

## **POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/095**

**NCP Car Park, St George's Street,  
Ipswich**

**IPS 502**

**IAS 7017**

**Linzi Everett & Rhodri Gardner**

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## **HER information**

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**Planning Application No: IPS/03/01068**

**Date of Fieldwork: May 2007 – July 2008**

**Grid Reference: TM 1599 4485**

**Commissioning Body: David Wilson Homes**

**Curatorial Officer: Keith Wade**

**Project Officers: Linzi Everett**

**Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-106639**



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## Summary

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This post-excavation assessment report presents the evidence from an archaeological evaluation and subsequent excavation at the site of the former NCP Car Park, St George's Street, Ipswich. It provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of that archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made.

The site had seen some truncation but in general was fairly well preserved, with intact archaeological features across the whole site. Natural drift geology took the form of glacially derived sands and gravels encountered at a broadly uniform depth of 16.50 – 17.00m AOD.

A single prehistoric feature was encountered, but there was no indication of any permanent occupation of the site in this period. A small number of Roman-dated finds were recovered, occurring residually in later features.

The site saw gradually intensifying occupation from the middle Saxon period onward. The evidence for this occupation is stratigraphically complex and further work to refine the dating of this evidence is recommended. The activity appears to be concentrated into two main phases and includes evidence for at least two buildings as well as numerous pits which have yielded evidence for industrial or craft activity and other specialised functions that may be related to the site's extra-mural location. Work on the comparison of this evidence with other similar sites and finds assemblages in the region is recommended. The finds evidence is rich and contains items of both regional and national importance, as well as one internationally significant object: an iron stirrup of possible Scandinavian/Viking origin.

The site would seem to be largely abandoned by around c. AD 1200-1250 and does not then see further activity until the post-medieval period, when there is

limited evidence for sparse occupation in the form of refuse disposal and some poorly preserved brick built structures. The evidence from this phase is generally too limited to merit further work, although a single feature that contains a specialised animal bone assemblage should be looked at in further detail and compared with other similar sites.

Unusually it is not recommended that the important elements of this site receive full stand-alone publication treatment. Instead a more cost effective solution is suggested as there are a number of currently ongoing thematic studies which are examining previously unpublished sites and material from Ipswich. It is therefore recommended that the results of this particular excavation are integrated into these studies in order to maximise the value of the larger work. It is also recommended that this be supplemented by a short article for the local journal (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History) that briefly summarises the findings of the excavation while also drawing attention to the thematic studies.

This post-excavation assessment will be disseminated *via* the OASIS archaeological database as a 'grey literature' report (OASIS reference No. suffolkc1-106639).

# **1. Introduction**

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## **1.1 Site location**

An archaeological excavation took place at the site of the former NCP Car Park, St George's Street, Ipswich, described hereafter as 'the site'. The site is centred approximately at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 1599 4485 (Fig. 1) and encompasses a total area of approximately 1,350m<sup>2</sup>. The site was occupied by a former garage building, later used as an NCP car park and recently demolished, and three terraced houses fronting Bedford Street. These were removed prior to the final excavation phase.

## **1.2 The scope of the project**

This report was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client David Wilson Homes. It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification document (Wade, 2006 & 2007, Appendix 1) and is consistent with the principles of Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), notably Appendices 4 and 5 (English Heritage, 1991). The principal aims of this assessment are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification documents
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer new research aims defined in this report

- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the relevant Regional Research Framework (Brown & Glazebrook, 1997; Glazebrook, 2000) and with reference to the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott & Brown, 2008).
- Make recommendations for further analysis and publication of the results of the fieldwork

### **1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork**

The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS Field Team in response to a planning application for residential development of the site. Prior to the archaeological fieldwork the site was in use as a car park.

The fieldwork was carried out in four phases:

First, an archaeological evaluation was conducted during 2006 and comprised four evaluation trenches covering an area of 16m<sup>2</sup> and representing approximately 1.2% of the total area of the site. The results of this phase of evaluation are described in SCCAS Report Number 2006/152 (Boulter, 2006).

Despite the small area of the evaluation the positive archaeological results required that a further phase of open area excavation be carried out across the site. This was undertaken in accordance with the Brief and Specification documents in Appendix 1.

The first phase of excavation took place between May – July 2007. This consisted of an open-area excavation of the eastern part of the site on the St George's Street frontage covering an area of 770m<sup>2</sup> (Fig. 2).

A second small open area excavation (Phase 2, c. 115m<sup>2</sup>) followed which commenced from 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2008.

A final phase of open area excavation (Phase 3, c. 390m<sup>2</sup>) followed between June and July 2008.

In all phases of fieldwork mechanical excavators were used to remove topsoil and underlying subsoil or colluvium in order to expose the surface of the natural stratum, this being the level at which all archaeological features were identified.

The features were excavated and recorded in accordance with the SCCAS Manual (SCCAS, 2002). They were planned at a scale of 1:50 and drawn in section at 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate. Additional planning (primarily used to record trench edges and the site grid) was by Total Station Theodolite (TST). A comprehensive levelling survey was carried out and related directly to Mean Ordnance Datum from a known spot height of 17.4 metres in the middle of St. George's Street opposite Bedford Street.

Written descriptions of archaeological features and deposits were made on *pro-forma* context sheets and a photographic record was made consisting of high-resolution digital images and monochrome prints. Aerial photographs were taken, and these can be found, with all other records, in the site archive located at SCCAS, St Edmund House, Rope Walk, Ipswich.

A number of soil deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

Metal detectors were used routinely on all mechanically excavated and hand-dug soils.

Features and their stratigraphic elements were allocated context numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the Ipswich Archaeological Survey code IAS 7017, continuing from the list started during the evaluation. In addition, the county Historic Environment Record (HER) code IPS 502 was allocated to the site.

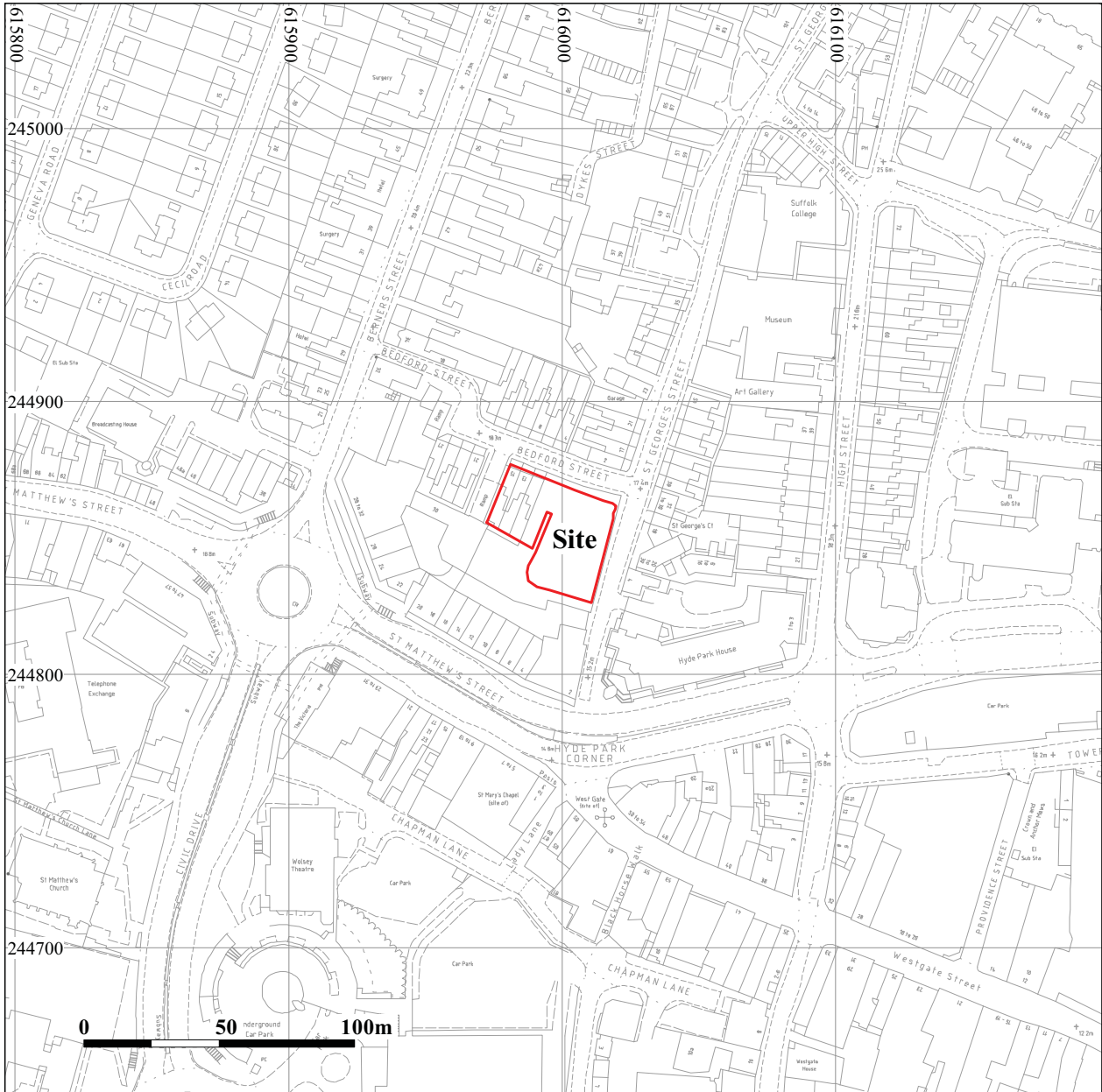
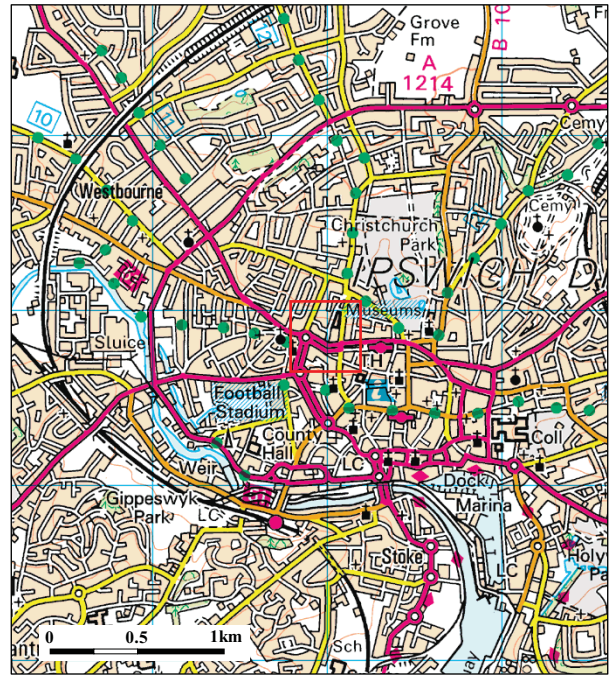


Figure 1. Site location

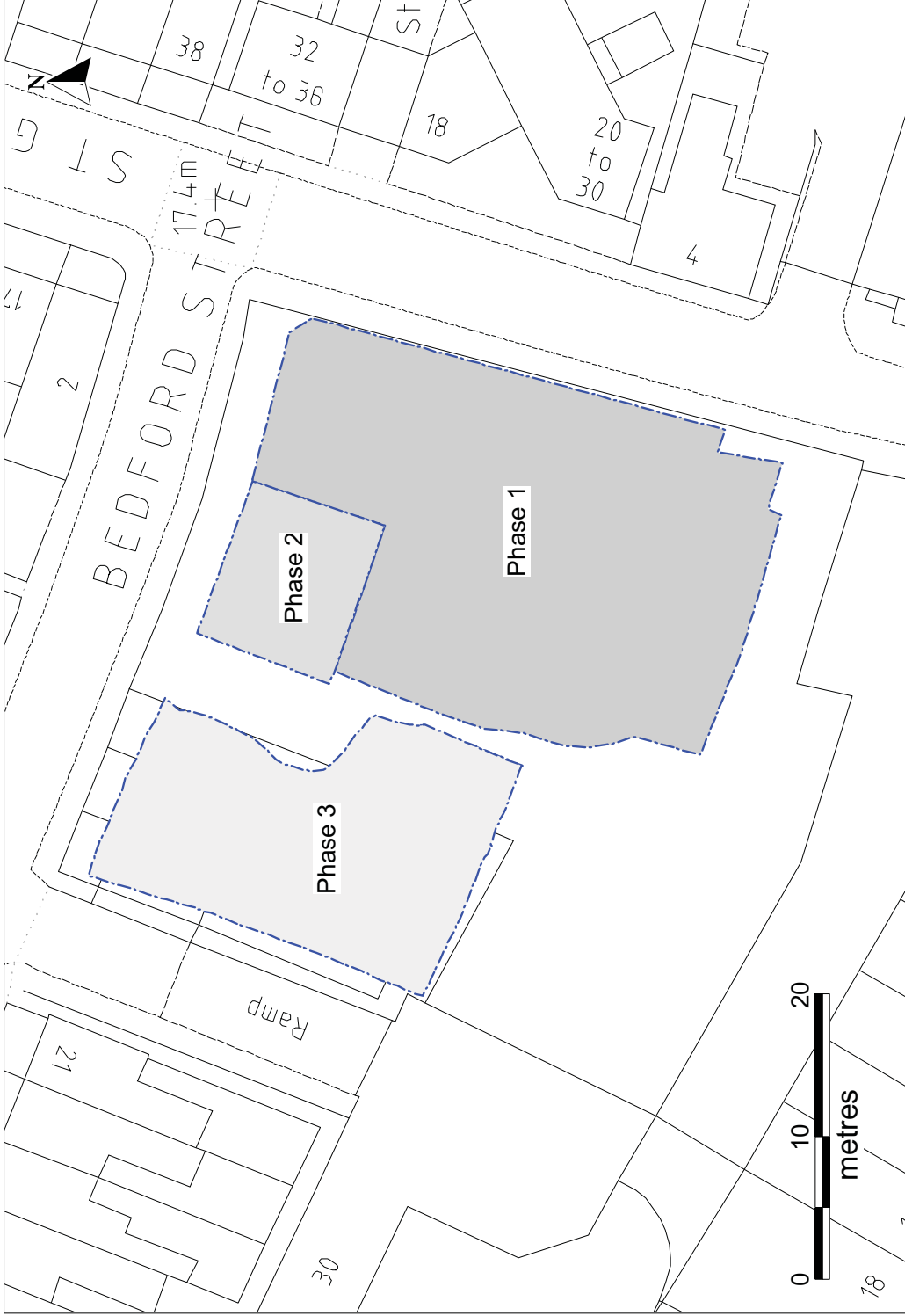


Figure 2. Site detail showing phased areas of excavation

## **2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background**

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### **2.1. Geology and topography**

The site lies on a south-facing slope on the north side of the valley of the River Gipping at approximately 17 metres OD and is bounded by Bedford Street to the north, St. Georges Street to the east and commercial and residential premises to the south and west. The underlying drift geology comprises glaciofluvial deposits (sands, gravels and clay).

### **2.2. Archaeology and history**

The site lies in one of Ipswich's medieval suburbs, St. George's, to the north-west of the towns defences. A round towered chapel dedicated to St. George stood some 50 metres to the north of the development (IPS 020, Figure 3). The building was the only round tower in Ipswich, and was late 11th or 12th century in date.

Excavations undertaken on the eastern side of St. George's Street by SCCAS in 1983 (IPS 165) revealed pits and property boundaries of late Saxon and medieval date.

Another HER entry dated to 1963 (IPS 161, 10-12 St. Matthews Street) describes an east to west aligned skeleton recorded at a depth of four to five feet at a location immediately to the south of the proposed development site.

The only other entry within the immediate vicinity is IPS 159 (4 St Matthews Street) describing medieval masonry of 14th or 15th century date, probably from a chapel that had been built into a wall.

A documentary study carried out by A. Breen in 2007 revealed that by the late 15th century, St George's had been absorbed into the neighbouring St



Matthew's parish, although the chapel continued to be used for services into the mid 16th century. At about this time, four tenements are known to have existed north of the excavation area which may equate to four cottages shown on maps until 1882 when they made way for houses on the new Bedford Street. If this is the case, the tenements are unlikely to have been built in St. George's churchyard, suggesting it did not extend as far south as the development area.

Early maps show that gardens or orchards occupied the site from the 17th century until the garage was established around 1911.



Figure 3. Site location with HER entries mentioned in the text

### 3 Original research aims

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The original research aims of the project were defined verbally by Keith Wade prior to the archaeological evaluation and a specification document was subsequently produced by CgMs on behalf of their client (Boulter, 2006). These aims are not included in this report.

In response to the positive results from the evaluation a Brief and Specification for an archaeological excavation was produced (Wade, 2006). It contained the following site-specific aims:

**OR1:** *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 any future detailed consent.*

**OR2:** *The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for Late Saxon and medieval occupation.*

## **4 Site sequence: results of the fieldwork**

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### **4.1 Introduction**

The following is a chronological summary of the results of the fieldwork. For the purposes of this post-excavation assessment the archaeological deposits and features have been assigned to *groups* of contexts that are related spatially or stratigraphically (numbered G5001–G5168), and the most significant groups are described below. A complete list and brief descriptions of the groups are presented in Appendix 2. The general distribution of the archaeological features is shown on Figure 4. The preliminary phasing, along with selected groups of interest indicated, is shown in Figure 5.

### **4.2 Natural strata**

The site lies close to the boundary between glacially derived deposits to the north and alluvial deposits further to the south. The natural subsoil encountered during the excavation was more characteristic of the former, with natural subsoil deposits described as stony slightly clayey sand of mottled colouration. Further detailed description or analysis was not carried out. It was encountered fairly uniformly at levels of between 16.50m AOD and 17.00m AOD across the site.

### **4.3 Prehistoric**

Seventeen sherds of prehistoric pottery were collected during the excavation, 14 of which were from fills associated with ditch G5001. Although later finds were recovered from some of the excavated ditch segments, they are believed to be intrusive, as both ditches are cut by later features, finds from which may have been mixed with the ditch fills during excavation or by natural soil processes. The remaining 3 sherds were residual finds from later pit fills and included a single sherd of Iron Age pottery recovered from pit 0645 within an otherwise Late Saxon assemblage. There are no other finds or features that can be dated to this period. The evidence is too limited for detailed analysis or interpretation.

#### **4.4 Middle to later Saxon**

Early and middle Saxon pottery was widely distributed throughout the site but at a low density, and largely as residual material within later contexts. The exception to this is grave 0596, the fill of which contained two middle Saxon sherds and a small sherd from an unidentified handmade vessel and has therefore tentatively assigned a Saxon date.

Relatively few other features yielded earlier Ipswich Ware in isolation and their dating is yet to be adequately resolved. Later Thetford Ware occurs alongside Ipswich Ware and other Middle Saxon period finds in almost all features and further work to examine finds residually on the site will be required.

#### **4.5 Later Saxon to medieval**

This period accounts for the main phase of activity on the site and around 80% of the pottery recovered during excavation. The late Saxon features identified include at least two buildings and intense pitting/refuse disposal, as well as evidence for a number of different small scale industrial/craft activities including textile working and possible metalsmithing or farriers activity.

By the middle of the 10<sup>th</sup> century the site was under occupation and by the later 10<sup>th</sup>/early 11<sup>th</sup> century had become a well established and busy extra-mural area of settlement. This makes it important in the context of our understanding of Ipswich as no good evidence for extra mural sites established outside the first Saxon defences (created c AD 920) have been excavated in this detail before.

The pottery deposition pattern suggests the possibility of an episode of site clearance and the disposal of midden material in the late 11<sup>th</sup> or early 12<sup>th</sup> centuries. This may mark a change in land use or occupation patterns within the site itself, and requires further analysis to examine in full.

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

Individual features dated to this phase are large and have produced a significant number of finds. However, the evidence is principally restricted to pitting/refuse disposal along with a small number of other features (brick-built structures and the remains of a possible oven/hearth). Given the limited nature of the evidence it is not thought that full analysis and publication of all post-medieval occupation will be merited. The one exception is the specialised animal bone assemblage yielded by one pit, which does merit further comparative study.

#### **4.7 Modern**

Modern disturbance was frequent within the excavation area and largely consisted of features associated with the demolished houses and former garage, such as 0148- oil tank, 0037?turntable, 0469 pit.

#### **4.8 Undated**

0749 was a flint and mortar wall associated with Victorian footing. It is unclear whether this was contemporary with the terraced house or the remains of an earlier structure that had been re-used.



Figure 4. All excavated features  
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Figure 5. Preliminary site phasing, with selected groups annotated (see Appendix 2 for descriptions)



## **5 Quantification and assessment**

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### **5.1 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: Section drawings inked

Task 08: Contexts allocated to Groups

Task 09: Group description/discussion text

Task 10: Survey data uploaded and converted to MapInfo format

Task 11: Plans digitised and integrated with survey data

Task 12: X-radiography of iron finds

Task 13: Processing, spot dating and assessment of finds

Task 14: Processing and assessment of environmental samples

Task 15: Evaluation of soil micromorphological samples

## 5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive is described in Table 1:

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	12	A4 paper
Context recording sheets	714	A4 paper
Enviro sample register sheets	1	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	49	A4 paper
Small find register sheets	2	A4 paper
Section drawing sheets (1:20)	9	A1 film
Section drawing sheets (1:20, inked)		A1 film
Plan drawing sheets (1:50)	2	A1 film
Plan drawing sheets (1:10)	2	film
Photographic register sheets	4	A4 paper
Digital images (FTZ 1-96; FWA 1-96; FWB 1-30)	222	2048 x 1536 pixel .jpg
B/W images (FWJ 1-35; FWM 1-5; FWN 1-36; FWO 1-35; FWP 1-36; FWQ 1-36; GAE 1-13)	418	Negatives and contact sheets
Evaluation Report (SCCAS report no. 2006/153)		A4 comb-bound
This PXA Report (SCCAS report no. 2010/095)		A4 wire-bound

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

## 5.3 Quantification and assessment of the finds archive

*Ruth Beveridge (with Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Julie Curl, Rachel Fosberry, Richenda Goffin, Kieron Heard, Ian Riddler and Nicola Trzaska-Nartowski)*

### 5.3.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context can be found in the site archive.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	7005	58241
CBM	935	73842
Mortar/plaster	21	650
Fired clay	601	7804
Lava quern	43	4429
Clay pipe	40	261
Worked flint	101	1107
Burnt flint/stone	95	2132
Slag	338	5786
Iron	208	835
PM bottle	3	18
PM window	6	2

Stone	28	315
Animal bone	6292	49712
Shell	870	5567
Charcoal	211	111

Table 2. Finds quantities

### 5.3.2 Pottery

A total of 7005 sherds of pottery weighing 58.241kg was collected from 267 contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context can be found in the site archive.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Unidentified Flint Tempered	UNFT	0.02	10	58	0.05	9
BA Grog Tempered	BAGT	0.33	6	143		1
IA Flint Tempered	IAFT	0.41	1	6		1
<i>Total prehistoric</i>			17	207	0.05	11
RB Greyware	RBGW	1.10	11	66	0.23	11
RB Grey Micaceous (Wattisfield??)	RBGM	1.20	2	10		2
Roman Black Surfaced Ware	RBSW	1.22	2	6		2
Roman Colour Coat	RBCC	1.81	1	10	0.08	1
RB Shelly Wares	RBSH	1.90	2	17		1
<i>Total Roman</i>			18	109	0.31	17
Early Saxon grass and sand-tempered	ESO2	2.02	2	4		1
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	2.03	1	7		1
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	2.04	1	7		1
Early Saxon coarse shelly	ESCS	2.09	1	3		1
Early Saxon granitic	ESCF	2.10	2	21		1
<i>Total Early Saxon</i>			7	42	0	5
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	2.31	15	220	0.18	15
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	79	1505	0.20	67
Middle Saxon import	MSIM	7.71	1	79		1
<i>Total Middle Saxon</i>			95	1804	0.38	83
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	5364	44250	31.22	4608
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	4	59		3
Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	64	402	0.10	34
Stamford Ware Fabric A	STAMA	2.61	40	326	0.07	13
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	674	3501	5.11	482
Late Saxon shelly wares	LSSH	2.74	2	7		2
Saxo-Norman Wares (unprovenanced)	SXNO	2.80	3	14	0.10	2
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			6151	48559	36.6	5144
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	71	255	0.23	66
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	5	22		5
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	3.14	18	101		15
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	107	800	0.60	90
Yarmouth-type ware, non-calcareous	YARN	3.171	16	114		16
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	86	595	0.28	81
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	3.191	1	7		1
Melton shelly ware	MTN1	3.54	1	10	0.05	1
St. Neot's Ware Developed	STND	3.73	3	38	0.21	3
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	3.71	1	3		1
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	7.24	5	48		4
<i>Total early medieval</i>			314	1993	1.37	283
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	135	1218	0.73	99
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	1	5		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	42	284	0.3	35
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	7	94		6
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	3.41	2	23	0.13	2
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	15	188	0.18	14
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	2	31		2

<b>Description</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>	<b>Eve</b>	<b>MNV</b>
Ipswich medieval coarseware	MIPS	3.44	38	272	0.45	37
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	12	123		9
Colchester Ware	COLC	4.21	3	33		3
Mill Green Ware	MGW	4.22	6	56		6
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	1	3		1
Ipswich Glazed Ware	IPSG	4.31	24	129	0.08	21
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	3	17		3
Scarborough Ware	SCAR	4.40	3	25		3
London-type ware	LOND	4.50	2	9		2
Developed Stamford Ware	STAMC	4.71	1	12	0.16	1
Andenne Ware	ANDN	7.62	3	29		3
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>300</i>	<i>2551</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>248</i>
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	31	538	0.12	28
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	5.60	5	36		3
Late Colchester-type Ware	COLL	5.61	1	3		1
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	7.11	3	60		2
Langerwehe Stoneware	GSW2	7.12	1	480		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	5	211	0.15	5
Martincamp Ware Type I	MART1	7.361	1	7		1
<i>Total late medieval</i>			<i>47</i>	<i>1335</i>	<i>0.27</i>	<i>41</i>
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	6.10	2	131		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	30	629	0.44	19
Border Wares	BORD	6.22	4	102		4
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	2	11		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	13	735	1.00	6
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	7.15	2	22	0.07	2
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			<i>53</i>	<i>1630</i>	<i>1.51</i>	<i>34</i>
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	1	6		1
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	0.002	2	5		2
<i>Total uncertain date</i>			<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>
<b>Totals</b>			<b>7005</b>	<b>58241</b>	<b>42.52</b>	<b>5869</b>

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. Thetford-type ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Redwares were identified based on Jennings' Norwich work (Jennings 1981) and Cotter's work in Essex (Cotter 2000). 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.

### ***Summary description of the assemblage***

Seventeen sherds of prehistoric pottery were collected, the majority flint-tempered. Six coarse sherds with grog tempering may be of Bronze Age date. Most sherds were residual in later contexts, but no later finds were recovered with the prehistoric material from ditch fill 0748, and the Thetford Ware sherd with the Bronze Age pottery in ditch fill 0747 could be intrusive. Alternatively the digging of these ditches may have disturbed prehistoric features.

Eighteen sherds have been identified as Roman, the majority of which were greywares, although one colour-coated bowl rim and two shelly ware sherds from a large storage vessel were also present. There is a possibility that further Roman sherds were present in the wide range of Thetford-type wares recovered from this site, particularly those sherds which appeared to be in softer or more abraded fabrics. Some of the Thetford ware rims were almost cavetto in form and difficult to distinguish from Roman examples, apart from being much harder fired. All of this material was redeposited in later contexts.

A small quantity of handmade pottery was identified as Early Saxon, including sherds in granitic, sandy, shelly and organic-tempered fabrics. Only one rim was present, a small fragment of a bowl from pit fill 0457. Some of this material may be contemporary with the larger group of Ipswich Ware recovered. However, 95 sherds is a relatively small quantity which reflects the distance of the site from the main Middle Saxon area of activity. The majority of sherds were body or base fragments in the sandy fabric, although a few gritty sherds were also present. Six jar rims were identified, West's types A, E and G (West 1963). Also of probable Middle Saxon date was an imported fine whiteware sherd (0147), part of a beak spout from a pitcher with a carinated body (cf Timby 1988 no. 206).

Over 80% of this assemblage was Late Saxon in date, the majority of it Thetford-type ware. Unusually, however, there was a relatively high proportion of St Neot's Ware in this group; this fabric did not occur at sites such as Wolsey Street, Neptune Quay and Handford Road. The normal range of vessels was present in this group, including small, medium and large jars or

cooking pots, spouted jars/pitchers, handled jars and large storage jars with applied strips. Very few bowls were present, even amongst the St Neot's Wares, but there were several fragments of baluster and pedestal-based lamps or cups, and one crucible. Based on the rim typology developed for Thetford itself (Anderson 2004), the majority of jar rims in this group belonged to the second half of the Thetford Ware period (i.e. 11th century), with only a few type 3 and 5 rims present. One possible crucible sherd was present but unfortunately unstratified. Many other sherds showed signs of burning which had resulted in partial oxidisation, spalling, and occasional 'blown' or vitrified sherds. Whether this was due to normal cooking or to an industrial process is uncertain. The sherds may simply have ended up in household hearths following breakage, but the quantity does appear to be higher than normal.

The early medieval assemblage was the second largest period group, although it was small in comparison with the Late Saxon group. The majority of the 314 sherds were in local calcareous-tempered fabrics (EMWS, YAR, EMWSS, EMWSG, MTN1) which frequently occur in east Norfolk and south-east Suffolk, although the medium sandy fabric (EMW) typical of northern and western parts of East Anglia was also frequent. Pottery from further afield included Developed St Neot's Ware, Stamford Ware and Pingsdorf Ware in both the reduced and white-firing varieties. All identifiable vessel forms were jars, with a variety of rim types typical of their fabrics. A few had been wheel-finished and were probably contemporary with the high medieval wares.

The high medieval period was represented by 300 sherds, of which the majority were coarsewares of local manufacture. Again it is possible that fine grey body sherds of medieval date could be confused with Thetford Ware, but the quantity of rims of medieval date suggests this is unlikely to have happened to any degree. The majority of coarsewares were of unknown provenance and included fine and medium sandy fabrics (MCW, MCWM). A few sherds were sufficiently similar to Norwich and east Norfolk types to be classified as 'LMU', and other sherds were identified from north and east Suffolk (WVCW, HOLL) as well as the locally produced medieval coarseware (MIPS) and a few sherds from Essex (HCW, COLC). A similar range of

sources can be seen amongst the glazed wares, although none was recognisably from Norfolk (no Grimston Ware was present), but with the addition of material from Yorkshire (SCAR), Lincolnshire (STAMC), possibly London (LOND) and Belgium (ANDN). The unprovenanced glazed wares included sherds which may be locally or regionally manufactured (or possibly later medieval) as well as white wares and a red-painted ware which may be French. Medieval forms included jars, bowls and jugs, and there was a pan handle from a skillet.

Only 47 late medieval sherds were present, of which the majority were Suffolk LMT types. A few were probably from Essex (LMTE) and there was one late Colchester Ware vessel. The Essex wares were similar in appearance to the Colchester products, but were in a finer fabric and may have been made at the production sites around Great Horkelesley. These wares included jugs, a bowl, a cistern and a mug. Imported wares of this date included German stoneware mugs and jugs and a Martincamp flask from France.

Post-medieval vessels were represented by 53 sherds. Glazed redwares (GRE) were common, and there were a few unglazed redwares (PMRW), along with whitewares (BORD, TGE) from further afield. The post-medieval earthenwares included dishes/plates, bowls, jars, pipkins and dripping dishes. Imported wares of this date included German stoneware bottles and jugs, and a Westerwald ?chamber pot. None of these sherds is likely to have post-dated the 18th century, and no later material was present in the assemblage.

Two unidentified handmade sherds may be either prehistoric or Early Saxon, and one wheelmade sherd was either Roman or Late Saxon.

### ***Pottery by context***

A summary of the pottery by feature type is provided in Table 4.

<b>Feature type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>
Pit	5911	49379
Pit/ditch	54	752
Pit/post-hole fill	249	1605

Post-hole	104	523
Slot	58	413
SFB	40	229
Stakehole	1	8
Ditch	168	1219
Gully	1	6
Linear feature	42	245
Other feature	104	890
Grave	4	53
Bore-hole	3	12
U/S finds	264	2907

Table 4. Pottery types present by feature type

Stratified finds were recovered from a total of 168 features, of which 95 contained less than ten sherds each. Approximately 88% of the assemblage was collected from pits and pits/post-holes, with only small quantities from other feature types. Eighteen pits produced more than 100 sherds each, with the largest group being recovered from pit 0081 (857 sherds) and largely of 11th-century date. A pit group in the centre of the Phase 1 site (0107, 0114 and 0125) each contained between 210 and 471 sherds, the majority of which were Late Saxon, although all three pits contained a small quantity of medieval pottery. Other large groups were collected from pits 0393 (347 sherds) and 0310 (327 sherds), again dominated by Thetford Wares but with a handful of later material. The site descriptions for all these pits are remarkably similar and they may have had the same original function and date range, perhaps being backfilled with midden material during site clearance in the later 11th or early 12th centuries.

A list of pottery groups by feature is included in Appendix 3, together with preliminary spotdates.

### ***Assessment of potential***

The small quantities of prehistoric, Roman and Early Saxon pottery from the site suggest that there was activity during these periods, although the quantities are small and, from the two later periods at least, may simply represent material dispersed through manuring of open fields. There is potential for at least one feature to be of prehistoric date, or to have cut a feature of that date. More detailed dating of the prehistoric and Roman groups may be possible if appropriate specialists are involved at the analysis stage.



A small quantity of Middle Saxon pottery was recovered but most of it was residual with later material. Potentially grave 0596 could be of this date, although one of the three sherds from its fill was of uncertain date.

The majority of the assemblage probably dates between the later 10th to 12th centuries, with the largest proportion centering on the 11th century. As well as the local wares, unusually a number of pits contained quite high proportions of St Neot's Ware. Several pit groups contained large quantities of sherds and a range of vessels which will be analysed and described in more detail. The presence of later CBM (whether late medieval or post-medieval) in some of these features may suggest that some of these large groups comprised mainly residual pottery – however it may be more likely that in some cases the CBM was intrusive. Further work is required on the site stratigraphy and analysis of the CBM groups to determine which is more likely for individual features.

Small groups of later pottery were recovered which have the potential to add to present knowledge of the types of medieval and later wares in use in the town.

The assemblage can be compared with recently excavated sites at Neptune Quay and Wolsey Street (Anderson in archive) and Cranfield's Mill (Goffin in archive). Comparison with assemblages from sites elsewhere in the town and the wider region will help to place the site in context.

Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the site. Estimation of the degree of residuality by context will also be of use in this study.

In summary, the potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and status of the occupants.

### ***Prehistoric and Roman pottery***

A total of seventeen sherds of prehistoric pottery was recovered and a further eighteen sherds of Roman pottery. These sherds should be identified and analysed further.

Three sherds of pottery from context 0262 (possibly Thetford ware?) were returned from the animal bone specialist and require identification and analysis by Sue Anderson.

### **5.3.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM), mortar and fired clay**

Nine-hundred and thirty-five fragments (73.842kg) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from 124 contexts during the excavation. There were twenty-one fragments of mortar (650g) from nine contexts, and 601 fragments (7804g) of fired clay in 85 contexts.

### ***Methodology***

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form and recorded in an Access database. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Roman forms were identified with the aid of Brodrigg (1987). The presence of burning, combing, finger marks and other surface treatments was recorded. Roman tile thicknesses were measured and for flanged tegulae, the form of flange was noted and its width and external height were measured. Post-Roman forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements; other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

The retention policy for this assemblage was to keep samples of fabrics, representative complete or near-complete pieces of most forms, unusual objects, pieces showing animal or human footprints, and material identified as Roman. All excavated material is recorded in the database, but approximately

75% of the original assemblage has been discarded; 'kept' samples are indicated in the appropriate column.

### **CBM**

Table 5 shows the quantification by type and form. A full catalogue by context is available in the site archive.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	29	2099
	Roman tile?	RBT?	11	274
	Flanged tegula	FLT	4	403
	Imbrex	IMB	4	218
Roofing	Plain roof tile	RT	673	34549
	Plain roof tile?	RT?	2	10
	Ridge tile	RID	2	206
	Ridge tile?	RID?	1	36
	Pantile	PAN	15	1224
Walling	Early brick	EB	6	1277
	Dutch brick	DB	1	665
	Late brick	LB	162	21092
	Late brick?	LB?	1	5
	Other brick	B	3	994
	Terracotta	TERR	1	67
Flooring	Floor brick	FB	2	7665
	Floor tile?	FT?	2	25
	Quarry tile	QFT	8	1915
	Quarry tile?	QFT?	1	30
	Malting tile	MALT	5	1075
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	2	13
<b>Totals</b>			<b>935</b>	<b>73842</b>

Table 5. CBM by type and form

The assemblage was dominated by plain roof tiles and late bricks, but a few fragments of Roman tile, other roofing and walling material and floor tiles/bricks were also present.

The Roman tile was generally in fine, dense fabrics with occasional inclusions of clay pellets, coarse quartz or ferrous fragments. The fragments of uncertain form (RBT) ranged in thickness from 10mm to 55mm, the normal range for roofing, flooring and walling tiles. Some definite roofing tile (FLT, IMB) was present. Almost every fragment of Roman tile showed some evidence for burning, and it is likely that the majority had been re-used to form hearths in the Saxon period.

Roof tiles were in various fine and medium sandy fabrics, with grog being the most common inclusion after sand. Thirty-three fragments were identified as probably or possibly medieval (based on coarseness of fabric, level of oxidisation, and presence of glaze). Much of the roof tile has been provisionally dated as 'post-medieval', although an earlier date is possible given the late 14th/early 15th-century archaeomagnetic dates recently obtained from a tile kiln on Grimwade Street (R Goffin, pers comm). However the most common fabric group (fsg) occurred in contexts which contained post-medieval pottery, as well as many which would otherwise have been dated to the Late Saxon to medieval periods on the pottery evidence. It is likely that most of these pieces were later than the pottery with which they were found. Fifty-four fragments had the remains of a peg hole, of which 25 were round and 29 were square. Two ridge tiles were probably late or post-medieval (one with a knife-trimmed edge), and there was one glazed, crested example of medieval date.

A small quantity of pantile was present in only three contexts (0155, 0239, 0398), suggesting a 17th-century or later date for these pit fills.

Only six fragments of 'early' bricks were identified, and there was a complete small 'Dutch' brick (150 x 75 x 39mm) in an estuarine fabric. These bricks were in use from the 13th to the 15th centuries, but it appears that their use on this site was limited.

The majority of bricks in this assemblage were in red-firing medium sandy fabrics with a range of inclusions (grog, flint, ferrous fragments, clay pellets etc) typical of the region. Firing was variable, with some pieces overfired and partially vitrified and some fragments relatively soft. The size of many (thicknesses of c. 2–2¼" or less) suggests that they may have been in use from the 15th/16th centuries on this site, although there are also later examples. Where mortar still adhered to the surfaces, this was generally white or cream-coloured with only sand aggregates, although some broken fragments in pit fills 0202 and 0249 were embedded in cementitious mortar.

Buff-coloured mortar of possibly early date occurred on bricks in pit fill 0105 and slot fill 0718.

A small fragment of terracotta, part of a hollow chamfer moulding from a window or door jamb, was probably of Victorian date and was found in association with the cementitious mortar in pit fill 0249.

Fragments of paviers and floor tiles were not common in this assemblage and were probably all of post-medieval date. Several fragments of malting floor tiles were found in pit fill 0239.

Two unidentified fragments were pieces with no surfaces, one of which was burnt (possibly Roman or early brick) and the other was in a white-firing grog-tempered fabric typical of 18th/19th-century bricks and quarry tiles.

### ***Provenance***

The site is well stratified and much of the material is derived from sealed contexts, mainly pit fills. Few structural features are represented. Pottery, other finds and stratigraphic dating evidence may prove useful in suggesting dates for particular CBM fabrics and forms. No phasing was available at the time of assessment.

The largest groups of CBM were recovered from pit 0458 (142 fragments), pit 0430 (81 fragments), linear feature 0374 (77 fragments), pit 0132 (61 fragments), pit 0477 (48 fragments) and circular brick structure 0185 (32 fragments, including two sample complete bricks). Twenty-two fragments from 'SFB' 0608 included pieces of post-medieval date, indicating that this feature may be later than the site interpretation suggests.

### ***Mortar***

Seven fragments in cream-coloured medium sandy fabrics from pit fills 0084 and 0092 were pieces of bonding mortar with brick impressions, one of which had been elegantly pointed with a whitewash line 9mm thick. Small fragments

of plaster and render in similar fabrics were recovered from pit fills 0133 and 0481. Other fragments in white or cream fabrics were generally amorphous lumps of uncertain function, although the large flint pebbles embedded in fragments from pit fills 0133 and 0402 suggested that they were probably from flint walls or the hardcore interiors of walls. Most fragments were probably post-medieval, with the exception of one small fragment of buff mortar with coarse sand aggregates from pit fill 0362 which may be medieval. A full catalogue by context is available in the archive.

### ***Fired clay***

The majority of fired clay recovered from the site was in medium sandy chalk-tempered fabrics typical of medieval towns in the region. Many pieces had evidence of rough surface smoothing on one side only and only a few had wattle impressions. It seems unlikely that most fragments were the remains of burnt daub, as the spacing and position of the wattles suggested that they had not been used on woven wattle panels. Instead, it is more likely that the material came from the superstructures of ovens, which may have been formed with a skeleton of withies with much wider spacing than would be expected in typical wattle-and-daub buildings.

A few fragments in soft, fine sandy fabrics with no obvious inclusions were of uncertain use and may be earlier. One large fragment from pit 0263, for example, appeared to be plano-convex in section and could perhaps have been used to fill a gap below an *imbrex*.

The majority of fired clay had been discarded in pits, although a few fragments were recovered from structural features such as post-holes, slots and an SFB. Thirty-six fragments, including some up to 50mm thick, came from a possible hearth fill (0240). A full catalogue of the fired clay is available in the archive.

### ***Assessment of potential and methodology for analysis***

The potential of this assemblage is to provide information on the types of ceramic building material, mortar and clay in use at the site during the

medieval to post-medieval periods. Medieval to post-medieval tile and brick form the bulk of this assemblage and provide some evidence for the types of structures present on the site during this period. Fragments of Roman CBM were also present.

This report provides a brief outline of the types present in the three assemblages, but the material has not yet been described in detail or placed in context, either within the site itself or within the broader historic environment of the region.

1. Comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from the town is required, and comparison of fabrics with the Grimwade Street kiln would be useful in establishing the date of some of the roof tile.
2. Three-dimensional spatial distribution of CBM fabrics and forms in features and structures will be important in studying the taphonomy of the site, and in providing information relevant to the study of social status and land use.
3. In order to reconstruct the types of buildings present in different phases, it will be necessary to integrate the analysis of the CBM, mortar and fired clay with the study of other building material collected from the site (stone, wood, window glass and fittings), as well as the recorded structural evidence.
4. A report suitable for archive and/or publication should be prepared.

#### **5.3.4 Lavastone**

A total of 43 fragments of lavastone was collected from twelve contexts (4.429kg). The stone is a dark grey vesicular lavastone which is likely to be imported from the Mayen area of the Eiffel hills region of Germany, in the Rhineland region. The fragments are variable in condition, with many pieces being small, abraded and degraded in appearance, as some may have been partially affected by fluctuating water levels.

### ***The assemblage***

As most fragments are small and abraded, few diagnostic features have survived. The exception to this is a stone from 0147, which has an outer edge with vertical tooling as well as a tooled upper and lower surface. This fragment may be part of an upper quernstone which has a diameter of c320mm, and a height of 64mm. There is some evidence of the working surface visible in parallel rows of dressing. The dimensions of this fragment show that it is part of a domestic rotary quernstone rather than part of a millstone. The quern fragment was found in a late Saxon/early medieval pitfill.

### ***The potential of the assemblage***

As the condition of the quernstones is not good, only some diagnostic measurements can be made, as most of the stone has lost its original surfaces. The group therefore has limited potential in terms of studying the types and sizes of the grinding stones.

The spatial and temporal distribution of the stone should be examined to establish whether this material was deliberately deposited in make-up dumps to consolidate parts of the site. If so, at what date is this likely to have occurred? Was any of the lavastone deposited within features which provide information on the function of certain parts of the site?

The best surviving fragment can be compared typologically to other late Saxon/early medieval quernstones.

### **5.3.5 Clay tobacco pipe**

A total of forty clay pipe fragments (261g) was recovered from sixteen contexts.

### ***Methodology***

The pipe bowls have been identified by reference to Adrian Oswald's Simplified General Typology (Oswald 1975, 37) and bowl type numbers are



given the prefix OS. Stem and mouthpiece fragments have been dated approximately based on their bore sizes – accurate stem bore measurements and statistical analysis has not been undertaken due to the small size of the assemblage.

The pipe fragments have been quantified and recorded using a system developed by the writer from guidelines proposed by David Higgins (Higgins, 1988). The data has been tabulated and included in this assessment report, which represents therefore the principal clay tobacco pipe archive for this site. The pipe fragments have been recorded also as bulk finds in a Microsoft Access database.

None of the pipes have been illustrated at this stage, but a recommendation is made (see below) that some of the pipes should be drawn for publication.

### ***General nature of the material***

There are forty pieces of clay tobacco pipe, in the following proportions: sixteen bowl, twenty-one stem and three mouthpiece fragments. Three pipes have makers' marks and one has a probable tally mark. There are no complete pipes and there is no evidence for clay pipe manufacture within the assemblage. It is likely that most, if not all, of the pipes were made locally.

Most of the pipe bowls are dated to the mid 17th century (1640–60). Pipes of the early 17th century and late 17th to early 19th centuries are represented poorly.

Pipes were recovered in small numbers from sixteen contexts; it is understood that most (if not all) of these deposits were garden/horticultural soils, some of which had slumped into medieval pits (Linzi Everett, *pers comm*).

The pipes are generally very fragmented and abraded; there are no joining fragments.

No attempt has been made to assess the quality of the clay pipes statistically, although a number of general observations can be made regarding the 17th-century pipes that make up the bulk of the assemblage. Generally these pipes are finished to a reasonably high standard. In most cases the heels have been trimmed neatly. Where milling has been applied around the bowl rims it is complete, indicating attention to detail by the pipe finishers. On the other hand, none of the pipes have been polished or burnished to a high gloss.

<b>Context</b>	<b>Bowls</b>	<b>Stems</b>	<b>MPs</b>	<b>Broad date</b>	<b>TPQ</b>
0001	7	1	0	1640-1820	1780
0133	1	5	1	1640-1660	
0141	0	0	1	17th c	
0144	0	1	0	17th c	
0155	0	2	0	17th / 18th c	
0159	1	2	0	1640-1660	
0161	0	1	0	18th c	
0222	2	0	0	640-1740	1700
0223	0	1	1	17th c	
0303	0	1	0	17th / 18th c	
0336	0	1	0	17th c	
0339	0	1	0	18th c	
0478	3	2	0	1600-1660	1640
0545	2	1	0	1640-1660	
0549	0	1	0	17th c	
0565	0	1	0	17th / 18thc	
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>3</b>		

Table 6. Quantification of clay tobacco pipes, by context

### ***Summary by context***

Contexts that produced pipe bowl fragments are summarised below:

*Key to Tables 7–12:*

- B        Number of bowls
- S        Number of stem fragments
- M        Number of mouthpiece fragments
- Mark     Brief description of maker's mark
- P        Position of maker's mark (H = base of heel, SH = side of heel, SX = across the stem)
- I/R      Incuse or relief mark
- M/S      Moulded or stamped mark
- Deco     Presence of decoration

*Context 0001*

Bowls = 7, Stems = 1, Mouthpieces = 0

Broad date range =1640–1820

TPQ = 1780

<b>B</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>I/R</b>	<b>M/S</b>	<b>5.3.5</b>	<b>Comments</b>
3	0	0	OS 5	1640-1660						All milled fully
1	0	0	OS 6	1660-1680						Circular heel. Scored line on back of rim
1	0	0	OS 11	1730-1760	IH		SH	R	M	
1	0	0	OS 12	1730-1780	IS		SH	R	M	
1	0	0	OS 13	1780-1820	WA		SH	R	M	Spur fragment, most of bowl missing
0	1	0	unk	18th c						

Table 7. Summary of clay tobacco pipes from 0001

*Context 0133*

Bowls = 1, Stems = 5, Mouthpieces = 1

Broad date range =1640–1660

<b>B</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>I/R</b>	<b>M/S</b>	<b>5.3.6</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	0	0	OS 5	1640-1660						Milled fully
0	5	0	unk	17th c						
0	0	1	unk	17th c						

Table 8. Summary of clay tobacco pipes from pit fill 0133

*Context 0159*

Bowls = 1, Stems = 2, Mouthpieces = 0

Broad date range = 1640–1660

<b>B</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>I/R</b>	<b>M/S</b>	<b>5.3.7</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	0	0	OS 5	1640-1660						Milled fully
0	2	0	unk	17th c						

Table 9. Summary of clay tobacco pipes from pit fill 0159

*Context 0222*

Bowls = 2, Stems = 0, Mouthpieces = 0

Broad date range = 1640–1740

TPQ = 1700

<b>B</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>I/R</b>	<b>M/S</b>	<b>5.3.8</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	0	0	OS 5	1640-1660						Milled fully
1	0	0	OS 10	1700-1740						Top of bowl missing

Table 10. Summary of clay tobacco pipes from pit/ditch fill 0222

*Context 0478*

Bowls = 3, Stems = 2, Mouthpieces = 0

Broad date range = 1600–1660

TPQ = 1640

<b>B</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>I/R</b>	<b>M/S</b>	<b>5.3.9</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	0	0	OS 4	1600-1640						Milled fully
1	0	0	OS 5	1640-1660						Milled fully
1	0	0	OS 5	1640-1660						Milled fully. Milled line on base of heel (tally mark?)
0	2	0	unk	17 <sup>th</sup> c						

Table 11. Summary of clay tobacco pipes from pit fill 0478

*Context 0545*

Bowls = 2, Stems = 1, Mouthpieces = 0

Broad date range = 1600–1660

TPQ = 1640

<b>B</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Mark</b>	<b>P</b>	<b>I/R</b>	<b>M/S</b>	<b>5.3.10</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1	0	0	OS 5	1640-1660						Milled fully
1	0	0	OS 5	1640-1660						Top of bowl missing
0	1	0	unk	17 <sup>th</sup> c						

Table 12. Summary of clay tobacco pipes from pit fill 0545

### ***Marked pipes***

Three pipes (all from context 0001) have makers' marks, and another pipe has a milled line on the base of the heel. They are described below:

#### ***WA***

The initials are moulded in relief on the sides of the spur of a type OS 13 bowl (1780–1820). The maker might have been Webster Adams (1752–1828) who was recorded in Ipswich, Stowmarket and Needham Market (Oswald 1975, 194).

#### ***IH***

The initials are moulded in relief on the sides of the heel of a type OS 11 bowl (1730–60). The maker might have been John Hunt, of the parish of St Mary in Bury St Edmunds, who died in 1740 (unpublished research by the writer); the same combination of initials and bowl type has been recorded previously from the BSE 052 site in Bury St Edmunds (Heard, 2010) although the two pipes were not made in the same mould.

#### ***IS***

The initials are moulded in relief on the sides of the heel of a type OS 12 bowl (1730–80). The maker was possibly Joshua Spooner, recorded in Ipswich during the period 1758–60 (Oswald 1975, 194).

### ***Other marked pipe***

In addition to the marked pipes described above there is a type OS 5 bowl from pit fill 0478 with a line of milling across the base of the heel, at 90 degrees to the line of the stem. This is not a maker's mark but could be a tally mark or a test piece for the milling wheel.

### ***Discussion***

The excavation has produced a small assemblage of pipe bowls, most of which are of type OS 5 dated 1640–60. Pipes of the early 17th century and the late 17th to early 19th centuries are represented poorly.

It is likely that the pipes were manufactured locally although (given that Ipswich was an important mercantile centre) it is possible that some of them were bought into the town.

The type OS 5 bowls are generally similar to contemporary forms from London and the southeast of England, being bulbous and of small to medium size, with moderately pronounced, circular heels. The spurred pipes of the same date that are found in London are absent from this assemblage and might not have been a feature of the local industry. The type OS 5 pipes are reasonably well made, particularly when compared to contemporary groups from Bury St Edmunds (BSE 052, BSE 252).

The three marked pipes are of particular interest, especially as they can be attributed tentatively to documented Suffolk pipe makers.

### ***Recommendations for further work***

No further analysis of the pipes is required. However, since little is known about Ipswich pipes and pipe makers of the 17th century it is recommended that this assemblage should be published in some form, together with illustrations of the marked pipes and representative examples of the bowl forms.

The pipes could be included in any future publication of the results of the excavation, or a short report could be submitted for inclusion in the Newsletter of the Society for Clay Pipe Research. Either way, this assessment report (suitably edited) could provide the publication text.

### 5.3.6 Worked flint

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 flints and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the raw material used and condition of the flint being commented on. Numbers and weights of burnt flint were also recorded with material then being discarded. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was included in a separate column (*Non struck*) in the database but has now been discarded. It is not included below.

#### ***The assemblage***

A total of seventy-five struck flints was recovered from the site. The flint is summarised in Table 13 and listed by context in the archive. It is mainly mid to dark grey with a few paler brownish grey coloured pieces, mostly quite smooth and homogenous in appearance. Two or three flakes are pale grey with coarse inclusions. Cortex, where present, is mostly cream or creamy orange from gravel lumps. Cortical, or other surfaces are occasionally patinated but there is very little post-depositional patination.

<b>Type</b>	<b>Number</b>
tested piece	1
shatter	4
flake/fragment	23
blade	6
blade-like flake	6
spall	1
end scraper	1
end/side scraper	1
scraper	3
thumbnail scraper	1
arrowhead	1
retouched flake	11
retouched fragment	3
utilised flake	6
utilised blade	5
utilised fragment	1
building fragment	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>

Table 13. Summary of the flint

A single gravel fragment has been used, or tested for use, as a core from pit fill 0456. It is quite small, long and thin with cortex along one side and has blade-like scars from the other. There are four quite small irregular shattered fragments.

Most of the flakes are small or quite small. Some are clearly hard hammer struck while a few are neater, thinner pieces four of which have abraded platforms showing that they were struck from prepared cores. Most flakes appear to be from single platform cores. The flakes are predominantly tertiary pieces (74% by number have no cortex). Two primary flakes are present. There are also six small blade-like flakes (one very small abraded piece may be of thermal origin) but several are quite neat and thin. Six small blades are present. Only one has any cortex and two have abraded platforms.

Six scrapers were found. There is a thick, quite crude, end scraper from pit fill 0561, a fairly neat end/side scraper from pit fill 0211, a small subcircular thumbnail type (with retouch limited to its two 'sides') from pit fill 0731, and a squat scraper on a hard hammer struck flake with a patinated platform and neat semi abrupt retouch of its convex left/distal edge. Two more scrapers are made on small irregular flakes or fragments with slight or irregular retouch of an edge or edges.

A small roughly triangular flake has a small area of cortex on its right side, but otherwise is retouched to varying degrees around its edges with bifacial retouch around its left side 0499. It could be an unfinished arrowhead of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date.

Numbers of other flakes, blades or fragments are slightly retouched or utilised. Two retouched pieces are worthy of note; a slightly curving squat sub rectangular flake on smooth slightly patinated pale grey flint which has bifacial semi abrupt retouch of its straight distal edge from the unstratified layer 0001 and a thick flake of probable thermal origin which has irregular quite crude retouch of its straight left and distal edges from pit fill 0495. Both could have been used as scraping or cutting edges but are not closely dateable.



An irregular shattered fragment has mortar adhering to it and is probably from building flint from pit fill 0481.

### ***Flint by context***

A few flints were found in features which are undated by other finds (although some 'intrusive' material may occur). These comprise six neat flakes and blade-like pieces which were from the fill of ditch 0606, five pieces, thin flakes and blades on smooth dark grey flint, from ditch 0605 (which are probably part of the same ditch) and another small blade-like flake from ditch 0746. They are all quite neat flakes and blade-like pieces, all of a smooth dark grey flint.

Almost all the rest of the flint was from deposits, mostly fills of pits, which are dated by pottery to the 11th to 14th centuries or later.

Seven flints, all of them either retouched or utilised, were from unstratified contexts. Most of these are quite irregular/unremarkable but included is a distinctive slightly patinated and curving flake with its distal edge bifacially retouched.

A possible building fragment was found in a late medieval pit.

### ***Discussion and statement of potential***

The flint was almost all found residually in medieval features. It is, however, notable for the relatively large size of assemblage and for the predominance of tertiary flakes, blades and blade-like pieces, many quite neat, on smooth grey flint. Some pieces have abraded platforms indicating core preparation and flakes appear to have been struck, predominantly, from single platform cores or from cores that have been repeatedly and quite purposefully struck. This, along with the absence of any diagnostically Mesolithic types, suggests an earlier Neolithic date is likely for much of the material (Butler 2005, 121, Healy 1988, 46). This augments previously known evidence which shows a concentration of activity at the head of the Orwell estuary and on the banks of

the River Gipping during the Neolithic period (Martin 1989). Some more irregular pieces suggest some later prehistoric flint is also present.

Flints of a similar nature were found in two or three excavated ditches. It is possible, although perhaps unlikely, that the flint is contemporary with the excavated feature/s.

The distribution of the flint has the potential, to suggest foci of prehistoric activity at, or in the vicinity of the site.

The flint has potential for comparison with assemblages from other sites excavated in the area.

A piece of probable building flint is associated with medieval, or later, activity at the site.

### ***Further work***

The distribution of the flint across the site, including that from the ditches could be considered.

The assemblage from the site could be compared to other flint which may have been found at other nearby sites.

A summary report should be written for the final report on the site.

### **5.3.7 Burnt Flint and Stone**

A total of ninety-five pieces of burnt flint was recovered from thirty-four contexts (2132g). It appears to be predominantly fractured pieces of flint, as opposed to sandstone or quartzite.

### ***Recommendations for further work***

Further analysis should be undertaken on this assemblage to determine whether the burnt flint shows prehistoric occupational activity or whether it is residual.

### **5.3.8 Iron**

The assemblage includes eighty-seven nails, mostly fragmentary, with shafts of square section and discoidal heads, stemming from fifty-seven contexts. They mostly occur in small quantities within each context, with nine examples from context 203 and six from context 309. These were examined by Ian Riddler and are available in archive. Some of the items are discussed in the small finds section.

### **5.3.9 Slag**

A total of 338 pieces of slag was collected from forty-eight contexts (5786g). Many of the pieces are small and vesicular, with some more vitrified. Much of the assemblage was recovered in small quantities (one or two fragments at a time) from pit fills, with the exception of context 0568, the fill of a post-hole, from which 246 pieces of slag was recovered. Saxon pottery was also recovered from 0568.

Larger pieces are from pit fills 0211, 0398 and slot fill 0501. The more vitrified pieces are from pit fills 0124, 0159 and 0554.

### ***Recommendations for further work***

1. The assemblage should be catalogued and analysed to identify the types of slag material.
2. The spatial and temporal distribution of the slag should be examined, and a short report written to establish whether the slag can reveal the function of any of the features on site.

### 5.3.10 Hammerscale

Twenty-nine samples of magnetic residues were submitted for assessment by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service to the Environmental Department at Oxford Archaeology East. The magnetic residues had been recovered by running a magnet through environmental sample residues.

The magnetic residues were scanned under a binocular microscope and the presence of flake hammerscale, spheroidal hammerslag and microscopic slag fragments were recorded. Spheroidal hammerslag that was noted in the environmental flots has been included in this assessment.

#### ***Quantification***

For this initial assessment, the components of the magnetic residues have been scored for abundance

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

#### ***Results***

The results are recorded in Table 14.

Sample Number	Context Number	Cut Number	Flake	Spheroid	Hammerslag
1	0087	0107	0	+	0
2	0106	0107	0	+	0
3	89	88	0	++	+
7	117	114	+	0	+
11	0082	0081	+	+	++
10	0084	0114	+	0	++
9	0119	0114	+	+	++
17	0196	0191	+	+	++
32	0562	0191	+	+	++
25	0211	0206	+	+	+
28	0218	0207	+	+	+
16	0344	0241	+	+	+
19	0266	0263	+	0	+
18	0321	0310	++	+	++
20	0319	0310	+	+	+

22	0326	0325	++	+	+++
23	0327	0325	+	+	++
33	0363	0360	++	+	+++
34	0363	0360	+	0	+
35	0363	0360	+	+	+
30	0475	0485	+	+	+
50	0748	0605	+	+	++
38	0611	0608	0	0	++
42	0630	0631	+	+	+
41	0632	0633	+	+	+
45	0646	0645	+	0	++
46	0647	0645	+	+	++
43	0648	0649	+	0	+
44	0657	0656	+	+	+
47	0687	0679	+	+	++
40	0685	0684	+	0	++

Table 14. Results of hammerscale analysis

### ***Discussion***

Hammerscale is produced during metalworking activities including blacksmithing. Flake hammerscale is indicative of the smithing process and is produced in large quantities when iron is forged. Spheroidal hammerslag are little hollow balls which can be formed in either of the smithing or smelting process. A further category of metallic residue, here described as microscopic hammerslag, is not generally recognised as hammerscale and probably results from the corrosion or cleaning of iron objects or the scrapings of the metalworking hearth. The size of these magnetic residues varies from 0.2mm to 3mm. Such microscopic particles are easily transported across site by wind, rain and even human and animal activity and can easily become dispersed across a site. They are also subject to movement within a deposit through bioturbation and percolation and so small quantities of residues should be interpreted with caution.

### ***Conclusions and recommendations for further work***

This assemblage suggests that small-scale blacksmithing activity was taking place on or in the close vicinity to the site although none of the material was derived from features that could be directly attributable to such activity.

The hammerscale should be considered along with any slag recovered from site. Plotting the distribution of the hammerscale onto a site plan did not reveal any distribution patterns.

#### **5.3.11 Post-medieval glass**

A total of nine fragments of glass was recovered. Three fragments of post-medieval bottle and six fragments of post-medieval window glass, some very small. No further comment or work is required.

#### **5.3.12 Small Finds**

Just over 130 objects were examined for this assessment, half of which are made of iron (Table 15). In addition, a further eighty-seven nails were also identified and briefly assessed. Many of the iron objects are heavily fragmented and few are complete or near complete. Only thirty-five of the seventy-two iron objects could be securely identified. In contrast, all of the antler or bone objects are readily identifiable, as are most of the objects in the other materials. A full catalogue of the small finds can be found in the site archive.

### ***Methodology***

The objects have been examined and identified to material, object and type as far as possible. Iron objects have been viewed with the aid of X-radiographs and low level microscopy has been used in some cases to assist in identification. The original small finds database formed the basis for the assessment and has been checked against the objects themselves, with all revisions duly noted. Characteristic objects of the late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods have been grouped according to existing typological

sequences. No stratigraphic information was available at the time of writing and the objects have been dated by the use of existing typologies, wherever possible. In most cases objects have been securely identified and their dating is reasonably well known, but structural fittings, in particular, can have long date ranges. Where stratigraphic phasing would assist in the dating of objects, this has been briefly noted.

### ***Objects and materials***

The objects are summarised by material and broad period dating in Table 15. Most of the copper alloy objects are post-medieval in date and virtually all of them came from the same context. Objects of iron, glass, stone, antler and bone are centred on the late Saxon to early medieval period (essentially the 10th to 12th century). The lead alloy consists largely of fragments of waste material, which cannot be closely dated.

Material:	Copper Alloy	Lead Alloy	Iron	Glass	Stone	Antler or Bone	Iron and Wood	Cannel Coal	Tombac
Period:									
Late Saxon	2		27	2	4	12			
Medieval	1		8						
Post-Medieval	34	2	3	1			1		
Late Post-Medieval	1		2						1
Undated	1	6	30		2			1	

Table 15. Object Quantities by material

The objects are briefly described here by period and material type category.

### ***Late Saxon to early medieval***

More objects can be assigned to this period than to any of the later periods, although individual categories mostly contain just a few artefacts. In some cases objects can be dated with reasonable accuracy within the period from the 10th to the 12th century. Other objects are probably of this date, but could conceivably be later, and this is indicated in the text.

### *Objects made of copperalloy*

A copper alloy slip-knot ring (SF 1034) is a simple version of an object type largely of 9th to 10th century date, known also from Brandon, Middle Harling and Thetford in East Anglia (Riddler forthcoming A).

A copper alloy coin (SF 1031) is almost certainly of early Roman date and has been crudely pierced, possibly to be used as a pendant.

### *Objects of made of iron*

The most impressive small find from these excavations is a near-complete iron stirrup (SF 1022) found in segment fill 0247. The context dating of this object will be of great importance because very few stirrups have been recovered from stratified archaeological contexts in England. Indeed, they are absent from practically all recent publications. Viking period stirrups have been reviewed by Seaby and Woodfield (1980), whilst medieval examples are noted by Ward-Perkins and Clark (Ward-Perkins 1940, 86-94; Clark 1995, 71-4). The Ipswich example conforms broadly with Seaby and Woodfield's type 2B (Seaby and Woodfield 1980, fig 5) and more closely with Forsåker's Type II for Birka, and it could be of 10th-century date and Scandinavian origin (Forsåker 1986, 125).

The shaft of an iron pin (SF 1117) lacks its head and cannot be assigned to type or closely dated, but it probably belongs to this period.

A fibre processing iron spike (SF 1085) would be used in the manufacture of textiles. The spike, found in pit fill 230, conforms with the dimensions and shape of flax heckling spikes of late Saxon date (Walton Rogers 1997, 1729-30).

An iron awl (SF 1026) of Haithabu type 1, the most common form of awl of the early medieval period, used in leatherworking and possibly also in woodworking (Westphalen 2002, 101-2).



A small, delicate and fragmentary iron chisel (SF 1128) was probably used as a finishing tool in woodworking, and could be of late Saxon or medieval date.

Eleven small finds were identified as whittle tang knives. The tangs survive as separate items from two knives, whilst four fragments of blades are of indeterminate type and could be of Late Saxon or medieval date. Four blade fragments can be identified to type, two (SF1106 and SF1109) with blades tapering evenly to a point (Ottaway 1992, type C1) and two (SF 1025 and 1033) with angled blades with backs sloping upwards (Ottaway 1992, type A2).

Two iron vessel repair clips (SFs 1024 and 1063) probably also belong to this period. They were used to repair wooden vessels and resemble rectangular staples, but have L-shaped arms. Although familiar above all from early Anglo-Saxon contexts, they are found throughout the Anglo-Saxon period.

#### *Objects made of antler and bone*

Three fragments of antler combs were recovered from the excavation. A connecting plate (SF 1101) belongs to a type of 10th to early 11th century date, whilst the two tooth segments (SFs 1003 and 1023) are both from single-sided composites, a comb type found in both Middle and Late Saxon contexts (Riddler *et al* forthcoming).

Two fragments of bone handles (SFs 1057 and 1098) belong to the larger, cylindrical form from Ipswich, which is hollowed throughout. Two examples from earlier excavations came from late Saxon contexts (Riddler *et al* forthcoming). The function of these handles is not entirely clear and the presence of nails set laterally through some of them suggests perhaps that they were used with wooden implements. Both handles are elaborately decorated.

A pin-beater (SF 1002) is single pointed and also from the late Saxon period (Walton Rogers 2001; Riddler *et al* forthcoming). It belongs to Ipswich type A,

the most common of the types identified for the late Saxon period (Riddler *et al* forthcoming).

The pig fibula needle (SF 1105) has fractured across its perforation and cannot be assigned to type.

A complete bone awl (SF 1021), made from a pig fibula, is likely to have been used with textiles. Eleven other examples are known from Ipswich excavations (Riddler *et al* forthcoming).

A spindle whorl (SF1020) was recovered from pit fill 0229, it is a femur caput whorl. It belongs to Walton Rogers type A1, a form commonly found from the 7th to the 11th century, which falls gradually out of use thereafter, although it can still be found in late medieval contexts (Walton Rogers 1997, fig 805; 2007, 25-6). Over eighty femur caput spindle whorls have been recovered from excavations in Ipswich, only three of which came from secure Middle Saxon contexts. Twelve were recovered from medieval contexts, with the remainder coming from late Saxon contexts (Riddler *et al* forthcoming).

A small fragment of worked animal rib (SF 1135) represents waste material from the manufacture of casket mounts or horn composite combs and is probably also of late Saxon date.

A skate (SF 1000), produced from a cattle metatarsus, belongs with the smallest group of skates found in Ipswich excavations, which are thought to have been used by children (Riddler *et al* forthcoming). It was found in the fill of pit 0107. A total of twenty-seven skates have been found in earlier Ipswich excavations and they include two skates from the Buttermarket of the same size and bone type as this example. Cattle metapodial skates tend to be earlier in date than those produced from horse bones, with all of the Ipswich examples confined to the tenth to twelfth century, and none from medieval contexts.

From the same context as the skate a perforated pig metapodial (SF 1052) was recovered, it includes a single knife-cut perforation at the centre. The bone is a metatarsus III, one of the more common bones used as a buzz-bone, for which a cord or leather thong was attached to the centre, twisted and released, to create a buzzing noise. Five examples of buzz-bones of this specific bone type have been found in previous Ipswich excavations (Riddler *et al* forthcoming). The earliest examples from Ipswich were found in 10th century contexts, although the majority come from deposits of the 11th to 12th century, and there are also five perforated pig metapodia from medieval contexts.

#### *Objects made of glass*

Two fragments of vessel glass include a sherd with a folded, inturned rim (SF 1010) belonging to the sequence of palm cups and funnel beakers known, in particular, from Middle Saxon contexts, of c AD 700 – 900 (Evison 2000, 79-80). In contrast, a body sherd of potash glass with a raised trail (SF 1011) is of late Saxon date. Glass of this period is much rarer, in part because of its less durable nature, but it does include three fragments of globular beakers from Ipswich, and this sherd may well stem from a vessel of the same type (Evison 2000, 89).

#### *Objects made of stone*

An incomplete example of a spindle whorl (SF1130), produced from a fine-grained yellow sandstone, was recovered from pit fill 0127. It belongs to Walton Rogers type A1, a form commonly found from the 7th to the 11th century but which falls gradually out of use thereafter, although it can still be found in late medieval contexts (Walton Rogers 1997, fig 805; 2007, 25-6).

A small fragment of cannel coal (SF 1127) may also stem from a spindle whorl.

A smoothing stone (SF 1082) has been fashioned from a beach pebble, which has been sliced in half. A second pebble (SF 1078) is fragmentary and fire-damaged. Similar implements are known from medieval contexts and would

have been used in a number of crafts, including leatherworking and metalworking (Riddler 2010, 201-2). Some of them may have been used as hone stones, however (Riddler and Walton Rogers 2006, 267).

A fine-grained sandstone block of rectangular section (SF 1121) can be identified as a hone of late Saxon or medieval date.

A fragment of a quern stone (SF 1116), made from a coarse-grained sandstone, includes striations along one side, indicating that it had been re-used as a hone, in this case of a broad, plate-like type. This type of hone is also common in late Saxon and medieval contexts and may have been used with agricultural implements (MacGregor 1982, 79).

### ***Medieval***

#### *Objects made of copper alloy*

A copper alloy mount (SF 1087) that tapers to a point at one end. It may have come from a casket or a chest, or possibly a book cover, if it formed part of a hinge arrangement (Egan 2005, fig 117).

#### *Objects made of iron*

Two fragmentary iron buckles (SFs 1018 and 1094) are of late Saxon or medieval date. The oval form of one example (SF 1018) suggests a date in the late medieval period, whilst the simple rectangular form of the other buckle (SF 1094) is not closely datable.

A fragmentary horseshoe (SF 1036) has just two clear nail holes and traces of a third, which are rectangular and not countersunk. It belongs to Clark's type 4, which is largely of 14th to 16th century date (Clark 1995, 96-7; Egan 2005, 179). A small fragment of a second horseshoe (SF 1097) probably belongs to the same type because the nail hole is square and not countersunk. The third horseshoe fragment (SF 1110) can be assigned to Clark's type 3, which is a little earlier in date, belonging to the 13th to 14th century (Clark 1995, 96). A number of T-shaped nails can also be identified (SFs 1016, 1017 and context

86) and these are characteristic of horseshoes of type 1, the earliest post-Roman type, belonging to the 10th to 12th century. Three fiddle key horseshoe nails (SF 1014, contexts 141 and 657) are associated with horseshoes of types 2 and 3 (Clark 1995, 86-7).

Some of the iron work is structural but it is difficult to date precisely and is placed here for convenience. The staples occur in the two principal forms of the late Saxon and medieval period, either U-shaped (SF 1048) or rectangular (SFs 1058, 1080). Other items include a fragmentary hinge pivot (SF 1059), a hinge strap (SF 1019), two possible vessel suspension fittings (SFs 1088 and 1092) and a large sheet metal plate (SF 1108) with two rivet holes.

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

#### *Objects made of copper alloy*

A group of nineteen drawn wire pins were mostly retrieved from a single context (153) and they include examples with globular and balloon-shaped heads. Pins of this small, fine type belong to the 16th to 17th century (Caple 1991; Margeson 1993, 11; Egan and Forsyth 1997, 222-4; Riddler 2001, 272-4). The same context also produced twelve copper alloy tacks or studs with tangs of square section, tapering to spatulate points. A larger pin with a cylindrical head (SF 1030) is very similar to two examples from Norwich of 17th century date (Margeson 1993, fig 5.41-2).

A knife end stop (SF 1125) of copper alloy has a hoof-shaped terminal, a common form of the 15th to 16th century (Read 2001, no. 661; Egan 2005, fig 78.389).

#### *Objects made of iron*

A further impressive item from this site is an iron knife tang (SF 1113), which retains a wooden handle consisting of two plates fastened by four copper alloy rivets, with inlaid decoration in the form of bunches of grapes. The handle form is a simple one of 16th to 17th century date. The form of the knife blade is unclear but the handle is an unusual survival of an organic material.

A fragmentary, oval disc of iron, with a rectangular perforation at the centre (SF 1102) is possibly a guard plate from a contemporary dagger (Egan 2005, fig 176.1065).

#### *Objects made of glass*

A small fragment of a glass vessel (SF 1131) may derive from a wine bottle, but it is too small to identify with any certainty.

#### *Objects made of lead*

A single piece of lead shot (SF 1043) was found in layer 0028. Its diameter falls within the range established for lead shot from Southwark (Egan 2005, 202). It is likely to be of 16th to 17th century date.

### ***Late post-medieval***

#### *Objects made of copper-alloy*

Several items are of 18th century or later date, including a copper alloy coin (SF 1122) of George V, and a tombac button (SF 1041)

#### *Objects made of iron*

A modern iron hinge (SF 1123) and an iron file (SF 1040).

### ***Undated objects***

#### *Objects made of copper alloy*

Non-ferrous metalworking is represented by a copper alloy strip (SF 1042) and a coiled section of wire (SF 1132), probably of post-medieval date.

#### *Objects made of iron*

There are five sections of iron sheet metal (SFs 1046, 1054, 1077, 1090 and 1120) and three iron strips (SFs 1012, 1047 and context 465),

#### *Objects made of lead*

This includes lead alloy waste material, occurring in the form of sheet metal (SFs 1051, 1060 and 1126), offcuts (SF 1049 ), waste (SF 1115) and wire (SFs 1027 and 1055).

### *Slag*

Three fragments of smithing slag (SFs 1009, 1100 and 1103).

## ***Statement of Potential***

### *The local, regional and national significance of the Small Finds*

The fundamental point to make in the first instance is that very few sites from Ipswich have ever been published. Every site within the town therefore has an enhanced significance. At the same time, a series of thematic volumes on Ipswich sites, finds and environmental material is now well-advanced (Scull 2009; Evison forthcoming; Crabtree forthcoming; Riddler *et al* forthcoming). Reports where the finds and environmental material are related directly to the site sequences will still be lacking, however. With that in mind, the publication of any finds from Ipswich is significant, for as long as they can be viewed in context. It is important also that finds are related to the thematic volumes, which provide baselines for future study.

The objects can be separated into four broad periods:

Late Saxon

Medieval

Post-medieval

Late post-medieval

The two earliest periods provide most of the significant small finds and it is no surprise that the thematic volumes are centred on those periods, and particularly on the Anglo-Saxon material. The Anglo-Saxon finds from St. Georges are generally mundane in character, but there are important exceptions. The two earliest objects, the vessel glass fragment (SF 1010) and the copper alloy slip-knot ring (SF 1034), are two of the most important; both

are of national significance. The vessel glass could be of Middle Saxon date, although it may equally belong to the end of that period and the beginning of the late Saxon period; and the same can be said of the slip-knot ring, a form that is being recognised as characteristic of East Anglia. Both objects may suggest settlement in this area in the early part of the late Saxon period. There is no good evidence, from the small finds, for Middle Saxon settlement in this area. The fragment of potash glass (SF 1011) is equally significant, even though it is merely a body sherd, given the rarity of the survival of this material. With so many unstratified copper alloy objects being registered within the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS), it is very important to have stratified examples from sites, to assist not only with their dating, but also with their context. The PAS is informative, above all, for the distribution of objects of this period, as seen in recent texts (Kershaw 2008; 2009). It is unfortunate, therefore, that the slip-knot ring is the only copper alloy object of late Saxon date from the site.

The balance of material lies instead with textile manufacturing implements, which are reasonably well-represented. There are no fragments of loomweights, substantiating the idea that the vertical two-beam loom (which requires no loomweights) was well-established in England by the tenth century (Walton Rogers 2001). The single pointed pin-beater (SF 1002) is associated with that loom type. The bone awl (SF 1021) was found in the same context as a spindle whorl (SF 1020), providing some confirmation of the idea that these awls may have been used in textile manufacture. The remainder of the textile manufacturing equipment conforms with known object types and its significance again lies with its context. Can be related to site structures or to specific areas of the site, where weaving was taking place? And did the spinning take place in the same location as the weaving? The overall significance here is local and regional, in identifying how this part of Ipswich fits into the broader picture of late Saxon textile manufacture, both from other areas of the town, and within East Anglia (Henry 1999).

Weaving has been identified as a woman's craft (Walton Rogers 2007, 45) and if women were present on site, so also were children. Both the skate (SF



1000) and the perforated pig metapodial (SF 1052) are items that may well have been used by children. They form an addendum to an existing volume (Riddler *et al* forthcoming) and are of regional significance. Other crafts are not well represented. There are seven fragments of lead alloy waste but the dating of that material has yet to be established. Two iron tools would have been used in leather and wood working and there is one fragment of worked bone waste.

Household items include a number of fragmentary knives, as well as two bone handles of a distinctive, late Saxon type (SFs 1057 and 1098) and several hones. The choice of local sandstones for the hones is of significance, given the preference elsewhere for imported mica schist hones, and it is worth considering these objects for their stone type against contemporary assemblages from Norwich and Thetford.

One object is of international significance. The iron stirrup (SF 1022) reaches this value in part because of its rarity, given that the last survey of the early forms of these implements in England recorded just thirty-six examples, only three of which are well stratified (Seaby and Woodfield 1980; Goodall 1990). This is only the second stratified example to come from England, the other two coming from Wales and the Isle of Man. There are few recent discoveries of stirrups and most of these have been made on the Continent (Forsåker 1986, 122-7; Westphal 2002, 253-4 and taf 96). The Ipswich example is likely to be of Scandinavian origin and 10th century date, making it a very important discovery.

The medieval finds have an emphasis that follows on well from the iron stirrup, in that they include a range of horseshoes and horseshoe nails. Although these are common items, found on most sites, some of the nails (if not the horseshoes) appear to be contemporary with the iron stirrup, whilst others are later in date. In the absence of published Ipswich material, it is very difficult to assess how common horseshoes are within the town. Were horses being shod in this area of the town in the late medieval period? No other horse equipment of that date was recovered, which might suggest that this is the

case. In addition, the dating of the material is important. A good assemblage of horseshoes came from Norwich Castle, for example, but in some cases there was a conflict between their dating and that of their contexts (Shepherd Popescu 2009, 179). The Ipswich material, which is stratified, may help in resolving some of these finds anomalies. They are common objects and their significance is local and regional, and specific to finds issues for East Anglia.

Structural ironwork represents one of the most common finds categories but it is difficult to date with any precision and its significance will lie, once again, with its context. Most of it relates directly to structures and it consists largely of hinges, staples and nails, of common and familiar types.

The post-medieval finds include a few items of interest, notably the wooden knife handle (SF 1113), but consist otherwise of relatively common objects. The presence of a group of wire drawn pins in the same context as a number of studs or tacks could indicate the workshop of a dress-maker on or near the site in the 16th to 17th century, which is of local significance.

### **Recommendations for Further Work**

1. The late Saxon finds form the most important component of the assemblage and a range of these objects should be discussed and illustrated. A list of material for illustration is provided below. The objects will be compared with assemblages from contemporary sites, both in East Anglia and further afield.
2. The dating evidence and the site contexts for the late medieval horse equipment will be reviewed. This may lead to an additional, small component of the publication.

No further work is envisaged for the post-medieval finds.

### ***Objects for Illustration***

Sf	Material	Object	Category
1026	Iron	Awl	Crafts
1128	Iron	Chisel	Crafts
	Copper		
1034	Alloy	Finger Ring	Dress Accessories
1022	Iron	Stirrup	Horse Equipment
1057	Bone	Handle	Household
1098	Bone	Handle	Household
1010	Glass	Vessel	Household
1011	Glass	Vessel	Household
1025	Iron	Knife	Household
1033	Iron	Knife	Household
1116	Stone	Hone	Household
1121	Stone	Hone	Household
			Personal
1101	Antler	Comb Connecting Plate	Possessions
1000	Bone	Skate	Recreation
		Perforated	Pig
1052	Bone	Metapodial	Recreation
1002	Bone	Pin-beater	Textile Manufacture
1020	Bone	Spindle Whorl	Textile Manufacture
1021	Bone	Awl	Textile Manufacture
	Iron	Fibre Processing Spike	Textile Manufacture
1130	Stone	Spindle Whorl	Textile Manufacture

Table 16. Objects recommended for illustration

### 5.3.13 Biological evidence I: Human Skeletal Remains

Two incomplete human skeletons (0448, 0598) were recovered from the excavation. Two further fragments of disarticulated bone from at least one other individual were also identified from pit fill 0459, consisting of a fragment of clavicle and a first metatarsal.

#### **Method**

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). Stature was estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978).

#### **5.4 Skeleton 0448**

The bones were in fair condition with some post-mortem erosion and fragmentation, and represented a single adult. They consisted of the distal right humerus, right radius and ulna, several bones of both wrists and hands, eight right ribs, fragments of the vertebral arches of T9–L5, the right leg, right innominate, sacrum, fragments of left innominate, left femur, proximal fragment of left tibia, left fibula and fragments of the left ankle.

The bones were relatively large and robust, although the sciatic notch appeared wide. The sub-pubic area was incomplete but the angle was probably narrow. There was no preauricular sulcus. On balance the individual appeared to be possibly male. No degenerative change was seen and the surviving epiphyses were all fully fused. However, the gaps between the lower sacral segments had not fully fused, suggesting that the individual was probably young to middle-aged at the time of death.

A full list of measurements and systematically scored non-metric traits is available in the site archive. Based on the right tibia, living stature could be estimated at 1.731m (5' 8").

Muscle attachments were well developed and there was evidence of stress to the ankle joints. The posterior edge of both talo-calcaneal joints was enlarged with formation of a lip of bone on both facets, suggesting long-term stress to the joint. There was a healed osteochondritic lesion which covered a large part of the facet of the right tibia medial malleolus, a condition also indicative of stress. No other pathological conditions were observed, and there were no degenerative changes to the surviving vertebral and rib articular facets.

#### **Skeleton 0598**

The skeleton was in fair to good condition with some surface erosion of the arms and damage to the skull and anterior spine. Most bones were represented, although the skull was incomplete and few bones of the hands

had survived. The lower parts of both lower legs, and both feet had been removed by a modern cut through the grave.

The skeleton was a sub-adult of unknown sex. The diaphyseal lengths of the femora suggested an age of c.9 years, whilst tooth eruption and calcification suggested c.8 years.

A full list of measurements and systematically scored non-metric traits is available in the site archive.

The dentition was incomplete but all first permanent molars had erupted and the crowns of the second molars were fully formed. The deciduous canines and molars were still present, except on the upper right side of the jaw, where these appeared to have been lost ante-mortem and the socket for one premolar was present (although the tooth itself was missing). Carious lesions were present interstitially in the crowns of the upper left canine and first deciduous premolar (both sides), suggesting the possible cause of the loss of the deciduous molars on the opposite side of the maxilla.

The only pathological lesions observed in this individual were in the roof of the eye socket. These were patches of porosity known as cribra orbitalia (cribriotic form) which may be associated with iron deficiency anaemia.

### ***Summary***

One skeleton was that of a mature adult male. His bones suggest he was relatively tall for the pre-modern period and probably well-muscled. His ankles had been subjected to long-term stress which may have been occupational. This type of stress could be related to a life at sea, but could equally be the result of regular walking on uneven ground such as a ploughed field. The other skeleton was that of a child aged c. 8–9 years who had suffered from a degree of tooth decay and malnutrition. Duplication of elements in the disarticulated remains indicate that the disarticulated bones represented at least one further adult individual.

### 5.3.14 Biological Evidence II: Faunal Remains

A total of 49,712kg of hand-collected faunal remains was recovered from 242 fills. The remains are, like most assemblages, dominated by the main domestic and food mammals and birds, but does include a range of other mammal and bird bone, fish and herpetofauna. The assemblage is interesting and varied and appears, upon initial investigation, to include a range of butchering, working waste, possible imports of goat horn and skins and possible evidence of preparation and cooking of birds for sale as pre-cooked food.

#### ***Methodology***

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was rapidly scanned to determine range of species, species groups 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. Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in Appendix 11 and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

#### ***The assemblage – provenance and preservation***

A total of 49,712kg of faunal remains, consisting of 6292 pieces, was recovered from this excavation. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by weight and number of pieces is presented in Table 17.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Preh/Sax	2	2
Saxon	633	56
LS/Med	24433	3574
Preh/Med	6	2
Medieval	1542	155
Med/PM	9350	991

Post-Med	10055	1004
Undated	3691	508
<b>Totals</b>	<b>49712</b>	<b>6292</b>

Table 17. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by weight and number of pieces

A total of 242 contexts produced faunal remains. Feature types yielding bone varied considerably and ranged from pit, SFB and ditch fills to remains of animal burials and animal bone discovered with a human skeleton. The greatest amount of bone was recovered from a variety of pit fills, with these weights amounting to just over 86% of the assemblage. In terms of date range of the material, just over half of the faunal remains were found in association with Saxon and medieval pottery. The rest of the assemblage ranged considerably with remains found with prehistoric to post-medieval finds and some of the assemblage is, as yet, undated. Full quantification (by weight) of the faunal remains by feature type and period can be seen in Table 18.

Feature	Weights of faunal remains by period								Total
	LS/ Med	Med/ PM	Med	Post- Med	Preh/ Med	Preh/ Sax	Saxon	Undated	
Animal SK								1214	1214
Bedding								50	50
Bore-hole	23								23
Ditch	161	249	10	114	6	2			542
Ditch fill		58							58
Ditch/Pit				333					333
Layer				41					41
Linear				90			27		117
PH/Pit	1050								1050
Pit	21701	8369	1532	9200			606	1407	42915
Post-Hole	433	156		15				501	1105
Segment	870	273		13					1156
SFB		10		249					259
Skelton (HSR)	8							242	250
Slot	187	89							276
U/S finds		46						277	323
<b>Total weights</b>	<b>24433</b>	<b>9350</b>	<b>1542</b>	<b>10055</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>3691</b>	<b>49712</b>

Table 18. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by weight, feature type and period

A good number of bones seen in the rapid scan were classed as countable (Davis, 1992), to allow minimum number of individual animal counts. Many

elements were also deemed measurable (following VonDen Driesch, 1976) to allow estimations of stature and more detailed ageing. Quantification of measurable and countable bone can be seen in Table 19.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Countable (Davis, 1992)</b>	<b>Measurable (Von Den Driesch,1976)</b>
Preh/Sax		
Saxon	9	5
LS/Med	188.5	129
Preh/Med		
Medieval	16	10
Med/PM	78.5	70
Post-Med	147	108
Undated	42	16
<b>Totals</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>338</b>

Table 19. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by measurable (following Davis, 1992) and countable (following VonDen Driesch, 1976) bones by period

The faunal assemblage is in good condition with numerous complete bones. Preservation has been good enough to allow the retrieval of a range of bird bones, small mammal, fish and herpetofauna. A range of elements were seen that suggest both primary and secondary waste, working waste and possible disposal of scavengers.

### ***General butchering and working waste***

Butchering was seen throughout the assemblage, with 166 of the 242 bone producing contexts having recordable butchering.

Skinning was noted throughout with the domestic stock and this extends to some equid bones; some skinning of wild mammals and cat is also indicated. Butchering was also noted on some equid bones, showing at least skinning of this species. One scapula from pit fill 0313 had been particularly heavily butchered, with numerous chop and cut marks.

In addition, evidence of bone and antler working was seen in at least 22 contexts, with pieces of working waste and horncores from probable



hornworking. The hornworking waste included some more unusual pieces, with the normally less common goat horncores found in at least twelve fills and some unusual working methods. Cut/chopped horncore in pit fill 396 and a piece of sawn horncore in pit fill 0400. Goat and sheep horncores were seen in several fills, which are likely to have been kept for hornworking. One horncore from pit fill 0205 showed some unusual butchering – whittled at base. Some antler working waste is also present. One fish vertebrae was seen which has at least been butchered and appears to have been pierced, possibly for use as a bead.

Quantification of the number of contexts producing butchering and working evidence can be seen in Table 20.

<b>Period</b>	<b>Butchering</b>	<b>Working Waste</b>
LS/Med	99	11
Med/PM	29	7
Medieval	3	
Post-Med	27	2
Preh/Med		
Preh/Sax		
Saxon	1	1
Undated	7	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>22</b>

Table 20. Number of contexts producing butchering and working waste

### ***Species range and modifications and other observations***

At least thirteen species were noted in the rapid scan, with the probability of more being identified in a full analysis. The faunal assemblage ranged from a variety of domestic mammals and birds through to wild species such as deer and badger, wild bird, fish and herpetofauna.

Cattle, ovicaprids and pig/boar were the most frequently recorded. Cattle varied a great deal, with small animals through to horncores from a large, long-horn type of cattle. The ovicaprids included both sheep and goat, although the goat remains at this stage only appear to be primary waste,

possibly suggesting only heads and skins were present. The remains of a young sheep/goat skeleton was seen in pit fill 0313 which shows some butchering.

The remains of at least two young pig/boar in pit fill 0433 which suggest local breeding.

Equid bones were seen and included some butchering evidence. Canid bones were infrequent, one small dog or fox was noted.

Cat remains were seen in pit fill 0395. A further cat or Mustelid (ferret/polecat?) mandible was seen in pit fill 0291 which shows cut marks. At least two cats were seen in pit fill 0459, one of which has lost most of its teeth and at least one other pathology was noted on a leg bone. Other small mammal bone included a possible fox and a butchered badger.

A range of birds were seen throughout with remains seen in at least 45 fills during the scan, with a particularly large group of bird remains in one fill. The birds in pit fill 0459 are of particular interest and include a wide range of fowl and wild bird, including a corvid species.

Sparse remains of fish were seen in eleven fills, with a larger quantity in pit fill 0082. A possible fish vertebrae bead (or unusual butchering) was seen in pit fill 0087. Large herpetofauna bones were recovered from pit fill 0646, along with remains of fish.

### ***Pathologies***

Several pathologies were seen during the scan which should provide further information on the general health and husbandry of the domestic stock. Pathologies were also seen on one cat, which had a range of health problems.

### ***Conclusions***

This is a potentially interesting and varied assemblage that can provide further information on husbandry, food, trade and industry in Ipswich. The assemblage is dominated by the primary and secondary butchering and food waste of domestic and wild species, but does include a range of other material. The relatively high number of goat bones in this assemblage might suggest the import and trade of goat skins and horns. Some other skinning of cat and wild mammals is also indicated.

Another interesting feature in this assemblage is the bird bone, particularly the number and range of primary waste bones in one fill which may be derived from a 'fast food' shop in the town, where birds may have been prepared and cooked for sale, something which was noted at Kings Lynn (Curl, 2008), where a range of bird remains were found in association with ceramic roasting dishes.

#### ***Recommendations for further work***

The assemblage needs full identification to species and needs to be examined for further butchering and working evidence. Appropriate measurements need to be taken to determine range of species, stature and breeds and full counts need to be recorded.

#### **5.3.15 Biological Remains III: Plant Macrofossils**

Fifty bulk samples were taken from early medieval urban deposits during an excavation at St George's Street, Ipswich. The flots from these samples were submitted to the Environmental Department at Oxford Archaeology East for an initial appraisal in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological analysis.

The flots had been obtained by the manual flotation of bulk samples carried out by a member of the Suffolk Archaeology team using a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are

noted, and details retained in the archive. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection.

Many of the flots are of large volume. Approximately 100ml of the larger flots were sorted although the unsorted fractions of the flots were later briefly scanned in order to recover less common items. The flots from Samples 29 and 37 were missing.

### **Quantification**

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

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

m= mineralised remains, g= germinated grains, u/c = uncharred

### **Results**

The results are recorded in full in the site archive. Preservation is predominantly by charring and is generally good. Plant remains preserved by mineralisation occur in 25% of the samples and include mineralised millipede segments, fly puparia and weed seeds. Uncharred seeds of elderberries (*Sambucus nigra*) commonly occur within the assemblage. These extremely durable seeds are presumed to be contemporary with the original deposits as they are protected from decomposition by their tough outer testa.

Cereal grains are abundant within the majority of the samples. Grain numbers regularly exceed one hundred and preservation is generally good.

Bread/club wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*) and rye (*Secale cereale*) predominate along with significant quantities of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and occasional oats (*Avena* sp.). Chaff elements are extremely rare and only occasional culm nodes (indicating straw) and rachis fragments of wheat, rye and barley were observed.

Weed seeds are fairly common within the assemblage although individual numbers are generally low. The most frequent seeds are those of weeds found in cultivated and disturbed soil such as corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*), bromes (*Bromus* sp.), rye grass/darnell (*Lolium* sp./*temulentum*), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*), cleavers (*Gallium aparine*), vetches (*Vicia* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), fig-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium ficifolium*) and stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). Grassland seeds commonly found in pasture are frequent and include meadow grass (*Poa* sp.), grass seeds (Poaceae) along with plantain (*Plantago major*).

Other crop plants include the legumes; pea (*Pisum sativum*), beans (*Vicia faba*) and vetches (*Vicia* sp). Peas are relatively common in this assemblage as are vetches. Beans occur rarely and only as cotyledon fragments. Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) may also be a cultivated crop. It's seeds occur occasionally in this assemblage but only as single specimens within individual samples.

Fragments of charred hazlenuts (*Corylus avellana*) occur in a quarter of the samples. Seeds of apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) occur occasionally, predominantly as mineralised specimens.

Sample 15, fill 268 of oven/hearth 278 is entirely comprised of clinker-type material.

## Discussion

The charred plant assemblage is dominated by cereal grains. This is largely to be expected as cereal grains are the most likely material to become carbonised (and thus preserved) due to the necessity to expose the grains to fire either during parching, brewing or cooking. All four of the main cereal types are represented but it is interesting to note that the cereal assemblages within individual deposits generally include more than one cereal type which could suggest either a mixing of material prior to deposition, several depositional events within the same deposit or mixed crops. During the medieval period some crops were occasionally grown together; wheat and rye were cultivated as a mixed crop known as 'maslin' and would have been sown in the autumn. Incidentally both cleavers and corncockle are common crop contaminants in this assemblage and they are autumn-germinating weeds, which provides further evidence that the wheat and rye were autumn sown.

Wheat would have been the preferred grain for making bread although the cheaper rye bread may have been more common among the peasant class. Barley was the preferred malting grain of this period. Occasional germinated grains were noted in the assemblage but not in sufficient quantities to suggest brewing activities. It is more likely that these represent spoilt grain. Oats were most probably a fodder crop.

The extreme scarcity of chaff elements in this assemblage is highly significant. It suggests that cleaned grain was being imported into the site having been processed elsewhere. During the early medieval period it is likely that rural communities would have been producing excess grain for sale or for taxation and the cleaned grains would have been sent to administrative towns such as Ipswich. Records for early medieval agriculture in the areas around Ipswich (Bailey 2010, 169) suggest that rye was an important crop grown in the demesnes around Ipswich and it comprised the bulk of its international grain shipments.

The quantity of legumes recovered suggests that they were a significant dietary constituent as these items are less likely to be burnt accidentally than grain as they do not need to be exposed to heat as cereals do. Vetch seeds are leguminous weeds that could be crop contaminants or were possibly grown as a fodder or nitrogen-fixing crop to improve soil conditions.

The charred seed assemblage is consistent with what one would generally expect to find growing amongst cereal crops. They are most likely derived from weed plants that have been harvested along with the crop, as reaping in the medieval period usually involved crops being cut at ground level with sickles (Jones, 1988). Of particular note is stinking mayweed which is an ecologically specific species that favours heavy clay soils in cultivated ground. Bromes are common crop contaminants that grow to the same height as the cereal crop, the grains are edible and so may not necessarily have been removed as a contaminant of the prepared grain especially if used for animal fodder. They could have been tolerated as a crop contaminant as bromes are unlikely to greatly affect quality of flour. Rye grass/Darnell, field gromwell, corncockle and wild radish pod fragments are plants that grow in cultivated fields as crop contaminants. Larger seeds such as these are of a similar size to cereal grains so could not be removed by sieving and so they would have had to be picked out by hand prior to grinding/cooking grain. Corncockle seeds are large, black and rough and are a similar size to cereal grains. They are extremely poisonous to both humans and livestock, even if cooked, so any contaminating seeds have to be picked out by hand prior to consumption. Pernicious weeds such as Corncockle and Darnell were thought to be sown by the Devil. Latimer (Sermon of the Plough ) laments

'that our prelates would be as dilligent to swe the corne of Good Doctrine as Sathan is to sowe Cockle and Darnell'

Other potential food items include flax, hazelnuts and fruits including apples/pears and possibly damson/plums. The numbers of specimens recovered do not indicate that they were an important dietary constituent. The hazelnuts may be evidence of gathered food or they could simply have been incorporated in fuel. Flax would have been an important medieval crop. A highly versatile plant, the seeds would have been used for oil and consumption and the stems were used for fibres for clothing and rope.

The assemblage does seem to contain a high proportion of grassland seeds such as meadow grass, grass seeds along with plantain which could represent pasture and may have been brought in with hay as animal fodder or bedding although very few charred stems were noted in the samples.

Mineralised plant remains are preserved due to mineral replacement of the organic component with calcium phosphate that is commonly found in cess deposits. Most mineralised seeds are likely to have derived from faecal deposits suggesting that they were consumed. The mineralised assemblage from St George's Street seems to contradict this as most of the seeds were from crop weeds and were less likely to have been consumed. An alternative suggestion is that cess was included into the mixed deposits within pits or from middens resulting in differential preservation. It would appear that the majority of the features sampled were rubbish pits used to dispose of accidentally burnt food products along with cess material and other domestic refuse.

The charcoal content of several of the medieval pits is high. Wood charcoal is evidence of burning and is most likely to have derived from domestic hearths. The addition of charcoal to medieval cess pits was often carried out to create a sterile seal and to lessen obnoxious smells (Grieg 1982).

### ***Conclusions and recommendations for further work***

In conclusion, the charred plant assemblage from excavations at St George's Street, Ipswich consists of mixed refuse deposits of food waste and cess. A



range of crops are represented including the full range of cereals; wheat, barley, rye and oats along with pulses including peas and beans. These findings are typical of late Saxon/early medieval Ipswich as described in the recent review of excavated sites in this area (Murphy, 2001).

It is likely that crop plants were imported into this site and the full significance of this is yet to be ascertained. The plant remains are well preserved and have excellent archaeobotanical potential to yield valuable data about diet and economy during the early medieval period in this region with reference to the East Anglian Archaeology Research Agenda.

Several of the samples contain sufficient quantity and species diversity for full analysis. Full dating of the deposits has not been provided, but samples suitable for consideration are shown in Table 21.

Sample no	Context no	Cut no	Feature type
2	0106	0107	Pit
4	0127	0125	Pit
5	0115	0114	Pit
13	0229	0352	Pit
18	0321	0310	Pit
20	0319	0310	Pit
21	0372	0310	Pit
22	0326	0325	Pit
34	0363	0360	Pit

Table 21. Plant macrofossil samples suitable for full analysis

It is strongly recommended that they are submitted for further analysis for the completion of this work.

### 5.3.16 Biological Evidence IV: Shell

A total of 870 pieces of shell (5567g) was recovered from 126 contexts, predominantly of oyster shell. The three largest concentrations of shell came

from pits 0152, 0458 and 0480. From pit 0152 144 pieces of oyster shell (1000g) were recovered from fill 0153. From pit 0480 207 pieces of shell were recovered weighing 1285g. This was a mixture of oyster, mussel, clam and snail shell. Pit 0458 produced 32 pieces of shell (242g), once more mainly oyster shell with some that could be whelk. These three pits are relatively close together in the south-eastern area of the excavation. The shell appears to be mainly marine shell which could be the remains of food consumption.

### ***Recommendations for further work***

The shell needs full identification, and its spatial distribution should be considered.

### **5.3.17 Discussion of the finds evidence**

The excavation produced a large group of finds from 273 contexts which indicate activity on the site primarily during the late Saxon and early medieval periods. There is also some limited evidence for activity during the prehistoric and later medieval periods.

There is possibly one secure prehistoric feature, ditch 0746 (fills 0747 and 0748). The pottery from fill 0748 was only prehistoric and the Thetford ware in fill 0747 may be intrusive. A blade-like flint from this ditch was also recovered.

The Roman pottery recovered was all redeposited in later contexts, possibly present on site as a result of material dispersed through manuring of open fields.

The majority of the finds are of late Saxon and early medieval date, with approximately 80% of the pottery recovered being late Saxon. The date range of the pottery is from 10th to 12th century, but predominantly is of 11th century date. This too is reflected in the small finds from the excavation. There is little evidence of the high medieval period in the finds assemblage.

Whilst this excavation has produced some individually important finds like the iron stirrup (SF 1022) found in segment fill 0247, what is interesting about the finds from the excavation as a whole is the evidence they provide for industrial activity on the site. For instance, the Late Saxon pottery assemblage contained higher than normal quantities of sherds that could have been burnt, oxidised or vitrified due to an industrial process.

There are a number of small finds that reveal much about the manufacturing processes on the site. The range of textile manufacturing implements found on the site includes a fibre processing spike (SF1085), a bone needle (SF1105), a bone awl (SF1021), a bone pin-beater (SF1002) and two spindle whorls (SF1020 and SF1130). A small fragment of cannel coal (SF 1127) may also stem from a spindle whorl. Overall, the significance is local and regional, using the evidence here to identify how this part of Ipswich fits into the broader picture of late Saxon textile manufacture.

There is evidence for leather working with the presence of an iron awl (SF1026) and smoothing stones (SF1082 and SF1078), and also for woodworking with the find of a small delicate chisel (SF1128) likely to have been used as a finishing tool in woodworking.

A small fragment of worked animal rib (SF 1135) represents waste material from the manufacture of casket mounts or horn composite combs and is probably also of late Saxon date; with further evidence for bone and antler working on a different scale, being shown in the faunal analysis. The relatively high number of goat bones in this assemblage might indicate the import and trade of goat skins and horns.

Faunal evidence also suggests another trade that might have been occurring on site. The quantity of primary waste bird bones in one fill might be derived from a 'fast food' shop in town, where birds may have been prepared and cooked for sale similar to the site at Kings Lynn (Curl, 2008) where bird remains were found in association with ceramic roasting dishes.

There is also some evidence for metalworking on the site by the presence of hammerscale.

As few sites have so far been published from within Ipswich, the finds analysis from this site is particularly important. However, it is noticeable that certain features such as some of the pitfills contained pottery of a mixed date and therefore the other types of artefacts and animal bone within the contexts may not be contemporaneous, which may limit the validity of some of the finds analysis. In spite of this caveat, the presence of certain finds themselves is of intrinsic interest. Both spatial and temporal analysis of the artefacts and animal bone should enable a fuller understanding of the use of the site from the earliest period onwards. The degree of residuality itself will be of interest as this is a characteristic of sites within the centre of Ipswich.

## 6 Potential of the data

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### 6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

**OR1:** *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 any future detailed consent.*

**Realisation:** Archaeological deposits existed in all areas of the site. None were deemed to be of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

All deposits in the area threatened with removal by the proposed development were excavated and recorded in accordance with the requirements of the LPA's brief and specification.

**OR2:** *The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for Late Saxon and medieval occupation.*

**Realisation:** Archaeological deposits and features of Prehistoric, Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval date have been identified. In addition there are a number of features that are undated. However, as anticipated, the majority of activity on the site relates to the late Saxon and early medieval periods.

At our current level of analysis this activity seems broadly concentrated in two phases of occupation. Further analysis will be required to properly elucidate the sequence of activity on the site.

The depth of features varied from < 0.20m for some of the post-holes to 1.5m and over for some of the larger Saxon pits. The deepest feature present on the site, pit 0393, was augured to a total depth of 3.05m.

Occupation in the late medieval and post-medieval periods was much reduced and the site largely abandoned after c. AD 1200 until modern times.

Some truncation of features had occurred, particularly in the north of the site, where the natural north to south slope appeared to have been graded away, presumably during the construction of the garage. Victorian footings and other modern disturbance had also contributed to the truncation of various features.

## **6.2 General discussion of potential**

### **6.2.1 *Stratigraphic archive***

The stratigraphic evidence for the prehistoric and post-medieval periods is both limited in scale and very straightforward in nature and further analysis or reporting on these periods of activity will not be required.

The majority of evidence on the site occurs in the Saxon and medieval periods and is stratigraphically complex. There is moderate intercutting of features and therefore true stratification. This is further complicated by two characteristics that frequently affect sites of this nature and period in Ipswich, namely: (1) a high degree of finds residuality partly caused by the prevailing lightness of the natural soils and subsequent 'slumping' encountered in buried features (2) the ubiquity of Thetford Ware in the town. Both these factors have conspired in this case to make understanding the stratigraphic sequence more complex than might otherwise have been expected.

Consequently further stratigraphic analysis of the Saxon and medieval features will be required in order to gain a better understanding of the precise sequence of occupation and to refine the dating of individual phases.

The site contains evidence of buildings (G5003 and G5005) which will require further individual analysis and comparison with extant records for similar buildings recorded in past Ipswich excavations. The records of these are unfortunately unpublished at present and only available in archive form.

Overall the site has yielded important evidence of Anglo-Saxon and medieval extra-mural occupation which merits wider dissemination. However, the lack

of current published examples means that full stand-alone publication is not the best solution in this case. Instead it is proposed that the results be given concise treatment in the local journal (Proceeding of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, PSIAH) as a short article. However, it is suggested that this does not include the full stratigraphic analysis recommended above, but that the client make a more cost-effective contribution toward the overall assessment of Ipswich's early medieval occupation, which is the subject of a number of current ongoing studies.

### **6.2.2 Finds archive**

Significant quantities of artefacts were recovered from this site and their further potential to assist in the stratigraphic analysis and subsequent site narrative will be important. In this regard a further analysis of the high degree of finds residuality encountered will be required, as this is a particular feature of sites in the centre and suburbs of Saxon and medieval Ipswich.

There are also a number of groups of finds that either show unusual characteristics that are worthy of further analysis on their own or are large enough to qualify for further study, for example the iron slag and hammerscale which show evidence of some industrial activity on the site. Textile working is also indicated by a notable component of the small finds assemblage.

Also, there are some individual objects that are of national (Anglo Saxon glass vessel fragments and a slip-knot ring) and, in one case, international significance (10<sup>th</sup> century Scandinavian stirrup).

The general lack of publication of Ipswich sites means that it is of fundamental importance that the further analysis of the artefacts (perhaps most particularly the small finds) is done alongside the current thematic volumes for the Late Saxon and medieval periods that are currently being worked on for notable past Ipswich sites (Riddler *et al*, in prep).

Other categories of finds such as prehistoric pottery, Roman pottery, clay tobacco pipe, lava querns, worked flint and burnt flint require no further

dissemination work and simply require adequate identification for the archive catalogue.

### **6.2.3 *Environmental archive***

Two articulated skeletons were present and no further analysis will be required as they have been adequately described in this document. The details will require summary inclusion in later publication work.

The animal bone assemblage was large, interesting and varied and will require further analysis. It has the potential to contribute to our understanding of husbandry, trade, food use, butchery and industry. There are indications of both primary and secondary butchery, import and trade of some species (goat) and also a particularly significant fowl assemblage that may indicate a specialised form of food processing that requires comparison with known examples of similar sites. As a result the faunal remains need full identification to species, detailed examination for evidence of butchery and processing methods and full counts and measurement. Inclusion in the publication envisaged will also be required.

The plant macrofossils are largely unremarkable and derived in the main from mixed rubbish deposits of food waste and/or cess. Of the fifty (50) bulk samples recovered only nine (9) have sufficient quantity of material and diversity of species to merit further work. These should be fully analysed and the results incorporated into the appropriate thematic study of Ipswich sites. Briefer comment can then be made in the shorter publication report.

The shell assemblage is notable only for three pits with very high concentrations. These merit further study and full identification to species should be carried out along with a consideration of the spatial distribution of the material.



## 7 Significance of the data

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In this section the significance of the results of the fieldwork is considered, mainly in terms of the East Anglian Regional Research Framework (Brown & Glazebrook, 1997; Glazebrook, 2000); reference is made also to the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott & Brown, 2008).

The first point of note is that publication of sites excavated in Ipswich is scarce at the present time. As a result it has been recognized in the regional research agenda that “publication of material from Ipswich is of critical importance” (Ayers, 2000) from the point of view of the development of chronology and typologies.

The periods of densest occupation at this site are also significant in terms of what they can say about the cyclic nature of urban development, another gap in present knowledge identified in the regional research agenda (Ayers, *Ibid*).

Another important research theme surrounds the relationship of towns to their surrounding hinterlands. This site’s location on the margins/suburbs makes it of use in this regard, particularly when evidence for specialist functions is considered (see Sections 6.2.2 and 6.2.3). Comparison with similar marginal suburban locations in the region will be required. There is a particular lack of information of this nature for Ipswich. This is the only significant recently excavated site of this nature. It is interesting due to its extra-mural location and the predominant date of occupation (after c. AD 920 when the first town defences were built) which enables comparison with not only other towns but also intra-mural/extra-mural comparisons within Ipswich itself.

It must be recognized that perhaps the site’s most significant potential lies in its consideration alongside already existing archived material, rather than as a stand-alone discovery. This is explicitly pointed out in the regional research agenda: “Allied to this, the publication of recovered material, particularly from Ipswich, must be a priority” (Ayers, *Ibid*).

The presence of Late Saxon/medieval buildings is an especially important discovery, as there is an ongoing project to analyse the buildings of this period from Ipswich.

Specific Anglo-Saxon and medieval research topics that are identified in the regional research agenda include:

- **Demography.** This can be addressed via examination of settlement patterns through time, spatial analysis in a suitable chronological framework and the examination of the concept of proto-urban settlement where the marginal location of the site is of particular significance.
- **Social organization.** The site is less obviously suited to this topic but certain features (e.g. the possible industrial activity and ‘special’ animal bone assemblage) will allow insight into the acquisition and use of raw materials, comment on industrial production and examination of the market and commercial activity.
- **Economy.** The site has the potential to address a number of topics surrounding the Saxon and medieval surplus economy. There is evidence for commercial and industrial activity, indications of commercial specialisation and links between urban spaces and their hinterland which require further analysis. It will also be necessary to examine the evidence in the context of the relationship between commercial sites and distribution routes.
- **Culture and religion.** The site has comparatively little to contribute in this regard beyond its ability to demonstrate specialisation of a sort that suggests adaptations to a fully urban (i.e. specialized surplus economy) culture.
- **Urban environmental archaeology.** The site’s animal bone and plant macrofossil assemblages are important for such a small site. Open area excavation in Ipswich has been very scarce in recent years making such resources significant. The site has provided evidence for

specialized processing of biological materials and this merits further analysis and dissemination.

The importance of these Research Themes is reinforced in the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott & Brown, 2008), which summarises archaeological progress in the region over the last decade. One of its principal themes is that data has been gathered (i.e. sites excavated) at a pace that has sometimes outstripped our ability to analyse it and, as a result, calls for a period of “collation and synthesis”. This site’s value therefore lies principally in the addition of its information to an existing, and ongoing, series of thematic studies for Anglo-Saxon and medieval Ipswich. This does not give the immediate, and sometimes more superficial, outcome of a substantial publication text but in this rare case is more cost effective as well as being more archaeologically valuable.

Limited dissemination will still be required as a short-term outcome, but only as a smaller short report in the regional journal (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History), PSIAH hereafter).

## 8 Analysis and Publication project: Aims and Objectives

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### 8.1 Revised research aims: analysis

**RR1:** *How many reliably distinct phases of occupation can be resolved for the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods of occupation on the site? This requires detailed further stratigraphic analysis.*

**RR2:** *Can the degree of finds residuality be adequately understood and controlled to refine the dating of the phases identified by RR1? This requires further analysis of the pottery assemblage (an assessment of residuality by context) with reference to the stratigraphic evidence produced by RR1. If dating can be refined then the patterns of pottery use and consumption as well as evidence for trade links and status of the site's occupants can be assessed. This also holds true for CBM: if residuality can be understood then comparison with other similar assemblages (particularly the unpublished Grimwade Street kiln) will be required.*

**RR3:** *How does the building evidence from IPS502 compare with other similarly dated structures recorded in Ipswich? Does this tell us if they are typical or atypical for their period and do they suggest any particular function?*

**RR4:** *Does the internationally important horseshoe come from a stratigraphically discrete and securely dated context? Is there scope to confirm or enhance its dating through scientific dating techniques (C14)? What can be said about the circumstances of its deposition?*

**RR5:** *Examine and integrate into existing study the evidence for specialist craft production: compare the evidence for metalworking, woodworking and particularly textile production with other industrial/semi-industrial activity and*

*assemblages of similar date in Ipswich, taking the extra-mural location into account.*

**RR6:** *Examine and integrate into existing study the evidence for specialist food production (poultry). Compare the evidence for this with other sites of similar date (c.f. Kings Lynn).*

**RR7:** *Full scale publication in a stand alone article/volume is not the most cost effective outcome in this case. We recommend instead that a short summary article is presented in the local journal (PSIAH) which gives a broad overview, highlights the potential of the site and draws attention to the ongoing thematic studies.*

## **8.2 Preliminary publication synopsis**

The principal value of the evidence recovered from this excavation lies in its inclusion into the wider thematic studies that are underway for previously unpublished Ipswich sites. Therefore full independent publication is not recommended.

Instead a short (less than 1500 words/2 illustrations) article in the PSIAH should be prepared. It is intended that this summarise the site's potential and draw attention to the other ongoing work rather than attempt to explain it itself. Illustration will be similarly simple and clear. It will also draw attention to the large thematic studies for Ipswich material that are currently underway under alternative sources of funding.

The short article will include:

- A brief summary of the circumstances of the project, along with background information regarding our present archaeological knowledge of this part of Ipswich.
- Brief account of the less important prehistoric and post-medieval phases of occupation.

- Account of the Anglo-Saxon and medieval deposits, with a combined phase plan, and a brief explanation of the work required to understand their full potential.
- Brief overview of the finds recovered, concentrating on the most important and their potential. To include an illustration of the stirrup.
- Explanation of other work on material from the site funded by the client. Highlight the contribution of the site being made to the forthcoming large scale work on Ipswich.

### **8.3 Other analysis work**

The principal value of the material lies in its integration into larger studies. The work can be divided into sets of tasks based on the revised research aims 1 to 6 (see above).

Each piece of work will be undertaken by the appropriate specialist or the principal Project Officer and a summary of the findings be produced in note form. Full archive information can then be provided to the author responsible for each thematic study for appropriate integration.

Each will be discussed further below, with appropriate task identification.

## **9 Publication and analysis project: Task sequence**

### **9.1 Stratigraphic analysis method statement**

**Task 1:** *Prepare full stratigraphic matrix for Anglo-Saxon and medieval deposits and features (Linzi Everett, SCCAS)*

**Task 2:** *Using relationships defined above identify contexts that can be most relied upon for secure dating. Liaise with appropriate pottery specialists to assign suitable dates to identified securely dated contexts (Linzi Everett, SCCAS and Sue Anderson, CFA Archaeology)*

**Task 3:** *Refine phasing and sequence of occupation. Examine potential for C14 dating from environmental samples or human/animal bone from selected contexts (Linzi Everett, SCCAS)*

**Task 4:** *Compare phased building evidence with previously excavated examples from Ipswich sites (Linzi Everett, SCCAS and Tom Loader, freelance)*

**Task 5:** *Integrate results of tasks 1 – 4 into thematic study of settlement/buildings in Ipswich (TBA)*

**Task 6:** Prepare physical and digital archive resulting from above

### **9.2 Finds analysis method statement**

**Task 7:** *Full description and catalogue of Anglo Saxon and medieval small finds, once phasing is refined. Including illustration of 20 objects. Integration into existing thematic study (Ian Riddler)*

**Task 8:** *Full description and catalogue of pottery from Anglo Saxon and medieval phases. Integration into existing thematic study (TBA)*

**Task 9:** *Archive preparation: all categories of finds (TBA)*

### **9.3 Environmental analysis method statement**

**Task 10:** *Full identification to species and catalogue of animal bones. Comparison with similar assemblages from the region (Julie Curl)*

**Task 11:** *Full identification and cataloguing of plant macrofossils from appropriate contexts (as identified in Section 5.3.15) if secure dating is evident (Rachel Fosberry, OA East)*

**Task 12:** *Examination of evidence for industrial activity (Rachel Fosberry, OA East & Lynne Keys)*

**Task 13:** *Archive preparation: environmental evidence (TBA)*

### **9.4 Short publication method statement**

**Task 14:** *Write introduction and summary of the site's stratigraphy for PSIAH short note (Linzi Everett, SCCAS)*

**Task 15:** *Research and write brief statement of the site's potential (Linzi Everett, SCCAS)*

**Task 16:** *Prepare simple multi-phase site plan and include illustration of stirrup (Linzi Everett, Donna Wreathall and Crane Begg, SCCAS)*

**Task 17:** *Editing and collating short publication report (Linzi Everett, SCCAS)*

**Task 18:** *Copy editing publication report (Richenda Goffin, SCCAS)*



**Task 19: Submit short journal article** (Linzi Everett, SCCAS)

**9.5 Resources and programming**

**9.5.1 Staff for analysis stage**

***SCC staff***

<b>Name</b>	<b>Initials</b>	<b>Day rate</b>	<b>Job title</b>	<b>Role</b>
Linzi Everett	LE	£226	Project Officer	Stratigraphic analysis and report, Discussion
Keith Wade	KW		County Archaeologist	Discussion
Richenda Goffin	RG	£275	Finds and Post excavation manager	Finds archive, ceramics, querns, cbm and daub Finds management
Rhodri Gardner	KH	£275	Contracts Manager	Discussion and project management
Donna Wreathall	DW	£174	Illustrator	Small finds illustration
Gemma Adams	ASST	£148	Project Assistant	Photography Project assistance

***External specialists***

<b>Name</b>	<b>Initials</b>	<b>Day rate</b>	<b>Job title</b>	<b>Role</b>
Sue Anderson	SA	£275	Project manager, Archaeology	CFA Human bone
Julie Curl	JC	£270	Freelance specialist	Animal bone
Sue Holden	SH	£250	Freelance illustrator	Pottery and site plans illustration
Lynne Keys	LK	£225	Freelance specialist	Slag
Sarah Bates	SB	£270	Specialist, NAU Archaeology	Flint
Ian Riddler	IR	£215	Freelance specialist	Small finds
Rachel Fosberry	RF	£175	Environmental specialist, Oxford Archaeology East	Environmental material analysis

**9.5.2 Task list and costing**

<b>Task</b>	<b>Task description</b>	<b>Person</b>	<b>Day rate</b>	<b>Days</b>	<b>Total cost</b>
<b><i>Stratigraphic Analysis</i></b>					
1	Compilation of site matrix	LE	226	3	£678
2	Analysis of stratigraphic data & prepare suitable data for specialists	LE	226	4	£904
3	Refine phasing/sequence of occupation	LE	226	2	£452

3	Refine phasing/sequence of occupation	RG	270	1	£270
4	Analysis/comparison of building evidence	LE	226	2	£452
5	Integration of above into thematic study	TBA	226	1	£226
6	Preparation for deposition of the digital archive	LE	226	0.5	£113
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>£3,095</b>

***Finds Analysis***

7	Worked bone and antler, catalogue and report (12 objects)	IR	215	2	£430
7	Iron, copper alloy and lead, catalogue and report (c 70 objects)	IR	215	4	£860
7	Integration of above into thematic study	IR	215	1	£215
7	Illustration of selected small finds	DW	174	4	£696
8	Catalogue, inputting and report on pottery (11 boxes)	RG	270	8	£2,160
8	Pottery illustration	SH	250	2	£500
8	Integration of above into thematic study	RG	270	1	£270
9	Bulk finds recording and inputting	RG	270	6	£1,620
9	Small finds recording and inputting	RG	270	3	£810
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>£7,561</b>

***Environmental Analysis***

10	Catalogue, inputting and report on animal bone (21 boxes)	JC	270	12	£3,240
11	Identification, catalogue and report of plant macrofossils from selected assemblages	RF	175	2	£350
12	Examination of industrial activity/evidence (hammerscale)	RF	175	0.5	£88
12	Examination of industrial activity/evidence (slag)	LK	225	2	£450
13	Environmental archive preparation	TBA	174	1	£174
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>£4,302</b>

***Short publication method statement***

14	Research and write introduction and summary of site stratigraphy	LE	226	2	£452
15	Research and write statement of the site's potential	LE	226	2	£452
16	Prepare illustrations: multiphase plan	CB	233	2	£466

16	Prepare illustrations: stirrup and selected small finds	DW	174	1	£174
17	Collating final short report	LE	226	1	£226
18	Copy editing	RG	270	0.5	£135
19	Submit short journal article				£100
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>£2,005</b>
	<b><i>Other: project management and non-staff costs</i></b>				
8.1	Project management	RVG	270	1	£270
8.2	Finds and illustration management	RG	270	1	£270
8.4	Carriage and packing of finds				£600
8.5	Radiography				£350
8.6	Travel and expenses for specialists				£350
8.8	One-off cost for finds storage @ £25 per box		25	48	£1,200
	<b>Sub-total</b>				<b>£3,040</b>
	<b>TOTAL COST</b>				<b>£20,003</b>

Table 22. Summary of tasks and cost of analysis and publication project tasks

NB. All archaeological costs are subject to VAT. The costing has been produced with day rates valid until the end of December 2011.

## 10 Acknowledgements

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David Wilson Homes funded the project. It was commissioned and overseen throughout by Steven Weaver of CgMs Consulting.

Keith Wade produced the Brief and Specification documents and monitored the fieldwork (SCCAS, Conservation Team).

The fieldwork was managed by John Newman and the post-excavation project was managed by Rhodri Gardner. The fieldwork was directed by Linzi Everett. Timothy Browne, Phil Camps, Martin Cuthbert, Roy Damant, Tony Fisher, Sabra Henessey, Steve Manthorpe, Holly Stacey and Anna West (all SCCAS Field Team).

Surveying was by Jonathan Van Jennians and John Duffy. John Duffy digitised the plans (SCCAS Field Team).

The finds were processed by Gemma Adams (SCCAS Field Team).

The finds assessment has been compiled by Ruth Beveridge with Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Julie Curl, Rachel Fosberry, Richenda Goffin, Kieron Heard, Ian Riddler and Nicola Trzaska-Nartowski.

The environmental samples were processed by Anna West and Timothy Browne (both of SCCAS Field Team) and assessed by Rachel Fosberry of Oxford Archaeology East.

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## Appendix 1a. Brief and Specification

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### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

## Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

### NCP CAR PARK, 11 ST GEORGE'S STREET, IPSWICH

*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, for example see paragraphs 2.1 & 4.11. The commissioning body may also have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8*

#### 1. Background

1.1 Planning consent has been granted for residential development (IP/03/01068) on the NCP Car Park, 11 St George's Street, Ipswich, with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition.

1.2 The development area has been evaluated (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report No 2006/153). Natural subsoil levels (with low density medieval features including a pit and boundary ditch) were encountered as follows:

North-west 17.00m OD (truncated)

North-east 17.04m OD

South-west 16.32m OD

South-east 16.03m OD

No human remains were encountered.

1.3 As final floor levels for the new building at 16m OD (and formation levels presumably c.15.6m OD), a minimum total excavation of the entire footprint of the new building will be required. As it seems likely that the proposed amenity area will also be reduced to this formation level, it would be wise to assume that the whole site (1500 square metres) will require excavation. Demolition should include removal of floor slabs but all foundations should be left *in situ* until after the archaeological excavation is completed.

1.4 In order to comply with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.

1.5 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place

in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.

- 1.6 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in “Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England” Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.
- 1.7 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 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 this office before execution.
- 1.9 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on 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. **Brief for Archaeological Project**

- 2.1 Archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out of the entire site prior to development.
- 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 any future detailed consent.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for medieval settlement.
- 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 Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (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 PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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 PD/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'. Occasional Pap. 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'*).

- 2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five 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**

The excavation methodology will form part of the Project Design and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded:

- 3.1 As indicated in 2.1, the entire site is to be excavated prior to development.
- 3.2 Topsoil (and hillwash deposits) can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.3 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. paths, yards, hearths & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.4 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. Note that it is likely that prehistoric features e.g. especially pits, are likely to require full excavation.

- b) A minimum of 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. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [ if necessary on site ] with the Conservation Team.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

**11.1 3.5 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.**

- 3.6 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.7 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.8 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.9 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 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.10 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 Project Design.

- 3.11 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

#### 4.0 **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 the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, a contribution may be requested to assist with the expenses of carrying out the monitoring (currently expected to be in the region of £150 per day, but to be agreed at the time that the project takes place), it would be helpful if provision could be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). 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 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 4.7 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

4.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* 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 timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. 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 SMR or museum.

5.3 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 Project Design (see 2.5).

5.4 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).

5.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 5.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).

5.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

5.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record 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.



- 5.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR 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 SMR 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.
- 5.11 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 the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

## 6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 A 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 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.

- 6.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

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

Tel: 01284 352440

Date: 28 November 2006

Reference: /NCP Car Park

**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.**

## Appendix 1b. Brief and Specification

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### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

## Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

NCP CAR PARK, 11 ST GEORGE'S STREET, IPSWICH: PHASE 2

*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. The commissioning body may also have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.3 & 1.4.*

### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for residential development (IP/03/01068 & IP/07/00063) on the NCP Car Park, 11 St George's Street and sites of 11-15 Bedford Street, Ipswich, with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition.
- 1.2 The building includes an undercroft car park with a finished level of c.15.6m OD.
- 1.3 Archaeological evaluation of the site (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report No 2006/153) and subsequent archaeological excavation of the eastern half of the site in 2007 demonstrated that late Saxon and medieval occupation of medium density survives across the whole site and was encountered at 16.25m OD in the south and 16.7m OD in the north.
- 1.4 Phase 2 of the site preparation will involve the demolition of 11-15 Bedford Street and reduction of site levels (eventually) in that area to c.15.3m OD.
- 1.5 This will require the excavation of all archaeological features below the footprint of the proposed new building where it will underlie 11-15 Bedford Street.
- 1.6 This will be achieved through a break in contractor's ground works as follows:
  - a) Demolition of 11-13 Bedford Street (slabs left in place).
  - b) Removal of slabs - under archaeological supervision.
  - c) Reduction of ground levels under archaeological supervision using a machine with toothless bucket down to levels of archaeological interest.
  - d) Archaeological excavation of all features.

- e) Continuation of contractor's ground reduction/removal of foundations.
- 1.7 The same process will apply to the removal of the NCP office adjacent to 15 Bedford Street, and the remnant of floor slab adjacent to Bedford Street and north of the Phase 1 excavation.
- 1.8 In the area of the proposed amenity area, no archaeological work will be required provided that ground reduction does not go below 16.5m OD and no grubbing of foundations is required.
- 1.9 In order to comply with the planning condition the developer has requested a brief and specification for the Phase 2 recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.10 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.
- 1.11 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in "Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England" Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.
- 1.12 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.13 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 this office before execution.
- 1.14 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on 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. **Brief for Archaeological Project**
- 2.1 Archaeological recording, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out in the area shown on Figure 1, prior to development.

- 2.2 The 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 any future detailed consent.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for late Saxon and medieval occupation.
- 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 Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (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 PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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 PD/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'. Occasional Pap. 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five 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**

The recording methodology will form part of the Project Design and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded:

- 3.1 As indicated in 2.1, the entire Phase 2 area is to be recorded prior to development (see Figure 1).

- 3.2 Topsoil (and hillwash deposits) can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.3 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. paths, yards, hearths & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.4 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. Note that it is likely that late Saxon or earlier pits, are likely to require full excavation.
  - b) A minimum of 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. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site ] with the Conservation Team.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.

- 11.2 **3.5 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.**

- 3.6 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.7 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

- 3.8 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.9 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 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.10 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 Project Design.
- 3.11 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

#### 4.0 **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 the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, a contribution may be requested to assist with the expenses of carrying out the monitoring (currently expected to be in the region of £150 per day, but to be agreed at the time that the project takes place), it would be helpful if provision could be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). 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 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 4.7 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.
- 4.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* 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 timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. 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 SMR or museum.
- 5.3 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 Project Design (see 2.5).
- 5.4 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).



- 5.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 5.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).
- 5.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record 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.
- 5.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR 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 SMR 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. This currently stands at £30 per box (0.017 cubic metres).
- 5.11 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 the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

## 6. **Report Requirements**

- 6.1 A 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 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.
- 6.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

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Tel: 01284 352440

Date: 21 December 2007

Reference: /NCP Car Park\_Phase 2

**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.**

## Appendix 2. Group descriptions

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### **Group 5001: Ditch and its fills (Preh)**

*Contexts: 0605, 0607, 0624, 0735, 0736, 0746, 0747, 0748*

0605 is a north to south aligned ditch with a maximum width of 1m, narrowing to 0.4m. It has a rounded 'v' shaped profile, and variable depth, from 0.1m at its north end, up to 0.4m. The northern end may have been truncated. Five sections excavated are filled by a generally pale yellowish grey brown sand containing 14 sherds of prehistoric pottery, six of which are identified as Bronze Age, and 12 worked flints. Two later sherds, of medieval and Late Saxon date respectively, are probably intrusive,

Cut by building G5003.

### **Group 5002: Ditch and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*11.3Contexts: 0616, 0615, 0665, 0666, 0667, 0675, 0690, 0691, 0714*

0615 is a north to south aligned ditch, irregular in plan, with an average width of 0.85 m. It has a variable depth and profile, ranging from shallow with a flat base to a U shaped profile. The northern end of the ditch is barely traceable where it continues beyond the edge of the site and is likely to be truncated. A single fill was identified throughout the various excavated sections which consists of a mid-dark brown friable silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, bone, post-medieval CBM fragments, and pottery of prehistoric and Late Saxon date.

The ditch is cut by several of the elements of building G5005. In terms of location, alignment and size, this feature looks similar to ditch G5001 but the range of finds recovered are very different, even taking into account the amount of disturbance by later features.

### **Group 5003: Building (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0653, 0655, 0670, 0679, 0681, 0682, 0683, 0687, 0688, 0689, 0700, 0701, 0703, 0704, 0705, 0706, 0708, 0709, 0710, 0711, 0715, 0716, 0718, 0719, 0720, 0721, 0722, 0725, 0728, 0734, 0738, 0739*

0703 is a building represented by two parallel beam slots aligned north west to south east and set 4m apart, with a third perpendicular beam slot at the western end. Various postholes along the line of the beam slots and within the internal space of the building are also associated with the group. No features relating to the eastern end of the building were identified although posthole 0719 at the eastern end of beam slot 0679 may mark the north east corner of the building, making its internal length at least 7.3m.

The parallel beam slots have an average width of 0.6m and an average depth of 0.2m. The third slot measures 0.35m wide on average with a depth of up to 0.2m. Evidence of four small postholes was noted in the base of this slot but these were not recorded as discreet, identifiable features during excavation.

Cuts ditch G5001 and cut by pit G5012 and modern brick structure G5013 at its south east corner. May be associated with building G5004.

### **Group 5004: Building (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts : 0608, 0609, 0610, 0611, 0612, 0619, 0620, 0621, 0626, 0627, 0636*

0608 is a probable sunken feature building (SFB), located close to the north-west corner of building G5003 and possibly associated with it. It is roughly rectangular with a rounded west end and steep, almost vertical sides which break to a flattish base, and measures 4.25m long, 1.85m wide and a maximum depth of 0.35m. Three small postholes are contained within the pit, two set opposite each other centrally along the north and south edges, with a third smaller stakehole adjacent to the southern posthole. It is filled by a fairly loose mid grey brown mid-grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks, occasional small stones and animal bone fragments. Finds are predominantly Late Saxon but include a small quantity of pottery and CBM sherds of late medieval and post-medieval date and SF1116, a stone hone of Late Saxon or early medieval date. Evidence of hammerscale was recovered from soil samples.

**Group 5005: Building (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0599, 0600, 0650, 0613, 0614, 0622, 0628, 0629, 0630, 0631, 0632, 0633, 0634, 0635, 0637, 0638, 0639, 0640, 0641, 0642, 0643, 0644, 0648, 0649, 0651, 0652, 0656, 0657, 0658, 0659, 0660, 0661, 0671, 0672, 0673, 0674, 0677, 0678, 0698, 0699,*

0650 is a group of eighteen pits and postholes, some or all of are associated with an approximately east to west aligned building. Postholes 0656 and 0642 appear to mark the buildings north-west and north-east corners, which would make the structure approximately 4m wide and of similar dimensions to G5003. No clear indication of the total length of the building was apparent, as if it survives, the buildings eastern end lays beyond the edge of site. Some of the postholes crossing the interior from north to south may represent evidence of internal supports or partitions. 0637 is included within the group although it is somewhat removed from the main group.

The postholes are generally sub-circular or oval in plan, with an average diameter of 0.34m and an average surviving depth of only 0.15m (0.18m maximum depth). They have steep or vertical sides and mostly rounded bases. Only one displays a possible post pipe, posthole 0637. They are filled with deposits of mid-dark grey brown silty sand with a low concentration of artefacts. Where finds are present, they mostly consist of Late Saxon pottery, with occasional and probably intrusive medieval and post-medieval sherds and CBM fragments.

**Group 5006: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0662, 0663*

0662 is a poorly defined feature on the edge of ditch 0616. It is roughly circular , approximately 0.7m in diameter and 0.3m deep with a rounded profile. Its fill is a mid brown silty sand mixed with patches of orange and yellow sand, some of which looks to represent root or animal disturbance, and contains no material culture.

Cut by ditch G5002 and posthole 0660, part of G5005.

**Group 5007: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0618, 0617*

0618 is an irregular feature on the eastern edge of ditch 0616 with poorly defined edges. It measures approximately 1.3m long and at least 0.7m wide. Its fill is a reddish-brown sand mixed with grey-brown silty sand, with occasional small stones and no material culture.

Cut by ditch G5002 and posthole 0678, part of G5005

**Group 5008: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0684, 0685, 0692, 0693, 0694, 0695, 0696, 0697*

0684 is a pit which is almost square in plan, measuring 1.5m wide from north to south and 1.4m wide from east to west. It measures 0.4m deep with steep sides breaking to a flattish base. Its only identifiable fill, 0685, is a dark blackish brown silty sand with regular small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. For excavation purposes, a north to south section was initially placed central to the pit and the east side excavated. Two small, circular postholes 0692 and 0695 were observed within the base of the pit, set against the north and south edges respectively and just east of the central section. Each is filled by mid brown orangey clay sand with regular stones and exhibits a likely post pipe, that in 0695 being narrow, straight sided and continuing beyond the base of the posthole itself, possible evidence of a driven stake. It is not clear whether the postholes pre-date the pit, post-date it or are contemporaneous.

Finds from fill 0685 are predominantly of Late Saxon date but include fragments of post-medieval tile and one sherd of medieval pottery, finds which could be intrusive. Animal bone and hammerscale are also present within this deposit. Neither posthole contains any material culture.

**Group 5009: Grave (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0596, 0597, 0598*

0596 is an approximately east to west aligned grave along the northern edge of the excavation area. It measures 0.38m wide and at least 1.25m long, but is cut by a modern footing at its eastern end. Its fill, 0597, is a mid-pale grey brown silty sand with two sherds of mid Saxon pottery and one further sherd of an unidentified hand thrown vessel. Contains the near complete skeleton of a c.8-9 year old child.

Cut by posthole/pit 0599, part of G5005.

#### **Group 5010: Pit and its fill (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0604, 0603*

0604 is a circular pit measuring 1m in diameter and up to 0.22m deep with a rounded profile. Fill 0603 is a mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent small-medium stones, and looks to have suffered some animal disturbance. It contains animal bone, frequent fish bone, post-medieval CBM fragments and a single sherd of 16th-18th century pottery.

#### **Group 5011: Pit and its fills (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0645, 0646, 0647*

0645 is a roughly oval pit 1.75m long, 1.25m wide and 0.8m deep. Its steep sides break quite sharply to a flat base. It contains a sequence of two distinct fills:

- Primary fill 0647 is a pale yellowish brown loose silty sand, mixed with patches of mid greyish-brown silty sand, with animal bone and Late Saxon pottery. Soil samples contain hammerscale.
- Upper fill 0646 is a loose, mid greyish-brown silty sand with moderate-frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecks and hammerscale. Pottery from this deposit is mostly Late Saxon but includes an Iron Age sherd and some mid Saxon examples. Several animal bones are present, including those from amphibians and fish.

#### **Group 5012: Pit and its fill (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0601, 0602*

0601 is the northern part of a large pit which continues beyond the southern edge of the site, meaning its full dimensions are unknown but measures 2.4m wide and 0.48m deep. Its fill is a mainly mid brown and orange mottled silty sand, becoming paler and yellower towards the base and western end, and contains small quantities of animal bone, fired clay and post-medieval CBM.

#### **Group 5013: Brick structure (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0717*

0717 is a collection of bonded white floor bricks, laid flat over an area of approximately 1.3m x 1m. Damaged during machining and continuing south beyond the edge of site, their full extent and function is not known. The bricks are set flat into a bed of creamy-white lime mortar which in turn is laid on a thin bed of chalky green clay. Two bricks retained are dated to the 18th-19th century.

Cuts G5003.

#### **Group 5014: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0730, 0731, 0732*

0730 is a sub-circular pit, with fairly steep concave sides, breaking to a flat base. It measures 0.7m in diameter, 0.5m deep and is filled by a sequence of two fills:

- Lower fill 0732 is a mid to dark grey-brown sand with occasional rounded and sub-angular stones and Late Saxon pottery.
- Upper fill 0731 is a mid to dark brown loose sand with occasional rounded and sub-angular stones. It contains a flint scraper, animal bone and pottery of mostly Late Saxon date, but including two sherds of medieval pot and a post-medieval CBM fragment.

Cuts 0744, an amorphous pit believed to be a tree throw and not fully recorded.

#### **Group 5015: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

Contexts: **0742**, 0743

0742 is a small, circular posthole cutting pit 0744. It is disturbed and difficult to define but measures c.0.25m in diameter and 0.2m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Its disturbed fill, 0743, is a mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and no material culture.

**Group 5016: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

Contexts: **0740**, 0741

0740 is a small, oval posthole measuring 0.38m x 0.28m x 0.2m deep. It is steep sided, with a rounded and slightly uneven base. Its disturbed fill, 0741, is a mid brown silty sand with regular pebbles and no finds.

**Group 5017: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

Contexts: **0310**, 0373, 0372, 0371, 0370, 0319, 0324, 0323, 0322, 0321, 0320, 0318, 0317, 0316, 0315, 0314, 0313, 0312, 0311

0310 is a large pit which appears sub-oval in plan on the surface but which excavation shows to be a square pit below the surface, approximately 1.4m wide and 1.52m deep with almost vertical sides breaking fairly sharply to a flat base. The 18 fills identified in this pit consist of a series of silty sand tips containing a large assemblage of Late Saxon ceramics. A medieval sherd is likely to be intrusive. Two significant finds from this pit are SF1033, part of an iron knife blade from context 0371, which is dated to the Late Saxon or early medieval period and SF1098, part of Late Saxon or early medieval bone handle with bands of ring-and-dot decoration, found in layer 0321. Animal bones found within the fills display butchery evidence and include goat horncores which may be associated with horn working.

The sequence of layers within the pit, some of which are quite thin, suggest it was used for the disposal of waste. Cuts pit G5018.

**Group 5018: Pit and its fills (Sax)**

Contexts: **0325**, 0326, 0327

0325 is a small, sub-oval pit which measures 1.2m wide and approximately 1.6m long, with a depth of 0.48m. It contains two distinct fills:

- Primary fill 0327 is a pale grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks containing one sherd of mid Saxon pottery and a small quantity of a Late Saxon sherds.
- Upper fill 0326 is a mid grey brown loamy sandy silt, also flecked with charcoal, containing Roman CBM and a relatively large assemblage of Late Saxon pottery sherds.

Cut by pit G5017.

**Group 5019: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

Contexts: **0241**, 0243, 0245, 0247, 0261, 0262, 0272, 0308, 0309, 0339, 0344, 0358, 0359

0241 is a large, almost square pit measuring 1.8m wide and 1.2m deep, with vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base. It is similar in shape and size to G5011. The various fills are a mixture of slightly humic mid brown silty sand layers and thinner, pale sandy layers which look like slump or redeposited natural. The fills contain a large assemblage of Late Saxon pottery, including an almost complete vessel in fill 0342, with only two small pieces of medieval and post-medieval CBM contaminating the upper fill, 0247. Animal bone is also present throughout the pit as are a number of metal objects. Amongst these are two iron knife blades (SF1025 from context 0339 and SF1099 from context 0344) as well as a near-complete iron stirrup (SF 1022) found in pit fill 0247 and believed to be Late Saxon or early medieval in date. This is an extremely significant find as very few stirrups have been recovered from stratified archaeological contexts in England.

Cuts posthole G5021.

**Group 5020: concrete structure (modern)**

Contexts: **0037**, 0410

0037 is a modern circular concrete structure made up of two concentric circles with a central concrete pad. The outer circle has a radius of 10m while the inner circles radius is 5.5m. Both measure 0.6m wide and are fairly complete on the western side but there are only

fragmentary remains of the eastern side. All three elements of the structure have the remains of iron fittings which would have carried small iron wheels, one of which survives on the outer circle. It appears to be some kind of turntable structure but its exact function is not known.

#### **Group 5021: Posthole and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0274, 0275*

0274 is a small pit or posthole at the north western corner of pit 0241 and cut by it. It measures approximately 0.45m in diameter and has an open 'v' shaped profile. It has a single identifiable fill, 0275, a mid brown silty sand with occasional rounded stone inclusions and no material culture

Cut by pit G5019.

#### **Group 5022: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0590, 0591, 0592*

0590 is a large, almost square pit measuring 1.5m-1.6m wide and with a total depth of 1.36m. It is very similar in plan and dimensions to pit 0241 which lies 1m to the south east. This pit is heavily disturbed by modern activity, including pockets up to 0.48m deep of hardcore sub-base from the former concrete slab which sealed the site and have settled into the upper part of the pit fill. Late Saxon pottery comes from fill 0591 whilst 0592 contains no material culture.

#### **Group 5023: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0107, 0087, 0106*

0107 is a roughly square pit measuring 1.4m wide and 0.52m deep with almost vertical sides and a generally flat but uneven base. It contains a sequence of two fills:

- Lower fill 0106 is a medium greyish brown silty sand mottled with pale yellowish brown silty sand, containing animal bone, fired clay fragments, Late Saxon pottery and SF1056, a Late Saxon or early medieval iron knife
- Upper fill 0087 is a very dark blackish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and a high density of artefactual evidence, namely animal bone, including goat horncore, fired clay fragments and pottery of mostly Late Saxon date but including a few later sherds which may be intrusive. A fish vertebrae from this finds assemblage had been pierced, possibly to make a bead.

#### **Group 5024: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0114, 0084, 0115, 0117, 0118, 0119, 0124*

0114 is a slightly irregular square pit measuring 1.4 m wide and 1.2m deep. Its sides are steep, almost vertical, and break quite sharply to a flat base. The pit contains six distinct fills. The primary fill, 0115, is a dark brown clayey silty sand flecked with lumps of charcoal and frequent small stones. The other five fills appear to represent a series of tips which seal 0115. Finds from this pit are mostly Late Saxon, although a small quantity of medieval pottery and post-medieval CBM is included, though is probably intrusive.

#### **Group 5025: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0125, 0126, 0127*

0125 is an almost square pit measuring 1.35m-1.4m wide and 0.38m deep with vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat but sloping base. It contains two distinct fills:

- 0126 is mottled fill of pale yellowy brown silty sand, located against the sides of the pit but not extending across its base. Finds recovered comprise 33 Late Saxon sherds, animal bone, and 2 residual Roman sherds.
- 0127 is a dark brown silty sand filling the majority of the pit and to its full depth. It contains occasional charcoal flecks, animal bone and a large pottery assemblage dominated by Late Saxon examples but including a small quantity of early medieval and medieval sherds, which may be intrusive.

#### **Group 5026: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0128, 0129*

0128 is a shallow pit, 0.22m deep, the full dimensions of which are not clear as the southern side has been truncated. Its fill is a dark brown sandy clay with some small pebbles and no material culture.



Cut by structure G5020.

**Group 5027: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0120, 0121, 0122, 0123*

0120 is a large, roughly circular pit which measures approximately 1.4m in diameter, with a slight splay on the southern edge. It has steep, almost vertical sides and an excavated depth of 1.36m. The pit contains a sequence of three fills:

- Basal fill 0123 is a grey brown loose ashy silt with regular stone inclusions.
- Middle fill 0122 is a medium brown loose sandy silt with frequent stone and charcoal inclusions. It is similar to 0121 but paler and less compact.
- Upper fill 0121 is very dark brown compact sandy silt with regular stone inclusions and frequent charcoal.

Datable artefacts from the pit include numerous Late Saxon ceramic sherds and animal bones, as well as a few early and mid Saxon pottery sherds which are likely to be residual. Later finds from fills 0122 and 0121 are likely to be intrusive finds incorporated into the uppermost fills. A sandy pocket in fill 0121 is a suspected animal burrow and this represents another conceivable way in which intrusive material may have found its way into a Late Saxon deposit.

**Group 5028: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0092, 0094, 0095, 0096, 0097*

0092 is a sub-circular pit, with a diameter of approximately 1.3m and a depth of 0.48m. Its profile is slightly irregular, but generally rounded. It is filled by four distinct layers:

- Basal fill 0094 is a fairly loose dark brown/black silty sand with small stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
- Secondary fill 0095 is a mid-dark brown silty clay with animal bones, occasional pebbles and charcoal fragments.
- Tertiary fill 0096 is a thin layer of pale yellow compact clay sand with occasional small sub angular stones. It may be a lens of redeposited natural.
- Upper fill 0097 is a thin, dark brown compact silty clay layer with occasional sub angular stones.

Late Saxon pottery is present in the two lower fills (0094 and 0095) and 0096 and 0097 contain small fragments of post-medieval CBM.

Cut by pit G5029.

**Group 5029: Pit and its fill (modern)**

*Contexts: 0093, 0098*

0093 is a small, circular pit 0.8m in diameter and 0.25m deep with a rounded profile. Fill 0098 is a compact dark brown silty clay with frequent brick and tile fragments and occasional sub-angular stones and mortar fragments of modern origin and not retained.

Cuts earlier pit G5028.

**Group 5030: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0593, 0594, 0595*

Pit 0593 is a small-medium circular pit approximately 1.2m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides breaking gradually to a flat base. It may be part of pit 0158 (G5056) but a modern concrete pad cuts both features at the point where any potential relationship could be established. Fill 0595 is a mid-pale greyish brown silty sand mixed with yellow natural sand present against the edges of the pit and probably represents slump from the original excavated pit edges. The pit's main central fill is

0594, a dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate charcoal, ash and flints and is rich in pottery and animal bone, including some fish bones.

**Group 5031: Ditch and its fills (undated)**

*Contexts: 0002, 0003, 0048*

Ditch 0002 is a NNE-SSW aligned feature first observed during the evaluation. It appears to terminate in the north-east corner of the site but it may have been truncated, and originally continued north and beyond the edge of site. A single fill was identified in the excavated sections, consisting of a dark brown/grey clay sand with a moderate frequency of small/medium stones and very occasional shell.

This feature is one of a sequence of shallow ditches running approximately parallel with, and on the western edge of, modern St. George's Street, all of which may have been associated with the street line. It may be the same as ditch 0046 (G5032)

**Group 5032: Ditch and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0046, 0045, 0142*

Ditch 0046 is a NNE-SSW aligned ditch Its fill was a friable dark-mid brown sandy silty clay with regular small charcoal lumps, animal bone and oyster shell, as well as infrequent pottery sherds of Late Saxon to Late medieval date.

Probably the same as ditch 0002 (G5031)

**Group 5033: Ditch and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0049, 0051, 0052*

0049 is a NNE-SSW running approximately parallel with ditch 0002. Like 0002, it appears to terminate in the north-east corner of the site but it may have been truncated, and originally continued north and beyond the edge of site. The eastern side of the feature was cut by modern concrete Its fill is a dark brown sandy silty clay mottled with yellow clay towards the ditch base. Inclusions of occasional charcoal lumps and oyster shell are noted, as well as animal bone and pottery of early medieval and medieval date. Post-medieval CBM was also present.

The relationship with ditch G5031 is not known.

**Group 5034: Pit and its fills (modern)**

*Contexts: 0041, 0042, 0043*

Pit 0041 is shallow, square in plan with steep sides breaking to a slightly rounded base. Its principal fill, 0042, is a dark brown black silty sandy clay, with occasional gravel and very rare charcoal with post-medieval/modern finds including CBM and iron sheet fragments. 0043 is a very thin lens of dark blackish brown charcoal rich sand against western edge of pit, containing no material culture.

**Group 5035: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0140, 0141*

0140 is a sub-circular, truncated pit, with shallow sloping sides and a flat but irregular base. There appears to be no relationship with ditch 0046, the section suggests the two abut rather than one being cut by the other. Its fill is a mid grey/brown silty sand, with frequent small rounded and irregular stones, and contains Late Saxon pottery plus one sherd of early medieval pot and an undated iron horseshoe nail.

**Group 5036: Pit and its fill (modern)**

*Contexts: 0143, 0144*

0143 is a pit excavated to contain a large iron fuel tank. It has very straight, vertical sides and a very mixed fill, incorporating residual Late Saxon to Late medieval finds with modern brick and rubble.

Cuts ditch G5032.

**Group 5037: Posthole and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0130, 0131*

0130 is a shallow, circular posthole with a rounded profile. It is filled by a mid brown clay sand with occasional pebbles and pea shingle at its base, and mottled with pale brown sand in places. Finds consist of a single sherd from a Late Saxon Thetford Ware vessel.

**Group 5038: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0039, 0040*

0039 is a long, oval pit, which is quite shallow but deeper towards the north-west edge and with a rounded base. Fill 0040 is a very dark brown sand with clay content, occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small/medium stones with a predominantly Late Saxon pottery assemblage, with two medieval sherds and a small number of post-medieval CBM fragments.

**Group 5039: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0035, 0036, 0058*

0035 is a narrow, shallow pit c.2.38m x 0.65m x 0.22m deep, with a rounded profile. It is filled by a very dark brown damp clay sandy silt with spots of pale brown clay and very few small flint inclusions. Pottery from this pit ranges from mid Saxon to medieval in date, but is dominated by Late Saxon sherds. SF1045 is an undated stone object from this pit, which also contains fragments of post-medieval CBM.

Cuts pit G5040.

**Group 5040: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0055, 0057, 0086*

0055 is a narrow, shallow pit c.3m x 0.5m x 0.22m deep with a rounded profile. It is filled by a dense, very dark brown clay silt with specks of fired clay and some stone inclusions. Finds range from Late Saxon to medieval but the main group is Late Saxon.

Cut by G5039.

**Group 5041: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0060, 0061, 0062, 0063*

0060 is a short, narrow, elongated pit, c1.2m x 0.45m, with a shallow, uneven profile, reaching only 0.16m at its deepest point. A small posthole, 0062 appears to cut its west end although there is a chance the two features are the same. Fill 0061 is a mid brown sandy silty clay with regular flecks of charcoal, and occasional small stones, chalk and fired clay flecks. It contains one sherd of Late Saxon Thetford ware and two fragments of post-medieval brick. 0063 is a similar fill, slightly darker, and with lumps of yellow boulder clay and fragments of fired clay.

**Group 5042: Posthole and its fills (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0064, 0065, 0066*

Posthole 0064 is circular in plan, 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep with a rounded profile. Its fill 0065 is a mid grey sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones, whilst a darker area on the west side, 0066, may be evidence of a post pipe. The posthole contains shell, fired clay and two sherds of Late Saxon pottery.

**Group 5043: Posthole and its fills (undated)**

*Contexts: 0067, 0068*

0067 is a small, oval posthole with a rounded profile, 0.32m x 0.15m x 0.08m deep. Its fill is a mid brown-grey sandy silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, small stones and a small medieval or post-medieval iron rivet.

**Group 5044: Pit and its fill (modern)**

*Contexts: 0090, 0091*

0090 is a sub-oval pit with rounded profile filled by a mid brown loose clay sand frequent mortar, lumps of cokey material, CBM and glass, all of modern date.

**Group 5045: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0088, 0089*

0088 is a small circular pit, with a rounded profile. Its fill is a mid brown clay sand fill with occasional charcoal lumps and moderate pebble/gravel inclusions. Frequent small animal bones at the base of the pit suggest it may be a rodent nest.

**Group 5046: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

Contexts: **0189**, 0190

0189 is a small shallow pit with gently sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill is a pale grey/brown silty sand, containing 15 sherds of Late Saxon Thetford Ware.

**Group 5047: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

Contexts: **0191**, 0192, 0193, 0194, 0196, 0561, 0562, 0563

0191 is a large, square pit, c.1.9mx1.8m with steep sides and a total augured depth of 3.62m. It contains a sequence of 5 fills:

- Basal fill 0196 and 0562 is a mid grey/brown silty sand becoming paler and slightly clayey towards the base. It contains mostly Late Saxon pottery, as well as a few sherds of medieval date, but which could be as early as 12th century.
- 0193, 0194, 0195/0563 are a series of three layers likely to represent tips and slumping within the upper 0.8m of the north-east edge of the pit, and contain a small quantity of 10th-11th century (Late Saxon) pottery.
- Upper fill 0192/0561 is a mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal fleck, containing animal bone and a pottery assemblage which is mostly Late Saxon but includes a small quantity of later finds which could be intrusive.

Cut by pit G5046 and gully G5048, cuts pit G5049

**Group 5048: Gully and its fill (modern)**

Contexts: **0187**, 0188

0187 is a narrow modern gully, 0.24m wide x 0.14m deep, with a 'U'-shaped profile, and is filled by a mid grey/brown silty sand with flecks of pale grey mortar and flecks of red brick.

Cuts pits G5047, G5057 and G5054.

**Group 5049: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

Contexts: **0197**, 0198

0197 is a pit on the southern edge of, and heavily cut by, 0191. Its fill is a mid greyish/brown silty sand, mottled with beige silty sand, containing animal bone and a small number of Thetford Ware sherds.

Cut by pit G5047.

**Group 5050: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

Contexts: **0132**, 0133, 0134

Pit 0132 is a roughly oval/rectangular in plan with a lip extending from the north-west corner. It measures approximately 3.3m long, up to 1.5m wide and 0.44m deep. The sides have a moderate slope breaking very gradually to a generally flat base. It contains a sequence of two fills:

- Primary fill 0134 is a dark brown clay silt with pockets of paler brown sandy silt and frequent stone and pebble inclusions, 1 sherd of Late Saxon pottery and post-medieval CBM.
- Upper fill 0133 is a mid brown compact silt with hints of clay and sand, regular stone and pebble inclusions and occasional chalk flecks. The finds from this fill are very mixed, including an irregular shaped sandstone masonry fragment, clay tobacco pipes, post-medieval CBM, as well as two significant Saxon finds; SF1011, a fragment of glass and SF1127, part of a possible cannel coal spindle whorl.

Cut by G5020. Relationship with posthole G5051 in the base of the pit is unclear.

**Group 5051: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

Contexts: **0354**, 0355, 0356

0354 is a small, sub circular posthole in the base of pit 0132, the relationship with which is unknown. It has steep sides, with a sharp break of slope to flattish base. It has two fills, 0355 is a mid grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones and a lower fill, 0356, which is a pale greyish yellow sand. Neither fill contains any material culture.

**Group 5052: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0228, 0230*

0228 is a circular pit, 0.9m diameter x 0.26m deep with sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill is a mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions, animal bone and Late Saxon pottery. Medieval roof tile fragments are likely to be intrusive.

Cuts pit G5057.

**Group 5053: Pit and its fill (modern)**

*Contexts: 0104, 0105*

Pit 0104 is shallow and roughly rectangular in plan, with sides that slope at approximately 45° to a concave base. It measures 0.9m x 0.6m, 0.14m deep. The fill is a loose pale brown silty mortar-rich sand with very frequent modern tile and brick.

Cuts pit G5054.

**Group 5054: Pit and its fills (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0154, 0155, 0161, 0222, 0223, 0224*

0154 is a long rectangular pit, slightly rounded on its north-west side, measuring 0.95m wide, 3.55m long and 0.9m deep. It has steep sides, except at the northern end where there is a more gradual slope, and a generally flat base.

- Lower fill 0224 is a thin layer of pale grey and yellowish brown gravelly silty sand, possibly slump or redeposited natural subsoil.
- 0161/0223 is a dark brown black silty sand with occasional small pebbles and regular pottery, bone, tile, and clay pipe.
- Upper fill 0155/0222 is a greyish, ashy silt with regular stones, occasional pot, brick, tile and bone.

The finds from this pit cover a wide date range, with CBM and clay tobacco pipe suggesting a later, post 17th century date but incorporating Late Saxon material, likely to have been derived at least in part from the earlier features this pit cuts.

Cuts pits G5055, G5056 and G5058.

**Group 5055: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0160, 0162, 0411, 0412, 0413, 0414*

0160 is a large, deep pit with steep sides and a concave base. It measures 1m deep but its other dimensions are hard to determine as it is heavily cut by surrounding features. It contains a sequence of five fills:

- 0162 is the basal fill, a dirty grey/beige natural sand, gravel and clay mix with a small finds assemblage of animal bone, fired clay and two sherds of Saxon pottery, one mid Saxon, the other Late Saxon.
- 0414 is a dark brown black silty sandy clay, with infrequent finds of Late Saxon to post-medieval date.
- 0413 is a thin layer of orange yellow clay sand gravel, possibly slumping from the exposed natural pit edges, containing no material culture.
- 0412 is a thin layer of mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and two fragments of post-medieval roof tile.
- 0411 is the upper pit fill, a dark brown/black silty sand with slight clay content and occasional ceramic sherds of Late Saxon and early medieval date.

Cut by pits G5054 and G5056.

**Group 5056: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0158, 0159*

0158 is a large, sub-oval pit of uncertain dimensions due to a high level of truncation by surrounding features. It measures 1.8m wide and at least 2m long, with a known depth of up to 1.8m. It has a single identified fill, 0159, a dark blackish brown silty sand, moderately compacted and including very occasional pebbles. Finds from this fill are mainly of Late Saxon date but medieval to post-medieval artefacts are also represented. Whether these are

genuinely representative of the period over which the pit was filled or the result of mixing of deposits during modern construction is not clear.

Cut by pits G5054, G5055 and modern concrete.

**Group 5057: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0225, 0226, 0227*

0225 is a large pit, the full form of which is not clear due to truncation by surrounding features. However, it appears to measure approximately 2m west to east and 0.8m deep with steep, almost vertical sides. Its primary fill is 0227, a pale greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel, containing animal bone and four fragments of post-medieval CBM. The upper fill, 0226, is a friable mid grey brown silty sand containing animal bone and sherds of Late Saxon pottery. Stratigraphically, this pit is earlier than Late Saxon pit 0228 (G5052) but contains post-medieval CBM in lower fill 0227. It is possible that this has become incorporated into the fill of 0225 from pit 0154 (G5024).

Cut by pits G5054 and G5052.

**Group 5058: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0156, 0157*

0156 is a small, rounded pit, much of which has been cut away. Its fill, 0157, is a dark greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional rounded pebbles and three sherds of Late Saxon pottery.

Cut by pit G5054.

**Group 5059: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0264, 0267, 0268, 0271*

0264 is a large, shallow pit, 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep, with sloping sides gently breaking to a flattish base. It contains three fills:

- 0271 is a layer of probable slump against the northern edge of the pit. It is a greyish yellow silty gravelly sand with no material culture.
- Lower fill 0268 is a dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones, Late Saxon pot and animal bone.
- Upper fill 0267 is a mid brown silty sand with occasional large pebbles and charcoal flecks. The pottery assemblage is dominated by Late Saxon fabrics, with a single medieval sherd and post-medieval brick fragment also represented, but likely to be intrusive.

Cuts pits G5061, G5060, cut by pit G5064.

**Group 5060: Pit and its fills (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0265, 0269, 0270*

0265 is an oval pit measuring 1.55m long and 0.35m deep, with a rounded profile. It contains two distinct fills:

- Primary fill 0270 is a pale yellowish brown gravelly silty sand containing no material culture. It is likely to represent slumped natural subsoil.
- Upper fill 0269 is a dark brown friable silty sand with occasional small stones, animal bone and three sherds of Late Saxon pottery.

Cut by pit G5059.

**Group 5061: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0263, 0266*

0263 is probably square in plan and at least 1.1m wide but its south-east corner is truncated. Its sides are sloping, narrowing the feature towards its base. It was excavated to a depth of 1.45m before ceasing for safety reasons. Its fill, 0266, is a friable mid brown silty sand with dark brown, slightly humic mottling and occasional small stones. It contains evidence of hammerscale and abundant bone and Late Saxon pottery, along with a small selection of earlier, residual finds.

Cut by pit G5059.

**Group 5062: Pit and its fills (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0292, 0306, 0307*

Only a small part of this feature is visible as it is cut quite heavily and it may be a part of pit 0333 (G5063). It contains two fills:

- Lower fill 0307 is a friable-firm gravelly silty sand with no material culture.
- Upper fill 0306 is a mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional small stones, animal bone and one sherd of Late Saxon pottery.

Cut by pit G5064. Possibly part of pit G5063.

**Group 5063: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0333, 0338*

0333 is a pit positioned on the south east edge of pit 0293 (G5064), and almost entirely cut by it. Its fill is a mid brown silty sand mottled with pale orangey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, one medieval sherd and one Late Saxon sherd.

Cut by pit G5064. Possibly part of pit G5062.

**Group 5064: Pit and its fills (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0293, 0302, 0303, 0304, 0305, 0334, 0335, 0336, 0337, 0340, 0341, 0342, 0343*

0293 is a large oval pit 3.1m long, at least 1.5m wide and approximately 0.9m deep. It has steep sides which break sharply to a flat base. Its upper fill, 0302/0334, is mainly modern rubble, overlying a sequence of mid-dark brown silty sand layers with a low density of finds, most of which are post-medieval.

Cuts pits G5059, G5062 and G5063.

**Group 5065: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0248, 0249, 0250, 0251, 0252, 0253, 0254, 0255, 0256, 0257, 0258, 0259*

0248 is a large, deep square pit with steep sides which break to a flat base. It measures approximately 1.9m x 2m x 1.24m deep and is filled by a sequence of 11 fills or tips, mostly of brown, humic silty sand but including some thinner, pale brown gravelly sand layers likely to be slump or redeposited natural subsoil. Finds from the various fills consist mainly of animal bone and Late Saxon pottery, and only fill, 0249, contains any later material in the form of post-medieval CBM which can almost certainly be assumed to be intrusive, as the upper fill, 0249 is most likely to have been disturbed by later activity.

Cut by G5020.

**Group 5066: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0201, 0202, 0203*

0201 is a small rounded pit, cut on its north-west side but showing fairly steep sides with a gradual break of slope to an uneven base. It measures approximately 1m wide and 0.25m deep. Its fill, 0202, is a mid-pale greyish brown silty sand with articulated animal bone, disturbed by modern concrete. Finds from this fill include Late Saxon pot and disarticulated bone, as well as post-medieval and modern CBM, possibly mixed in with the fill during construction of the concrete turntable. The articulated animal bone, and ten fragments of iron nails, are recorded under the context number 0203.

Cut by G5020.

**Group 5067: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0108, 0109*

0108 is a large oval pit measuring 1.5m long and up to 1.1m wide. It is 0.75m deep with steep, slightly concave sides which break gradually into a flattish base. Its fill, 0109, is a dark brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles and small pieces of charcoal. Towards the pit edges, the fill is slightly paler, probably the result of natural slump combining with the pits fill.

Finds from this pit are dominated by Late Saxon pot but include a sherd of mid Saxon and a sherd of medieval pot, as well as a Roman CBM fragment. Animal bone is also well represented.

**Group 5068: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0172, 0173, 0418*

0172 is a rectangular pit, with steep vertical sides. It contains a sequence of two fills:

- Lower fill 0418 is a mix of pale yellow sand and dark brown sandy silt with regular inclusions of stone, animal bone and Late Saxon pottery.
- Upper fill 0173 is a mid brown sandy silt with regular stones and charcoal flecks. This layer is very mixed near the top where it is disturbed by modern concrete. Finds are dominated by animal bone and Late Saxon pottery with three sherds of residual earlier material, as well as two worked flints. One fragment of post-medieval CBM is not surprising given the modern disturbance within the fill.

Cut by pits G5020 and G5073.

**Group 5069: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0145, 0146, 0147*

0145 is a large, nearly square pit measuring 1.6m x 1.5m, and 0.75m deep. Its sides are steep and its base is flat but slopes down from north to south. It has two distinct fills:

- Lower fill 0147 is a mixed brown silt and yellow orange clay sand occurs on the southern side of the pit, a possible slump or redeposited natural subsoil. Finds are split fairly equally between mid Saxon and Late Saxon, and include a sherd from an imported mid Saxon whiteware vessel and part of domestic rotary quern with tooled surfaces.
- Upper fill 0146 is a very dark brown silt with regular stone inclusions. Pottery is mostly of Late Saxon date, but contains a significant quantity of post-medieval material.

**Group 5070: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0148, 0149*

0148 is a circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, breaking to a rounded base, measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.25m deep. Its fill is a mid brown sandy silt with some stone inclusions and no finds.

**Group 5071: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0150, 0151*

0150 is a shallow, circular posthole with a rounded profile, measuring 0.45m diameter and 0.1m deep. It is filled by a dark brown silt with occasional stones and charcoal with no finds.

**Group 5072: Pit and its fills (undated)**

*Contexts: 0236, 0237, 0238*

0236 is a small circular feature with concave sides and a flattish base. Lining the base was a layer of very compact reddened heat-altered clay, sealed by a charcoal rich dark brown silt some small pottery fragments which were mixed with fill 0209 from pit 0176 (G5073).

Cuts pit G 5073.

**Group 5073: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0176, 0209, 0210*

0176 is a sub-rectangular pit, heavily truncated by other features (0037, 0236) and cutting pits 0172, 0415 and 0174. It measures approximately 1.5m wide and 0.52m deep, exhibiting a squared profile of steep sides breaking sharply to a generally flat base.

- Lower fill 0210 is a thin layer of ashy brown silt with infrequent stone inclusions and no finds.
- Upper fill 0209 is a mid brown sandy silt and occasional flecks of charcoal. Of the 85 pottery sherds from this fill, the majority are of Late Saxon date, but include four medieval sherds. Animal bone and SF1034, a Late Saxon copper alloy finger ring, were also recovered. This fill is known to be contaminated by finds from pit 0236.



Cuts pit G5074, cut by pit G5072.

**Group 5074: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0415, 0416, 0417*

0415 is a pit of uncertain form and size, due to truncation by surrounding features and scant recording. It is filled by 0417, an orange and yellow gravelly sand mixed with brown silt and dark brown sandy silt. Finds from this fill are known to be contaminated by those from 0210 which is the lower fill of pit 0176 (G5073), and consist of animal bone and Thetford Ware, allocated the context number 0416.

Cut by G5020 and G5073.

**Group 5075: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0174, 0175*

0174 is a deep sub-oval pit, measuring 1.05m x 0.8m x 1.14m deep. It has steep, almost vertical sides breaking to a flat base and is filled by layers/patches of damp, loose dark brown gravelly sandy silt, patches of pale brown sand, orange brown sandy silt which were not recorded as distinct identifiable layers. It contains animal bone and pottery of predominantly Late Saxon date, but including a small quantity of earlier finds and medieval sherds. The lack of differentiation between potential fills raises problems with the dating of this feature, which could be of Saxon origin with medieval material settled into an upper fill.

Cut by pit G5073.

**Group 5076: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0182, 0183, 0184*

0182 is a large square pit, 1.25m x 1.3m x 0.75m deep, with steep sides and a generally flat base.

- Lower fill 0184 is an orange gravelly sand mixed with dark green/brown silty clay and dark brown silt. It probably represents two or more fills removed as one. Finds range in date from Late Saxon to medieval in fairly even quantity.
- Upper fill 0183 is a mid brown sandy silt, slightly green in patches, with regular stone inclusions and one Late Saxon sherd.

**Group 5077: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0204, 0205*

0204 is a square pit, directly south of pit 0182 with steep sides which break sharply to a flat base. It measures 1.05m wide and 0.38m deep. Fill 0205 is a compact brown sandy silt with regular stones and a large quantity of animal bone, including a goat horncore whittled at its base. It contains a predominantly Late Saxon pottery assemblage, and two fragments of post-medieval brick which are likely to be intrusive and possibly associated with modern disturbance of the feature.

Cut by structure G5020.

**Group 5078: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0401, 0402*

0401 is a pit located at the northern edge of pit 0393, possibly part of it, but any relationship is difficult to determine, due to later disturbance. Its fill is a pale grey brown silty sand, similar to fill 0395 in pit 0393, and possibly the same. It is a disturbed deposit, the upper part of which is visibly contaminated by modern material. Finds consist of Late Saxon sherds as well as post-medieval CBM.

Cut by G5020, G5080 and possibly pit G5079.

**Group 5079: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0393, 0276, 0394, 0395, 0396, 0398, 0399, 0400*

0393 is a large, roughly square in plan and measuring c.2.75m x 3.05m deep, which was established with an auger. It has the following sequence of fills:

- Lower fill 0394 is a pale grey brown silty sand with a small number of animal bone fragments.
- 0395 is a pale grey brown silty sand with animal bone and one sherd of early Saxon pottery within in a large Late Saxon pot assemblage.
- 0396 is a pale orange silty sand with a large number of Late Saxon sherds.
- 0276 is a dark brown grey clay sandy silt containing a large quantity of animal bone including goat horncore, and numerous fragments of fired clay, some with wattle impressions, possibly from an oven dome. It also contains a large assemblage of Late Saxon pottery, dominated by Thetford and St. Neots Wares and two small finds, SF1023, part of a Late Saxon antler comb, and SF1024, an iron vessel repair clip, of Saxon date. These bulk finds were labelled incorrectly as 0275, which is actually a posthole fill from which no finds were recovered.
- 0398 is a pale to mid grey brown silty sand, rich in pottery dominated by Thetford and St. Neots Wares but including three sherds of medieval date. It also includes several fired clay fragments, some with wattle impressions, slag and animal bone, as well as a post-medieval CBM fragment. 0399 is thin lens of pale orange silty sand within 0398.
- Upper fill 0400 is a mid grey brown clayey silty sand with frequent animal bone (including a piece of sawn horncore) and a few fired clay fragments.. Thetford Ware and St. Neots Ware make up the bulk of the pottery, with three medieval sherds also present.

0396 and subsequent deposits may be fills of a re-cut.

Cut by G5080 and appears to cut pit G5078, although the relationship is not entirely clear and they could be part of the same pit.

#### **Group 5080: Brick structure (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0185, 0239, 0403, 0404*

0185 is a circular brick structure measuring approximately 1m in diameter with the appearance of a brick lined well. Removal of the obviously recent rubble fill revealed a solid brick base only 0.56m from the sites surface, removal of which revealed a thin layer of pale orange sand onto which the bricks were laid (0404). The total surviving depth of the cut into which the brick feature was constructed measured 0.6m. SF1105 is a Late Saxon/early medieval bone needle fragment recovered from context 0404, along with fragments of animal bone. The two bricks retained from the structure are of 17th-18th century date.

Cuts pits G5079 and G5078.

#### **Group 5081: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0290, 0291, 0407*

0290 is a large pit, c.1.8m from north to south and an augured depth of 2.25m. It has vertical, straight sides and is probably square in plan, although it has been cut on three sides. Fill 0291 is a mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and occasional small lumps of fired clay and chalk flecks. Pot and bone are very frequent in this fill and similar to other pits in this part of the site, the ceramic assemblage is almost exclusively made up of Late Saxon Thetford and St. Neots Wares. One sherd of medieval date is almost certainly intrusive, as is a fragment of post-medieval CBM.

0407 is a yellow-pale brown silty sand mixed with darker brown silty sand with frequent stones. It is loosely compacted, with the appearance of redeposited natural subsoil. It contains no cultural material.

Cut by G5094.

#### **Group 5082: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0419, 0420*

0419 is a small pit on the edge of 0279, probably sub-circular in plan but truncation makes this uncertain. It has a shallow, rounded profile and is filled by a mid brown sandy silt with occasional stones and no cultural material.

Cut by G5094.

**Group 5083: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0328, 0329*

0328 is a small, shallow, circular posthole measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Its fill, 0329, is a mid brown silt mixed with some yellow sand patches, with frequent gravel inclusions and no cultural material.

**Group 5084: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0300, 0301*

Pit 0300 is 1.7m long, c.0.55m wide and c.0.1m deep, with a flat base. Its fill, 0301, is a dark brown sandy silt with regular stone inclusions but no cultural material.

Cuts pit G5085.

**Group 5085: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0296, 0297, 0298, 0299*

Pit 0296 is 1.55m wide and at least 1.75m long but the south-east end has been cut away. It measures 0.5m deep at the section but could be deeper towards the centre of the pit. It has a sequence of three fills:

- Lower fill 0299 is a mid-dark brown sandy silt with some charcoal flecks and regular stone inclusions, with animal bone, two Late Saxon sherds, and SF1097, fragments of an iron horseshoe.
- Central fill 0298 is a mixed yellow sand and brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions, animal bone, and two Late Saxon sherds.
- Upper fill 0297 is a medium brown sandy silt with regular stone inclusions, animal bone and four Late Saxon sherds.

Cut by pits G5084, G5086, 0345 and modern pit G5088.

**Group 5086: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0345, 0346, 0347, 0348, 0351*

0345 is a large but relatively shallow rectangular pit, with steep, slightly concave sides and a flat but uneven base. It measures 3.2m long, 1.85m wide and 0.4m deep. It contains the following sequence of fills:

- Primary fill 0346 is a patchy, mixed fill of dark/mid brown silty sand and pale/mid yellow silty sand, with moderate to occasional small and mid angular stones. It has animal bone, eight sherds of Late Saxon date, and three medieval sherds.
- 0347 is a dark brown silty sand, with occasional small subangular stones and no finds.
- 0348 is a mixed orange silty sand and mid brown silty sand with occasional sub angular stones. The finds are fairly evenly mixed between medieval and Late Saxon, with animal bone and slag.
- Upper 0351 is a mid grey/brown silty sand with occasional sub small stones, fired clay and animal bone. Pottery is mostly Late Saxon pot but includes a smaller proportion of later sherds. May be the same fill as 0357 in pit 0352.

Cut by G5020, G5088, cuts G5085, G5087 and G5095.

**Group 5087: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0352, 0229, 0353, 0357*

0352 is a large square/rectangular pit with steep almost vertical sides and a scoop on the north-west side which could be the remains of a separate circular pit cut. It was excavated to a depth of 1.2m before stopping for reasons of safety. It has a sequence of three fills

- Lower fill 0353 is a mid-dark brown silty sand with a high concentration of ash like material. It is very loose and soft with occasional stones, frequent charcoal, especially to the north-east corner of the section where the fill becomes very ashy with patches of cess staining. It contains animal bone and Late Saxon pot.

- 0229 is a dark grey/brown loose silty sand with frequent ashy material and charcoal and occasional small stones. It contains a high concentration of finds, specifically animal bone and Late Saxon pottery and fired clay fragments. It also contains SF1020, a bone spindle whorl, and SF1021, a bone awl, both of which are of Late Saxon/early medieval date.
- Upper fill 0357 is a thin layer of mixed mid grey/brown silty sand and orange sandy clay, with pale grey orange sand towards the base and no pre-modern finds.

Cut by pits G5086 and G5088. It is possible that 0352 and 0345 (G5086) are the same deep pit with later material settled into the upper layers, but modern pit 0349 (G5088) has obscured/destroyed any potential relationship.

#### **Group 5088: Pit and its fill (modern)**

*Contexts: 0349, 0350*

0349 is a rectangular modern pit with straight, vertical sides and a flat base which slopes down to the north-east. Fill 0350 is a mid-grey/brown clay sand with patches of yellowy boulder clay and frequent chalk flecks. It contains frequent fragments of modern brick and tile rubble and a sheet of iron.

Cuts pit G5087.

#### **Group 5089: Pit and its fills (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0208, 0219, 0220*

0208 is a shallow pit, only 0.2m deep, with a flat base and concave sides. It contains two fills:

- Lower fill 0220 is a mid brown grey silty clay sand with occasional small stones and flecks of charcoal with a single sherd of Thetford Ware.
- Upper fill 0219 is a pale grey/brown silty sand with occasional stones and charcoal flecks but no finds.

Cut by G5020 and pit G5090. Relationship with pit 0368 (G5092) not known.

#### **Group 5090: Pit and its fills (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0207, 0216, 0217, 0218*

Pit 0207 is oval in plan with shallow sides and a concave base. It measures 1m x 1.7m and 0.6m deep and contains the following sequence of fills:

- Primary fill 0218 is a mid grey/brown silty clay sand with occasional stones and charcoal flecks. It contains Late Saxon pottery, animal bone and hammerscale, as well as SF1082, a Late Saxon or early medieval rubbing stone.
- Central fill 0217 is a yellowy grey silty clay sand, more compact than 0218, with occasional stones and charcoal flecks. It is rich in Late Saxon pottery and animal bone.
- Upper fill 0216 is a compact orangey yellow boulder clay layer with occasional small stones, two animal bone fragments and one Thetford Ware sherd.

Cuts pit G5089, cut by G5091.

#### **Group 5091: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0206, 0211, 0212, 0213, 0214, 0215*

0206 is a large square pit, measuring 1.6m x 1.6m, with steep, almost vertical sides. It was too deep to fully excavate but augured to establish a total depth of 2.75m. It contains the following sequence of fills:

- Basal fill 0215 is a mid grey brown, silty sandy clay, likely to represent a thin tip line. It is loose in compaction and contains no finds.
- 0214 is a loose, pale yellow silty sand with occasional small stones and no finds.
- 0213 is a mid-pale grey silty clay sand tip line with no finds.
- 0212 is a dark black sooty silt lens, noticeably stoneless, with no finds.
- Upper fill 0211 is a dark blackish brown silty clay sand with lumps of natural clay and occasional stones and charcoal flecks. Hammerscale was identified in a sample of

this fill, with slag fragments included in the bulk finds. Pottery is mostly of Late Saxon but includes several later sherds.

The drawn section suggests 0211 may have been made up of more than one fill but that further distinction was not made during excavation.

Cuts pit G5090.

#### **Group 5092: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0381, 0368, 0382*

0381 is a large, roughly circular pit with moderately sloped, concave sides and an irregular base, flat in the south and sloping down to a concave hollow in the north. Its fill, 0382, is a dark brown silty sand with very occasional small stones. Finds are mostly Late Saxon in date but include one small sherd of a fabric which continued to be produced as late as the 14th century, animal bone and a residual worked flint flake.

Cut by G5020, relationship with G5089 and G5096 unclear.

#### **Group 5093: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0375, 0376, 0377, 0378*

This feature is roughly oval in plan, 0.65m x 0.3m, with steep, concave sides and a rounded base. It may be two intercutting circular postholes. Its fill is a pale brown silty sand with occasional small rounded and irregular stones and animal bone.

Cuts G5095.

#### **Group 5094: Hearth structure? (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0278, 0279, 0280, 0281, 0283, 0284, 0285, 0286, 0287, 0288, 0289*

5094 is a feature of unknown function, consisting primarily of two large intercutting pits (0279, 0284) and remains of a square brick structure (0278). 0279 is sub-circular, approximately 2m in diameter and 0.4m deep, with rounded, sloping sides breaking gradually to a flat base. It cuts 0284, a roughly rectangular pit at least 2.75m long x 1.45m wide and up to 0.6m deep. It has steep sides which break sharply to a generally flat but uneven base. Brick structure 0278 lies within pit 0279 and consists of soft red bricks laid without any kind of bonding mortar, in a roughly square arrangement c.1.3m x 1.15m. The north 'wall' is two courses thick whilst the other 'walls', where they survive are single courses. The east wall is not at 90° to the north. Brick base was present, one course set on a clay base.

Both pits are filled by a series of silty sand and clay layers with brick rubble, brick dust and heat altered material. Inside the brick feature, fill 0283 was rich in charcoal and clinker type material.

The pits contain no material culture and samples from 0283 and 0286 contain insufficient evidence to indicate a either function for this feature or the origin of its fills.

Cuts pits G5082 and G5081.

#### **Group 5095: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0389, 0390*

0389 is a pit which is heavily cut by surrounding features and therefore difficult to define the form and dimensions. Its eastern side is steep to vertical while the west side is moderately steep and concave, with a rounded but uneven base. Its fill is a patchy mid to pale grey/brown sand with mid-dark brown silty sand with an orangey pink heat-altered sand towards the base. It contains a single mid Saxon sherd and animal bone.

Cut by G5086, G5096 and G5093.

#### **Group 5096: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0379, 0380*

0379 is a sub-oval pit with steep, concave sides breaking to a roughly flat but uneven base. Its fill is a patchy, possibly cess stained mix of pale orange grey and dark brown silty sand. Finds consist of Late Saxon and late medieval date, neither in sufficient quantity to confidently date the pit.

Cuts G5095, relationship with G5098 unclear.

**Group 5097: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0366, 0367*

0366 is a circular pit with steep sides and a slightly rounded base, measuring 0.6m deep and 1.65m wide in diameter. Its fill is a loose, mid brown, silty sand with occasional stones and flecks of charcoal. It contains animal bone, Late Saxon and medieval pottery. The feature could be of Late Saxon origin with the later finds intrusive or contamination from layer 0361 (G5099).

Relationship with G5098 obscured by layer G5099, other relationships not established.

**Group 5098: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0360, 0362, 0363, 0364, 0365*

0360 is a large, roughly rectangular pit with rounded corners and steep sides which are noticeably solid and consolidated. It was excavated to a safe depth then augured to find the base which occurred at 2.5m. It contains a sequence of four fills:

- Lower fill 0365, a thin layer of pale brown grey silty sand around the edges of the pit. Loosely compacted with occasional flecks of charcoal and no finds. Hammerscale was recovered from a sample of this fill.
- 0364 is a dark brown friable silty sand with occasional stones and flecks of charcoal. It contains a Late Saxon pottery assemblage, animal bone and a fragment of Roman tile. Hammerscale was recovered from a sample of this fill.
- 0363 is a mid brown/orangey mottled clay silty sand with regular medium stones. The sole find from this fill is SF1135, a Late Saxon or early medieval worked bone object and hammerscale was recovered from an environmental sample.
- Upper fill 0362 is a dark to mid brown friable silty sand with occasional small stones and animal bone, including cattle and goat horncores. Pottery is mainly Late Saxon and early medieval, with a few medieval sherds. SF 1101 is a Late Saxon antler comb fragment.

The section suggests that 0363 and 0362 could be fills of a re-cut or may represent consolidation of earlier deposits leaving hollows into which later material accumulates. This is characteristic of Ipswich sites of this type and probably occurs in many of the larger features on this site.

Cut by G5020. Relationship with pit G5096 is obscured by layer G5099.

**Group 5099: Layer (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0361*

0361 is a compact layer of mid to dark grey/brown silty clay sand with occasional flecks of charcoal which occurs in the top of two adjacent features, pits 0360 and 0366. It contains animal bone, post-medieval CBM, and general building rubble mixed with Late Saxon pottery, early medieval or medieval pottery.

Cut by modern structure G5020.

**Group 5100: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0385, 0386*

0385 is a small oval pit, 0.45m x 0.6m x 0.12m deep, with fairly steep sides. Its fill is a compact, mid brown, clay silty sand with regular stones and is rich in medieval pottery, including 19 sherds from one medieval coarseware jar.

**Group 5101: Pit and its fill (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0383, 0384*

0383 is a shallow, circular pit, 0.8m in diameter and 0.2m deep, with an irregular rounded base and gradually sloping sides. Its fill is a mid brown, clayey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal, CBM and small stones. Finds from this pit consist of animal bone, post-medieval CBM and a sherd of probable 16th century pottery.

**Group 5102: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0408, 0409*

0408 is a shallow, oval pit, 0.65m x 0.45m x 0.16m deep, with a rounded profile. Fill 0409 is a mid brown sandy silt with stone inclusions and no finds.

**Group 5103: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0405, 0406*

0405 is a shallow, oval pit, 0.6m x 0.5m x 0.1m deep, with a rounded, slightly uneven profile. Its fill is a mottled pale greyish yellow clay silty sand with occasional small stones and no finds.

**Group 5104: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0168, 0169*

Pit 0168 is a shallow, irregular oval pit with very shallow sloping sides. It is filled by a mid brown sandy clay with clumps of paler brown clay and no cultural material

**Group 5105: Pit and its fill (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0152, 0153*

0152 is a large rectangular pit, 1.35m x 0.9m with steep sides, only 0.25m deep and a generally flat base. Its fill is a mid brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and frequent oyster shells and bone, very similar in character to the fill of pit 0164, also sharing a similar assemblage of cultural material.

The pottery is mostly late medieval or post-medieval, with a small amount of residual Late Saxon. Other finds also seem to be of mixed as amongst the post-medieval CBM, is SF1019, a Saxon or medieval iron hinge strap, SF1031, a small copper alloy coin, probably Roman in date but later pierced to hang, as well as several 16th-17th century copper alloy pins.

Relationship with G5111 and G5106 unknown.

**Group 5106: Pit and its fill (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0164, 0165*

0164 is a rounded pit located on the south east edge of pit 0152 and could be a part of it, as the fills are very similar and no relationship is visible in section. Its fill is a mid brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal and frequent oyster shells. Finds include post-medieval pottery, a residual Late Saxon sherd, post-medieval CBM and animal bone.

Relationship with G5105 is unclear.

**Group 5107: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0166, 0167*

0166 is a small, oval pit with curved sides and a rounded base. It is filled by 0167, a mid brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and no cultural material.

Cut by pit G5105.

**Group 5108: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0081, 0082*

Pit 0081 is roughly circular with sides which are steep, almost vertical at first but become more gently sloping before breaking to an uneven, concave base. A number of large flints were noted in the south-east quarter of the base on excavation. Its fill is a very dark brown/black, charcoal rich silty sand containing a very high concentration of pottery, mainly made up of Thetford Ware. Fish bone, hammerscale, fired clay and animal bone are also represented. A late medieval iron buckle (SF 1018), and a medieval iron staple (SF 1048) likely intrusive, given the overwhelmingly Late Saxon nature of the pottery assemblage, and may even be derived from pit 0083 (G5109).

Cut by pit G5109.

**Group 5109: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0083, 0181*

0083 is a roughly circular pit, c.1.3m in diameter and 0.35m at its deepest point, with an uneven base and steep sides. Its fill is a mid-dark brown/grey silty sand with occasional rounded and irregular stones and pebbles. Finds are rare, consisting of animal bone, two Late Saxon sherds and one 15th-16th century sherd.

Cuts pit G5108, cut by pit G5110.

**Group 5110: Pit and its fill (modern)**

*Contexts: 0170, 0171*

0170 is a modern pit with moderately sloped, irregular sides and an irregular, uneven base. Its fill is a mid brown silty sand with high concentration of modern brick and concrete lumps (not retained).

Cuts pit G5109.

**Group 5111: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0177, 0178*

0177 is a narrow, irregular linear feature, up to 0.25m wide, with steeply sloping, uneven sides and an irregular base. Its fill is a mid brown sandy clay with occasional small stones. Bone fragments and charcoal lumps, as well as a small quantity of mostly Late Saxon pottery as well as a Roman jar sherd and a medieval sherd.

Relationships with G5112 and G5105 are unclear and whilst its finds might suggest it is an earlier feature than both, its irregular shape and profile and the level of modern disturbance in the direct vicinity prevent any confident interpretation.

**Group 5112: Modern disturbance (modern)**

*Contexts: 0179, 0180*

0179 is an irregular, poorly defined spread, or series of shallow pits, over an area c.3m x 2.5m. It consists of a compact mid brown sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal fragments with modern brick and concrete fragments which were not retained.

Cuts pits G5109 and G5114. Similar to, and may be associated with, G5110.

**Group 5113: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0427, 0428*

0427 is a feature on the southern edge of pit 0424, and almost entirely cut away by it. What remains is shallow, with gently sloping sides and a flattish base, filled by a pale grey silty sand, mottled with pale orange sand and no finds

**Group 5114: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0422, 0423*

0422 is a shallow, oval pit, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.14m deep. It has gently sloping sides and a flattish base. The pits surface suggests it is cut by pit 0424 (G5115) but there is no discernible relationship in section, in fact, fill 0423 appears to be continuous with 0425, the upper fill G5115. The pit contains animal bone, post-medieval CBM and four pot sherds of mixed date, from Saxon to Late medieval.

**Group 5115: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0424, 0425, 0426*

0424 is a large, sub-rectangular pit, approximately 2.2m x 1.6m, 0.55m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. It has a sequence of two fills:

- Lower fill 0426 is a pale grey/brown clayey silty sand mottled with pale orange clayey sand more. It contains animal bone and pottery, mostly of Late Saxon date, but with a small number of early medieval and medieval sherds. SF 1106, a Late Saxon/Early medieval iron knife blade fragment is also from this fill.



- Upper fill 0425 is a mid grey/brown clayey silty sand with animal bone, medieval CBM fragments and fired clay, in addition to 29 pottery sherds, 24 of which are Late Saxon and a further four which are early medieval but of a fabric which could be Late Saxon.

Cut by pit G5116. There is no visible relationship with G5114, the fill of which (0423) looks identical to 0425, and could be the same deposit.

**Group 5116: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0463, 0464, 0465, 0466, 0503, 0504*

0463 is a large, square pit which measures 2.25m x 2.25m, 0.9m deep. It has steep sides, breaking to a flattish base. It contains a sequence of fill which were generally made up of mid grey/brown sandy silts with animal bones suggestive of domestic waste, including a partial articulated animal skeleton, and a range of ceramics. These were mostly of Late Saxon date but include a significant quantity of medieval/late medieval ceramics, even in the basal fill.

Cuts G5115 and G5117, cut by G5020.

**Group 5117: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0467, 0468, 0531*

0467 is a large but shallow rectangular pit, c.2.15m x 1.95m, 0.4m deep, with a rounded profile.

Its fill is a mid grey/brown silty soft sand containing Late Saxon and early medieval pottery, with a smaller quantity of medieval sherds.

Cut by G5116.

**Group 5118: Posthole and its fills (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0525, 0526, 0527*

0525 is a small, shallow posthole with suggestions of a post-pipe. Its main fill, 0527, is a pale brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, and no finds. The post-pipe, 0526, was a mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, slag and Thetford Ware.

Cuts G5119.

**Group 5119: Posthole and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0528, 0529*

0528 is a small, shallow posthole only 0.1m deep. Its fill is a mid brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and a small quantity of Thetford Ware.

Cut by G5118.

**Group 5120: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0532, 0533*

0532 is a small, circular posthole filled by a pale, brown silty soft sand. No finds are recorded.

Cuts G5121.

**Group 5121: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0535, 0536*

Posthole 0535 is a small, shallow, circular feature filled by a pale yellowy/brown soft sand with no material culture.

Cut by G5120.

**Group 5122: Posthole and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0523, 0524*

0523 is a small, shallow, oval posthole, filled by a pale grey/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and patches of pale orange soft sand. It contains a small quantity of animal bone and 10th -11th century Thetford Ware.

**Group 5123: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0100, 0101*

0100 is either a two intercutting pits or a single, long pit, irregular in plan. Although the profile and plan of the feature suggests two features, no sign of a cut or any difference in the fill could be determined during excavation. Its fill is a sticky clay silt with flecks of charcoal, chalk and pea grit, containing animal bone. The ceramic assemblage consists of nine sherds of Late Saxon pottery and a further five sherds which could be Late Saxon but are fabrics whose production continued into the early medieval period.

**Group 5124: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0102, 0103*

Pit 0102 is a small, circular feature with a 'V' shaped base. Its fill is a very dark brown dense, sticky clay silt with frequent small stones and some orangey brown clay patches. It contains Thetford Ware, and small quantities of animal bone and fired clay.

**Group 5125: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0110, 0111*

0110 is a sub-oval, shallow posthole with a rounded base which is deeper on the south side. Its fill is a mid greyish brown gravelly clay sand, mottled with orange sand on the northern side. It contains occasional fragments of fired clay and tiny fragments of small mammal bone and oyster shell were recorded but not retained.

**Group 5126: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0112, 0113*

0112 is a small, shallow oval posthole with a rounded base. Its fill is a mid-dark greyish brown gravelly clay sand, with charcoal flecks and CBM fragments and a somewhat modern appearance.

**Group 5127: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0053, 0054*

0053 is a sub-circular pit with an uneven, rounded base, deeper and with a sharper break of slope on the west side. Its fill is a dark brown clay sand with occasional charcoal flecks, regular small pebbles and pockets of pea shingle/gravel at the base of the fill and lumps of mid-pale yellow brown clay in the top of the fill.

**Group 5128: Slot and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0137, 0138*

0137 is a very shallow linear feature, heavily truncated and therefore difficult to determine its form or function. Its fill is a mid brown silty sand, very mottled with pale brown natural gravelly sand. It contains no material culture.

Relationship with G5129 is unclear.

**Group 5129: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0135, 0136*

0135 is a shallow, circular posthole, with an open 'V' shaped profile. It is filled by mid brown clay sand mottled with pale brown gravelly sand, and has no finds.

Relationship with G5128 is unclear.

**Group 5130: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0073, 0074*

Pit 0073 is sub-circular in plan with a 'V' shaped profile. Its fill, 0070, is a very dark brown sandy silt with some clay in the mixture and regular gravel inclusions. Its finds assemblage consists of Late Saxon pottery and animal bone.

**Group 5131: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0069, 0070*

Posthole 0069 is a small, circular, shallow, feature with a rounded profile, measuring 0.2m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Its fill is a friable sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small stones and grit, and fired clay.

**Group 5132: Posthole and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0071, 0072*

0071 is a small, shallow posthole, circular in plan, with a rounded profile. It measures 0.18m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Its fill is a very dark brown sandy silt with five sherds of Late Saxon pottery and a further five sherds which could be Late Saxon, but are fabrics whose production continued into the early medieval period. A small fragment of post-medieval tile is likely to be intrusive.

**Group 5133: Pit and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0075, 0076*

0075 is a small, shallow oval pit, with a rounded profile, filled by a compact brown sandy silt with pockets of yellowish sand and frequent stones and no cultural material.

**Group 5134: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0077, 0078*

0077 is a small, oval pit with a rounded profile, 0.8m x 0.55m x 0.24m deep. It is filled by a very dark brown sandy silt with clay frequent stone inclusions, three sherds of Late Saxon pottery and animal bone.

**Group 5135: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0079, 0080*

0079 is a small, circular posthole with a rounded 'V' shaped profile. Fill 0800 is a very dark brown loose, silty, clay silt with heavy grit and stone inclusions and no cultural material.

**Group 5136: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0233, 0234*

Pit 0233 is sub-circular with shallow sloping sides breaking gradually into a gently rounded base. Its fill is a mid brown mixed sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and inclusions of Late Saxon pot, animal bone and post-medieval tile fragments which may be intrusive.

**Group 5137: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0374, 0200, 0232, 0235, 0388, 0391, 0392*

Pit 0374 is a long, oval pit with steep sides and a generally flat base, measuring 3.2m x 1m x c.0.4m deep. Its fill generally consists of a mid-dark brown sandy clay and contains a mixed assemblage of mainly Late Saxon and medieval pottery, with small quantities of post-medieval pottery and CBM.

**Group 5138: Slot and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0515, 0517, 0521*

0515 is a slot or long pit, 1.65m long, 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. It has a single mixed fill of mid brown silty sand mixed with yellow/orange mottled gravelly sand. It contains animal bone and three Thetford Ware sherds.

**Group 5139: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0430, 0431, 0433, 0434, 0435, 0436, 0437, 0438, 0444, 0439, 0440, 0441, 0442*

0430 is a large pit, irregular in plan but roughly rectangular, 3.2m long and 1.7m at its widest point and 0.65m deep. Its sides are fairly steeply sloped, breaking sharply to a flat base. Six distinct fills were identified, all consisting of silty sands and each containing a mixture of pottery and CBM of Saxon to post-medieval dates. The only exception to this is fill 0438, a thin layer of very compact silty clay which lined the base of the feature which contains no material culture. Fill 0433 contains the articulated skeleton of a pig or boar.

The relationship with small, oval postholes 0439 and 0441 located on the eastern edge of the pit is unclear, but they could be contemporaneous features and are thus included within this group.

**Group 5140: Pit and its fill (Preh?)**

*Contexts: 0498, 0499*

0498 is a long, narrow, feature with rounded ends and shallow sloping sides with an uneven base. Its fill is a mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. The only significant find is a worked flint which could be an unfinished arrowhead of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date. Whilst there is insufficient evidence to date the feature with certainty, it could conceivably be of Prehistoric origin.

**Group 5141: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0472, 0473*

0472 is a circular pit with sides which slope gradually then drop off at a steep gradient to a slightly rounded base. It butts up to pit 0458 but there appears to be no relationship between the two features. Its fill, 0473, is a loose-friable dark brown/grey gravelly silty sand with occasional bone and Thetford Ware pottery fragments and iron nails.

**Group 5142: Pit and its fill (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0458, 0459, 0460*

Pit 0458 is a large, round feature with steep, almost vertical sides breaking sharply into flat base. It butts up to pit 0472 but there appears to be no relationship. Its fill is a dark brown/grey gravelly silty sand with frequent tile, mostly post-medieval in date but including medieval examples. Ceramics range from Saxon to late medieval in fairly equal quantities. There are frequent animal bones, including an assemblage of fowl and wild bird bones. Other finds include occasional iron nails a copper alloy dress pin, a post-medieval knife handle, a medieval horseshoe fragment, two disarticulated adult human bones and SF1109, an iron knife of Saxon or medieval date,. Context number 0460 refers solely to an incomplete stoneware pot of 14th-15th century date recovered from the pit fill.

**Group 5143: Grave (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0445, 0446, 0447, 0448*

0445 is shallow, east to west aligned grave, the west end of which has been truncated or machined away. It is filled by a mid greyish brown sandy silt, moderately stony, with very occasional charcoal flecks with one small sherd of 10th-11th century Thetford Ware and fragments of animal bone. It contains the incomplete skeleton of a young/middle aged male, positioned with the feet at the eastern end and the skull missing from the truncated west end.

**Group 5144: Pit and its fills (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0449, 0450, 0451, 0452, 0453, 0454, 0455, 0456, 0457, 0461, 0495*

0449 is the cut of a large pit in SW corner of site and continuing beyond the southern and western limits of the excavation. Its sides are gently sloped over 1.2m to a depth of 0.6m, then stepped to a flat base. Several distinct fills (not fully described here).

Cut by G5145 and G5147.

**Group 5145: Pit and its fill (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0490, 0491*

0490 is an oval pit which extends beyond the southern edge of site. It has moderately sloped, concave sides and a rounded base. Its fill is an orangey grey clay mixed with grey brown silty sand, with frequent chalk flecks, mortar fragments and occasional stones. It contains animal bone, post-medieval CBM and single Late Saxon pot sherd.

Cuts G5144.

**Group 5146: Pit and its fills (undated)**

*Contexts: 0541, 0542*

0541 is a small, oval pit with steeply sloping sides curving into a rounded base. Its fill is a very compact greeny brown sandy clay with large quantities of chalk flecks and no material culture.

Cuts G5147.

**Group 5147: Pit and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0540, 0543, 0556*

0540 is a square pit with straight sides. Bottom unexcavated so shape unknown. Cut by slot [0541] to western side 0543 Mid pale brown sand with some silt. Frequent small rounded stones with a looser compaction. Top fill - SE edge of pit . 0556 Main fill Mid dark brown silty sand with frequent pebbles of small size. Occasional stone of medium size. Occasional charcoal flecks and rare larger black charcoal rich patches. Frequent bone and unglazed pot. Mid compaction

Cuts G5168, G5144, cut by G5146.

**Group 5148: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0569, 0570*

0569 is a sub-circular posthole with irregular sides and a generally flat base. Its fill is a compact yellow brown silty sand with regular stone inclusions and no material culture.

**Group 5149: Pit and its fills (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0477, 0478, 0479*

Square pit with rounded corners. Steep, almost straight sided irregular shaped sides which break into flat base. Plan on segment sheet [0476]. Cuts elongated shallow pit [0480]. Associated [0478] + [0479] 0478 Top fill of pit [0477]. Dark brown silty sand of moderate compaction. Very frequent tile with occasional brick fragments. Occasional pot fragments (glazed + Unglazed) with clay pipe fragments throughout. Occasional shell fragments and iron nails. Very frequent bone throughout. Some yellow/orange mottling spread throughout. Bottom fill 0479, yellow/orange silty sand with very frequent regular pebbles of small large size. No finds. Probable slump.

CBM, clay pipe, med-pmed pot, animal bone

**Group 5150: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0480, 0481*

0480 is a long, shallow, oval pit with gently sloping sides curving into flat base. Its fill is a dark brown silty sand with occasional small stones, lumps and flecks of charcoal and animal bone, as well finds which range from Saxon to post-medieval in date. In the top of the fill is a dense patch of mixed shells (oyster, cockle, mussel).

**Group 5151: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0496, 0497*

Small sub-circular posthole. V shaped profile. Steepish sides, gradual break of slop to flattish base. Mid brown silty sand mottled with orange sand. Moderate charcoal flecks. Moderate small pebbles, no finds

**Group 5152: Posthole and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0518, 0519*

0518 is an oval posthole, shallow but deeper at its north end. It has steep sides and an uneven base and is filled by a mid-dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles. It contains Late Saxon pottery, animal bone and occasional oyster shell fragments.

**Group 5153: 0500 and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0500, 0501, 0502, 0568*

Slot running S-N from S edge of site straight. Curved shape in profile. Possible building slot contains some daub. Postholes near by. mid brown sandy silt and orange brown gravel, clay lumps, charcoal flecks, shell fragments. Large quantity of slag, Sax pottery fired clay lumps,

**Group 5154: Posthole (undated)**

*Contexts: 0564*

0564 is a square posthole with vertical sides and a flat base, with a square depression at base in centre. There is no record of its fill and it may be of modern origin.

**Group 5155: Layer (undated)**

*Contexts: 0534*

0534 is an area of reddish pink heat altered natural subsoil, measuring c.1m wide and 1.4m long, but continuing beyond the southern edge of site. It may represent the location of a hearth, and could be associated with G5153 and/or G5164, which it lies between.

**Group 5156: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0585, 0586*

0585 is a small, sub-circular pit with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill is a mid grey brown silty sand mixed with mid brown and orange silty sand, and contains animal bone and a single sherd of Thetford Ware.

Cuts G5158 and G5157.

**Group 5157: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0583, 0584*

0583 is a small, shallow, oval pit or posthole with a rounded profile, measuring approximately 0.5m x 0.7m x 0.16m deep. Its fill is a very dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks, occasional stones and animal bone, as well as a small quantity of Thetford Ware.

Cuts G5158, cut by G5156.

**Group 5158: Pit and its fills (undated)**

*Contexts: 0587, 0588, 0589*

0587 is a roughly oval pit. with steep sides and a rounded base. Depth 0.22m. It has two distinct silty sand fills, neither of which contain any material culture.

Cut by G5159, G5157 and G5156.

**Group 5159: Posthole and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0573, 0574*

0573 is a shallow, oval posthole, approximately 0.35m x 0.3m x 1.2m deep, with a rounded profile. Its fill is a mid brown gravelly sandy silt with a single Thetford Ware sherd.

Cuts G5158.

**Group 5160: Posthole and its fill (undated)**

*Contexts: 0571, 0572*

0571 is a small, shallow, circular posthole, 0.28m in diameter and 0.1m deep filled by a very dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub angular stones and no material culture.

**Group 5161: Posthole and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0579, 0580*

0579 is a small oval posthole. Depth 0.23m. Dark grey clay silty sand with several charcoal flecks. Animal bone, fired clay, Late Saxon pottery.

Cut by G5166 and G5162.

**Group 5162: Posthole and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0577, 0578*

0577 is a small, circular posthole, 0.45m in diameter and 0.28m deep, with a rounded, 'U' shaped profile. Its fill is a pale grey silty sand with several patches of pale orange sand and occasional charcoal flecks. It contains small quantities of animal bone and Late Saxon pottery.

Cuts G5163 and G5161.

**Group 5163: Pit and its fill (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0566, 0567, 0581*

0566 is a shallow, sub-rectangular pit, 1.62m x 0.95m x 0.32m deep. It is filled by a pale grey silty sand with several patches of pale orange sand, which contains animal bone, fired clay, and Late Saxon pottery.

Cut by G5162.

**Group 5164: Pit and its fills (Sax)**

*Contexts: 0546, 0547, 0548, 0549, 0550, 0551, 0552, 0553, 0554, 0555*

This group consists of a north-south alignment which appears in plan to be made up of four intercutting pits but which in section, all look to share the same fill and no cuts could be identified. It measures at least 2.3m long, between 0.4 and 0.8m wide and up to 0.22m deep with sloping sides breaking to a slightly uneven, but generally flat base. It is filled by a pale yellow or brown silty sand, with each area which looked in plan to have the potential to be a distinct feature, given its own cut and fill number in order to isolate finds. The fills contained a fairly even distribution of fired clay fragments, animal bone and Late Saxon pottery, with a clay tobacco pipe fragment from 0549, the point at which post-medieval pit 0544 (G5165) cuts this feature.

**Group 5165: Pit and its fill (PMed)**

*Contexts: 0544, 0545*

0544 is a shallow, oval or rectangular pit which continues beyond the edge of site. It measures c.1m wide and 0.3m deep with a rounded profile, and is filled by a dark brown sandy silt with occasional stones and a mixed finds assemblage. This includes animal bone, 17th century clay tobacco pipe fragments and pottery of Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date, as well as post-medieval CBM.

Cuts G5164, cut by a modern footing.

**Group 5166: Ditch and its fills (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0485, 0475, 0482, 0487, 0538, 0539, 0576*

north to south aligned shallow ditch

finds mixed from mid Saxon to post-medieval but the main group is medieval with single sherds of late medieval and post-medieval CBM almost certainly intrusive.

Modern disturbance

Cuts G5161 and cut by G5167.

**Group 5167: Ditches (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0483, 0484, 0493, 0494, 0505, 0507, 0508, 0509, 0510, 0511, 0512, 0513, 0514,*  
G5167 is a sequence of at least four north to south aligned shallow ditches with significant modern disturbance.

Cuts G5166.

**Group 5168: Pit and its fill (Sax/Med?)**

*Contexts: 0488, 0489*

0488 is an irregularly shaped pit which continues beyond the southern edge of site so its full form is not known. It measures c.1.6m wide and 0.45m deep with moderately sloping sides and a rounded base. Its fill is a mid brown silty sand mottled with orangey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium stones, animal bone and Late Saxon/early medieval pottery.

Cut by a modern pipe trench.

### Appendix 3. Pottery by feature and spotdates

Feat	Ctxt	Identifier	Preh	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Pot date	CBM date	Other finds
0001	0001	U/S finds		2	3	5	199	21	18	2	8	1		U/S	U/S	
0002	0045	Ditch					1	2	5					13th-14th c.	pmed	
0016	0016	Bore-hole					3							11th c.		
0035	0036	Pit				3	41	8	6					13th-14th c.	pmed	undated
0041	0042	Pit													pmed	undated
0046	0142	Ditch					1	3	1	2				15th-16th c.		
0049?	0052	Ditch						1	4					13th-14th c.	pmed	
0055	0086	Pit					21	5	5					13th-14th c.	19-20	undated
0056	0057	Pit					4							10th-11th c.		
0056	0058	Pit					3	4	2					13th-14th c.		
0059	0040	Pit					32	6	2					13th-14th c.	pmed	undated
0060	0061	Linear					1							10th-11th c.	pmed	
0064	0065	Post hole					1							11th c.		
0064	0066	Post hole					1							10th-11th c.		
0071	0071	Post hole					5	5						11th-13th c.	pmed	
0073	0074	Pit					2	1						11th c.		
0077	0078	Pit					3							10th-11th c.		
0081	0082	Pit					856	1						11th c.		med & pmed?
0083	0181	Pit					2			1				L.15th-16th c.		
0090	0091	Pit									1			18-20	pmed	undated
0092	0094	Pit					4							10th-11th c.		
0092	0095	Pit				1	22							L.10th-11th c.		
0092	0097	Pit													pmed	
0100	0101	Pit					9	5						11th-12th c.		
0102	0103	Pit					7							10th-11th c.		
0104	0105	Pit													19+	
0107	0087	Pit	1			7	371	6	6					12th c.?	Rom	Sax
0107	0106	Pit				1	77	2						11th c.	Rom	undated
0108	0109	Pit					83	2						11th c.	Rom	
0114	0084	Pit		1		2	94	2						11th c.	pmed	undated



Feat	Ctxt	Identifier	Preh	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Pot date	CBM date	Other finds
0114	0115	Pit					53	1	2					11th-12th c.		Sax
0114	0116	Pit				1	27	1						11th-12th c.	pmed	med
0114	0117	Pit					63	3	5					11th-12th c.		undated
0114	0118	Pit					23	1						11th-12th c.		
0114	0119	Pit					13							11th c.		undated
0114	0124	Finds		1	1	2	77	5						11th-12th c.	pmed	
0120	0121	Pit				2	181	2	1					11th-12th c.	pmed	undated
0120	0122	Pit				1	36	2						11th-12th c.		
0120	0123	Pit					8							10th-11th c.		
0125	0126	Pit		2			33							11th c.		undated
0125	0127	Pit				1	165	6	3					12th-13th c.		pmed
0128	0129	Pit					1							10th-11th c.	?	
0130	0131	Post hole					1							10th-11th c.		
0132	0133	Pit		1		1	12	2			2			16th-18th c.	pmed	undated
0132	0134	Pit						1						11th-12th c.	pmed	
0140	0141	Pit					7	1						11th c.		
0143	0144	Pit					1	1	4	1				15th-16th c.	pmed	undated
0145	0146	Pit				1	33	3	1					13th-14th c.	pmed	undated
0145	0147	Pit				7	5							11th c.	Rom	
0152	0153	Pit					3			6	16			16th c.	pmed	med/pmed
0154	0155	Pit													17+	
0154	0161	Pit				1	2		1	1				16th-18th c.	pmed	
0154	0222	Pit/Ditch					9	1		2	6			16th-18th c.	pmed	
0154	0223	Pit/Ditch					33		2		1			16th-18th c.	pmed	
0156	0157	Pit					3							10th-11th c.		
0159	0159	Pit					7		2		1			16th-18th c.	pmed	med/pmed
0160	0162	Pit				1	1							10th-11th c.		
0160	0411	Pit					2	1						11th-12th c.		
0160	0412	Pit													pmed	
0160	0414	Pit					5		1					11th-12th c.	pmed	
0164	0165	Pit					1				2			16th-17th c.	pmed	
0172	0173	Pit		1			69							L.10th-11th c.	pmed	med
0172	0418	Pit					20							11th c.		
0174	0175	Pit		1		1	18	1	3					13th-14th c.		
0176	0209	Pit					81		4					14th c.	pmed	undated
0176	0416	Pit					10							10th-11th c.		
0177	0178	Pit		1			9		1					13th-14th c.		

Feat	Ctxt	Identifier	Preh	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Pot date	CBM date	Other finds
0182	0183	Pit					1							10th-11th c.		
0182	0184	Pit					7	1	8					13th-14th c.		
0185	0185	Structure													17-18	
0185	0239	Feature					5	1			1			16th-18th c.	17-18	undated
0187	0188	Gully					1							10th-11th c.		
0189	0190	Pit					15							10th-11th c.		
0191	0192	Pit				1	62	4	4					12th-13th c.		med/pmed
0191	0193	Pit					2	1						11th c.		
0191	0194	Pit					1							10th-11th c.		
0191	0196	Pit				2	89	4	4					13th c.		
0191	0561	Pit				1	59	4	4					12th-14th c.		
0191	0562	Pit					11							L.10th-11th c.		
0191	0563	Pit					1							11th c.		
0197	0198	Pit				1	5							10th-11th c.		
0199	0200	Segment					3		2					13th-14th c.	pmed	undated
0201	0202	Pit				1	11							10th-11th c.	19-20	
0204	0205	Pit				1	24							11th c.	pmed	
0206	0211	Pit		1		3	83	17	15					13th c.	pmed	
0207	0216	Pit					1							10th-11th c.		
0207	0217	Pit				2	47							11th c.		
0207	0218	Pit				1	11							10th-11th c.		undated
0208	0220	Pit					1							10th-11th c.		
0226	0226	Pit					4							10th-11th c.		
0228	0230	Pit					15							10th-11th c.		undated
0231	0232	Pit				1	7	1						11th c.	pmed	undated
0233	0234	Pit					17	1						11th-12th c.	pmed	
0241	0339	Pit				3	22							11th c.	Rom	Sax/med
0241	0344	Pit				1	65							11th c.	Rom?	undated
0241	0358	Pit					17							10th-11th c.		
0241	0359	Pit					12							10th-11th c.		
0242	0243	Segment					15							11th c.		
0242	0245	Segment					6							10th(-11th) c.		undated
0246	0247	Segment					71							11th c.	pmed	med
0246	0261	Pit					5							10th-11th c.		
0246	0262	Pit				1	98							11th c.		undated
0246	0272	Pit					22							11th c.		
0246	0308	Pit					7							11th c.		

Feat	Ctxt	Identifier	Preh	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Pot date	CBM date	Other finds
0246	0309	Pit					4							11th c.		undated
0248	0249	Pit					35							10th-11th c.	19-20	
0248	0251	Pit					34							11th c.	Rom	
0248	0253	Pit					21							11th c.		
0248	0254	Pit					1							10th-11th c.		
0248	0255	Pit					11							10th(-11th) c.		undated
0248	0256	Pit					4							11th c.		
0248	0258	Pit					12							11th c.		
0263	0266	Pit		1			163							11th c.	Rom	undated
0264	0267	Pit					37		1					11th-12th c.	pmed	
0265	0269	Pit					3							10th-11th c.		
0268	0268	Pit					4							10th-(11th) c.		
0274	0275	Pit/Post hole					243	4						11th-12th c.	Rom	undated
0290	0291	Pit					228	1	1					13th-14th c.	19-20	undated
0292	0306	Pit					1							10th-11th c.		
0293	0336	Pit					1		2					13th-14th c.	pmed	
0293	0337	Pit													pmed	
0293	0342	Pit													pmed	
0296	0297	Pit					4							10th-(11th) c.		
0296	0298	Pit					2							10th-11th c.		
0296	0299	Pit					2							10th-11th c.		undated
0310	0311	Pit		1			63	1	1					11th-12th c.		undated
0310	0312	Pit					28							11th c.		Sax/med
0310	0313	Pit					36							11th c.		med
0310	0314	Pit		1			96							11th c.		
0310	0315	Pit					1							11th c.		
0310	0316	Pit					27	1						11th-12th c.	Rom	
0310	0317	Pit					5		1					11th-12th c.		
0310	0319	Pit					11							11th c.		
0310	0321	Pit					32	1						11th-12th c.		Sax/med
0310	0324	Pit					10							10th-11th c.		
0310	0370	Pit					5							11th c.		
0310	0371	Pit					1							10th-11th c.		undated
0310	0373	Pit							1					12th-14th c.		
0325	0326	Pit					49							11th c.	Rom	
0325	0327	Pit					4							11th c.		
0333	0338	Pit					1		1					12th-14th c.		

Feat	Ctxt	Identifier	Preh	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Pot date	CBM date	Other finds
0345	0346	Pit		1			8		3					12th-14th c.		
0345	0348	Pit					4		2					13th-14th c.	Rom	undated
0345	0351	Pit				1	15	2	5					13th-14th c.		
0349	0350	Pit					1		2					13th-14th c.		
0352	0229	Pit				1	72		1					12th-13th c.	pmed	Sax
0352	0353	Pit				2	38							11th c.		
0360	0361	Pit				2	16	2	4					13th c.	pmed	
0360	0362	Pit					42	2	2					13th-14th c.	pmed	Sax
0360	0364	Pit					66							11th c.	Rom	
0366	0367	Pit					6		2					12th-14th c.	pmed	
0374	0388	Linear					2	1	3	1	1			16th-18th c.	pmed	med
0374	0391	Linear					10	2	10		1			16th-17th c.	pmed	undated
0374	0392	Linear					3	2	3			1		17th-18th c.	pmed	
0379	0380	Pit					2		1	1				15th-16th c.		
0381	0382	Pit					16		1					11th-12th c.		
0384	0384	Pit								1				16th c?	pmed	
0385	0386	Pit						1	35					13th-14th c.		
0389	0390	Linear				1								8th-9th c.?		
0393	0395	Pit			1		66							11th c.	Rom	
0393	0396	Pit				1	77							11th-12th c.		
0393	0398	Pit				1	146	1	3					11th-12th c.	17+	
0393	0400	Pit					46	3	2					13th-14th c.	pmed	
0401	0402	Pit					7							11th c.	pmed	
0421	0429	Find					9	2	1					13th-14th c.	med?	
0422	0423	Pit					1	1	1	1				15th-16th c.	pmed	
0424	0425	Pit					24	4	1					13th-14th c.	med?	
0424	0426	Pit					14	2	3					13th-14th c.		
0424	0470	Pit						2		1				15th-16th c.		
0424	0471	Pit					1	1						11th-12th c.		
0430	0431	Pit					1							10th-11th c.	pmed	undated
0430	0433	Pit						1	3	2				15th-16th c.	pmed	
0430	0434	Pit							1	1				15th-16th c.	pmed	
0430	0435	Pit													pmed	
0430	0436	Pit				1	6			1	1			16th-18th c.	pmed	med
0430	0437	Pit							3					13th-15th c.	lmed/pmed	
0446	0448	Skeleton					1							10th-11th c.		
0449	0450	Pit		1										10th-11th c.	pmed	

Feat	Ctxt	Identifier	Preh	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Pot date	CBM date	Other finds
0449	0451	Pit					2									
0449	0455	Pit					1	1	1	2				16th c.+	pmed	
0449	0456	Pit					4		7					12th-14th c.	pmed	undated
0449	0457	Pit			2				1					13th-14th c.	pmed	
0449	0495	Pit						1	1	1				15th-16th c.		
0458	0459	Pit				2	8	2	5	3				15th-16th c.	pmed	pmed
0458	0460	Finds								1				14th-15th c.		
0463	0464	Pit					7	3	7	1				15th-16th c.	pmed	
0463	0465	Pit					22	7	4	3			1	L.15th-16th c.	pmed	
0463	0503	Pit					2	1		1				15th-16th c.	lmed/pmed	
0463	0504	Pit					2			3				L.15th-16th c.	pmed	
0467	0468	Pit					22	17						11th-12th c.		med
0467	0531	Pit					53	33	3					13th-14th c.		undated
0472	0473	Pit					3							10th-11th c.		
0477	0478	Pit					1		3		1			16th-18th c.	pmed	
0480	0481	Pit					6		4	3				15th-16th c.	pmed	
0485	0475	Ditch				2	9		8					13th-14th c.		
0485	0482	Ditch					13	7	7					11th-12th c.		
0485	0487	Ditch								1				15th-16th c.	pmed	
0485	0539	Ditch					1							10th-11th c.		
0485	0576	Ditch					2	1						11th c.		
0488	0489	Pit					1	1						11th-12th c.		
0490	0491	Pit					1							10th-11th c.	pmed	
0493	0483	Ditch					2							11th c.		
0494	0484	Ditch							4					12th-14th c.		
0500	0501	Slot					2							10th-11th c.		
0500	0502	Slot					1							10th-11th c.		
0511	0506	Ditch						1						11th-12th c.		
0512	0507	Ditch					2	2	5	1				15th-16th c.		undated
0513	0505	Pit					4	1	10	1				15th-16th c.	lmed/pmed	
0514	0508	Ditch						4						11th-12th c.	pmed	
0514	0509	Ditch					5	8						11th-13th c.	Rom?	
0514	0510	Ditch					4	20						11th-12th c.		
0515	0521	Slot					2							10th-(11th) c.		
0516	0517	Slot					1							10th-11th c.		
0518	0519	Post hole					5							11th c.		
0523	0524	Post hole					2							10th-11th c.		

Feat	Ctxt	Identifier	Preh	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Pot date	CBM date	Other finds
0525	0526	Post hole					3							10th-11th c.		
0528	0529	Post hole					3							10th-11th c.		
0540	0556	Pit				1	44	10	3					11th-12th c.		
0544	0545	Pit				1			2		1			16th-18th c.	pmed	
0550	0551	Pit					1							10th-11th c.		
0550	0568	Post hole				1	7							10th-11th c.		med/pmed
0552	0552	Pit					2							10th-11th c.		
0554	0554	Pit					3							10th-11th c.		
0565	0565	Post hole					1		1					13th-14th c.	pmed	undated
0566	0567	Post hole					11							11th c.		
0573	0574	Post hole					1							10th-11th c.		
0577	0578	Post hole					4							11th c.		
0579	0580	Post hole					4							10th-11th c.		
0583	0584	Pit					2							10th-11th c.		
0585	0586	Pit					1							10th-11th c.		
0590	0591	Pit					14							10th-11th c.	Rom	
0593	0594	Pit					39							11th c.	Rom	undated
0593	0595	Pit					5							10th-11th c.		
0596	0597	Grave				2							1	8th-9th c?		
0599	0600	Pit					1							10th-11th c.		
0601	0601	Pit					1							10th-11th c.	pmed	
0604	0603	Pit									1			16th-18th c.	pmed	
0605	0748	Ditch	3											preh		
0606	0736	Ditch	3						1					preh (med intr?)		
0608	0609	SFB				1	21	4		1	4			16th-18th c.	pmed	undated
0608	0610	SFB					7	1	1					12th-14th c.	pmed	
0608	0611	SFB													pmed	
0614	0613	Post hole					8							11th c.	pmed	
0615	0615	Ditch					6							11th c.	pmed	undated
0616	0691	Ditch													pmed	
0616	0714	Ditch					4		1		1			16th-18th c.	pmed	
0629	0628	Post hole					1							10th-11th c.		
0631	0630	Post hole					2							11th c.		
0633	0632	Post hole					4		2					13th-14th c.	pmed	
0635	0634	Stakehole				1								8th-9th c?		
0637	0638	Post hole					2							10th-11th c.	pmed	
0642	0640	Post hole					2				1			16th-18th c.		

Feat	Ctxt	Identifier	Preh	Rom	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Pot date	CBM date	Other finds
0644	0643	Pit					3							10th-11th c.	med?	
0645	0646	Pit	1			3	32							9th-10th c.?		
0645	0647	Pit					7							10th-11th c.		
0649	0648	Post hole					3	1						11th-12th c.	pmed	undated
0650	0707	Find					4		1					12th-13th c.	pmed	
0653	0670	Ditch					1							10th-11th c.		
0656	0657	Post hole					2			1				15th-16th c.	pmed	
0660	0661	Post hole					3							10th-11th c.	pmed	
0672	0671	Post hole					1	1						11th-12th c.		
0674	0673	Post hole					2		2					13th-14th c.	pmed	
0675	0668	Layer													pmed	
0678	0677	Post hole					2							10th-11th c.		
0679	0681	Slot					8							11th c.		
0679	0687	Ditch					5							10th-11th c.		
0679	0718	Slot					12	1	1					12th-13th c.	pmed	
0679	0734	Ditch					4		1					13th-14th c.		
0684	0685	Pit	1	2		1	66		2				1	13th-14th c.	pmed	
0700	0701	Linear					2							10th-11th c.		
0704	0712	Slot					4							10th-11th c.		
0704	0727	Slot				1	24	1						11th c.	Rom?	
0710	0711	Post hole					2							10th-11th c.		
0715	0716	Post hole					1							10th-11th c.		
0717	0717	Layer													18-19	
0719	0720	Post hole					4							10th-11th c.	pmed	
0730	0731	Pit					4	1	2					12th-14th c.	pmed	
0730	0732	Pit					2	2						11th-12th c.		
0738	0738	Post hole					1							10th-11th c.		
0746	0747	Ditch	8				1							preh (LSax intr?)		