

Land adjacent to Rose Cottage,
Church Lane, Hepworth
HEP 025

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/212

Client: Cannon Star Ltd

Author: David Gill

February/2011

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Prepared By: David Gill
Date: February 2011

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Summary











An archaeological excavation covering an area of c.222.00sqm at Church Lane, Hepworth discovered evidence of a Late Saxon building. The part-ground plan was made up of sixteen postholes laid out in two cells; the main building itself and a small lean-to type structure attached to the west end. The building was 5.14 wide but its length was bisected by the modern plot boundary and only the west (gable) end (c.1.5m of a probable 7-8m length) fell within the limits of the excavations. Theford and St Neots-ware pottery was collected from several of the postholes. The building had undergone repairs which involved several of the posts, including one whole wall, being replaced

A sealed horizon of worked soil over the area of the building shows that it had gone out of existence as a 'house site' before the 13th century, but the presence of early medieval pottery within cut features and the construction, in the later medieval period, of a clay floored building indicates that the plot continued in domestic habitation and probably remained so until about the 15th century; after which date there is a complete absence of occupation evidence until the construction, in the mid 19th century, of the cottage that formerly occupied the site




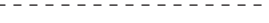







The plot's current west boundary has been in existence since at least the early medieval period when it was defined by a ditch but this followed a pre-existing post alignment of possible Saxon date suggesting that the line Church Lane and some of the land boundaries may be relics of the settlement's Saxon past. The site is located within 150m of the church, possibly the successor to one mentioned in the Domesday Book.

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 $\overline{\overline{18.45\text{m OD}}}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out on the site of Walnut Tree Cottage, Church Lane, Hepworth as a planning condition on application SE/10/0880, to construct two houses with garages on the site. The work was completed in accordance with a brief and specification issued by Jess Tipper of the Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (ref -ChurchLane_Hepworth2010).

The site was first evaluated in May 2008 prior to the demolition of Walnut Tree Cottage as a condition of a previous application SE/08/0232. Trial trenches were excavated at the front and rear of the former cottage and a pit containing finds dating to the late Saxon period, and an undated ditch were recorded. The archaeological deposits existed beneath a substantial depth of topsoil augmented by imported soil. The depth to the archaeological deposits suggested potential for survival was good and there was a likelihood of further archaeological features. The cottage was demolished and the site cleared as part of the original application prior to the site being moth-balled for about a year.

The revised development proposal (SE/10/0880) included the reduction in ground level in the area of the new buildings which would impact on the archaeological deposits, the local planning authority were advised that a full excavation of the house plots was required to mitigate for this and an area of c.222.00sqm at the front (north) half of the plot was excavated. The fieldwork was completed during February 2011 by members of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Team. The project was funded by developers Cannon Star Ltd.

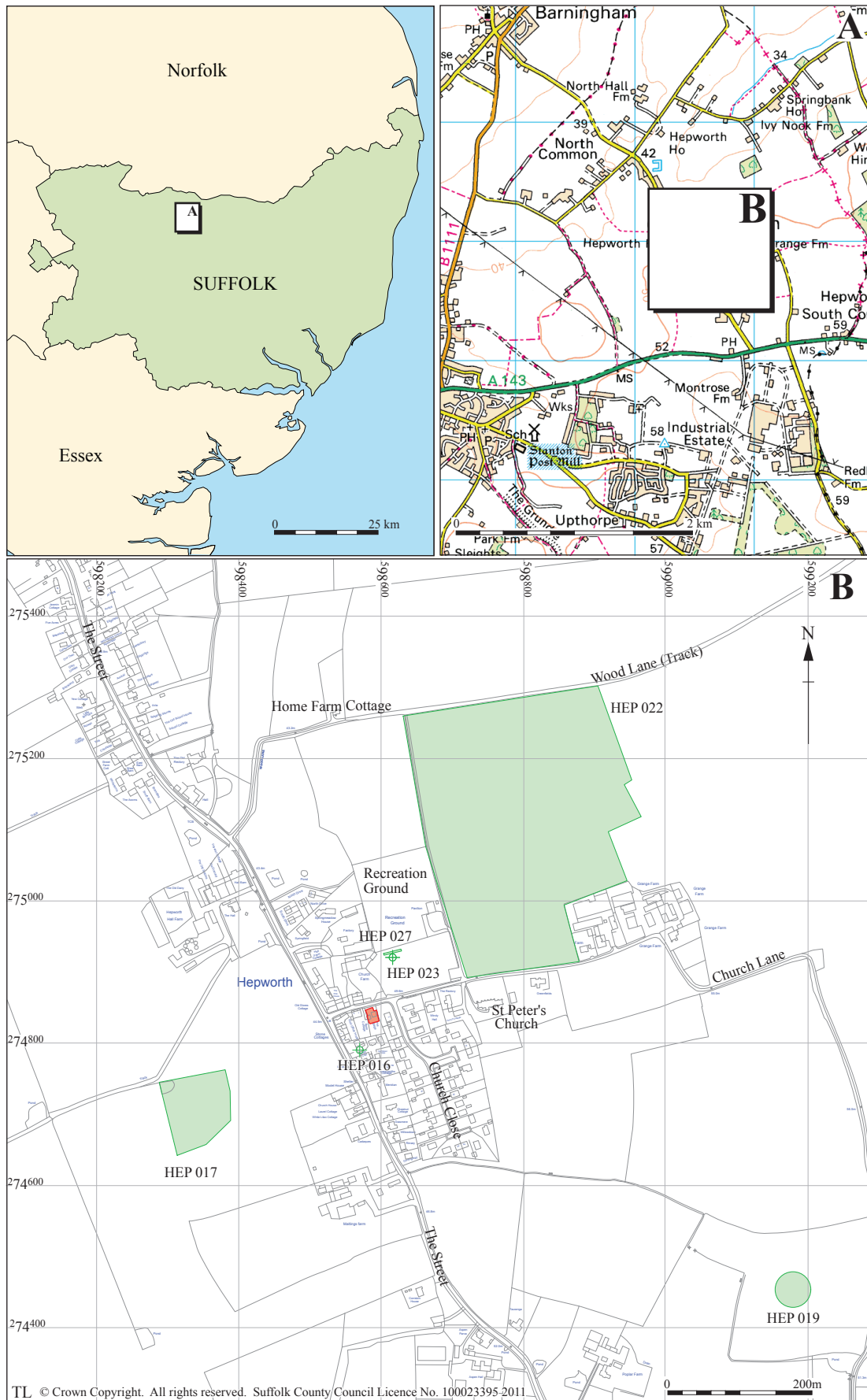


Figure 1. Site location showing development area (red) and HER sites mentioned in the text

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location and Geology

Hepworth is a dispersed settlement of farms and houses set amongst rolling hills in open countryside with the former common lands (North and South Common), on the edge of the village. The site lies within the historic village core, which consists of a compact group of houses, former commercial buildings, workshops and the church, centred on the junction of The Street and Church Lane. The site lies at TL 985 748 just above the 45m contour on a south facing slope, at the top of which, at about 150m distance, is the church of St Peter. Until recently, the development area was the site and garden of Walnut Tree Cottage which was demolished as part of the current development.

The surface geology comprised orange clay-silt with gravels over boulder clay, with outcrops of clay being exposed at the excavation level.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Walnut Tree cottage was a small unlisted timber-framed cottage built in the latter half of the 19th century. The cottage is first shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map published in 1883 and the outline of the house and garden appear as they did prior to the excavation (Fig 2). At the time of the tithe survey in 1845 the cottage had yet to be built and the plot still formed part of a large arable field (no. 415 Fig. 3). The tithe apportionment lists the field as the Pightle belonging to Morley Drury, a wheelwright, who occupied the farmhouse just to the west of the church.

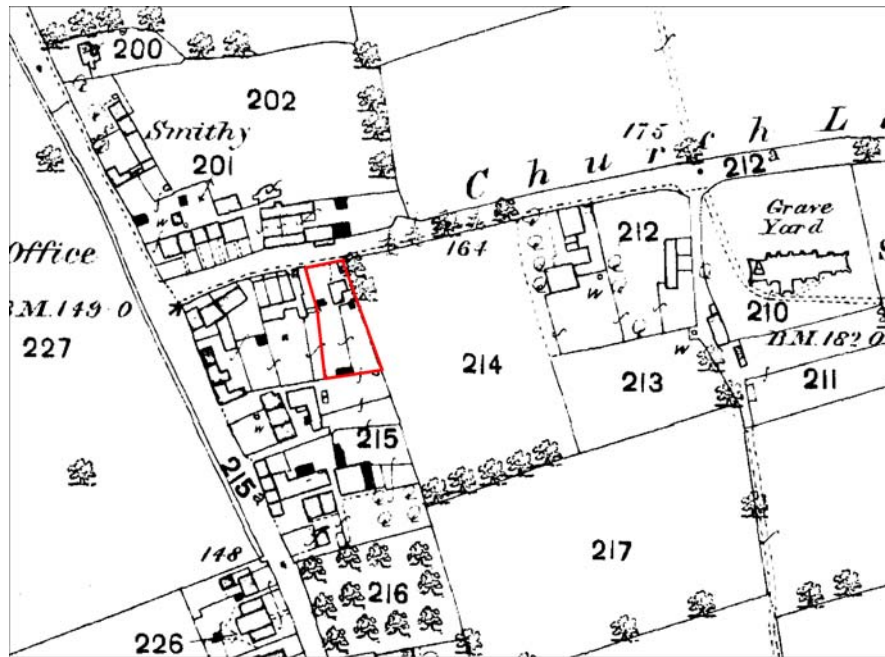


Figure 2. First edition OS map 1883 showing Walnut Tree Cottage

The County's Historic Environment Record (HER) lists several sites within a 200m radius of the excavation where field walking and metal-detecting have produced extensive Roman, Saxon and Medieval finds assemblages (Fig.1). Middle and Late Saxon pottery have been found in the field opposite the church (HEP 022) and Late Saxon decorative metal objects including 9th century disc brooches (HEP 016 and 017), and a ring and a strap end (HEP 027 and 023) have been recovered from adjacent sites.

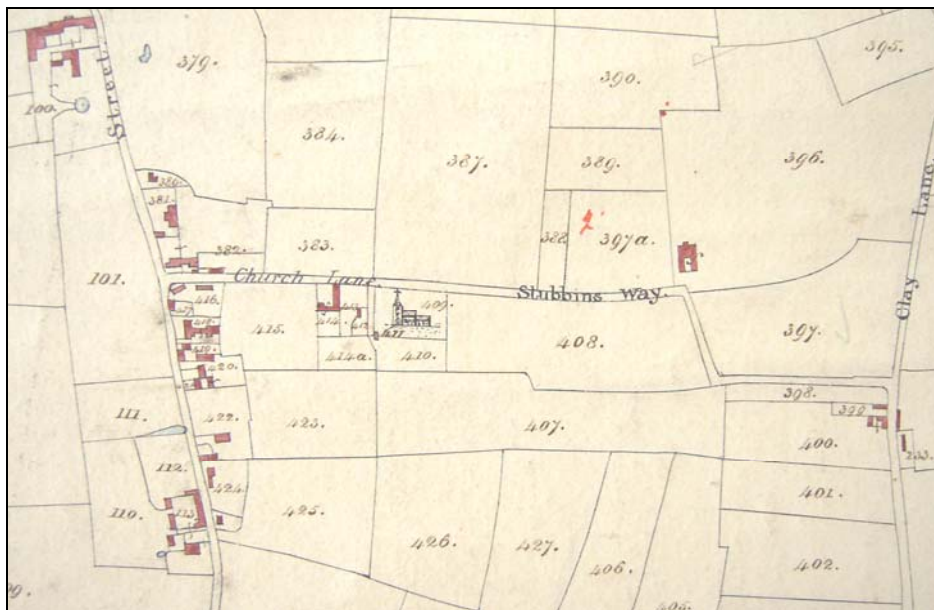


Figure 3. Tithe Map 1845 shows the site prior to Walnut Tree Cottage being built with the site still part of the large field (No. 415)

The present church dates to the 13th century but fragments of Norman stonework have been identified in the porch. A church, most probably on the site of the existing building, with 15 acres of free land is mentioned in the Domesday Book, suggesting a pre-conquest foundation.

3. Methodology

An area of 220sqm was stripped using a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket under constant archaeological supervision. The machine removed a deep topsoil in controlled spits to the top of the surface geology, at which level cut features could be identified. Two discrete clay features were identified during topsoil stripping and were excavated and recorded at a slightly higher level but generally features could not be seen until the topsoil layers had been removed.

Where necessary the site was re-cleaned by hand and a plan drawn of all of the features. All possible features were sampled by hand excavation to the requirement of the specification. Structural features and pits were half-sectioned and recorded before being fully excavated, and 15% of the ditches were removed. Site records were made on SCCAS pro forma context sheets under a continuous and unique numbering system; continuing the sequence started during the evaluation phase.

Site plans and section were drawn at 1:20 and the features plotted against the Ordnance Survey and datum using a Total Station Theodolite. Digital colour and black and white film photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the site archive.

A metal detector search was undertaken during the site strip, of the site and up-cast spoil by an experienced metal-detectorist and all finds were kept for processing and assessment. Bulk environmental soil samples were taken from all structural features and other selected features, a sub-sample from which had flots prepared for assessment.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-107895) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

All finds and site records are kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under the HER code HEP 025.

4. Results

The archaeological evidence demonstrates that the site has been occupied from the late Saxon period with evidence of part of a post-built building lying within the area of the excavation. The clay floor of a possible medieval building was also found in addition to pits and a contemporary boundary ditch. A plan of all of the archaeological features is shown in Figure 3 and the features are described by phase below.

The archaeological levels were covered by an enhanced depth of topsoil which lay in two distinct horizons and was up to 0.9m deep at the south east corner of the site. The upper layer was a dark loam thought to be either imported or the result of landscaping. It had been re-worked through cultivation of the garden and contained 19th century and later occupation debris. Below this was a mid brown loam which was generally 'cleaner' and devoid of finds material and the top of this layer was thought to represent the original medieval ground level.

The footprint of the former cottage and the entrance into the site were heavily truncated where the cottage had been terraced into the slope and the entrance reduced to road level; Church Lane is sunken and both the site and the farm yard opposite are about 0.5-0.7m above the road level.

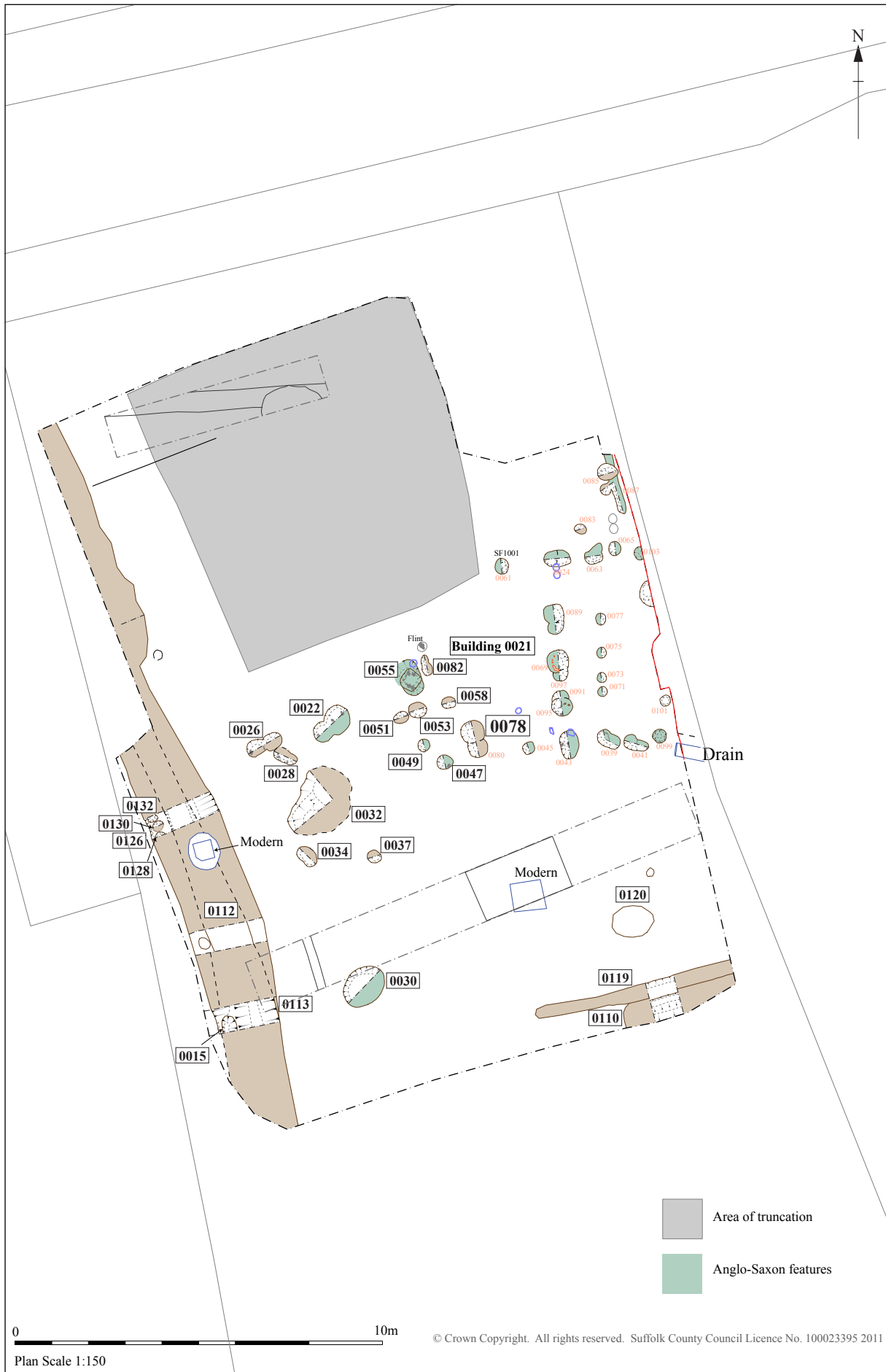


Figure 4. Site plan with Late Saxon features in green

Phase 1 Pre-Late Saxon

Two sherds of Roman pottery and two sherds of Early Saxon 'hand-made' pottery dating to the 5th-7th centuries were found on site. Although one of the Early Saxon sherds of pottery was the only find in posthole 0065, the pottery is likely to be residual material found in later features. No features could be positively phased to this period within the excavation area but previous discoveries of Roman and Early Saxon material has been made in the immediate area and demonstrates a presence close to the site.

Phase 2 Late Saxon

The earliest features on the site dated to the Late Saxon period and a building, based on earth-fast posts, a pit and a small palisade ditch could all be securely dated by finds to the 10th-11th century.

Building 0021

The part-ground plan was made up of sixteen postholes laid out in two cells; the main building itself and a small lean-to type structure, attached to the west end. The building was 5.14 wide but its length was bisected by the modern plot boundary and only the west (gable) end (c.1.5m of a probable 7-8m length) fell within the limits of the excavations. This was thought to be less than half the length of the main cell of the building because the doorways, which would typically be opposed at the midpoint of the long walls, were not found. The building was orientated east-west, close to, but slightly out of alignment with the present Church Lane.

The western edge of the excavation provided a cross-section through the building including one of the postholes which made up the north wall. The building was covered with a buried soil horizon, layer 0107; this appeared to have been cultivated after the building had gone out of use and there was no indication of the Saxon ground level or that the postholes cut through this layer. The excavated depth of the postholes varied in depth between 100mm and 300mm but the height of a surviving early medieval surface suggested that probably c.300mm had been lost from the true depth of the postholes.

Two phases of the construction were identified in the building. Postholes 0095, 0069 and 0089 cut an earlier alignment of postholes suggesting that the west gable wall had been replaced and the elongated shape of posthole 0043 0039 and 0041 may indicate where posts have been renewed; the holes having been enlarged to allow individual

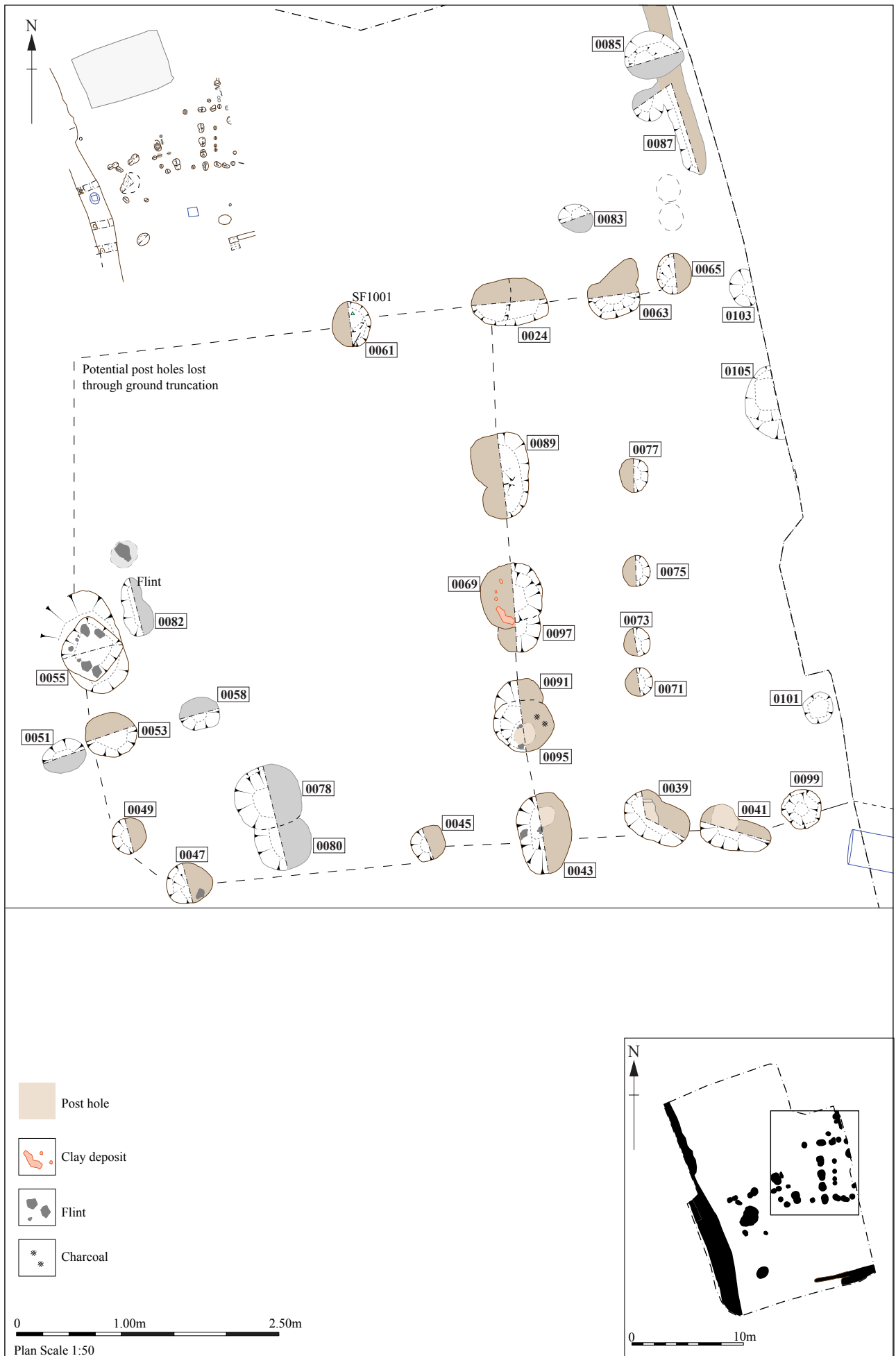


Figure 5. Plan of building 0021

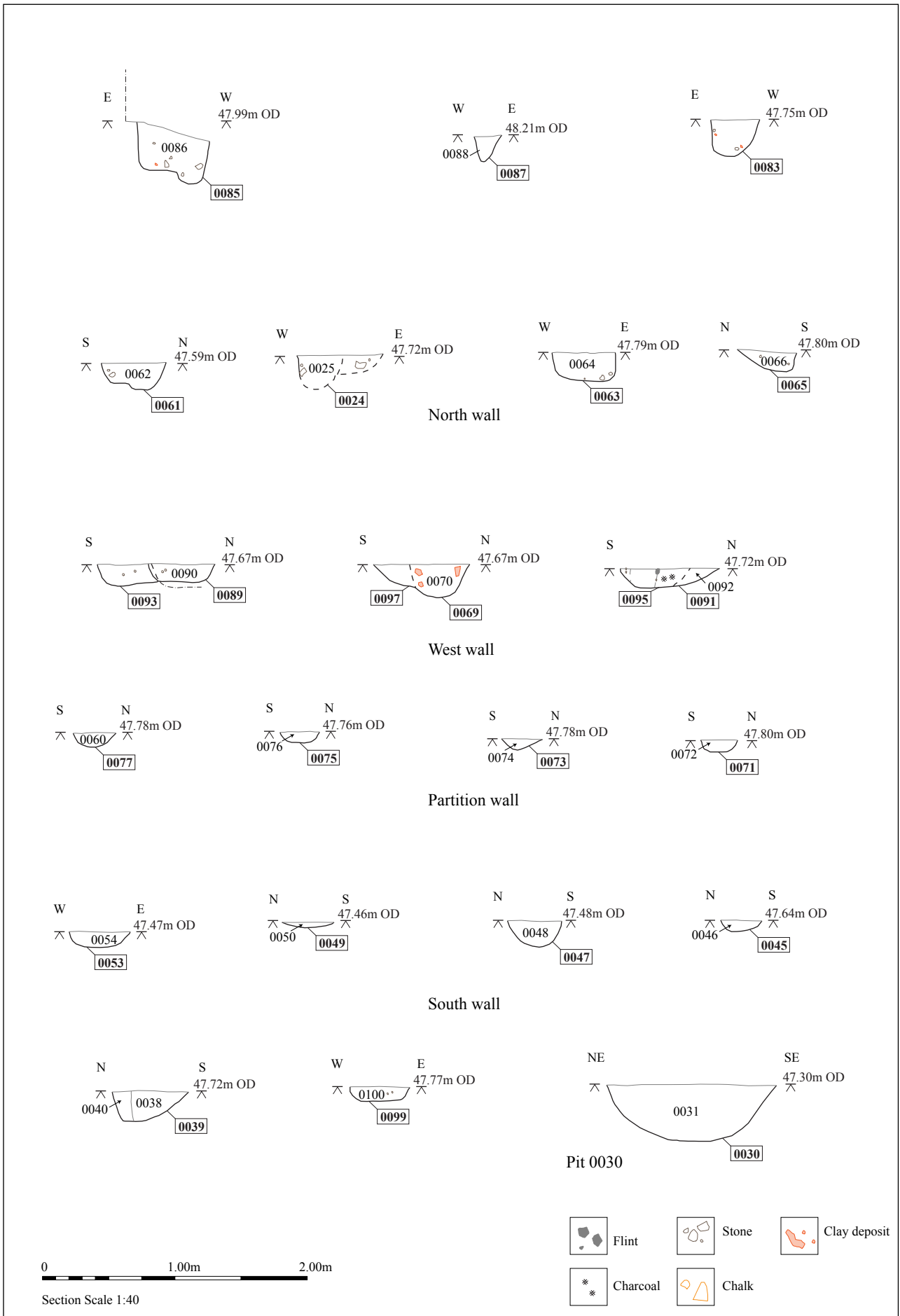


Figure 6. Building 0021 posthole sections

timbers to be extracted without disturbing the roof structure. Post positions were recorded in five of the later phase postholes that made up the south west corner of the main part of the building. Nothing of the timbers themselves survived but the ghosts of the circular posts were indicated by the extent of clay and flint that had been packed around them. The posts were set at intervals of between 50mm-90mm, with a 50mm gap being the most common. It is notable that the suggested replacement posts are also those which have been packed with clay and flint and it was these replacement postholes that produced almost all of the pottery from the building.

At the west end of the building was an internal partition or screen, made up of four small postholes (0071, 0073, 0075 and 0077), creating a narrow passage or chamber 800mm from the end wall. The partition did not extend across the full width of the building but stopped 120mm from the north, and 900mm from the south wall.

The lean-to element of the building appeared more ramshackle; the postholes were less deep and had a weak corner construction (between postholes 0049 and 0047) which is a characteristic Anglo-Saxon constructional technique. The lean-to extended the building by 3.4m and the existence of posthole 0061 in the north wall suggests it was full width; although examples of lean-to's narrower than their host have been found on similar buildings on other Saxon sites (Tester et al forthcoming). Walnut Tree Cottage had stood directly over the lean-to and ground levels here, through to the site entrance, were badly truncated and any evidence of postholes at the projected north-east corner of the building had been lost. A large flint packed posthole, 0055, was located on the mid-axis (ridge-line) which aligned with an equally robust posthole, 0069, in the gable of the main cell.

To the north of the building was a narrow slot 0087 which was thought to be a palisade trench supporting a fence or structural feature. This ran at right-angles to the building's north wall suggesting that the two were associated and the pottery produced from the slot was contemporary with that found within the building postholes.

Dating of the building

The ground plan of the building and its constructional technique is typical of the Saxon period. Thetford-ware and St Neots-ware pottery were found in postholes 0024, 0043, 0066, 0069 and 0089 which suggests that the building was in use during the 10th-11th

centuries. The finds quantities are low as the pottery represents background material that could only enter the postholes accidentally when the holes were being dug or when the posts were being pulled out

Later pottery (post 12th century) was found in the post-pipes of the second phase posthole 0039. This may be intrusive or have entered the hole when the posts decayed or were pulled out of the ground. The building was covered by an ancient buried topsoil, there was no clear evidence that the postholes cut through this layer or any indication of a Saxon ground surface suggesting that it had been worked or cultivated after the building when out of use. This topsoil deposit however occurred a long time ago as an early medieval pit (0105) which cut the soil layer demonstrated that the soil had not been worked since the c.13th century.

Pit 0030

In addition to the building, pit 0030 also produced finds dated to the Late Saxon period only, and has been assigned to this phase. Pit 0030 was a large oval pit, 1.3m across and 0.45m deep, in the south-west corner of the site. It had been infilled in a single event with a dark, charcoal rich, clay silt and contained few stones. The fill was interpreted as an organic domestic rubbish deposit and produced pottery and food waste in the form of animal bone.

Environmental samples were taken from the building's postholes and pit 0030 and from these four samples were processed and examined; the results are described in the finds chapter.

Phase 3 Late Saxon-early medieval

The early medieval pottery (dated 11th-12th century) was found in pit/postholes 0078 and 0085. Neither feature conformed to the posthole building plan and probably represents a period of activity which post-dates the building's existence.

Pit 0085 cut part of the Late Saxon building, slot 0078. It was substantial with vertical sides and a stepped profiled bottom. The shape of the hole suggested it was a structural feature but it produced a relatively large assemblage of twenty-two sherds of pottery. Pit 0078 was situated within the footprint of the building and cut posthole 0080. Both features were inside the line of the wall of the lean-to element of the building and

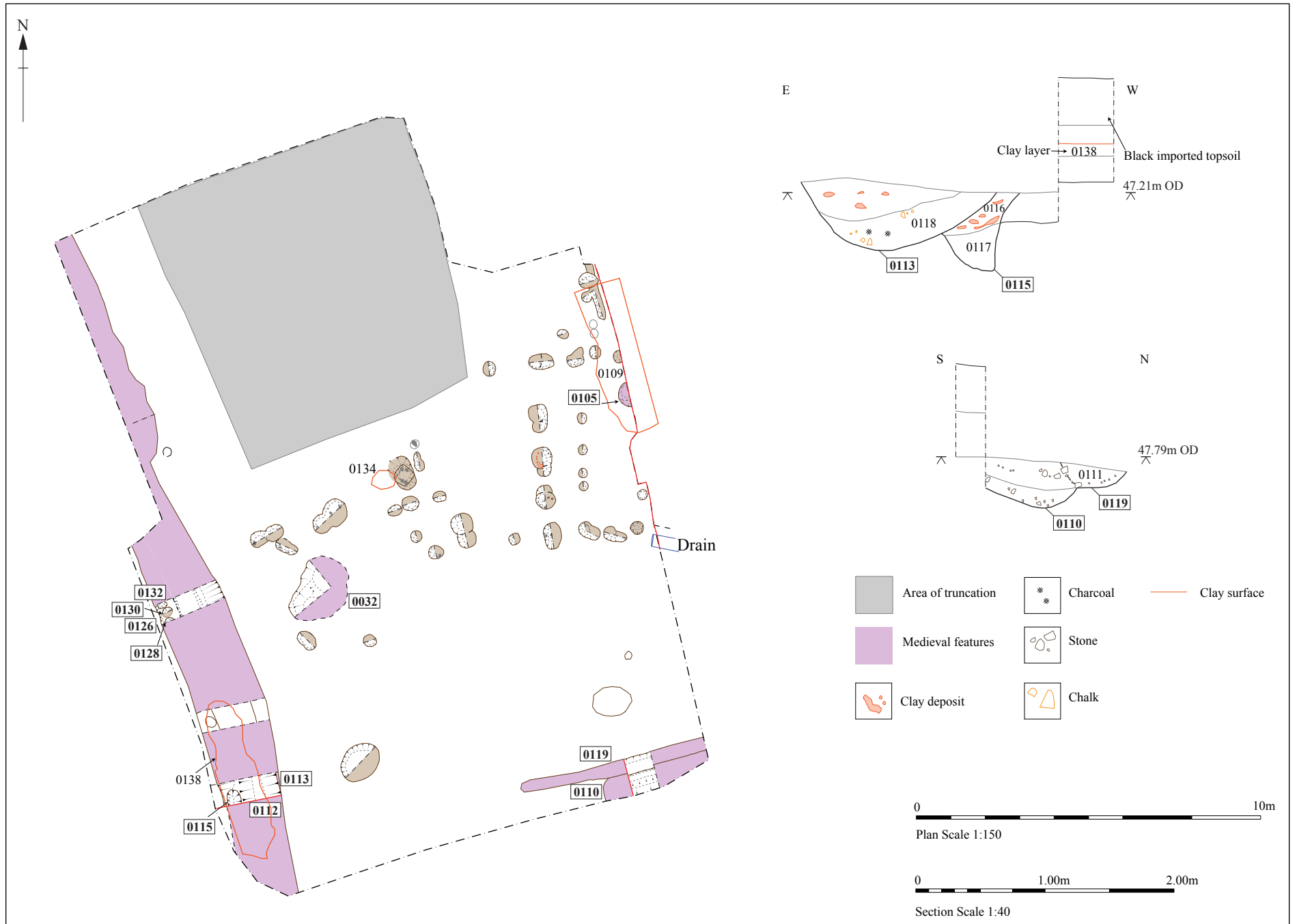


Figure 7. Site plan with Medieval features shown in purple and ditch sections

not thought to be part of the structure. The pit was shallow (0.20m deep) and filled with a dark silt.

Phase 4 Medieval and early post-medieval

The medieval occupation of the site is evidenced by 13-14th century pottery which was collected from ditch 0112 and from a soil horizon, postholes and pit on the east side of the site. The remains of a clay spread, possibly evidence of a floor surface of a medieval or early post-medieval building was also recorded.

West boundary, ditch 0112 and palisade fence 0137

Ditch 0112 was a substantial boundary measuring 2m wide and up to 0.75m deep. The ditch followed the line of, and replaced, an alignment of closely spaced, large posts set deeply in the ground (Fig. 8). Three sections of the ditch were excavated and in each, posts were recorded along its west edge. The ditch had been infilled in at least two episodes; the lower fill was a dark rubbish deposit which included pottery, bone, oyster shell and charcoal. The upper fills were cleaner silts but included a slumped horizon of yellow clay and tip lines suggesting that the ditch had been infilled from its west side. The upper fill of the ditch produce mainly residual Thetford-ware pottery but finds collected from the bottom of the ditch indicated that it was still an open feature in the 13-14th century. The alignment of the ditch varied only slightly from the current boundary but the north end of the ditch had been removed by the neighbouring outbuilding that had been terraced into the slope.

The shape of the postholes 0115, 0128, 0130 and 0132 that ran along the west edge of the ditch, and their fill suggested that they contained circular posts with tapered points and therefore were probably stakes driven into the ground. The bottoms of the holes were 1m below the suggested medieval ground surface and the posts were set immediately next to each other to form a robust palisade fence. A single sherd of Late Saxon pottery was collected from posthole 0128 but this may be residual and the posts, whilst predating the ditch, were closer to that of the medieval ditch than the Saxon building.

Buried soil 0107

On the east side of the site, a buried topsoil, 0107, overlay the posthole building. This soil horizon had been re-worked or cultivated in the medieval period after the building had gone out of existence. The buried soil horizon was cut by pit 0105 which produced

late 14th century pottery and tile and a large sherd of a medieval bowl (13th-14th century) was found within the soil horizon itself to date this activity.

Late medieval/early post-medieval building

A fragment of a possible clay floor, 0109, was recorded on the east side of the site (Figs. 7 and 8). It was observed in section only and may have originally extended further into the site, but this area had been destroyed when the former cottage was built and most of the dimensions of the floor were lost. The putative floor consisted of soft and unfired yellow-green clay which had been worked/ puddled to create a consistent and smooth, uniform deposit 180mm thick and 4.60m wide. The clay contained small nodules of chalk but there was no evidence of burnt clay, suggesting that this was a primary deposit rather than a reuse of materials. The clay occurred close to the modern ground surface, so that the surface of layer had been truncated slightly when the garden was worked and the north and south edges had been removed by modern disturbances. The clay was not closely dated but overlay and sealed a buried topsoil horizon and features from which nothing later than 14th-15th century was found. It was similar to, and occurred at the same stratigraphic level as clay pad 0007 and the slumped clay recorded in the top of ditch 0112 which also had a post terminus quem of the 14th century.



Figure 8. Section through putative clay floor 0109 plus detailed plan of ditch 0112 and palisade 0137

5. The finds evidence

5.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from twenty-seven contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Date Range
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0002	1	3								10th-11th C
0023	1	10								10th-11thC
0025	1	3					1	8		850-1150
0031	4	6					6	137		10th-11thC
0033	1	10			1	4	2	12		12th-14thC
0038	4	23							1 burnt flint @9g	
0044	4	21								10th-11thC
0046							2	4		Undated
0048	3	15	1	6			1	3		10th-11thC
0054	2	8								12th- 14thC
0060	1	5								12th- 14th C
0064	1	5								5th-7th C
0066	1	3								10th-11th C
0068	1	4					1	4		10th-11th C
0070	2	6								10th-11th C
0079	3	11					1	2	1 lavaquern @ 11g	11th-12th C
0084					1	15				Undated
0086	1	20	3	28						11th-12th C
0088	2	21								10th-11th C
0090	1	5								850-1150
0106	6	74					1	12		12th+C
0107	1	32								13th-14thC
0108	4	35							1 CBM@ 4g	14th-15th C
0111	2	24								12th-14th C
0124	2	12								13th-14th C
0127	1	4								10th-11th C?
0133	4	49						2	209	10th-11th C
Total	54	409	4	34	2	19	17	391		

Table 1. Finds quantities

5.2 Pottery

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

A total of fifty-four fragments of pottery weighing 409g was recovered. The pottery was fully quantified by fabric and form, and was recorded on the site database (Appendix 4).

The assemblage is wide-ranging, and dates from the Roman through to the late medieval period. A breakdown of pottery by major ceramic period is shown below.

Ceramic Period	No of sherds	Weight	% by sherd count	% by weight
Roman	2	7	3.70	1.71
Early Anglo-Saxon	2	11	3.70	2.68
Late Saxon	22	134	40.7	32.7
L Saxon/med	7	34	12.9	8.31
Medieval	21	223	38.8	54.5
Total	54	409	99.8	99.9

Table 2. Breakdown of pottery by major ceramic period

Pottery by period

Roman

A single fragment from the rim of a small jar or deep bowl in a Grey Micaceous Black Surface fabric variant of Roman date was identified in the top fill 0133 of the ditch 0112. It was accompanied by three fragments of Late Saxon pottery and two pieces of animal bone. Another residual greyware body sherd was present in the fill 0044 of one of the southern postholes (0043) of Building 0021.

Early Anglo-Saxon

Two fragments of hand-made Early Anglo-Saxon pottery dating to the 5th-7th century were recovered. Both were granitic-tempered wares, but the sherd from posthole 0063 is coarser than the fragment from pitfill 0106. The fragment from the posthole was the only pottery from this feature, whilst the sherd from pitfill 0106 is abraded and residual. It is associated with Thetford-type wares and pottery which dates to the early medieval period.

Late Saxon

The largest part of the ceramic assemblage by sherd count but not by weight, dates to the Late Saxon period. The majority consists of fragments of Thetford-type wares. Some of these wheelthrown greyware body sherds were hard to attribute definitely to the late Saxon period, as they had similarities also to the medieval coarsewares which are found in Bury St Edmunds and the vicinity. The only identifiable Thetford-type ware forms present are two jars which were deposited into ditch fill 0133. Overall three vessels were decorated with diamond-shaped rouletting and two of these also had impressed linear decoration.

A further seven sherds have therefore not been assigned definitely to either of these periods. In addition to the pottery from this excavation, eighteen fragments (1.039kg) of the base of a Thetford ware storage vessel recovered from the evaluation.

Late Saxon-early medieval

Two fragments of St Neots-type ware were identified from the excavation. An abraded body sherd was present in posthole fill 0025, and the remains of a sooted jar were identified in posthole fill 0090. This fabric has a wide date range of 850-1150 but is often associated with Thetford-type wares and in this instance the sherds may be Late Saxon rather than early medieval.

Early medieval

Twenty-one sherds of pottery dating to the early medieval period were present. The group includes a small number of hand-made sandy wares which date to the 11th-12th century. These are Early medieval ware, Early medieval with sparse shell and Early medieval sandwich ware. Once again they are all body sherds, although some fragments are of a reasonable size.

Medieval

Fragments of medieval coarsewares of 12th-14th century date were present in a number of features. A large sherd of a medieval bowl present in the buried soil horizon 0107 is likely to date to the 13th-14th century.

The base of a lead-glazed jug with oxidised margins and thumbing which was present in posthole 0108 dates to the 14th century or perhaps slightly later. Fragments of a Grimston-type jug dating to the 13th-14th century were found in ditchfill 0124.

Dating and distribution

Small numbers of body sherds were recovered from many of the postholes. Although useful dating evidence was provided from the pottery, it was not easy to establish the dating of the structural elements discovered during the excavation from the finds evidence alone.

Small quantities of Thetford-type ware and St Neots-type ware were recovered from the western? alignment of postholes which make up Building 0021. Thetford-type ware was also found in the slot 0087 on the north eastern edge of the site, north of the building 0021. This fabric was also found in the fill of the large posthole 0047 which is described as being part of the south wall of building 0021. Four further fragments of Thetford-type ware were found in a large oval pit 0030 in the south-west corner of the site. Finally two Thetford ware vessels were found in the top fill 0133 of the ditch (0112) together with a sherd of Roman pottery, all of which are likely to be residual, as two fragments of a medieval jug were found in another part of the ditch 0112.

Some features contained small quantities of early medieval wares, sometimes with residual Late Saxon sherds. A large sherd of Early medieval ware was found in the fill 0086 of the large posthole 0085 on the north-eastern edge of the excavation, cutting

into the earlier slot 0087. Other finds from this feature were fragments of fired clay. Another small fragment was found in pitfill 0079, which was part of a double-cut with posthole 0080. Early medieval wares were found in the pit 0105 which was partially in the baulk on the eastern side of the excavation, within the Late Saxon building, but there were two fragments of medieval coarseware, suggesting a deposition date of the 12th century or later. Later fragments of pottery were present in 0108, a number given to finds collected from the overlying soil horizon 0107 or possibly the pit 0105.

Apart from the substantial bowl found in the soil horizon 0107 over the Late Saxon building, the medieval coarsewares are all body sherds and not closely dated; there is also the possibility that a few of them are actually Late Saxon rather than medieval. Fragments of medieval pottery were found with Late Saxon sherds in the posthole 0039 at the southern end of Building 00021, and in one of the postholes 0053 of the 'lean-to' to the west of that building.

Two sherds of pottery, one of which is medieval were found in the fill 0111 of the small length of ditch 0110 found in the south-eastern corner of the site. The remains of a glazed medieval jug were recorded in fill 0108, which came from the overlying medieval soil horizon or from pit 0105. Two fragments of a Grimston-type jug of 13th-14th century date were present in the upper and main fill 0124 of ditch 0112.

Discussion and recommendations for further work

Two small residual sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered from the excavation. The condition of one of these sherds which was found on its own in posthole 0063 is not particularly abraded; the other one was found with pottery of mixed date on the eastern edge of the excavation. No other artefacts of that date were identified. However the presence of this material is significant as it suggests the likelihood of other activity of this date in the vicinity.

The consistent presence of Thetford-type wares and to a lesser extent St Neots-type ware confirms the dating of the Late Saxon structure, but the quantities of Early medieval wares in two pits also suggests a presence in the eleventh to twelfth century. The buildings appear to have been out of use by the 13th to 14th centuries when they were covered by the buried soil, and surrounded by medieval ditches.

Most of the assemblage is represented by body sherds. None of the pottery requires illustration. The ceramics have been discussed fully and no further work is required.

5.3 Ceramic building material

A small burnt hard-fired fragment of possible ceramic building material was identified in ditchfill 0111 of ditch 0110 which runs east-west on the south-eastern edge of the excavation. It is sandy and oxidised and may date to the post-medieval period.

Four fragments of fired clay were recovered in total. All were made in a fine pink/orange fabric with moderate chalk inclusions up to 4mm in length. No diagnostic features such as structural impressions were visible. The fragments were found in postholes 0048 and 0086, and may be late Saxon or early medieval in date. The quantity of this material is very small, considering the amount of postholes recorded during the excavation.

5.4 Lavastone

The fragmentary remains of a small piece of lavastone (11g), probably from the Rhineland was present in posthole 0079. It was found with pottery dating to the Late Saxon and early medieval periods, and is likely to be part of a domestic hand quern.

5.5 The small finds

Two small finds were recovered from the excavation and have been recorded on the database.

The remains of an iron object (SF 1001) was found in the fill 0062 of posthole 0061 which was aligned with the north wall of Building 0021. No other finds were collected from this feature. Identification before radiography suggests that it may be part of a horse harness, possibly a side link with a loop at one end. Similar fragments of harness of Late Saxon date were recovered from the excavations at Thetford (Goodhall, 1984).

A fragment of decorated copper alloy (SF 1002), probably part of a mount was identified in the fill 0102 of posthole 0101 which is located towards the south-eastern part of the site. It is rectilinear, decorated with transverse incised lines and has the remains of three copper alloy rivets on the underside. It has a shallow V-shaped profile. The precise function of the object is uncertain. The decoration is not typically Saxon and it

has some similarities to medieval strap mounts (Andrew Brown, pers. comm.). Such decorated mounts were used for medieval caskets and chests (Egan, 1998, 69-74).

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Faunal remains

Mike Feider

Introduction

Seventeen fragments of animal bone were recovered from the excavation, mostly from postholes.

Methodology

The remains from each context were scanned with each element identified to species where possible and as unidentified otherwise. The number of fragments and any associated butchery, ageing, and taphonomic information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database which will accompany the site archive. Table 3 shows a breakdown of species count by context.

Context	Feature No	Cow	Pig	Unidentified	Total
0025	0024	0	0	1	1
0031	0030	1	4	0	5
0033	0032	0	0	3	3
0046	0045	0	0	2	2
0048	0047	0	0	1	1
0068	0069	0	0	1	1
0079	0078	0	0	1	1
0106	0105	0	1	0	1
0133	0136	2	0	0	2
Total		3	5	9	17

Table 3. Count by species

Preservation

The remains were in quite good condition, with some minor weathering and occasional canid gnawing. The exception is the material from the fill of a hollow, context 0003, which was severely weathered and eroded.

Summary

A total of seventeen fragments was recorded, only eight of which were identifiable to species. These included a cow mandible and a lone cow tooth from the upper layer

0133 of ditch 0112, a cow metatarsal and fragments of a pig mandible from pitfill 0031, and a partially burnt pig astragalus from pitfill 0106.

Very little additional information was recorded. The cow mandible had an estimated mandible wear stage of 40-41 and the lone molar had a mandible wear stage score of d. A loose, un-erupted m3 fit into the pig mandible.

Conclusion

The small size of the Rose Cottage assemblage limits the conclusions that can be made. Most of the remains are likely to represent material that fell into the postholes either during the use of the building or as backfill after it was abandoned.

6.2 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Rachel Fosberry AlfA

Introduction and methods

Four bulk samples were taken from Late Saxon deposits during the excavation at Rose Cottage, Hepworth. The flots from these samples were submitted to the Environmental Department at Oxford Archaeology East 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 on Table 4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the authors' own reference collection.

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, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant.

Results

The results are recorded on Table 4. Preservation is by charring with moderate quantities of charcoal fragments present in all of the samples and is generally poor, particularly in Sample 20 (fill 133 of ditch 112 within section 136) in which the plant remains appear to have been subjected to high temperatures and/or repeated burning. The charred plant remains are dominated by cereal grains; predominantly wheat (*Triticum* sp.) which occurs in all of the samples and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) which is present only in Sample 4, fill 0081 of posthole 0080. Several of the wheat grains are rounded and compact and have been tentatively identified as bread wheat (cf. *Triticum aestivum/compactum*). Other food plants include legumes; peas (*Pisum sativum*) were noted in Sample 1 (fill 0044 of posthole 0043), Sample 4 and Sample 17 (fill 0070 of posthole 0069) which also contains a single bean (*Vicia faba*) cotyledon.

Charred seeds are relatively rare and include single seeds of common crop weed plants such as knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and a partial seed head of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). Stinking mayweed is commonly found growing on heavy clay soils.

Mineralised millipede segments were noted in Samples 4 and 17. These insects are common inhabitants of midden deposits.

Flakes of hammerscale were recovered from the residues of Samples 1, 17 and 20. Hammerscale is indicative of blacksmithing activities although only a few flakes were recovered suggesting that a smithy was not in the immediate vicinity.

Discussion

The charred plant remains recovered from samples from Rose Cottage, Hepworth are indicative of the disposal of general domestic waste. They show that cereals were being utilised; wheat would have been ground for flour and barley was often used for animal fodder but may have been used for human consumption in broth/soups and was also

used for the brewing of beer. No germinated grains were recovered to suggest brewing activities.

The weed seeds were most likely harvested along with the crops and were possibly picked out by hand prior to cooking. Stinking mayweed is commonly found growing on heavy clay soils and 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.

Sample No. (Context No.)		1 (0044)	4 (0081)	17 (0070)	20 (0133)
Feature type		Posthole	Posthole	Posthole	Ditch
Cereals					
<i>Avena sp. (grains)</i>	Oat			#	
<i>Hordeum sp. (grains)</i>	Barley		##		
<i>Triticum sp. (grains)</i>	Wheat			##	#
<i>Triticum aestivum/compactum (grains)</i>	Bread/Club wheat	#	##	#	
Cereal indet. (grains)		#	#	#	##
Other food plants					
<i>Pisum sativum</i>	Peas	#	#	#	
Large Fabaceae indet.	Beans			#	
Dry land herbs					
<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	Stinking mayweed				
<i>Bromus sp.</i>	Brome				
<i>Polygonum sp.</i>	Knotgrass				
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus sp.</i>	vetch/Tare				
Tree/shrub macrofossils					
<i>Sambucus nigra L.</i>	Elderberry			#	
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm		+++	+++	+++	+++
Charcoal >2mm		+++	++	++	++
Charcoal >10mm		+	+	+	+
Indet.seeds				#	
Other remains					
Bone					#
mineralised arthropod remains			#	#	
Hammerscale		#		#	#
Volume of flot (millitres)		5	15	10	100

Table 4. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

These grains, along with other dietary remains, namely animal bone and the occasional pea/bean, are probably derived from low-density deposits of domestic refuse in the form of hearth waste that has accumulated in post holes and possibly in a midden deposit prior to deposition in the ditch sampled. It is not considered that full analysis would add significantly to this interpretation and further work is not recommended.

7. Discussion

The results of the excavation showed that significant well preserved and securely dated Late Saxon and early medieval archaeological deposits existed on the site.

The building's ground plan, dimensions and constructional technique are typical of the Late Saxon period and pottery, collected from several of the postholes, consistently dated to the 10th-11th centuries. The building probably represented a domestic dwelling and the finds and evidence of food waste, in the form of animal bones and charred cereals in the environmental samples would support this. The finds quantities from the site were low; occupation debris would have been probably middened before being used to manure the surrounding fields. This process does not appear to have occurred within the excavation area, but the presence of pottery and 'dark soils' within the postholes suggest that the building may not have been constructed on a clean, virgin site.

The building underwent repair and the evidence suggests that several of the posts, including one whole wall, were replaced. Experiments at the reconstructed village at West Stow have shown that timbers set in the ground last for about a generation. However pottery found in one of the replacement postholes, inserted when the building was repaired dated to the 12th century or later. This material may be intrusive or entered the hole when the post decayed or was pulled out of the ground but still would indicate a protracted building life or a prolonged slide into decay.

A sealed horizon of worked soil over the area of the building shows that it had gone out of existence as a 'house site' before the 13th century, but the presence of early medieval pottery within cut features and the construction, in the later medieval period, of a clay floored building indicates that the plot continued in domestic occupation and

probably remained so throughout the medieval period. There is a complete absence of post 15th century material amongst the finds suggesting that the site became arable land towards the end of the medieval period remaining so until the construction of Walnut Tree Cottage in the mid 19th century.

The plot's current west boundary has been in existence since at least the early medieval period when it was defined by a ditch, which ran along the line of a pre-existing fence line, this boundary may date to the late Saxon occupation of the site. The location of the buildings straddling the current east boundary shows that the original plot was much larger and, as with the west boundary, the land divisions within the original settlement may be reflected in the field edges shown on the 1845 tithe map. The orientation of the Late Saxon building and the plot boundaries with Church Lane would also indicate strongly that the road too is a relic of the early settlement and it is interesting to note that the church (which is likely to stand on the site of its Saxon forebear) and the excavated building are aligned and set back the same distance from the road.

The village of Hepworth is mentioned in Domesday and the discovery of a Late Saxon building and its possible associated plot boundaries within the core of Hepworth village are significant ones. It demonstrates that the layout of the settlement nucleus as we perceive it today has a direct relationship with its pre-Norman past. Many of our settlements are believed to have their beginnings in this period, but evidence of this is usually unavailable for study, being concealed beneath the core of our historic villages. The excavation offered a rare opportunity to explore this relationship and the results contribute to the understanding of the development of the English village.

The discovery of two sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery is also significant, as although considered residual material their presence is an indication of a hitherto unknown settlement in the vicinity.

8. Recommendations

The significance of the excavation results merit wider dissemination and it is recommended that a summary of this report and site plan are published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology or similarly appropriate journal.

9. Archive deposition

The physical archive is held in the SCCAS store in Bury St Edmunds, the digital archive on the ESE server of Suffolk County Council, and copies of this report have also been lodged with Suffolk Historic Environment Record and the OASIS on-line database.

10. Acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by David Gill and John Sims. The graphics were prepared by Crane Begg and Ellie Hillen. Jonathan Van Jennians processed the finds and Richenda Goffin prepared the finds report and edited the report.

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Appendix 1. Plates



Plate 1. Group shot of postholes of building 0021 looking North

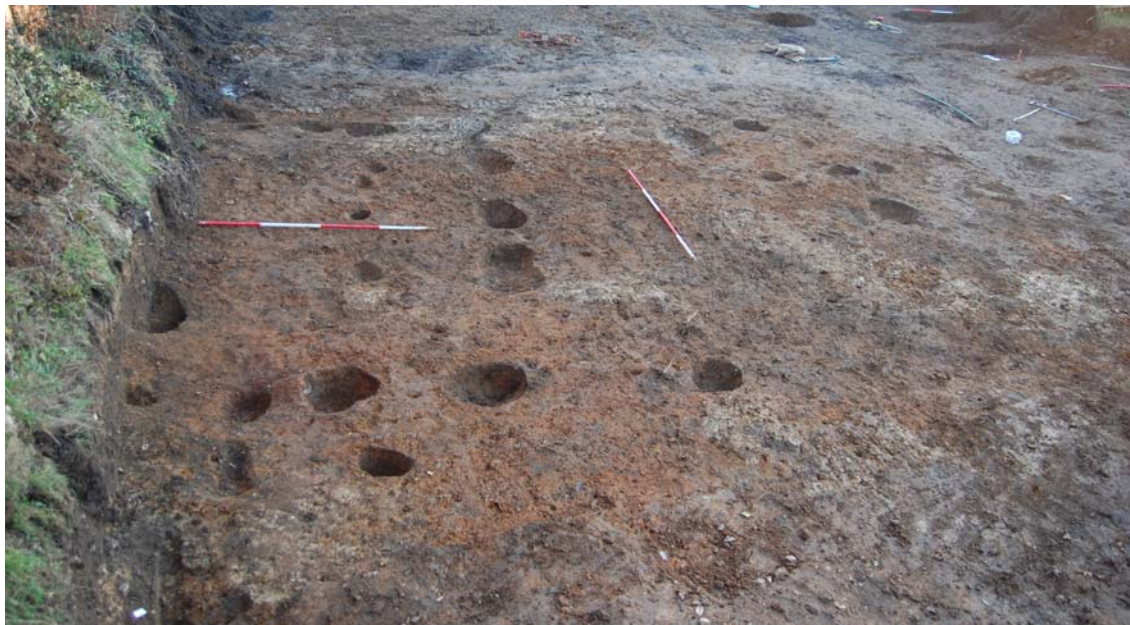


Plate 2. Group shot of postholes of building 0021 looking South



Plate 3. Section through putative clay floor 0109, sealing pits 0103 & 0105



Plate 4. General site view looking West, showing adjoining properties terraced into slope. The early medieval ditch can be seen on the far left of the site showing that the current property boundary follows that of the earlier ditch.



Plate 5. View up Church Lane showing the sites proximity to the Church which has a pre-Domesday foundation.

Appendix 2. Brief and Specification for Excavation

WALNUT TREE COTTAGE & ROSE COTTAGE, CHURCH LANE, HEPWORTH, SUFFOLK (SE/10/0880)

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning consent (application SE/10/0880) has been sought from St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the erection of two no. dwellings (following demolition of existing dwelling and garage) at Walnut Tree Cottage and Rose Cottage, Church Lane, Hepworth, Suffolk IP22 2PU (TL 985 748).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 A trenched evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Field Team in May 2008 (under application number SE/08/0232). The evaluation revealed a pit containing finds dating to the late Saxon period, and several undated ditches (HER no. HEP 025; SCCAS report 2008/123). The evaluation indicated that there is high potential for further archaeological features of this period to be located on this site, which will be destroyed by the development.
- 1.4 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record (i.e. excavation). An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.5 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 Full archaeological excavation is to be carried out prior to development of an area measuring c.222.00m² (see accompanying plan) to examine the area of ground reduction required for the new dwellings, following demolition of the existing dwelling to ground level; no foundations should be removed without the supervision of the archaeological contractor.
- 2.2 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 updated project design.

- 2.3 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 SCCAS/CT (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). 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.
- 2.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'*).
- 2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

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

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.

- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
- 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). 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. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.

- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). 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.
- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.

- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 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 Store or other museum in Suffolk.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment 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.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.7 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).
- 5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.10 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.

- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.14 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 proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.65 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.17 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework. 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 nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 8 November 2010

Reference: / ChurchLane_Hepworth2010

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 3. Context list

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0002				Single piece of pottery, no context data			
0020				Unstratified finds from excavation			
0021				Group number for posthole building			
0022	0022	Posthole	Cut	Double posthole, shallow flat bottomed cut. Two circular postholes, 70 and 30cm wide. 6cm deep, relationship unknown. Part of group of postholes west of building [0021]		0.3	0.06
0023	0022	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0022]. Dark grey-black clay silt. Packing of medium sized flints in larger posthole, see section. Some charcoal and chalk flecks.			
0024	0024	Posthole	Cut	Posthole north of wall [0021]			
0025	0024	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0024]			
0026	0026	Posthole	Cut	Posthole, double, two shallow circular cuts, flat bases each 40cm diameter and 8cm deep. No relationship. Part of group west of building [0021]			
0027	0026	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0026]. Black charcoal-rich silt clay. Flecked with charcoal. Fill similar to that of [0022].			
0028	0028	Posthole	Cut	Oval posthole, shallow flat bottomed with gently sloping sides. South of and adjacent to [0026]. 70 x 40 x 12cm deep. Part of group west of building [0021].	0.70	0.40	0.12
0029	0028	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0028]. Black clay silt, similar to (0023) etc. Paler brown mottled silt basal fill.			

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0030	0030	Pit	Cut	Large oval pit in south west corner of the site, round sloping sides and base. 1.3m x 45cm deep. Clean clay base and sides.	1.3		0.45
0031	0030	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [0030]. Single fill of fine texture clay silt. Very few stones. Pottery and animal bone finds.			
0032	0032	hollow	Cut	Irregular shaped hollow/depression filled with muddy dark grey silt which comes away to clean silty/clay natural. Part of group west of building [0021].			
0033	0032	hollow	Fill	Fill of hollow [0032]. Black clay silt similar to fill of adjacent postholes. Muddy trampled type deposit.			
0034	0034	Posthole	Fill	Circular posthole, very shallow, flat bottomed cut. 60cm x 5cm deep. Part of group west of building [0021].	0.6		0.05
0035	0034	Posthole	Fill	Black charcoal silt, much darker than adjacent features. Possibly modern.			
0036	0036	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole, deep. 36cm diameter, 22cm deep. Fill suggests post angled to the west, see section. Part of group west of building [0021].	0.36		0.22
0037	0036	Posthole	Fill	Black charcolly silt clay, charcoal coarse and in large patches. Brick and modern finds. Post-med!			
0038	0039	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0039]. Dark/black clay silt. Post-position packing silty and yellow clay (0040). Posthole dug through patch of yellow clay. Posthole.			
0039	0039	Posthole	Cut	Posthole south wall of building [0021]. Large oval posthole flat base, steep sides. Centrally placed post, packed around with clay-clay silt. Large post, 25cm across. On surface feature blurs into adjacent posthole [0041].	0.25		

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0040	0039	Posthole	Fill	Packing around post-pipe (0038) with posthole [0039]. Muddy yellow clay, redeposited natural from original cut.			
0041	0041	Posthole	Cut	Posthole east of [0039]. Part of south wall of building [0021]. Oval in plan, very close to [0039]. 56cm x 16cm deep. Rounded profile. Possible post position 26cm across in centre of posthole.	0.56		0.16
0042	0041	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0041] single fill of dark grey clay silt. Clean yellow clay packing to around post-pipe.			
0043	0043	Posthole	Cut	Posthole south wall building [0021]. Elongated oval posthole, N-S, post centrally placed north edge of the post defined by vertical line of stones. Post-packing fill clay north of this.			
0044	0043	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0043] central post filled with dark silty clay. Packing slightly lighter clay content north edge of post defined by stones.			
0045	0045	Posthole	Cut	Posthole part of south wall [0021]. Shallow circular posthole 29cm diameter, 10cm deep. Rounded profile.	0.29		0.1
0046	0045	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0045]. Single fill of dark grey silt, uniform fill.			
0047	0047	Posthole	Cut	Posthole south wall of building [0021] adjacent to SW corner weak corner building. Substantial hole. 40cm diameter, 16cm deep. Circular in plan and rounded profile. No clear sign of post.	0.4		0.16
0048	0047	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0047]. Single fill of dark grey clay silt flecked with charcoal.			
0049	0049	Posthole	Cut	Small circular posthole, very shallow. Questionable! Part of W wall of building [0021] adjacent to SW corner. 25cm diameter, 6cm deep. Single fill of dark grey silt clay. No finds.	0.25		0.06
0050	0049	Posthole	Fill				

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0051	0051	Posthole	Cut	Small oval posthole, one of two adjacent postholes part of the west wall of building [0021]/ 40cm x 10cm deep flat bottomed. Filled with a single fill of dark grey silt.	0.4		0.1
0052	0051	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0051], single fill of dark grey silt.			
0053	0053	Posthole	Cut	Posthole part of lean-to on west end of building [0021]. 0.53m in diameter, 0.12cm deep. Oval in plan and rounded profile. Adjacent and similar to [0051].	0.53	0.4	0.12
0054	0053	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0053]. Single fill of dark grey silt.			
0055	0055	Posthole	Cut	Larger posthole with stone packing. Part of west wall of lean-to structure on west end of building [0021]. Posthole [0055] on centre line of building. Pre-ex oval and indistinct in plan, square once excavated.	0.5	0.5	0.2
0056	0055	Posthole	Fill	Fill part of packing around post in posthole [0055]. Mid-dark brown silt with large flints.			
0057	0055	Posthole	Fill	Central pit of posthole [0055], post-position. Dark silty, no stones.			
0058	0058	Posthole	Cut	Posthole aligned with [0051] and [0053], part of lean-to structure on west end of building [0021]. Oval in plan, aligned E-W.	0.4	0.3	0.1
0059	0058	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0058]. Single fill of dark grey-brown silt.			
0060	0077	Posthole	d	Fill of small posthole [0077]. Mid orange grey-brown clay silt. Firm.			
0061	0061	Posthole	Cut	Posthole aligned with north wall of building [0021] but outside line of NW corner. Part of lean-to or buttress. Opposes [0045]. Oval in plan with stepped bottom profile showing post-position.	0.5	0.35	0.2
0062	0061	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0061]. Mottled grey silt, some stones in area of packing S side of posthole.			

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0063	0063	Posthole	Cut	Posthole part of north wall of building [0021]. Sub-rectangular in plan and flat botomed with vertical sides. Slightly irregular on north side where post ?? removed.	0.5	0.35	0.2
0064	0064	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown clay silt. Single fill stoney towards base.			
0065	0065	Posthole	Cut	Small circular posthole, part of north wall of building [0021]. Shallow compared to other wall components. Sloping base suggest post at south side of hole.	0.4		0.12
0066	0065	Posthole	Fill	Mid-brown clay silt. Single fill.			
0067	0067	Posthole	Cut	Oval posthole aligned N-S with rounded base profile. Part of west wall building [0021].	0.78	0.45	0.18
0068	0069	Posthole	Fill	Mid-orange grey-brown clayey silt. Firm Medium flints.			
0069	0069	Posthole	Cut	Oval posthole aligned N-S part of west wall building [0021]. Part of where post has been replaced. Position of later post can be seen in plan. Pre-ex clay packing around post. Later posthole deep and more substantial.	0.8	0.4	0.23
0070	0069	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0069]. Mid-orange brown-grey clayey silt with patches of green clay in post-packing. Rare chalk flecks, occasional flints.			
0071	0071	Posthole	Fill	Small circular posthole part of an alignment with [0073], [0075], and [0077]. Round profile.	0.28		0.1
0072	0071	Posthole	Cut	Fill of [0071]. Mid orange grey-brown clayey silt. Single fill, occasional flint.			
0073	0073	Posthole	Cut	Small circular posthole part of alignment with [0071], [0075], [0077].	0.3		0.1
0074	0073	Posthole	Fill	Orange grey brown clayey silt. Single fill of posthole [0073].			

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0075	0075	Posthole	Cut	Posthole small circular as [0071], [0073], [0077]. Part of partition wall in building [0021].			
0076	0075	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0075]. Mid orange-grey brown clayey silt. Occasional flint.			
0077	0077	Posthole	Fill	As [0071], [0073], [0075].			
0078	0078	Posthole	Cut	Large shallow posthole, circular in plan with flat base. Part of double-cuts adjacent to posthole [0080]. Part of lean-to structure west of building [0021].	0.68	0.55	0.22
0079	0078	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole [0078]. Mottled dark grey clay silt with occasional small stones. Lack of stones makes it distinct from adjacent fill (0081).			
0080	0080	Posthole	Cut	Posthole adjacent to and cut by [0078]. Circular in plan with rounded base, deeper at north side.	0.6	0.6	0.2
0081	0080	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0080] with large stones, contrasts with neighbouring fill.			
0082	0082	Posthole	Cut	Possible double posthole aligned N-S alongside [0055]. Pale grey sand fill indistinct, uncertain? Might not be real.	0.67		0.1
0083	0083	Posthole	Cut	Small, deep circular posthole outside line of north wall of building [0021]. Vertical sided but profile suggest may have contained angled timber leaning to W.		0.3	0.3
0084	0083	Posthole	Fill	Dark fill, black clayey silt, single fill of posthole [0083].			
0085	0085	Posthole	Cut	Large oval posthole near east edge of the site north of building [0021]. Vertical sides up to 48cm deep. Stepped bottom profile indicates position of post on west side of the hole. Cut slot [0087].	0.6	0.35	0.48
0086	0085	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of muddy brown clay silt. No indication of post in fill.			

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0087	0087	slot	Cut	Narrow slot running N-S from north wall of building [0021]. Shallow at south and becoming deeper to north, where drawn. Cut by [0085], shallow circular posthole on west edge included in this context.			
0088	0087	slot	Fill	Fill of [0087]. Single fill dark-mid brown clayey silt.			
0089	0089	Posthole	Cut	Posthole part of second phase to west wall of building [0021]. Circular in plan, flat base.	0.5	0.5	
0090	0089	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional stones			
0091	0091	Posthole	Cut	Posthole, part of 1st phase west wall building [0021]. Small circular with sloping sides. Cut by 2nd phase posthole [0095].			
0092	0091	Posthole	Fill	Pale brown silt, fill of [0091].			
0093	0093	Posthole	Cut	Posthole 1st phase west wall building [0021]. Circular in plan, shallow with flat base. Cut by [0089]	0.4	0.3	0.16
0094	0093	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0093]. Single fill of brown clay-silt.			
0095	0095	Posthole	Cut	Posthole 2nd phase of the west wall of building [0021]. Circular in plan with rounded sloping sides. Fill suggests post located towards south side of hole.	0.58	0.6	0.16
0096	0095	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0095] dark brown clay silt flecked with charcoal, post position filled with dark fine silt, post edge defined by line of vertical line of stones.			
0097	0097	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole 1st phase west wall building [0021]. Cut by posthole [0069]. Rounded sloping sides.	0.4		0.18
0098	0097	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0097]. Single fill of paler mid brown clay silt.			
0099	0099	Posthole	Cut	Posthole, small circular posthole in south wall of building [0021]. Flat base with rounded sloping sides.		0.45	0.1

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0100	0099	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0099], single fill.			
0101	0101	Posthole	Cut	Small circular posthole 30cm in diameter. Flat base, lies inside (north of) south wall of building [0021], similar to postholes [0071] - [0077], possibly associated with these.		0.3	0.1
0102	0101	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0101] Single fill of very dark grey/black clay silt.			
0103	0103	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole easternmost posthole in north wall of building [0021]. Excavated against the east baulk, relationship with overlying soil horizon (0107) unclear. Drawn as part of baulk section.		0.25	0.18
0104	0103	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0103]. Clay silt slightly paler and less stoney than soil horizon (0107), which overlies the building although this relationship is unclear.			
0105	0105	Pit	Cut	Small pit located in the centre of building [0021] and recorded in baulk section. Circular pit 70cm across with stepped base profile and steep sides. Probably cuts (0107).			
0106	0105	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [0105]. Single fill of dark clay silt flecked with charcoal and a thin lens of clay, basal fill no stones. Very similar to soil horizon (0107). Sealed by clay layer (med floor) (0109).			
0107	0107	soil horizon	Layer	Buried soil horizon over building [0021]. Machined away over most of excavation area, recorded as part of baulk section over building [0021]. Dark brown fine-textured silt stoney towards base of the deposit, sealed by (0109). Probably no sign of postholes cutting through this layer, probably reworked soil horizon, reworked after the building went out of use.			
0108	0105	Pit	Fill	Finds collected during cutting back of the east baulk - soil horizon (0107). Almost certain part of pit [0105] - (fill (0106)), but pit not identified until baulk cut back. This is probably the same as (0106), finds need to be looked at together!			

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0109	0109	surface	Layer	Layer of unfired yellow-green clay, soft smooth, clean textured, up to 18cm thick, top of layer slightly truncated by gardening. 4.60m across but extents truncated by modern disturbance. Clay has been worked/puddled to create a consistent, uniform deposit.			
0110	0110	Ditch	Cut	Short length of ditch running E-W along south edge of excavation area. Terminates with a butt end close to section. Shallow rounded profile, full width unknown, continues beyond south edge of the excavation. Cut by slot [0119].	1.5	>0.8	0.4
0111	0110	Ditch	Fill	Fill of [0110]. Stoney, mid-brown silt/sand over pale brown silt.			
0112	0112	Ditch	Cut	Overall group number for ditch running N-S along the west edge of the site. Medieval plot boundary separating plot from neighbours runs at right angles to the current street. Excavated in 3 sections.			
0113	0113	Ditch	Cut	South section across ditch [0112]. Ditch 1.5m across, rounded V-shaped profile with fairly steep sides. Cuts posthole [0115].		1.5	0.5
0114	0113	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of ditch [0112] within section [0113]. Brown fine-textured dense silt with small patches of yellow clay.			
0115	0115	Posthole	Cut	Posthole, deep vertical sided circular posthole, part of revetment pre-dating ditch [0112], sec [0113].			
0116	0115	Posthole	Fill	Top fill of posthole [0115]. Brown silt with very common patches of yellow clay.			
0117	0115	Posthole	Fill	Basal fill of posthole [0115], black fine-textured silt, no stones.			
0118	0113	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of ditch [0112] within section [0113]. Dark grey silt flecked with charcoal and occasional small stones at base of deposit.			
0119	0119	Gully	Cut	Narrow slot or gully running E-W across the south end of the site, cuts ditch [0110], terminates in butt end. Filled with a dark silt sand. No finds.			

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0120	0119	Gully	Fill	Dark silt sand.			
0121	0121	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit, shallow with a flat bottom, and gently sloping sides.		1	0.1
0122	0121	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [0121]. Single fill of pale mottled silt/sand.			
0123	0126	Ditch	Fill	Top fill of ditch [0112] in section [0126]. Localised patch of green-brown clay with frequent chalk. Clay probably associated with brick structure to south of section.			
0124	0126	Ditch	Fill	Upper and main fill of ditch [0112] in section [0126]. Dark grey-brown clay silt, compact with frequent small flints.			
0125	0128	Posthole	Fill	Top fill of posthole [0128] in section [0126]. Dark grey-brown clayey silt with frequent patches of yellow clay.			
0126	0126	Ditch	Cut	Section of ditch [0112]. Steep sided rounded V-shaped profile. Steeper on E side alignment of postholes, part of revetment on west side.			
0127	0128	Posthole	Fill	Bottom fill of posthole [0128]. Dark grey brown silt.			
0128	0128	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole on west side of ditch [0112], section [0126]. Part of revetment.			
0129	0130	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0130], dark grey silt.			
0130	0130	Pit	Cut	Circular posthole, 30cm diameter part of revement in ditch section [0126].		0.3	0.3
0131	0132	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole [0132], dark grey-brown clayey silt.			
0132	0132	Posthole	Cut				
0133	0136	Ditch	Fill	Top fill of ditch [0112] within section [0136]. Dark grey-brown clayey silt. Same as layers (0124) and (0114).			

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0134	0134		Cut	Small circular clay feature, cuts layer (0107), same stratigraphic phase as clay layer (0109) recorded on surface during machining. 0.5m diameter and 0.1m deep. Shallow, flat bottomed.		0.5	0.1
0135	0134		Fill	Fill of [0134]. Loose crumbly clay, soft, unburnt with chalk.			
0136	0136	Ditch	Cut	Section of ditch [0112] dug between sections [0126] and [0113] to collect finds, contains fill (0133).			
0137	0137		Other	Group no for posthole alignment along the west boundary of the site made up of ph's 0115 0128 0130 and 0132 and 0138			
0138	0138	spread	Layer	slump layer of yellow clay overlying ditch 0112 at the south end. Recorded in section 0113. Deposited after dit was in filled (?) related to clay floor 0109.			

Appendix 4. HEP 025 Spotdates

Context N	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Stat	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0002	SAX	THET	BODY		1	3			10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0023	SAX?	THET?	BODY		1	10		Greyware sherd, prob LS but could be med	10th-11th c?	10th-11th C
0025	SAX/MED	SNTE	BODY		1	3	A		850-1150	Late Saxon
0031	SAX	THET	BODY		2	2		Small greyware body sherds	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0031	SAX	THET	BODY		2	4				
0033	MED	MCW	BODY		1	10	SA		12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0038	MED	MCW	BODY		1	9				12th-14th C
0038	SAX?	THET?	BODY		3	14	S	Base and 2 body sherd, could poss be bury coarseware but unlikely?		
0044	SAX	THET	BODY		3	18	S			
0044	SAX?	THET?	BODY		1	3	A	Thickwalled, very micaceous,		10th-11th C
0048	SAX	THET	BODY	ROU	1	5		Diamond rouletting and diagonal impressed dec, buff fabric, misfired? Wheelturned		
0048	SAX	THET	BODY		1	6	S			
0048	SAX	THET	BODY		1	7	A	Thickwalled		
0054	MED	MCW	BODY		1	6			12th-14th C	12th-14th C
0054	MED	EMW?	BODY		1	2	AS		11th-12th C	
0060	MED	MCW	BODY		1	5	S			12th-14th C
0064	ESAX	ESCM?	BODY		1	5		Early Saxon body sherd	5th-7th C	5th-7th C

Context N	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Stat	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0066	SAX	THET	BODY		1	3				10th-11th C
0068	SAX	THET	BODY		1	4				10th-11th C
0070	SAX	THET	BODY		2	6	S			10th-11th C
0079	SAX	THET	BODY		2	9			10th-11th C	
0079	MED	EMWSS	BODY		1	1			11th-12th C	11th-12th C, poss
0086	MED	EMW	BODY		1	20	S		11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0088	SAX	THET	BODY	ROU	1	7	A	Diamond rouletting with wavy line	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0088	SAX	THET	BODY		1	14	BA			
0090	LS/MED	SNTE	BOWL?		1	5	S	Possibly rim of inturned bowl ?900-1150? Denham	950-1150	Late Saxon
0106	ESAX	ESCQ	BODY		1	6	A		5th-7th C	12th C?
0106	MED	EMSW	BODY		1	7			11th-12th C	
0106	MED	EMW	BODY		1	38		Sandwich effect	11th-12th C	
0106	MED	MCW?	BODY		1	3		Fine	12th-14th C	
0106	MED	MCW	BODY		2	19	s	Larger one could be EMW	12th-14th C	?12th C
0107	MED	MCW	BOWL		1	32	S	Large bowl or curfew	13th-14th C	13th-14th C
0108	MED	UPG	JUG		1	20		Thumbed base in sets of two, olive lead glaze, oxid margins	14th-15th C	14th C?
0108	MED	MCW	BODY		2	12	S		12th-14th C	
0108	MED	MCW?	BODY		1	3	S		12th-14th c	
0111	MED	MCW	BODY		2	24		1 could be burnt Thetford, pronounced interior rilling	12th-14th C	12th-14th C

Context N	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Stat	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0124	MED	GRIM	JUG		2	12	R	2 joining, oxid int margin, Grimston type, prob 13th-14th C		13th-14th C
0127	SAX	THET	BODY		1	4		Shallow tooling marks on surface	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0133	SAX	THET	CP/JAR		2	32		2 joining, medium jar w diamond rouletting, Dallas type AB7 No 67	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0133	SAX	THET	CP/JAR		1	13		Dallas type AB17 Dallas No 154, page 135.		
0133	ROM	GMB	JAR/BOWL		1	4	A	Fine micaceous rim sherd, identified Steve Roman Benfield		

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