



Hadleigh Quarry (Phase 2), Peyton Hall Farm Hadleigh, Suffolk

Client:

J.T. Few Ltd.

Date:

March 2016

HAD 145

Archaeological Excavation Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/088

Author: M. Sommers

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Editor: S. Boulter

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Date: March 2016

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Date:

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of an extension to the existing Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh, which revealed a series of features interpreted as field boundaries, the majority of which dated from the medieval period. They suggest of a pastoral economy was being practised. At least one group of ditches represented Iron Age boundary features and a single, un-urned cremation burial, radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, was noted close to a junction of these boundaries. Fragments of a Late Iron Age iron brooch were also recovered from the burial.

A group of what were possibly medieval postholes, suggestive of a structure, were present but they did not readily conform to any known structural arrangement and may be related to a simple, open-sided animal shelter. Evidence for occupation was present on site but not in the vicinity of this structure. The occupation evidence was in the form of pottery, occasional animal bone along with fired clay and charcoal deposits that probably originated from domestic bread ovens. Features close to the southern boundary of the excavation area were the most productive, with regard to medieval finds, and this would suggest a medieval occupation site was located immediately to the south, in the area that was quarried during the 1960s. All medieval features recorded on the site have been dated to the 11th-12th century through pottery analysis. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, for J.T. Few Ltd.)

1. Introduction

An extension to the existing quarry at Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh, was recently initiated. The work was carried out as Phase 2 of the existing planning consent for the quarry (application number B/12/01244). A condition of the planning consent stipulated that an agreed programme of archaeological work be in place in advance of quarrying at this site, the first stage of which was the undertaking of an archaeological evaluation to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the proposed quarry site and to inform any mitigation strategies that may be required to ensure the adequate protection of any heritage assets identified.

The proposed Phase 2 area consisted of 1.65ha of arable farmland immediately to the west of the existing quarry. This was evaluated in January 2014 through the excavation of a series of trial trenches which revealed the presence of Middle or later Iron Age features thought to be indicative of occupation (Platt 2014).

The results of the evaluation indicated that significant archaeological evidence was present within the Phase 2 area and consequently a further stage of the programme of archaeological work was specified. This was to comprise an open-area excavation to target the features identified in the trenched evaluation. As these were concentrated in the south-west corner of the site, a 0.5ha zone in this area was selected for further study. To detail the requirements for this a Brief was issued by Matt Brudenell of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team in August 2014. Based on this brief a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) outlining the procedures to be undertaken to satisfy the brief was produced and subsequently approved by the Conservation Team (Appendix 1). It should be noted that due to personnel changes curatorial oversight for this project was transferred to another member of the Conservation Team, Rachael Abraham.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the excavation area was TM 0206 4424. Figure 1 shows a location plan for the site. The soil stripping and subsequent excavation was carried out between the 7th September 2015 and 12th October 2015 by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, who were commissioned by the archaeological consultants, Andrew Josephs Associates, and funded by J.T. Few Ltd.

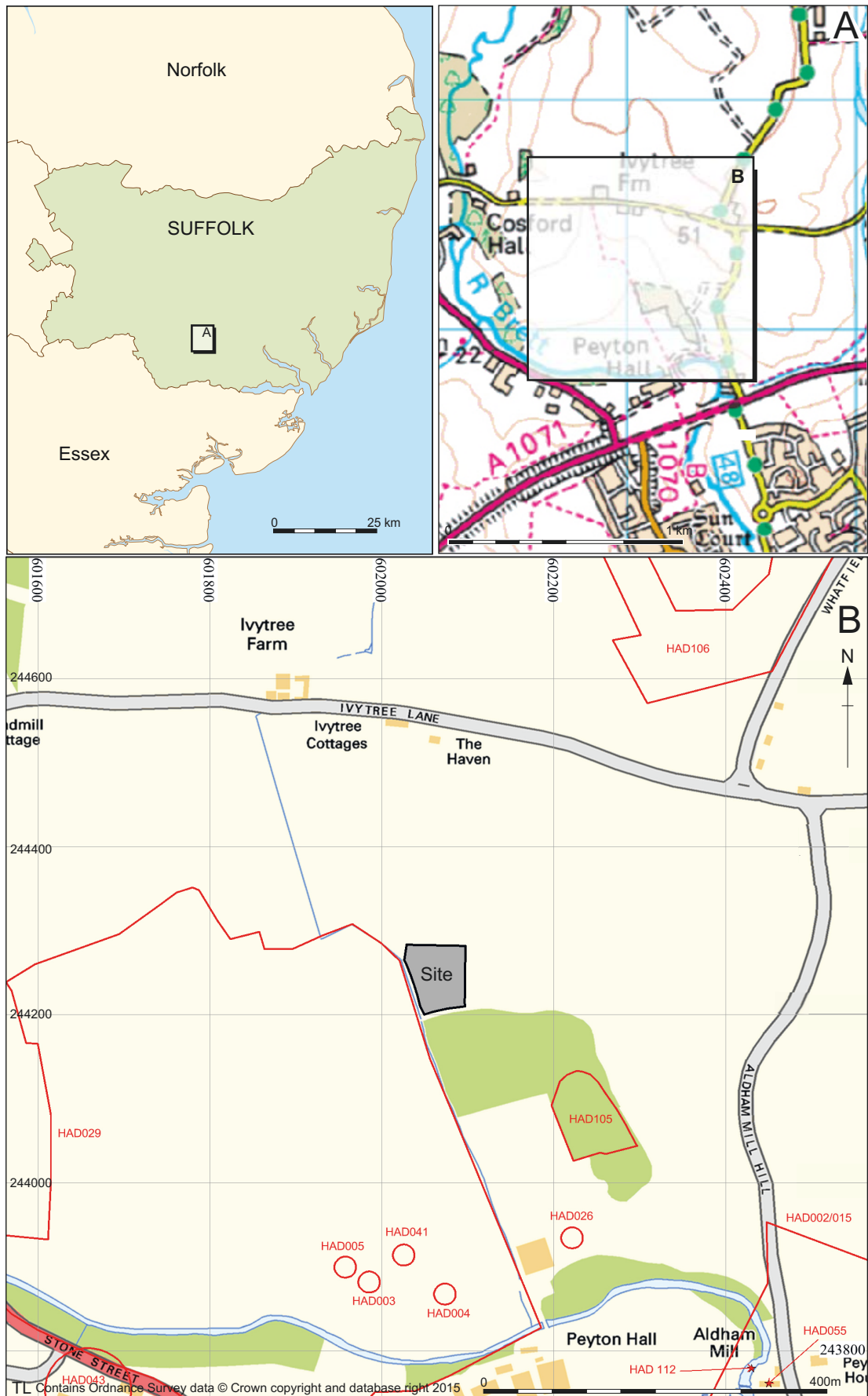


Figure 1. Location of site and HER data

2. Geology and topography

The British Geological Survey website records the underlying bedrock geology of the local area as clay, silt and sand of the Thanet Sand Formation and Lambeth Group. This is overlain by superficial geology of outwash sands and gravels with occasional silt deposits of the Lowestoft Formation.

The excavation area was situated on a southwest facing slope within a small valley drained by a ditch that flows to the south and into the River Brett, which lies approximately 400m to the south. The highest point of the excavation area, the northeast corner, was c.36m OD whilst the lowest point, the southwest corner, lay at a height of c.30m OD.

At the time of the excavation the area was part of an arable field although it had clearly been left fallow for a period and was mostly covered by thistles and other weeds. The Phase 2 area was bounded to the west by a substantial hedgerow alongside the ditch, by a trackway and woodland to the south, a wire fence to the north and the existing quarry to the west. The area of the woodland to the south comprised a backfilled area of land previously quarried in the 1960's.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the evaluation site. A summary of these entries is presented in the following table; the recorded locations of which are marked in Figure 1.

HER ref.	Period	Summary
HAD 002/ HAD 015	IA/Rom	Scatter of hand-made flint gritted Iron Age pottery sherds found during excavation of a Roman enclosure/possible villa site (see below). Part of right-angled double ditched enclosure, with possible external settlement beyond ditch on N side visible as cropmarks. Excavation in 1979 recovered Roman occupation evidence from the 1st, 2nd and 4th centuries AD. No actual buildings identified but frequent roof tile noted.
HAD 003	Un	Cropmark - single ring ditch, c.29m in diameter.

HAD 004	Un	Cropmark - single ring ditch, c.24m in diameter.
HAD 005	Un	Cropmark - single ring ditch, c.19m in diameter.
HAD 026	Un	Cropmark - single ring ditch, c.11m in diameter.
HAD 029	Un	Cropmarks - ditched track, North of Peyton Hall Bungalow, running North - South and another Southwest - Northeast, latter crossed by ring ditch HAD 003.
HAD 041	Un	Cropmark - single ring ditch, c.5m in diameter.
HAD 043	Med	Metal detector find: Bronze seal matrix, faceted cone shaped with pierced suspension lug.
HAD 055	Pmed	Aldham Mill, watermill, original construction date unknown, current building is probably 18th century in date.
HAD 105	Med?	Pitt Wood, present on Tithe map of 1839 and named in apportionment.
HAD 106	Un	Ancient woodland. Appears on Tithe map.
HAD 112	Pmed	Finds dredged from the river at Aldham Mill.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

The sites and findspots recorded in the County HER indicate the presence of what is probably a significant Roman occupation site, with an earlier Iron Age phase, situated c.0.5km to the southeast of Hadleigh Quarry (HER refs. HAD 002 and 015). There are also a number of features recorded as cropmarks on aerial photographs. These comprise a ditched track run across the field immediately to the west (HER ref. HAD 029) and a group of ring ditches on the north bank of the River Brett (HER refs. HAD 003, 004, 005, 026 and 041). Although they are undated these ring ditches are probably the ploughed out remains of burial mounds of Bronze Age, Roman or possibly Saxon date. The trackway is also undated but it does not correspond to any early maps which would suggest it is also early.

Limited medieval and post-medieval archaeology is recorded in the vicinity of the site. These comprise the findspot of a single medieval artefact recovered by a metal detector on a site 600m to the southwest (HER ref. HAD 043) and the post-medieval Aldham Mill and a group of associated finds dredged from the river (HER refs. HAD 055 and 112), both of which are located c.600m to the southeast of the excavation area.

4. Methodology

The excavation area was mechanically stripped of topsoil down to the archaeological levels using a large tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The spoil was removed by dumpers and stockpiled elsewhere within the quarry complex.

The machining was closely observed throughout in order to ensure correct exposure of the archaeological levels and to recover any artefacts or deposits that may be revealed. Excavation continued until the surface of the natural subsoil was encountered, at which level a number archaeological features could be clearly distinguished.

Any features or significant deposits identified were then sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. Unique context numbers were allocated to the feature cuts and fills, a full list of which is reproduced as Appendix 2 of this report. Site recording was undertaken using the HER reference code for this site, HAD 145, allocated specifically for the Phase 2 extension to the quarry.

Scale plans and sections of each recorded feature were drawn in pencil on Permatrace sheets at appropriate scales and these will be held in the site archive. An overall plan of the exposed archaeological features was created using GPS surveying equipment upon completion of the soil strip. A second GPS survey was undertaken at the end of the excavation to record all excavated sections and any additional features that may have been noted. During the post-excavation phase all site drawings were digitised and, along with GPS survey data, used to create the plans and sections presented in this report. A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 14 megapixel digital camera.

Bulk soil samples were taken from features thought to contain material worthy of further analysis. This included 100% of the contents of a cremation burial. A sample of the calcined bone from this feature was also submitted for radiocarbon dating.

A metal detecting survey was carried out across the site during the excavation phase of the work but no metal artefacts were identified.

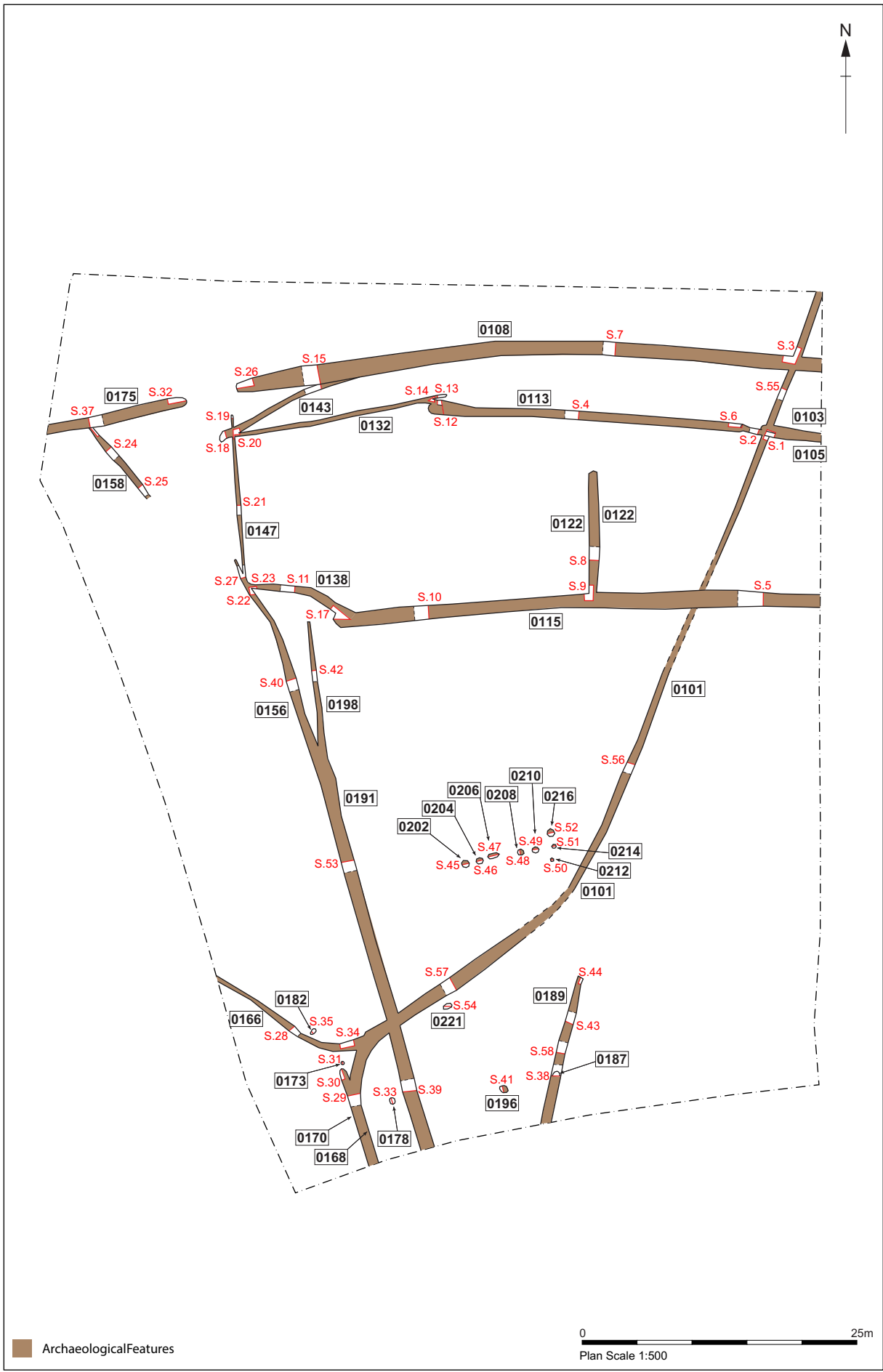


Figure 2. Recorded features showing excavated segments and section numbers

5. Results

The excavation area comprised an irregular rectangle measuring approximately 75m by 62m and had an area of just under 0.5ha. The depth of the overburden varied across the excavation area. At the bottom of the valley slope, close to the western edge of the site, the overburden comprised c.0.4m of topsoil over a deposit of pale yellow orange sandy silt subsoil. This was up to a maximum of 0.6m thick close to the northwest corner of the site and gradually reduced to nothing towards the top of the valley slope.

The mechanical soil strip revealed a series of archaeological features across the entire excavation area. These are depicted in Figure 2, which comprises a summary plan of all features and includes the overall context numbers by which each feature is identified (the cut numbers) and the locations of the recorded sections, each of which is reproduced in Figures 5, 6 and 7.

5.1 Dating and phasing

Within the excavation area the majority of features recorded consisted of ditches, interpreted as field boundaries, along with a limited number of smaller features interpreted as postholes or pits, or a combination thereof, and a single cremation burial. Pottery recovered from the feature fills indicates that the majority probably date from medieval period although a small group of ditches possibly date from the Iron Age period. A single cremation burial has been radiocarbon dated to between 51calBC to 60calAD (1 σ).

The layout of the ditches and the fact that some are intercutting confirms that more than one phase of activity is present although very few of the stratigraphic relationships could be confidently determined and the pottery analysis did not yield sufficiently accurate dates to positively separate the different phases of activity within the identified periods. Consequently, while it is likely that there are multiple phases of activity the features have been separated and described in this report by period only.

Some artefacts recovered from feature fills are thought to be residual finds that formed part of a background scatter of material that entered contexts accidentally or during episodes of backfilling.

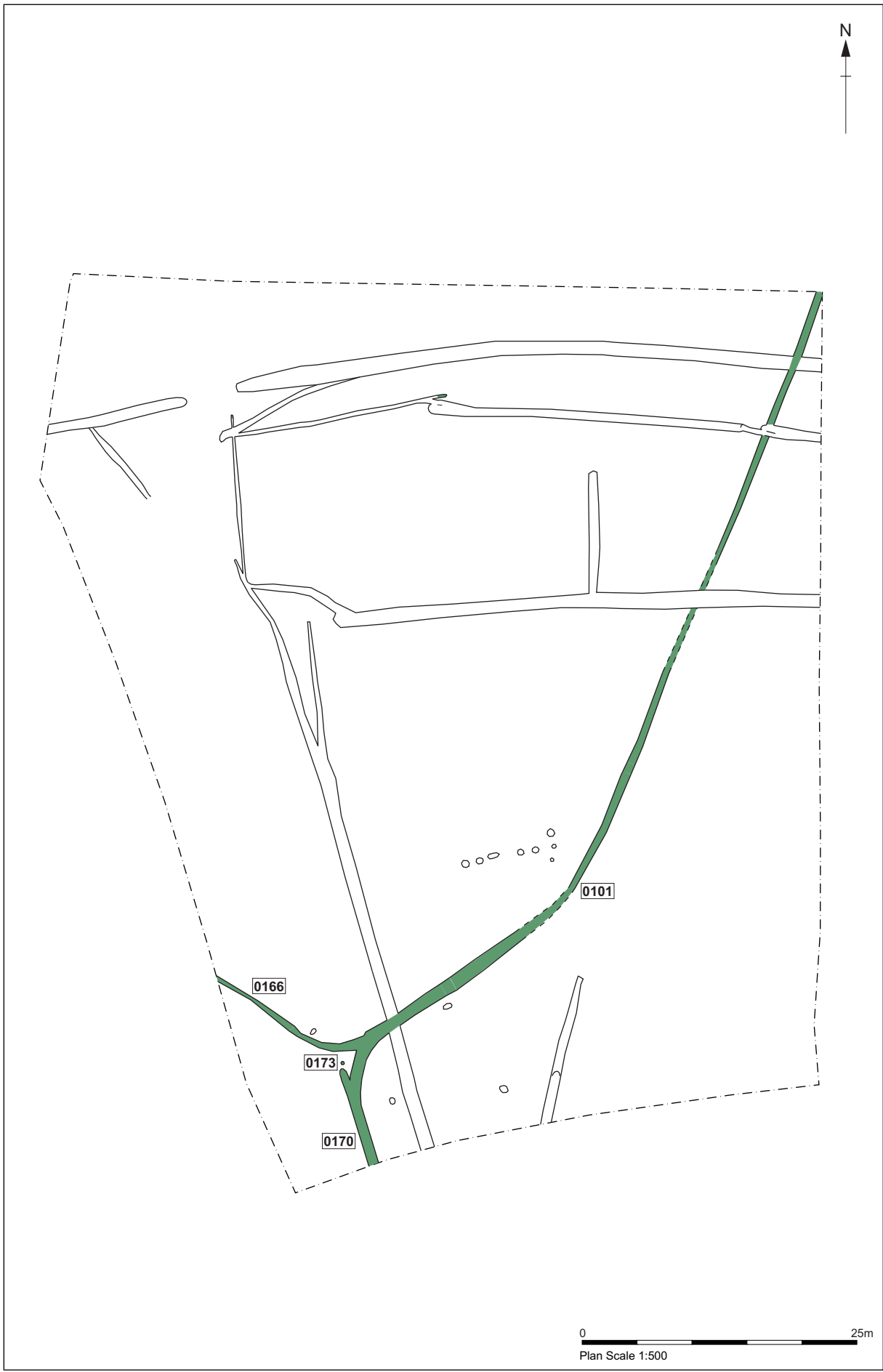


Figure 3. Possible Iron Age Features

I. Prehistoric

A single struck flint that probably dates from the Neolithic to Bronze Age period was recovered as a residual find in a ditch feature that is thought to be Iron Age in date.

A small number of pottery sherds that have been broadly dated to the prehistoric period, but which were probably Bronze Age or Iron Age in date, were also recovered. All, bar one possibly Iron Age sherd, were probably residual.

II. Iron Age (Fig. 3)

Two ditches, 0166 and 0170, have been tentatively attributed to this early period. Ditch 0170 was c.0.6m wide and 0.2m deep with steep sides down to a rounded but wide base. It emerged from the southern edge of the excavation and ran roughly north for approximately 9.5m before terminating in a rounded butt-end. Just under 1.7m to the north of the butt-end was Ditch 0166, of similar dimensions and profile to Ditch 0170, which ran on a roughly perpendicular alignment before curving away to the northwest. It also continued to the northeast, although only a short stretch survived before it joined with or, more likely, was recut by Ditch 0101. Ditch 0101 ran from the northeast corner of the excavation area on a roughly diagonally route to the southwest for c.90m before curving gently to the east. It then continued for a further 20m, along what was probably the original line of Ditch 0166, before curving sharply to the south and cutting along the line of Ditch 0170 (numbered 0168). It is likely to be a reaffirming of Ditch 0166 and 0170 but one which also closes the gap to the north of the butt-end of Ditch 0170. The dimensions of this ditch varied from around 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, for much of the northern stretch of the ditch, to 1.1m wide and 0.5m deep. This is probably partly due a variation in the levels of truncation this feature has suffered, with a greater loss on the northern length as it ran across the higher ground, and partly due to water run off cutting the ditch deeper at the lower end. Ditch 0101 was itself cut but by two ditches attributed to a later period, namely 0103 and 0108. Two other later ditches, 0115 and 0191, ran across the line of Ditch 0101 but in each case the relationships could not be determined. The only artefactual dating evidence recovered from this feature consisted of two sherds of pottery (14g) that have been identified as Iron Age. These features have primarily been attributed to this period as they appear to respect a cremation burial that has been radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

Cremation Burial

A circular pit, 0173, measuring 0.3m in diameter and cut to a depth of 0.15m contained a charcoal rich fill with significant amounts of calcined bone which suggested a human cremation burial. The feature was initially half-sectioned (see Fig. 2, section 31 and Plate 1) which revealed that the cremation deposit comprised a 0.07m thick layer in the upper central area of the cut. The entire fill was retained as bulk sample for processing and analysis, the results of which are presented in the biological and environmental evidence segment below (Section 7.1). A sample of bone has since been radiocarbon dated to between 51calBC to 69calAD (1 σ), which would place it within the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period.

III. Roman and Saxon

Other than the single fragment of Roman tile, which is thought to be a residual find in what has been interpreted as a medieval ditch, no evidence for activity in either the Roman or Saxon periods has been identified during the excavation of this site.

IV. Medieval (Fig. 4)

Field boundaries

The greater proportion of archaeological evidence recovered from the site dated from the medieval period and basically comprised ditches marking field boundaries predominantly aligned on a north-south and east-west axes. All ditches thought to be associated with this system yielded occasional sherds of medieval pottery, although not in any significant amounts, and all sherds were generally small and abraded.

The main ditches associated with the medieval activity consist of 0115 (Plate 2) and 0191/0156 (Plate 3). Ditch 0115 measured between 1.4m and 1.2m in width and was around 0.55m deep and Ditch 0191/0156 was similar, both had roughly 'V' shaped profiles, becoming marked convex around section 10. These ditches were on near perpendicular alignments and formed the northwest corner of a large field or enclosure measuring at least 46m by 47m. Ditch 0115 stopped short of Ditch 0156, which continued for a further 7m, to leave a c.4.8m wide entranceway in the corner. A later variation is represented by the recutting of Ditch 0191 but with a slight deviation to the

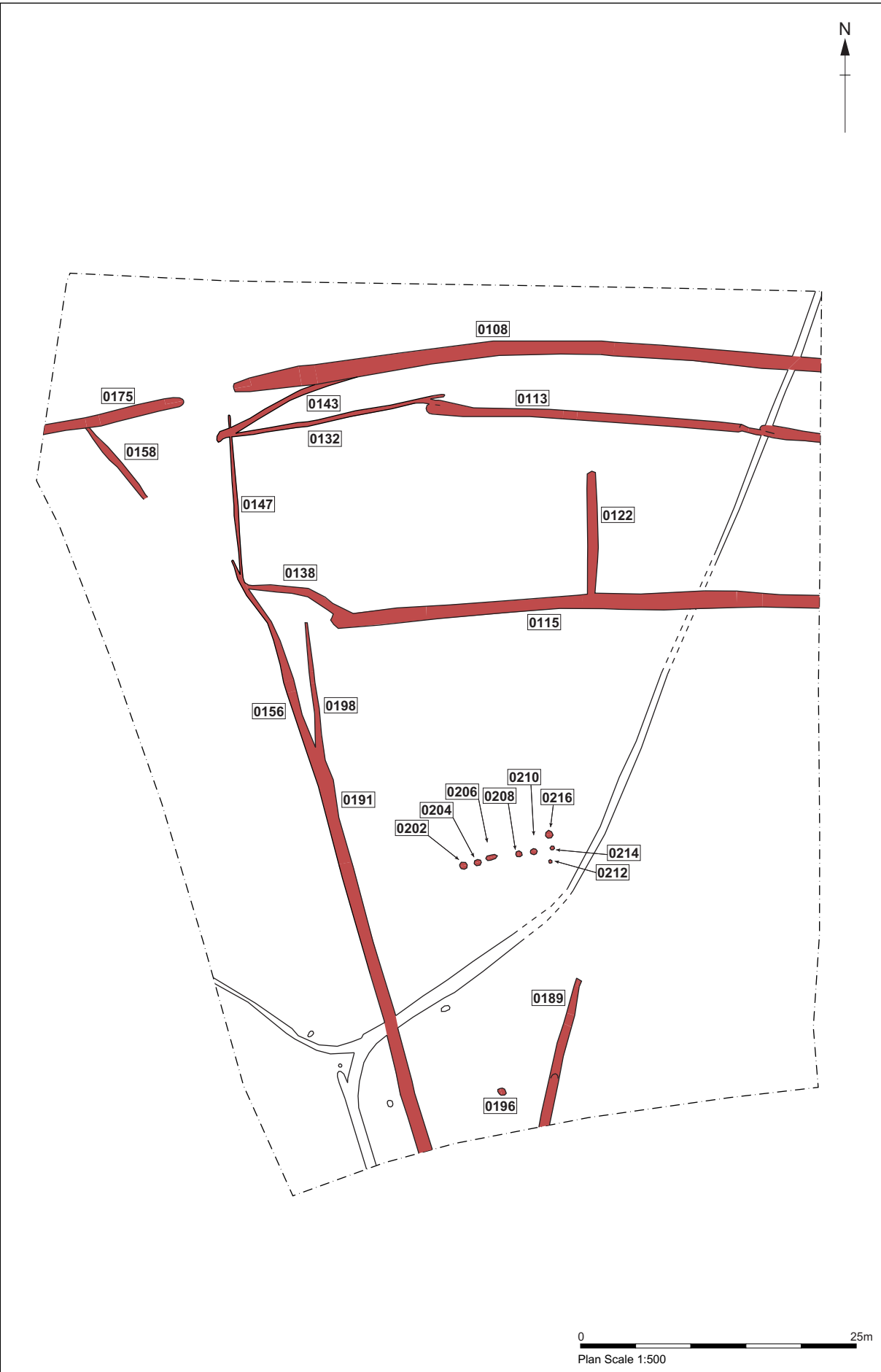


Figure 4. Medieval Features

east at the northern end (numbered 0198) which resulted in a narrowing of the corner entranceway to 2.2m.

Associated with this field was the substantial ditch, 0108, which was located c.21m to the north of Ditch 0115 and ran on a roughly parallel alignment, although with a very slight curve down to the south. An entranceway was marked by a 4.5m wide gap between two steep sided butt-ends (Plates 4 and 5). This boundary continued to the west as Ditch 0175. Ditch 0108 measured around 1.2m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.5m for most of its length although at one point (section 15) it was 1.6m and 0.7m deep before reducing to 1.2m around its western terminus. Ditch 0175 was 1.0m wide and 0.45m deep. Both had wide 'V' shaped profiles.

Other ditches that are potentially of this phase are Ditches 0113 and 0122. Ditch 0113 ran on an east-west alignment c.5.2m to the south of, and roughly parallel to, Ditch 0108. It measured 0.9m wide and was 0.25m deep with a rounded profile. The eastern end of Ditch 0113 originally terminated with a rounded butt-end and recommenced as Ditch 0103 after gap, or entranceway, of 1.5m. This gap was later closed by the recutting of Ditch 0103, and presumably 0113, by Ditch 0105, which continued across the former break. It is conceivable that the ditches, 0108 and 0113, formed a track or driveway, although Ditch 0113 was noticeably narrower and shallower and did not extend as far to the west as Ditch 0108. It is possible that they are not contemporary and that Ditch 0113 is from a slightly earlier phase of field layout. Ditch 0122 consisted of a north-south aligned cut, 0.95m wide and 0.4m deep, that formed a perpendicular 'T' junction with Ditch 0115. The northern end terminated in a butt-end c.4.3m short of Ditch 0113. Ditch 0122 has been attributed to the medieval period as it appears to be closely related to Ditch 0115 although it only yielded a single fragment of a Roman roof tile (part of a *tegula*), two flint flakes of probable Iron Age date and pottery sherds that can only be dated to either the Iron Age or the medieval period.

A group of three narrow and shallow ditches 0132, 0138 (Plate 6) and 0147 (all c.0.4m wide and 0.1m deep), partly marked out what was probably a different phase of medieval activity. In conjunction with Ditches 0113 and 0115 they form a rectangular enclosure or field on an east west alignment. The north-south ditch, 0147, also continued beyond the northern boundary, Ditch 0132, before petering out, suggesting it may have originally met Ditch 0108. Dating evidence for these features is inconclusive

as it consists of only two sherds of pottery, both recovered from Ditch 0132, which can only be date to either the Iron Age or medieval period, and an Iron Age flint flake. It is therefore possible these ditches are in fact earlier features.

A further two narrow and shallow linear features, 0143 and 0158, are also likely to be medieval in date although the only finds recovered comprised two small sherds of pottery from the fill of Ditch 0143, one of probable Iron Age date and the other just broadly dated to the prehistoric period. This could indicate that they are earlier although the alignment of Ditch 0158 suggests that it is a contemporary continuation of the medieval ditch 0191/0156. The modest dimensions of these features could possible suggest they are earlier and have suffered a greater degree of truncation than the medieval ditches or that they were deliberately slight and were not intended to be permanent boundaries.

Other features

A possible structure was suggested by a group of features interpreted as postholes. Six of these (0202, 0204, 0206, 0208, 0210 and 0214) formed a line 8.4m in length and aligned roughly east-west. At the east end of the line a posthole, 0216, lies on a perpendicular line to the north whilst another, 0212, lies, off-set, to the south. All were oval in shape and around 0.1m deep with sloping sides and flat bases (see Plates 7 and 8 for examples). All had 100% of their fill removed but dating evidence was limited to three sherds of pottery dated to the 11th-12th century, one from 0204 and two from 0216. A perpendicular corner is formed within the group which could suggest a possible building but despite careful cleaning no other postholes were discovered in the vicinity. Given the absence of any other obviously associated features it must be assumed that these postholes represent some other form of structure, such as an open fronted shelter for stock or possible a partly fenced enclosure or pen.

Ditch 0189 emerged from the southern edge of the excavation area and ran for c.13.5m with a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.25m. It had a fill that was charcoal rich with significant amounts of fired clay fragments (Plate 9). The profile of the feature consisted of sloping sides down to a 'V' shaped or flat base although it terminated at its northeast end in a very square shaped, vertically sided butt-end. A bulk sample of the charcoal rich fill has been analysed that revealed the presence of charred wheat, barley and rye

grains which appeared to have been partly processed elsewhere. Many were parched or heated and it was suggested that malting may have been taking place in the vicinity. Other finds recovered from the fill consisted of pottery sherds, three dated to the 11th-12th century and one to the late 12-14th century, along with a small amount of animal bone and frequent heat-altered stones.

A single pit, 0196 (0.75m by 0.6m and 0.18m deep), located nearby also contained a charcoal rich fill within which substantial amounts of fired clay and three sherds of 11th-12th century pottery were recovered (Plate 10). Analysis of a bulk sample taken from the fill revealed similar results to that gleaned from the sample taken from ditch 0189.

The fired clay fragments recovered from Ditch 0189 and Pit 0196 are probably parts of broken oven domes, probably bread ovens, although they may have been used for multiple purposes. Such remains are unlikely to have been transported over any great distance and would therefore indicate an occupation site in the immediate vicinity.

V. Undated features

Three separate pits, 0178, 0182 and 0221, located in the southwest corner of the site failed to produce any datable artefacts. Each was roughly circular or oval in shape, under 0.6m across and less than 0.15m deep. Pit 0178 was located in an area of possible occupation and had a charcoal rich fill with some animal bone and could therefore be contemporary with other features in the vicinity such as Pit 0196 and Ditch 0189. Pit 0221 had a fill similar to the modern topsoil suggesting it may be a recent intervention.

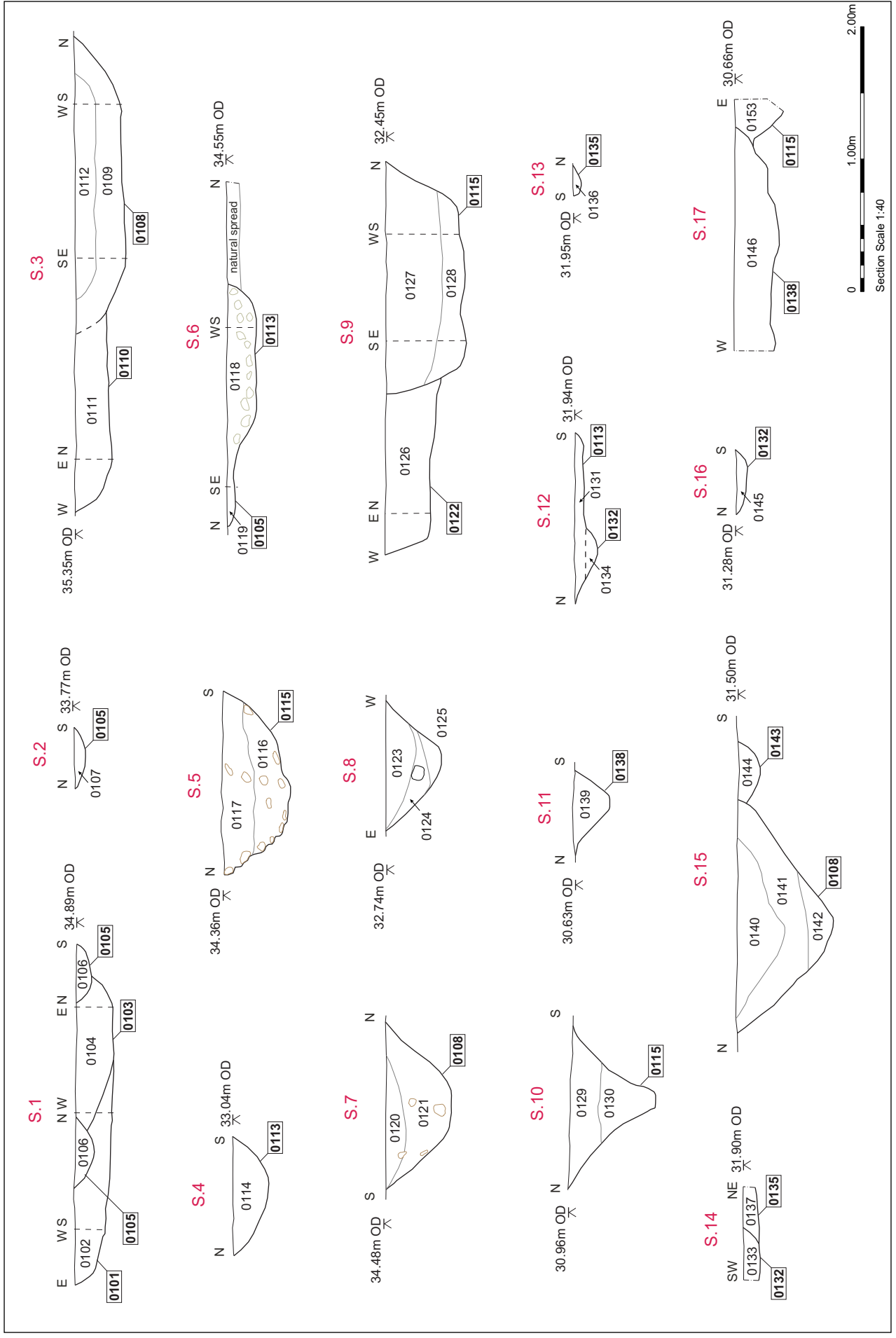


Figure 5. Sections 1 - 17

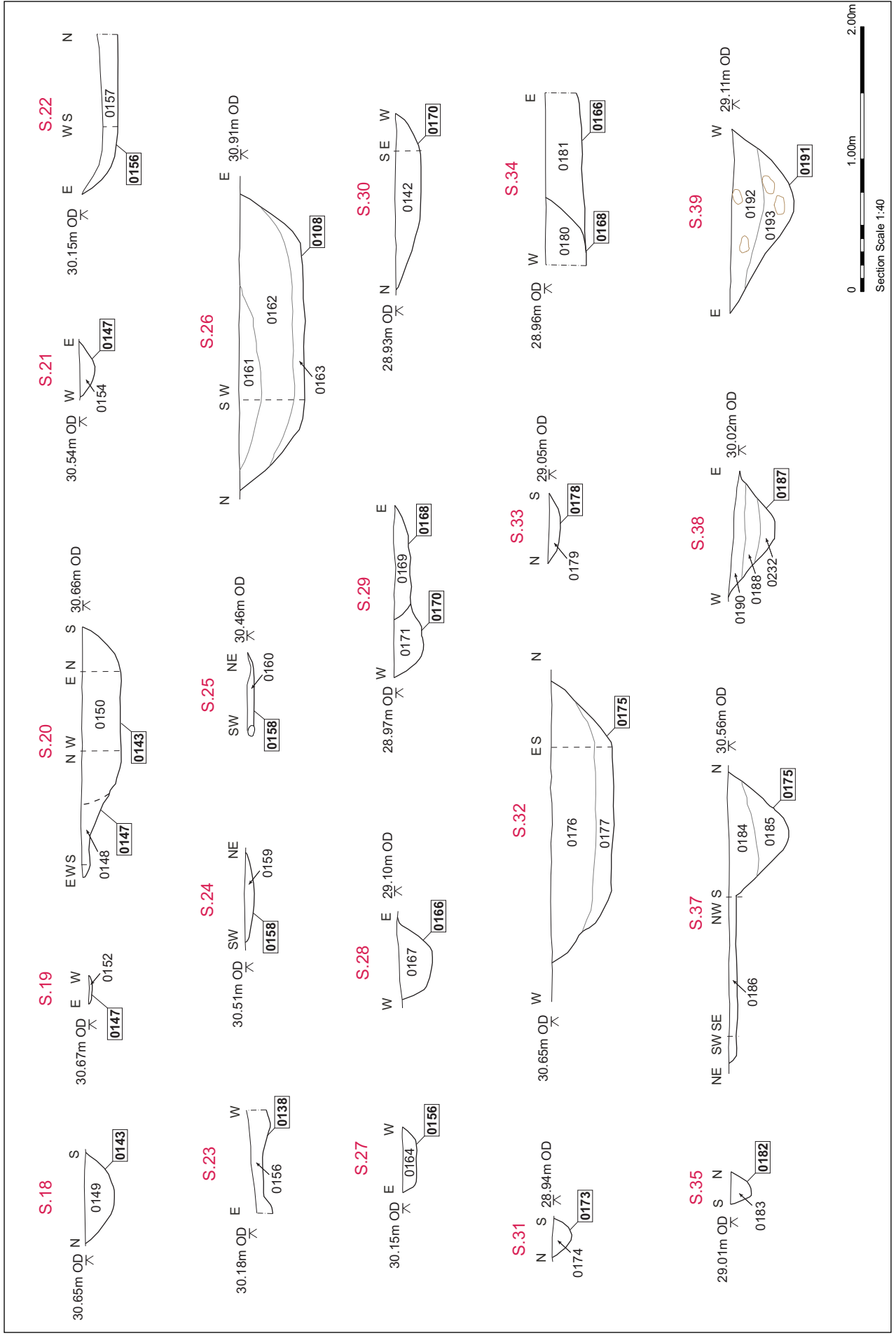


Figure 6. Sections 18 - 39

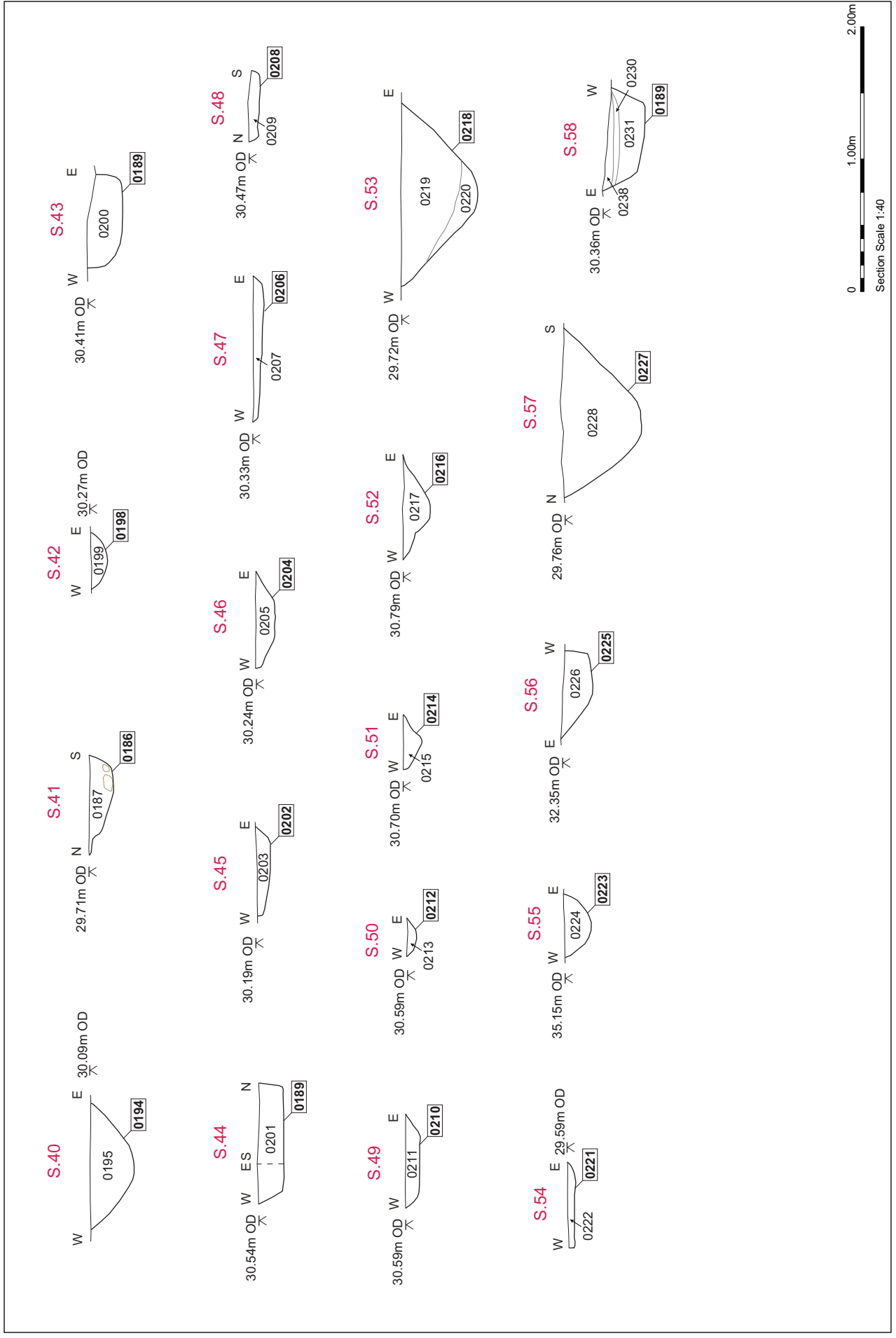


Figure 7. Sections 40 - 58

6. Finds evidence

6.1 Introduction

The quantities of bulk finds types recovered are listed in Table 2. A full breakdown of the finds by material and context is shown in Appendix 3 which includes finds collected through the processing of samples.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	46	194
CBM	1	563
Fired clay	228	198
Iron ?nails	2	13
Worked flint	4	14
Heat-altered flint	18	119
Animal bone	41	102
Lava quern	2	165
Cremated human bone	-	241

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Forty-six sherds of pottery weighing 194g were collected from nineteen contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
IA Flint-tempered	IAFT	Iron Age(?)	1	5		1
IA Grog-tempered	IAGT	Iron Age(?)	2	14		1
Unidentified Flint-tempered	UNFT	Prehistoric	5	16		5
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	IA/early med?	6	5		5
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	13	47	0.08	6
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	16	70		5
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	11th-13th c.	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	1	6		1
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	1	29		1
Totals			46	194	0.08	26

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Prehistoric

Eight sherds were certainly of prehistoric, probably later Bronze Age or Iron Age, date. Most were oxidised, tempered with heat -altered flint and were undecorated body sherds. There were also two sherds of a vessel which appeared to have a flaring rim and slight cordon at the neck. This was in a fine silty black fabric with abundant very small black (?organic) inclusions and some red grog.

Six very small and abraded sherds were handmade in medium sandy fabrics. Some or all of these may be prehistoric, but the fabrics were similar to the medieval wares described below, although they appeared slightly softer.

Medieval (11th–13th C)

Thirty-two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. The majority were in early medieval wares typical of the types found in south Suffolk and Essex, in handmade medium to coarse sandy fabrics, sometimes with shell inclusions, with relatively thick bodies (in comparison with the EMW found in Norfolk) and generally oxidised on one or both surfaces. Two fully reduced sherds in similar fabrics have been classed as MCW and MCWG.

Only two rims were present in the group, one everted with thumbing on the edge and the other an upright type with a short everted tip. Both were from jars. The sherd with thumbed decoration was small and black, and there is a possibility that it may be Iron

Age – fingertip decoration was also used on rims in this period. One body sherd was decorated with two thin ?knife-cut incised horizontal lines, and two may have had shell-dusting externally, although the shell had been leached away.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by trench and feature is provided in Table 4, with suggested spotdates based on pottery finds only.

Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spotdate
0108	0109	Ditch	EMWSG	11th-13th c.
0108	0121	Ditch	EMW UNFT	11th-12th c.
0108	0162	Ditch	UNFT	Prehistoric +
0113	0114	Ditch	EMWG	11th-12th c.
0115	0128	Ditch	EMWG	11th-12th c.
0122	0123	Ditch	UNHM	IA/EMed?
0122	0124	Ditch	EMW?	IA/EMed?
0122	0125	Ditch	UNHM	IA/EMed?
0122	0126	Ditch	UNHM	IA/EMed?
0132	0133	Gully	UNHM	IA/EMed?
0143	0144	Gully	UNFT IAFT	IA?
0143	0149	Gully	UNFT	Prehistoric
0168	0169	Ditch	IAGT	LIA?
0189	0200	Ditch	UNFT EMWG MCW	12th(-13th) c.
0189	0229	Ditch	EMW	11th-12th c.
0191	0192	Ditch	EMW MCWG	12th(-13th) c.
0196	0197	Pit	EMW?	IA/EMed?
0204	0205	Posthole	EMW	11th-12th c.
0216	0217	Posthole	EMWG	11th-12th c.

Table 4. Pottery types present by feature

There is evidence for activity of early medieval date across the site. Some features contained prehistoric pottery but in most cases this was heavily abraded and likely to be residual. The largest group of sherds from a single feature was from ditch fill 0128 (11 sherds). Other contexts produced between 1–3 sherds each, suggesting that any intensive occupation in this period was probably located outside the site boundary.

Discussion

There is evidence for both prehistoric and early medieval activity on the site, with the majority of feature fills probably dating to the 11th/12th centuries. The early medieval wares are comparable in both fabric and form with those from the larger assemblage at nearby Aldham Mill Hill (HAD 059; Anderson 2011). However, handmade sand-tempered pottery was produced in both periods and the types are not always easy to distinguish, particularly when the sherds are small and abraded, as was commonly the

case in this assemblage. The flint-tempered sherds, which were certainly prehistoric, are undecorated and abraded body sherds, but are most likely to date to the later prehistoric period (probably late Bronze Age or Iron Age).

6.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

A single, unabraded fragment of a Roman *tegula* (563g) was recovered from ditch fill 0123 (Appendix 5, table 1). It was in a dense medium sandy fabric with sparse ferrous and common fine calcareous inclusions, and was red with a grey core. It measured 24mm thick and the flange was 25–30mm wide and 50mm high. The flange was a standard form with slightly sloping flat top and sloping inner surface. Part of a lower cutaway of diagonal form was present.

6.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson

Six contexts produced fired clay totalling 228 pieces and weighing 198g (Appendix 5, table 2). All pieces were small and abraded. Most fragments were very similar, in an orange/cream fine sandy fabric with chalk inclusions (fsc) or voids (fsv) where the chalk had been leached out. Original surfaces had generally been lost, but where these survived they were either flattish or slightly convex. There were no wattle impressions or any other diagnostic features to suggest function.

The largest quantities were recovered from upper ditch fill 0190 (118 fragments) and pit fill 0197 (85 pieces), both in association with early medieval pottery. Assuming that the assemblage was contemporary with the early medieval fills of many of the features on site, the pieces are most likely to represent broken-up pieces of oven dome. If they were residual, and contemporary with the Iron Age pottery dispersed more thinly across the site, they may represent fragments of triangular loomweights.

6.5 Struck flint

Michael Green

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in Table 5 below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and their degree of cortication and patination recorded. The condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion.

Introduction

A total of four struck flints was recovered during the excavation from four separate contexts. They have been catalogued in Table 5 below.

Context	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0123	Broken flake	Light	0	1	3
0124	Squat flake	Light	1	1	1
0133	Rejuvenation flake	None	0	1	6
0146	Flake	None	0	1	4
	Total		1	4	14

Table 5. Flint summarised by type

All flakes were from a dark blue-black glassy flint with light grey chert patches. Signs of edge damage can be seen on all of the flint recovered with light or no patination present. All flakes were struck using hard hammer techniques with some hinge fractures present.

The assemblage

Ditch 0122, fills 0123 and 0124

This ditch contained two flakes, one from the upper fill 0123 and one from the basal fill 0124. Both flints were thick squat flakes struck from a black glassy flint; the flake from fill 0123 has been broken. Both flints also showed signs of edge damage and light patination. The form and knapping techniques used points to an Iron Age date for these flints but the ditch also contained medieval pottery and the patination and edge damage makes it most likely to be residual.

Ditch 0132, fill 0133

This ditch contained one thick rejuvenation flake which measured a maximum of 20mm in length and 40mm in width. It was struck from a black glassy flint with light grey chert patches. Multiple flake scars can be seen on the dorsal surface with micro-hinge fractures present near the bulb. The hard hammer techniques used along with the rough nature of the flint points to a late prehistoric date, possibly Iron Age, for this struck flint. Some edge damage was present along all sides making it likely that this flint was residual within a later feature.

Gully 0138, fill 0146

The gully contained one flake which was thin, measuring a maximum of 35mm in length and 25mm in width; it was struck from a prepared platform of dark black glassy flint with pale grey patches. This flint has a hinge fracture and there is also a small possible notch on one side struck from the dorsal surface. This flint is likely to be the earliest struck flint from the site due to the knapping techniques used and it may date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods.

Conclusion

Four flints were recovered from the excavation with three pieces of the flint likely to date to the Iron Age. All of the flint is likely to be residual in nature being found in features along with Roman and medieval pottery. The only flint of note is from fill 0146 which is a hinge fracture flake with a possible notch. This is possibly a small tool or scraper and is the earliest piece of struck flint which may date to the Neolithic or Bronze Age.

6.6 Heat-altered flint

Small quantities of heat-altered flint were recovered from two of the environmental samples. Eleven fragments weighing 37g were present in fill 0190, the upper fill of ditch 0189, and a further seven (weight 82g) were collected from 0197, the fill of pit 0196. This feature contained some fragments of sandy, thin-walled pottery which could belong to the Iron Age or date to the early medieval period.

The heat-altered flint is variable in size and colour, with larger fragments being present

in pit 0196, which are both white and fire-cracked, with some being reddish-orange. Although such flint cannot be dated, it is likely that it represents evidence of prehistoric activities associated with the heating of water or the cooking of food.

6.7 Lavastone

Two fragmentary and abraded fragments of lavastone were present in fill 0146 of gully 0138. The stone is mid-grey in colour and vesicular, but comparatively fine-grained. It is almost certainly a Rhenish lavastone from the Mayen region. No diagnostic features are visible, although the remains of an area of the original surface has survived on one piece. A single struck flint is the only other artefactual evidence associated with this feature.

6.8 Iron

Ruth Beveridge

Two fragments of corroded iron (SF1001) were present in Sample 1 of 0174, the fill of the small bowl-shaped cut which held the cremated bone.

With the aid of the radiograph the iron object can be identified as the remains of a simple one-piece Late Iron Age Nauheim/Drahtfibel (La Tène III) derivative brooch. The larger piece is the upper section of the brooch with two of a possible four coil spring and an internal chord. The pin and bow are visible but the coils are distorted. The second fragment is part of the bow, which is ovoid in section.

A number of similar iron brooches were found during excavations at Fison Way, Thetford, (Mackreth, 125, fig. 113). He notes that iron examples are likely to be of pre-conquest date with brooch 21, a Drahtfibel form being datable to c.100/75 – 25 BC. He adds that derivatives of these forms would continue in use until the last part of the first century AD (*ibid*, 1991, 124).

An iron example of this type of brooch was also found at Hacheston (Plouviez, 2004,89, no. 7).

7. The biological and environmental evidence

7.1 Cremated bone

Sue Anderson

Introduction

This report examines the cremated bone collected from a cremation burial of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. Bone was recovered from a bulk sample (Sample 1) of the fill of pit 0173.

Methodology

Bone was collected as a bulk sample and sieved into four fractions (<2mm, >2mm, >4mm, >10mm). The bone from was sorted into five categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb, and unidentified. All fragment groups were weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram, but the quantity of bone in the smallest fraction was estimated as it contained pea-grit. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes were also recorded. Observations were made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology. Identifiable fragments were noted. Methods used follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and McKinley (1994 and 2004).

The cremated bone

Table 6 shows the bone weights and percentages of identified bone from the burial, and the proportions of bone identified from the four areas of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb). In addition there were five fragments of animal/bird bone, four of which were joining and may be part of a pin. Expected proportions are provided based on McKinley (1994, 6).

Area	Total wt/g	% identified	% expected
Skull	22.0	21.1	18.2
Axial	10.7	10.3	20.6
Upper limb	26.2	25.1	23.1
Lower limb	45.3	43.5	38.1
Unidentified	173.4	-	
Total	277.6	(104.2g)	

Table 6. Percentages of identified fragments out of total identified to area of skeleton

This shows that axial fragments were considerably under-represented amongst the identifiable material, and that other areas of the skeleton were over-represented. Despite this, there appeared to be a very small quantity of cranial bone in the assemblage in comparison with other groups, the weight being enhanced by the large size of some fragments. The majority of unidentified bone in this group comprised small fragments of long bone shaft. It has been suggested that 'it should be possible to recognise any bias in the collection of certain areas of the body after cremation' (McKinley 1994, 6). However there is also some bias inherent in the identification of elements, in this case particularly as the limb bones were represented by small fragments of smooth shaft with few distinguishing features, even when joining pieces were refitted. These figures therefore provide only a rough guide to what was originally collected.

Identifiable pieces in this group included cranial vault (including occipital and anterior-inferior temporal), mandible, humerus shaft, radius shaft, ulna shaft, ribs, vertebral facets, femur shaft, tibia shaft, fibula shaft and talus. No pieces of tooth root were present.

The total weight of the burial is very low. Mays (1998, Table 11.2) notes that the combusted weight of an adult skeleton has a mean of around 1500g for females and 2300g for males. The quantity of bone in this assemblage therefore represents only a small proportion of the combusted weight of an average adult skeleton.

The size of the bones, together with a fragment of mandibular alveolus which indicated the complete formation of permanent tooth roots, indicated that the fragments belonged to an adult. The gracility of the skull and other fragments may indicate a female individual. The skull was unusually thin for an adult, and the cranial sutures appeared to be open at the time of death. However, small enthesophytes on a fragment of patella suggested that the individual was probably a mature or older adult.

There was no evidence to suggest that the bone from this burial represented more than one individual, although it is possible that some of the fragments may be of animal rather than human origin. The degree of fragmentation was quite high, and the identification rate of 37.5% reflects this. The largest fragment of skull was 29mm long

and the largest piece of long bone 62mm long (joining fragments of fibula were c.90mm long in total).

The majority of bone in this group was fully oxidised and cream to white in colour, although a few fragments of long bones were grey-blue in patches. The presence of a high proportion of white bone indicates firing temperatures in excess of c.600°C (McKinley 2004, 11). Mays (1999, 159) noted that the uniformity of colour in the surviving bone at Ardleigh in Essex may be due to poor survival of less well cremated bone.

Summary and discussion

The burial contained the fragmented remains of a single individual, a possible female in mature or old age. The total weight of bone indicates that the burial was incomplete. This may be due to poor collection following the cremation ritual, poor preservation of incompletely cremated material following burial, the token collection of remains for burial, or severe truncation. A small quantity of unurned bone, if not truncated, is typical of later prehistoric cremation deposits in Suffolk.

Radiocarbon dating

A sample of the cremated bone (a fragment of a long bone weighing 2.2g) was submitted to Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC-66014) for analysis. Calibration of the radiocarbon dates was undertaken using the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal4). The results indicate a date of 2002 \pm 25 BP, 51calBC to 69calAD (1 σ) [sample GU40001], which would place it within the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The Radiocarbon Dating Certificate can be found in Appendix 6.

7.2 Faunal remains

Laszlo Lichtenstein

Introduction

A total of forty-one animal bone elements and fragments weighing 102g was hand - collected and sieved from five contexts. The faunal assemblage was recovered from medieval and undated features. A summary of the quantification by context is included in Table 7 and the more detailed catalogue by context is available on an MS Excel spreadsheet in the archive.

Methodology

The evaluation of the assemblage was carried out to establish the condition, the level of preservation, the presence of species and potential for recording strategy of zooarchaeological remains following guidelines set out by English Heritage.

Results

The bone fragmentation is high with surface abrasion at a moderate level. Employing standard zooarchaeological procedures, twenty-six specimens were identified to taxa and parts of anatomy. The identified domesticates were cattle following lower numbers of pig. Table 7 shows a breakdown of animal bone by context.

Context	Feature	Date	Cattle	Pig	LTM	MTM	UNI	Count	Wtg
114	Ditch fill 0113	Medieval	16	-	-	-	-	16	36
130	Ditch fill 0115	Undated	7	-	-	-	-	7	33
179	Pit fill 0178	Undated	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
192	Ditch fill 0191	Medieval	-	3	-	1	-	4	5
229	Ditch fill 0189	Medieval	-	-	13	-	-	13	27
Total			23	3	13	1	1	41	102

Table 7. Quantification of the animal bone assemblage by taxon, NISP and deposition by feature type

Key: LTM=Large terrestrial mammal; STM=Small terrestrial mammal; UNI=Unidentifiable

The remaining elements could only be categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (large terrestrial mammal: cow, horse, large deer; medium terrestrial mammal: sheep/goat, pig, small deer).

The species recorded are known to have been consumed on regular basis in the medieval period. Evidence of canid gnawing, burning, butchery and pathology was not observed on the bones. The large terrestrial mammal remains comprising long bone shaft fragments only.

The size of the assemblage is too small and poorly preserved for conclusive analysis. However, it appears to represent domestic and kitchen waste disposal on the site.

7.3 Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Four bulk samples were taken during the excavation, two from a pit and a ditch of medieval date, one from an undated pit and one from a prehistoric cremation. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 8. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. The residues were scanned using a magnet to recover any ferrous material present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Sample No	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0174	0173	Cremation	Prehistoric	bone fragments +, charcoal +, uncharred weed seeds #, rootlets +, insect remains #, coal fragments #
2	0179	0178	Pit	Unknown	charred cereal grains #, charred nutshell #, charcoal ++, uncharred weed seeds #, rootlets +
3	0190	0189	Ditch	Medieval	charred cereal grains ++, charred legumes #, charred nutshell #, charred weeds seeds #, charcoal +, bone fragments +, fired clay fragments +, fibrous rootlets +, insect remains #
4	0197	0196	Pit	IA/E Med	charred cereal grains +, chaff #, charred legumes ##, charred weed seeds #, charcoal ++, uncharred weeds seeds +, rootlets +, fired clay fragments +, insect remains #

Table 8. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance: + = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

Discussion and results

Samples 1 and 2 produced relatively small flots of between 10 and 20ml respectively and these were examined in full. Samples 3 and 4 however were very productive and although the flots were not large at 300 and 100ml they were densely packed with material and only a 20ml portion of each flot was examined for the purposes of this report. Table 8 shows a summary of the contents of the flots for the four samples.

All the samples contained fibrous rootlet fragments in small quantities; these are modern contaminants and are considered intrusive within the archaeological deposits. Insect remains in the form of millipede fragments were observed within two of the samples but these have not been identified for the purposes of this report.

The preservation of the plant macrofossil remains was through charring and was fair to good. Wood charcoal was present in all the samples but was often highly comminuted

and of little value for species identification or radiocarbon dating. No species identification was attempted for the purposes of this report beyond saying that some of the larger fragments were clearly from ring porous species.

Sample 1, from cremation 0173 contained no plant macrofossils other than wood charcoal. A small number of Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.) seeds were present but are likely to be modern. A single coal fragment was observed but this is probably a relic of steam-powered agricultural machinery being used in the vicinity and is considered to be intrusive within the archaeological deposit.

A single possible wheat grain was observed within Sample 2, from pit 0178, along with five fragments of Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell, and a further three fragments were observed within Sample 3, from ditch 0189. These could represent a gathered food resource or they could simply have been incorporated in with wood collected as fuel.

Cereal grains were particularly abundant within Sample 3 from ditch 0189 and Sample 4 from pit 0196. Many of the grains present however, were puffed, fragmented and friable, as though they had been exposed to high temperatures. Both samples contained Wheat (*Triticum* sp.), Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and Rye (*Secale cereale* L.) caryopses; the rounded grains of a Bread-type wheat appear to be most common.

Numerous cereal grains were too puffed or fragmented to identify to species. Cereals often had to be processed by exposing them to heat, or parching, and then pounded to remove them from their spikelet. On the whole chaff elements such as glume bases, spikelet forks or rachis fragments were rare within the scanned portions from these flots, with only two Barley rachis fragments being observed within Sample 4. This suggests that the cereal recovered from these samples may have arriving on site as semi-cleaned or prime grain, with the earlier stages of cereal processing taking place elsewhere (Fryer, 2015).

Many of the grains present have severely concave sides and damage to the embryo ends which may be signs of germination (Fryer, 2015). Some grains appeared to have possible attached sprouts with a small number of what appear to be detached sprouts being observed within Sample 4, fill 0197, although the highly combusted nature of the cereal remains makes this a tentative rather than a certain identification.

Sprouted cereals could represent grain spoiled during storage but are most often an indication of malting having taken place within the vicinity. Cereal grains are soaked and then slowly dried and turned to encourage sprouting. This is a vital early stage of the brewing process, an activity you would expect to take place on a small scale in most medieval households (Fryer 2014.) This process of malt production could occasionally lead to small fires as the carbohydrates in the processed cereals are highly combustible (Fryer 2014). Malting and brewing are activities identified during many archaeological investigations of medieval settlements and it is possible it could have been carried out in the vicinity of this site.

Fired clay fragments were identified within the flots from these two grain-rich samples and suggest the material may be rake out or domestic waste from ovens or hearths. As discussed by Fryer in her report for Brewer's Garage, Honey Hill in Bury St Edmunds, many ovens and fires would have had multifunctional purposes during the medieval period with 'food preparation, cereal drying, malting and craft or light-industrial' activities all taking place on a domestic level at the same location (Fryer 2010).

Charred legumes, most likely to be peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) were observed in both Samples 3 and 4. These may represent the production and consumption of pulses within the vicinity. Pulses provided an important source of protein both for humans and as animal fodder during the medieval period, however as they do not require processing with heat in the way cereals do they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record.

Only a single charred weed seed was observed within the scanned portions of flot, a fragment of seed case most likely from wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum* L.) a weed of cultivated and rough ground. Uncharred seeds of Goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae) which are common arable weeds were common in Sample 4, from pit 0196. The seeds have a robust casing and are produced in large numbers by their parent plant; however they are also very small and easily moved by the actions of bioturbation and other mechanical processes, and therefore they could well be intrusive within the archaeological deposit.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Samples 1 and 2 were poor in terms of identifiable material whereas Samples 3 and 4 were good.

The charred cereals and legume fragment observed could represent either processing, storage or domestic waste, with a chance that some of the cereal may have been used for the production of malt for brewing, although this was not definitive from the portion of flots rapid scanned for the purposes of this report. It is possible that the material in Samples 3 and 4 represent batches of cereal that became burnt accidentally during processing, or it may represent rake out waste from repeated use of an oven or hearth. It is likely that the waste material recovered was deliberately deposited within the features sampled.

From the cereals and other plant remains present within these samples it can be concluded that agricultural and domestic activities were most likely taking place in the vicinity.

Wood charcoal fragments were only present in small quantities and were too fragmented to be useful for species identification or radiocarbon dating, charred cereal grains or nutshell fragments could however be useful for any contexts that remain undated.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flots material at this stage as they already provide useful insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site. However if it is deemed necessary Samples 3 and 4 could be resubmitted to an archaeobotanist for full assessment and interpretation of the nature of the cereal waste. Although no further work is required on the flots from these samples at this point, they should be retained as part of the site archive.

8. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

Relatively small amounts of datable artefactual material were recovered from the excavation, with some of the hand-made sandy wares being body sherds which are difficult to date with certainty.

The prehistoric activity on the site is represented by a number of flint-tempered wares and a grog-tempered vessel which were deposited into the fills of some of the ditches (0108, 0168) and gully 0143. Some prehistoric pottery was also identified as a residual element with later sherds. Pottery which could be Iron Age or early medieval was found in the four fills (0123-0126) of ditch 0122, but other finds from the ditch included two fragments of Iron Age flint. A further prehistoric worked flint flake in the fill 0133 of ditch 0132 may be residual, as it was found with two sherds of pottery that could be medieval. A thin flint flake dating to the Neolithic or Bronze Age recovered from fill 0146 of gully 0138 which also contained a fragment of Rhenish lavastone is also likely to be residual. Small quantities of heat-altered flint found in Sample 3 of fill 0190 of ditch 0189 and Sample 4 of fill 0197 of pit 0196 may represent residual background activity dating to the prehistoric period, or also belong to the medieval period.

The single cremation 0174 was present which has been radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The remains of a Late Iron Age iron brooch were recovered from the fill of the pit containing the cremation. A fragment of Roman roofing tile is the only positively identified artefact of this date recovered from the excavation. It is unabraded but is believed to be a residual artefact in a later feature (ditch 0122).

Small amounts of early medieval wares, including the rims of two jars were present in the fills of five ditches, two postholes and possibly pit 0196. The fabrics and date range represented are similar to the much larger group recovered from the Aldham Mill Hill site to the south-east (Anderson, forthcoming). The fragments of chalk-tempered fired clay in pit 0196 and ditch fill 0190 may be medieval and represent the remains of oven domes, rather than belonging to the prehistoric period. The Rhenish lavastone found in fill 0146 of gully 0138 may also be the remains of a hand-turned domestic quern dating to the early medieval period. A piece of a lava millstone was found in the fill of a pit at Aldham Mill Hill (Goffin, forthcoming). Some of the plant macrofossil evidence from this site suggests the possible presence of sprouted grains indicative of malting during this period, as well as other indications of food production. It may be that the early medieval finds are the remnants of a settlement which was originally located further south towards the river.

9. Discussion

The excavation of this site has allowed the recording of evidence relating the division of land during the Iron Age and medieval periods. The potentially Iron Age features comprise linear ditches and were probably cut to mark boundaries. One ditch is relatively lengthy and is possibly indicative of a large scale division of land. This feature forms a junction with a second ditch although a gap was originally present, which was presumably to allow access between two areas. This gap appears to have been closed by a later re-cut of the ditch. Only two sherds of pottery were recovered from these features (both from Ditch 0101) although they respect, or are respected by, a cremation burial (0173), which has been radiocarbon dated to the late Iron Age/early Roman period. It also contained the remains of a Late Iron Age iron brooch, the date of which is in line with the radiocarbon date. The cremation was an un-urned and isolated interment in what was presumably an open rural location, albeit adjacent a recognisable point in the ditch system. No evidence for a pyre site or other related activity was identified.

Known Iron Age activity in the local area is limited, the nearest being associated with the discovery of a scatter of Iron Age pottery, indicative of a probable occupation site, during the excavation of a Roman site at Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh (HAD 002 & HAD 015), situated some 600m to the southeast.

It is possible that the perpendicular pair of narrow and shallow ditches towards the northwest corner of the excavated area (Ditches 0143 and 0158) are also Iron Age rather than medieval features. Dating evidence from these ditches comprises of only two small sherds (both from Ditch 0144), one Iron Age and the other broadly prehistoric, neither of which is particularly abraded. The dating of Ditches 0132 and 0147 is also ambiguous and although these have been attributed to the medieval period, based on postulated associations, these could also be Iron Age features.

The medieval boundaries are more cohesive and suggest one major phase of development of a field system with limited alterations to the field entrances. The large size of the fields and the possible presence of a driveway would suggest the land was being used for pastoral farming practices rather than arable.

Fired clay, charcoal deposits, heat altered stone and occasional pottery sherds were recovered in relatively substantial quantities from features close to the southern boundary of the site along with limited quantities of animal bone that is suggestive of domestic waste. The fired clay and charcoal deposits are likely to have resulted from the firing and use of ovens, probably domestic bread ovens, although they may have had multiple uses. Such material is unlikely to have been transported far and its presence indicates an occupation site lies within the immediate vicinity of the excavation area. A group of postholes that could potentially represent a building was noted to the north of the fired clay and charcoal rich features which could potentially be the site of dwelling but, other than three small pottery sherds, no other evidence for its occupation was located. It is therefore highly likely that an occupation site lies to the south of the excavation area, within the limits of a former quarry, the working of which has undoubtedly destroyed all earlier evidence. This quarry is believed to have been worked during the 1960's but there are no records of any earlier archaeological work or previous discoveries.

There are few medieval sites recorded in the local area. The nearest is a metal detector findspot of a bronze seal matrix (HAD 043) from a field 650m to the southwest. There is an area of undated cropmarks comprising a pair of ditched trackways that area situated in the field immediately to the southwest of the site (HAD 029) that could potentially be related to a medieval site occupation site such as the one that was probably located in the former quarry. The town of Hadleigh, the centre of which lies c.1.8km to the south, was a market town with during the medieval period.

10. Conclusions

The excavation has recorded a series of ditches that are probably Iron Age in date and represent two phases of what is possibly a large scale division of the landscape.

The single cremation burial has been radiocarbon dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period which respects a group of field boundaries of similar date. No known occupation sites are known in the immediate vicinity and as such the burial comprises an isolated interment. It has been placed at the angle of a linear boundary, or possibly

within an entranceway between two areas. Its location in relation to a boundary could be of some significance with additional ritual meaning.

Although the evidence for Iron Age activity is limited it may provide part of a general background of information that could be useful for wider studies with regard to the future research topics outlined in regional research framework (Medlycott 2011). The recorded ditches are clearly associated with land divisions and could aid research of the enclosing of landscapes, which appears to be an increasingly important activity in the middle/late Iron Age period. The cremation is also of interest, being a single, un-urned interment, which is thought to be a northern East Anglian practice. Its association with a boundary appears to be a further example of the phenomenon of Iron Age burials in boundary features, which warrants further study, and the cremation's late Iron Age/early Roman date may also be of use for studies of cultural traditions in the transition period.

A later series of field boundaries dated to the 11th-12th century and probably related to a pastoral farming practices were recorded on an east-west, north-south alignment. A group of postholes within one of the medieval field shave also been dated to the 11th-12th century. They probably represent some form of simple stock shelter.

No confirmed dwellings were recorded within the excavation area although evidence of occupation in the vicinity is present in the form of charcoal and fired clay deposits in medieval features. The actual occupation site was probably immediately to the south of the excavation area within the bounds of a large quarry worked in the 1960's.

Although no evidence for the occupation site's form or size was recovered its existence and probable location has been identified and this could potentially add to the studies of the dynamics of medieval settlement, one of the future research topics outlined in the regional research framework (Medlycott 2011).

11. Archive deposition

The site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County HER under the reference: HAD 145.

A summary of the project has been entered into OASIS, the online database, ref. suffolka1-187718, and the full report will be published online by the Archaeology Data Service (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>).

A summary of the excavation will be submitted to the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

12. Acknowledgements

The field work was undertaken by Tim Carter, Simon Cass, Hannah Cutler, Jezz Meredith, Mark Sommers and Stefania Usai.

The post-excavation finds and environmental work was undertaken by Sue Anderson, Richenda Goffin, Mike Green and Anna West. The graphics were produced by Gemma Bowen.

The project was directed by Mark Sommers and managed by Stuart Boulter, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Thanks also goes to the archaeological consultants, Andrew Josephs Associates, for their assistance during the project.

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14. Plates



Plate 1. Cremation Burial 0173 (camera facing east)



Plate 2. Ditch 0115 – section 5 (camera facing east)



Plate 3. Ditch 0191 – section 53 (camera facing north)



Plate 4. Western butt-end of Ditch 0108 – section 26 (camera facing south)



Plate 5. Eastern butt-end of Ditch 0175 – section 32 (camera facing south)



Plate 6. Ditch 0138 - section 21 (camera facing north)



Plate 7. Posthole 0210 – section 49 (camera facing north)



Plate 8. Posthole 0216 – section 52 (camera facing north)



Plate 9. Ditch 0189 – section 38 (camera facing south)



Plate 10. Pit 0196 – section 41 (camera facing east)

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Hadleigh Quarry (Phase 2) Peyton Hall Farm, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation:

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment

**Prepared by
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
August 2014**

Document Control

Title: Hadleigh Quarry (Phase 2), Peyton Hall, Suffolk, Archaeological Excavation: Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment.

Date: August 2014

Issued by: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Stuart Boulter

Checked by: N/A

Issued to: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and Andrew Josephs Associates

Contents

1. Background
2. Project Objectives
3. Project Details
4. Archaeological Method Statement

Figures

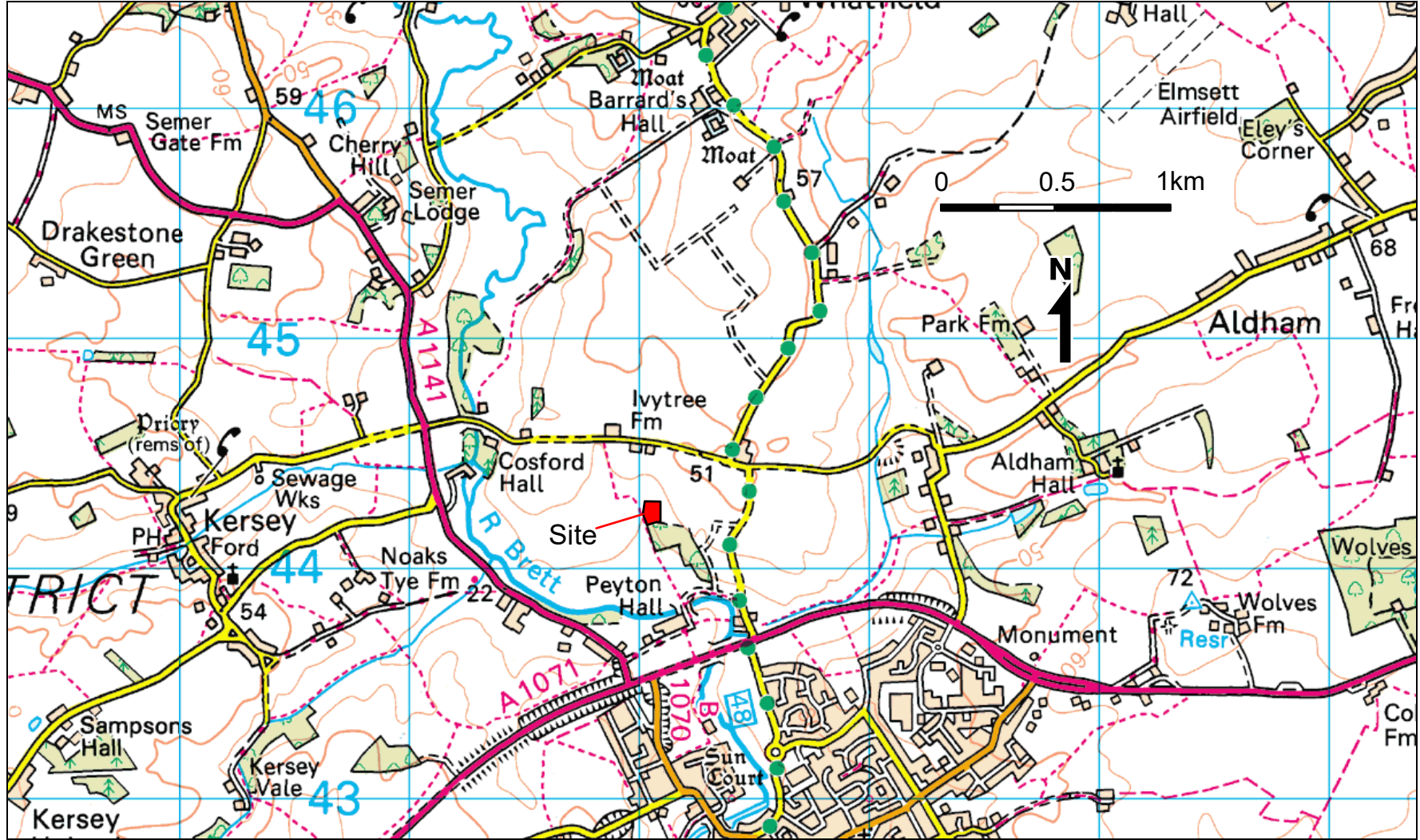
1. Site location
2. Site detail and proposed area of archaeological excavation

1 Background

- The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) have been commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates (on behalf of Buffalo Crow Ltd) to undertake a programme of archaeological excavation on land forming part (Phase 2) of the existing quarry permission (app. no. B/12/0124/FUL) at Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm, Hadleigh, Suffolk (TM 0206 4423) (Figure 1).
- The c.0.7 hectare area designated for archaeological investigation in 2014 effectively represents c.42% of the overall Phase 2 site of c.1.65 hectares (Figure 2). An archaeological evaluation of the Phase 2 area undertaken by Thames Valley Archaeological Services in the January of 2014 (TVAS Rpt. No HQT13/189) revealed Middle/late Iron Age features thought to be indicative of occupation concentrated in the south-west corner of the site and it is these which will be targeted in the archaeological excavation works.
- A Brief for these works was produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (hereafter SCCAS/CT) Archaeologist Matt Brudenell in a document dated 26th August 2014. All SCCAS Field Team work will adhere to the requirements of this document.
- This phase of fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS Field Team under the supervision of Assistant Project Officer Simon Picard. Stuart Boulter will undertake the project management.
- While no date has yet been agreed for the work, it is understood that it is likely to be carried out during 2014.

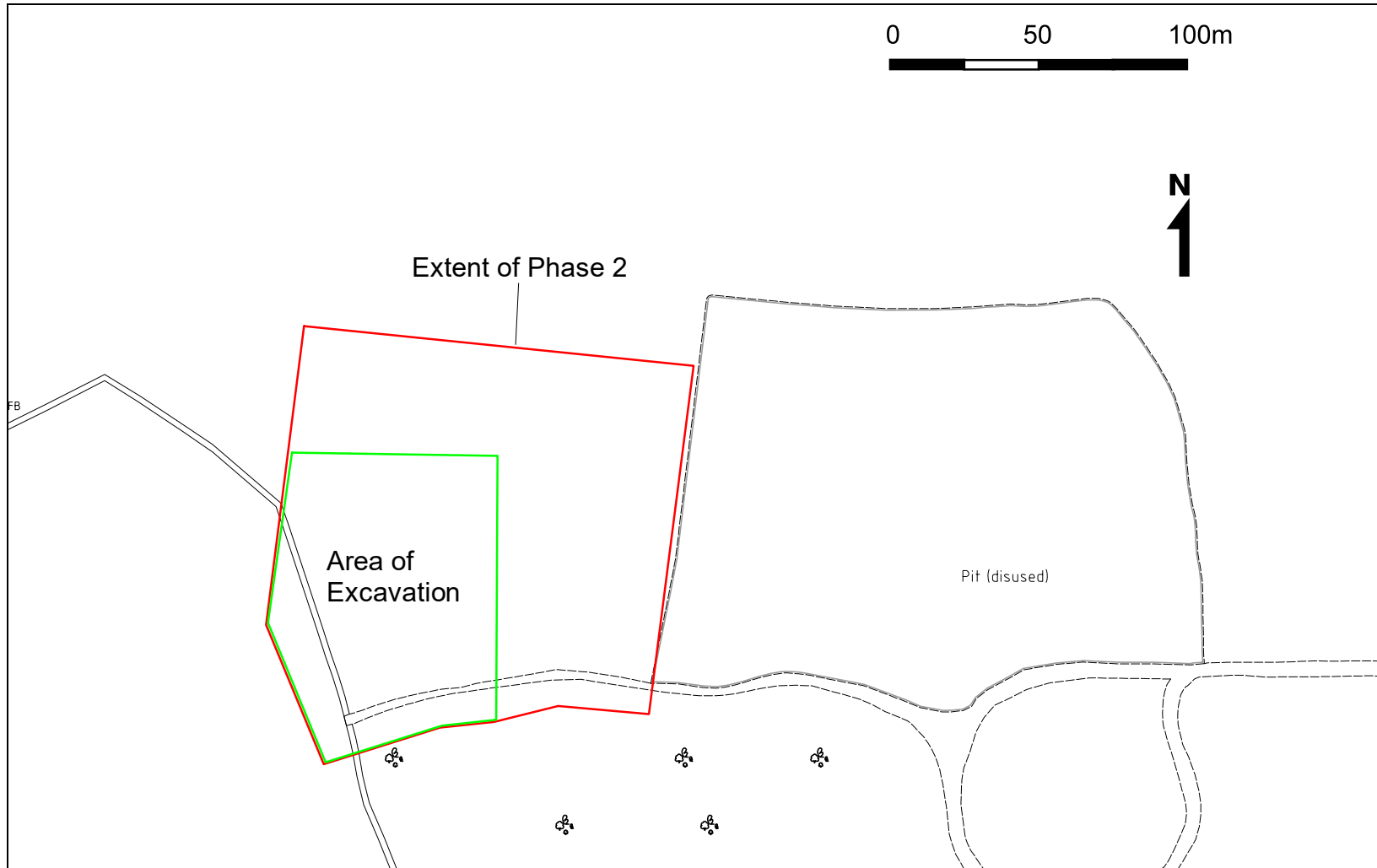
2 Project Objectives

- PO1:** To undertake archaeological recording within the designated area of Quarry Phase 2 where there will be disturbance at subsoil level and prior to extraction of mineral or other development works.
- PO2:** To enable the identification, sampling and recording of potentially significant archaeological features or deposits.
- PO3:** To identify, sample and record features and deposits of lesser archaeological significance.
- PO4:** The principal academic objective revolves around the potential of the site to produce archaeological evidence for activity dating to the Middle and later Iron Age.



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Figure 1. Site location



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Figure 2. Site detail and proposed area of archaeological excavation

3 Project Details

Site Name	Hadleigh Quarry, Peyton Hall Farm
Site Location/Parish	Hadleigh
Grid Reference	TM 0206 4423
Access	From existing quarry workings
Planning No	B/12/0124/FUL
HER code	HAD 145
OASIS Ref	Suffolkc1-187718
SCCAS Job Code	HADLQUA002
Type:	Archaeological Excavation
Area	c.0.7 hectares
Project start date	TBA
Duration	Projected as c.1 week of soil-stripping + clearance
Number of personnel on site	Initially 2 SCCAS staff + additional excavation staff if required

Personnel and contact numbers

Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	07885 223524
Assistant Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Simon Picard	07979 061329
Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	07768 430556
Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin	01284 352447
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707
Sub-contractors	N/A	
Curatorial Officer	Matt Brudenell	01284 741227
Consultant/Contact	Andrew Josephs	07990 571908
Developer	-	-
Client	Buffalo Crow Ltd	-
Site landowner	-	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Magdalen Road, Hadleigh, IP7 5AD	01473 613500
Local GP	Hadleigh Health Centre, Market Place, Hadleigh, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP7 5DN	01473 822961
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 713223
Qualified First Aiders	Simon Picard	07979 061329
Base emergency no.	N/A	

Hire details

Plant:	N/A	
Accommodation Hire	N/A	
Toilet Hire	As required	
Tool hire:	N/A	

Other Contacts

Suffolk Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
Suffolk Press Office		01473 264395
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	James Wilson	01473 264301
SCC Health and Safety Inspector	Martin Fisher	07540 264299

4 Archaeological method statement

Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of the SCCAS Field Team led by Assistant Project Officer Simon Picard. The primary team of two will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS.
- While all outreach activities will be considered, allowing outside personnel onto a working quarry site would have considerable Health and Safety implications. However, requests for non-site based outreach (e.g. lectures/talks) will be viewed favourably.
- The area of archaeological investigation covers c.0.7 hectares in the south-west corner of Quarry Phase 2 (outlined in green on Figure 2). It is understood that the exact location of the area designated for archaeological investigation will be surveyed in by agents of the quarry company.
- All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut. Mechanical plant will not be allowed to track over the stripped area until any exposed archaeological features have been excavated and recorded.
- After the initial removal of topsoil, the stripped areas will be rapidly assessed for further archaeological work.
- There may be the need to remove additional masking subsoil layers such as hillwash (colluvium).
- Excavation methodologies will adhere to or exceed the following minimum requirements. Any variation from these procedures would need to be agreed with SCCAS/CT:
 - a) After sectioning, features that are, or could be, interpreted as structural will be fully excavated. Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc.) will be fully exposed and cleaned. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved.
 - b) All features will be examined in enough detail to try and establish their date and function. As a guide, 50% of general features will be excavated, with prehistoric features likely to require 100% excavation.
 - c) Between 10 and 20% of linear features (ditches etc.) will be excavated with the sample representative of the available length and taking into account local variations in shape, fill and artefact concentrations.
- While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on the site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.

- In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (30-40 litres each) will be taken from selected archaeological features, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable, and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science, on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- The site will be recorded under the HER site code HAD 145. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SCCAS Context Recording Sheets. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of Suffolk County Council's HER and be compatible with its archive. Methods will be agreed with SCCAS Conservation Team.
- Detailed feature plans will be drawn at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 with an overall site plan produced using an RTK GPS survey unit. Section drawings will be executed at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and will include Ordnance Datum levels. Decisions on scale will be related to the complexity of the archaeology. All drawings will be in pencil on plastic drafting film.
- A photographic record (high resolution digital only) will be made throughout the fieldwork.
- Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the project.
- 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 according to 'First Aid For Finds' and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be taken to the SCCAS Bury St. Edmunds office for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. The archive consolidation, assessment and analysis works will be subject to separate costings provided to the client as part of a staged post-excavation programme after the fieldwork phase is complete. However, provision has been made for finds processing to run concurrently with the fieldwork in order that the results can be used to inform on-site decisions regarding the excavation.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by ‘*Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*’ and ‘*Excavation*’ (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and ‘*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*’ (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
- Due to the limited nature of the job, SCCAS staff will work from their vehicle. A portable toilet will be hired in for the duration of the fieldwork.

Post-excavation: programme management and detail

- Post-excavation finds work will be managed by Richenda Goffin (Bury St. Edmunds Office) with the overall post-excavation reporting work the responsibility of Simon Picard and managed by Stuart Boulter (both Ipswich Office).
- While the initial finds processing is programmed to run concurrently with the fieldwork, the subsequent archive consolidation, assessment and analysis works will be subject to separate costings prepared after the excavation has been completed as part of a full post-excavation programme that will be subject to its own documentation.
- As the fieldwork required by the planning condition will be phased over a number of years provision will be made for a Post-Excavation Assessment report (hereafter PXA) to be prepared for each individual phase within six months of the end of each excavation phase. Details of each PXA (timetable, revised project design and/or reporting) will be produced within four weeks of the end of each excavation phase and must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- The PXA will 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).
-
- Provision will be made, through liaison with Thames Valley Archaeological Services, to arrange for the integration of the results of the earlier evaluation archive into all phases of post-excavation.
- Where the excavation results merit, provision will be made for a programme of scientific dating, with ‘range-finder’ dates achieved for key strategic units, burials and major artefact assemblages at assessment stage. In addition, there should be provision for further dating for full analysis (following specialist recommendations and agreement with SCCAS/CT).
- The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential with reference to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 8 and 24: Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000 and Medlycott Ed. 2011 respectively). It will present an Updated Project Design (hereafter UPD), with timetable, for analysis, dissemination (including publication) and archive deposition.

- The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS/CT to monitor the work.
- An archive of all records and finds will be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It will 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).
- The project manager will consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation to include the specific cost implications of deposition. The final repository (in this SCCAS/CT) will accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written records) in order to create a complete record of the project. To that end, the archive will comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010.
- The UPD will 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 will be made for costs incurred ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- In order for SCCAS/CT to approve the PXA and UPD (or grey literature report if that has been agreed) an unbound hard copy clearly marked DRAFT, will be presented to SCCAS/CT within six months of the completion of fieldwork (or by any individually negotiated deadline).
- If applicable, a copy of the approved PXA will be sent to the local archaeological museum.
- An OASIS online record was initiated prior to the writing of this WSI document (Ref. suffolkc1-187718). On completion of the projected, all the remaining applicable fields will be filled in a copy will be included in the final report and with the site archive. In addition, the final report (.pdf format) will be uploaded to the OASIS website (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).
- If positive results are drawn from the project, a summary report will 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*. The summary will be included in the final report and will also be submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work took place.

Post-excavation: outline of general tasks and guidelines

- Site data will be entered on a computerised Microsoft Access database compatible with the County HER.
- Site plans and sections will be scanned or digitised as necessary to form part of the permanent digital archive.
 -
- The digital site photographs will be indexed and input into the SCCAS Microsoft Access photographic archive.

- All finds will be processed, marked (HER site code and context number) and bagged/boxed following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the County HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed 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.
- The quarry operators (Buffalo Crow Ltd) will be asked to agree to deposit the finds in the county HER. Should this not become the case, then provision will need to be made for additional recording (photography, drawing etc.) required by SCCAS/CT.

The subsequent PXA and analysis phase of the project will require the preparation of reports which will be undertaken by specialist finds staff, utilising both SCCAS Field Team and independent external practitioners as required, who are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. The following guidelines will be used:

- The site archive will meet the standards set by '*The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels*' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist (Dr Helen Chapell) with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

Appendix 2. Context list (HAD 145)

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type/category	Description	Over	Under
0101	0101	Gully Cut	Narrow linear feature runs from NE corner of area across majority of site. U-shaped profile with a flat base.		
0102	0101	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0101 from section excavated at junction with Ditch 0103. Comprises pale greyish clayey silt with sand		
0103	0103	Ditch Cut	Linear feature with possible butt-end to the west. Steeply sloping sides down to a flat base.		
0104	0103	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0103 from section excavated adjacent its western terminus and junction with Gullies 0101 and 0105. Consists of yellowish brown clayey silt with sand		
0105	0105	Gully Cut	Linear feature cut. Narrow and shallow. Rounded profile.		
0106	0105	Gully Fill	Fill within cut 0105 from section excavated at junction with Ditch 0103 and Gully 0101. Consists of mid greyish pale clayey silt with sand.		
0107	0105	Gully Fill	Fill in cut 0105 from section excavated across width of feature. Consists of mid greyish pale clayey silt with sand.		
0108	0108	Ditch Cut	Linear feature. Runs east west across excavated area. Moderately substantial. Circa 45 degree sloping sides down to a narrow flat base.		
0109	0108	Ditch Fill	Lower fill in cut 0108 at junction with Gully 0101. Consists of brown stony sandy silt.		0112
0110	0101	Gully Cut	Linear feature cut - same as 0101		
0111	0101	Gully Fill	Fill in cut 0110 from section excavated at junction with Ditch 0108. Consists of dense grey silt with some sand and occasional stone.		
0112	0108	Ditch Fill	Upper fill in cut 0108 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0101. Consists of orange-brown sandy silt with occasional stone.	0109	
0113	0113	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut running east west across site. Gently sloping sides down to a flat/rounded base.		
0114	0113	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 0113. Consists of pale greyish clayey silt with some as and frequent angular flint.		
0115	0115	Ditch Cut	Linear feature running east west. Steeply sloping concave sides down to a flattish/rounded base, becoming circa 45 degree slopes with a narrow flat base in sections to the west.		
0116	0115	Ditch Fill	Lower fill in cut 0115. Consists of mid orangey brown, slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent stone.		0117
0117	0115	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 0115. Consists of mid to dark orangey brown, slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent stone.	0116	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type/category	Description	Over	Under
0118	0113	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 0113 from section excavated at possible junction with Cut 0105. Consists of mid greyish clayey silt with sand and frequent stone.		
0119	0105	Gully Fill	Fill in cut 0105. Consists of mid greyish pale clayey silt with sand.		
0120	0108	Ditch Fill	Upper fill in cut 0108 from section excavated across its width. Consists of orange-brown sandy silt with frequent small stone.	0121	
0121	0108	Ditch Fill	Lower fill in cut 0108 from section excavated across its width. Consists of dense grey-brown sandy silt with occasional stone.		0120
0122	0122	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut running North-South. Appears to have a real T-junction with east west Ditch 0115 to the south. Terminates in a butt-end to the north. Steep single sloping sides down to a narrow flat base (roughly V - shape).		
0123	0122	Ditch Fill	Upper fill in cut 0122. Consists of mixed grey-orange clayey silt with occasional small pebbles.	0124	
0124	0122	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 0122. Consists of pinkish grey clayey silt.	0125	0123
0125	0122	Ditch Fill	Lower fill in cut 0122. Consists of whitish grey clayey silt, compact and dry with occasional small pebbles.		0124
0126	0122	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0122 from section excavated at junction with Ditch 0115. Consists of compact mid grey silt with frequent flint.		
0127	0115	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of cut 0115 from section excavated at junction with Ditch 0120. Consists of compact orange-grey silt with sand and frequent flint.	0128	
0128	0115	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of cut 0115 from section excavated at junction with Ditch 0120. Consists of compact mid grey silt with frequent flint.		0127
0129	0115	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of cut 0115 from section excavated across its width. Consists of medium brown silt with small stones and occasional flint.	0130	
0130	0115	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of cut 0115 from section excavated across its width. Consists of medium brown clay and silt with small stones and occasional flint.		0129
0131	0113	Ditch Fill	Fill of western terminus of Cut 0113. Consists of light orange-grey sandy silt.		
0132	0132	Gully Cut	Linear feature aligned approximately east west with uncertain relationships at each end. Gently sloping sides down to a flat/rounded base.		
0133	0132	Gully Fill	Fill in cut 0132. Consists of light orange-grey sandy silt.		
0134	0132	Gully Fill	Fill in cut 0132. Consists of light orange-grey sandy silt.		
0135	0135	Gully Cut	Linear feature. Shallow with sloping sides and a flat base.		
0136	0135	Gully Fill	Fill in cut 0135. Consists of reddish orange sandy silt.		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type/category	Description	Over	Under
0137	0135	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0135. Consists of reddish orange sandy silt		
0138	0138	Gully Cut	Linear feature, approximately east to west aligned gully with uncertain relationships at each end. Wide 'V' - shaped profile with a narrow flat base.		
0139	0138	Gully Fill	Fill in cut 0138. Consists of reddish-brown sandy silt, very soft.		
0140	0108	Ditch Fill	Upper fill in Ditch 0108 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0143. Consists of slightly orange grey sandy silt with frequent stone.	0141	
0141	0108	Ditch Fill	Fill in Ditch 0108 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0143. Consists of dense grey sandy silt with infrequent stone.	0142	0140
0142	0108	Ditch Fill	Lower fill in Ditch 0108 from section excavated at junction with Gully 0143. Consists of orange brown sandy silt with very frequent stone.		0141
0143	0143	Gully Cut	Linear feature aligned approximately east west. Terminus to the west, merges with Ditch 0108 to the east, relationship uncertain.		
0144	0143	Gully Fill	Fill in Gully 0143 from section excavated at junction with Ditch 0108. Consists of grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone.		
0145	0135	Gully Fill	Fill in Gully 0135. Consists of light greyish silt with frequent small stone.		
0146	0138	Gully Fill	Fill of Gully 0138 from section excavated at junction with Ditch 0115. Consists of dark brown sandy silt with occasional large stones.		
0147	0147	Gully Cut	Linear feature aligned north south with uncertain relationships at each end. Gently sloping sides down to a rounded base.		
0148	0147	Gully Fill	Fill in cut 0147. Consists of light to mid greyish brown silt with occasional large stones.		
0149	0143	Gully Fill	Fill from western terminus of Gully 0143. Consists of mid greyish brown silt with occasional large stones.		
0150	0143	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0143 from section excavated at junction with Gullies 0132 and 0147. Consists of mid greyish brown silt with occasional large stones.		
0151	0132	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0132 from section excavated at junction with cuts 0143 and 0147. Consists of light to mid greyish brown silt with occasional large stones.		
0152	0147	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0147 from a section excavated at its northern terminus to the north of its junction with Gully 0143. Consists of light to mid greyish brown silt with occasional large stones.		
0153	0115	Ditch Fill	Fill of Ditch 0115 from a section excavated at its western terminus and junction with cut 0138. Consists of medium brown sandy silt.		
0154	0147	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0147. Consists of mid grey silt with infrequent small stone.		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type/category	Description	Over	Under
0155	0138	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0138 from section excavated at junction between 0138 and 0156. Consists of medium brown sandy silt.		
0156	0156	Gully Cut	Linear feature cut aligned approximately north south. Sloping sides down to a flat base.		
0157	0156	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0156 consists of light brown firm sandy silt.		
0158	0158	Gully Cut	Linear feature cut aligned approximately northwest southeast. Indeterminate relationship with Ditch 0175 to the northwest. Very shallow and hard to trace as it progresses to the southeast before becoming completely lost as ground level dips in the vicinity of a natural silt filled channel.		
0159	0158	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0158. Consists of pale grey brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles.		
0160	0158	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0158. Consists of pale grey brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles.		
0161	0108	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of cut 0108 from a section excavated at its western terminus. Consists of pale orange grey sandy silt with occasional small stones.	0162	
0162	0108	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0108 from a section excavated at its western terminus. Consists of dense grey sandy silt with frequent stones.	0163	0161
0163	0108	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of cut 0108 from a section excavated at its western terminus. Consists of pale orange brown sandy silt with frequent stones.		0162
0164	0156	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0156 from section excavated at junction with cut 0147. Consists of medium brown silt.		
0165	0147	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0147 from section excavated at junction with cut 0156. Consists of medium brown silt.		
0166	0166	Gully Cut	Linear feature, approximately northwest southeast aligned. Runs beyond western edge of site. Southeast end of cut merges with Ditch 0227, relationship uncertain.		
0167	0166	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0166. Consists of medium brown sandy silt with frequent small stones.		
0168	0168	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut. This stretch aligned approximately south to north before turning to the northeast and continuing as Cut 0227. The south north stretch is coincidental with a narrower cut, 0170, that terminates to the north. Ditch 0168 has sloping sides down to a wide flattish base.		
0169	0168	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0168. Consists of mottled pale grey and brown silt.		
0170	0170	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut, aligned north south. Terminus to the north, merges with, and possibly cut by, Ditch 0168 to the south. Sloping sides and a rounded base.		
0171	0170	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0171 from section excavated at junction with Ditch 0168. Consists of brown and grey mottled silt.		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type/category	Description	Over	Under
0172	0170	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0171 from section excavated at northern terminus. Consists of brown and grey mottled silt.		
0173	0173	Cremation Cut	Small circular bowl shaped cut.		
0174	0173	Cremation Fill	Fill of cut 0173. Consists of dark brown sandy silt with charcoal and calcined bone fragments.		
0175	0175	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut aligned approximately east west. A continuation of Ditch 0108, after a 4.67m gap. Part of a probable driveway. Steep sides, 'V' - shaped profile with narrow rounded base.		
0176	0175	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of Ditch 0175 from section excavated at eastern terminus. Consists of dense grey brown sandy silt with frequent stones.		
0177	0175	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of Ditch 0175 from section excavated at eastern terminus. Consists of dense grey sandy silt with frequent stones.		
0178	0178	Pit Cut	Circular feature with gently sloping sides down to a slightly rounded base.		
0179	0178	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0178. Consists of pale brown silt with a high concentration of charcoal.		
0180	0168	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0168 from a section excavated at its junction with Gully 0166. Consists of light grey-brown silt with occasional small stones.		
0181	0166	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0166 from a section excavated at its junction with Ditch 0168. Consists of medium brown sandy silt with frequent small stones.		
0182	0182	Pit Cut	Oval shaped feature cut with sloping sides down to a rounded base.		
0183	0182	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0182 consisting of dark brown clayey silt, soft with frequent small stones.		
0184	0175	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of Ditch 0175 from a section excavated at its junction with Gully 0158. Consists of grey-brown sandy silt.	0185	
0185	0175	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of Ditch 0175 from a section excavated at its junction with Gully 0158. Consists of grey silt.		0184
0186	0158	Gully Fill	Fill of Gully 0158 from a section excavated at its junction with Ditch 0175. Consists of mid brown sandy silt.		
0187	0187	Pit Cut	Possible separate cut in the base of Ditch 0189. Oval in shape with sloping sides and a rounded base.		
0188	0187	Pit Fill	Upper fill of 'cut' 0187. Consists of dark brown to black silt with abundant charcoal and occasional fragment soft fired clay (daub?)	0232	
0189	0189	Ditch Cut	Linear feature aligned roughly north south. Emerges from southern edge of the excavation area and continues for 13.6m before tapering and terminating in an abrupt butt-end, vertical and with squared corners. General profile of cut has near vertical sides which ease down to a rounded or flattish base.		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type/category	Description	Over	Under
0190	0189	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of Ditch 0189 as recorded in excavated section 38. Consists of medium black (!?) silt with charcoal.		
0191	0191	Ditch Cut	Linear feature aligned approximately north south. Sloping sides down to a rounded base.		
0192	0191	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of cut 0191. Consists of pale yellowish brown clayey silt.	0193	
0193	0191	Ditch Fill	Lower fill of cut 0191. Consists of pale yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional charcoal.		0192
0194	0156	Ditch Cut	Linear feature aligned approximately north south. Same as cut 0156 to the north although now substantially wider. Wide 'V' -shaped profile but with a slightly rounded base.		
0195	0194	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0194. Consists of grey-brown sandy silt.		
0196	0196	Pit Cut	Near circular shaped feature cut with steep sides down to a rounded base. Slightly deeper section to the southeast (revealed when fully excavated).		
0197	0196	Pit Fill	Fill in cut 0196. Consists of dark brown to black silt with abundant charcoal and occasional fragments of fired clay (daub?)		
0198	0198	Gully Cut	Linear feature aligned approximately north south. Northern end lost in previous evaluation. Southern end merges with Ditch 0156/0191. Section cut within evaluation trench suggests that 0198 is a later cut.		
0199	0198	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0198. Consists of grey brown sandy silt.		
0200	0189	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0189. Consists of medium brown silt, soft with frequent stone.		
0201	0189	Ditch Fill	Fill of cut 0189. Consists of medium brown silt, soft with frequent stone.		
0202	0202	Posthole Cut	Sub-circular feature cut. Steeply sloping sides down to a slightly dished flat base.		
0203	0202	Posthole Fill	Fill of cut 0202, consists of light brown soft sandy silt		
0204	0204	Posthole Cut	Sub-circular feature cut. Steeply sloping sides down to a flat base.		
0205	0204	Posthole Fill	Fill of cut 0204, consists of light brown soft sandy silt with occasional small stones.		
0206	0206	Posthole Cut	Elongated oval shaped feature cut. Steeply sloping sides down to a flat base.		
0207	0206	Posthole Fill	Fill of cut 0206, consists of light brown soft sandy silt.		
0208	0208	Posthole Cut	Oval shaped feature cut. Steeply sloping sides down to a flat base.		
0209	0208	Posthole Fill	Fill of cut 0208, consists of light brown soft sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.		
0210	0210	Posthole Cut	Sub-circular feature cut. Steeply sloping sides down to a flat base.		
0211	0210	Posthole Fill	Fill of cut 0210, consists of light brown soft sandy silt.		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type/category	Description	Over	Under
0212	0212	Posthole Cut	Sub-circular feature cut. Steeply sloping sides down to a rounded base.		
0213	0212	Posthole Fill	Fill of cut 0212, consists of light brown soft sandy silt.		
0214	0214	Posthole Cut	Sub-circular feature cut. Sloping sides down to a rounded base.		
0215	0214	Posthole Fill	Fill of cut 0214, consists of light brown soft sandy silt.		
0216	0216	Posthole Cut	Sub-circular feature cut. Gently sloping sides down to a rounded base.		
0217	0216	Posthole Fill	Fill of cut 0216, consists of light brown soft sandy silt with occasional small stones.		
0218	0191	Ditch Cut	Linear feature aligned approximately north south. Same as 0191. Wide 'V' - shaped profile but with a narrow rounded base.		
0219	0191	Ditch Fill	Upper fill in cut 0218. Consists of grey brown sandy silt.	0220	
0220	0191	Ditch Fill	Lower fill in cut 0218. Consists of grey sandy silt.		0219
0221	0221	Pit Cut	Elongated oval shaped cut. Side the southwest is steep to vertical, remaining sides are gentle slopes. Flat base.		
0222	0221	Pit Fill	Fill of cut 0221. Consists of dark brown sandy silt (not unlike the topsoil).		
0223	0101	Gully Cut	Linear feature (same as cut 0101). Sloping sides down to a rounded base.		
0224	0101	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0223 consisting of brown sandy silt		
0225	0101	Gully Cut	Linear feature (same as cut 0101). Sloping sides down to a rounded base.		
0226	0101	Gully Fill	Fill of cut 0223 consisting of brown sandy silt		
0227	0227	Ditch Cut	Linear feature cut, the segment aligned approximately southwest northeast. A continuation of Cut 0168 and probably 0101		
0228	0227	Ditch Fill	Fill in cut 0227. Consists of light grey brown silt.		
0229	0189	Ditch Fill	Upper fill in section excavated across Ditch0189. Consists of soft brown sandy silt.	0230	
0230	0189	Ditch Fill	Fill in section excavated across Ditch0189. Consists of brown/black sandy silt with abundant charcoal.	0231	0229
0231	0189	Ditch Fill	Lower fill in section excavated across Ditch0189. Consists of dark grey soft sandy silt.		0230
0232	0187	Pit Fill	Lower fill in possible pit cut 0187. Consists of light brown soft silt and sand with occasional small stones (originally numbered on section as 0194, number already used so now renumbered to 0232).		0188

Appendix 3. Catalogue of bulk finds

Context No	Sample No	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Animal Bone		Ceramic Period	Notes
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0109		1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Medieval	
0114		3	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	36	Medieval	
0121		2	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prehistoric/Med	
0123		1	1	1	566	0	0	1	3	0	0	Pre/Med	
0124		2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	Medieval?	
0125		2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Medieval?	
0126		1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	Medieval?	
0128		11	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Medieval	
0130		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	33		
0133		2	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	Medieval?	
0144		2	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prehistoric	
0146		0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0		Lava quern 2 - 165g
0149		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prehistoric	
0162		1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prehistoric	
0169		2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prehistoric	
0174	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Prehistoric	Human cremated bone 241g; Iron nail 2 – 13g
0179	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1		
0188		0	0	0	0	9	10	0	0	0	0		
0190	3	8	5	0	0	103	84	0	0	0	0	Medieval?	Heat-altered flint 11 – 37g

Context No	Sample No	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Animal Bone		Ceramic Period	Notes
0192		5	45	0	0	9	15	0	0	4	5	Medieval	
0197	4	5	4	0	0	82	75	0	0	0	0	Medieval?	Heat-altered flint 7 – 82g
0200		3	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pre/Med	
0205		1	9	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	Medieval	
0217		2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Medieval	
0229		3	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	27	Medieval	
Totals		58	197	1	566	209	191	4	14	41	102		

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0109	EMWSG			1	2	1			11th-13th c.
0114	EMWG			1	20	1	abundant medium-coarse sand, oxid surfaces		11th-12th c.
0114	EMWG			1	1	1	abundant medium-coarse sand, oxid surfaces, lack ext		11th-12th c.
0121	EMW			1	8	1	f/ms, oxid margins, black ext		11th-12th c.
0121	UNFT			1	8	1	fully oxid, moderate heat-altered flint in fine matrix, 10mm thick		Prehistoric
0123	UNHM			1	1	1	ms, soft, but similar to EMW	IA/EMed?	
0124	EMW	jar	everted	2	3	1	black ms, could be IA??	IA/EMed?	11th-12th c.
0125	UNHM			2	1	2	tiny, soft, ms	IA/EMed?	
0126	UNHM			1	2	1	abundant ms, oxid margins, black ext	IA/EMed?	
0128	EMWG			11	31	1	buff ext, brown core, red int, common rounded cq		11th-12th c.
0133	UNHM			2	1	1	tiny, soft, oxid surfaces,ms	IA/EMed?	
0144	IAFT			1	5	1	coarse heat-altered flint, oxid		IA
0144	UNFT			1	2	1	soft, only 1 surface, poss FC, large rounded voids with red skins int, large frags angular quartz	preh	Prehistoric
0149	UNFT			1	1	1	moderate coarse heat-altered flint, red cp, oxid ext	preh	Prehistoric
0162	UNFT			1	1	1	oxid ext	preh	Prehistoric
0169	IAGT			2	14	1	black surfaces, red margins, sparse red grog and small black ?org inclusions	LIA?	IA
0192	EMW			3	14	1	ms with some cs, oxid surfaces		11th-12th c.
0192	MCWG			1	29	1	abundant ms, occ cs, grey, poss HM	12-13	L.11th-13th c?

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0197	EMW			3	4	1	ms, black, thin-walled, softish, could be preh?	IA/EMed?	11th-12th c.
0200	EMWG			1	4	1	abundant m/cs		11th-12th c.
0200	MCW			1	6	1	abundant m/cs, grey ext, buff int, poss some leached calc in surface	12-13	L.12th-14th c.
0200	UNFT			1	4	1	moderate heat-altered flint, oxid surfaces		Prehistoric
0205	EMW	jar	upright everted	1	9	1	upright with short everted end, abundant ms, oxid surfaces		11th-12th c.
0217	EMWG			2	14	1	abundant ms, sparse rounded cq, oxid surfaces		11th-12th c.
0229	EMW			3	9	1	abundant f/ms, oxid surfaces		11th-12th c.

Appendix 5. Catalogues of Ceramic building material and Fired clay

Table 1. CBM

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	L (mm)	W (mm)	T (mm)	FIW	FIH	FI type	burnt	ab	comb	peg	Notes	Date
0123	mscfe	FLT	1	563			24	25-30	50	1					dense fabric, v fine calc, reduced core, part of cutaway diag underneath	Rom

Table 2. Fired clay

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0126	fsv	orange		1	1			++	leached calc?
0188	fsv	orange		9	10				angular lumps, leached calc & poss some org?
0190	fsv	orange		106	79	roughly smoothed		+	rounded lumps, leached calc & poss some org?
0190	ms	dark red		3	4			+	rounded lumps
0190	fs	buff-black		9	5			+	rounded lumps
0192	fsxv	orange/cream		9	15	1 flat, 1 slightly convex?		+	angular lumps
0192	fs	red		1	2			++	rounded lump
0197	fsc	cream-orange		83	74	2 convex		+	rounded lumps
0197	fsv	grey		2	1			+	angular lump
0205	fsc	cream-orange		5	7	1 convex		+	rounded lumps

Appendix 6. Radiocarbon dating certificate



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

07 March 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-66014 (GU40001)
Submitter	Richenda Goffin Suffolk Archaeology CIC Unit 5 (Plot 11) Maitland Road, Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Ipswich IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	HAD 145
Context Reference	174
Sample Reference	<1>
Material	Cremated bone : Human
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-20.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2002 \pm 25

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

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

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *E. Dunbar* Date :- 07/03/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Nayant* Date :- 07/03/2016

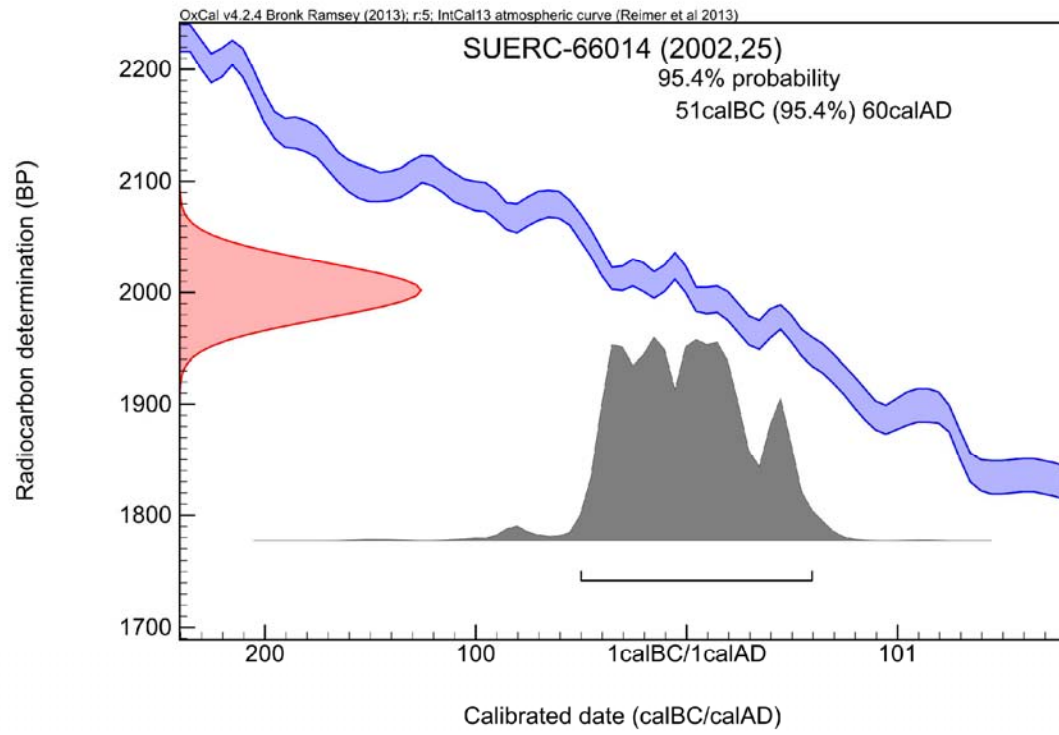


The University of Glasgow, charity number SC054401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body registered in Scotland, with registration number SC095536

Calibration Plot



Appendix 7. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: [suffolka1-246120](#)

Project details

Project name	Hadleigh Quarry (Phase 2) Excavation
Short description of the project	Excavation undertaken in advance of quarrying revealed Iron Age ditches and a single un-urned cremation burial radiocarbon dated to 51calBC to 60calAD (1 σ). A later system of ditches have been dated to the medieval period and a small number of features containing medieval occupation debris that suggested a medieval occupation site had once existed in the area of 1960s quarry immediately to the south of the excavation area.
Project dates	Start: 07-09-2015 End: 21-03-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	HAD 145 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	B/12/0124/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	CREMATION BURIAL Late Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH HADLEIGH HAD145 - Hadleigh Quarry (Phase 2)
Study area	0.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	NGR: TM 0206 4424 Lat/long: 52.059122597082 0.947804408571 52 03 32 N 000 56 52 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	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	HAD145
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	HAD145
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	HAD145

Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavation Report: Hadleigh Quarry (Phase 2), Peyton Hall Farm Hadleigh, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
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Entered by	ms (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	21 March 2016

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