

# Mill Farm, Norton NRN 024

## **Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/054**

**Client: Wentworth Country Properties Ltd.**

Author: Rob Brooks

October/2012

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Author: Rob Brooks

Contributions By: Duncan Stirk, Andy Fawcett and Val Fryer

Illustrator: Gemma Adams

Editor: Richenda Goffin

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## HER Information

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**Site Name:** Mill Farm  
**Report Number** 2012/054  
**Planning Application No:** Mid Suffolk 2323/09  
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### 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: 23/10/2012

Approved By: Jo Caruth

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 23/10/2012

Signed:



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

## **Summary**

An evaluation and monitoring were carried out at Mill Farm, The Street, Norton, in Suffolk. The works revealed evidence of medieval/post-medieval ditches, as well as several post-medieval pits, postholes, floor layers, walls and foundation slots. Further undated postholes were also excavated. The majority of the later structural features related to a complex of farm buildings that had been on the site, whilst the pits are likely to be from slightly earlier farmyard activity. Finds recovered from the works included medieval pottery, as well as post-medieval pottery, brick, tile, animal bone, glass, a nail and coal. Undated fired clay was also recovered, as were a piece of later prehistoric worked flint and several heated stone fragments. Environmental samples from the site indicated that light industrial processes had been carried out in the area at some point and that there had been waterlogging or flooding too. An unstratified millstone was present on the site. Its date is uncertain, but it is thought to relate to the site's name.












Some areas of the site had been slightly truncated by the laying of a post-medieval layer of aggregate across the area, which caused further damage to the underlying layers when it was machined off. However, apart from this the archaeological features were well preserved.

# 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**

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An archaeological evaluation and monitoring were carried out before and during works to build three houses on land to the rear of Mill Farm, The Street, Norton, in Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to two Brief and Specification documents issued by Dr Jess Tipper (from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team – Appendices 1 and 2), to fulfil a condition on planning application Mid Suffolk 2323/09. The works were funded by the developer, Wentworth Country Properties Ltd and involved the initial excavation of three evaluation trenches across the site (13th – 15th April, 2011). A series of archaeological deposits were uncovered, so that monitoring of the excavation of footing trenches for the houses was required (25th May, 2011 – 20th April, 2012).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site is located at Mill Farm, on the southern side of The Street, near the centre of Norton. The plot is aligned north-south and lies on the slope from the 50m contour to the east and the 45m contour to the west. Ground levels were recorded as 46.8m above the Ordnance Datum near the front of the site and 47.8m by the rear house plot.

The geology of the area consists of patchy superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, made up of chalky till with outwash sands, gravels, silts and clays, overlying bedrock formations of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (BGS, 2012). On site, the geology consisted of mid-dark orange gravelly-sand, or as orange silty or sandy-clay.

### **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The locality has a very high concentration of medieval landscape features, including numerous moated sites, ancient woodland, track-ways and extensive areas known to represent former greens. A particularly large green, called Button Hoo, Button Haugh, or Boten Haugh Green is thought to extend from Great Ashfield and Elmswell up to the Norton Little Green to the east (Atfield, 2007). The site itself lies in an area of archaeological importance, close to the medieval settlement core of the village. Several instances of archaeological sites close to the site are recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). These include medieval remains such as St Andrew's Church and a pottery and metalwork scatter to the north (NRN 007 and NRN 009, Fig. 1). A medieval moated site at Norton Hall is located to the south-east (NRN 003).

Other nearby HER entries to the west of the site include the remains of a Neolithic axehead (NRN 019), a possible Roman road (NRN 008), a Bronze Age spearhead fragment (NRN 006) and an undated ring ditch (NRN 015). North of the site a Roman pottery scatter, with coins and other metalwork is recorded (NRN 009), whilst a coin scatter was found to the east of the development area (NRN Misc). A 16th century farmhouse, with a 17th century cartshed and granary (NRN 026), and a post-medieval farm complex (NRN 020), stand 1km to the east.

The Tithe map and apportionments for the site list the development area as meadow, owned by Spencerley Martin and occupied by Jonathan Balls. The field to the south was also a meadow, whilst that to the east was orchard. The 1884 and 1904 Ordnance Survey (OS) maps indicate the extensive range of farm buildings that occupied the site prior to its redevelopment (Figs. 2 and 3). There are no references on any of these historical maps, or within the apportionment listings that refer to the site as Mill Farm. It is unclear when or why this name was given to the site, though it obviously suggests that a mill was present at some point. Sale particulars from 1950 list the property as Mill Farm and show an identical layout to the 1904 OS map, whilst a document from 1597 records a 'Millhouse' in Norton, although it was unclear where this was located (Bury Records Office, references HE 503/6/87 and 553/107-108, respectively).

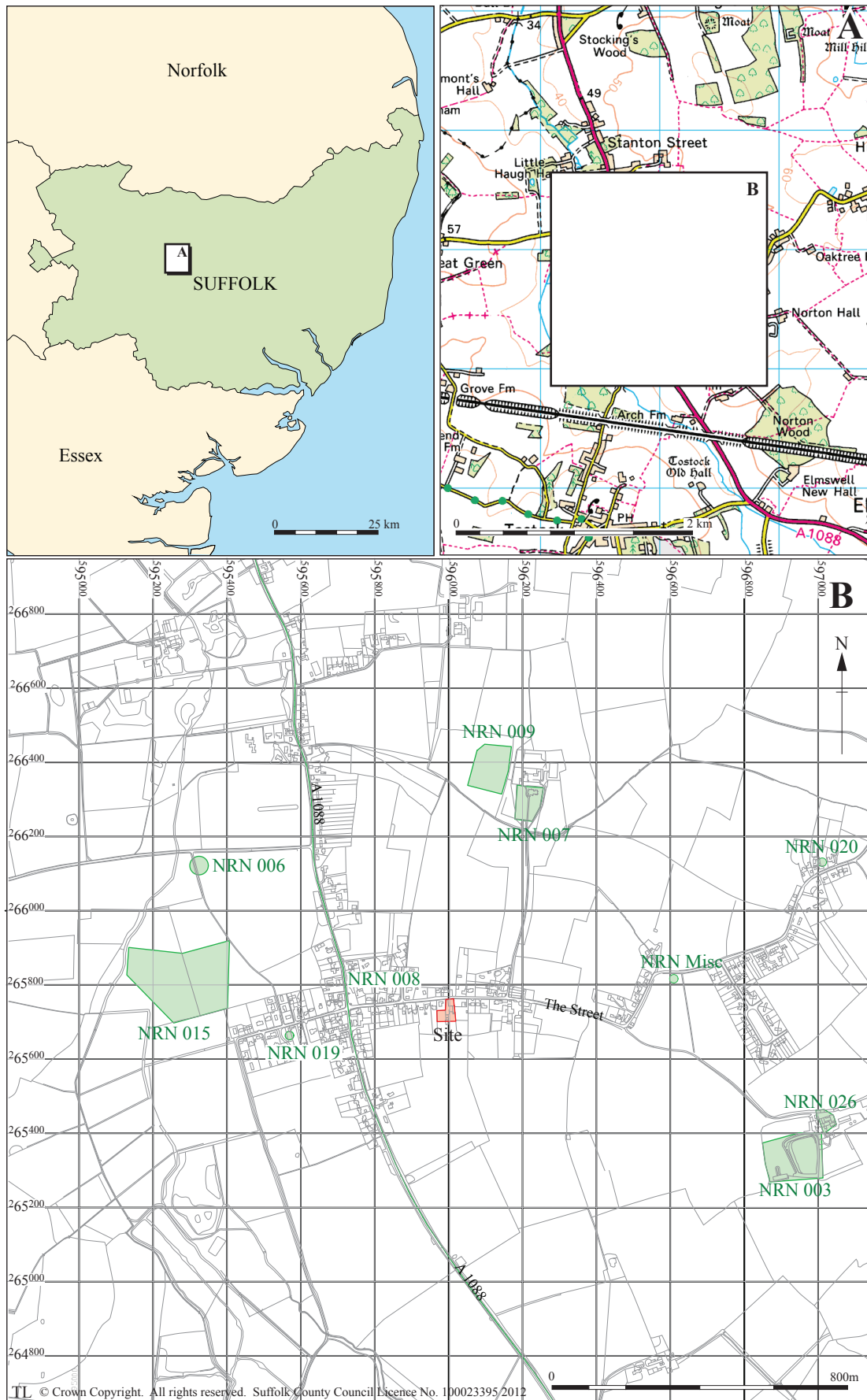


Figure 1. Location of site, with Historic Environment Record entries as mentioned in the text.

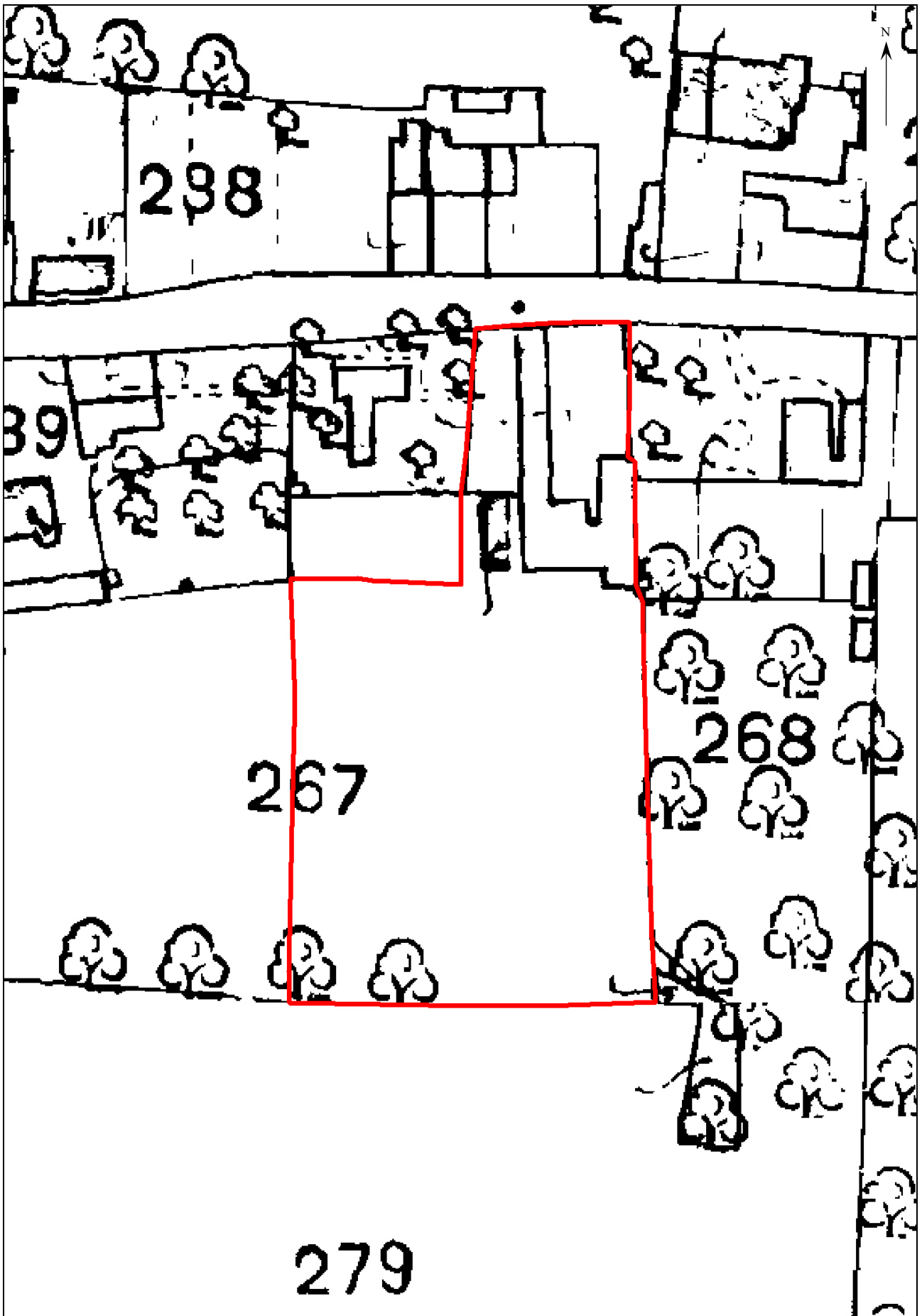


Figure 2. 1884 Ordnance Survey map with site outline (red)



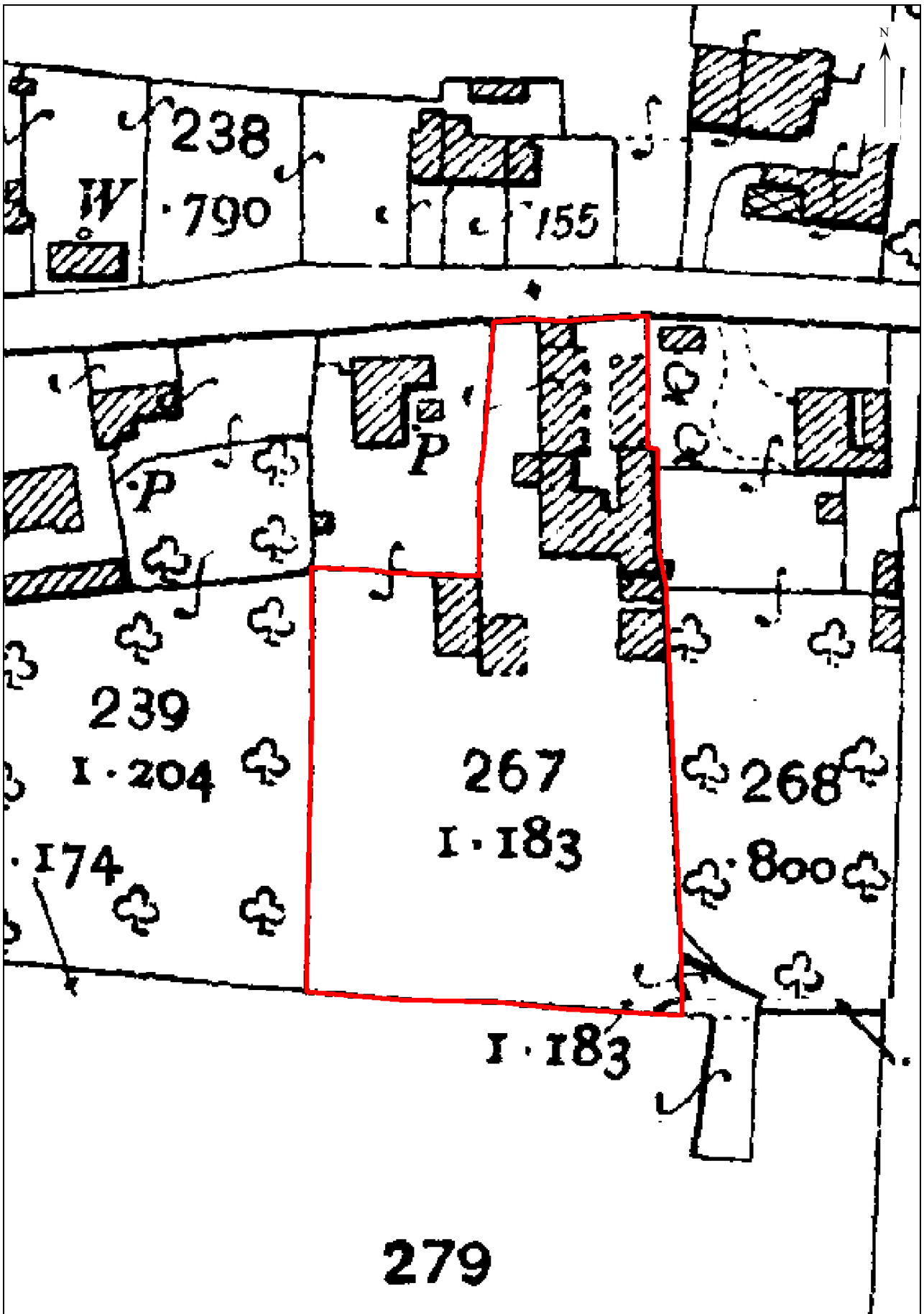


Figure 3. 1904 Ordnance Survey map with site outline (red)



Figure 4. Trench plan showing house plots, evaluation trenches and features

## **4. Methodology**

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### **4.1 Evaluation methodology**

Duncan Stirk

Trial trenching was carried out by Duncan Stirk (SCCAS Field Team) from the 13th - 15th April 2011. Three trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological supervision until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or natural subsoil was revealed. The trenching took place after the demolition of the former farm buildings that had been on the site, as well as a site strip across the footprints of the new houses. The site strip did not uncover the archaeological levels.

The overall site measures approximately 2275sqm, within which the house plots measured 515sqm. The trenches were positioned to sample the house plots and covered 57.5sqm, or 11% of the total area to be developed. The trench layout was designed to sample the areas to be damaged by the development. Contexts recorded within this phase of work were numbered from 0100 for Trench 1, from 0200 for Trench 2 and 0300 for Trench 3. Certain features within Trench 2 were not excavated on the basis that they would not be damaged by the later groundworks due to their positions and depths.

### **4.2 Monitoring methodology**

Excavation of the foundation trenches for the houses was carried out by a machine equipped with a toothed bucket. The trench works were monitored constantly for House Plots 1 and 2 (Fig. 4). These areas were thought to have the greater potential for revealing archaeological deposits. However, the presence of a make up-layer of rubble (in the place of topsoil) made it difficult to recognise features. This was because the excavation of the rubble tended to partially abrade cut features, leaving them difficult to distinguish until they could be seen in section. Dry soil conditions also made it harder to see archaeological deposits. Contexts recorded within this phase of work were numbered from 0400. On its western side, House Plot 3 had variable trenching depths. Many of these trenches were only dug to 0.5m below ground level, whilst three trench pads were excavated to 1.9-2m deep (Fig. 7).

### **4.3 Recording methodology**

When the evaluation and foundation trenches were excavated, soil profiles were cleaned and then recorded on SCCAS *pro forma* trench record sheets, including descriptions and measurements. Features were cleaned and excavated by hand. Environmental bulk samples were taken from two datable and sealed features. Features were recorded using a single continuous numbering system (Appendix 3), on *pro forma* context sheets. Sections and plans were drawn of individual features at varying scales between 1:10-1:50. Colour digital photographs (300 x 300 dpi and 314 x 314 dpi resolution) were taken of the features, as well as of soil profiles and the site as a whole. The site was hand planned at 1:50 using points located using a GPS working within tolerances of <0.05m. These points were also used to obtain levels for the site.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code NRN 024. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-129213) which is included as Appendix 4, 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 NRN 024.

## **5. Results**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

Figs. 4-8

Across much of the area of Houses 1 and 2 there was no topsoil present, with this layer and any subsoil/B-horizon having been replaced with 0.26-0.5m of make-up/consolidation layer 0400 (Figs. 5 and 6). This layer was associated with the farm buildings that had stood on the site and is also recorded as 0201 and 0301. It immediately overlaid the natural geology of coarse orange sand and silt, 0401.

However, within the south-west limits of House 2, none of layer 0400 was recorded and there was up to 0.06m-0.75m of topsoil present. This layer overlaid a mid grey silty-sand with frequent ceramic building material (CBM) and mortar inclusions that was heavily disturbed. Within the trenches for House 3 a less disturbed profile survived, consisting of 0.5-6m of topsoil, overlying 0.2-3m of mid orangish-grey sandy-silt subsoil. This in turn overlaid the geology of mottled grey and orange sandy-clay, recorded as 0453.

### **5.2 Medieval or early post-medieval features**

#### **Ditch 0309**

In the area of House 2, ditch 0309 was excavated in evaluation Trench 3 (Fig. 6 and Pl. 1). It was aligned east-west and was cut by pit 0306. Its sides sloped at 40-50° and were straight-irregular. The base of the ditch was flat. It contained two fills, 0307 and 0308, which were light-mid grey silty-sands. Fill 0308 produced three sherds of slightly abraded medieval pottery. The feature is possibly medieval, indicated by its alignment with the road to the north, the pottery within it, and because of its stratigraphic position underlying pit 0309 and the former buildings on the site. However, it may well have continued in use into the post-medieval period.

#### **Ditch 0221 and pit 0223**

A small east-west aligned ditch was recorded as 0221 in House 1 (Fig. 5). It had 45° straight sides and a flat base and was filled with 0220; a light grey silty-sand fill, with

mottled orange and brown patches. It ran parallel to The Street and may well represent a ditch flanking the road. The ditch was cut by pit/posthole 0219 and pit 0223. The latter was a small, round pit, with variable sides and a slightly concave base. Its single fill 0222, which was mid greenish-grey sandy-silt with charcoal flecks, produced one piece of abraded 12th-14th century pot.



Plate 1. Pit 0306 and ditch 0309, 1m scale, facing west

### 5.3 Post-medieval archaeology

#### **Pits 0306, 0403, 0411, 0434, 0455 and 0456**

Six large pits were recorded across all three house plots, as cuts 0306, 0403, 0411, 0434, 0455 and 0456 (Pl. 1). These were roughly circular to oval in plan, and were up to 2.58m long x up to >1.8m wide x up to 0.94m deep. With the exception of pit 0306, which appeared to have been heavily truncated by layer 0301, the cuts had steep to near vertical sides, which curved at the base. The cuts had either concave or somewhat uneven bases. Only pit 0411 contained a single fill, 0412, which was a very dark brownish-grey clayey-silty-sand, producing post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone and coke. The remaining pits had between two and four fills, which were a mixture of orange-grey clayey-silt and sand, and mid-dark grey/black sandy-silt.

Fill 0304 from pit 0306 was more distinctive however. Although it is post-medieval, when sampled it produced redeposited glumed wheat, which could be indicative of a possible Saxon origin. The sample also contained ferrous fragments, which may be the result of light industrial processes, which required the wheat processing waste for kindling/fuel. Each of the pits produced either 16th-18th century/post-medieval pottery or post-medieval CBM, excluding pit 0434, which produced one fired clay fragment. Pit 0306 also produced five small sherds of abraded medieval pottery. Each one of the pits was overlaid by the site make-up/consolidation layers, with pit 0434 being overlaid with a particularly substantial deposit of consolidating rubble, 0436. A possible but poorly defined posthole cutting into the top fill of pit 0403 was recorded as 0406.

### **Pit/posthole 0219 and ditch/posthole 0225**

In the north-east corner of House 1 two post-medieval cuts were recorded as pit/posthole 0219 and ditch/posthole 0225. Cut 0219 appeared to be round in plan, with its full extent going beyond the end of the trench and it truncated linear feature 0221. The sides of the cut sloped at 40-45° and were convex-irregular, with a concave base. The yellow-brown and grey-brown sandy-silt fill 0218 produced an iron nail and post-medieval CBM. Immediately north-west of this cut was pit/posthole 0225, which was circular in plan, with 80-85° straight sides, and a flat base. Greyish-brown sandy-silt fill 0224 produced post-medieval CBM.

### **Millstone 0417**

A large, unstratified millstone was present on the site (Pl. 2). This was circular in plan, with a flat top and straight sides. One edge of the stone was damaged and it had a square timber slot in the centre (Fig. 8). It was 0.33m tall and had a slight chamfer on the edge between the top and sides, which were dressed with an engraved 10mm x 10mm grid pattern. Its diameter was between 1.32m and 1.34m. It is unclear whether it had been used, but it was made from basalt. It may have been imported from Scotland, but is almost certainly German:

‘These lava stones were known as Cullin or Blue stones, obtained from blue or purple basalt quarried in the Eifel mountains south of Cologne and shipped down the Rhine from Andernacht and through Cologne (hence the name Cullin). Their use was fairly widespread until the C17, when French stones from the Paris basin became more



common ... They continued to be used for querns and hand driven mills (e.g. for grinding malt) into C19' (Barnard, 2012).



Plate 2. Millstone 0417, 2x1m scale

## Building features

Several features are thought to have been associated with various incarnations of the farm buildings that previously stood on the site. These include the remnants of two walls, two foundation slots, nineteen postholes, a drain and several floor surfaces or screeds, which are detailed below.

### **Drain 0212, trench 0214 and posthole 0217**

Running north-west to south-east in Trench 2/House 1 was a drain trench cut, 0214, at the bottom of which was brick drain 0212 (Fig. 5). An 18th-19th century brick was retrieved from the drain. The trench was c.0.55m wide x 0.6m deep. A possibly oval posthole was cut by trench 0214. This was aligned north-west to south-east and had steep, concave sides and a slightly concave base. No finds were recovered from its mid



grey silty-sandy-clay fills. The feature could not be traced throughout the foundation trenching.

### **Foundation cuts 0205/0208 and 0418, and layers 0206/0421, 0209/0420 and 0210**

All of the features in this sequence were recorded in the overlapping areas of House 1 and Trench 2 (Fig. 5 and Pl. 3). The earliest cut was foundation slot 0418, containing fill 0419 that produced post-medieval CBM. It had 80° straight sides, but it was not possible to fully excavate the feature. It was 0.7m wide x >0.72m deep and was filled with dark grey clay and mortar remnants, indicating that its original fill had been robbed-out. A sample from the fill indicated that the site had at one time been water-logged, as indicated by the high density of de-watered plant macrofossils.

Foundation trench 0418 was overlaid by two layers, which corresponded with two layers within evaluation Trench 2. These were recorded as 0209/0420 and 0206/0421, and were mid-dark grey compacted clay layers. Both contexts 0209 and 0420 produced post-medieval CBM. These layers appear to have been clay surfaces, either used as floors or as the base for another surface that was no longer present.

A layer of mid grey and orange clay, pebbles and CBM fragments was recorded under layer 0209/0420. This was 0.14m thick and was a floor surface or a screed for a surface.

Cutting through the top of uppermost layer 0206/0421 was a later foundation slot, 0208. It also had 80° straight sides and a flat base, and was 0.34m wide x 0.15m deep. The fill, a mottled grey and orange sandy-clay, produced fired clay, late 12th-14th century pottery and post-medieval/18th-19th century CBM.



Plate 3. Section 1, 1m and 0.5m scale, facing north

### **Late post-medieval postholes and clay layer 0433**

Nineteen late post-medieval postholes were located throughout the area of Houses 1 and 2 (Figs. 5 and 6). A number of these were individually recorded, as cuts 0203, 0303, 0413 and 0430. These invariably had 70-80° straight-slightly concave sides and flat-irregular bases. All of the cuts were circular and they varied in size slightly, ranging from 0.52-0.7m across x 0.33-0.6m deep. Each of these postholes cut the consolidation/ make-up layer that ran across much of the former area of the farm buildings, and many of them still contained rotten wooden posts. The fills consisted of tightly packed greyish-brown or brownish-yellow clay, although in cut 0430 the fill was greyish-brown chalky-sand. None of the posthole fills produced finds. Immediately overlying posthole cut 0430 in House 2 was a possible clay floor surface, recorded as 0433. This consisted of yellow chalky-clay with occasional charcoal flecks and was at most 0.05m thick. It contained a fragment of post-medieval brick. This layer is interpreted as either the surviving remnant of a floor surface that had slumped into the top of the cut, or a consolidation/post-packing deposit.

### **Walls 0410 and 0454**

A north to south aligned brick, flint and lime mortar wall was recorded as 0410 in House 1 and east-west wall 0454 of the same construction was located in House 2. An example of a brick from wall 0410 was dated as 18th-19th century. These were the foundations of walls from the recently demolished farm buildings on the site.

## 5.4 Undated features

### Postholes 0104, 0107, 0109, 0112 and 0114

Five postholes were excavated within the evaluation trench in the area of House 3. Cuts 0104, 0107, 0109 and 0112, were all 0.2-0.39m wide, circular and 0.11-0.36m deep and were aligned north-south (Fig. 7 and Pl. 4). The cuts were in places quite truncated, but where they survived more extensively they had steep sides and concave bases, except in the case of 0109, which had a sloping base. The fills consisted of a mixture of sandy-silts and clay, and postholes 0107 and 0112 had visible post-pipes and packing fills.

Posthole 0114 was larger at 0.62m x >0.31m x 0.3m deep, but it was within the edge of the trench and as such was not fully exposed. It had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. None of these postholes produced finds, but all were cut into a substantial plough soil or garden soil layer that was not recorded elsewhere on the site, and fill 0103 from cut 0104 contained frequent CBM flecks.

### Unexcavated features in Trench 2/House 1

Several features were not excavated within Trench 2, on the north-east corner of House 1. These consist of five round or oval cuts, measuring between >0.35m wide x >0.5m long to 0.65m wide x 0.8m long.



Plate 4. Postholes 0107 (left) and 0109, 0.5m scale, facing south



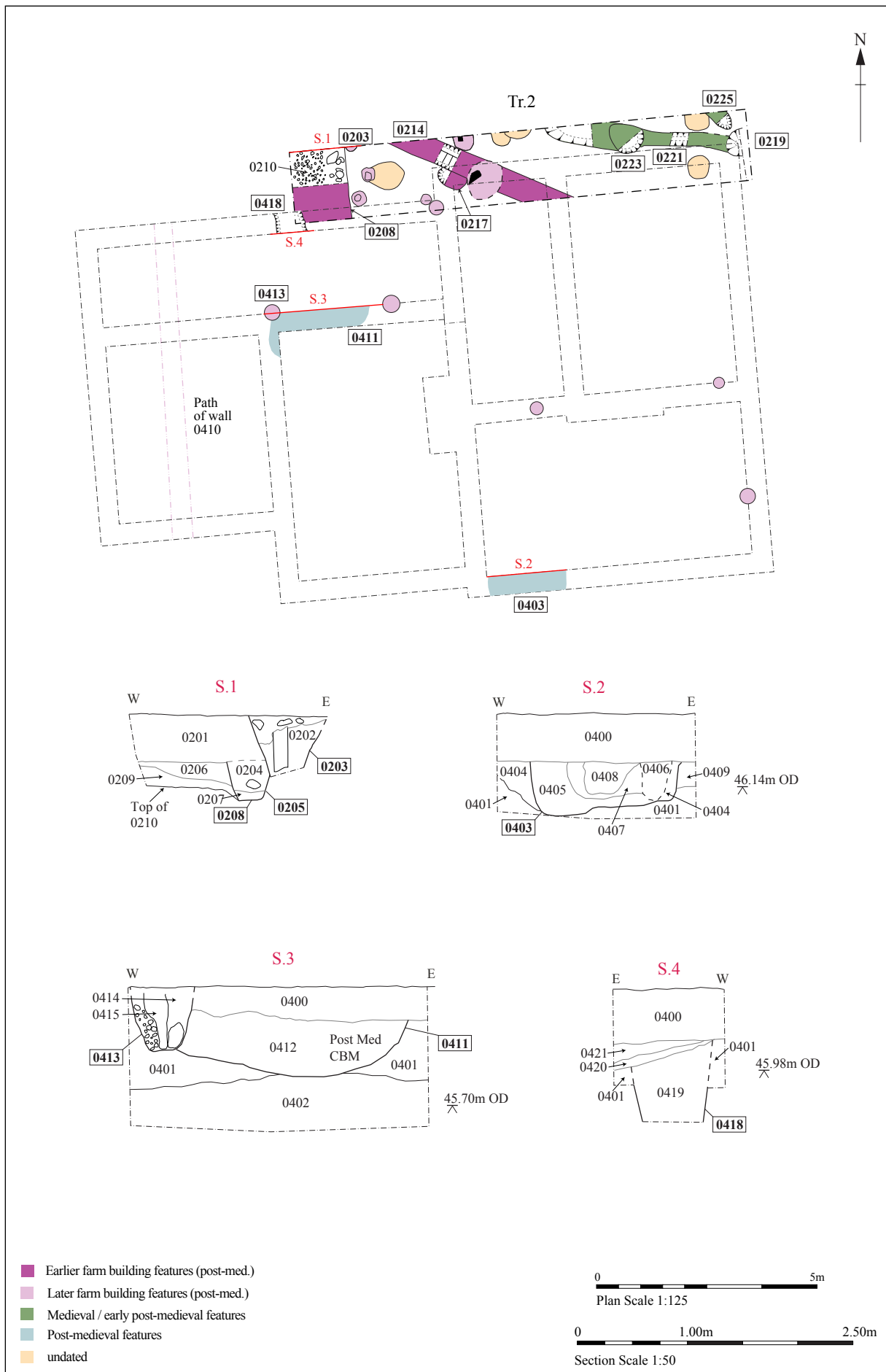


Figure 5. House plot 1 plan and sections

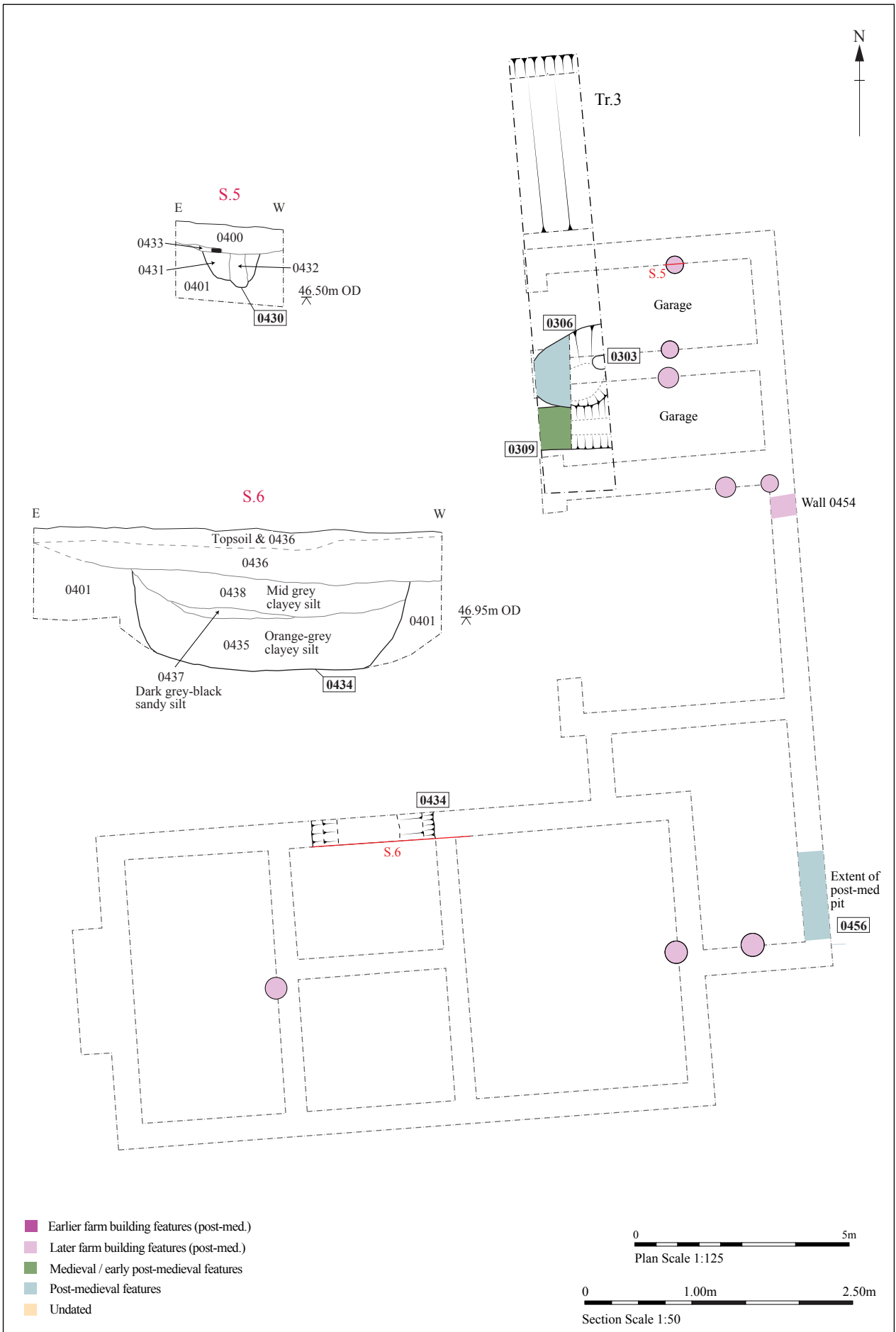


Figure 6. House plot 2 plan and sections

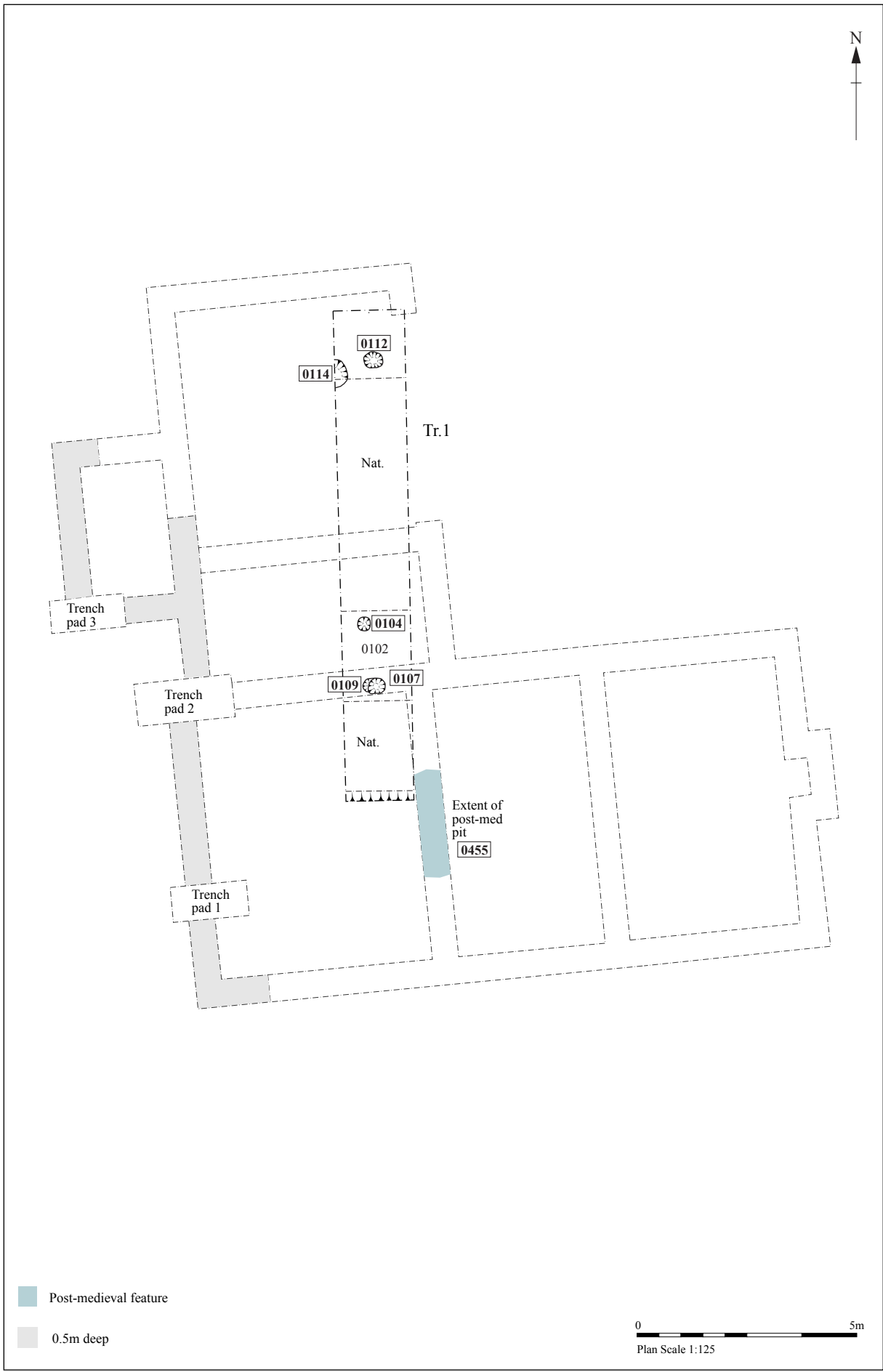


Figure 7. House plot 3 plan showing post-medieval pit and undated post holes

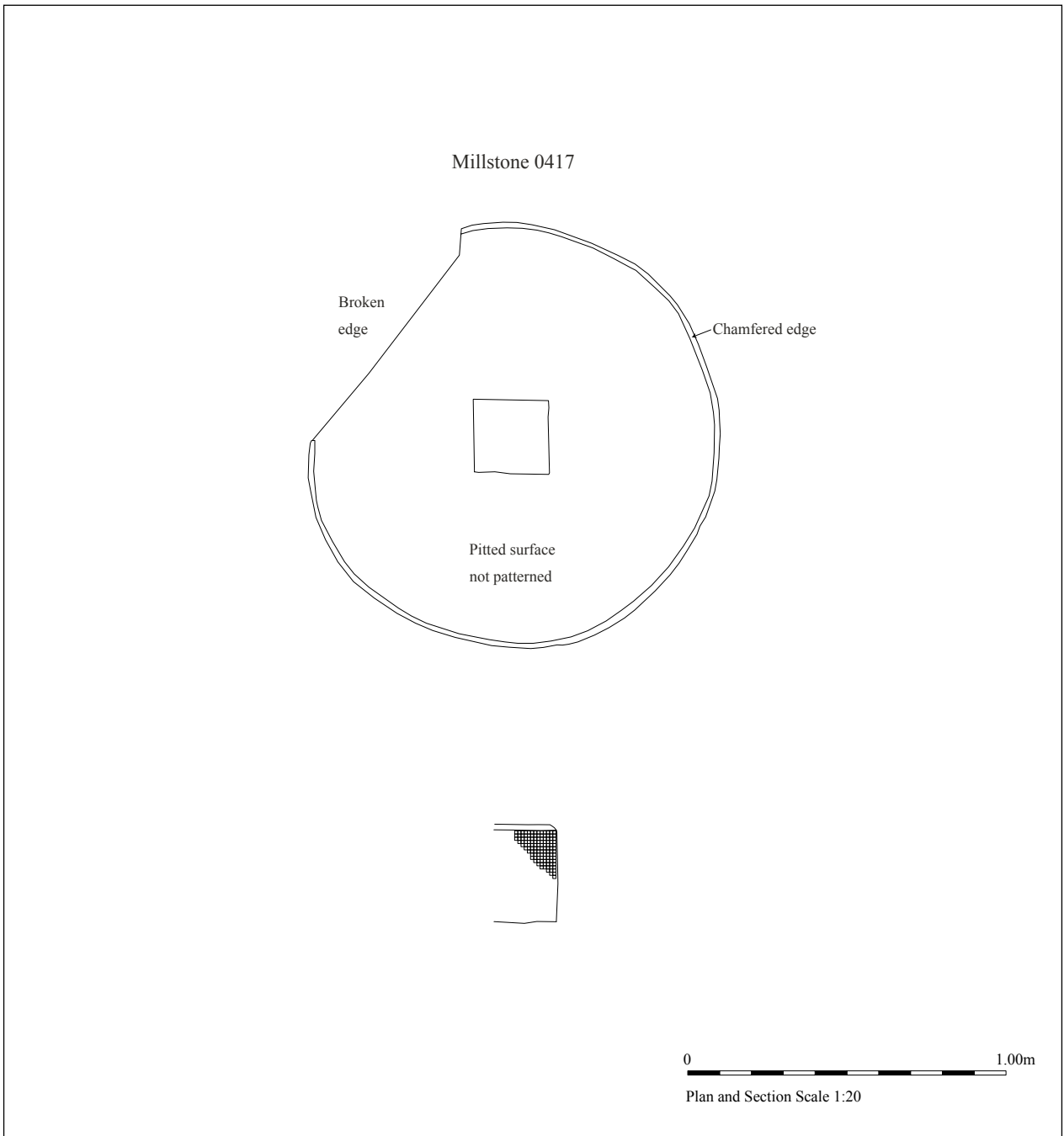


Figure 8. Millstone 0417 plan and profile

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Andy Fawcett

### 6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected from both the archaeological evaluation and monitoring. Finds were retrieved from twenty-two contexts in three trenches as well as from a small number of features near to the trenches during the evaluation stage. A small quantity of finds was retrieved through the sampling strategy. Where these have contributed additional information to the overall analysis and interpretation of the main bulk finds assemblage, they have also been included in Table 1. A full breakdown by context of the bulk finds can be seen in Appendix 5.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Pottery	15	263
CBM	43	13713
Fired clay	15	63
Mortar	4	8
Worked flint	1	3
Burnt flint/stone	39	477
Quern stone	1	429
Glass	2	43
Iron objects	2	190
Coal	1	8
Animal bone	1	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>15206</b>

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

#### Introduction

A total of fifteen sherds of pottery weighing 263g was recorded from the evaluation and monitoring. The greater part of the assemblage is dated to the medieval period and a small number of sherds are of a post-medieval date. A complete contextual breakdown of the pottery can be seen in Appendix 6.

#### Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series (SCCAS). All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count and weight.



## Medieval

Thirteen body sherds with a weight of 108g are dated to this period. The condition of the sherds may be described as between abraded and slightly abraded. They are all small and thinly spread across the seven contexts in which they occur. Medieval sherds are present in all three trenches on the site however most (nine) are located within the area of House Plot 2 (Tr.3). The majority of medieval sherds are also accompanied by finds of a later date, principally post-medieval ceramic building materials.

The entire assemblage is made up of Medieval coarsewares (MCW), dated from the late 12th to 14th century. The fabrics are all reduced and composed of ill sorted quartz, some of which occasionally contain small amounts of black iron ore or grog.

## Post-medieval

Two sherds of post-medieval pottery were recorded (155g), one in floor layer 0209 (Tr.3) and the other in pit fill 0405 (near Tr.3). Both are body sherds of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) and are dated from the 16th to 18th century.

## **6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)**

### Introduction

Forty-three fragments of CBM with a weight of 13713g were recorded in thirteen contexts. The entire assemblage is dated to the post-medieval period and a full breakdown by context can be seen in Appendix 7.

### Methodology

All of the CBM has been rapidly scanned at x20 vision and divided into fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series (SCCAS). All of the CBM has been recorded by fragment number and weight. The assemblage is composed of four different categories of CBM, roof tile (RT), late brick (LB), floor brick (FB) and miscellaneous fragments (FRAG) and a basic breakdown of these can be seen in Table 2.

<b>Form</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Wgt/g</b>	<b>%</b>
RT	20	46.5	1901	13.5
LB	7	16.5	7919	58
FB	3	7	3853	28
FRAG	13	30	40	0.5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13713</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2. CBM form quantities

## Roof tile

The roof tile fragments are predominantly small and abraded. The majority are oxidised peg tile pieces in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe). A small number of curved/pan tile fragments are also present. These are in a medium sandy white fired fabric with ferrous inclusions (wsfe) and are dated from the 18th to 19th century.

## Late Brick

With the exception of one almost complete example, taken as a sample from wall context 0410, the remainder of the late brick assemblage is made up of abraded fragments, albeit often quite large. Many of the fragments display mortar on their sides and on three of these (in robber trench 0204) mortar can be observed on old breaks, indicating their reuse. The majority are oxidised and in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe). The sample brick from wall context 0410 is in a medium sandy fabric (ms) and is similar in dimensions to Drury's type LB6 (1993, 165). A single white brick in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (wsfe) was retrieved from post-hole fill 0414. Only two measurements could be taken, depth (55mm) and width (105mm), features which, alongside the fabric, indicate that it is in the Suffolk white style. All of the bricks are dated to the post-medieval period, and several are dated from the 18th to 19th century. None of the bricks are frogged, which could indicate that they are dated no later than the early/mid 19th century period.

## Floor brick

Three examples of floor brick (FB) are present within the CBM assemblage, in robber trench fill 0204, floor layer 2010 and drain context 2012. All of the floor bricks are in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions, two are white (wsfe), the other oxidised (msfe). The dimensions of the floor brick differ from those of the late brick, particularly the depth measurement, which is lower (two of the examples here for instance are

33mm). The floor bricks are post-medieval and within this period the two white fired examples are dated from the 18th to 19th century.

#### **6.4 Fired clay**

A small quantity of fired clay was recorded in four contexts, layers 0102, 0207 and pit fills 0304, 0437. A full breakdown by context forms part of the site archive. The pieces are all small, mostly abraded and the majority are in a medium sandy fabric with calcite (msc). Two joining fragments in layer 0207 are reduced/burnt and display a flat irregular surface. The pieces in contexts 0102 and 0304 are accompanied by medieval pottery.

#### **6.5 Mortar**

Two small and abraded fragments of lime based mortar were retrieved from building slot fill 0419. The only other find type within the fill is post-medieval CBM.

#### **6.6 Worked flint**

Identified by Colin Pendleton

A single unpatinated squat flake with a retouched notch was recovered from post-hole fill 0113 (Tr.1). The flint is dated to the later prehistoric period. No other finds were recorded in the context.

#### **6.7 Burnt flint/stone**

The entire burnt flint/stone collection was recovered via the sampling strategy from possible fire pit 0304 in Trench 3 (39 fragments @ 477g). The burnt flint/stone is of a variable size and its colour ranges from white/grey to red/orange. The pit fill also contains medieval pottery but interestingly too, charred cereal waste and tiny ferrous fragments which were identified during the examination of the samples (Fryer, *below*).

## **6.8 Millstone**

A single fragment of millstone 0417 was retained for analysis. The piece is shattered and no dimensional measurements are possible. A very small area of one surface remains, the patterning of which indicates that it was from the side of the millstone (Fig. 8). The fragment is basalt, possibly imported into East Anglia from Scotland, but probably from Germany. It is either medieval or post-medieval.

## **6.9 Glass**

Robber trench 0204 and floor layer 0209, both contained single degraded fragments of post-medieval bottle glass. Each fill also contains CBM and in the case of 0209, pottery that was also dated to the post-medieval period.

## **6.10 Iron objects**

Six fragments of an iron nail (127g) were retrieved from post-hole fill 0218 which also contains pieces of post-medieval CBM.

The remains of a late post-medieval/modern padlock were recovered from post-hole 0302. The lock is heavy and exhibits few corrosion products.

## **6.11 Coal**

A single worn coal fragment was recorded in pit fill 0412 which also contains a small quantity of post-medieval CBM.

## **6.12 Faunal remains**

A single broken pig tooth was noted in pit fill 0412 (9g).

## 6.13 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

### Introduction and method statement

Evaluation and monitoring works at Norton recorded a small number of features including a fire pit 0306 and a possible foundation slot 0418 which, at the time of excavation, were thought to be of a possible medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from pit fill 0304 and building slot fill 0419.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 8. Nomenclature within Appendix 8 follows Stace (1997). Both charred and de-watered plant remains were recorded, with the latter being denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix. Modern fibrous roots were also recorded.

### Results

The flot from pit fill 0304 (Sample 1) was relatively large (circa 0.4 litres in volume), and although largely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments, cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds were also recorded. Preservation of these remains was mostly good, although some grains were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at a high temperature. The assemblage from Sample 2 contained both charred and de-watered macrofossils, with the latter being moderately well preserved, although some distortion had occurred, probably as a result of the compaction of the soil deposits.

Barley (*Hordeum sp.*) and wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grains were recorded along with oat (*Avena sp.*) awn fragments. Chaff elements were rare, but a small number of spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases were noted along with two possible emmer (*T. dicoccum*) glume bases, barley/rye (*Hordeum/Secale cereale*) type rachis nodes and a single bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type node. The seeds were all of common segetal and ruderal weeds including brome (*Bromus sp.*), fat hen type (*Chenopodiaceae*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosallapathifolia*), buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*), dock (*Rumex*

*sp.*) and stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*). A single, fragmentary sainfoin (*Onobrychis viciifolia*) seed was noted within the assemblage from Sample 2. Occasional sedge (*Carex sp.*) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis sp.*) nutlets were also recorded along with seeds of blinks (*Montia fontana*), with all being indicative of a damp grassland habitat. Seeds of celery-leaved crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*) were particularly abundant within Sample 2, almost certainly indicating that building slot 0418 had, at some point, been muddy and water-filled. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were abundant, but other remains, including indeterminate culm nodes, occurred very infrequently. Other remains were also scarce, although the non-floating residue from Sample 1 did contain a moderate to high density of ferrous fragments.

### Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, it would appear most likely that some or all of the remains within Sample 1 are derived from charred cereal processing waste. Such material was often used as kindling/fuel for a range of light industrial processes and given the occurrence of the ferrous fragments this is perhaps of relevance in this instance. It should also be noted that this assemblage is atypical of material of medieval date because of the presence of wheat glume bases. The growing and usage of glumed wheats had almost certainly ceased in the eastern region by the end of the Saxon period, and although the current examples may be residual from earlier activity on the site, their presence is enigmatic. Charred cereal processing waste may also be present within Sample 2, although at a far lower density. However, this assemblage is of note because of the high density of de-watered plant macrofossils, which appear to indicate that at some point, parts of the site were probably flooded and overgrown with weeds and colonising shrubs.

Although both of the current assemblages do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), further analysis is not recommended until the features from which the samples were taken can be securely dated. However, in the meantime, if further interventions are planned within the immediate area, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 30 litres in volume are taken from all well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation.

As a result of the query about the date of these assemblages, a selection of grains was removed during sorting to be submitted for AMS dating if required.

## 7. Discussion

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Rob Brooks and Andy Fawcett

Across the site a number of features survived in the evaluation and the monitoring that relates to its 19th century to 20th century use for farm buildings. This includes two walls of flint, brick and mortar construction, a drain, a number of postholes, several floor layers and screeds, and two foundation slots. These seem to indicate various stages of alterations and possible repairs to these buildings and may tie into the changes recorded on the 1884 and 1904 Ordnance Survey maps, which show the construction of new structures and the demolition of others (Figs. 2 and 3). The postholes and surviving walls would appear to be the most recent of the features associated with these buildings, with the earlier structures being characterised by robbed-out foundation slots and floor surfaces/screeds. However post-medieval activity pre-dating the farm buildings also existed, mainly in the form of several large refuse pits, which presumably show an earlier phase of activity in association with the farm.

There was also limited evidence for late medieval/early post-medieval activity on the site. This included very small quantities of abraded medieval pottery and two ditches, the latter of which possibly flanked The Street to the north, or were field boundaries. Of particular interest is possible fire pit 0306. This contained one slightly abraded sherd of medieval pottery, as well as further smaller and abraded sherds retrieved from the sampling process. Also present within the fill is burnt flint/stone (as well as worked flint) and analysis of the macrofossils indicates that the charred materials from the fill, as well as ferrous fragments, point towards some form of light industrial process. However, it is thought that this is probably a post-medieval feature containing redeposited material, due to its stratigraphy, the abraded finds it produced and the large number of similar post-medieval features on the site, but it does suggest earlier activity in the area. This absence of earlier contexts occurs across the site, despite its position close to the centre of the village, the church and the frontage of The Street. The finds assemblage does contain earlier material, but most of this is probably redeposited, even from the post-medieval period. The earliest finds are the redeposited glumed wheat and medieval pottery, although the latter comprise small body sherds (mostly abraded) which occur in very small numbers across contexts. Nevertheless, they again demonstrate some form of activity dated to this period, in or around the current area of the groundworks. The condition of the pottery is in contrast to the larger fragments of

post-medieval CBM which often accompany them, although this material also suffers from abrasion. A very small quantity of post-medieval pottery is also present, dated from the 16th to 18th century, and analysis of the CBM, and in particular the late bricks, indicates that none are dated past the mid 19th century. Apart from the iron padlock recorded in post-hole 0302, none of the finds appear to be dated to the later post-medieval or modern period.

The undated features within Trench 1/House Plot 3 are of interest as they do not correspond to any of the features on the early Ordnance Survey maps. This would suggest that they are earlier than 1884 and are part of an as yet unexplained phase of the site's history. However they do cut the deep plough soil/garden soil layer in this trench, which may suggest a relatively late date. As such they may correspond with the post-medieval pit phase. Their alignment, running parallel with the existing property boundary to the west, would suggest that they marked a boundary, although they could equally have been part of a building. The position of the mill, from which the site gets its name, was not established from these groundworks or from a brief study of the available historic references or maps. However, the millstone recovered is likely to have been associated with this structure.

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

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The evaluation and monitoring of the site have revealed the presence of mainly post-medieval features on the site, associated with the farm and potentially with the former mill that may have occupied the area. However, there is limited evidence for earlier activity as well, with abraded medieval pottery. Of particular note is the presence of Saxon crop residues and possible industrial remains. If further work is to take place within the area it is recommended that an archaeological strategy is put in place in order to further explain the nature of these earlier deposits.



## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Norton\NRN 024 Mill Farm

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HPA-HPZ\HPD 1-77

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: J/115/3

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The evaluation was carried out and directed by Duncan Stirk, while the monitoring was carried out and directed by Rob Brooks.

Project management was undertaken by Jo Caruth who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett and additional specialist advice was provided by Val Fryer.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Jo Caruth and Richenda Goffin.

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# Appendix 1. Brief and specification for evaluation

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## The Archaeological Service

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

### Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

MILL FARM, THE STREET, NORTON, SUFFOLK (2323/09)

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

#### 1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (2323/09) for the erection of four dwellings and garaging (following demolition of existing barn and garage structures) at Mill Farm, The Street, Norton (TL 959 657). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 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 HE 12.3) (which replaced PPG 16 in March 2010) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The site (c.0.20ha. in size) is located on the south side of The Street at c.45–50.00m OD. The soil is deep clay derived from the underlying chalky till of the Hanslope Series.
- 1.4 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within a historic settlement core. There is a strong possibility that medieval occupation deposits will be encountered at this location. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
  - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area, prior to the removal of the below-ground foundations of the existing buildings.
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the 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 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Mid Suffolk District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.11 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: Trenched Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 100.00m<sup>2</sup>. 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 56.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 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).
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 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.

- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 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.

#### **4. General Management**

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 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.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

- 4.6 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.

## **5. Report Requirements**

- 5.1 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).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 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.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.13 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.

- 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 the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 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.
- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 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: 12 October 2010

Reference: /MillFarm\_Norton2010

**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. Brief and specification for monitoring

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### The Archaeological Service

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

## Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording

MILL FARM, THE STREET, NORTON, SUFFOLK (2323/09)

*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. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (2323/09) for the erection of four dwellings and garaging (following demolition of existing barn and garage structures) at Mill Farm, The Street, Norton (TL 959 657). Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.
- 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 HE 12.3) (which replaced PPG 16 in March 2010) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.1 This application lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within a historic settlement core. A trenched evaluation of the development area was undertaken by SCCAS Field Team in April 2011 (NRN 024). The evaluation defined medieval and early post medieval occupation features. There is a strong possibility that further occupation deposits will be encountered at this location.
- 1.2 Aspects of the proposed development works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage the archaeological deposits at this location.
- 1.3 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).
- 1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone: 01284 741230) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

- 1.5 Following approval of the WSI, our office will advise the Local Planning Authority that an acceptable scheme of work is in place, and therefore we (will) have no objection to the work commencing. Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation (assuming planning permission is granted). Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Mid Suffolk District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged; only the Local Planning Authority can effect discharge of the condition.
- 1.6 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.7 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 by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## **2. Brief for Archaeological Recording**

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

## **3. Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should

be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

#### **4. Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, 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.
- 4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. 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.
- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

#### **5. Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the County Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event 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.

- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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>).
- 5.9 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.10 An unbound hardcopy of the 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.
- 5.11 Following acceptance, a single copy of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.12 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.13 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.

- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report. A paper copy should also be included with the report and also with the site 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 741225  
E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 4 May 2011

Reference: /MillFarm\_Norton2011

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## Appendix 3. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0100			Finds Unstratified	Unstratified finds retrieved from Trench 1.									No	No			
0101			Topsoil Layer	Very dark grey sandy-silt. Friable compaction. Frequent small stones. Moderate quantities of charcoal flecks and small charcoal pieces. Diffuse horizon clarity with the contexts it overlays.			0.4				0103, 0110, 0105, 0108, 0113		No	No			
0102			Soil Layer	Topsoil- probably the remnants of a garden soil. Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Frequent small stones and occasional flecks of charcoal.			0.65			0104		0104, 0107, 0112, 0114	Yes	No			
0103	0104		Posthole Fill	Subsoil or buried ploughsoil? Deep homogenous deposit containing one fragment of abraded medieval pot. Mixed very pale yellow sandy-clay and mid greyish-brown sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Frequent small pink daub lumps, or degraded CBM. Frequent chalk and charcoal flecks. Moderate quantities of small stones. Sharp horizon clarity at base. Primary/only fill. Fill of posthole. No visible post-pipe.	0.29	0.28	0.11				0104	0101	No	No			
0104	0104		Posthole Cut	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at surface, moderately sloping concave sides, with moderately curving break of slope to base. Concave base. Cuts deposit 0102. Cut of posthole.	0.29	0.28	0.11		0102		0102	0103	No	No			
0105	0107		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Occasional flecks of chalk and small stones. Sharp horizon clarity with 0106. Post-pipe fill in posthole 0107. Rectangular post.	c.0.2	0.12	0.23				0106	0101	No	No			
0106	0107		Posthole Fill	Mixed very pale orangish-brown sandy-clay and very pale green and mid greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt. Plastic compaction. Frequent flecks and small chalk pieces. Occasional small stones. Sharp horizon clarity with natural. Primary fill. Clay packing fill in posthole 0107. Derived from natural.	0.31	0.25	0.24			0109	0107	0105, 0109	No	No			
0107	0107		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan. Sharp break of slope at top of cut. Vertical, straight sides, with moderately curving break of slope to base. Concave base. Cuts 0102, cut by 0109. Cut of post hole. Similar to others in trench and site as a whole.	c.0.2	0.22	0.24				0102	0106	No	No			
0108	0109		Posthole Fill	Very pale greenish-grey sandy-clay. Plastic compaction. Moderate flecks of chalk. Occasional small stones. Sharp horizon clarity. Primary fill. Only fill of posthole 0109. No visible post-pipe.	0.3	0.26	0.17				0109	0101	No	No			
0109	0109		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan. Sharp break of slope at surface, with steep to vertical concave sides and a moderately curving break of slope to the abse. Concave base. Cut of posthole.	0.3	0.26	0.17		0106		0106	0108	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0110	0112		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Moderate quantities of chalk. Occasional small stones. Sharp horizon clarity. Secondary fill of posthole. Post-pipe fill in posthole 0112. Shows rectangular post setting.	0.2	0.11	0.22				0111	0101	No	No			
0111	0112		Posthole Fill	Mottled very pale greenish-grey sandy-clay and mid greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt. Firm and plastic compaction. Frequent chalk flecks. Occasional small stones. Sharp horizon clarity. Primary fill of posthole. Packing fill in posthole 0112.	0.39	0.38	0.36				0112	0110	No	No			
0112	0112		Posthole Cut	Nearly circular cut in plan. Sharp break of slope at top, steep straight sides, with sharply curving break of slope to base. Flat base. Cut of posthole.	0.39	0.38	0.36				0102	0111	No	No			
0113	0114		Posthole Fill	Dark brownish-grey sandy-silt. Friable compaction. Moderate small stones. Occasional flecks of chalk. Moderately sharp horizon clarity. Fill of small pit or posthole, or plant hole.	0.62	>0.31	0.3				0114	0101	Yes	No			
0114	0114		Posthole Cut	Semi-circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top of feature. Moderately sloping concave sides. Moderately curving break of slope to base. Concave base. Cut of small pit or posthole, or plant hole.	0.62	>0.31	0.3				0102	0113	No	No			
0200			Finds Unstratified	Unstratified finds from Trench 2.									No	No			
0201			Construction Layer	Orange-brown hardcore rubble and hoggin. Make-up layer for floors of recently demolished barn.			0.44				0204	0203	No	No			
0202	0203		Posthole Fill	Mid brown clayey-sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Inclusions of cobbles and mortar and rotted timber. Fill of large post-medieval/modern posthole 0203. Post still in-situ.		0.7	>0.56				0203		No	No			
0203	0203		Posthole Cut	Circular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top. Steep convex sides. Base not seen. Cut of modern posthole.		0.7	>0.56				0201	0202	No	No			
0204	0205		Robber trench Fill	Mixed orangish-brown sandy-clay and mid greenish-grey clayey-silt. Firm compaction. Occasional small cobbles. Back fill of robber trench over wall 0208.	>1.6	0.38	0.26				0205	0201	Yes	No			
0205	0205		Robber trench Cut	Linear feature aligned N-S. Sharp break of slope at top of feature. Steep straight sides. Sharp break of slope at base of feature. Flat base. Robbing of wall in 0208.	>1.6	0.38	0.26		0206		0206	0204	No	No			
0206			Floor Layer	Mixed mid grey and light yellowish-grey sandy-clayey-silt. Firm compaction. Possible floor layer abutting wall for 0207.	>1.6	>0.87	0.2			0205	0207	0205	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0207	0208		Wall Layer	Mixed light-mid grey sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Frequent small and medium cobbles & lime mortar. Frequent charcoal flecks. Remnants of a robbed out wall foundation. Seems to cut floor layers that are associated with the former wall, but this may be a quirk of the construction process. Presumably the floors were built to abut the wall.	>1.6	0.34	0.15				0208	0206	Yes	No			
0208	0208		Wall Cut	Linear cut, aligned N-S. Sharp break of slope at surface. Steep, concave sides. Sharp break of slope to base. Flat base. Cut for foundation 0207. Seems to cut floor layers that are associated with the former wall, but this may be a quirk of the construction process rather than evidence of multiple building phases. Presumably the floors were built to abut the wall.	>1.6	0.34	0.15				0209	0207	No	No			
0209	0209		Floor Layer	Mid-dark grey sandy-clay. Firm and plastic compaction. Frequent charcoal flecks. Possible clay floor in building abutting wall 0207.	>1.6	>0.76	0.18				0210	0208	Yes	No			
0210	0210		Floor Layer	Mid grey and orange clay, pebbles and CBM fragments. Firm and plastic compaction. Floor in building.	>1.6	>0.8	0.14					0209	Yes	No			
0211	0214		Drain Fill	Mixed mid grey and light orangish-brown sandy-clay. Plastic compaction. Frequent chalk flecks and small-medium stones. Occasional CBM. Sharp horizon clarity. Top fill. Back fill over brick drain 0212.		0.52	0.68				0212		No	No			
0212	0212		Drain Other	Brick drain cut/construction within base of 0214. Brick drain. 0214 was a construction trench for 0212.								0211, 0213	Yes	No			
0213	0212		Drain Fill	Very dark greyish-brown silt. Soft compaction. Sharp horizon clarity. Wet. Wet fill of drain - probably cess.		0.14	0.14				0212		No	No			
0214	0214		Construction Trench	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE. Steep sides with rapidly curving break of slope to base. Irregular base with drain 0212 set within it. Construction trench for drain 0212.					0216		0216		No	No			
0215	0217		Posthole Fill	Mixed light grey and light orangish-brown clayey-sand. Firm compaction. Occasional chalk flecks. Moderate quantities of small CBM fragments and flecks. Moderate horizon clarity. Post-pipe fill in posthole.		0.24	0.17				0216		No	No			
0216	0217		Posthole Fill	Mid grey sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Frequent small stones. Occasional chalk flecks. Sharp horizon clarity. Packing fill of posthole.	0.59	0.33	0.26			0214	0217	0215, 0214	No	No			
0217	0217		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan? Aligned NW-SE. Near vertical sides, with curving break of slope to base. Concave base. Posthole cut.	0.59	0.33	0.26					0216	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0218	0219		Posthole Fill	Mottled mid greyish-brown and light yellowish-brown sandy-silt and sand. Firm compaction. Frequent small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Fill of possible posthole or pit.	>0.34	0.65	0.25				0219		Yes	No			
0219	0219		Posthole Cut	Round cut in plan? Full extent goes beyond end of trench. 40-45° convex/irregular sides, with curving break of slope to base. Concave base. Possible posthole or pit.	>0.34	0.65	0.25					0218	No	No			
0220	0221		Gully Fill	Light grey mottle orange and brown silty-sand. Firm compaction. Moderate levels of small pebbles. Fill of a NW-SE aligned gully- probably a truncated ditch.		>0.57	0.09			0223	0221	0223	No	No			
0221	0221		Gully Cut	Linear, aligned W-E. 45° straight stide with sharply curving break of slope to base. Flat base. Gully- probably a truncated ditch.		>0.57	0.09					0220	No	No			
0222	0223		Pit Fill	Mid greenish-grey sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Frequent small stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Fill of small pit 0223.							0223		Yes	No			
0223	0223		Pit Cut	Round in plan. NE side = 80° straight, rapidly curving break of slope to base. SW side = 45° straight, gradually curving break of slope to base. Base straight/slightly convex, sloping down to NE. Small pit that cuts gully 0221.	0.7?	0.7?	?		0220		0220	0222	No	No			
0224	0225		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Frequent small and medium stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. Fill of probable posthole. No obvious post-pipe.	>0.61	0.37	0.28				0225		Yes	No			
0225	0225		Posthole Cut	Oval(?) in plan, aligned NW-SE. 80-85° straight sides, with rapidly curving break of slope to base. Flat base. Posthole cut.	>0.61	0.37	0.28					0224	No	No			
0300			Finds Unstratified	Unstratified finds retrieved from Trench 3.									No	No			
0301			Construction Layer	Mixed orange and brown sandy gravel banded with light grey clay and crushed mortar. Depth varies from 0.2m at the south end of the trench to 0.65m at the north end. Make-up layer for latest buildings on the site. Functioned to also level out site, which slopes away to the north.			0.65				0302		No	No			
0302	0303		Posthole Fill	Mixed light yellowish-brown silty-clay and black ash. Firm compaction. Clear horizon clarity. Fill of modern posthole cutting pit 0307. Contained a padlock.							0303	0301	Yes	No			
0303	0303		Posthole Cut	Circular(?) in plan- runs under baulk. Steep, straight sides. Base not uncovered. Modern posthole cutting pit 0307.							0304	0302	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0304	0306		Pit Fill	Black silty-ash. Firm compaction. Moderate levels of small and medium stones (some were heat affected). Frequent charcoal flecks. Sharp horizon clarity. Top fill. Ashy fill of large shallow pit. Possible fire pit?	1.76	>1.6	0.3				0305	0303	Yes	Yes			
0305	0306		Pit Fill	Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt. Friable compaction. Frequent flecks of black ash. Moderate levels of charcoal flecks. Frequent small stones (some heat affected). Sharp horizon clarity. Basal fill. Patches of heat affected sand beneath. Primary fill of possible fire pit. In-situ burning in places below pit.			0.1				0306	0304	No	No			
0306	0306		Pit Cut	Large oval(?) pit, aligned SW-NE? 35-45° concave sides, with imperceptible break of slope to base. Concave base. Large possible fire pit.	>2.2	1.8					0307	0305	No	No			
0307	0309		Ditch Fill	Mid greyish-brown sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Frequent small stones. Occasional charcoal flecks and small chalk nodules. Top fill of E-W ditch.	>1.6	1.05	0.65				0308	0306	No	No			
0308	0309		Ditch Fill	Mottled light greyish-brown silty-sand and very pale yellow sand. Friable compaction. Moderate levels of small stones. Basal fill. primary fill of E-W ditch.		0.55	0.2				0309	0307	Yes	No			
0309	0309		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W. S side= 50° straight, with curving break of slope to base. N side = approx. 40° and irregular/stepped, with sharp break of slope to base. Flat base. Ditch cut.		1.1						0308	No	No			
0400			Construction Layer	Orange, white and dark grey silt, coarse sand, gravel, bricks, brick fragments, medium-large stones (mainly flint, hoggin) and chalk rubble. Friable-firm compaction. Diffuse-clear horizon clarity. Various post-medieval make-up layers for the barn that used to occupy this area. The dark grey silty-sand may be buried topsoil lenses. These layers become shallower in western third of northern house trenches. Post-med CBM present but not kept. Same as			0.3-0.				0408, 0406, 0412, 0421, 0433, 0436	0410, 0413	No	No			
0401			Natural Layer	Pale-mid orange silty-coarse sand. Friable compaction. Frequent gravel-type stones (mainly flint). Clear horizon clarity.			0.6+				0402	0403, 0409, 0411, 0418, 0430, 0434	No	No			
0402			Natural Layer	Natural geology, overlying natural clay 0402. Orangish-grey to mid grey clay. Compacted. Common small chalk nodules. Natural geology below 0401. Only seen sporadically when it undulated to the surface.								0401	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0403	0403		Pit Cut	Unknown shape in plan. W side = 45°, irregular slope, with gradual break of slope to base. E side = sharp break of slope at surface. 80° straight slope, with rapidly curving break of slope to base. Irregular base which steps down at W end.  Post-medieval pit containing decaying wood and glazed pot sherd. Probable refuse pit, hence deposit of wood and clay.	>1.65	>0.45	0.48		0409		0401, 0409	0404	No	No			
0404	0403		Pit Fill	Mid orangish-brown sand. Friable compaction. Common gravel-type stones. Diffuse horizon clarity. Basal fill.  Basal fill of 0403.			0.4				0403	0405	No	No			
0405	0403		Pit Fill	Dark greyish-brown sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional gravel-type stones. Clear horizon clarity.  Pit fill. Contained large glazed pot sherd.			0.47				0404	0407	Yes	No			
0406	0406		Wooden post Other	Dark brown decayed wood. Friable-firm compaction. Clear horizon clarity. Contemporary with 0407.  Wooden post. Dug in through top of pit, but then cut itself by make up layer 0400. Could be contemporary with 0408.		0.3	0.36				0408	0400	No	No			
0407	0403		Pit Fill	Orangish-grey clay. Compacted fill. Clear horizon clarity.  Pit fill.			0.34				0405	0408	No	No			
0408	0403		Pit Fill	Greenish-grey clay. Compacted fill. Occasional small flints. Clear horizon clarity.  Pit fill.			0.32				0407	0400, 0406	No	No			
0409			Subsoil Layer	Mid orangish-brown silty-sand. Friable compaction. Common small-medium rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity.  Sporadically recorded subsoil (B horizon).						0403	0401	0403	No	No			
0410	0410		Wall Other	Linear wall, aligned N-S. Vertical but irregular sides. Flat/slightly irregular base. Cuts 0400.  Foundation of wall for barn that was only recently demolished. Made of irregular bricks and flint construction. Bricks are post-medieval (one kept).		0.35-	0.6				0400		Yes	No			
0411	0411		Pit Cut	Unknown shape in plan - sub-circular? E side = 45°, concave slope. Gradually curving break of slope to base. W side = cut by 0413. Base is almost flat/slightly concave. Cut by 0413, under 0400.  Post-medieval pit.	2.2	>1	0.55				0401	0412	No	No			
0412	0411		Pit Fill	Very dark brownish-grey clayey-silty-sand. Firm compaction. Common small-medium rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Basal/only fill.  Post-medieval pit fill with CBM, animal bone and coke.	2.2	>1	0.55				0411	0400	Yes	No			
0413	0413		Posthole Cut	Circular? 70-80° slightly concave sides. Abrupt break of slope at base at top of feature, with sharply curving break of slope to the base. Flat/slightly irregular base. Cuts 0400.  Modern posthole cutting post-medieval make-up layers 0400 and still with decaying wood visible. Several other similar postholes of this age on site, which are only recorded in plan. Possibly associated with former barn.		0.58	0.6				0400	0414	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0414	0413		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish-brown chalky-sand. Friable-firm compaction. One large brick fragments and one patch of dense compacted chalk packing. Clear horizon clarity.  Post-medieval posthole fill. Chalk and CBM were used for post-packing.		0.58	0.6				0413	0415	Yes	No				
0415	0413		Posthole Fill	Dark brown decayed wood. Friable compaction. Friable compaction. Clear horizon clarity. Top fill/stake from posthole. Only partially surviving because of machining.  Decaying stake from posthole.		0.2	0.55				0414		No	No				
0416			Topsoil Layer	Dark greyish-brown clay, silt and sand topsoil. Friable-firm compaction. Occasional small stones. Clear horizon clarity.  Topsoil. Only present in west of trenches, outside of footprint of former barn. Not well sorted, so obviously vey modern. Uncertain relationship to 0410.			0.4-0.						No	No				
0417	0417		Mill stone Other	Mill stone. Circular in plan, with flat top and straight sides. One edge damaged. Square timber slot in centre. C.45° chamfer on edge between top and sides. 0.33m tall. Sides were textured with an engraved 10mm x 10mm grid pattern.  Mill stone from former mill that stood on the site. Found near SW corner of the site, where locals apparently thought the mill used to be. Stone has been built into the front garden wall of the development.	1.34	1.32	0.33							Yes	No			
0418	0418		Building slot Cut	Linear feature, aligned N-S. 85° slightly concave sides. No fully excavated. Under/cut by layer 0420.  Building foundation slot, hence depth, shape in section and presence of mortar lenses. However, it was probably robbed-out hence lack of building material. Not fully excavated due to limited space in trench and heavy compaction of 0419.	>0.5	0.7	>0.72				0401	0419	No	No				
0419	0418		Building slot Fill	Dark grey clay. Compacted material. Frequent charcoal flecks. 2-3 lenses of pale chalky material thought to be mortar remnants. Diffuse-clear horizon clarity with 0401 at the sides of the cut. Only recorded fill (cut not fully excavated).  Back fill of robbed-out building slot. Consists of redeposited natural, occupation material and possible mortar from former structure.	>0.5	0.7	>0.72				0418	0420	Yes	Yes				
0420	0420		Demolition Layer	Mid-dark grey sandy-clay. Compacted material. Occasional charcoal flecks. Diffuse-clear lower horizon clarity. Same as layer 0209 from evaluation works.  Thought to be the same layer as 0209 from the evaluation phase. Does not appear to be a floor surface, but may be associated with building demolition, particularly the robbing out of slot 0418.			0.08				0419	0421	Yes	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0421	0421		Layer	Light grey and orangish-yellow sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional charcoal and CBM flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity.  Same as 0206 from the evaluation. Could be a floor layer as previously interpreted, but shape in section is odd if this is the case- not very even. Possibly associated with the building demolition/robbing out of the structure associated with 0418.			0.14				0420	0400	No	No			
0430	0430		Posthole Cut	Shape in plan unclear as truncated. E side = 60°, slightly concave. Gradually curving break of slope to base. W side = 80°, slightly concave. Rapidly curving break of slope to base. Base is flat, then dips down into stake hole.  Posthole with post-packing and stake fills. May be associated with possible surface 0433 that almost abuts stake 0432.		0.52	0.33				0401	0432	No	No			
0431	0430		Posthole Fill	Mid grey and pale yellow mottled clay. Compacted material. No inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Top/packing fill around stake.  Post-packing fill of 0430.		0.52	0.26				0432	0433	No	No			
0432	0430		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt. Firm compaction. No inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Basal/stake fill of cut.  Stake fill of 0430. Decayed wood?		0.17	0.33				0430	0431	No	No			
0433	0433		Floor Layer	Pale-mid yellow compacted clay. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and one small brick fragment. Clear horizon clarity.  Remnants of a possible floor surface, which has survived as it has slumped into area around 0430. Possibly associated with post hole 0430. Brick sample not kept as it was post medieval and incomplete. However, it was c.0.05m thick and a consistent orangish-red.		0.31	0.05				0431	0400	No	No			
0434	0434		Pit Cut	Shape of cut uncertain as only partially uncovered. 70-80° sides, which curve rapidly to base. Slightly concave base.  Large pit- not a ditches as does not appear elsewhere and several similar features found later. Probably a post-medieval pit. Limited dating evidence - one small CBM fragment from 0437 and a possibly associated pot sherd, 0439. Pit was in an area of the former yard. Mortar and flint from 0436 seems to cap pit, maybe to stop subsidence into the feature. This may suggest that they are of relatively similar date- post-medieval?		2.58	0.94				0401	0435	No	No			
0435	0434		Pit Fill	Mid orangish-grey clayey-silt. Firm compaction. Occasional gravel-type flints. Very occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Basal pit fill.  Pit fill containing little refuse.			0.56				0434	0437	No	No			
0436	0436		Surface Layer	White/pale cream mortar. Compacted material. 50% made up of large flints. Sharp horizon clarity.  Possibly just a yard surface, but seems to be placed over top of & only extending just beyond pit 0434 in a depression/slump over it. As such it may have been to stop further subsidence into it. Possibly under 0400.		>4	0.39				0438	0400	No	No			



Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0437	0434		Pit Fill	Dark grey/black sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Occasional CBM, chalk and charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Middle fill of pit. Dump of hearth and general waste.			0.1				0435	0438	Yes	No			
0438	0434		Pit Fill	Mid grey clayey-silt. Firm compaction. Occasional gravel-type flints and chalk flecks. Diffuse-clear horizon clarity. Top pit fill.			0.34				0437	0436	No	No			
0439			Unstratified Finds	One unstratified pot sherd. Found in base of trench next to section of pit 0434, so may be associated.									Yes	No			
0450	0450		Pit Cut	Large pit, shape in plan unclear. 90° sides, curving to 45°, curving to slightly concave base. Cuts through the topsoil in this area. Large pit. Post-medieval of the same phase as the other pits on site. Similar in size, form and dark fill to other pits. Cuts through the topsoil indicating that it is quite recent and that the soil profile is not as disturbed in this part of the site as elsewhere. This would suggest that this house plot/area was less intensively used.		2.3	0.8				0451		No	No			
0451			Topsoil Layer	Dark grey sandy-clayey-silt topsoil. Topsoil A horizon. Less disturbed than topsoil elsewhere on site. Cut by pit 0450. Lack of hoggin layers, postholes and lower density of pits, and the presence of this topsoil indicates that this area was less disturbed than house plots 1 and 2.			0.5-6				0452	0450	No	No			
0452			Subsoil Layer	Mid orangish-grey sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Occasional angular-rounded stones. Subsoil B horizon- mainly naturally derived but some leaching from 0451.			0.2-0.				0453	0451	No	No			
0453			Subsoil Layer	Mottled orange and grey (mainly orange) sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Common small-medium mixed flints. Superficial geology of Lowestoft Formation - Diamicton material.			>1.1					0452	No	No			
0454			Wall Other	Linear wall, aligned E-W. Vertical but irregular sides. Flat/slightly irregular base. Foundation of wall for barn that was only recently demolished. Made of irregular bricks and flint construction. Bricks are post-medieval.		0.4							No	No			
0455	0455		Pit Cut	Post-medieval pit cut. Steep sided, with a fairly flat base. Not fully recorded. Post-medieval refuse pit. Part of a series of such pits found across the site.									No	No			
0456	0456		Pit Cut	Post-medieval pit cut. Steep sided, with a fairly flat base. Not fully recorded. Post-medieval refuse pit. Part of a series of such pits found across the site.									No	No			



## Appendix 4. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-129213**

### Project details

Project name	NRN 024 Mill Farm Evaluation and Monitoring, Norton
Short description of the project	An evaluation and monitoring were carried out at Mill Farm, The Street, Norton, in Suffolk. These works revealed evidence of medieval/post-medieval ditches, as well as several post-medieval pits, postholes, floor layers, walls and foundation slots. Further undated postholes were also excavated. The majority of the later structural features related to a complex of farm buildings that had been on the site, whilst the pits probably related to slightly earlier farmyard activity. Finds included medieval pottery, as well as post-medieval pottery, brick, tile, animal bone, glass, a nail and coal. Undated fired clay was also recovered, as were a piece of later prehistoric worked flint and several heated stone fragments. Environmental samples from the site indicated that light industrial processes had been carried out in the area at some point and that there had been waterlogging or flooding too. Some areas of the site had been slightly truncated by the laying of a post-medieval layer of aggregate across the site, which caused further damage to the underlying layers when it was machined off. However apart from this, archaeological features were well preserved.
Project dates	Start: 25-05-2011 End: 20-04-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NRN 024 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	NRN 024 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	Mid Suffolk 2323/09 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2012/054 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain

Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	MORTAR Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Test-Pit Survey","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK NORTON NRN 024 Mill Farm Evaluation and Monitoring, Norton
Postcode	IP31 3NA
Study area	4182.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 9599 6573 52 0 52 15 15 N 000 52 18 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	Jo Caruth
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wentworth Country Properties Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	J/115/3
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	NRN 024
Digital Contents	"Animal

	Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	NRN 024
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Mill Farm, Norton, NRN 024, Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2012/054
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb-bound, white card cover, in colour, with 8 appendices, also available as a pdf
Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	11 July 2012

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## Appendix 6. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Context date
0102	MCW	Body		1	2	Abr	Reduced surface with ill sorted quartz	L12th-14th C
0204	MCW	Body		1	10	Sli	Reduced with ill sorted quartz	L12th-14th C
0209	MCW	Body		1	13	Sli	Reduced with ill sorted quartz and black iron ore. Part of a sagging base.	L12th-14th C/16th-18th C
0209	GRE	Body	Brown glaze	1	4	Abr		
0222	?MCW	Body		1	2	Abr	Reduced with ill sorted quartz	L12th-14th C
0304	MCW	Body		5	62	Abr-sli	Partially reduced with ill sorted quartz and grog. One large sherd the others shattered fragments retrieved from sampling	12th-14th C
0308	MCW	Body		3	11	Sli	Reduced with ill sorted quartz	L12th-14th C
0405	GRE	Body	Brown glaze	1	151	Sli		16th-18th C
0439	MCW	Body		1	8	Sli	Reduced with ill sorted quartz	L12th-14th C



## Appendix 7. CBM Catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Height/mm	Length	Width	Re-use	Abr	Mortar	Notes	Date
0204	Msfe	RT	2	132	14			<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	On lower surface	Oxidised.	Post-medieval
0204	Wsfe	FB	1	295	33			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		White	18th-19th C
0204	Msfe	LB	1	562				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Abr	On all surfaces	Oxidised. No measurable sides, mortar on breaks	Post-medieval
0204	Ms	LB	1	1137	60		110	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Abr	On most surfaces	Oxidised. LB3+ - mortar on old shattered area	Post-medieval
0204	Msfe	LB	1	793				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Abr	On all sides	Oxidised. No measurable sides, mortar on all breaks	?Post-medieval
0204	Ms	FRAG	1	3				<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised	Post-medieval
0209	Msfe	LB	1	193	55			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised	Post-medieval
0209	Msfe	RT	3	83	13			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised	Post-medieval
0210	Msfe	LB	1	823	c55			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised with red iron ore	Post-medieval

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Height/mm	Length	Width	Re-use	Abr	Mortar	Notes	Date
0210	Msfe	RT	1	219	14			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised, some of the red iron ore looks like clay pellets	Post-medieval
0210	Msfe	FB	1	595	33-35		110	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised	Post-medieval
0212	Wsfe	FB	1	2963	45	250	150	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli		White with red iron ore, a whole example	18th-19th C
0218	Msfe	RT	6	127	14			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr-sli	On lower surface	Oxidised, one with sparse flint too	Post-medieval
0224	Msfe	FRAG	3	8				<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised, looks like roof tile	Post-medieval
0302	Wsfe	RT	1	926	24			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		White with common red iron ore, pan/curved tile fragment	18th-19th C
0304	Wsfe	?RT	2	303	23			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		White with common red iron ore, pan/curved tile fragment	18th-19th C
0410	Ms?+	LB	1	2906	65	c 220	110	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	On four sides	Oxidised slightly burnt, not frogged like LB6	18th-19th C
0412	Msfe	RT	3	47	13			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	On three sides	Oxidised	Post-medieval
0414	Wsfe	LB	1	1505	55		105	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		White, no frog	18th-19th C

<b>Ctxt</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wgt/g</b>	<b>Height/mm</b>	<b>Length</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Re-use</b>	<b>Abr</b>	<b>Mortar</b>	<b>Notes</b>	<b>Date</b>
0419	Ms	FRAG	9	29				<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised, brick/tile frags	Post-medieval
0420	Msfe	RT	2	64	13			<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	On one side	Oxidised	Post-medieval



## Appendix 8. Plant macrofossils and other remains catalogue

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	0304	0419
Cut No.	0306	0418
<b>Cereals</b>		
<i>Avena</i> sp. (awn frags.)	x	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x
(rachis nodes)	x	
<i>H. vulgare</i> L. (asymmetrical lateral grains)	xcf	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)		x xw
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)		x
<i>T. dicoccum</i> Schubl (glume base)	xcf	
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x
<b>Herbs</b>		
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.		x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x	xw
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	xx	
<i>Carduus</i> sp.		xw
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x	
Chenopodiaceae indet.	xx	xw
Fabaceae indet.		x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	x	
<i>Lamium</i> sp.		xw
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.		xw
<i>Onobrychis viciifolia</i> Scop.		xw
<i>Persicaria maculosallapathifolia</i>	x	xw
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.		xw
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.		xw
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>		xw
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	xxw
<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.)Hill		xw
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.		xxxw
<i>U. urens</i> L.		xw
<b>Wetland plants</b>		
<i>Carex</i> sp.	x	xw
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.		xw
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.	x	
<i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> L.		xxxxw
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>		
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L.		xcfw
<i>R. sect. glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab		xw
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.		xw

<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal.5mm		xxx
Charcoal.10mm		xx
Charred root/stem	x	
Waterlogged root/stem		xxxx
Indet.bud		xw
Indet.culm nodes	x	xw
Indet.seeds	x	
Indet.thorn (Prunus type)		xw
<b>Other remains</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material		x
Black tarry material		x
Burnt stone	x	
Ferrous fragments	xxxx	
Small coal frags.		x
Vitreous material		x
Waterlogged arthropod remains		x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Key to table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
 cf = compare    w = de-watered





# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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- Environmental processing
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**Contact:**

**Rhodri Gardner**

**Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221**

**[rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk)**

**[www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/)**