



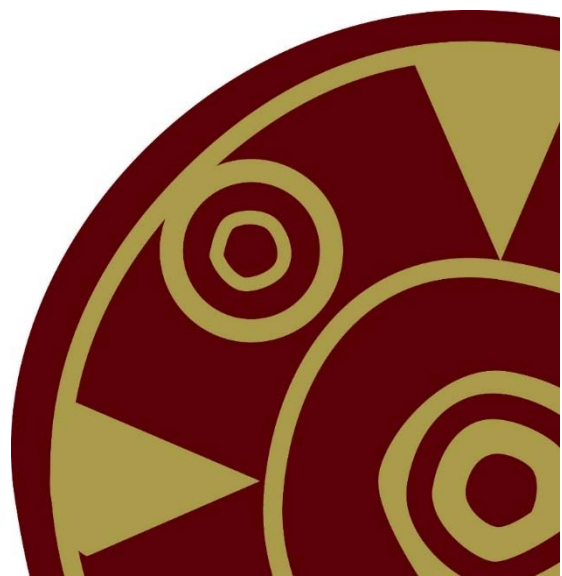
# Church of All Saints, Little Bealings, Suffolk

## BEL 023

Client: Church of All Saints, Little Bealings, PCC

Date: February 2019

Archaeological Monitoring Report  
SACIC Report No. 2018/107  
Author: Linzi Everett  
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## HER Information

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**Site Code:** BEL 023  
**Parish:** Little Bealings  
**Site Name:** Church of All Saints  
**Report Number** 2018/107  
**Planning Application No:** N/A  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 19th-21st November 2018  
**Grid Reference:** TM 2291 4798  
**Diocesan Archaeologist:** Bob Carr  
**Project Officer:** Linzi Everett  
**Commissioned by:** Mullins Dowse Architects Ltd. on behalf of the PCC

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. 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.

Prepared By: Linzi Everett  
Date: February 2019  
Approved By: Stuart Boulter  
Position: Senior Project Officer  
Date:



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## Summary

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A programme of re-ordering work, including fitting of kitchen/café facilities, was carried out at the Church of All Saints, Little Bealings. Groundworks associated with this were monitored in order to record any archaeological deposits revealed, particularly during ground level reduction under the former pew bases.

A small quantity of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery was recovered from an unstratified deposit, but perhaps significantly, from the area of the northern aisle which, until its addition in the 19<sup>th</sup> century, would have been outside of the medieval building. Other finds recovered were from disturbed, loose deposits likely to be associated with the Victorian restoration of the church. These were of post-medieval origin and included items such as coffin tacks, stained glass and roof tiles linked to the church building or activities.

The line of the former north wall was identified underlying the north arcade. A possible burial was cut by the arcade's eastern brick pier. This feature was orientated south-north rather than west-east, with skull visible in the south end, but was not excavated to confirm whether it was a grave, so as not to unnecessarily disturb what lay below the required formation level. In the nave of the church, outcrops of solid chalk, faced clay and mortar may be the remnants of earlier floor surfaces and other structural elements of the church, but none survived adequately to allow a confident interpretation.





## **Introduction and Methodology**

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Faculty permission for re-ordering works at the Church of All Saints, Little Bealings, required a programme of archaeological works as a condition of the consent. The site lies at TM 2291 4798 (Figure 1), at a height of approximately 21m OD, above the Lark valley to the north and the Fynn valley to the south. The church is a grade II listed building (ref. 285490), recorded as BEL 023 in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). There was high potential for the presence of human burials and archaeological remains relating to the development of the church since the medieval period, which could be damaged or destroyed by the groundworks.

The basic plan of the church building comprises a nave, chancel and northern aisle, with a tower-porch to the south-west. It is located within a churchyard which slopes markedly from north to south. The building is recorded as being of broadly 14th century origin, however a small section of the south wall between the tower and a 16th century red brick window is clearly of Norman origin or earlier. The north aisle was added during a phase of restoration in 1851.

Various visits were made to the site by an archaeologist in order to oversee and record the groundworks and any archaeological features revealed. An Outline Brief for the archaeological work was produced by Diocesan Archaeological Advisor Bob Carr, with a subsequent Method Statement prepared by Stuart Boulter of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. The fieldwork was commissioned by Mullins Dowse Architects Ltd.

The works involved removal of the existing pew platforms and re-paving the floor below to the level of the existing floor, as well as cutting some shallow service trenches. This required lowering of the existing ground levels to allow for a new sub-base. Stripped surfaces and exposed sections were studied for features, and where possible, the spoil was scanned for artefactual evidence. Features were planned on site on plastic drafting film at a scale of 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate and high resolution digital photographs were taken throughout the monitoring to form a part of the site archive.

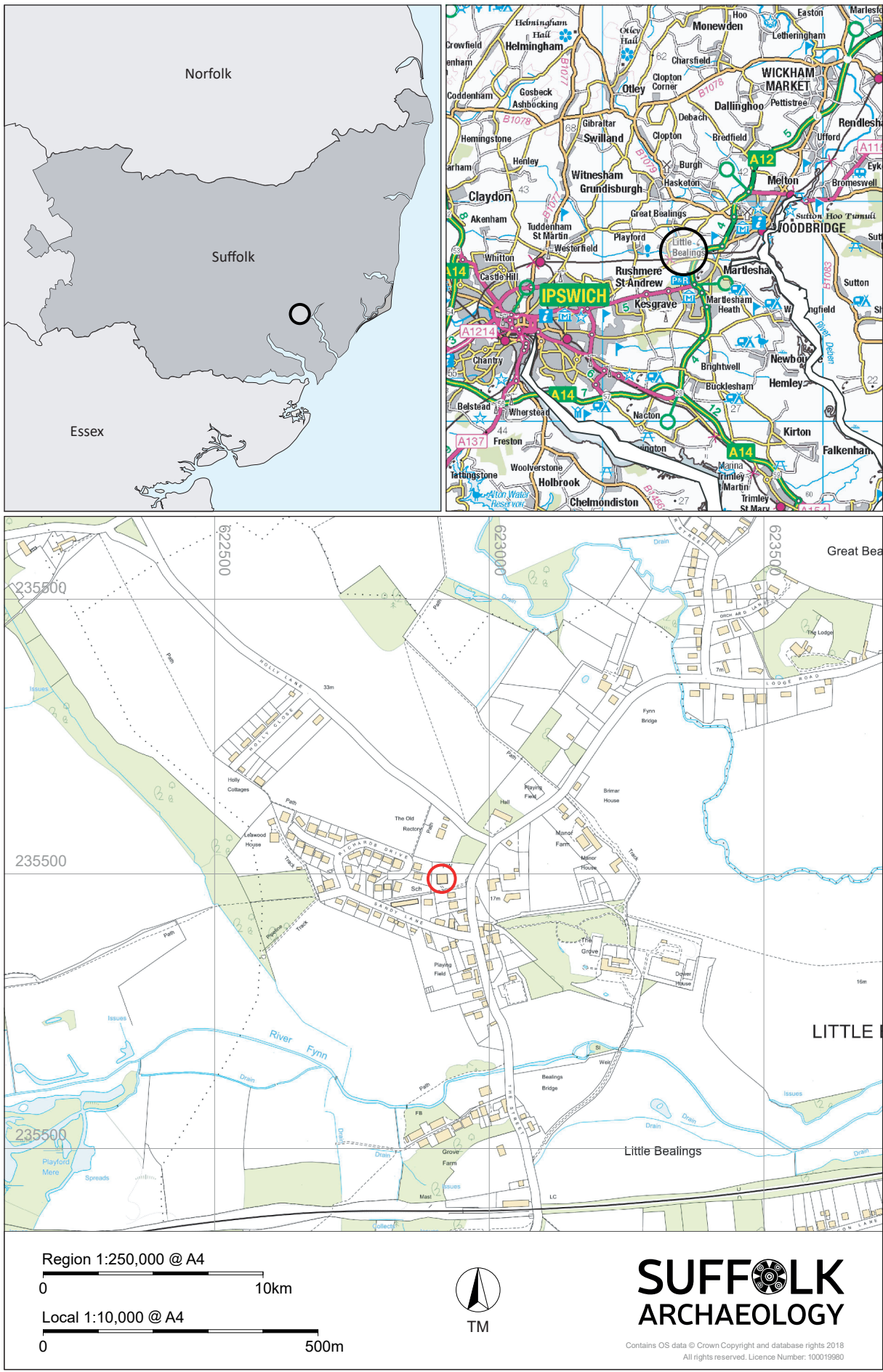


Figure 1. Site location (red)

## Results

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Three areas of pews were removed, shown on Figure 2 and characterised below:

- A- north aisle, 3.7m x 2m. This would have been within the area of the churchyard before the aisle was constructed in 1851, cutting into a N-S slope.
- B- central area, 5.3m x 4.2m, bisected E-W by the north aisle arcade assumed to follow the line of the original north nave wall. The part of this area north of the arcade would have been within the area of the churchyard before the 1851 extension.
- C- southern nave, 5.3m x 1.5m. Located between the south nave wall and two large ledger slabs central to the nave which may not be in their original locations.

Under the pew base in area A, there was an existing void, resulting in minimal ground level reduction to achieve the required formation level. It was only necessary to clear c.0.15m of loose orangey brown silty sand mixed with chalky lime mortar fragments, 0001, a layer which is likely to be associated with demolition of the north nave wall and construction of the north aisle. Below this was 0002, a mid orangey brown silty sand which was slightly uneven in profile but well consolidated. A quantity of disarticulated bone was collected during the removal of loose material in this area, some of which was dislodged from the sand layer below. No cut features were observed within the exposed surface.

The area north of the arcade was broadly the same as area A, with a loose, dirty mortar layer covering consolidated silty sand with occasional chalky mortar patches from which disarticulated bone was dislodged. In the north-eastern corner of the area, a possible grave cut, 0003, was observed. This was orientated approximately N-S, with the southern end cut by the brick pier associated with the Victorian aisle building. This construction cut also appeared to cut a skull, whilst at the opposite end of the feature, loose material filling a small void was removed to reveal two in-situ long bones, possibly a tibia and fibula. Because no further ground level reduction was required in this location, none of the in situ bones were investigated further to confirm the presence of an articulated burial so as not to cause any unnecessary disturbance.

As well as a small assemblage of disarticulated bone, three sherds of pottery were recovered from 0001 during the cleaning of area A and the northern half of area B. One of

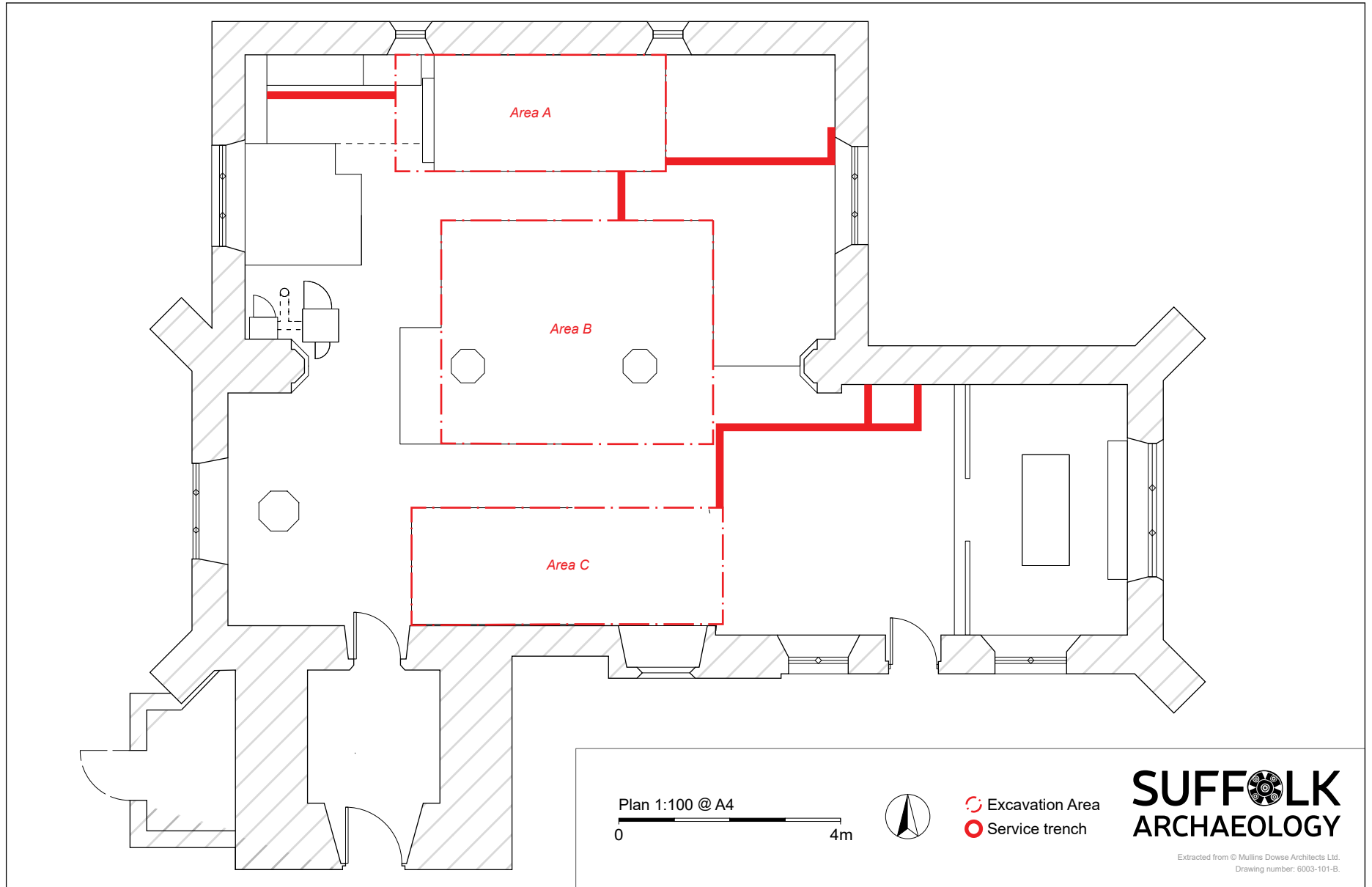


Figure 2. Location of monitored groundworks and service trenches

these was of Late Saxon date and the other two 11th-13th century. All disarticulated bone recovered during the monitoring was bagged, labelled and reinterred in the deeper end of possible grave 0003.

0006 consisted of a solid, sandy shelly mortar with occasional flints and was aligned E-W along the line of the north arcade. It was well defined between the eastern pier and eastern limit of excavation, where it measured c.1.1m wide, but was also partially exposed between the eastern and western piers where its edges were less well defined. It is likely to be the base or upper footing of the former north wall of the medieval nave and a cluster of flints along its northern limit could be surviving fabric or facing of the medieval wall. On the south side of the wall line, a solid chalk feature was observed immediately below the sub-base for the tiled floor. 0010 comprised dense chalk rammed into a layer of flints over a thin layer of mid orangey brown silty sand directly over 0007. This measured c.0.8m long and c.0.55m wide and continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It may be the remnants of a floor surface predating the current tiles.

South of the arcade in area B, the ground level had been built up to just below the pew base with a loose, pale brown shelly sand and lime mortar material, 0005. This was variable in depth and at its thickest adjacent to the ledger slabs used to pave the nave. A clay pipe bowl found within layer 0005 is believed to be from Ipswich makers Miller & Goodwin and its early-mid 19th century date correlates to the Victorian restoration of the church.

Below 0005 a number of areas of solid chalk, clay and mortar were identified:

- 0012 was a solid, shelly sand lime mortar incorporating medium flint cobbles, particularly towards the base. On its south-west corner and western edge, the surface was smooth and flat, with suggestions of tile impressions.
- 0013 was a compact, but not solid, layer of pale yellow craggy lime mortar
- 0014 was a thin layer of compact chalk containing regular flints
- 0015 was a compact mid grey brown chalky clay present over the south-east corner of layer 0012. It appeared to have been truncated to the south and west but continued beyond the eastern edge of site.

A section through these layers is presented as Plate 9 and illustrated on Figure 3.

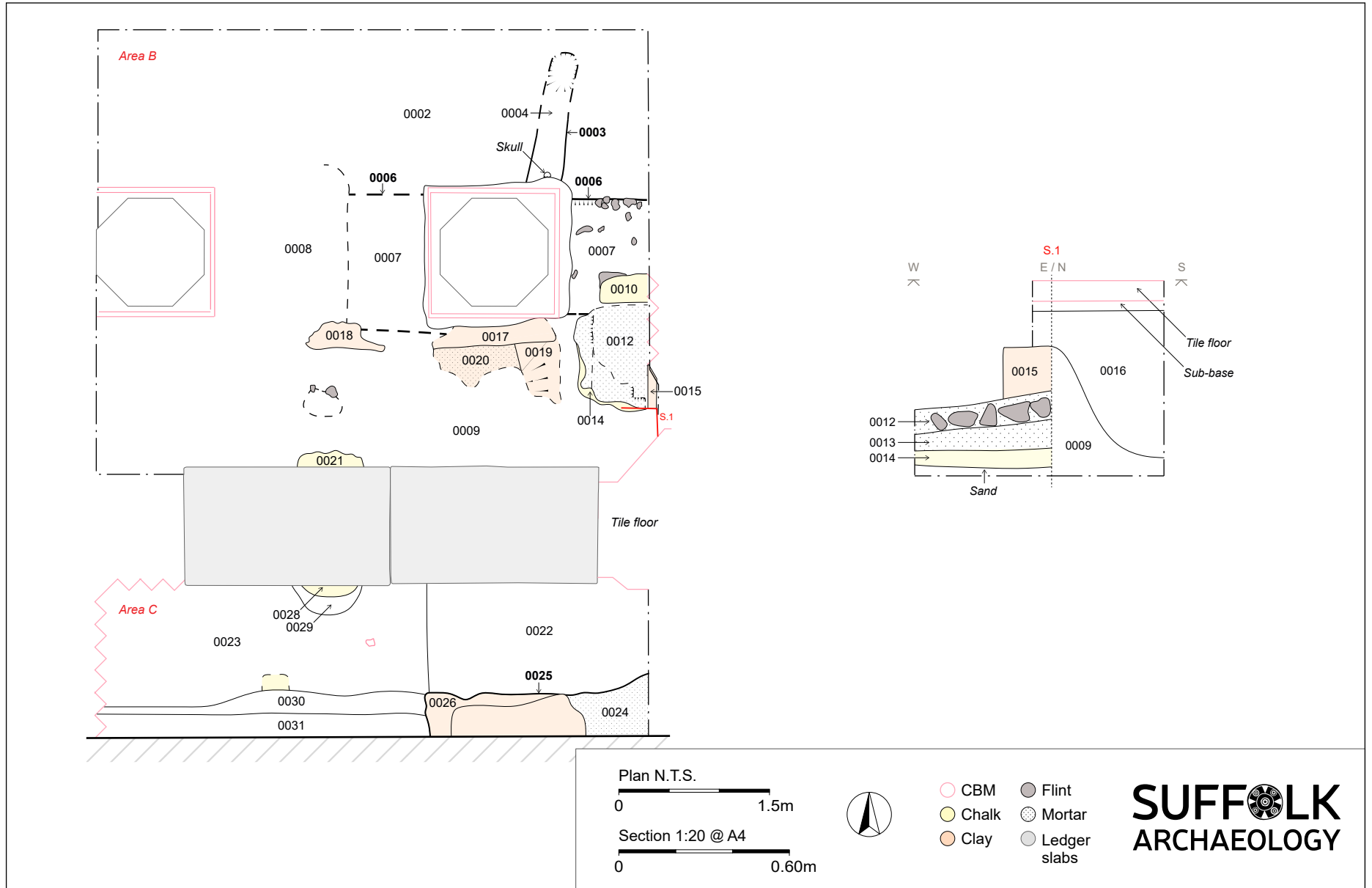


Figure 3. Plan of areas B and C and associated section

- 0017 was a solid, pale grey brown chalky clay ridge with a flat, smooth surface and vertical south face. It measured 1.2m east to west and 0.28m wide and appeared to be truncated to the north by the Victorian brick pier.
- 0018 was very similar to 0017, and the two could be associated but it was not possible to establish any relationship. It consisted of a solid mid grey brown chalky clay with a flat vertical south face, more degraded than that on 0017.
- 0019 was a spread of crumbling and degraded mid grey brown solid chalky clay, possibly associated with 0017 with no clear relationship or function.
- 0020 was a loose mix of degraded chalky clay lumps similar to 0019, craggy mortar and lumps of mortar with whitewashed surfaces. Its relationship with 0019 was not established

It is likely that these layers and features represent remnants of former floors or structures but they were not clearly diagnostic and too fragmentary to interpret or date with any certainty.

Below the pew base in area C, a layer of stony concrete had been poured over plastic sheeting up against the south wall of the church. This was approximately 0.15m thick and 0.75m wide and was presumably laid in order to alleviate damp problems under the pews. This and a thin layer of mixed deposits, brick fragments and loose detritus between the ledger slabs and the concrete were stripped from the area, revealing a series of broadly similar clay sand deposits below within which occasional post-medieval roof tile fragments were noted. Towards the eastern end of this stripped area and up against the church wall was 0025, an approximately rectangular spread of compact clay deposits measuring on average 0.4m wide and extending 2.1m from the eastern end of the strip. Light cleaning suggested that this feature had a flat, vertical face. Its location directly below a window inserted during the 16th century may suggest an association with this architectural feature, but could relate to an earlier feature replaced by the brick window, either through necessity or by design.

A series of service trenches were excavated (Figure 2) which only exposed disturbed, mixed deposits similar to 0001 or a continuation of deposits revealed seen in adjacent stripped areas.

Once the features and deposits revealed by the groundworks had been archaeologically recorded, geotextile membrane was laid over the cleaned and stripped areas in order to protect and define any archaeological features before the new sub-base was laid.

## Finds Evidence

Richenda Goffin

### Introduction

Small quantities of finds were recovered from the monitoring, as listed below.

| Context      | Pottery  |           | CBM      |            | Plaster/<br>Mortar |            | Fired Clay |           | Clay Pipe |           | Miscellaneous                  | Spotdate |
|--------------|----------|-----------|----------|------------|--------------------|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|--------------------------------|----------|
|              | No.      | Wt/g      | No.      | Wt/g       | No.                | Wt/g       | No.        | Wt/g      | No.       | Wt/g      |                                |          |
| 0001         | 3        | 22        | 1        | 7          |                    |            |            |           |           |           | Shell: 1-14g                   | Med      |
| 0005         |          |           |          |            |                    |            |            |           | 1         | 11        |                                | PMed     |
| 0020         |          |           |          |            | 2                  | 32         | 1          | 11        |           |           |                                |          |
| 0022         |          |           |          |            | 1                  | 22         |            |           |           |           |                                |          |
| 0023         |          |           | 1        | 252        |                    |            |            |           |           |           |                                | PMed     |
| 0032         |          |           | 2        | 195        | 1                  | 402        |            |           |           |           | Iron Nails: 1 -2g<br>(Plastic) | PMed     |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>3</b> | <b>22</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>454</b> | <b>4</b>           | <b>456</b> | <b>1</b>   | <b>11</b> | <b>1</b>  | <b>11</b> |                                |          |

Table 1. Finds quantities

### The pottery

#### Introduction

Three fragments of pottery were recovered from deposit 0001, under the pew bases north of the arcade. The sherds were fully catalogued using the methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et. al. 2001). This information can be seen in Appendix 2 Table 2.

The small assemblage is made up of three sherds with a total weight of 22g. An abraded body sherd of wheelthrown greyware is a fragment of Thetford-type ware of Late Saxon date. Two sherds dating to the early medieval period were also identified. One of these is a hand-made slightly sooted body sherd which is oxidised externally and has surface voids where calcareous material has leached out. It is a fragment of Early medieval sand and



shelly ware. The second fragment is the thickened rim of a slightly sooted hand-made jar. It has a medium to coarse sandy fabric with burnt-out voids and it too dates to the early medieval period of the 11th-13th century.

## **Ceramic building material**

A small laminated sliver of ceramic building material was found in deposit 0001. It is made in a fine sandy fabric with occasional clay pellet inclusions, which may be part of a floortile which dates to the late medieval to post-medieval period. A fragment of fully oxidised roofing tile was the only find from deposit 0023. It is made in a dense sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions, and is post-medieval in date. Further ceramic building material was collected as unstratified material (0032). Part of a re-used roofing tile which has been covered on one face with mortar, whilst there is evidence of sooting on the reverse. A small diamond-shaped hole for one of the pegs has been later covered with mortar. It is dark orange and its fabric is poorly mixed, with some quartz inclusions and voids. It is probably late medieval in date. A second smaller piece of roofing tile has a small circular perforation for attachment to the roof. It has a dull orange sandy fabric and dates to the late medieval or post-medieval period.

## **Fired clay**

A single piece of fired clay in deposit 0020 is made in a fine fabric with frequent chalk inclusions up to 5mm in length. The fragment has one flat surface which bears shallow parallel striations or impressions.

## **Plaster and mortar**

Fragments of limewashed plaster were recovered from deposits 0020 and 0022 which are made in two different fabric types. One piece of plaster made in a soft sandy fabric with frequent chalk inclusions present in deposit 0020 was also identified in deposit 0022. Both appear to have had at least one coat of limewash applied on the surface. Another fragment in 0020 is made in a much less sandy fabric, upon which limewash has been directly applied. It is more like fired clay with chalk inclusions which has been covered with limewash. A much larger thicker fragment of mortar made in another fabric with plenty of chalk inclusions was found as an unstratified find (0032).

## **Clay tobacco pipe**

A single clay pipe bowl which is in good condition was recovered from 0005. The bowl is decorated with narrow ribbing and has leaf-moulded seams. It is classified as belonging to Group 24 in Oswald's simplified typology (Oswald 1975) and dates to the first half of the 19th century, c.1810-1840. The bowl has an upright spur which has the initials 'M' on one side and '&G' on the other side. The presence of the ampersand and the 'G' on the pipes may indicate an amalgamation of the businesses of Miller and Goodwin. These two names appear jointly in the catalogue dating to 1844 in Ipswich (Oswald 1975). The Goodwin family had pipe kilns in Ipswich at Neptune Quay (Boulter 2001).

## **Iron**

A complete undated iron nail was recovered as an unstratified find from 0032.

## **Small finds**

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

Four post-medieval objects were recorded as small finds; three are copper alloy and one is glass. Three of the objects were retrieved from layer 0022; one from deposit 0016. They have been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification, but without the assistance of radiographs. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 2 Table 3.

The overall condition of the small finds is fair, with some corrosion on the pins and the glass stabilised in damp conditions.

Post-medieval

### **Glass**

Two small fragments of window glass; sub-triangular in plan and thin rectangle in cross-section. Colourless with brown staining. The largest piece has oblique etched lines across

one surface.

SF1002, layer 0022

### **Copper alloy**

Complete stud or tack with hollow domed head and tapering shank that is square in section. Tapers to a point. Shank is curved. The exterior surface retains the original appearance of copper and exhibits little corrosion. Possibly a coffin stud.

SF1000, deposit 0016

Complete drawn wire pin with wire wound head; shaft is circular in section and tapers to a point. Type 1 (Margeson, 1993, fig. 5, no 33).

SF1001, layer 0022

Complete drawn wire pin with globular, spherical head and tapering shaft, circular in section. Tapers to a point. Type 2 (Margeson, 1993, fig. 5, no 38).

SF1003, layer 0022

## Discussion

The metalwork and glass assemblage reflect post-medieval or later activity on the site in the form of possible shroud pins and a coffin stud that were discarded debris found within the deposits 0016 and 0022. Anderson, 2006, notes that 'studs are a form of coffin adornment that is typical of the Victorian period, when they were used in abundance to attach cloth or leather to the outside of coffins'.

## **Shell**

A single fragment of oyster shell was found in deposit 0001.



Plate 1. Area A and northern half of Area B before ground level reduction. Looking NW.



Plate 2. Area C prior to ground level reduction, showing concrete layer against the south wall of the church and ledger slabs set in the nave floor. Looking SE.



Plate 3. Evidence of the former north wall of the church (0006) cut by the Victorian brick pier plinth. Looking west, 0.4m scale.



Plate 4. Mortar layer 0012, with chalk feature 0010 immediately to its north and clay feature 0017 at the top of the picture. Looking west, 1m scale.



Plate 5. Area C, reduced to formation level.  
Looking west, 1m scale.

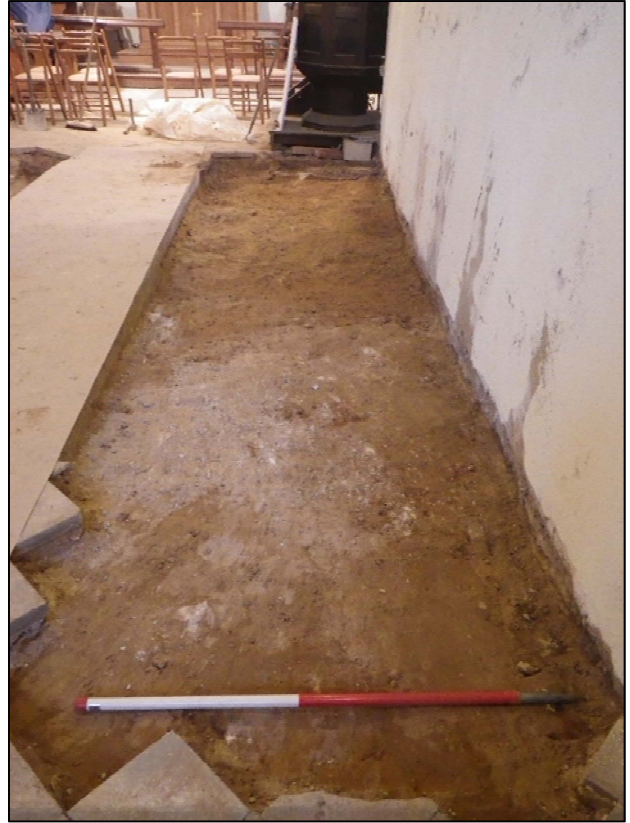


Plate 6. Area C, reduced to formation level.  
Looking east, 1m scale.



Plate 7. Possible grave 0003, with in situ bone visible in the northern end, just above the deeper area. Looking south, 0.4m scale. The flints in the top left corner of the picture may be surviving fabric of the former north wall of the church, feature 0006.



Plate 8. Section through layers 0015, 0012, 0013 and 0014. 0.4m scale, looking north.



Plate 9. Clay feature 0025. 1m scale, looking south.

## Discussion

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The monitoring produced a small amount of artefactual material, most of which dates to the medieval and post-medieval period. There is some evidence, specifically from the area under the pews in the area north of the arcade, of Late Saxon and early medieval activity. A single abraded body sherd of Thetford-type ware was identified, with two fragments of pottery dating to 11th-13th century.

Possible burial 0003 was also found in this area, outside of the medieval church footprint as the northern aisle was added onto the church in 1851. If this feature was indeed an in situ burial, its north-south orientation is difficult to explain. It is possible that other burials could survive below the formation level in what used to be the churchyard beyond the medieval north wall, but no other cuts were identifiable in layer 0002 which is likely to be a mixed cemetery soil under the loose material below the pews in the north aisle.

The ground level reduction in areas B and C within the medieval church footprint revealed the remains of the former north wall, 0006, demolished in order to construct the Victorian north aisle, and areas of solid chalk and clay which could be remnants of former floor surfaces, particularly in the case of layer 0012 where flat, solid mortar showed possible tile impressions. The church floor is likely to have been repaired or replaced many times since its foundation and may have utilised many different materials such as rammed chalk, rammed earth, clay or tiles and the previous surface may not have been removed in its entirety, or at all, before the new layer was installed. Layers 0010-0015 could represent various floor surfaces but unfortunately, none of these layers or other solid clay features were extensive or diagnostic enough to interpret or date with any certainty. It is very likely that the Victorian re-ordering of the church caused widespread damage to earlier deposits, and finds such as the clay pipe bowl and post-medieval window glass may be related to this phase of work.

An area of compact/solid clay within Area C (0025), could be associated with a 16th century red brick window within the medieval fabric of the south wall of the church. It may be that this later insertion was a necessary repair, but its Reformation era date might suggest removal of features associated with a rood screen. Many rood stairs were blocked up or



plastered over after the reformation but perhaps here they could have been removed completely. Whilst this clay feature and window is further from the chancel arch than many rood stairs, such an interpretation remains a possibility.

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## Appendix 1. Context list

| Context Number | Feature Type | Category | Feature Number | Group Number | Description  |
|----------------|--------------|----------|----------------|--------------|--|
| 0001           |              | Deposit  |                |              | Loose material under pew bases in area A and area B north of the arcade. Loose orangey brown silty sand mixed with chalky lime mortar fragments and occ. CBM. Disarticulated bone reinterred on site.  |
| 0002           |              |          |                |              | Mid orangey brown silty sand with reg chalky mortar patches, well consolidated, present through area A and area B north of the arcade. Undulating surface. Occasional disarticulated bones and fragments   |
| 0003           | Grave        | Cut      | 0003           |              | Possible S-N grave, narrow, N end not as clear as the S end but appears to be rounded. S end cut by brick pier of 1851 north aisle.  |
| 0004           | Grave        | Fill     | 0003           |              | Mid orangey brown silty sand, well consolidated, within which a skull was partially exposed in the S end and two long bones, possibly a tibia and fibula, were present in the N end. Metatarsal fell from loose material near the N end and unidentified bone fragment partially exposed in the approximate area of the right arm, assuming a supine S-N burial                      |
| 0005           |              | Deposit  |                |              | Loose pale brown shelly sand and lime mortar material  |
| 0006           | Wall         | Cut      | 0006           |              | Cut of former N wall of original nave. Clearly visible between eastern pier and eastern limit of excavation but also partially exposed between eastern and western piers- less defined here  |
| 0007           | Wall         | Fill     | 0006           |              | Clean, compact yellowish brown sand with occ. flints. Tightly packed flints 'face' the footing on the N side between the E pier and LOE. Between the two brick piers, it is visible as a linear spread of clean, yellowish brown sand but less well defined and without obvious flints   |
| 0008           |              | Deposit  |                |              | Fairly loose, coarse shelly lime mortar. May be same as 0005 but a bit more consolidated and less disturbed. Continues beyond the formation level through much of the SW corner of area B  |
| 0009           |              | Deposit  |                |              | Mid orangey brown silty sand, loose to friable. Very similar to 0002   |
| 0010           |              | Layer    | 0010           |              | Solid chalk feature immediately below sub-base for the tiled floor- c.0.06m below the tiled floor level. Comprises chalk rammed into a layer of flints over a thin layer of mid orangey brown silty sand directly over 0007. Likely only a small survival of a larger feature, truncated by one or more phases of re-ordering. Relationship with 0006 unclear, probably cut by 0011. |
| 0011           |              | Group    | 0011           |              | Solid area below a thin layer of loose mortar 0005, under tiled floor sub-base. Appears to be made up of at least three distinct layers, each potentially representing a different phase of nave flooring. Likely heavily truncated  |
| 0012           |              | Layer    |                | 0011         | Solid shelly sand lime mortar incorporating medium flint cobbles, very regular towards the base. The surface of its SW corner and W edge is smooth, with suggestions of tile imprints, elsewhere the surface is rough where it has been reduced. A smoothed, raised N-S ridge was noted along the W edge   |
| 0013           |              | Layer    |                | 0011         | Compact layer of pale yellow craggy lime mortar  |
| 0014           |              | Layer    |                | 0011         | Thin layer of compact chalk with regular flints  |
| 0015           |              | Deposit  |                |              | Localised patch of compact mid grey brown chalky clay, seemingly truncated on S and W sides, elsewhere continues beyond LOE  |

| Context Number | Feature Type | Category      | Feature Number | Group Number | Description  |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|--|
| 0016           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Very loose pale pinkish brown sandy lime mortar mix with fine roots throughout. Present to a depth of 0.26m in a localised patch in the SE corner of area B. Also visible continuing under the floor tiles in the chancel service trench but only 0.15m thick  |
| 0017           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Area of solid pale grey brown chalky clay with a flat, smooth surface and vertical S face. Truncated by brick pier on N side. May be related to 0018 but it was not possible to define any association in the gap between the two features. Horizontal surface lies approximately 0.07m below the tiled floor level  |
| 0018           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Upstanding area of solid mid grey brown chalky clay with a flat vertical S face, similar to 0017 but more degraded. Crumbly and truncated upper surface and N side. May be related to 0017 but it was not possible to define any association in the gap between the two features. Relationship with 0009 and 0008 not established during limited monitoring investigation. |
| 0019           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Solid but crumbling and degraded mid grey brown chalky clay, possibly associated with 0017 but relationship unclear.   |
| 0020           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Loose mix of degraded chalky clay lumps like 0019, craggy mortar and lumps of mortar with whitewashed surfaces-sample retained. Irregular in plan, discreet patch S of 0017 and W of 0019. Relationship with 0019 not established  |
| 0021           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Small, discreet patch of dense chalk over 0009 and under loose, craggy mortar 0005. Also visible in section under large ledger slab set into the nave floor  |
| 0022           |              | Layer         |                |              | Loose mix of pale yellowy brown sand and craggy lime mortar with occ. lumps of mortar with whitewashed surfaces  |
| 0023           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Loose mid orange sand, a bit craggy but homogenous and fairly clean. Occ. brick and tile fragments   |
| 0024           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Area of flints within a compact but not solid, pale yellowish grey craggy lime mortar. SE corner of area C   |
| 0025           |              |               | 0025           |              | Compact/solid clay feature against S wall. Smooth vertical northern face which runs approximately parallel with the S wall, similar to 0017 and directly opposite. Also below 16th C inserted wall section and window  |
| 0026           |              | Layer         | 0025           | 0025         | Compact/solid mid grey brown chalky clay   |
| 0027           |              | Deposit       | 0025           | 0025         | Compact mid grey brown chalky clay with regular charcoal flecks and deep red ?heat-altered chalk flecked daub  |
| 0028           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Small, discreet patch of dense chalk, also visible in section under large ledger slab set into the nave floor  |
| 0029           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Mid grey brown compact chalky clay visible around chalk deposit 0028. Relationship with 0028 and 0023 uncertain  |
| 0030           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Mid brown compact clay sand with occ. chalk flecks   |
| 0031           |              | Deposit       |                |              | Dark grey brown clay sand, quite loamy. Runs immediately against the S wall footing from the W edge of 0025 to the W end of area C   |
| 0032           |              | Unstrat Finds |                |              |  |

## Appendix 2. Finds catalogues

| Context | Pottery |      | CBM |      | Plaster/Mortar |      | Fired Clay |      | Clay Pipe |      | Iron Nails |      | Shell |      | Notes                     | Spotdate |
|---------|---------|------|-----|------|----------------|------|------------|------|-----------|------|------------|------|-------|------|---------------------------|----------|
|         | No      | Wt/g | No  | Wt/g | No             | Wt/g | No         | Wt/g | No        | Wt/g | No         | Wt/g | No    | Wt/g |                           |          |
| 0001    | 3       | 22   | 1   | 7    |                |      |            |      |           |      |            |      | 1     | 14   |                           | Med/LMed |
| 0005    |         |      |     |      |                |      |            |      | 1         | 11   |            |      |       |      |                           | 19th C   |
| 0020    |         |      |     |      | 2              | 32   | 1          | 11   |           |      |            |      |       |      |                           |          |
| 0022    |         |      |     |      | 1              | 22   |            |      |           |      |            |      |       |      |                           |          |
| 0023    |         |      | 1   | 252  |                |      |            |      |           |      |            |      |       |      |                           | PMed     |
| 0032    |         |      | 2   | 195  | 1              | 402  |            |      |           |      | 1          | 2    |       |      | Plastic Lego Brick (1/2g) | PMed     |
| Totals  | 3       | 22   | 4   | 454  | 4              | 456  | 1          | 11   | 1         | 11   | 1          | 2    | 1     | 14   |                           |          |

Table 1. Bulk finds

| Context | No | Wt (g) | Period | Fabric | Form | ENV | Condition | Comments  | Fabric date range |
|---------|----|--------|--------|--------|------|-----|-----------|---|-------------------|
| 0001    | 1  | 4      | LS     | TTW    | BODY | 1   | AA        | Prob Thetford but could be med greyware                             | 10th-11th C       |
| 0001    | 1  | 6      | M      | EMSS   | BODY | 1   | SI sooted | Shell leached out   | 11th-13th C       |
| 0001    | 1  | 12     | LS/M   | EMWE   | JAR  | 1   | S         | Thickened rim, slightly sooted, sandy with sparse voids, Essex type | 11th-13th C       |

Table 2. Pottery

| SF No | Context | Object | Material     | Frag. No | Wt (g) | Description   | Depth (mm) | Width (mm) | Length (mm) | Diameter (mm) | Period     |
|-------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|--------|---|------------|------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| 1000  | 0016    | Stud   | Copper alloy | 1        | 1      | Complete stud with hollow domed head & tapering curved shank, square in section. Tapers to a point. Ext. surface retains orig appearance.                                   | 18         |            |             | 10            | PMed - Mod |
| 1001  | 0022    | Pin    | Copper alloy | 1        | 0.08   | Complete drawn wire pin with wire wound head; shaft is circular in section and tapers to a point.   | 24.1       | 1.3        |             |               | PMed       |
| 1002  | 0022    | Window | Glass        | 2        | 0.4    | Two small frags, sub-triangular in plan and thin rectangle in cross section. Colourless with brown staining. The largest piece has oblique etched lines across one surface. | 15.8       | 14.8       | 1.4         |               | PMed       |
| 1003  | 0022    | Pin    | Copper alloy | 1        | 0.14   | Complete drawn wire pin with globular, spherical head and tapering shaft, circular in section. Tapers to a point.   | 25.5       | 1.6        |             |               | PMed       |

Table 3. Small finds



# SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

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