

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

St John's House Hospital, Lion Road, Palgrave PAL 024

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2006
(Planning app. no. 1624/03)

J. A. Craven
Field Team

Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© March 2008

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

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Contents

List of Figures
List of Tables
List of Contributors
Acknowledgements
Summary
HER Information

1. Introduction

2. Methodology

3. Results

- 3.1. Introduction
- 3.2. Phase I: Prehistoric
- 3.3. Phase II: Late Iron Age/Roman
- 3.4. Phase III: Early Anglo-Saxon
- 3.5. Phase IV: Medieval
- 3.6. Phase V: Post-medieval
- 3.7. Unphased
- 3.8. Monitoring results

4. The Finds

(Cathy Tester)

- 4.1. Introduction
- 4.2. Pottery
 - 4.2.1. Methodology
 - 4.2.2. Deposition
 - 4.2.3. Prehistoric pottery
 - 4.2.4. Roman pottery
 - 4.2.5. Post-Roman pottery

4.3. Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

- 4.3.1. CBM
- 4.3.2. Fired clay

Miscellaneous

- 4.4.1. Flint (identified by Colin Pendleton)
- 4.4.2. Burnt flint/stone
- 4.4.3. Glass
- 4.4.4. Small finds and metalwork

4.5. Biological Evidence

- 4.5.1. Human skeletal remains (Sue Anderson)
- 4.5.2. Animal bone
- 4.5.3. Charcoal

4.6. Discussion of the finds evidence

5. Discussion

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

References

Appendices

1. Brief and Specification
2. Nearby sites recorded in the County HER
3. Context list
4. Pottery catalogue
5. 0043 Radiocarbon dating certificate

List of Figures

1. Site location plan
2. Evaluation plan
3. Excavation plan
4. 0034 section
5. Phase II: Roman plans and sections
6. Phase III: Early Anglo-Saxon plan and section
7. 0022 surface cleaned, facing west
8. 0022 fully excavated, facing west
9. Phase V: Post-medieval sections
10. Monitored areas plan
11. SF 1012 copper alloy mount

List of Tables

1. Finds quantities by context
2. Pottery fabrics by period
3. Worked flint by context

List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

John Craven	Project Officer
Richenda Goffin	Finds Manager
Cathy Tester	Finds Officer
Sue Anderson	HSR specialist, CFA Archaeology

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Care Perspectives and was monitored by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (John Craven, Michael Green, Jonathan Van Jennians, Alan Smith and Nick Taylor) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections was carried out by Anna West, and the specialist finds and environmental reports by Cathy Tester, and Sue Anderson. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Jane Carr, Colin Pendleton and Judith Plouviez.

Summary

An archaeological excavation of land at St John's House Hospital, Lion Road, Palgrave identified scattered prehistoric finds and evidence of activity on the site throughout the Roman period, with a series of ditches, a possible palisade or fenceline and a substantial rubbish pit.

An Early Saxon burial is then the last real indication of activity on the site until the post-medieval period, where the site formed part of St John's Farm. This means that there was a near complete absence of any archaeological deposits relating to activity contemporary with the medieval Chapel of St John the Baptist, which is believed to have been situated in the immediate vicinity.

In the post-medieval period a range of ancillary buildings and yards occupied the site. Identified features relating to this phase of activity consisted of a wall foundation, a brick culvert and a clay lined tank/pit of uncertain function, with an overlying post-medieval topsoil layer.

HER information

Planning application no.	1624/03
Date of fieldwork:	13th – 24th February 2006
Grid Reference:	TM 09937763
Funding body:	Care Perspectives
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-13131

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of development on land at St John's House Hospital, Lion Road, Palgrave. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by R.D. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1), following an evaluation of the site (Craven 2006), to fulfil a planning condition on application 1624/03.

The development area occupied 0.6ha, lying on the eastern side of the current hospital complex (Fig. 1) at TM 09937763. At a height of 48m-50m OD it lay on a slight rise, overlooking the Waveney valley to the north and had formerly been occupied by a variety of ancillary farm buildings and yards. These had recently been demolished, and the site levelled, prior to an evaluation of the area.

The evaluation was originally required as the hospital complex was believed to be the location of the medieval chapel of St John the Baptist, (HER site PAL 003). The precise location and extent of the chapel is unknown, although a mention in Domesday indicates its foundation as being in the mid 11th century, with five priests being in residence in the early 16th century.

Shortly after dissolution the chapel was described as decayed and lying half a mile from the parish church. While the site lies just over a mile from the church the name of the post-medieval farm, now a residential hospital, dates back to at least the 19th century. Together with the apparent structural origins of the hospital in the mid-late 16th century, this strongly suggests that the chapel and its probable range of ancillary structures, such as priest's residences and farm buildings, or other features such as associated burials, were located in the vicinity.

Several other known sites, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, lie in the immediate vicinity (Appendix 2). An Iron Age finds scatter, PAL 012, lies 200m to the south and a Roman finds scatter, WTM 019, 100m to the north-west. Further evidence of prehistoric activity is recorded at PAL 002, 400m to the south and finally Roman and Saxon material at WTM 020, 350m to the south-west. The site lies wholly within the 19th century landscape park, PAL 013, associated with St John's Farm.

However the six evaluation trenches uncovered no evidence of any activity relating to the medieval chapel, although the probability remains that it lies beneath the current complex of buildings. Instead significant archaeological evidence from three other phases was identified (Fig. 2), a single prehistoric pit and prehistoric subsoil surface, a sequence of Roman ditches and a post-medieval farm structure and buried topsoil.

Based upon the evaluation results further investigation was requested by the curatorial officer, R.D.Carr, prior to the site's development. An area of 963sqm, centred upon the prehistoric and Roman features, which indicated an area of concentrated occupation, and including the post-medieval farm structure, was specified for excavation on the western side of the site, immediately adjacent to the hospital complex.

Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks across the entire development area was also specified and a series of site visits was made during construction work in April-June 2007.

2. Methodology

The excavation area had previously been levelled to the original ground level after the demolition of various buildings. An area of 963sqm was excavated by a mechanical digger with a ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. The site was stripped to the top of the natural subsoil surface, which lay at a depth of 0.6m-0.9m. This, together with the spoilheaps, was examined by an experienced metal-detectorist.

After the site strip the subsoil was cleanly exposed and the majority of the archaeological features were easily identifiable, specific areas were subsequently cleaned by hand. Features were then excavated by hand, generally 50% of pits and 10% of ditches, although certain features were 100% excavated, with other sections placed to examine stratigraphic relationships.

The site was recorded using a continuous numbering system, carrying on from the last issued number, 0033, of the evaluation, with previously identified features keeping the same numbers. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and individual feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50. Digital photographs were taken throughout the excavation and are included in the digital archive. Site plans and levels, relative to an arbitrary benchmark of 50m at the base of a corner of a building on the western side (Fig. 2), were recorded by TST. Absolute levels OD could not be recorded due to the lack of a nearby OS benchmark.

Site visits to monitor groundworks across the entire development area were made in April-June 2007. These consisted of observing footing trenches once excavated.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code PAL 024. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database. Inked copies of section and drawings have also been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-13131) 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 SMR No. PAL 024.

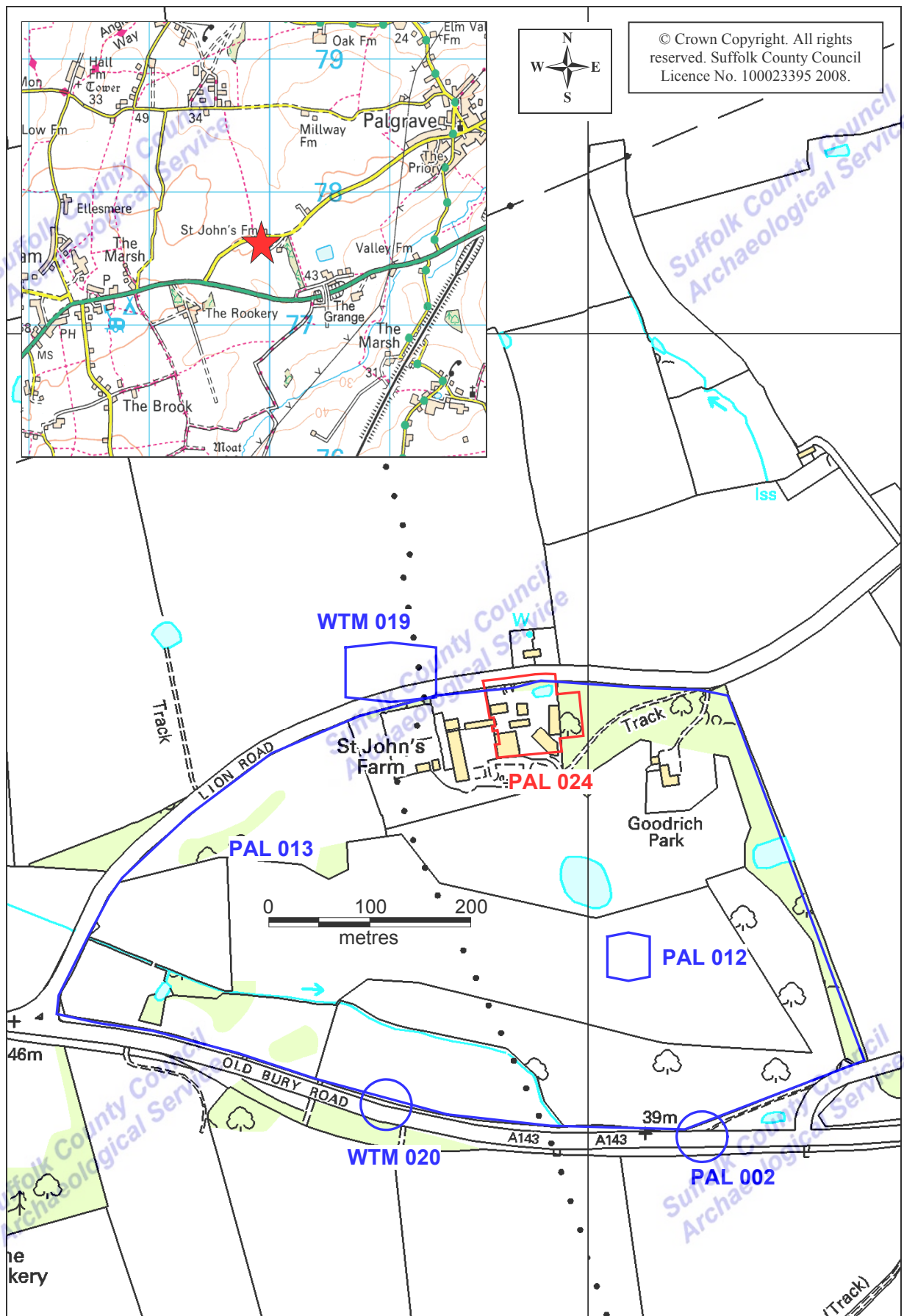


Figure 1. Site location plan

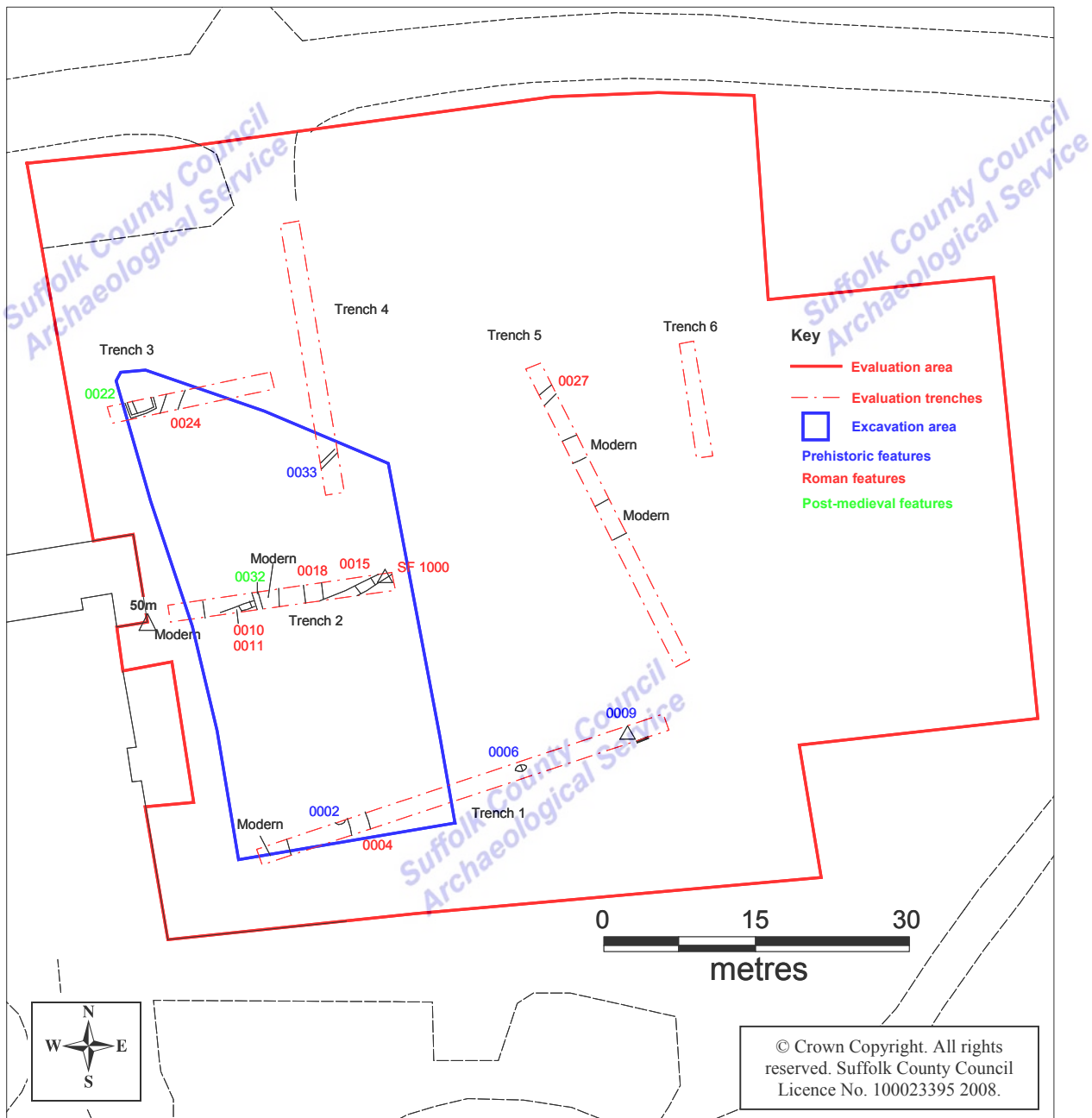


Figure 2. Evaluation plan

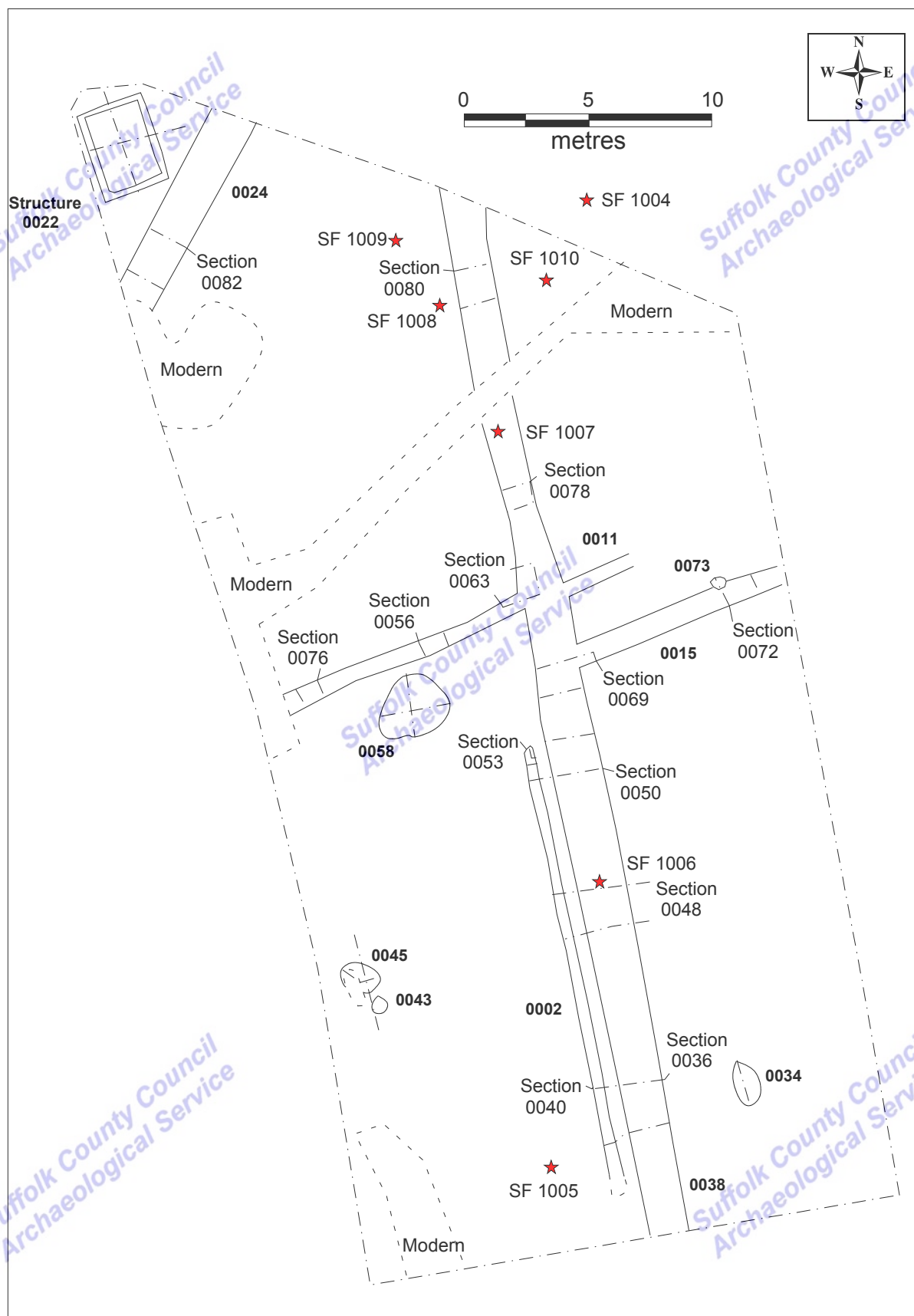


Figure 3. Excavation plan

3. Results

(Figs. 3-10)

3.1. Introduction

The excavation did not identify many new archaeological deposits, as the evaluation trenching had actually located all of the linear features. However it expanded upon and confirmed the earlier results, indicating the presence of insubstantial activity throughout the prehistoric period and then more defined phases of occupation in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Late Roman periods. Later activity on the site consisted of the remnants of a disturbed, human burial dating to the Anglo-Saxon period and a post-medieval subterranean structure. Evidence of activity relating to the establishment of the medieval St John's Chapel was again noticeably lacking, apart from the occasional metal detected find.

3.2. Phase I: Prehistoric

There was little further evidence of a prehistoric landscape or phase of activity to add to that previously seen in the evaluation. Scattered residual finds of flint and pottery, Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and Iron Age in date, were recovered within the finds assemblages of later features such as 0038 and 0058.

An undated feature, 0034, which was most likely a natural hollow or treehole, may have been further evidence of the survival of a preserved subsoil horizon. Measuring 1.75m by 1.1m and 0.4m deep it was very hard to define and had irregular, moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its form, and its dark brown sand fill 0035, was very similar to feature 0006 which was found 11m to the east during the evaluation.

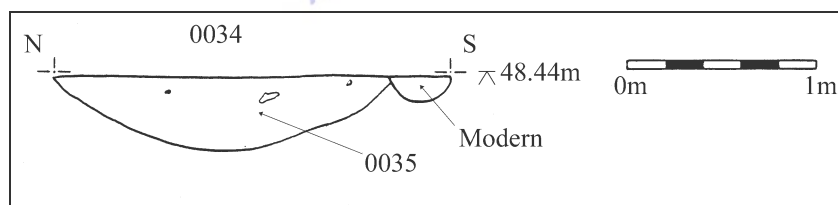


Figure 4. 0034 section

3.3. Phase II: Late Iron Age/Roman

The presence of a Roman phase of activity was further established by the excavation of the series of ditches, which had been identified in the evaluation, together with one substantial pit. The date range of material collected indicates activity throughout the Roman period from the early first century A.D. to the late 3rd/4th centuries. However as the main individual features contained mixed material from across this date range, no attempt has been made at further subdividing of this phase.

Two sherds of unstratified 2nd century Roman pottery were collected from the spoilheaps during machining and numbered as 0042. An unstratified 4th century coin, 1005, was metal detected at the southern end of the site.

0038, a broad linear ditch, previously identified in the evaluation as 0004 and 0018, was aligned north to south, and ran through the centre of the site parallel to gully 0002. The ditch had a single cut, 0039, and a series of new sections were excavated. To the south, in sections 0036, 0048 and

0050, it measured c.2.1m wide and 0.7m deep and had moderate-steep sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0037, 0049 and 0051, was a homogenous mid grey/brown sand with scattered flints. To the north, in sections 0078 and 0080, the ditch narrowed to 1.2m-1.35m wide and 0.4m deep but had a similarly homogenous fill, 0079 and 0081, of mid grey/brown sand and scattered flints. A range of prehistoric, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds was collected from the various sections and a fragment of possible Roman tile from fill 0049. An undated copper strip, SF1007, and a fragment of burnt copper alloy, SF1006, possibly from a Saxon cremation, were metal detected from the surface of the ditch.

Two further sections were excavated, 0063 and 0069, to try to establish the relationships between 0038 and ditches 0011 and 0015 respectively. No relationship was visible in either section although, on the surface, ditch 0015 looked as if it was cutting across the eastern side of 0038 before terminating above it. The fills in both sections, 0064 and 0070, were dark grey/brown sands and scattered flints. Seven sherds of late 3rd/4th century pottery was collected from 0070 and a single sherd of Early Saxon pottery from 0064.

0002 was a narrow gully, aligned north to south, running parallel to the western side of 0038. Terminating to north and south on the site, the southern terminus had been excavated during the evaluation and was originally thought to be a small prehistoric pit. Excavated in several sections, 0040, 0048, 0050 and 0053, the gully averaged 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides, a flat base and a fill, 0041, 0055, 0052 and 0054 respectively, of grey/brown sands. In each section a series of shallow postholes were seen, spaced evenly along the base of the gully. These averaged 0.2m wide and a further 0.05m-0.1m deep, with a 0.03m-0.05m gap between them. Each posthole was 50% excavated with each containing the same fill as the ditch. No dating material was recovered from the feature but its close relationship with ditch 0038 suggests it is of a Roman not prehistoric date.

Ditch 0011, previously identified in the evaluation, was aligned west to east and ran across the line of ditch 0038 before fading away to the east. Excavated in sections 0056, 0063, 0067, 0076, it was 0.5m -0.8m wide and 0.1m-0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0057, 0065, 0068 and 0077 respectively, was a dark grey/brown sand. Two sherds of 2nd century pottery were collected from 0068. No relationship was visible in section 0063 where it crossed ditch 0038.

Ditch 0015 was also identified in the evaluation, on a similar east-west alignment as 0011. It ran from the eastern edge of the site into ditch 0038, which, on the surface, it appeared to cut before it terminated over the larger ditch. Excavated in sections 0069 and 0072 it measured 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0071 and 0075 respectively, was a dark grey/brown sand with scattered flints. Two sherds of Roman pottery were collected from 0075.

0058 was a large circular pit, as excavated measuring 2.6m in diameter and 0.4m deep. The feature was very poorly defined, mainly due to apparent natural disturbance around its perimeter and it may originally have been a considerably smaller pit, c.1.5m-2.8m diameter, lying slightly to the north-west of centre of the excavated pit. On the surface it appeared as a large irregular spread of sand containing charcoal and was subsequently 100% excavated in quadrants, which showed that it had irregular, moderate sloping sides and an irregular base.

The upper fill of mixed dark grey/brown sand and charcoal was numbered separately for each quadrant, 0059-0062. Three sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and twenty-six sherds of Late 3rd/4th century pottery were collected from these quadrants, indicating a late Roman date for the pit's infilling. The charcoal in the fill was concentrated towards the centre of the feature, and

particularly in the north-west quadrant, 0061, indicating where the original feature may have been centred. Beneath this was a thin irregular basal deposit of charcoal, carbonised wood and lightly burnt orange/pink/red sands, 0066, which was not substantial enough to collect for bulk sampling.

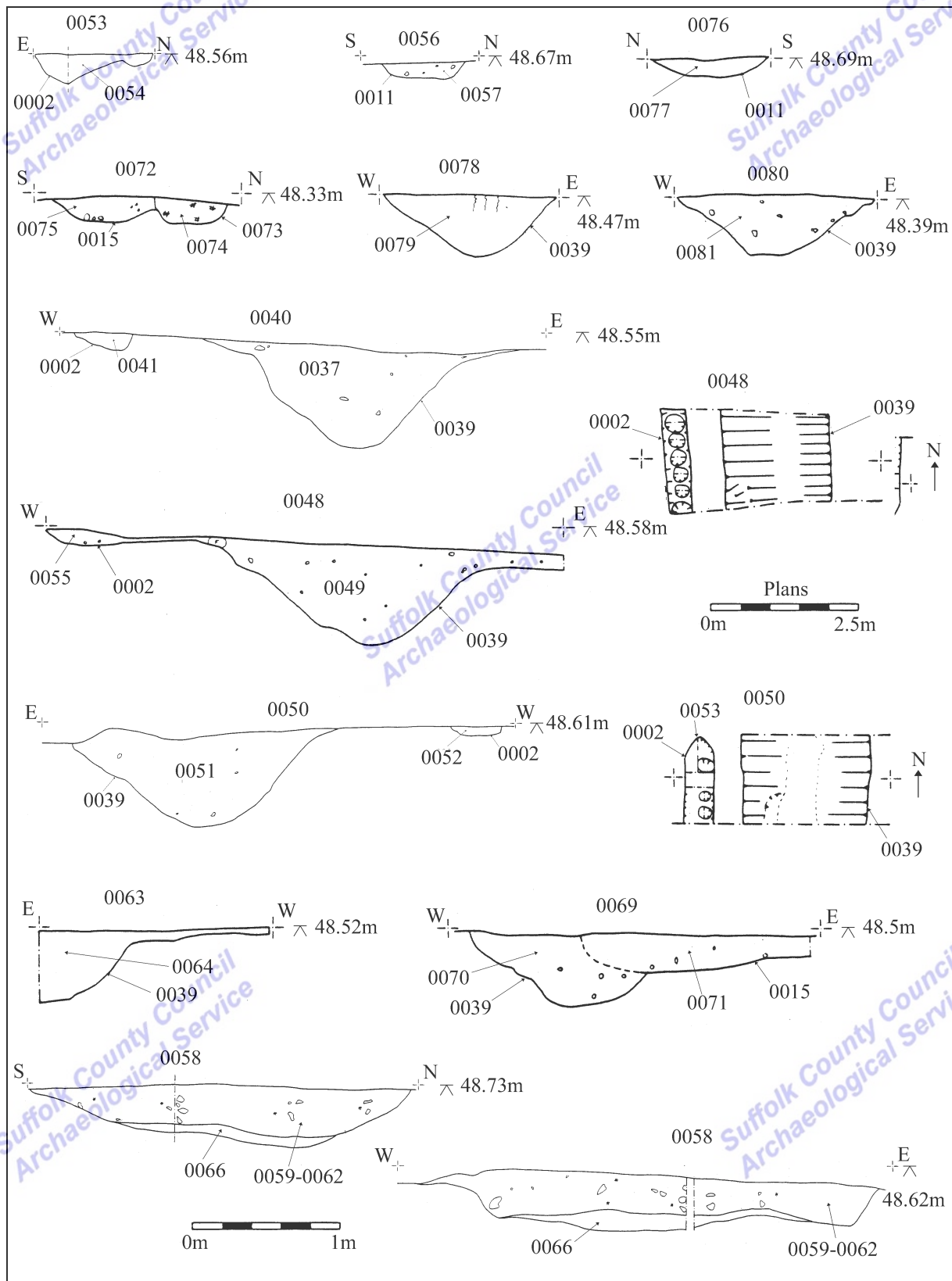


Figure 5. Phase II: Roman plans and sections

3.4. Phase III: Early Anglo-Saxon

0044 was a thin spread of mixed dark grey/brown/black sands with traces of charcoal, measuring 1.8m by 0.9m and 0.02m thick, which lay in a very shallow and indistinct depression in the subsoil, underlying the post-medieval topsoil and the location of a recently demolished building. It is thought to represent the surviving remnants of a heavily disturbed grave cut and fill as the deposit contained partially articulated human bone from one, or possibly two individuals, which have been radiocarbon dated to the 6th-7th century A.D. (Appendix 5). The spread was cut by a modern pit on its western side and lay adjacent to charcoal filled pit 0045.

A single sherd of Early Saxon pottery was recovered from fill 0064 of ditch 0038 and an Early Saxon copper alloy mount, SF1012, was metal detected from the spoilheap.

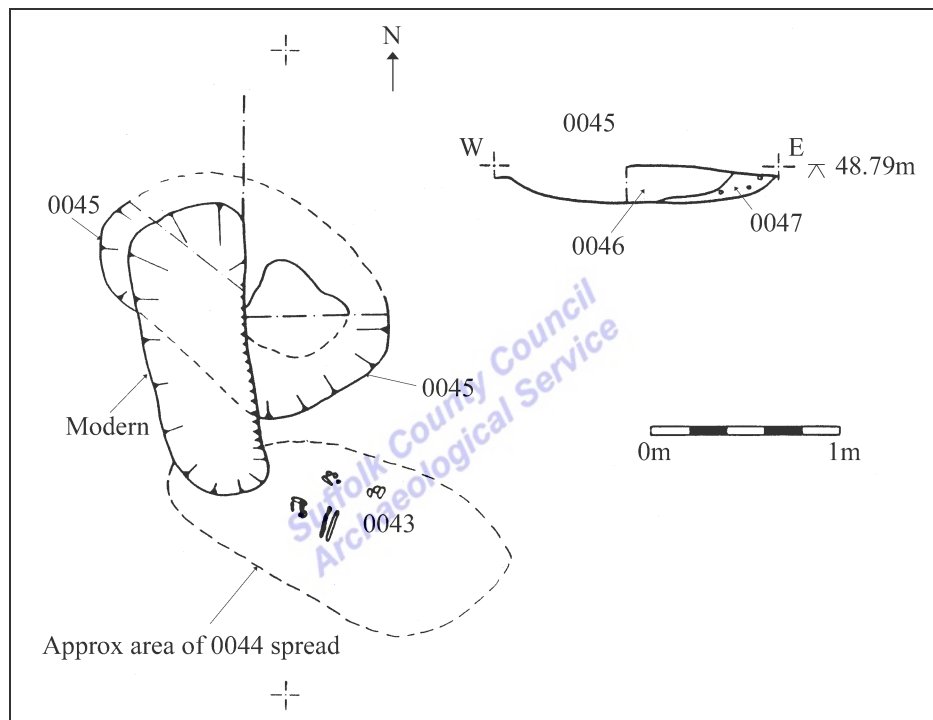


Figure 6. Phase III: Early Anglo-Saxon plan and section

3.5. Phase IV: Medieval

Evidence for activity in this period, when the Chapel of St John is believed to have existed in the near vicinity, consisted solely of three metal detected finds. A 13th century silver Scottish penny, SF1004, was found in topsoil just to the north of the site, while a lead plug for a vessel repair, SF1008, and a late medieval copper alloy jetton, SF1009, both found unstratified in the north end of the site.

3.6. Phase V: Post-medieval

The post-medieval topsoil 0017, seen in Trench 02 in the evaluation, was totally removed during the site strip. However it was seen to stretch over the majority of the site, particularly the north and western parts although it was frequently disturbed by the later building foundations and former services. Generally it appeared to immediately overlie the natural subsoil and archaeological features, which may imply that a degree of truncation of the subsoil surface may have occurred prior to the topsoil's creation.

0022 was first identified during the evaluation, the machining of which partially truncated the southern part of this feature, a probable underground storage tank (Figs 7 and 8). Fully exposed within the excavation area it was shown to be a clay-lined square pit, measuring c.2.8m wide. The surface of the feature was cleaned and photographed and then two opposing quadrants excavated, the south-west quadrant being the removal and enlargement of the original evaluation section.

This showed that the vertical sides of the pit were lined with a 0.2m thick wall, 0084, of mid grey/green clay and chalk flecks. This lining appeared to have been built from raw clay bricks against the edge of the cut, there was no indication of any exterior footing trench. The pattern of these bricks could still be seen on the interior face of the lining, which had led to the erroneous conclusion in the evaluation report that these were the imprints of a demolished interior brick wall.

On the western side 0084 survived to a height of only 0.3m below the modern ground surface. To the east and north the surviving top of the lining was 0.5m lower, having partially collapsed into the centre of the feature. The base of the feature was also lined with a flat clay floor.

The primary infilling of this clay-lined structure was a very thin lens of fine silt/sand which lay across the clay floor. Above this was 0029, a deposit of collapsed or redeposited clay, mixed with lenses of sands, charcoal and occasional brick fragments. As this deposit reached up to 0.3m thick in the north and east parts of the feature it clearly originated from the partial collapse of the 0084 clay lining in these areas.

Above this was the final infill of 0022, a thick deposit of clean, fine orange gravel, 0023, which was clearly a deliberate backfill of the now partially collapsed structure, presumably to allow the construction of the building, now demolished, which until recently occupied the site. On the western side, where the wall 0084 survived to a greater height, this deposit rose to the same height. To the east and north where 0084 had partially collapsed this gravel overlaid the top of the surviving lining.

Immediately adjacent to 0022, although not aligned with it, was 0024, a linear ditch, aligned south-west to north-east. Identified in the evaluation and thought to be of a Roman date, it had been seen to be 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a flat base. A new section, 0082, showed a similar profile, narrowing slightly to 1.6m wide. The fill in this section, 0083, was a mix of mid-dark brown sand with patches of orange sand and clay spread throughout. A variety of artefactual material was recovered from 0083, with probable residual deposits of prehistoric flints and two Late Roman pot sherds mixed with four fragments of 17th or 18th century brick, six sherds of post-medieval pottery and two fragments of post-medieval bottle glass.

0032, a post-medieval wall foundation located in the evaluation, was totally removed during the site strip as it proved to be related to the demolished buildings and lay at a considerable height above the archaeological levels. 0033, a brick culvert, was also shown to be a late feature, with an inserted pipe still in use for rainwater drainage from the hospital compound to the nearby infilled pond.



Figure 7. 0022 surface cleaned, facing west



Figure 8. 0022 fully excavated, facing west

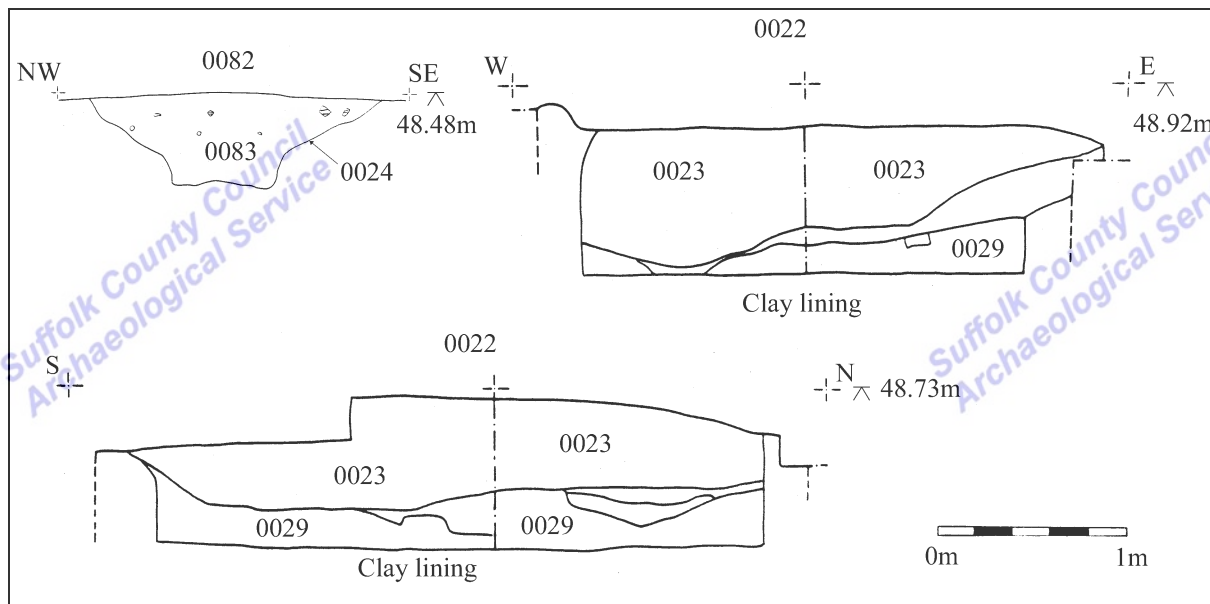


Figure 9. Phase V: Post-medieval sections

3.7. Unphased

0045 was a circular pit, adjacent to 0043/0044 and partially truncated by a modern trench on its western side. Measuring 1.2m by 1.4m and 0.2m deep it had shallow sloping sides and a concave base. The basal fill, 0045, was a mid brown sand with scattered flints which lay under 0047, a dark grey sand mixed with charcoal.

0073 was a small circular pit which cut the edge of ditch 0015 in section 0072. Measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep it had moderate-steep sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0074, was a dark grey/black sand with charcoal.

An undated lead object, 1010, and piece of copper alloy casting waste, 1011, were metal detected from the spoilheap.

3.8. Monitoring

Following the excavation a series of visits was made to monitor the excavation of footing trenches in areas not previously investigated by the evaluation trenching or excavation (Fig. 8). The monitored trenches, which formed the southern half of the eastern building, showed a similar soil profile to that seen elsewhere, with 0.3m of modern material overlying a 0.3m thick layer of mid yellow/brown sands which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were seen during the monitoring visits.

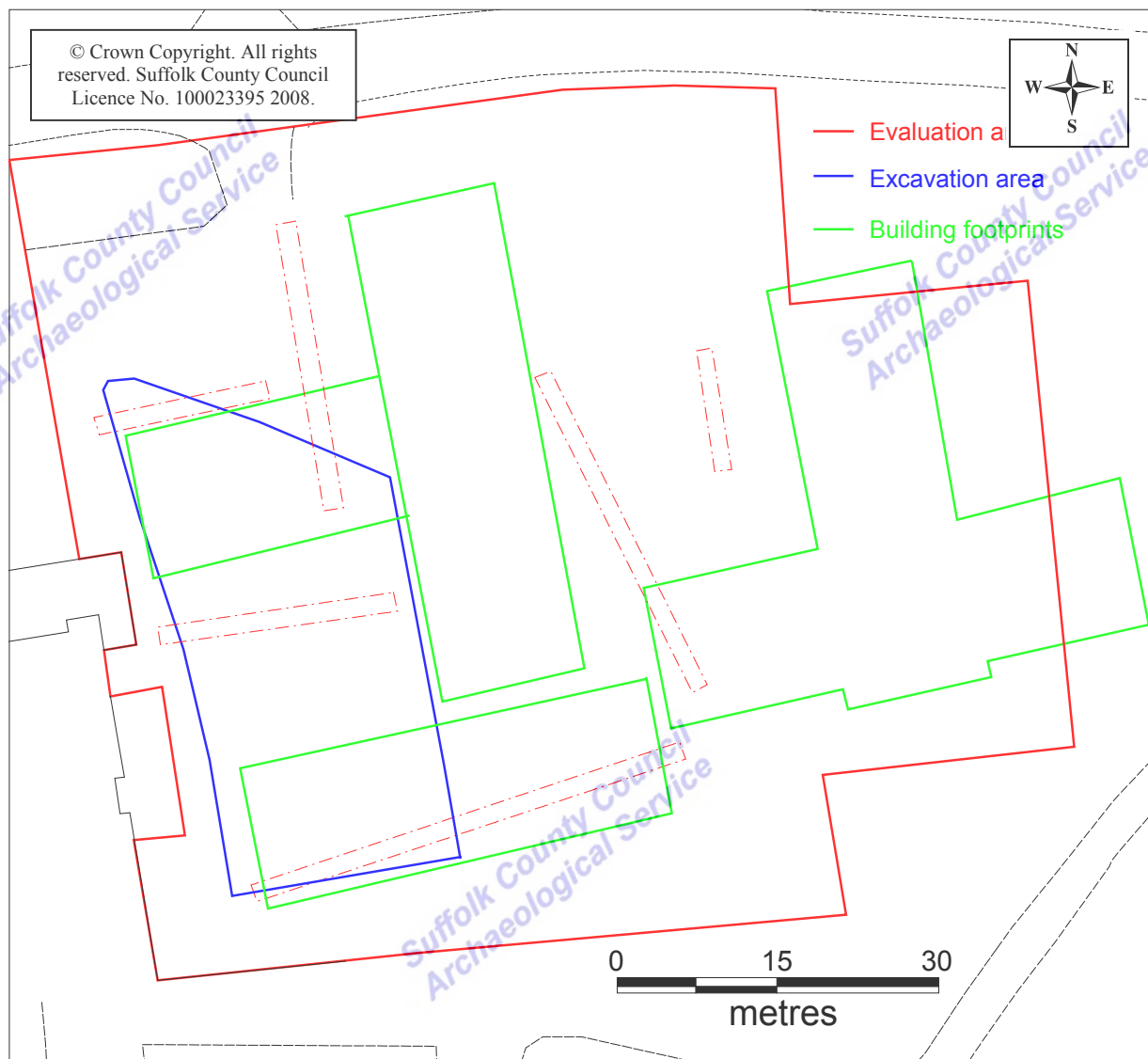


Figure 10. Monitored areas plan

4. The Finds

Cathy Tester

4.1. Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation.

OP	Pottery		Animal bone		Fired clay		Flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0035									BFlint (1-275g)	
0037	2	3	3	64	1	2				Rom, Preh
0042	2	57								C2
0044					1	1	1	5		
0049	2	4	1	50	2	2			CBM (1-130g)	Rom, LIA
0051	1	5	39	378						Rom
0059	3	32	2	22					BFlint (5-233g)	L. IA
0060	3	16	5	163			1	7		LC3/4
0061	17	217	11	57	4	38	1	6	BStone (1-55); Iron (5-3g)	LC3/4
0062	6	60	2	113						LC3/4
0064	1	11	1	6						ESax
0068	2	11								C2+
0070	7	50	2	11			2	19	BFlint (1-34g)	LC3/4
0071			4	79			1	3	BFlint (2-10g)	
0074			7	15	3	21				
0075	2	6	2	258						Rom
0079	3	17			1	2			BFlint (1-3g)	Rom
0081	5	30	2	6			1	76		MC2+
0083	8	207	7	277			4	71	CBM (4-359g) Glass (2-28g)	PMed, Rom
Total	64	726	88	1499	12	66	11	187		

Table 1. Finds quantities by context

4.2. Pottery

A total of 64 sherds of pottery weighing 726g were collected during the excavation. The quantities by fabric and period are summarised in Table 2 and a detailed catalogue by context is in Appendix 4.

Fabric name		No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt.
	Code				
Hand-made flint tempered	HMF	4	6.3	16	2.2
Hand-made sand tempered	HMS	2	3.1	25	3.4
Hand-made sand/organic tempered	HMSO	2	3.1	8	1.1
<i>Total Iron Age wares</i>		8	12.5	49	6.7
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	10	15.6	101	13.9
Grey micaceous wares black-surfaced	GMB	3	4.7	57	7.9
Grey micaceous wares grey-surfaced	GMG	11	17.2	100	13.8
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	11	17.2	74	10.2
Hadham red wares	HAX	1	1.6	6	0.8
Late shell-tempered wares	LSH	7	10.9	96	13.2
Nene Valley colour-coated wares	NVC	1	1.6	4	0.6
Miscellaneous red coarse wares	RX	3	4.7	18	2.5
Unspecified colour-coated wares	UCC	1	1.6	4	0.6
Miscellaneous white ware mortarium	WXM	1	1.6	40	5.5
<i>Total LIA-Roman Wares</i>		49	76.6	500	68.9
Hand-made grass and sand tempered	ESO2	1	1.6	11	1.5
<i>Total hand-made Early Saxon wares</i>		1	1.6	11	1.5
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6	9.4	166	22.9
<i>Total Post-medieval wares</i>		6	9.4	166	22.9
Total pottery		64	100.0	726	100.0

Table 2. Pottery fabrics by period

4.2.1. Methodology

The pottery was quantified by count and weight. Hand-made prehistoric wares were divided into broad fabric groups based on their main visible inclusions. Roman wares were classified using the 'Pakenham' type series (unpublished) which is standard for all SCCAS excavations. Post-Roman pottery fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series. Details of rim and base forms, decoration or surface treatment and other diagnostic features were noted. Forms were noted as they occurred and each 'sherd family' was given a separate entry on the database table and an individual spotdate when possible. Some rim diameters were measured for identification but not all. A x10 microscope was used to identify the fabrics. SCCAS pottery recording forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 table. Table 2 provides a key to the fabrics present in this assemblage, listing them by common name followed by the codes used in the catalogue and report.

4.2.2. Deposition

Approximately half of the pottery assemblage (51.6% count and 47.4% weight) came from the fills of four ditches (0011, 0015, 0024 and 0038) and just under half of it (45.3% count and 44.8% weight) came from the four quadrants of the upper fill of pit 0058. Three percent of the count and 8% of the weight came from unstratified contexts.

4.2.3. Prehistoric pottery

Eight sherds (49g) of hand-made Iron Age pottery were collected from two feature groups, ditch 0038 and pit 0058. One flint (HMF) and two sand-tempered fabrics (HMS and HMSO) were broadly identified.

Four single sherds, one each from four of the excavated segments of ditch 0038 (0037, 0070, 0079 and 0081), are small and very abraded (average weight 3g), undiagnostic and found with later dated material.

Four sherds from two excavated quadrants of pit 0058 are in better condition with an average weight of 9.3g. The south-east quadrant (0059) contained three sherds which probably belong to the later Iron Age (300-100BC). These include an HMS shoulder sherd from a jar which has a suspension hole pierced through its neck, an HMS jar base and an HMSO bodysherd. These three sherds were the only pottery from quadrant 0059. The north-west quadrant (0061) contained a single square upright HMF jar rim but this was found with diagnostic Roman pottery and the other two quadrants contained diagnostic Roman material as well.

4.2.4. Roman pottery

Forty-nine sherds of wheel-made Late Iron Age and Roman pottery were collected from thirteen contexts in five features or feature groups and one context that was unstratified. They account for the largest proportion of the site pottery assemblage equalling 76.6% of the count and 68.9% of the total assemblage weight.

Ten fabrics or fabric groups were identified which include local and regional finewares and coarsewares and provincially-traded specialist wares. There are no imported wares and only one fineware fabric – an unspecified colour-coated ware (UCC) beaker sherd. Imports and finewares are typically sparse on rural sites.

Coarsewares

The earliest coarsewares are among the black-surfaced wares (BSW) which account for 20% of the wheel-made wares and consist of all the non-micaceous black-surfaced wares both early and late from unknown but presumed local or regional sources.

Early black-surfaced wares, which are regarded as transitional 'romanising' fabrics with origins in the hand-made potting traditions of the Late Iron Age, include some sherds which appear to be hand-made and wheel-finished (0049, 0062). These are very early, probably from the first half of the 1st century AD. Later black-surfaced wares identified are dishes, including a straight-sided flanged dish (type 6.17) which belongs to the late 3rd or 4th century.

Micaceous wares in the black and grey-surfaced variants (GMB and GMG) account for just less than a third of the Roman pottery assemblage. All of the sherds are in the standard GM fabric with a fine uniform sandy texture and few other inclusions apart from very abundant mica throughout. A source at nearby Wattisfield is probable. Forms identified are jars and straight-sided dishes including type 6.19.4 which is mid 2nd century or later and flanged type 6.17 which is late 3rd or 4th century.

Miscellaneous sandy grey wares (GX) account for about 20% of the Roman wares. Forms identified are an uncertain narrow mouthed jar or bottle and a straight-sided dish type 6.19.4 which is mid 2nd century or later. The rest of the sherds are non-diagnostic.

Oxidised wares include miscellaneous redwares (RX) which were found in two quadrants of pit 58 (0060 and 0062) and a miscellaneous white ware mortarium (WXM) which was unstratified (0042). The trituration grits on this piece are entirely of translucent quartz suggesting that it may possibly be an Oxfordshire whiteware product.

Late specialist wares

Provincially-traded specialist wares which are characteristic of the late and latest Roman Period include a Hadham redware (HAX) necked jar rim and a Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVC) beaker. Late shell-tempered wares (LSH) which are thought to come from a number of South and East Midland sources are represented by two jars (type 4.5) which were found in two quadrants of pit 0058 (0060 and 0061) and excavated segment 0082 (0083) of ditch 0024. All late specialist wares belong to the late 3rd or 4th century.

4.2.5. *Post-Roman pottery*

A single body sherd (11g) of hand-made Early Saxon (5th to 7th century) grass and sand tempered pottery (ESO2) was found in excavated segment 0063 (0064) of ditch 0038. The piece has a dark brown/black surface and dark grey/black core.

Six sherds of post-medieval Glazed Red Earthenware (GRE) were collected from excavated segment 0082 (0083) of ditch 0024. Two vessels which date to the 16-18th century are represented, the first is a large bowl (320mm diameter) and the other is non-diagnostic.

4.3. Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

4.3.1. CBM

A fragment (130g) of tile 18mm thick with an orange fine sandy fabric and grey brown core collected from ditch 0038 segment 0048 (0049) is possibly Roman.

Four fragments (359g) of brick made from a red-orange coarse sandy fabric which contains occasional natural flint and ferrous inclusions were collected from ditch 0024 segment 82 (0083). These bricks are post-medieval, probably 17th or 18th century.

4.3.2. Fired clay

Twelve fragments (66g) of fired clay were collected from six contexts. Most of the pieces are very small and abraded and have a similar fabric which is orange and chalky with occasional natural flint. Three fragments from 0074 are very sandy and dark brown. This material is non-diagnostic and undatable but was found with Roman and prehistoric finds.

4.4. Miscellaneous

4.4.1. Flint (identified by Colin Pendleton)

Eleven struck flints were recovered from seven excavated contexts. The flint is dark grey to black in colour and cortex where present is usually an off-white colour. All of the pieces are unpatinated. Several of the pieces are Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and the rest are 'later prehistoric' – later Bronze Age or even Iron Age. Almost all of the flint was found in association with Roman or later finds. The flint is listed by context in Table 3 below.

OP	Type	No	Description	Date
0044	flake	1	Large secondary flake off edge of flint nodule	Later Preh
0060	flake	1	Squat flake with simple edge retouch or use-wear, parallel flake scars on dorsal face	BA or later
0061	long flake	1	Small irregular long flake, poor quality flint	Later Preh
0070	scraper	1	Sub-oval scraper	Later Preh
	flake	1	Small hinge-fractured long flake with parallel flake scars on dorsal face	NEO or EBA
0071	flake/blade	1	Long flake or blade, snapped with parallel flake/blade scars on dorsal face, sub-triangular x-section	NEO or EBA
0081	core	1	Flake core producing mainly squat flakes simple, fairly irregular with little cortex removal	Later Preh
0083	arrowhead	1	Very small leaf-shaped flake with edge retouch forming small arrowhead	NEO or EBA
	flake	1	Small long flake w parallel long flake scars on dorsal face	Later Preh
	flake	1	Flakelet, squat w natural striking platform	Later Preh
	hammer/ flake core	1	Irregular flint used as a possible hammer at one end (or 'rolled') the rest is used as a flake core w crude squat flakes removed	Later Preh

Table 3. Worked flint by context

Two flake cores were present. The first (0081) is irregular with little cortex removed and producing squat flakes. Another piece (0083) may possibly have been used as a hammer at one end and the rest was used as a flake core with crude squat flakes removed.

Five unmodified flakes were found which mainly exhibit features that are typical of later prehistoric flint assemblages. One blade-like flake (0071) is probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

A sub-oval scraper was found in ditch 0038 (0070) and a retouched or possibly utilised flake in pit 0058 (0060).

A small leaf-shaped arrowhead from ditch 0024 segment 0082 (0083) is Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

4.4.2. Burnt flint/stone

A small amount of burnt flint and stone (11 fragments weighing 610g) was collected from five contexts. The material is fire-reddened and cracked but not to the point that suggests that they had been used as 'pot boilers.'

4.4.3. Glass

Two fragments (28g) of post-medieval bottle glass were found in ditch 0024, excavated segment 0082 (0083).

4.4.4. Small Finds and metalwork

Identified by Jane Carr, Judith Plouviez and Cathy Tester.

Nine objects were collected as small finds and most of them were not from stratified contexts but were found in the topsoil layer or found in the spoil heaps of machined trenches. The small finds are listed below by period:

Roman

1. Copper alloy coin, Ae3, House of Constantine (AD 343-348). SF 1005 (unstratified).

Possible Early Saxon

2. Copper alloy 'cremated object' 13 x 6mm, mis-shapen due to burning at high temperature. SF1006 (ditch 0038, north of section 0048).
3. Copper alloy mount with silver/high tin content (to be determined). The piece is pelta-shaped with recessed scrolls for enamelling and the over-all design is slightly asymmetrical (Fig. 8). It is probably a 'native' piece and could be late Romano-British or Early Saxon. SF1012 (unstratified, from spoilheaps).

Medieval/post-medieval

4. Silver penny, Scottish, Alexander III, 1250-1280. Cut in half. SF1004 (topsoil strip).
5. Copper alloy jetton, 'rose and orb' jetton of Hans Krauwinkel I. 1562-1586 (Mitchener No. 1490). SF1009 (unstratified).
6. Lead 'pot mend'. A lead plug used to repair a ceramic vessel. The piece is roughly circular c. 28 x 33mm and could be medieval or later. SF1008 (unstratified).

Undatable

7. Lead object, triangular in section, 72mm long, broken at one end and tapering to a point at other. Resembles the tine of a fork. SF1010 (unstratified).
8. Copper alloy plain rectangular strip, wedge-shaped in section, 25mm long, 4mm wide. SF1007 (ditch 0038).

9. Copper alloy casting waste, c. 15 x 18mm. SF1011 (spoilheaps).

Iron nail fragments were found in pit 0058 (0061).



Figure 11. SF 1012 copper alloy mount

4.5. Biological evidence

4.5.1. Human skeletal remains

Sue Anderson

Fragments of partially articulated skeleton (0043) were recovered from a small, heavily truncated feature (0044). The remains consisted of the proximal halves of the lower left arm, one lower left rib, the proximal half of the left femur, the lower left tibia and fragments of tarsals, metatarsals and phalanges of both feet. The bones were in fair to good condition.

The left femur was displaced by the machine so its position in the ground is uncertain. The left radius and ulna were articulated, as was the right foot, and the left ankle and foot were separate. The feet were either side of the lower arm. It is uncertain whether this represents a single individual in a partially crouched position, or a burial which was disturbed not long after burial. The feet are of medium size whilst the other bones are all large and robust, so there is a possibility that the remains represent two individuals, perhaps one cutting and disturbing the other.

The femur and lower arm probably belonged to a mature adult male. There were signs of degenerative changes, such as ligamentous ossification on the radial tuberosity and the linea aspera of the femur. The feet, which are a pair, appear smaller and may represent a female burial.

Radiocarbon analysis

A sample of the femur (0043) was submitted to SUERC for AMS dating [Laboratory code SUERC-16356 (GU-15976)] which produced a radiocarbon age BP of 1460 ± 35 and a calibrated age range of AD 575-640 (68.2% probability) and AD 540-650 (95.4% probability). The radiocarbon dating certificate is included as Appendix 5.

4.5.2. *Animal bone*

Eighty-eight fragments of animal bone and teeth weighing 1499g were collected from fifteen contexts in seven features: four ditches, two pits and a grave. The largest groups came from the combined fills of pit 0058 and from ditch 0038 segment 0050.

All of the bone is in poor condition and fragmentary. The surfaces are soft and porous or eroded and the group is too small for comments about its composition to be made except that it probably represents the remains of food waste from domestic activity in the vicinity. All of the main meat-producing species, cattle, sheep and pig, are present and juvenile remains of cattle (0075), sheep (0051) and pig (0051 and 0071) were identified. Horse which is also present, may have contributed to the food supply as well. A mandible of a large breed of dog was also identified (0051) in the Roman ditch 0038.

4.5.3. *Charcoal*

A fragment of charcoal was collected from pit 0058 (0061).

4.6. Discussion of the finds evidence

The excavation produced a small group of finds ranging in date from the Neolithic to the Post-Medieval Period, similar to the evaluation finds (Craven 2006), but also containing evidence of early Saxon and Medieval activity which was not present in the evaluation assemblage.

The earliest finds from the site are Neolithic worked flints. Later prehistoric pottery and worked flint were also present in small quantities and although most of these were found with later dated finds, they represent low level activity over centuries and are typical of the background scatter of prehistoric material that is often found to be present on sites.

The bulk of the finds assemblage dates to the Roman period. The pottery evidence suggests activity from the earliest Roman period and throughout the entire period. The pottery is typical of rural assemblages and consists mainly of local and regional coarsewares including a significant proportion of late forms and fabrics. A single coin is mid 4th century.

Evidence of early Saxon activity is supported by radiocarbon dating of the skeletal remains in the inhumation burial which produced an early Saxon date and a fragment of hand-made early Saxon pottery from another excavated feature. Equally notable is the copper alloy mount (SF1012) which may also be of this date. These finds may be related to early Saxon finds which were found at WTM 020, 350m to the south.

The only find which may have been associated with the use of the medieval chapel of St John, which is described as decayed by the second half of the 16th century, is a 13th century silver penny (SF 1004). The link is questionable as it came from the topsoil and could owe its presence to some other non-intensive activity or casual loss.

Later finds, including post-medieval pottery, glass, CBM and metal finds from the topsoil and unstratified contexts are all likely to have reached the site through manuring or casual loss.

5. Discussion

The scattered finds of prehistoric date represent no more than the general background level of activity, prior to the late Iron Age, which is commonly found on excavated sites. However it is further evidence of prehistoric activity in the broader area, to add to that already recorded at PAL 002 and PAL 012.

From the Late Iron Age period the site was the focus of a more intense phase of activity, with a finds assemblage dating from throughout the Roman period being collected. Identified features consisted of a large ditch, 0038, running through the centre of the site with two smaller ditches, 0011 and 0015, crossing it at right angles. A small gully, 0002, which ran alongside part of the length of 0038, contained a series of small postholes and therefore may be marking a palisade or fenceline on the edge of the larger ditch. The final feature in this phase was a large pit, 0058, which was partially infilled with a late Roman rubbish deposit containing charcoal and pottery sherds.

The site is clearly a part of the same area of occupation previously identified by a finds scatter at WTM 019 to the north-west. With only five identifiable features however the site was not the focus of occupation and instead is likely to have been open, subdivided land in the vicinity of an area of rural settlement, perhaps such as that seen at WTM 020 to the south-west. The finds collected are also typical of rural assemblages in the region. The possible fenceline, on the western side of 0002, may indicate an area of enclosure lying to the west of the site, under the existing hospital complex.

A subsequent phase of activity on the site in the Early Saxon period is indicated by the presence of a heavily disturbed human burial, a single sherd of hand-made pottery and the copper alloy mount, SF1012, although the dating of the latter has yet to be confirmed. The absence of any other defined features belonging to this phase is a similar situation to that seen at WTM 020, 350m to the south, where finds material of a similar date was recovered. This suggests that the burial was an isolated event, away from any area of settlement or intense activity, with contemporary scattered finds originating from casual loss.

The excavation confirmed the absence of any defined phase of occupation in the medieval period upon the site, with the only evidence of any activity at this time consisting of three unstratified metal-detected finds. The medieval Chapel of St John the Baptist therefore does not lie within the development area and instead is probably situated under the current hospital complex, which has utilised the buildings of the former post-medieval farm, which is believed to have developed on the Chapel site. However if the site did lie in close proximity to the medieval chapel then at least some evidence of associated settlement or occupation would be expected. Instead there is less evidence of medieval activity than of the Roman or Early Saxon periods and this paucity of material may indicate that the Chapel did actually lie elsewhere in the parish, perhaps within the half mile of the parish church as suggested in the HER entry (Appendix 2).

By the mid 16th century the Chapel itself is described as decayed and its site, in all likelihood, became the focus of the post-medieval St Johns Farm. The site lies immediately adjacent to the main farm complex and, during the 19th-20th centuries, was occupied by a range of ancillary buildings and yards. The clay lined rectangular pit 0022 is likely to relate to this phase of the site's history, although it is undated. Its function is also unknown but it may have been used as a water tank, the thin lens of silt/sands across its base indicating that the structure had possibly been open and filled with standing water, or for other storage.

Other features such as a ditch, 0024, a wall foundation, 0032, and the brick culvert, 0033, also relate to this post-medieval usage of the site as is the overlying topsoil layer, which was seen to contain post-medieval material in the evaluation.

6. Conclusions

The excavation has identified further evidence of activity on the site throughout the Roman period, with a series of ditches indicating some subdivision of land. A linear gully containing a possible series of postholes, lying along the edge of the main ditch, implies the additional presence of a palisade or fenceline. Other evidence of Roman activity consisted of a single substantial rubbish pit.

An Early Saxon burial is then the last real indication of activity on the site until the post-medieval period, where the site formed part of St John's Farm. This means that there was a near complete absence of any archaeological deposits relating to activity contemporary with the medieval Chapel of St John the Baptist, which is believed to have been situated in the immediate vicinity.

J.A. Craven
Project Officer
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
March 2008

References

- Craven, J. A., 2005, *St John's House Hospital, Lion Road, Palgrave, PAL 024*, SCCAS Report No. 2006/26.
- Goffin, R. and Tester, C., 2006 'The Finds' in Craven, J., *St John's House Hospital, Lion Road, Palgrave, Report on the Archaeological Evaluation*, 2005, SCCAS Report No 2006/026
- Mitchener, M., 1988 *Jetons, medales and tokens, the medieval period and Nuremberg*. Seaby.

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

ST JOHN'S HOUSE HOSPITAL, PALGRAVE

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.1 & 4.11. The commissioning body may also have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.7.

1. Background

- 1.1 Consent has been granted for development (Mid Suffolk 1624/03). The planning authority have applied a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition to the consent.
- 1.2 The development area has been evaluated (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report No 2006/026), the report adequately describes the archaeology of the site. The absence of medieval occupation associated with the known hospital was clearly demonstrated, however, there was significant archaeological content of the area in the form of a group of Iron Age and Roman features which indicate potential for concentrated occupation. Development plans, including footings and ground lowering in this area, are presumed to have potential to cause significant damage. This area of occupation must be adequately sampled by open area excavation before it is damaged by development.
- 1.3 In order to comply with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in "Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England" Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.
- 1.6 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. Brief for Archaeological Project

- 2.1 In the areas defined on Figure 1, archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development. The precise location of the area is relative to the recorded positions of the evaluation trenches. Figure 1 is purely indicative.
- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by any future detailed consent.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for Iron Age and Roman occupation of the area.
- 2.4 In addition to the formal archaeological excavation there will be a programme of systematic archaeological monitoring of selected development works where the evaluation has shown the presence of archaeological features. This work is specified in Section 4. [For costing purposes an indicative estimate of works is made.]
- 2.5 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. An important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'. Occasional Pap. 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. **Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**

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

- 3.1 Plough soil and hillwash deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.2 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. paths, yards, hearths & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.3 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated. Note that it is likely that prehistoric features e.g. especially pits, are likely to require full excavation.
 - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site] with the Conservation Team.

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

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

- 3.5 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.6 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.7 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.8 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.9 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.10 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.11 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.12 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 4.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are not to be archaeologically excavated prior to development but which will be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 4.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 4.3 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS 48-hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 4.4 A contingency allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological observer, on the basis of the work specified below and the contractor's timetable and working practices.

- 4.5 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both Conservation Team of SCCAS and an 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.6 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features, which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.7 The 'observing archaeologist' will not be entitled to enforce specific delays and hold ups to the work of the contractor other than those previously agreed and set out in the Project Design. If delays prove desirable to the archaeological recording process they should be arranged by mutual agreement with the contractor; [the developer's architect may be approached as an arbitrator.](#)
- 4.8 All archaeological features must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.9 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 4.10 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monument Record.
- 4.11 [The precise monitoring works required cannot be specified until detailed development plans are formulated. The principal aims will be to trace the line and extent of ditches which were encountered in evaluation trenches - particularly those around areas to be archaeologically excavated, and the investigation of isolated features. The form of the monitoring is likely to depend on the location of roadways, services and building footings. Working practices are to be defined in the Project Design. For the purposes of providing an indication of the scale of work and comparable quotations for this work it is suggested that for this entire application area a minimum of attendances on site will be: five attendances of one day each.](#)

[The principal aims of the monitoring will be to:](#)

- [a\) Trace ditches and occupation outside the main excavation sample area.](#)
- [b\) Observe development on the eastern part of the site which was not sampled during evaluation because of cables below ground.](#)

[Working practices to achieve these aims are to be defined in the Project Design](#)

- 4.12 The results of this monitoring must be recorded in a manner consistent with the main excavated areas and incorporated into the archive record.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, an 'at-cost' charge will be

made for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150, but to be fixed at the time that the project takes place), provision should be made for this in all costings. [\[A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.\]](#)

- 5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 5.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 5.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 5.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. **Archive Requirements**

- 6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.
- 6.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).
- 6.4 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 6.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev

1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).

- 6.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 6.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 6.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 6.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 6.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

7. Report Requirements

- 7.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 7.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 7.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5).

Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.

- 7.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS
- 7.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 7.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Robert Carr

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

Tel: 01284 352440

Date: 30 January 2006

Reference: /Palgrave-StJohns01

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

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

Appendix 2: Nearby sites recorded in the County HER

Site code	Site name	Period	Summary
PAL 002		Preh	Found under road "Prehistoric hut site or ditch with cut deer antlers and flint flakes (Meso?) in peaty deposit".
PAL 003	Chapel of St Johns	Med	Site of chapel - mentioned in Domesday. Near parish boundary. Chapel of St John: mentioned in the taxation of 1256; mentioned in a will 1433; lands belonging to chapel lying in Botesdale, granted in 1545 to Francis Boldero and Robert Parker. Chantry Certificate 1546 states that this was a free chapel, founder unknown, the incumbent then being Henry Cornwallis gent, a layman; 'it is no parish church, but a chapel now decayed, half a mile from the parish church'.
PAL 012	Large Park field	IA	Small scatter of flint and sand-tempered pottery, also a possible Belgic sherd.
PAL 013	St Johns, now Park House	PMed	Small landscape park, now disparked, half in Palgrave and half in Wortham, shown on the OS 1:10560 map and on the OS 1st edition map of 1837, but not shown on J Hodskinson's Map of Suffolk 1783. House named on the modern 1:10000 map as Park House, with St John's Farm adjacent. Most of the park is now arable, with field names Large Park & Little Park. House is early C19, grey brick, 5 bays with a semicircular porch on Roman Doric columns. Tripartite window above it, with a segmental arch. House belonged to the Harrison family in the C19.
WTM 019	Big field	Rom	Scatter of Rom pottery, mainly grey wares of C2/C3-C4, and a small amount of late Rom shell-tempered pottery. Also a few tile fragments and 2 possible late IA sherds.
WTM 020	A143 Scole-Stuston bypass	Un	Human skeletal remains formerly in Norwich Castle Museum.
WTM 020	A143 Scole-Stuston bypass	Rom	1993?: Phase 2 evaluation trenching located Rom coin and pottery. Spring 1994: Full excavation of three areas followed. Finds included a Roman ditch, pottery and brooches plus a number of undated pits and post holes etc.
WTM 020	A143 Scole-Stuston bypass	Med	Mid 1980s?: Gold angel of Henry VI (AD 1422-1461) (not seen) metal detected from general area of WTM 020.
WTM 020	A143 Scole-Stuston bypass	Sax	Mid 1980s: Metal detected sceat, E Anglian type, fantastic animal, similar/ same as Seaby 836. August 1992: Thin scatter of pottery located during fieldwalking assessment of proposed Scole-Stuston bypass route. Finds included Ipswich ware sherds and hand-made ESax, or IA? sherds. 1993?: Phase 2 evaluation trenching. Finds included an ESax brooch and a small amount of Sax pottery and one sherd Ipswich ware. Spring 1994: Full excavation of three areas (circa 25% of site? area) followed. No Saxon features but two further ESax brooch fragments found.

Appendix 3: context list

context	feature	group	section	identifier	description	finds	spotdate	phase
0001	0001			Unstratified	Unstratified finds recovered during evaluation machining.			
0002	0002			Gully cut	Identified as a possible prehistoric pit during the evaluation, this proved to be a shallow gully, aligned N-S running parallel to ditch 0038. Excavated in sections 0040, 0048, 0050 and 0053, each of which showed a series of shallow postholes spaced evenly along the base of the gully. Generally was 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep.			II
0003	0002			Pit fill	Pale brown sand with iron pan staining.	Y	IA?	II
0004	0039	0038	0004	Ditch section	Linear ditch, aligned N-S with steep sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep. Originally excavated in evaluation.			II
0005	0039	0038	0004	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown sand.			II
0006	0006			Hollow	Irregular natural hollow/treehole with brown sand fill, approx 1m wide and 0.2m deep.			I
0007	0007			Soil profile	Profile of trench 01, west end.			-
0008	0008			Soil profile	Profile of trench 01, east end.			-
0009	0009			Finds	Flint scraper recovered from subsoil surface at east end of trench 01.	Y	Preh	I
0010	0011	0011	0010	Ditch section	Section of ditch 0011.			II
0011	0011	0011		Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned south-west to north-east. First excavated in evaluation, section 0010, it measured 0.6m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The excavation showed that the ditch ran across ditch 0038 but there was no relationship apparent, to the east it faded away, possibly truncated. See sections 0056, 0063, 0067, 0076.			II
0012	0011	0011	0010	Ditch fill	Mid brown/grey sand fill with small stones in section 0010.	Y	Rom	II
0013	0013			Soil profile	Profile of trench 04, south end.			-
0014	0014			Soil profile	Profile of trench 04, north end.			-
0015	0015			Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned south-west to north-east. First excavated in evaluation it measured 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. During the excavation it appeared to terminate over ditch 0038 and was cut by pit 0073. See sections 0069 and 0072.			II
0016	0015			Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown sand.	Y	MC2+	II
0017	0017			layer Finds	Sample of material present in topsoil layer beneath modern disturbance in Trench 02.	Y	17+	V
0018	0039	0038	0018	Ditch section	Linear ditch aligned north-south, 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.			II
0019	0019			Soil profile	Profile of trench 02, west end.			-
0020	0020			Soil profile	Profile of trench 02, east end.			-
0021	0021			Soil profile	Profile of trench 03, east end.			-

context	feature	group	section	identifier	description	finds	spotdate	phase
0022	0022			Structure	Rectilinear, clay lined pit, cellar or tank? Originally located during the evaluation this was a square structure, measuring c.2.8m wide. It consisted of a vertical clay wall or lining (0084), with a floor 0.9m below the level of the highest surviving part of the wall, which was a further 0.3m below ground level. The structure was quadranted and 50% excavated, removing the original backfilled evaluation section. This showed that the layer of debris (0029) covered the base as a thin spread on the western side and as a substantial deposit consisting of collapsed clay on the east and northern sides. Above 0029 was a clean infill of gravel (0023) which was a deliberate final infill of the feature - presumably allowing the subsequent construction of a recently demolished building above it.			V
0023	0022			Structure fill	Final infill of 0022, lying above 0029. This was a thick deposit of clean, fine orange gravel and was clearly a deliberate backfill of the collapsed structure - possibly relating to the construction of the building, now demolished, which subsequently occupied the site. On the western side, where the wall 0084 survived to a greater height, this fill rose to the same height. To the east and north where the walls had partially collapsed this gravel overlaid them.			V
0024	0024			Ditch cut	Linear ditch, aligned south-west to north-east, passing adjacent to structure 0022. The evaluation section showed it to be 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a flat base. See section 0082.			V
0025	0024			Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown sand.	Y	Rom	V
0026	0026			Soil profile	Profile of trench 05, south end.			-
0027	0027			Ditch cut	Linear ditch aligned east-west measuring 1.2m wide and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base.			II
0028	0028			Surface finds	Surface finds, Trench 03	Y	LC3/4	II
0029	0022			Fill	Basal fill of structure 0022. Excavation showed this to be a mix of collapsed or redeposited clay from the walls of structure 0022, sand and charcoal. A very thin lens of fine silt/sand across the clay floor indicated that the structure had possibly been open and filled with standing water, prior to the eastern and northern walls partially collapsing and forming the bulk of the deposit which was up to 0.3m thick in the north and east parts.	Y	17-18th	V
0030	0039	0038	0018	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown sand.	Y	Rom	II
0031	0027			Ditch fill	Light grey/brown sand.			II
0032	0032			Wall foundation	Flint and mortar foundation for a north-south aligned wall. Surviving part is approx 0.2m thick and its base sits 0.2m above ditch 0011. Later removed entirely during excavation machining as it appeared to be a foundation for one of the recently demolished buildings.			V
0033	0033			Brick culvert	Red brick culvert, 0.45m in diameter with a later ceramic pipe inserted, aligned south-west to north-east. Rainwater drainage for adjacent buildings and compound - heading towards backfilled pond to NE.		19-20th	V
0034	0034			Pit cut	Possible large oval pit, measuring 1.75m by 1.1m and 0.4m deep. Hard to define with irregular, moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Prehistoric? Or natural hollow/treehole? 50% excavated.			I
0035	0034			Pit fill	Fill of pit 0034. Dark brown sand.	Y		I
0036	0039	0038	0036	Section	Section of ditch 0038, cut 0039. At this point it was 2.1m wide and 0.7m deep with moderate/steep sides and a concave base.			II
0037	0039	0038	0036	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch cut 0039 in section 0036. Light-mid grey/brown sand	Y	Preh, Rom	II
0038	0038	0038		Ditch	N-S ditch, originally identified during evaluation as 0004/0018. Runs through whole site, partly with gully 0002 running adjacent. Possibly cut by 0018. Unclear relationship with 0011. See cut 0039 and sections 0004, 0018, 0036, 0048, 0050, 0069, 0063, 0078 and 0080.			II
0039	0039	0038		Ditch cut	Cut of ditch 0038. Excavated in several sections the cut generally stayed the same, measuring c.2.1m wide and 0.7m deep with a V shaped profile, although it narrowed and rose slightly to the north			II
0040	0002		0040	Section	Section of gully 0002, adjacent to section 0036 of ditch 0038. At this point the cut was very poorly defined and may have been disturbed or truncated. It measured 0.4m wide and up to 0.15m deep. Three or four indistinct postholes were visible in the base of the gully, each c.0.2m wide, evenly spaced through the section.			II
0041	0002		0040	Gully fill	Fill of 0002 gully in section 0040. Light-mid brown sand.	Y		II

context	feature	group	section	identifier	description	finds	spotdate	phase
0042	0042			Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds recovered from spoilheaps during machining.	Y	C2	II
0043	0044			Human bone	Deposit of human bone- probably the last remnants of a heavily disturbed grave. Consisted of a femur which had previously been broken, a rib, fragments from a limb and partially articulated hands or feet, contained within a shallow spread, 0044. Deposit lay immediately beneath the post-medieval topsoil indicating heavy truncation. Also lay below a recently demolished building.	Y		III
0044	0044			Spread	Thin spread, measuring 1.8m by 0.9m and 0.02m thick, occupying a very shallow depression in the subsoil, underlying the post-medieval topsoil. May be the very last trace of a grave fill and cut from which bone 0043 came. Mixed dark grey/brown/black sands, traces of charcoal. Cut by modern pit on W side and lay adjacent to charcoal filled pit 0045.	Y		III
0045	0045			Pit cut	Circular pit, adjacent to 0043/0044. Truncated by modern trench to W. Measured 1.2m by 1.4m and 0.2m deep. Shallow sloping sides and a concave base. 50% excavated. Two fills 0046 and 0047.			-
0046	0045			Pit fill	Basal fill of pit 0045. Mid brown sand and scattered flints. Under 0047.			-
0047	0045			Pit fill	Upper fill of 0045. Dark grey sand mixed with charcoal. Over 0046.			-
0048	0002 0039	0002 0038	0048	Section	Section of parallel ditch and gully, 0038 and 0002. Cut 0039 similar profile to other sections. Cut 0002 at this point was 0.4m wide and 0.05m-0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Six postholes were clearly visible along the base of the cut and were each 50% excavated, having the same fill as the ditch. Averaging 0.2m in diameter and upto 0.1m deep they were evenly spaced some 0.03m apart.			II
0049	0039	0038	0048	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch cut 0039 in section 0048. Homogenous mid brown, with traces of grey, sand and scattered flints	Y	L.IA	II
0050	0002 0039	0002 0038	0050	Section	Section of parallel ditch and gully, 0038 and 0002. Both cuts similar in profile to previous sections with two postholes visible in the base of ditch 0002.			II
0051	0039	0038	0050	Ditch fill	Fill of cut 0039 in section 0050. Homogenous mid brown/grey sand.	y	Rom	II
0052	0002	0002	0050	Ditch fill	Fill of cut 0002 in section 0050. Homogenous mid grey/brown sand.			II
0053	0002	0002	0053	Section	Section of terminus of ditch 0002, showing two final postholes in base of ditch cut.			II
0054	0002	0002	0053	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0002 in section 0053. Mid grey/brown sand.			II
0055	0002	0002	0048	Ditch fill	Fill of gully 0002 in section 0048. Mottled dark grey/brown sand.			II
0056	0011	0011	0056	Section	Section of ditch 0011. 0.55m wide and 0.1m deep. Flat base.			II
0057	0011	0011	0056	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0011 in section 0056. Mid-dark brown/grey sand.			II
0058	0058			Pit cut	Large circular pit, c.2.8m diameter and 0.4m deep. Very poorly defined due to surface disturbance around the edges of the feature. The original pit may have been considerably smaller, ie. 1.5m-2m diameter, than the excavated feature. On surface appeared as a large irregular spread containing charcoal and this was 100% excavated in quadrants. The upper fill was subsequently excavated as 0059-0062, with a basal fill numbered as 0066. Pit had irregular, moderate sloping sides and an irregular base.			II
0059	0058			Pit fill	SE quadrant of upper fill of pit 0058. Mixed dark grey/brown sand with charcoal. Less charcoal in fill away from the centre of the feature.	Y	L. IA	II
0060	0058			Pit fill	SW quadrant of upper fill of pit 0058. Mixed dark grey/brown sand with charcoal. Less charcoal in fill away from the centre of the feature.	Y	LC3/4	II
0061	0058			Pit fill	NW quadrant of upper fill of pit 0058. Mixed dark grey/brown sand with charcoal. This quadrant contained the densest concentration of finds and charcoal, indicating that the sections may have been placed off centre from the original pit, resulting in the core of the pit lying largely within this quadrant.	Y	LC3/4	II
0062	0058			Pit fill	NE quadrant of upper fill of pit 0058. Mixed dark grey/brown sand with charcoal. Less charcoal in fill away from the centre of the feature.	Y	LC3/4	II
0063	0011 0039	0011 0038	0063	Section	Section across junction of ditch 0011 and 0038. No relationship visible.			II

context	feature	group	section	identifier	description	finds	spotdate	phase
0064	0039	0038	0063	Ditch fill	Fill of cut 0039 of ditch 0038 in section 0063. Dark grey/brown sand.	y	E. Sax	II
0065	0011	0011	0063	Ditch fill	Fill of cut 0011 in section 0063. Dark grey/brown sand.			II
0066	0058			Pit fill	Basal deposit in pit 0066, underlying quadranted fill 0059-0062. A thin, irregular layer of lightly burnt orange/pink/red sand with pieces of charcoal and carbonized wood. Did not appear to be in situ burning. Not enough to sample.			II
0067	0011	0011	0067	Section	Section of ditch 0011. 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with a flat base.			II
0068	0011	0011	0067	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0011 in section 0067. Dark grey/brown sand.	Y	C2+	II
0069	0015 0039	0015 0038	0069	Section	Section through junction of ditches 0038 and 0015. No relationships visible in section but on surface it seemed more likely that 0015 cut 0039, possibly terminating over the centre of the latter.			II
0070	0039	0038	0069	Ditch fill	Fill of cut 0039 of ditch 0038 in section 0069. Dark brown sand and scattered flints.	y	LC3/4	II
0071	0015	0015	0069	Ditch fill	Fill of cut 0015 in section 0069. Dark brown sand and scattered flints.			II
0072	0015 0073		0072	Section	Section across ditch 0015 and pit 0073. Shows pit 0073 cutting ditch 0015.			II
0073	0073		0072	Pit cut	Small circular pit, cutting edge of ditch 0015. 0.5m diameter and 0.2m deep with moderate-steep sloping sides and a flat base. 50% excavated.			-
0074	0073		0072	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0073. Dark grey/black sand and some charcoal.			-
0075	0015	0015	0072	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0015 in section 0072. Dark grey/brown sand and scattered flints.	y	Rom	II
0076	0011	0011	0076	Section	Section of ditch 0011. 0.8m wide, 0.13m deep with gentle sides and a flat base.			II
0077	0011	0011	0076	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0011 in section 0076. Dark grey sand.			II
0078	0039	0038	0078	Section	Section through ditch cut 0039 of ditch 0038. Measuring 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep the ditch narrows slightly at this point. Steep sloping sides and a flat base.			II
0079	0039	0038	0078	Ditch fill	Fill of 0039 in section 0078. Mid brown/grey sand and scattered flints.	y	Rom	II
0080	0039	0038	0080	Section	Section through ditch cut 0039 of ditch 0038. Measuring 1.35m wide and 0.42m deep.			II
0081	0039	0038	0080	Ditch fill	Fill of 0039 in section 0080. Mid brown/grey sand and scattered flints.	y	MC2+	II
0082	0024	0024	0082	Section	Section of ditch 0024. 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep with moderate/steep sloping sides and a flat base. Disturbance across surface and edges.			V
0083	0024	0024	0082	Ditch fill	Mixed fill of mid-dark brown sand with patches of orange sand and clay, the latter possibly being disturbance but appears to be spread throughout fill. Real mix of finds throughout fill - with a flint flake, Roman pottery and post-med CBM, glass etc	y	16-18th, Rom	V
0084	0022	0022		Clay wall/lining	Clay wall/lining and floor of structure 0022. Constructed against the edges of a square pit (no external footing trench) these clay walls, 0.2m thick, appear to have been made from bricks of raw clay. The pattern seen in the evaluation was not of an interior brick wall but of these clay bricks. The western wall survived to a depth of 0.3m below the surface, 0.5m higher than the eastern and northern parts. The floor was c.1.2m below ground level. The collapse of the east and north walls into the interior of the structure created fill 0029. The final fill, 0023, was visible 0.3m below groundlevel, and clearly infilled the remaining hole, butting against the west wall and overlying the collapsed east and north.			V

Appendix 4: Pottery catalogue

OP No	Fabric	Sherd	No.	Wt./g	Form	Notes	Date
0037	GX	b	1	2		Very small and abr.	Rom
	HMSO	b	1	1			Preh
0042	BSW	ba	1	17	Jar	Base 1 (early?)	Rom
	WXM	ba	1	40	7 mort	Quartz grits – Colchester?	C2
0049	BSW	b	2	4		Small and abr. Hand-made/wheel-finished? rounded quartz sand	LIA
0051	GMG	b	1	5			Rom
0059	HMS	ba	1	9	Jar	Jar base, dark brown grey . Abr.	L. IA
	HMS	b	1	16	Jar	Suspension hole in wall. Burnished black surf, grey-brown core. flaked	L. IA
	HMSO	b	1	7		V abr. Orange surf. dark core/int.	L. IA
0060	LSH	b	1	8	4.5	Void, accretion on int surf. SV in 0061	LC3/4
	RX	rb	2	8		[not hax]	Rom?
0061	BSW	b	4	32		V abr.	ERom
	GMB	r+	1	47	6.17	Flanged bowl (200mm,11%)	LC3/4
	GMG	rb	4	35	4 Jar	SV soot ext. rim 12 (150mm,12%)	Rom
	GMG	r	1	11	4 Jar	Jar Rim 5 (160mm, 11%)	Rom
	GMG	ba	1	11	6 dish	Dish base	C2+
	HMF	r	1	5	Jar	Square small upright rim, sl. curved outwards,	IA
	LSH	rb	5	76	4.5	Jar (160mm,28%) soot	LC3/4
0062	BSW	ba	1	14		Abr . Hand-made-wheel-finished	LIA-ERom
	GX	b	1	21	2 NJar		Rom
	GX	b	2	11			Rom
	NVC	b	1	4	3 Bkr	(small enough to be intrusive)	LC3/4
	RX	b	1	10	6 dish	Burnished interior	C2+
0064	ESO2	b	1	11		Very 'grassy' - Brown-black surf, dark grey -black core	ESax
0068	GMB	ba	1	8	6 dish		C2+
	GMG	b	1	3		Abr.	Rom
0070	BSW	r	1	20	6.17	Multi-incised wavy line on flange top	LC3/4
	GX	r	1	13	6.19	Dish. Bead rim w multi incised wavy line on ext wall	MC2+
	GX	b	3	8			Rom
	HAX	r	1	6	4 Jar	Jar Rim 45/8. Abr.	LC3/4
	HMF	b	1	3		Small and abr..	IA
0075	GX	b	2	6			Rom
0079	GMB	b	1	2			ERom
	GX	ba	1	13		Abr	Rom
	HMF	b	1	2		Abr	IA
0081	BSW	b	1	14	Jar		Rom
	GMG	r	1	1	6.19.4		MC2+
	GMG	b	1	5	jar	Abr.	Rom
	HMF	ba	1	6		Abr	IA
	UCC	b	1	4		L. orange fab (COLC?)	Rom
0083	GMG	r	1	29	6.17	Abr	LC3/4
	GRE	b	5	135		SV	16-18th c
	GRE	r	1	31	bowl	(320mm)	16-18th c
	LSH	r	1	12	4.5	Abr	LC3/4

Key: b = bodysherd, ba = base; r = rim; SV = same vessel. L. IA = Later Iron Age (300-100BC)

Appendix 5



Director: Professor A B MacKenzie

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Rankine Avenue
Scottish Enterprise Technology Park
East Kilbride Scotland UK G75 0QF

Email:

Telephone:

Direct Dial:

Fax:

g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk

01355 223332

01355 270136

01355 229898

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

18 January 2008

Laboratory Code SUERC-16356 (GU-15976)

Submitter Cathy Tester
Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service
Shirehall
Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR

Site Reference St John's House Hospital
Sample Reference PAL024 0043

Material Bone : Human

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -20.6 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1460 \pm 35

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental

Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-

Calibration Plot

