

**Freckenham Road, Worlington
WGN 041**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/152

Client: Icen Homes

Author: Rob Brooks

September/2011

Freckenham Road, Worlington WGN 041

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/152

Author: Rob Brooks

Contributions By: Andy Fawcett, Colin Pendleton and Richenda Goffin

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: September/2011

© SCCAS

HER Information

Report Number: 2011/152
Site Name: Freckenham Road, Worlington
Planning Application No: Pre-planning
Date of Fieldwork: 25th and 26th August, 2011
Grid Reference: TL 688 734
Client/Funding Body: Icen Homes
Client Reference: N/A
Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper
Project Officer: Rob Brooks
Oasis Reference: Suffolkc1-107870
Site Code: WGN 041

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Rob Brooks

Date:

Approved By: Dr Jess Tipper

Position: Conservation Officer

Date:

Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	2
4. Methodology	6
5. Results	7
5.1 Introduction	7
5.2 Trench results	7
Trench 1	7
Trench 2	7
Trench 3	11
Trench 4	11
6. Finds and environmental evidence	16
6.1 Introduction	16
6.2 The post-Roman pottery	17
Introduction	17
Methodology	17
The assemblage	17
Discussion	19
6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)	19
6.4 Fired clay	19
6.5 Worked flint	20
6.6 Burnt flint/stone	20

6.7	Lava quern stone	20
6.9	Post-medieval glass	20
6.10	Faunal remains	21
6.11	Shell	21
6.12	Environmental evidence	21
6.13	Discussion of material evidence	21
7.	Discussion	22
8.	Conclusions and recommendations for further work	24
9.	Archive deposition	25
10.	Acknowledgements	25
11.	Bibliography	25

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Location plan, with development area highlighted (red)	3
Figure 2.	1904 Ordnance Survey map of the area, with the development area (red)	4
Figure 3.	Trench location plan, showing extent of features	5
Figure 4.	Trench 1, plan and section	9
Figure 5.	Trench 2, plan and sections	10
Figure 6.	Trench 3, plan and section	13
Figure 7.	Trench 4, plan and sections	14
Figure 8.	Trench plan with development outline overlaid (red)	23

List of Tables

Table 1.	Finds quantities	16
----------	------------------	----

List of Plates

Plates 1-4.	Clockwise from top left: Trench 1 facing north-west, Trench 2 facing north-east, Trench 3 facing south-east and Trench 4 facing north-east, 2m and 1m scale	15
-------------	---	----

List of Appendices











- Appendix 1. Brief and specification
- Appendix 2. Context list
- Appendix 3. WGN 041 pottery catalogue

Summary












An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the north of Freckenham Road, Worlington, to the west of the village. Four trenches were excavated, all of which revealed evidence of medieval occupation on the site in the form of ditches, pits and a large buried deposit. The features produced pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material (CBM), marine shells and lava quern. Some unstratified worked flint was also recovered. There appeared to be at least two or more phases of occupation, from the 10th to the 14th century. Several other undated features were also excavated. The archaeological levels were well preserved below topsoil and ploughsoil layers.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

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

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to a planning application being submitted for housing on land immediately north of Freckenham Road, Worlington, Suffolk. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Dr Jess Tipper, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to inform the planning application. Cyrill Sweett consultants commissioned the evaluation on behalf of their client Icen Homes who funded the work, which was carried out on 25th and 26th August, 2011.

The work was carried out in order to examine the site for potential heritage assets before it was damaged or destroyed and to provide sufficient information to construct a suitable archaeological conservation strategy for the site's development. Environmental soil samples were taken from several features on site. The results of these are not yet available and as such have not been included in this report.

The site is located immediately north of Freckenham Road, to the west of Worlington village in the triangular area of the field where Isleham Road joins Freckenham Road at grid reference TL 688 734 (Fig. 1).

2. Geology and topography

The geology of the area consists of superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, with localised lenses of silt, clay or peat, overlying bedrock formations of Zig Zag chalk (BGS, 2011). On site, the geology generally presented itself as pale yellow to mid orange sand, whilst chalk was present in the first trench.

The site was largely level, with ground level heights varying between 8.43m and 8.91m above the Ordnance Datum. Most of this variation was thought to relate to the recent ploughing and general machinery movement across the site, which resulted in a somewhat uneven surface.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies within an area already defined within the Historic Environment Record (HER) as having produced Roman, Saxon and medieval metal finds (WGN 027). However, close to the site there are also several other sites of interest. These include a Bronze Age tracer/awl and further Roman and medieval metalwork to the north-west (WGN 004, 023 and 025 respectively), Iron Age, Roman and medieval metalwork and Roman pottery to the south-west (WGN 009, 015 and 021 respectively), with WGN 015 possibly indicating the site of a medieval fair. There is also more medieval metalwork directly west of the site (WGN Misc), a medieval moated site, fish pond, architectural fragments and pits to the east (WGN 002, 017 and 036 respectively), as well as a Mesolithic flint point, medieval pits, more Roman and medieval metalwork and the medieval church to the north-east (WGN 007, 014, 018 and 024 respectively).

The First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps show that The Green, presumably of medieval origin, was located immediately to the south-east of the site. This may well indicate that the planned development lies within the area of medieval green edge settlement. In the south-west corner of the field, the Cambridge and Mildenhall Great Eastern Railways line divided off a corner of the area, which was built by the time the 1904 map was drawn up (Fig. 2). The Tithe map for this site was unavailable for reference. The 1799 Enclosure map made no reference to The Green, only indicating that the area was owned by William Harlock, and no details were listed regarding the field immediately to the west (apportionment 81 on Figure 2).



Figure 1. Location plan showing development area (red) and HER sites mentioned in the text (green)

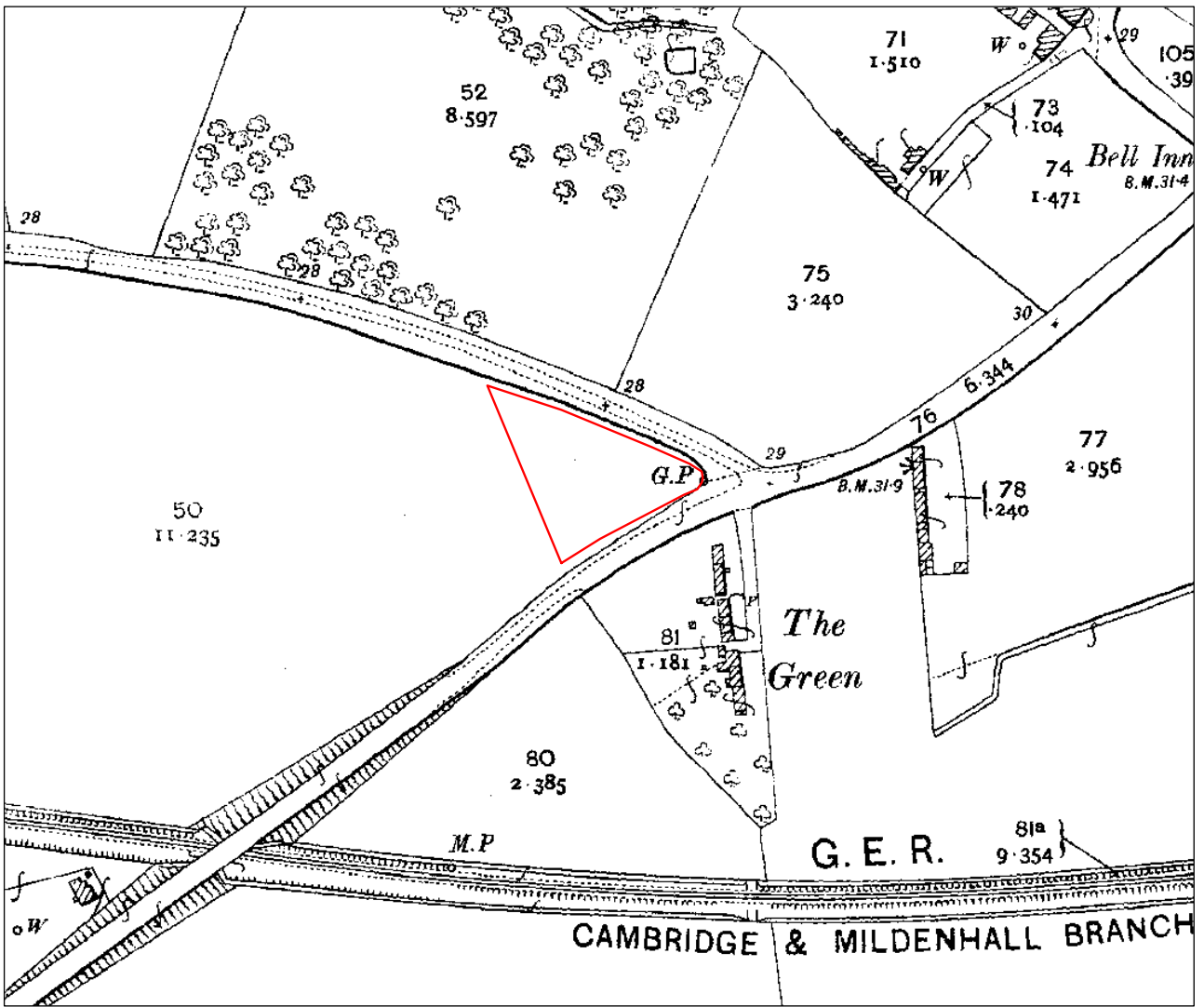


Figure 3. 1904 Ordnance Survey map of the area, with the development area (red)

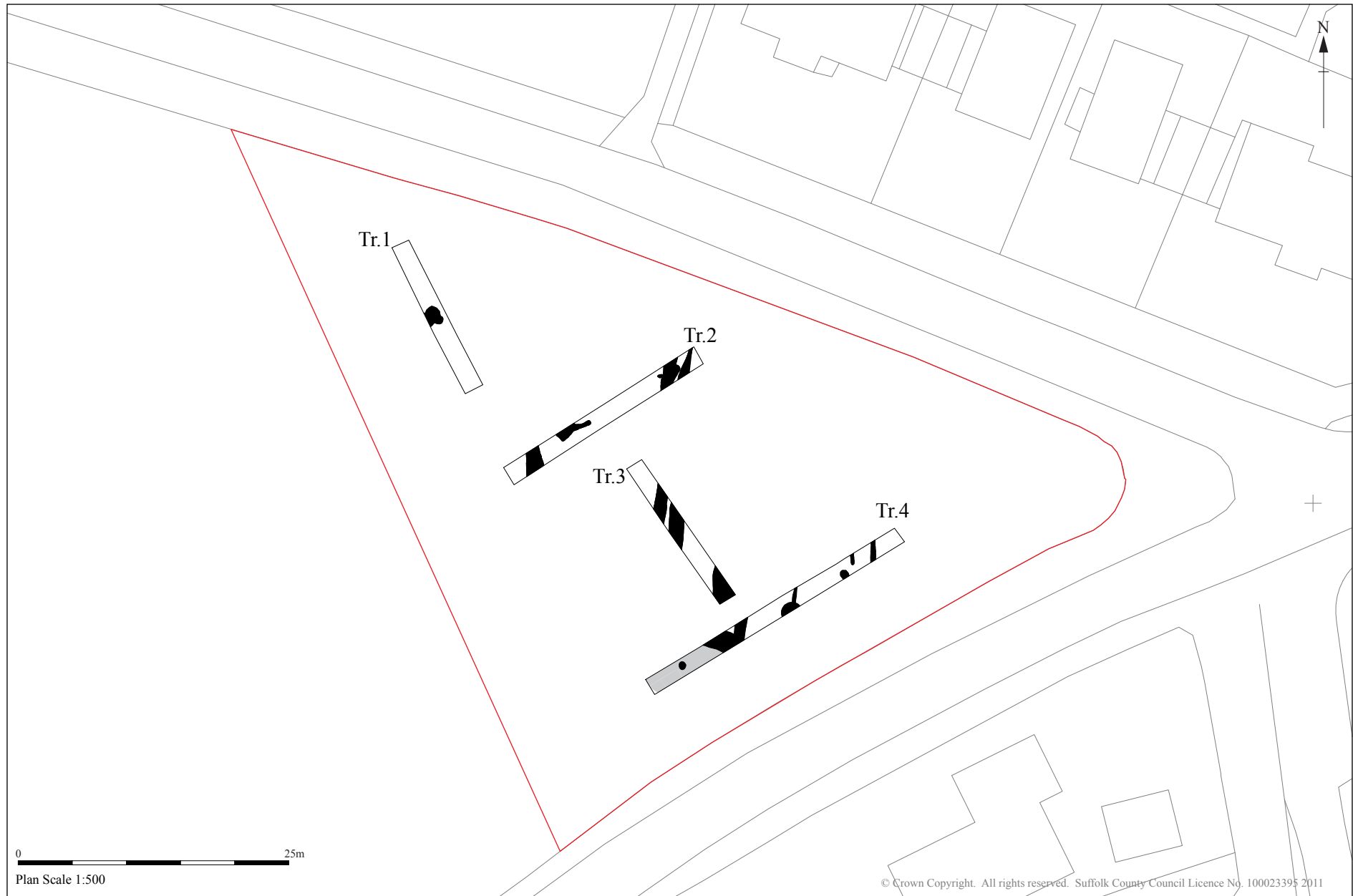


Figure 3. Trench plan, showing extent of features

4. Methodology

The trenches were excavated using a JCB equipped with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket and the excavation was constantly monitored by an experienced archaeologist, with the topsoil being removed, followed by the subsoil layers in order to expose the archaeological levels. All upcast spoil was constantly monitored for finds and it was also metal-detected.

The total area of the development was 0.25ha and within this four trenches were excavated, covering a total area of 136.8sqm, or 5.47% of the development area. Trenches 1 and 3 were 15m long, whilst Trench 2 was 20m long and Trench 4 was 26m long. The trenches were positioned to sample all areas of the site, including the road frontage closest to the medieval green (Figs. 3 and 8).

When the trench excavations were finished soil profiles were cleaned and then recorded on SCCAS *pro forma* record sheets, including descriptions and measurements. Features were then cleaned and excavated by hand, with 1m sections being excavated through ditches, 50% of pits being excavated and a 3m x 1m sondage dug into the large deposit in Trench 4. Environmental bulk samples were taken from five datable and sealed features. Features were then recorded using a single continuous numbering system (Appendix 1), on *pro forma* context sheets. Sections and plans were drawn of individual features at varying scales between 1:10-1:50. Colour digital (314 by 314 dpi resolution) and monochrome film photographs were also taken of the features, as well as of soil profiles and trenches. A trench location plan of the site was made using a Real Time Kinematics Leica 1200 Smart Rover GPS, working within accuracy tolerances of 0.05m. This was also used to obtain levelling information. This survey was processed using LisCAD S.E.E. and MapInfo.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the County Historic Environment Record code WGN 041. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-107870) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code WGN 041.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Each trench produced archaeological features and finds. These include pits, ditches, possible post holes, a possible occupation soil layer, pottery, animal bone and other material. Although in places it was difficult to judge the interface between the lowest sealing subsoil and the archaeological level, probably as a result of ploughing, the features were well preserved and generally well sealed.

5.2 Trench results

Trench 1

Fig. 4

The geology within this trench consisted of mid orange sand and chalk (Pl. 1). An initial 0.25m of topsoil was removed, before a 0.25m thick layer, 0071, of dark grey silty-sand with frequent small flints was stripped. This overlaid 0.23m of 0072, mid orangish-grey silty-sand with frequent small flints, beneath which was c.0.22m of 0073, mixed mid grey silty-sand and orange sand, with occasional chalk and small flints. Features appeared to be cut into this final layer, although this was not apparent until after it was stripped.

Pits 0008, 0010 and 0012

This trench contained a pit complex, consisting of three intercutting pits dug into the chalk geology numbered 0008, 0010 and 0012. The sides were concave and curved to a fairly flat/slightly irregular base and features measured 1.9m x >1.3m. Similar features have been found on sites in the parish of Mildenhall, which has been more widely excavated, and these are often found or assumed to be chalk extraction pits for agricultural liming or mortar production. Fill 0011 from pit 0010 contained one fragment of medieval pottery and one piece of animal bone.

Trench 2

Fig. 5

The geology in this trench was made up of mid orange and pale yellow sand. The topsoil was 0.25m-0.32m thick. However, below this the soil profile differed to those of the other trenches' profiles. At the north-east end of the trench there was a 0.3m layer

of dark-orangish brown silty-sand 0021, overlying 0.25m of mid-dark grey silty-sand 0022. Below this was 0.1m of mixed grey and orange sand 0074, which the features probably cut. However, at the south-west end 0.32m of topsoil overlaid 0.18m of the dark orangish-brown silty-sand 0021, which immediately came down on to 0.24m of the mixed orange and grey sand 0074. The horizons between these layers were not clearly defined and as such it was not possible to differentiate where the change occurred along the trench profile.

Ditches 0003, 0006, 0017, 0023, 0025 and 0029

Six ditch cuts were found in this trench. Possibly the oldest was ditch 0029. This was a shallow, irregular linear feature on a south-west to north-east alignment. Its fill, 0030, produced no finds but had quite a leached colouration, suggesting that it may have been of some antiquity, or at least filled with distinctly different material to the other ditches on site.

The remaining five ditches were deeper, ran on a roughly north-south alignment, and whilst some produced undated occupation material, others contained medieval pottery. They generally had concave or irregular sides and concave bases. The fills were generally darker than that seen in ditch 0029 and it was thought that they were probably the cuts and re-cuts of two aligned ditches. The earliest of these features appears to be 0017, which produced 10th to 12th century pottery, whilst ditch 0006 produced 12th to 14th century pottery. Cuts 0003, 0006 and 0017 align well with ditches 0033, 0035 and 0037 in Trench 3.

Pits 0019 and 0027, and posthole 0015

Two distinctive pits were recorded in this trench as well as a possible posthole. Near the south-west end of the trench, was pit 0027. This was sub-square in plan, with concave/irregular sides and a sloping slightly concave base. It appeared to cut ditch 0029 in plan and contained a grey fill that was charcoal-rich in places and produced no finds.

At the north-east end of the trench was posthole 0015. This was oval in plan and very shallow and may well have been a disturbance rather than an actual cut. North-east of this, pit 0019 was a shallow cut, largely obscured by the trench baulk and cut by ditch 0017. It was curved in plan, with concave sides and a flat base, and was filled with mid grey silty-sand. Neither feature produced finds.

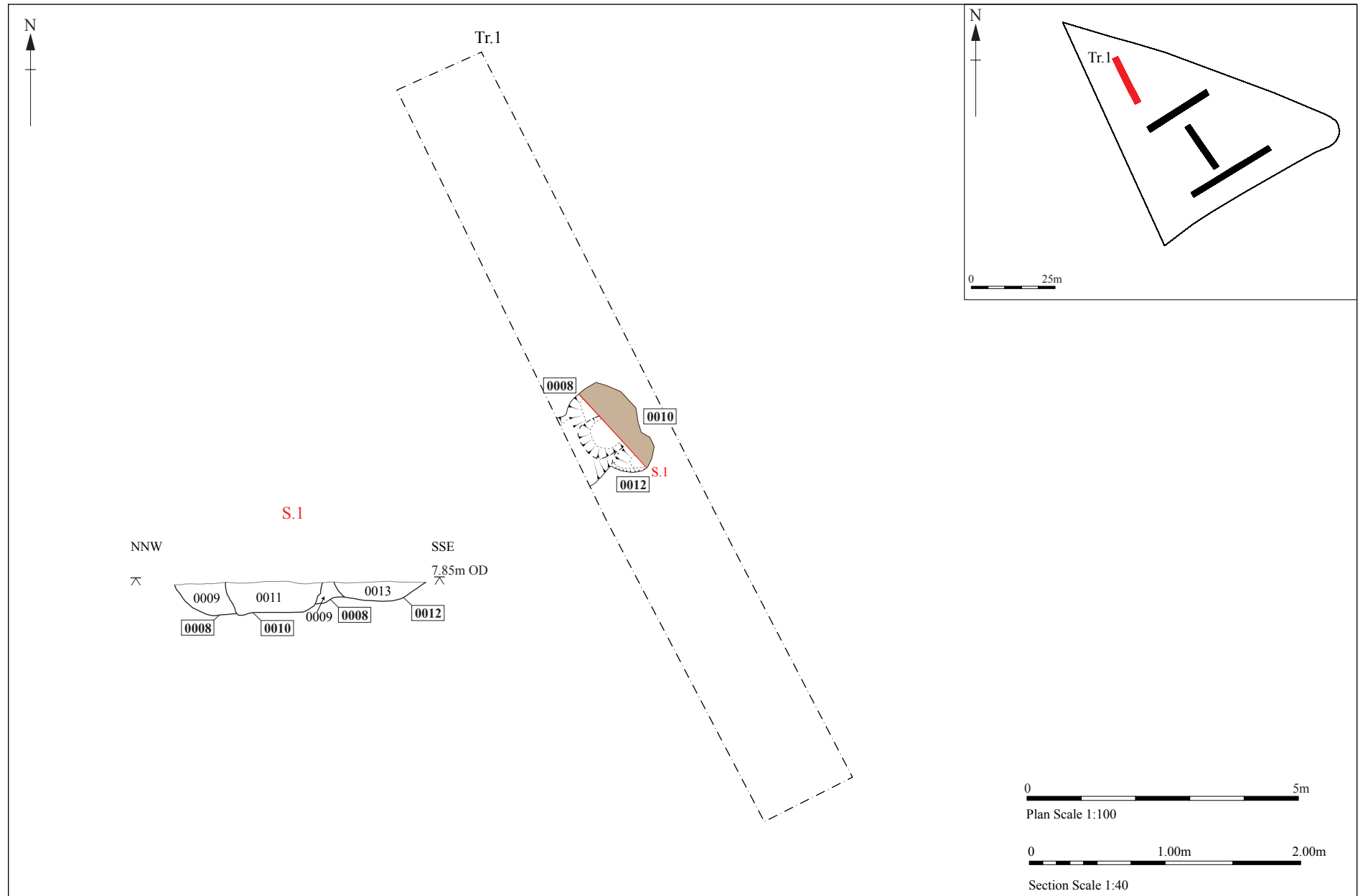


Figure 4. Trench 1, plan and section

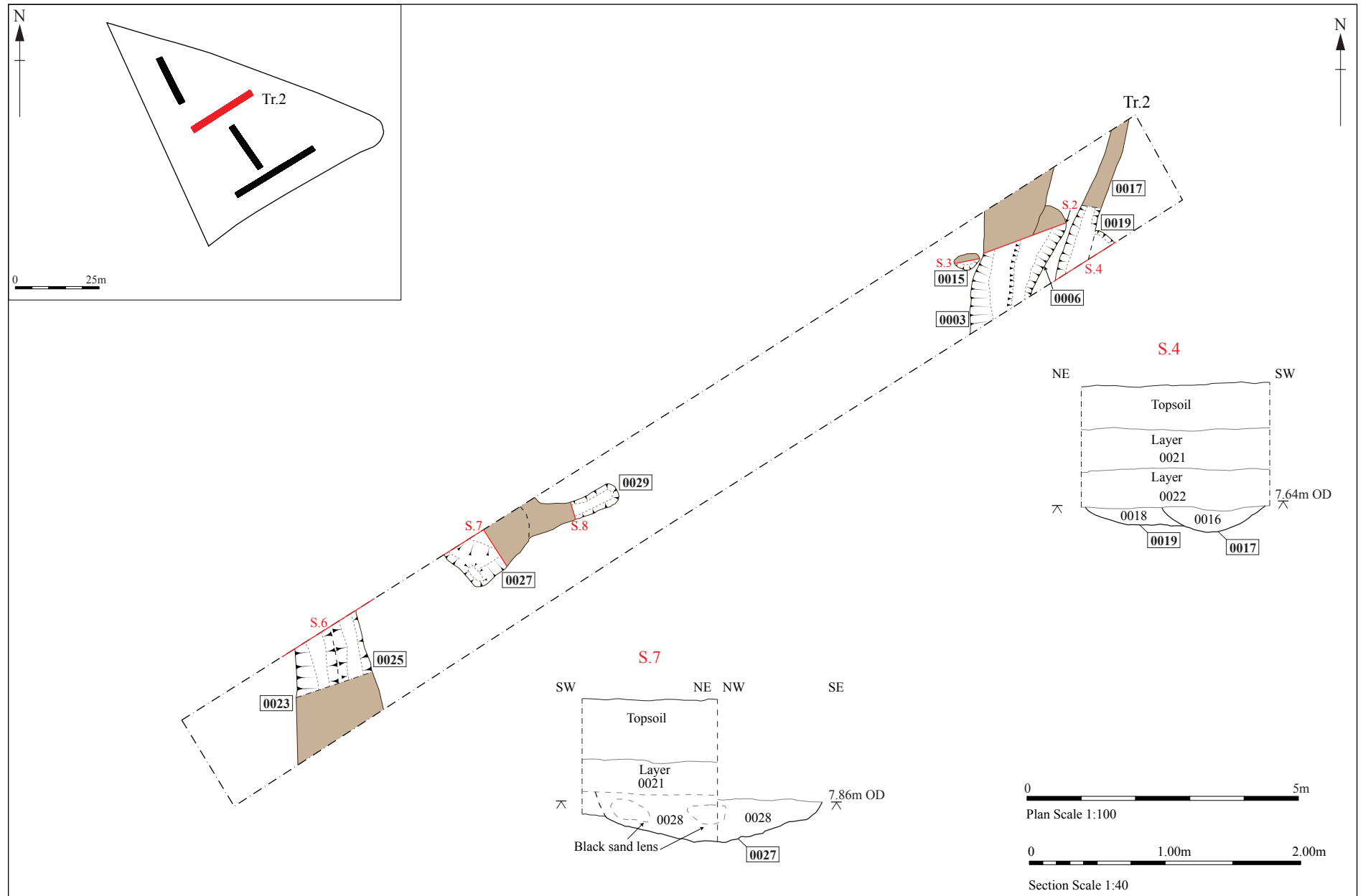


Figure 5. Trench 2, plan and sections

Trench 3

Fig. 6

In this trench 0.24m of topsoil overlaid two layers, 0067 and 0068, of mid greyish-brown and mid brown silty-sand, which were 0.2m thick in total and were above a mottled mid-dark grey and mid brown silty-sand deposit, 0069. Below this was the 0.1m thick mid grey and orange silty-sand layer, 0075, into which the features in the trench were cut. The geology consisted of mid orange sand.

Ditches 0033, 0035 and 0037

Three north-south ditch cuts were identified and recorded as cuts 0033, 0035 and 0037. Whilst ditches 0033 and 0035 had slightly convex sides, 0037 had steeper, concave sides. All three had concave bases. The fills of all three were made up of dark brownish-grey silty-sand, with fills 0036 and 0038 producing 13th to 14th century pottery, as well as burnt flints and fired clay. The alignment of these ditches and their close proximity suggests that they are cuts/re-cuts of the same feature. They also align closely with the ditches in Trench 2.

Features 0039, 0041 and 0043

In the south-east corner of Trench 3 were several cuts or possible re-cuts of a series of features. In plan the feature appeared to be a linear ditch, although it was only partly exposed within the trenching. In section the profile was irregular, suggesting possibly three different cuts, 0039, 0041 and 0043. Whilst 0039 and 0041 only had single fills, cut 0043 had three fills, including several lenses. Fill 0040 from feature 0039 produced mid 11th to mid 13th century pottery, burnt stone, animal bone and shell, whilst fill 0042 from feature 0041 contained 12th to 14th century pottery, burnt stone and animal bone.

Trench 4

Fig. 7

The soil stratigraphy at the north-east end of Trench 4 revealed 0.32m of topsoil above a 0.24m thick layer of mid brownish silty-sand, 0064, which in turn overlaid 0.32m of mid grey silty-sand, 0065. This material was on top of 0.1m of mid grey and orange silty-sand, 0066, which was cut by features. The south-west half of the profile was somewhat different where it overlaid hollow 0053, with 0.32m of topsoil, above a layer of pale yellow/brown silty-sand and gravel, 0047. This layer ran from 2.7m from the south-west end of the trench, running for c.12m to the north-east. It was formed on top of 0.15m of

mid slightly orangish-brown silty-sand, 0048, which in turn was over 0.6m of mid brown sandy-silt, 0049. This overlaid the top fill of pit 0031.

Hollow 0053 and pit 0031

The south-west 11m of the trench was covered by hollow 0053. This was a large spread of mid-dark greyish-brown layers of sand and silt. The full extent of this material was not revealed within the trench and it was c.0.4m deep, with a gently sloping profile where visible. It contained fills 0050, 0051 and 0052, with 0051 producing 10th to 12th century pottery. Finds from the surface of top fill 0050 of hollow 0053 included 12th to 14th century pottery and lava quern (recorded as 0054). Pit 0031 was cut into the top fill of hollow 0053. This was a shallow feature, circular in plan, which contained 12th to 14th century pottery. Extending from the north-eastern extreme of the hollow was a possible ditch, aligned NNW-SSE, but it was not fully enough exposed to excavate.

Pits 0059 and 0061, ditch 0070

Pit 0059 was a small cut that ran under the baulk. It appeared to be circular in plan with slightly irregular steep sides and an uneven base. No finds were recovered from the feature and it may well be a ditch terminus rather than a pit.

Pit 0061 was a larger cut, which also appeared to be circular in plan. It was distinct from 0059 because it had gently sloping, concave sides and a concave base. The two fills produced no finds but appeared to be quite leached. A possible ditch appeared to run into the northern edge of this pit, but after excavation it was extremely shallow and was interpreted as probably being an animal disturbance, although it was numbered as 0070.

Ditches 0055 and 0057

Ditch 0055 was a shallow feature on a NNW-SSE alignment, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It produced the largest assemblage of pottery on the site, of 12th to early 13th century date, including the whole profile of a flat-top rimmed cooking vessel. On a similar alignment was ditch 0057. This had a distinctly different shape in section, with steep straight sides and a slightly concave base. The fill produced no finds and the shape of the feature in section was thought to be significantly distinct from that of 0055 as to suggest a different phase, despite its proximity and alignment.

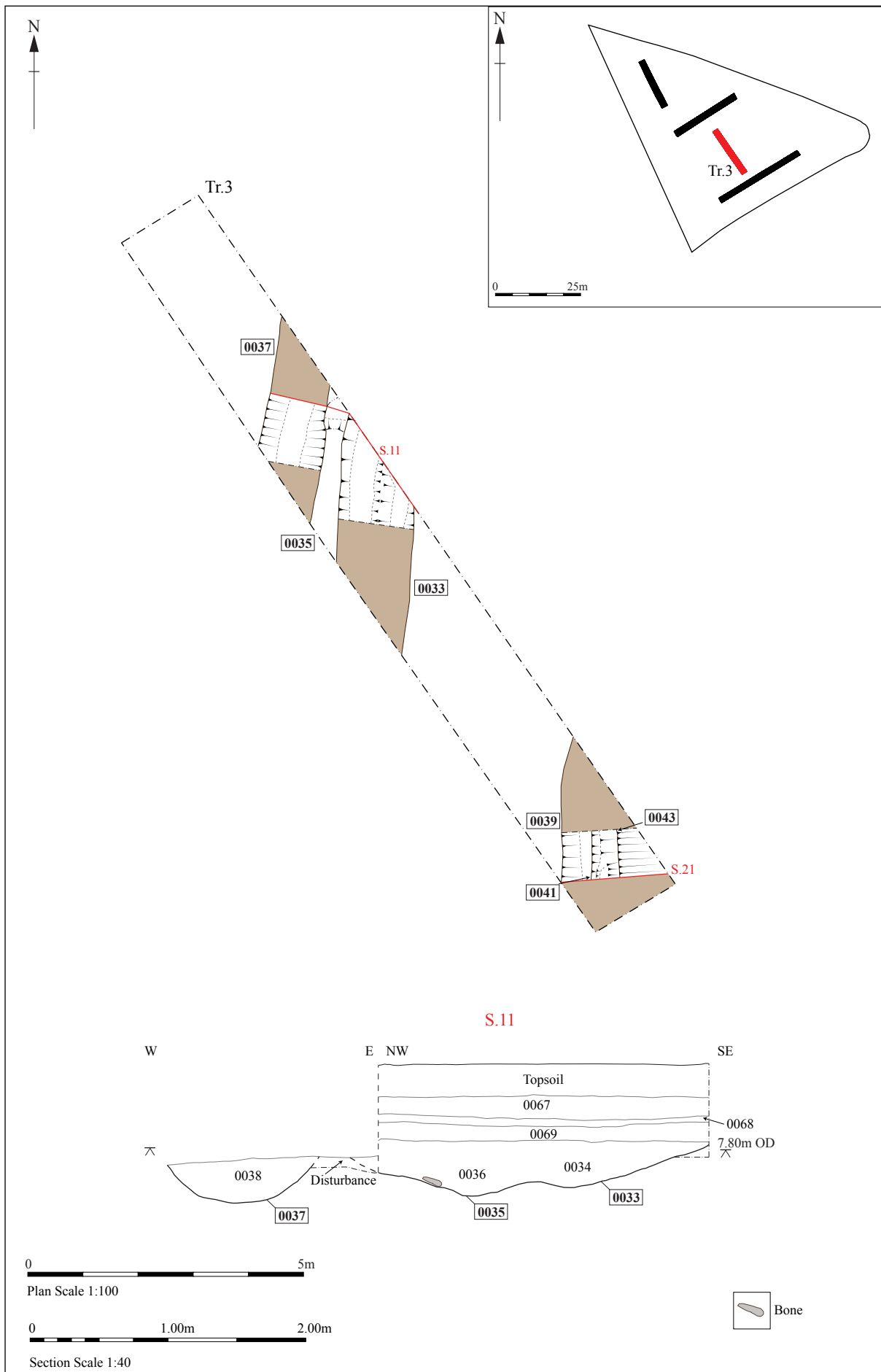


Figure 6. Trench 3, plan and section

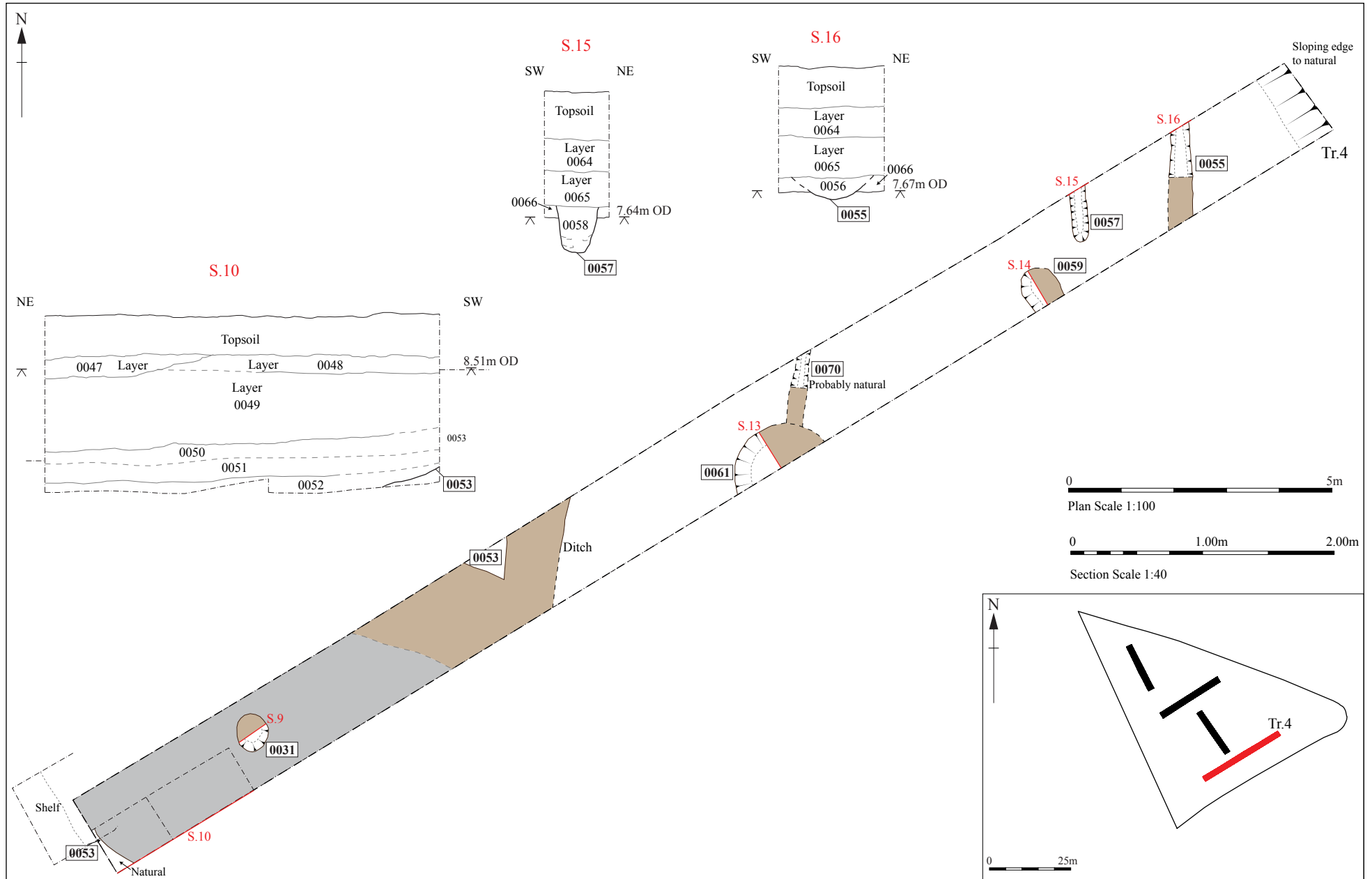


Figure 7. Trench 4, plan and sections



Plates 1-4. Clockwise from top left: Trench 1 facing north-west, Trench 2 facing north-east, Trench 3 facing south-east and Trench 4 facing north-east, 2m and 1m scale

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

The archaeological evaluation yielded finds from nine ditch fills (0002, 0004, 0016, 0024, 0036, 0038, 0040, 0042 and 0056), two pit fills (0011 and 0032), two hollow fills (0050 and 0051) and four subsoil/unstratified contexts (0001, 0007, 0020 and 0054).

Context	Pottery		CBM		Burnt flint/stone		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001	1	47							Worked flint 1 @ 3g	11th-14th C
0002					1	6	1	5		
0004	1	7							Shell 7 @ 1g	12th-14th C
0007	5	106								13th-14th C
0011	1	3					1	5		12th-14th C
0016	9	52					13	77		10th-12th C
0020	5	47	1	166	5	152			P-med glass 1 @ 4g,	16th-18th C
0024					2	40			Fired clay 1 @ 3g, Shell 5 @ 5g	
0032	2	2								12th-14th C
0036	5	46			1	72	1	7		13th-14th C
0038	3	50			2	34			Fired clay 2 @ 4g	13th-14th C
0040	7	65			1	21	1	112	Shell 2 @ 4g	M11th-M13th C
0042	1	6								12th-14th C
0050	13	76			2	7	4	21		12th-14th C
0051	3	11								10th-12th C
0054	4	41							Lava quern 1 @ 5g	12th-14th C
0056	8	353								12th-E13th C
Total	68	912	1	166	9	180	21	227		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The post-Roman pottery

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

A total of sixty-eight fragments of pottery weighing 912 grammes was recovered from the evaluation. The assemblage is almost entirely medieval in date, although a single sherd of unstratified post-medieval pottery was identified.

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on *pro forma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and the information has been inputted on the database (Appendix 3).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings, 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

The assemblage

A small number of early medieval wares dating to the 11th-12th century were present, and consisted of small body sherds (2 fragments @ 3g), found mainly with medieval coarsewares.

The largest component of the assemblage is the medieval coarseware, which makes up 77.5% of the total assemblage by weight (40 fragments @ 676g). A wide range of individual fabric types are present, but most have been included in the collective term of general coarsewares, since their provenance is unknown. Some of these fabrics are sandy with occasional chalk and shell inclusions, and these are likely to have been made locally, or to the west of Worlington towards the fens. Two fragments of Bury coarseware were provisionally identified. This fabric features strongly in assemblages

within the town of Bury St Edmunds, but is now considered to have been made to the west of the town, perhaps in the area around Newmarket (Sue Anderson, pers. comm.). The majority of the coarsewares consist of body sherds, but three rims were present, two of which are unstratified. The substantial remains of a heavily sooted cooking vessel with a thickened flat-topped rim dating to the 12th-Early 13th century was found in ditch fill 0056. The other rims, from ditch fill 0040 and the unstratified context 0054, both date from the Mid 11th to 12th century.

Two other distinct coarseware variants were recorded. The first is characterised by sherds of coil-built shell-tempered wares, mainly reduced but with common fragments of bivalve shell. The fabric has been identified as one of the Lincolnshire shell-tempered wares, Lincoln Fine-Shelled ware (Young and Vince, 2005, 81-88). The rim of a jar with simple everted rim and little shoulder was present in hollow fill 0051. Further sherds were present in ditch fill 0016, hollow fills 0050 and 0051, as well as in the hollow related unstratified context 0054.

A single sherd of another shelly ware was present in hollow fill 0050 with another fragment of medieval coarseware. It is a small reddish brown body sherd with frequent surface shell, which may be another Lincolnshire variant, Lincoln Kiln-type Shelly ware (LKT) (Young and Vince, 2005, 47-56). The identification is provisional as no sample sherds of this fabric have been seen.

A small number of other coarsewares were identified as Medieval Ely ware (MEL), (Spoerry 2008). Three fragments from ditch fills 0036 and 0038 (46g) are characterised by oxidised buff margins and reduced cores, with sandy fabrics containing quartz and sparse chalk inclusions. Standard medieval Ely ware has been assigned a date of 13th to 14th century. In addition the lower part of a slightly harder fired jug, made in a similar fabric but with a splash of lead glaze on the outer surface was present in ditch fill 0038. This fabric variant is closer to the fabric descriptions for Fabric F, Coarse tempered medieval Ely ware (MELCO), which is found in both glazed and unglazed wares (Spoerry, 2008 13). The fabric has the same date range as the other medieval Ely fabrics (13th-14th C).

The only other glazed ware present from the evaluation is a fragment from the base of a Stamford fineware vessel found in ditch fill 0040, which dates from the Mid 11th to the Mid 13th century.

A single fragment of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) dating to the 16th-18th C was present as an unstratified find.

Discussion

The ceramic assemblage recovered from the evaluation provides clear evidence of medieval activity in the vicinity of the site, mainly of twelfth to thirteenth century date. Many of the coarsewares could not be precisely dated, but the combined evidence of the jar rims, the presence of Ely coarsewares of 13th-14th century, and the Stamford ware sherd suggest that the main period of activity dates to the 12th-13th century, although some earlier, sherds dating to the early medieval period are present. Glazed wares are few, with no Hedingham glazed wares or Grimston ware. The site lies to the extreme west of the county on the fen edge, and this is reflected in the provenance of some of the pottery, with calcareous wares from the fens (Ely and Lincoln). As little work has been done in Worlington, the group is of interest, as the make up of the assemblage is very different from pottery of this date recovered from sites in the centre and eastern part of Suffolk. Lincolnshire fabrics have been identified on some sites on the periphery of west Norfolk such as South Wootton, and possibly Longstanton (Sue Anderson, pers. comm.).

6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)

An abraded single brick fragment was recorded in the unstratified context 0020 in Trench 2. It is hard, sandy and patchily oxidised. The fabric itself is medium sandy with common ill sorted calcite and smaller ill sorted voids (msc). It has a depth of 35mm, and although only a small fragment, it appears to have some similarities to Drury's EB5. The brick is probably dated from the late 13th to 14th/15th century; medieval pottery was also recorded in this context.

6.4 Fired clay

Fired clay (3 fragments @ 7g) was recorded in two contexts, ditch fills 0024 and 0038, and all of the pieces are considerably abraded. The first of these in 0024 is buff/orange, medium sandy with chalk (msch) as well as common ill sorted voids. The context also

contains burnt flint, as well as both snail and mussel shells. The two pieces in 0038 are also buff/orange and in a similar fabric although somewhat finer. Also present within this fill is medieval pottery and burnt flint.

6.5 Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

A single fragment of worked flint was recorded in the sub-soil (0001). It is a heavily patinated small blade which has a small amount of unpatinated edge damage, suggesting later use. The blade also exhibits parallel blade scars on the dorsal face. It is dated to either the Mesolithic or Neolithic period and at some stage after was reused. A single sherd of medieval pottery was also present in this context.

6.6 Burnt flint/stone

Six contexts contained burnt flint, ditch fills 0002, 0024, 0036, 0038, 0040 and hollow fill 0050 (9 fragments @ 180g). The flint occurs in ones and twos per context and is mostly coloured grey to white, an indication of its probable use in the preparation and cooking of food. The unstratified context 0020 in Trench 2 contained five fragments of burnt chalk (152g). With the exception of contexts 0002 and 0024, the remaining fills all contained medieval pottery and the burnt flint is therefore likely to be residual in these contexts.

6.7 Lava quern stone

A single, very abraded fragment of lava quern stone was noted in the unstratified context 0054 (5g) above hollow feature 0053. The fragment is probably Rhenish, a type of stone which was imported to East Anglia in the Roman period, and then from the middle Saxon through to the post-medieval periods. Medieval pottery is also present within the context.

6.9 Post-medieval glass

A small fragment of clear post-medieval window glass was recorded in the unstratified context 0020 in Trench 2 (4g). The context also contains pottery dated to the medieval and post-medieval period as well as medieval CBM.

6.10 Faunal remains

A total of twenty-one fragments (227g) of animal bone was retrieved from six contexts, subsoil 0002, pit fill 0011, ditch fills 0016, 0036 and 0040 as well as hollow fill 0050. The assemblage is entirely composed of fragmented and often worn large mammal bones of which few can be identified. Ditch fill 0016 contains a rib bone and skull fragments and hollow fill 0050, small pieces of jaw bone and a tooth. With the exception of ditch fill 0002 all of the remaining contexts also contained medieval pottery.

6.11 Shell

Three ditch fills contained shell 0004, 0024 and 0040. All three of these contain garden snail fragments (*helix aspersa*), however fill 0040 also held pieces of mussel shell (4 fragments @ 4g). Pottery dated from the Mid 11th to Mid 13th century is also present in context 0040 and medieval pottery also occurred in fill 0004.

6.12 Environmental evidence

Five features were selected for sampling as they appeared to be well sealed and datable. The plant macrofossils report has not been completed in time for this report but will be added when available.

6.13 Discussion of material evidence

There is some low level background evidence of possible prehistoric date in the form of burnt flint mainly from ditch fills, with one unstratified worked flint fragment. The remainder of the datable finds belong to the medieval period, apart from unstratified post-medieval glass. The pottery assemblage is small but significant, suggesting that the main period of medieval activity is dated to the 12th-13th centuries. The HER lists several medieval find spots along the Freckenham Road, further to the south-west. Medieval pottery and a silver coin hoard dated from the 13th-14th century were recorded at one of these locations (WGN 021).

7. Discussion

The four trenches have all revealed archaeological deposits, the majority of which appear to be from two or more phases of medieval occupation on the site, spanning the 10th to 14th centuries. This is split into potentially at least two phases, roughly divided between the 10th to 12th century and the 12/13th to 14th century, judging from the pottery spotdates. The nature of the archaeology is not yet completely clear, but appears to show boundary ditches that have been re-cut and may be part of a driveway. Further small ditches represent possible field boundaries. There were also several pits present, which seem to suggest varied localised activity, ranging from chalk extraction to the deposition of burnt material. Judging by the charcoal content and appearance of some of the ditch fills, these features may be contemporary. Whilst there was no clear evidence of buildings on site, except one potential posthole, it is quite possible that a structure or structures might be present, associated with the intensive activity demonstrated by the feature and the find densities. It is not yet clear what the hollow/spread of material encountered in Trench 4 indicates. This feature requires further investigation to properly understand its formation processes and subsequently whether it was a natural feature, or formed as a result of human activity. However, it may show that this particular part of the site was low-lying and wet, or that it was a focus of occupation activity. The lack of features and finds from other periods was unexpected considering the discovery of Roman and Saxon finds on the field previously and the other findspots nearby recorded in the HER. Whilst some of the undated features may be earlier, this is not yet certain.

The pottery assemblage is also interesting in its own right, as it indicates that a component of the ceramic assemblage was being supplied from Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. The group provides a useful addition to our understanding of the trading networks for pottery that were in place in the west of the county (an area which has been so far under-represented in the ceramic records) during the medieval period.

The site has particular resonance within medieval Worlington, as a parish which has rarely been excavated but was clearly part of a very active medieval landscape, with the potential fair site to the south-west and the village's own core as notable examples.

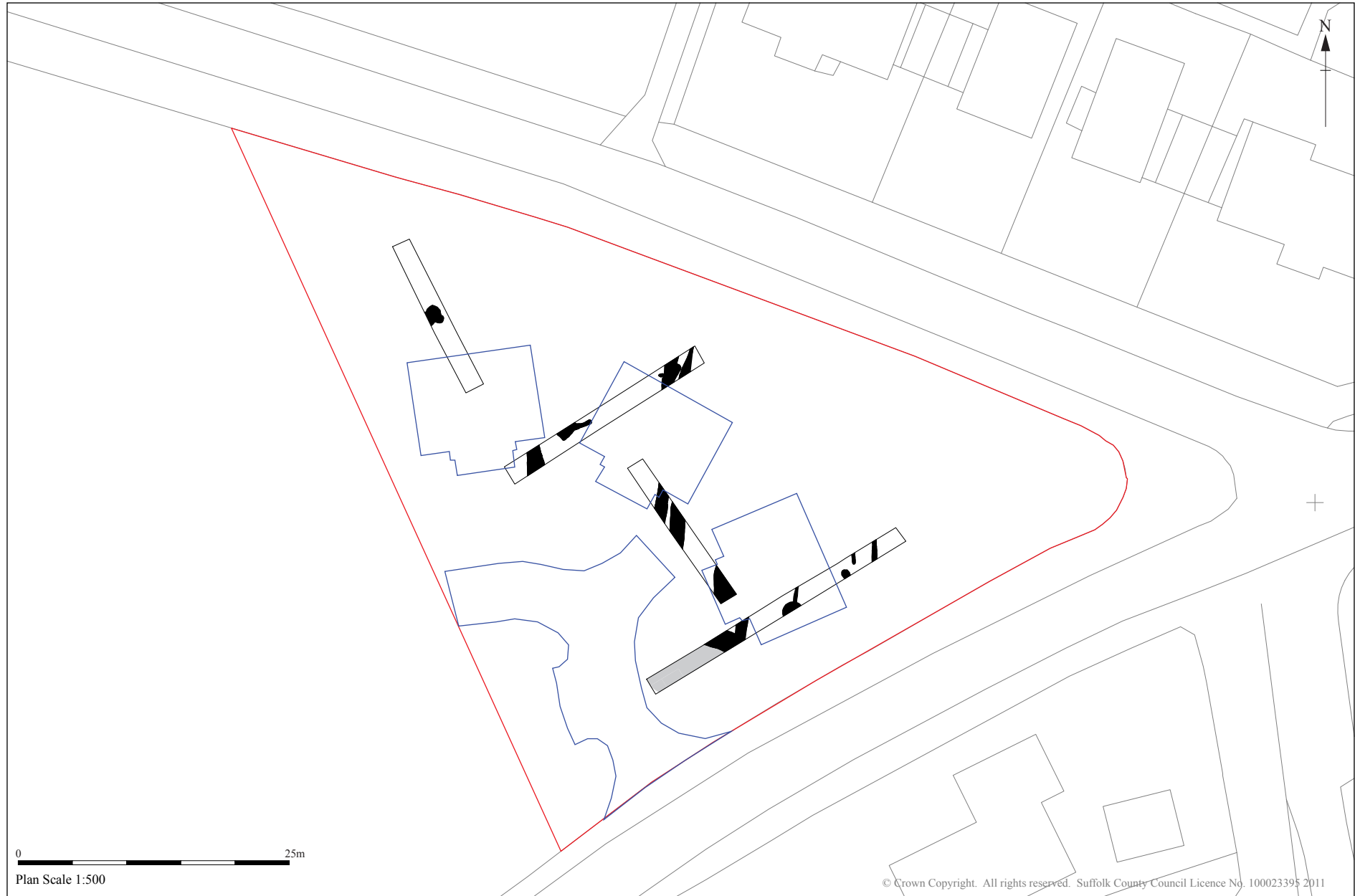


Figure 8. Trench plan with development outline (blue) overlaid

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

It is clear that the evaluation fieldwork has revealed a dense and well preserved part of Worlington's medieval landscape. The nature of the site's occupation is not yet clear, although it may indicate a peripheral zone to the village core, where animals were potentially being driven, chalk was extracted and where large amounts of unexplained burnt deposits were being deposited. However, whilst the site may not have been directly settled, as indicated by the lack of structural evidence so far, there has clearly been a lot activity across the site, judging by the quantity and spread of finds. Its position close to The Green (Fig. 2) shows that it was probably part of, or very close to, the medieval green edge settlement and therefore probably of importance and regularly used.

The archaeology has remained well preserved beneath several of what appear to be largely sterile layers of topsoil, plough soil and naturally-derived deposits, with only some disturbance resulting from ploughing and bioturbation. As a result there is very good potential for further explaining the site's role within the medieval locale. The archaeological features and finds already encountered on the site demonstrate its potential to reveal more about changing settlement patterns over time, as well as industrial and economic activities and zoning; research topics highlighted in the Regional Research Agenda for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000).

It is recommended that any development of the site should be preceded by a programme of archaeological excavation to record all deposits. While there are no heritage assets of sufficient significance to warrant preservation *in situ*, the site clearly contains archaeological deposits which, lying at depths 0.6-1m deep would be disturbed or destroyed by development.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive
\Worlington\WGN 041 Freckenham Rd Evaluation

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Parish box
H/81/5

10. Acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Rob Brooks, John Sims, Adam Yates, Simon Picard and Steve Manthorpe) from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was directed by Rob Brooks, and managed by John Craven.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, and the production of site plans and sections by Ellie Hillen. The specialist finds report was written by Andy Fawcett and Richenda Goffin. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

BGS, 2011, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalMaps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J., 2000, Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, in *East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 8*, Norwich: Scole Archaeological Committee

Drury, P.J., 1993, 'Ceramic building materials' in Margeson, S. *Norwich households: The medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich survey excavations 1971-78*, EAA Report No. 58

Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. EAA 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, MPRG Occasional Paper No 2.

Spoerry, P., 2008, *Ely wares*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No 122

Young, J., and Vince, A., 2005, *A corpus of Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery from Lincoln*, Lincoln Archaeological Studies No. 7.

9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

FRECKENHAM ROAD, WORLINGTON, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 A planning enquiry has been made for the erection of three pairs of dwellings on agricultural land to the north of Freckenham Road, Worlington (TL 688 734). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority will be advised that the location of the proposed development could affect important heritage assets with archaeological interest. The applicant should be required to undertake an archaeological field evaluation prior to consideration of the proposal, in accordance with PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment. This information should be incorporated in the design and access statement, in accordance with policies HE6.1, HE6.2, HE6.3 and HE7.1 of PPS 5, in order for the Local Planning Authority to be able to take into account the particular nature and the significance of the heritage assets at this location.
- 1.3 The site (c.0.25ha. in size) is located on the north side of Freckenham Road at c.10.00m OD. The soil is deep sand derived from the underlying chalky drift.
- 1.4 The proposal affects an area of high archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, lying within the area of a multi-period archaeological site (HER no. WGN 027). Metalwork scatters of material dating to the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods are recorded from this area, which are suggestive of further below-ground settlement remains within the area. There is high potential for encountering important heritage assets at this location, which has not been the subject of systematic archaeological investigation.
- 1.5 The following archaeological evaluation work is required across the application area:
 - Systematic field-walking and metal-detecting surveys across the proposed development area.
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area, prior to the removal of the below-ground foundations of the existing dwelling.
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the suitability of the area for development will be based on the results of this work. The evaluation will also provide information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. The need for any further evaluation, should unusual archaeological finds of significance be recovered, will be based upon the results of this evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.10 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) 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.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Non-destructive Field Survey

- 3.1 A systematic field-walking and non-ferrous metal-detecting survey is to be undertaken across the entire development area. The strategy for assessing the artefact content of the topsoil must be presented in the WSI.

4. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 125.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the development site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 70.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 4.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 4.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

- 4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and 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 Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 4.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 4.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 4.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 5.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

- 5.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 5.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 5.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 6.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 6.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 6.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 6.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. 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, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.12 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

- 6.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 6.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 6.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) 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*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.16 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 6.17 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 6.18 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.
- 6.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval (see para. 5.16). This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 352197
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 1 October 2010

Reference: /FreckenhamRoad_Worlington2010

This brief and specification remains valid for six 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. Context List

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0001			Unstrat finds tr 1				
0002	Ditch	Fill	Mid pale mixed greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Rare flecks of chalk. Horizon clear.	Fill of ditch			0.22m
0003	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan. Aligned N-S. Break of slope 45 degrees approx, near straight sides. Concave base. Cuts ditch [0006]	Cut of ditch		0.88m	0.22m
0004	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Moderate small angular flints. Horizon clear. Upper fill. 1 piece pot	Fill of ditch			0.24m
0005	Ditch	Fill	Mid/pale grey brown silty sand. Friable. Frequent angular flint gravels. Occasional flecks of chalk. Horizon clear. Basal fill.	Basal fill of ditch			0.12m
0006	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan coming to a rounded end to the north. Aligned north to south. Steep to vertical convex sides, except in section where they are concave. Squared flat base. Cut by [0003]	Probable ditch terminus.		>0.4m	0.36m

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0007			Unstratified finds trench 4.				
0008	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Profile unclear as cut by other features, but irregular concave sides with gradual breaks. Flat base. Cut by pit [0010] and [0012]	Cut of pit		1.26m	0.29m
0009	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark yellowish greyish brown. Silty chalky sand. Firm. Common angular fragments of small flint and stone. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Common flecks of chalk. Clear horizon. Single fill.	Fill of pit.		1.26m	0.24m
0010	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan? Irregular shallow slightly concave sides with gradual breaks. Flat base. Cuts pit [0008]			0.72m	0.24m
0011	Pit	Fill	dark greyish brown sandy silt. Occasional angular small flint. Clear horizon. Single fill.	fill of pit.		0.72m	0.24m
0012	Pit	Cut	Sub circular in pan. Steep sides at south end, quite sharp breaks. Base quite flat. Cuts [0008]	Cut of pit		0.66m	0.12m
0013	Pit	Fill	Mid-light greyish brown sandy-clayey silt. Firm compaction. Frequent fragments of chalk. Diffuse horizon clarity. Single fill.	fill of pit		0.66m	0.12m
0014	Posthole	Fill	dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable compaction. Occasional very small flints, angular and rounded. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill.	Fill of posthole.			0.06m
0015	Posthole	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned E-W. Profile very shallow, shallow concave sides. Nearly flat base. To west of ditch [0003].	cut of pit/posthole.	0.5m	0.26m	0.06m

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0016	Ditch	Fill	Mid/pale greyish brown silty-sand. Friable compaction. Moderate small angular flints. Clear Horizon clarity.	fill of ditch			0.16m
0017	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned N-S. Shallow U shaped profile. Cuts [0019]	Cut of ditch.		0.32m	0.16m
0018	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Friable compaction. No inclusions. Horizon clear. No finds.	Fill of possible pit			0.12m
0019	pit	Cut	Truncated in plan - cut by 0017 - curved edge. Shallow profile, shallow concave sides. Flattish base.	Cut of poss pit.		0.42m	0.12m
0020			Unstratified finds from trench 2.				
0021		Layer	Dark orangish-brown silty-sand. Firm compaction. Common small stones, occasional chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity.	same as 0064.			0.4m
0022		Layer	Mid-dark grey silty-sand. Firm compaction. Common small-medium flints. Clear horizon clarity.	Same as 0065			0.3m
0023	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned north-south. 40-45 degree irregular sides, with curving break to base. Base is straight, sloping to the east.	Ditch cut. Part of series of dark filled enclosure ditches on site. Probably cuts 0025, which is a cut /re-cut of 0023.		1m	0.4m
0024	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey black silty-sand. Friable compaction. Frequent small flints and charcoal flecks. Diffuse-clear horizons. Basal/only fill.	fill of ditch. Burnt content.			
0025	Ditch	Cut	Linear, aligned north-south. 30-35 degree concave sides, gradually curving break of slope to base. Slightly concave base. Possibly cut by 0023.	Ditch cut. See 0023		0.86m	0.34m

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0026	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey silty-sand. Friable compaction. Frequent small stones.	Ditch fill			
0027	Pit	Cut	Circular? Goes under trench edge. 20-40 degree concave sides, with gradual curving break of slope to base. Uneven base. Possibly cuts 0029 in plan.	Pit containing redeposited burnt material. Possibly cuts 0029 in plan. Possible extra cut within this cut, but unclear - could be disturbance/irregularity.	1.8? NE-SW	>0.8m NW-SE	0.35m
0028	Pit	Fill	Mid grey with lenses of black. Silty sand. Friable. Common small flints, occasional chalk flecks. Sharp horizon. Basal/only fill	Fill generated by burning (black) and other activity (grey). Burning not in-situ.		>0.8m	0.35m
0029	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan. NE-SW aligned. 30-40 degree sides, with gentle curve to base. Concave base. Possibly cut by 0027 in plan.	small ditch. Slightly irregular but well defined compared to an animal burrow.	>1.7m	0.4m	0.11m
0030	Ditch	Fill	Mid orangish grey. Silty sand. Friable. Common small flints, occasional iron staining. Diffuse-clear horizon clarity. Basal/only fill.	Ditch fill.			
0031	Pit	Cut	Sub circular in plan. (Slightly oval SE-NW). Shallow concave profile. Concaved base, no break of slope.	Small shallow pit. Unknown function. Cuts upper fill of feature 0053.	0.78m	0.65m	0.1m
0032	Pit	Fill	Light yellowy brown sandy silt. Friable with occasional-moderate small and medium round flint pebbles. 2 x pot sherds.	Fill of pit			0.1m

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0033	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan. Aligned north-south. 20-30 degree sides, slightly concave. Imperceptible break of slope to base. Concave base. Unclear relationship with 0035	Ditch cut. Cut/re-cut relating to/contemporary with 0035 and probably 0037.		>1.25m E-W	0.36m
0034	Ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey. Silty sand. Friable. Occasional charcoal flecks and mixed stones. Clear horizon. Basal/only fill Could not be seperated from (0036).				0.36m
0035	Ditch	Cut	linear in plan. N-S aligned. Gently sloping (20 degree) slightly convex sides, with an imperceptible break of slope to base. Concave base. Unclear relatonship with 0033.	Ditch cut. Cut/re-cut that is related to 0033 and probably 0037		1.3m E-W	0.4m
0036	Ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey. Silty sand. Friable. Occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizon. Basal/only fill.	fill of ditch.			0.4m
0037	Ditch	Cut	linear in plan. N-S aligned. 40 degree concave sides, with gradually curving break of slope to base. Concave base.	Ditch cut. Cut/re-cut relating to 0033 and 0035.		1.06m	0.33m

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0038	Ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey. Silty sand. Friable. Occasional stones. Clear horizon. Basal/only fill.				0.33m
0039	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan. N-S aligned. 40 degree straight side, curving break of slope to base. Slightly concave base. Cut by 0041, unsure of relationship tp 0043.	probable ditch cut. Could be part of pit complex though as its unclear if it runs into tr 4.		0.58m	0.26m
0040	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Common small angular flints. Clear horizon. Basal/only fill.	Ditch fill			
0041	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan? N-S aligned. 45-60 degree concave sides, which step in slightly, to 60-65 degrees slightly concave, curving to base. Concave base. Cuts 0039 and 0043.	See 0039. probable re-cut of 0039 and 0043		0.78m	0.4m
0042	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish grey. Silty sand. Friable. Common small flints. Diffuse-clear horizon. Basal/only fill.	Ditch fill			
0043	pit/ditch	Cut	Linear in plan? N-S aligned. 45-50 degree slightly concave edge with curving break of slope to base. Concave (obsured) base. Cut by 0041	Possible ditch - see 0039. Possible quarry pit?		0.6m	0.75m

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0044	pit/ditch	Fill	dark brownish grey and pale yellow. Silty sand lenses. Friable. Common small flints. Clear horizon. Basal fill.				0.22m
0045	pit/ditch	Fill	Mixed pale yellow and mid brownish grey. Silty sand. Friable. Common small flints. Diffuse horizon. Middle fill.				0.36m
0046	pit/ditch	Fill	Dark brownish grey. Silty sand. Friable. Common small flints. Diffuse. Top fill.				0.2m
0047	deposit	Layer	Layer of light yellow/brown very silty sand and gravel (well sorted). No finds. Seen in SW end of tr 4. Machine excavated.	Ground levelling?	11m approx		0.25m
0048	deposit	Layer	Layer of mid slightly orangey brown silty sand. Occasional small rounded and sub angular flint pebbles. Occasional small chalk nodules and flecks. Seen in last 2.5m at SW end of trench 4	ground levelling?			0.2m

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0049	deposit	Layer	Layer of mid brown fairly homogenous friable sandy silt. Occasional small-medium rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles and cobbles. Some patches of chalk nodules and moderate flecks throughout. Occasional charcoal flecks. No finds. Machine excavated.	Old plough soil?		trench wide	0.65m
0050		Fill	Dark greyish brown, friable sandy silt. Fairly charcoal rich. Occasional small rounded and sub-angular flint. Pebbles fairly well sorted. Occasional finds. Very occasional chalk flecks.	Upper fill of feature 0053.			0.18m
0051		Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown. Friable sand and silt 50:50. Moderate-occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional small rounded flint pebbles. Occasional chalk flecks. 1 x pot sherd (broken)	Fill of feature 0053			0.18m
0052		Fill	mid slightly greyish brown. Friable silty sand. Fairly homogenous with few inclusions. Occasional small round flint pebbles. No finds. Depth unknown only bottomed at extreme SW end of trench 4.				
0053		Cut	'Cut'/soil horizon of feature [0053]. Unknown dimensions seems rounded to SW. Seen in SW end of trench 4. Excavated to a depth of 0.4m in slot 3m x 0.9m. Upper fill cut by pit [0031]. Sealed by deposit/layer (0049)	Pit/hollow/pond. Unknown function.			

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0054			Unstratified finds 'from' upper fill of 0050				
0055	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan. NW-SE aligned. 40 degree slightly concave sides curving gradually to base. Concave base. Cuts 0066	Shallow ditch. Similar alignment to 0057, but very different profile.	>1.8m	0.62m	0.18m
0056	Ditch	Fill	Mottled dark grey and mid orange silty sand. Friable compaction. Common small flints. Clear horizon clarity. Basal/only fill.				0.18m
0057	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan. NW-SE aligned. 70-80 degree straight/slightly concave sides, rapidly curving to base. Slightly concave. Cuts 0066	Ditch cut similar alignment to 0055, but different profile.	>1m	0.32m	0.35m
0058	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark brownish-grey, with lenses of pale yellow silty sand. Firm compaction. Common small flints. Sharp horizon clarity. Basal/only fill.				0.35m
0059	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan? (obscured by baulk). Irregular/concave 40-50 degree sides, curving to base. Concave/irregular base. Cuts 0066.	Pit cut, but could be ditch terminus.	0.65m	0.65m	0.31m
0060	Pit	Fill	Mottled mid brownish grey and orange silty sand. Firm compaction. Common small flints and occasional chalk flecks. Sharp horizon clarity. Basal/only fill.				0.31m
0061	Pit	Cut	Circular in plan? (obscured by baulk). 30-40 degree slightly concave sides, imperceptably breaking to base. Concave base.	Pit cut	1.8m	>0.85m	0.34m
0062	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish yellow silty sand. Friable compaction. Common small flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Basal fill.				0.16m

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0063	Pit	Fill	Dark brown silty sand. Friable compaction. Common small flints. Diffuse horizon clarity. Top fill.				0.2m
0064		Layer	Mid brown grey silty sand. Firm compaction. Common small flints. Diffuse horizon clarity.	Ploughsoil? Hard to define from 0065. Same as 0048? And 0021			0.2-0.3m
0065		Layer	Mid grey silty sand. Firm compaction. Common small flints. Diffuse horizon clarity.	ploughsoil? Hard to define from 0064. same as 0049? And 0022			0.35m
0066		Layer	Mottled mid orange and grey silty sand. Friable compaction. Common small flints. Diffuse horizon clarity.	Wind blown soil layer extending over much of the site. Features all appear to be cut through it.			0.12m
0067		Layer	Mid greyish-brown silty-sand. Firm compaction. Occasional chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity.	Ploughsoil? Possibly same as 0068, with poorly sorted chalk patches/lenses throughout.			0.18
0068		Layer	Mid brown silty-sand. Firm compaction. Moderate chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity.	Possibly the same as 0067- maybe just a layer of poorly sorted material.			0.08
0069		Layer	Mid greyish-brown silty-sand. Firm compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity.	Possibly a poorly-sorted mixture of layers 0067/0068 and the top fills of [0033] and [0035], resulting from ploughing.			0.15
0070	Linear	Cut	Linear, aligned NNW-SSE. Very shallow and irregular. Very irregular base.	Possibly a ditch, but probably a disturbance of material from pit 0061, as it is very shallow and irregular. No fill number issued and not photo'd or drawn (except in plan).		0.2?	<0.1
0071		Layer	Dark grey silty-sand. Friable compaction. Frequent small flints.	Buried topsoil?			0.25
0072		Layer	Mid orangish-grey silty-sand. Friable compaction. Frequent small flints.				0.23

Context Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0073		Layer	Mottled mid grey silty-sand, orange sand and chalk patches. Firm compaction. Occasional small flints.	Disturbed natural and windblown material? Features probably cut this layer as they do in other trenches.			0.22
0074		Layer	Mottled mid grey and orange silty-sand patches. Firm compaction. Occasional flints.	Layer of disturbed natural, cut by features.			0.1
0075		Layer	Mottled mid grey and orange silty-sand. Friable compaction. Occasional small flints.	Disturbed naturally derived layer, as seen in other trenches. Cut by features.			0.1

Appendix 3. WGN 041 pottery catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	ENV	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0001	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	47	S		11th-14th C	Unstratified
0004	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	6		Wavy line decoration	11th-14th C	12th-14th C
0007	MED	MCW	CP/JAR	1	1	75	SA	Square rim 13th-14th C, thickwalled with girth grooves int.	13th-14th C	
0007	MED	BMCW	BODY	1	1	2	S	Thickwalled	L12th-14th C	
0007	MED	MCW	BODY/	3	0	3			12th-14th C	13th-14th C
0011	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	3		Has some calc	12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0016	MED	LFS	BODY	9	1	52	S	Coil built shelly wares, sooted, LFS type ASH11-ASH 13, (Young and Vince p81)	10th-12th C	10th-12th C
0020	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	22	S		12th-14th C	
0020	PMED	GRE	BOWL?	1	1	13	S		16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0020	MED	LFS?	BODY	2	1	9	A		10th-12th C	
0020	MED	BMCW?	BODY	1	1	2			L12th-14th C	
0032	MED	MCW	BODY	2	0	1		Tiny sherds, with calc on surface	12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0036	MED	MCW	BODY	2	2	9	S		12th-14th C	
0036	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	7	S	Similar to Yarmouth type ware	12th-14th C	
0036	MED	ELCW	BODY	2	0	29	S	Oxidised margins, grey core, sandy with sparse chalk MELS	Med	13th-14th C
0038	MED	ELCW	BODY	1	1	17	S	Sandy with sparse small calc. Grey core and buff ext margins MELS	Med	
0038	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	6			12th-14th C	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	ENV	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0038	MED	ELYG	JUG	1	1	26		Base, reduced core, splashed lead glaze, sparse shell and ferrous incls MELCO	Med	13th-14th C
0040	MED	MCW	BODY	3	0	8	S	1 shell dusted? 1 poss BMCW	12th-14th C	
0040	MED	STAMB	BODY	1	1	19	A	Sagging base, watery glaze, M11-M13th C	M11th-M13th C	M11th-M13th C
0040	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	3		Similar fabric to Hedingham ware	12th-14th C	
0040	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	19		Shell dusted, grog incls	12th-14th C	
0040	MED	MCW	CP/JAR	1	1	15		Club beaded rim. M11th-12th C	12th-14th C	
0042	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	6			12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0050	MED	MCW	BODY	1	0	16		Base, sandy and crudely made. Sparse chalk inc, bit like SIPS	12th-14th C	
0050	MED	LFS	BODY	1	1	7		Sim to St Neots but not	10th-12th C	12th-14th C
0050	MED	MCW	BODY	7	0	38	AS	Laminated sherds, hard fired with rare small shell	12th-14th C	
0050	MED	EMW	BODY	1	1	2			11th-12th C	
0050	MED	MCW	BODY	2	2	12		Sandy with some shell	12th-14th C	12th-13th C?
0050	LS/MED?	LKT?	BODY	1	1	2		Small reddish brown sherd w frequent surface shell	L9th-?13th C	
0051	MED	LFS	CP/JAR	3	1	11	A	Small jar rim, see Young and Vince Fig 74	10th-12th C	10th-12th C
0054	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	17	A		12th-14th C	
0054	MED	LFS	BODY	1	1	4		Neck/body join, shell leached out	10th-12th C	
0054	MED	MCW	CP/JAR	1	1	17	S	Beaded rim M11th-12th C, sandy with some shell	12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0054	MED	EMW	BODY	1	1	1			11th-12th C	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	ENV	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0056	MED	MCW	CP/JAR	7	1	346	S	Complete profile, thickened flat-topped rim 12th-E13th C	12th-14th C	12th-E13th C
0056	MED	MCW	BODY	1	1	6	S		12th-14th C	

Archaeological services Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/