

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

20 Egremont Street Glemsford, Suffolk

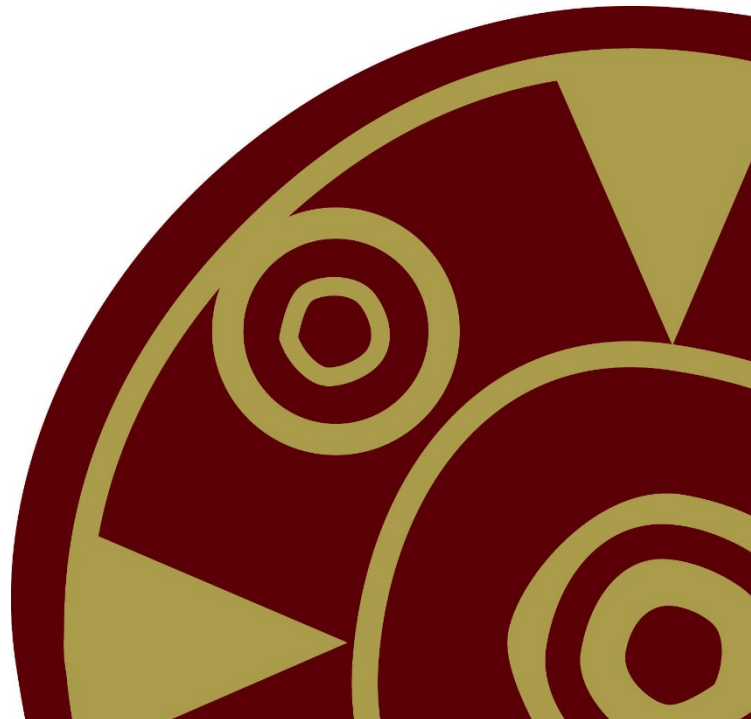
Client:

Pryke Homes Ltd

Date:

March 2016

GFD 056
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/021
Author: Jez Meredith
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**20 Egremont Street,
Glemsford, Suffolk
GFD 056**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/021

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Report Date: March 2016

HER Information

Site Code: GFD 056
Site Name: 20 Egremont St, Glemsford
Report Number 2016/021
Planning Application No: B/14/00744/OUT & B/16/00103
Date of Fieldwork: 29/02/2016
Grid Reference: TL 8283 4746
Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-242545
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Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham
Project Officer: Jezz Meredith
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Prepared By: Jezz Meredith
Date: 21/03/2016
Approved By: John Craven
Position: project manager
Date: 21/03/2016
Signed:

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Summary

A trial trenched evaluation was conducted at 20 Egremont Street, Glemsford, in advance of a future housing development at the site. Archaeological deposits were encountered across the western half of the site area and included three pits and the corner of a possible ditched enclosure. Finds associated with these features included tin-glazed and imported slipware pottery, clay pipes and ceramic building material of likely 17th and 18th century date. The eastern half of the site appears to be heavily truncated, probably caused by the clearance of previous buildings along the street frontage and the construction of the post-war dwelling that occupies the site today.



Plate 1. View of site from Trench 1 looking eastwards towards the house

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology were commissioned to conduct a trial trench evaluation at 20 Egremont Street, Glemsford (Fig. 1; grid reference TL 8283 4746). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consists of a single detached dwelling with a small front garden and a long rear garden.

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' produced by the archaeological curatorial officer Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service required that the site be investigated for its archaeological potential as a condition of planning consent (application B/14/00744/OUT). The Brief asked for a 5% sample by trial trenching to test for surviving archaeological deposits.

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment' written by John Craven (Appendix 1) specified how the trenches would be arranged to test deposits in the vicinity of proposed new buildings and an access road. Three trenches were to be dug to the rear of the present property and one was to be dug at the front (Fig. 2).

The trial trenching was conducted on the 29th of February 2016.

The site has been given the Glemsford reference GFD 056 within the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Suffolk. The national OASIS record for this site is Suffolka1-242545 (Appendix 2).

2. Geology and topography

The site is set on a slight incline, sloping gently to the east towards the street frontage, at c.74m at the back and c.72m above Ordnance Datum to the front of the site.

The underlying geology is recorded as superficial Lowestoft sand and gravels over chalk bedrock according to the British Geological Survey website. Excavation revealed however that the main undisturbed natural deposits (hereafter 'the natural') was clay with gravel to the rear of the site becoming pure orange brown clay to the front.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record in a 500m radius of the site has revealed a large number of recorded archaeological deposits, findspots and historic buildings within the vicinity (evidence provided by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service). The following information should be viewed in conjunction with Figure 1.

- The site lies within the historic core of Glemsford (GFD 038) which stretches along the full length of Egremont Street and formerly had a range of buildings along the street frontage (Fig. 4).
- A large number of listed buildings front Egremont Street. These are mainly timber-framed houses of the late medieval to post-medieval period of the 15th to 18th centuries (individual houses have not been shown on Figure 1).
- Within 500m of the site four separate metal-detector findspots have been recorded by the Portable Antiquities Scheme (and have not been recorded on Figure 1 as their locations are confidential). The finds include a fragment of Roman mirror while the other seven objects are likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date.
- To the south and south-west two sites have revealed metalwork finds of the Roman period (GFD 019 & 052).
- An area of ancient woodland (GFD 042) does not exist anymore but has been suggested by field names. This area is located to the west of the site.
- A number of interesting industrial complexes are known from the 19th century. These include a silk factory (GFD 025) to the north and two coconut matting factories (GFD 026 & 027) to the east and south of the site.



Figure 1. Location of site showing HER entries

4. Methodology

It was attempted to lay the trenches out in accordance with the WSI (Appendix 1) using a RTK GPS survey unit. A number of trees, garden sheds, a large pit (possible pond) and services restricted the positioning of the trenches and had to be relocated (Fig. 2).

Trenching was conducted using an 8-tonne, 360° tracked digger equipped with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation with the topsoil and other overburden removed by machine to reveal undisturbed natural clay.

The base of each trench was examined for features and finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was checked visually for any finds. Records were made of the position and length of trenches and the depths of deposit encountered. Deposits and feature cuts and fills were given separate context numbers within the range 0001 to 0015 (Table 1).

All elements of the site archive have been identified with the HER code GFD 056. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been undertaken and the reference code Suffolka1-242545 has been used for this project (Appendix 2).

5. Results

Archaeological features were found in Trenches 1, 2 and 3. A list of features and their description is presented in Table, after which each trench is described in detail.

Context	Type	Trench	Description
0001	Finds	n/a	Unstratified finds (none collected)
0002	Layer	all	Topsoil: dark brown humic clay loam with occasional small flint gravel inclusions; c.400mm deep
0003	Layer	1 & 2	Subsoil: mid grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional small flints; c.250 - 200mm deep where present (Tr 1 & 2 only)
0004	Pit cut	2	Partly revealed in trench, rounded pit with quite steep sides & rounded base: width 1.25m, depth 0.34m
0005	Pit fill	2	Fill of 0004: mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent flints and moderate chalk, mortar, CBM and charcoal flecks
0006	Ditch cut	2	N terminal for N-S running ditch with rounded sides & base: width 0.55m, depth 0.2m
0007	Ditch fill	2	Fill of 0006: mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent flint pebbles and occasional chalk & charcoal flecks
0008	Ditch cut	1	E-W running ditch with open rounded profile: width c.6.5m, depth 0.25m. Probably cuts 0011. Use as Component Number for ditches 0006 & 0014
0009	Ditch fill	1	Fill of 0008: dark to mid grey brown silty clay sand with moderate flints & occasional shell & CBM flecks
0010	Pit cut	1	Oval pit, aligned N-S with steep sides, flat base: length 0.7m (N-S), width 0.6m, depth 0.34m
0011	Pit fill	1	Fill of 0011: mid grey silty clay sand with moderate small flints & CBM frags
0012	Pit cut	2	Small irregular pit, partly revealed in trench: width 0.6m, depth 0.18m
0013	Pit fill	2	Fill of 0012: mid brown silty clay, quite loose, with moderate flints & chalk flecks
0014	Ditch cut	3	E-W continuation of 0008, with gradual sloping sides & rounded base: width 0.52m, depth 0.14. Turns to N within trench to join 0006
0015	Ditch fill	3	Fill of 0014: mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent flints & chalk pieces

Table 1. Context list

Trench 1

Trench 1 was positioned towards the western end of the garden, was orientated north to south and was 12m in length (PI. 4). The deep humic loam topsoil (0002) was of 0.4m thickness and the subsoil (0003), which was mid grey silty sandy clay with occasional flints, was 0.25m deep. The natural was mid orange sandy clay with frequent small flint gravel. Two features were encountered in this trench, the ditch 0008 and the pit 0010.

Ditch 0008

This ditch was east to west running, had concave sides and a rounded base and was 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep. This feature probably cut the fill of pit 0010 (PI. 2).

This linear feature lines up with ditch 0014 in Trench 3 and the number 0008 has been used as the component number for ditches 0006, 0008 and 0014 that together form a single linear feature.

Ditch fill 0009 was dark to mid grey silty clay sand with moderate small flints and occasional small flecks of oyster shell and ceramic building material (hereafter 'CBM'). Finds included a fragment of red earthenware chamberpot, a 17th century claypipe bowl and other post-medieval items.

Pit 0010

This elliptical pit, aligned north to south, was probably truncated along its southern edge by ditch 0008. It had steep sides breaking quite sharply to a fairly level base. It was c.0.7m long (north to south), 0.6m wide and 0.34m deep.

Pit fill 0011 was mid grey silty clay sand with moderate small flints and occasional CBM fragments, including recognisable pieces of brick and of tile.



Plate 2. Ditch 0008 and pit 0010

Trench 2

Trench 2 was approximately aligned east to west and had to be positioned between two trees (Pl. 5). Initially of 17m length it was extended to 20m to investigate a number of features encountered at the eastern end of the trench. Topsoil 0002 was 0.4m thick but subsoil 0003 was only encountered in the west half of the trench and was 0.2m deep at the western end. The natural was the same gravelly sandy clay as in Trench 1.

Features encountered include the pits 0004 and 0012 and the ditch terminal 0006. One square brick-lined post-hole with hard cement was likely to be of 20th century origin so was only recorded in plan and was not excavated.

Pit 0004

A medium sized pit, probably roughly circular but only partly revealed in the base of the trench, with fairly steep concave sides to a rounded base and with a diameter of c.1.25m and 0.34m deep (Pl. 3).

Pit fill 0005 was mid to dark grey brown silty clay with frequent small to medium flints and occasional flecks of chalk, mortar, CBM and charcoal. Finds included imported red earthenware slipware and tin-glazed pottery of the 17th or 18th centuries and a wide variety of brick and tile. Animal bone recovered included part of a bovine mandible.



Plate 3. Pit 0004

Ditch 0006

With a terminal to the north this was a north to south running ditch which corresponded to the turning ditch 0012 in Trench 3. This feature had concave sides and a rounded base with a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.2m.

Ditch fill 0007 was mid to dark brown silty clay with frequent small to medium flints and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Rooftile, brick and iron nails were recovered from this fill.

Pit 0012

This was a small irregular sided pit with a deeper lobe to the southern side. Only partly revealed within the base of the trench so shape and dimensions were uncertain. Within

the trench its width was c.0.6m and its depth was 0.18m.

Pit fill 0013 was mid brown silty clay, quite loose, with moderate flint pebbles and chalk flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 3

This trench was positioned just to the south of Trench 2 and was also orientated approximately east to west (Pl. 6). It was 15m long with topsoil 0002 of 0.4m thickness. There was no evidence for subsoil layer 0003 and it had the same gravelly sand clay natural seen in Trenches 1 and 2. Ditch 0014 was the only significant archaeological feature recorded in this trench although a number of disturbances of probable 20th century date were planned but not recorded in full.

Ditch 0014

This was the eastward running continuation of ditch 0008 seen in Trench 1. To the east of the excavated slot, within Trench 3, this ditch turned northwards before becoming ditch terminal 0006 in Trench 2. Ditch 0014 had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base, with a width of 0.52m and a depth of 0.14m.

Ditch fill 0015 was mid to dark grey brown silty clay with frequent flints and flecks and small pieces of chalk. A sherd of 18th century stoneware was recovered from this fill.

Trench 4

This was a short north to south running trench between the existing house and the street frontage (Pl. 7). This trench was only 10.5m long as frequent services were encountered at the northern end. Topsoil 0002 was of 0.3m depth and had a sharp (truncated) contact with the underlying orange sandy clay natural. No archaeological features were observed in this trench. A large modern intrusion at the northern end of the trench was likely to be part of a flower bed adjacent.

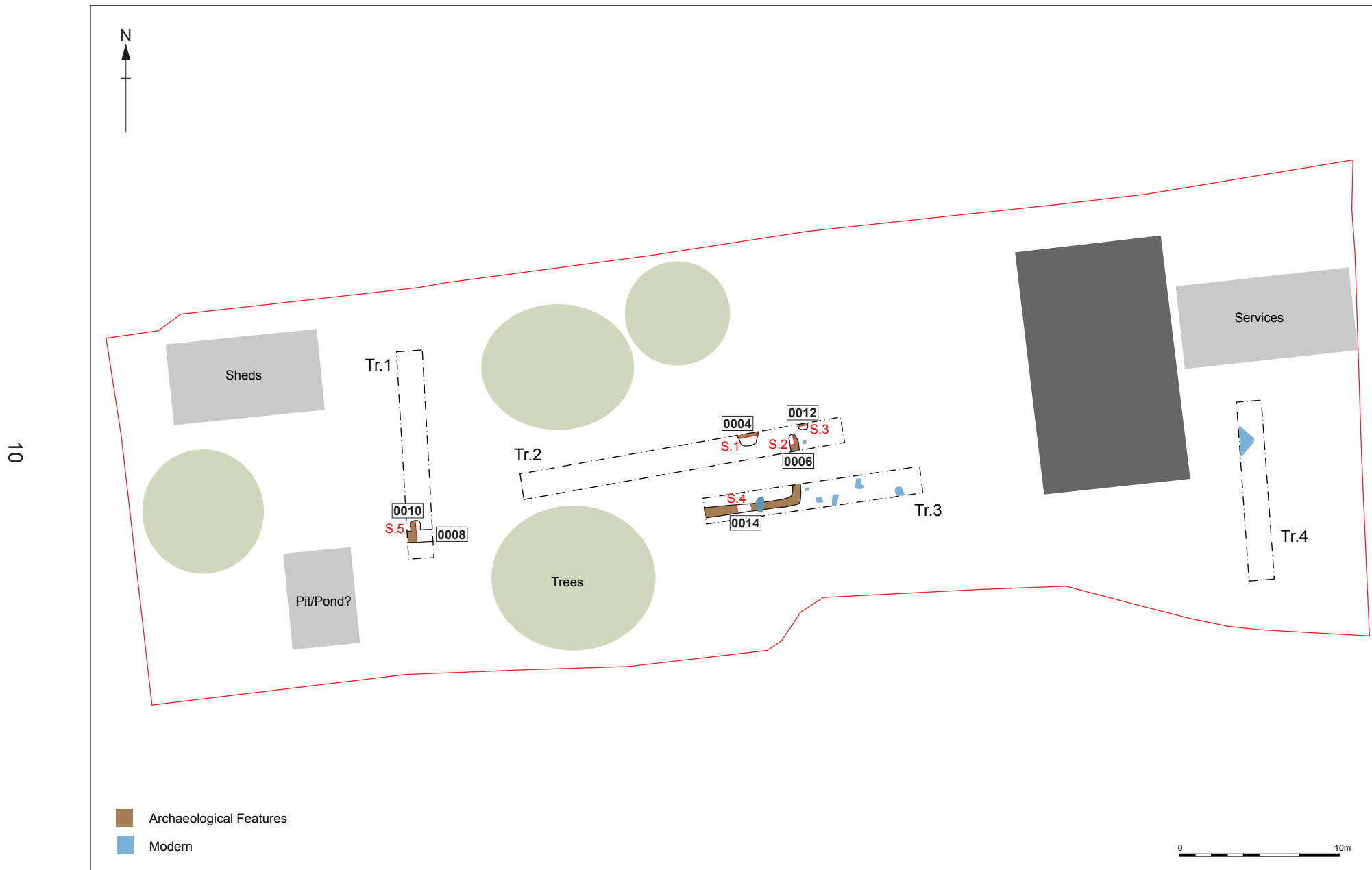


Figure 2. Trench plan

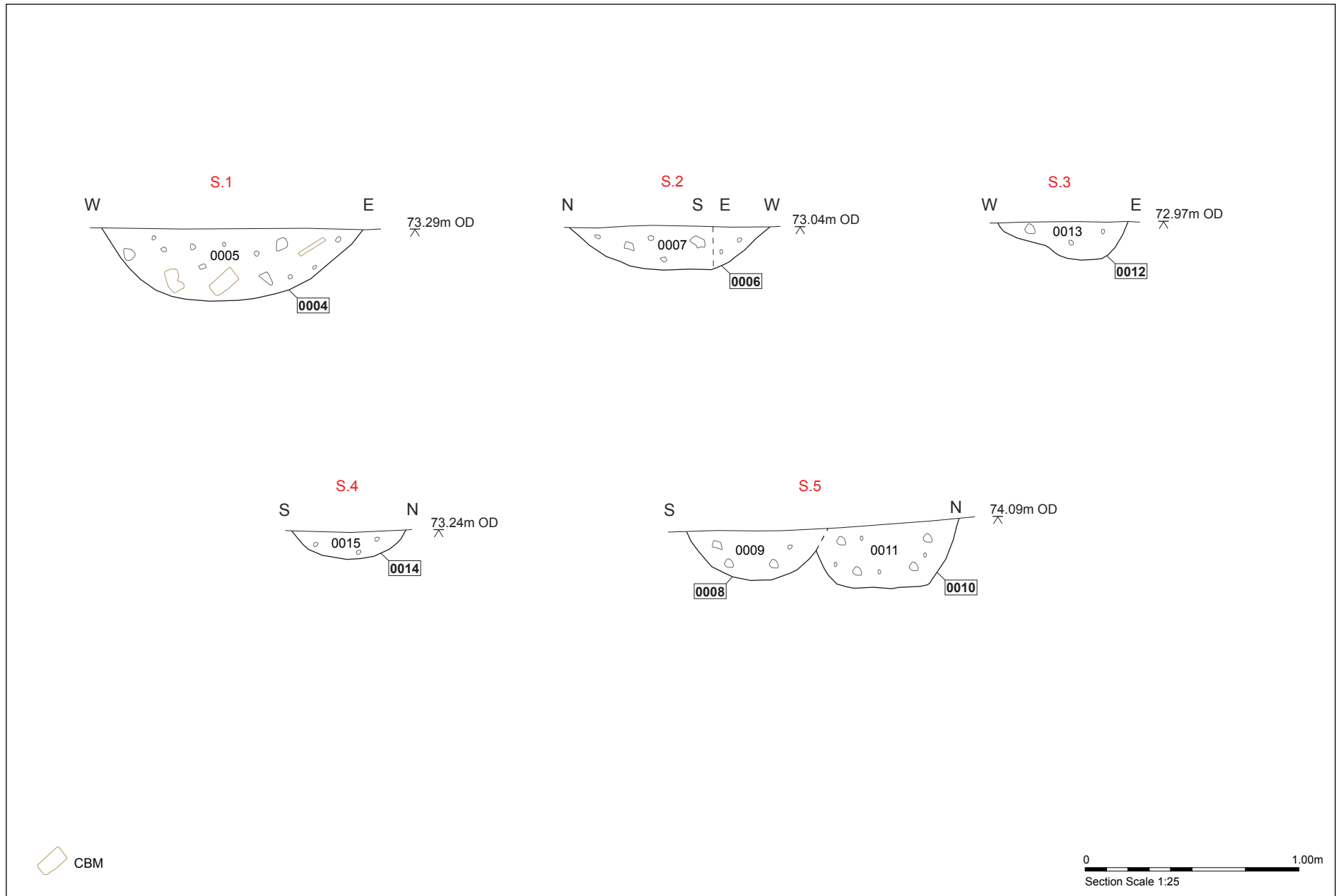


Figure 3. Sections



Plate 4. Trench 1, facing south



Plate 5. Trench 2, facing east



Plate 6. Trench 3, facing east



Plate 7. Trench 4, facing north

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

The finds recovered from the evaluation were fully quantified and the catalogue is shown below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		Iron Nails		PMed Glass Bottle		Animal Bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0005	10	393	29	8135	1	5	1	3			6	304	L17th-E18th C
0007			3	183			2	24			2	38	P-med
0009	1	32	3	176	2	16	1	11	1	10	1	12	L17th-18th C
0011			2	284									P-med
0015	1	3	4	373							1	5	18th-19th C
Totals	12	428	41	9151	3	21	4	38	1	10	10	359	

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction and methodology

Twelve fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from three contexts, weighing a total of 428g. The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, together with fabric date ranges, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was inputted into a database and is listed in Appendix 3.

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Pottery by trench and feature

One fragment from an abraded Glazed red earthenware chamberpot or jar was identified in 0009, the single fill of ditch 0008 in Trench 1. The fabric dates to the 16th-18th century, although this vessel probably belongs to the latter half of this date range.

The remains of five individual post-medieval vessels were present in fill 0005 of pit 0004 in Trench 2. The complete profile of a deep bowl with flat-base and slightly flanged rim, with an internal slip-trailed decoration, although abraded and worn, is likely to be a Low Countries import, and was probably made in the late 17th–18th century (Cotter 270, fig. 181, nos. 22-23). It has a wavy line slip running around the inside of the rim, together with more acute wavy lines on the inside of the main body of the bowl. The centre of the flat base has a star-shaped slip design. The interior of the bowl is very worn, presumably through usage, and in some places the slip has worn completely through leaving the unglazed body of the pot visible underneath. A second less well-preserved slip decorated bowl sherd is also present, of similar provenance and date. A single fragment of a Glazed red earthenware wide-rimmed dish and another very abraded dish or bowl sherd were all recovered from this pit, providing a broad date range of 16th-18th century. The remains of a small blue and white decorated tin-glazed earthenware bowl, decorated internally with a sponged blue design with three narrow concentric rings within the rim edge probably also date to the late seventeenth to eighteenth century.

A small fragment of a cylindrical Nottinghamshire-type stoneware vessel from the fill 0015 of ditch 0014 in Trench 3 dates to the eighteenth century.

Discussion and conclusion

The assemblage as a whole dates mainly to the 17th and 18th centuries, with no earlier wares identified. The dishes found in the pit 0004 are good examples of utilitarian slip decorated wares of this period, and their condition clearly indicates that they had been much used.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Introduction and methodology

A total of 41 fragments of ceramic building material weighing a total of 9151g was recovered from the evaluation. The individual fragments were counted and weighed, their fabrics noted, together with any surviving diagnostic dimensions. The presence of other distinguishing features such as the size and shape of the pegholes on the roofing tiles was also recorded. In view of the late date of most of this material, it is recommended that the ceramic building material is not retained for the archive as it has been fully catalogued. Form types and broad fabric types are based on Drury's typology of brick and tiles from Norwich (Drury 1993).

The full catalogue of the ceramic building material can be seen in Appendix 3.

Ceramic building material by trench and context

A single fragment of post-medieval fully oxidised roofing tile and a small abraded piece of brick were present in 0009 in Trench 1. The brick fragment is made in a fine orange fabric and is slightly micaceous. It contains some calcareous inclusions, probably chalk and has occasional voids. It is probably of late medieval/early post-medieval date.

Two fragments of abraded brick from the fill 0011 of pit 0010 had few diagnostic features but are post-medieval.

The largest amounts of ceramic building material were collected from fill 0005 of pit 0004 in Trench 2. The group includes a number of late bricks, fully oxidised post-medieval roofing tiles, and several white-firing floor bricks/tile. The thickness of two of the bricks, together with their thickness indicates that they are Drury type LB3 and LB5, which span the period of the 17th-early 18th century (Drury 165). However, the presence of white-fired floor bricks or paviments made out of gault clays shows that the deposit dates to the 18th century.

Fill 0007 of ditch 0006 in Trench 2 contained a fragment of a post-medieval roof tile and two fragments of brick which may be slightly earlier in date.

Four fragments of ceramic building material recovered from the fill 0015 of ditch 0014 in Trench 3 consisted of two fragments of post-medieval roof tile and a piece of a white-firing floor brick dating to the 18th-19th century, together with a small chip of ceramic building material which may be earlier in date.

6.4 Clay tobacco pipe

Only three fragments of clay pipe were collected from the evaluation, from two features. A single piece of plain stem was present in fill 0005 of pit 0004, which cannot be closely dated beyond the period of the 17th-19th centuries. An almost complete bowl with a small, slightly forward-pointing foot was present in 0009, the fill of ditch 0008 in Trench 1. Its large size and appearance, and the angle of the rim indicates that it dates to the late seventeenth century and possibly into the early years of the eighteenth century. It was accompanied by another stem fragment.

6.5 Post-medieval bottle glass

A small piece of laminating green bottle glass was found in fill 0009 of ditch 0008, dating to the post-medieval period.

6.6 Iron nails

The remains of iron nails were recovered from pitfill 0005, and the fill 0007 of ditch 0006, and fill 0009 of ditch 0008.

6.7 Small finds

A single iron small find was recorded in the fill 0009 of ditch 0008 in Trench 1 (SF1001). It is a rectangular piece of iron measuring 45mm in length, 16.5mm in width and 1mm in thickness. It is heavily corroded and appears not to have any other distinguishing features.

6.8 Animal bone

Ten fragments of animal bone weighing 359g were recovered from the evaluation, from

four features. The bone was identified using the catalogue of Schmid (1972).

The remains of a small cattle mandible was present in 0005, together with a bovine incisor. Two fragments of limb bones, one of which is the distal end of a mammalian metapodial bone, have been split longitudinally. Part of another metapodial bone, this time unfused, was found in 0007, together with another small fragment of bone split longitudinally. A mammalian rib fragment and an unidentified fragment were recovered from 0009.

6.9 Discussion of material evidence

The largest quantity of finds material was found in pit 0004 in Trench 4. This assemblage consisted of pottery and ceramic building material ranging in date from the 17th-18th century, and included the remains of three slip-decorated redwares. Post-medieval ceramic building material was found in pit 0010 and ditch 0008 in Trench 1, ditch 0006 in Trench 2 and ditch 0014 in Trench 3.

Overall the combination of dates provided by the pottery, ceramic building material and clay tobacco pipe suggests that the majority of the activity on site dates to the late 17th to early 18th century. The presence of bricks of this date in pit 0004, together with roofing tiles and floor bricks indicates that a building of this date may have been located in the vicinity, whilst the pottery, glass and clay pipes is likely to be evidence of nearby habitation.

7. Conclusions

The site divides into two parts, with archaeological remains surviving only in the western half of the site (Trenches 1, 2 and most of 3). The eastern half that borders on the road has been severely truncated (Trench 4 and the eastern end of Trenches 2 and 3).

Figure 4 shows the density of properties along the road frontage as shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the 1880s. The clearance of these buildings (prior to the second edition map of 1904) and the construction of the post-war dwelling now occupying the site is likely to have landscaped the site, slightly terracing into the hill slope. This has resulted in the removal of the subsoil layer 0003 across the east of the site and has caused the scattering of modern (19th and 20th century) disturbances recorded at the eastern end of Trenches 2 and 3. Trench 4 showed evidence of severe truncation with a sharp contact between topsoil and natural.

Egremont Street has some fine examples of late medieval and post-medieval buildings dating from the 15th to the 18th centuries. It is perhaps not surprising therefore that archaeological features from Trenches 1, 2 and 3 suggest activity in the 17th and 18th centuries. The presence of domestic pottery, clay tobacco pipes and a variety of building materials from pits and a ditch might be associated with the buildings that formerly occupied the site.

The ditch 0008 ran west to east from Trench 1 to Trench 3 before turning northwards towards Trench 2 (ditch 0008 Trench 1, ditch 0014 Trench 3 and ditch 0006 Trench 2). This feature appears to represent one corner of an enclosure which might suggest that this was an open plot to the rear of the street frontage, possibly for keeping stock or for agricultural use. The deep well-developed soils in the western half of the site could suggest a long period of cultivation.

Any below-ground interventions within the western half of the site could damage archaeological remains. These remains are likely to be no older than the 17th century and contemporary with many of the standing buildings that give Glemsford its distinctive character. No earlier remains of medieval or Roman date were encountered across the site although deposits of these periods are likely to be nearby.

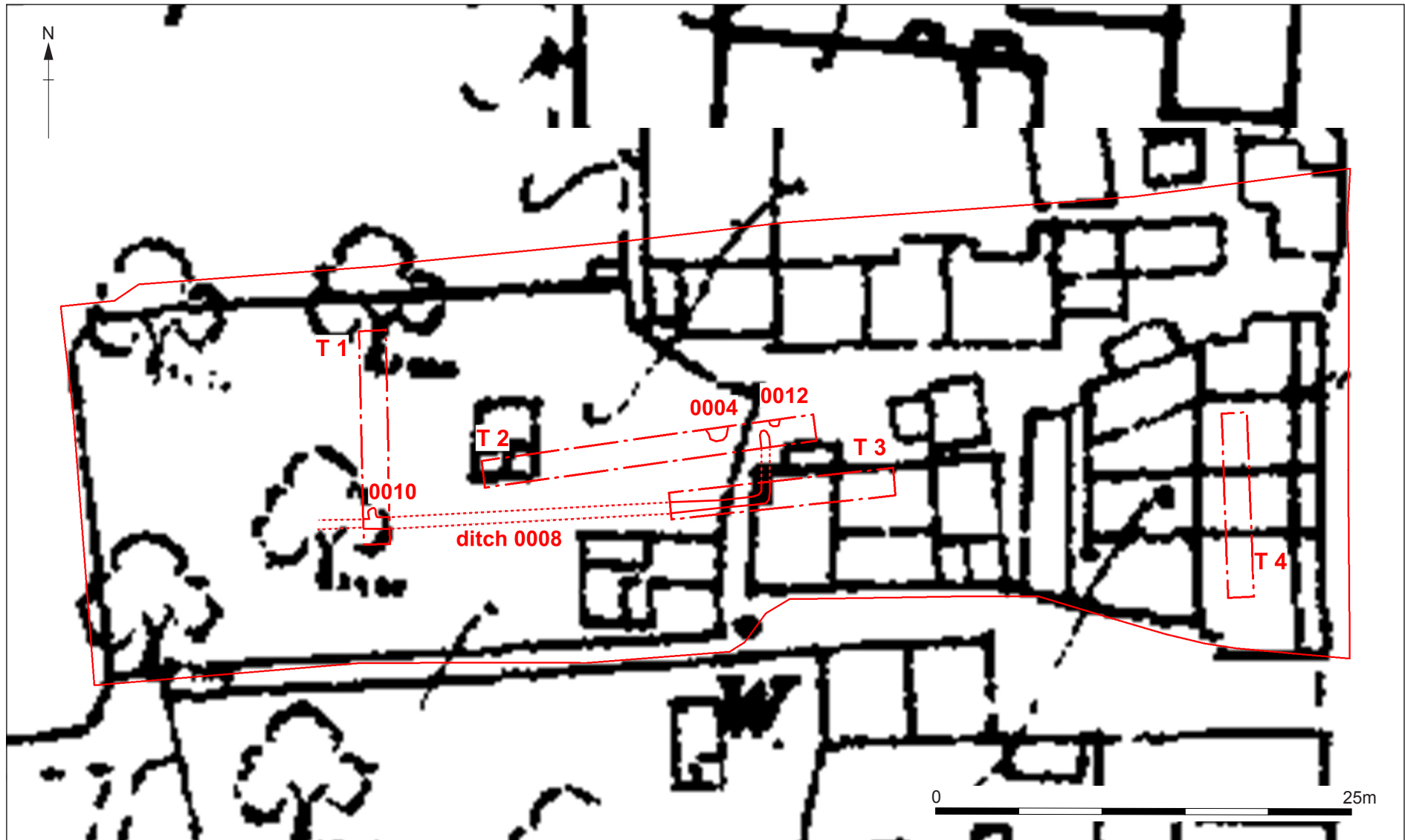


Figure 4. Features over First Edition OS map

8. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and finds archive will be submitted to the Suffolk HER, ref GFD 056

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Jez Meredith and Simon Picard. Simon Picard was responsible for surveying trench and feature locations.

Project management was undertaken by John Craven who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was by Jonathan van Jennians and finds analysis was undertaken by Ruth Beveridge and Richenda Goffin. Richenda Goffin prepared the finds report.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by John Craven.

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Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

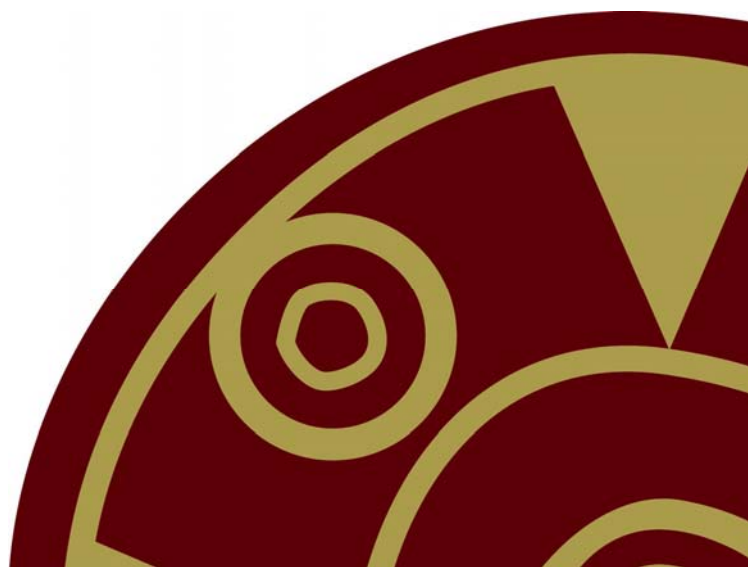


**20 EGREMONT STREET,
Glemsford, Suffolk**

Client:
Pryke Homes Ltd

Date:
February 2016

GFD 056
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven
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Project details

Planning Application No:	B/14/00744/OUT
Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TL 828 474
Area:	c.0.2ha
HER Event No/Site Code:	TBC
Oasis Reference:	242545
Project Start date	TBC
Project Duration:	c. 2 days

Client/Funding Body:	Pryke Homes Ltd
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	GFDEGR001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at 20 Egremont Street, Glemsford, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application B/14/00744/OUT, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 19/01/2016), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.



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Figure 1. Location map

2. The Site

- The property, a mid/late 20th century brick built house, lies in a plot of c.0.2ha of open garden on the western side of Egremont Street in the southern part of modern Glemsford. The site is bordered to north and south by other residential properties and to the west by a Telephone Exchange and open farmland.
- The existing house is to be demolished and replaced with three new properties and associated access.
- The site lies at a height of c.72m above Ordnance datum, with the broad topography of the area very gently sloping down to the east.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravels overlying chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site, as stated by the Brief, lies *'within an area of high archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core of Glemsford (HER no. GFD 038) on a street fronted by listed buildings. Early maps also show a number of earlier structures on the site of the current dwelling. As a result, the location has good potential for the discovery of early occupation deposits in view of its proximity to known remains. Any works causing significant ground disturbance have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists'*.
- The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey of c.1885 (Fig. 2) shows the eastern part of the site as being occupied by extensive ranges of buildings, before being depicted as a cleared open plot in the 2nd and 3rd editions (c.1904 and 1926 respectively).

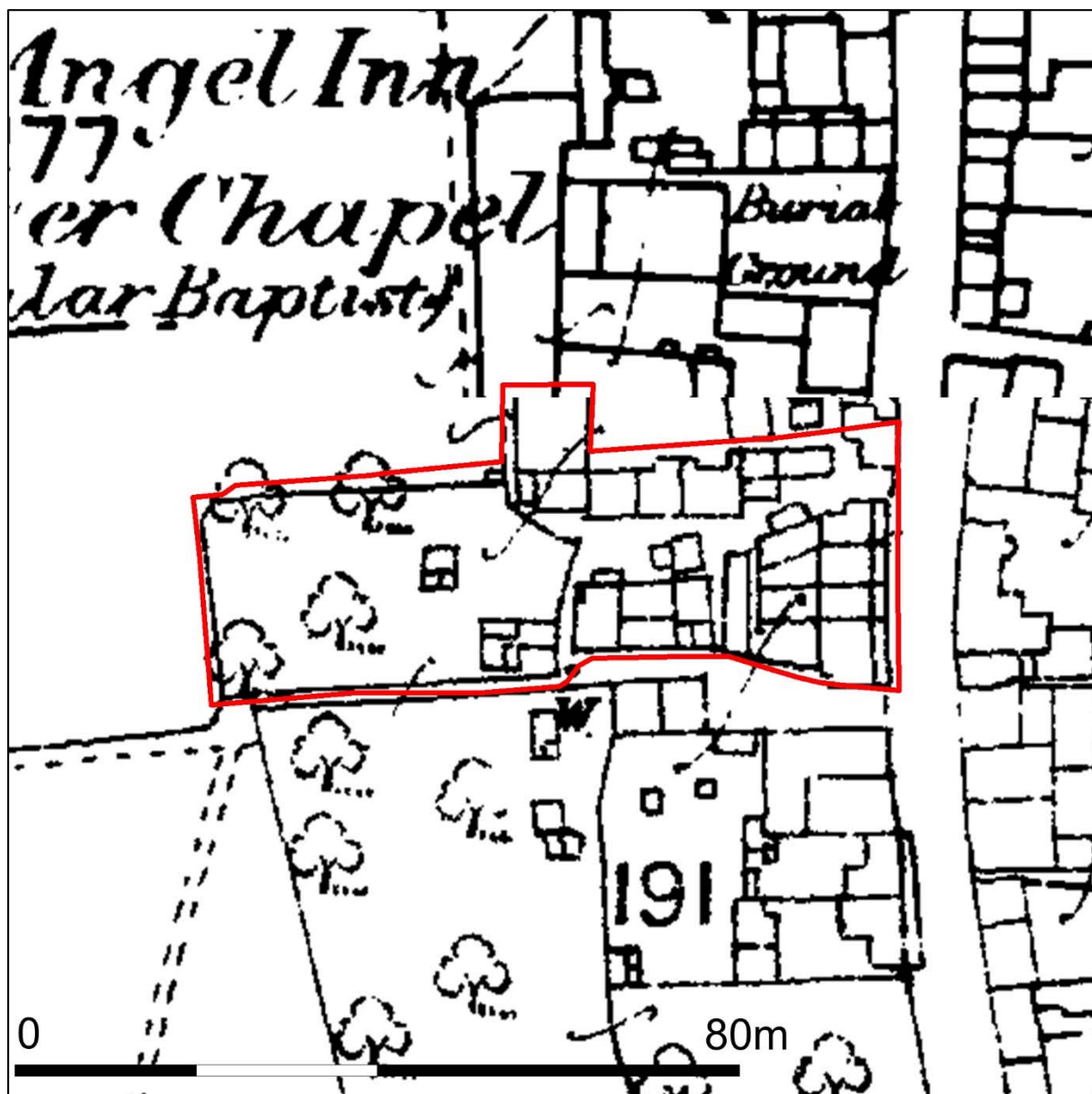
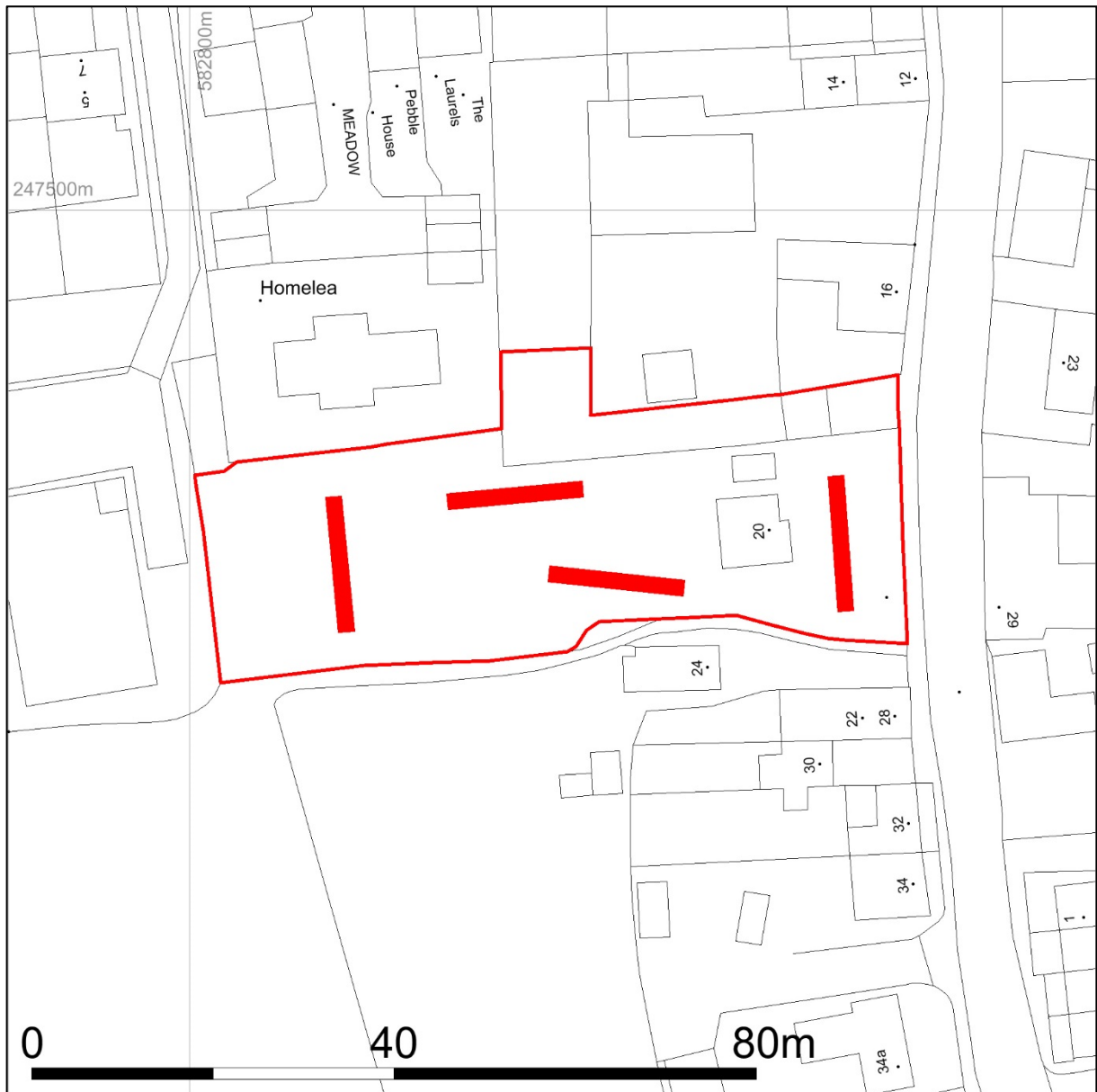


Figure 2. Site on 1st Edition Ordnance Survey

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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Figure 3. Proposed trench plan

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
- SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored

effectively.

- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record has been commissioned and the results will be available prior to fieldwork.
- A site code (GFD 056) and event number (ESF23513) have been acquired from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute For Archaeology's (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by Project Officer. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires 5% of the c.0.2ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. This amounts to c.60m of 1.8m wide trenches, and a proposed trench plan of four 15m trenches is included above (Fig. 3). Trenching is positioned to target the proposed new houses but will also investigate the road frontage and areas of buildings and open ground shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles. The existing building is vacant but will not be demolished prior to works.

- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of garden topsoils, and any underlying subsoils, until the first visible archaeological surface or natural geological surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.

- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these

assessments.

- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

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

Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.

- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.

- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis.

A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

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

Appendix 2. OASIS Summary

OASIS ID: [suffolka1-242545](#)

Project details

Project name	20 Egremont Street
Short description of the project	A trial trenched evaluation was conducted at 20 Egremont Street, Glemsford, in advance of a future housing development at the site. Archaeological deposits were encountered across the western half of the site area and included three pits and the corner of possible ditched enclosure. Finds associated with these features included tin-glazed and imported slipware pottery, clay pipes and ceramic building material of likely 17th and 18th century date. The eastern half of the site appears to be heavily truncated, probably caused by the clearance of previous buildings along the street frontage and the construction of the post-war dwelling that occupies the site today.
Project dates	Start: 29-02-2016 End: 29-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	B/14/00744/OUT - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	GFD 056 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH GLEMSFORD GFD 056, 20 Egremont Street
Study area	0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8283 4746 52.094754060261 0.669334408093 52 05 41 N 000 40 09 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Pryke Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	GFD 056, 20 Egremont St, Glemsford, Suffolk: archaeological evaluation report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC rpt 2016/021
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	Shorter eval report with 3 appendices

Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	18 March 2016

Appendix 3. Catalogues of Pottery and Ceramic Building Material

Pottery by context

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No of sherds	Weight	ENV	Abrasion	Sooting	Comments	Fabric spotdate
0005	PM	GRE	BOWL		1	62	1		S	Large diameter, could be panchion	16th-18th C
0005	PM	TGE	BOWL	BW	3	34	1			3 joining, Sponged blue dec inside	17th-18th C
0005	PM	DUTS	BOWL	SLIP DEC	4	208	1	A		3 joining, comp prof, worn interior	L16th-17th C
0005	PM	DUTS	BOWL	SLIP DEC	1	72	1				L16th-17th C
0005	PM	GRE	BOWL		1	16	1	A		Could have orig been slip decorated	16th-18th C
0009	PM	GRE	CHPT		1	32	1	A			16th-18th C
0015	PM	ESWN	BODY		1	3	1				1700-1800

CBM by context

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Frag No	Wt (g)	Condition	Description	Dating
0005	PM	fsg	LB	1	1832	Not compl	L.220mm, w108mm, thickness 58mm. Mort round edges,	
0000	PM	fsfe	LB	1	1363	Not compl	L152mm, W108mm, thickness 56mm, coarse moulding sa	LB5 type, 17th C?
0005	PM	ms	LB	1	783		H 60mm, partially burnt, fragmentary	LB3 type, L17th-E18th C
0005	PM	fsg	LB	1	471		H 50mm, some mortar	2nd half of 16th c+
0005	PM	ws	FB	1	705		H 40mm	18th-19th C
0005	PM	ws	FB	1	465		H 39mm. Some black coating on flat surface	18th-19th C
0005	PM	mscp	LB	2	326	Abraded	2 joining, mixed clays w grog, some flint. H 50	Late med/pmed
0005	M/PM	fsc	LB	1	336	Abraded	H 55mm, sooting on 1 face ?fireplace	Late med/epm?
0005	PM	wscg	FB/t	1	106		H25	18-19th C
0005	PM	mscp	RT	4	561		Fully oxid, look pretty recent	Pmed
0005	PM	ms	RT	0	679		Hard-fired, fully oxid. I w square peghole 12mm sq	Pmed
0005	PM	fscp	RT	1	89		Hard-fired, oxid, w remains of square peghole	Pmed
0005	PM	mscp	RT	1	189	Abraded	Circular peghole 15mm diam, micac. Stly earlier	Poss reused. Lmed/epm?
0005	PM	fsf	RT	1	50		Fully oxid	Pmed
0005	PM	fsfe	RT	1	151	Abraded		Late med/pmed
0007	PM	fsf	RT	1	125		Hard fired, some mortar along 1 ext edge, some red	Pmed
0007	PM	fsc	LB	1	53		H>55mm. Fully oxid, fine calc, poss earlier	Lmed/epm?
0007	PM?	ms	LB?	1	4	Abraded	Tiny rounded frag	Late/pmed

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Frag No	Wt (g)	Condition	Description	Dating
0009	M/PM?	fsc	E/LB	2	120	Abraded	Pale orange, occ voids and chalk, some mica	Earlier, late med?
0009	PM	fscp	RT	1	55		Fully oxid	Late/pmed
0011	PM	msf	LB	1	61	Abraded		Late/pmed
0011	LM/PM	fsg	LB?	1	221	Abraded	Some flint and some voids. Height > 42mm	Late/pmed
0015	PM	wsf	FB	1	151		H: 32mm	18th-19th C
0015	PM	ms	RT	1	128		Maroon - late	Pmed
0015	PM	fsf	RT	1	78		Fully oxid, hard fired	Pmed
0015	LM/PM	fsc	UNID	1	14		Small chip, abraded, prob earlier	Late med/pmed

CBM fabric codes and descriptions

fsg – fine sand and grog

fsfe – fine sand with ferrous inclusions

fscp – fine sand with clay pellets

fsf – fine sand with flint

fsc – fine sandy and calcareous inclusions

ms – medium sandy

mscp – medium sandy with clay pellets

msf – medium sandy with flint

ws – white sandy fabric with few other inclusions

wscg – white fabric with calcareous and grog inclusions

wsf – white sandy fabric with flint

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