



## **Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road**

### **Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk**

**Client:**  
Hart Build Ltd

**Date:**  
October 2018

CRM 086

Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring Report v0.4  
SACIC Report No. 2018/014  
Author: Rob Brooks  
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SACIC Report No. 2018/014

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## HER Information

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**Site Code:** CRM 086  
**Site Name:** Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road  
**Report Number** 2018/014  
**Planning Application No:** Mid Suffolk 0138/17  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 29th January-8th February 2018  
**Grid Reference:** TM 1001 5700  
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**Curatorial Officer:** James Rolfe  
**Project Officer:** Rob Brooks  
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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for any further archaeological work are those of the Suffolk Archaeology CIC alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date: 11/10/2018  
Approved By: John Craven and Stuart Boulter  
Position: Senior Project Officer  
Date: 11/10/2018  
Signed:



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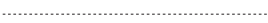
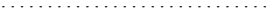





Appendix 1.	Abridged written scheme of investigation
Appendix 2.	Context list
Appendix 3.	Matrix
Appendix 4.	OASIS form
Appendix 5.	Bulk finds catalogue
Appendix 6.	Pottery catalogue
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## Summary



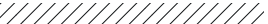


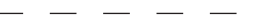


Excavation and monitoring of a small site to the south-east of All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk, has recorded a well-preserved series of features and finds across the site. This included evidence of typical domestic, light industrial and agricultural activity, mainly of 13th-14th century date, with a lower quantity of 11th-12th century finds and very limited material pre-dating this. The bulk of the finds retrieved comprised a relatively large assemblage of pottery, alongside lower levels of animal bone, shell, ceramic building material, fired clay, lavastone and post-medieval glass and nails. There were also small quantities of Roman brick and tile. Deposits of slag and ferrous spheroids suggest nearby smithing in the medieval period. The works have not revealed the precise location of any *in-situ* medieval structures, but given the finds retrieved, they are likely to be nearby and could well be located on the adjacent plot to the north-east.

**Drawing Conventions**

**Plans**

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number **0008**
- Archaeological Feature 

**Sections**

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Uncertain 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Uncertain 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number **0088**
- Deposit Number 0089
- Ordnance Datum 

S	N
55.27	
⋈	⋈

# **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to the excavation of one house, and a concurrent monitoring was run during the excavation of foundations for four other houses on land immediately south-east of All Saints Road and adjacent to No. 54, in Creeting St. Mary, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The site was investigated due to the positive results of an evaluation by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) by Douglas (2017).

The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by John Craven (Suffolk Archaeology CIC – Appendix 1) under the supervision of James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) to fulfil a condition on planning application (Mid Suffolk 0138/17). Hart Build Ltd funded the work that was carried out on 29th January – 8th February 2018.

## **2. The Excavation**

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### **2.1 Site location**

The site was located in an area of grassland, immediately south-east of All Saints Road, at grid reference TM 1001 5700 (Fig. 1). The site lies on the north-east edge of the village, c.640m north-east of the church.

### **2.2 Geology and topography**

The superficial geology for the site is recorded as Lowestoft Formation diamicton, whilst the bedrock is Crag Group sand (BGS 2018). On site the geology was recorded as pale to mid yellowish-grey boulder clay, with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional flints and glacial erratic stones throughout.

The site is positioned on a high point in the landscape, just above the 50m contour, with ground levels around the excavation recorded at c.54m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The levels drop away to the north-west, south-west and to the south, caused by the meandering valleys of the Stonham Watercourse; a tributary of the River Gipping, which it joins 1.65km to the south-west of the site, and another Gipping tributary, c.1km to the south that joins the Gipping 1.84km to the south-east. Levels across the site itself show

a gentle rise from the south-west (ground levels here measured at 52.19m to 52.56m above OD) to the north-east (ground levels of 53.9m to 54.58m above OD), with the elevation continuing beyond the boundary of the development area.

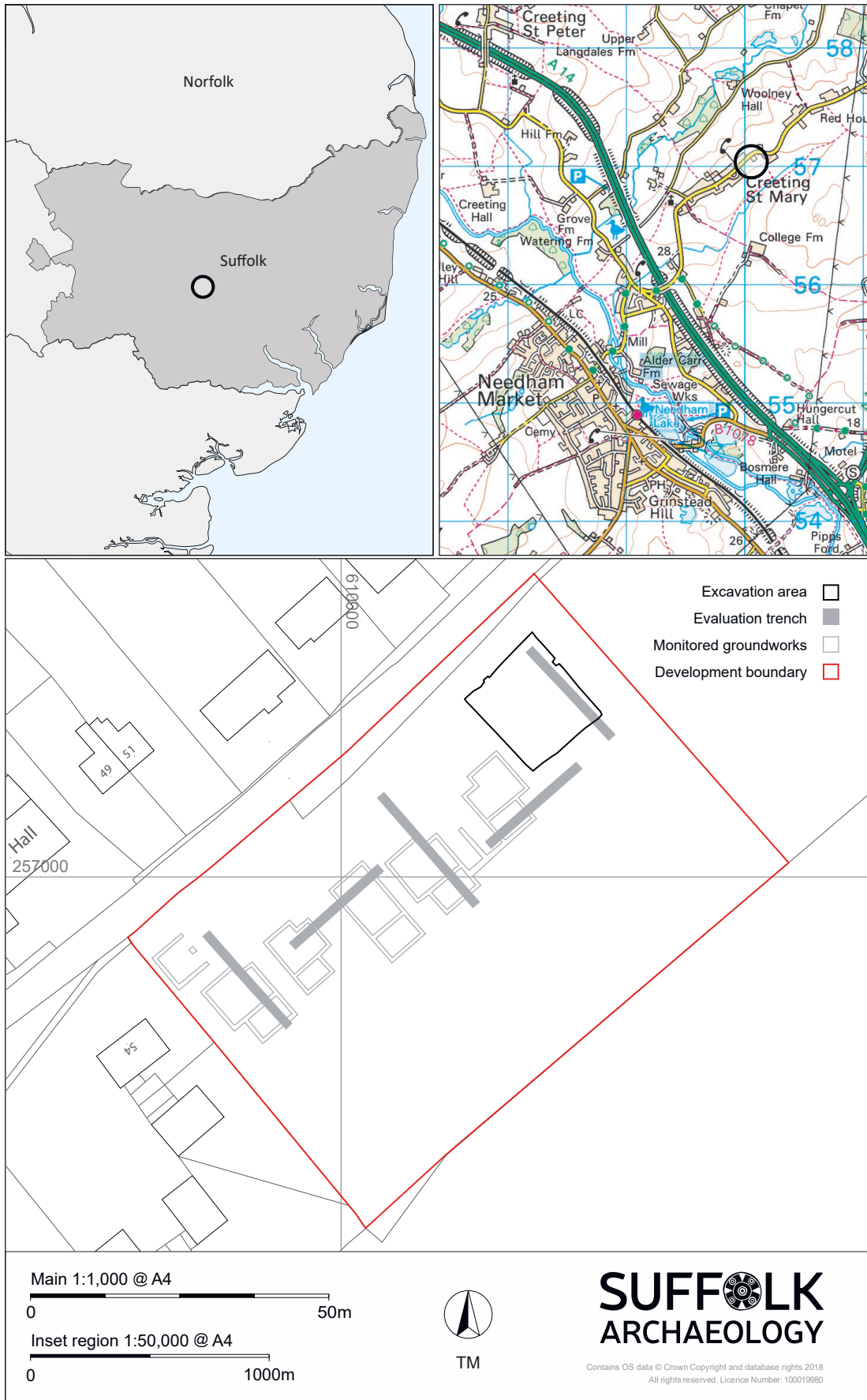


Figure 1. Location of site

## 2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The Brief states that the site:

'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to a medieval moat (CRM 008) and in an area where roadside buildings are shown on early maps. In November 2017 a programme of trial trench evaluation was carried out to characterise and access the archaeological resource within the development area. The evaluation identified a number of ditches running roughly NW-SE and NE – SW across the whole of the area. The ditches in the NE part of the site contained an unusually large amount of medieval pottery and slag indicating the presence settlement and industrial activity' (Rolfe 2018).

A search of the Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 1km radius of the site identified various entries dating from the Neolithic onwards (search reference 9204877), although one was the outline record for a site at Grove Farm (CRM 069) where no finds or features have been recorded, and another was the outline record for the current site. The full results of the search are held in the digital project archive. Those that are relevant are marked on Figure 2.

The Domesday records for Creeting (St. Mary and St. Olave) indicate that the total population was 82.5 households, being counted as 'very large', falling under the Benedictine Abbey of Grestain (St Mary and St Peter), with Count Robert of Mortain as the tenant-in-chief (Palmer 2018).

The 1st and 2nd Editions of the Ordnance Survey map show the historic core of Creeting St Mary in 1884 and 1905, after which it expands to the north-east along All Saints Road. Both early maps also show the position of the moat at Broadgates Farm, 115m to the north-east, north of the road, along with three other large ponds to the south of the road that were possibly also medieval and related to the original moat layout (Fig. 3). The farm is sited at a curving point in the road, which was presumably dictated by the buildings pre-dating the road. A further moat, a smithy and the King's Head Inn are located c.440m to the south-west of the site.



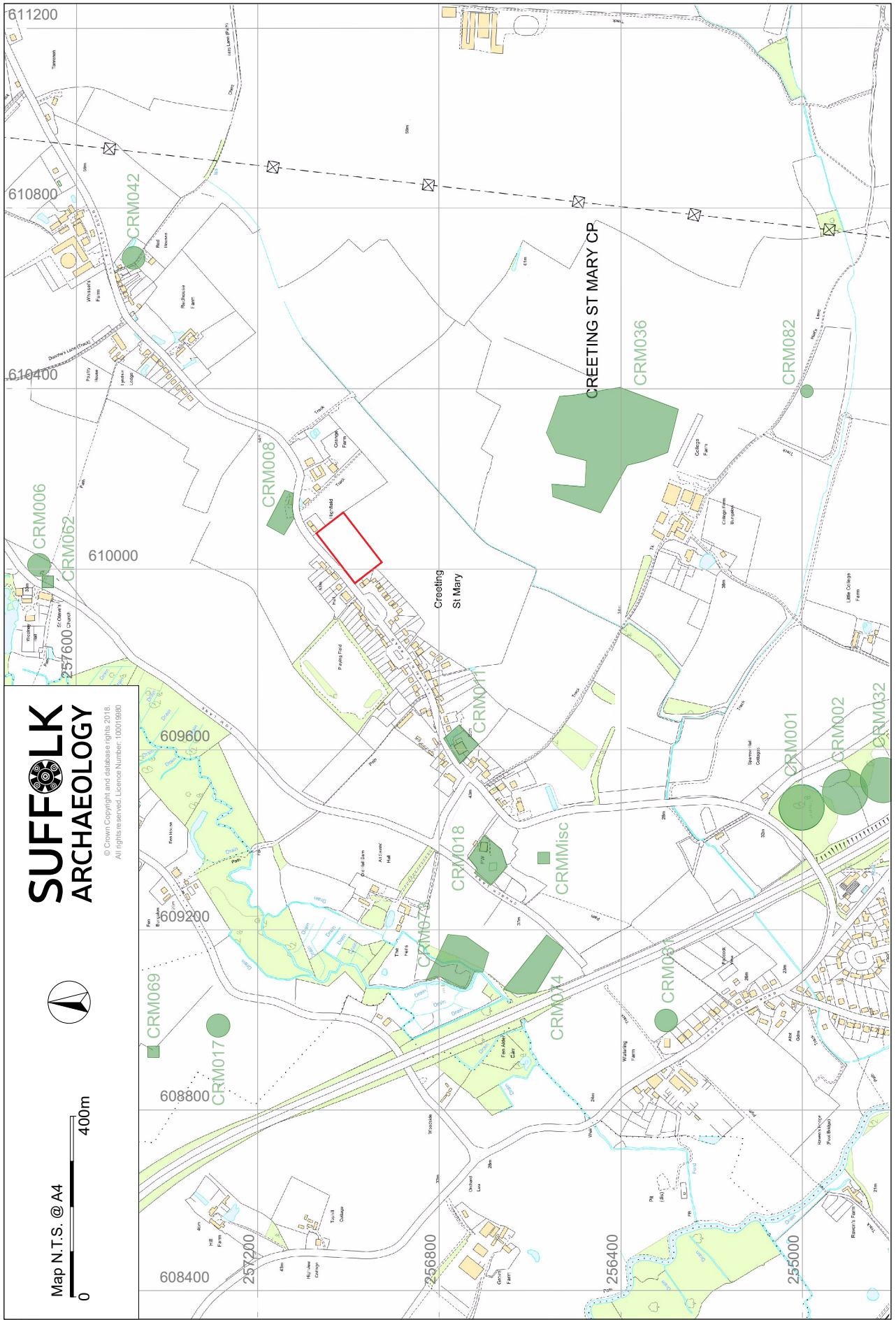


Figure 2. Location of site (red) with HER data (green)

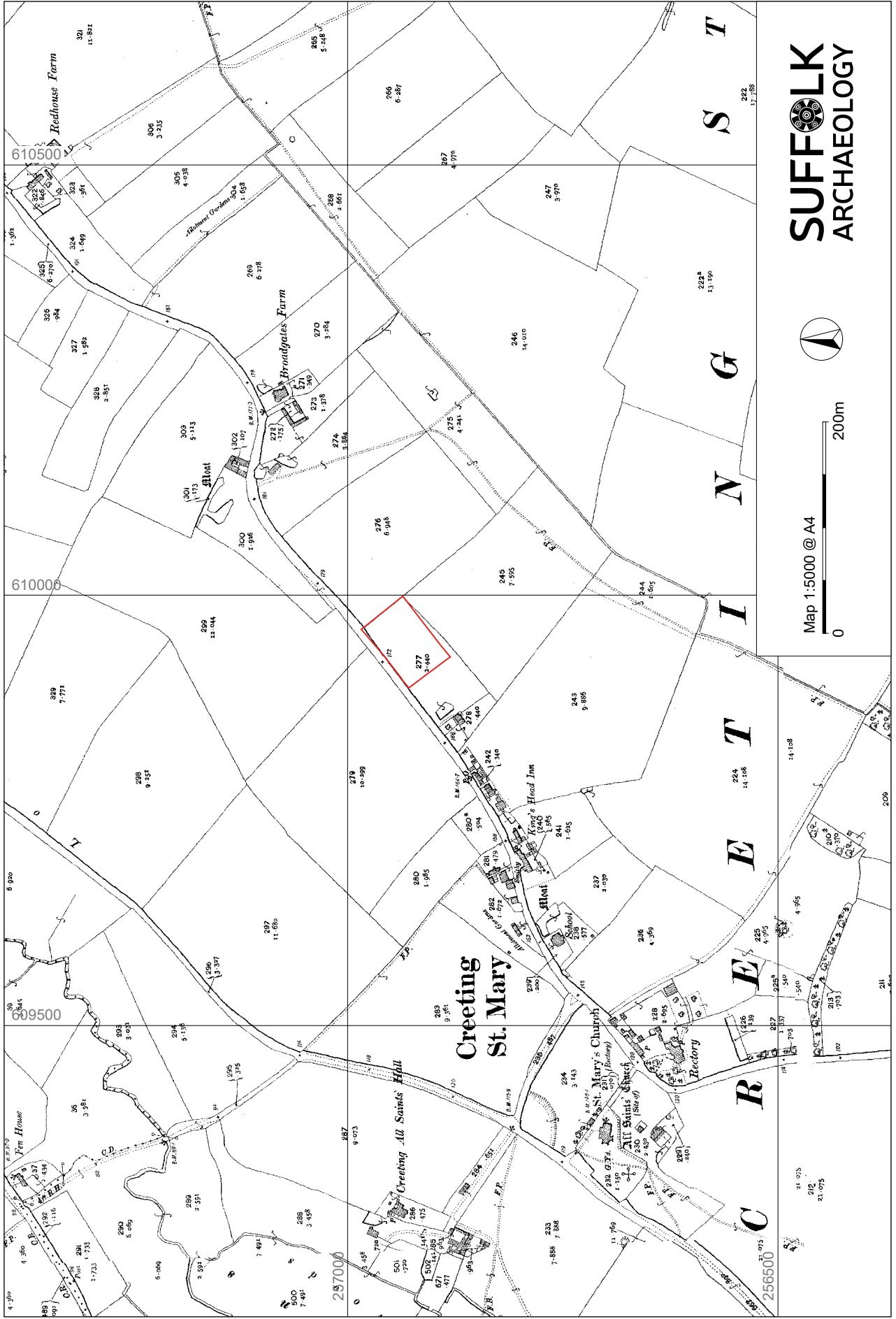


Figure 3. Second Edition OS map, showing site (red)

<b>HER Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>
<b>Neolithic</b>	
CRM 001	Neolithic activity was observed on the site of a Bronze Age cremation cemetery at Woolard's Pit. The finds included Peterborough pottery, flints, a discoidal knife and an arrowhead
<b>Bronze Age</b>	
CRM 001	A Bronze Age cremation cemetery was excavated at Woolard's Pit. The finds included an Ardleigh-type urn, a discoidal knife, a collard urn and a pot boiler.
CRM 003, 017 and 082	Several ring ditch cropmarks have been identified within 1km of the site, many of which are thought likely to represent Bronze Age round barrows.
<b>Iron Age</b>	
CRM 001	The rim and shoulder of an Iron Age 'Halstatt' pot was identified at Woolard's pit.
<b>Roman</b>	
CRM 001	A number of findspots have been recorded within 1km of the site. These include a trumpet-type brooch fragment (CRM 031), and a samian sherd and a scatter of Roman sherds from the south end of Woolard's Pit
CRM 031	Find spot of a Roman brooch.
<b>Medieval</b>	
CRM 008	A probable medieval moat still partially survives, 110m northwest of the site. In 1880, it comprised three water-filled arms forming an open-ended rectangle, but only one arm remains.
CRM 011	Another possible medieval moat is shown as a large dog-leg pond like feature and labelled 'moat' on OS 1880s and 1900s maps, although it looks more like a pond than a moat on both maps, and on the 1840 tithe map.
CRM 066	A 16th century timber-framed lobby entrance house with diamond mullioned windows is located 1.05km northeast of the site. The house is one of a rare group of houses which has base cruck trusses inside as well as at the gable end.
CRM 005 and 018	St. Mary's church and rectory and the site of a Benedictine Priory were founded pre-1156 as a cell of St Mary of Bernay in Normandy. From 1327 this small alien cell shared a priory with another cell at Everdon in Northamptonshire. This was dissolved pre-1414 and possessions were granted to Eton College in 1462. The present church has a Norman south doorway, west tower and a north aisle dating to 1884-1887. The Church of Creeting All Saints was built pre-1245 and existed until around 1795. It was mapped by Hodkinson in 1783. The Priory and Church of Creeting St. Olave existed from 1087 to approximately 1660.
CRM 073	Cropmarks of an incomplete wide ditched enclosure measuring 94m by 70m may be a former medieval moated site, located 800m to the southwest. The northern and eastern edge of the enclosure are visible as cropmarks. The cropmarks about a water course marked on the 1:10,000 OS mapping; the water course appears to complete the enclosure. A modern track cuts through the cropmarks and it is unclear if the gaps in the cropmark are entrances or caused by this modern trackway.
<b>Post-medieval</b>	
CRM 023	An 18th-20th century post mill, built circa 1796 and moved circa 1880 was mapped in 1783.
CRM 061	Evaluation trenching at Drift Cottage, identified one pit of 17th/18th century date and one wall of 19th century date.
CRM Misc.	A copper alloy Portuguese moldore, dating to the early to mid C18th, was found during metal detecting 0.7km southwest of the site.
<b>Undated</b>	
CRM 062	Three fragments of human bone have been recovered from the roadside bank west of St. Olave's Church.
CRP 003, CRM 017, 036 and 074	Several cropmarks have been identified within a 1km radius of the site, probably representing field boundaries, enclosures and ring ditches.
CRM 042	Building remains recorded 0.8km northeast of the site may relate to a possible building shown on the 1880s OS map which is no longer extant.

Table 1. HER entries (taken from Green 2017)

### 3. Methodology

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The site was stripped using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, with the work directed by the Project Officer. Topsoil and subsoil were removed to expose the archaeological layers. The upcast spoil was monitored for finds and metal-detected by an experienced metal detectorist, as was the rest of the site. The excavation area measured approximately 16m south-west to north-east x 17m-18m north-west to south-east, covering an area of 268.5m<sup>2</sup>, whilst the monitoring of the houses and foundations exposed an overall area of c.1,071m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 4). The excavation footprint was slightly moved to the south-west and reduced from that suggested in the WSI (in agreement with James Rolfe of SCCAS), due to amendments to the development plan.

Soil profiles were cleaned and recorded in conjunction with the excavation and recording of the cut features. The single posthole was 50% then 100% excavated, a minimum of 10% (and generally >30%) was excavated from ditches, and 50% from pits. Eleven environmental bulk samples were taken from a representative selection of the ditches, a pit and a posthole; five of these have been processed, as well as a further four from the evaluation. Those processed comprised Samples 1-4 from the evaluation and 12, 15, 17, 18 and 21 from the excavation. These samples were assessed for remains, but produced only limited subsamples, mainly of modern rootlets. As a result, the rest have not been processed, but have been retained until this stage of works has been approved and no further work is required in agreement with SCCAS.

Colour digital photographs were taken of the contexts and the site. A 1:50 plan of the excavation was hand drawn and geo-referenced using an RTK GPS, with sections drawn at 1:10 and 1:20. A single continuous numbering system was used to record all contexts (Appendix 2), alongside a matrix (Appendix 3). The footing trenches and area strips for the remaining four houses were monitored and recorded by GPS. Where appropriate, sections were cleaned, but given the width of the trenches and the poor light quality on site (due to the low winter sun), only two possible features were recorded and these had already been excavated in the evaluation.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code CRM 086. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-306426 – Appendix 4) and on approval of the report a digital copy will be

submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The archive is to be deposited in the main store of SCCAS, Bury St Edmunds.

## 4. Results

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### 4.1 Introduction

Stripping of the site removed between c.0.35m-0.5m of topsoil and subsoil across the area. At this depth the archaeological features were revealed. In total, five separate phases were identified across the site and these include:

- Phase 1 – Roman
- Phase 2 – Anglo-Saxon
- Phase 3 – early medieval
- Phase 4 – medieval
- Phase 5 – post-medieval
- Undated and natural features

Most of the features were ditches on varied or curvilinear alignments, although there was a small number of pits, a single posthole and tree root hollows (Figs. 4-7). Feature cuts first recorded in the evaluation are prefixed with 'E'. Five relationship sections were excavated, although only two of them produced clear results as many of the features were filled with relatively similar deposits.

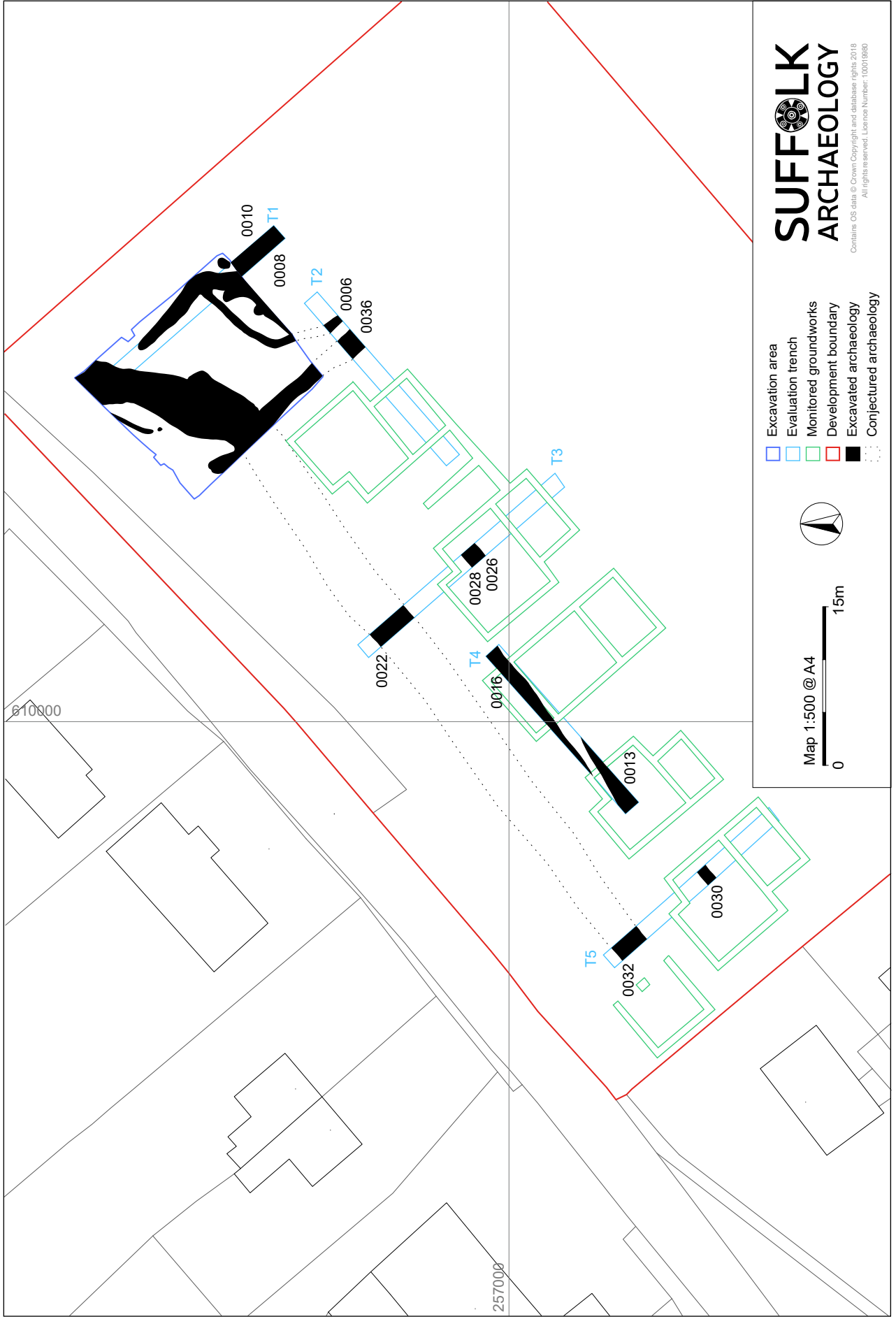


Figure 4. Site plan showing archaeology (black) across all phases of excavation

## 4.2 Activity by phase

### Phase 1 – Roman

#### Finds

The only Roman activity on the site was identified as residual or unstratified finds. This included one sherd of greyware pottery, two pieces of Roman tile and a further piece of possible tile. Lavastone fragments from the evaluation could also be Roman in origin, although they could equally be later.

### Phase 2 – Anglo-Saxon

#### Finds

A single pottery sherd, possibly of Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon date, was recovered. Four Late Anglo-Saxon sherds were also found as residual pieces.

### Phase 3 – early medieval

#### Finds

Pottery dated to the early medieval period was recovered in reasonably significant quantities, however it was typically found with larger quantities of 12th-14th century, 13th or 13th-14th century pottery. A total of 133 sherds (732g) of early medieval pottery was found.

### Phase 4 – medieval

#### Ditches

##### ***Ditch group 0118 (Fig. 6, S.21, 27 and 29)***

Ditch group (DG) 0118, was aligned north-west to south-east with its north-west terminus (cut 0053) located by the north-east edge of the site (Pls. 1 and 2). It appeared to curve at its south-east end to a north to south alignment, although in the evaluation was thought to continue to the south-east (Figs. 4 and 5). In all likelihood, this was a series of cuts and re-cuts, that incorporated/was associated with DG 0121 as part of a



field/boundary system that was altered at various points over time. The ditch was excavated in cuts E0010, 0053, 0059, 0063 and 0065, and had a varied profile. It varied from 0.84m to 1.57m wide x 0.32m to 0.4 deep (a particularly deep cut was recorded as 0063, which was 0.95m deep). In general, it had a wide profile, with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. In two instances, cuts 0063 and 0065, this varied; both had moderately sloping upper sides, breaking steeply to create distinct deeper sections in the bases of the cuts. These irregular sections have been interpreted as evidence of the original ditch, perhaps a consisting of a series of shorter linear features or possible structural settings, that may have then been re-cut and reworked with the shallower, later ditch cuts. Generally, the ditch only contained a single fill of grey-brown or yellowish-brown silty-clay, with small to medium flints and rare to common chalk flecks and charcoal flecks in some instances. In cut 0063 two fills (0064 and 0082) were recorded. Upper fill 0064 was similar to the other fills of the ditch, whereas 0082 was dark greyish-brown silty-clay, with frequent small stones. The group produced 523 sherds of medieval pottery with spot dates of 13th-14th and 14th century, as well as fifty-three sherds of early medieval pottery, one Late Saxon sherd and one undated sherd. Limited levels of ceramic building material (CBM), fired clay, worked flint and shell were recovered, along with fragments of slag. Animal remains included a skinned pony, fowl skeleton and bones from pig, sheep and frogs. Samples 2 and 17 from this group contained cereal grains, legumes, seeds, charcoal, snails, rootlets, bone fragments and ferrous spheroids.



Plate 1. Ditch group 0118, cut 0063, S.29 (facing north-west, 1m scale)

### ***Ditch group 0119 and ditch 0055 (Fig. 6, S.30)***

This ditch was aligned north-east to south-west and continued into ditch group 0118 at a right angle, where DG 0119 was possibly cut by the larger feature (Fig. 5), though this was not clearly defined and they may well have been backfilled contemporarily. DG 0119 was poorly defined in plan and curved at the south-west end to the south-east, running off site to where it was excavated as cut E0006 in Trench 2 of the evaluation. It was also dug in cuts 0051, 0067, 0080 and 0083. The feature was reasonably small at 0.5m to 0.8m wide x 0.17m to 0.46m deep, with gently to moderately steep sides and a flat to irregular base. The single fill was consistently recorded as greyish-brown or brownish-grey silty-clay, with chalk inclusions and stones, with occasional charcoal flecks and often a diffuse horizon with the natural geology. The group produced eighteen sherds of medieval pottery, dated 12th-14th and 13th-14th century, with two early medieval sherds also recovered. Other finds included a sheep bone, and shell.

Ditch 0055 was a linear cut, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, excavated at its terminus, where it measured 0.48m x 0.19m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. The single fill, 0056, was brown-grey clayey silt with stone and chalk inclusions. Although no finds were recovered from this feature, its fill, size and alignment were similar to those of DG 0119, so it has been included in this phase.

### ***Ditch group 0122 (Fig. 6, S.23, 35 and 36)***

Ditch group 0122 was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, running across the whole site (Fig. 5). In the sections where it was excavated it consisted of between one/two to several (three or more) cuts, one or two of which possibly terminated midway across the site, north of Section 35 (Pl. 3). It was not seen continuing in the adjoining house plot, suggesting that it curved and continued into evaluation Trenches 3 and 5 as E0022 and E0032. The ditch was excavated in cuts E0003, 0057, 0091, 0100, 0102, 0108, 0109, 0112 and 0115. In total it produced 144 sherds of 12th-14th, 13th and 13th-14th century pottery, and thirty-three sherds of early medieval pottery. Further finds included CBM, animal bone, fired clay, shell, slag and iron fragments. Samples 15 and 21 produced seeds, legumes, charcoal, snails, insect remains and rootlets.

**Cut 0057** (Fig. 6, S.23)

Where excavated first in the excavation as cut 0057, the profile had a 45°-50° slightly concave eastern edge, whilst the western side sloped at c.30° and was concave, before breaking to 45°, then again to c.70°, with a curving break of slope to the slightly concave base (Pl. 4). Here the cut measured 3.3m wide x 1.38m deep and the multiple fills and irregular cut could indicate that there was at least one re-cut. Five fills were recorded; 0058 being the earliest, followed by 0076, 0077, 0078 and upper fill 0079. Fill 0058 was light yellow-grey clay, with chalk fragments. Overlying this, 0076 was yellowish-brown silty-clay with flint and no finds. Fill 0077 was yellowish-grey-brown silty-clay with chalk fragments and flints. Fill 0078 was mid to dark reddish-brown silty clay with chalk fragments. The upper fill, 0079, was mid to dark greyish-brown clay, and this may have been the same as deposit 0096 in Sections 35 and 37.



Plate 2. Section 27, DGs 0118 and 0121, cuts 0059, 0061 and 0072 (facing south-east, 2m scale)



Plate 3. Section 36, DG 0122, cuts 0108, 0109, 0112 and 0115 (composite image, facing north-north-west, 1m and 2m scales)



Plate 4. DG 0122, cut 0057, S.23 (facing south, 2m scale)

### **Cuts 0108, 0109, 0112 and 0115 (Fig. 6, S.35)**

At least three and probably four+ ditch cuts were recorded in these sections, which were excavated at DG 0122's widest point. The uppermost deposit across the entirety of the sections was layer 0096, made up of greyish-brown silty-clay with chalk fragments that was up to 0.2m deep. This was interpreted as a topsoil layer that had slumped into the hollow left over from the features, or that had been deliberately infilled to level the area.

The easternmost component, 0108, was possibly a terminus of a pit cut on the edge of the spread of channels, although the shape in plan was not clearly defined. It had moderately steep edges at c.30°-40°, with the eastern edge being concave and the western somewhat irregular, possibly indicating a shallow earlier cut/re-cut. The base was concave, and the cut measured 2.46m wide and was 0.46m deep. Basal fill 0097 was a light brownish-greyish-yellow-clay with chalk inclusions, thought to be slumped/redeposited natural. Overlying this was a dark greyish-brown deposit (0099) of clayey-silt, with chalk flecks and medium to large varied flints dumped within it. These appeared to be a dumped deposit of cobbles, though there was no clear mortar within them to suggest they were ever set within a structure (Pl. 5). Fill 0098 was greyish-brown silty-clay with chalk fragments. The upper fill, 0114, was only seen in limited areas and was dark greyish-brown clayey-silt with fired clay fragments, small stones and chalk flecks. This was sealed by layer 0096 and there was no relationship visible with ditch 0109.



Plate 5. Deposit 0099 in cut 0108, S.35 (facing north-west, 1m scale)

Of the remaining three cuts, 0109 was the earliest in the sequence. The eastern edge sloped at  $45^\circ$  and was slightly concave, whilst the western edge was less defined, and the base was wide and concave, with dimensions of  $>1.6\text{m}$  in width and  $0.48\text{m}$  deep. Basal fill 0110 was a greyish-brown clayey-silt with pale yellow-grey clay patches, a dump of large, sub-angular flints and other stones at the base (like those in fill 0099) and a lens of chalk fragments to the east. An irregular deposit of light greyish-yellow clay with chalk flecks formed the upper fill (0111), that appeared similar to a separate cut in section, but was more irregular than this in general excavation.

Terminus 0112 was interpreted as cutting fill 0111 of ditch 0109, though this was not particularly clear. This feature was either a ditch that terminated immediately south of Section 35, or was a pit or posthole, but is interpreted as a ditch because of its position within the series of ditches, both physically and in a stratigraphic sense. It measured  $>0.95\text{m} \times 0.54\text{m}$  deep and had  $40^\circ - 70^\circ$  slightly convex sides and a slightly concave base. Fill 0113 was a slightly mixed deposit of yellowish-grey silty-clay with blueish-grey lenses and chalk fragments, which was cut by ditch 0115.

Ditch 0115 had a steep concave western edge at  $c.70^\circ$  and a wide concave base, whilst the eastern edge was more moderately angled at  $45^\circ$  at the base, but much shallower

towards the top of the section (c.20° slope), although this may be due to a misinterpretation of the cut. The basal fill, 0116, comprised greyish-yellow silty-clay with chalk fragments. Overlying this was 0117, a deposit of greyish-yellowish-brown silty-clay, with chalk and flint inclusions. This was interpreted on site as the upper fill of the ditch, but may well have been a clay dump to backfill the slump left by the feature and the top of cut 0112, given that it was redeposited slightly mixed natural clay that spread across both feature. Also, if interpreted as a fill of 0115, the profile of the ditch would be quite irregular. If deposit 0117 is not included as part of the feature, cut 0115 measured 1.38m x 0.37m deep, or 2.34m x 0.56m deep if it is included.

#### **Cut 0091** (Fig. 6, S.34)

In section 34, DG 0122/cut 0091 was truncated by ditch 0094 (Fig. 5) and had a c.45° concave south-east edge, measuring >0.7m x 0.5m deep, with a basal fill of brownish-yellow silty-clay containing charcoal and fired clay fragments.

#### **Cuts 0100 and 0102** (Fig. 6, S.36)

In Section 36 DG 0122 was present in two separate cuts, one being a shallower, later re-cut (0100) of a deeper cut (0102), although the relationship was not particularly clear (Fig. 5). The ditches at this point appeared to be curving off to the south-west somewhat. Cut 0100 was north-north-east to south-south-west aligned, with 35°- 40° slightly concave edges and a concave base, measuring >1.35m x 0.47m deep and was cut by pit 0106. Single fill 0101 was brownish-grey silty-clay with chalk and flints.

Cut 0102 was not fully excavated, but had an 80° slightly concave western edge and measured >0.5m wide x >0.45m deep, with a single fill of greyish-brown silty-clay, with chalk flecks and small flints.

#### **Other features**

##### ***Pit 0087*** (Fig. 6, S.32)

Small pit 0087 was only partially seen in plan, as it was possibly cut by ditch 0085/DG 0121 (Fig. 5). It had what appeared to be a truncated oval form, with edges that sloped at c.35°, before breaking to a steeper c.65° concave angle, curving to the concave base. It measured >0.9m x 0.7m x 0.3m deep and contained a single fill (0088) of brownish-grey silty-clay with flecks of charcoal, flint and chalk, as well as twenty-six

sherds of 13th-14th century pottery and three early medieval sherds. Further finds consisted of animal bone, three iron nails and one piece of slag, as well as fired clay, further pottery fragments and shell from Sample 18. Interpreted as a pit, this could also have been the shallow terminus of a ditch. Sample 18 produced cereal grains, charcoal, snails and rootlets.

***Ditch group 0120 (Fig. 6, S.28)***

Ditch group 0120 was aligned north-west to south-east and continued into DG 0122, which it appeared to cut, but its path beyond this feature was unclear, suggesting that it changed orientation (Fig. 5). At 1.5m-2.2m wide x 0.6m-0.94m deep, it was a substantial feature, with generally steep sides and a narrow, slightly concave base. The single fill was recorded as mid to dark greyish-brown silty-chalky-clay, with stones, chalk flecks, charcoal flecks and seven sherds of medieval pottery 13th and 13th-14th century pottery and two sherds of indeterminate medieval pottery. Other material included two animal bones and CBM, as well as shell, pottery, iron and bone fragments from the sample. It was excavated in cuts E0036, 0074 and 0094. The feature is possibly later, given its relationship with DG 0122 and unusually lower quantity of finds, yet it appears to not continue beyond DG 0122, suggesting it was probably associated.

***Ditch group 0121 (Fig. 6, S.27)***

This feature was mainly aligned south-west to north-east, before curving to the north-west and terminating in cut 0061, also being excavated in cut 0085 (Fig. 5). It was most likely functionally related to DG 0118, given their proximity and similar profiles and measured >0.6m-1.58m wide x 0.16m-0.29m deep with moderately steep 30°-45° concave edges and a wide concave to uneven base. In terminus cut 0061, there was a basal fill (0071) of mid to dark greyish-brown silty-clay, with charcoal and chalk flecks, and flints, as well as twelve 13th century medieval sherds and twelve early medieval sherds and three fragments of shell. Sample 12 contained cereal grains, legume, seeds, charcoal, snails and rootlets. Upper fill 0062 was mixed greyish-brown silty-clay and greyish-yellow clay patches, with chalk flecks and flints, with a somewhat diffuse horizon with 0071 and sixty-seven sherds of 13th-14th century pottery, six sherds of early medieval and one undated sherd, as well as a small piece of animal bone. Fill 0086 of cut 0085 was largely the same as 0062 and produced six sherds of 13th-14th century pottery and one early medieval sherd. It appeared to cut pit 0087 and run at a



near right angle to DG 0120, with largely 13th-14th century pottery, suggesting that it might be later within the phase.



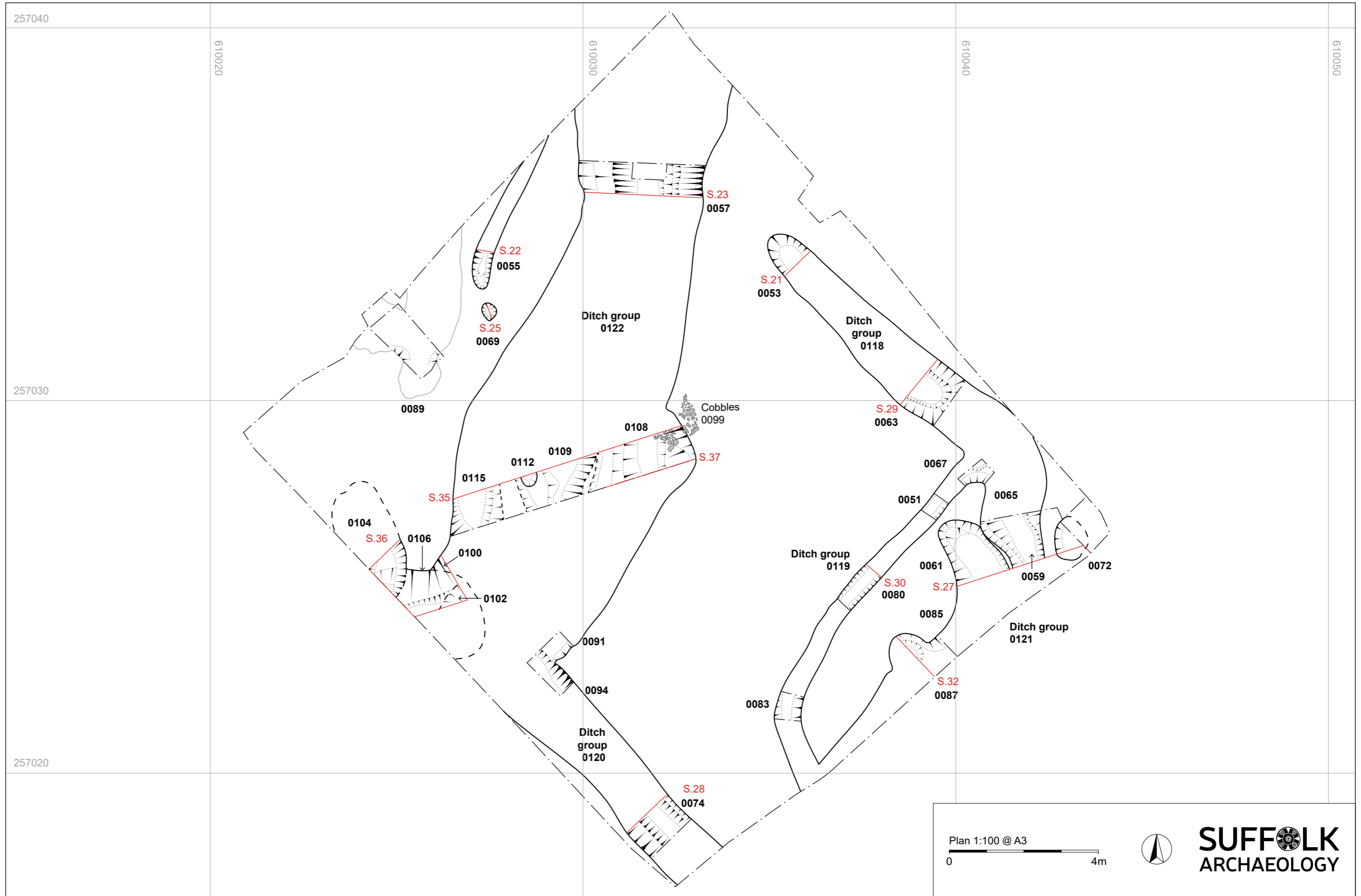


Figure 5. Site plan showing archaeology (black) across all phases of excavation



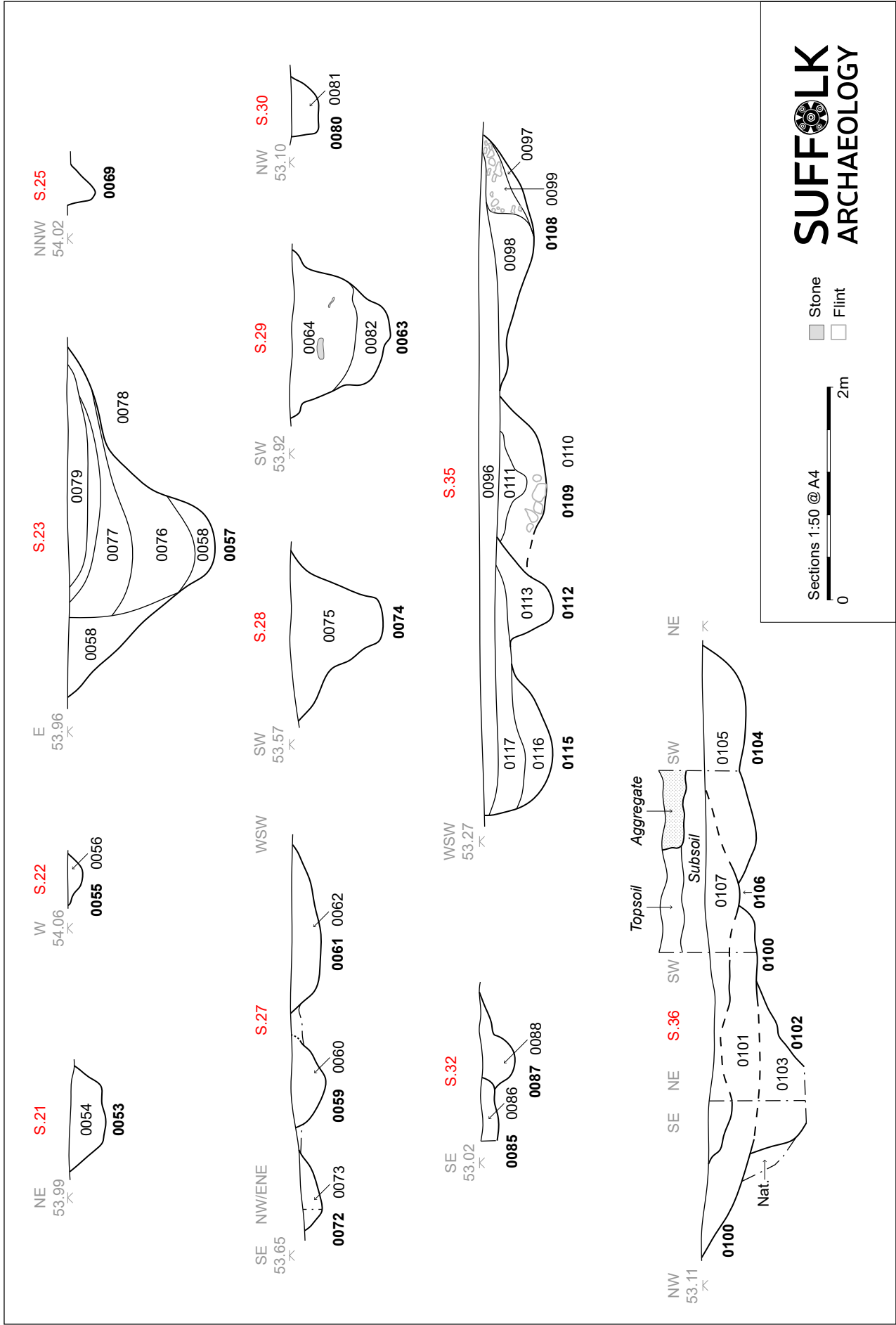


Figure 6. Feature sections from the excavation phase

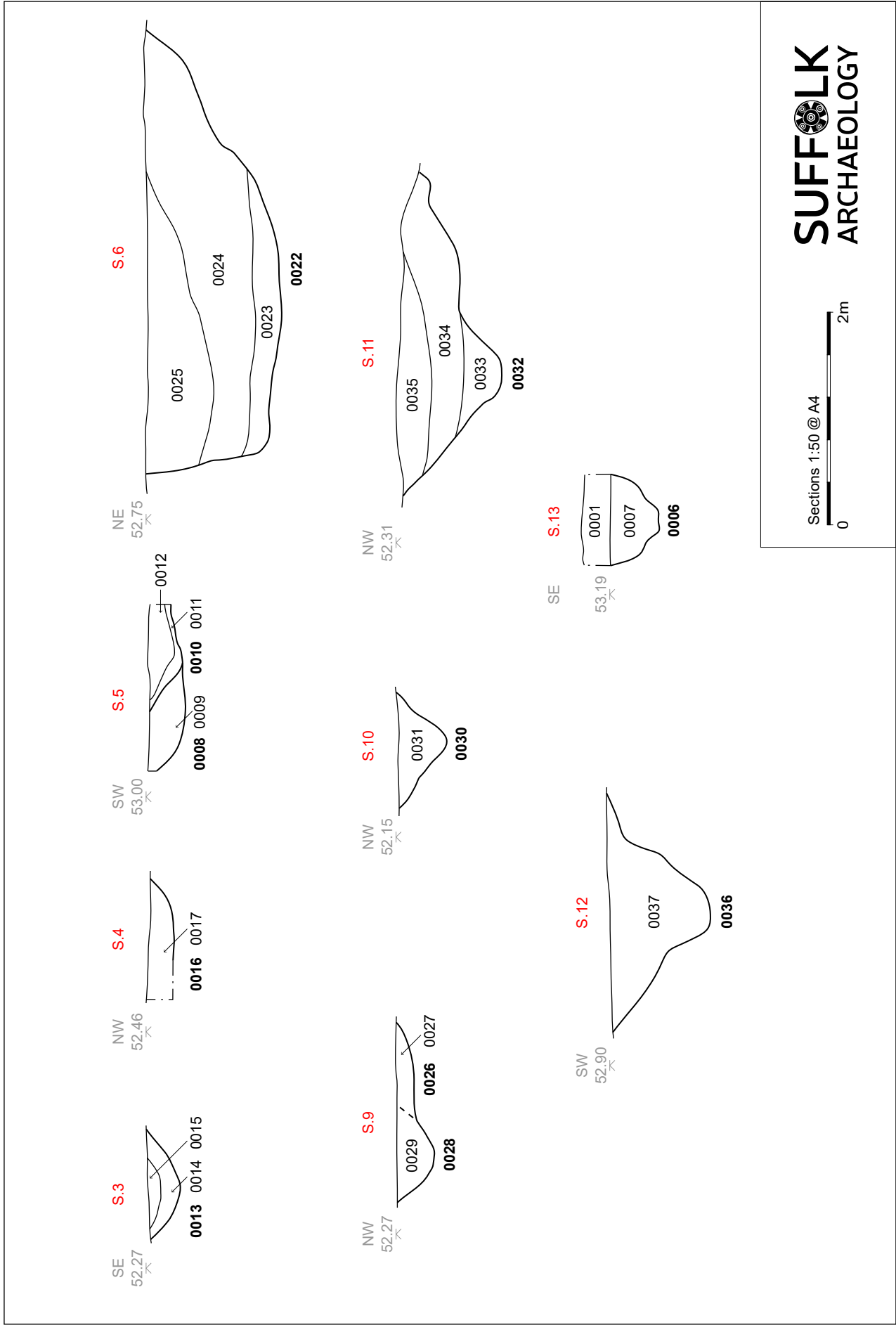


Figure 7. Feature sections from the evaluation phase

## Phase 5 – post-medieval

### ***Pit/natural feature 0106 (Fig. 6, S.36)***

Feature 0106 was poorly defined in plan and section, with somewhat irregular curving edges that extended beyond the site edge, measuring 3.1m x >1.54m x up to 0.32m deep and appearing to cut ditch 0100 and pit 0104 (Fig. 5). The profile of the cut was hard to see in section, but had moderately steep variable sides and an undulating base. Fill 0107 was orangish-grey silty-clay with chalk flecks and flints, one 13th-14th century pottery sherd, animal bone, shell, a piece of 17th-19th century tobacco pipe and two fragments of glass bottle.

## Undated and natural features

### ***Posthole 0069 and pit 0072 (Fig. 6, S.25 and 27)***

Both features are likely medieval, given the predominance of other medieval features on site and their similar fills to the nearby ditches.

Close to the terminus of ditch 0055 was slightly irregular circular posthole 0069 (Fig. 5), with generally steep, but in places variable, sides and a concave base, measuring 0.34m x 0.33m x 0.26m deep. The fill was brownish-grey, clayey-silt with stones and chalk inclusions (Pl. 6).

By the eastern corner of the site was a small shallow pit, which appeared to have a reasonably well defined oval form (Fig. 5), measuring 1.1m x >0.65 x 0.18m deep (Pl. 6). The edges varied from 30°-45°, were concave and curved to the concave base. Fill 0073 was yellow-grey boulder clay and mid greyish-brown silty-clay, with chalk flecks and small flints and a somewhat diffuse lower horizon. Finds from the sample included worked flint, pot and bone fragments from Sample 13.

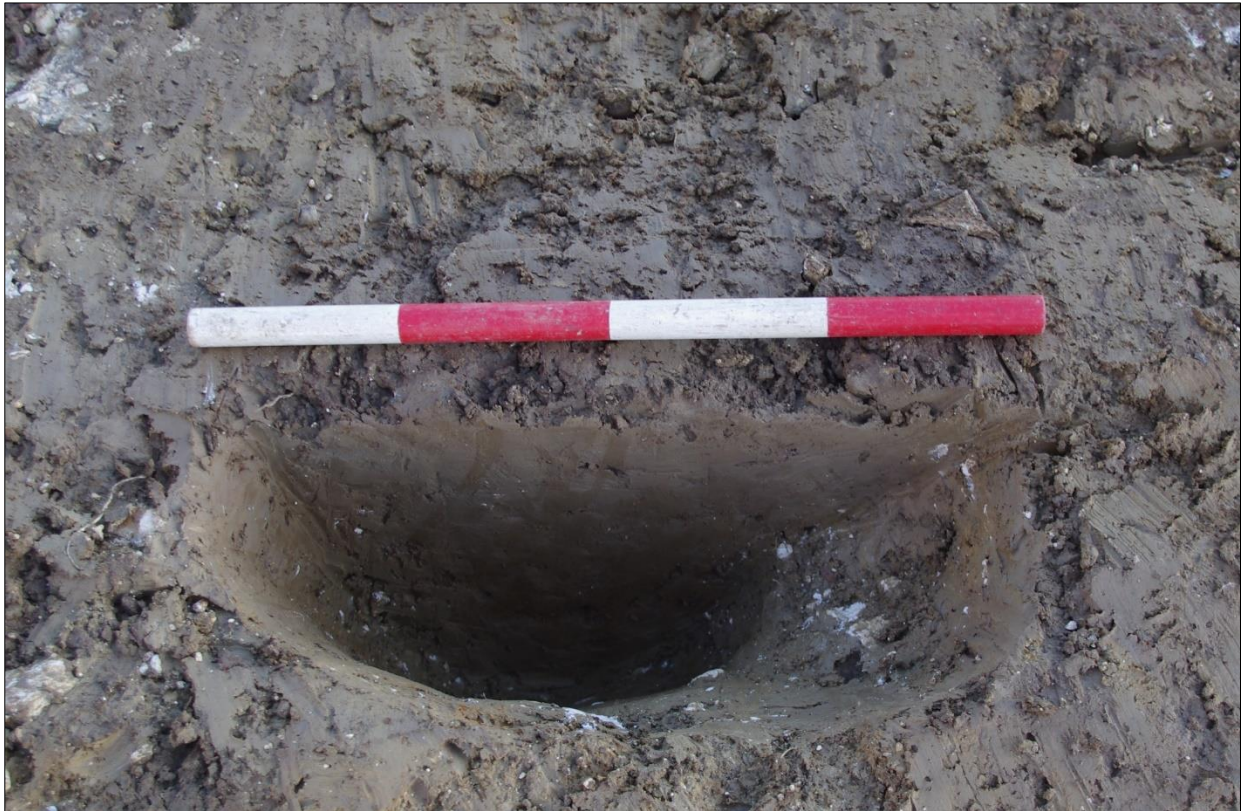


Plate 6. Posthole 0069 (facing south-west, 0.4m scale)

### ***Natural feature 0089***

Initially thought to be a ditch terminus or large pit, cut 0089 was interpreted as a natural feature after excavation (Fig. 5). In plan it was found to have a very irregular form and whilst its profile in section occasionally had consistent steep sides and a flat base, elsewhere the edges were poorly defined and varied irregularly. It measured approximately >4.1m x >2.8m x 0.35m deep. The fill, 0090, was yellow-grey silty-clay, with redeposited natural patches and frequent flint and chalk inclusions, as well as two 13th-14th century pottery sherds and animal bone.

### ***Pit 0104 (Fig. 6, S.36)***

Pit 0104 was poorly defined in plan, being possibly sub-oval, though it extended beyond the edge of excavation and was thought to be cut by feature 0106 (Fig. 5). In profile it had 40°-45° concave sides and a concave base, measuring >1.18m x >1.06 x 0.43m deep. The fill, 0105, was mixed yellowish-grey silty-clay, with chalk nodules, flints and charcoal flecks, often with a diffuse horizon with the natural subsoil.



## Monitoring and evaluation features

### Monitoring

Only two features were clearly recognised in the monitoring works and these were the continuations of the two ditches from Trench 5; cuts 0030 and 0032 (Fig. 4). Other features would have been present, continuing from the evaluation trenches, but the similarity of many of the feature fills to the surrounding natural, the poor view accorded by narrow footing trenches and the poor light quality of winter sun made recognising these very difficult.

Ditch 0032 was seen in the north-east portion of the south-westernmost garage footing (cut 0123) as a partial profile (in so far as it was possible in the small area to identify feature fill of mid brown clay with small flints and common chalk flecks - 0124). It was not recorded in the south-west part of the foundations where the levels had been previously somewhat reduced and were quite root disturbed by a hedge line. As a probable continuation of DG 0122, this feature would perhaps be earlier in this phase.

The continuation of ditch 0030 in the footing trenches for the south-west house was recorded as cut 0125. It was poorly defined here, partially due to the similarity of the natural to the fill (0126), but had steep sides and a narrow base, measuring c.1m wide x c.0.4m deep. The fill was greyish-brownish-yellow firm clay with chalk flecks and flints. No finds were recovered from this ditch in the evaluation or monitoring.

### Evaluation features

Those features that were excavated in the evaluation (Figs. 4 and 7), but were not featured again in the excavation area have been included here. For the full records, see the earlier report (Douglas 2017).

### Trench 1

#### ***Ditches 0008 and 0010 (part of DG 0118) (Fig. 7, S.5)***

Two parallel ditches, 0008 and 0010, were identified on a northwest-southeast orientation. Ditch 0008, was visible throughout the centre of Trench 1, although the northwest side of the ditch extended beyond the limit of the trench. Ditch 0008 was not

clear in plan, being truncated by ditch 0010. It had a shallow concave profile and measured >1m x 0.32m deep. Single fill 0009 was greyish-brown silty clay with chalk inclusions. Sixty sherds of medieval pottery were collected from 0009, along with a small fragmented piece of animal bone. Sampled 3 produced cereal grains, charred legumes, charred seeds, charcoal and rootlets.

Ditch 0008 was truncated by ditch 0010, which measured >0.9m x 0.3m deep. It had a concave profile and flat base. The primary fill, 0011, was a mid yellowish brown silty clay with chalk flecks and stones. Twenty-three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. This was overlain by fill, 0012, which consisted of greyish brown clay, containing chalk nodules and flints. Eighty-two sherds of medieval pottery were collected from 0012, along with fuel ash slag and oyster shell. Small quantities of animal bone were present.

#### ***Pit/ditch 0018***

Ditch 0008 was truncated by what was interpreted as a pit (0018), towards the southeast end of the trench, which measured 0.9m x >0.47m x 0.23m deep. The pit had a concave profile and a flat base, and contained fill 0019, comprised of mid greyish brown chalky clay, with orange flecks and occasional stones. Three sherds of medieval pottery were recovered along with oyster shell. This feature was reopened as terminus 0061 in the excavation. No such pit was identified in the excavation and it is thought that the feature was in fact part of DG 0118, having been misinterpreted in the evaluation.

#### ***Pit 0020***

A smaller pit, 0020 was in the centre of the trench, 0.4m southwest of ditch 0010. It had a roughly triangular shape in plan, with a concave profile and a moderately flat base, measuring 0.66m x >0.36m and extended beyond the southwest limit of excavation. Single fill 0021 was mid-greyish brown chalky clay with stones. This feature was not identified in the excavation and was probably a natural hollow, misinterpreted in the dry conditions of the evaluation as a feature.

## Trench 2

### ***Ditch 0006 (DG 0119) (Fig. 7, S.13)***

North-west to south-east aligned ditch 0006 had a bowl-shaped profile and a concave base, measuring 0.8m x 0.46m deep. Its fill, 0007, was light brown silty clay with flints. The south-west side of the fill was mixed and diffuse, with yellow sandy patches. Eighteen sherds of medieval pottery were collected, along with a single animal bone and a small quantity of shell.

### ***Ditch 0036 (DG 0120) (Fig. 7, S.12)***

Ditch 0036 measured 2.2m x 0.14m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Fill 0037 comprised greyish brown firm chalky clay with stones. Two sherds of medieval pottery and two fragments of CBM were recovered.

## Trench 3

### ***Ditch 0022 (DG 0122?) (Fig. 7, S.6)***

Ditch 0022 measured 4.2m x 1.29m deep. It had steeply sloping concave sides and a slightly concave base. Basal fill 0023 was mid grey brown mottled with orange firm clay, with chalk flecks and large flint inclusions. Secondary fill 0024 was pale grey clay, containing chalk flecks, charcoal flecks and small flints. It appeared to be redeposited natural clay. Upper fill 0025 was mid orange brown clay with chalk and charcoal flecks and small flints.

### ***Ditches 0026 and 0028 (Fig. 7, S.9)***

Two undated ditches 0026 and 0028 were located at the southeast end of the trench. Ditch 0026 was 0.84m x 0.2m deep. It had shallow concave sides and a flat base. The single fill, 0027, was pale yellow grey firm clay with chalk and charcoal flecks. This appeared to be truncated on the northwest by ditch 0028. Ditch 0028 was larger, measuring 0.92m x 0.36m deep and had concave sides and a curved base. The single fill, 0029, was pale yellowish grey firm clay, with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.

## **Trench 4**

### ***Ditch 0013 (Fig. 7, S.3)***

Two parallel ditches, 0013 and 0016 were identified on a northeast-southwest orientation, 0.80m apart from each other. Ditch 0013 had a width of 1.06m and a depth of 0.31m, with a concave profile and flattish base. The primary fill, 0014, measured a thickness of 0.18m and comprised dark greyish brown firm, compact dark silty clay, with some reddish mottling, containing occasional flints and chalk nodules measuring 2-6cm. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0015, which measured a thickness of 0.10m and comprised dark greyish brown firm, compact silty clay, with some reddish mottling, containing frequent small chalk nodules and occasional flints. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch, but fragmented pieces of daub were identified on the surface of the upper fill, 0015.

### ***Ditch 0016 (Fig. 7, S.4)***

Ditch 0016 measured >1.14m x 0.24m deep. The southeast side was steeply sloping, and the base was flat. Single fill 0017 was dark greyish brown silty clay, with occasional chalk nodules and moderate flint inclusions. A single sherd of 11th-12th century pottery was recovered, with an abraded fragment of Roman tile and two pieces of deer bone.

## **Trench 5**

### ***Ditch 0030 (Fig. 7, S.10)***

Ditch 0030 was located towards the southeast end of the trench, on a north-east to south-west orientation. It measured 1.05m x 0.48m deep, with convex sides and a concave base. Fill 0031 was pale yellow brown firm clay, with chalk flecks, flints and charcoal flecks. It contained an undated piece of CBM and one animal bone.

### ***Ditch 0032 (DG 0122) (Fig. 7, S.11)***

Ditch 0032 was north-east to south-west aligned, measuring 3.1m x 0.95m deep, being deeper on its north-west side. It had steeply sloping sides, straight on the southeast and concave on the southwest, and a concave base. Primary fill 0033 comprised mid grey brown and orange silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, with a sherd of possibly Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon date pottery. Sample 4 contained cereal grains,

charred legumes, charcoal, snails and rootlets. Secondary fill 0034 was pale greyish yellow clay, containing frequent chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and moderate flints, with single pottery sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. Nine small pieces of lavastone were also recovered along with animal bone. Tertiary fill 0035 was a mid brown clay with charcoal and chalk flecks, and a fragment of post-medieval CBM.

## 5. The finds evidence

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### 5.1 Introduction

The bulk finds from the evaluation and the excavation are listed below and in Appendix 5. Environmental samples were also taken for the recovery of plant macrofossils. No small finds were identified, although some iron nails were present.

<b>Finds Type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>
Pottery	1,108	9,167
CBM	17	970
Clay tobacco pipe	1	5
Post-medieval bottle glass	2	26
Lavastone	9	148
Slag	47	2,525
Nails	6	29
Fired clay	100	171
Animal bone	343	2,286
Shell	92	632

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities by count and weight

### 5.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

#### Introduction

Pottery totalling 1108 sherds (9,167g) was collected from thirty-eight contexts. Table 3 provides a quantification by period group. A basic catalogue is included in Appendix 6.

<b>Description</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>Eve</b>	<b>MNV</b>
Roman	1	7		1
Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon?	1	18		1
Late Anglo-Saxon	4	35	0.08	4
Early medieval	133	732	0.15	103
Medieval	967	8,371	4.91	543
Unknown	2	4		2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,108</b>	<b>9,167</b>	<b>5.14</b>	<b>654</b>

Table 3. Pottery quantification by period

#### Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is

available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series (Anderson unpub.). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

## Pottery by period

### **Roman**

One abraded body sherd of Roman greyware was an unstratified find (0050).

### **Early/Middle Anglo-Saxon**

A base sherd of a handmade vessel was found in ditch fill 0033. This was in a very fine sandy micaceous fabric with clay pellets, black with an orange surface. It was thick and appeared similar to sandy Ipswich ware, but clay pellets would not be a normal inclusion for that fabric. The fragment is possibly of Early/Middle Saxon date.

### **Late Anglo-Saxon**

An abraded fragment of a Thetford-type ware rim was found in ditch fill 0034. The fragment was from a large non-handled jar (form AF, rim type 1) with an applied thumbed strip at the neck. A body sherd from layer 0096 may also be Thetford-type ware, although it was very fine and could be Roman. Two small sherds of shelly St. Neots-type ware were recovered from ditch fills 0009 (evaluation Trench 1) and 0066 (group 0118).

### **Early medieval**

Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheelmade rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered transitional

between the Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval wheelmade traditions, and their use overlaps with both period groups. However, the small quantity of Late Anglo-Saxon ware in this group may indicate a later start date.

## Fabrics

Several coarsewares are identifiable, although it is clear that most contain a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

<b>EMW</b>	Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine to medium sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled, hard, dark grey-black, or partially oxidised. 11th–12th c.
<b>EMWG</b>	Generic category for a range of medium to coarse sandy wares, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, soft to hard, generally thicker walled than EMW. 11th–13th c.
<b>EMW1</b>	Early medieval sandy wares. Handmade fine/medium sandy wares, usually thicker and coarser than typical EMW, frequently oxidised. Probably includes some SE Suffolk and Essex types. 11th-12th/13th c.
<b>EMWC</b>	Early medieval ware chalky. Handmade fine sandy with sparse calcareous (usually chalk) inclusions. 11th–13th c.
<b>EMWSS</b>	Early medieval ware sparse shelly. Handmade, fine to medium sandy, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, sparse shell inclusions. Hard. 12th-13th c.
<b>EMWSG</b>	Early medieval ware sparse shelly and gritty. Similar to EMWSS but with moderate medium to coarse sand.
<b>MTN1</b>	Melton shelly ware. As described by Anderson and Newman (1999) – but all recorded as MTN1 here as the three fabric groups described are a continuum and distinguishing between them is now considered too subjective to be worthwhile. Most vessels have handmade bodies and wheelmade rims. 12th–13th c.

The quantities of early medieval wares by fabric are shown below.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	66	232		59
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th–12th c.	28	245		22
Early medieval ware chalky	EMWC	11th–12th c.	7	38		4
Early medieval sandy ware	EMW1	11th–12th c.	11	44	0.05	9
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th–13th c.	10	45	0.10	5
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	11th–13th c.	3	31		2
Melton shelly ware	MTN1	12th–13th c.	8	97		2
<b>Total early medieval</b>			<b>133</b>	<b>732</b>	<b>0.15</b>	<b>103</b>

Table 4. Early medieval wares

This group is dominated by the fine/medium sandy thin-walled black or black/red early medieval wares typical of the northern part of East Anglia, but also includes material more typical of south Suffolk and north Essex. Shelly wares were less frequent than sandy wares – these are more common on sites around Ipswich.



## Forms

Of the early medieval coarsewares, four rims in two fabrics (EMW1, EMWSS) were identifiable as jars. There were two everted beaded types and two upright beaded types, both forms of 12th/13th-century date.

## Distribution

Apart from occasional occurrences of single sherds, all early medieval ware in this assemblage was found in association with later wares. The largest groups were recovered from ditch fill 0064 (36 sherds), ditch fill 0071 (12 sherds), ditch fill 0098 (12 sherds) and ditch fill 0114 (11 sherds).

## Medieval wares

Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. This large group was dominated by coarsewares, the majority of which were unprovenanced.

## Fabrics

The following fabric groups are of uncertain provenance or are unpublished:

- MCW1** Very fine sandy, dark grey, hard. Possibly early medieval ware.
- MCW2** Abundant clear/white/grey fine/medium sub-rounded sand, occasional mica and chalk. Buff or grey.
- MCW3** Abundant clear/white/grey very fine sand, occasional ferrous and micaceous inclusions, occasional burnt-out organics. Pale buff or grey, sometimes with oxidised core. Like Hollesley-type ware but finer.
- MCW4** Common white/grey very fine sand, moderate coarse rounded grog, sparse mica, sparse chalk, occasional burnt-out organics. Grey/black.
- MCW5** Fine/medium sandy oxidised dark red. Possibly late medieval Essex ware.
- MCW6** Abundant fine sand, moderate to common coarse chalk, common pink clay pellets. One sherd also has moderate burnt-out organics. Buff or pale grey. Similar to Hollesley-type ware.
- MCW7** Very fine sandy, generally quite soft, common mica, sparse coarse sub-rounded white quartz, sparse ferrous particles, burnt-out organics. Typically brown with grey core, but may be fully reduced and harder.
- MCW8** Hard grey with pale grey core, moderate rounded white coarse quartz (0.5–1mm) clearly visible in surface, abundant tiny black flecks in microscope, occasional ferrous particles and chalk, not micaceous.
- MCWG** Medieval gritty coarseware. Generic group for wheelmade coarsewares which contain a high proportion of coarse sand over 1mm in diameter. At least one sherd is probably of Essex origin.
- MCWMG** Medieval gritty micaceous coarseware. Gritty ware with common to abundant mica.

<b>MCWM</b>	Medieval coarseware micaceous. Generic group of sandy micaceous wares. In this assemblage, one small sherd is a very fine sandy micaceous greyware and could be Roman. The other is similar to HOLL but contains abundant mica.
<b>BMCW</b>	Bury-type medieval coarseware. Fine to medium hard sandy mid to dark grey ware, sparse to moderate mica. Usually with reddish margins and/or core. Similar, but not identical, to wares found in south Cambridgeshire and north Essex, but may have been produced in or near Bury St Edmunds.
<b>HOLL:</b>	Hollesley-type coarseware. Abundant fine sand visible in the surfaces, sparse to moderate mica, and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey or almost white but may be oxidised to a buff or orange on one or both surfaces, and cooking pots are often darker grey. 13th-14th c.
<b>HOLLcp</b>	Hollesley-type coarseware (medium). As typical fabric, but with common self-coloured clay lenses. Colours variable, but usually pale grey or buff. 13th-14th c.
<b>HOLG:</b>	Hollesley-type glazed ware. Fine or medium sandy Hollesley-type fabrics with glaze, usually oxidised externally. 13th-14th c.
<b>IPSG</b>	Ipswich glazed ware. Fine sandy oxidised (orange to red) ware with occasional fine black inclusions visible microscopically. May have darker grey/brown surfaces. 13th–14th c.
<b>HGHGW</b>	Haughley glazed ware. Fine sandy, orange, non-micaceous. 13th-14th c.

Heddingham wares (HCW, HFW1) are defined by Cotter (2000) and Walker (2012), and Colchester wares (COLC; possibly from Great Horkeley or other Essex production sites) by Cotter (2000), although in this assemblage Colchester-type greywares have been included.

Table 5 shows the quantifications of high medieval pottery by fabric. The range of fabrics present during the medieval period was varied. A high proportion of the coarsewares in this assemblage are of unknown origin, although all contain a range of inclusions which are typical of the area.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	L.11th-13th c?	29	234		19
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th-15th c.?	79	571	0.1	31
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th-14th c.	215	1,742	0.8	145
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	12th-14th c.	35	490		6
Medieval coarseware 5	MCW5	12th-14th c.	30	163		2
Medieval coarseware 6	MCW6	12th-14th c.	45	503	0.46	29
Medieval coarseware 7	MCW7	12th-14th c.	25	188	0.17	16
Medieval coarseware 8	MCW8	12th-14th c.	4	22		3
Medieval gritty coarseware	MCWG	L.11th–13th c?	23	281	0.22	20
Medieval gritty micaceous coarseware	MCWMG	12th–14th c.	4	20		1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th–14th c.	9	74		9
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	12th-14th c.	1	1		1
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.	351	3,177	2.55	203
Hollesley-type coarseware (clay pellets)	HOLLcp	L.13th-14th c.	23	266		18
Heddingham coarseware	HCW	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	18		1
Colchester-type ware	COLC	L.13th-M.16th c.	27	209	0.21	17
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.	34	101	0.15	10
Ipswich glazed ware	IPSG	L.12th-14th c.	17	189		2
Heddingham glazed ware	HFW1	M.12th-M.14th c.	5	43	0.25	5
Haughley-type glazed ware	HGHGW	L.12th-E.14th c.	4	65		2
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	6	14		3
<b>Totals</b>			<b>967</b>	<b>8,371</b>	<b>4.91</b>	<b>543</b>

Table 5. Medieval pottery

Hollesley-type coarseware was the most frequently occurring fabric in this group, with MCW3 forming the second largest group. Most other fabrics were relatively infrequent. The glazed wares were also dominated by Hollesley products, with other Suffolk and Essex products also being present. Four of the UPG sherds were from a single vessel in a fabric similar to Hedingham ware but with more visible sand inclusions than is typical of this fabric.

## Forms

### Coarsewares

The range of forms present in the high medieval group comprised jars, jugs and bowls, identified from rims or other distinguishing features (Table 6).

Fabric	jar	Jug	bowl	bowl?
MCW1	1			
MCW2	1			
MCW3	5	1	10	
MCW6	1	2	1	
MCW7	1			
MCWG	3			
HOLL	19	4	14	1
COLC	2	1		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 6. Forms by fabric in the medieval group (MNV)

The majority of vessels were jars, varying in rim diameter between 120–320mm. The bowls varied between 340–500mm. The jug rims were 90–130mm in diameter. Bases were generally sagging types and the few handles were strap types, although one ‘pan’ handle (or possibly a long tripod foot) in MCW2 was also present. Apart from a number of bowls with fingertip impressions at the shoulder, decoration was minimal and comprised one vessel with incised wavy lines, two examples of an applied thumbled strip, several thumbled bases, a possible thumbled rim, and a vessel with combed horizontal lines on the body.

In total there were fifty-seven rims (based on MNVs) in the medieval coarseware group. It was not possible to discern any differences in rim types between the fabrics owing to the small sizes of most of the groups, although fifteen of thirty-four Hollesley forms and six of thirteen MCW3 forms and were squared forms. Table 7 shows the combined wheelmade forms and rim types.

Rim	Code	jar	jug	bowl	bowl?	Suggested date
Everted	EV	2		1		L. 11th-13th c.
Lid-seated everted	LSEV	2				12th-14th c.
Upright thickened	UPTH		1			12th-14th c.
Upright beaded	UPBD	3				12th-13th c.
Upright, flat-topped tip	UPFT	1	1			12th-13th c.
Everted bead	EVBD	3		3		12th-13th c.
Everted with flat-topped tip	EVFT			1		12th-13th c.
Flat-topped beaded	FTBD	1				12th-13th c.?
Thickened everted	THEV	5		1	1	13th(-14th) c.
Flat-topped everted	FTEV			1		13th-14th c.
Upright, small square bead	UPSQ	1				13th-14th c.
Square beaded	SQBD	6	1	4		13th-14th c.
Everted square beaded	EVSQ	6	1	6		13th-14th c.
Inturned (collared)	INTC		1			14th c.+
Collared	COLL		1			14th c.+
Complex	COMP			3		14th c.+

Table 7. Medieval coarseware rim types and forms (MNV)

The rim forms indicate that the assemblage includes some early wares, but that the majority of rims were probably of 13th/14th-century date.

### **Glazed wares**

Glazed wares (including one Colchester-type ware vessel) formed c.4.2% of the high medieval group (based on MNV). This proportion is fairly typical of rural sites in East Anglia.

Whilst the majority of vessels in this category were probably jugs, only three rims were present. These comprised two upright flat-topped types (both HFW1) and a flat-topped everted form (HOLG). One handle was a strap form and one was a rod. Bases were generally sagging, but only three were found, one of which was 'frilled' with thumbing. Glaze was generally green or 'orange' (clear or uncoloured). A few vessels were decorated with white or brown slip lines, had triangular-section applied self-coloured strips, and one Hollesley glazed ware had incised diagonal lines. The glazed jugs had a rim diameter range of 50–100mm.

### **Distribution**

Medieval wares were recovered from the majority of features containing pottery on this site (36 of 38 contexts). The largest group was 299 sherds from ditch fill 0064 (group 0118) and two other fills of this ditch group, 0010 and 0059, contained eighty-three sherds each. Layer 0097 contained seventy-one sherds of this period, ditch fill 0009

contained seventy-eight, and sixty-seven sherds were recovered from ditch fill 0062 (group 0121). The largest groups were therefore from the eastern corner of the site, although the central section of ditch group 0122 also produced a high proportion of sherds of this period.

**Illustrated vessels**

- 1. MCW2 jar, upright beaded rim (Fig. 8). Ditch fill 0064 (group 0118).
- 2. MCW6 jar, lid-seated everted rim (Fig. 8). Ditch fill 0064 (group 0118).

**Unidentified**

A body sherd (6g) in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous and grog inclusions may be a piece of MCW1, but the external surface was damaged and the possibility that the fragment was of late medieval or Roman date could not be ruled out.

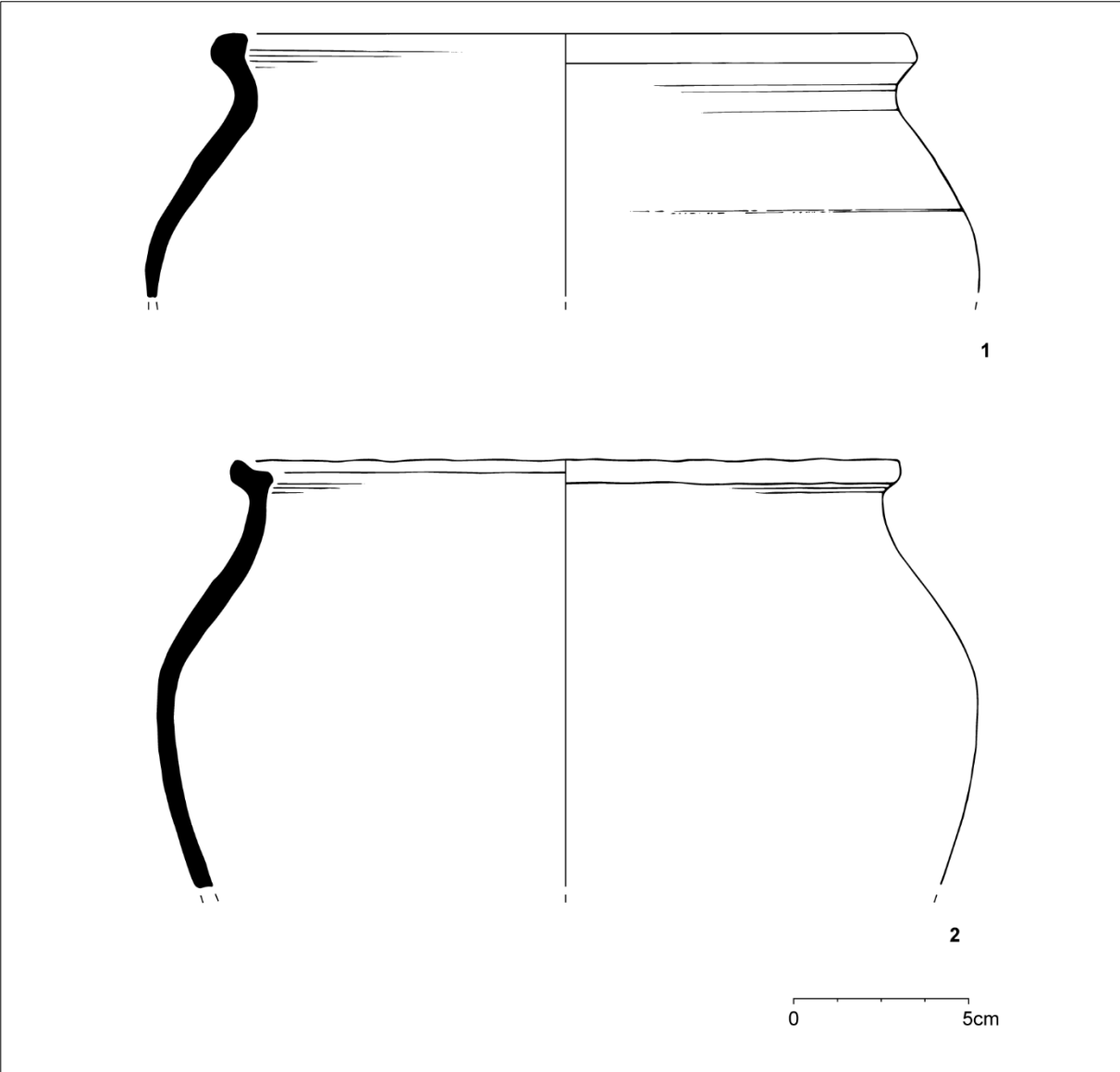


Figure 8. MCW2 jar (1) and MCW6 jar (2), from ditch fill 0064

## Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by context with spotdates is provided in Table 8.

Group	Feature	Context	Trench	Type	Un	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	Spotdate
		0050		Unstratified		1			14	Unstrat
		0096		Layer			1	6	71	L.13th-14th c.
	0008	0009	1	Ditch			1	5	78	13th-14th c.
	0016	0017	4	Ditch				1		11th-12th c.?
	0018	0019	1	Pit				1	2	13th-14th c.
	0032	0033	5	Ditch	1				1	E/MSax??
	0032	0034	5	Ditch			1		1	LSax or 13th/14th c.??*
	0087	0088		Pit				3	26	13th-14th c.
	0089	0090		Tree throw					2	13th-14th c.+
	0106	0107		Pit					1	13th-14th c.
0118	0010	0011	1	Ditch					23	13th-14th c.
0118	0010	0012	1	Ditch				2	83	14th c.?
0118	0053	0054		Ditch				6	17	13th-14th c.
0118	0059	0060		Ditch				4	83	13th-14th c.
0118	0063	0064		Ditch	1			36	299	14th c.?
0118	0063	0082		Ditch				5	15	13th-14th c.
0118	0065	0066		Ditch			1		3	13th c.??
0119	0006	0007	2	Ditch				1	17	13th-14th c.
0119	0051	0052		Ditch					1	12th-14th c.
0119	0083	0084		Ditch				1		11th-12th c.+ (tiny sherd)
0120	0036	0037	2	Ditch					2	13th-14th c.
0120	0074	0075		Ditch				1	3	13th-14th c.
0120	0094	0095		Ditch				1	2	13th c.?
0121	0061	0062		Ditch	1			6	67	13th-14th c.
0121	0061	0071		Ditch				12	14	13th c.?
0121	0085	0086		Ditch				1	6	13th-14th c.
0122	0003	0005	1	Ditch				2	17	14th c.?
0122	0057	0077		Ditch					3	13th-14th c.
0122	0057	0078		Ditch					2	13th-14th c.
0122	0057	0079		Ditch					6	L.13th-M.14th c.
0122	0091	0093		Ditch					8	13th-14th c.
0122	0102	0103		Ditch				2	2	12th-14th c.?
0122	0108	0098		Ditch				12	30	13th c.?
0122	0108	0114		Pit/ditch				11	19	13th c.?
0122	0109	0111		Ditch				5	39	13th-14th c.
0122	0112	0113		Pit/ditch					2	12th-14th c.
0122	0115	0116		Ditch					1	12th-14th c.
0122	0115	0117		Ditch				1	15	13th-14th c.

Table 8. Pottery quantities (sherd count) by group and feature, with spotdates

\* med sherd is tiny, possibly intrusive, and not certainly identified, but THET is v abraded

Most contexts produced some sherds which were of 13th/14th-century date, although often in association with early medieval wares. Where the proportion of the latter is relatively high, it is possible that those contexts could date to the 13th century (e.g. fills 0071, 0098 and 0114). However, overall the assemblage suggests a final closure of the ditches by or during the 14th century. No later pottery was recovered.

## Summary and discussion

Small quantities of Roman, ?Early/Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon wares were recovered from the site, although some of these were not positively identified and may form part of a prehistoric and Roman background scatter.

The early medieval pottery was largely found in association with high medieval wares and is likely to be broadly contemporary with them. Based on the pottery evidence, it seems likely that the site was not intensively used before the 12th century and much of the medieval activity is more likely to be of 13th–14th-century date. A few rims were probably of 14th-century date, but no definite late medieval (L.14th–16th-century) pottery was identified. However, it is possible that the pottery recovered from these ditches represents material brought to this area for dumping, as no structural evidence was found within the site. Similar dumping of this period has been postulated at Priory Farm, Preston St Mary (Anderson *et al.* 2010), where large quantities of pottery were recovered from and near ditches associated with a green-edge. A high proportion of 13th/14th-century pottery has also been found in ditches at sites in Reydon and Long Melford (Anderson 2017a; 2018), and similar deposition processes are possible for these, although at the latter the ditches surrounded a structure and it is likely that much of the 13th/14th-century rubbish related to a single household, with late medieval dumping in a nearby midden.

The range and variety of pottery recovered in the early and high medieval periods is typical of central Suffolk, with a variety of fabrics of probable local origin mixed with material from east Suffolk and north Essex. A high proportion of Hollesley-type wares was also present at the St Olave's Church site (CRM 006; Anderson 2003), but shelly wares (particularly Melton-type) were more frequent there. The same was true of an assemblage from Church Road, Stowupland (Anderson 2017b), with a high proportion of Hollesley-type wares and a much greater proportion of early medieval wares. On the eastern edge of Stowmarket, excavations at Cedars Park and at Cedars Field Moated site have both produced large quantities of medieval pottery, again dominated by Hollesley-type wares with some early medieval material including shelly wares. The Cedars Park fabric MCW3, which appears to be the same as the Creeting MCW3, was the second most common ware at Cedars Park Area D (Anderson and Thompson 2016). At Cedars Field, however, Hollesley-type ware was only the second most common fabric by sherd count, with a ?local medium sandy ware dominating (Anderson

2004). A recently excavated kiln group from Haughley (Thompson forthcoming) was not recognised at these sites, but generally seems to be rare in the more recent assemblages from this area – a few sherds have been identified in the Creeting assemblage and at Stowupland.

Overall the assemblage is typical of rural settlements in the county, comprising largely local coarseware cooking vessels of simple forms, and with a relatively high proportion of bowls to jugs. Glazed wares are present but only as a small proportion of the medieval wares

### 5.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

Seventeen fragments of CBM weighing 970g were collected from eight contexts during the evaluation and excavation (Appendix 7).

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. A full catalogue is included in the Appendix. Table 9 shows the quantification of CBM by type and form. The majority of fragments were pieces of brick and roof tile.

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	2	776
	<i>Imbrex?</i>	IMB?	1	20
Roofing	Plain roof tile: post-med	RTP	5	140
Walling	Later brick?	LB?	3	11
	Brick	B	2	5
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	4	18
<b>Totals</b>			<b>17</b>	<b>970</b>

Table 9. CBM by type and form

Two certain and one possible fragments of Roman tile were collected. Two were abraded. Ditch fill 0017 in evaluation Trench 4 contained an abraded fragment of a Roman tile (RBT) measuring 23mm thick and in a fine sandy orange fabric with clay pellets. A large fragment in a fine sandy fabric with calcareous and flint inclusions was



an unstratified find (0050) and was >35mm thick. A possible imbrex was recovered from ditch fill 0054 and was in a fine sandy fabric with voids (?leached chalk).

Five fragments were plain roof tiles of post-medieval date. They were in fully oxidised fine sandy fabrics. There were thin patches of mortar on one tile from ditch fill 0035. The other four fragments were all unstratified finds (0050).

Three small fragments from ditch fills 0075 and 0079 were possibly pieces of post-medieval brick, all in medium sandy fabrics. However none of the pieces had retained their original surfaces and there is a possibility that the fragments were pieces of roofing tile. Small fragments of compressed shale bricks of later 19th or 20th-century date were recovered from ditch fills 0054 and 0075.

Four small, heavily abraded fine sandy fragments were recovered from ditch fills 0031, 0037 and 0079 and are unidentified.

## 5.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson

A total of 100 fragments of fired clay (171g) were recovered from the evaluation and excavation (Appendix 8). All fragments from the former were recovered from bulk sample processing. Table 10 shows the quantities of fired clay by fabric.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Fine sandy	fs	22	7
Fine sandy with chalk	fsc	70	139
Medium sandy with chalk	msc	1	4
Fine sandy poorly mixed with chalk	fsxc	4	5
Fine sandy with clay pellets	fscp	2	12
Fine sandy micaceous with organics	fsmo	1	4
<b>Totals</b>		<b>100</b>	<b>171</b>

Table 10. Fired clay by fabric

Most fragments were small and very abraded. A few had flattish surfaces, but there were no impressions of withies and no other diagnostic features. Fired clay of this type was commonly used to create hearths and oven domes in the medieval period, but no such features were identified in the excavated area. The largest group (22 pieces) was

recovered from layer 0096, in association with medieval pottery, but apart from this and one tiny piece from pit fill 0088, all fragments were residual finds in ditch fills.

## **5.5 Struck flint**

Six pieces of flint from the excavation have been accidentally struck, probably through agricultural activities and were not retained in the archive.

## **5.6 Lavastone**

Nine small pieces of lavastone were found in fill 0034, the ditch 0032 in Trench 5 from the evaluation. The fragments are rounded and worn, and have no diagnostic features. It is not possible to date the stone or to suggest whether it is part of a quern or a millstone. The stone is grey and vesicular and almost certainly from the Mayen area of the Rhineland. Such stone was imported into Britain in the Roman period, but also from Middle Saxon times into the post-medieval period.

## **5.7 Clay tobacco pipe**

A single undecorated clay pipe stem from single fill 0107 of pit 0106 can only be broadly dated to the 17th-19th centuries.

## **5.8 Post-medieval bottle glass**

One piece of green bottle glass from towards the base of a post-medieval wine bottle was recovered from fill 0095 of ditch 0094, along with three sherds of medieval pottery.

## **5.9 Iron nails**

The fragmentary remains of six iron nails were found in context 0050 (unstratified, mainly from subsoil) and layer 0096, a silty clay spread.

## 5.10 Slag

David Dungworth

### Introduction

The metalworking debris was recovered from several ditches and pits, most of which appear to have been in use in the medieval period.

### Methods

All of the material submitted for assessment was examined visually and recording following standard guidance (Historic England 2015).

### Results

The industrial debris from the site consists of just over 2.5kg of metalworking debris (Table 11). The assemblage includes smithing slag cakes (cf Historic England 2015, fig. 32) as well as non-diagnostic ironworking slags (i.e. ironworking slags which lack a distinctive morphology that would allow the identification of the process which produced them). Smithing slag cakes form inside a blacksmith's hearth due to the interaction of the oxidised surface of hot iron with other materials, such as the ceramic lining of the hearth, fluxes, slag inclusions in the iron, etc, cf McDonnell 1991). The presence of smithing slag cakes (and the absence of any certain smelting slags) suggests that the non-diagnostic ironworking slags were also the product of iron smithing. The presence of small quantities of vitrified ceramic hearth lining suggests that the smiths' hearths were constructed (at least in part) from clay.

Context	SSC	NDFe	VCL	Total
0005	736	302		<b>1,038</b>
0012	212		5.2	<b>217.2</b>
0019		438		<b>438</b>
0050		251		<b>251</b>
0052	87.5	53.4		<b>140.9</b>
0054		1.3		<b>1.3</b>
0064		86.5	17.9	<b>104.4</b>
0066	250			<b>250</b>
0077		63.1		<b>63.1</b>
0088		21.9		<b>21.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,285.5</b>	<b>1,217.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>2,525.8</b>

Table 11. Summary of slag (weight in grammes)

Key: SSC = Smithing Slag Cake; NDFe = non-diagnostic ironworking slag; VCL = vitrified ceramic hearth lining)

Further evidence of metalworking activity was found amongst the flot material recovered through environmental processing (see below).

## Discussion

The examination of the slag from Creeting St. Mary shows that iron smithing took place during the medieval period. The quantities of slag recovered are not large; however, the extent of the excavated area was not great. It is possible that smithing was a significant economic activity in the local area.

## **6. The environmental evidence**

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### **6.1 Faunal remains**

Julie Curl

#### Introduction and recording methods

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected material (Appendix 9). All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material when required. The mammal bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992) and Baker and Worley (2014).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. Bones that were measurable (following Von Den Dreisch, 1976) were counted and these counts appear in the digital archive. All information was recorded directly into an Excel database for analysis. The assemblage contained two goat skeletons, which are less common and a range of measurements (following Von Den Dreisch, 1976) were taken of these and other elements that allowed an estimate of

breed and stature. A catalogue is provided in the appendix giving a summary of all of the faunal remains by context. A table is provided in the appendix of measurements taken and a further table for tooth wear (following Hillson, 1986). The full faunal data record is available in the digital archive and has additional counts for species groups and element counts.

Photographs were taken of elements of particular interest. Plates were selected for the report (see appendix) and the full range of photographs taken will be provided for the digital archive.

## The bone assemblage

### **Quantification, provenance and preservation**

The hand-collected and sieved sample remains produced a total of 2,286g of bone, consisting of 343 elements. The bulk of the remains are from ditch fills of medieval date, with smaller amounts from a tree throw, layers and pit fills, some remains are unstratified.

The remains are generally in good condition but showing slightly eroded surfaces and a quite high degree of fragmentation. A few bones show evidence of canid gnawing and some fragments of bone exhibit varying levels of burning.

### **Hand-collected bone**

The hand-collected remains produced a total of 2252g of bone, amounting to 167 elements, which are quantified by feature type in Table 12.

<b>Quantities</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Layer</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Pit/ditch</b>	<b>Tree Throw</b>	<b>U/S</b>	<b>Totals</b>
Weights	1,392	178	33	8	539	102	2,252
Counts	116	32	7	2	8	2	167

Table 12. Quantification of the hand-collected assemblage by feature type, weight (g) and count

The hand-collected bone provided evidence of at least five species, with sheep/goat the most frequent. Cattle and equids were recorded in similar numbers and pig/boar represented by a single bone. Seventeen fowl bones were identified from ditch 0063, fill

0064, Group 0118, which appear to be from one skeleton. All remains are discussed further under *Species*.

Five bones from the hand-collected assemblage showed canid gnawing, with only sheep/goat and cattle affected. The remains would suggest that waste, especially skinning waste, was probably given to domestic or working dogs or the remains were perhaps scavenged.

Ditch 0063, fill 0064 produced two fragments of charred mammal bone, probably from cooking or disposal of remains in the domestic/cooking fire.

### Sample material

The sieved sample bone yielded 34g of bone, consisting of 176 elements, all from ditch fills, which are quantified in Table 13.

Context	Sample No	Trench	Type	Period	Group	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)
0005	1	1	Ditch	Medieval	122	3	1
0009	3	1	Ditch	Medieval		32	3
0012	2	1	Ditch	Medieval	118	39	4
0033	4	5	Ditch	Medieval		28	3
0033	4	5	Ditch	Medieval			
0058	15		Ditch		122	8	2
0071	12		Ditch	Medieval	121	30	6
0082	17		Ditch	Medieval	118	29	12
0116	21		Ditch	Medieval	122	7	3
<b>Totals</b>						<b>176</b>	<b>34g</b>

Table 13. Quantification of sample material

The sample material produced at least five species, which included sheep and pig/boar that were seen in the hand-collected assemblage. In addition, three further species were identified, with Pike, Bank Vole and Common Frog, which are discussed further under *Species*.

Three samples, 2 (context 0012), 4 (context 0033) and 12 (context 0071) produced fragments of burnt mammal bone; with exception of one blackened piece, all of this bone was heavily burnt and fully oxidised, leaving the bone white.

## Results by group

Four groups yielded bone in this assemblage, which is quantified in Tables 14 and 15.

### **Ditch group 0118**

Group 0118 produced a total of 518g of hand-collected bone, consisting of forty-nine elements. The hand-collected material produced remains of sheep, cattle and a small amount of equid bone, including a skinned pony. A fowl skeleton was also seen in this assemblage, which might have been a diseased animal or a burial of a kill by a fox.

The sample remains produced an additional sixty-eight pieces of bone, amounting to sixteen grams. The sample bone produced small amounts of pig, sheep and frog, including a burnt fragment from Sample 2.

### **Ditch group 0119**

A single sheep bone was found in Group 0119, weighing 7g.

### **Ditch group 0120**

A cattle bone and a fragment of mammal bone not identified to species were recorded from this group, amounting to a total of 34g from the hand-collected remains.

### **Ditch group 0121**

The bone from Group 0121 was produced from sieved Sample 12, which produced thirty elements weighing six grams. Single elements of sheep and pig/boar were recorded, along with a humerus from a Bank Vole.

### **Ditch group 0122**

Group 0122 yielded a total of 559g of faunal remains, consisting of fifty-six elements. Small amounts of cattle, equid, sheep/goat were seen, along with a single neonatal bone from a pig/boar. Much of the bone from this assemblage was highly fragmented and not identified to species.

Three samples from this group produced bone totalling eighteen elements, weighing six grams. Most of the sample bone from this group was too fragmented to identify to species, with one sheep tooth from sample 21.

Group	Feature Type and Weight of elements						Totals
	Ditch	Layer	Pit	Pit/ditch	Tree Throw	U/S	
0118	518g						<b>518g</b>
0119	7g						<b>7g</b>
0120	34g						<b>34g</b>
0122	551g			8g			<b>559g</b>
U/S						102g	<b>102g</b>
Not Grouped	282g	178g	33g		539g		<b>1,032g</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,392g</b>	<b>178g</b>	<b>33g</b>	<b>8g</b>	<b>539g</b>	<b>102g</b>	<b>2,252g</b>

Table 14. Quantification of the hand-collected material by group and weight.

Group	Feature Type and Count of elements						Totals
	Ditch	Layer	Pit	Pit/ditch	Tree Throw	U/S	
0118	49						<b>49</b>
0119	1						<b>1</b>
0120	2						<b>2</b>
0122	54			2			<b>56</b>
U/S						2	<b>2</b>
Not Grouped	10	32	7		8		<b>57</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>167</b>

Table 15. Quantification of the hand-collected material by group and count.

## Species, pathologies and butchering

A total of eight species were identified in the whole faunal assemblage. The species are identified in Table 16 (hand-collected) and Table 17 (sieved samples).

Species	Feature type and NISP						Totals
	Ditch	Layer	Pit	Pit/ditch	Tree Throw	U/S	
<b>Bird - Fowl</b>	17						<b>17</b>
<b>Cattle</b>	7		2		1	2	<b>12</b>
<b>Equid</b>	10	1					<b>11</b>
<b>Mammal</b>	72	26			7		<b>105</b>
<b>Pig/boar</b>	1						<b>1</b>
<b>Sheep</b>	6	5					<b>11</b>
<b>Sheep/goat</b>	3		5	2			<b>10</b>
<b>Totals</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>167</b>

Table 16. Quantification of the hand-collected material by species, NISP and feature type

Cattle were recovered from ten deposits in the hand-collected remains, but were absent from the sieved sample assemblage. Elements included teeth, metapodials and upper limb bones, suggesting processing and consumption in the same area. All of the cattle bone was derived from adult animals and most of the bovid bone had been butchered.



Nine fills produced remains of ovicaprids, with most of these identified as sheep and no clear identifications of goat were made. Most remains are from adult animals, with one juvenile in ditch 0059, fill 0060 Group 0118, along with adult remains. The adult remains included an age estimation from tooth wear of approximately four to six years at death, which might suggest a few fleeces and lambs prior to use for meat and by-products. Metapodials and lower limb bones were most frequent, with some meat-bearing bones. One metacarpal from ditch 0006, fill 0007, Group 0119 showed extra growth at the rear of the proximal shaft and a small lesion on the proximal articular end that might have occurred with a ram that was regularly putting strain on the legs during breeding and mounting ewes.

A neonatal femur from a small piglet was seen in the ditch 0108, fill 0098, Group 0118 the animal was so small it is possibly the runt of the litter that died a natural death. The presence of such a young animal suggest on-site breeding, which makes the lack of older porcine bones surprising.

Equid were found in six deposits, with all of the remains from adult animals. A single small and slender metacarpal was recovered from ditch 0010, fill 0012, Group 0118, which showed several knife cuts around the whole shaft and at the rear of the distal end, attesting to at least the skinning of this small pony. Other remains include vertebrae from 0005 and 0103 and a premolar from 0079 from a small mule-sized equid. Equid limb bone fragments were seen in 0111 and 0096.

Fowl (chicken/pheasant) was found in one deposit. Ditch 0063, fill 0064, Group 0118 produced seventeen elements from an unbutchered skeleton, with upper and lower limb bones, indicating that the individual was small; the lack of a spur on the tarsometatarsus suggests a female. The burial of a complete fowl carcass in the medieval period might suggest a possible infected bird, but perhaps more likely might be the caching (burial for later consumption) of a kill by a fox, with such killing not likely to leave any evidence on the bones.

Small amounts of sheep were seen in Samples 2, 12, 17 and 21, which were all tooth fragments. Pig/boar were found in sample 12 with a juvenile vertebrae epiphysis and in sample 17 with a tooth.

Species	Sample No and NISP								Grand Total
	1	2	3	4	12	15	17	21	
Fish - Pike			1						1
Herpetofauna		1	2						3
Mammal	3	37	29	26	27	8	27	6	163
Pig/boar					1		1		2
Sheep		1			1		1	1	4
SM - Bank Vole					1				1
SM - Rodent				2					2
Grand Total	3	39	32	28	30	8	29	7	176

Table 17. Quantification of the sieved sample material by species, NISP and feature type

Species not seen in the hand-collected remains consisted of fish, herpetofauna and rodent.

A single Pike vertebra was found in Sample 1, context 0005, which is likely to represent food. This freshwater fish is commonly found in larger ponds, lakes and rivers and a common fish in medieval assemblages.

Common Frog (*Rana temporaria*) was identified in Samples 2, Group 0118 and 3 with vertebrae and limb bones. Frogs can be found even in small bodies of water, including water troughs and larger puddles, but preferring ponds and usually never too far from water. In winter, frogs will hibernate under buildings, in deeper water or underground, even in disused burrows. Ditches are common places for frogs to spawn when they are flooded in spring and they will hibernate in ditches in winter.

Bank Vole (*Clethrionomys glareolus*) was represented by a humerus from Sample 12, context 0071 in Group 0121. These rodents are commonly found in a variety of habitats, including ditch banks and around human habitation. Many rodents die naturally over winter and some can be deposited in owl pellets or caught by predators, including cats and dogs.

### Butchering and modifications

Butchering was frequent seen on the sheep/goat and cattle remains. Fine knife cuts were seen on lower limb bones from skinning. Some metapodials and upper limb bones were chopped, presumably to access marrow. Vertebrae were chopped and rib fragments have been cut into small pieces.

A single small and slender metacarpal was recovered from ditch 0010, fill 0012, Group 0118, which showed several knife cuts around the whole shaft and at the rear of the distal end, attesting to at least the skinning of this small pony.

The fowl skeleton showed no butchering at all, which might suggest this bird was killed and cached by an animal, rather than for human consumption.

One distal sheep radius from ditch 0059, fill 0060, Group 0118, showed quite excessive butchering and possible trimming that might suggest an attempt at working the bone.

## Pathologies

One sheep metacarpal from ditch 0006, fill 0007, group 0118, showed extra growth at the rear of the proximal shaft and a small lesion on the proximal articular end that might have occurred with a ram that was regularly putting strain on the legs during breeding and mounting ewes.

Surprisingly, no pathologies were recorded with the cattle remains. Cattle are commonly kept for traction in the medieval period and often show strain and arthritis. Presumably the remains at this site were from younger animals culled for meat.

## Discussion

The assemblage from this site is of mixed origin. The bulk of the bone is from domestic stock, with a dominance of sheep and cattle, which have been used for meat, skins and other by-products. The dominance of sheep in the assemblage and ageing of at least 4-6 years at death, might suggest that these animals were kept for fleeces for supplying the wool trade.

The butchering of equid is quite common in all periods, with skins being obtained from many animals. It is possible that equid meat would be used for meat in times of shortage, or, perhaps more likely, that equid meat might help to feed domestic and working dogs.

The fowl in the assemblage, while probably from stock kept for eggs and meat, was shown to be unbutchered and perhaps this bird was killed and cached by a local fox.

The samples provided some environmental and dietary evidence that might have been missed with hand collection. The Pike from one sample suggest local fishing and consumption. The remains of frog indicate still water nearby, perhaps in the ditch in which it was found. The Bank Vole is a common resident in ditches and a wide variety of habitats, but its arrival in the ditch via an owl pellet or mammal predator cannot be ruled out.

While broadly similar to other medieval groups with its dominance of sheep, this assemblage is largely from ditch fills and not the more usual richer food waste deposits that are seen in pit fills of this date. Gnawing might suggest that some of the remains found in the ditches at this site were scavenged and buried by dogs or foxes. In addition, the unbutchered carcass of a fowl further suggests that some of the waste seen in this assemblage is scavenged remains buried by domestic or wild canids.

## 6.2 Shell

Small quantities of oyster shell and land snail were collected from the excavation, mostly associated with medieval finds. These have been quantified in the table below. Most of the land snails are common garden snails of the type *cornu aspersum*. This land mollusc is very abundant in man-disturbed habitats such as ditches and hedges.

Shell type	Feature	Context	No of frags	Wt (g)	No of frags	Wt (g)
Land snail	Ditch	0005	5	7	5	7
Oyster	Ditch	0009	4	47	4	47
Oyster	Ditch	0012	3	63	3	63
Oyster	Ditch	0033	1	6	1	6
Land snail	Ditch	0052	1	5	1	5
Oyster	Ditch	0054	7	50	7	50
Oyster	Ditch	0058	3	58	3	58
Oyster	Ditch	0060	8	72	8	72
Oyster	Ditch	0064	13	86	13	86
Land snail	Ditch	0064	23	63	23	63
Oyster	Ditch	0079	2	24	2	24
Land snail	Ditch	0079	1	5	1	5
Land snail	Ditch	0082	3	2	3	2
Land snail	Pit	0107	2	1	2	1
Oyster	Ditch	0114	14	124	14	124
Oyster	Ditch	0117	1	16	1	16
Land snail	Ditch	0117	1	3	1	3

Table 18. Quantification by context and species of molluscs

### **6.3 Plant macrofossils and other remains**

Of the fifteen bulk samples, numbers 1, 11, 15, 16, 19 and 20 (ditch fills), 10 (posthole), 13 and 14 (pits), were not processed based on an assessment of the results of the evaluation and some of the excavation samples, which produced limited remains. A range of samples, mainly basal ditch deposits and a pit fill, were processed in order to try and characterise the formation of the fills and understand the presence of the reasonably high levels of slag on the site.

#### **Introduction and methods**

Anna West

Fifteen bulk samples were taken from ditches, pits and a posthole, dating mainly from the medieval period. For the purposes of this report nine of these 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 the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300-micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 19. 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, they were also scanned with a magnet to recover any ferrous material that may be present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Terrestrial snails were present in many of the samples and a single beetle elytron was observed within Sample 15, ditch fill 0058. No identification of this material has been undertaken as part of this report.

Fibrous rootlets were common within all the flots produced and made up the majority of the volume recovered; these are considered modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

## Quantification

For the purpose of this report, 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

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

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

## Results

Table 19 shows the main types of material recovered from eight samples.

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx. date of deposit	Flot Contents
2	0012	0010	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains #, charred legumes #, charred seeds #, charcoal +, snails +, rootlets +++
3	0009	0008	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains #, charred legumes #, charred seeds #, charcoal +, rootlets +++
4	0033	0032	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains #, charred legumes #, charcoal +, snails +, rootlets +++
12	0071	0061	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains ##, charred legume #, charred seeds #, charcoal +, snails +, rootlets ++
15	0058	0057	Ditch	Unknown	charred seeds # un-charred seeds #, charcoal +, snails +, insect remains #, rootlets +++
17	0082	0063	Ditch	Unknown	charred cereal grains ###, charred legumes #, charred seeds #, charcoal +, snails +, bone fragments #, ferrous spheroids ##
18	0088	0087	Pit	Med	charred cereal grains #, charcoal +, snails +, rootlets +++
21	0116	0115	Ditch	Med	Charred cereal grains #, charred legumes #, charcoal +, rootlets +++

Table 19. Material recovered from flot and non-floating residues

The flots from the evaluation stage were extremely small in size, being less than 5ml. Sample 1, failed to produce any flot material and has not been discussed in this report. The plant macrofossils recorded from Sample 2, ditch fill 0012 were recovered solely from the non-floating residues. The plant macrofossil material recovered was sparse, the preservation is through charring and is fair to poor.

Due to the limited results from the evaluation samples and some of the features producing limited dateable finds, a decision was made to process only a percentage of the bulk samples from the excavation; these were selected for their potential to produce useful information. Samples 10, 11, 13, 16, 19 and 20 remain unprocessed at the time

of writing and will be discarded when the site is archived. Sample number 14 was void and was not used on site.

Many of the grains were fragmented and abraded, making identification of some fragments difficult to impossible. Wood charcoal was very rare and was generally highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Cereal grains were present in six of the flots examined and in the non-floating residue from Sample 2, ditch fill 0012. Both bread wheat type (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were observed in small numbers and fragments identifiable fragments of caryopses have been included in the counts recorded above as well as whole grains. The rounded grains of a bread wheat were perhaps dominant. No chaff remains were observed within any of the samples.

Charred legumes in the form of peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) were present in ditches 0008 and 0010. Fragments of larger legumes, possibly Celtic beans (*Vicia faba* L.), were present in ditch 0115 and both peas and possible beans were present in ditches 0033, 0061 and 0063. Pulses provide an important source of protein within the medieval diet, and as a fodder crop. However, as they do not require processing with heat prior to cooking in the way that hulled cereals do, which can lead to chance preservation through charring, they are often under-represented in the archaeological record. The presence of legumes suggest that horticulture activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site.

The charred fruit of a rush (*Juncus* sp.) was observed within ditch 0071. Although this was only a single specimen it may represent material used as flooring or bedding, disposed of within the domestic fire. The presence of rush fruits suggests that areas of marsh or wet meadow in the vicinity of the site may have been exploited for resources. Other charred weed seeds include oraches (*Atriplex* sp.), grasses (Poaceae) and clover/medick/bird's-foot-trefoil (*Trifolium/Medicago/Lotus* sp.). As weeds of both agricultural and waste ground these may have been incorporated within gathered crops or natural resources.

Both flake and spheroid hammerscale were present within the non-floating residue of Sample 17, ditch 0063. Although only a small number were present they indicate that

metal working, particularly smithing, was taking place in the vicinity of the site.

Small fragments of animal bone were also recovered from Sample 17. Although the presence of this material, along with the hammerscale, has been recorded as part of this report, the remains were observed under the microscope and are too small in size and too sparse in number to justify further examination by the relevant specialist.

## Conclusions

In general, the samples were fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. Charred plant remains and charcoal were relatively rare within the flots recovered. The majority of the material may represent medieval domestic detritus, possibly deliberately disposed of within the features sampled. However, the sparse nature of the remains suggests the material may have been moved across the site through the action of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated into the backfill of the ditches. The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural, horticultural, light industrial and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity of the site and nearby natural resources were being exploited for domestic materials such as flooring and bedding.



## 7. Overall discussion

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Richenda Goffin and Rob Brooks

Excavation of the site in Creeting St Mary has produced evidence of a range of periods and activities, which is somewhat surprising given the relatively small area of the site. The earliest evidence is of Roman date. The Roman assemblage is small, consisting of a single pottery sherd and a few pieces of mostly abraded ceramic building material. These were unstratified or recovered from later ditches. However, as there are only limited instances of other Roman activity recorded locally, this adds to the overall picture, with CBM suggesting a building at not too great a distance, or transportation and reuse of this material.

Despite Creeting being a pre-Norman conquest Domesday settlement, the only evidence of Saxon activity is a fragment of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware and two small sherds of St. Neots-type ware which could also belong to the early medieval period. This suggests that the earlier settlement was located elsewhere, perhaps closer to the church.

The majority of the remaining material culture consists of a range of medieval ceramics, fired clay, slag, lavastone, animal bone and shell, together with plant macrofossils. The considerable ceramic assemblage mainly spans the period of the 11th-14th century, and represents a typical rural group, made up of locally-produced coarsewares and some glazed wares. The dating of the pottery suggests limited 11th-12th century activity, with the main phase of occupation in the 13th-14th century, and no clearly late medieval activity. Some post-medieval finds were recovered, consisting of clay tobacco pipe and bottle glass.

There is some suggestion from the results that there was an increase in both feature and find densities to the north-east end of the overall plot, perhaps showing that the adjoining and currently undeveloped land may have been the focus of more intensive occupation. Also, most of the medieval finds assemblage was recovered from the fills of ditches and it seems likely that the finds reflect evidence of a medieval settlement nearby and not *in-situ*. This was probably focussed on the roadside of All Saints Road, or even one of the moated sites in the vicinity. However, it is also postulated that the sizable pottery assemblages could be somewhat isolated dumps, as recorded

elsewhere by Anderson (Section 5.2), and may not be evidence of immediately adjacent settlement.

The fired clay fragments suggest hearths and oven domes, which along with bones of predominantly sheep, but also cattle, pigs, fowl, fish and equids, are typical of a domestic and agricultural setting. The animal bone is characteristic of a medieval assemblage and the bone from the environmental samples also provides some additional interesting species. Bank voles, snails and a frog indicate nearby open water and a generally wet site, as corroborated by the excavated features. Further environmental evidence from the plant macrofossil remains is indicative of detritus associated with settlement; cereal grains, legumes and possible remnants from bedding or flooring. Hammerscale and slag from metalworking activities/smithing, alongside skinning of animals, indicate craft and light industrial activity. The quantities of this material however, are small; they probably represent remnants of activities which took place somewhere in the vicinity but not *in-situ*, with all the environmental remains having travelled to the site either by natural or human action.

The main phase of medieval features recorded on the site are likely representative of both a mixture of drainage ditches and property/field boundaries, slightly removed from the focus of settlement with which the finds would have been associated. It is of note that the largest ditch was re-cut on several occasions, suggesting a reasonably long-standing feature. There is very limited evidence for structural activity or large pits, and none of the *in-situ* hearths or ovens typically associated with a medieval house plot. The alignment of some of the ditches at right angles with All Saints Road, as well as parallel to it, suggest that they are related, and that the road is of some antiquity, running down to the church and the likely centre of the pre-Conquest settlement.

The potential to address the regional research aims as set out in Medlycott (2011) are limited, with the Roman to early medieval and post-medieval assemblages being too small to be of wider value. In terms of the medieval remains, the site's finds assemblage and layout are of interest. They have potential to be considered in terms of the dynamics and patterns of rural settlement, the interrelationships between urban and rural settlements and rural craft and industrial activity. Such a discussion would be part of a wider synthetic publication though, being beyond the scope of this report. Considered in isolation, understanding of the site's role and wider context is insufficient

at this time and further excavation in the vicinity would be necessary to draw any conclusions.

## **8. Conclusions**

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The excavation has recorded a well-preserved series of features and finds across the site, forming evidence of typical domestic, light industrial and agricultural activity, mainly focused in the 13th and 14th centuries, with a lower quantity of 11th-12th century finds and very limited material pre-dating this. It has not revealed the location of any associated structures/buildings, but this is unlikely to be at great distance from the site and could well be located on the adjacent plot to the north-east.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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The paper, finds, environmental and digital archives are to be deposited with SCCAS Bury St. Edmunds on approval of the report by SCCAS Conservation Team. A further digital archive and hard copy of the report will be retained by SACIC.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Brooks, John Phillips, Romy McIntosh, Diogo Matos, Sara Pereira, Nathan Griggs and Cameron Bate, and directed by Rob Brooks. John Phillips carried out the metal detection survey, with surveying by Rob Brooks.

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

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds and environmental report was compiled by Richenda Goffin, who also wrote some of the finds report. Additional specialist work and advice was provided by Sue Anderson, David Dungworth, Julie Curl and Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Ryan Wilson and Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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## Appendix 1. Abridged written scheme of investigation

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### Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road Creeping St Mary, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Hart Build Ltd

**Date:**  
January 2018

CRM 086  
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring  
Author: John Craven  
© SACIC



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## Project details

<b>Location</b>	Site Name	Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road
	Parish, County	Creting St Mary, Suffolk
	Grid Reference	TM 1002 5699
<b>Site details</b>	Project type	Excavation and Monitoring
	Size of Area	c.306sqm (excavation), c.0.34ha (monitoring)
<b>Staffing</b>	No. of personnel (SACIC)	c.5
	No. of subcontractor personnel	c.2
<b>Project dates</b>	Start date	TBC – late Jan 2018
	Fieldwork duration	c.2 weeks
<b>Reference codes</b>	Site Code	CRM 086
	OASIS No.	306426
	Planning Application No.	0138/17
	SACIC Jobcode	FCRMASR002
<b>Key persons</b>	Project Manager	John Craven
	Project Officer	TBC

## Project Contacts

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Client	Client	Ali Hart (Hart Build Ltd)	07821 269403
	Client Agent		
	Landowner/Tenant		
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	James Rolfe (SCCAS)	01284 741225
	Consultant		
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

## 1. Introduction

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- A program of archaeological excavation to record archaeological deposits, on the proposed site of residential development at land adjacent to 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk (Fig. 1), is required by two conditions on planning application 0138/17, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in two Briefs for archaeological excavation and monitoring (dated 10/01/2018), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The Briefs specify the excavation of an area of c.306sqm across the footprint of one house plot and archaeological monitoring of the remainder of the site, and are based on the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation (see below) and the proposed development layout.
- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Briefs and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- It should be noted that, following the excavation fieldwork, the assessment report will establish the further analysis required to publish the site in an updated project design (UPD). If approved by SCCAS the work outlined in the UPD will need to be completed to allow final discharge of planning conditions. The client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the excavation assessment report.
- A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document for the project is to be prepared prior to commencement. This will detail how the fieldwork project will be carried out and will address health and safety issues.

## 2. The Site

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- The site consists of part of an open arable field lying alongside All Saints Road at the eastern end of the linear settlement of Creeting St Mary. The proposed development occupies the western, roadside frontage, part of the field with gardens to the rear.
- The site lies at a height of c.50m above Ordnance Datum, towards the top of a gentle ridge of relatively high ground that runs southwest - northeast and along which runs All Saints Road and settlement. The ridge lies between two streams that drain south-west to the River Gipping and the site overlooks and descends gently southeast towards the southern of these.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation Diamicton which overlies Crag Group sand bedrock (British Geological Survey website).

Figure 1. Location map (REMOVED)

## 3. Archaeological and historical background

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- The site was originally noted by SCCAS as lying *'in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, in close proximity to a medieval moat (CRM 008) and in an area where roadside buildings are shown on early maps.'* As a result a requirement for a program of archaeological work to assess and record the sites heritage assets was imposed by condition on the planning application.
- The first stage of work, a trial trench evaluation of the site, was carried out by SACIC in November 2017 (Douglas 2017).
  - A search of the Suffolk HER within a 1km radius of the site initially identified twenty-eight entries (HER search Ref. 9204877), with records of earlier date including Neolithic, Roman and Iron Age findspots, a Bronze Age cremation cemetery and ring ditch cropmarks. In the medieval period the site lay c.350m to the northeast of the settlement core, which includes the two churches of St Mary's and Creeting All Saints, rectory and site of a Benedictine Priory (CRM 005/018) and a possible medieval moat recorded from historic mapping (CRM 011). In the other direction along All Saints Road, 110m to the northwest lies another probable medieval moat (CRM 008). Cropmarks of an incomplete wide ditched enclosure 800m to the southwest may be a third medieval moated site (CRM 073).
  - Examination of the 1st and 2nd Editions of the Ordnance Survey showed the smaller historic core of Creeting St Mary in 1884 and 1905, before its linear expansion eastwards in the 20th century. At this time the site lay approximately midway between the eastern end of the village and the site of Broadgates Farm to the east (the site of the medieval moated enclosure CRM 008), in one of a series of fields that have since been merged to form a single large enclosure.

- Archaeological features were identified in all five evaluation trenches and represented widespread evidence of medieval agricultural activity, with some evidence for medieval settlement in the wider vicinity of the site. The activity was characterised by northeast-southwest ditches, northwest-southeast ditches and two pits dating to between the 13th-14th centuries.

#### 4. Project Objectives

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- The aim of the project is to 'preserve by record' all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area and monitored groundworks, prior to and during the sites development, via the creation of a full site archive and accompanying archive report and publication text.
- The first stage of the project will:
  - Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.
  - Produce a full site archive.
  - Produce a post-excavation assessment report that presents the results of excavation fieldwork and monitoring and assesses its research potential (see below).
  - Provide an updated project design (UPD), timetable and costing, for completing further analysis of the site archive and preparing an archive report and publication text.
- Following acceptance of the UPD by SCCAS, and appointment of SACIC by the client, the second stage of the project will:
  - Produce a final site archive report.
  - Publish the site, if appropriate, in a recognised archaeological journal or monograph.
  - Deposit the project archive in a suitable store.
- As indicated in the evaluation report and SCCAS Briefs the project will likely have potential to address research aims concerning medieval rural occupation, agriculture and industry as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011 p70-71).

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Figure 2. Excavation area, overlaid onto evaluation results and development layout (blue) (REMOVED)

#### 5. Archaeological method statement

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##### 5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager John Craven in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
  - *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
  - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
  - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014).
  - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS, 2017).
- SCCAS will be given ten days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Summary details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.
- The monitoring and excavation fieldwork requirements are addressed separately below. The results of both stages of fieldwork will be combined into a single post-excavation assessment report.

##### 5.2. Project preparation

- The existing site code CRM 086 obtained for the evaluation will continue to be used. This will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed.
- The existing search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, acquired for the evaluation trial trenching, will continue to be used.
- A pre-site inspection and RAMS document for the project will be completed prior to the project start.

##### 5.3. Fieldwork

###### Excavation

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer. The

fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.

- The excavation Brief requires the excavation of a 17m x 18m area encompassing Trench 01 and the northernmost of the proposed house plots. The excavation location will be marked out using an RTK GPS system. If necessary minor modifications to the excavation plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The site will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.4m of topsoil or modern deposits and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.
- In the event of significant archaeology being identified and appearing to extend beyond the excavation areas SCCAS will be consulted with a view to establishing whether the excavation areas will require extension.
- Machinery will not track across stripped areas and rutting will be kept to a minimum by varying routes etc. to avoid damage to excavation areas prior to their stripping.
- Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the machine excavation, and subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- Unless directed otherwise by the client spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the site and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The excavation of all archaeological deposits will be by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SCCAS that no information will be lost by using a machine. All features will be excavated by hand unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and a minimum of 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) will be sampled by hand excavation, but this will be increased if needed to allow informed interpretation of their date and function. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, ovens and hearths, building slots or postholes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved using a 10mm mesh.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. During the excavation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. The excavation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials before a final decision is made as to whether they require full excavation and recording, then lifting and removal for full analysis/preservation. It is presumed that all burials will require removal although consideration will be given as to whether burials could be preserved *in situ* within the future development. If human remains are to be lifted a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains will be kept as part of the project archive unless reburial is deemed appropriate/required.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If the excavation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made the development unviable or led to other mitigation measures such as project redesign, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to completion of fieldwork and a PXA report produced.
- Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS. On completion the site will be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development.

#### Monitoring

- The monitoring Brief requires observation of the ground works for any soil stripping and foundations on site, outside of the defined excavation area. These ground works will be monitored as they progress by an SACIC Project Officer or Supervisor, in close liaison with the developer/contractor. Adequate allowance has been made within the quote cost to cover the recording of exposed archaeological deposits.
- The exposed surface from the soil strip/trenching will be examined for archaeological features and finds and limited hand cleaning will be undertaken to clarify small areas as necessary and as health and safety considerations allow. Exposed archaeological features will be sectioned by hand with

sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features). Cremations will be 100% bagged and taken as samples.

- A metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken.
- In the event of human remains being encountered during the monitoring a Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained (see above). Any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed.

#### Finds

- All pre-modern finds from both pieces of fieldwork will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site excavation methodology.

#### Sampling

- The evaluation report demonstrated that archaeological contexts generally had poor potential for environmental deposits although there was limited evidence for agricultural, horticultural and domestic activities taking place in the vicinity. The proposed excavation and monitoring sampling strategies will aim to recover further environmental evidence to help meet the overall project research aims which concentrate on the sites evidence for medieval rural occupation and to model the landscape and its transformation brought about by such occupation or natural events.
- The evaluation has indicated that it is unlikely that there will be any waterlogged deposits, or natural environmental evidence such as palaeochannels, alluvial or colluvial sequences. If necessary, for example if waterlogged deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- Sampling will be carried out of sealed and dated archaeological contexts, including any defined occupation layers, and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell et al 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken. Larger contexts will be scatter sampled to best obtain a representative sample.
- All samples will be processed in full using manual water flotation/washover, with flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve and dried. Non-floating residues will be collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry.
- Flots will be assessed by an appropriate specialist. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

#### Site recording

- An overall site plan of both stages of fieldwork, showing feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- The site, and all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the excavation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

#### Outreach

- Outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, local schools, councillors, societies etc. will be considered as the site progresses but will be dependent on results, timings and Health and Safety issues. If warranted, and with the agreement of the client, a press release will be issued to local media if the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive.
- Updates as to the progress of the project both during excavation and post-excavation stages may be made publically available on Suffolk Archaeology's website. This may include short statements as to the nature of any archaeological discoveries accompanied by photographs or videos. Suffolk

Archaeology also has a Facebook page and Twitter feed on which both excavation and post-excavation updates can be issued.

- SACIC staff are also available for talks and lectures to local groups and societies on request, and the project results could be incorporated into such presentations at a later date. SACIC also has a dedicated Outreach Officer who can provide activities for KS 2 and 3 classes, or other classes/ages upon discussion.

#### **5.4. Post-excavation assessment**

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC stores at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software. Selected hand-drawn sections will be digitised using Autocad software.

#### **PXA Report**

- A full post-excavation assessment report (PXA) will be produced, consistent with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). If the fieldwork results do not warrant such an assessment and publication SCCAS will be asked to approve the production of a full grey literature archive report.
- The PXA report will include a suitable level of documentary research to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.
- The PXA report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The PXA will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for completing further analysis, the production of a full archive report and publication text, and the final deposition of the site archive.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- The report will include copies of the completed project OASIS form and of this Written Scheme of Investigation as appendices.

- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

### 5.5. Final analysis, archive report and publication

- The PXA report will establish the work required to complete a full archive report and the nature and scope of a suitable publication text, and will state the most appropriate journal for its submission. The nature of the evaluation results suggests that the most likely outcome will be the submission of an illustrated article for publication in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (PSIAH).
- On completion and approval of each stage (the PXA report, archive report and publication text) a printed and bound hard copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER.
- A digital .pdf copy of each approved report will be supplied to the client. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.

### 5.6. Project archive

- PXA and archive reports will be uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the excavation area, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be uploaded.
- Unbound copies of each report will be included with the project archive.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the SACIC Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition within 6 months of completion of final analysis, with the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2017).
- The UPD will establish the size of the project archive and allow for the calculation of SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed on the client/landowners behalf by SACIC and will be included in the project archive.
- The client and/or landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
  - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
  - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- SACIC will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

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 SCCAS, 2017, *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (revised March 2017)*.  
 Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

## Websites

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

## 6. Project Staffing

A summary of project staff is presented below.

### 6.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Finds Manager	Richenda Goffin
SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher

### 6.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be led by a Project Officer derived from the following pool of SACIC staff

Name	Role	CIfA level	First Aider	Other skills
Rob Brooks	Project Officer	MCI fA	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer		Yes	Surveyor
Martin Cuthbert	Project Officer	ACI fA	Yes	
Catherine Douglas	Project Officer	ACI fA	Yes	Surveyor
Linzi Everett	Project Officer		Yes	
Michael Green	Project Officer	ACI fA	Yes	Surveyor /Metal-detectorist
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	MCI fA	Yes	
Simon Picard	Project Officer		Yes	Surveyor
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	MCI fA		Surveyor /Geophysics
Mark Sommers	Project Officer		Yes	

### 6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery and general finds	Dr Ioannis Smyrnaiois
Small Finds	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians
Archiving	Dr Ruth Beveridge

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.



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Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
Kristina Krawiec	Palaeoenvironmental analysis and dating	Archaeology South-East
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

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Submission of the report will be managed by John Craven. The project archive will be submitted by Ruth Beveridge.

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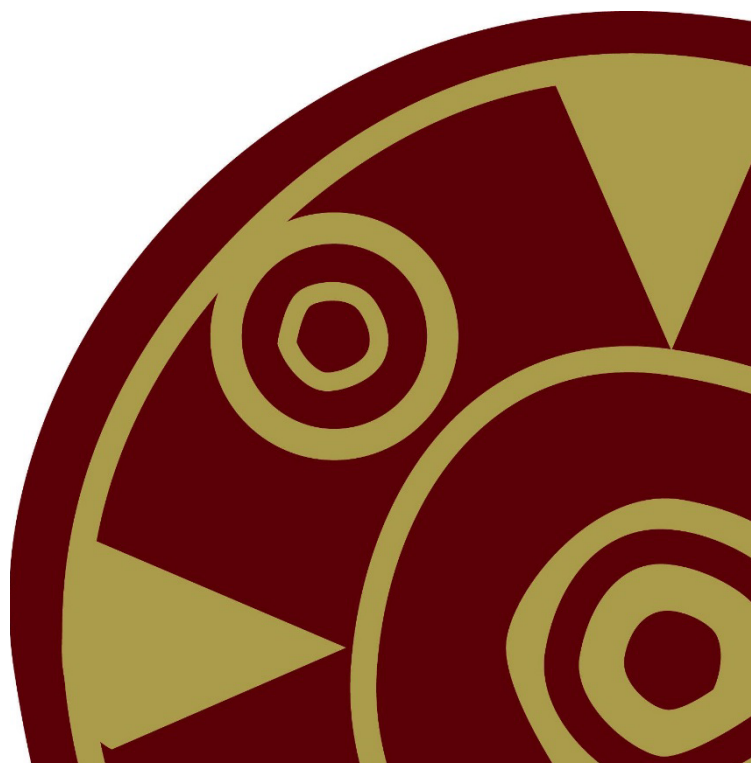
[www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)



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# CRM 086

## Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001	0001		Evaluation	Topsoil	Layer	Mid brown plastic clayey silt with occasional chalk fleck & occasional small to mid sized flint inclusion.  Topsoil for all trenches (no finds)			0.28-0.35	0002			
0002	0002		Evaluation	Subsoil	Layer	Pale yellow brown plastic silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecks & occasional small flint inclusions.  Subsoil for all trenches.			0.1m max	0007, 0009, 0012, 0015, 0017, 0019, 0021, 0025, 0031, 0035, 0037, 0029	0001		
0003	0003	0122	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Curving linear running N-S. Vertical east side but west side unclear as runs under baulk. Base not fully excavated due to reaching 1.2m.  Curving linear ditch that is possibly medieval.		>2.2	>0.24		0004		
0004	0003	0122	Evaluation	Ditch	Slump Fill	Light yellowish brown clay with firm compaction. Small to large inclusions of flint/stones.  Fill of ditch [0003]			0.24	0003	0005		
0005	0003	0122	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown with flecks of orange, firm clay. Small & large chalk & flint inclusions.  Fill of ditch [0003] with medieval pottery & slag			0.72	0004			
0006	0006	0119	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear shaped feature on a northwest-southeast alignment. Bowl shaped profile with a concave base.  Linear feature to the NW of T2. Contained medieval pottery and animal bone. Disturbed by possible ploughing.		0.8	0.46		0007		
0007	0006	0119	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Light brown firm silty clay compaction. Frequent flint inclusions with a very diffuse lower horizon. Single fill, though a possible slump fill exists on the north-west side, though severely disturbed.  Fill of ditch [0006]		0.8	0.46	0006	0002		
0008	0008		Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan running NW-SE bowl shaped profile and base. Truncated by [0010]  Linear ditch with medieval finds.	0.86	0.95	0.33		0009		
0009	0008		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown soil with chalk inclusions & firm compaction. Medium stone inclusions. Single fill clear clarity. Fill cut by [0010].  Fill of linear ditch.	0.86	0.95	0.33	0008	0010	0010	

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0010	0010	0118	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE. Concave sides and base. Truncating (0009).  Linear ditch that truncates [0008] & its fill (0009). Probably medieval in date.	0.12	0.95	0.32	0009	0011		0009
0011	0010	0118	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowish brown fill of chalky clay. Firm compaction small to medium stones. Clear clarity of basal fill. Possible redeposited natural fill.  Fill of ditch cut 0010.	0.12	0.95	0.08	0010	0012		
0012	0010	0118	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Top fill of mid greyish brown clay soil. Firm compaction with occasional small to medium stones. This ditch is cutting (0009).  Fill of ditch [0010]	0.9	0.95	0.24	0011	0002		
0013	0013		Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature, north-west to south-east aligned. Concave profile with a flattish base, contains two fills - (0014) primary & (0015) secondary.  NE/SW ditch running parallel to ditch [0016]  Two fills with daub on top of upper fill (0015)	>1	1.06	0.31		0014		
0014	0013		Evaluation	Ditch	Primary Fill	Primary fill of (0014). Dark greyish brown firm compact dark silty clay, some reddish mottling. Occasional chalk nodules (5cm diameter), moderate flint inclusions.  Primary fill of [0013]	>1	1.06	0.18	0013	0015		
0015	0013		Evaluation	Ditch	Secondary Fill	Secondary fill (0015). Dark greyish brown firm/compact silty clay with some reddish mottling. Frequent small chalk nodules & occasional flint.  Secondary fill of [0013]	>1	0.64	0.1	0014	0002		
0016	0016		Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature roughly north-east to south-west in orientation. 45° sloping side (north-west edge beyond limits of excavation, so not visible). Flat base & single fill.  North-east to south-west orientated ditch running parallel to [0013]	>1	>1.14	0.24		0017		
0017	0016		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay soil. Occasional chalk nodules & moderate flint inclusions. Single fill.  Fill of [0016].	>1	>1.14	0.24	0016	0002		
0018	0018		Evaluation	Pit	Cut	Sub circular pit with concave profile. Moderately flat base. Possible relation to ditch to the north-east of the pit.  Cut of probable Medieval waste pit.	0.9	0.47	0.23		0019		
0019	0018		Evaluation	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown with orange flecks in fill. Chalky clay. Firm compaction with occasional small to medium stones. Clear clarity of the single fill.  Fill of [0018] Contained slag & medieval pot.	0.9	0.47	0.23	0018	0002		
0020	0020		Evaluation	Pit	Cut	Triangular shape in plan, concave in profile with a moderately flat base.  A triangular shape feature in the side of trench 1. Possible pit but unknown due to the feature going into the baulk. No finds.	0.36	0.66	0.08		0021		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0021	0020		Evaluation	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown, chalky clay. Firm compaction with occasional small to medium stones. Single fill & diffuse clarity. Fill of [0020]	0.36	0.66	0.08	0020	0002		
0022	0022		Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW. Steep concave sides & slightly concave flat base. Machine slot in massive ditch.	0.75	4.2	1.29				0023
0023	0022		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill. Mid grey brown mottled with orange clay. Firm with occasional charcoal & chalk inclusions. Basal fill of machine slot [0022]	0.75	2.5	0.3	0022			0024
0024	0022		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey firm clay with frequent chalk flecks & occasional charcoal fleck. Rare small flint inclusions. Middle fill. Redeposited natural. Middle fill of machine slot.		4.2	1	0023			0025
0025	0022		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown plastic clay with occasional chalk & charcoal fleck & one small flint. Top fill of machine slot.		2.8	0.64	0024			0002
0026	0026		Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with shallow concave finds & a flat base. Cut of ditch possibly cut by [0028] but unclear.		0.84	0.2				0027
0027	0026		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Pale yellow grey firm clay with occasional chalk & charcoal fleck. Fill of ditch [0026]	1	0.84	0.2	0026			0028
0028	0028		Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with moderate concave sides & base. May cut ditch [0026]. Cut of ditch [0028]		0.92	0.36	0027			0029
0029	0028		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Pale yellow grey firm clay with occasional chalk & charcoal flecks. Single fill. fill of Ditch [0029]	1	0.92	0.36	0028			0002
0030	0030		Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with steep concave sides & base. Cut of ditch [0030]		1.05	0.48				0031
0031	0030		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Pale yellow brown firm clay with occasional chalk & charcoal flecks & occasional small flint inclusions. Single fill. Fill of ditch [0030]	1	1.05	0.48	0030			0002
0032	0032		Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan aligned NE-SW with steep flat NW edge & Steeped concave SE edge & a concave base. Cut of large ditch	1	3.1	0.95				0033
0033	0032		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown with orange mottling. Firm silty clay with occasional chalk & charcoal flecks. Basal fill. Basal fill of large ditch	1	1.1	0.39	0032			0034
0034	0032		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey yellow firm clay with frequent chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks & occasional small sized flints. Fill of [0032] containing pot, bone & quern.	1	2.9	0.59	0033			0035

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0035	0032		Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown plastic clay with occasional charcoal & chalk fleck. Top fill. Fill of [0032] containing CBM	1	2.2	0.32	0034	0002		
0036	0036	0120	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with a NW-SE Alignment. V-Shaped profile, moderately flat base. Ditch cut into natural. V-Shaped ditch running NW-SE.		2.2	0.94				0037
0037	0036	0120	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown, chalky clay. Firm compaction with occasional small to medium stones. Clear clarity with single fill. Fill of [0036]. Contained medieval pot & bone.		2.2	0.94	0036	0002		
0050			Excavation	Unstratified	Finds	Unstratified finds recovered from the excavation. Largely from the subsoil-natural interface, rather than the topsoil.							
0051	0051	0119	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, with NE-SW alignment, with convex side on SW and concave side on NE, and a gradual break of slope to the concave base. Ditch [0051] appeared linear in plan with NE-SW alignment. Possibly naturally filled. Slot opened to determine a profile of ditch [0051].		0.5	0.18				0052
0052	0051	0119	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch [0051], made of firm mid greyish brown (with orange spots) silty clay, with occasional small and medium flint, occasional roots, rare flecks of charcoal and rare pebbles of chalk, piece of pot, slag and snail. Single fill of ditch [0051]. Possible natural fill - accumulation fill. There was pot, slag and snail in this fill. Provisional period: medieval.		0.5	0.18				0051
0053	0053	0118	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	Cut of linear in plan with SE-NW alignment. Reasonably steep sloping straight sides and gradual BOS leading to a flat base. Cut of a ditch terminus containing a natural silting accumulation.		0.99	0.34				0054
0054	0053	0118	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch [0053]. Pale to mid yellow grey silty clay with a firm, plastic compaction. Frequent charcoal, angular flint and chalk inclusions. Clear horizon with the natural. Contained large amounts of pottery and other domestic waste. Oyster shell finds.		0.99	0.34				0053
0055	0055		Excavation	Ditch	Cut	Linear gully, shallow in depth. Aligned N-S. Asymmetrical with steep breaks of slope coming down onto a concave base. Terminus at southern end of slot, then runs north beyond the limit of excavation. Curves slightly to the NNE as it enters the site. Cut of undated ditch terminus.		0.48	0.19				0056
0056	0055		Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Medium brown/grey clayey silt with occasional medium to small sub-rounded stones and occasional inclusions of chalk. No finds recovered. Firm compaction and clear horizons. Single fill. Fill of undated drainage gully. Natural silting.		0.48	0.15				0055

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0057	0057	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	<p>Cut of linear ditch. It has steep slopes on the east side and a shallow slope leading to a steep slope on the west. The ditch runs N-S and has a deep, concave base. Slot had sondage dug at base to get the entire profile.</p> <p>This is the cut of a ditch, it was seen in trench 1 of the evaluation but not fully excavated. It is likely a medieval or post medieval ditch.</p>		3.3	1.38		0058		
0058	0057	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>This is the basal fill of ditch [0057]. It is a light yellowish grey plasticky clay with occasional chalk fleck inclusions and larger pieces of chalk. It is firmly compacted. It has a good horizon and had finds: oyster shell, CBM and charcoal. It was sampled.</p> <p>This is the basal fill of ditch [0057]. It is likely a slump fill.</p>			1.38	0057	0076		
0059	0059	0118	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	<p>Roughly north to south aligned linear cut in plan, but to north of section immediately curves to a north-west to south-east alignment. Same as 0053 and 0063. Unclear if it continues to curve further as with ditch 0061. No clear relationship with either ditch 0061 or pit/feature 0072. 40-45° concave sides, with curving break of slope to the concave base. Cuts through a deposit of slightly disturbed natural clay.</p> <p>12th-14th century boundary ditch, rapidly backfilled with a domestic rubbish. Presumably a cut/re-cut relating to 0059.</p>	c.0.84-1.6		0.32		0060		
0060	0059	0118	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>Single fill of firm to cohesive mid to dark greyish-brown silty-clay, with yellow grey patches, frequent chalk flecks and nodules and occasional varied flints. Slightly diffuse horizon with disturbed natural clay.</p> <p>Quantity of pottery and what appears to be a lack of abrasion suggests this was a rapidly dumped deposit, perhaps to deliberately backfill the ditch.</p>	c.0.84-1.6		0.32	0059			
0061	0061	0121	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	<p>Curvilinear terminus of ditch, aligned roughly north-west to south-east, but appearing to then curve to a north-east to south-west alignment immediately south of this section. Slightly varied profile of 30-45° slightly concave sides, with curving break of slope to the wide, slightly concave base. Cuts through a deposit of slightly disturbed natural clay.</p> <p>Ditch terminus. Presumably a cut/re-cut relating to 0059.</p>		1.58	0.29		0071		
0062	0061	0121	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>Upper fill of mixed mid greyish-brown silty-clay and greyish-yellow clay patches, with common chalk flecks and occasional varied flints. Somewhat diffuse horizon with 0071.</p>			Up to 0.29	0071			
0063	0063	0118	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	<p>Cut of linear ditch NW to SE aligned. Steep sides with an irregular concave base. Filled with (0064) as the upper fill and (0082) as the primary fill.</p> <p>Feature possibly naturally filled. Purpose unknown. Most likely medieval due to pottery retrieved.</p>	>1.1	1.57	0.95		0082		
0064	0063	0118	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>Upper fill of brownish grey silty clay, moderately solid with frequent small to medium sub rounded pebbles. Plenty of pottery retrieved.</p> <p>Top fill of linear ditch. Over primary fill (0082). Possibly naturally filled.</p>	>1.1	1.57	0.6	0082			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0065	0065	0118	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan, with NW-SE alignment, with concave side and a gradual break of slope to an uneven base.  Ditch appeared linear in plan with NW-SE alignment. Possibly natural filled. Slot opened to determine relationship between ditch [0065] and ditch [0067]. Ditch [0065] possibly cuts [0068] of ditch [0067]			0.4	0068	0066		0068
0066	0065	0118	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Single fill made of firmly compacted, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small and medium pebbles and flint, with occasional roots, occasional pebbles of chalk and rare flecks of charcoal and pot and slag.  Single fill of ditch [0065]. Possible natural fill - accumulation fill. There are pieces of pot and slags in this fill, medieval period. Fill (0066) and fill (0068) are similar although relationship is not clear.		0.45	0.4	0065			
0067	0067	0119	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan with NE-SW alignment, with convex sides and a gradual break of slope leading to an uneven base.  Ditch [0067] appeared linear in plan with NE-SW alignment. Possibly naturally filled. Slot opened to determine relationship between ditch [0065] and ditch [0067]. Ditch [0067] is cut by ditch [0065].		>0.26	>0.26		0068		
0068	0067	0119	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Single fill made of firm mid brownish grey silty clay, with occasional small flint, rare roots and rare flecks of charcoal and pebbles of chalk.  Single fill of ditch [0067]. Possible natural fill, accumulation fill. No finds were retrieved in this fill. Fill (0066) and fill (0068) are similar, relationship is not clear however.		>0.26	>0.26	0067	0065	0065	
0069	0069		Excavation	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with a good depth to it. Asymmetrical profile. Sharp break of slope along the northern edge coming down onto a concave base. The slope rises steeply along the southern edge and changes to a more gradual slope near the top.  Cut of posthole [0069]. Possibly from a structure although there are no other postholes nearby. Possibly associated with gully [0055]. It is undated.	0.34	0.33	0.26		0070		
0070	0069		Excavation	Posthole	Fill	Medium brownish grey, clayish silt with occasional medium to small sub-rounded stones and occasional inclusions of chalk. No finds recovered from the context. Firm compact, clear horizons. Singular fill.  Fill of posthole. Natural silting.	0.34	0.33	0.26	0069			
0071	0061	0121	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of ditch, but not visible in section. Mid to dark greyish-brown firm to cohesive silty-clay with varied charcoal flecks and common chalk flecks and small flints.  Mixture of hearth and domestic waste.			Up to 0.1	0061	0062		
0072	0072		Excavation	Pit/ditch	Cut	Cut only partially visible in plan and section on south-east edge of site. Has curving edges. Accidentally truncated in machine sondage dug to drain corner of site. 30-45° concave edges and a concave base.  Possible pit or perhaps a ditch terminus as it does not extend further to the north/clearly end close to section 27.	1.1	>0.65	0.18		0073		



Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0073	0072		Excavation	Pit	Fill	Single fill of mixed mid yellow-grey boulder clay and mid greyish-brown silty-clay of firm/cohesive compaction, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints and a somewhat diffuse lower horizon.	1.1	>0.65	0.18	0072			
0074	0074	0120	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	Linear shape in plan, running NW-SE. Sharp profile to the NE and gradual profile to the SW which then develops into a sharp profile. Moderately flat base.  A linear ditch running NW-SE, probably medieval in date due to pottery sherds found within the fill. Sharp profile of the ditch, with a single fill.		1.6	0.88		0075		
0075	0074	0120	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown, silty clay. Firm compaction. Frequent small to medium stone inclusions. Clear clarity of single fill.  Fill of linear ditch, probably medieval in date due to pottery sherds found in the fill.		1.6	0.88	0074			
0076	0057	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	This is the fill above the basal fill in ditch [0057]. It is a light yellowish brown, silty clay with a firm compaction and occasional large, sub-angular flint inclusions.  Fill of ditch [0057]. Likely a slump fill. Likely medieval in date.			1.16	0058	0077		
0077	0057	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	This is the middle fill of ditch [0057]. It is a mid yellowish grey, silty clay, firmly compacted with frequent small and medium sub-angular chalk and flint inclusions. It has good clarity and had pot and CBM finds.  Middle fill of ditch [0057]. Likely a slump fill and probably medieval dating.			0.61	0076	0078		
0078	0057	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	This is the fill below the top fill of ditch [0057]. It is a mid-reddish brown silty clay with frequent small sub-angular chalk inclusions.  Second from top fill of ditch [0057]. Likely medieval. Finds and sampled. Probably a slump fill. Pot finds.				0077	0079		
0079	0057	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	This is the upper fill of ditch [0057]. It is a mid-greyish brown, plastic clay with a very firm compaction. No inclusions. Basically just a solid piece of clay.  Upper fill of ditch [0057] It is possible trample at the top of the ditch as it is very firm. Trample is likely contemporary to ditch. Likely medieval dating. [More likely deposit to infill hollow in top of ditch, or material that has slumped in].		2.05	0.2	0078			
0080	0080	0119	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan with NE-SW alignment with concaves sides and a gradual break of slope to the base.  Ditch with single fill (0081). Possible natural fill - accumulation fill. No finds were retrieved on this fill.		0.55	0.28		0081		
0081	0080	0119	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of [0081], made of firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small and medium pebbles and flint, occasional pebbles of chalk, rare roots and rare flecks of charcoal.  Single fill. Possibly natural fill - accumulation fill. No finds were retrieved in this fill.		0.55	0.28	0080			

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0082	0063	0118	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Primary/basal fill of linear ditch [0063]. Dark greyish brown, moderately compacted silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions.  Basal/primary fill of ditch [0063]. Under upper fill (0064). Possibly naturally filled. Not visible in NW facing section.	>1.1	0.91	0.95	0063	0064		
0082	0063	0118	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Primary/basal fill of linear ditch [0063]. Dark greyish brown, moderately compacted silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-rounded pebble inclusions.  Basal/primary fill of ditch [0063]. Under upper fill (0064). Possibly naturally filled. Not visible in NW facing section.	>1.1	0.91	0.95	0063	0064		
0083	0083	0119	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	Cut of linear ditch, N-S aligned with steep sides and a concave base. Has a single fill (0084).  Cut of linear ditch with single fill. Same as [0080]. Feature possibly naturally filled but purpose is unknown. Possibly medieval.		0.76	0.17			0084	
0084	0083	0119	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of linear ditch [0083], pale greyish brown moderately compact silty clay with occasional small sub rounded pebble and chalk inclusions.  Single fill of ditch [0083]. Possibly naturally filled. Purpose of ditch unknown. Possibly medieval.		0.76	0.17	0083			
0085	0085	0121	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut in plan with an E-W alignment, with concave side and a gradual break of slope to an uneven base.  Ditch with a single fill (0086). It appeared linear in plan with an E-W alignment .		>0.6	0.16			0086	
0086	0085	0121	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Single fill, made of firm mid greyish brown with mid greyish brown with red spots. Silty clay with occasional small and medium flint and occasional pebbles of chalk, rare roots and rare flecks of charcoal. Pieces of pot found.  Shallow ditch cuts fills (0088) of ditch [0087]. There are pieces of pot in this fill.		>0.6	0.16	0085			
0087	0087		Excavation	Pit	Cut	Oval [full cut not actually visible] cut in plan with a north-west to south-east alignment, with concave side and gradual break of slope to the concave base.  Pit filled with single fill (0088). Possibly naturally filled.	>0.9	0.7	0.3			0088	
0088	0087		Excavation	Pit	Fill	Single fill, made of firm mid brownish grey silty clay with rare roots, occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional flint and pebbles of chalk. Piece of pot, slag and bones found.  Possibly naturally filled. There are pieces of pot, slag and bones in the fill.	0.9	0.7	0.3	0087			
0089	0089		Excavation	Tree throw	Cut	Irregular in plan with steep sloping straight sides. Although slightly irregular/heavily rooted too, with gradual break of slope to flat base.  Tree bowl with natural silting accumulation of fill.	1.65 - >4.1	0.94 - >2.8	0.35			0090	
0090	0089		Excavation	Tree throw	Fill	Mid yellow grey, silty clay, not very homogenous though, with redeposited natural patches. Firm but friable compaction. Frequent flint and chalk inclusions. Reasonably clear horizon. Single fill.  Tree bowl with natural silting accumulation of fill.	1.65	0.94	0.35	0089			

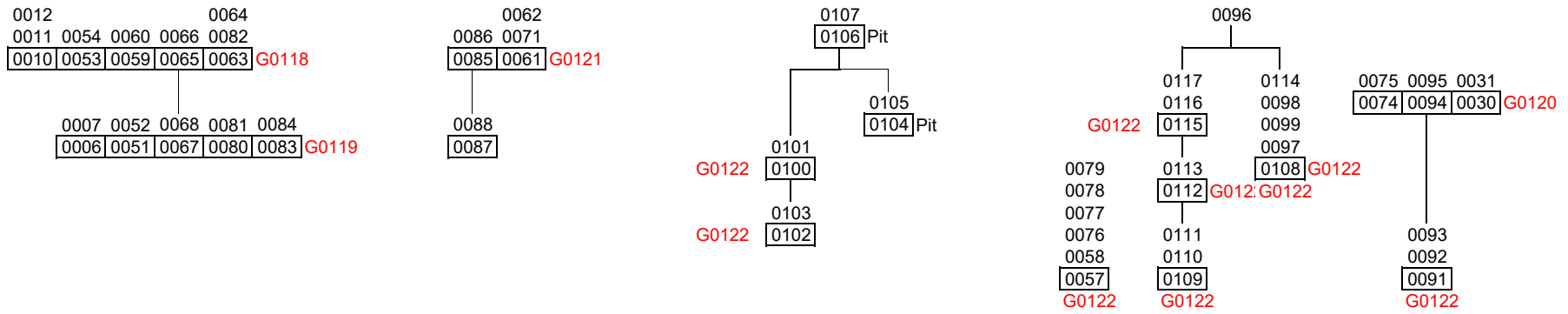
Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0091	0091	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	<p>This is cut of linear ditch [0091]. It has a basal fill and upper fill. It has gradual slopes leading to a concave, shallow base is aligned NE-SW. Cut by later ditch [0094]. U-shaped profile.</p> <p>This is a relationship slot that shows this ditch is cut by [0094]. It had pot and bone finds in the fills. It is likely medieval or post-medieval.</p>		>0.7	0.5		0092		
0092	0091	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>This is the basal fill of ditch [0091]. It is a silty clay with a light brownish yellow colour. It is firmly compacted and has occasional charcoal and fired clay inclusions.</p> <p>Basal fill of ditch. Likely medieval. It is likely a slump fill of redeposited natural.</p>			0.5	0091	0093		
0093	0091	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>This is the upper fill of ditch [0091]. It is a silty clay with a mid brownish grey colour and a firm compaction. It has frequent charcoal and fired clay inclusions. Good clarity.</p> <p>This is the upper fill of ditch [0091]. It had pot and animal bone finds and was sampled.</p>				0092	0094	0094	
0094	0094	0120	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	<p>This is the cut of ditch. It has a single fill and it is a linear with a NW-SE alignment. It has a gradual slope leading to a deep concave base that is unseen in this section as the fill profile was seen in another slot. U shaped profile.</p> <p>This is the cut of a ditch in relationship with ditch [0091]. This ditch cuts [0091]. It had glass and a nail in the fill so probably early post-medieval.</p>		1.5	0.6	0093	0095		0093
0095	0094	0120	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>This is the single fill of ditch [0094]. It is a silty clay with a mid-greyish brown colour. It has occasional charcoal and chalk fleck inclusions. It has good clarity. It is firmly compacted.</p> <p>This is the single fill of ditch [0094]. It contained glass and a nail and some pot and bone possibly from the ditch it cuts. Probably early post-medieval.</p>				0094			
0096			Excavation		Layer	<p>Mid greyish brown, silty clay spread running across surface. Rare chalk flecks and sub angular chalk nodule inclusions. Firmly compacted with good horizon clarity.</p> <p>This is a spread that runs across all features in relationship section 35. May be a trample layer [but more likely a slumped topsoil/occupation soil deposit or deliberate attempt to backfill the remaining hollow in the top of the features].</p>			0.2	0117, 0114			
0097		0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>Light brownish yellow with some grey. Occasional medium sub-angular flint inclusions. It is firmly compacted with a good horizon clarity. It is likely a slump of redeposited natural.</p> <p>Basal fill of ditch. Slump of redeposited natural.</p>			0.06	0108	0099		
0098	0108	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>Mid greyish brown clayish silt with frequent small chalk fleck inclusions. It is firmly compacted with good horizon clarity. Sampled due to fired clay and charcoal inclusions also in the fill.</p> <p>Main/upper fill of ditch. Probably medieval. [Probably dumped at the same time as 0099, hence form in section, but made up of different material].</p>			0.4	0099	0114		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0099	0108	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown clayish silt with occasional chalk fleck inclusions. Frequent large and medium sub angular flints dumped in. Firmly compacted with good horizon clarity. [Spreads beyond the limits of the section (see plan), suggesting the cut spread further].  A dumped deposit of large and medium sub angular flints seen in section and also across the surface.				0097	0098		
0100	0100	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	north-west side = 40° slope, slightly concave with imperceptible break of slope to slightly concave base. Wide profile. Excavated in relationship section. Cuts 0103. Curvilinear in plan.  Cut is a continuation of ditch from slot to north. May all be part of same feature with 0106.		>1.35	0.47	0103	0101		0103
0101	0100	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of firm/cohesive mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional chalk flecks/lumps and varied flints. Cut by [0106].  Fill of ditch.		>1.35	0.47	0100	0106	0106	
0102	0102	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	Linear/curvilinear in plan with 80° slightly concave west edge. Rest of profile not seen. NE-SW aligned.  [0102] is a continuation of curving ditch.		>0.5	>0.45		0103		
0103	0102	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of firm/cohesive mid greyish brown silty clay, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Cut by [0100].  Fill of ditch.		0.5	0.45	0102	0100	0100	
0104	0104		Excavation	Pit	Cut	Poorly defined in plan. Possible linear/oval but extends beyond site edge. 40-45° concave sides, gradually breaking to the concave base.	>1.18	>1.06	0.43		0105		
0105	0104		Excavation	Pit	Fill	Single fill of mixed pale to medium yellowish grey firm/cohesive silty clay, with common varied chalk nodules, occasional flints and charcoal flecks. Possibly cut by [0106]	1.18	1.06	0.43	0104	0106	0106	
0106	0106		Excavation	Pit	Cut	Poorly defined in plan and extends beyond site edge, with curving edges. Broad, shallow and irregular, poorly defined profile. Appears to cut [0100] and [0104].  Possible post-medieval pit or tree throw.	3.1	>1.54	Up to 0.32	0105, 0101	0107		0101, 0105
0107	0106		Excavation	Pit	Fill	Single fill of mid orangish grey firm/cohesive silty clay, with common chalk flecks and occasional flints.			Up to 0.32	0106			
0108	0108	0122	Excavation	Pit/ditch	Cut	This is the cut of ditch [0108]. It has three fills and a spread on top. It is part of wider section 35 of relating ditches. It is linear with gradually sloping [stepped] sides and a concave base. Relationship not seen with ditch [0105]. U shaped profile.  [Ditch, although shape in plan suggests it could be the terminus or a separate pit, although its fills are similar to those from other ditches. Shape in section suggests this may have been more than one cut].		2.44	0.42		0097		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0109	0109	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	<p>This is the single cut of linear ditch [0109]. It has two fills and is cut by pit/ditch terminus. It has a U-shaped profile with a gradual sloping 45° E side and an unseen cut on the W side and slightly concave base. Cut by [0112] part of wider relationship 35 and has spread on top.</p> <p>This is the cut of ditch [0109]. Likely medieval.</p>		>1.6	0.4		0110		
0110	0109	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>Medium greyish brown, clayish silt with occasional medium to large sub-angular dark inclusions. There is a dump of large, sub-angular flints at the base. There is a lens of small &amp; medium chalk inclusions to the east of the fill.</p> <p>This is the basal fill of a likely medieval ditch. Dump deposit of large flint at the base of fill.</p>			0.4	0109	0111		
0111	0109	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>Light brownish yellow, silty clay. Occasional small to medium chalk fleck inclusions and some small sub-angular chalk nodules. It is firmly compacted with a good horizon clarity.</p> <p>Upper fill of ditch.</p>			0.4	0110	0112	0112	
0112	0112	0122	Excavation	Pit/ditch	Cut	<p>This is the cut of a feature that is either a small pit or a ditch terminus. It has a U-shaped profile with quite steep straight to convex sides and a concave base. It is part of wider relationship section 35 and has spread (0096) on top.</p> <p>This is the cut of a small pit or ditch terminus. It is cut by ditch [0115] but cuts [0109].</p>	>0.96			0111	0113		0111
0113	0112	0122	Excavation	Pit/ditch	Fill	<p>Light yellowish grey, silty clay with blueish grey lenses. Rare small chalk fleck inclusions. It is firmly compacted with a good horizon clarity. It is a single fill.</p> <p>This is the single fill of a pit/ditch terminus. Probably medieval.</p>				0112	0115	0115	
0114	0108	0122	Excavation	Pit/ditch	Fill	<p>Upper fill of firm/cohesive dark grey-brown clayey-silt, with occasional fired clay fragments, small stones and chalk flecks.</p> <p>Upper fill of ditch, with some burnt residues.</p>			0.23	0098	0096		
0115	0115	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Cut	<p>This is the cut of ditch [0115]. It has two fills. It is a linear ditch with a u-shaped profile. It is in a relationship slot with ditches [0112] and [0109] and [0108]. There is a spread (0096) running over all of the features. [70° concave western edge, but stepped/slightly convex, c.30° and not very clear eastern edge, concave base. May be that the irregular side represents more than one cut with 0117 as a fill].</p> <p>Cut of ditch with two fills. Likely medieval. Cuts pit/ditch terminus [0112].</p>		2.1	0.66	0113	0116		0113
0116	0115	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>Light greyish yellow silty clay with rare medium chalk inclusions. It is firmly compacted and has a good horizon clarity. It is the basal fill of ditch [0115]. It is below upper fill (0117).</p> <p>Basal fill of ditch [0115], likely medieval.</p>			0.28	0115	0117		
0117	0115	0122	Excavation	Ditch	Fill	<p>Light greyish brown silty clay with frequent medium sub-angular chalk and flint inclusions. It is firmly compacted with a good horizon clarity.</p> <p>Upper fill of ditch [0115]. Likely medieval or post-medieval.</p>			0.56	0116	0096		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description and interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0118		0118	Excavation	Ditch	Group	Ditch group, aligned north-west to south-east, before curving at its south-east end to a north to south alignment. Consists of cuts 0053, 0059, 0063 and 0065.							
0119		0119	Excavation	Ditch	Group	Ditch group, aligned north-east to south-west and continuing into ditch group 0118. Curves at the south-west end to the south-east. Consists of cuts 0051, 0067, 0080 and 0083.							
0120		0120	Excavation	Ditch	Group	Ditch group, aligned north-west to south-east and continuing into large ditch group. Consists of cuts 0074 and 0094.							
0121		0121	Excavation	Ditch	Group	Ditch group, aligned north-east to south-west, before curving and terminating at the north-east end. Consists of cuts 0061 and 0085.							
0122		0122	Excavation	Ditch	Group	Ditch group, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west across the whole site. Appears to consist of several (3+?) cuts, one or two potentially terminating midway across the site by section 35. Consists of cuts 0003, 0057, 0091, 0100, 0102, 0108, 0109, 0112 and 0115.							
0123	0123		Monitoring	Ditch	Cut	Cut of presumed ditch. Profile not seen beyond very small section of monitored garage footing so form was not properly recorded. Continuation of ditch 0032 from the evaluation.		>1.04	>0.4		0124		
0124	0123		Monitoring	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of mid brown compact silty-clay, with common chalk flecks and small varied flints.		>1.04	>0.4		0123		
0125	0125		Monitoring	Ditch	Cut	Cut of presumed ditch that must be the same as 0030 from the evaluation as it is less than a metre from the section of the evaluation feature. Profile poorly shown in monitoring trenches due to soil conditions and poor light from low winter sun. Steep sides and a narrow base.		1?	0.4?		0126		
0126	0125			Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch. Mid grey-brown-yellow firm clay, with common chalk flecks and occasional flints and a diffuse horizon with the natural.		1?	0.4?		0125		

### Appendix 3. Matrix



Note: This is based purely on physical stratigraphy - features are not positioned relative to phasing





## Appendix 4. OASIS form

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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### Printable version

**OASIS ID: suffolka1-306426**

#### Project details

Project name	CRM 086 Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road Excavation and Monitoring
Short description of the project	Excavation and monitoring of a small site to the south-east of All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk, has recorded a well-preserved series of features and finds across the site, forming evidence of typical domestic, light industrial and agricultural activity, mainly of 13th-14th century date, with a lower quantity of 11th-12th century finds and very limited material pre-dating this. The bulk of the finds retrieved was a relatively large assemblage of pottery, alongside lower levels of animal bone, shell, ceramic building material, fired clay, lavastone and post-medieval glass and nails. There were also low levels of Roman brick and tile. Deposits of slag and ferrous spheroids suggest nearby smithing in the medieval period. The works have not revealed the precise location of any in-situ medieval structures, but given the finds retrieved, they are likely to be nearby and could well be located on the adjacent plot to the north-east.
Project dates	Start: 29-01-2018 End: 08-02-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	CRM 086 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	Mid Suffolk 0138/17 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Medieval
Significant Finds	LAVASTONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAILS Uncertain
Significant Finds	SLAG Medieval

Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Uncertain
Significant Finds	SHELL Uncertain
Investigation type	"Part Excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK CREETING ST MARY CRM 086 Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road Excavation and Monitoring
Postcode	IP6 8NF
Study area	300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1001 5700 52.170717889515 1.071479966165 52 10 14 N 001 04 17 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	James Rolfe
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Hart Build Ltd.

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	CRM 086
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	CRM 086
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	CRM 086
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land adjacent 54 All Saints Road, Creeting St Mary, Suffolk, Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, R.

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## OASIS:

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## Appendix 5. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Animal bone		Shell		Notes	Spotdate	Sample Nos	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
E0005	18	143							34	103	5	7	Slag: 3 – 1038g	Med	01	Bone, Shell
E0007	18	175							1	4				Med		
E0009	60	725							1	1	4	47		Med	03	Fired Clay, Heat-altered Flint, Bone, Shell
E0011	23	405												Med		
E0012	82	615							7	244	3	63	Slag: 2 -217g	Med	02	Fired Clay, Heat-altered Flint, Bone, Shell
E0017	1	8	1	55					3	17				Med		
E0019	3	6											Slag: 19 – 441g	Med		
E0031			1	9					1	45						
E0033	1	18							1	12	1	6		Med	04	Fired Clay, Heat-altered Flint, Bone, Shell
E0034	2	25							1	190			Quern stone: 9 – 148g	Med		
E0035			1	53												
E0037	2	11	2	6					3	15				Med		
0050	15	280	5	819			2	23	2	100			Slag: 2 – 251g	Med		
0052	1	25									1	5	Slag: 6 -144g	Med		
0054	23	145	2	22	10	29			4	130	7	50	Slag: 1 – 2g	Med		
0058					4	6					3	58	Charcoal: 7 - 1g		15	
0060	85	726			1	6			8	43	8	72		Med		
0062	74	369							1	1				Med		
0064	340	3178			4	27	3	26	32	81	36	149	Slag: 8 -105g, Stone: 1 – 1599g, Charcoal: 1-7g	Med		
0066	4	8											Slag: 1 – 249g	Med		
0071	6	51									3	2		Med	12	Shell, Fired Clay, Pot, Bone, Fe.Nail
0073															13	Flint, Pot, Bone

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Animal bone		Shell		Notes	Spotdate	Sample Nos	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
0075	4	26	2	15					2	27				Med	11	Shell, Pot, Fe, bone
0077	3	34											Slag: 4 – 64g	Med		
0078	2	15												Med	16	Pot, bone, shell
0079	6	30	3	5	1	10			7	87	3	29		Med		
0082															17	Fired Clay, Heat-altered Flint, Bone, Pot, Shell, Flint
0084	1	1												Med		
0086	7	16												Med		
0088	19	193							5	6			Iron Nails: 3 – 19g. Slag: 1 – 23g	Med	18	Fired Clay, Pot, Shell
0090	2	14							12	538				Med		
0093	8	96			1	5			3	43				Med		Bone, Pot, Fe
0095	3	17							1	10				Med		
0096	78	381			20	59	1	12	35	178			Iron Nails 3 – 10g, Stone: 4 – 26g	Med		
0098	42	506			1	4			4	31				Med	20	Pot, flint, bone, shell
0103	4	40							1	79				Med		
0107	1	7							2	25	2	1	Clay pipe 1 – 5g. Glass Bottle: 2- 26g	Med		
0111	46	352							13	177				Med		
0113	2	10												Med		
0114	30	198							4	7	14	124		Med		
0116	1	16												Med	21	Shell, Bone, CBM
0117	16	100							2	10	2	19		Med		

## Appendix 6. Pottery catalogue

Table 1. Pottery

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0005	EMWSS	U	1	1	1									+				
0005	EMW	U	1	1	1									++				
0005	MCW1	U	2	7	1										+		vfs dk grey, poss EMW	
0005	MCW2	UB	9	52	1				S						+		buff, abundant clear/white/grey f/ms, occ mica, sparse chalk	
0005	HOLL	U	1	14	1										+		grey, abun. clear/white/grey f/ms, occ mica	
0005	HOLL	U	1	4	1									+			fine	
0005	HGHGW	HD	3	64	1	JG		S			?						similar to HOLG, but fabric as MCW2, oxid orange with brown/grey core	
0005	HGHGW	U	1	1	1									++			orange, thin, but poss same as other vessel in this context	
0007	HOLL	D	1	10	1					FTIs				+	+			
0007	EMW	U	1	1	1									++				
0007	HOLL	R	1	40	1	BL	THEV			FTIs		360	6		+			13-14
0007	MCW3	R	1	23	1	BL	SQBD					380	5				black surfaces	13-14
0007	MCW3	U	2	6	1													
0007	MCW3	UB	9	65	1				S	TB					+		pale buff, partly grey ext, clear/white/grey vfs, occ Fe, occ mica	
0007	MCW4	U	2	12	1												grey with red core	
0007	HOLG	D	1	18	1						SG			+				
0009	MCW3	U	4	6	4													
0009	HOLL	U	1	9	1									+			medium, oxid	
0009	MCW2	H	1	41	1			PAN							+		tapered, could be long tripod foot, oxid	14?
0009	HOLL	U	1	6	1									+	+		poss HM	
0009	EMW1	U	2	5	1									++			vfs oxid, grey int, occ cp, mica, soft, poss earlier	
0009	MCWG	B	1	10	1				S					++				
0009	COLC	B	1	13	1				S						+			
0009	COLC	BU	4	21	1				FRIL		SC							
0009	EMW	U	3	4	3									+	+			

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0009	STNE	U	1	1	1									+			tiny	
0009	HOLL	B	1	2	1				S					+	+			
0009	HOLG	D	2	1	2						G?			+				
0009	HOLL	U	1	7	1									+	+			
0009	UPG	U	1	1	1									+			coarse, brown tiny, soft, v fine redware with grey core	
0009	HOLL	U	2	18	1									+	+		clear throwing rings int	
0009	MCW3	U	1	2	1									+			grey	
0009	HOLL	R	1	19	1	JR	EVSQ					300	5	+				13-14
0009	HOLLCP	U	1	7	1													
0009	HOLL	U	10	25	10													
0009	MCW1	U	1	2	1									+	+			
0009	HOLL	UB	12	278	1				S					+	+			
0009	HOLL	U	5	32	5									+	+			
0009	HOLL	R	1	6	1	JR	EVSQ					220	5	+				13-14
0009	HOLL	U	1	5	1									+	+		fine, black int	
0009	HOLL	U	2	21	1													
0009	HOLL	D	1	12	1					FTIs				+	+		coarse, oxid	
0009	MCWM	U	1	3	1									+	int		v fsm, could be Rom?	
0009	HOLL	U	3	28	1									+	+		fine, black int	
0009	MCW3	D	1	12	1					FTIs				++	+			
0009	MCW3	B	1	5	1				S					+	+			
0009	MCW3	B	1	13	1				S					+	+			
0009	MCW3	U	2	6	2									+				
0009	MCW2	UB	13	153	1				S						+			
0011	MCW4	UB	20	365	1				S	TB				+	+	0012	white/grey v fs, sparse mica, sparse chalk, moderate coarse rounded grey grog; grey-buff	
0011	MCW3	B	1	23	1				S					+	+			
0011	HOLL	R	1	16	1	BL	EVSQ			FTIs		380	4	+	+			13-14
0011	MCW5	U	1	1	1									+			f/ms oxid, poss LMed Essex	
0012	MCW2	U	3	2	2													
0012	HOLL	R	1	15	1	BL	EVSQ					400	3	+				13-14
0012	HCW	U	1	18	1													
0012	MCW2	B	2	17	1				F?					+	+			
0012	MCWG	U	1	18	1										+		Colchester type	
0012	MCW4	U	2	22												0011		
0012	HOLLCP	U	2	9	1									+	+		oxid, coarse	
0012	HOLL	R	1	26	1	BL	COMP					440	6	+	+			14?
0012	HOLL	B	1	5	1				S					+	+			
0012	EMWG	U	2	16	1									+			HM, grey, cs	



Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0012	MCW5	UB	29	162	1				F					+			f/ms oxid, poss LMed Essex	
0012	HOLG	D	1	4	1						SG			+				
0012	MCW1	U	5	11	5									+				
0012	HOLL	U	13	88	10									+				
0012	MCW3	U	8	91	8									+	+		some poss fine HOLL	
0012	MCW3	U	2	6	1									+			or EMW	
0012	HFW1	D	1	2	1					SLLB	C							
0012	MCW6	U	4	28	1									+			abundant fs, common coarse chalk, common pink cp, pale grey	
0012	MCW6	B	1	29	1				S					+	+		as body sherds but with mod bnt out org	
0012	HOLLCP	U	1	10	1									+	+			
0012	MCWMM	U	1	10	1									+			sim to HOLL but abundant mica	
0012	HOLL	RU	2	21	1	JR	THEV					320	3	+				13-14
0012	HOLL	D	1	7	1					FTI				+	+			
0017	EMWC	U	1	8	1									+			fs with abundant v fine calc, sim to YAR but finer, some red cp & Fe	
0019	EMW	U	1	1	1												tiny	
0019	HOLL	U	2	5	1													
0033	MCW2	U	1	1	1									+			tiny	
0033	UNHM	B	1	18	1				S					+			v fsmcp, black, oxid ext, similar to SIPS	E/MSa x??
0034	HOLL	U	1	1	1									+	+		tiny	
0034	THET	R	1	24	1	AF?	1			ATS below rim		170	8	++				11
0037	HOLL	U	1	9	1									+				
0037	HOLG	D	1	2	1					SLLW	G			+				
0050	MCW7	U	1	10	1													
0050	COLC	B	1	87	1				S						+			
0050	UPG	D	1	5	1						G			+			moderate ms, sparse cs, redware	
0050	HOLL	D	1	11	1					FTIs								
0050	HOLL	U	2	27	2													
0050	HOLL	U	2	11	1													
0050	MCW3	U	1	9	1										+			
0050	MCW3	BU	2	27	1				S									
0050	MCW1	B	2	82	1				S								HM?	
0050	RBGW	U	1	7	1									+				
0050	MCW2	U	1	3	1										+			



Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0060	MCW2	U	6	51	5										+			
0060	MCW7	U	5	24	1												oxid ext	
0060	HOLL	U	2	21	1										+			
0060	EMW	U	1	2	1													
0060	MCW3	U	4	31	4										+			
0060	MCW3	D	4	16	1					IWL						0062?		
0060	MCW6	R	1	33	1	BL	EVSQ			FTIs		360	5		+			
0062	HOLL	U	8	10	1									+	+		buff with red core, underfired, split	
0062	EMW1	U	1	2	1												oxid surfaces, brown core, moderate angular white quartz 0.5-1mm	
0062	HOLL	R	1	5	1	JR	THEV					130	6					
0062	MCW7	U	1	2	1									+	+			
0062	MCW3	U	4	13	4													
0062	UNID	U	1	1	1									+			fs oxid, poss small flake of CBM	
0062	HOLL	R	1	6	1	JR	EVSQ											
0062	HOLL	R	1	3	1	JR	EVSQ					200	4					
0062	HOLG	D	11	21	1						G			+			HOLL fabric	
0062	UPG	D	1	2	1						G			+		0064 0066	poss HFW1 but more sandy than typical	
0062	HOLL	U	2	11	1												oxid int	
0062	HOLL	R	1	4	1	JR	EV					120	7					
0062	MCW3	R	1	8	1	JR	EVBD					170	5	+				
0062	MCW2	U	1	14	1													
0062	MCW1	U	4	19	1									+	+			
0062	MCW1	R	1	8	1	JR	THEV							+				
0062	HOLLCP	U	3	43	3													
0062	HOLL	U	4	31	4									+			buff	
0062	MCW3	U	3	8										+		0060?		
0062	HOLL	B	6	58	1					TB							fairly coarse	
0062	HOLL	D	1	13	1					FTIs				+	+		fairly coarse	
0062	MCW3	D	1	13	1					FTIs								
0062	MCW3	U	1	2	1													
0062	MCW7	U	1	2	1									+	+			
0062	MCW6	B	1	10	1				S						+			
0062	MCW3	B	1	4	1				S						+			
0062	MCW6	U	5	34	1										+			
0062	EMW	U	5	13	5													
0062	HOLL	U	2	6	1													
0064	EMWSS	R	1	5	1	JR	EVBD					160	5	+				
0064	HOLL	U	7	39	7												reduced	
0064	MCW6	RU	5	132	1	JR	LSEV					160	21					



Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0064	MCW2	U	1	12	1					smoothed ext				+	+			
0064	EMWC	U	2	10	1										+		sparse chalk, leached	
0064	IPSG	BD	14	184	1	JG			S	TB, white slip lines	SG						softer than typical with reduced core and partly reduced surface ext	
0064	HOLG	RUD	13	40	1	JG	FTEV			IDLs	?	100	15	++			traces of white slip or decayed glaze?	
0064	UNID	B?	1	3	1				F?					++			soft, small piece of fs redware or poss just fired clay	
0064	EMW	H	1	5	1			S										
0064	EMWG	U	10	64	10													
0064	MCWMG	D	4	20	1					combed horiz lines					+		poss EMWG but seems to be wheelmade; brown with red margins, common mica, moderate cq	
0064	HOLL	R	4	40	1	JR	INTC					180	26	+			slightly collared inturned rim	
0064	UPG	D	1	4						applied triangular-section strip	G			+		0062 0066	sandier version of HFW1?	
0064	EMWG	B	1	13	1				S					+				
0064	MCW6	B	1	9	1				S					+				
0064	EMW	U	3	21	1									+	+		occ chalk, leached, thick-walled	
0064	EMW1	U	4	21	3									+			oxid, fsm	
0064	MCWG	U	5	57	5										+			
0064	MCWG	R	1	19	1	JR	EVBD					210	7				or coarse HOLL; squarish bead	13
0064	MCW3	R	1	19	1	BL	EVFT					440	4				outer part of rim lost, underfired	
0064	HOLL	U	3	16	1									+		0117?	oxid surfaces	
0064	HOLL	R	1	27	1	BL	SQBD			FTIs		380	4		+			
0064	HOLL	R	1	5	1	BL	SQBD							+	+			
0064	HOLL	R	1	15	1	JR	SQBD					220	9					
0064	HOLL	R	1	6	1	JR	SQBD					160	5	+				
0064	MCW3	R	1	15	1	BL	EVBD					420	4	+	+		rounded bead with int bevel	
0064	MCW3	R	2	47	1	BL	EVBD					380	7		+		rounded bead with int bevel	
0064	MCW3	RU	3	41	1	JR	SQBD					230	16		+			

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0064	EMW	B	2	26	2				S						+		thin-walled	
0066	MCW3	U	1	2	1													
0066	STNE	B?	1	3	1				S?					+			poss carination rather than base angle	
0066	UPG	D	2	2						applied triangular-section strip	G			+		0062 0064	sandier version of HFW1?	
0071	MCW3	R	1	26	1	BL	EVSQ					400	4		+			
0071	MCW7	U	1	10	1									+				
0071	EMWC	U	3	4	1										+		oxid int	
0071	MCW3	U	3	13	3													
0071	MCW3	R	1	7	1	JR	EVBD					210	4	+				
0071	HOLL	R	1	14	1	BL	EVSQ					500	3	+	+			
0071	HOLL	U	6	20	6													
0071	MCW6	U	1	8	1									+				
0071	EMW1	U	1	1	1													
0071	EMW	U	5	9	5									+				
0071	EMW	U	2	4	1									+				
0071	EMWG	U	1	2	1									+				
0075	EMWG	U	1	7	1									+				
0075	HOLL	U	2	12	2										+			
0075	MCW3	U	1	6	1									+	+			
0077	HOLL	U	2	28	1									+	+		oxid int	
0077	MCWG	U	1	5	1										+		coarse HOLL?	
0078	HOLL	U	1	13	1									+	+			
0078	HFW1	D	1	2	1						B/Y			+				
0079	MCW2	U	1	5	1									+	+			
0079	COLC	R	1	7	1	JR	FTEV					120	5				v hard greyware	L.13- M.14
0079	COLC	R	2	7	1	JG	FLAR					120	10				v hard greyware	
0079	COLC	U	1	2	1												v hard greyware	
0079	MCW7	U	1	8	1									++				
0082	HOLL	B	1	3	1				S					+	+			
0082	EMWG	U	1	1	1									+	+			
0082	EMWSS	U	1	1	1									+				
0082	MCW3	U	3	15	3													
0082	MCW2	U	1	2	1									+			oxid ext	
0082	MCWM	U	1	10	1										+		v fsm	
0082	COLC	U	1	1	1									+	int			
0082	MCW8	U	1	2	1													
0082	MCW7	U	1	3	1									+				
0082	HOLLCP	B	2	24	2				S					+				
0082	EMW	U	3	4	3										+			
0082	MCW6	R	1	7	1	JG	EVSQ					130	5					



Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0096	COLC	R	1	7	1	JR	FTEV					180	6					L.13-M.14
0096	MCWG	U	1	18	1										int			
0096	HOLL	U	9	22	9										+			
0096	MCW3	RUB	24	171	1	JR	UPFT		S	TB		180	5		+			
0096	MCW4	U	3	28	1										int	0111	pocked internally	
0096	MCW2	U	11	19	1											0114	underfired, red w. brown surfaces, thick	
0096	BMCW	U	1	1	1													
0096	MCW1	U	1	2	1													
0096	MCW3	U	1	19	1									+				
0096	MCW7	U	1	3	1									+	+			
0096	EMW	U	6	16	6													
0096	MCWG	U	1	2	1													oxid with grey ext surface
0096	HOLL	B	1	6	1				S					+	+			
0098	MCWM	D	1	9	1					ATS								pale grey vfs, moderate mica, occ calc
0098	HOLLCP	U	2	6	1									+	+			
0098	HOLL	U	2	32	1										+			
0098	EMWG	U	2	13	1										+			
0098	MCWG	B	1	47					S						+	0093		
0098	MCWG	U	1	19	1										+			oxid int, same fab as 0093/0098 base
0098	MCWG	U	1	11	1										+			oxid int & ext, same fab as 0093/0098 base
0098	EMWG	U	4	81	1										+			orange
0098	MTN1	U	5	78	1									+		0095		
0098	EMWG	U	2	6	1													black
0098	EMWSG	U	1	6	1													
0098	MCW7	U	1	5	1									+				
0098	EMWSG	U	2	25	1										+			
0098	COLC	U	1	5	1									+				
0098	MCW2	D	1	4	1					ATS				+		0096 0114		
0098	MCW6	U	1	8	1										+			
0098	MCW6	BU	2	19	1				S						+			
0098	MCW1	U	2	45	1									+	+			
0098	MCWG	U	1	4	1										+			
0098	MCW3	U	3	50	3									+	+			
0098	HOLL	U	5	18	4													
0098	EMWG	B	1	14	1				S					+	+			
0103	EMW	B	1	5	1				S						+			
0103	MCW3	U	2	15	2										+			



Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0103	EMW	U	1	19	1										+		common red cp, occ calc	
0107	HFW1	R	1	6	1	JG	UPFT					50	25	+				
0111	MCW2	U	1	5	1									+	+			
0111	HOLL	R	1	5	1	JR	UPBD					160	7		+			
0111	MCW3	U	1	6	1									+	+			
0111	HOLL	RH	2	21	1	JG	UPFT	WS?				110	25				lip	
0111	HOLLCP	U	2	22	2									+				
0111	COLC	U	1	4	1												v hard, fully reduced	
0111	HOLLCP	B	1	37	1				S					+	+			
0111	MCW2	U	1	6	1										+	0113	red margins	
0111	EMW	U	2	7	1										+			
0111	EMW	U	1	1	1													
0111	EMWC	U	1	16	1										+		sparse chalk, red cp, fairly thick	
0111	HOLL	U	2	12	1									+	+			
0111	MCW4	UB	4	19											int	0096		
0111	HOLL	B	3	31	3				S						+			
0111	MCW7	U	1	3	1									+				
0111	MCW3	B	2	19	1				S					+	+			
0111	HOLL	B	1	17	1				S									
0111	HOLL	U	2	20	2													
0111	MCW6	U	2	22	2										+			
0111	MCW6	B	1	10	1				S						+			
0111	EMW	B?	1	10	1				S?						+		occ tiny calc flecks	
0111	HOLL	UB	11	57	1				S					+	+			
0113	MCW3	U	1	4	1									+	+			
0113	MCW2	U	1	4												0111	red margins	
0114	EMW	B	1	3	1				S					+				
0114	MCW7	U	1	10	1									+				
0114	EMWSS	RU	3	23	1	JR	UPBD					230	5				wheelmade/finished?	
0114	EMWSS	RU	4	15	1	JR	UPBD							+			outer edge of rim damaged	
0114	MTN1	U	1	11										+		0095 0098		
0114	MTN1	B	1	3	1				S					+				
0114	MCW2	U	1	3										+		0096	underfired	
0114	COLC	U	4	23	1													
0114	MCW7	BU	3	46	1				F								clear throwing rings	
0114	EMW	U	2	3	2													
0114	MCW6	U	1	12	1									+	+			
0114	HOLL	U	5	26	5													
0114	MCW1	U	1	2	1									+				
0114	EMW1	U	1	2	1									++			oxid, fine silty	
0114	MCW2	U	1	15												0096 0098		

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Handle	Base	Decoration	Glaze ext	Rim diam	Rim percent	Abrasion	Soot	Also in	Notes	Spot date
0116	MCWM	U	1	15	1									+	+			
0117	MCWG	U	1	3	1													
0117	MCW7	U	3	10	1												dk grey, harder than other eggs, could be LMT	
0117	HOLG	D	1	3	1						G			+				
0117	HFW1	H	1	31	1	JG		R										
0117	MCW8	B	1	11	1				S									
0117	COLC	U	2	6	2												fully reduced	
0117	HOLL	R	1	5	1	JR	THEV					210	5	+				
0117	HOLL	U	2	15	2													
0117	MCW3	U	2	11	2									+	+			
0117	EMW	U	1	3	1													
0117	HOLL	U	1	1												0064?	oxid surfaces	

## Appendix 7. CBM catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Mno	Abr	Length	Width	Height (mm)	Comments	Date
0017	fscp	RBT	1	55	1	++			23	poss pawprint, but too abraded to be certain	Rom
0031	fsfe	UN	1	9	1	++				no surfaces	un
0035	fs	RTP	1	53	1	+				Thin mortar	pmed
0037	fs	UN	1	1	1	+				poss FC	un
0037	fsfe	UN	1	5	1	++				no surfaces	un
0050	fscf	RBT	1	721	1				>35		Rom
0050	fs	RTP	1	8	1	+					pmed
0050	fsf	RTP	3	79	1						pmed
0054	comp	B	1	1	1					tiny, painted?	19-20
0054	fsv	IMB?	1	20	1	+				reduced underside	Rom?
0075	comp	B	1	4	1	+					19-20
0075	ms	LB?	1	10	1	+				no surfaces, poss thick RTP	pmed
0079	ms	LB?	2	1	2	+				no surfaces, poss RTP	pmed
0079	fsc	UN	1	3	1	+				pale pink, darker red base	?

## Appendix 8. Fired clay catalogue

Context	Sample	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Abrasion	Notes
0009	<3>	fsc	4	1	red		++	
0012	<2>	fs	14	3	red/grey		++	tiny, poss CBM
0033	<4>	fs	6	1	red		+	tiny, poss CBM or pot
0054		fsc	8	22	buff-red	flattish	+	
0054		fsmo	1	4	grey/buff		++	silty
0054		fsc	1	2	buff-grey	undulating	+	
0058		fsxc	4	5	red/cream		+	
0058	<15>	fsc	8	8	red		+	
0060		fsc	1	5	orange		+	
0064		fsc	4	27	red			amorphous frags
0071	<12>	fsc	12	11	red		++	
0079		fscp	1	10	orange-cream	flattish	++	silty
0082	<17>	fsc	7	1	red		++	
0088	<18>	fs	1	1	red		+	tiny, poss CBM
0093		msc	1	4	brown-black		+	rounded
0096		fsc	10	29	red	some flattish		
0096		fsc	11	29	buff-black	some flattish		
0096		fs	1	2	black		+	amorphous
0098		fscp	1	2	buff/pink		++	silty
0116	<21>	fsc	4	4	buff-red	1 flat	+	



## Appendix 9. Abbreviated animal bone catalogue

Ctxt	Gnaw	C/F/R	Gnaw Elem	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	LM	SMM	M	Bird	Species	NISP	Ad	Neo	MNI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Comments
0005				24	110	1				Equid	1	1			vertebrae				thoracic vertebrae
0005								23		Mammal	23								
0007				1	7		1			Sheep	1	1			metacarpal				proximal metacarpal, robust, probably male, small lesion on proxiaml articular surface probably strain from repeated mounting of ewes
0009				1	2			1		Mammal	1								
0012				6	250	1				Cattle	1	1							lower molar 2
0012						2				Equid	2	2		1	metacarpal	1	1	cuts	metacarpal, small equid, slender, several knife cuts around whole shaft and at rear of distal end
0012								3		Mammal	3								
0017				3	16		3			Sheep	3	3			metapodials			chopped	two pieces of metatarsal, one metacarpal shaft
0031				1	47	1				Mammal	1				?tibia shaft frag				
0033				2	13	1		1		Mammal	2								
0034				1	188	1				Cattle	1	1			femur		1	chopped	distal femur, chopped through distal on horizontal plane
0037				2	16					Mammal	2								
0050	1	c	metacarpal	2	102	2				Cattle	2	2		1	metatarsal (2 pieces)		1	chopped	metatarsal, small and slender (female Celtic SH type) in 2 pieces, some gnawing at both ends, distal end gnawed off, light chop to lower rear shaft
0054				3	132	1				Cattle	1	1			radius/ulna		1	chopped	
0054	1	c	talus				1			Sheep	1	1			talus		1		lightly gnawed talus
0054								1		Mammal	1								
0060				8	40	1				Cattle	1	1			mandible condyle			chopped	
0060	2	c	metatarsal				3			Sheep/goat	2	2	1		metapodials		1	cuts	heavily cut and ?trimmed proximal metacarpal (?worked), tiny neo/prenatal also gnawed
0060								4		Mammal	4								
0062				1	2			1		Mammal	1				rib fragment				
0064				31	94	1				Cattle	1	1			mandible (no teeth)			chopped	
0064							1			Sheep/goat	1	1			scapula			cut	





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