

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/196

Great Blakenham Waste Transfer Facility at Site 2, Land off Addison Way, Bramford Road, Great Blakenham, Suffolk

BLG 024

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HER information

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Commissioning Body: Bolton Brothers Ltd

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Jezz Meredith

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Summary

This post-excavation assessment report presents the evidence from an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation on the site of a proposed Waste Transfer Facility, located to the west of Bramford Road, Great Blakenham. It provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of the data to address specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendation for further analysis and publication made. In this instance some further analysis is recommended with the publication of a short note in the local annual journal *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

Evidence of prehistoric activity in the area was represented by a small assemblage of worked flint and the occasional sherd of pottery, although no features were dated to this period. Small quantities of pottery of a Saxon date were also recovered.

The majority of the evidence dated from the 11th to 14th centuries, the features being mainly ditches, postholes and pits. It is apparent that these features represent elements of a small low-mid status medieval rural settlement. The ditches appear be land divisions probably to the rear of properties which fronted onto Bramford Road to the east. Within the four centuries of occupation a notable change within the field boundaries was identified , possibly occurring during the 13th century.

During the 14th century the site was totally abandoned. There was no evidence for any later medieval or post-medieval activity in the vicinity.

1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

An archaeological evaluation and excavation took place at the proposed Waste Transfer Facility at Site 2, land off Addison Way, Bramford Road, Great Blakenham, described hereafter as 'the site'. The site is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 1217 4967 (Fig. 1) and encompasses an area of approximately 10,000m². It is bounded by Bolton Brothers yard to the north, tree planting to the east and south, and an open field to the west.

The site is located in the parish of Great Blakenham. It has the Historic Environment Record number BLG 024

1.2 Planning background

A condition of planning consent on the application (MS/2788/06), for a proposed Waste Transfer Facility off Addison Way, required that the applicant (Bolton Brothers Ltd) provided for a programme of archaeological works consistent with Planning Policy Guideline 16, paragraph 30.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Robert Atfield in August 2007 (SCCAS report 2007/172). This stage of investigation identified buried archaeology along the eastern edge of the study area. As a consequence of this a Brief and Specification was produced by Dr Jess Tipper (2007) for the excavation of larger area. This work was carried out between January and March 2008 in accordance with a Project Design issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Meredith 2008). Figure 2 shows a plan of the evaluation trenches and the area of excavation.

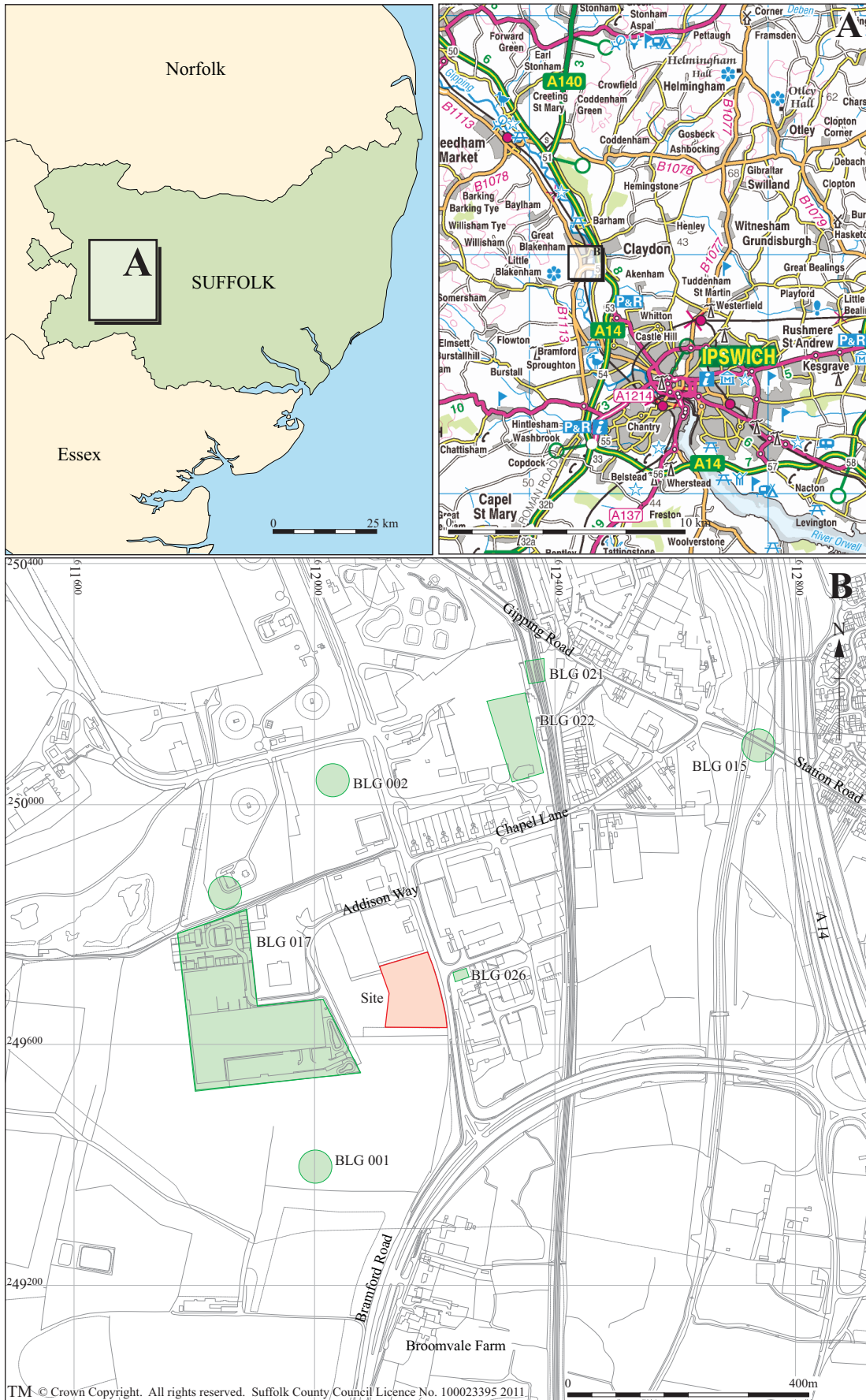


Figure 1. Site location showing development area (red) and HER references mentioned in the text (green)

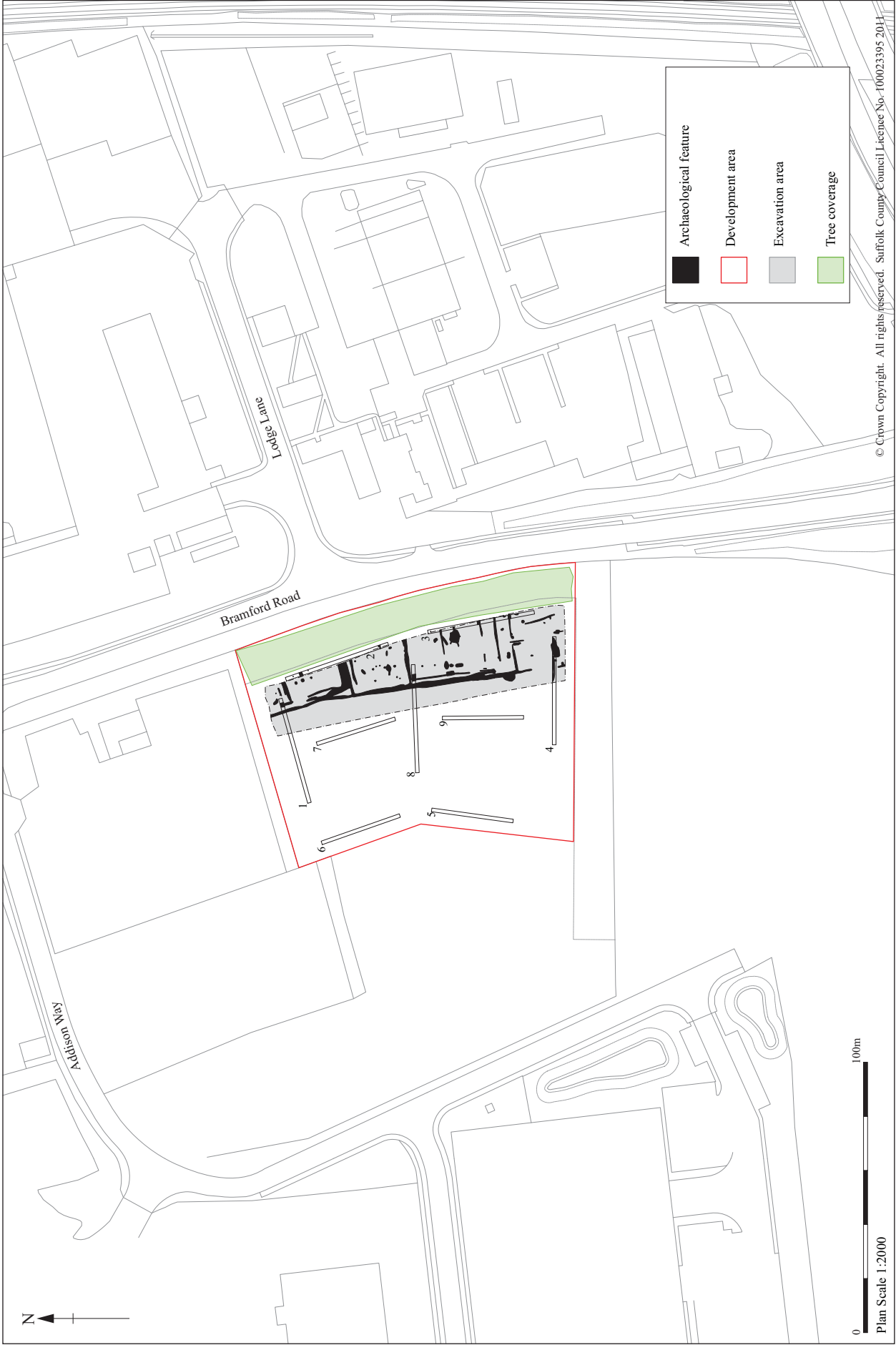


Figure 2. Location of evaluation trenches and area of excavation

2 Geology, topography and archaeology

2.1 Geology and topography

The site lies just above the 20m OD contour, on a gentle easterly slope descending towards the River Gipping, which lies less than half a kilometre further east. Extensive flood plains lie at a similar distance to the south-east of the site.

The underlying natural geological deposits consist of slightly clay sand with gravel at the northern end of the site, becoming a more sandy clay towards the south. The archaeological deposits were sealed under a thick deposit of silty sand hill-wash (colluvium) up to c.500mm thick along the eastern edge of the site.

The site is located in an area of Rolling Valley Farmlands, as defined in Suffolk County Council's Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk). The key characteristics of this landscape type are as follows:

- Gentle valley sides with some complex and steep slopes
- Deep well drained loamy soils
- Organic pattern of fields smaller than on the plateaux
- Distinct areas of regular field patterns
- A scattering of landscape parks
- Small ancient woodlands on the valley fringes
- Sunken lanes
- Towns and villages with distinctive medieval cores and late medieval churches
- Industrial activity and manufacture, continuing in the Gipping valley
- Large, often moated, houses

2.2 Archaeology

The Gipping Valley is archaeologically a rich and important area of Suffolk, with significant occupation known from the prehistoric period through to the present day.

Several sites lay within close proximity to the present site (Fig. 1). The earliest evidence of human activity dates to the prehistoric period; aerial photography has identified two ring ditches, one to the north (BLG 002) and one to the south (BLG 001) of the site. Archaeological evaluation and excavation of an area to the west of the site in 1999 also produced evidence of both prehistoric and Roman settlement (BLG 017). Four Roman ovens were excavated to the north-west of the site. Occasional finds of both Roman and Saxon date have also been made to the north and south west of the site.

Medieval sites are less commonly recorded in the Historical Environmental Record for this area. Little is known of this location from locally available documentary sources (Breen 2007) although late 19th and early 20th century maps of the area suggests that settlement had been reduced to a single farm and associated cottages. All knowledge of the history of this particular settlement is therefore dependent upon archaeological evidence.

3 Methodology

3.1 Fieldwork

The excavation area was stripped of topsoil using a 360° tracked machine fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket carried out under archaeological supervision. During this process the site was systematically metal detected for both ferrous and non-ferrous objects, although none were found.

Archaeological feature visibility was usually good.

The excavation strategy for the site was to investigate all features. Between 10 and 20% of the revealed ditches were dug. Segments across these features were located in order to investigate stratigraphic relationships between features, to investigate ditch terminals and also attempted to retrieve representative finds assemblages for the individual ditches. All other features were initially half sectioned with those that were interpreted as structural (e.g. post-holes) then fully excavated.

3.2 Recording

The site is identified by the site code BLG 024, as assigned by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. A single context recording system was used with stratigraphic components being allocated 'observable phenomena' (OP) numbers (referred to as context numbers). Component numbers were allocated from the context number list to define groups of features such as structures.

A plan of the entire site was made at a scale of 1:100. Individual discrete features and significant groups of features were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20.

The photographic record consists of both black and white negatives and digital colour photos.

3.3 Post-excavation

The primary paper archive was cross-referenced and checked. All records (context data, small finds details, finds quantification and spot dating) were entered into Access 2003 databases for interrogation during later post-excavation analysis. The photographic record has been indexed.

Post-excavation site plans have been digitised into ACAD to facilitate the basic site phasing process.

The assessment work included the compilation of a site matrix, and an examination of both the site and artefactual data. Using this data along with the site plans it was possible to assign individually recorded segments of linear features to master ditches. At present the major context number (usually a cut number) has been used to identify these groups of ditch segments. Formal group numbers have not been issued at this time as it is felt that this would be more appropriate at analysis stage.

Spot dates from the pottery assemblage have been used to identify different periods of activity across the site. These are as follows:

- Period 1 – Pre-11th century
- Period 2 – Early medieval 11th-12th centuries
- Period 3 – Medieval 12th-13th centuries
- Period 4 – Medieval 13th-14th centuries
- Period 5 – Post 14th century

Much of the pottery recovered could only be dated to 12th to 14th centuries. Where pottery of this date was found in association with other sherds of a 12th-13th century date these deposits have been spot dated to Period 3, where it was associated with 13th to 14th century pottery the deposits have been assigned to Period 4. Finally where 12th-14th century pottery was found

without any other datable finds these deposits have been assigned to an overarching Period 3/4.

Consideration has also been given to the relationships between features. This has allowed some features which did not contain datable artefacts to be assigned to a specific Period of activity. A significant number of features however, did not contain dating evidence and did not have clear stratigraphic relationships with other dated features and therefore remain undated.

All finds recovered during the excavation were processed (cleaned, marked and quantified by count and weight) and subjected to preliminary analysis (identification and spot-dating) by in-house staff (see below). Finds are stored in archival quality boxes appropriate for the find/material type.

All bulk environmental samples were sent for preliminary assessment (see below).

4 Original research aims

The original research aims of the project were defined in the Brief and Specification for the archaeological evaluation (Tipper, 2007). The research aims were as follows:

OR1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

OR2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

OR3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

OR4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

The following objectives, taken from the Regional Research Agenda, were defined in the Project Design produced after the evaluation stage of the project (Meredith 2008).

OR5: The discovery, excavation and analysis of rural settlement sites of the medieval period have been identified as a priority for the Eastern Region (Wade 1997: 52-54).

OR6: The relationship between Late Saxon and early medieval settlement has been identified as important (Wade 2000: 24).

5 Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

5.1 Introduction

Initial assessment of the stratigraphic and spot date data has allowed some distinct phases of occupation on the site to be identified (Fig. 3). The site data is summarised and discussed according to these Period allocations.

5.2 Natural strata

The underlying natural across the site, into which the archaeological features were cut was made up of sand with some clayey sand patches. The clay content increased towards the southern part of the site.

5.3 Period 1 - Prehistoric

No features have been positively dated to the period although it is possible that a few of the undated features were of a prehistoric date. The majority of

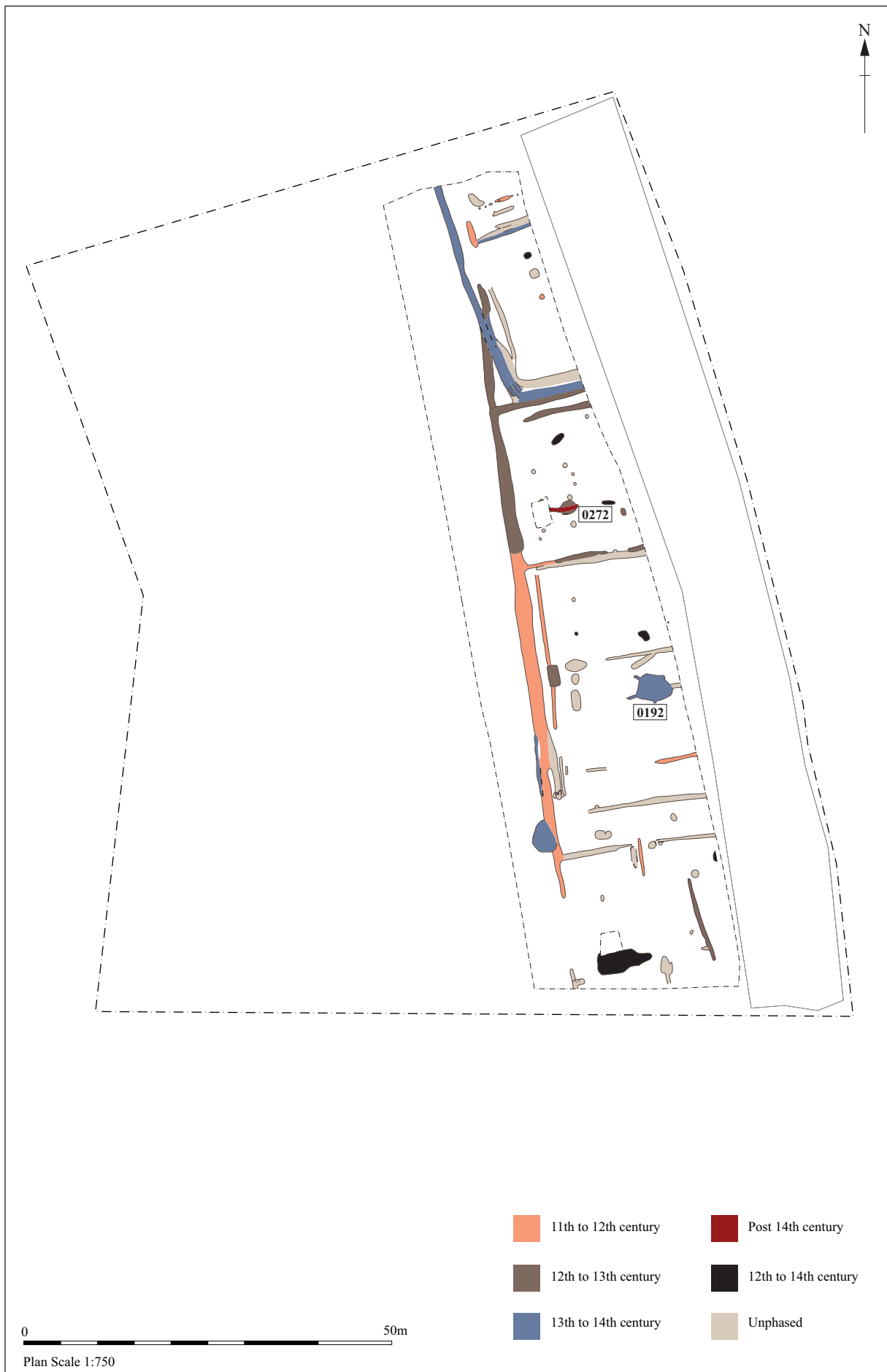


Figure 3. Phased plan

the evidence for this period comes from the finds assemblage. The assemblage of 32 worked flints represents activity from the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic as well as from the later Neolithic or Bronze Age. Five sherds of handmade pottery were also identified, two of which date from the Beaker period, with the remaining three being of either Iron Age or Saxon date.

5.4 Period 2 - 11th to 12th centuries

Two distinct areas of activity of the period have been identified. Towards the north of the site a number of small postholes and shallow gullies were recorded. It is possible that these represent a small building. The lack of finds from the area and ephemeral nature of their patterning suggests that this was not a domestic structure, but rather a building related to agricultural use, perhaps a small storage barn or animal shelter.

Further to the south a number of linear features have been assigned to this period. This includes a north-to-south ditch which was recut at least once during this period. This appears to mark the western extent of activity in the area. Two other north-to-south ditches and two east-to-west ditches are thought to be contemporary with this major boundary. These along with some of the undated features are likely to form field boundaries possibly defining a series of rectangular enclosures behind a settlement which is likely to be located to the east beyond the area of excavation and focused on Bramford Road.

5.5 Period 3 - 12th to 13th centuries

During this period further ditched boundaries were created. These maintained the alignment of the previous period notably extending the main western boundary towards the north. Further east to west ditches were also excavated. Overall the impression is that the new enclosures formed were larger, with less east-to-west divisions.

Four pits were also dug during this period, one of which (272) contained a particularly distinctive and large artefactual assemblage compared to other features across the site. Its fills were a silty sand containing chalk flecks and fragments, both fired and unfired clay pieces as well as burnt flint and charcoal flecks. The pottery assemblage consisted of 35 sherds weighing 350g with a range of fabrics dating from both the 11th to 12th and 12th to 13th centuries. More unusual was the quantity of fired clay retrieved from this single feature (almost 5kg), all of which probably once formed part of an oven dome.

5.6 Period 4 - 13th to 14th centuries

A notable change is evident during this period. The ditched enclosures in the central and southern part of the site were abandoned and new ditches dug in the northern part of the site. These ditches lay on a slightly different alignment and included several recuts. They appear to define part of large enclosure of which only the south western corner was within the area of excavation.

Two pits and a small segment of ditch located in the southern part of the site were also of this date. One of these pits and ditch segment contained only a few sherds of pottery of 13th to 14th century date while the other pit (192) contained a large pottery assemblage consisting of 41 sherds weighing 307g.

5.7 Period 3/4 - 12th to 14th centuries

Six isolated features contained pottery which could only be dated to the 12th to 14th centuries and so they could not be positively assigned to a specific period. Four of these contained only a single sherd the other two (030 and 349) contained 14 and 8 sherds respectively. These were both located in the southern part of the site.

5.8 Period 5 - Post 14th century

It is apparent that by the end of the 14th century the site had been totally abandoned. No artefacts of a post-14th century date were recovered.

All of the archaeological features so far discussed were sealed by a subsoil (003) mid brown silty sand c.0.25m deep. One short linear feature cut through this and into the top of a Period 3 pit. Above this lay c0.35m of fine silty sand with some clay content which formed the topsoil deposit across the area of excavation.

5.9 Undated

The remainder of the features, both ditches and isolated pits and postholes could not be positively dated. This was due to the fact that they neither contained datable artefacts nor had stratigraphic relationships with other features. It is however possible that with greater consideration of size, form, fills and location some of these features (and perhaps those dated to Period 3/4) could be assigned to a specific period. Further analysis of the data will be required to achieve this.

6 Quantification and assessment

6.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives:

Task 01: Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital) archive

Task 02: Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive

Task 03: Microsoft Access database of the finds archive

Task 04: Microsoft Access database of the environmental archive

Task 05: Catalogue and archiving of digital colour images

Task 06: Catalogue and archiving of monochrome print images

Task 07: Contexts allocated to Periods

Task 08: Survey data uploaded and converted to MapInfo format

Task 09: Plans digitised and integrated with survey data

Task 10: Processing, dating and assessment of finds

Task 11: Processing and assessment of environmental samples

6.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive is quantified in Table 1:

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	10	A4 paper
Context recording sheets	299	A4 paper
Enviro sample register sheets (site version)	1	A4 paper
Enviro sample register sheets (post exc version)	3	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	28	A4 paper
Small find register sheets	1	A4 paper
Section drawing sheets (1:20, excavation)	5	A1 film
Section drawing sheets (1:20, excavation; inked)	3	A1 film
Plan drawing sheets (1:100, excavation)	2	A1 film
Plan drawing sheets (1:20, excavation)	1	A1 film

Plan / section drawing sheets (evaluation)	2	A1 film
Plan / section drawing sheets (evaluation, inked)	1	A1 film
Plan drawing sheet (inked sketch, 1:340)	1	A1 film
Photographic register sheets	5	A5 book
Digital images (GDU 1-87; GDV 1-60)	146	JPG
B/W images (FXA 1-37; FXB 1-37; FXC 1-37)	111	Negatives and contact sheets
Evaluation Report (SCCAS report no. 2007/172)	1	A4 comb-bound

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

7 Finds and Environmental Assessment

Stephen Benfield

7.1 Introduction

The finds assessment includes the finds from the archaeological evaluation (Atfield 2007) and from the excavation. The total quantities of each of the finds types recovered from the site are set out in Table 2. These finds types are listed by context in Appendix 1. In addition two metal small finds were also recovered. Significant archaeological finds date to the prehistoric period (a small assemblage of worked flints, some of which probably date to the period of the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic and the later Neolithic or Bronze Age) and to the medieval period with pottery dating to the 11th-14th century.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	288	2014
Fired clay	849	5671
Worked flint	31	508
Burnt (heated) flint	68	1752
Burnt (heated) other stone types	1	991
Lava quernstone	138	3137
Animal bone	124	735

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities.

7.2 Pottery by Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 293 sherds of pottery weighing 2082g was collected from 67 contexts (Appendix 3). Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	5	3		2
Hand made flint	HMF	2	9		2

Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2	55		2
Total pre-medieval		9	67		6
Early medieval ware	EMW	13	37		12
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	4	25	0.03	4
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	11	153		10
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	18	137	0.06	16
Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	YARN	17	150	0.09	14
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	55	290		46
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	3	10		3
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	1	20		1
Total early medieval		122	822	0.18	106
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	29	177		24
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	4	48		4
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	16	187	0.05	14
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	4	20	0.11	3
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	4	26		4
Hollesley type Coarse Ware (fine)	HOLL1	18	126	0.14	6
Hollesley type Coarse Ware (medium)	HOLL2	4	35		3
Hedingham coarseware (fine variant)	HCWF	3	17		3
Medieval shelly wares	MSHW	10	194	0.18	4
Melton shelly ware	MTN1	65	294	0.4	56
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	1	8		1
Total medieval		158	1132	0.88	122
Unidentified	UNID	4	61		2
Totals		293	2082	1.06	236

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Pre-medieval

Five sherds of handmade pottery are unlikely to be early medieval and may be of prehistoric date. A tiny fragment (broken into two sherds) from layer

0102 may be a piece of Beaker pottery. Three fragments of a single black sherd in a medium sandy fabric from ditch fill 0315 may be Iron Age or Saxon.

A large body sherd of Ipswich Ware was recovered from ditch fill 0129, and an abraded fragment of base came from 0317. The latter was abraded and not positively identified; it may be Early Saxon or possibly earlier.

Early to high medieval

The majority of this assemblage comprises pottery of later 11th to 13th-century date. Most of the local wares contain moderate to common shell inclusions (EMWS, YAR, EMWSS, EMWSG, MTN1, MSHW). Those which were largely fine or medium sandy with few other inclusions form a relatively minor part of the assemblage in the earliest period (EMW, EMWG, YARN), but are more frequent later (MCW1–4, MCWG, HOLL1-2). The fabrics used here are based on a larger assemblage from Stowmarket recently analysed by the author (Anderson forthcoming). Other local sites, such as Thurleston High School, Ipswich (Anderson 2009a) and Lound Lane, Pettistree (Anderson 2009b) have also produced very similar wares, and they are discussed in more detail in those reports.

Of the early medieval wares, only the Yarmouth-type ware has any identifiable forms. These comprise two jars with beaded or plain upright rims, and a bowl with an upright bevelled rim. The medieval shelly wares (MTN1, MSHW) include eight jars, a possible bowl and a jug. The jar rims include beaded and everted forms of both early and transitional types. Amongst the medieval sandy wares, there are four jars with beaded, upright and everted rims, and a bowl with a hammerhead everted rim. These forms suggest that much of the medieval group ranged in date between the 12th to 13th centuries.

Only one glazed sherd is present in this group, a Hollesley-type ware. This is a very small proportion of the medieval group as a whole, and although the quantity of glazed wares is often lower on rural sites than urban ones, this is much lower than normal. However, the Pettistree assemblage, despite being slightly larger, produced no glazed wares and it may be that glazed wares

were less common on many rural sites around Ipswich before the later 13th century.

Non-local wares of this period were rare. One base sherd of a whiteware cooking pot has been identified as Stamford Ware, but it is possible that it may be a Flemish import.

Unidentified

One tiny abraded greyware sherd from ?pit 0185 is not identifiable, but may be Roman or medieval.

Three sherds of a single vessel from layer 0103 are in a relatively coarse sandy fabric which is reduced to black. The inner surface, however, is glazed orange and where the glaze is missing it is clear that this had originally been a redware vessel. Blackening of redware vessels can occur when they have been used intensively for cooking. This type of glaze is normally found on late or post-medieval vessels in the region, but the coarse nature of the fabric suggests that the vessel is not of local manufacture. It is possible that the vessel was late medieval Colchester Ware, which is a relatively coarse fabric, although this example would not be typical of the industry. It seems more likely that it is an import of medieval date, given the lack of any late or post-medieval activity on the site and the association of the find with 12th-century pottery.

Pottery by context

No summary information or plans of the site were available at the time of writing. Table 4 provides a quantification by feature type.

Feature type	No	Wt	MNV
Ditch/linear	138	642	103
Ditch/pit	1	6	1
Pit	123	1000	106
Post-hole	4	14	4
Layer	16	226	12
Finds	11	194	10

Table 4. Post-Roman pottery distribution by feature type

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditch fills and pits, with small quantities being derived from post-holes and layers.

7.3 Fired clay by Sue Anderson

A total of 848 fragments of fired clay weighing 5663g was collected from 24 contexts (Appendix 4). The fired clay was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. The presence and form of surface fragments and impressions were recorded. Data was input into an MS Access database.

Over 90% of the assemblage was abraded. Seventeen contexts contained fired clay with an average fragment weight of 5g or less. Most of the fired clay was recovered from ditches and pits, with a few fragments recovered from post-holes. The largest quantity from a single feature was from pit 0272, which produced 4808g, and feature 0269 contained 718g. In general, though, total quantities from features were below 40g. Where fired clay was found in association with dating evidence, this suggested that most of it was medieval.

Four very broad fabric types were identified; brief descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 5. The assemblage was dominated by chalk-tempered fabrics, varying from moderate to abundant fine to coarse rounded chalk. Other inclusions were present as background scatters, particularly coarse quartz sand and flint.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
Medium sandy	ms	3	10
Medium sandy with chalk	msc	838	5645
Medium sandy with voids (chalk?)	msv	4	6
Fine sandy organic	fso	3	2

Table 5. Quantities of fired clay by fabric.

Functional types were recorded where possible, but fragments from most contexts were unidentified. The large quantities recovered from features 0269 and 0272 appear to be pieces of oven dome. They are in a medium sandy chalk-tempered fabric and some larger pieces had roughly smoothed convex surfaces, sometimes with finger impressions. There were also some flatter

surface fragments which showed signs of sooting or were reduced, suggesting that they came from the inner surface of the oven dome. A fragment from ditch 0182 had a flat reduced surface with a shallow groove running diagonally across it – this may be part of a mould but the identification is uncertain as the fragment is too small and abraded.

7.4 Worked flint by Sarah Bates

Introduction

A total of thirty-two pieces of flint was recovered, most found residually in the fills of probable medieval features. The flint is listed by context in Table 6 (and Appendix 5). The flint represents prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site and its nature suggests a later Neolithic or Bronze Age date for the material is most likely.

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was included in a separate column (Non struck) in the database but has been discarded. It is not included below. Retouched and utilised flints and pieces selected for possible illustration have high-lighted within the main bags. The flint and archive are curated by SCCAS.

Context	Type	Quantity
0001	utilised flake	1
0101	flake	2
0102	core fragment	1
	flake	2
	notched blade	1
	retouched flake	1
	retouched fragment	1
	scraper	1
	utilised flake	1
0120	combination/hollow scraper	1
	flake	1
0167	spall	1
0174	flake	1

Context	Type	Quantity
0179	flake	1
0224	utilised fragment	1
0226	spall	1
0231	notched flake	1
0257	flake	1
0268	non-struck fragment	0
0282	utilised blade	1
0284	shatter	1
0288	utilised flake	1
0290	blade-like flake	1
0290	flake	2
	piercer	1
0351	piercer	1
0357	utilised flake	1
0365	notched flake	1
0371	flake	1
0394	utilised blade	1

Table 6. Worked flint by context

The assemblage

The flint is mid grey with a few pieces lightly patinated. Cortex is mainly mid to dark cream and of medium thickness, a small number of pieces have previously patinated surfaces. The flint is summarised by type in Table 7.

Type	Number
core fragment	1
shatter	1
flake	11
blade-like flake	1
spall	2
scraper	1
hollow scraper	1
piercer	2
notched blade	1
notched flake	2
retouched flake	1
retouched fragment	1
utilised blade	2
utilised flake	4
utilised fragment	1
Total	32

Table 7. Summary of the worked flint by type

A fractured fragment from a core 0102 and angular shattered fragment 0284 which is slightly burnt and might be knapping debris are present.

Twelve flakes were found. Although one small blade-like piece is present the flakes are mostly small squat pieces. One spall is also present. Most of the debitage is edge damaged to some degree.

Two scrapers were found, both are of an irregular or unusual type. From 0102 is a subcircular primary flake with irregular retouch of its distal and left sides; a broad 'spur' is formed between these two sides. From 0120 an irregular piece, possibly a primary flake or thermal fragment, has steep bifacial retouch of one concave end and can be described as hollow (or 'horned') scraper. It is of probable later Bronze Age date (Butler, 183-185, fig. 75). It has additional, more shallow, unifacial retouch of both sides. The use of thermal fragments for tools is also considered a possible indicator of later prehistoric flint-working (Robins 1996, 269).

A small irregular pointed flake fragment has steep retouch of one quite thick side and utilisation of its point where it has been used as a piercer 0290. A 'notch' in its retouched edge has helped thicken and strengthen the narrow protruding point. Part of another possible piercer consists of a triangular sectioned point with its proximal part missing 0351. It has steep retouch of one side towards its distal end and slight retouch or utilisation of the tip. The retouch extends bifacially, and is more shallow, along the side. The piercers are not closely datable although their nature, with relatively long and more extensively retouched points suggests that they might be of Bronze Age date (Butler 2005, 185).

Three pieces, a blade 0102 and two flakes 0231, 0365 have notches in their edges that may have been deliberately formed. A blade-like flake and an irregular fragment, both from 0102 appear to be retouched (although they are both edge damaged) and two small blades 0282 and 0394 four flakes 0001, 0102, 0288, 0357 and an irregular fragment 0224 are all probably utilised. The latter piece is a thick thermal fragment with cortex at one side and thinner subcircular edge at its opposite non-cortical side. This side is battered with a few flakes from it; it may have been used as a knife.

Flint by context

Most of the flint (including a horned scraper and two piercers) was found in small amounts in fills of ditches or pits which are dated by ceramics, at assessment, to the medieval period. This material is almost certainly residual in these contexts. Single small utilised blades came from two undated pits 0281, 0393 and two flakes, one of them utilised and possibly notched, came from undated pit 0353. A small number of struck flints were found in fills of undated pits and a few others from unstratified deposits including the topsoil.

Conclusions

The flint represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period but most of it was found residually in later features. It probably includes material dating to more than one period; a small number of small retouched or utilised blades may be of relatively early (Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic) date and two of these were from undated pits. The generally small squat flakes and the nature of the retouched pieces, however, including the use of irregular and/or thermal fragments for tools, suggest that they are likely to date to the later Neolithic period or Bronze Age.

7.5 Burnt flint and other heated stone by Stephen Benfield

Burnt flint was recovered from nine contexts. In total this amounts to some 66 pieces together weighing 1709g.

Apart from single, or just two pieces weighing less than 100g per context, the majority of the burnt flint was recovered from the pit 0272 (0270, 0271 & 0284) with a small quantity from the possible ditch feature 0269 (0268).

While burnt flint is most commonly associated with prehistoric activity the assemblage from pit 0272 was associated with medieval pottery and fired clay. This assemblage of burnt flint is therefore thought to be of medieval date, rather than residual prehistoric material.

In addition to the burnt flint one large, irregular naturally rounded piece of sandstone/ quartzite which appears to have been modified slightly by heat at one end was recovered from the ditch 0138 (0139). This feature also contained a quantity of medieval pottery.

7.6 Quernstone by Stephen Benfield

In total 138 pieces and small fragments from imported lava quernstones were recovered from 10 contexts (Table 8), most of which contain pottery dating to the 11th-12th century and 12th-13th century. All together the quern pieces weigh 3137g.

The condition of the quernstone is relatively poor. All of the pieces are degraded so that only one piece (0023) preserves any tooling marks from the grinding surface and these are very faint. None of the pieces show or preserve any indications of lips around the edges of the stones. As the pieces are degraded a few measurements of thickness which were able to be noted do not represent the exact original thickness but are a guide to the original size of the quernstones. The measurements of thickness on six fragments vary between 24mm and 38mm with an average of about 32mm. One large flat fragment about 40 mm thick (0103), has a battered edge which exhibits a slow curve and might be from the edge of a large quern. However, no original edge facing survives and the curve appears to indicate a very large quern so this edge may well be a product of random breakage and illusory.

The importation into Britain of lava quernstones from continental quarries, which began in the Roman period, apparently ceased during the early Anglo-Saxon period (Buckley & Major 1981). It was established again by the middle-late Saxon period and continued throughout the Middle Ages.

7.7 The faunal remains by Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of just over half a kilogram of faunal remains were recovered from thirteen contexts. The assemblage consists of domestic food mammals, canid remains and butchered hare.

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context that was examined in more detail. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

Faunal remains totalling 0.557kg and consisting of 103 pieces, was retrieved from thirteen contexts. Most of the remains were produced from pit fills, with bone also yielded from ditch, layer and post-hole fills; the assemblage is of a medieval date.

Table 8 shows the quantification of bones identified to species (and those remaining unidentified as ‘mammal’), clearly showing that more unidentifiable fragments were retrieved from ditch deposits and more bones were in sufficiently good condition to identify to species from pit fills.

Species	Context Type				Total
	Ditch	Layer (topsoil)	Pit fill	Post-hole	
Cattle			14	1	15
Dog/wolf	6				6
Hare		2	1		3
Mammal	72		4		76
Pig			1		1
Sheep/goat			2		2
Total	78	2	22	1	103

Table 8. Quantification of animal bone by species and context type.

General butchering

Primary butchering and skinning evidence was seen on metatarsals and footbones. Heavier cuts and chop marks were noted on more bones from the dismembering of the carcass and removal of meat from the bones. Butchering in the form of cuts was seen on the wild species, attesting to its use for food.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Five species were identified (see Table 8 for quantification of species by context type). Most of the remains are derived from the main domestic mammal: cattle. Other domestic food mammals, sheep/goat and pig, were found in single context and in low numbers, possibly suggesting a greater importance of cattle at this site.

Two contexts produced remains of Hare. Layer 0102 produced two pieces of hare tibia and the pit fill 0193 yielded a butchered hare pelvis. The butchering on all the hare remains clearly show the animal use for meat, although the pelts may have also been used.

Remains of an adult dog/wolf were recovered from the ditch fill 0297, with other fragments in the same fill that may have been part of the canid skull. The remains are too fragmentary to identify any further.

Pathologies

No pathological specimens were seen in this assemblage, although this absence is not necessarily an indicator of the health and husbandry of the animals at this site.

Conclusions

The bulk of this assemblage is derived from the primary and secondary butchering and food waste from domestic mammals, particularly cattle. There is evidence of the hunting of wild species with the presence of hare in two fills, these bones had clearly been used for food and possibly fur. The canid remains may be those of a domestic dog, but could be a scavenger at the site.

7.8 Miscellaneous finds by Stephen Benfield

In addition to the finds discussed above four small individual pieces of concreted material or stone, which by their surface colouration clearly have a significant iron content, were recovered from four contexts (0231, 0257, 0336 & 0357). However, none of these are magnetic and are clearly all natural pieces. These have been discarded.

7.9 Small finds by Stephen Benfield

Two small finds were recovered. Both have been examined by Andrew Brown (SCCAS) and this report is based on his identification notes and comments.

One small find is a corroded iron object (SF 1001) which was recovered from a context containing medieval pottery dated to the period of the 11th century to the late 12th-13th century (0270). This object is not identified to any specific object type and is simply described.

SF 1001 (0270). Corroded iron object, weight 14g. Single piece of iron bent so as to form a rectangle with the two joining ends meeting mid way along one of the longer sides. The ends are bent in a little at the join so that the two pieces on this side bend slightly making a slight uneven double arch shape. The metal is rectangular in section and tapers toward the ends so that on the unbroken longer side, which is straight, the metal is distinctly thicker. The measurements of the outside of the fragment are 35mm x 25 mm and the internal measurements are about 30mm x 15mm. The object has been x-rayed (CX1398).

The other small find (SF1002), which was recovered from topsoil (0001), is the corner of a rectangular, decorated, open work shoe buckle in copper-alloy. This is of a type often described as 'Hanoverian' or 'Georgian' as they are particularly associated with that period, but can be more broadly dated as 18th-19th century. The buckle fragment weighs 3g.

7.10 The charred macrofossils and other remains by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

The excavations recorded a number of features medieval (11th to 14th century) date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were largely taken from pit, ditch and post hole fills dating to the medieval period, although some were from features from which no associated finds dating evidence was recovered. Twenty eight samples were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendices 6 & 7. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and seeds were present throughout.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were recorded at a low to moderate density within all twenty eight assemblages. However, preservation was mostly very poor, with most of the grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring marginally more frequently than the other cereal types. However, within most assemblages the grains were too poorly preserved for close identification. Chaff occurred infrequently (probably as it largely did not survive the high temperatures at which the material was burnt) but barley and rye rachis nodes were recorded along with oat awn fragments and bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes.

Weed seeds were generally rare, with most occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. Most were of common segetal species including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), brome (*Bromus* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single robust tuber, possibly of onion-couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.) type was noted within the assemblage from sample 28 (medieval pit 0272). Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were also recorded along with a fragment of an indeterminate sloe-type (*Prunus* sp.) fruit stone and charred elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) 'pips'. A single sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet was noted within the assemblage from sample 24 (medieval ditch 0269). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils were scarce, but did include bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) stem and pinnule fragments and indeterminate capsules, culm nodes, inflorescence fragments and thorns.

Pieces of black porous and tarry material were present within all but one of the assemblages studied. Most were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, although some were very hard and brittle and were possibly more 'industrial' in origin. Small pellets of burnt or fired clay and bone fragments were also recorded along with minute fragments of coal and occasional vitreous globules.

Discussion

Seventeen assemblages of known medieval date were studied. Of these, only six (Samples 12, 14, 15, 24, 27 and 28) contain a moderate to high density of material, with the assemblages from pit 0272 (Samples 14, 15 and 28) being of especial interest. Although small (<0.1 litres in volume), the latter all contain moderate densities of grain and charcoal/charred wood along with some chaff and weed seeds. The assemblage from Sample 28 also contains numerous root/stem fragments and culm nodes, along with pieces of bracken pinnule and stem. It is, perhaps, of note that the weed seeds recorded within Sample 28 are mostly large and of a similar size to the cereal grains. Because of their bulk, such seeds were frequently left alongside the grain after winnowing, being removed by hand immediately prior to consumption. It therefore

appears most likely that all three assemblages are derived from small quantities of domestic hearth debris, possibly incorporating some charred cereal processing/storage waste, as such material was commonly used as a supplementary fuel. This material appears to have been deliberately deposited within the pit fills, although similar assemblages also appear within ditches 0139 (Sample 12) and 0269 (Sample 24). These latter may also represent discrete deposits of refuse, although it would appear that similar detritus was spread widely across the site, and was possibly accidentally incorporated within a number of features which were open during the medieval period.

The assemblages from the eleven un-dated samples are broadly similar to those recorded from the features of known medieval date, and it is, perhaps, most likely that all are derived from a common source, namely scattered hearth refuse or midden waste.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages appear to be predominantly derived from either small deposits or scatters of detritus, much of which appears to be domestic in origin. The cereals within the assemblages appear to have been grown on predominantly light land, as seeds of weed species commonly indicative of the cultivation of heavy, clay soils are absent. However, this may simply be a result of the differential preservation of the macrofossils. Despite this, the frequency of small legumes within the assemblages may indicate that efforts were being made to improve impoverished soils by the rotational cultivation of nitrogen fixing plants. Similar evidence has now been recorded at a number of contemporary sites across eastern England.

Although at least three assemblages do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification, the preservation of the macrofossils is generally so poor that accurate identification of the remains and subsequent analysis is not feasible. Therefore, no further work is recommended at this stage. However, a written summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

7.11 Significance of the finds and the environmental evidence by Stephen Benfield

Prehistoric activity is attested by worked flints. Some pieces may date as early as the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic period, but most probably date to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age. There are also a few hand made pottery sherds which are probably of prehistoric date, one of which may be a fragment of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery. Given the small number of poorly dated finds the nature of the prehistoric activity is difficult to envisage. The indications are that it was not very intensive and while occupation may have occurred at different times, the most closely dated material suggests that much of the activity relates to period of the Late Neolithic-Bronze Age. Quantities of burnt flint, commonly associated with prehistoric sites, were also recovered, but these were strongly associated with contexts of medieval date and do not appear to be residual from the prehistoric occupation.

The main period of occupation is during the medieval period, with closely dated pottery spanning the period of the 11th-13th centuries. The settlement here had access to imported lava quernstones, however, the low incidence of metal small finds (just a single object of iron was recovered from a medieval context), suggests a community or farm of moderate means. Although one fragment of fired clay recovered could be part of a mould, most, if not all probably represents parts of ovens. Farming here, represented by animal bones and seeds in the burnt waste, probably from hearths, indicates a mixed economy with the usual animal domesticates, but possibly with an emphasis on cattle husbandry. Crops may have been grown on light soils, the fertility of which was attempted to be maintained with the rotation of nitrogen fixing plants.

There is no indication of any significant activity on the site after the period of the 13th century. The only identified later dated find is a piece from a Georgian or Victorian shoe buckle, representing a casual loss. Many medieval settlements were badly affected in the mid-late 14th century following the impact of plague, the first serious outbreak of which is documented for the

year 1348. Falling population numbers led to a high demand for labour, so that both death and the new mobility of the peasantry (brought about by the changed economic circumstances), led to decline or abandonment at many sites. That the closely dated pottery indicates the medieval settlement here comes to an end at about this time could indicate that its abandonment was brought about by one, or both of these factors.

8 Potential of the data

8.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

OR1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

Realisation: Archaeological deposits existed along the eastern edge of the site which resulted in the excavation across this area. Although these were present in quite dense concentrations, none were deemed to be of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

OR2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

Realisation: Archaeological deposits and features of early to high medieval date were found across the excavation area. These mainly formed ditched rectangular enclosures. Most of the undated features also seem to respect the alignments of the dated medieval enclosures and thus are also likely to be of this date.

The excavation has revealed the rear of plots that probably extended eastwards towards the present Bramford Road where street frontage dwellings were probably located. The excavation is therefore likely to have

revealed activity areas and storage structures across the back plots of individual enclosures.

The majority of the archaeology is fairly homogenous and belongs to the 11th to 14th centuries AD. There were small amounts of prehistoric and Saxon finds found in later features but no deposits or features of these periods have been identified.

OR3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

Realisation: Archaeological deposits and features were protected under thick accumulations of soil, at its deepest along the eastern edge of the site. Being towards the bottom of an east-facing slope, colluvial deposits of between 400 and 500mm depth had to be removed before the medieval features were encountered. Above the colluvium, the topsoil was up to 400mm thickness.

It is likely that intensive ploughing on the lighter sandy soils up-slope from the site occurred after the abandonment of the medieval settlement in the 14th century. An 18th century bronze buckle recovered from the topsoil might give some indication of when ploughing was underway.

OR4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

Realisation: Bulk samples taken from fills across the site have been wet sieved and examined. The majority of the carbonised remains indicate that they were derived from hearth waste. Oats, barley, rye and wheat have been identified and weed species indicate the cultivation of light soils. The presence of legume species might indicate that they were grown in rotation to improve soil fertility of the light sandy soils.

OR5: The discovery, excavation and analysis of rural settlement sites of the medieval period have been identified as a priority for the Eastern Region (Wade 1997: 52-54).

Realisation: The nature of the medieval settlement has been discussed in OR2 above. Of particular interest is the very low status of the habitation apparent in the artefact assemblage. Only one sherd of glazed pottery and a single undiagnostic metal artefact were found. The lava quern grinding stones of continental origin are the only evidence for traded imports. Comparison with other rural settlements in the vicinity would be necessary to characterise the nature of rural occupation in the 11th to 13th centuries AD.

OR9: The relationship between Late Saxon and early medieval settlement has been identified as important (Wade 2000: 24).

Realisation: There is unfortunately no convincing evidence for continuity from the late Saxon period. Although Thetford-type pottery was recognised from the evaluation phase of investigations (Atfield 2007) no further finds nor indeed features or deposits of this period were identified. Residual finds of middle and possibly early Saxon date were identified but settlement evidence of these periods is elusive.

8.2 General discussion of potential

Stratigraphic data

As presented above an assessment of the stratigraphic data had provided an outline of development of the settlement activity throughout the early and high medieval period. This assessment has indicated that different field sizes could be suggested for the different periods progressing from small rectangular plots to larger fields. Confirmation of these arrangements and more detail could be added to this picture through further analysis of the stratigraphic data.

Only one possible structure has so far been identified belonging to Period 2. A number of undated postholes are recorded across the site and it is possible that further structures could be clearly identified through further analysis.

Essential to extrapolating this detail from the data is further examination of the spatial and stratigraphic information in conjunction with the information from the pottery assemblage.

Finally in order to put this in context with the known archaeology of Suffolk, comparison with other rural medieval sites would be helpful. This will include comparison with other rural sites of a similar medieval date.

Finds and environmental data by Stephen Benfield

For the majority of the finds types the assessment reports presented here are sufficient in themselves and the material does not warrant any further work. However, further work is required for the pottery.

The pottery assemblage is one of several recently excavated rural medieval groups which appear to span the early medieval period, with a decline in activity apparently occurring towards the mid to late 13th century. Although a relatively small assemblage, it has the potential to further our knowledge of medieval pottery of this period in the region. If it is possible to produce a narrow phasing structure for the site, or if a Harris matrix is available, it will be of value to study the distribution of the main early medieval wares and their association with earlier and later fabrics in relation to their stratigraphic positions. This may enable a tightening of date ranges for the forms and/or fabrics which will be of value for the study of future Suffolk assemblages. A wider comparison of these wares with Essex sandy and shelly wares may also aid in this.

Comparison of the assemblage with groups recently excavated at Cedar's Field, Stowmarket (Anderson forthcoming) and with unpublished groups from Ipswich town centre and surrounding rural sites will help to place the group in context. Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the site.

In summary, the potential of the pottery 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; and status of the occupants.

Work on the environmental data has been completed to a satisfactory level, although further integration with the stratigraphic and ceramic evidence would put the results from this assessment in a better context, indicating the type of consumption and subsistence activities which were taking place on site.

9 Significance of the data

In this section the significance of the results of the fieldwork is considered mainly in terms of the East Anglian Research Framework (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000); reference is also made to a draft update of this document – the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medleycott and Brown 2008)

The stratigraphic evidence is for rural enclosure pattern and layout. A movement and change in this pattern through the 11th to 14th centuries is evident. To date only one possible structure has been identified which is likely to be of agricultural use. The remains of an oven were also found. Overall the stratigraphic evidence can be classed as of local significance.

Prominent aspects of the finds archive are the small assemblage of worked flints, the pottery assemblage and the evidence of an oven on the site. Although the flint assemblage was primarily recovered from the site overburden or as residual finds within later features it is non-the-less of local importance. Part of the assemblage is of an early date; late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic while the remainder dates from the Late Neolithic to Bronze Age illustrating that there was some activity in this area during these periods.

The pottery assemblage again modest in quantity is also of local significance, as it provides additional information to the slowly growing body of data relating to medieval rural settlement.

Overall rural medieval archaeology has been neglected (Wade 1997) and although the intervening years since this statement have done something to address this much of the advance within Suffolk is still reliant on small scale excavations such as this at Great Blakenham.

‘A considerable body of work has been undertaken on the rural settlements of the Region’ (Brown and Medleycot 2008), but the majority of this work has

been in the neighbouring counties of Essex, Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire. Smaller scale development in Suffolk means that the advancement of our knowledge is through smaller excavation projects such as that under consideration here.

10 Publication project: aims and objectives

As has been noted above original research aims OR1 to OR8 have been realised. For original research aim OR9 no evidence contributing to this was discovered. Analysis of some aspects of the data, both stratigraphic and finds could lead to extraction of greater detailed understanding of the site and its inhabitants during the 11th to 14th centuries. The following revised research objectives have been identified as being of particular significance

RR1: To establish in detail the nature of the enclosures identified through excavation and the changes and developments of these through time.

Resources: Stratigraphic archive and pottery assemblage.

Closer analysis and integration of both the stratigraphic data and pottery information would confirm the proposed pattern of development indicated by this assessment of the data. Work would include the detailed comparison of form and fills of the linear features which when combined with more tightly spot-dated deposits should provide sufficient information to produce plans of the sites development through time.

It is anticipated that once a pattern of development of dated features has been established that analysis of the spatial relationships along with form and fill data will allow several of the as yet undated features to be assigned to a dated phase of development so enhancing and completing the pattern of enclosures and its changes through time.

RR2: To identify any further possible structures and associated activities.

Resources: Stratigraphic archive.

Several undated postholes and small linear features were recorded during

the excavation. It is hoped that further analysis of their form and fills, along with their spatial relationships within the identified enclosures will lead to the identification of further structures.

Examination of the structural evidence alongside that from other significant features (e.g. pits) may indicate the types of activities undertaken within each enclosure.

RR3: To firmly establish the status of the related settlement, including examination of the imported goods and the nature of the economy through time.

Resources: Stratigraphic archive, artefactual and environmental data.

Initial indications are that this is a relatively low status rural economy but with some imported goods. The types of crops and their uses has been indicated by the environmental evidence. It is hoped that once Revised Research Object 1 has been achieved that this information can be rolled out to the other finds and environmental data so highlighting any changes in activities which may have occurred through time.

RR4: To understand the position of this settlement within the wider context of medieval rural settlement in Suffolk and particularly the Gipping Valley.

Resources: Stratigraphic archive, artefactual and environmental data.

Once a detailed analysis of the excavation data has been completed research will be undertaken in order to put this information within the wider context of medieval rural settlement in Suffolk. Consideration will be given to the settlements establishment, development and decline as seen through the excavation results. This will be compared and contrasted with that of other similarly dated sites.

RR5: Completion of the site archive and dissemination of project results

Resources: Stratigraphic archive, artefactual and environmental data.

On achieving the research objectives as outlined above it thought that publication of the site information would be appropriate. As the potential of the site is of local significance it is thought that a short article should be submitted to the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History for publication in their *Proceedings*.

The site archive will be completed incorporating the data produced during the course of the analysis project. This will be deposited with Suffolk County Council.

11 Analysis and publication: Tasks

Task 1: Examination of the stratigraphic data (Revised Research Objectives 1 and 2).

A close examination of all features and fills will be made. Consideration will be given to form and fills of all features as well their spatial location. Contexts will be assigned to group and a summary group text written. Group information will include details of relevant elements from the artefactual and environmental analysis.

Resources: Context sheets, section drawings, photographs, artefactual and environmental data, Access database, Cad plans

Staff: Project Officer

Task 2: Reconsideration of the pottery data along with preliminary site phasing (Revised Research Objectives 1).

So far the spot dating and pottery assessment has been carried out in isolation from the stratigraphic information. A revised report on the pottery will be compiled using the preliminary site phasing.

Resources: Stratigraphic and phase data, pottery catalogue

Staff: Pottery Specialist (Sue Anderson)

Task 3: Integration of the revised pottery information (Revised Research Objective 1).

Liaison between the Project Officer and Pottery Specialist is essential in order to achieve a greater understanding and development of the site through time.

Resources: Stratigraphic and phase data, revised pottery data

Staff: Project Officer and Pottery Specialist (Sue Anderson)

Task 4: Research (Revised Research Objective 4).

Research will be undertaken of published data and easily accessible grey literature reports in order to put the site at Great Blakenham in its local context of medieval rural settlement.

Resources: Published works and accessible grey literature reports.

Staff: Project Officer

Task 5: Archive (Revised Research Objective 5).

The project archive will be updated with the inclusion of all works associated with the analysis of the site data. This will include group texts and updated phased drawings. The Oasis record for the excavation will be updated and completed.

Resources: All site (excavation, artefactual, environmental) data and all analysis reports..

Staff: Project Officer

Task 6: Publication text (Revised Research Objective 5)

A text for publication will be written. The circumstances of the project will be presented in a summary form. The bulk of the publication will focus on the results of the integrated stratigraphic and pottery information. This will be based on the Group texts (Task 1). It is envisaged that this information will be presented in chronological order so emphasising the changes and development of the activity recorded.

This will be accompanied by a report on the pottery assemblage, considering it in the light of other recent excavations. The results of all other finds and environmental data will be presented in a summary form.

The significance of the site will be presented in a discussion of its contribution to on-going research relating the rural medieval settlement. This will be drawn from information gathered by research of published (and other) documents (Task 4)

Resources: All site data, stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental. Published works and accessible grey literature reports.

Staff: Project Officer

Task 7: Publication figures and plates (Revised Research Objective 5)

The publication text will be accompanied by a series of figures and plates. Figures will show the site location and a series of phase plans will accompany the descriptive text. If thought appropriate detailed plans and sections of particular features may be included. It is not anticipated that any illustration of artefacts will be included.

One or two plates will be selected for publication in order to convey the overall nature of the excavation. If thought appropriate details of individual features may be included. It is not anticipated that any plates of artefacts will be included.

Resources: Site plans and sections, Cad drawings, survey data, photographic archive

Staff: Graphics Officer

Summary of tasks and resources

Task	Description	Specialist	Time
1	Examination of the stratigraphic data	Project Officer	4 days
2	Reconsideration of the pottery data along with preliminary site phasing	Sue Anderson	2 days
3	Integration of the revised pottery information	Project Officer	0.5 day
		Sue Anderson	0.5 day
4	Research	Project Officer	2.5 days
5	Illustration of 4 flints	SH	1 day
6	Archive	Project Officer	1 day
7	Publication text	Project Officer	2.5
8	Publication figures and plates	Crane Begg	2.5
9	Copy editing publication report	Richenda Goffin	1.5 day

Table 9. Summary of analysis publication project tasks

12 Acknowledgements

Bolton Brothers Ltd commissioned and funded all of works, including the evaluation, excavation and post-excavation assessment.

Jess Tipper produced the Brief and Specification for both the evaluation and excavation phases of the work.

The project was managed by Jez Meredith and thanks are extended to all colleagues at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services, including the evaluation and excavation fieldwork teams, as well as those involved in the post-excavation works. Their hard work is much appreciated.

Crane Begg produced the graphics and Richenda Goffin oversaw the finds assessments and post-excavation programme.

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

SITE 2 OFF ADDISON WAY, BRAMFORD ROAD, GREAT BLAKENHAM

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission for the erection of a waste recycling/transfer facility building at Site 2, Addison Way, Bramford Road, Great Blakenham (TM 1217 4967) has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (MS/2788/06).
- 1.2 The site, which occupies 1.09 ha. in total extent, is located on the northern side of the Gipping Valley, c. 2.00 - 2.50m AOD and gently sloping downwards. The underlying geology of the site varies from sand to gravel and clay.
- 1.3 A trench evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team in 2007 (SCCAS Report No. 2007/172; Suffolk SMR Code BLG 024). The evaluation defined early medieval occupation features, in the form of ditches, pits and post-holes, and finds, located principally in the eastern half of the site, closest to Bramford Road.
- 1.5 In order to comply with the planning condition, the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development, measuring c. 4,000m² in area (see shaded area on the accompanying plan). This relates to the eastern half of the development site.
 - 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for early medieval occupation, in the form of finds and features.
- 2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

- 2.5 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'*).
- 2.6 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.7 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.8 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.9 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. **Specification for the Archaeological Excavation (See also Section 4)**

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.3 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence

by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated.

b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts.

3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The Project Design must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses). All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P. E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.

3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.

3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley &

Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.

- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements of the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any sub contractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 4.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.5 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.6 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.7 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.8 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written

statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record or museum.
- 5.3 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the County Historic Environment Record officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.5 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI. Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum 2007.
- 5.6 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.7 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.8 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.9 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All recorded drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.10 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of field work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.11 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the land owner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County Historic Environment Record or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County Historic Environment Record is the

repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

- 5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.14 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.15 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.16 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there may be a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 1 October 2007
GreatBlakenham2007

Reference: /

Site2AddisonWay-

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Proposed Waste Transfer Facility at Site 2, off Addison Way, Bramford Rd, Gt Blakenham (BLG 024)

A PROJECT DESIGN FOR A PROGRAMME OF
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION v2

(Planning app. no. MS/2788/06)

SCCAS Report No. 2008/036

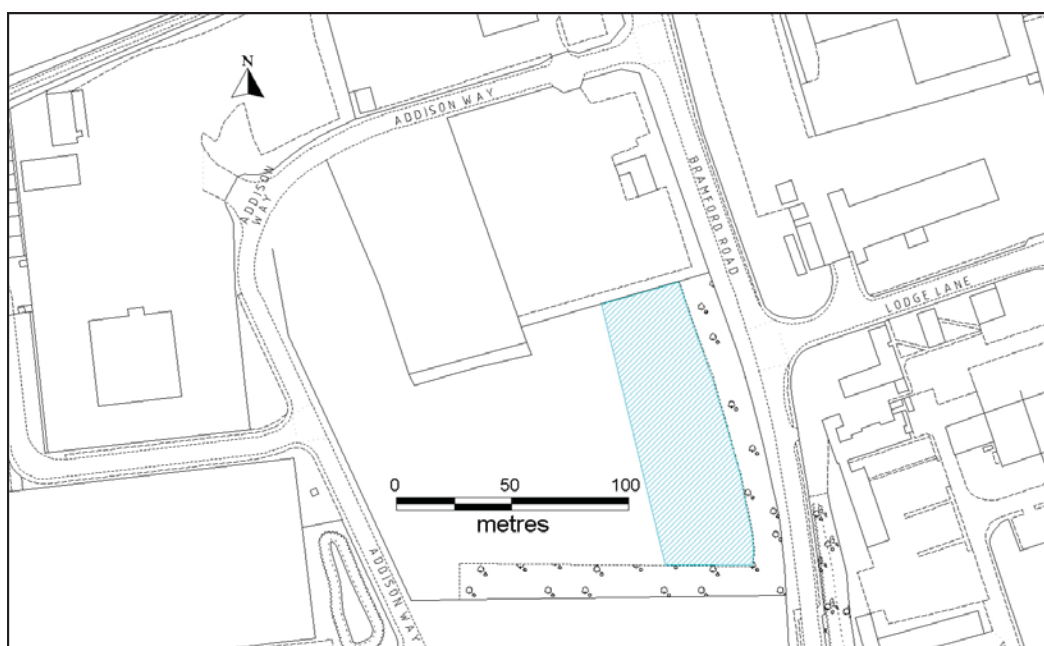


Figure 1. Excavation area

Jezz Meredith
Field Team
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS)
© January 2008

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, 8 Russell Road, Ipswich IP1 2BX

Project Design for a Programme of Archaeological Excavation at the Proposed Waste Transfer Facility at Site 2, off Addison Way, Bramford Rd, Gt Blakenham (2008)

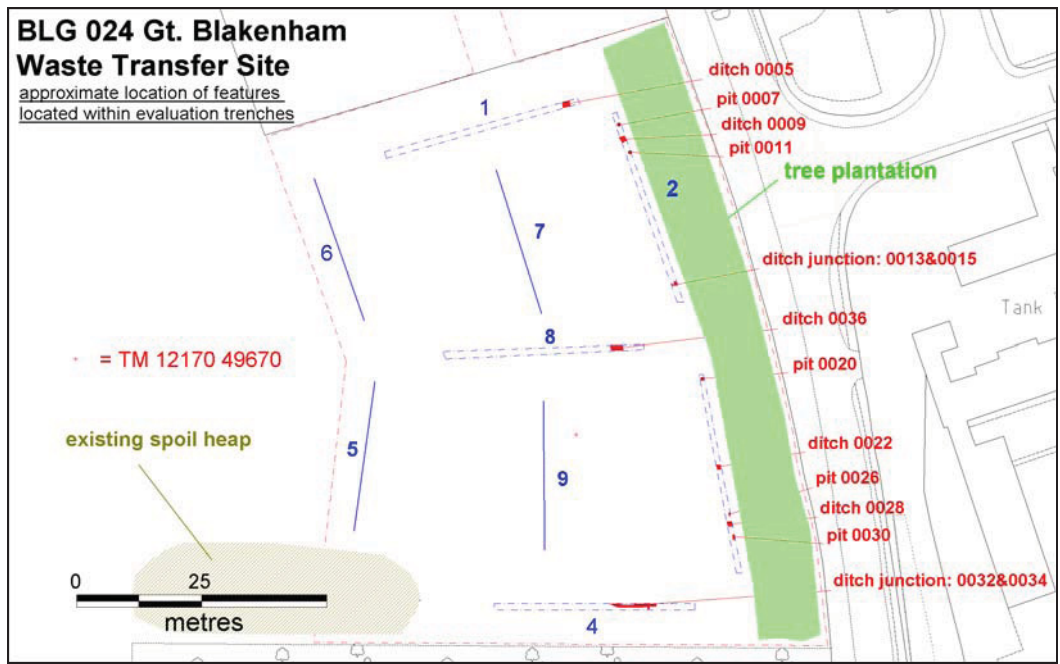


Figure 2. Location of: i) evaluation trenches, ii) principal archaeological features and iii) obstructions on site (source: Robert Atfield, SCCAS report 2007/172)

1. Background

1.1 A condition on planning consent on the application (MS/2788/06), for a proposed Waste Transfer Facility off Addison Way, requires that the applicant (Bolton Brothers Ltd) provide for a programme of archaeological works consistent with Planning Policy Guideline 16, paragraph 30. An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Robert Atfield in August 2007 (SCCAS report 2007/172). This stage of investigation identified buried archaeology along the eastern edge of the study area (see Figure 2).

1.2 *A Brief and Specification has been produced by Dr Jess Tipper for the next stage of investigation (see Appendix 1). This document specifies the area for excavation (see Figure 1)*

1.3 The main archaeological potential of the site is the discovery of pits, ditches and other features of probable early medieval date from the eastern side of the evaluation area. It is possible that these represent the back of plots which had frontages on Bramford Road to the east, a possible medieval lane (Atfield 2007). A single sherd of Thetford ware pottery raises the possibility that this settlement was founded in the late Saxon period. Prehistoric archaeology might be present on this gravel terrace overlooking the river Gipping.

1.4 *The discovery, excavation and analysis of rural settlement sites of the medieval period has been identified as a priority for the Eastern Region (Wade, 1997: 52-*

54). *The relationship between Late Saxon and early medieval settlement is also identified as important (Wade, 2000: 24).*

2. Method for Excavation

- 2.1 The soil-strip will use a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, to give a good clean cut. Wheeled dumper trucks will be used when necessary. Dumpers will be required not to run over soil stripped areas. Top and subsoil to be kept separately and to be stockpiled as agreed with the client in areas to the west of the development site.
- 2.2 The details of the subsequent soil-strip are still to be advised as differences in character of topsoil and subsoil will require their separate removal and storage. Decisions regarding the soil-stripping programme and the siting of spoilheaps will be made in consultation with the site owners.
- 2.3 Observation of the machined strip and subsequent excavation and recording will be carried out by a Project Officer with assistance from up to four experienced excavators, one of whom will be a metal detectorist. Staff will be based at the Ipswich offices of SCCAS Field Team. Hours on site will be approximately 9.00 to 16.00, Monday to Friday (winter times).
- 2.4 The excavation will be carried out while adhering to the Suffolk County Council statement on health and safety (an outline statement enclosed, a full policy is available on request). Particular attention will be given to the following points which are deemed particularly relevant to this site.
 - ◆ **Insurance:** Site staff and official visitors are covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies (see attached).
 - ◆ **Working within close proximity to mechanical plant:** High visibility vests and protective footwear will be worn at all times, hard hats will be worn in a 20 metre radius of all plant. The metal detectorist will not be allowed to work within a 20 metre radius of operating mechanical plant.
 - ◆ **Working in a semi-rural setting:** A fully charged mobile phone will be available at all times. Site staff will be made aware of the location of the nearest hospital casualty department and a van will always be available for transport purposes. At least one of the site staff will be a qualified first aider and a fully maintained first aid kit will be kept in the van.
 - ◆ **Extremes of weather:** Site staff will be issued with waterproof clothing and made aware of the dangers of extreme temperature.

- ◆ **Toilet facilities:** A portaloos will be provided for staff
- ◆ **Deep excavations:** Should the archaeological investigations involve the excavation of deep holes/trenches, battered or stepped sides may be deemed necessary. Deep excavations left overnight will be fenced off with high visibility bunting and where appropriate be covered by boarding.
- ◆ **Site Security:** The site is within a fenced area and further security is not considered necessary. However, should significant archaeology be identified then the project design and costing covering the further works might have to be reviewed. An increased level of security may need to be implemented immediately, prior to the issue of a revised project design.

2.5 The machine strip and subsequent excavation will involve a visual inspection of and, where necessary, manual cleaning of the exposed surface of the subsoil to locate and define incised or stratified archaeological features. Fieldwork will include the following procedures.

- ◆ **Metal detector survey:** A metal detector search will be carried out after the removal of topsoil. All finds will be located on site plans. Some immediate emergency conservation work may be required on fragile metal finds.
- ◆ **Excavating features:** When identified, discrete features such as pits and post-holes will be half sectioned, while linear features such as ditches will have representative sample sections excavated through them (10% - 20%). In some cases (such as burials, prehistoric pits and other specific circumstances) features will be completely excavated. Where significant artefactual evidence is obtained from discrete features (or they are deemed to be structural) second halves may be removed to recover all of the included finds. All artefactual evidence will be retained at this stage of the project, with no discard policy. Bulk soil samples will be taken from all features for environmental assessment. A minimum sample size will be 5 litres. There might be a need for other sampling techniques (geoarchaeology, micromorphology etc).
- ◆ **Section Drawings:** Excavated sections will be drawn at a scale of 1: 10 or 1:20 (depending on appropriateness) in pencil on plastic drafting film.
- ◆ **Plans:** Site plan details will be drawn in pencil on plastic drafting film at a scale of 1:100, 1:50 or 1:20 (depending on

- ◆ **Photography:** A full photographic record, in digital and monochrome print, will be made and will form an integral part of the site archive.
- ◆ **Survey:** Survey of excavated features and trench locations will be conducted using an advanced Global Positioning System (GPS) device. This will be required to produce an accurate plan of any archaeology encountered. Two days of survey are estimated for this stage of the project.
- ◆ **Finds Processing:** All finds will be sent to the finds team in Bury St Edmunds for processing and, if necessary, for immediate spot dating.

2.6 Should there be a need for site visits from archaeological specialists (environmental archaeologist *etc.*), then the client will be informed so that any additional costs can be approved. In addition, a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be obtained if human burials are found. Any inhumation burials might need to be assessed *in situ* by an external specialist.

3.0 Post-excavation (Finds Analysis/Archive/Report Preparation)

3.1 *After the completion of fieldwork the following will be undertaken.*

- ◆ **Archive consolidation and finds processing.** Both stages will be undertaken after the completion of fieldwork.
- ◆ **Analysis / Publication.** Analysis / Publication will be at a level commensurate with the archaeological results.
- ◆ **Archive deposition.** All aspects of the archive will be deposited with the Sites and Monuments Record store within Suffolk County Council.

Details of the programme of post-excavation analysis are detailed in the Brief and Specification issued by Dr. Jess Tipper (Appendix 1).

Jezz Meredith
Field Projects Team
Archaeological Service
Environment & Transport Dept.
Suffolk County Council
January 2008

**Appendix 3.
Pottery catalogue (BLG 024)**

Ctxt	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Base	Dia	Abr	Soot	Notes
0008	MCW3	B	1	3	1			S			+	
0012	EMWS	U	1	12	1						++	
0014	EMWSS	U	1	10	1							
	YAR	U	2	4	1						+	
	MCW1	U	2	4	2							
0016	MCW1	U	1	2	1							
	MTN1	U	1	1	1							
	MTN1	B	1	5	1			S				
0019	EMWS	U	1	18	1							
	EMWSS	U	1	2	1					+	+	
	EMWSS	D	1	3	1					+		decoration IWL
	MCW1	U	1	6	1					+	+	
	HCWF	U	1	8	1							
	MTN1	U	1	5	1						+	
	YAR	B	2	62	2			S			+	
	MSHW	BU	2	44	1							sparse shelly, micaceous, grey int, buff ext
0021	EMWG	U	1	5	1							
	EMWSS	U	1	1	1							
	MTN1	U	1	3	1							
	MCW1	U	1	5	1							
	MCW2	B	1	10	1			S				
0031	EMWS	U	2	8	2					+		
	EMWSS	U	4	11	4							
	MCW1	U	1	5	1						+	
	MCW3	U	2	37	1						+	
	MCW3	U	1	5	1							
	MCW3	D	1	8	1							decoration FTI

Ctxt	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Base	Dia	Abr	Soot	Notes
0101	MCW4	B	1	2	1			S				
0102	EMWS	U	1	46	1						int	
0102	UNHM	U	2	1	1					++		v fragile, poss Beaker? EBA?
	EMWS	B	1	11	1			S		+		
	EMWG	U	1	10	1							
	EMW	U	1	9	1						+	
	YARN	U	1	11	1							
	MCW1	U	1	3	1						+	
	MCW3	R	2	74	1	BL	E1		600		+	dec.thumbed inner edge to rim, eve 5%
	STAMB	B	1	20	1			S			+	or import? white inner surface
0103	EMW	U	1	8	1						+	
	YARN	U	1	10	1						int	
	EMWSS	B	1	9	1			S			+	
	UNID	B	3	60	1			S?				odd - MCW-type fabric, fairly coarse, black, but oxid inner surface with glaze, L Med
0114	MTN1	U	1	1	1					+		thin-walled 11th-12th
0120	EMWG	R	1	5	1	BD?			340		+	could be ESax?? Eve 3%
0124	MTN1	U	1	6	1						+	
	MCW1	U	2	16	1							
	YARN	U	2	10	1						+	
	YARN	R	3	69	1	BL	B1		360		+	Eve 9%
	MCW1	U	1	5	1					+	+	
0129	SIPS	U	1	47	1						+	
0139	MTN1	R	1	11	1	JR	B2		300			Eve 4%, use wear
0156	HOLL1	D	1	20	1							decoration COHL
0158	MTN1	U	2	3	2							
	MTN1	R	1	7	1	JR	E3		180			Eve 4%
0160	EMW	U	1	2	1						+	
0167	EMWSS	U	1	2	1						+	
0174	EMWS	U	1	14	1						+	
0179	YAR	U	1	6	1							

Ctxt	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Base	Dia	Abr	Soot	Notes
0181	EMW	B	1	6	1			S				
0183	YAR	U	1	2	1					+		
0186	UNID	U	1	1	1					++		tiny, poss RBGW or MCW
0187	HOLL1	RUB	13	70	1	JR	A2	S	230		+	Eve 14%
0193	MTN1	U	3	10	3					+	+	
	MTN1	R	1	14	1	JR	B1		180			Eve 2%
	YARN	U	1	8	1					+		
	MCW1	U	4	40	1						+	decoration, FTI? poss accidental
	MCW1	U	7	47	6						+	internal use wear
	MCW1	B	1	10	1			S			+	
	MCW2	U	1	8	1						+	
	MCW3	U	3	27	3						+	
	MCW4	U	1	4	1						+	
	MCW4	R	2	14	1	JR	B4		150		+	Eve 11%
	HOLL1	U	1	7	1						+	
	HOLL1	D	1	18	1							decoration FTI
	HOLL2	U	2	19	1							
	HOLG	D	1	8	1							external glaze
0194	EMWSS	U	1	1	1							
	MTN1	R	1	3	1	JR	D2?					
	MTN1	B	1	5	1						+	
	MTN1	U	1	12	1					+		
	MCWG	U	1	8	1						+	
	MCWG	R	1	13	1	JR	B1				+	decoration TR.int
	MCW1	U	2	10	2						+	
	MCW3	U	4	21	4						+	
0205	EMWS	U	2	8	1						+	
	MTN1	U	1	3	1						+	
0213	EMW	U	1	1	1							
0218	EMWSS	U	1	4	1						+	poss wheel made
0221	MCW1	B	1	5	1			S				

Ctxt	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Base	Dia	Abr	Soot	Notes
0224	EMW	U	1	1	1						+	
	EMWSS	U	3	4	3							
	MTN1	R	1	13	1	BL?	E1		300		+	grittier than normal, Eve 5%
	MCWG	U	2	5	2							
	MCW1	R	1	1	1	JR	E1					
	HOLL2	U	1	10	1							
0226	EMW	U	2	3	2							
	YAR	U	1	1	1							
	YARN	U	2	12	2					+	+	
	EMWSS	U	4	16	4							
	EMWG	U	1	5	1						+	
	MTN1	U	6	16	5							
0228	EMW	U	2	1	1							
	MTN1	U	2	7	2							
0229	MCW1	U	1	8	1							poss EMW
0231	EMWSS	U	7	24	5						+	
	MTN1	U	3	3	1					+	+	
	MTN1	B	1	8	1		S				+	
	YARN	U	3	13	3							
0241	EMWSS	U	5	15	3							
	MTN1	U	5	10	5					+	+	
	MTN1	R	2	17	1	JG?	E4		120			may be Essex - similar to HFW1 but shelly, Eve 17%
	MCW1	U	1	6	1							
	MCW1	B	1	4	1		S				+	
0244	HCWF	B	1	8	1		S					
0247	YARN	U	1	7	1						+	
0257	EMWSS	U	4	17	1						+	
	EMWSS	U	4	26	3						+	
	YARN	U	1	5	1						+	
	MTN1	U	4	14	3						+	
	MTN1	B	1	2	1		S				+	

Ctxt	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Base	Dia	Abr	Soot	Notes
0263	MTN1	RU	3	8	1	JR	D2		180	+		Eve 8%
	YAR	U	1	1	1					+		flake
0270	YAR	U	3	11	3							
	EMWSS	U	7	61	7							
	EMWSS	B	1	11	1			S				
	EMWSS	BU	2	18	1			S			+	
	MTN1	U	7	27	7							
	MTN1	B	1	6	1			S				
	YAR	R	1	13	1	JR	A5		220		+	Eve 6%
	MSHW	RU	3	78	1	JR	E1		300			poss overfired MTN1, reduced, also in 0271, Eve 8%
	MCW2	U	1	22	1							
	HCWF	U	1	1	1							
0271	YAR	B	1	9	1			S			+	use wear
	MSHW	U	1	19								also in 0270
0278	EMWSS	U	1	3	1							
0284	MTN1	U	1	2	1							
0286	MTN1	B	2	34	1			S			+	
	MTN1	U	1	4	1						+	
	EMWSS	B	1	4	1			S			+	
0288	EMW	U	1	3	1						+	oxid
0290	EMW	U	1	1	1						+	
	YAR	RU	2	3	1	JR?	BD?				+	
0294	YARN	U	1	3	1							+
	EMWSS	U	1	2	1							
0296	MSHW	R	2	35	1	JR	B5		280			also in 0306, Eve 10%
0299	EMWSS	U	1	2	1							
	HOLL1	U	1	5	1							
0302	YARN	U	1	2	1							
0306	YAR	U	1	9	1							
	MTN1	U	1	2	1							

Ctxt	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Base	Dia	Abr	Soot	Notes
	MSHW	U	1	4								also in 0296
0307	HMF	U	1	5	1					+		poss IA, but hard
0315	UNHM	U	3	2	1					+		poss ESax/preh
	EMWS	U	1	16	1					+		just possible this could be ESSS, slightly different to the med fabrics
0317	SIPS	B	1	8	1			S		++		or poss ESFS?
	EMWSS	U	1	2	1						+	
0332	MTN1	U	1	19	1							
	MSHW	U	1	14	1							poss hard-fired reduced MTN1
0339	HOLL2	U	1	6	1					+	+	
0350	YAR	U	1	11	1						+	
	EMWSS	U	1	3	1						+	
	EMW	U	1	2	1					+		
	MTN1	R	1	1	1	?				+		
	MCW2	U	1	8	1						+	
	MCW3	U	1	9	1						+	
0351	IAFF	U	1	4	1					++		
	EMWS	U	1	20	1							
0357	EMWVG	U	1	5	1						+	
0365	EMWSS	U	1	9	1							
	MTN1	RU	2	6	1	JR	E1			+		
	HOLL1	U	1	6	1						+	
0371	MTN1	U	1	5	1					+	+	
0373	EMWSS	U	1	35	1							
0379	MCW3	U	1	3	1						+	
0380	YAR	U	1	5	1						+	
	MTN1	U	1	1	1					+		

**Appendix 4.
Fired clay catalogue (BLG 024)**

ctxt	fabric	type	colour	no	wt/g	abr	surface	imp	notes
0033	ms		brown	1	1	+			
	fso		black	1	1	++			
0120	msc		buff/grey	1	2	+			
0137	msc		buff/grey	9	38	+			amorphous lumps
0143	msv		buff/grey	1	2	+	rough flat		
0163	msc		orange	1	1	+			
0167	msc		orange	5	9	+			
0187	ms		grey/orange	1	6		flat with groove		poss frag of mould??
0193	msv		orange	1	2	++			
0213	msc		grey/black/orange	2	29	+	1 roughly smoothed		
0218	msc		orange	2	5	+			
	ms		red	1	3	+			poss CBM
0226	msc		grey	1	5		roughly smoothed		
0241	msc		buff/orange	1	19		roughly smoothed, convex		
0242	msv		orange	1	1	+			
0257	msv		orange	1	1	++			
0268	msc	OD?	orange-buff	44	718		roughly smoothed	straw	5 large lumps + small frags
0270	msc	OD?	orange-buff	685	4330		roughly smoothed, convex/flat	straw	a few pieces sooted/reduced surfaces
0271	msc	OD?	orange-buff	34	235	+	roughly smoothed, convex/flat		a few pieces sooted/reduced surfaces
0284	msc	OD?	orange-buff	36	193	+	roughly smoothed, convex/flat		a few pieces sooted/reduced surfaces
0286	msc	OD?	orange	9	50	+			
0290	msc		orange	3	3	+			
0317	msc		red-buff	2	3	+	roughly smoothed		reduced surface
0322	fso		black/grey	2	1	+			
0336	msc		orange/buff	2	1	+			
0380	msc		orange	1	4	+			

**Appendix 5.
Worked flint catalogue (BLG 024)**

Ctxt	Type	s/b	No.	Comp.	Cort.	E.dam.	Comment
0001	utilised flake	s	1	0	0	some	sm thin leaf-shaped fl with v slight ut edge
0101	flake	s	2	2	1	slight	both v sm
0102	flake	s	2	1	1	some	irreg
	core frag	s	1	0	1		frag from face of core, also has been struck on other 'face' and partly fractured
	scraper	s	1	1	1		subcirc prim fl with irreg ret of dist and much of left sides, slight broad 'spur' formed at left/dist edge
	notched blade	s	1	0	1	some	sm bl-like - pr ox part missing - prob bl, much edge damaged but small notch in right edge might be partly/originaly delib - tho has subsequent damage?
	utilised flake	s	1	0	1	some	qu sm thickish slightly bl-like, its dist end is missing and this edge might be ut?
	retouched fragment	s	1	0	1	yes	irreg frag, may have some ret of edge?
	retouched flake	s	1	1	1	some	sm bl-like piece with slight ret of dist and right edges
0120	flake	s	1	1	0	slight	v sm - chip-like
	scraper	s	1	1	1		irreg piece - prim poss fl or them t ype with steep bifacial ret/flaking of concave end - hollow or 'horned' and additional more shallow unifacial ret which removed the cortex along both sides
0167	spall	s	1	0	0		
0174	flake	s	1	1	1		v sm, quite sharpe
0179	flake	s	1	1	1	yes	squat medium sized with cort. plat
0224	utilised frag	s	1	0	1		irreg - thick with cortex at one side and thinner subcircular edge at other, one surface pre patinated convex edge of thinner side may have been used as crude knife type, is battered with a few flakes/ret from both faces
0226	spall	s	1	0	0		
0231	notched flake	s	1	1	1	some	bl-like piece with some crude abr to plat edge and notch in right side which may be deliberate
0257	flake	s	1	0	1	slight	sm
0268	non-struck frag		0	0	0		Non-struck, discarded
0282	utilised blade	s	1	1	1		v sm bl with its straight broken dist edge ut v slightly
0284	shatter	s	1	0	0		sm angular frag, slight burnt, might be nat
0288	utilised flake	s	1	1	0		sm bl-like with slight ut edges
0290	piercer	s	1	1	0		qu sm irreg pointed frag of fl with steep ret of one qu thick side and ut of its point, a 'notch' in the ret edge makes the point thin and protruding

Ctxt	Type	s/b	No.	Comp.	Cort.	E.dam.	Comment
	flake	s	2	1	0	slight	1 sm squat and 1 thin v sm frag, patinated
	blade-like flake	s	1	1	1		sm
0351	piercer	s	1	0	0		triang sectioned point - broken/prox end missing, has steep ret of one side towards dist and slight ret/ut/damage at both other sides of the tip, ret continues along side and is bifacial tho less steep - cid be large piercer type tool, might be a fragment
0357	utilised flake	s	1	0	0		plat edge is battered on top surface - multi plat core
0365	notched flake	s	1	1	0		sm qu neat fl with v slight ut of its right side and v sm notch in left lat, patinated, quite sharpe
0371	flake	s	1	1	1	slight	sm squat qu neat fl
0394	utilised blade	s	1	0	0		narrow neat bl with both ends missing and v slight ut edge

**Appendix 6.
Catalogue of charred plant macrofossils and other remains from features dated as medieval (BLG 024)**

key to tablex = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens... cf = compare b = burnt ph = post-hole

Sample No.	4	7	9	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	20	23	24	25	26	27	28
Context No	0114	0124	0167	0193	0139	0270	0271	0287	0229	0213	0218	0289	0268	0284	0286	0350	0373
Feature No.	0113	0123	0166	0192	0138	0272	0272	0182	0230	0212	0219	0204	0269	0272	0272	0349	0272
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Pit	Ditch	ph	ph	ph	?Ditch	?Ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Cereals																	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains) (awn frags.)					x	x		x		x			xcf				x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains) (rachis nodes)			xcf			x	x		x	x		xcf	x		xcf		x
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)						x	x						x				x
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains) (rachis nodes)			xcf		xcf	xcf	x		xcf	xcf	x		xcf		xcf		xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)					x	x	x		x	xcf		x	x	x			x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)					x	x	x						x				x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x	xx	xxx	xx	x	x	x	x	x	xxx	x	x	xx	xxx
Herbs																	
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.													xcf				xx
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber)																	xcf
Asteraceae indet.																	x
<i>Bromus</i> sp.																xcf	xcf
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.					x	x											xx
Fabaceae indet.	x	x			x	x	x	x		x	x		x	x		x	xx
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love																	x
Large Poaceae indet.		x				x											
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.													x				x
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>																	x

Sample No.	4	7	9	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	20	23	24	25	26	27	28
Context No	0114	0124	0167	0193	0139	0270	0271	0287	0229	0213	0218	0289	0268	0284	0286	0350	0373
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliq ua frags.)		x				x	x						x				x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.							x						x				x
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> L.							x						x				x
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.							xcf										
<i>Silene</i> sp.													x				
Tree/shrub macrofossils																	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.				x												xcf	x
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (fruit stone frag.)						x											
Wetland plants																	
<i>Carex</i> sp.													x				
Other plant macrofossils																	
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	x	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Charred root/stem			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x	x	xx
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.)Kuhn (pinnule/stem frags.)																	x
Indet.capsule																	x
Indet.culm nodes							x						x				xx
Indet.inflorescence frags.							x			x			x	x		x	x
Indet.seeds					x	x		x		x	x		x		x		x
Indet.thorn (<i>Prunus</i> type)	x																
Other remains																	
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x	xx	xx	xxx	x	xx	x	xxx	x	x	xxx	x	x	x	xxx
Black tarry material	x							x							x		
Bone	x	x		x		x	xb			x						x	
Burnt/fired clay	x		x	x	x	x	xx	xx	x			x	xx	x		x	x
Burnt stone													x				
Fish bone						x	x							x			
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x			x	x	

Sample No.	4	7	9	11	12	14	15	16	17	18	20	23	24	25	26	27	28
Context No	0114	0124	0167	0193	0139	0270	0271	0287	0229	0213	0218	0289	0268	0284	0286	0350	0373
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x	x		x		x				x	x	x	x	x		
Vitrified material								x									
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	###	100%	###	100%	100%	100%	100%	###	###	###	100%	100%	###	###	###	100%

**Appendix 7.
Catalogue of charred plant macrofossils and other remains from undated contexts (BLG 024)**

key to table x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens ... cf = compare b = burnt ph = post-hole

Sample No.	1	2	3	5	6	8	10	13	19	21	22
Context No	0106	0108	0112	0116	0118	0131	0134	0282	0217	0236	0319
Feature No.	0105	0108	0111	0115	0117	0130	0133	0281	0219	0237	0121
Feature type	Pit	?Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	ph	ph	Ditch
Cereals											
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf						xcf		x		
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)									xcf		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			x	x		x		xcf	x		x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x		x	x		x	x	xx	
Herbs											
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.											xcf
Fabaceae indet.		x	x					x		x	x
Large Poaceae indet.	x			x							
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frags.)									x		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.										x	
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L.									x		
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.				x							
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	x	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm		x	x				x	x			
Charred root/stem				x		x		x		x	
Indet. inflorescence frags.		x									
Indet. seeds									x		
Other remains											
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				x

Sample No.	1	2	3	5	6	8	10	13	19	21	22
Context No	0106	0108	0112	0116	0118	0131	0134	0282	0217	0236	0319
Bone		X	X Xb		X		X	X	X	X	
Burnt/fired clay		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	
Eggshell									X		
Small coal frags.	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X
Small mammal/amphibian bones			X						X		
Vitrified material			X				X	X			X
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%