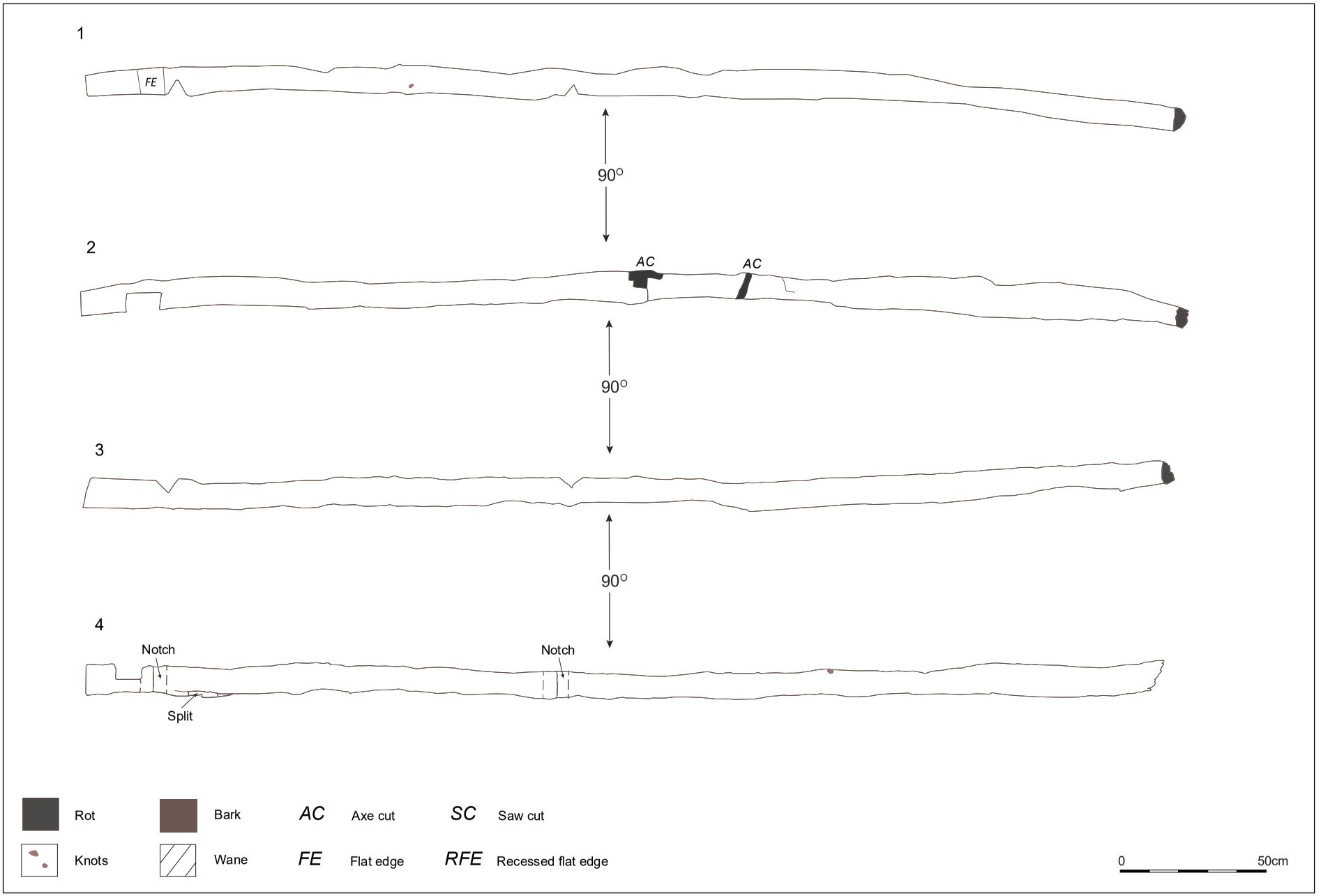


Figure 18. Internal rafter 0025

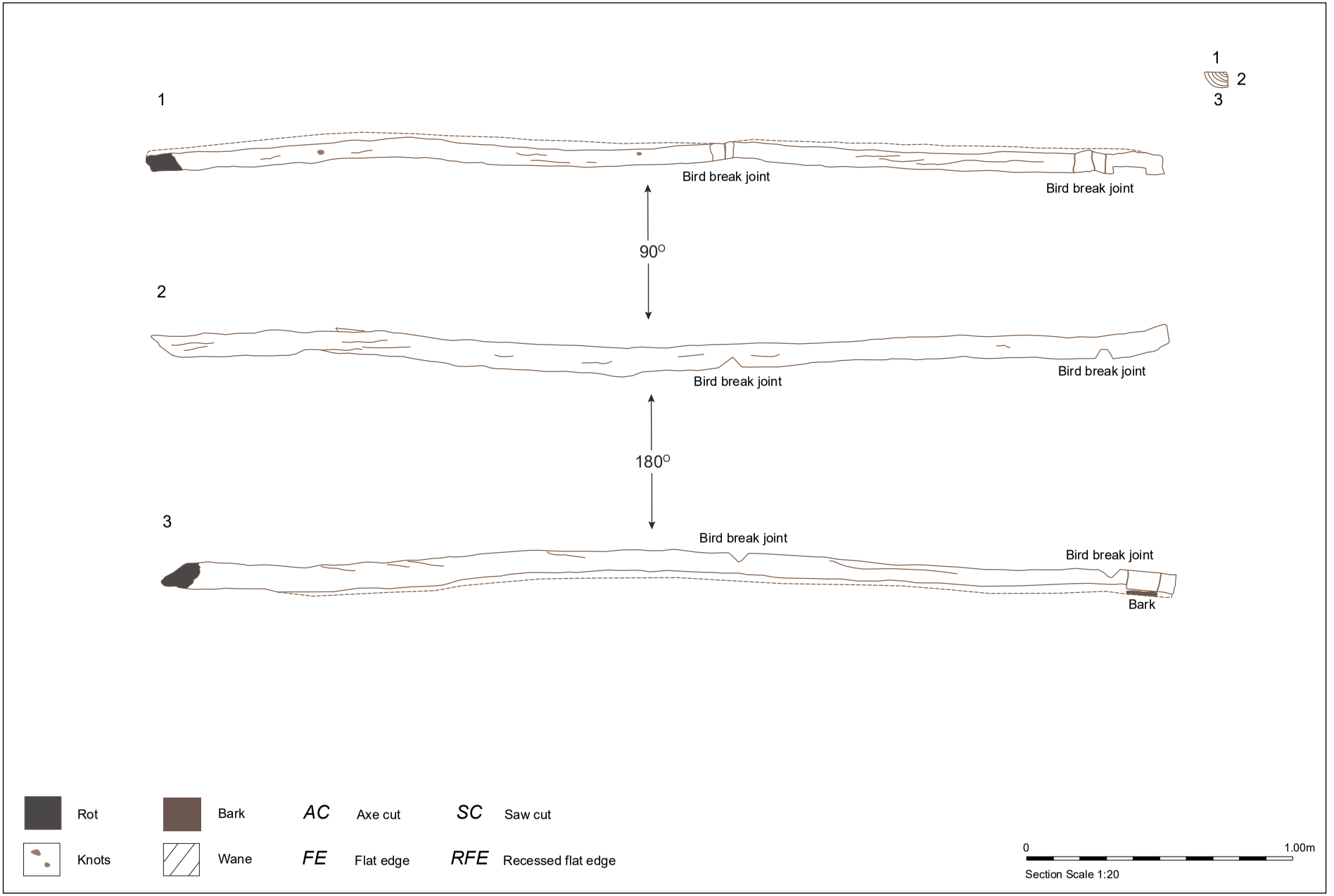


Figure 19. NW internal rafter, 0095

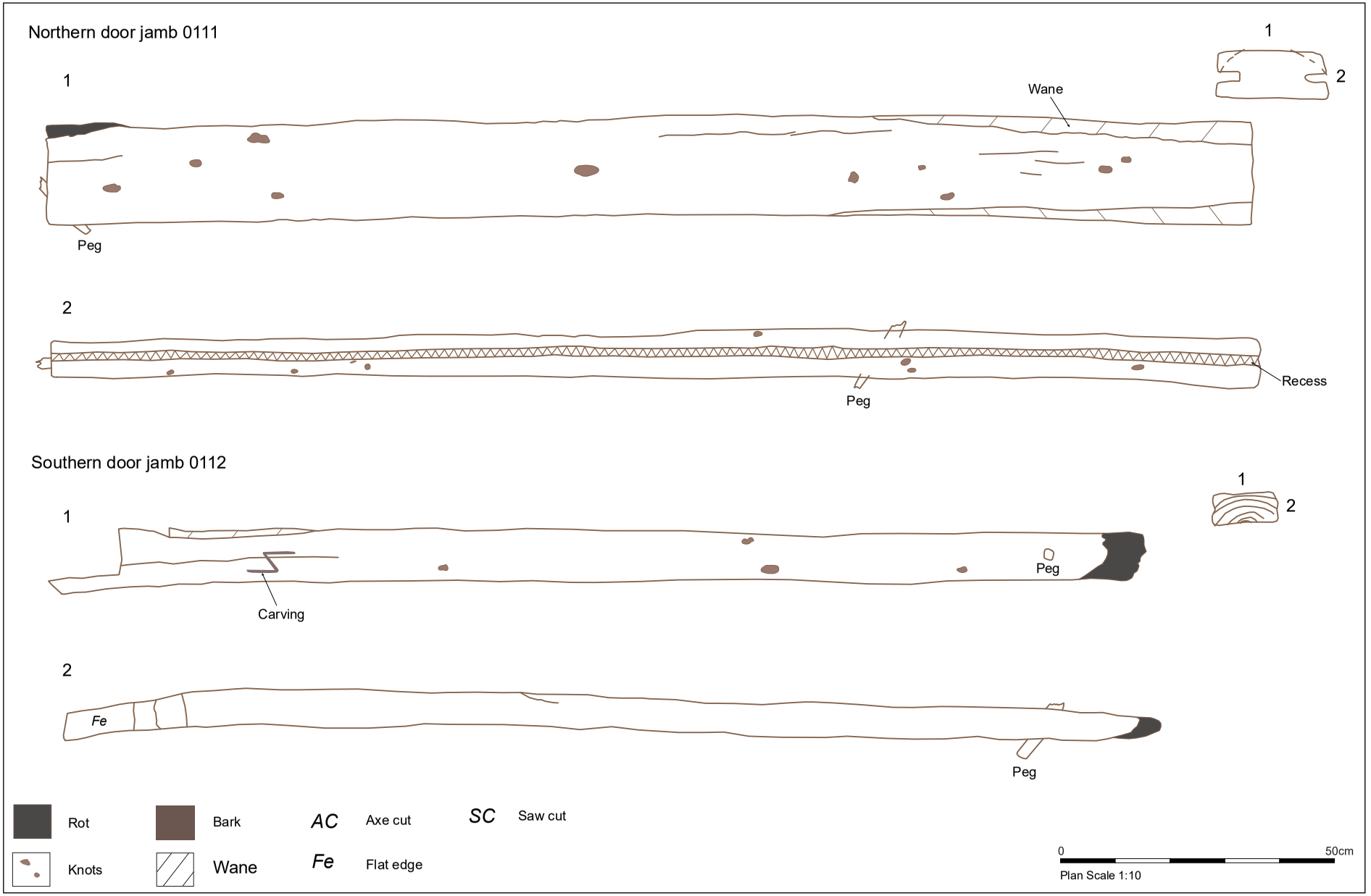


Figure 20. Door jambs

Appendix 6. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Sample	Pottery		CBM		Struck flint		Heat altered flint		Stone		Animal bone		Ceramic period	Notes
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0200		1	4			5	27							Roman	Charcoal 1 - 1g; Wood 1 - 3g
0201	1							18	66			33	3		Charcoal 33 – 2g
0202	3											1	1		Clay hearth: 8 – 1620g
0203		5	15			3	7	4	51	1	1	3	7	Roman, Anglo-Saxon	Heat altered stone 2 - 32g; charcoal 1 - 1g; bark 1 - 2g; nutshells 3 - 1g
0204		9	32			9	67	3	11			2	3	Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Middle Saxon	Heat altered stone 7 - 166g; charcoal 4 - 2g
0205															Wood sample from post hole c.103 - 113g
0206	2							5	4						Fired clay 1 – 5g; charcoal 20 – 1g
0207		20	64	1	13	7	99							Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Middle Saxon	Heat altered stone 8 - 280g - one piece is marked with the number 1713. Charcoal 4 - 11g; wood 7 - 16g; Iron nail 1 - 5g
0208		1	1	1	5	10	107	8	67	2	14	5	15	Roman	Charcoal 5 - 2g; Straw 2 - <1g; shell 2 - 2g
0213								6	63						
0218		5	7			3	12	2	8			1	3	Roman, Early Anglo-Saxon	
0218	5			2	1			5	4			8	2		
0221		2	27											Early Anglo-Saxon	
0221	4	1	1					5	2			7	1		
0222															Daub 1 - 52g, Straw 2 - 1g; wood sample from post hole 9 - 192g
0223								3	73						
0223	9											2	1		
0225															Charcoal 1 - 11g
0224	8							1	1			7	1		

Context	Sample	Pottery		CBM		Struck flint		Heat altered flint		Stone		Animal bone		Ceramic period	Notes
0227	6							1	1			2	1		Fired clay 1 – 1g
0228		1	394											Modern	Complete reproduction vessel
Totals		**44**	**544**	**5**	**20**	**37**	**319**	**61**	**351**	**3**	**15**	**71**	**38**		

Appendix 7. Pottery, CBM and fired clay catalogues

Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Form detail	Decoration	Notes	Spotdate
0200	RBSW	1	4					RB
0201	RBGW	2	1					RB
0203	UNHM	1	3				soft, ms, sparse unburnt flint, oxid surfaces, 10mm thick	preh?
0203	RBGW	1	1					RB
0203	ESFS	1	1					ESax
0203	ESFS	1	3			IHL, burnished		ESax
0204	RBGW	2	1					RB
0204	RBGM	1	2			IHL		RB
0204	RBGW	1	3				hard ms pale grey with yellowish core, poss later	RB
0204	ESFS	2	5					ESax
0204	ESMS	1	7					ESax
0204	ESCF	1	7					ESax
0204	GIPS	1	5					650-850
0206	ESSC	1	2				sparse fine rounded voids, prob chalk? Otherwise ESMS	ESax
0207	UNID	1	3				fs with sparse ms, pale grey int, red ext, poss Rom?	
0207	RBOX	1	1				thin internal flake	RB
0207	RBSH	1	1					RB
0207	RBGW	2	3				or poss THET?	RB
0207	RBGW	1	4					RB
0207	ESFS	1	2					ESax
0207	ESFS	1	1				fiine, thin walled, could be RBGW	ESax
0207	ESFS	3	11					ESax
0207	ESSC	2	7					ESax
0207	ESFS	1	3				or poss MCW, but looks handmade	ESax
0207	ESCF	1	8					ESax
0207	ESFS	1	2	jar?				ESax

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Form detail	Decoration	Notes	Spotdate
0207	ESFS	1	5	bowl	globular	burnished ext		ESax
0207	ESFS	1	1		carinated?	IHLs	could be Rom	ESax
0207	SIPS	2	10				1 uncertain	650-850
0208	RBGW	1	1				tiny	RB
0218	RBWW	1	1				pale pinkish fine fabric	RB
0218	RBGW	1	1				oxid surfaces, poss later	RB
0218	ESFS	1	1				int flake	ESax
0218	ESFS	1	1					ESax
0218	ESFS	1	2			smoothed		ESax
0218	ESFS	1	1		carinated?		burnt, laminated	ESax
0218	ESCQ	1	3					ESax
0218	ESCM	1	1		carinated??		tiny ?ext flake	ESax
0221	ESCM	1	1				small chip	ESax
0221	ESCF	1	17			smoothed		ESax
0221	ESFS	1	10					ESax
0228	?	1	392	cup	straight-sided		yellowish, v hard, poss resin cast of HM vessel? Fingermarks and prints visible	Modern

Ceramic building material catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Mortar	Abr	Comments	Date
0203	ms	RTP?	1	4		+		pmed?
0207	fs	UN	1	13			reduced surface, slightly vit, brick or RBT?	Rom/lmed?
0208	fsm	UN	1	6		+	poss RBT, LB or FC?	Rom??

Forms: RTP – post-medieval plain roof tile; RBT – Roman tile; UN – unidentified; LB – brick; FC – fired clay. Fabrics: fs – fine sandy; fsm – fine sandy micaceous; ms – medium sandy.

Fired clay catalogue

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0206	2	fs		1	3	grey	smoothed			slightly curving long narrow piece with sub-triangular section 9-12 x 8-9mm, one end partly vit
0222		fsco		1	50	yellow	1 flattish, 1 rounded	straw	+	amorphous lump

Fabrics: fs – fine sandy; fsco – fine sandy with chalk and organic

Appendix 8. Small finds catalogue

SF No	Context No	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1	0213	Coin	Other metal	1	4	Complete French half franc from 1976	Mod
2	0218	Ring pull	Other metal	1	1	Incomplete ring pull tab	Mod
3	0223	Wrapper	Other metal	2	2	Crumpled pieces of foil wrapper	Mod
4	0203	Ring pull	Other metal	1	1	Incomplete ring pull, circular pull section.	Mod
5	0203	Coin	Other metal	1	13	50 pence piece, 1980	Mod
6	0203	Coin	Copper alloy	1	7	2 pence piece, 1978	Mod
7	0203	Coin	Copper alloy	1	7	2 pence piece, 1971	Mod
8	0203	Coin	Copper alloy	1	4	1 pence piece, 1971	Mod
9	0203	Coin	Copper alloy	1	3	One pence piece, 1980	Mod
10	0203	Coin	Copper alloy	1	4	One pence piece, 1971	Mod
11	0203	Coin	Other metal	1	3	5 pence piece, 2000	Mod
12	0203	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2	Half pence piece, 1971	Mod
13	0203	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2	Half pence piece, 1971	Mod
14	0203	Waste	Composite	4	3	Fragments of paper, pink wool and small plastic fragments.	Mod
15	0203	Bottle top/labels	Composite	4	1	One clear plastic water/fruit shoot bottle top; plastic label for a spear/sword; 2 fragments of a white plastic tag.	Mod
16	0203	Elastic band	Composite	1	0.5	Red rubber elastic band	Mod
17	0203	Wrapper	Other metal	1	0.5	Piece of red foil wrapper	Mod
18	0204	Twine/cord	Composite	2	3	Two pieces of twisted cord/twine - possibly plastic fibres.	Mod
19	0204	Bottle cap	Other metal	1	4	Complete rusty bottle cap from glass bottle.	Mod
20	0204	Ring pull	Other metal	1	1	Incomplete ring pull tab.	Mod
21	0204	Pen lid	Composite	1	1	Plastic white pen lid.	Mod
22	0204	Wrapper	Composite	1	0.5	Corner of red Haribo sweets packet - section torn off.	Mod
23	0204	Wrapper	Other metal	2	0.5	Fragments of tin foil wrapper	Mod
24	0204	Label	Composite	1	1	Complete small rectangle plastic label with FILA written on it.	Mod
25	0204	Button cover	Leather	1	0.5	Complete disc shaped leather cover for a button.	Mod
26	0204	Coin	Copper alloy	1	4	One pence coin, 1971	Mod
27	0207	Marble	Glass	1	12	Complete, spherical green glass marble.	Mod
28	0207	Waste	?Textile	1	0.5	Bundle of fibres and straw.	Mod
29	0207	Wrapper	Composite	1	0.5	Strip of plastic sweet wrapper, purple and blue.	Mod
30	0207	Pencil	Composite	1	3	Complete wood and lead yellow HB pencil (Staedtler, Norris school pencil).	Mod
31	0207	Cable	Composite	1	27	U shaped piece of plastic cabling containing twisted copper wiring.	Mod
32	0207	Toy monkey	Composite	1	1	Complete plastic toy monkey, walking. Grey in colour.	Mod
33	0207	Coin	Copper alloy	1	3	Complete one pence coin, 1974.	Mod

SF No	Context No	Object	Material	No frags	Weight (g)	Description	Period
34	0204	Coin	Copper alloy	1	1	Incomplete fragment of a discoidal object - possibly half a coin. There is lettering around the edge of one face reading TA P P VD. On the other face only an M can be discerned. Possibly a coin of antiquity.	
35	0208	Wrapper	Composite	1	0.5	Red see-through plastic sweet wrapper.	Mod
36	0208	Eraser	Composite	2	1	Two pieces of a ribbed blue eraser.	Mod
37	0208	Bottle caps	Other metal	2	10	Two rusted bottle caps - one screw top, the other requiring removal with bottle opener.	Mod
38	0208	Pen lids	Composite	3	5	Three complete pen lids, two black, one white.	Mod
39	0208	Tube	Composite	1	0.5	Piece of plastic tubing - possibly from wiring.	Mod
40	0208	Wrappers	Other metal	4	1	Crumpled pieces of tin foil wrappers. One piece looks like a crumpled tin foil wrapper for a small cake such as a jam tart.	Mod
41	0208	Multi tool	Other metal	1	72	Rusted complete steel spoon, fork and knife set that fold together. Remnants of wood adhere to the tool.	Mod
42	0208	Badge	Other metal	1	5	Union jack badge in the shape of the two finger Victory V symbol. The union jack is enamelled on in red white blue; badge is silver. Possibly a VE day badge?	Mod
43	0208	Nails	Other metal	2	1	Two machine made steel nails.	Mod
44	0208	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2	Half penny coin, 1974	Mod
45	0208	Coin	Copper alloy	1	3	One penny coin, 1975	Mod
46	0200	Twine	Textile	2	15	Knotted mass of fibrous twine.	Mod
47	0200	Wool	Composite	1	1	Mass of natural wool - small amount from being caught on something?	Mod
48	0200	Sheet	Composite	5	1	Fragments of plastic sheeting, 4 white one black (poss. from bin bag).	Mod
49	0200	Wrapper	Composite	1	1	Incomplete/torn Haribo goldbears sweet packet	Mod
50	0200	Coin	Other metal	1	5	20 pence piece, 1994	Mod
51	0200	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2	Half pence piece, 1971	Mod
52	0201	Wrapper	Other metal	1	1	Small piece of blue foil wrapper. From soil sample 1	Mod
53	0206	Coin	Copper alloy	1	2	Half pence piece, 1971. From soil sample 2.	Mod
54	0206	Coin	Copper alloy	1	3	One pence piece, 1974. From soil sample 2.	Mod
55	0206	Wrapper	Composite	1	1	Piece of clear and red plastic food (?sweet) wrapper. Letters ES on red section. From soil sample 2.	Mod
56	0202	Pellet	Lead	1	1	Complete used, cylindrical air gun pellet. From soil sample 3.	Mod
57	0218	Wrapper	Composite	1	1	Piece of clear plastic food wrapper. From soil sample 5.	Mod
58	0218	Wrapper	Other metal	2	1	Small fragments of silver foil wrapper. From soil sample 5.	Mod
59	0218	Ring pull	Other metal	2	1	Both parts of a complete drinks can ring pull. From soil sample 5.	Mod
60	0227	Wrapper	Other metal	1	1	Small fragment of silver foil wrapper. From soil sample 6.	Mod

Appendix 9. Faunal remains catalogue

					Sheep/Goat					Pig					Avian	LTM	MTM	STM	VSTM		Comments
Context	Spot Date	No.	Wt/g	Taph-onomy	Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas	Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas	All	All	All	All	All	Element	
0203	Saxon	3	7	g		1										1	1			pha, rib	
0204	Saxon	2	3	g													2			lbf	burnt
0208	Saxon	5	15	p							2						3			hum,lbf	
0218	Saxon	1	1	g											1					hum	Gallus
		11	26			1					2				1	1	6				

Appendix 10. Soil micromorphology full report

West Stow (Young Roots) sunken hut floor: soil micromorphology

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Extended summary

The experimental sunken hut floor deposits were studied in the context of other experimental floors of ancient structures such as at Butser Ancient Farm, St Fagans Cardiff and the razed plank floored grubenhäusser at West Stow itself, and deposits found in cellared Late Saxon structures at Norwich, for example. At this Young Roots site, floor deposits are highly diluted by local sandy soil material which rapidly eroded into the sunken floor area, as found at numerous grubenhäusser sites such as found at West Stow itself and at West Heslerton, North Yorkshire. The chief findings are that occupation floor spreads (0224), despite dilution, can be manifested in the form of concentrations of hearth debris (fine burnt mineral material, fine and coarse charcoal and associated raised magnetic susceptibility and LOI), and rare constructional materials (chalky daub; wood splinters and probable bioworked woody remains). Plank floor residues have been found elsewhere as pellitised wood. Overlying context 0218 is more obviously a tertiary fill, where a single leached bone fragment and a moderate concentration of burnt flint raised the soil's magnetic susceptibility. These experimental findings suggest that interpretations of archaeological sunken floored structures can indeed provide information on construction, use and background soils/tertiary fills. The report is supported by 3 tables, 17 figures and a CD-ROM archive.

INTRODUCTION

A 0.46-long soil monolith through an experimental sunken house floor at West Stow Anglo- Saxon Village was received from Anna West (Suffolk Archaeology) (see field photo). The monoliths was assessed and subsampled for soil micromorphology and bulk soil studies (see below; Goldberg and Macphail, 2006).

SAMPLES AND METHODS

Subsampling of Monolith 136 produced three thin section and three bulk samples (Tables 15-17).

Bulk sample analyses: soil chemistry and magnetic susceptibility

Analysis was undertaken on the fine earth fraction (i.e. < 2 mm) of the samples. Phosphate-P_i (inorganic phosphate) and phosphate-P_o (organic phosphate) were determined using a two- stage adaptation of the procedure developed by Dick and Tabatabai (1977) in which the phosphate concentration of a sample is measured first without oxidation of organic matter (P_i), using 1N HCl as the extractant (after a slight excess of HCl had been added to remove any carbonate present); and then on the residue following alkaline oxidation with sodium hypobromite (P_o), using 1N H_2SO_4 as the extractant. Phosphate-P (total phosphate) has been derived as the sum of phosphate-P_i and phosphate-P_o, and the percentages of inorganic and organic phosphate calculated (i.e. phosphate-P_i:P and phosphate-P_o:P, respectively). LOI (loss-on-ignition) was determined by ignition at 375^{o}C for 16 hours (Ball, 1964) – previous experimental studies having shown that there is normally no significant breakdown of carbonate at this temperature.

In addition to χ (low frequency mass-specific magnetic susceptibility), determinations were made of χ_{max} (maximum potential magnetic susceptibility) by subjecting a sample to optimum conditions for susceptibility enhancement in the laboratory. χ_{conv} (fractional conversion), which is expressed as a percentage, is a measure of the extent to which the potential susceptibility has been achieved in the original sample, viz: (χ/χ_{max}) x 100.0 (Tite, 1972; Scollar *et al.*, 1990). In many respects this is a better indicator of magnetic susceptibility enhancement than raw χ data, particularly in cases where soils have widely differing χ_{max} values (Crowther and Barker, 1995; Crowther, 2003). χ_{conv} values of $\geq$ 5.00% are often taken as being indicative of some degree of susceptibility enhancement. A Bartington MS2 meter was used for magnetic susceptibility measurements. χ_{max} was achieved by heating samples at 650°C in reducing, followed by oxidising conditions. The method used broadly follows that of Tite and Mullins (1971), except that household flour was mixed with the soils and lids placed on the crucibles to create the reducing environment (after Graham and Scollar, 1976; Crowther and Barker, 1995).

Soil micromorphology

The undisturbed monolith subsamples (Tables 16 and 17) were impregnated with a clear polyester resin-acetone mixture; samples were then topped up with resin, ahead of curing and slabbing for 75x50 mm-size thin section manufacture by Spectrum Petrographics, Vancouver, Washington, USA

(Goldberg and Macphail, 2006; Murphy, 1986) (Figs 19, 26 and 29). Thin sections were further polished with 1,000 grit papers and analysed using a petrological microscope under plane polarised light (PPL), crossed polarised light (XPL), oblique incident light (OIL) and using fluorescent microscopy (blue light – BL), at magnifications ranging from x1 to x200/400. Thin sections were described, ascribed soil microfabric types (MFTs) and microfacies types (MFTs) (see Tables 16 and 17), and counted according to established methods (Bullock et al., 1985; Courty, 2001; Courty et al., 1989; Macphail and Cruise, 2001; Stoops, 2003; Stoops et al., 2010).

RESULTS

Bulk sample analyses: soil chemistry, and magnetic susceptibility

The analytical results are presented in Table 16. Here, a broad overview of the individual soil properties is presented.

1. Loss-on-ignition

All three samples are highly minerogenic. However, the two samples from archaeological contexts x0218 and x0224 (LOI: 1.06 and 2.49%, respectively) clearly stand out as having a higher LOI than the sample of natural (0.379%). Since both archaeological contexts contain appreciable amounts of charcoal, the LOI in these samples will reflect a combination of the soil organic matter and charcoal content. In view of the presence of charcoal, the soil organic matter content is likely to be very small – presumably reflecting natural organic decomposition, which will be quite rapid in these sandy soils, and possibly the effects of burning, if this has taken place *in situ*.

2. Phosphate (phosphate-P_i, P_o, P, P_i:P and P_o:P)

The overall concentrations of phosphate are quite low, with a maximum phosphate-P concentration of 0.375 mg g^{-1} in sample x0218, and provide no clear evidence of phosphate enrichment. As is generally the case with sandy soils, which have a naturally low phosphate retention capacity within the mineral fraction, quite a high proportions of the phosphate present are in organic forms.

3. Magnetic susceptibility (χ,χ_{max} and χ_{conv})

The χ_{max} values recorded are quite low (range, 941–1250 x 10^{-8} m^3 kg^{-1}), which is indicative of a low Fe content. The χ values recorded for samples x0218 and x0224 (47.0 and 30.0 x 10^{-8} m^3 kg^{-1}, respectively) are relatively high compared with the natural (8.1 x 10^{-8} m^3 kg^{-1}). While the

χ_{conv} values of the former (4.91 and 3.19%, respectively) are somewhat lower than the 5.00% threshold that is often taken as providing clear evidence of heating/burning in archaeological contexts in the UK, it does seem likely that some degree of enhancement has occurred through heating/burning – either *in situ* or through the presence of inclusions of burnt materials.

Overall, compared with the natural, the two archaeological contexts sampled have a notably higher LOI, which is to some extent (possibly largely?) attributable to the charcoal that is present; and show signs of magnetic susceptibility enhancement that is likely attributable to heating/burning – either *in situ* or through the presence of inclusions of burnt materials. There is no clear evidence of phosphate enrichment in either sample – a finding which may to some extent reflect the low phosphate-retention capacity of the sandy soils.

Soil micromorphology

Results are presented in Tables 15-17, illustrated in Figs 19-33, and supported by material on the accompanying CD-Rom. Up to 13 characteristics were identified and counted from 5 layers in the 3 thin sections analysed.

0224/Natural (M136C): Here, there are very dominant clean sands (Natural), with upwards very few instances of grey chalky loam and brown sandy loam clasts, black organic channel/planar void fills, as for example as a sloping sandy layer at 275-285mm depth (Figs 19-21). There are also very few fine gravel (max3mm), probable occasional burnt sands (rubefied), many charcoal/charred wood (max 4mm) especially in the upper part of the Natural. Charcoal and amorphous organic also occurs as fine pelletised material, with rare woody root traces (max 1mm) throughout. At the boundary between 0224 and the Natural there are instances of very thin (~60 μm) but long (5mm) wood splinters, and rare chalky daub (max 5mm) and sandy loam clasts (Figs 4-7). Generally, there are rare likely sesquioxidic coated sand grains, many thin burrows, occasional very thin mainly organic excrements (pellets), and at the 0224-Natural boundary a rare trace of dusty coatings, was noted.

The natural soil is mainly characterised by leached clean sands (EA soil horizon) and small amounts of sesquioxide stained sands (Bs soil horizon) – relict of the original podzol soil cover at West Stow (Hodge et al., 1983; West, 1985). The Natural is strongly minerogenic (0.339% LOI) and has a very low magnetic susceptibility, compared to the 'occupation' layers above. On the other hand, the very small amounts of phosphate probably record the presence of some illuvial Bs horizon sands. The

basal occupation floor deposits are mixed into the Natural, with rare inclusions of presumed constructional, such as a trace of wood splinters and chalky daub, and many charcoal fragments. There is also a thin layer of bioworked charcoal and organic matter, which may record the breakdown of organic debris including wood.

0224 (M136B): Very dominant mainly coated sands with clean, and an example of grey chalky loam and very few black organic channel fills, with very few fine gravel (max 5mm), are present (Fig 8). An example of a wood splinter, rare to many burnt mineral grains, rare woody roots, and rare to abundant fine and coarse wood charcoal (sloping layer with max 6mm-size examples), were noted (Figs 9-10). There are many likely sesquioxide coated grains, many thin burrows, and occasional very thin mainly organic excrements (pellets).

This is a sandy layer with markedly increased LOI (2.49%) and magnetic susceptibility (3.19% χ_{conv}), consistent with presence of charcoal/charred wood, fine wood splinters and burnt mineral material from 'occupation'.

0218/0224 (M136A): Very dominant mainly coated sands with clean, and examples of dusty brown sands and very few pellety organic matter. Very few gravel becoming few gravel upwards (sharply angular flints – max 7mm), many fine burnt mineral grains and angular burnt flint in upper half of sample, examples of 1 mm-size bone and very thin wood fragments (max 1.5mm), with abundant fine to coarse wood charcoal in lower half of sample (max >7mm), and rare trace of woody root remains (4mm), were recorded (Figs 29-33). An instance of silty channel pan, many likely sesquioxide coated grains, many thin and occasional broad burrows, and rare very thin organic excrements, occur.

Here, sands include charcoal/charred wood and wood traces, and a small concentration of flints including likely burnt flints especially in 0218 which has the highest magnetic susceptibility (4.91% χ_{conv}). It is possible that the bone fragment and some of these flints are relict of the Saxon West Stow site.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The experimental sunken hut floor deposits were studied in the context of other experimental floors of ancient structures such as at Butser Ancient Farm, St Fagans Cardiff and the razed plank floored grubenhäusser at West Stow itself (Banerjea et al., 2015; French and Milek, 2012; Macphail et al.,

2004; Macphail and Crowther, 2014; West, 1985), and deposits found in cellared Late Saxon structures at Norwich, for example (Macphail and Crowther, 2009). At this Young Roots site, floor deposits are highly diluted by local sandy soil material which rapidly eroded into the sunken floor area, as found at numerous grubenhausser sites such as found at West Stow itself and at West Heslerton, North Yorkshire (Macphail and Goldberg, Submitted/2016; Macphail et al., 2006). The chief findings are that occupation floor spreads (0224), despite dilution, can be manifested in the form of concentrations of hearth debris (fine burnt mineral material, fine and coarse charcoal and associated raised magnetic susceptibility and LOI), and rare constructional materials (chalky daub; wood splinters and probable bioworked woody remains). Plank floor residues have been found elsewhere as pellitised wood (e.g. medieval Norway; Macphail, 2010). Overlying context 0218 is more obviously a tertiary fill (cf. Maslin, 2015; Tipper, 2004), where a single leached bone fragment and a moderate concentration of burnt flint raised the soil's magnetic susceptibility. These experimental findings suggest that interpretations of archaeological sunken floored structures can indeed provide information on construction, use and background soils/tertiary fills.

Acknowledgements

The author wishes to thanks Anna West for supplying the sample and background information.

References – included in the main bibliography

Table 16: LOI, phosphate and magnetic susceptibility data

Bulk sample	LOI*a* (%)	Phosphate-Pi (mg g^{-1})	Phosphate-Po (mg g^{-1})	Phosphate-P*b* (mg g^{-1})	Phosphate-Pi:P (%)	Phosphate-Po:P (%)	χ^c (10^{-8} m^3 kg^{-1})	χmax (10^{-8} m^3 kg^{-1})	χconv*c* (%)
x0218	1.06	0.181	0.194	0.375	48.3	51.7	47.0*	957	4.91*
x0224	2.49*	0.184	0.172	0.356	51.7	48.3	30.0*	941	3.19*
xNatural	0.379	0.079	0.198	0.277	28.5	71.5	8.1	1250	0.65

[a] **LOI:** value highlighted indicates notably higher LOI than the remaining samples

[b] **Phosphate-P:** none of the values show clear evidence of phosphate enrichment

[c] χ and χ_{conv}**:** values highlighted indicate likely magnetic susceptibility enhancement, though the χ_{conv} values fall somewhat below the 5.00% threshold that is often taken as being indicative of heating/burning in soils from archaeological contexts in the UK

Table 17: West Stow (Young Roots) sunken hut floor: soil micromorphology samples and counts

Thin section	**Depth**	**Bulk sample**	**Context**	**MFT**	**SMT**	**%voids**	**Stones**	**Root** traces	**Charcoal**
M136A	100-175 mm	**x0218**	Ctx 0218/0224	A3	1a1,1a2,(1a3,4a)	45%	f/*	a	a/aaaa
M136B	175-250 mm	x0224	Ctx 0224	A2	1a1,1a2,4a(2a)	45%	*	a	a(aaaa)
M136C	250-325 mm	xNat	0224/nat	A1	1a1,1a2,1a3,4a(2a,3a)/1a1(1a2,1a3,4a	50%	*	a	aaa
Table 2, cont.									
Thin	**Burnt**	**Chalky**	**Burnt**	**Bone**	**Amorphous**	**2ndary**	**Thin**	**Broad**	**V. thin**
section	mineral	cob	flint		OM-Sesq.	Fe(sesq)	burrows	burrows	O excr.
M136A	aaa/aa		aa/a*	a-1	aaa		aaa	aa	aa
M136B	a(aaa)	a-1	a*		aaa		aaa		aa
M136C	aa	a*			aa		aaa		aa

* - very few 0-5%, f - few 5-15%, ff - frequent 15-30%, fff - common 30-50%, ffff - dominant 50-70%, fffff - very dominant >70%;

a - rare <2% (a*1%; a-1, single occurrence), aa - occasional 2-5%, aaa - many 5-10%, aaaa - abundant 10-20%, aaaaa - very abundant >20%

Table 18: West Stow (Young Roots) sunken hut floor: soil micromorphology descriptions and preliminary interpretations

Microfacies type (MFT)/Soil microfabric type (SMT)	Sample No.	Depth (relative depth) Soil Micromorphology (SM)	Preliminary Interpretation and Comments
MFT A3/SMT 1a1, 1a2, (1a3,4a)	M136A	100-175 mm SM: very dominant mainly coated sands (SMT 1a2) with clean (SMT 1a1), and examples of dusty brown sands (SMT 1a3) and very few pellety organic matter (SMT 4a); *Microstructure*: massive becoming structureless upwards, 45% voids, simple packing voids and open channels; *Coarse Mineral*: as below, with very few gravel becoming few gravel upwards (sharply angular flints – max 7mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: many fine burnt mineral grains and angular burnt flint in upper half of sample, examples of 1 mm-size bone and very thin wood fragments (max 1.5mm), with abundant fine to coarse wood charcoal in lower half of sample (max >7mm), and rare trace of woody root remains (4mm); *Fine Fabric*: as below; *Pedofeatures*: *Textural*: instance of silty channel pan; *Amorphous*: many likely sesquioxide coated grains; *Fabric*: many thin and occasional broad burrows; *Excrements*: rare very thin organic excrements.	0218/0224 Very dominant mainly coated sands with clean, and examples of dusty brown sands and very few pellety organic matter. Very few gravel becoming few gravel upwards (sharply angular flints – max 7mm), many fine burnt mineral grains and angular burnt flint in upper half of sample, examples of 1 mm-size bone and very thin wood fragments (max 1.5mm), with abundant fine to coarse wood charcoal in lower half of sample (max >7mm), and rare trace of woody root remains (4mm), were recorded. An instance of silty channel pan, many likely sesquioxide coated grains, many thin and occasional broad burrows, and rare very thin organic excrements, occur. *Here, sands include charcoal/charred wood and wood traces, and a small concentration of flints including likely burnt flints ((4.91% χ_{conv}). It is possible that the bone fragment and some of these flints are relict of the Saxon West Stow site.*
MFT A2/SMT 1a1, 1a2, 4a(2a)	M136B	175-250 mm SM: very dominant mainly coated sands (SMT 1a2) with clean (SMT 1a1), and an example of grey chalky loam (SMT 2a) and very few black organic channel fills (SMT 4a); *Microstructure*: massive, with diffuse sloping layer (of charcoal) at 0-25mm, 45% voids, simple packing voids; *Coarse Mineral*: as SMT 1a and 2a, with very few fine gravel (max 5mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: example of wood splinter, rare to many burnt mineral grains, rare woody roots, and rare to abundant fine and coarse wood charcoal (sloping layer with max 6mm-size examples); *Fine Fabric*: as below; *Pedofeatures*: *Amorphous*: many likely sesquioxide coated grains; *Fabric*: many thin burrows; *Excrements*: occasional very thin mainly organic excrements (pellets).	0224 Very dominant mainly coated sands with clean, and an example of grey chalky loam and very few black organic channel fills, with very few fine gravel (max 5mm). An example of a wood splinter, rare to many burnt mineral grains, rare woody roots, and rare to abundant fine and coarse wood charcoal (sloping layer with max 6mm-size examples), were noted. There are many likely sesquioxide coated grains, many thin burrows, and occasional very thin mainly organic excrements (pellets). *A sandy layer with markedly increased LOI (2.49%) and magnetic susceptibility (3.19% χ_{conv}), consistent with presence of charcoal/charred wood, fine wood splinters and burnt mineral material from 'occupation'.*

Microfacies type (MFT)/Soil microfabric type (SMT)	**Sample No.**	**Depth (relative depth)** **Soil Micromorphology (SM)**	**Preliminary Interpretation and Comments**
MFT A1/SMT 1a1, 1a2, 1a3, 4a (2a,3a)	M136C	250-325mm SM: very dominant clean sands (SMT 1a), with very few instances of grey chalky loam (SMT 2a) and brown sandy loam clasts (SMT 3a), black organic channel fills (SMT 4a), and for example as a sloping sandy layer at 25-35mm depth; *Microstructure*: massive with thin diffuse layering, 50% voids, simple packing voids (lower part of sample includes coarse vesicles of sample preparation origin); *Coarse Mineral*: C:F (limit at ~10 µm), SMT 1a=95-100:0-05, 4a=95:05, SMT 2a and 3a=65:35; well sorted fine to medium sands (quartz, quartzite, feldspar, flint, ferruginous opaques, trace of mica), with very few fine gravel (max3mm); *Coarse Organic and Anthropogenic*: probable occasional burnt sands (rubefied), many charcoal/charred wood (max 4mm), sometimes as pelletised material, with rare woody root traces (max 1mm), instances of very thin (~60 µm) but long (5mm) wood splinters, and rare chalky daub (max 5mm; SMT 2a) and sandy loam clasts; *Fine Fabric*: SMT 1a: clean sands (1a1) and very thinly coated (ochreous) sands (1a2), with very few dusty brown fine fabrics (1a3; under PPL), isotropic (single and coated grain, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), ochreous brown (OIL), occasional very fine reddish and blackish inclusions; SMT 2a: cloudy grey (PPL), moderately high interference colours (porphyric, crystallitic b-fabric, XPL), greyish yellow (OIL), rare fine plant inclusions; SMT 3a: dusty brown (PPL), isotropic (porphyric, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), ochreous brown (OIL); SMT 4a: black (PPL), isotropic (inter grain aggregate, undifferentiated b-fabric, XPL), dark brown (OIL), organic; *Pedofeatures*: *Textural*: rare trace of dusty coatings; *Amorphous*: rare likely sesquioxidic coated grains; *Fabric*: many thin burrows; *Excrements*: occasional very thin mainly organic excrements (pellets).	0224/Natural Very dominant clean sands (Natural), with upwards very few instances of grey chalky loam and brown sandy loam clasts, black organic channel/planar void fills, as for example as a sloping sandy layer at 275-285mm depth. There are very few fine gravel (max3mm), probable occasional burnt sands (rubefied), many charcoal/charred wood (max 4mm) especially in the upper part of the natural. Charcoal and amorphous organic also occurs as fine pelletised material, with rare woody root traces (max 1mm) throughout. At the boundary between 0224 and the Natural there are instances of very thin (~60 µm) but long (5mm) wood splinters, and rare chalky daub (max 5mm; SMT 2a) and sandy loam clasts. Generally, there are rare likely sesquioxidic coated grains, many thin burrows, occasional very thin mainly organic excrements (pellets), and at the 0224-Natural boundary a rare trace of dusty coatings, was noted. *The natural soil is mainly characterised by leached clean sands (EA soil horizon) and small amounts of sesquioxide stained sands (Bs soil horizon) – relict of the original podzol soil cover at West Stow. The Natural is strongly minerogenic (0.339% LOI) and has a very low magnetic susceptibility, compared to the 'occupation' layers above. On the other hand, the very small amounts of phosphate probably record the presence of some illuvial Bs horizon sands. The basal occupation floor deposits are mixed into the Natural, with rare inclusions of presumed constructional, such as a trace of wood splinters and chalky daub, and many charcoal fragments. There is also a thin layer of bioworked charcoal and organic matter, which may record the breakdown of organic debris including wood.*

West Stow field photo and soil micromorphology Figures 21-35

Field photo, supplied by Anna West, of sunken hut floor at West Stow. Thin section column picked out chalky daub and charcoal from the remains of the constructed hearth/floor and charcoal concentration.

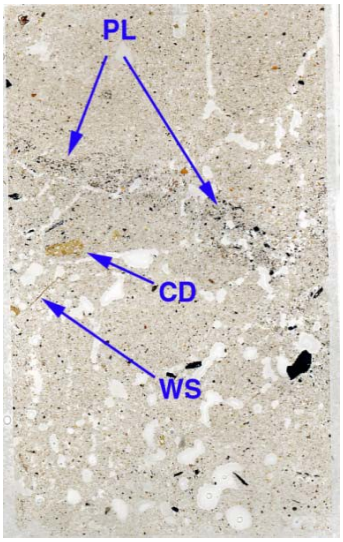

Fig. 21: Scan of M136C, with mixed boundary between the natural sands and overlying 0224, with a layer of pelletised concentration of charcoal and amorphous organic matter (PL) and wood splinter remains, and chalky daub clasts (CD). Frame width is ~50mm

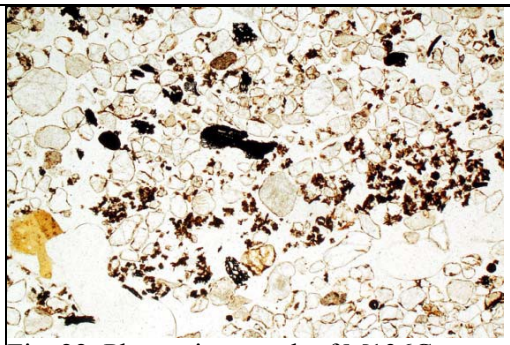

Fig. 22: Photomicrograph of M136C (0224/Natural boundary); channel/planar void fill of pelletised fine charcoal and amorphous organic matter – possibly from comminuted wood. Plane polarised light (PPL), frame width is ~4.62mm.

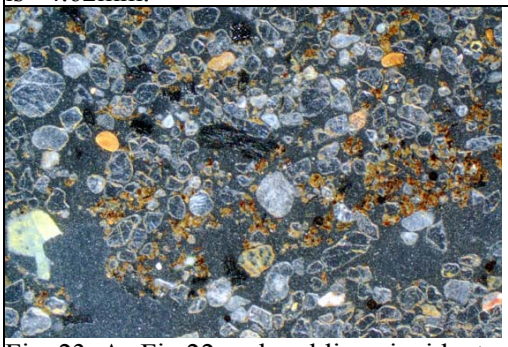

Fig. 23: As Fig 22 under oblique incident light (OIL); note black charcoal and brown amorphous organic matter (wood?).

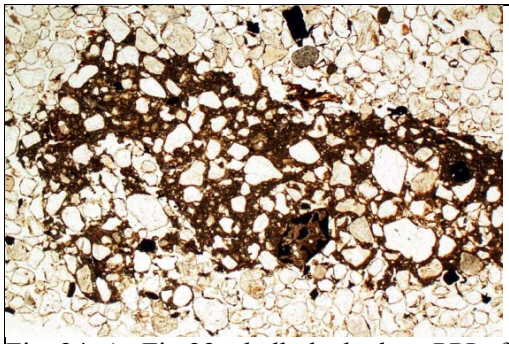

Fig. 24: As Fig 22, chalk daub clast. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

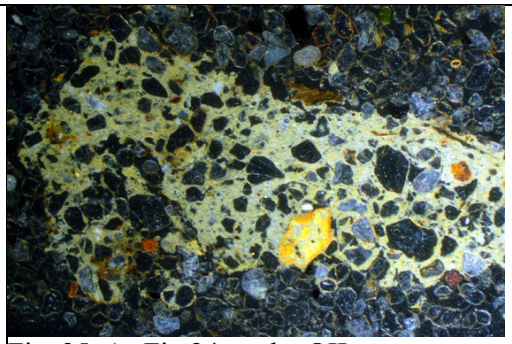

Fig. 25: As Fig 24, under OIL.

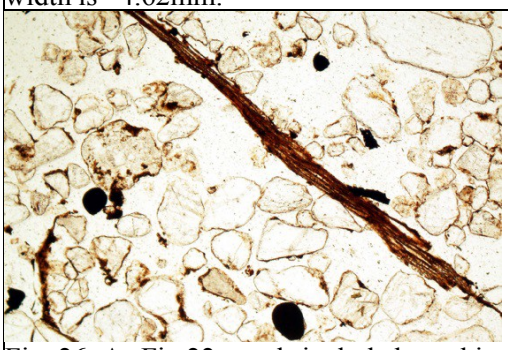

Fig. 26: As Fig 22, sands include long thin wood splinter. PPL, frame width is 2.38mm.

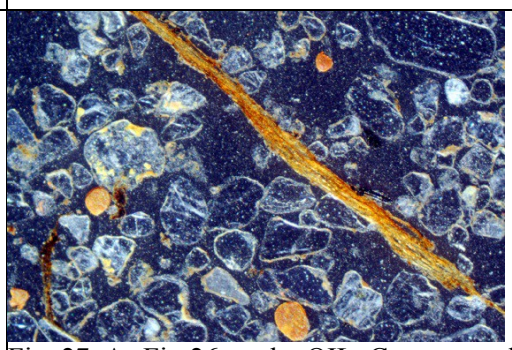

Fig. 27: As Fig 26, under OIL. Compare pellet material in Fig 23.

Fig. 28: Scan of M136B, mainly a sand fill with sloping layer of charcoal and burnt minerals. Frame width is ~50mm.

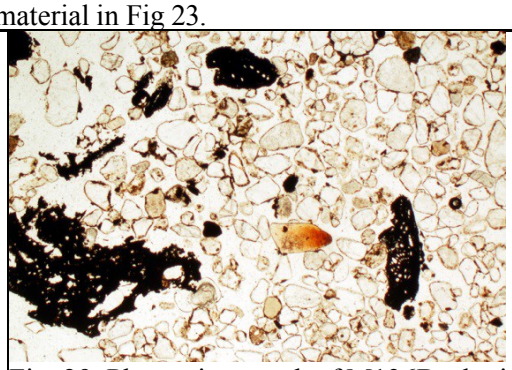

Fig. 29: Photomicrograph of M136B; sloping layer of charcoal and burnt minerals. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

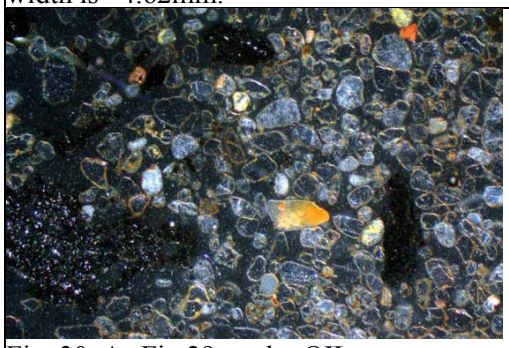

Fig. 30. As Fig 29, under OIL.

Fig. 31: Scan of Fig M136A, with charcoal-rich 0224 below flint and burnt flint-rich 0218. Frame width is ~50mm.

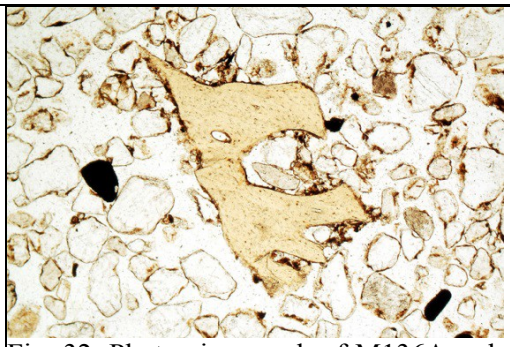

Fig. 32: Photomicrograph of M136A; a leached fine bone fragment. PPL, frame width is ~2.38mm.

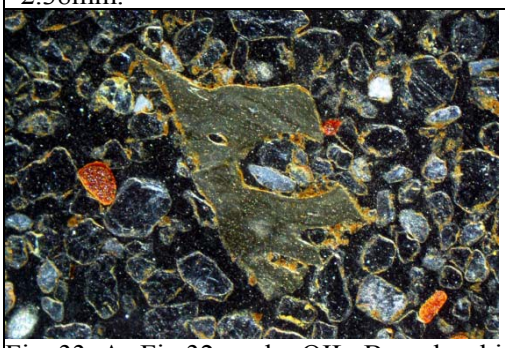

Fig. 33: As Fig 32, under OIL. Bone leaching and orange coatings may suggest that it is 'ancient'.

Fig. 34: As Fig 32, coarse wood charcoal with associated fine fabric and sands – possibly relict of a 'floor'. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

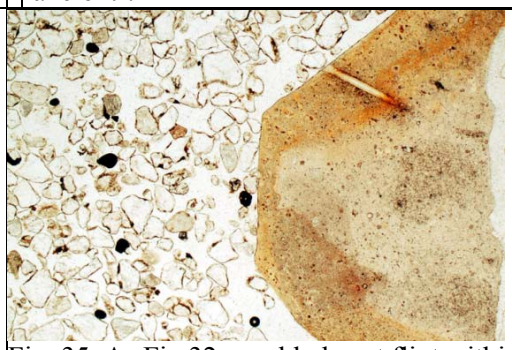

Fig. 35: As Fig 32; weakly burnt flint within loose sands. PPL, frame width is ~4.62mm.

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