

Report 2015/1052

**Carlton Hall, Chapel Road,  
Carlton Colville, Suffolk, NR33 8AT**

**Archaeological Excavation  
Assessment and Updated Project Design**



**Prepared for:  
Carlton Hall  
(Lowestoft Ltd)  
Planning Ref:  
DC/14/2252/FUL**

**HER: CAC088**

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## Contents

<i>Summary</i> .....	1
SECTION A: ASSESSMENT.....	2
1. Introduction.....	2
Project Background.....	2
Structure of the Report.....	2
2. Geology and Topography .....	4
Geology .....	4
Topography.....	4
3. Archaeological and Historical Background .....	5
Sources.....	5
HER data .....	5
Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	6
Cartographic Evidence.....	8
4. Original Research Aims.....	9
5. Methodology.....	10
General .....	10
Methodology .....	10
Archive.....	11
6. Summary of Excavation Results.....	12
Structure .....	12
Phasing.....	12
Excavation Results .....	12
7. Factual Data Summaries and Statements of Potential .....	29
Stratigraphic and Structural Data Assessment.....	29
Archaeological Finds Assessment .....	32
Environmental Evidence Assessment.....	46
B    UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN .....	49
8. Updated Research Aims and Objectives .....	49
Introduction .....	49
General Aims .....	49
Revised Research Objectives .....	49
9. Method Statements for Analysis.....	52
Context and Stratigraphic Analysis .....	52
Finds Analysis.....	52

Environmental analysis .....	53
Archive Report .....	54
Publication Report.....	54
Storage, Curation and Conservation .....	55
Resources and Programming.....	55
<i>Acknowledgements</i> .....	58
<i>Bibliography and Sources</i> .....	59
Appendix 1a: Context Summary.....	62
Appendix 2a: Finds by Context .....	72
Appendix 2b: Finds Summary .....	78
Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue.....	79
Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Catalogue.....	84
Appendix 5: Mortar Catalogue.....	87
Appendix 6: Fired Clay Catalogue.....	87
Appendix 7: Worked Flint Catalogue.....	88
Appendix 8: Animal Bone Catalogue.....	99
Appendix 9: Environmental Results .....	100
Appendix 10: Historical Periods .....	101
Appendix 11: OASIS Report Summary .....	102
Appendix 12: Archaeological Specification .....	106
Appendix 13: Trial Trench Evaluation Report 2015.....	121

## Figures

- Figure 1 Site location with HER data
- Figure 2 Site plan showing archaeological features and deposits
- Figure 3 Site plan showing archaeological features and deposits and geophysical results
- Figure 4 Site plan showing excavation results CAC 088 and trial trenches CAC049 and CAC087
- Figure 5 Site plan showing archaeological features and deposits by period
- Figure 6 Site plan showing spatial positioning of structures 1 and 2 and post-hole groups 1, 2, 3 and 4.
- Figure 7 Site plan of Period 3 showing metallised surfaces, possible pond and boundary ditch.

## Plates

- Cover General working shot at the north end of site, looking northwest
- Plate 1 General pre-excavation shot of site, looking south
- Plate 2 Structure 1, fully excavated, looking northwest
- Plate 3 Post-hole group 4, looking north
- Plate 4 Possible pond **187** and post-hole **198**, looking north
- Plate 5 Possible pond **187**, fully excavated, looking west
- Plate 6 South-most section across ditch **254**, looking northwest
- Plate 7 South-most section across metallised surface **33**, looking southwest
- Plate 8 Showing section across metallised surface **402**, ditch **404** and possible wheel ruts **460**, looking southwest

## Tables

- Table 1 Archive quantification
- Table 2 Quantification of finds
- Table 3 Pottery quantities by fabric
- Table 4 Pottery distribution by feature type (sherd count)
- Table 5 Brick/tile quantities by form
- Table 6 Quantification of struck flint by type
- Table 7 Distribution of struck flint in feature types
- Table 8 Quantification of re-touched implement types
- Table 9 Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context number, feature type, weight in grams and fragment count
- Table 10 Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and NISP
- Table 11 Project team
- Table 12 Project tasks, duration and personnel



Client: Mr G. Baxter, Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd)  
Location: Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk  
District: Waveney District Council  
Planning Ref.: DC/14/2252/FUL  
Grid Ref.: TM 6509 2902  
HER No.: CAC 088  
OASIS Ref.: norfolka1-210975  
Dates of Fieldwork: Evaluation: 12-15 May 2015  
Excavation: 26 May - 26 June 2015

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## **Summary**

*NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Mr G. Baxter of Carlton Hall to conduct an archaeological excavation on land west of Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk. The archaeological work was carried out ahead of the proposed construction of 35 sheltered dwellings at TM 650892, 290190 (centred), and covered an area of approximately 0.42ha.*

*A desk-based assessment undertaken in June 2014 concluded that the proposed development would impact known and potential non-designated, archaeological resources of local significance. A geophysical (magnetometer) survey of the site had revealed linear anomalies, some of which may represent boundaries, and other anomalies possibly representing pits. Trial trenching was subsequently targeted on geophysical anomalies and also on areas of unknown archaeological potential. All of the trenches produced archaeological remains.*

*The excavation produced worked flints with technological traits spanning the Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age periods, although these were largely redeposited or unstratified.*

*The remains of a Late Saxon and early medieval settlement were identified and investigated. The excavations provided datable structural evidence from this period in the form of post-hole groupings likely to represent dwellings and ancillary buildings, metalled surfaces forming trackways, pits, and land divisions in the form of ditches. The datable contexts for much of the site lie between the 10th and 11th centuries and the 11th and 12th centuries. The archaeological evidence suggests that the settlement was established during the Late Saxon period. The settlement appears to have been cleared during the 11th or 12th centuries. Change to settlement pattern is a recurrent theme in East Anglian archaeology, and is often associated with the imposition of land-use change connected with manorial developments.*

*A small number of post-medieval features were recorded, including a ditch and possible pond.*

*This report presents an assessment of the excavated archaeological features and materials and sets out updated research aims and proposed tasks required to report on and archive the project.*

## **SECTION A: ASSESSMENT**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

#### **Project Background**

- 1 NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr G. Baxter of Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd) to conduct an archaeological excavation at Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk, TM 650892, 290190 from 26 May to 26 June 2015.
- 2 The work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements of Waveney District Council (DC/14/2252/FUL), relating to a proposal for the construction of 32 sheltered dwellings and associated access roads.
- 3 These requirements were set out in a brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCASCT) (Antrobus 2015). The work was conducted in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 4 The site was evaluated by Suffolk County Council in 2012 (Everett 2012).

#### **Structure of the Report**

- 5 This report has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines set out in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (2009) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment Project Planning Notes 3: Archaeological Excavation* (2008).
- 6 The document comprises two principal parts: A. Assessment, and B. Updated Project Design. Each part is expanded in a series of numbered sections. Sections 2–7 concern the assessment of the excavations, and Sections 8–10 detail the updated post-excavation project design. Parts A and B are supported by illustrative figures and plates, and by tabulated appendices at the rear of the report.
- 7 The results of the geophysical survey (Walford 2012) and the trial trenching (Everett 2012) are not considered in full detail in this document. The evaluation results are referenced by this document, however, and it is intended that they will comprise part of the analysis to bring the project as a whole to publication.
- 8 NPS Archaeology was commissioned to undertake an evaluation by trial trenching in 2015. The report on that work is included as Appendix 13 (Ames 2015).
- 9 Part A of this report begins by summarising the background to the project in Section 1, which includes the site location and initial aims of the project. The introductory section is followed by a description of the geology and landscape topography at the site in Section 2. Section 3 draws on research data assembled from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and cartographic evidence to present a brief summary of the known archaeology and recent landscape history of the vicinity of the development site.
- 10 Section 4 outlines the initial research aims of the archaeological project in respect of the local research framework (Medlycott 2011), and Section 5 details the practical methodologies employed during the excavation at the development site.



- 11 A summary of excavation results is presented in Section 6. The results are broken down by historical period and sub-headings by feature category.
- 12 Section 7 quantifies the stratigraphic and finds data and includes summaries and statements of potential for the stratigraphic records. The archaeological materials are summarised by category and the need for further work on these is assessed.
- 13 In Part B, Section 8 sets out the updated research aims and objectives of the post-excavation programme. These are discussed by period in relation to the current local archaeological research framework (Medlycott 2011).
- 14 Section 9 contains method statements for the analysis tasks required to bring the results of the archaeological project to publication. Section 10 contains a proposal to compile archive and published reports. The proposed tasks and personnel are summarised in tables.
- 15 Appendices 1-13 are grouped as a series of tables at the end of this document. All of the individual context numbers assigned during the excavations are described and catalogues for each archaeological material type are presented in separate appendices. Copies of the OASIS database form and the archaeological specification for the project are also included as appendices, followed by copies of earlier reports on previous archaeological evaluations and geophysical survey on the site.

## 2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

### Geology

- 16 The underlying bedrock at Carlton Hall consists of undifferentiated Neogene and Quaternary rocks: gravel, sand, silt and clay. These sedimentary deposits were formed up to 23 million years ago in an environment once dominated by shallow seas. The deposits comprise mainly siliciclastic sediments (made from fragments, or clasts, of silicate minerals), which settled as mud, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2015).
- 17 The overlying superficial deposit is primarily glacial till (diamicton), formed in the Quaternary period up to 3 million years ago. This was likely laid down in an environment dominated by ice age conditions, in which glaciers scoured the landscape and deposited moraines of till, along with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post-glacial meltwaters (British Geological Survey 2015).

### Topography

- 18 Carlton Colville lies within Waveney District Council, in northeast Suffolk. The area is characterised by two inter-linked river valleys on the clay plateau on the northern boundary of the county.
- 19 The excavation was located c. 6.50km southwest of Lowestoft, 11.50km east of Beccles, and 7.00km north of Kessingland. The proposed development occupies an irregularly shaped parcel of land measuring c. 118m x c. 40m (c. 0.47ha). The northern end of the site lies at c.13.26m OD. The land slopes to the south and west to 12.06m OD at which point the drainage relief slopes in a northwest–southeast direction towards Chapel Road.
- 20 The proposed development lies 60m southwest of Carlton Hall, west of the entrance road to the Hall and east of a housing estate. The site access and exit was via Chapel Road, which forms part of the southern boundary to the site.

### ***Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment***

- 21 Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment places Carlton Colville at the eastward end of the northwest Ancient Plateau Claylands ([www.suffolklandscapes.org.uk](http://www.suffolklandscapes.org.uk), Suffolk County Council 2015).
- 22 The key characteristics applicable to the site's location are:
  - Flat or gently rolling arable landscape of clay soils dissected by small river valleys/watersheds.
  - Field pattern of ancient enclosure – random patterns in the south but often co-axial in the north. Small patches of straight-edged fields associated with the late enclosure of woods and greens.
  - Dispersed settlement pattern of loosely clustered village, hamlets and isolated farmsteads of medieval origin.
  - Villages often associated with medieval greens or tyes.
  - Scattered ancient woodland parcels containing a mix of oak, lime, cherry, hazel, hornbeam, ash and holly.

### 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

#### Sources

- 23 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Suffolk is the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the proposed development site, HER record data was purchased from Suffolk County Council for a 0.50km radius of TM 6508 2902.
- 24 This exercise returned 52 individual records, including scheduled monuments, other monuments, spot finds and buildings. These records contained evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric to post medieval periods.
- 25 Additional historical data was gained from the desk-based assessment of the site (Gailey 2014), which is discussed in the following paragraphs.
- 26 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 10.

#### HER data

- 27 The HER data most relevant to, or situated close to the current development site is summarised below in broad chronological order, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. Records that are situated close to the site are shown in Figure 1. The information presented that is sourced from Suffolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Suffolk County Council.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 28 A fieldwalking survey and trenched evaluation to the north of the site in 1998, uncovered Mesolithic flint flakes (CAC018) and Neolithic implements (CAC001).
- 29 An evaluation to the southeast of the site at Bloodmoor Hill (CAC014) revealed a pit containing numerous sherds of Neolithic pottery, fragments of fired clay, and burnt flints, though this is slightly beyond the 0.50km HER search radius.
- 30 Bloodmoor Hill, site of a Bronze Age settlement, is located c. 800m southeast of the site, where evidence of round houses and tracks, as well as other settlement evidence from the Iron Age and beyond, has been identified (CAC042).
- 31 An evaluation undertaken by Suffolk County Council on land surrounding Carlton Hall, almost immediately east of the site, found several pits containing burnt flint, worked flint and pottery sherds from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (CAC043). Similar dating evidence has been recovered by archaeological fieldwork c. 200m to the east (CAC030) and 250m northeast of the current site (CAC031).
- 32 Possible late prehistoric activity was recorded by excavations in 1999 at Carlton Park, c. 350m northwest of the site and included hearths, post-holes, and worked flint (CAC017).
- 33 Bronze Age and Iron Age ceramics were found c. 400m northeast of the site by a trenched evaluation (CAC018).
- 34 An excavation to the west of the current site, undertaken prior to a housing development in 2004, revealed an Iron Age ditch and a small number of finds

(CAC025). To the south of the site, Iron Age pottery and burnt flint have been recorded by fieldwalking (CAC034).

### **Roman**

- 35 Bloodmoor Hill (mentioned above), to the southeast of the development site, was the site of a substantial prehistoric settlement, and shows evidence of being inhabited through to the Roman period, demonstrating the continuing strategic significance of the surrounding landscape already evident in later prehistory (CAC013, CAC016).
- 36 Roman finds have been recorded during excavation at the Homestead (CAC029), which lies a little over 500m to the northeast of the development site. Furthermore, excavations adjacent to the Homestead recorded a ditch that may delineate the southwest edge of a Late Iron Age or Roman enclosure (CAC001).

### **Anglo-Saxon/medieval**

- 37 The mention of Carlton Colville as *Carletuna* or *Karletun* in the Domesday Survey of 1086, along with archaeological evidence, suggests the settlement was in existence at least as early as the Late Saxon period.
- 38 An archaeological evaluation to the west of Carlton Hall, to the south of the current site, recorded a possible structure, several ditches, and possible field systems dated to the Late Saxon to medieval periods (CAC 049).
- 39 Another evaluation, which took place at Carlton Hall to the east of the current site, recorded a large ditch thought to be Anglo-Saxon in date, and which may have related to the Hall or possibly to a predecessor at the same location (CAC043). Post-holes and pits were also found, and may indicate Anglo-Saxon/medieval settlement.
- 40 The Norman church of St Peter is located c. 60m to the southeast of the site, and is likely indicative of medieval settlement in the immediate vicinity (CAC011). Excavations to the west of the current site recovered evidence of a medieval field system and post-holes alongside a large quantity of medieval pottery (CAC025). Medieval archaeological features have also been excavated to the north (CAC032) and east (CAC043) of the site.

### **Post-medieval**

- 41 The development site lies within the grounds of Carlton Hall. The hall was built in the 18th-19th centuries, on the site of a previous manor house that was destroyed by fire in 1736. Nearby trial trenching in 2012 revealed a small amount of post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material (CAC 049).

## **Previous Archaeological Investigations**

### **Excavation 2004 (CAC025)**

- 42 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council at a site to the west side of the current proposed development area (Everett 2004). This followed an archaeological evaluation on the site (CAC 025). The excavations identified prehistoric flint flakes, an Iron Age ditch, a probable post-built structure, and ditches that are likely to relate to a medieval field system.

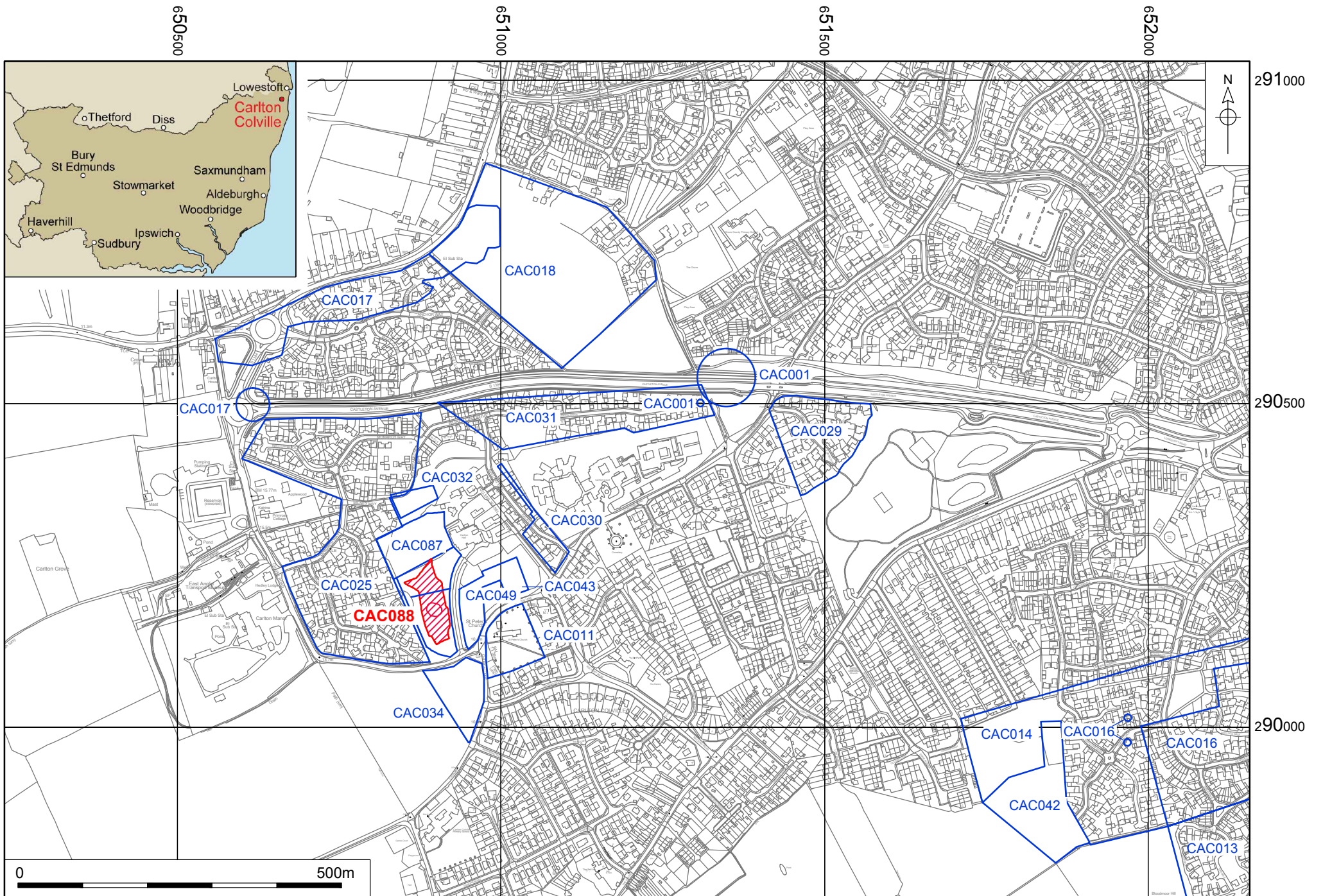


Figure 1. Site location with HER data. Scale 1:7500

### ***Excavation 2007 (CAC043)***

- 43 In 2007, an excavation was carried out by Suffolk County Council to the immediate east of the site, on land within the grounds of Carlton Hall (CAC 043) (Meredith 2007). Two trenches contained archaeological features of various dates, including a substantial Bronze Age pit in the northwest corner of the site.
- 44 A pit and post-hole, thought to be Anglo-Saxon in date, were also revealed, as well as a large, possibly defensive, ditch which may belong to a previous hall that once stood on the same site. A medieval pit and ditch were noted, with most features located along the west side of the excavated plot.

### ***Geophysical Survey 2012***

- 45 A geophysical (magnetometer) survey was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2012 within the present investigation site. The survey identified linear features, an area of disturbance coinciding with a temporary track and a scatter of ferrous anomalies (shown as overlay to Figure 3) (Walford 2012).

### ***Trial Trenching 2012 (CAC049)***

- 46 An evaluation by trial trenching on the proposed development site (c. 1.70ha) was undertaken by Suffolk County Council in 2012 (CAC 049) (shown as overlay to Figure 4).
- 47 Thirteen trial trenches were excavated, some of which were placed over anomalies identified during geophysical survey, and others over areas of unknown potential. The results revealed dated and undated pits, ditches and post-holes. The unstratified finds and dated features demonstrated prehistoric, Late Saxon and medieval activity at the site (Everett 2012).

### ***Trial Trenching 2015 (CAC087, Appendix 13)***

- 48 The most recent archaeological investigation by trial trenching (CAC087) was undertaken by NPS Archaeology in May 2015.
- 49 The trial trenching was carried out in the north-most area of the proposed development (Phase 3) (Fig. 4). It was approximately rectangular, measuring c. 66.00m (north-south) x 105.00m (east-west) covering c. 0.69ha, an area restricted by mature trees and nesting birds to 0.13ha.
- 50 Five trial trenches each measuring c. 20.00m x 1.80m were excavated. Archaeological features and deposits, as well as geological and other natural features, were identified in all of the trenches, including post-holes, ditches and pits. Although dating evidence was sparse, the datable objects that were recovered included three struck flints, 12th–14th-century pottery, tile, animal bone, stone and iron (Ames 2015).

### ***Cartographic Evidence***

- 51 The Ordnance Survey first edition map (1805-1869) shows Carlton Hall within an open field setting. The map shows no visible field boundaries within the development area. A later edition (1881-1893) shows the field divided, with an east-west boundary through the centre, which appears to be a continuation of the same boundary that is located to the west of the site at present.

#### 4. ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

- 52 The original research aims were set out in the NPS Archaeology written scheme of investigation for the works at Carlton Hall (01-04-16-2-1052/Oakey 2015) (Appendix 12).
- 53 The Programme of Archaeological Work stipulated by SCCASCT is required to recover by archaeological excavation information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of traces of past land use on the site. The overall aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
- I *Through excavation, to establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its history*
  - II *To create a full and representative record of the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the excavation area*
  - III *To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
  - IV *To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation and excavation in the form of a formal report/s*
  - V *To create an ordered archive of records, artefacts and ecofacts for deposition in a recognised depository.*
- 54 Updated research aims and objectives are presented in Section 8 of this report.

## 5. METHODOLOGY

### General

- 55 Methodology for the excavation followed the agreed WSI (01-04-16-2-1052/Oakey 2015). Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a) and the excavation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).
- 56 The archaeological works were open-area excavations that followed the outline of the proposed development footprint: an approximately rectangular shape with a stepped northwest edge, encompassing an area of 0.42ha.

### Methodology

- 57 Excavation was conducted within the areas marked 'Excavation Phase 1' and 'Excavation Phase 2' in the WSI (01-04-16-2-1052/Oakey 2015) (Fig. 2).
- 58 The excavation of Phases 1 and 2 were ultimately undertaken as a single block of work.
- 59 On the request of NPS Archaeology, the south, west, and east extents of the excavation area were set out and fenced by the client. The fencing was placed beyond the existing tree canopies with the intention of avoiding damage to tree roots (Plate 1).



Plate 1. General pre-excavation shot of site, looking south

- 60 An area in the central part of the site covering c. 0.037ha was not excavated due to a mature tree (Plate 1, Fig. 2). No mechanical excavations were undertaken within the tree canopy, thus avoiding any damage to the root system of the tree.

### Surveying

- 61 Site survey for the excavation was carried out by the NPS Land Survey using a Leica GPS9000 surveying system. Two temporary benchmarks used during



excavation were transferred from the surveying station on the east side of the site, with a value of 13.05m OD in the north and 12.06m OD in the south.

### ***Excavation methodology***

- 62 Machine excavation was carried out by a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. At the request of the client, the grass was machined and stored separately to the underlying soils. All of the excavated material was loaded onto a dumper and tipped beyond the excavation areas.
- 63 All mechanical excavation was constantly directed and monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Machining was halted at the first identifiable archaeological deposits or natural geology.
- 64 Once revealed, archaeological features and deposits were planned in a grid system or by a GPS surveying before manual excavation took place.
- 65 The spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were evidently modern were retained for examination.
- 66 The stripped area was divided into 5.00m grid squares. Hand drawn plans were recorded at 1:20 or 1:50 scales, whilst sections were at 1:10 or 1:20 scale as appropriate. Monochrome 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits.

### ***Site conditions***

- 67 Site conditions and access were generally good, and the work took place in usually fine weather. However, after inclement weather it became extremely difficult to work on the natural clay deposits. The ground when saturated and covered by standing water did not drain into the impervious clay for a period of days.
- 68 All site work was undertaken with respect to health and safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times.

### ***Archive***

- 69 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant museum and relevant national guidelines (ClfA 2014b). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site and including digital material, will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store.
- 70 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store.
- 71 A summary form of the results of this project has been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-210975. (Appendix 11), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 72 The contents of the site archive are summarised in Table 1 in Section 7.

## 6. SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION RESULTS

### Structure

- 73 Section 6 covers the results of the 2015 excavation only (CAC088). The results of the 2015 evaluation (CAC087) are documented in Appendix 13 (Ames 2015).

### Phasing

- 74 Stratigraphic matrices have been prepared for each feature, and the plans and other site drawings have been digitised into Autocad 2014 LT to allow the production of preliminary plans of the archaeological features recorded.
- 75 Initial phasing of the site has been achieved through spot-dating of ceramics from features and deposits. Spatial distribution and relative stratigraphy have been used to support the phasing of some archaeological features. It is emphasised here that the phasing quoted in this document is provisional. Final interpretations are dependent on further analysis of the stratigraphic records alongside the finds assemblages. As such, it may be possible to refine the current phasing upon further analysis.
- 76 Datable archaeological features and associated deposits have been provisionally attributed to one of the following phases:
- 77 Five broad periods of archaeological activity are evident from the excavations:
- Period 1: Upper Palaeolithic–Late Bronze Age (c.-40,000 – c.-701BC)
  - Period 2: Late Anglo-Saxon (10th–11th centuries)
  - Period 3: Early medieval (11th–12th centuries)
  - Period 4: 16th–18th centuries
  - Period 5: Undated features and deposits

### Excavation Results

Figure 2

#### ***Introduction***

- 78 This Section sets out the results of the excavation carried out from 20 May–26 June 2015. The results of the excavation are presented by period. Archaeological features and deposits, as well as unstratified finds have each been assigned to one of the five periods listed above.
- 79 The monument types identified during the excavation include the following: metallised surfaces forming trackways, post-holes, post-hole groups and structural linear features including beam-slots, pits and at least one probable pond, ditches and other linear features.
- 80 The dating evidence recovered from the archaeological features and deposits demonstrate activity in the prehistoric, Late Saxon to early medieval, medieval and post-medieval periods.

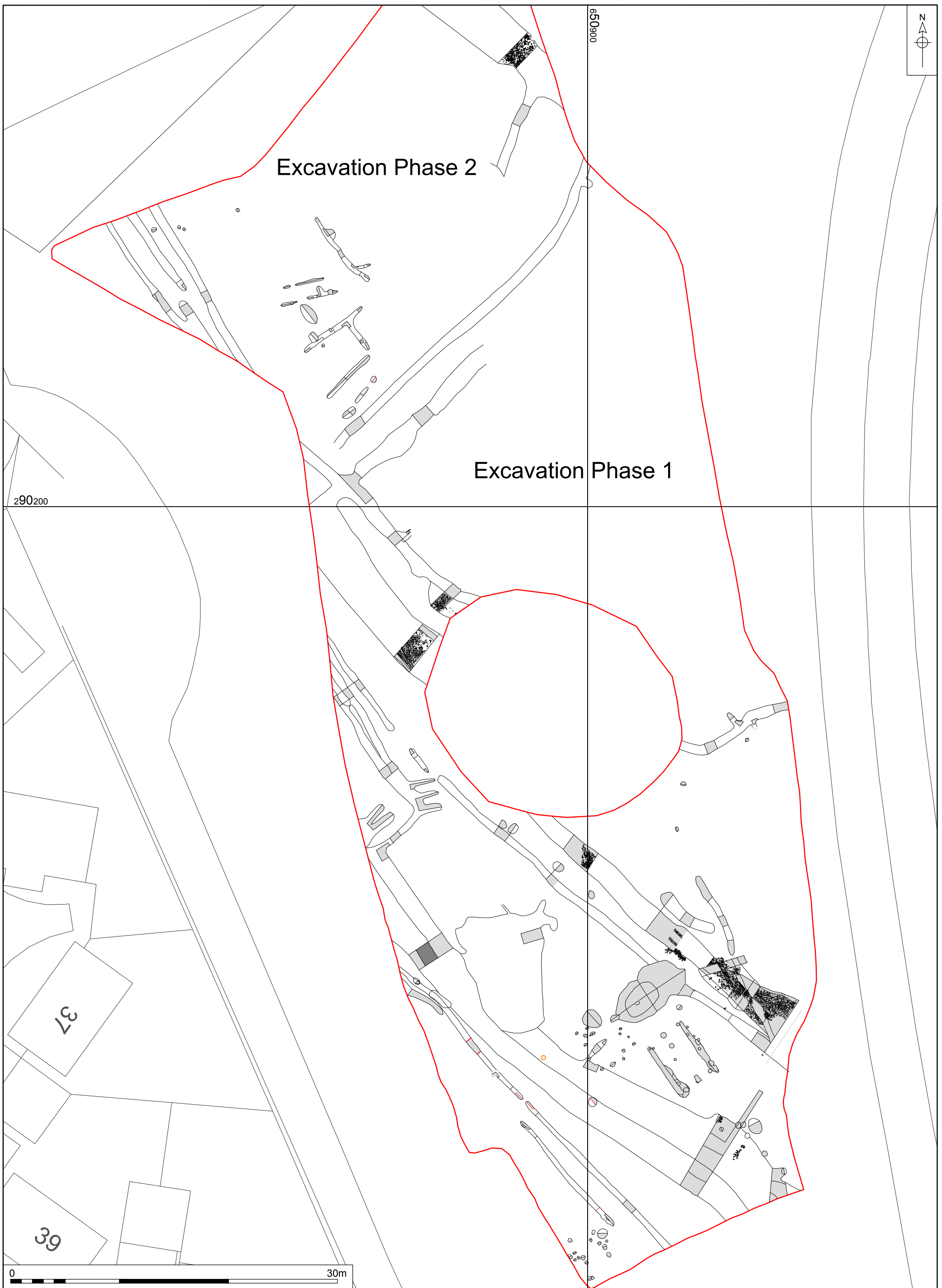


Figure 2. Site plan showing archaeological features and deposits. Scale 1:300

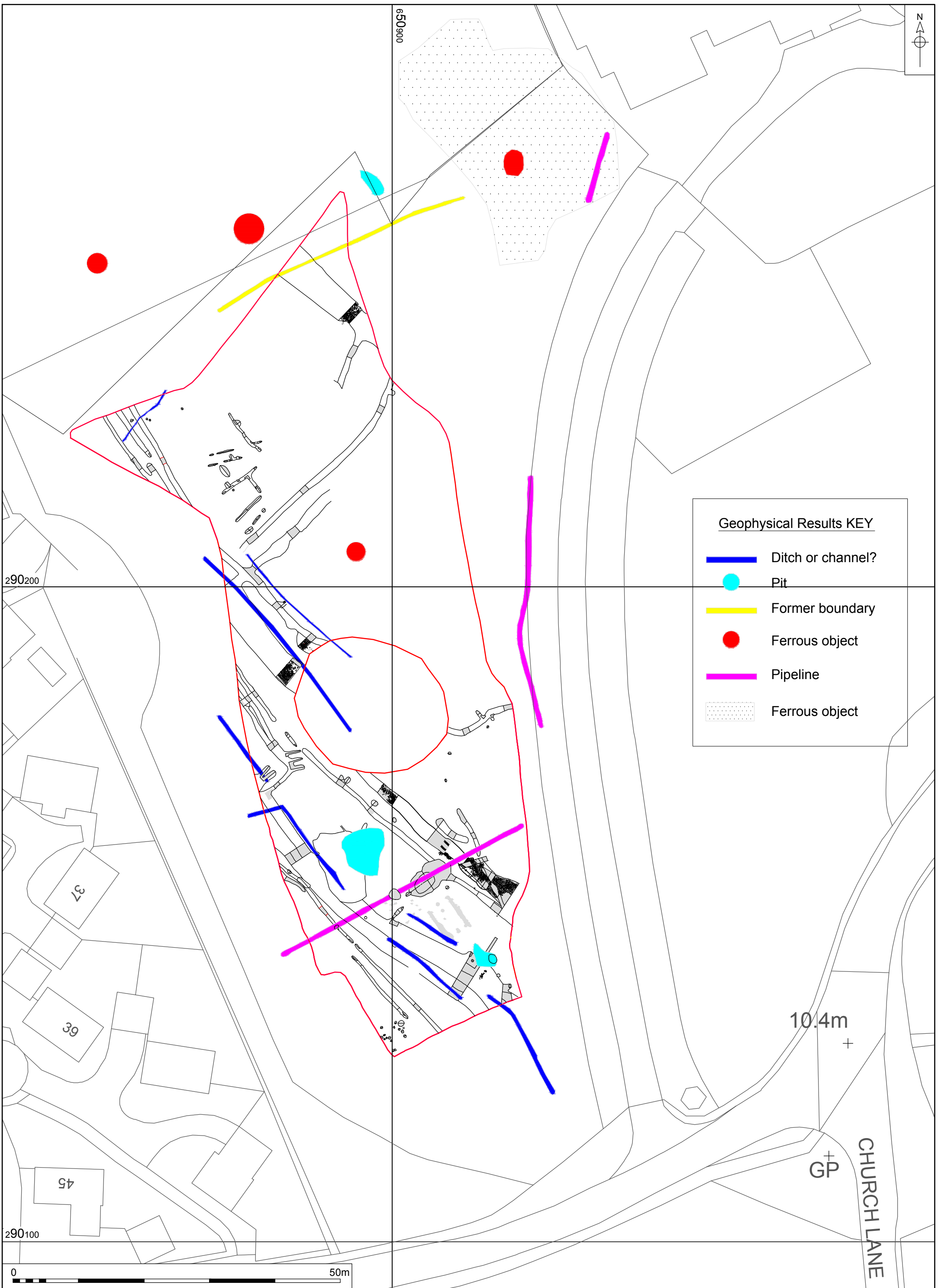


Figure 3. Site plan showing archaeological features and deposits and geophysical results. Scale 1:500

**Period 1: Prehistoric**

## Figure 5

- 81 Three sherds of prehistoric pottery and 154 struck flints were recovered from either unstratified contexts or as residual finds in Late Saxon, medieval or later contexts.
- 82 Of the three sherds of prehistoric pottery, two were of probable Bronze Age date and one was of probable Neolithic date.
- 83 The struck flints that were recovered span thousands of years of activity, with a date range from the Upper Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age.
- 84 The largest concentration of 25 struck flints was recovered from an unstratified context **458** on the north side of the site, and were hand-collected from the upper surface of the natural clays.
- 85 At this stage, only a handful of archaeological features have been assigned a probable prehistoric date.
- 86 Two charcoal-rich pits were located at the southern part of the site (Fig. 5). Three struck flints were recovered from the pits.
- 87 One linear feature in the southeast part of the site was assigned to the prehistoric period as a single flake blank was recovered. The flake appears to have been tested for its potential to be modified into an arrowhead. The dating for the flint flake lies between the Early Neolithic and Bronze Age periods.

**Note on Periods 2 and 3**

- 88 Deposits and features dated as 10th–11th century and those dated as 11th–12th century have been phased separately here as Periods 2 and 3 respectively. However, the longevity of activity at the site is uncertain, and it could be that these features are all of 11th-century date, or that the site saw continuous occupation and developed over three centuries.
- 89 Period 2 has been phased by the pottery fabrics recovered from the excavated features as well as ditch forms that demonstrated double and triple alignments. The north-most structures 1 and 2 are provisionally dated to Period 2 because of their site location, alignment in relation to the surrounding features and sherd count percentage. As sherds of pottery belonging to Period 3 were recovered from structures 1 and 2 it is considered that the provisional Period 2 date may be reconsidered during the final phasing analysis.

**Period 2: 10th–11th centuries**

## Figure 5

- 90 This period is represented by evidence of post-built structures, post-holes and ditches. Approximately 48% of the pottery assemblage is Thetford-type ware of this date range in a variety of forms.

**Structure 1**

- 91 Structure 1 was located in the north half of the excavation area, c. 65m northwest of Structure 3 (Figs 2 and 6). It was situated within a corner of two right-angled field boundaries also assigned to this Period 2. This group of features are likely to represent one or more structures.

- 92 Of the pottery recovered, Period 2 formed c. 70% of the overall assemblage and c. 52% of the overall weight. The remaining 30% of the overall assemblage was Period 3 pottery.
- 93 Structure 1 was possibly sub-rectangular with an open end. This structure comprised two near-parallel northeast-southwest aligned cuts. Radiating off the northwest of these was the northwest-southeast aligned cut, which created a partially closed off end.
- 94 The cut feature at the south side was 6.50m long x 0.80m wide x 0.20m deep with a single fill of mid-brown clayey sand. The edges were near-vertical and had a consistent, level base. No post-settings were observed cutting into the base.
- 95 The north and east linear cuts were of similar construction and fill to that to the south.
- 96 The cut at the east end was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 3.00m long x 0.45m wide x 0.30m deep. One probable post-hole was located within this and one probable post-pit was located at the southwest end.
- 97 The cut that formed the south long side of this structure was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 6.50m long x 0.45m wide x 0.15–0.20m deep.

#### *Structure 2*

- 98 Although no finds were recovered from the excavated sections in Structure 2, its site location and the form and construction methods parallel those of Structure 1 (Figs 2 and 6). Structure 2 has therefore provisionally been allocated to Period 2.
- 99 Structure 2 comprised two parallel east-west alignments of features. Each of these two alignments were discontinuous and in two parts. The south-most of these included a protruding feature which extended towards the north.
- 100 The northern alignment of Structure 2 was 3.80m long overall x 0.30–0.40m wide x 0.10m deep (Figs 2 and 6). It contained a single fill of very hard mid-orangey brown clay.
- 101 The southern alignment of Structure 2 had an overall measurement of 5.30m long x 0.30–0.40m wide x 0.10m deep (Figs 2 and 6). It contained a single fill of very hard mid-orangey brown clay.

#### *Post-hole group 1*

- 102 A line of four post-holes over a distance of 8.00m was located near the north edge of the site (Figs 2 and 6). The east-most post-hole produced five Period 2 sherds of pottery.

#### *Ditches*

- 103 Several sets of parallel ditches aligned northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest formed rectangular enclosures (Figs 2 and 5). The dating evidence recovered from the ditches may indicate the beginning of a planned landscape with origins dating to the Late Saxon period.
- 104 The phasing of the ditches was based on their double and triple ditch forms as well as their alignments and pottery sherd count percentage, however the provisional phasing for these ditches are subject to change during the final analysis of the site.
- 105 The quantification for the pottery recovered from the excavated sections across the ditches are Period 2 pottery formed c. 63% of the overall pottery assemblage and c.

74% of the overall pottery weight. Period 3 pottery consisted c. 31% of the overall pottery assemblage and c. 22% of the overall pottery weight.

### ***Period 3: 11th–12th centuries***

#### Figure 6

- 106** Period 3 is represented by a post-built structure, post-hole groups 2, 3 and 4, metallised surfaces, ditches and pits, along with a possible pond.

#### *Structure 3*

- 107** Structure 3 was located in the southern part of the site. Two parallel northeast-southwest aligned linear features defined a rectangular structure (Figs 2 and 6, Plate 2).
- 108** The structure measured c. 6.00m long x c. 4.50m wide with four post-holes lying between the two parallel linear features. Longitudinal sections were excavated along the length of each of the features forming the long sides of the structure, and these confirmed the use of further posts.



Plate 2. Structure 3, fully excavated, looking northwest

- 109** The construction techniques for the west-most linear feature consisted of a cut c. 5.50m long with a single post-setting at the north end, a further post-setting along its length, and a southern end comprising two post-holes or post-pits.
- 110** The construction techniques evident in the eastern linear feature were very similar to those of the west side. Here, four post-holes were recorded in the centre to north part of the linear cut. As with the western feature, two probable post-holes or post-pits were located at the south end.
- 111** A total of 22 sherds of Late Saxon to Early Medieval pottery, weighing 106g, was collected from the excavated sections and full excavation of this structure.
- 112** A soil sample was processed and assessed for survival of environmental remains. Sample <6> context **126** produced evidence of cereal grains, small legumes, charcoal, charred root/stem, black porous 'cokey' material, small coal fragments and black tarry material.

*Post-hole group 2*

- 113 This group consisted of 14 post-holes forming a partial circle or rectangle with 'soft' corners, with a potential opening at the north side (Figs 2 and 6). The post-holes were often shallow and sub-oval in shape (0.30m x 0.40m x 0.20m deep). They were filled with mid-brown clayey sand with occasional flints.
- 114 Two of the post-holes produced Period 3 pottery.
- 115 The spatial positioning of post-hole group 2, adjacent to Structure 1 and a possible pond (Figs 2 and 6), may indicate an animal enclosure (it is thought less likely to represent a further rectangular building).

*Post-hole group 3*

- 116 This group of post-holes was located on the east part of the large boundary ditch and consisted of six post-holes (Fig. 6). The alignment of the post-holes and their location predominately east of the boundary ditch suggests they are contemporary with each other. Seven sherds of pottery attributed to Period 3 were recovered from two of the post-holes.
- 117 Four of the post-holes were aligned northeast–southwest, parallel to a large boundary ditch. They may have formed a barrier or a hurdle on the side of the ditch. The in-fill of the post-holes included occasional large flints, which may have been used to stabilise posts.
- 118 Two further post-holes located close by are included with this group as they may form part of the same structure.

*Post-hole group 4*

- 119 Post-hole group 4 was located in the southwest corner of the site. There appear to be two distinct groupings. The east-most group consisted of six post-holes along with either a pit or post-pit. The west-most group was represented by nine post-holes (Figs 2 and 6, Plate 3).



Plate 3. Post-hole group 4, looking north

- 120 Three sherds of Period 3 pottery were retrieved from post-hole group 4.



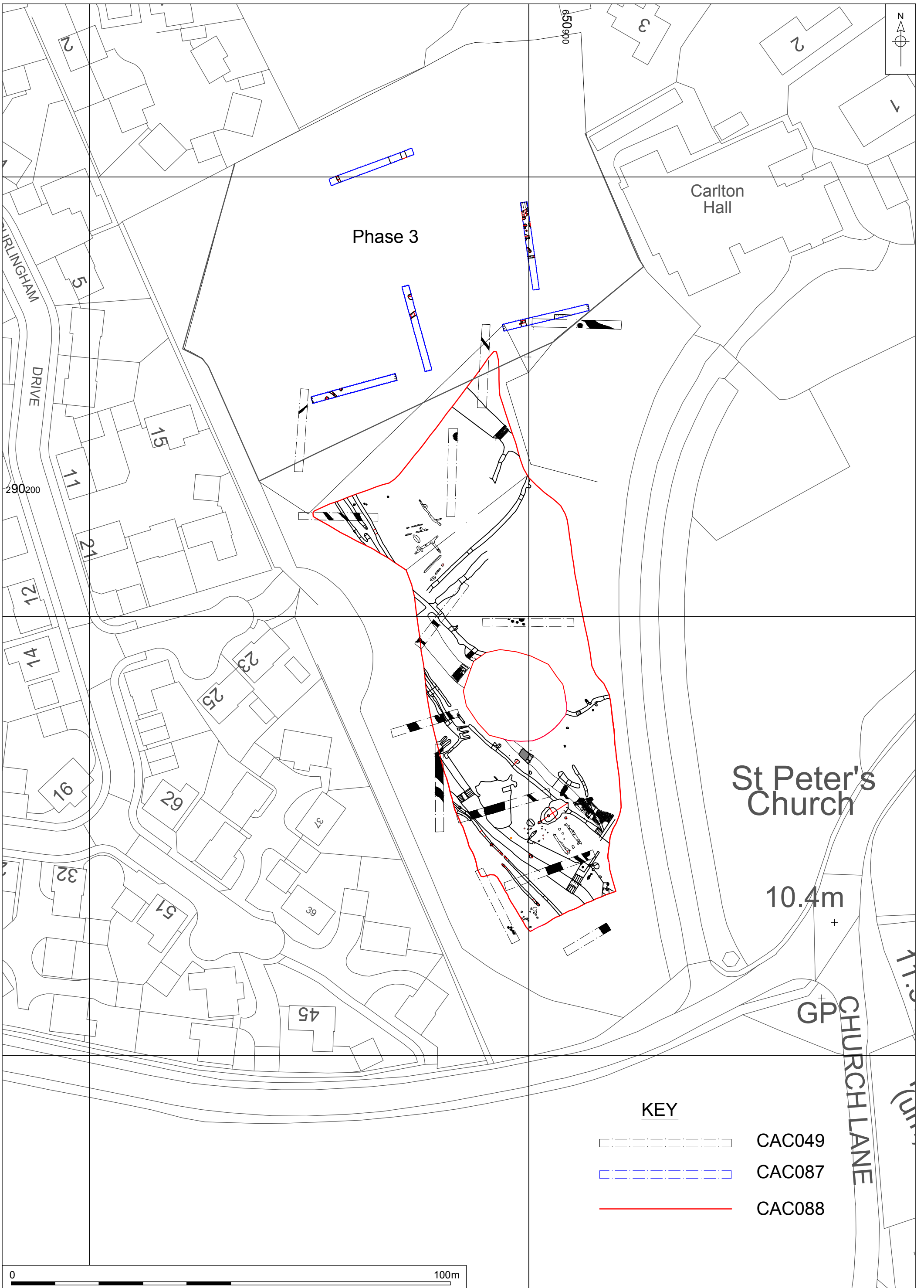


Figure 4. Site plan showing excavation results CAC088 and trial trenches CAC049 and CAC087. Scale 1:750

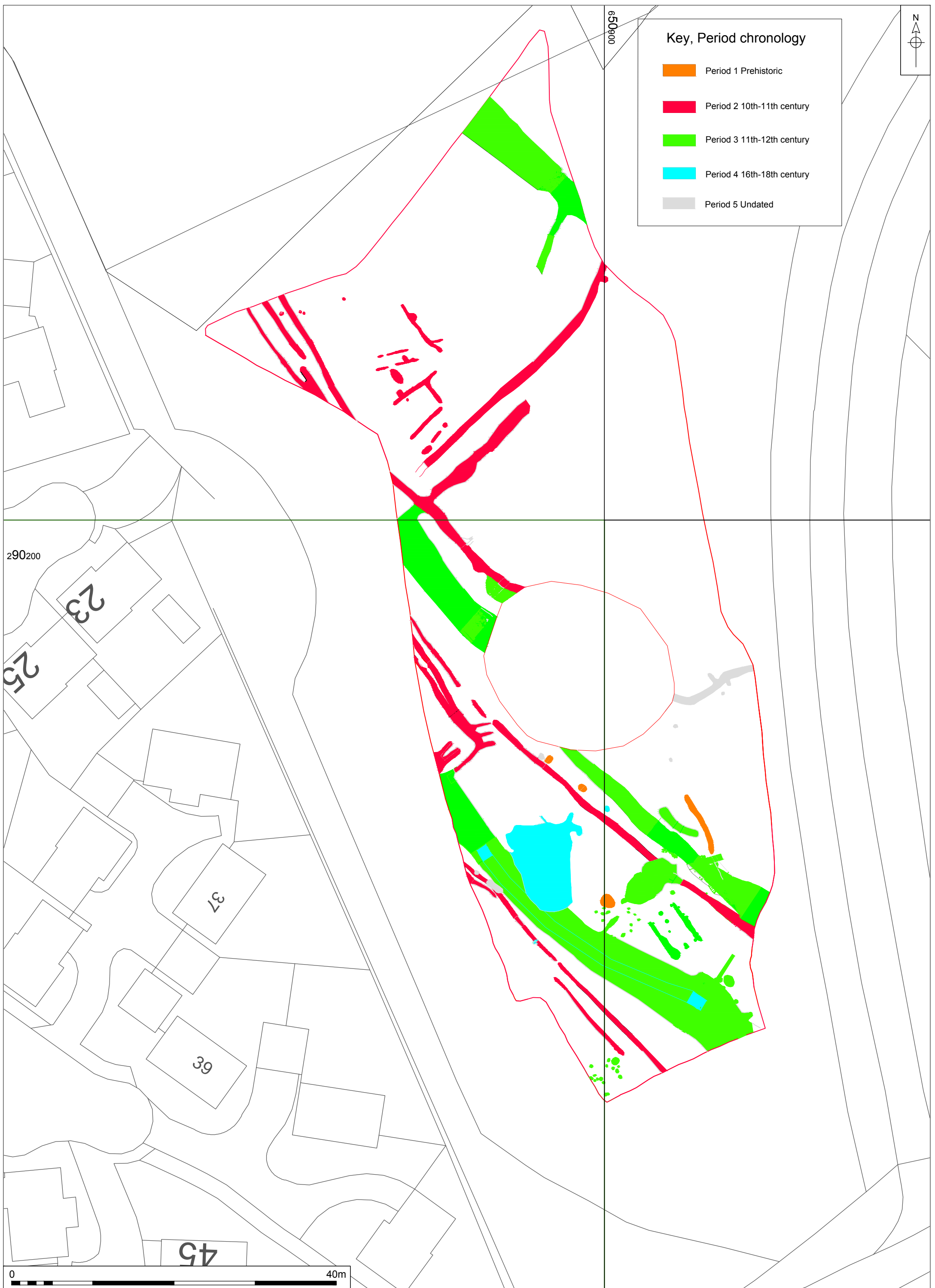


Figure 5. Site plan showing archaeological features and deposit by period. Scale 1:400

- 121 Five post-holes were previously identified in evaluation Trench 12 (Everett 2012). One post-hole produced a pottery sherd dating to the 10th–11th centuries.
- 122 Although uncertain, the positioning of the trial trench post-holes and those in the west half of post-hole group 4 may form two opposing sides of a rectangular building. The remaining post-holes at the east of the group may form a small enclosure attached to this building.
- 123 A soil sample from one post-hole was processed and assessed for survival of environmental remains. Sample <30> context **87** produced evidence of cereal grains, charcoal, charred root/stem, burnt/fired clay and small coal fragments.

*Possible pond*

- 124 The form of this feature is in some respects characteristic of a *Grubenhäus* (sunken-featured or sunken-floored building), a distinctive building type that occurred in England from the 5th to the late 7th centuries AD, and a defining feature-type of Early Saxon settlement (Tipper 2004, xi). However, this interpretation was not confirmed, no pottery of this date range was retrieved from the site during the excavation, and the feature is interpreted more mundanely as a possible pond. 9th–12th-century examples of this type of sunken building are recorded in England, although these are known only on urban sites, and not in rural settlements (Tipper 2004, 13).
- 125 The feature was irregular in plan and measured c. 7.50m long x 3.00m wide x 1.00m deep (Figs 2 and 5, Plates 4 and 5). It contained a dark mottled gley-like deposit that appeared to have been leached by water.
- 126 The functional interpretation for this feature has been difficult even though it was 100% excavated. During the excavations, rainwater that collected in the base of the feature did not drain away for several days and it seems unlikely that a *Grubenhäus* was constructed on a deposit of impervious clay.
- 127 When taken into consideration that this feature lies in close proximity to post-hole group 2, which may represent an animal enclosure and to Structure 3 it seems plausible that this feature functioned as a supply of fresh water for animal (and perhaps human) consumption.
- 128 The feature was aligned northeast-southwest, had steep sides and a flat base with a post-hole in the base of the southwest quadrant (Fig. 2, Plates 4 and 5). The upper part of the feature was shallow, and had a marked change of slope to its deeper part.
- 129 The finds recovered from the feature included Period 1 pottery and struck flint and Period 3 pottery, faunal remains, fired clay and brick/tile dated to the 13th–15th centuries.
- 130 A soil sample was processed and assessed for survival of environmental remains. Sample <21> context **191** produced charcoal, charred root/stem and mineralised root channels.



Plate 4. Possible pond **187** and post-hole **198**, looking north



Plate 5. Possible pond **187**, fully excavated, looking west

#### *Northwest–southeast ditch*

- 131** This ditch, located near the southern edge of the excavation, measured 48m long. Two sections were placed across the ditch measuring 7.20m wide (south end) and 4.10m wide (north end)
- 132** The interpretations of the geophysical survey had shown intermittent linear anomalies on the same alignment as the ditch (Fig. 3). Based on the geophysical interpretations, four trial trenches were placed across the ditch during the evaluation. Two trenches (10 and 11) were in the excavation area and the others (Trenches 9 and 13) were situated outside the excavation area (Fig. 4).

- 133** Excavations undertaken on the south end of the ditch showed it had been truncated by two separate later ditch re-cuts assigned to Period 4.
- 134** The south-most section was placed across the widest part of the ditch. The south-facing section across the ditch and its re-cuts together measured 7.40m wide x 1.40m deep (Plate 6). The excavations demonstrated that the ditch assigned to Period 3 was c. 1.30m wide x 1.20m deep, with oblique edges before a near-vertical cut heading towards its flattish base.



Plate 6. South-most section across ditch **254**, looking northwest

- 135** The north-facing section was extended to the east in order to pick up two post-holes and test an area of subsoil.
- 136** 11th–12th-century dating evidence was recovered from the ditch, whilst one of the two re-cuts [**118**] produced finds of 16th–18th-century date.
- 137** Environmental sample <12>, taken from fill **67** (Period 3), produced barley, cereal grains, hazel, charcoal, charred root/stem, small legumes, heather, bone, burnt bone and burnt/fired clay.
- 138** Environmental sample <15> taken from re-cut [**118**] fill **66** (Period 4) produced charcoal, charred root/stem, heather and black porous 'cokey' material.
- 139** Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred stems were common in both samples. The presence of cereal grains and barley in the earlier phased context (Period 3) may go some way in demonstrating that there may have been a change in land-use between the Late Saxon and post-medieval periods.
- 140** A second section excavated at the north end of the ditch was 3.70m wide x 0.90m deep. In section, the ditch appeared to have been re-cut by a later ditch [**472**], (Figs 2 and 7). No finds were recovered.
- 141** The north part of the ditches was narrower than the south end, and as a whole had a sinuous appearance. The ditch may be slightly obscured by later truncation at the southeast by a large probable clay-extraction pit. Additionally, re-cuts may have been shifted the boundary slightly over time.

### *Metalled surfaces*

- 142** Three metalled surfaces were recorded (Figs 2 and 7). These were not evident during machining and it is likely that the flint-metalled surfaces were well-preserved because of the compact nature of the local clay, and the fact that site had not been overly disturbed by modern agricultural practises.
- 143** The metalling consisted of rounded and sub-rounded flint, often flint pebbles of 10-50mm diameter, although occasional larger flints were used. It seems that they were imported onto the site as there was no evidence of natural flint deposits at the site.
- 144** The metalling was very compacted and it appeared that the flint had been deliberately embedded into the natural clay as the flint was evenly spread across the clay and often contained within a 'cut', albeit minimal and shallow in places.
- 145** The archaeological interventions also demonstrated that there may have been a certain amount of repair work. Potential wheel-ruts were identified in the lower surfaces and these were covered over by later repairs. The metalled surfaces appear to date to the 11th–12th centuries.
- 146** At least two of the metalled surfaces may represent trackways (**381**, **402**, **158**, **151** and **33**). The south-most of these appears to be parallel to and contained between two ditches of 10th–11th-century date (**402**, **158**, **151** and **33**). The north metalled surface might be a further northwest-southeast aligned trackway (**381**). The extent of a metalled surface near the centre of the site was only partly visible as it extended into an unexcavated area. The ruts in the track to the south were 0.11 to 0.20m wide and the width of a pair of ruts, centre to centre, was 0.95m (Fig. 7, Sec. 4).
- 147** The west metalled surface (**402**, **158**, **151** and **33**) extended c. 66m long x 4.00m at its widest southern point. However, the metalling narrowed further northwest before becoming obscure under the unexcavated area of the retained tree near the centre of the site (Fig. 7). The metalling reappeared to the north of the tree, albeit slightly wider and slightly offset to the southern alignment.
- 148** The initial excavation undertaken on the metalled surface was near the southern limit of the excavation area. It was not until approximately 0.30m depth of material had been removed that the surface became evident.



Plate 7. South-most section across metalled surface **33**, looking southwest

- 149** Part of the metalled surface had been truncated by a later feature, and therefore the section was extended to 8.00m wide to establish the extent of the later feature (Fig. 7, Plate 7).
- 150** During and after the removal of the metalled surface it was observed that what appeared to be wheel-ruts had formed indentations into the contemporary surface and into the underlying natural clays. The presence of wheel-ruts was also confirmed in an additional section located to the north. This section also demonstrated that part of the metalled surface had actually extended beyond the edges of the initial cut for the metalling, showing that repairs or modification had been undertaken over a period of time.
- 151** The narrowest point of the metalled surface **158** was south of the tree where it measured 2.00m wide. No wheel ruts were observed at this point.
- 152** The metalled surface was also investigated to the north of the retained tree. Here, metalled surface **402** (Fig. 7, Plate 8) measured 2.40m wide and was contained with a cut. A ditch **404** lay immediately to the east of the surface and potential wheel ruts **460** were identified at its west side.



Plate 8. Showing section 6 across metalled surface **402**, ditch **404** and possible wheel-ruts **460**, looking southwest

- 153** To the east of surface **402**, rounded and sub-rounded flints were visible at the excavation surface of a linear feature. A section was placed at the widest point of this feature and revealed that a further metalled surface **346** (Section 7) was contained within a cut and flanked by a ditch to the east.
- 154** Metalled surface **381** was located at the north corner of the site. It lay on the same northwest-southeast alignment as the surface to the west, had a comparable width of c. 4.00m and was also contained within a cut.

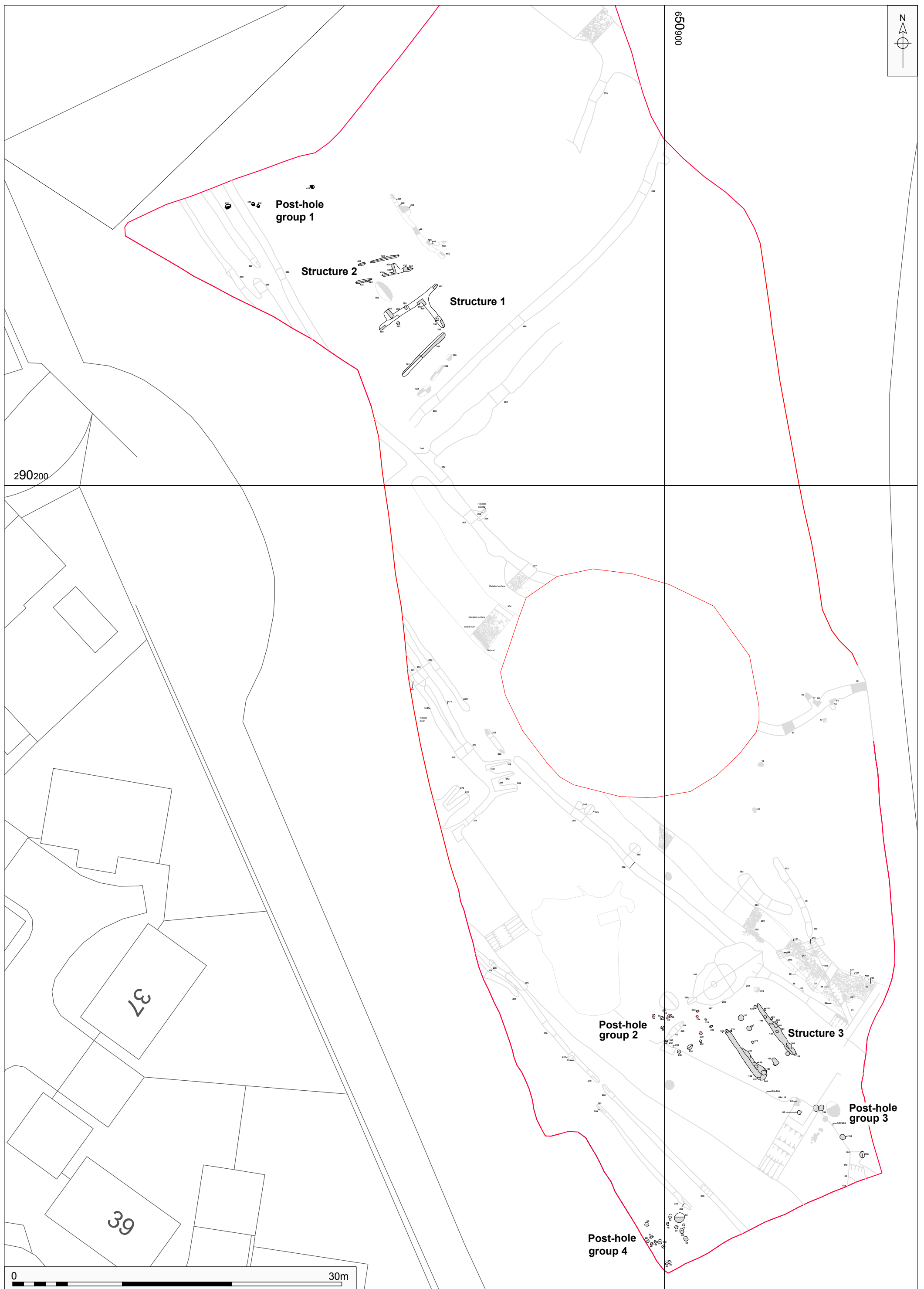


Figure 6. Site plan showing spatial positioning of structures 1, 2 and 3 and post-hole groups 1, 2, 3 and 4. Scale 1:300



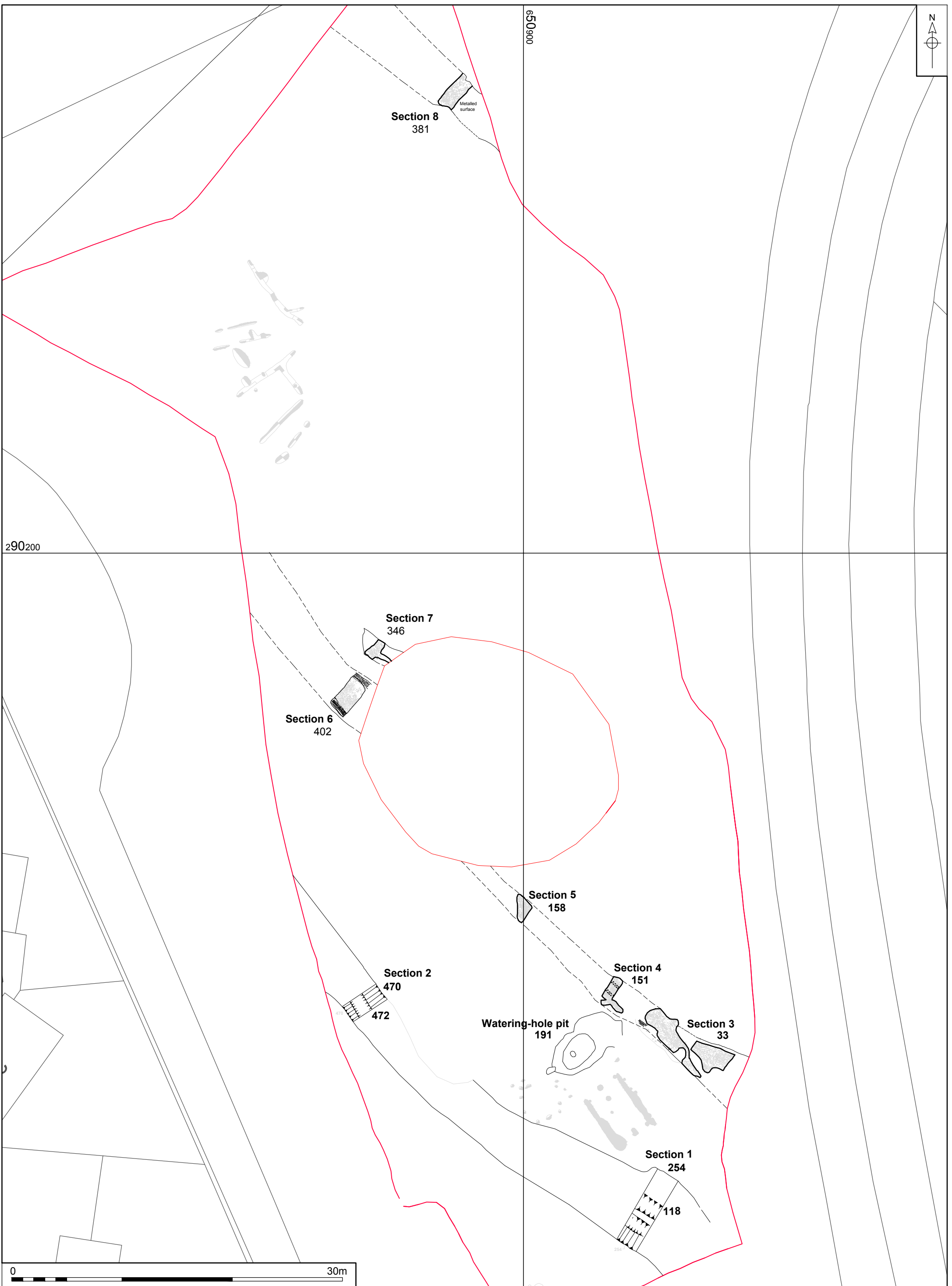


Figure 7. Site plan of Period 3 showing spatial positioning of metal surfaces, watering-hole pit and boundary ditch. Scale 1:300

**Period 4: 16th–18th centuries**

## Figure 5

- 155 Period 4 is represented by a ditch, a large sub-oval feature and a small pit.
- 156 The northwest-southeast ditch at the southwest of the site truncated an earlier ditch on the same alignment. The ditch was at least 33.00m long x 1.40m wide x 0.80m deep. Post-medieval brick/tile and glass bottle fragments were retrieved from the ditch.
- 157 The large sub-oval pit was irregular in plan and measured c.10.00m long x 6.50m wide. This pit was partially excavated in Trench 10 during the trial trenching and was c. 1.10m deep (Fig. 4) (Everett 2012). As this feature had already been characterised during the trial trenching no further works were required during the excavation, except for auger sounding to demonstrate its depth, which between 0.70m and 1.00m.
- 158 A small pit was located on the south side of the site between ditches of Periods 2 and 3. Clay pipe stem, brick and tile and glazed earthenware were retrieved from its fill.

**Period 5: Undated**

## Figure 5

- 159 A small number of features on the site were undated.
- 160 A ditch, located at the centre-east of the site, measured 10.00m x 0.75m x 0.30m. The west and east part of the ditch continued beyond the limits of the excavation area. Although several sections were placed across the ditch, no finds were retrieved. This may form the southeast edge of a sub-rectangular Period 2 enclosure, which is bounded by a northwest-southeast ditch to the north of the unexcavated central area of the site and a northeast-southwest ditch to the north.
- 161 An undated ditch was located in the northeast part of the site. It was aligned northeast–southwest and measured 7.50m x 0.80m x 0.15m. In plan, it appears that the ditch may link with a Period 3 ditch, although it was not clear whether it terminated adjacent to the Period 3 ditch or continued further to the northeast. The undated northwest-southeast ditch became shallower to the southwest, and reduced depth may explain the lack of continuation rather than representing a true terminus.

## 7. FACTUAL DATA SUMMARIES AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

- 162 The following section presents an assessment of the stratigraphic, artefact, and environmental data recovered by the excavation. This assessment considers the significance of each data set in relation to its potential to address the project's objectives and research aims. It also seeks to identify aspects of the project that are of a wider significance or that can potentially address new research questions.
- 163 A variety of sources has been consulted as part of this assessment including Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000), and Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011 add ref), which summarises the archaeological resources of East Anglia and presents detailed research agendas for each period.

### Stratigraphic and Structural Data Assessment

#### *Archive quantification*

- 164 Table 1 summarises the archive components generated by the excavation.

Archive element	Items
Context records	459
Drawn sections	190
Drawn plans	71
Black and white films	347
Digital photographs	338
Finds	217
Environmental samples	34

Table 1. Archive quantification

- 165 Following completion of the excavation, all written and drawn records were checked and cross-referenced. Typed versions of context, drawing and sample registers were created. Context information and finds data were combined in a single Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. All photographic films were processed. The finds were washed, dried, marked, and bagged for inclusion in the site archive.

#### *Summary*

- 166 Evidence found during excavation includes some evidence for prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval activity on the site.
- 167 The majority of deposits and features on the site appear to date to the 10th–12th centuries.
- 168 The stratigraphy of the site is of moderate complexity with several inter-cut features.
- 169 Many features are isolated and stratigraphically uncomplicated.
- 170 Other features, such as the Late Saxon–medieval ditches, are more complex, with several phases of creation, residual finds and inter-cutting. Metalled surfaces appear to have seen long-term use.

- 171 The current phasing of the site is quite broad, and is complicated by redeposited and potentially intrusive finds, along with the presence of undated features. However, it is anticipated that further analysis of the site archive will refine the phasing of features and deposits, particularly those of Periods 2 and 3.

### ***Statements of potential***

#### *Prehistoric (Period 1)*

- 172 The potential for further analysis of the prehistoric period is considered low, but some further work is nonetheless desirable.
- 173 The site is located on an interfluvial higher tract of land between two valleys/watersheds; south of the Waveney valley, north of the Hundred River and west of the North Sea. Prehistoric activity has been located in similar topographical locations in northeast Suffolk and southeast Norfolk.
- 174 Approximately 12km north of the site; a group of five pits were excavated at the South Gorleston Innovation Centre in Norfolk (NHER 11787 and 11788). The pit grouping yielded an important collection of worked flint, Beaker pottery and charred remains dating to the Early Bronze Age (c. 2,350–1501 BC) (Timms and Ashwin 1999).
- 175 Similar pits were also recorded at Shrublands Quarry, Aldeby, Burgh St. Peter (NHER 35652) c. 5.50km northwest of the site. The pits are broadly dated to the Neolithic (c. 4,000–2,351BC) and Early Bronze Age (c. 2,600–1,501BC) periods (Ames 2001).
- 176 Examination of the data from the current work in the context of local comparable sites may prove illuminating. Further examination of the stratigraphic and structural data may clarify the character of prehistoric activity on the site and the extent to which prehistoric material is residual within later features.

#### *10th–12th century (Periods 2–3)*

- 177 The potential for further analysis of the Late Saxon–early medieval period is considered to be high.
- 178 The evidence recovered for 179 Periods 2–3 may represent a relatively short-lived domestic settlement, with a lack of pottery from the site from the Early and Middle Saxon periods and relatively few sherds post-dating the 12th century.
- 179 Periods 2–3 are represented by sub-rectangular enclosures marked by ditches, within which post-built probable dwellings, post-hole groupings likely representing boundaries and ancillary structures, and metallised surfaces including probable trackways were recorded.
- 180 The undisturbed metallised surface tracks in feature **151** were 0.11m to 0.20m wide and 0.12m to 0.15m deep, with the width of the vehicle wheels being 0.95m between the centres of the ruts.
- 181 Comparative examples of wheel ruts from this period are rare, particularly on metallised surfaces, with those uncovered more likely to be interpreted as Roman in origin, such as at the Saxon Longhouse at Eye, Suffolk where the width of the cart axle was estimated at around 1.97m (The Sutton Hoo Society, 2013).
- 182 Examples from later periods provide useful comparisons for axle size and wheel width. Those from Chapelfield, Norwich (Whitmore ), tentatively dated to the Late Medieval period, were 0.28m wide and 0.16m deep, the estimated average axle width

being 0.66m. Further investigation on this subject would be advantageous, if only to provide some criteria to distinguish Saxon period roads and tracks from other, possibly reused Roman roads.

- 183 The site has some potential to contribute to Late Saxon and Medieval research topics as identified in the Regional Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011). Refining the dates of settlement and individual features and structures will inform comparison with other sites in the region and may provide further insights into the nature of 10th – 12th century occupation and land-use at the site.
- 184 Further examination of the stratigraphic data, particularly relationships between inter-cut ditches, may provide refined dating and phasing. The identification of potentially redeposited and intrusive finds may also assist in refining this.
- 185 Comparative sites with a similar date range have been recorded on the Norfolk and Suffolk clay plateau watershed. Examples include excavations at Yarmouth Road Quarry, Broome (Robertson 2002) and Church Close, Shipdham, Norfolk (Ames, Hickling and Morgan 2009).
- 186 Excavations at Church Close, Shipdham in Norfolk located a possible Middle Saxon post-built structure thought comparable to the layout of Structure 3 (Period 3) (11th–12th- centuries) on the current site. The disparity in the dates of these structures may reflect the conservative nature and longevity of similar construction techniques over time, or simply that the dating for one of these structures may need revision.
- 187 It is noteworthy that the survival and condition of archaeological features at the current site was considered very good. The reasons for this may include poorly drained clay soils which discouraged arable farming and its associated ploughing; allied to which the site is located within the grounds of Carlton Hall.
- 188 As with the many developing parishes throughout East Anglia, it has been postulated that manorial activities underpinned migration from dispersed settlements into more nucleated settlements focused around churches, greens and commons. This might be reflected in the extensive evidence located on the site from Period 3. The apparent lack of activity at the site after the 11th–12th-centuries could be interpreted as a re-focussing of settlement patterns away from the earlier, nucleated model.
- 189 The settlement and its associated field system can usefully be compared to other similar sites in the region; as well as considered in a broader, national context of research on chronology and settlement shift patterns. Such patterns may identify changes in settlement focus, for example initially towards churches and manors, with this focus later recast as these institutions and their impact changed over time.
- 190 An enigmatic pit-type feature identified at the site may be worthy of further consideration, to exclude or confirm the possibility that it could be a *Grubenhaus*. If it were interpreted as such, this would either suggest Anglo-Saxon activity at the site pre-dating the 10th century, or would be a somewhat unusual discovery if contemporary with the 10th–12th century settlement. At present this feature is tentatively interpreted as a pond dating to the 11th–12th centuries.

#### *16th–18th century (Period 4)*

- 191 The potential for further analysis of the post-medieval period is considered to be low. Brief description will nonetheless be necessary.
- 192 Post-medieval activity was limited, with only two substantial features recorded.

193 One ditch was a re-cut into an existing ditch of Period 3. This suggests some continuity of early medieval boundaries into the post-medieval period, and further examination of the scale of continuity versus change going into the 16th century may be useful.

194 A large irregular pit partially truncated the same ditch as the re-cut ditch, and may have been a pond dug for water.

*Undated (Period 5)*

195 Further examination of the site archive may provide further clues as to the probable dates of as-yet undated features. A closer examination of the soil composition contained within the undated features may help to assign these features to a specific period.

## Archaeological Finds Assessment

### *Archive Quantification*

196 All finds were washed, dried, marked, and bagged for inclusion in the site archive, except for burnt flint, which was not retained. Finds were recorded by count and weight, and data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Each material type was considered separately and is discussed below organised by material and chronology.

197 Appendix 2a contains a list of finds in context number order.

198 Table 2 presents a quantification of the artefacts that form the major part of the artefact and ecofact assemblage recovered by the excavation.

Artefact Type	No.	Wt (g)
Late Saxon Pottery	208	1,368
Medieval Pottery	208	784
Worked flint	154	1,673
Animal Bone	78	719
Brick/Tile	38	14,120
Fired Clay	23	66
Lava	12	60
Glass	8	24
Burnt flint	7	128
Iron	7	433
Post-medieval Pottery	5	677
Prehistoric Pottery	3	31
Copper alloy	2	6.4
Lead	2	72
Clay Pipe	1	4
Mortar	1	132
Stone	1	153

Table 2. Quantification of finds

- 199 The finds from the site are discussed below with supporting information presented in Appendices 3–9.

### ***Prehistoric Pottery Assessment***

#### *Summary*

- 200 Excavations recovered three sherds (31g) of prehistoric pottery, limited to plain body sherds in a highly abraded condition, and as residual material. The pottery was recorded by sherd count and weight (g) per context, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification.
- 201 Ditch fill **348** contained a single sherd (4g) manufactured in a fabric with inclusions of common fine quartz (<0.2mm), sparse quartzite and shattered flint (0.25-0.5mm); which suggest a probable Neolithic date, possibly later Neolithic, but the chronology remains far from certain.
- 202 Structure fill **191** and ditch fill **267** contained single sherds (13g & 14g respectively) manufactured in a fabric with inclusions of common, poorly-sorted calcined flint (0.25-3.5mm), probably indicative of a date within the Bronze Age, possibly the early Bronze Age, but this is also a tentative conclusion based on very limited evidence.

#### *Statement of Potential*

- 203 Refining the manufacturing technology, chronology, consumption and deposition of prehistoric pottery, are components within research agendas spanning the various prehistoric (ceramic) periods and traditions represented in East Anglia, but these sherds do not have any potential to contribute to further research, and do not warrant any further analysis or recording.

### ***Post-Prehistoric Pottery Assessment***

#### *Introduction*

- 204 Four hundred and nineteen sherds of pottery 2,897g were recovered from 64 contexts. Table 3 provides a summary of the quantification by fabric. A summary catalogue by context is included in the Appendix 3 and the full catalogue is available as an Access database in the archive.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	10th-11th c.	125	706	0.86	72
Thetford-type ware (Kirstead)	THETK	11th c.?	62	653	0.71	49
Thetford Ware (Ipswich)	THETI	850-1150	1	5		1
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	11th c.	7	56		3
Late Saxon shelly wares	LSSH	9th-11th c.	2	5		1
Saxo-Norman Wares (general)	SXNO	850-1150	4	20	0.20	3
<b>Total Late Saxon</b>			<b>201</b>	<b>1445</b>	<b>1.77</b>	<b>129</b>
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	197	648	1.18	150
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	1	19		1
Early medieval ware chalky	EMWC	11th-12th c.	1	3		1
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th-12th c.	1	8		1
<b>Total early medieval</b>			<b>200</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>1.18</b>	<b>153</b>
Medieval coarseware	MCW	12th-14th c.	9	68		8

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	L.12th-14th c.	1	18		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	2	2		1
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.	1	9		1
<b>Total medieval</b>			<b>13</b>	<b>97</b>		<b>11</b>
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	2	4		1
German stoneware	GSW	16th-17th c.	3	673		1
<b>Total post-medieval</b>			<b>5</b>	<b>677</b>		<b>2</b>

Table 3. Pottery quantities by fabric

### Methodology

205 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 post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Medieval and later wares were identified following Jennings (1981). Thetford Ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an Microsoft Access database.

### Pottery by period

#### Late Saxon and early medieval

- 206 The Late Saxon pottery was dominated by Thetford-type wares which occur in several fabrics. Some of these were more typical of the harder, blue-grey and black/red types found in Thetford and Norwich (including EMSW), whilst others were similar to the finer grey wares from Ipswich, although most types are found in all these centres and it is often difficult to differentiate. Only one sherd has been positively identified as an Ipswich product in this group, but there were probably others.
- 207 One group of Thetford-type wares stands out as being a different fabric. The closest known production centre to Carlton Colville was at Langhale, a deserted medieval village in the modern parish of Kirstead, Norfolk (Wade 1976). Kiln samples from the site were compared with sherds from this assemblage and were very similar or identical. Kirstead is some 18 miles away from Carlton Colville by road, and there is no obvious waterbourne link. Clearly, though, Thetford-type wares reached the site from some of the more distant urban centres, so this was not an insurmountable problem. However, the local early medieval wares were also very similar in terms of fabric, and it is possible that a more local pottery existed somewhere closer to the site, using the same boulder clays.
- 208 Two sherds were from a shelly ware vessel (LSSH), possibly St Neot's ware, although this could not be confirmed due to leaching of the calcareous inclusions. There were also four sand-tempered sherds which were of sufficiently different character from the bulk of the Thetford-type wares to suggest they may be non-local (SXNO). Some were fine blackwares which may be imports of the period.



- 209** Amongst the entire Late Saxon group there were rimsherds from only 17 vessels. The majority were jars (two small 'AA', eight medium 'AB' and five large 'AC' types). Rim forms were mainly later types (Anderson 2004, types 4, 5/6 and 6) but there were also some earlier types (types 3 and 5), particularly in the urban-style Thetford-type fabrics. One shallow dish (Dallas 1984, type BA1, no. 285) with an upright flat-topped rim was also present. One thick-walled sherd was probably from a large storage vessel. There was also a complete jar base which had been pierced centrally after firing, presumably to use as a plant pot.
- 210** Apart from a few examples of shallow 'girth-grooving', none of the group was decorated, although one fragment appeared to be a piece of a detached thumbled strip.
- 211** The early medieval wares at this site were generally in broadly the same fabric, a fine/medium sandy matrix with sparse local inclusions such as soft ferrous or argillaceous lenses, occasional flint or coarse quartz and very sparse mica. Only one sherd was coarser (EMWG), and there was one sherd in the same basic fabric as the rest which appeared to have had some coarse chalk inclusions (EMWC), although these had been leached out during burial. Perhaps surprisingly, only one sherd of Yarmouth-type ware was present, a base fragment. This may indicate that the site declined before the ware was widely distributed, perhaps from the later 11th century onwards.
- 212** Rim sherds of seventeen EMW vessels were present. Of these, seven were typical jars with simple everted or slightly upright rims, and ten were ginger jars with simple, or slightly beaded, inturned rims. Two of the latter were decorated, one with an applied thumbled strip and the other with finger-tip impressions around the neck. This is an unusually high proportion of ginger jars, but it is difficult to draw any conclusions from this as, currently, the function of these small globular vessels is unknown.

### *Medieval*

- 213** Only thirteen sherds were of high medieval date. Several of these were in fabrics similar to the more local Thetford wares and the early medieval wares, although they were generally thicker, had no obvious throwing lines and in some cases were similar to known medieval wares. Apart from one sherd of Waveney Valley type, all were unprovenanced but probably of fairly local origin. One sherd was similar to Norwich-type local medieval unglazed wares (LMU). There were no rims in this group.
- 214** Two sherds of a glazed ware vessel were an unstratified find **121**. They were glazed with a green lead glaze and the vessel would have looked very similar to Grimston ware when it was complete. However the sherds were in a much softer fabric which was similar to the local early medieval wares, and it is likely that the vessel is an as-yet unidentified locally-produced glazed ware.
- 215** A single body sherd of Hollesley-type glazed ware, with patchy green glaze externally, was recovered from the silty layer **403** above surface **402**. This ware has been dated to the late 13th/14th century based on documentary evidence (West forthcoming), although the form series suggests that it is likely to have started production earlier in the 13th century.

*Post-medieval and modern*

- 216** Two joining body sherds have been identified as glazed red earthenware of 16th–18th-century date. The sherds were very abraded, most of the surface and part of the glaze being lost. They were from pit fill **308**, which also contained post-medieval brick.
- 217** Three large base sherds of a large German stoneware jug or bottle were found in the upper fill of the possible watering-hole fill **188**. The vessel was in a very pale grey to white fabric, but was otherwise typical of Frechen vessels, having an orange-peel ‘tiger ware’ glaze, mostly clear but with a pale brown patch. White fabrics are more typical of Siegburg, and the vessel may be a late product of those kilns rather than the Frechen ones. It is likely to be of 16th or 17th century date.

*Pottery by context*

- 218** A summary of the pottery by feature type is provided in Table 4. Late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval pottery and residual finds were present in a number of features. A table of spot dates is included in Appendix 3.

Cut Type	LSax	EMed	Med	PMed
Ditch	145	103	5	
Linear	19	58	2	
Pit	12	4	3	2
Beam slot	12	15		
Post-hole	8	10		
Structure	4	4		3
Surface layer	1	3	1	
Tree-hole		1		
U/S finds		2	2	

Table 4. Pottery distribution by feature type (sherd count)

- 219** Although a very high proportion of the contexts contained only Late Saxon and/or early medieval wares, many of these sherds were abraded. This is partly due to the nature of the soil in this area, and the relative softness of some of the fabrics, but it is also likely that some of the sherds were residual in later features.

*Statement of potential*

- 220** This assemblage is one of several recently excavated rural medieval groups in Suffolk, and has potential to further our knowledge of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery in the region.
- 221** Other sites in the vicinity have produced coarse, non-typical Thetford-type ware fabrics (some of which may have been classified as Roman in the past), but this is the first time it has been possible to compare them with the Kirstead kiln products.
- 222** Comparison of the assemblage with groups recently excavated in Pakefield (Anderson 2012), Corton (Goffen 2007) and Carlton Colville (e.g. Anderson 2005), as well as Late Saxon and early medieval groups from further afield, will help to place the group in context.
- 223** Spatial distribution of the pottery will be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the site, particularly as no plans, phasing or grouping were available at the time of writing.

224 In summary, the potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for:

- Dating and phasing of the site
- Pottery use
- Consumption and possibly manufacture
- Trade links both within and outside East Anglia
- Status of the occupants

### ***Ceramic Building Materials Assessment***

#### *Introduction*

225 Thirty-eight fragments (14,120g) of brick and tile were collected from nine contexts. Table 5 provides a summary of the quantities by form and a catalogue is included in Appendix 4.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
<i>Roofing</i>	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	2	84
	Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	4	56
		RTP?	1	7
<i>Walling</i>	Early brick	EB	12	8321
	Late brick	LB	12	3240
		LB?	3	2356
<i>Unknown</i>	Unidentified	UN	4	56

Table 5. Brick/Tile quantities by form

#### *Methodology*

226 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, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Form terminology follows Drury (1993). The results were input directly into an Microsoft Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

#### *Summary*

227 Only five fragments of roofing tile were recovered, all fragments of plain tiles. There were two fragments of a green-glazed medieval roof tile in pit fill **308**, which also contained three small and abraded fragments of fully oxidised medium sand and flint-tempered tiles which were probably of late or post-medieval date. Two other fragments of post-medieval red-firing tiles were found in ditch fill **117**.

228 Eleven fragments of nine early bricks in estuarine clays were collected from watering-hole pit fills **188**, **205** and **300**. There was also a very small piece from gully fill **30**. Those from structure fills **188** and **205** were heavily abraded, possibly due to water erosion, whilst one piece from **205** and all fragments from **300** had ferrous deposits on the surfaces.

229 Most of the early bricks were in the size range 120–126 x 56–65mm, although some could not be accurately measured due to the degree of attrition. One brick in **300** was slightly larger, at 134 x 65mm. Examples that had been made in sanded forms, or in

sanded forms with small quantities of straw were both present. These bricks were made and used in the 13th–15th centuries, although they were often re-used in later structures.

- 230** Fragments of late brick (16th–20th century) in red-firing fine, medium and coarse sandy fabrics with a variety of inclusions (most frequently flint, ferrous particles and coarse quartz) were recovered from watering-hole pit fills **188** and **205**, ditch fills **273** and **370**, and pit fill **308**. The four fragments from the pit were small and abraded.
- 231** Like the early bricks, two late bricks from the watering-hole pit fills showed signs of possible water erosion. The bricks from this feature varied in width (105–119mm), although their thicknesses (53–55mm) were consistent with a later medieval ‘Tudor’ date (15th/16th century).
- 232** Two fragments of a single brick from ditch fill **273** were in an unusual dark red fabric which contained abundant fine shell and ferrous inclusions, possibly an estuarine clay variant. This brick was 62mm thick and extremely worn with a rounded corner. It may also be of late medieval date.
- 233** Two fragments of late brick from ditch fill **370** were probably also ‘Tudor’ types. One was in a coarse sand with flint fabric (110 x 55mm) and the other was medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions (101 x 56mm). Both showed signs of overfiring with partially vitrified/reduced surfaces.
- 234** One unidentified fragment in a fine sandy (possibly estuarine) fabric was from pit fill **308**; it was heavily abraded and had no surviving surfaces. Three pieces of a single tile/brick in ditch fill **257** were in a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets. This type of fabric is often used for Roman tiles in this area, but the surfaces were lost and the piece could not be identified with any certainty. Of most interest in regard to this fragment was the fact that it contained a large chunk of granite, which was probably a glacial erratic in the boulder clay rather than an indication that the fragment was imported.
- 235** One fragment (132g) of cementitious mortar was recovered from ditch fill **273**. It was a flat piece, 25mm thick, with small rounded pebbles adhering to the underside. This suggests it may have formed part of a concrete floor or tile underlay. The piece is of relatively recent date, perhaps 19th century or later.

#### *Statement of potential*

- 236** This is a small assemblage, most of which is abraded or heavily eroded. The assemblage has been fully recorded and spotdates provided. The deposits on, and condition of, some of the bricks from the structure(s) is of interest, given that the site is nowhere near a source of running water, although the fragments could have been used to line a drain.
- 237** The assemblage has not yet been discussed in relation to site stratigraphy and phasing. It is recommended that a revised report should be completed once this information is available.

#### ***Fired Clay Assessment***

##### *Summary*

- 238** Twenty-three fragments (66g) of fired clay were recovered from eleven contexts, including ditches, pits, beam-slots and post-holes. All pieces were small and abraded. All were found in contexts which contained Late Saxon and/or early medieval pottery, although in three cases there was also later pottery in the context.

- 239 Nineteen fragments were in a medium sandy fabric with common large rounded voids, indicating the presence of leached calcareous material, most probably chalk. Some of these pieces had flattish surfaces. They were generally buff-coloured close to the surface and orange underneath. Chalk-tempered fired clay was often used for constructing oven domes, but none of these fragments is large enough to determine function.
- 240 Other fragments comprised two denser pieces tempered with flint or coarse quartz, both of which had slight concave impressions which may indicate their use as daub on rounded hazel withies. Both were abraded and this identification is tentative.
- 241 Two fragments from post-medieval pit fill **308** were of a different character to the rest of the assemblage. One piece was in a medium sandy fabric with clay pellets and had a flattish surface, and the other was dense and medium sandy. Both were heavily abraded and their function is unknown.

*Statement of potential*

- 242 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

**Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment**

*Summary*

- 243 A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 4g, was recovered from pit fill 308.
- 244 The piece cannot be more closely dated than post-medieval, as it has no distinguishing features. It was recovered alongside mixed Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval material.

*Statement of potential*

- 245 There is no further potential for analysis or information to be gleaned from this fragment.

**Glass Assessment**

*Summary*

- 246 Eight pieces of bottle glass, weighing 24g in total were recovered from two contexts.
- 247 The pieces are possibly from the same, or a similar, vessel, although they come from different contexts. Seven pieces were recovered from ditch fill **63** and one piece was from ditch fill **256**.
- 248 The fragments are all body sherds and are mid green in colour. They appear to be from a thin-walled bottle.
- 249 In each case these are the latest dated finds in their respective contexts, and as they are post-medieval, or possibly even modern in date, they may be intrusive within those contexts.

*Statement of potential*

- 250 The glass is fully recorded and can provide no further information.

**Metal Finds Assessment**

*Summary*

- 251 Eleven metal finds were recovered from the site, this breaks down as seven of iron, two of lead and two of copper alloy.

- 252** Almost all of the finds were recovered from stratified features, mainly ditches, but also structural features. The lead and one copper alloy object were unstratified.

#### *Iron*

- 253** The iron finds were mainly nails, all heavily encrusted with corrosion, but still recognisable as such. A total of four nails (in five pieces) were found in ditch fill **30**, beam slot fill **126** and structure fill **188**. All contexts except structure **188** contained only medieval and earlier material, whilst this structure also contained post-medieval material.
- 254** Other iron finds included a heavy duty curved object, with large flattened terminals; probably a looped mount for a vessel or similar. This was recovered from ditch fill **63**, which also contained post-medieval glass.
- 255** The only other iron find was an irregularly-shaped flattish fragment, which cannot be identified to form or function. This was found in ditch fill **257**, along with medieval material.

#### *Copper alloy*

- 256** Ditch fill **39** produced an undiagnostic curved strip, with a concave reverse and moulded angular decoration on the outer surface. This piece could feasibly be Late Saxon in date, due to the patina of the piece and has similarities with the decoration found on Anglo-Saxon strap ends and horse furniture of 10th to 11th century date. It was found in association with Late Saxon pottery.
- 257** A button of post-medieval date, made in two pieces and missing the shank, was found unstratified **459** on the site. The front is convex with a flat back. The front is also heavily tinned, making it grey and shiny.

#### *Lead*

- 258** Two pieces of lead waste were recovered unstratified from the site **459**. One piece is irregular and amorphous, and the second is a more regular rectangular strip, although curled in on itself.

#### *Statement of potential*

- 259** The metal finds from Carlton Colville are mainly undatable, although it is possible that there is material here of Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date, which is in-keeping with the rest of the finds from the site.
- 260** The actual form of some of the pieces is such that close dating is not possible, and others are incomplete and therefore also not closely identifiable.
- 261** There is no benefit in further analysis of the metalwork.

### ***Lithics Assessment***

#### *Introduction*

- 262** Excavations recovered a total of 154 pieces (1,673g) of worked flint (Table 6), forming an assemblage that demonstrates an array of technological traits that suggest wide prehistoric origins, potentially spanning the Palaeolithic–Late Bronze Age. However, the bulk, if not the entirety of the assemblage appears to have been recovered as residual material contained in medieval or later contexts.
- 263** The assemblage generally occurs in a well-preserved, non-patinated and sharp condition, with a high proportion (approximately one third) of cores and implements

present relative to debitage. These implements are distributed thinly in predominantly medieval features.

Flint Type	No.	Wt. (g)
Core	2	51
Core Fragment	2	66
Blade	7	64
Flake Blank	1	5
Microlith	1	3
Chopper	1	83
Awl	2	34
Denticulate	2	42
Scraper	32	563
Debitage	104	762
<i>Total</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>1673</i>

Table 6. Quantification of struck flint by type

### *Methodology and terminology*

- 264** The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see ‘Dorsal cortex,’ below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.
- 265** The term ‘cortex’ refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term ‘patination’ to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. In considering flakes, dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104, 115), with ‘primary flake’ referring to pieces with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face, ‘secondary flake’ to 50–99% coverage, ‘tertiary flake’ to 1–49%, and ‘non-corticated’ to those with no dorsal cortex. A ‘blade’ is defined as an elongated flake that is at least twice as long as it is wide, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/width ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow Healy (1988, 48–9).

### *Distribution*

- 266** The struck flint was sparsely distributed in features almost entirely assigned a medieval date (based on associated ceramic evidence), and typically comprising just 1-5 pieces per context, only occasionally ranging to 9–10 pieces, and never higher in a stratified context.
- 267** The highest proportion of the struck flint is contained in ditches (Table 7), including in ditch fill **67**, which contains a core fragment and scrapers possibly consistent with Earlier Neolithic technology. A very limited proportion is contained in pits and postholes, although post-hole fill **265** and pit fill **308** contained small groups of blade-based implements and debitage, consistent with Earlier Neolithic technology.
- 268** A series of small groups, albeit of limited quantity, were contained in structure fills **149**, **188**, **191**, **205** layer **382**, with a high frequency of scrapers manufactured on thicker and thermal flakes suggesting origins in the Later Neolithic to Bronze Age.

The unstratified struck flint exhibits a string bias towards the northern part of the site (458), but is of very mixed character.

Feature type	No.	Wt. (g)
Ditches	75	755
Pits/Postholes	16	148
Beam slots & structural features	35	445
Unstratified & natural features	28	325
<i>Total</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>1673</i>

Table 7. Distribution of struck flint in feature types

### *Raw material*

- 269** The raw flint used for knapping demonstrated considerable variation, consistent with locally sourced nodules contained in glacial, interglacial and post-glacial gravels that characterise the Suffolk coastline, in particular the Lowestoft Formation, Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation, Aldeby Sand and Gravel Member. The raw flint ranges from dark grey-near black, typically with a thin white cortex, sparsely with a thicker chalky cortex, to dark brown, often with an orange tint or mottling, frequent mid grey inclusions and a thin grey-brown cortex.

### *Technology*

- 270** The earliest components of the assemblage are associated with the varying blade-based technologies of the Upper Palaeolithic, the Mesolithic and Earlier Neolithic periods.
- 271** A heavily-patinated, snapped blade from beam-slot fill **126** appears characteristic of an Upper Palaeolithic long-blade industry. A crested blade recovered as unstratified material **458** had a distinctly conical bulb of percussion on the butt of the flake (not the ventral face), possibly indicative of the use if indirect percussion during initial removals from a blade core in the Upper Palaeolithic or Mesolithic.
- 272** Characteristic of the Mesolithic are a core contained in ditch fill **263** and a microlith from ditch fill **277**. The core is bi-polar and was manufactured on a pebble to produce small blades, while the microlith comprises an isosceles triangle which retain a sharp leading edge and may have been hafted as a chisel or arrowhead.
- 273** The bulk of the core technology in the assemblage is consistent with Earlier Neolithic blade production, including a core in ditch fill **39** and fragments in ditch fill **30** and ditch fill **67**. All are from relatively small single platform blade cores, with the complete example appearing exhausted resulting in a classic pyramid profile, and the fragment appearing the result of breakage due to imperfections/inclusions in the raw material rather than core rejuvenation. The five blades in the assemblage appear consistent with this method of core reduction, although only a single example from above surface **382** exhibits any traces of wear on one lateral edge, therefore the remained may simple represent regular blade-like debitage flakes. Evidence for flake production is limited to a single flake blank in ditch fill **172**, which appears to be a deliberately produced Janus flake with limited fine trimming to both lateral edges. This perhaps indicates that it was tested or intended for its potential to be modified into an arrowhead, but in the absence of further shaping it remains unclear if this would have been an Earlier Neolithic, Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age type.



**274** The retouched implements (Table 8) do not occur in sufficient concentration or as part of associated groups to be inherently useful chronological indicators, and could feasibly have been employed from the Earlier Neolithic–Early Bronze Age. However, some trends may be identified to highlight the variables present. A total of 9 scrapers were manufactured on blades or blade-like flakes, more typical in Earlier Neolithic assemblages, and include double side, side and end types, as well as the only example of a notched scraper in ditch fill **66**. The horseshoe scrapers appear manufactured on broad, thick flakes and appear closely comparable to the denticulates, with the two types only differentiated by the coarseness of the retouch applied around their edges, suggesting neither type pre-dates the Late Neolithic. The majority of the side and end scrapers were manufactured on flakes, which exhibit a wide range of profiles and characteristics, though it is notable side scrapers in ditch fill **209**, **297** and posthole **201** are very close to being classified as thumbnail scrapers. The only true thumbnail scraper was recovered as unstratified material **458** and almost certainly originated in the Early Bronze Age. Awls contained in ditch fills **217** and **273** were manufactured using similar retouch to the scrapers, applied to alternative sides of the edges to form elongate tapering points, perhaps more likely to date to the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, but utilised from the Mesolithic onwards. The most extensively re-touched implement comprises a chopper in structure **191**, which has bi-facial retouch to its leading edge, supplemented by abrupt retouch to blunt both ends, forming a large, quite crude hand tool of a type most often recognised in Bronze Age assemblages, particularly in the Late Bronze Age when the level of skill in knapping had declined.

Feature type	No.	Wt. (g)
Chopper	1	83
Awl	2	34
Denticulate	2	42
End Scraper	9	181
Side Scraper	15	255
Double Side Scraper	3	50
Horseshoe Scraper	3	66
Thumbnail Scraper	1	3
<i>Total</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>714</i>

Table 8. Quantification of re-touched implement types

**275** The bulk of the assemblage comprised debitage flakes, predominantly tertiary and non-corticated flakes in a relatively small size range (<50mm). Approximately 30% of the debitage has blade-like proportions, suggestive of Earlier Neolithic origins. Although no concentrations are present, five flakes contained in fill **123** appear to have been removed from the same core, suggesting core reduction in the period very close to the area of the medieval feature. The remaining debitage typically has a slightly irregular profile and includes flakes removed with soft and hard hammers, while only rarely exhibiting a broad profile or the pronounced bulbs of percussion often associated with Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flint work, thus rendering chronological differentiation problematic. However, similar to the blade-like debitage, these flakes include small groups in ditch fills **256** and **267** that were removed from

the same core, further supporting the presence of prehistoric core reduction on the site.

#### *Burnt flint*

- 276 Only seven pieces of burnt flint, weighing 128g in total, were recovered from the excavations. This flint was all recovered from ditches, including **109**, **259**, **314**, **328** and **372**. All burnt flint has been discarded, as it has no potential for further analysis.

#### *Statement of potential*

- 277 The struck flint assemblage comprises a moderate quantity of residual material containing limited core technology, but a relatively high incidence of retouched implement types. The assemblage may be associated with prehistoric activity in coastal zone spanning the Upper Palaeolithic to the Late Bronze Age, but the residual context, mixing of material and lack of cohesive or substantive groups severely limits the potential of the assemblage, beyond confirming its presence, to further interpretation of prehistoric activity in the area.

- 278 A variety of settlement densities and land use strategies have been determined by the extensive use of flint as a resource in the region (Brown and Murphy 1997, 14), but this assemblage does not warrant any further analysis or research.

#### **Stone Assessment**

##### *Summary*

- 279 Twelve formless fragments of lava were recovered from four contexts on the site. The pieces weigh 60g in total.
- 280 The contexts in which the pieces were found were ditch fills **35**, **257** and **314**, and also silt layer **403**.
- 281 The fragments are all of grey vesicular lava, and were found in association with pottery and other finds of medieval and earlier date.

##### *Statement of Potential*

- 282 The lava fragments, although indicative of grain processing, are in such poor condition and are such a small undiagnostic assemblage that no further information can be gleaned from them.

#### **Animal Bone Assessment**

##### *Methodology*

- 283 The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected remains. This is a small assemblage and in relatively poor condition and an initial rapid scan showed little potential for further work and therefore a summary assessment has been produced.
- 284 All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Where a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as 'sheep/goat' or 'mammal' whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992).
- 285 Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. Bones were examined for any burning, gnawing or pathologies. Other modifications would also be recorded, such as any possible industrial or craft working waste.

**286** 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. All of the information was input directly into a catalogue in the appendix for this report.

*Quantification, provenance and preservation*

**287** A total of 719g of faunal remains, consisting of seventy-eight pieces, was recovered from the excavations at this site.

**288** Bone was produced from eleven contexts, with nearly 61% of the remains (by weight) yielded from fills of a possible watering-hole, 37% of the bone was recovered from ditch fills and 2% was found a silt deposit.

**289** Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context number, feature type, weight in grams and fragment count can be seen in Table 9.

Context	Feature Type, weight (g) and fragment count						Context Total Weight	Context Total Count
	Possible watering-hole		Ditch		Silt deposit			
	Weight	Count	Weight	Count	Weight	Count		
109			6g	4			6g	4
191	215g	5					215g	5
205	50g	14					50g	14
300	172g	8					172g	8
310			5g	2			5g	2
312			56g	21			56g	21
314			7g	2			7g	2
370			119g	11			119g	11
372			67g	1			67g	1
403					16g	2	16g	2
457			6g	8			6g	8
Feature Type Total	437g	27	266g	49	16g	2	719g	78

Table 9. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context number, feature type, weight in grams and fragment count

**290** The assemblage is generally in quite a poor condition. Bone is heavily fragmented from butchering and wear. The bone shows varying erosion of the surfaces, probably from acidic soils.

**291** Some butchering was seen, but inevitably the erosion of the bone surfaces has probably destroyed some butchering evidence, particularly any lighter knife cuts. No gnawing (canid or rodent) was seen on the bone, but as with the butchering evidence, the erosion of the bone may have resulted in the loss of such evidence.

*Species and modifications*

**292** Two species were identified from this assemblage. Quantification of the species by feature type can be seen in Table 10.

Species	Feature Type and NISP			Species Total
	Possible watering-hole	Ditch	Silt deposit	
Cattle	6	29	2	37
Equid	8			8
Mammal	13	20		33
Feature Type Total	27	49	2	78

Table 10. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and NISP

- 293** Cattle accounted for 47% of the remains and were seen in all feature types and a total of eight of the eleven fills. The cattle bone includes upper and lower limbs, scapula and pelvic bones and teeth, suggesting a range of cuts of meat. Many of the larger cattle bones are chopped from dismemberment of the carcass and preparation of cuts of meat; the poor surface condition of the bones means some finer knife cuts have probably been lost.
- 294** A little over 10% of the remains were identified as equid, with jaw fragments and pre-molars and molars. The teeth show extensive wear, indicating an elderly animal. The size of the equid teeth suggest a larger pony or small horse.
- 295** Just over 42% of the assemblage could only be identified as 'mammal' due to the fragmentation, wear and lack of diagnostic features.

### *Conclusions*

- 296** The assemblage is of mixed origin. The cattle bones are representing meat waste, with a range of cuts of meat, with a greater number of good quality meat-bearing bones. The equid probably represents a traction or transport animal, or perhaps one used for hunting.
- 297** The assemblage is quite typical of small assemblages of this date range, with a dominance of cattle meat waste and presence of another domestic or working species like the equid.
- 298** There is a lack of smaller mammals and birds, although this is not surprising given the relatively poor survival of bone. It is possible that smaller species were present but the remains were lost, with the poor conditions perhaps only resulting in the survival of the larger species and more robust bones.

### *Statement of potential*

- 299** This is a small assemblage and is in quite poor condition. There are no measurable elements surviving that might allow metrical data to be retrieved to allow an estimation of breed, sex or stature. There is little potential for further study on this particular assemblage and no further work is recommended.

## **Environmental Evidence Assessment**

### **Summary**

- 300** Samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and eight were submitted for assessment.
- 301** The samples (or sub-samples thereof) were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve.

- 302 The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 9. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010).
- 303 All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds, bud scales and arthropod remains were also recorded.
- 304 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

### **Results**

- 305 Plant macrofossils are generally scarce, although fragments of charcoal/charred wood are present throughout, being particularly abundant in the assemblage from ditch **375** (sample <33>).
- 306 Cereal grains are noted, but most are fragmentary and occasional specimens are also severely puffed and distorted, suggesting that they were exposed to extremely high temperatures during combustion.
- 307 Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains are present in the assemblage from layer **67** (sample <12>). Seeds are exceedingly scarce, with only three cotyledons of indeterminate small legumes (Fabaceae) being recorded.
- 308 The assemblage from layer **67** includes a single fragment of possible hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell.
- 309 As stated above, charcoal fragments are present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils include small pieces of charred root or stem, including occasional fragments of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem.
- 310 Other remains also occur infrequently. The fragments of black porous and tarry material are all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures.
- 311 Small pieces of bone (some of which are burnt) are present in the assemblage from sample <12>, and small pellets of burnt or fired clay occur in samples <12> and <30> (post-hole **86**).
- 312 Small pieces of coal are also recorded, but it is thought most likely that these are intrusive within the features from which the samples were taken.

### **Statement of potential**

- 313 In summary, with the exception of sample 33, the assemblages are all small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and somewhat limited in composition. However, plant macrofossils are recorded, and it is considered most likely that the remains are largely derived from scattered midden or hearth waste. The assemblage from ditch **375** may represent a more deliberate deposit of spent fuel, as it is noted that the charcoal has a very distinctive flaked appearance, suggestive of extremely high temperature combustion.
- 314 As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site. Two samples from selected features will be processed and analysed to investigate any potential for further quantification (*pers. comm.* SCCAS).

- 315** The two samples will consist of two identified dateable contexts from potential SFB, or possible watering hole, from Period 3. Context **188** is the upper redeposited natural from which later pottery of 16th – 17th century date was recovered. Alongside the processed sample **191** and proposed sample **205**, this will give the full sequence of dateable contexts from the feature.

## B UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

### 8. UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### Introduction

- 316 This Updated Project Design is based on the results of the assessment and details the general aims of the post-excavation programme and its revised research objectives. It also presents a publication proposal that suggests how and where the project's results should be published. This is followed by a breakdown of the individual tasks that need to be undertaken to bring this project to completion.

#### General Aims

- 317 The aims of the post-excavation programme can be summarised as follows:
- To undertake further analysis of specific data sets where required to meet the initial aims of the project and any revised research objectives that have arisen as a result of the assessment.
  - To create an ordered and indexed research archive for deposition with an appropriate curatorial institution.
  - To produce an interpretive synthesis drawing together all available data-sets for dissemination in an appropriate publication.

#### Revised Research Objectives

- 318 Following the assessment of the evidence recovered during this project it is possible to set out refined research objectives with an emphasis on rural landscapes and settlements. These Objectives are based on research objectives set out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011). With reference to this framework, the key themed research objectives will be shaped by:

##### *Prehistoric period*

- 319 Medlycott (2011) presents the following research topics:

##### *The Birth of Agriculture*

The transition from a shifting, semi-permanent settlement to a more settled landscape of fields and farms remains an area of interest. Human impact on the natural landscape, including changing patterns of alluviation, woodland management and clearance, remains a topic of further study (Medlycott 2011, 13).

- 320 The revised research aims for this theme are to:
- Define the spatial and temporal characteristics of the five recognised prehistoric features on the site to enhance understanding of the chronology of prehistoric East Anglia.
  - With support from appropriate National Mapping Programme (NMP) data and previous excavation records, conduct comparative and relative studies between the prehistoric evidence from the site and Neolithic/Bronze Age

features at nearby sites, such as Hopton-On-Sea and Bloodmoor Hill and Broome Heath in Norfolk.

### ***Late Saxon period***

321 Medlycott (2011) presents the following research topics:

#### ***Rural Landscapes and Settlements***

- The region would benefit from a detailed study of the changes in settlement types and form over time during the Early, Middle, and Late Saxon periods, highlighting some of the distinctive changes that take place. This also needs to be considered on a broader scale, particularly with reference to the way that Anglo-Saxon settlements and organisation of the landscape influenced medieval landscape. An example to be considered in reference is the Middle to Late Saxon settlement at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (Lucy, Tipper and Dickens, 2009) and Church Close, Shipdham, Norfolk (Ames, Hickling and Morgan, 2009)
- Further work is required on the relationships between churches and settlement sites throughout the Saxon period. The extent and nature of Late Saxon landscape reorganisation, village nucleation, and field systems etc, needs further exploration (Medlycott 2011, 58).

322 The revised research aims for this theme are to:

- Determine the spatial and temporal organisation of the site throughout the Anglo-Saxon period and into the early medieval period.
- Determine settlement type, longevity, and identity in terms of regional Anglo-Saxon rural settlement characteristics.
- Determine rate and extent of settlement continuity during the Anglo-Saxon–medieval transition period.
- Attempt to define the relationship between Late Saxon–medieval features at Carlton Colville, and the adjacent church and its environs.

### ***Medieval period***

323 Medlycott (2011) presents the following research topics:

#### ***Rural settlement***

- The origins and development of rural settlement types need further research, also the dynamics of medieval settlement. Much of the region has primarily a dispersed pattern, not nucleated, and more small hamlets are being discovered all the time. More data will add to our understanding of the way places appear, grow, shift and disappear (Medlycott 2011, 70).

324 The revised research aims for this theme are to:

- Determine the spatial and temporal composition of the site throughout the medieval period and into post-medieval period.



- Determine settlement characteristics, status and longevity in comparison to other, regional, medieval settlements.
- Further utilise environmental and finds evidence gathered during excavation to aid in the understanding of past economic and environmental life on the site.

### *Landscapes*

- The large number of medieval sites recorded by the NMP represents a substantial body of data which remains largely unanalysed. There is huge potential for further research into topics such as field systems, enclosures, or roads and trackways, in particular, utilising historic maps and documents (Medlycott 2011, 70).

**325** The revised research aims for this theme are to:

- Define linear field systems at Carlton Colville, in respect to regional research on field boundaries, and the relationship between these and settlements, roads and commons.
- Use NMP data to help determine the setting of the Carlton Colville site within its environs.
- Consider the site in terms of national research agendas on settlement shift patterns and chronology. Research can include reference to other works in a similar vein such as the Aston and Gerrard Shapwick Project 2013, Wade 1999, Gardiner and Rippon 2007 and Williamson, 2013.

## 9. METHOD STATEMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

### Context and Stratigraphic Analysis

- 326 A complete stratigraphic matrix will be prepared, grouped, and phased using the Harris Matrix composer program. This will allow further analysis and comparison of contexts as well as enable concordance with analysis of finds and environmental assemblages during the post-excavation phase of the project.
- 327 All artefact and environmental data will then be fully integrated with the context information and a detailed descriptive text produced for inclusion in the archive report. This descriptive text will form the basis for a summary to be presented in the published report.

### Finds Analysis

#### *Prehistoric pottery*

- 328 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended.

#### *Post-prehistoric pottery*

- 329 The assemblage has been recorded in full and no further cataloguing is required.
- 330 The pottery needs to be put into context with relation to site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed publication and archive report produced:
- 331 An updated context database with phasing and a site plan will be required to complete the report.

#### *Ceramic building material*

- 332 The assemblage has been recorded in full and no further cataloguing is required.
- 333 The brick and tile needs to be put into context with relation to site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed publication and archive report produced:

#### *Fired clay*

- 334 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

#### *Clay tobacco pipe*

- 335 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

#### *Glass*

- 336 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

#### *Metalwork*

- 337 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

#### *Lithics*

- 338 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

#### *Stone*

- 339 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

#### *Animal bone*

- 340 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required.

## Environmental analysis

### *Macrofossils*

- 341** The sample of the environmental assemblage used for assessment has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended on these samples. However, two further sub-samples taken from context **188** and **205** will be sent for processing and analysis.

## **10. Publication Proposal**

- 342 In order to fulfil the aims of the project it is suggested that an archive report to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and a report suitable for publication be prepared for submission to *The Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

### **Archive Report**

- 343 It is proposed that an archive report will be prepared containing the following headings:

- Introduction
- Geology and topography
- Archaeological and historical background
- Integrated Evaluation and Excavation results
- Finds
- Discussion
- Appendices

- 344 A variety of illustrations will accompany the report. These will include:

- Site location figures
- Interpretative figure(s)
- Plans of key features
- Sections
- Plates showing key features

### **Publication Report**

- 345 It is proposed that a note on the findings from this site is published in *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. If the results from the 2015 excavations and a proposed development (Phase 4) to the north of the site prove to be of significance, then both sites will be presented in a single report in this journal.

- 346 A synopsis of the site discoveries will be presented to Medieval Settlement Research Group highlighting the comparison between the geophysical and the excavation showing shifting settlements, buildings and trackways.

- 347 The published report would have the following structure

- Introduction
- Geology and topography
- Archaeological and historical background
- Evaluation and Excavation results
- Archaeological finds, ecofacts and environmental evidence
- Discussion

348 The published report would contain the following illustrations.

- Site location figures
- Interpretative figure(s)
- Plans of key features
- Sections

## Storage, Curation and Conservation

349 The intended recipient for the project archive is the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store, subject to agreement with the landowner. The artefacts and ecofacts will be packaged according to Suffolk County Council specifications, following guidelines laid out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidelines for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014c) and *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

## Resources and Programming

350 It is proposed that a post-excavation programme will be undertaken by a project team led by a Project Officer of NPS Archaeology responsible for implementation of the Updated Project Design. The work will be overseen by a Project Manager.

351 Elements of the programme will be delegated to nominated staff. The work of each team member will be scheduled and coordinated by the Project Manager and Project Officer. To ensure completion of the project to agreed performance targets, monitoring of the project will be carried out by a member of the NPS Archaeology senior management, who will also provide advice and support to the Project Officer.

### Staff

352 The project team will consist of NPS Archaeology staff and external specialists where appropriate.

Staff	Initials	Role
David Adams	DA	Project Manager (Post-Excavation)
John Ames	JA	Project Officer
Sue Anderson	SA	Pottery and Ceramic building material
Jayne Bown	JB	Archaeology Manager
Andrew Crowson	AC	Project Manager (Reports)
David Dobson	DD	Senior Illustrator
Patricia Martinez	PM	Project Assistant
Rebecca Sillwood	RS	Finds Officer
Valerie Fryer	VF	Plant and animal macrofossil remains

Table 11. Project team

**Analysis Tasks**

Task	Task Description	Duration (days)	Staff
<i>Stratigraphic Analysis</i>			
1	Final analysis and concordance of evaluation and excavation contexts, refining grouping of site data, integration of stratigraphic matrices and preparation of stratigraphic descriptions	3	JA
<i>Artefact Analysis</i>			
2	Post-prehistoric pottery study and contextualisation	3	SA
3	Ceramic building material study and contextualisation	1	SA
<i>Environmental and Ecofactual Analysis</i>			
4	Analysis of two further samples from selected features: Context 205, spot date 11th century and Context 188, spot date 16th to 17th century	0.5	VF
<i>Archive Report</i>			
5	Compilation of photographic archive	0.5	JA
6	Cross-checking and final preparation of archive	1.5	JA/RS
7	Consultation of available cartographic and documentary sources	1	JA
8	Research to place the site's prehistoric–post-medieval evidence in context	3	JA
9	Descriptive text and discussion. Incorporation of geophysics data, evaluation results and new research with stratigraphic data	6	JA
10	Integration/overview of research and specialist reports	2	JA/RS
11	Scanning and digitising site drawings	2	PM
12	Graphics – figures and plates	5	DD
13	Conclusions	1	JA
14	Edit	2	AC
15	Review	1	DA
16	Amendments	1	JA/DD
17	Submission of report to client and SCCASCT	-	JB
<i>Publication Report</i>			
18	Re-draft archive report to produce a report suitable for publication in the journal <i>Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History</i>	2.5	JA/DA
19	Adapt figures and plates for <i>Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History</i> format	1.5	DD
20	Internal edit	1	AC

<b>Task</b>	<b>Task Description</b>	<b>Duration (days)</b>	<b>Staff</b>
21	Review	1	JB
22	Amendments	1	JA/DD
23	Submission of report to <i>Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History</i> , client and SCCASCT	-	JB

Table 12. Project tasks, duration and personnel

## ***Acknowledgements***

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Finds were recorded and processed by Rebecca Sillwood and Louise Weetman. Julie Curl reported on the animal bone and Andrew Peachey reported on the prehistoric finds. Sue Anderson reported on post-prehistoric pottery, ceramic building material and burnt clay. Val Fryer processed and analysed environmental samples. All other finds were analysed by Rebecca Sillwood.

Thanks are given to John Walford of Museum of London Archaeology (MOLA) for supplying the geophysical data.

Holly Payne and John Ames completed the digitisation of plans and sections. Plans were formatted and illustrated by David Dobson. Andrew Crowson and Victoria Mellor edited this report.



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**Appendix 1a: Context Summary**

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Provisional Period
1	Deposit	N/A		Topsoil	Whole site
2	Deposit	N/A		Subsoil	Whole site
3	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
4	Deposit		3	Fill of [3]	Period 5
5	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
6	Deposit		5	Fill of [5]	Period 5
7	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
8	Deposit		7	Fill of [7]	Period 5
9	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
10	Deposit		9	Fill of [9]	Period 5
11	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
12	Deposit		11	Fill of [11]	Period 5
13	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Period 5
14	Deposit		13	Fill of [13]	Period 5
15	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
16	Deposit		15	Fill of [15]	Period 5
17	Cut	Pit			Period 5
18	Deposit		17	Fill of [17]	Period 5
19	Cut	Pit			Period 5
20	Deposit		19	Fill of [19]	Period 5
21	Cut	Pit/natural feature		Pit or natural feature	Period 5
22	Deposit		21	Fill of [21]	Period 5
23	Cut	Natural feature			Period 5
24	Deposit		23	Fill of [23]	Period 5
25	Cut	Ditch/natural feature			Period 5
26	Deposit		25	Fill of [25]	Period 5
27	Cut	Pit		Pit	Period 5
28	Deposit		27	Fill of [27]	Period 5
29	Cut	Linear		Cut containing metallated surface (32 and 33)	Period 3
30	Deposit		29	Upper dark fill of [29]	Period 3
31	Cut	Linear		Inner cut west of [29] containing metallated surface	Period 3
32	Deposit		31	Metallated surface	Period 3
33	Deposit		29	Metallated surface	Period 3
34	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
35	Deposit		34	Fill of [34]	Period 3
36	Cut	Pit			Period 1
37	Deposit		36	Fill of [36]	Period 1
38	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
39	Deposit		38	Fill of [38]	Period 2
40	Cut	Post-hole			Period 5
41	Deposit		40	Fill of [40]	Period 5
42	Cut	Ditch			Period 3

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Provisional Period
43	Deposit		42	Fill of [42]	Period 3
44	Cut	Post-hole			Period 5
45	Deposit		44	Fill of [44]	Period 5
46	Cut	Post-hole			Period 5
47	Deposit		46	Fill of [46]	Period 5
48	Cut	Post-hole			Period 5
49	Deposit		48	Fill of [48]	Period 5
50	Cut	Post-hole			Unknown
51	Deposit		50	Fill of [50]	Unknown
52	Cut	Post-hole			Unknown
53	Deposit		52	Fill of [52]	Unknown
54	Cut	Post-hole			Unknown
55	Deposit		54	Fill of [54]	Unknown
56	Void				
57	Cut	Metalled surface		Cut containing metalled surface	Period 3
58	Deposit		57		Period 3
59	Cut	Metalled surface		Cut above metalled surface	Period 3
60	Deposit		57	Fill of [59]	Period 3
61	Void				
62	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
63	Deposit		119	Fill of [119]	Period 4
64	Deposit		62	Fill of [62]	Period 3
65	Deposit		120	Fill of [120]	Period 3
66	Deposit		118	Fill of [118]	Period 4
67	Deposit		120	Fill of [120]	Period 3
68	Deposit		69	Fill of [69]	Period 3
69	Cut	Ditch		Ditch termini	Period 5
70	Void				
71	Void				
72	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
73	Deposit		72	Fill of [72]	Period 3
74	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
75	Deposit		74	Fill of [74]	Period 3
76	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
77	Deposit		76	Fill of [76]	Period 3
78	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
79	Deposit		78	Fill of [78]	Period 3
80	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
81	Deposit		80	Fill of [80]	Period 3
82	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Period 3
83	Deposit		82	Fill of [82]	Period 3
84	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
85	Deposit		84	Fill of [84]	Period 3
86	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
87	Deposit		86	Fill of [86]	Period 3
88	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
89	Deposit		88	Fill of [88]	Period 3
90	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
91	Deposit		90	Fill of [90]	Period 3

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Provisional Period
92	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
93	Deposit		92	Fill of [92]	Period 3
94	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
95	Deposit		94	Fill of [94]	Period 3
96	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
97	Deposit		96	Fill of [96]	Period 3
98	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
99	Deposit		98	Fill of [98]	Period 3
100	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
101	Deposit		100	Fill of [100]	Period 3
102	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
103	Deposit		102	Fill of [102]	Period 3
104	Cut	Linear			Period 3
105	Deposit		104	Fill of [104]	Period 3
106	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
107	Deposit		106	Fill of [106]	Period 3
108	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
109	Deposit		108	Fill of [108]	Period 3
110	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
111	Deposit		110	Fill of [110]	Period 5
112	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
113	Deposit		112	Fill of [112]	Period 5
114	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Period 5
115	Deposit		114	Fill of [114]	Period 5
116	Deposit		62	Fill of [62]	Period 4
117	Deposit		120	Fill of [120]	Period 4
118	Cut	Ditch			Period 4
119	Cut	Ditch			Period 4
120	Cut	Ditch			Period 4
121	U/S Finds			Between grid points 10E/20N and 20E/20N	
122	Cut	Structure		Western extent of rectilinear structure	Period 3
123	Deposit		325	Fill of [325]	Period 3
124	Deposit		325	Fill of [325]	Period 3
125	Deposit		325	Fill of [325]	Period 3
126	Deposit		325	Fill of [325]	Period 3
127	Deposit		122	Fill of [122]	Period 3
128	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
129	Deposit		128	Fill of [128]	Period 3
130	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
131	Deposit		130	Fill of [130]	Period 3
132	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Period 3
133	Deposit		132	Fill of [132]	Period 3
134	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
135	Deposit		134	Fill of [134]	Period 3
136	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
137	Deposit		136	Fill of [136]	Period 3
138	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
139	Deposit		138	Fill of [138]	Period 3
140	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Provisional Period
141	Deposit		140	Fill of [140]	Period 3
142	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
143	Deposit		142	Fill of [142]	Period 3
144	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
145	Deposit		144	Fill of [144]	Period 3
146	Cut	Tree-hole		Probable natural feature	Natural
147	Deposit		146	Fill of [146]	Period 3
148	Deposit		104	Fill of [104]	Period 3
149	Deposit		104	Fill of [104]	Period 3
150	Deposit		104	Fill of [104]	Period 3
151	Cut	Linear		Cut containing metalled surface	Period 3
152	Deposit		151	Metalled surface	Period 3
153	Void				
154	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
155	Deposit		154	Fill of [154]	Period 3
156	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
157	Deposit		156	Fill of [156]	Period 3
158	Cut	Linear		Cut containing metalled surface	Period 3
159	Deposit		158	Fill of [158]	Period 3
160	Deposit		158	Metalled surface	Period 3
161	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
162	Deposit		161	Fill of [161]	Period 3
163	Deposit		104	Fill of [104]	Period 3
164	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
165	Deposit		164	Fill of [164]	Period 3
166	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Period 3
167	Deposit		166	Fill of [154]	Period 3
168	Deposit		164	Fill of [164]	Period 3
169	Cut	Ditch			Period 1
170	Deposit		169	Fill of [169]	Period 1
171	Cut	Ditch			Period 1
172	Deposit		171	Fill of [171]	Period 1
173	Cut	Ditch			Period 1
174	Deposit		173	Fill of [173]	Period 5
175	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
176	Deposit		175	Fill of [175]	Period 5
177	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Period 3
178	Deposit		177	Fill of [177]	Period 3
179	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
180	Deposit		179	Fill of [179]	Period 3
181	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
182	Deposit		181	Fill of [181]	Period 3
183	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
184	Deposit		183	Fill of [183]	Period 3
185	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
186	Deposit		185	Fill of [185]	Period 3
187	Cut	Pit		Upper cut into watering-hole pit	Period 3
188	Deposit		187	Upper fill of [187]	Period 3

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Provisional Period
189	Deposit		187	Lower fill of [187]	Period 3
190	Cut	Irregular feature		?Waterhole pit	Period 3
191	Deposit		190	Upper fill of [190]	Period 3
192	Deposit		190	Lower fill of [190]	Period 3
193	Deposit		29	Fill of [29]	Period 3
194	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
195	Deposit		194	Fill of [194]	Period 3
196	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
197	Deposit		196	Fill of [196]	Period 3
198	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
199	Deposit		198	Fill of [198]	Period 3
200	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole or pit	Period 3
201	Deposit		200	Fill of [200]	Period 3
202	Cut	Irregular feature		Watering-hole pit	Period 3
203	Deposit		202	Fill of [202]	Period 3
204	Cut	Pit		Eastern inner cut of watering-hole pit	Period 3
205	Deposit		202	Fill of [202]	Period 3
206	Cut	Linear		Probable natural feature	Period 5
207	Deposit		206	Fill of [206]	Period 5
208	Cut	Linear		Probable natural feature	Period 5
209	Deposit		208	Fill of [206]	Period 5
210	Cut	Pit			Period 2
211	Deposit		210	Fill of [206]	Period 2
212	Deposit			Group of flint nodules NE of [120]	Period 3
213	Deposit			Probable trample or mixed natural	Period 3
214	Cut	Post-hole			Period 5
215	Deposit		214	Fill of [214]	Period 5
216	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
217	Deposit		216	Fill of [216]	Period 3
218	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
219	Deposit		218	Fill of [218]	Period 3
220	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
221	Deposit		220	Fill of [220]	Period 3
222	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
223	Deposit		222	Fill of [222]	Period 3
224	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Period 3
225	Deposit		224	Fill of [224]	Period 3
226	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
227	Deposit		226	Fill of [226]	Period 3
228	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
229	Deposit		226	Fill of [228]	Period 3
230	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
231	Deposit		230	Fill of [230]	Period 3
232	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
233	Deposit		232	Fill of [232]	Period 3
234	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
235	Deposit		234	Fill of [234]	Period 3



Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Provisional Period
236	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
237	Deposit		236	Fill of [236]	Period 3
238	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
239	Deposit		238	Fill of [238]	Period 3
240	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
241	Deposit		240	Fill of [240]	Period 3
242	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
243	Deposit		242	Fill of [242]	Period 3
244	Cut	Linear		Wheel-rut	Period 3
245	Deposit		244	Fill of [244]	Period 3
246	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
247	Deposit		246	Fill of [246]	Period 3
248	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Period 3
249	Deposit		248	Fill of [248]	Period 3
250	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
251	Deposit		250	Fill of [250]	Period 5
252	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Period 5
253	Deposit		252	Fill of [252]	Period 5
254	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
255	Deposit		254	Fill of [254]	Period 3
256	Deposit		254	Fill of [254]	Period 3
257	Deposit		254	Fill of [254]	Period 3
258	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
259	Deposit		254	Fill of [258]	Period 3
260	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
261	Deposit		260	Fill of [260]	Period 3
262	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 3
263	Deposit		262	Fill of [262]	Period 3
264	Cut	Post-hole			Period 3
265	Deposit		264	Fill of [264]	Period 3
266	Cut	Ditch		D	Period 3
267	Deposit		266	Fill of [266]	Period 3
268	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 3
269	Deposit		268	Fill of [268]	Period 3
270	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 3
271	Deposit		270	Fill of [270]	Period 3
272	Cut	Pit			Period 5
273	Deposit		272	Fill of [272]	Period 5
274	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
275	Deposit		274	Fill of [274]	Period 2
276	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Period 2
277	Deposit		276	Fill of [276]	Period 2
278	Cut	Linear		Wheel-rut	Period 3
279	Deposit		278	Fill of [278]	Period 3
280	Cut	Linear		Wheel-rut	Period 3
281	Deposit		280	Fill of [280]	Period 3
282	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 5
283	Deposit		282	Fill of [282]	Period 5
284	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
285	Deposit		284	Fill of [284]	Period 5

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Provisional Period
286	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
287	Deposit		286	Fill of [286]	Period 3
288	Cut	Pit		Pit	Period 1
289	Deposit		288	Fill of [288]	Period 1
290	Cut	Linear		Wheel-rut	Period 3
291	Deposit		290	Fill of [280]	Period 3
292	Cut	Linear		Wheel-rut	Period 3
293	Deposit		292	Fill of [280]	Period 3
294	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
295	Deposit		294	Fill of [294]	Period 3
296	Cut	Linear		Irregular linear feature	Period 3
297	Deposit		296	Fill of [296]	Period 3
298	Cut	Pit			Period 3
299	Deposit		298	Fill of [298]	Period 3
300	Deposit		190	Finds embedded and recovered from the natural below (192) of the cellared building	Period 3
301	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
302	Deposit		301	Fill of [301]	Period 3
303	Cut	Pit			Period 2
304	Deposit		303	Fill of [303]	Period 2
305	Cut	Pit			Period 3
306	Deposit		305	Fill of [305]	Period 3
307	Cut	Pit			Period 5
308	Deposit		307	Fill of [307]	Period 5
309	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 2
310	Deposit		309	Fill of [309]	Period 2
311	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
312	Deposit		311	Fill of [311]	Period 2
313	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 2
314	Deposit		313	Fill of [313]	Period 2
315	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
316	Deposit		315	Fill of [315]	Period 2
317	Cut	Linear			Period 2
318	Deposit		317	Fill of [317]	Period 2
319	Cut	Post hole		Possible post hole or natural feature	Period 5
320	Deposit		319	Fill of [319]	Period 5
321	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 3
322	Deposit		321	Fill of [321]	Period 3
323	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 3
324	Deposit		323	Fill of [323]	Period 3
325	Cut	Beam-slot		Extension of [122]	Period 2
326	Deposit		325	Fill of [325]	Period 2
327	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
328	Deposit		327	Fill of [327]	Period 2
329	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 2
330	Deposit		329	Fill of [329]	Period 2
331	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
332	Deposit		331	Fill of [331]	Period 2

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Provisional Period
333	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
334	Deposit		333	Fill of [333]	Period 2
335	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
336	Deposit		335	Fill of [335]	Period 2
337	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Period 3
338	Deposit		337	Fill of [337]	Period 3
339	Deposit		329	Secondary fill of [329]	Period 2
340	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
341	Deposit		340	Fill of [340]	Period 5
342	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
343	Deposit		342	Fill of [342]	Period 3
344	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
345	Deposit		344	Fill of [344]	Period 3
346	Deposit	Linear		Metalled surface	Period 3
347	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
348	Deposit		347	Upper fill of [347]	Period 3
349	Deposit		347	Lower fill of [347]	Period 3
350	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 3
351	Deposit		350	Fill of [350]	Period 3
352	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
353	Deposit		352	Fill of [352]	Period 2
354	Cut	Pit			Period 2
355	Deposit		354	Fill of [354]	Period 2
356	Cut	Pit			Period 2
357	Deposit		356	Fill of [356]	Period 2
358	Cut	Pit / post-hole			Period 2
359	Deposit		358	Fill of [358]	Period 2
360	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
361	Deposit		360	Fill of [360]	Period 2
362	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
363	Deposit		362	Fill of [362]	Period 3
364	Cut	Pit			Period 5
365	Deposit		364	Fill of [364]	Period 5
366	Cut	Post-hole			Period 5
367	Deposit		266	Upper fill of [266]	Period 3
368	Deposit		266	Lower fill of [266]	Period 3
369	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Period 2
370	Deposit		369	Fill of [369]	Period 2
371	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
372	Deposit		371	Fill of [371]	Period 2
373	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 2
374	Deposit		373	Fill of [373]	Period 2
375	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 2
376	Deposit		375	Fill of [373]	Period 2
377	Void				
378	Void				
379	Cut	Ditch			Period 5
380	Deposit		379	Fill of [379]	Period 5
381	Deposit	Linear		Metalled surface	Period 3

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Provisional Period
382	Deposit			Fill above (381)	Period 3
383	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
384	Deposit		383	Fill of [383]	Period 3
385	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
386	Deposit		385	Fill of [385]	Period 2
387	Deposit		385	Fill of [385]	Period 2
388	Cut	Ditch		Ditch termini	Period 2
389	Deposit		388	Fill of [388]	Period 2
390	Cut	Post-hole			Period 2
391	Deposit		390	Fill of [390]	Period 2
392	Cut	Post-hole			Period 2
393	Deposit		392	Fill of [392]	Period 2
394	Cut	Pit			Period 2
395	Deposit		394	Fill of [394]	Period 2
396	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
397	Deposit		396	Fill of [396]	Period 2
398	Cut	Post-hole			Period 2
399	Deposit		398	Fill of [398]	Period 2
400	Cut	Pit			Period 2
401	Deposit		400	Fill of [400]	Period 2
402	Deposit	Linear		Metalled surface	Period 3
403	Deposit			Silt deposit above (402)	Period 3
404	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
405	Deposit		404	Fill of [404]	Period 2
406	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
407	Deposit		406	Fill of [406]	Period 2
408	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
409	Deposit		408	Fill of [408]	Period 2
410	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
411	Deposit		410	Fill of [410]	Period 2
412	Cut	Post-hole		Probable post-hole	Period 2
413	Deposit		412	Fill of [412]	Period 2
414	Cut	Post-hole		Probable post-hole	Period 2
415	Deposit		414	Fill of [414]	Period 2
416	Cut	Post-hole		Probable post-hole	Period 2
417	Deposit		416	Fill of [416]	Period 2
418	Cut	Post-hole		Probable post-hole	Period 2
419	Deposit		418	Fill of [418]	Period 2
420	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 2
421	Deposit		420	Fill of [420]	Period 2
422	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
423	Deposit		422	Fill of [422]	Period 2
424	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Period 2
425	Deposit		424	Fill of [424]	Period 2
426	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
427	Deposit		426	Fill of [426]	Period 2
428	Cut	Pit		Pit	Period 2
429	Deposit		428	Fill of [428]	Period 2
430	Cut	Post-hole			Period 2
431	Deposit		430	Fill of [430]	Period 2
432	Cut	Ditch			Period 2

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Provisional Period
433	Deposit		432	Fill of [432]	Period 2
434	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 2
435	Deposit		434	Fill of [434]	Period 2
436	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
437	Deposit		436	Fill of [436]	Period 5
438	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
439	Deposit		438	Fill of [438]	Period 2
440	Void				
441	Void				
442	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
443	Deposit		442	Fill of [442]	Period 2
444	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
445	Deposit		444	Fill of [444]	Period 2
446	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
447	Deposit		446	Fill of [446]	Period 2
448	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
449	Deposit		448	Fill of [448]	Period 2
450	Cut	Pit			Period 2
451	Deposit		450	Fill of [450]	Period 2
452	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Period 2
453	Deposit		452	Fill of [452]	Period 2
454	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
455	Deposit		454	Fill of [454]	Period 2
456	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 2
457	Deposit		456	Fill of [456]	Period 2
458	U/S Finds			Finds recovered from the northern part of the site	Period 1
459	U/S Finds			Finds recovered immediately west of central tree	Period 1
460	Cut	Wheel-rut		Wheel rut	Period 3
461	Deposit		460	Fill of [460]	Period 3
462	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 2
463	Deposit		462	Fill of [462]	Period 2
464	Cut	Ditch		Ditch terminus	Period 2
465	Deposit		464	Fill of [464]	Period 2
466	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
467	Deposit		466	Fill of [466]	Period 2
468	Cut	Ditch			Period 2
469	Deposit		468	Fill of [468]	Period 2
470	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
471	Deposit		470	Fill of [470]	Period 3
472	Cut	Ditch			Period 3
473	Deposit		472	Fill of [472]	Period 3
474	Deposit		472	Fill of [470]	Period 3
475	Deposit		472	Fill of [470]	Period 3

**Appendix 2a: Finds by Context**

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Notes
4	Worked flint	1	22g	
30	Brick/Tile	1	6g	Brick; 13th-15th century
30	Fired clay	4	32g	
30	Iron	1	38g	Nail
30	Pottery	15	31g	9th-11th century
30	Pottery	50	189g	11th-14th century
30	Worked flint	4	74g	
32	Pottery	1	4g	11th century?
32	Pottery	7	12g	11th-12th century
35	Fired clay	1	4g	
35	Lava	8	24g	
35	Pottery	14	51g	11th-12th century
35	Pottery	3	8g	11th-12th century
37	Worked flint	1	18g	
39	Copper alloy	1	3.4g	Late Saxon strip fragment
39	Pottery	3	29g	10th-11th century
39	Worked flint	1	28g	
43	Pottery	2	22g	11th-12th century
43	Worked flint	1	1g	
58	Pottery	1	3g	9th-12th century
58	Pottery	1	6g	11th-12th century
60	Pottery	1	10g	10th-11th century
60	Pottery	1	2g	11th-12th century
60	Worked flint	3	18g	
63	Glass	7	17g	
63	Iron	1	236g	
64	Pottery	5	7g	11th-12th century
66	Pottery	1	1g	11th century?
66	Pottery	8	14g	11th-12th century
66	Worked flint	2	33g	
67	Fired clay	1	7g	
67	Pottery	1	49g	10th-11th century
67	Pottery	5	34g	11th-12th century
67	Worked flint	10	98g	
73	Pottery	1	5g	9th-12th century
85	Pottery	1	1g	11th-12th century
89	Pottery	1	8g	10th-11th century
105	Fired clay	2	1g	
105	Pottery	3	9g	11th century?
105	Pottery	3	8g	11th-12th century
105	Worked flint	4	37g	
109	Animal bone	4	6g	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Notes
109	Burnt flint	2	25g	Discarded
109	Pottery	5	46g	11th century?
109	Pottery	2	5g	11th-12th century
117	Brick/Tile	2	47g	Roof tile
121	Pottery	4	7g	Unstratified finds
121	Worked flint	1	24g	Unstratified finds
123	Pottery	3	14g	10th-11th century
123	Pottery	1	3g	11th-12th century
123	Worked flint	5	24g	
124	Pottery	1	42g	11th century?
124	Pottery	1	3g	11th-12th century
124	Worked flint	1	3g	
125	Pottery	2	7g	10th-11th century
125	Pottery	3	7g	11th-12th century
126	Fired clay	1	2g	
126	Iron	3	31g	Nails
126	Pottery	1	11g	10th-11th century
126	Pottery	2	10g	11th-12th century
126	Worked flint	1	10g	
147	Fired clay	6	4g	
147	Pottery	1	3g	11th-12th century
147	Worked flint	2	7g	
149	Pottery	2	6g	9th-12th century
149	Pottery	5	6g	11th-12th century
149	Worked flint	4	18g	
162	Pottery	14	197g	10th-11th century
162	Pottery	9	15g	11th-12th century
162	Worked flint	1	3g	
172	Worked flint	1	5g	
174	Worked flint	1	28g	
188	Brick/Tile	1	1,076g	Brick
188	Brick/Tile	1	489g	Brick; 13th-15th century
188	Brick/Tile	1	719g	Brick
188	Iron	1	110g	Nail
188	Pottery	3	673g	
188	Worked flint	2	101g	
191	Animal bone	5	215g	
191	Pottery	1	13g	Early Bronze Age
191	Pottery	1	10g	11th century?
191	Pottery	1	6g	11th-12th century
191	Worked flint	3	108g	
193	Pottery	2	16g	11th-12th century
195	Fired clay	1	2g	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Notes
195	Pottery	2	27g	11th-12th century
201	Pottery	1	3g	11th century?
201	Pottery	1	4g	11th-12th century
201	Worked flint	1	5g	
205	Animal bone	14	50g	
205	Brick/Tile	7	3,333g	Brick; 13th-15th century
205	Brick/Tile	5	1,160g	Brick
205	Pottery	3	13g	11th century?
205	Pottery	4	18g	11th-12th century
205	Worked flint	6	80g	
209	Worked flint	2	28g	
211	Pottery	1	4g	9th-12th century
217	Worked flint	2	17g	
231	Pottery	1	9g	11th-12th century
243	Pottery	1	2g	11th-12th century
256	Glass	1	7g	
256	Pottery	1	1g	11th-12th century
256	Worked flint	4	29g	
257	Brick/Tile	3	51g	
257	Iron	1	18g	
257	Lava	1	5g	
257	Pottery	1	18g	12th-14th century
257	Worked flint	4	25g	
259	Burnt flint	1	8g	Discarded
259	Worked flint	1	14g	
263	Worked flint	2	27g	
265	Worked flint	3	16g	
267	Pottery	1	14g	Early Bronze Age
267	Worked flint	5	40g	
273	Brick/Tile	2	246g	Brick
273	Mortar	1	132g	
273	Stone	1	153g	
273	Worked flint	3	34g	
277	Worked flint	4	92g	
289	Worked flint	1	16g	
297	Worked flint	2	10g	
300	Animal bone	8	172g	
300	Brick/Tile	3	4,493g	Brick; 13th-15th century
300	Pottery	1	3g	11th century?
304	Pottery	1	2g	11th century?
304	Pottery	2	5g	11th-12th century
308	Brick/Tile	2	84g	Roof tile
308	Brick/Tile	3	16g	Roof tile



Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Notes
308	Brick/Tile	4	111g	Brick
308	Brick/Tile	1	5g	
308	Clay pipe	1	4g	Stem
308	Fired clay	2	8g	
308	Pottery	1	17g	11th century?
308	Pottery	4	35g	11th-14th century
308	Pottery	2	4g	16th-18th century
308	Worked flint	7	68g	
310	Animal bone	2	5g	
310	Fired clay	1	2g	
310	Pottery	6	37g	9th-11th century
310	Pottery	14	59g	11th-14th century
310	Worked flint	3	32g	
312	Animal bone	21	56g	
312	Fired clay	3	3g	
312	Pottery	6	76g	10th-11th century
314	Animal bone	2	7g	
314	Burnt flint	2	91g	Discarded
314	Lava	1	14g	
314	Pottery	21	71g	10th-11th century
314	Pottery	16	76g	9th-11th century
316	Pottery	4	10g	10th-11th century
322	Worked flint	1	2g	
324	Pottery	1	15g	12th-14th century
328	Burnt flint	1	1g	Discarded
328	Pottery	1	2g	10th-11th century
328	Pottery	3	3g	11th-12th century
330	Pottery	3	11g	10th-11th century
330	Pottery	1	2g	11th-12th century
334	Pottery	8	12g	10th-11th century
338	Pottery	1	1g	11th-12th century
348	Pottery	1	4g	
348	Pottery	4	19g	10th-11th century
348	Pottery	7	22g	11th-12th century
348	Worked flint	1	1g	
353	Pottery	5	57g	10th-11th century
353	Pottery	4	11g	11th-14th century
353	Worked flint	3	13g	
355	Pottery	1	3g	11th-12th century
357	Pottery	1	1g	10th-11th century
359	Worked flint	2	21g	
361	Pottery	8	27g	10th-11th century
361	Pottery	4	10g	11th-12th century

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Notes
361	Worked flint	1	32g	
363	Pottery	1	1g	11th century?
363	Pottery	2	14g	11th-12th century
363	Worked flint	2	6g	
368	Pottery	2	6g	10th-11th century
368	Pottery	1	4g	11th-12th century
368	Worked flint	2	12g	
370	Animal bone	11	119g	
370	Brick/Tile	2	2,284g	Brick; 15th-16th century
370	Pottery	1	16g	10th-11th century
372	Animal bone	1	67g	
372	Burnt flint	1	3g	Discarded
372	Pottery	2	6g	11th-12th century
372	Worked flint	1	3g	
374	Pottery	35	208g	10th-11th century
374	Pottery	1	2g	11th-12th century
374	Worked flint	1	4g	
376	Pottery	4	16g	10th-11th century
376	Pottery	1	3g	11th-12th century
380	Worked flint	1	5g	
382	Worked flint	9	64g	
384	Worked flint	1	4g	
386	Pottery	6	28g	10th-11th century
386	Pottery	4	28g	11th-12th century
386	Worked flint	1	3g	
387	Pottery	1	13g	11th century?
395	Pottery	8	5g	10th-11th century
397	Worked flint	2	9g	
401	Worked flint	1	4g	
403	Animal bone	2	16g	
403	Fired clay	1	1g	
403	Lava	2	17g	
403	Pottery	1	5g	11th century?
403	Pottery	4	14g	11th-early 14th century
407	Pottery	1	1g	10th-11th century
407	Pottery	1	11g	11th century
419	Pottery	5	159g	11th century?
455	Pottery	1	3g	10th-11th century
455	Pottery	1	2g	11th-12th century
457	Animal bone	8	6g	
457	Pottery	1	4g	10th-11th century
457	Worked flint	1	3g	
458	Worked flint	25	294g	

<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Qty</b>	<b>Wt</b>	<b>Notes</b>
459	Copper alloy	1	3g	Button
459	Lead	2	72g	Waste

**Appendix 2b: Finds Summary**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Total</b>
Prehistoric	Worked flint	154
Late Neolithic	Pottery	1
Early Bronze Age	Pottery	2
Late Saxon	Pottery	208
?Late Saxon	Copper alloy	1
Medieval	Brick/Tile	14
	Pottery	208
Med./Post-Med.	Brick/Tile	6
Post-medieval	Brick/Tile	14
	Clay pipe	1
	Copper alloy	1
	Glass	8
	Mortar	1
	Pottery	5
Unknown	Animal bone	78
	Brick/Tile	4
	Burnt flint	7
	Fired clay	23
	Iron	7
	Lava	12
	Lead	2
	Stone	1

**Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue**

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
30	EMSW			3	20	2	11th century
30	EMW			40	129	27	11th-12th century
30	EMW	Ginger jar	bead	1	3	1	11th-12th century
30	EMW	Ginger jar	inturned	3	21	2	11th-12th century
30	EMW	Ginger jar?		1	7	1	11th-12th century
30	EMW	Jar	simple everted	2	12	2	11th-12th century
30	EMW	Jar	upright plain	1	5	1	11th-12th century
30	MCW			2	12	2	12th-14th century
30	SXNO	Jar	simple everted	2	11	1	850-1150
30	THETK			8	66	8	11th century?
30	THETK	Large AC jar	6	1	12	1	11th century?
30	THETK	Shallow dish BA1	upright flat-topped	1	6	1	11th century?
32	EMW			6	10	5	11th-12th century
32	EMW	Ginger jar	inturned	1	2	1	11th-12th century
32	THETK			1	4	1	11th century?
35	EMW			11	33	9	11th-12th century
35	EMW	Ginger jar	inturned	1	11	1	11th-12th century
35	EMW	Jar	simple everted	2	7	2	11th-12th century
35	THET			1	1	1	10th-11th century
35	THETK			2	7	2	11th century?
39	THET			2	4	2	10th-11th century
39	THETK			1	25	1	11th century?
43	EMW	Ginger jar	inturned	2	22	1	11th-12th century
58	EMW	Jar		1	6	1	11th-12th century
58	THET I			1	3	1	
60	EMW			1	2	1	11th-12th century
60	THET			1	10	1	10th-11th century
64	EMW			5	7	4	11th-12th century
66	EMW			8	14	7	11th-12th century
66	THETK			1	1	1	11th century?
67	EMW			4	26	4	11th-12th century
67	EMW	Jar	simple everted	1	8	1	11th-12th century
67	THET	Large storage vessel		1	49	1	10th-11th century
73	THET I			1	5	1	850-1150

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
85	EMW			1	1	1	11th-12th century
89	THET			1	8	1	10th-11th century
105	EMW			2	2	2	11th-12th century
105	EMW	Ginger jar	inturned	1	6	1	11th-12th century
105	THETK			3	9	2	11th century?
109	EMW			2	5	2	11th-12th century
109	THETK			5	46	5	11th century?
121	EMW			1	2	1	11th-12th century
121	EMWC			1	3	1	11th-12th century
121	UPG			2	2	1	L.12th-14th century
123	EMW			1	3	1	11th-12th century
123	THET			2	13	1	10th-11th century
123	THETK			1	1	1	11th century?
124	EMW			1	3	1	11th-12th century
124	THETK			1	42	1	11th century?
125	EMW			3	7	3	11th-12th century
125	THET			1	4		10th-11th century
125	THETK			1	3	1	11th century?
126	EMW			2	10	1	11th-12th century
126	THET			1	11	1	10th-11th century
147	EMW			1	3	1	11th-12th century
149	EMW			5	6	5	11th-12th century
149	SXNO			1	5	1	850-1150
149	THET			1	1	1	10th-11th century
162	EMW			3	5	2	11th-12th century
162	EMW	Ginger jar	inturned	6	10	1	11th-12th century
162	THET			9	119		10th-11th century
162	THETK			2	29	2	11th century?
162	THETK	Medium AB jar	3	3	49	1	11th century?
188	GSW			3	673	1	
193	EMW			1	6	1	11th-12th century
193	THETK			1	10	1	11th century?
195	EMWG			1	19	1	11th-12th century
195	YAR			1	8	1	11th-12th century
201	EMW			1	4	1	11th-12th century
201	THETK			1	3	1	11th century?
205	EMW			3	9	3	11th-12th century
205	EMW	Ginger jar	inturned	1	9	1	11th-12th century
205	THETK			3	13	3	11th century?
211	SXNO	Medium AB jar		1	4	1	850-1150

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
231	EMW			1	9	1	11th-12th century
243	EMW			1	2	1	11th-12th century
256	EMW			1	1	1	11th-12th century
257	MCW			1	18	1	12th-14th century
300	THETK			1	3	1	11th century?
304	EMW			2	5	2	11th-12th century
304	THETK			1	2	1	11th century?
308	EMW			1	1	1	11th-12th century
308	GRE			2	4	1	16th-18th century
308	MCW			2	16	2	12th-14th century
308	THETK			1	17	1	11th century?
308	WVCW			1	18	1	L.12th-14th century
310	EMW			13	55	5	11th-12th century
310	LSSH			1	2	1	9th-11th century
310	MCW			1	4	1	12th-14th century
310	THET			2	9	2	10th-11th century
310	THET	Medium AB jar	6	2	23	1	10th-11th century
310	THETL			1	3		
312	THET			4	41	4	10th-11th century
312	THET	Medium AB jar	6	1	16		10th-11th century
312	THETK	Small AA jar	3	1	19	1	11th century?
314	EMW			11	40	11	11th-12th century
314	EMW	Jar	upright plain	10	31	1	11th-12th century
314	LSSH			1	3		9th-11th century
314	THET			9	51	6	10th-11th century
314	THETK			6	22	2	11th century?
316	THET			3	3	2	10th-11th century
316	THET	Medium AB jar	6	1	7	1	10th-11th century
324	MCW			1	15	1	12th-14th century
328	EMW			3	3	3	11th-12th century
328	THET			1	2	1	10th-11th century
330	EMW			1	2	1	11th-12th century
330	THET			1	3	1	10th-11th century
330	THETK			2	8		11th century?
334	THET			8	12	5	10th-11th century
338	EMW			1	1	1	11th-12th century
348	EMW			7	22	7	11th-12th century
348	THET			3	13	3	10th-11th century

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
348	THET	Medium AB jar	3	1	6	1	10th-11th century
353	EMW			2	8	1	11th-12th century
353	MCW			2	3	1	12th-14th century
353	THET			1	1	1	10th-11th century
353	THETK			3	50	3	11th century?
353	THETK	Medium AB jar	6	1	6	1	11th century?
355	EMW			1	3	1	11th-12th century
357	THET			1	1	1	10th-11th century
361	EMW			4	10	3	11th-12th century
361	THET			4	16	4	10th-11th century
361	THET	Large AC jar	4	3	7	1	10th-11th century
361	THETK			1	4	1	11th century?
363	EMW			2	14	2	11th-12th century
363	THETK			1	1	1	11th century?
368	EMW			1	4	1	11th-12th century
368	THET			2	6	2	10th-11th century
370	THET	Large AC jar	4	1	16	1	10th-11th century
372	EMW			2	6	1	11th-12th century
374	EMW			1	2	1	11th-12th century
374	THET			16	103	11	10th-11th century
374	THET	Large AC jar	4	4	22	1	10th-11th century
374	THET	Medium AB jar	2	14	77	1	10th-11th century
374	THET	Medium AB jar	4	1	6	1	10th-11th century
376	EMW			1	3	1	11th-12th century
376	THET			4	16	4	10th-11th century
386	EMSW			3	25	1	11th century
386	EMW			1	3	1	11th-12th century
386	THET			5	10	3	10th-11th century
386	THETK			1	18	1	11th century?
387	THETK	Small AA jar	6	1	13	1	11th century?
395	THET			8	5	1	10th-11th century
403	EMW			3	5	3	11th-12th century
403	HOLG			1	9	1	L. 13th-E. 14th century
403	THETK	Large AC jar	6	1	5	1	11th century?
407	EMSW			1	11		11th century
407	THET			1	1	1	10th-11th century
419	THETK	Jar		5	159	1	11th century?
455	EMW			1	2	1	11th-12th century
455	THET			1	3	1	10th-11th century



<b>Context</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Rim</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>MNV</b>	<b>Date range</b>
457	THET			1	4	1	10th-11th century

## **Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Catalogue**

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Min	Abr	L	W	T	EB base	Glaze	Comments	Period	Date
30	est	EB	1	6	1	+							Period 3	13th-15th century
117	fscp	RTP	1	40	1	+							Period 4	Post-medieval
117	mscp	RTP?	1	7	1							flake, poss LB	Period 4	Post-medieval
188	msffe	LB	1	107 6	1			105	55			slightly streaked with white clay, some cp	Period 3	Late medieval to post-medieval
188	est	EB	1	489	1	++			60	sand/straw		water eroded?	Period 3	13th-15th century
188	fsgf	LB	1	719	1	++		110	53			worn/water eroded?	Period 3	Post-medieval
205	est	EB	2	773	1	++		112	45+	?		water-eroded?	Period 3	13th-15th century
205	est	EB	2	820	1	++			56	straw		water-eroded?	Period 3	13th-15th century
205	est	EB	1	159	1	++			49	straw		water-eroded?	Period 3	13th-15th century
205	est	EB	1	662	1	++		122	60	sand?		water-eroded?	Period 3	13th-15th century
205	est	EB	1	919	1			122	56	straw		ferrous deposits on both surfaces, coarse brick, yellow, looks similar to gault clay with ferrous inclusions	Period 3	13th-15th century
205	fsffe	LB	5	116 0	1	++		119	54			water-eroded?	Period 3	Post-medieval
257	fscp	UN	3	51	1	+				sand		contains large chunk of pink granite; poss RBT?	Period 2	
273	fscfe	LB	2	246	1	++			62			worn base, rounded corner; surface reduced; contains abundant v fine shelly sand	Period 5	Post-medieval?

300	est	EB	1	179 0	1			120	65	sand/straw		ferrous deposit on base	Period 3	13th-15th century
300	est	EB	1	147 9	1	+		134	66	sand/occ straw		ferrous deposit on base	Period 3	13th-15th century
300	est	EB	1	122 4	1	+		126	65	sand/occ straw		ferrous deposit on base	Period 3	13th-15th century
308	fsx	LB?	1	72	1								Period 5	Post-medieval?
308	msf	RTP	3	16	3	+							Period 5	Late medieval to post-medieval
308	msffe	RTM	2	84	1						G	reduced core	Period 5	Medieval
308	fs	UN	1	5	1	++						soft, dark red, poss FC	Period 5	
308	msf	LB	3	39	3	+							Period 5	Post-medieval?
370	msffe	LB?	1	149 7	1			101	56			overfired, vit/reduced surfaces - early?	Period 2	15th-16th century?
370	csf	LB?	1	787	1	+		110	55			overfired, purple, coarse - early?	Period 2	15th-16th century?

**Appendix 5: Mortar Catalogue**

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
273	cem		1	132	grey	flat			gravel adhering to base - poss floor or render? 25mm thick

**Appendix 6: Fired Clay Catalogue**

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
30	msv		4	32	buff-orange	smoothed, convex?		++	large rounded voids - chalk?
35	msv		1	4	buff-orange	flattish		+	large rounded voids - chalk?
67	fscqv	D?	1	7	pinkish buff	smoothed	wattle?	+	sparse voids, dense matrix
105	msv		2	1	buff-orange			++	
126	msf	D?	1	2	buff-orange-buff	1 side flat, 1 side concave?	poss wattle?	+	7-10mm thick
147	msv		6	4	buff-orange			++	
195	msv		1	2	orange			++	
308	mscp		1	4	orange/cream	flattish?		++	
308	ms		1	4	buff/grey			++	
310	msv		1	2	buff-orange	flattish		++	
312	msv		3	3	buff-orange			++	
403	msv		1	1	buff-orange			++	

## Appendix 7: Worked Flint Catalogue

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
4	Ditch	1	22	Side Scraper	1	22	\	yes	dark brown	\	\	50	40	10	abrupt retouch along one roughly straight edge of an uncorticated flake
30	Linear	4	74	Core fragment	1	46	\	na	dark grey	chalky white	\	45	40	20	remanant of single blade platform, probably shattered due to vein running through nodule
				End Scraper	1	18	\	yes	dark grey	\	\	30	40	10	abrupt retouch across distal end of flake
				Tertiary Flake (blade-like <50mm)	2	10	\	\	near black	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
37	Pit	1	18	End Scraper	1	18	\	yes	mid grey	\	\	45	30	7	abrupt retouch across distal end of blade-loke uncorticated flake
39	Ditch	1	28	Core	1	28	\	na	near black	chalky white	\	40	30	25	single platform blade core with flakes removed all around; pyramid profile, almost certainly exhausted, E.Neo
43	Ditch	1	1	Uncorticated Flake (blade-like <50mm)	1	1	\	\	dark brown	\	\	\	\	\	\
60	Linear	3	18	Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	3	18	\	\	dark grey	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
66	Ditch	2	33	End Scraper	1	25	rolled, heavily	yes	dark grey	\	\	60	20	10	abrupt retouch to distal end of crested blade

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
				Notched Scraper	1	8	\	yes	dark brown	orange-brown, thin	\	40	20	5	single 20mm wide notch worked into lateral edge of blade
67	Ditch	10	98	Core fragment	1	20	\	\	near black	chalky white	\	30	30	20	remnant of abraded ridges on platform, possibly removed as an overhang
				Side Scraper	1	11	\	yes	near black	chalky white	\	35	25	10	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of flake
				Side Scraper	1	5	\	yes	dark brown	\	\	30	20	5	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of blade
				Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	7	62	\	\	dark grey	white, thin	\	\	\	\	\
105	Beam-slot	4	37	Uncorticated Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	2	4	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
				Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	2	33	\	\	near black	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
121	Between grid points 10E/20N and 20E/20N	1	24	End Scraper	1	24	\	yes	near black	white, thin	\	70	35	5	abrupt retouch around distal end of elongate thin primary flake, probably EN
123	Beam-slot	5	24	Tertiary Flake (blade-like <50mm)	5	24	\	\	near black	chalky white	\	\	\	\	probably struck from single core

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
124	Beam-slot	1	3	Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	1	3	\	\	mid grey	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
126	Beam-slot	1	10	Blade	1	10	heavy white	\	near black	\	\	>55	25	5	snapped, potentially U.Palaeo; Meso or E.Neo
147	?Tree-throw	2	7	Tertiary Flake (blade-like <50mm)	2	7	slight white	\	dark grey	orange-brown, thin	\	\	\	\	\
149	Beam-slot	4	18	End Scraper	1	7	\	yes	dark brown	white, thin	\	30	30	5	abrupt retouch to pointed distal end of flake
				End Scraper	1	7	\	yes	dark grey	\	\	25	35	5	abrupt retouch across broad distal end of flake
				Uncorticated Flake (blade-like <50mm)	2	4	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
162	Ditch	1	3	Uncorticated Flake (blade-like <50mm)	1	3	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
172	Ditch	1	5	Flake Blank	1	5	\	\	dark brown	\	\	\	\	\	small uncorticated Janus flake with hinged termination, small areas of limited fine retouch on both lateral edges, possibly testing/experimentation
174	Ditch	1	28	Horseshoe Scraper	1	28	moderate white	yes	dark brown	\	\	40	60	8	thermal flake with abrupt retouch around curving edges



Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
188	Pit	2	101	Side Scraper	1	20	\	yes	dark grey	white, thin	\	40	35	10	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of thick tertiary flake
				Side Scraper	1	81	moderate white	yes	dark grey	chalky white	\	70	50	15	thermal flake, abrupt retouch down straight edge of large rectangular flake
191	Pit	3	108	Chopper	1	83	\	yes	dark brown	\	\	80	50	10	one lateral edge has bi-facial retouch to edge only (opposing edge naturally blunt); both ends have abrupt retouch to blunt; possibly thermal or hard hammer flake of mottled dark brown, orange-grey Ipswichian flint; possibly Palaeo-scraper but more likely LN-LBA chopping tool
				Denticulate	1	20	\	yes	dark brown	white, thin	\	40	30	13	small notches worked into one lateral edge of thick flake
				Side Scraper	1	5	\	yes	dark brown	\	\	30	25	5	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of small uncorticated flake
201	Post-hole	1	5	Side Scraper	1	5	\	yes	orange-brown	white, thin	\	30	25	5	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge, close to thumbnail scraper
205	Structure	6	80	Side Scraper	1	25	\	yes	near black	chalky white	\	50	40	17	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of thick flake
				Side Scraper	1	20	\	yes	dark brown	chalky white	\	50	40	10	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of flake

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
				Side Scraper	1	16	\	yes	dark grey	chalky white	\	40	30	10	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of flake
				Double side scraper	1	4	\	yes	near black	\	\	30	15	5	abrupt retouch to both sides of a blade, EN
				Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	2	15	\	\	dark brown	orange-brown, thin	\	\	\	\	
209	Linear	2	28	End Scraper	1	26	\	yes	dark brown	chalky white	\	60	60	15	abrupt retouch around end of large hard-hammer struck flake, probably LBA, possibly just BA
				Side Scraper	1	2	\	yes	dark grey	chalky white	\	20	15	5	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge, close to thumbnail scraper
217	Ditch	2	17	Awl	1	15	\	yes	dark brown	\	\	55	30	10	abrupt retouch to alternative side of lateral edges, forming tapering point
				Uncorticated Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	1	2	\	\	dark brown	\	\	\	\	\	\
256	Ditch	4	29	Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	4	29	\	\	near black	chalky white	\	\	\	\	probably from same core
257	Ditch	4	25	Uncorticated Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	4	25	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
259	Ditch	1	14	Horseshoe Scraper	1	14	\	yes	dark grey	white, thin	\	45	35	10	abrupt retouch around edges of hard hammer struck tertiary flake
263	Ditch	2	27	Core	1	23	\	na	near black	chalky white	\	40	25	20	Bipolar blade core on pebble, almost certainly exhausted, probably Meso
				Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	1	4	\	\	dark brown	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
265	Post-hole	3	16	Double side scraper	1	6	dulled	yes	mid grey	\		30	15	5	abrupt retouch to both sides of a blade, EN
				Blade	1	1	\	\	dark grey	\	\	35	10	10	\
				Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	1	9	\	\	mid grey	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
267	Ditch	5	40	Blade	1	3	\	\	dark grey	white, thin	\	40	10	3	\
				Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	4	37	\	\	mid grey	chalky white	\	\	\	\	probably from same core
273	Ditch	3	34	Awl	1	19	\	yes	near black	chalky white		45	35	10	abrupt retouch to alternative side of lateral edges, forming tapering point at bulbar end
				Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	2	15	\	\	dark grey	white, thin	\	\	\	\	\

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
277	Ditch	4	92	Microlith	1	3	\	yes	near black	\	\	29	17	5	Isosceles triangle, with longest edge sharp, and remaining two equal edges blunted by snapping/abrupt retouch
				End Scraper	1	51	\	yes	dark brown	chalky white	\	30	60	20	abrupt retouch across hinged termination of broad, thick primary flake
				Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	2	38	\	\	dark grey	white, thin	\	\	\	\	\
289	Pit	1	16	Tertiary Flake (blade-like <50mm)	1	16	\	\	near black	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
297	Irregular linear feature	2	10	Side Scraper	1	4	\	yes	dark brown	\	\	30	20	5	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge, close to thumbnail scraper
				Uncorticated Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	1	6	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
308	Pit	7	68	Side Scraper	1	3	\	yes	near black	chalky white	\	35	20	5	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of blade, opposing edge backed by cortex
				Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	6	65	\	\	near black	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
310	Ditch	3	32	Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	3	32	\	\	dark brown	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
322	Ditch	1	2	Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	1	2	\	\	dark grey	white, thin	\	\	\	\	\
348	Ditch	1	1	Uncorticated Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	1	1	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
353	Ditch	3	13	End Scraper	1	5	\	yes	dark brown	\	\	25	35	5	abrupt retouch across distal end of small flake, close to thumbnail scraper
				Uncorticated Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	2	8	\	\	dark brown	\	\	\	\	\	\
359	Pit / post-hole	2	21	Primary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	2	21	\	\	near black	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
361	Ditch	1	32	Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	1	32	\	\	dark grey	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
363	Ditch	2	6	Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	2	6	\	\	dark grey	white, thin	\	\	\	\	\
368	Ditch	2	12	Side Scraper	1	10	\	yes	near black	\	\	50	20	5	abrupt retouch to one lateral edge of a blade

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
				Uncorticated Flake (blade-like <50mm)	1	2	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
372	Ditch	1	3	Tertiary Flake (blade-like <50mm)	1	3	\	\	dark grey	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
374	Ditch	1	4	Blade	1	4	\	\	dark grey	\	\	35	15	5	\
380	Ditch	1	5	Uncorticated Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	1	5	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
382	Fill above (381)	9	64	Double-Side Scraper	1	40	\	yes	dark brown	\	\	85	55	7	abrupt retouch to blunt one lateral edge and shallower retouch to the opposing leading edge of a large, slightly irregular uncorticated flake. May have functioned using both edges, but unclear
				Blade	1	4	\	\	dark grey	\	\	30	15	5	traces of wear on one lateral edge
				Blade	1	2	\	\	dark grey	\	\	30	10	5	\
				Uncorticated Flake (blade-like <50mm)	6	18	\	\	near black	\	\	\	\	\	\
384	Ditch	1	4	Uncorticated Flake (blade-like <50mm)	1	4	\	\	dark brown	\	\	\	\	\	\
386	Ditch	1	3	Uncorticated Flake (blade-like <50mm)	1	3	\	\	near black	\	\	\	\	\	\

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
397	Ditch	2	9	Uncorticated Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	2	9	\	\	near black	\	\	\	\	\	\
401	Pit	1	4	Uncorticated Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	1	4	\	\	near black	\	\	\	\	\	\
457	Ditch	1	3	Uncorticated Flake (blade-like <50mm)	1	3	\	\	dark brown	\	\	\	\	\	\
458	Finds recovered from the northern part of the site	25	294	Denticulate	1	22	\	yes	near black	\	\	40	40	15	coarse notches worked around a large part of the circumference of a thick hard hammer struck uncorticated flake
				Horseshoe Scraper	1	24	\	yes	near black	white, thin	\	40	40	10	abrupt retouch around edges except broad bulbar end of hard hammer struck tertiary flake
				Side Scraper	1	26	\	yes	dark grey	white, thin	\	55	25	20	abrupt retouch to one straight side on a thick tertiary flake
				Thumbnail Scraper	1	3	\	yes	dark grey	\	\	25	20	5	fine abrupt retouch around edges, except bulbar end of small ovoid flake
				Blade	1	40	\	\	near black	\	\	70	25	20	crested blade with conical bulb on butt end, and perpendicular blade scars on one dorsal face; probably initial or preparatory removal from blade core

Context	Description	No.	Wt.	Find/type	No.	Wt.	Patinated	Retouched	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
				Tertiary Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	11	122	\	\	near black	chalky white	\	\	\	\	\
				Uncorticated Flake (slightly irregular <50mm)	3	33	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
				Uncorticated Flake (blade-like <50mm)	6	24	\	\	near black	\	\	\	\	\	\
		<b>154</b>	<b>1673</b>		<b>154</b>	<b>1673</b>									



## Appendix 8: Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Feature No	Type	Sdate	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Ch	C	Comments
109	108	Ditch	Medieval	4	6	Cattle	4		4	t			lower molar frags
191	190	Pit	Medieval	5	215	Cattle	2	2		ul	1		distal humerus in 2 pieces
191	190	Pit	Medieval			Mammal	3						small fragments
205	202	Pit	Post-Medieval	14	50	Cattle	4	4		scap, ul	2		scapula fragments, 1 fragment of tibia
205	202	Pit	Post-Medieval			Mammal	10						including probable pieces of the cattle scapula
300	190	Pit	Medieval	8	172	Equid	8	8		jaw/teeth			upper premolars and molars 1-3 with associated jaw fragments
310	309	Ditch	Medieval	2	5	Mammal	2						
312	311	Ditch	Late Saxon	21	56	Cattle	5		5	ll	1		metatarsal in five pieces, unfused
312	311	Ditch	Late Saxon			Mammal	16						
314	313	Ditch	Medieval	2	7	Mammal	2						
370	369	Ditch	Post-Medieval	11	119	Cattle	11	11		pel	1		pelvis in 11 pieces
372	371	Ditch	Medieval	1	67	Cattle	1			ul	1		humerus
403	402	Silt deposit	Medieval	2	16	Cattle	2		2	t			lower molar 2, silt/organic matter stained
457	456	Ditch	Late Saxon	8	6	Cattle	8			t			lower molar fragments

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month)

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

**Appendix 9: Environmental Results**

Sample No.	2	6	12	13	15	21	30	33
Context No.	193	126	67	215	66	191	87	378
Feature No.	29	325	120	214	118	190	86	375
Feature type	Ditch	Structure	Ditch	Pit/ post-hole	Ditch	Pit	Post-hole	Ditch
Spot date	11-12thC	10-11thC	10-12thC	U/D	11-12thC	11-12thC	U/D	10-11thC
<b>Cereals</b>								
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)			x					
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	xfg	x				xfg	x
<b>Herbs</b>								
Fabaceae indet.		x	x	x				
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>								
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			xcf					
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>								
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	xxx	x	x	x	x	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	xxx	x	x	x	x	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	x	x	x				xx
Charcoal >10mm		x						x
Charred root/stem	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)			x	xcf	x			
Mineralised root channels						x		
<b>Other remains</b>								
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x			x			
Black tarry material		x				x		
Bone			x xb					
Burnt/fired clay			x				x	
Small coal frags.		x		x		x	x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10ss</b>	<b>10ss</b>	<b>10ss</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10ss</b>	<b>10ss</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>

## Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens

fg = fragment    cf = compare    b = burnt    ss = sub-sample    ph = post-hole

**Appendix 10: Historical Periods**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Date From</b>	<b>Date To</b>
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

*After English Heritage Periods List, recommended by Forum on Information Standards in Heritage  
Available at: <http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm>*

## **Appendix 11: OASIS Report Summary**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: norfolka1-210975**

## Project details

Project name	Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Excavation
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Mr G. Baxter of Carlton Hall to conduct an archaeological excavation on land west of Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk. The archaeological work was carried out ahead of the proposed construction of 35 sheltered dwellings at TM 650892, 290190 (centred), and covered an area of approximately 0.42ha. A DBA in June 2014 concluded that the development would impact archaeological resources of local significance. A magnetometer survey of the site revealed anomalies which may represent boundaries and pits. Trial trenching followed. All of the trenches produced archaeological remains. The excavation produced worked flints with technological traits spanning the Palaeolithic to Late Bronze Age, although these were largely redeposited or unstratified. The remains of a Late Saxon and early medieval settlement were identified. The excavations provided datable structural evidence in the form of post-hole groupings likely to represent dwellings and ancillary buildings, metallised surfaces forming trackways, pits, and ditched land divisions. The datable contexts lie between the 10th and 12th centuries. The archaeological evidence suggests that the settlement was established during the Late Saxon period. The settlement appears to have been cleared during the 11th or 12th centuries. Change to settlement pattern is a recurrent theme in East Anglian archaeology, and is often associated with the imposition of land-use change connected with manorial developments. A small number of post-medieval features was recorded, including a ditch and a probable pond.
Project dates	Start: 26-05-2015 End: 26-06-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CAC 088 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	METALLED SURFACE Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval

Monument type PIT Medieval  
 Monument type FEATURE Late Prehistoric  
 Significant Finds FLINT Late Prehistoric  
 Significant Finds POTTERY Early Medieval  
 Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval  
 Significant Finds POTTERY Late Prehistoric  
 Investigation type "Open-area excavation"  
 Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location SUFFOLK WAVENEY CARLTON COLVILLE Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk  
 Postcode NR33 8AT  
 Study area 0.47 Hectares  
 Site coordinates TM 6509 2902 51.895848447471 1.853595776476 51 53 45 N 001 51 12 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology  
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
 Project design originator NPS Archaeology  
 Project director/manager John Ames  
 Project supervisor NPS Archaeology

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council  
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"  
 Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology  
 Digital Contents "other"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council  
 Paper Contents "other"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

**Project  
bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk, NR33 8AT. Archaeological Excavation. Assessment and Updated Project Design
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Ames, J. and Bryant-Buck, H.
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Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Entered by	AC (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	8 April 2016

## **Appendix 12: Archaeological Specification**



01-04-16-2-1052

nps archaeology



**Archaeological Excavation  
Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Suffolk  
Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Prepared for**  
Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd)  
Chapel Road  
Carlton Coleville  
Suffolk  
NR33 8AT



NPS Archaeology

April 2015



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

Location	Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk
District	Waveney District Council
Planning reference	DC/14/2252/FUL
Grid reference	TM 508 902
Client	Carlton Hall (Lowestoft) Ltd

<b>REVIEW CHECKLIST</b>		
Completed by	Niall Oakey	15/04/2015
Reviewed by	Jayne Bown	15/04/2015
<i>Issue 1</i>		
Revised by	Niall Oakey	28.04.15
Reviewed by	Jayne Bown	29.04.15
<i>Issue 2</i>		

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01-04-16-2-1052

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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Planning permission (DC/14/2252) has been granted for the erection of sheltered living bungalows and extension to a residential care home at a site within the grounds of Carlton Hall, Church Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (TM 508 902). The permission was subject to archaeological conditions reading;

“8. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological and historical significance.

9. Following the completion of on-site archaeological investigations and recording the applicant must secure the implementation of a programme of post excavation work, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. This programme will comprise an archive of the records and finds, an assessment of the importance of the results and, when appropriate, more detailed analysis and publication of the results.

Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological and historical significance.”

- 1.2 The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) have produced a brief, setting out the scope of archaeological works required to meet the relevant conditions for the initial phase of the scheme. This was issued by SCCAS/CT as a Brief for Archaeological Investigation at Carlton Hall, Church Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (Abby Antrobus, 4<sup>th</sup> March 2015).
- 1.3 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential and has undergone phased campaigns of archaeological investigation. These include a geophysical survey in June 2012<sup>1</sup> and an evaluation in August 2012<sup>2</sup>. The information from these investigations and other sources was collated in a desk-based assessment in 2014<sup>3</sup> and the following paragraphs are drawn from this source.
- 1.4 To summarise, no evidence of Palaeolithic activity has been found within 1 km of the Site and the nearest Mesolithic evidence is a scatter of flint flakes c550m to the north east. Residual finds of Neolithic worked flint (including an arrowhead) were found in later deposits during the 2012 evaluation of the Site and these seem representative of the scatter of flint tools of this period found during fieldwalking within a 1km radius of the Site. A single pit encountered 800m south-east of the Site contained 19 sherds of Neolithic pottery, burnt clay and burnt flints.

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<sup>1</sup> Walford, J. 2012, *Archaeological Geophysical Survey of Land to the West of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Suffolk June 2012* (Northamptonshire Archaeology Rep. 12/110)

<sup>2</sup> Everitt, L. 2012 *Land West of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Suffolk. CAC049* (SCCAS Rep 2012/139)

<sup>3</sup> Gailey, S. 2014, *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Land Adjacent to Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville* (CgMs Rep 17374)

- 1.5 Evidence from the Site for later prehistoric periods (Bronze Age and Iron Age) was again residual and included pieces of flint-tempered pottery of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date. However, features of this date have been encountered to the east and north of the site, with Iron Age features to the west, south and north-east, amongst the latter a possible cremation burial. Substantial evidence of Late Bronze Age settlement (continuing into the Iron Age) have been found at Bloodmoor Hill, c800m-1km south east of the Site. Bloodmoor Hill was also found to be the location of a substantial Roman settlement, but other evidence from this period is very sparse. On the Site itself only abraded fragments of Roman brick or tile were recorded within later contexts.
- 1.6 Carlton was recorded as a settlement in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is probably of earlier, Anglo-Saxon origin. Both Carlton Hall and the nearby church of St Peter may have origins earlier than the Norman Conquest, although the earliest surviving fabric at the latter is Norman. Activity of late Saxon or early medieval date was recorded in seven of the thirteen trenches excavated on Site in 2012. Many of the features were ditches, broadly aligned NW-SE, which are probably part of one or more field systems. Clusters of postholes were recorded in two trenches and these may be structural. These may be a westerly portion of activity seen in archaeological evaluation at Carlton Hall immediately to the west, where a substantial enclosure ditch bounded an earlier hall and a concentration of pits and post holes suggest a focus of Anglo-Saxon settlement. Other features and artefacts of medieval date have been found to the west, north and east of the Site mainly connected with field systems. Bloodmoor Hill continued to be a focus of settlement during the 6th-8th centuries and a 7th-century cemetery was also present.
- 1.7 Carlton Hall was destroyed by fire in 1736 and the current building subsequently constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Cartographic evidence suggests that in the post-medieval and later periods the Site lay within the estate of Carlton Hall and was predominantly either agricultural or parkland with some woodland in parts. Evaluation of the Site yielded only limited quantities of artefacts from these periods, probably derived from manuring or casual loss.
- 1.8 The brief has identified a high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by the development, as the proposed groundworks are likely to cause significant ground disturbance to any surviving archaeological deposits. The document identifies a need for archaeological excavation of areas previously investigated by evaluation (Excavation Phases 1 and 2 in blue on an accompanying plan) and for evaluation of areas not previously investigated (red on the accompanying plan).
- 1.9 In order to comply with the conditions on planning permission and fulfil the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Investigation, Carlton Hall (Lowestoft) Ltd has requested that NPS Archaeology prepare Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs). This document represents that for undertaking the area excavation phase of the programme of archaeological works.

## **2. General Aims**

- 2.1 The Programme of Archaeological Work stipulated by SCCAS/CT is required to recover by archaeological excavation, information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of traces of past land use on the site.
- 2.2 The overall aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
- i. Through excavation, to establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its history*

- ii. *To create a full and representative record of the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the excavation area*
- iii. *To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
- iv. *To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation and excavation in the form of a formal report/s*
- v. *To create an ordered archive of records, artefacts and ecofacts for deposition in a recognised depository.*

### **3. Research Aims**

3.1 The sole periods for which substantial evidence of past activity on Site have been recovered are the later Saxon and Medieval periods. However, residual material from earlier and later periods suggests activity or resource usage on the Site, perhaps related to settlement in the environs at other periods. The current absence of evidence does not preclude the discovery of activity or features not identified during the evaluation.

#### **3.2 *Prehistoric and Roman***

Only residual artefacts from these periods have been recovered from the Site. Settlement and concentrations of other activity in the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods have been identified at Bloodmoor Hill. The excavations on Site may establish whether any activity here in these periods was related to resource exploitation or land management carried out from settlements at Bloodmoor Hill or elsewhere.

#### **3.3 *Anglo-Saxon and Later Medieval***

The evaluation revealed field systems and possible occupation dating from the later Saxon and medieval periods. Earlier artefacts were not recovered which is in contrast to the dated occupation at Bloodmoor Hill from the 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries. Excavation will aim to date the establishment and usage of the field systems and other possible structures on Site. If they confirm the current impression that activity at Carlton Coleville centres on a manorial centre and post-dates the abandonment of Bloodmoor Hill, this may provide important information on changing patterns of rural settlement and land ownership in the area at this period<sup>4</sup>. Any evidence for changes in the layout of field systems and land use in the later medieval period would also address important themes in medieval rural settlement<sup>5</sup>.

#### **3.4 *Post-Medieval and Modern***

Cartographic information suggests that the Site has formed either agricultural land or parkland associated with Carlton Hall. This was supported by the sparsity of artefacts of this period recovered from the evaluation. The excavation will explore the validity or otherwise of this hypothesis.

### **4. Method Statement**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 A four-stage strategy will be undertaken to address the archaeological issues on the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.

- i. *Area excavation.* Mechanical excavation will be used to open the area before manual excavation will be employed to investigate the presence, condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological deposits and features occurring within the site. Any archaeological features

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<sup>4</sup> Medlycott, M. (ed.), 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 24, 58.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, 70.

identified will be cleaned and excavated to determine function, form and relative date.

- ii. *Post-fieldwork Processing.* The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out throughout the duration of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of SCCAS/CT.
- iii. *Production of Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design.* On completion of all fieldwork and the post-fieldwork processing, an assessment will be made of the stratigraphic records and the artefactual and environmental materials and this information will be presented in a report. The assessment will identify and cost the tasks required to carry the project through to publication and completion and present that information as an Updated Project Design.
- iv. *Report and Archive.* The report will describe the results of this stage of excavation trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. Copies of the reports will be submitted to the client and to SCCAS/CT.

4.1.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.

4.1.3 Before fieldwork commences the Suffolk HER Officer will be consulted to obtain unique event numbers which will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

## **4.2 Area Excavation**

4.2.1 Archaeological excavation will take place of the areas marked "Excavation Phase 1" and "Excavation Phase 2" (in blue on accompanying plan). These areas total 0.63ha, although some loss in area will occur to the east and west to avoid damage to the canopy and roots of trees which will be retained. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS/CT 2012) will be followed.

4.2.2 The excavation area will be laid out by the client or their agents prior to archaeological works commencing.

4.2.3 Excavation will be by mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket until natural ground or the top of undisturbed archaeological deposits are identified, whichever is the highest. All archaeological features or deposits will be excavated by hand.

4.2.4 Spoil from the excavation areas will stockpiled on the northern part of the site, with turf and topsoil kept separate from subsoil and excavated material. Material will be transported by dumper. Methodologies and locations of stockpiling will be revisited with SCCAS/CT should evaluation of this area reveal archaeological features or deposits at sufficiently shallow a depth to be adversely affected by stockpiling or machine movement. Once complete, the excavation areas will not be backfilled until agreement to do so is given by SCCAS/CT.

- 4.2.5 If excavation depths exceed a safe working depth (1.2m to 1.5m), as determined on site by the project officer, or the excavation sides are considered too unstable to provide safe working conditions, the excavation edges will be locally stepped. All deep features will be surrounded with Netlon fencing bearing appropriate warning signage.
- 4.2.6 Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. A Tesoro Laser B3 or a Fisher 1265X metal detector will be utilised to scan excavated spoil and *in situ* horizons with the operator ensuring that it is used in a correct fashion. All artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and bagged by context.
- 4.2.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be collected and, where possible, related to the context from which they derived. All retained materials will be stored in stable conditions until arrangements for their processing and analysis are made.
- 4.2.8 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site in consultation with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas of complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the following feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed wherever site conditions allow in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003):

linear features	10%, with all slots at least 1m wide
non-linear features (pits and postholes)	Exposed features half-sectioned
structures	100%
post-trenches/slots	100% (including longitudinal sections)
burials	100%
buried soils	100% (with 2mm mesh sieving)

Where required features and deposits will be totally excavated and, in the case of floors and other deposits associated with occupation or activity, sieved.

- 4.2.9 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be recorded using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the SCCAS/CT numbering system. Plans will be made at suitable scales, depending on the complexity of the archaeological deposits and the level of detail required. Typically the scales used will be 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10. Sections will be drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in black and white and colour (35mm film/digital) will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships. Digital photographs at a resolution of 300 dpi will also be taken to record the pre-excavation condition of the site, the progress of the excavation and the appearance of the site following the completion of the excavation.
- 4.2.10 Human remains will be excavated unless it is possible to retain them *in situ* and if they are unlikely to be disturbed by any aspect of the development. The number of burials to be removed will be agreed in writing before removal begins.
- 4.2.11 If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence For the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857. No human remains will be removed until permission has been granted in writing by The Ministry of Justice, in line with the recent review of the Burial Law and Archaeology. Human remains will be screened from public view during the course of the excavation. Backfilling of any graves or excavation areas containing human remains that are not excavated will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.

- 4.2.12 Soil samples with the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable deposits are encountered. Standard 40 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.
- 4.2.13 Samples with the potential to contain evidence of industrial processes will be collected from suitable deposits, as will deposits with the potential for a targeted scientific dating programme.
- 4.2.14 Should any waterlogged material such as timbers or organic artefacts and ecofacts be encountered they will be recorded, removed from site and kept in suitable and stable conditions until arrangements for their analysis can be arranged.
- 4.2.15 NPS Archaeology contributes to the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.
- 4.2.16 All artefacts will be retrieved unless volume and quantity of particular classes or items justify an on-site sampling policy. In all such eventualities relevant specialists (see 6.5.1) and SCCAS/CT will be consulted to arrive at an agreed strategy.

### **4.3 Post-fieldwork Processing**

- 4.3.1 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
- 4.3.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the excavation. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.3.3 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be stored on a spreadsheet/s to aid analysis and report preparation. Artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with the *UK Institute of Conservators' Guidelines*.

### **4.4 Production of Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design.**

- 4.4.1 Within four weeks of the end of the excavation phase a written timetable for Post-Excavation Assessment and production of an Updated Project Design leading to reporting will be produced and offered to SCCAS/CT for approval. Following this at six-monthly intervals a written statement of progress on post-excavation work (assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving) will be produced.
- 4.4.2 On completion of all the fieldwork and the post-excavation processing, an assessment of the archive (including written, drawn, photographic and artefactual elements) will be undertaken in line with the recommendations set out in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (2006). This will conform to *East Anglian Archaeology Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012). Material from the evaluation phase will be integrated into the archive assessment at this point.
- 4.4.3 The assessment will summarise the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence and evaluate its archaeological value, significance and potential to address



the research aims of the project. The assessment will involve detailed work on the different archive elements and the production of catalogues, illustrative material and specialist reports, which will perform the function of a catalogue of the final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT.

- 4.4.4 A stratigraphic matrix and accompanying text sections will be prepared where appropriate in order to establish the stratigraphic sequence and phasing of the archaeological remains.
- 4.4.5 Assessment and analysis of the finds data stored on the finds database will be undertaken in line with the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2001).
- 4.4.6 The finds assessment and analysis will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:
- *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
  - *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
  - *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
  - *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
  - *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
  - Other categories of artefacts or ecofacts will be analysed in a similar fashion.
- 4.4.7 Classes of artefacts that are considered appropriate for use as dating evidence will be analysed to a level to establish a site chronology. A programme providing for scientific dating based on targeted “range-finder” dates for key stratigraphic units, burials or major artefact assemblages, will take place at assessment stage and provision for further dating at full analysis stage will be identified for agreement by SCCAS/CT.
- 4.4.8 Descriptive catalogues for each category of material will be prepared, detailing attributes of the assemblage such as the range and variety of types, composition, and date. This data will be presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. The potential of all categories of artefactual materials will be assessed in relation to both the excavation’s stated research objectives and wider regional research objectives. This assessment will be undertaken by relevant specialists, who will recommend the artefact groups or categories that warrant more detailed analysis. A statement of significance for retention will also be presented and a discard policy agreed with SCCAS/CT’s Archaeological Store.
- 4.4.9 An assessment of artefact conservation requirements will be undertaken in conjunction with the Conservation Department at Norwich Castle Museum. This assessment will identify the range and condition of finds requiring treatment and the appropriate conservation methodology and analytical techniques to be employed. Metal objects that require X-radiography in order to complete their analysis will also be identified. In all instances, conservation assessment procedures will follow the frameworks set out in the documents *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation* (UKIC *Conservation Guidelines No 1*, 1988) and *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1995). Conservation of those finds identified by the Conservation Assessment as requiring treatment will be undertaken by the Conservation Department at SCCAS/CT’s Archaeological Store.
- 4.4.10 Environmental samples taken during the course of the evaluation and excavation will be assessed in relation to the project’s stated research objectives. Bulk soil samples taken during the excavation will be processed employing manual flotation/bulk sieving methods and the flots scanned to assess potential (flots from the evaluation will also

be scanned). Pollen samples will be treated by standard methods and slides scanned to assess pollen grain abundance and state of preservation. Animal bone from selected contexts will be scanned to assess condition and species representation. Any other environmental samples taken will be assessed using recognised procedures for the particular category of material. The assessment of environmental material in all instances will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations (Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Papers No 2, 1995)*. Appropriate analysis and reporting of any assemblages warranting further work will follow.

- 4.4.11 The Updated Project Design will present an argued case for a mode of publication appropriate to the significance of the results of the fieldwork and assessment, together with a costed timetable for further analysis, dissemination through publication and archive deposition. It will also identify a depository for the digital archive and cost deposition. The depository is likely to be the Archaeology Data Service.
- 4.4.12 The stages of assessment will result in an unbound, draft hardcopy of the Assessment Report and an Updated Project Design which will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the end of the agreed post-fieldwork assessment period (this period may be adjusted in the event of the unforeseen discovery of complex or artefact-rich deposits which have not been suggested by the evaluation. Any variation will be discussed and agreed with SCCAS/CT). Following acceptance a single hard copy of the report will be presented to Suffolk HER together with a digital copy.
- 4.4.13 On approval of the Assessment Report and Updated Project Design, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority accordingly.

#### **4.5 Analysis, Publication and Archive**

- 4.5.1 Tasks identified in the approved Updated Project Design will be undertaken and results presented in an Archive Report.
- 4.5.2 The Archive Report will be submitted to the client and three hard copies and a pdf copy submitted to SCCAS/CT.
- 4.5.3 Should the results of the assessment analysis stages warrant it, an article or report suitable for publication in a relevant local county journal of archaeology and local history will be produced.
- 4.5.4 A summary report will be prepared in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will be included either in the project report or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 4.5.5 A single fully indexed and cross-referenced archive integrated with the SCCAS/CT' numbering system will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984), *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), *Archaeological Archives. A Guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2011) and *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS/CT, 2014).
- 4.5.6 Archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store.

- 4.5.7 Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT will take place within six months of the completion of the final report.

## 5. Timetable

- 5.1 The excavation is programmed to take four weeks (20 working days) and this timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the Client or major periods of adverse weather conditions.

## 6. Staffing

- 6.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Senior Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Senior Project Officer will act under the direction of Project Manager. The Project Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Senior Project Officer will have substantial experience in archaeological evaluation and post-excavation analysis.
- 6.2 Other members of staff involved in the project will be five experienced excavators and the Finds Co-ordinator. Experienced excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Senior Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.
- 6.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

<b>Management</b>	
Project Manager	Niall Oakey BA, MA

<b>Project Staff</b>	
Senior Project Officer	Pete Crawley BA, AIFA
Finds Co-ordinator	Becky Sillwood BA, PIFA
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

- 6.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with the client and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.5. The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:
- 6.5.1 *Specialists used by NPS Archaeology*

<b>Specialist</b>	<b>Research Field</b>
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Fran Green	Palaeo-environmental Analysis
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

## **7. General Conditions**

- 7.1 NPS Archaeology will not commence work until a written order or signed agreement is received from the Client. Where the commission is received through an Agent, the Agent is deemed to be authorised to act on behalf of the Client. NPS Archaeology reserve the right to recover unpaid fees for the service provided from the Agent where it is found that this authority is contested by said Client.
- 7.2 NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 7.3 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 7.4 NPS Archaeology would expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 7.5 NPS Archaeology would expect any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or, protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the commencement of works and accept no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 7.6 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological excavation method and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
- 7.7 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology would expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the trial trenching, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.
- 7.8 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the evaluation, fieldwork will cease and staff redeployed until they are lifted. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the fieldwork after the restrictions have been removed.
- 7.9 NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum but wishes to bring to the attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of any landscaped gardens.
- 7.10 It is the responsibility of the client to submit this WSI to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) after approval by SCCAS/CT. No works should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the WSI by the LPA.

## **8. Quality Standards**

- 8.1 NPS Archaeology fully endorses the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in*

*Field Archaeology*. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.

8.2 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by SCCAS/CT in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:

- during Excavation
- during Post-Fieldwork Processing
- during Post-Excavation Assessment
- upon receipt of the Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

8.3 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with SCCAS/CT.

8.4 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project. The Project Officer's performance is monitored by the Project Manager. The Archaeology Manager has the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

## **9. Health and Safety**

9.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).

9.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.

9.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

## **10. Insurance**

10.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

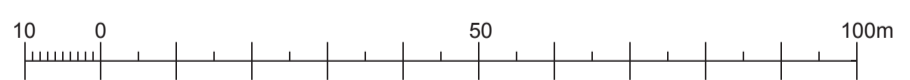
Employers Liability	£5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000

10.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover will be supplied on request.

Figure 1: Excavation area.



— Area of excavation



Scale 1:1000 @ A3

Bases on Middleton and George drawing 2262/14

## **Appendix 13: Trial Trench Evaluation Report 2015**



nps archaeology

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2015/1052

**Carlton Hall, Chapel Road,  
Carlton Colville, Suffolk, NR33 8AT**

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**Archaeological Evaluation**

**Prepared for:  
Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd)**

**DC/14/2252/FUL**

**HER: CAC088**

**September 2015**



QUALITY ASSURANCE		
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## Contents

<i>Summary</i> .....	1
Introduction.....	2
Project background .....	2
Planning background .....	2
Geology and Topography .....	5
Geology .....	5
Topography.....	5
Archaeological and Historical Background .....	6
Sources.....	6
HER data .....	6
Methodology .....	8
General .....	8
Objectives .....	8
Methods .....	8
Archive.....	10
Results .....	11
Archaeological Finds .....	27
Pottery .....	27
Tile .....	27
Stone .....	27
Iron .....	27
Animal bone .....	28
Finds conclusions .....	28
Discussion .....	29
<i>Acknowledgements</i> .....	31
<i>Bibliography and Sources</i> .....	32
Appendix 1: Context Summary .....	33
Appendix 2a: Finds by Context .....	35
Appendix 2b: Finds Summary .....	35
Appendix 3: Historical Periods .....	36
Appendix 4: OASIS Report Summary .....	37
Appendix 5: Archaeological Specification .....	41

**Figures**

- Figure 1 Site location with NHER data  
Figure 2 Trench locations  
Figure 3 Trench 1, plan and section 1  
Figure 4 Trench 2, plan and sections 2-10  
Figure 5 Trench 3, plan and sections 11-13  
Figure 6 Trench 4, plan and sections 14 and 15  
Figure 7 Trench 5, plan and sections 16 and 17

**Plates**

- Plate 1 Trench 1, looking east  
Plate 2 Trench 1, ditch **03** and feature **05**, looking south  
Plate 3 Trench 2, looking north  
Plate 4 Trench 2, post-hole **15**, looking south  
Plate 5 Trench 2, pit **17**, looking south  
Plate 6 Trench 2, features **27** and **29**, looking west  
Plate 7 Trench 3, looking east  
Plate 8 Trench 3, pit or ditch **33**, looking west  
Plate 9 Trench 3, pit or ditch **37**, looking west  
Plate 10 Trench 4, looking east  
Plate 11 Trench 4, ditch **45**, looking north  
Plate 12 Trench 5, looking north

**Tables**

- Table 1 Site archive quantification

Client: Mr G. Baxter, Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd)  
Location: Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk  
District: Waveney District Council  
Planning Reference: DC/14/2252/FUL  
Grid Reference: TM 6508 2902  
HER No.: CAC 087  
OASIS ID: suffolka1-210973  
Dates of Fieldwork: 12–15 May 2015

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### **Summary**

*NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr G. Baxter of Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd) to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching ahead of planned construction of sheltered housing and an extension to a residential care home at Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (TM 6508 2902). The proposed development site encompasses an area of 6618m<sup>2</sup> for the sheltered residential development.*

*The programme of archaeological works took place from 12 to 15 May 2015. Five trenches measuring c. 20m x 1.80m were excavated within the proposed development area. All of the trenches revealed evidence of archaeological features and deposits, as well as of geological and other natural features. Very little dating evidence for the archaeological features was recovered, although small numbers of prehistoric worked flints and pottery sherds with a date range of 12th–14th centuries were collected.*

## INTRODUCTION

Figure 1

### Project background

- 1 A proposal to construct sheltered living accommodation and an extension to a residential care home located in the grounds of Carlton Hall and to the north of Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (TM 5087 9027) required a programme of archaeological works to support it through the planning process.
- 2 NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Mr G. Baxter on behalf of Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd) to carry out the archaeological work.
- 3 The evaluation site is located in the west of the village, in an area under grass. The development area of 6,618m<sup>2</sup> was evaluated by five c. 20m x 1.80m trial trenches.
- 4 A desk-based assessment undertaken in June 2014 concluded that the site is situated in an area with potential for archaeological remains of local significance (Gailey 2014). Historical maps show continuity between earlier and current boundaries. The 1843 Carlton Colville Tithe map shows the evaluation site and its environs as an open area. The 1883 Ordnance Survey map shows a small change in land use with a wooded area in the northwest corner of the site. By the time of the 1903 and 1926 Ordnance Survey maps, the north part of the site had developed into a clearly defined wooded area. The 1926 Ordnance Survey map shows a new avenue of trees leading from Chapel Street towards Carlton Hall (Gailey 2014, figs 3–6).
- 5 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology to the south of the evaluation site in June 2012 (Walford 2012), but the current site was not investigated due to vegetation and ecological constraints.
- 6 Based largely on the geophysical results, 13 evaluation trenches were excavated to the south of the current site by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in August 2012 (Everitt 2012). The trenching (CAC049) revealed several pits and ditches, some of which related to features identified during the geophysical survey. The archaeological features and deposits were associated with Late Saxon and medieval periods of activity, characterised by land divisions, with the probability of settlement either on the site or nearby.

### Planning background

- 7 The current work was undertaken to fulfil planning conditions set by Waveney District Council (DC/14/2252/FUL) and a *Brief for Archaeological Investigation* issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Antrobus 2015). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-16-2-1052/Oakey 2015).
- 8 The programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following principles set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).
- 9 The results of the evaluation will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

- 10** The recipients of this report will be Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd), Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and Waveney District Council.

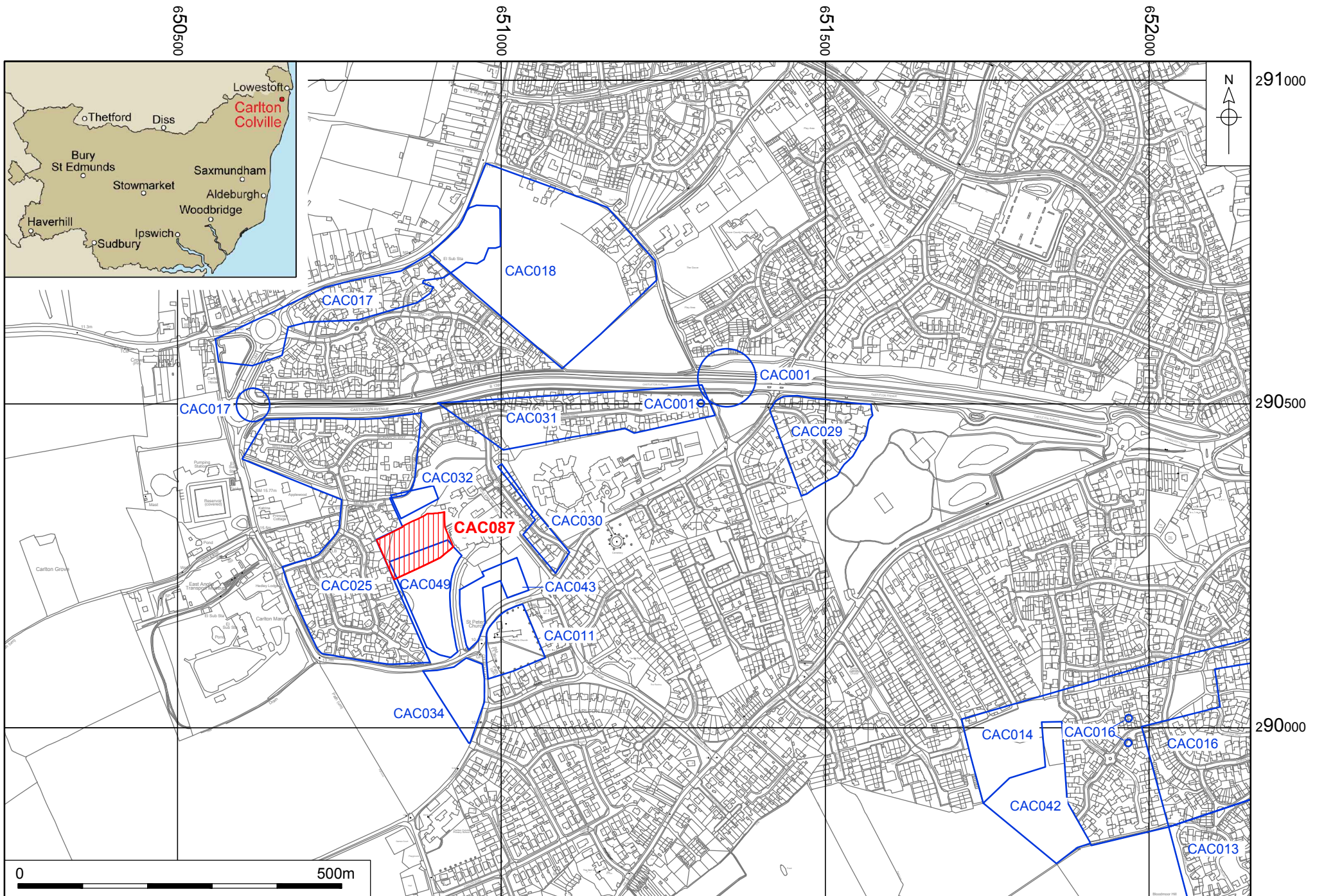


Figure 1. Site location with HER data. Scale 1:7500

## **GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **Geology**

- 11 Bedrock in the area of the development site at Carlton Hall consists of Neogene and Quaternary rocks (undifferentiated) – gravel, sand, silt and clay. These are sedimentary deposits formed up to 23 million years ago in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. The deposits were formed of mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey 2015).
- 12 The bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial till – diamicton, formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. The deposits were formed in cold periods with ice age glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post glacial meltwaters (British Geological Survey 2015).

### **Topography**

- 13 The village of Carlton Colville is located in northeast Suffolk, 6.50km southwest of Lowestoft, 11.50km east of Beccles, and 7.00km north of Kessingland.
- 14 The evaluation site is situated on the west side of Carlton Colville, north of Chapel Road, and northwest of St Peter's parish church, with access to the site gained from Chapel Road.
- 15 The site occupies a narrow, rectangular parcel of land that is bounded by residential housing to the west, an open area to the north, Carlton Hall to the east, a grass paddock to the southeast and Chapel Road to the south. Agricultural fields lie to the south of Chapel Road.
- 16 The site measures approximately 6620m<sup>2</sup> in area and is situated on a broadly level plateau. The ground elevation ranges between c. 12.00m OD and 14.00m OD.
- 17 The evaluation site is situated on an interfluvium between two river valley systems: the Waveney River to the north and the Hundred River to the southwest. Both rivers discharge into the North Sea, with the coast being c. 1.30km east of the site.



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### Sources

- 18 Carlton Colville and its environs have a rich historical background represented by evidence from prehistory through to modern times. Some periods, in particular the medieval period, are evident by their surviving physical remains, whilst evidence of other periods, such as the Iron Age, is more ephemeral, represented by isolated finds of pottery and metalwork.
- 19 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Suffolk is the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the development site, HER record data was purchased from Suffolk Historic Environment Record for a 0.50km radius of TM 6508 2902.
- 20 Additional historical data was drawn from the CgMs Consulting desk-based assessment of the site (Gailey 2014) and is incorporated in the following paragraphs.
- 21 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 3.

### HER data

- 22 The HER data that are most relevant or are nearest to the current site are summarised and referenced below in broad chronological order, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The records that are located in closest proximity to the development site are shown in Figure 1. The information presented that is sourced from Suffolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Suffolk County Council.

#### *Prehistoric*

- 23 To the north of the evaluation site a scatter of Mesolithic flint flakes was collected by a field walking survey at Hollow Lane (CAC018).
- 24 The same survey recorded a scatter of Neolithic flints (CAC001), whilst to the southeast of the site at Bloodmoor Hill, a little beyond the 0.50km HER search radius, an evaluation revealed a pit containing 19 sherds of Neolithic pottery, fragments of fired clay, and burnt flints (CAC014).
- 25 An evaluation undertaken by Suffolk County Council at Carlton Hall immediately to the southeast of the current site revealed pits in which worked flints, burnt flint and pottery of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date were found (CAC043). Similar dating evidence has been recovered by archaeological fieldwork c. 250m to the east (CAC030) and northeast of the current site (CAC031).
- 26 Though outside the HER search area, a substantial Bronze Age settlement with round houses and tracks is known from Bloodmoor Hill, c. 800m to the southeast of the site, with evidence for occupation continuing into the Iron Age (CAC042). Smaller finds of Bronze Age metalwork (CAC009) and Bronze Age and Iron Age ceramics (CAC018) have also been made at similar distance from the site.

- 27 An Iron Age ditch and a small number of finds were excavated ahead of a housing development to the west of the current site (CAC025), and Iron Age pottery and burnt flint have been recorded from fieldwalking south of the site (CAC034).
- 28 Excavations at Carlton Park recorded possible late prehistoric activity, which included post-holes, hearths and worked flint (CAC017).

### ***Roman***

- 29 A large Roman settlement is known from Bloodmoor Hill to the south of the evaluation site, demonstrating the continuing strategic importance of the location from later prehistory (CAC013, CAC016).
- 30 Excavations carried out to the northeast of the current site recorded a ditch that may delineate the southwest edge of a Late Iron Age or Roman-period enclosure (CAC001). Roman finds were also recorded adjacent to CAC001, at The Homestead (CAC029).

### ***Anglo-Saxon/medieval***

- 31 Archaeological evaluation at Carlton Hall, to the east of the current site, recorded a large Anglo-Saxon ditch which may have related to the Hall (or perhaps an Anglo-Saxon manorial precursor to the Hall) (CAC043). Pits and post-holes found at the site indicate Anglo-Saxon/medieval settlement here.
- 32 As suggested by the archaeological evidence, the record of a settlement in Carlton at the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) implies that the village may have Anglo-Saxon origins. The Norman-period church of St Peter lies a short distance to the southeast of the site and is likely to have influenced settlement and other medieval activities in the immediate vicinity (CAC011).
- 33 In 2012, an evaluation on land west of Carlton Hall and adjacent to the south of the current site recorded ditches, a possible structure and evidence of field systems dated to the Late Anglo-Saxon/medieval periods (CAC 049).
- 34 Excavations to the west of the current site recovered a large quantity of medieval pottery and evidence of a medieval field system and post-holes (CAC025). Medieval archaeological features have also been excavated to the north (CAC032) and east (CAC043) of the site.

### ***Post-medieval***

- 35 In 1736, a fire destroyed the medieval manor on the site of (what is now) Carlton Hall. The present Hall was constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries and the current evaluation site lay within its estate.
- 36 Trial trench evaluation undertaken to the immediate south of the current site in 2012 recorded a small quantity of post-medieval pottery and ceramic building materials (CAC 049).

## METHODOLOGY

### Figure 2

#### General

- 37 Methodology for the evaluation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1052/Oakey 2015), where the mitigation strategy for the works is presented in full (Appendix 5).
- 38 Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a), and the evaluation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

#### Objectives

- 39 The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.
- 40 The archaeological project aimed to provide appropriate and adequate data to permit informed decisions regarding any requirement for future archaeological mitigation work at Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville and to make the results of the work accessible.

#### Methods

- 41 The Brief required the excavation of five 20m x 1.80m trial trenches in the area of the planned development. The siting of trenches followed the overall layout shown in the Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-16-2-1052/Oakey 2015), but precise location and exact length varied slightly due to ground conditions.
- 42 Trenches were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Site survey was carried out by NPS Land Survey using a Leica GPS9000 surveying system.
- 43 The temporary benchmarks that were used during the course of the work were placed at either end of the trenches and transferred from the Leica GPS9000 surveying station with a highest value of 14.10m OD (in the north) and lowest value of 13.10m OD (in the east).
- 44 Prior to mechanical excavation, each trench location was scanned with a CAT to check for buried services. The areas to be stripped of topsoil were examined for surface features and for archaeological artefacts prior to any excavation.
- 45 Machine excavation was carried out by a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly and directly monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Machining was halted at the first identifiable archaeological deposits or natural geology.
- 46 All trench surfaces revealed by machine were hand-cleaned and any archaeological deposits were excavated by hand. Upon completion of the work all trenches were backfilled by machine.

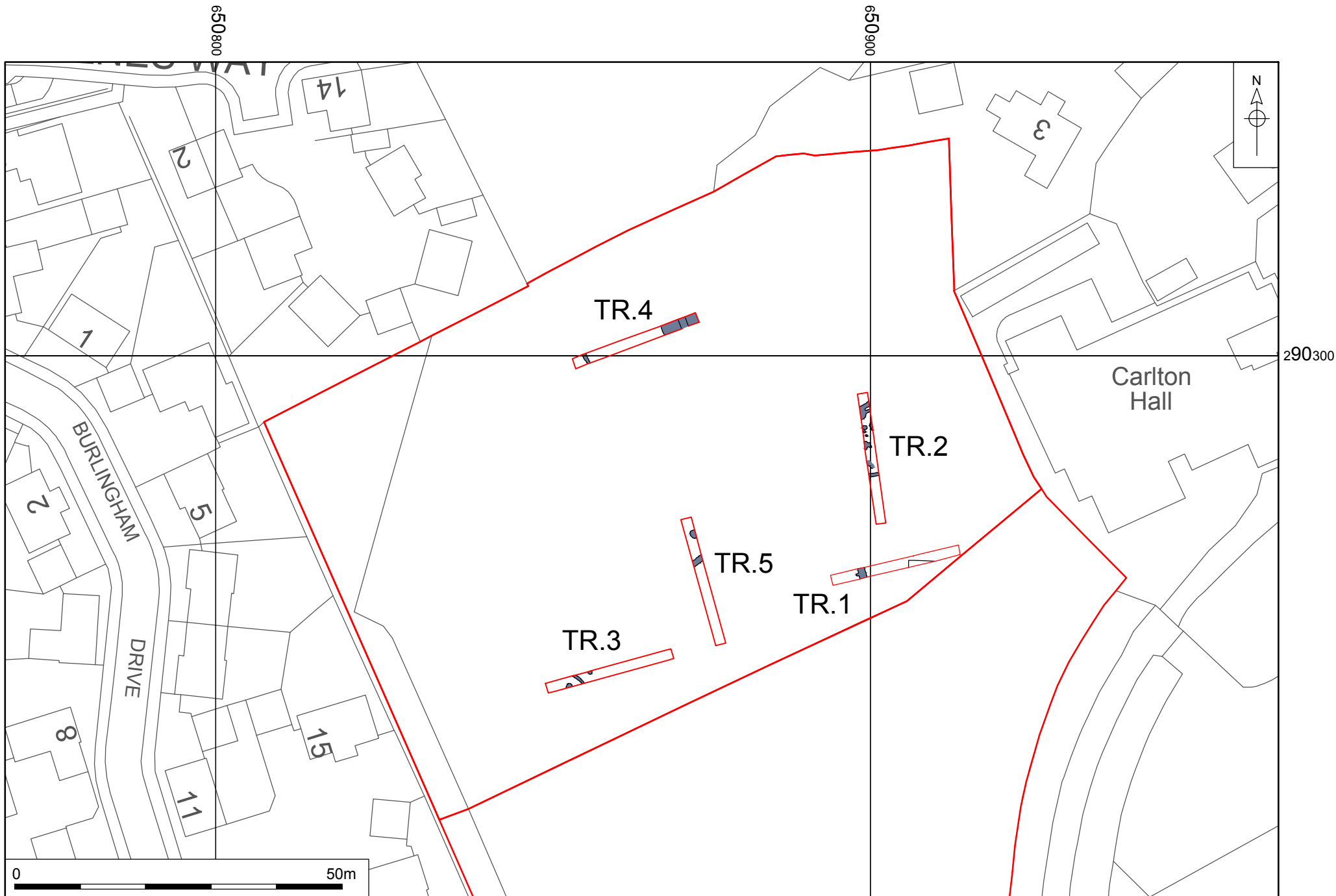


Figure 2. Trench locations. Scale 1:750

- 47 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were evidently modern, were retained for examination. All retained finds were identified by context number to a specific deposit and were processed and recorded in line with relevant guidelines for archaeological finds (ClfA 2014b).
- 48 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Black and white 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.
- 49 Site conditions were good and the work took place in fine weather.
- 50 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times.

## Archive


- 51 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant museum and relevant national guidelines (ClfA 2014c). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team's Archaeological Store.
- 52 Subject to written consent and donation by the landowner, all archaeological finds recovered by the current work will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team's Archaeological Store.
- 53 A summary form of the results of this project has been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under the reference suffolka1-210973 (Appendix 4), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 54 The contents of the site archive is summarised in Table 1.

Item	No.
Contexts	50
Files/paper record sheets	1/50
Plans and sections	5 plans, 19 sections
Photographs	41 monochrome, 39 digital
Finds	14

Table 1. Site archive quantification

## RESULTS

- 55 Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in all five excavated trenches. The results for each trench are tabulated below in numerical order. A photograph of each trench accompanies the trench description with additional images of features presented where appropriate. Plans are provided for each trench along with section drawings of excavated features.

Trench 1				
		Figures 2, 3; Plates 1, 2		
		Location		
		Orientation	Northeast–southwest	
		Northeast end	650913, 290270	
		Southwest end	650894, 290265	
		Dimensions		
		Length	17.40m	
Width	1.80m			
Average depth	0.45m			
Levels				
Northeast top	13.10m OD			
Southwest top	13.31m OD			
Plate 1. Trench 1, looking east				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	0–0.30m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	0.30–0.50m
03	Cut	Ditch	0.32m	0.50–0.82m
04	Deposit	Fill of ditch 03	0.32m	0.50–0.82m
05	Cut	Possible pit or natural feature	0.20m	0.50–0.72m
06	Deposit	Fill of feature 05	0.20m	0.50–0.72m
Discussion				
<p>Trench 1 was located in the southeast of the evaluation site and was aligned northeast–southwest (Fig. 2). The archaeological evidence recorded in the evaluation trench consisted of a ditch 03 and a probable pit or natural feature 05 (Fig. 3).</p> <p>North–south aligned ditch 03 was located at the west end of the trench. It is cautiously suggested that the west edge of the ditch may have been cut by a pit or natural feature 05 (Fig. 3, section 1).</p>				

## Trench 1

Ditch **03** measured 1.80m x 1.20m x 0.32m. The excavated section demonstrated that it had an oblique east edge, a concave base and contained mid–dark greyish brown silty clay, from which a sherd of medieval coarseware pottery was recovered.

The section excavated across ditch **03** was placed to intersect a protrusion **05** on its west side. Feature **05** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.80m east–west x 0.40m north–south. It had a sloping west edge gradually merging into a flat base at c. 0.14m deep. The east edge had a sharper and deeper cut with a stepped and rounded profile at c. 0.22m deep. It contained mid–dark greyish brown silty clay, from which two sherds of medieval coarseware were recovered. Although cultural materials were found in the feature it is possible that they derive from the adjacent ditch **03**, and it is uncertain as to whether the feature represents a pit or a natural feature such as a tree throw.

Part of one of the evaluation trenches excavated in 2012 (CAC049) was encountered in this trench.



Plate 2. Trench 1, ditch **03** and feature **05**, looking south

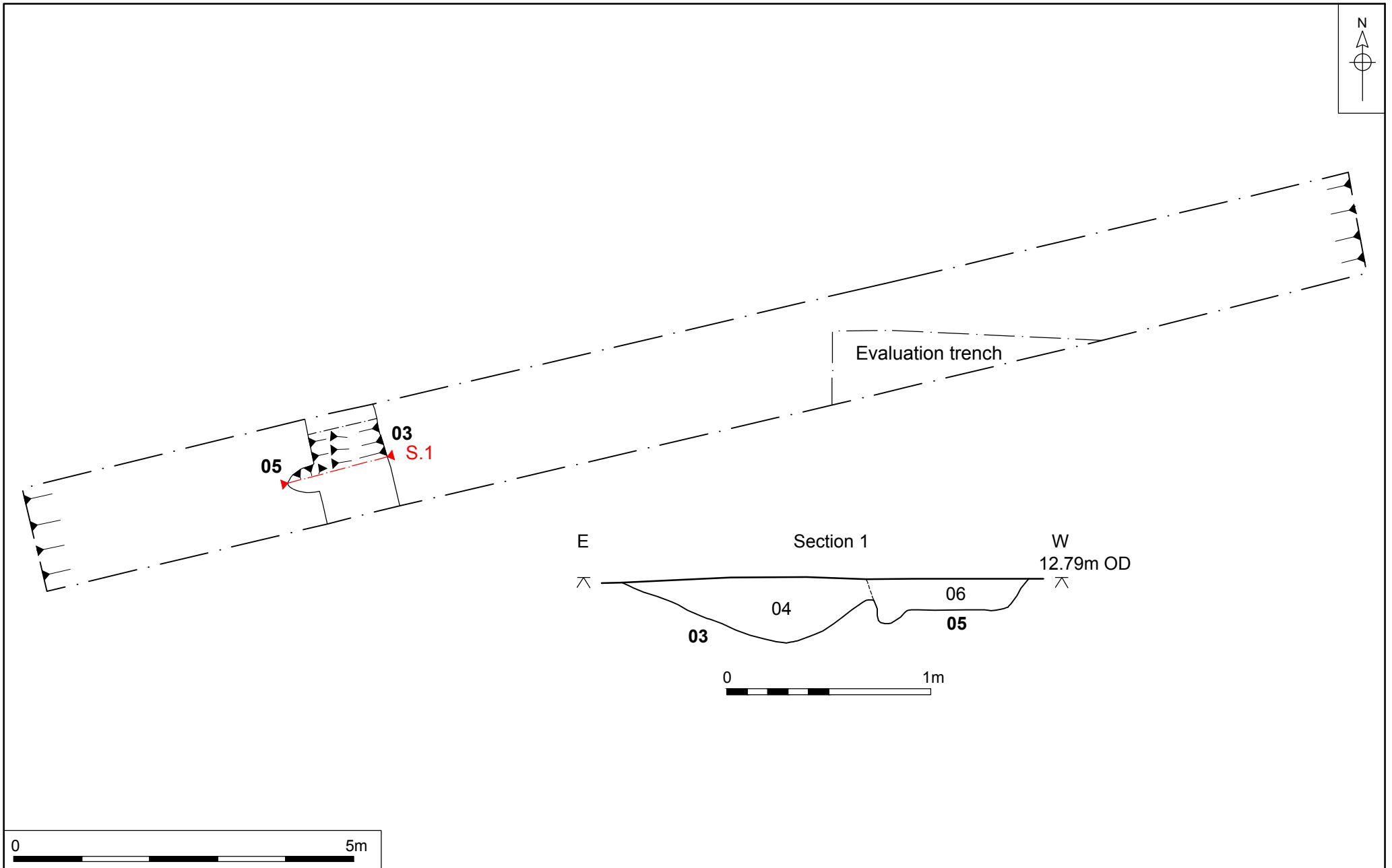



Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section 1. Scale 1:75 and 1:25



<b>Trench 2</b>				
 <p>Plate 3. Trench 2, looking north</p>		<b>Figures 2, 4; Plates 3, 4, 5, 6</b>		
		<b>Location</b>		
		Orientation	Northwest–southeast	
		North end	650898, 290294	
		South end	650901, 290273	
		<b>Dimensions</b>		
		Length	20.98m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Average depth	0.50m	
		<b>Levels</b>		
North top	13.65m OD			
Southwest top	13.28m OD			
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
<b>01</b>	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	0–0.30m
<b>02</b>	Deposit	Subsoil	0.20m	0.30–0.50m
<b>07</b>	Cut	Pit	0.15m	0.50–0.65m
<b>08</b>	Deposit	Fill of pit <b>07</b>	0.15m	0.50–0.65m
<b>09</b>	Cut	Pit or post-hole	0.12m	0.50–0.62m
<b>10</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>09</b>	0.12m	0.50–0.62m
<b>11</b>	Cut	?Pit	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
<b>12</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>11</b>	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
<b>13</b>	Cut	Pit	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
<b>14</b>	Deposit	Fill of pit <b>13</b>	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
<b>15</b>	Cut	Pit or post-hole	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
<b>16</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>15</b>	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
<b>17</b>	Cut	Pit	0.18m	0.50–0.68m
<b>18</b>	Deposit	Fill of pit <b>17</b>	0.18m	0.50–0.68m
<b>19</b>	Cut	Natural feature	0.18m	0.50–0.68m
<b>20</b>	Deposit	Fill of <b>19</b>	0.18m	0.50–0.68m
<b>21</b>	Cut	Natural feature	0.10m	0.50–0.60m

<b>Trench 2</b>				
<b>22</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>21</b>	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
<b>23</b>	Cut	Natural feature	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
<b>24</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>23</b>	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
<b>25</b>	Cut	Pit or natural feature	0.42m	0.50–0.60m
<b>26</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>25</b>	0.42m	0.50–0.60m
<b>27</b>	Cut	?Ditch/natural feature	0.22m	0.50–0.72m
<b>28</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>27</b>	0.22m	0.50–0.72m
<b>29</b>	Cut	?Ditch/natural feature	0.35m	0.50–0.85m
<b>30</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>29</b>	0.35m	0.50–0.85m
<b>43</b>	Cut	Linear feature – ?wall cut	0.12m	0.50–0.62m
<b>44</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>43</b>	0.12m	0.50–0.62m
<b>50</b>	U/S	Unstratified finds	--	--

### **Discussion**

Trench 2 was located on the east of the site and was aligned northwest–southeast (Fig. 2). The archaeological evidence recorded in the evaluation trench consisted of one clearly defined linear feature **43**, six features that may represent small pits or post-holes **07**, **09**, **11**, **13**, **15** and **17**, a probable pit or natural feature **25**, two elongate features likely to be of natural origin **27** and **29**, and three irregular features **19**, **21** and **23**, which are also considered likely to be natural phenomena (Fig. 4).

Linear feature **43** was located at the south end of the trench. It measured 1.80m x 0.55m x 0.12m, with vertical edges with a flat base (Fig. 4, section 2). It contained an intermittent–dark sandy clay with clay lumps and very fine pale yellow sand **44**. A single piece of post-medieval roof tile and a ?modern, heavy, cast rectangular iron object of unknown date or function was recovered from the fill. The purpose of the feature is unclear. In part due to its limited exposure. However, the style of construction and soil composition suggest that it may represent a robbed-out wall.

An irregular feature, continuing in part beneath the west side of the trench, was observed to the north of linear feature **43**. Its dimensions were 1.32m x 0.60m x 0.12m, and the excavated section demonstrated that it comprised three cuts **07**, **09** and **11** that may represent post-holes. All three features contained very similar fills **08**, **10** and **12** consisting of mid-greyish brown and orange silty clay, potentially indicating contemporary infilling (Fig. 4, section 3).

The northwest edge of post-hole **11** was a gentle slope merging into a concave base with its southeast edge conjoining with the northwest side of post-hole **09**. Two sherds of medieval coarseware were recovered from fill **12** of feature **11**. Post-hole **09** was the central feature and was separated from post-hole **07** by natural clay. The profile of **09** was distinct from the others with a tapered rounded point. Post-hole **07** was located to the southeast of **09** and **11** and was more discrete in plan than its neighbours. No finds were recovered from post-hole **07**.

An irregular feature **23** was located to the north of post-holes **07**, **09** and **11**. The formless shape and the undercut edges of **23** gave the impression that this feature was of natural rather than archaeological origin (Fig. 4, section 4). The feature measured 1.00m wide x 0.10m deep and contained a single fill **24** of light orangey white silty clay. A single worked flint and a single piece of Waveney Valley coarseware pottery dated to the 13th–14th-century were recovered from **24**. The finds are considered to be either residual or intrusive to this feature.

To the north of **23**, two potential post-holes **13** and **15** and a probable pit **17** were located in close proximity to each other. The form and soil composition of **13** and **15** indicated that they may be contemporary. Their dimensions were 0.30m in diameter x 0.10m deep and each

**Trench 2**

contained a single fill **14/16** of light orangey grey silty clay (Fig. 4, sections 5, 6). No finds were recovered from either of the features.



Plate 4. Trench 2, post-hole **15**, looking south

Pit **17** lay just to the north of post-holes **13** and **15**, and to the west of features **19** and **21**. The dimensions of the pit were 0.75m x 0.64m x 0.18m. The excavated section had an oblique west edge and a stepped east edge, meeting the base at a sharp angle (Fig. 4, section 7). No finds were recovered from its fill **18**, which consisted of mid-orange brown silty clay.



Plate 5. Trench 2, pit **17**, looking south

East of pit **17**, two probable natural features **19** and **21** were identified and excavated (Fig. 4, section 8). Although the features extended beyond the east limits of Trench 2 it was possible to determine their form, depth and fills. The north-most feature **19** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.50m from the east trench edge x 0.90m wide x 0.22m deep. To the south of **19**, shallow undulation **21** measured 0.25m from the east limits of excavation x 0.35m wide x 0.08m deep. Natural features **19** and **21** contained similar fills **20** and **22** consisting of mixed light orangey white silty clay. No finds were recovered from either feature.

## Trench 2

At the north end of Trench 2, features **25**, **27** and **29** were comparable to the natural features located immediately to the south. The features were linear in appearance, but their excavation revealed irregularities in the base resembling disturbance caused by rooting. The feature to the west **25** had a clear north edge and a bulging south edge. In profile, it had a gradual north edge and a stepped south edge merging into a concave base (Fig. 4, section 9). One worked flint and one sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from the fill **26** of feature **25**. To the east of **25**, the feature appeared to divide, with geological clay separating the two linear projections **27** and **29** (Fig. 4, section 10). As with feature **25**, the two linear projections were undercut, and it is suggested that features **27** and **29** are associated with a horizontal rooting system. No finds were recovered from the features.



Plate 6. Trench 2, features **27** and **29**, looking west

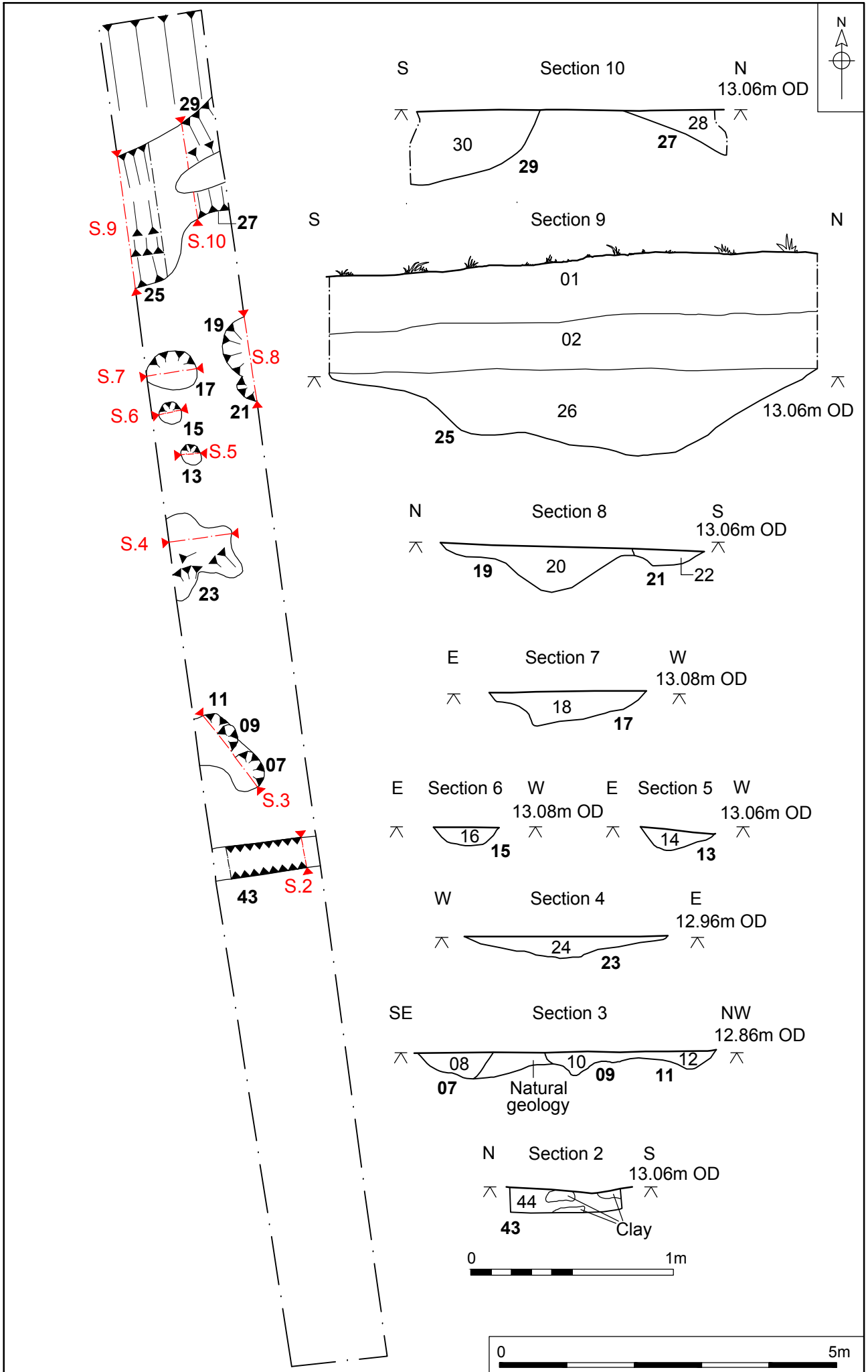



Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections 2-10. Scale 1:75 and 1:25

<b>Trench 3</b>				
		<b>Figures 2, 5; Plates 7, 8, 9</b>		
		<b>Location</b>		
		Orientation	Northeast–southwest	
		Northeast end	650869, 290254	
		Southwest end	650850, 290249	
		<b>Dimensions</b>		
		Length	19.91m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Average depth	0.40m	
		<b>Levels</b>		
Northeast top	13.34m OD			
Southwest top	13.58m OD			
Plate 7. Trench 3, looking east				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
<b>01</b>	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	0–0.30m
<b>02</b>	Deposit	Subsoil	0.10m	0.30–0.40m
<b>33</b>	Cut	Pit or ditch terminus	0.15m	0.40–0.55m
<b>34</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>33</b>	0.15m	0.40–0.55m
<b>35</b>	Cut	Ditch	0.14m	0.40–0.54m
<b>36</b>	Deposit	Fill of ditch <b>35</b>	0.14m	0.40–0.54m
<b>37</b>	Cut	Pit or ditch terminus	0.20m	0.40–0.60m
<b>38</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>37</b>	0.20m	0.40–0.60m
<b>Discussion</b>				
<p>Trench 3 was located in the south of the site and was aligned northeast–southwest (Fig. 2). The archaeological evidence recorded in the evaluation trench consisted of three features: curving ditch <b>35</b>, and two probable pits or possible ditch termini <b>33</b> and <b>37</b> (Fig. 5).</p> <p>Curving ditch <b>35</b> was located at the west end of the trench, situated between features <b>33</b> and <b>37</b>. In plan, ditch <b>35</b> curved from northwest–southeast with each end continuing beyond the limits of excavation. It measured 0.50m wide x 0.14m deep with an oblique northeast edge merging with a near vertical southwest edge (Fig. 5, section 12). It contained a single fill <b>36</b> consisting of light–mid orangey grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from the ditch.</p> <p>The two probable pits, or perhaps ditch termini <b>33</b> and <b>37</b> were located at the west end of Trench 3. The features were situated on both sides of ditch <b>35</b>, on opposite sides of the trench, and continued beyond the trench sides. Because of their limited exposure it was not possible to determine with confidence whether the features represented pits or perhaps the termini of ditches.</p>				

**Trench 3**

The excavated section of **33** measured at least 0.70m north–south x 1.00m east–west x 0.15m deep (Fig. 5, section 11). It contained a single fill **34** of light–mid orangey grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from the feature.



Plate 8. Trench 3, pit or ditch **33**, looking west

Pit or ditch terminus **37** measured at least 0.50m long north–south x 0.60m wide east–west x 0.18m deep (Fig. 5, section 13). It contained a single fill **38** of light–mid orangey grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from the feature.



Plate 9. Trench 3, pit or ditch **37**, looking west

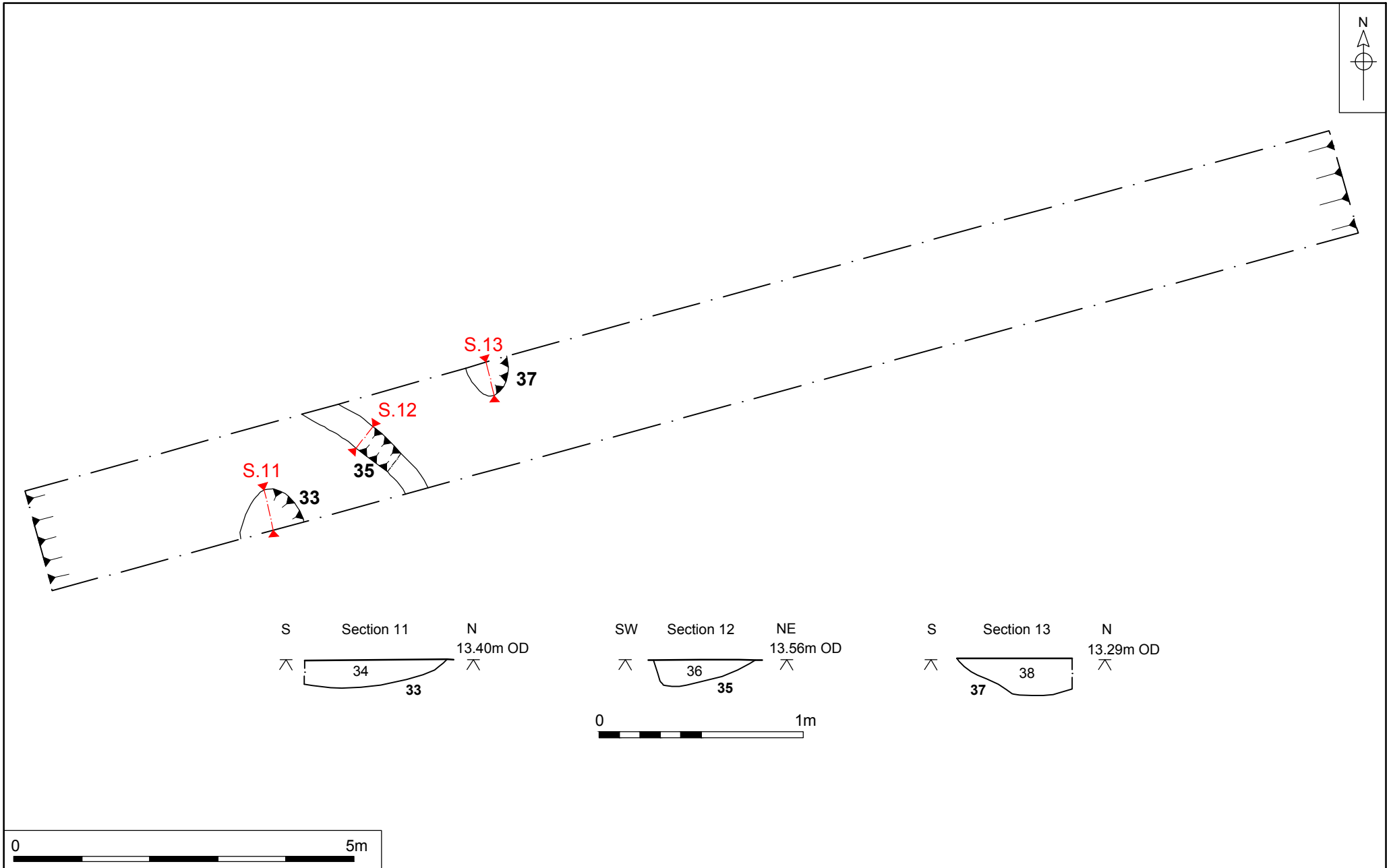



Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections 11-13. Scale 1:75 and 1:25



<b>Trench 4</b>				
		<b>Figures 2, 6; Plates 10, 11</b>		
		<b>Location</b>		
		Orientation	Northeast–southwest	
		Northeast end	650872, 290307	
		Southwest end	650854, 290300	
		<b>Dimensions</b>		
		Length	19.22m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Maximum depth	0.80m	
		<b>Levels</b>		
Northeast top	12.94m OD			
Southwest top	14.10m OD			
Plate 10. Trench 4, looking east				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
01	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	0–0.30m
02	Deposit	Subsoil/overburden	0.50m	0.30–0.80m
45	Cut	Ditch	0.10m	0.30m–0.40m
46	Deposit	Fill of ditch <b>45</b>	0.10m	0.30m–0.40m
47	Cut	Pit/pond/natural feature	1.10m	0.30m–1.40m
48	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>47</b> upper fill	0.75m	0.30m–1.05m
49	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>47</b> lower fill	0.35m	1.05m–1.40m
<b>Discussion</b>				
<p>Trench 4 was situated in the north of the site and was aligned northeast–southwest (Fig. 2). The southwest end of the trench lies at 14.10m while the northeast end of the trench lies at 12.94m OD dropping down 1.16m over a distance of 20m. The archaeological evidence recorded in the evaluation trench consisted of two features: one ditch <b>45</b> and one large feature <b>47</b> that may have been a pond, an extensive pit, or perhaps an infilled natural feature (Fig. 6).</p> <p>Ditch <b>45</b> was located at the west end of the trench. It was aligned north–south and continued beyond the north and south limits of excavation. The excavated section measured 0.65m wide x 0.10m deep and contained a single fill <b>46</b> of mid-orange brown clay (Fig. 6, section 14). No finds were recovered from the ditch.</p>				

**Trench 4**

Plate 11. Trench 4, ditch **45**, looking north

Feature **47** identified at the east end of Trench 4 was difficult to interpret as it continued beyond both sides and the east end of the trench. Mechanical excavation revealed that a deep stratified soil deposit was present below the topsoil **01** (Fig. 6, section 15). Soil horizon **48** measured 0.75m deep and consisted of mid-orange brown clay with occasional chalk flecks. This deposit appeared to be deliberate in-fill, which had a clearly defined boundary with a lower deposit. The lower fill **49** measured 0.35m deep and consisted of dark grey clay that continued down to natural sandy clay geology. No finds were recovered from deposits **48** and **49** and the date of the feature could not be ascertained.

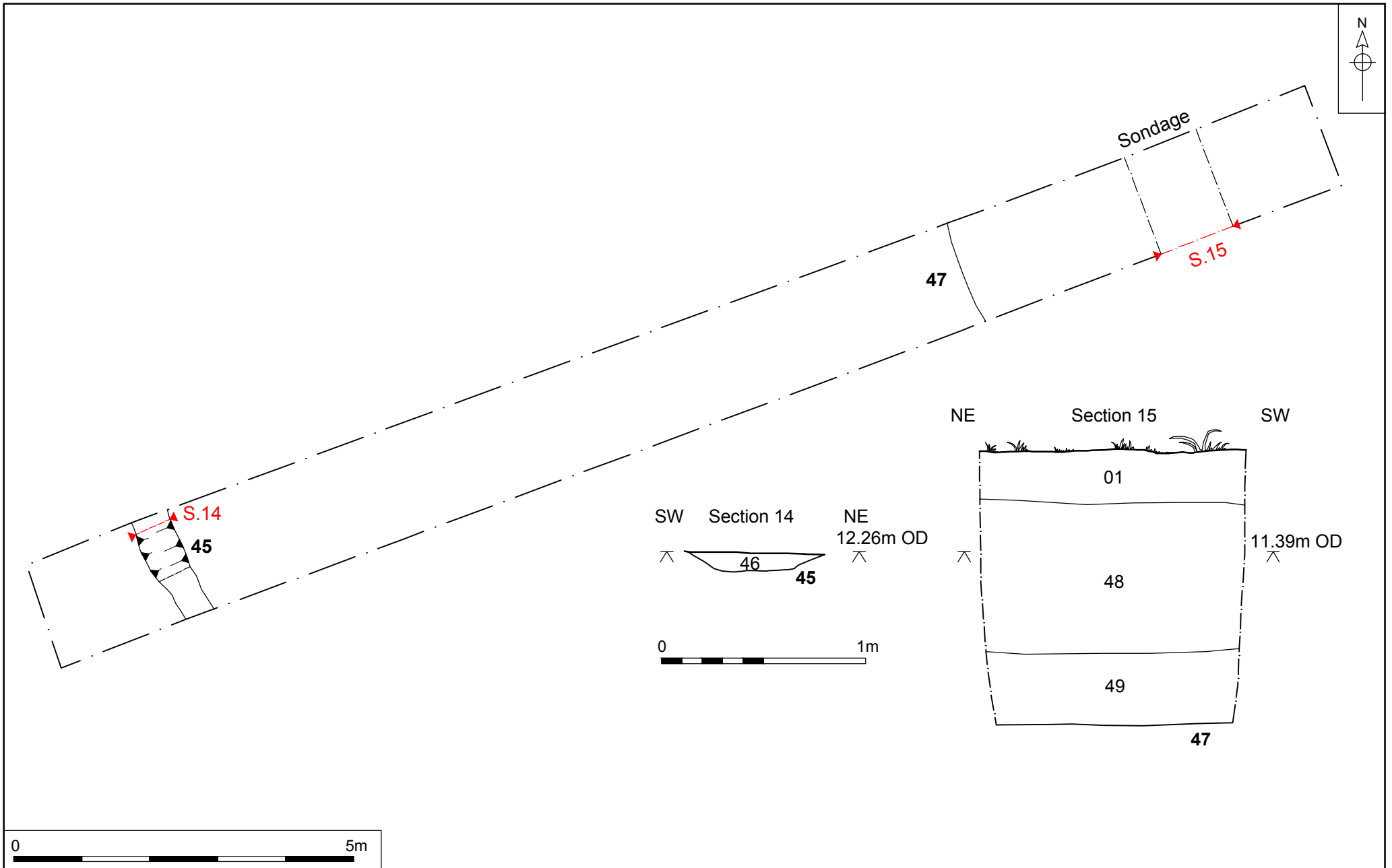



Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and sections 14 and 15. Scale 1:75 and 1:25

<b>Trench 5</b>				
		<b>Figures 2, 7; Plate 12</b>		
		<b>Location</b>		
		Orientation	Northwest–southeast	
		North end	650871, 290275	
		South end	650877, 290254	
		<b>Dimensions</b>		
		Length	21.56m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Average depth	0.45m	
		<b>Levels</b>		
Northwest top	13.73m OD			
Southeast top	13.26m OD			
<p>Plate 12. Trench 5, looking north</p>				
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>
<b>01</b>	Deposit	Topsoil	0.30m	0–0.30m
<b>02</b>	Deposit	Subsoil/overburden	0.10m	0.30–0.40m
<b>39</b>	Cut	Pit or ditch terminus	0.10m	0.40–0.50m
<b>40</b>	Deposit	Fill of feature <b>39</b>	0.10m	0.40–0.50m
<b>41</b>	Cut	Ditch	0.15m	0.40–0.55m
<b>42</b>	Deposit	Fill of ditch <b>41</b>	0.15m	0.40–0.55m
<b>Discussion</b>				
<p>Trench 5 was located in the south of the site between Trenches 1 and 3. It was aligned northwest–southeast (Fig. 2). The archaeological evidence recorded in the evaluation trench consisted of two features: one pit, or possible ditch terminus <b>39</b>, and one ditch <b>41</b> (Fig. 7).</p> <p>Pit or ditch terminus <b>39</b> was located at the north end of the trench. The east extent of the feature continued beyond the edge of excavation. The excavated section demonstrated that it was a very shallow feature, measuring 0.10m deep with a single fill <b>40</b> consisting of mid-orange brown sandy clay (Fig. 7, section 16). No finds were recovered from the feature.</p> <p>To the south of feature <b>39</b>, ditch <b>41</b> was aligned approximately east–west and continued beyond the east and west limits of excavation. The observed section measured 0.90m wide x 0.15m deep and contained mid-orange brown sandy clay <b>42</b> (Fig. 7, section 17). Two flint flakes, possibly debitage, were recovered from the feature.</p>				

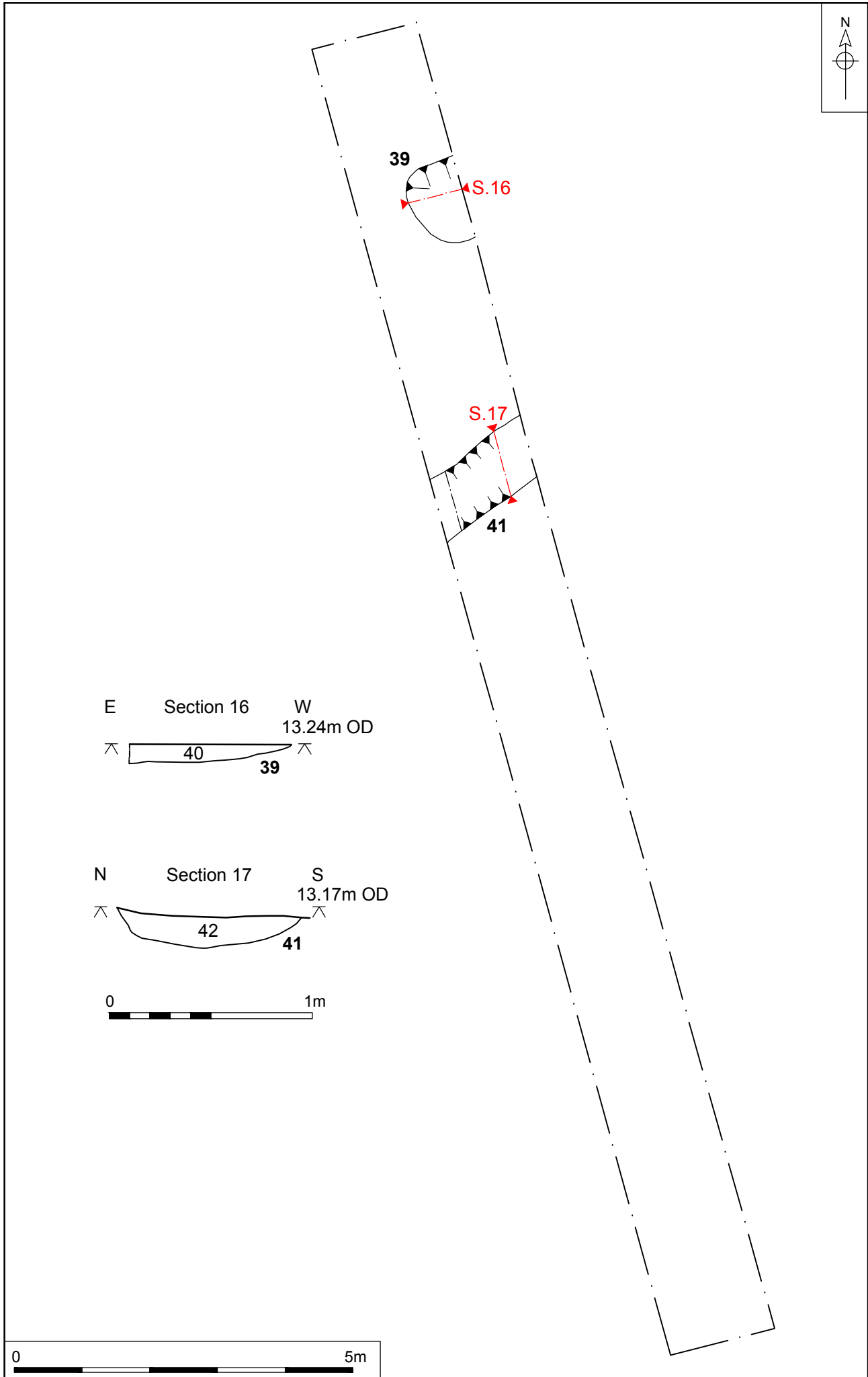


Figure 7. Trench 5, plan and sections 16 and 17. Scale 1:75 and 1:25

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 58 The archaeological materials were washed, dried, marked and bagged and were recorded by count and weight. Data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, which forms part of the project archive. A discussion of each material type is given below. Appendix 2a comprises a list of all archaeological materials found by the evaluation in context number order.

### Pottery

- 59 Seven fragments of pottery, weighing 159g in total, were recovered from five contexts by the evaluation. All of the pottery is of medieval date.
- 60 Medieval coarsewares were found in ditch **03** fill **04**, possible pit or natural feature **05** fill **06**, and post-hole **11** fill **12** from Trenches 1 and 2. All of the pieces are small undiagnostic body sherds.
- 61 A larger fragment, possibly of Waveney Valley coarseware, consisting of a rim with thumbed imprint decoration was found in natural feature **23** fill **24** in Trench 2. This piece is in pale grey fabric with a reduced core and dates to the 13th–14th centuries.
- 62 A single piece of local medieval unglazed ware, heavily sooted on the exterior, was recovered unstratified **50** from Trench 2.
- 63 The pottery is an unremarkable assemblage; although much fragmented, in the main it is not abraded, and covers the 12th–14th centuries.

### Tile

- 64 A single piece of post-medieval roof tile, weighing 3g was recovered from linear feature **43** fill **44** in Trench 2
- 65 The piece is very small, only has one finished surface remaining, and there are no measurable dimensions. The tile is of pinkish-red hard-fired sandy fabric, with occasional small rounded pebbles and quartz in the matrix.

### Stone

- 66 Four pieces of worked stone were recovered by the evaluation: three are flint and one piece is of lava.
- 67 The three flint fragments are all likely to be debitage of prehistoric date. Two pieces (8g) came from ditch **41** fill **42** (Trench 5) and one (5g) from natural feature **23** fill **24** (Trench 2). All pieces were similar in their use of raw material, the flint being dark brown and relatively non-patinated. All pieces retained some cortex, and due to the amount remaining they are likely to be secondary flakes.
- 68 The fragment of lava (25g) does not appear to have any finished surfaces, although it is likely to be a fragment from a quernstone. The piece was recovered from pit or natural feature **25** fill **26** in Trench 2.

### Iron

- 69 A single object made of iron was recovered from ditch **43** fill **44** in Trench 2. The piece is a heavy, cast rectangular slab, measuring 67m x 52m x 15mm. The piece is of unknown function, but is evidently not of any significant age.

## **Animal bone**

- 70 A single fragment of animal bone was recovered from pit or natural feature **25** fill **26** in Trench 2. The fragment weighs 8g and is part of a small mammal skull.

## **Finds conclusions**

- 71 A small amount of evidence relating to the medieval period was recorded by the evaluation. The pottery finds are fragmented for the most part, but one larger piece of local coarseware is relatively fresh and perhaps indicative of nearby settlement.
- 72 With regard to the finds, most historical activity appears to be centred on the area of Trench 2 i.e. the eastern part of the site, with a little activity represented in Trenches 1 and 5 further to the south and west. Finds were produced from ditches and pits, but also from possible natural features.
- 73 There is only a little evidence of other periods at the site: potentially, prehistoric activity is represented by three worked flint flakes, and there is a solitary piece of post-medieval tile.

## DISCUSSION

- 74 The archaeological evaluation carried out by NPS Archaeology at Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk recorded a small number of ditches, pits, post-holes and natural features spaced across five trial trenches with a concentration of features to the east. Given the size, spacing and distribution of the trenches, it seems reasonable to assume that the evidence recovered by the evaluation is representative of the character and the survival of archaeological deposits across the development site as a whole.
- 75 The area of this evaluation, unlike the field to the south, contained no known cropmarks on which to focus the trenching. A geophysical survey undertaken in 2012 did not extend to the part of the site containing the current evaluation due to overgrown vegetation and ecological constraints at the time (Walford 2012).
- 76 All of the archaeological features and deposits recorded lie directly below topsoil and subsoil horizons and all were seen to cut geological clay or occasional exposures of sand and gravel. The survival and preservation of the archaeological features and deposits was not good, with many proving to be very narrow and shallow, often containing only a single fill.
- 77 Ditches were recorded in all five trial trenches, but none appeared to link up or show continuations over a long distance. The lack of dating evidence recovered from the ditches restricts their meaningful interpretation.
- 78 The potential pits identified in Trenches 2, 3 and 5 were only partially visible within the trenches as the features continued beyond the trench edges, and could therefore equally be ditch termini. Two very small groups of post-holes seen in Trench 2 displayed no evident form and it is unclear as to whether they represent structural remains. Given the generally shallow depth of features at the evaluation site the features recorded as post-holes could be the bases of pits.
- 79 Trenches 1 and 2 identified potential natural features likely to be have been caused by trees or other vegetation. The sides and bases of the features were often irregular and undulating, with evidence of undercutting into the geological clay. Although considered to represent natural events, several of the features produced dateable finds, which are likely to be residual and/or intrusive.
- 80 The earliest recorded finds were three worked flints of undetermined later prehistoric date. Two of the flints were recovered from a ditch in Trench 5 and the other piece came from a probable tree throw in Trench 2. The flints are not considered to be reliable dating indicators for the features.
- 81 The dating of the features across the evaluation remains equivocal due to a general absence of material and the indeterminate nature of the features themselves. Only one reliably dated sherd of the 13th–14th century was recovered—from a probable natural feature in Trench 2. The overall pottery assemblage is sparse and has a date range of 12th–14th-century.
- 82 The desk-based assessment of the site undertaken in 2014 (Gailey 2014) illustrates encroachment by, or, more likely the deliberate planting of trees and/or shrubs, as recorded by Ordnance Survey maps dating to 1883, 1903 and 1926. The woodland shown on the maps may have been the origin of the naturally occurring sub-surface features recorded by the evaluation.



- 83** Recommendations for further archaeological mitigation work (if required, based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and Conservation Team.

## **Acknowledgements**

NPS Archaeology would like to thank Gerald Baxter of Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd) for commissioning and funding the project and for his welcome help and assistance throughout the project.

Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and Conservation Team is thanked for site monitoring visits, which were informative. Thanks are given to James Rolfe for supplying the HER data and event number.

The author would like to thank the following NPS Archaeology staff: Simon Birnie, Mark Brown, Nigel Byram, Stuart Calow, Steve Hunt, and Juan Pinero for their hard and dedicated work on site. The evaluation was directed by John Ames and overseen by Niall Oakey.

The finds were processed and recorded by Rebecca Sillwood and Louise Weetman. The animal bone was reported on by Julie Curl and all other finds by Rebecca Sillwood.

Digitising of plans and sections was carried out by Holly Payne. The plans were formatted and illustrated by David Dobson. Formatting and editing of the report was undertaken by Andrew Crowson.

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**Appendix 1: Context Summary**

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
01	Deposit			Topsoil whole site	Modern	1-5
02	Deposit			Subsoil whole site	Unknown	1-5
03	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval	1
04	Deposit		03	Fill of <b>03</b>	Medieval	1
05	Cut	?Pit		Possible pit or natural	Medieval	1
06	Deposit		05	Fill of <b>05</b>	Medieval	1
07	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	2
08	Deposit		07	Fill of <b>07</b>	Unknown	2
09	Cut	Pit/post-hole		Possible pit/post hole	Unknown	2
10	Deposit		09	Fill of <b>09</b>	Unknown	2
11	Cut	?Pit		Possible pit	Medieval	2
12	Deposit		11	Fill of <b>11</b>	Medieval	2
13	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	2
14	Deposit		13	Fill of <b>13</b>	Unknown	2
15	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	2
16	Deposit		15	Fill of <b>15</b>	Unknown	2
17	Cut	Large pit		Larger pit	Unknown	2
18	Deposit		17	Fill of <b>17</b>	Unknown	2
19	Cut	Natural feature		Natural feature – tree throw?	Unknown	2
20	Deposit		19	Fill of <b>19</b>	Unknown	2
21	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	2
22	Deposit		21	Fill of <b>21</b>	Unknown	2
23	Cut	Natural feature		Natural feature – tree throw?	Unknown	2
24	Deposit		23	Fill of <b>23</b>	Unknown	2
25	Cut	Pit/natural feature		Pit/tree throw	Unknown	2
26	Deposit		25	Fill of <b>25</b>	Unknown	2
27	Cut	Linear		?Ditch/natural feature	Unknown	2
28	Deposit		27	Fill of <b>27</b>	Unknown	2
29	Cut	Linear		?Ditch/natural feature	Unknown	2
30	Deposit		29	Fill of <b>29</b>	Unknown	2
31	Void	--	--	Void	Unknown	2
32	Void			Void	Unknown	2
33	Cut	Pit or terminus		Pit or ditch terminus	Unknown	3
34	Deposit		33	Fill of <b>33</b>	Unknown	3
35	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Unknown	3
36	Deposit		35	Fill of <b>35</b>	Unknown	3
37	Cut	Pit or terminus		Pit or ditch terminus	Unknown	3
38	Deposit		37	Fill of <b>37</b>	Unknown	3
39	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	5

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
40	Deposit		39	Fill of <b>39</b>	Unknown	5
41	Cut	Linear		Linear	Unknown	5
42	Deposit		41	Fill of <b>41</b>	Unknown	5
43	Cut	Linear		?wall cut	?Post-medieval	2
44	Deposit		43	Fill of <b>43</b>	?Post-medieval	2
45	Cut	Linear		Linear	Unknown	4
46	Deposit		45	Fill of <b>45</b>	Unknown	4
47	Cut	Pit/pond/natural feature		Pit/pond/natural feature	Unknown	4
48	Deposit		47	Fill of <b>47</b> upper fill	Unknown	4
49	Deposit		47	Fill of <b>47</b> lower fill	Unknown	4
50	U/S finds	--	--	Unstratified finds from Trench 2	--	2

**Appendix 2a: Finds by Context**

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period
04	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval
06	Pottery	2	2g	Medieval
12	Pottery	2	1g	Medieval
24	Pottery	1	150g	Medieval
24	Worked flint	1	5g	Unknown
26	Animal bone	1	8g	Unknown
26	Stone	1	25g	Unknown
42	Worked flint	2	8g	Unknown
44	Brick/Tile	1	3g	Post-medieval
44	Iron	1	289g	Unknown
50	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval

**Appendix 2b: Finds Summary**

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Pottery	7
Post-medieval	Tile	1
Unknown	Animal bone	1
	Iron	1
	Stone	1
	Worked flint	3

**Appendix 3: Historical Periods**

<b>Period</b>	<b>Date From</b>	<b>Date To</b>
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

*after English Heritage Periods List, recommended by Forum on Information Standards in Heritage available at: <http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm>*

## **Appendix 4: OASIS Report Summary**



# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: norfolka1-210973**

## Project details

Project name	Carlton Hall
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr G. Baxter of Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd) to carry out an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching ahead of planned construction of sheltered housing and an extension to a residential care home at Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (TM 6508 2902). The proposed development site encompasses an area of 6618m <sup>2</sup> for the sheltered residential development. The programme of archaeological works took place from 12 to 15 May 2015. Five trenches measuring c. 20m x 1.80m were excavated within the proposed development area. All of the trenches revealed evidence of archaeological features and deposits, as well as of geological and other natural features. Lengths of ditches, possible pits and two small groups of possible post-holes were recorded. Very few finds were retrieved from the archaeological features, although small numbers of prehistoric worked flints and pottery sherds with a date range of 12th-14th centuries were collected. The flints are not considered to be reliable dating indicators for the features and the dating of features across the evaluation remains ambiguous.
Project dates	Start: 12-05-2015 End: 15-05-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	CAC087 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 5 - Character undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	METAL Uncertain
Significant Finds	STONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	FLINT Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"

Development type Rural residential  
 Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF  
 Position in the planning process Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country England  
 Site location SUFFOLK WAVENEY CARLTON COLVILLE Carlton Hall  
 Postcode NR33 8AT  
 Study area 6618.00 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TM 6508 2902 51.8958532429 1.85345076181 51 53 45 N 001 51 12 E Point  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 12.00m Max: 14.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology  
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
 Project design originator NPS Archaeology  
 Project director/manager John Ames  
 Project supervisor NPS Archaeology

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council  
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"  
 Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology  
 Digital Contents "other"  
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council  
 Paper Contents "other"  
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)  
 Title Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk, NR33 8AT. Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor (s)	Ames, J.
Other bibliographic details	2015/1052
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
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Entered on	6 August 2015

## **Appendix 5: Archaeological Specification**

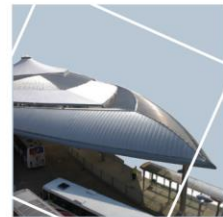
01-04-16-2-1052

nps archaeology



**Archaeological Evaluation  
Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Suffolk  
Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Prepared for**  
Carlton Hall (Lowestoft Ltd)  
Chapel Road  
Carlton Coleville  
Suffolk  
NR33 8AT



NPS Archaeology

April 2015



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

Location	Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk
District	Waveney District Council
Planning reference	DC/14/2252/FUL
Grid reference	TM 508 902
Client	Carlton Hall (Lowestoft) Ltd

<b>REVIEW CHECKLIST</b>		
Completed by	Niall Oakey	15/04/2015
Reviewed by	Jayne Bown	15/04/2015
<i>Issue 1</i>		
Revised by	Niall Oakey	28.04.15
Reviewed by	Jayne Bown	29.04.15
<i>Issue 2</i>		

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01-04-16-2-1052

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# 1. Introduction

- 1.1 Planning permission (DC/14/2252) has been granted for the erection of sheltered living bungalows and an extension to a residential care home at a site within the grounds of Carlton Hall, Church Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (TM 508 902). The permission was subject to archaeological conditions reading;

“8. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation
- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological and historical significance.

9. Following the completion of on-site archaeological investigations and recording the applicant must secure the implementation of a programme of post excavation work, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. This programme will comprise an archive of the records and finds, an assessment of the importance of the results and, when appropriate, more detailed analysis and publication of the results.

Reason: The site is potentially of archaeological and historical significance.”

- 1.2 The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) have produced a brief, setting out the scope of archaeological works required to meet the relevant conditions for the initial phase of the scheme. This was issued as a Brief for Archaeological Investigation at Carlton Hall, Church Road, Carlton Colville, Suffolk (Abby Antrobus, 4<sup>th</sup> March 2015).
- 1.3 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential and has undergone phased campaigns of archaeological investigation. These include a geophysical survey in June 2012<sup>1</sup> and a first phase of evaluation in August 2012<sup>2</sup>. The information from these investigations and other sources was collated in a desk-based assessment in 2014<sup>3</sup> and the following paragraphs are drawn from this source.
- 1.4 To summarise, no evidence of Palaeolithic activity has been found within 1 km of the Site and the nearest Mesolithic evidence is a scatter of flint flakes c550m to the north east. Residual finds of Neolithic worked flint (including an arrowhead) were found in later deposits during the 2012 evaluation of the Site and these seem representative of the scatter of flint tools of this period found during fieldwalking within a 1km radius of the Site. A single pit encountered 800m south-east of the Site contained 19 sherds of Neolithic pottery, burnt clay and burnt flints.

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<sup>1</sup> Walford, J. 2012, *Archaeological Geophysical Survey of Land to the West of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Suffolk June 2012* (Northamptonshire Archaeology Rep. 12/110)

<sup>2</sup> Everitt, L. 2012 *Land West of Carlton Hall, Carlton Colville, Suffolk. CAC049* (SCCAS Rep 2012/139)

<sup>3</sup> Gailey, S. 2014, *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Land Adjacent to Carlton Hall, Chapel Road, Carlton Colville* (CgMs Rep 17374)

- 1.5 Evidence from the Site for later prehistoric periods (Bronze Age and Iron Age) was again residual and included pieces of flint-tempered pottery of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age date. However, features of this date have been encountered to the east and north of the site, with Iron Age features to the west, south and north-east, amongst the latter a possible cremation burial. Substantial evidence of Late Bronze Age settlement (continuing into the Iron Age) has been found at Bloodmoor Hill, c.800m-1km south east of the Site. Bloodmoor Hill was also found to be the location of a substantial Roman settlement, but other evidence from this period is very sparse. On the Site itself only abraded fragments of Roman brick or tile were recorded within later contexts.
- 1.6 Carlton was recorded as a settlement in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and is probably of earlier, Anglo-Saxon origin. Both Carlton Hall and the nearby church of St Peter may have origins earlier than the Norman Conquest, although the earliest surviving fabric at the latter is Norman. Activity of late Saxon or early medieval date was recorded in seven of the thirteen trenches excavated on Site in 2012. Many of the features were ditches, broadly aligned NW-SE, which are probably part of one or more field systems. Clusters of postholes were recorded in two trenches and these may be structural. These may be a westerly portion of activity seen in archaeological evaluation at Carlton Hall immediately to the west, where a substantial enclosure ditch bounded an earlier hall and a concentration of pits and post holes suggest a focus of Anglo-Saxon settlement. Other features and artefacts of medieval date have been found to the west, north and east of the Site mainly connected with field systems. Bloodmoor Hill continued to be a focus of settlement during the 6th-8th centuries and a 7th-century cemetery was also present.
- 1.7 Carlton Hall was destroyed by fire in 1736 and the current building subsequently constructed in the 18th and 19th centuries. Cartographic evidence suggests that in the post-medieval and later periods the Site lay within the estate of Carlton Hall and was predominantly either agricultural or parkland with some woodland in parts. Evaluation of the Site yielded only limited quantities of artefacts from these periods, probably derived from manuring or casual loss.
- 1.8 The brief has identified a high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by the development, as the proposed groundworks are likely to cause significant ground disturbance to any surviving archaeological deposits. The document identifies a need for archaeological excavation of areas previously investigated by evaluation (Excavation Phases 1 and 2 in blue on an accompanying plan) and for evaluation of areas not previously investigated (red on the accompanying plan).
- 1.9 In order to comply with the conditions on planning permission and fulfil the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Investigation, Carlton Hall (Lowestoft) Ltd has requested that NPS Archaeology prepare Written Schemes of Investigation (WSIs). This document represents the WSI for undertaking the evaluation phase of the programme of archaeological works.

## **2. General Aims**

- 2.1 The Programme of Archaeological Work stipulated by SCCAS/CT is required to recover by a second phase of archaeological evaluation, information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of traces of past land use on the site. A determination of the state of preservation of any environmental evidence and identification and characterisation of any alluvial and colluvial deposits is also required.
- 2.2 The overall aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
- i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed area.*



- ii. To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site and the possible impacts of the proposed development on them.
- iii. Ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching are identified, sampled and recorded and, where it is desirable, recommendations for their preservation *in situ* are made.
- iv. To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation
- v. To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.
- vi. To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.
- vii. To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in the form of a formal report which will provide the basis for decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals.

### 3. Research Aims

- 3.1 The sole periods for which substantial evidence of past activity on Site have been recovered are the later Saxon and medieval periods. However, residual material from earlier and later periods suggests activity or resource usage on the Site, perhaps related to settlement in the environs at other periods. The current absence of evidence does not preclude the discovery of activity or features not identified during the earlier phase of evaluation.
- 3.2 *Prehistoric and Roman*  
Only residual artefacts from these periods have been recovered from the Site. Settlement and concentrations of other activity in the Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman periods have been identified at Bloodmoor Hill. The evaluation may establish whether any activity here in these periods was related to resource exploitation or land management carried out from settlements at Bloodmoor Hill or elsewhere.
- 3.3 *Anglo-Saxon and Later Medieval*  
The evaluation revealed field systems and possible occupation dating from the later Saxon and medieval periods. Earlier artefacts were not recovered which is in contrast to the dated occupation at Bloodmoor Hill from the 6<sup>th</sup>-8<sup>th</sup> centuries. Evaluation will aim to establish whether field systems and other possible structures extend into the relevant area. If they confirm the current impression that activity at Carlton Coleville centres on a manorial centre and post-dates the abandonment of Bloodmoor Hill, this may provide important information on changing patterns of rural settlement and land ownership in the area at this period<sup>4</sup>. Any evidence for changes in the layout of field systems and land use in the later medieval period would also address important themes in medieval rural settlement<sup>5</sup>.
- 3.4 *Post-Medieval and Modern*  
Cartographic information suggests that the Site has formed either agricultural land or parkland associated with Carlton Hall. This was supported by the sparsity of artefacts of this period recovered from the evaluation. The evaluation will explore the validity or otherwise of this hypothesis.

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<sup>4</sup> Medlycott, M. (ed.), 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 24, 58.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, 70.

## **4. Method Statement**

### **4.1 Introduction**

4.1.1 A three-stage evaluation strategy will be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.

- i. Trial Trenching.* Mechanical excavation will be utilised to open the trenches. Manual excavation will be employed to investigate the presence, condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological deposits and features occurring within the site. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and sample excavated to determine function, form and relative date.
- ii Post-fieldwork Processes.* The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out throughout the duration of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of SCCAS/CT.
- iii. Report and Archive.* The report will describe the results of the trial trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. Copies of the reports will be submitted to the client and to SCCAS/CT.

4.1.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.

4.1.3 Before fieldwork commences the Suffolk HER Officer will be consulted to obtain a unique event number which will be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

### **4.2 Trial Trenching**

4.2.1 Trial trenching will be concerned with establishing the condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological features and deposits present. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Requirements for Trenched Evaluation* (SCCAS/CT 2011) will be followed.

4.2.2 Five trenches measuring 20m x 1.8m will be excavated within the site of a proposed extension and third phase of bungalows with a contingency for a further 20m of trenching if further definition is required (Fig. 1).

4.2.3 The trenches will be set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation. The trenches have been positioned with regard to existing trees that will be retained in the development. Final location of the trenches may be determined on site on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and all Health and Safety considerations. Other considerations such as public access may also be a factor.

4.2.4 Excavation will be by mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket until natural ground or archaeological deposits are identified. All archaeological features or deposits will be excavated by hand.

4.2.5 Initial excavation will be undertaken to the top of any undisturbed archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural deposits, whichever is the highest. If neither is encountered it may be necessary to excavate to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the present ground surface in line with Health and Safety legislation for trenches with unsupported sides. If further excavation below 1.2m is required the trench sides may need to be locally stepped or shored. The requirement for

excavation below 1.2m will be determined following a site review with SCCAS/CT. This will then be agreed and costed separately.

- 4.2.6 If the deposits within the trenches are thought to extend too deep to evaluate safely or below the likely level of any development impacts a hand auger may be used to retrieve information about the nature of the lower deposits or trenches may be locally widened or shored to enable deeper excavation..
- 4.2.7 The trenches will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing throughout the excavation and appropriate warning signage will be displayed.
- 4.2.8 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trenches will not be backfilled by NPS Archaeology until agreement to do so is given by SCCAS/CT. This backfilling will not attempt consolidation or compaction over and above that possible with a mechanical excavator. Full surface reinstatement will not be attempted, but all trenches will be left in a safe condition.
- 4.2.9 Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. A Tesoro Laser B3 or a Fisher 1265X metal detector will be utilised to scan excavated spoil and *in situ* horizons with the operator ensuring that it is used in a correct fashion. All artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and bagged by context.
- 4.2.10 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site in liaison with SCCAS/CT. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas where complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the following feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003):

linear features	10%, with all slots at least 1m wide
non-linear features (pits and postholes)	Exposed features half-sectioned (as a minimum)
structures	100%
post-trenches/slots	100% (including longitudinal sections)
burials	100%
buried soils	100% (with 2mm mesh sieving)

Where required features and deposits will be totally excavated, but some may be left *in situ* if they would be better understood through excavation of a larger area.

- 4.2.11 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) numbering system. Plans will be made at suitable scales, depending on the complexity of the archaeological deposits and the level of detail required. Typically the scales used will be 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10. Sections will be recorded at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A digital photographic record at a resolution of 300 dpi will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristics and relationships. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.
- 4.2.12 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by SCCAS/CT. If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence for the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with the 1857 and 1981 Burial Acts and within all relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.
- 4.2.13 Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are encountered. Standard 40 litre bulk soil samples, column

or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

- 4.2.14 All artefacts will be retrieved unless volume and quantity of particular classes or items justify an on-site sampling policy. In all such eventualities relevant specialists (see 6.5.1) and SCCAS/CT will be consulted to arrive at an agreed strategy.

### **4.3 Post-fieldwork Processes**

- 4.3.1 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.
- 4.3.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the trial trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.3.3 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing, will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials recovered and presentation on a spreadsheet.
- 4.3.4 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be stored on a spreadsheet/s to aid analysis and report preparation. Artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with the *UK Institute of Conservators' Guidelines*.

### **4.4 Report and Archive**

- 4.4.1 In line with the Archaeological Brief for the site issued by SCCAS/CT, an evaluation report will be prepared. The conclusions will include a statement of the archaeological value and significance of the results, setting them within the context of existing knowledge of the archaeology of the locality.
- 4.4.2 The report will present data in tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.
- 4.4.3 A draft hard copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT within six months of the completion of the fieldwork. Following approval, multiple copies (hard and digital) of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the client and a hard copy and a digital copy to SCCAS/CT. An HER form will accompany the evaluation report and will include a reference to the archive and the intended place of archive deposition.
- 4.4.3 NPS Archaeology supports the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to SCCAS/CT. This will include a pdf version of the final report.
- 4.4.4 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), and in accordance with SCCAS/CT requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.

- 4.4.5 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced and prepared in such a form that it can be microfilmed on behalf of the National Monuments Record. It will also be integrated with SCCAS/CT and the SHER numbering system. The silver master will be deposited with National Monuments Record and a diazo copy with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.
- 4.4.6 All archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for deposition and transfer of title of the archive to SCCAS/CT.
- 4.4.7 If appropriate, the information derived from this exercise can contribute towards press release/s, local talks or museum displays derived from the results of all phases of the project.
- 4.4.8 A summary report will be prepared in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will be included either in the project report or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

## 5. Timetable

- 5.1 The evaluation should be completed within five working days. The timetable for fieldwork assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the Client or major periods of adverse weather conditions.

## 6. Staffing

- 6.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Senior Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Senior Project Officer will act under the direction of Project Manager. The Project Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Senior Project Officer will have substantial experience in archaeological evaluation and post-excavation analysis.
- 6.2 Other members of staff involved in the project will be five Experienced Excavators and a Finds Co-ordinator. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Senior Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.
- 6.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

<b>Management</b>	
Project Manager	Niall Oakey BA, MA

<b>Project Staff</b>	
Project Officer	Pete Crawley BA, AIfA
Finds Co-ordinator	Becky Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

- 6.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with the client and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.5. The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:
- 6.5.1 *Specialists used by NPS Archaeology*

<b>Specialist</b>	<b>Research Field</b>
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Fran Green	Palaeo-environmental Analysis
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

## **7. General Conditions**

- 7.1 NPS Archaeology will not commence work until a written order or signed agreement is received from the Client. Where the commission is received through an Agent, the Agent is deemed to be authorised to act on behalf of the Client. NPS Archaeology reserve the right to recover unpaid fees for the service provided from the Agent where it is found that this authority is contested by said Client.
- 7.2 NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 7.3 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 7.4 NPS Archaeology would expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.
- 7.5 NPS Archaeology would expect any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or, protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the commencement of works and accept no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.
- 7.6 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological excavation method and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.
- 7.7 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology would expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the trial trenching, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.

- 7.8 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the evaluation, fieldwork will cease and staff redeployed until they are lifted. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the fieldwork after the restrictions have been removed.
- 7.9 NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum but wishes to bring to the attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of any landscaped gardens.
- 7.10 It is the responsibility of the client to submit this WSI to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) after approval by SCCAS/CT. No works should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the WSI by the LPA.

## **8. Quality Standards**

- 8.1 NPS Archaeology fully endorses the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.
- 8.2 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by SCCAS/CT in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:
- during Trial Trenching
  - during Post-Fieldwork Analysis
  - upon completion of the archive
  - upon receipt of the Evaluation Report
- 8.3 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with SCCAS/CT.
- 8.4 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project. The Project Officer's performance is monitored by the Project Manager. The Archaeology Manager has the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

## **9. Health and Safety**

- 9.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).
- 9.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.
- 9.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

## **10. Insurance**

- 10.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	£5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000

10.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover will be supplied on request.

Figure 1: Suggested trench locations.



