

Land East of The Granary, Stoke Road
Clare, CLA 079
Report

Post-Excavation Assessment Report Vol. 1, v0.8

SCCAS Report No. 2013/119

Client: Persimmon Homes

Author: Rob Brooks

March/2015

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SCCAS Report No. 2013/119

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Summary

Phases of evaluation, geophysical survey and excavation fieldwork were carried out prior to the construction of a new area of housing on land to the east of The Granary estate on Stoke Road, in Clare, Suffolk. This report provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of that archive for further analysis. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made. In this instance it is recommended that following further analysis a full analytical report should be prepared. A summary of the results of this analysis should also be submitted for inclusion in a regional journal such as the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

The site is located just to the south-west of the centre of Clare, with the medieval Stoke Road/Nethergate Road to the south-east and modern housing to the north-east and south-west. The archaeological horizons remained largely well preserved, due to limited levels of modern disturbance and bioturbation.

Significant quantities of Mesolithic and Neolithic-Early Bronze Age flint were recovered from the site, largely from a layer underlying the ploughed topsoil and buried topsoil, but also frequently redeposited in later features. Only twenty-one sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered and these fragments were always residual or heavily abraded and probably redeposited.

The main phase of occupation appears to date from the 12th century into the early post-medieval period. The most intensive activity was located at the street frontage (Area 2), where large scale quarrying of clay and an associated late medieval/16th century kiln (producing brick and tile) were uncovered, along with four probable houses from two phases, as well as multiple boundary ditches, possible posthole structures and frequent large pits. The majority of the domestic activity and the individual pits were located along the street frontage, whilst the industrial quarrying and the kiln were in the north-west portion of Area 2. An early and unusual large channel was recorded running the width of the site along the street frontage and this may represent both quarrying of river terrace deposits for the construction of Stoke Road as well as an attempt to drain this lower lying part of the excavation area, which lies within the floodplain. The finds recovered from this

main period of activity include large quantities of pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material (CBM), as well as iron utensils and fixings, imported lava millstone fragments and over one hundred small finds. These consist mainly of coins, two medieval keys, brooches, knives, trade tokens and garment fixings. Results from the bulk samples indicate cereal processing, as well as the growing of cereals and legumes, and potentially metalworking.











The most unusual feature on the site was the kiln and its associated features, which provide a rare insight into the production and dating of CBM. The kiln's underground structure was remarkably well preserved as it was sited within the area that was only lightly ploughed. However, the preservation of the domestic elements of the site including the existence of two phases of domestic building, with their preserved backyard plots is also unusually complete.

In the north-west part of the site (Area 1), agricultural activity and low levels of quarrying were recorded in the form of posthole fence lines and several very deep pits. In this area 19th century quarrying on a large scale was also recorded, as well as what appeared to be mechanically formed depressions, possibly resulting from the tracks of an early steam shovel.













There was scant evidence for earlier features on the site, with one candidate being a stratigraphically early ditch, although this may represent a short-lived medieval cut prior to the site's more intensive occupation. A limited number of Roman small finds were recovered during metal-detection consisting of six coins, as well as some earlier pottery, consisting of twenty-one Roman sherds and four Late Saxon sherds.

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  18.45m OD

1. Introduction

1.1 Site location

The site lies on the south-western edge of Clare on one of the principal roads through the town, east of The Granary estate (Fig. 1). It was situated in an open field just outside the area of the medieval town as defined in the county Historic Environment Record (HER), but there are timber-framed buildings dated to the 16th century fronting the road opposite the site, indicating that late medieval occupation extended beyond this.

An evaluation by trial-trenching and geophysical survey took place in October 2009 and March 2013, respectively. The evaluation covered the entire site excluding the street frontage, whilst the geophysical survey covered Area 1 and the north-west limits of Area 2. A subsequent excavation covered all of Areas 1 and 2. The two areas were centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid References TL 765 450 and TL 766 449 and encompassed a total area of 6485sqm.

1.2 The scope of the project

This report was commissioned by the developers (Charles Church/Persimmon Homes) and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Field Team/Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC). It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1). All of the appendices are presented in Volume 2. The report is consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE), notably Project Planning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage, 2008). The principal aims of the report are as follows:

1. To summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
2. To quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
3. To assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification
4. To assess the significance of the data in relation to the Revised Regional Research Framework (Medlycott, 2011).
5. Prepare an UPD for further analysis (if appropriate) and a proposal for the dissemination of the results of the fieldwork.

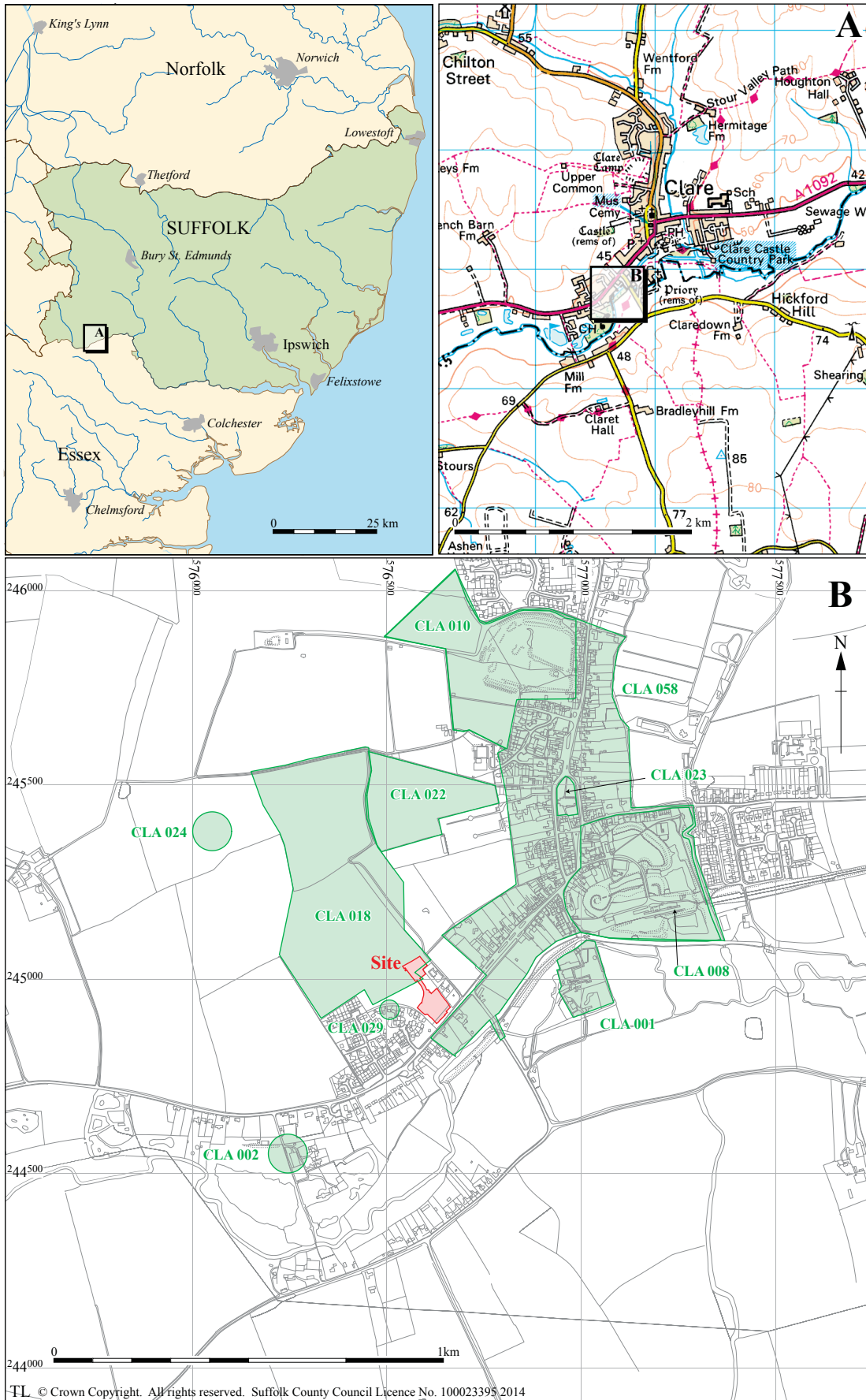


Figure 1. Site location, showing the development area (red) and selected HER entries (green)

1.3 Circumstances, methodology and dates of the fieldwork

The excavation was carried out by SCCAS FT as a condition of planning permission for the construction of sixty houses by Charles Church/Persimmon Homes. The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological work taking place before development began, in accordance with the National Policy Planning Framework (paragraph 141).

An evaluation by trial-trenching was undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology under the management of CgMs Consulting Ltd in October 2009, in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2009). The trenches were excavated within the proposed development area (PDA), excluding a c.10m band along the street frontage, which at that point was inaccessible. The results of the evaluation are described in Northamptonshire Archaeology Report 09/167 (Brown, 2009). In summary, the evaluation produced evidence for the continuation of the medieval/post-medieval settlement found throughout Clare, represented here by two possible house platforms, as well as a low-moderate density of ditches, pits, occasional postholes and soil layers, with finds mainly consisting of pottery, animal bone and CBM. Greater number of features and finds were recorded within Area 2 than in Area 1, although a higher density of features was recorded in the excavation that had not been identified within the evaluation trenches. A geophysical survey was carried out by Stratascan over approximately two thirds of the site, focussing on the north-west of the development. This survey:

‘Identified several anomalies related to post-medieval extraction pits and a medieval ditch. A large number of other positive and negative anomalies are evident within the survey data. These anomalies have been interpreted as being of a possible as opposed to probable archaeological origin due to their amorphous character and their lack of close correlation with any features identified in the [evaluation] undertaken by Northamptonshire Archaeology’ (Smalley, 2013).

Due to the positive results of the evaluation and geophysical survey a Brief for an excavation in two areas, joined by a curving road strip, was issued by SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2013) as a condition on planning application SE/12/0461/FUL. Any context numbers referenced herein from the evaluation will be prefixed with ‘E’.

The excavation, over two areas totalling approximately 6485sqm was carried out from the 27th May – 6th September, 2013, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by SCCAS Field Team/SACIC (Appendix 1). Area 1 is defined as the northern block of the site, including the curving road strip on its southern corner (2771sqm), which leads up to Area 2 (3714sqm). The latter extent forms the roughly square block of the site which runs to the street frontage (Figs. 2-4).

During the groundworks topsoil was stripped using a back acting machine with a toothless bucket and any archaeological contexts were recorded using a sequence of numbers in the range 0001-1467 (with numbers 1000-1299 reserved for small finds). All features were sample-excavated, with some being 100% excavated, dependent on the need to establish stratigraphy, feature function and to retrieve dating and environmental data. The majority of features were drawn in plan (1:20 or 1:50, Figs. 2-10) whilst three layers and a clay/mortar wall foundation were planned by GPS. Features were drawn in section at 1:10 or 1:20 on sheets of gridded drawing film. Written records (context descriptions, etc.) were made on *pro forma* context sheets. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images of sections and some plans, as well as working/ site shots. Metal detecting was undertaken across all of the features and spoil by an experienced detectorist. Layer 0143 was partially sieved during the excavation works. Three 1m x 1m test squares were excavated in areas where the deposit appeared well sealed and relatively deep (recorded as contexts 0353, 0644 and 0785). The remainder of the deposit was field-walked for material by the project officer during machine stripping of the site.

Environmental samples were taken across the site and a selection of these deposits has been chosen for environmental analysis at this point, in order to assess the viability and usefulness of processing further samples. A column sample was also taken through large channel/drainage feature 0818/0930 on the advice of Steve Boreham (Geographical Services Officer, University of Cambridge), who carried out an on-site assessment and consultation. A small sample was also taken from the pyrolysed carbon soot/vitrified residue left on the walls of the kiln by burning of the wood during firing, but this is thought to be unsuitable for radiocarbon dating (Gordon Cook, University of Glasgow, pers. comm., 13/10/2014) and does not contain material suitable for species analysis.

Archaeomagnetic dating samples were taken from the kiln by Museum of London Archaeology and processed by Geoquest Associates (Smalley, 2013).

The brief and specification for the excavation required a public outreach element to the project. Two open sessions of the site were arranged on a weekend and evening, including tours given by members of SCCAS/FT and an exhibit of some finds recovered from the excavation. An information board was also displayed and individuals from the excavation team regularly gave informal talks to members of the public.

Site data has been input into an MS Access database combined with the evaluation data and recorded using the County HER code CLA 079. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-160045 – Appendix 3) and a digital copy of both volumes of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The primary (paper) archive for both phases of fieldwork is located currently at the Suffolk Archaeology CIC Needham Market office. The finds are stored at the SCCAS Conservation Team Bury St Edmunds office and the Suffolk Archaeology CIC Needham Market office, and the environmental samples are at the Suffolk Archaeology CIC warehouse in Ipswich.

2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background

2.1 Geology, topography and recent land use

The geology of the area consists of Head clay, silt, sand and gravel, with Lowestoft formation sand and gravel immediately to the north-west. The bedrock formations are of Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk, Culver Chalk, Holywell Nodular Chalk and New Pit Chalk, as well as Chalk Rock member (BGS, 2014). On site, the geology (recorded as 1429) presented itself as superficial deposits of firm mid to dark orange sandy-stony-clay throughout Area 1, becoming mid-pale orange-yellow clayey-sandy-silt in much of Area 2. Along much of the street frontage in Area 2 river terrace deposits consisting of lenses of fine pale sand and bands of gravel were encountered from c.1m to more than 2.5m below ground level. Along the north-west edge of Area 2, deposits of yellowish-grey chalky boulder clay and orangish-grey sandy-clay were encountered at between 1m and 2m below ground level.

The site naturally sloped down from north-west to the south-east into the River Stour valley. Ground levels varied from 54.5m above the Ordnance Datum at the north-west edge of Area 1 to 44.8m at the street frontage in Area 2. The Stour's floodplain stretches away approximately 220m to the south-east of Stoke Road and off to the north-east and south-west. At the time of the excavation the site had been recently ploughed along the north-western edge of Area 1, but the majority of the site was scrubland that had only been occasionally cultivated in the past and only ever to a depth of <0.25m. The majority of Area 2 remained largely undisturbed as scrubland/wasteland up to the street frontage, although occasional trees and rabbit warrens had disturbed the archaeological horizons in places.

According to the Suffolk County Council Landscape Character Assessment (SCC, 2014), the site lies in an area of undulating estate farmlands, rolling valley farmlands and valley meadowlands with a wide variety of typical characteristics, including:

1. Undulating arable landscape, with gentle valley sides with some complex and steep slopes, leading to flat landscapes of alluvium or peat on valley floors
2. Organic field pattern rationalised by estate ownership, grassland divided by a network of wet ditches, some distinct areas of regular field patterns, and organic pattern of fields in the valleys smaller than on the plateaux
3. Oak, ash and field maple as hedgerow trees

4. Ancient woodlands, with small ancient woodlands on the valley fringes, and occasional Carr woodland and plantations of poplar
5. Landscape parks and ornamental tree species
6. Substantial open areas created for airfields and by post WWII agricultural improvement
7. Dispersed settlement pattern of loosely clustered villages, hamlets and isolated farmsteads especially in the north
8. Settlements more clustered and less dispersed in the south
9. Rich stock of medieval and Tudor timber-framed and brick buildings and moated sites
10. A landscape of well wooded farmland in many places often with a well-kept appearance
11. Areas of deep well drained loamy soils, and occasional small reed beds in the valleys
12. Areas of sunken lanes
13. Towns and villages with distinctive mediaeval cores and late mediaeval churches
14. Industrial activity and manufacture
15. Unsettled in places
16. Some cattle grazed fields
17. Fields converted to arable production

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Contributions from Gill, 2012 and Cass, 2012

The town of Clare is well-recorded as being a significant area of medieval settlement, which follows the route of Stoke Road to the south, then Nethergate Road to the north and up Bridewell Street, as well as east along Cavendish Road (CLA 058 - Fig. 1). Clare Camp, also known as Erbury Camp, to the north was probably an Iron Age fort but was certainly used as a manorial centre during the medieval period (CLA 010).

The main settlement was a late Anglo-Saxon manor with a collegiate church c.1045 (believed to lie within the later castle complex) and by 1066 a market had been established. The Domesday Book suggests Clare as being the principal residence of the Anglo-Saxon Earl Aelfric, prior to the Conquest, who is recorded as having held eight and a half *hundreds* in Suffolk and founded a collegiate Church of St John on the site in c.1044-65; this was possibly close to where the railway station now stands. Clare Castle was probably built by Richard Fitz Gilbert who took the name of 'de Clare' after being given the manor by his kinsman William the Conqueror (CLA 008). At the same time he was also granted a huge feudal barony of 170 manors (95 of them in Suffolk), which were collectively known as the Honour of Clare. Documents confirming various donations of lands and rights on the Church of St John make reference to the castle being situated 'in

castello Clarae' as early as 1090. However whilst mention is made of the manor of Clare in medieval records after this, the castle is not alluded to again until the turn of the 14th century (Tymms, 1895). Richard de Clare founded the Priory (CLA 001) for the canons of St Augustine in 1248 and the parish church of Saints Peter and Paul at about the same time (CLA 023).

In 1292 Gilbert De Clare and his countess spent Christmas at the castle in great magnificence and the castle became a favourite residence of their daughter, and ultimately, the heiress Elizabeth de Burgh, Lady of Clare (1295-1360) during the 14th century. Elizabeth was one of the richest women in England; she regularly hosted royal visits at Clare and maintained the castle in good order. She was a generous benefactress to the adjacent friary, which had been founded by Richard de Clare in 1248. In return two of the friars came to the castle daily to celebrate mass. The New Cut, a mill race which took water from the Stour to power the priory mill was in existence by the 14th century; this follows the southern edge of the inner bailey. Further work was completed by Richard Mortimer in 1387-8 and Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March took possession of the castle in 1412. The castle eventually devolved to the Duke of York, when he was crowned Edward IV in 1461 and it became part of the royal estate, after which its use as a residence declined. By the 18th century the castle was being depicted as a ruin and the earliest engravings of the site show the building much as it is today and the railway line was pushed through the structure by the Great Eastern Railway in the 1860s.

As with many local towns and villages in this area of Suffolk, Clare profited highly from the wool cloth trade from the late 14th to early 16th century, with the construction of many of the finer timber-framed buildings originating from this new found wealth. Many of these buildings still survive throughout the town, with two 16th century examples present on the opposite side of Stoke Road to the site. These houses, Riverside and Stour House are both Grade II* listed.

Close to the site there are several instances of other archaeological finds recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER). These include scatters of Roman and medieval finds 285m to the north (CLA 022), Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds and an undated field system immediately north of/overlapping the site (CLA 018). A Late Bronze Age tracer or awl was recorded during the construction of The Granary, as well as

Roman finds and undated features (CLA 029), which following the results of this phase of excavation are thought to be medieval. A Neolithic axe is also recorded 450m to the south-west (CLA 002) and a Saxon brooch and post-medieval mill 550m to the north-west (CLA 024). Within the town centre there are numerous listings of medieval and post-medieval houses, as well as small-scale excavations of Roman, medieval and post-medieval features.

During the excavation a brick and tile kiln was recorded, the last firing of which was between 1500-1550. This was of the Suffolk type and such kilns originated from East Anglia from the late medieval period until at least the 18th/19th century. At this stage, only a small number of excavated examples of this specific type of kiln appear to have been excavated and recorded to modern standards (as listed below), with two recent examples from Euston Estate (being provisionally dated as 16th and 18th century – Brooks, forthcoming). Other examples, some recorded to a lesser degree include a kiln with possible 13th century origins at Ellough (ELO 004 – Boulter, 1996), two later Suffolk kilns at Little Cornard (Hammond, 1989), a 16th-early 17th century example at Wormingford Hall, Essex (White and Marriot, 2012) and a 19th century kiln at Aldeburgh that appears to be a hybrid of a Suffolk and a Scotch kiln (Smith and Henry, 2013). Associated with kilns like this would be features such as wash pits and settling ponds that were part of the clay purification process, although these have not yet been identified on the Clare site.

2.2.1 A brief history of brick making

Taken from Brooks, forthcoming

Although bricks have been made intermittently in Britain since the Roman period, the 16th century is seen by some as the start of the first great age of English brickwork, by which time bricks and tiles were becoming a valuable, well-made commodity used in structural as well as decorative applications. The best quality products were being manufactured in the east of England, particularly in the counties of Suffolk, Norfolk and Essex. However even here there is limited early evidence for bricks being used in buildings with a lower status than that of a country house, although they soon became popular for wealthier town houses. The early brick kilns and the associated preparation activities were usually located on site or near to it in order to reduce high transportation costs and to allow for supervision of the firing. The fuel to fire the kilns was usually wood, although coal was increasingly

employed, because it gave a more consistent temperature and gradually became more widely and cheaply available. Much of the production work was carried out by unskilled labourers, who were given part time work, whilst the equipment such as moulds was supplied by the builders. However there are also records of artisan brick makers travelling around some parts of the country in the 16th and 17th centuries (Airs, 1998). Most pre-19th century kilns were intermittently fired, although they were usually permanent structures, or at least fired several times, often showing signs of repair (Peter Minter, of The Bulmer Brick and Tile Company, pers. comm., 10/08/2013). The most widespread earlier types were the Scotch and Suffolk varieties, which were both rectangular structures, although these were generally later eclipsed by down draught kilns and the mass industrial scale kilns in industrial cities. Suffolk kilns were slightly different from the Scotch kiln in their construction, often being smaller and as the name suggests they were more widespread in East Anglia (Palmer, Nevell and Sissons, 2012).

2.2.2 Map evidence

There is no evidence on the First, Second or Third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps for the past occupation of the site, which reveal only that it was part of a field in the late 19th century through to the early 20th century. However on the Second Edition map of 1904 there is what appears to be a large pit, which may be evidence of quarrying 75m to the west of Area 1. The 1846 Tithe map of the site indicates that the site was within a field with boundaries much the same as those that exist today, excluding the modern Granary housing development to the west (Suffolk Record Office reference T 146/2). Notably the site is partially divided at the street frontage (apportionments 184 and 184a, Pl. 1). It is unclear as to what this long-standing dashed boundary represents and it is still shown on modern OS maps. However, it is similar to the recorded position of the modern floodplain and may indicate an area of the field that was too wet for cultivation and subsequently excluded from the estimation of tithes. Most of the surrounding fields are recorded as pasture, with two apportionments across the road listed as meadow. The area that makes up the site is recorded as 'Stony Hills and Bryants', while the field to the west appears to be recorded as 'Long Lutors' (possibly derived from the plural of the old Germanic/Swedish word Luta, meaning slope). Of note is the presence of 'Spring Pond Field' to the north in apportionment 183. This nearby water source also suggests that the surrounding area may have still been quite wet, draining south-east to the floodplain.



Plate 1. 1846 Tithe map of the site (Suffolk Records Office reference: T 146/2)

3. Original research aims

Based on the themes highlighted in the WSI, as well as points of interest stressed by the evaluation report, the original research aims (ORA) for the excavation phase of the project were defined as follows:

3.1 Fieldwork and archive research aims

ORA 1: The immediate aim of the project is to preserve by record all archaeological deposits upon the site, prior to its development.

ORA 2: The project will also produce a permanent record of the archaeological deposits suitable for further research, the archive of which will be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

ORA 3: The work will include provision of proposals regarding the need for further analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

ORA 4: Certain themes relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were highlighted by the evaluation report and these have the potential to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011). These were highlighted in the WSI and are likely to relate to general themes for the medieval period concerning medieval settlement, the origins and development of rural settlements, building types, or size and shape of fields, and the relationship between hinterland and urban sites, particularly urban industrial and craft products. The site may also provide data for further study of medieval pottery industries, both at a local and regional scale (adapted from Craven, 2013).

ORA 5: What further evidence is there for the presence of Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and other prehistoric activity on the site? Is this solely represented by artefacts?

ORA 6: The evaluation, as well as local metal detecting, a monitoring on The Granary development and other local excavations have uncovered evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity. Are there any further indications of these periods on site?

ORA 7: A deposit, referred to as an Aeolian layer was recorded within the evaluation.

What is this deposit made up of and how did it form? How does it relate to the cut features on the site?

ORA 8: A medieval soil layer was recorded in Area 2, mainly towards the street frontage.

Is it possible to characterise this layer in terms of date and how it formed?

4. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

This summary of the results of the fieldwork is based on an initial assessment of the site data with feature descriptions by phase and preliminary grouping. For further information refer to the full feature descriptions given in Appendix 2 (all of the appendices are presented in Volume 2). The earliest phase is made up of finds evidence for mainly Mesolithic activity, as well as some possible Neolithic flint work. Following this two to three features may be Roman or Anglo-Saxon. However, the bulk of the activity comes from the medieval to post-medieval periods, spanning several phases, the earliest of which is perhaps late 12th-13th century, with the latest being 17th century. Later post-medieval quarrying in Area 1 is probably 19th century+. The medieval and post-medieval activity represents six main phases of occupation, including two phases with domestic houses and developing backyard plots. Two of the medieval houses run along the street frontage, mirroring the settlement on the opposite side of the road, with the other building remains set further back and with different construction. The main evidence for industrial activity is the presence of an early-mid 16th century kiln for firing tiles and bricks, along with extensive evidence for clay quarrying. At the north-west end of the site is evidence for agriculture in the form of stock enclosures and fields. All of the excavated features on site are shown on Figures 2-10, with the original plan of the kiln in Appendix 4.

4.2 Phasing review

The medieval to post-medieval evidence shows several types of occupation, ranging from domestic, to agricultural and industrial activity within several phases, the earliest features of which are perhaps late 12th-13th century with the latest from the main phases being 17th century. Later post-medieval quarrying in Area 1 is probably 19th century+. This phasing is based on a number of stratigraphic relationships running across much of the site, particularly Area 2, where many cut features were either directly interrelated, or were stratified by certain widespread layers. Underlying the modern topsoil in Area 2 was layer 0142 (a buried topsoil and hill wash/creep deposit that was on average 0.3m-0.5m deep) which was cut by some features and sealed others, although it had an unclear relationship with some, having formed over a somewhat prolonged period. The lowest archaeological horizon was layer 0143, which was a silty floodplain deposit, cut by the earliest features

and covering the undisturbed geology. Further phasing was carried out by grouping certain features by their apparent functions, as well as from spot dates.

261 of the 1147 individual contexts produced pottery, with 60% of the material coming from pits, 15.6% from layers, 13.9% from ditches and 5.7% from postholes. 119 individual contexts produced a total of 1140 fragments of CBM, with 55.6% from pits, 20% from ditches, 13.6% from postholes, 4.3% from layers and the rest from other contexts. Only 267 contexts are recorded as producing no finds of any type. All of the ditches are stratigraphically related either to other cut features or layers, as are the building platforms and walls, as well as being dated by spot dates. The kiln has been phased by its stratigraphic relationships as well as its archaeomagnetic date. Whilst some of the pits and the postholes appear in plan to be isolated cuts, they generally relate to the buried medieval topsoil or the silt subsoil layer across Area 2 and have been provisionally attributed with phases from this and from spot dates. However, it is thought that the phasing has the potential to be refined and would benefit from a further stage of analysis.

The site remained well preserved. There was slight evidence of ploughing in Area 1, but in this area the more significant disturbance had been caused by late post-medieval quarrying in the form of a large pit and a series of unusual mechanical tracks/test pits. In Area 2 there was evidence for light ploughing having slightly truncated house G1459 where the soil coverage was limited. In total seven phases are recorded for the site (excluding unphased features) and these are:

1. Mesolithic (also covering limited Neolithic and later prehistoric finds)
2. Roman or Anglo Saxon
3. 12th-13th century
4. 13th-14th century
5. 15th-16th century
6. Late 16th-17th century
7. 19th century

4.3 Phase 1 – Mesolithic and later prehistory

Activity dated to these periods is mainly represented by approximately 750 struck flints, though most are likely to be Mesolithic. A large number of these were recovered from layer 0143 as it was uncovered during machining and subsequent sieving. They were also frequently found as residual artefacts within later features. The assemblage includes a Mesolithic tranchet axe (found unstratified under context 0141), spalls and blades, a scraper, backed knife and well-prepared blade cores as well as a high number of flakes.

A small quantity of prehistoric pottery was also collected from the site. This included seven Bronze Age sherds (29g), two Iron Age sherds (10g) and twelve unidentified sherds (55g). No definite cut features were recorded as being prehistoric and it is possible that much of the flint work and the limited instances of pottery found on the site had been incorporated in the flooding deposit 0143, described below.

4.3.1 Layer 0143

This was a layer of mid greyish-brownish-orange to orangish-brown slightly clayey-silt with occasional small and medium sized stones and very rare unsorted/randomly distributed charcoal flecks. It was present below buried topsoil layer 0142 in Area 2, with slightly deeper build ups within a slight depression recorded in the north-west to south-east slope and in the southern corner of the site. It varied in depth from <0.05m-0.5m thick. In the northern corner of Area 2 the deposit extended to within 4.2m of the limit of excavation, carrying on south-west towards the kiln stoke holes, before reaching the south-west limit of Area 2 at the south-east end of the G0570 posthole line. The layer produced one Roman pottery sherd, one medieval pottery sherd and seven unknown sherds, as well as over 300 pieces of the total worked flint assemblage. The flints were spread across layer 0143 in Area 2, although there was a loose concentration of lithics around grid squares 630/940 and 640/940, to the north-west of posthole G1453 and building G1459. This layer was interpreted as an Aeolian deposit in the evaluation, but the distribution and presence of the inclusions and artefacts recorded from the layer, as well as its stratigraphy indicate that this was not the case. It was interpreted initially during the excavation as a subsoil B-horizon mixed with colluvial material. However, the condition of the lithics suggests that they were deposited *in-situ* onto an exposed area, and given the site's location this is likely

to have been a regularly waterlogged silty floodplain of the early River Stour, prior to it being engineered into the existing channel and the New Cut. Its composition, as well as its position roughly mirroring the floodplain and the condition of the finds assemblage suggests that it is more likely to be the result of early seasonal flooding deposits relating to the River Stour. This would not only explain the presence of the flint work within layer 0143, but also the relative absence of organic material.

4.4 Phase 2 – Roman or Anglo Saxon

4.4.1 Ditch G0164

One of the stratigraphically earliest cut features on the site was ditch G0164 that ran on a north-north-west to south-south-east alignment across the length of the PDA, cutting layer 0143 (Fig. 5). There was a possible entrance way through the feature where it was cut by ditch G1432, although this was probably just a combination of the truncation by the larger ditch and the cut becoming temporarily shallower. The feature possibly terminated or was truncated just before reaching channel 0818 near the south-east edge of the site. It varied from 0.45m wide to 1.5m wide and was 0.18m to 0.45m deep, although where truncated by ditch G1432 it was as little as 0.04m deep. It generally had moderate to slightly steep sides and a slightly concave to flat base and was filled with pale-mid grey-brown or orange-brown silty-clay or silty-sand that made it hard to define in places, being similar to the natural geology and layer 0143. The fills produced two Iron Age+ pot sherds and one prehistoric sherd (all somewhat abraded), as well as worked flint. However in southernmost cut 0663, the ditch produced a small later assemblage including one piece of CBM (13g), animal bone (120g), two worked flints (68g), as well as one sherd of early medieval and five sherds of 12th-14th century pottery (37g), which was the least abraded assemblage from the ditch. However it is thought possible that this later assemblage was actually present through disturbance or insertion as a result of the higher levels of activity in this area or bioturbation and that the ditch was actually earlier. This interpretation is based on several factors. Firstly the ditch's alignment matches neither of the other ditches excavated on the site or any modern boundaries, indicating that it is unlikely to be contemporary with them. Secondly, its position within the stratigraphy indicates that it was one of the earlier features on the site and its leached and largely inorganic fill tends to suggest that it was of some antiquity. The earlier finds from the feature however are

somewhat abraded suggesting that they are residual and therefore that the ditch group is unlikely to be of later prehistoric/Iron Age date. A series of unexcavated field systems adjoining/immediately to the north of the PDA (CLA 018) are recorded by aerial photographs and may be Roman or Saxon according to associated finds scatters. These also do not align with existing ditch boundaries, and it is possible that ditch G0164 may subsequently be associated, although this will require further research.

4.4.2 Pits 0678 and 0680

On either side of ditch G0164 were two small pit cuts, 0678 and 0680, although they may have been part of the same feature. The relationship to G0164 was unclear as the cuts were so shallow and all three features had markedly similar fills, although it was thought that pit 0678 may possibly have cut the ditch. Both pits were roughly oval in plan, aligned south-west to north-east, measuring 1m long x 0.5m wide x 0.15m-0.18m deep. Mid-dark orangish-grey silt was found in both cuts, with fill 0679 producing one sherd of possible prehistoric pottery and two pieces of worked flint. Each cut had gently sloping sides and slightly concave to uneven bases.

Figure 2. Overall site plan

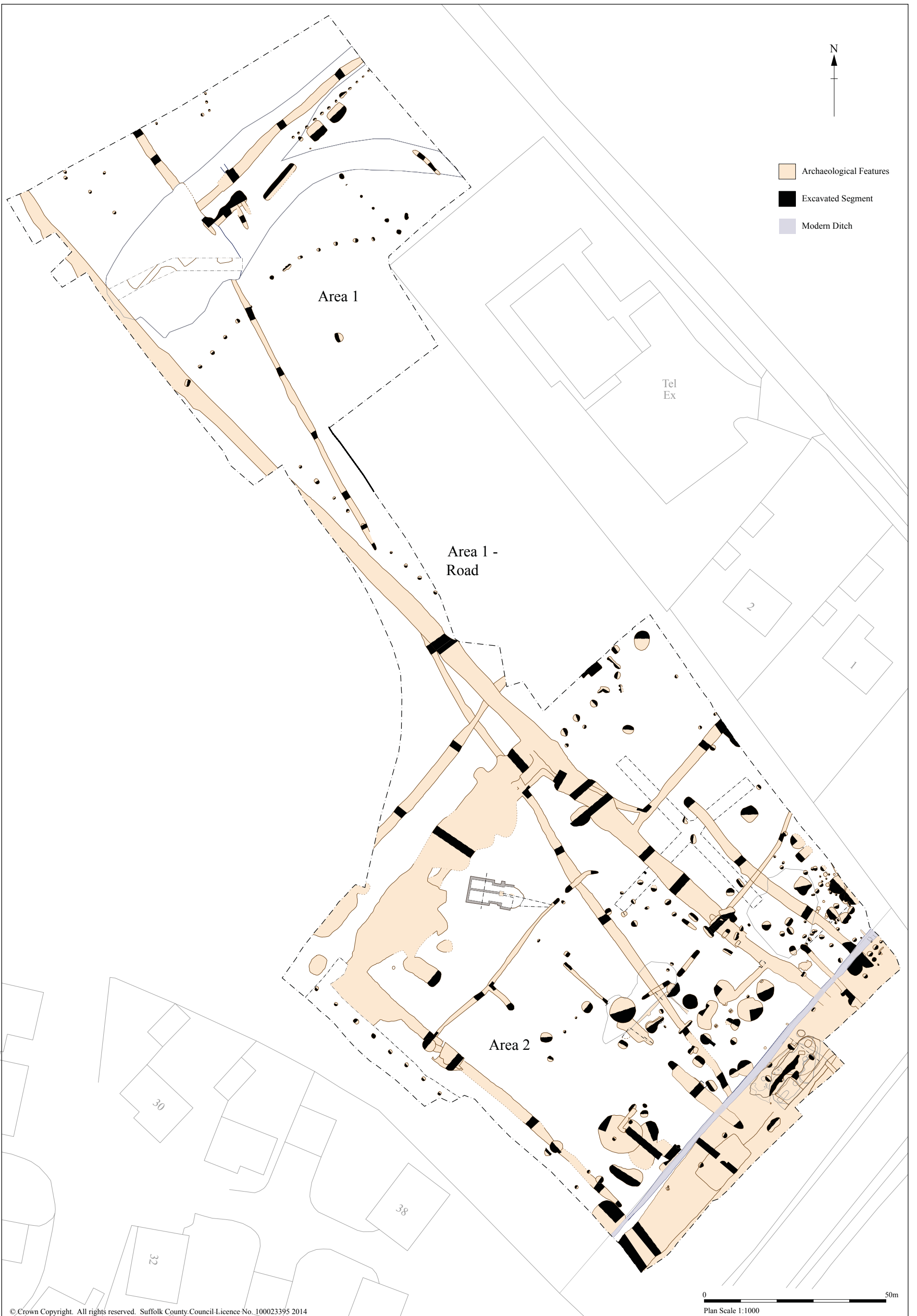


Figure 3. Area 1 and Area 1 Road with group labels

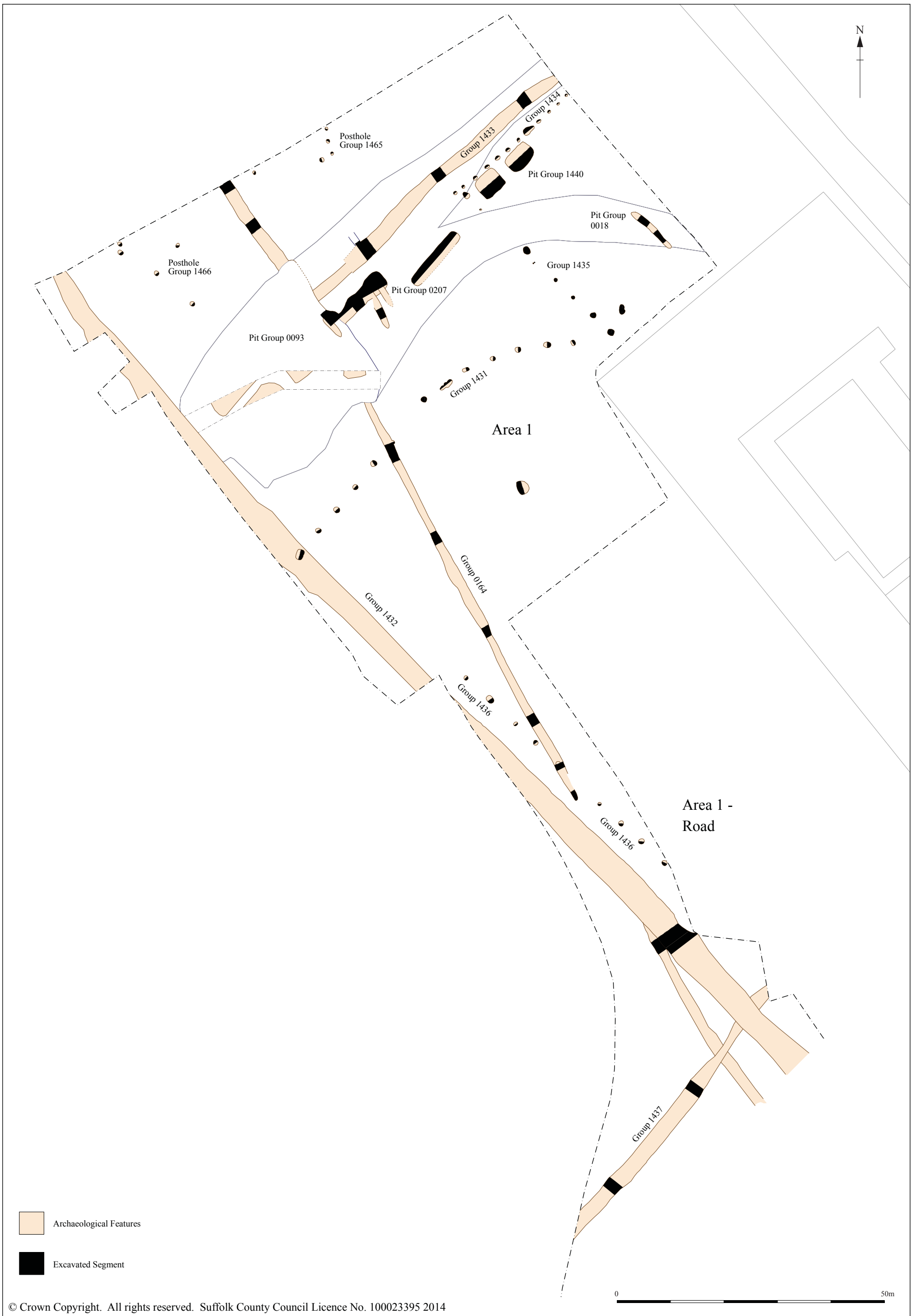


Figure 4. Area 2 with group labels



Figure 5. Phase 2 (Roman or Anglo-Saxon) features

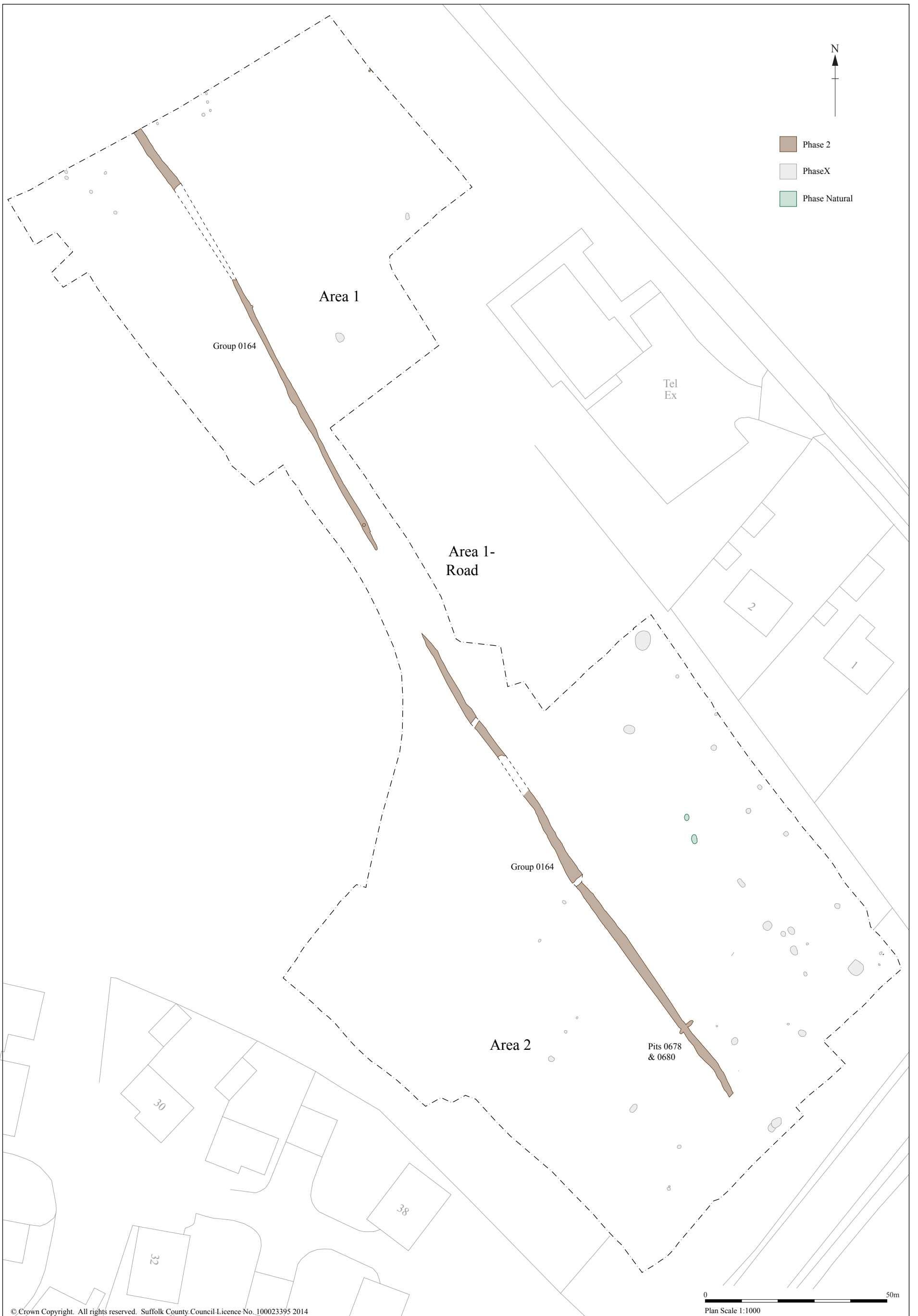


Figure 6. Phase 3 (12th-13th century) features



Figure 7. Phase 4 (13th-14th century) features

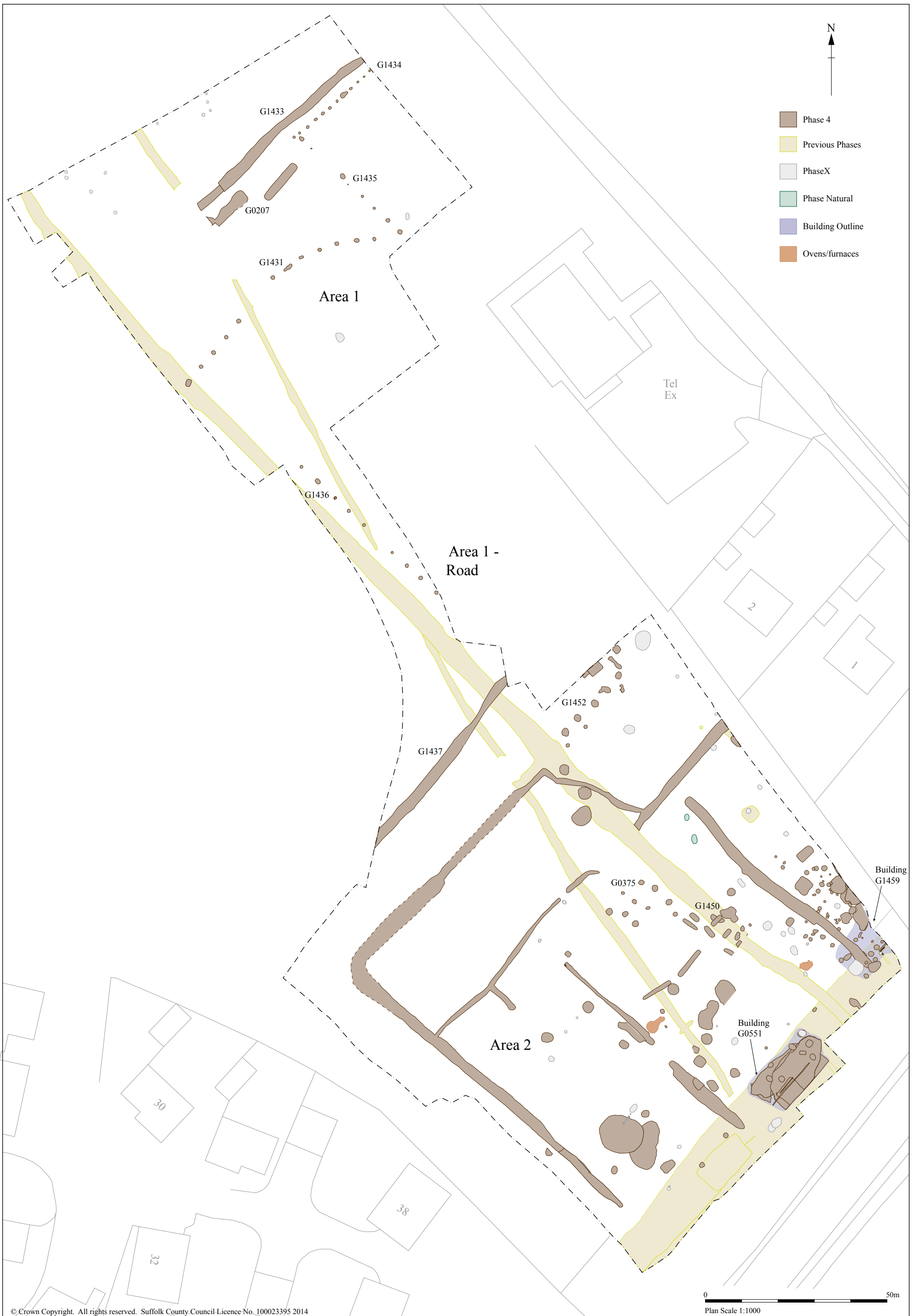


Figure 8. Phase 5 (15th-16th century) features

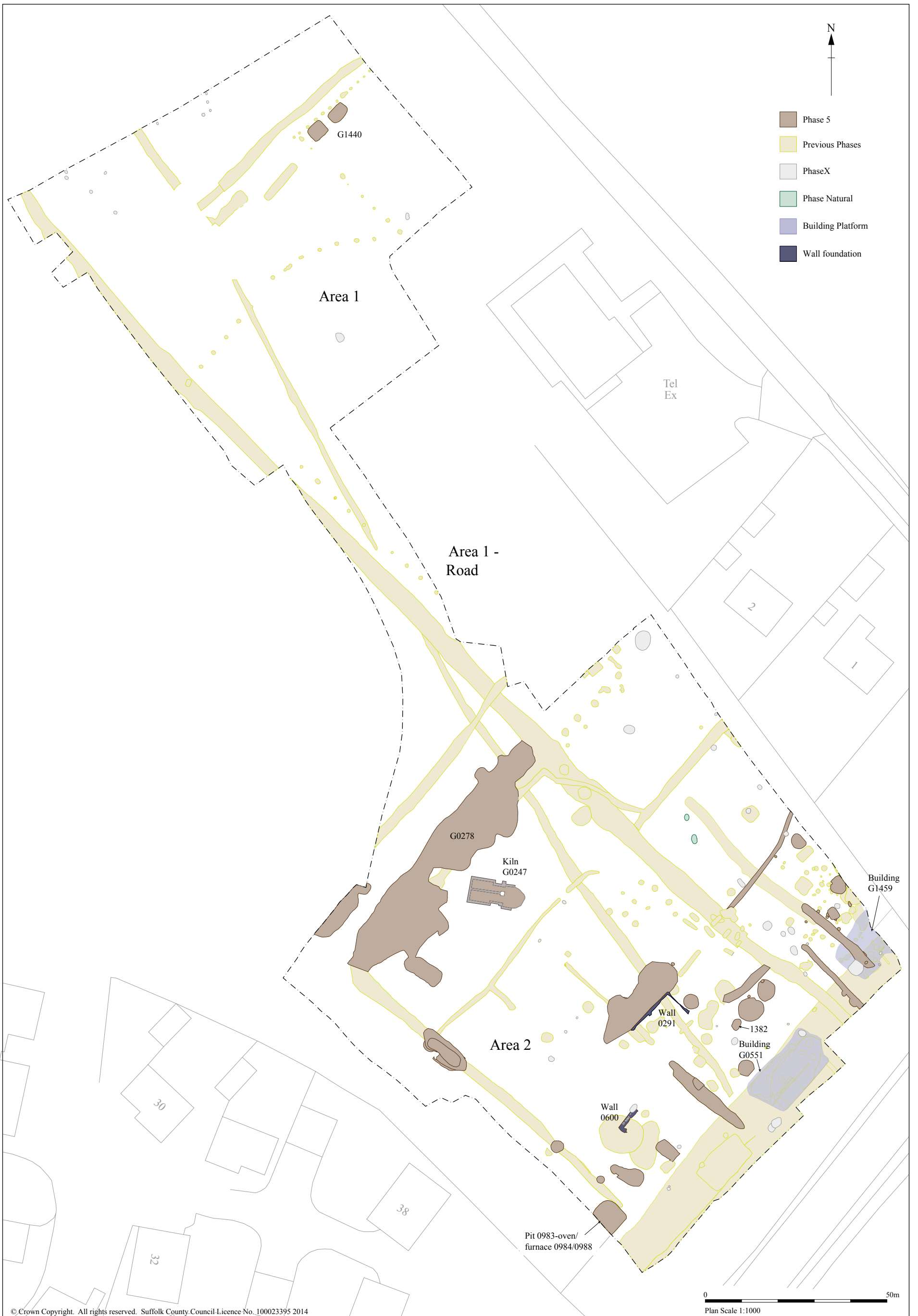


Figure 9. Phase 6 (late 16th-17th century) features

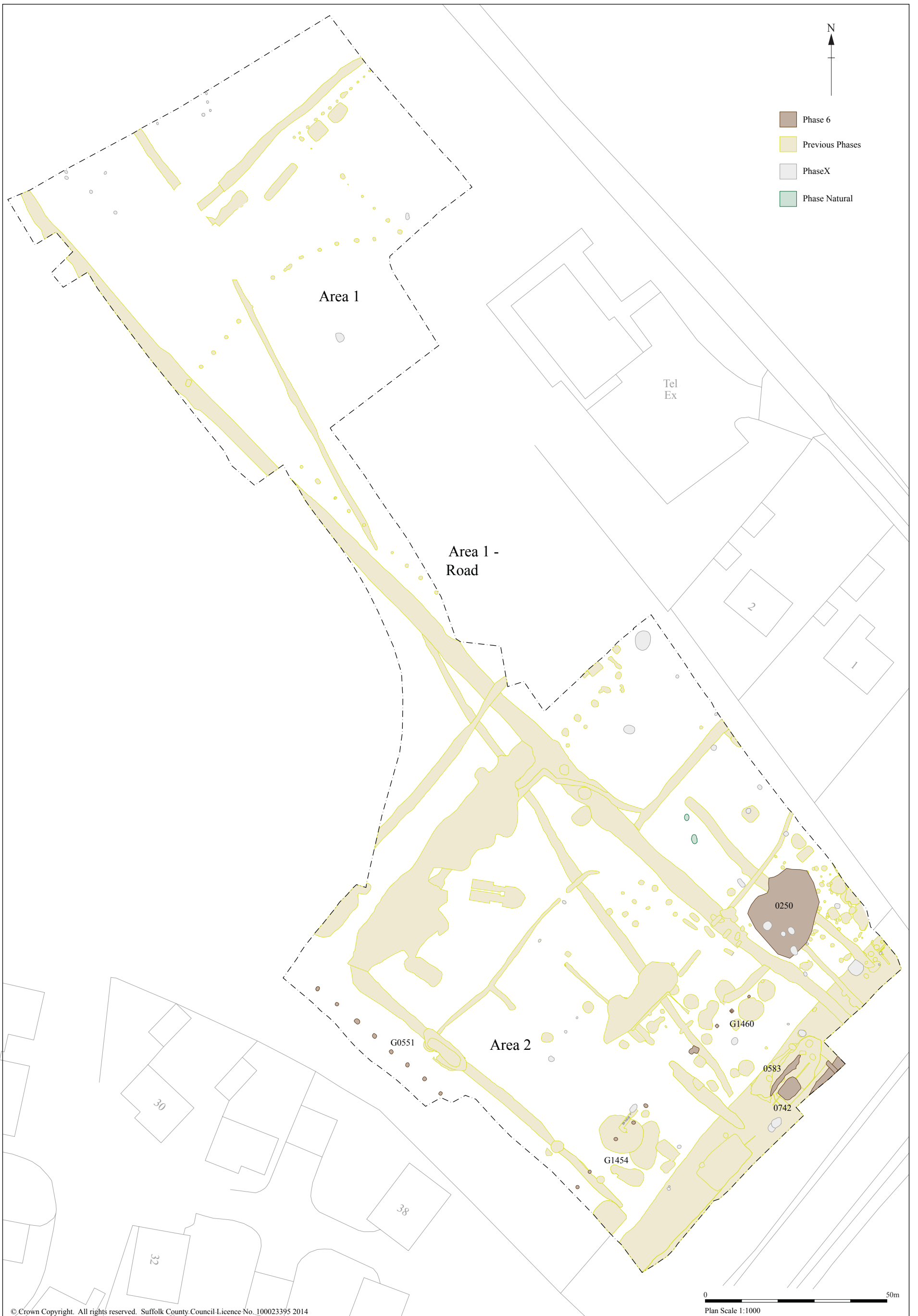
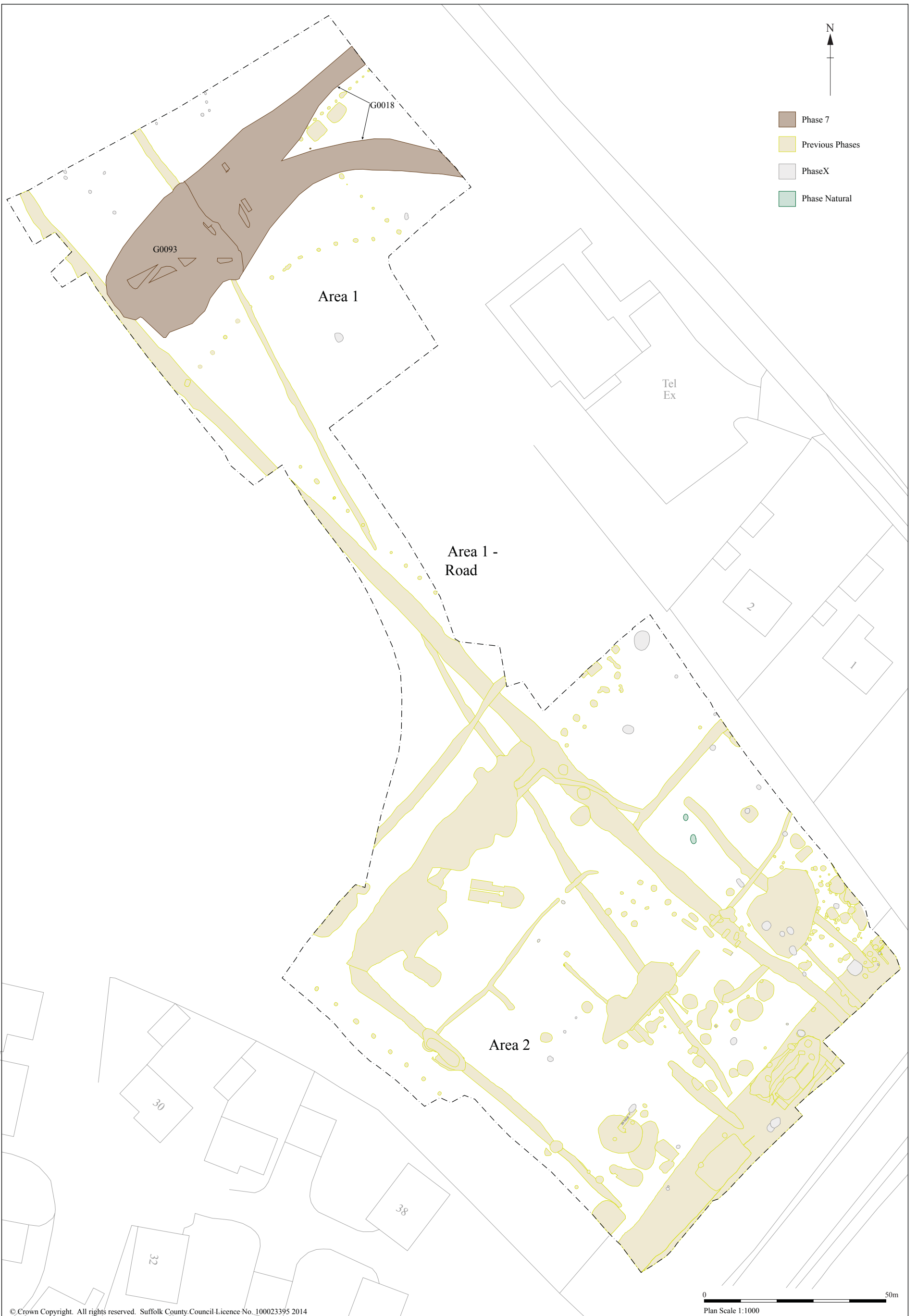


Figure 10. Phase 7 (19th century) features



4.5 Phase 3 – 12th-13th century

4.5.1 Channel G0818

Running the full width of the site at its south-eastern edge was a large channel recorded as G0818 (Fig. 6). At its widest measurable point it was 6.5m wide and >55m long and varied from 0.9m to >1.5m deep with 30°-60° slightly concave sides and a flat/slightly concave base. The channel was cut by every feature with which it had a relationship, including several north-west to south-east aligned boundary ditches and house platforms G0551 and G0625. There was no relationship visible between the feature and ditch G0164 from Phase II, but channel G0818 had distinctly less leached fills than the earlier ditch and more consistently produced medieval pottery. It was also not clear how the channel related to worked soil layer 0142, although it appeared to cut a similar but possibly less disturbed (earlier?) layer 1458. It was clear that G0818 was cut by the later re-cuts of large ditch G1432, which seems to have been maintained into the 14th century. As such the initial cutting of ditch G1432 and channel G0818 may have been contemporary and for the same purpose. The channel was dug by hand in cuts 0852, 0930 and 1457 and two further profiles were machine excavated as 0805 and 0899. There was no evidence for a bank on either side of the channel.

Typically channel G0818 was filled with several lower deposits of orangish-grey, brownish-grey and bluish-grey silty-clay and sandy-silt, which contained few finds and very few inclusions. These layers appeared to be fluvial or colluvial deposits, although it has also been suggested that they may have been puddled deposits resulting from clay purification (although they are thought to be substantially earlier than the 16th century brick kiln). Only a small number of the fills produced artefacts and none were retrieved from the basal fills. The upper and upper-middle fills appeared to be mixtures of redeposited natural, occupation material and other organic material/topsoil that had been deliberately used to infill the top of the channel. These produced a small quantity of pottery which spot-dated to 13th century as well as animal bone, CBM, redeposited worked flint and shell.

A rectangular area of the channel appears to have been re-cut as cut 0850, aligned with the south-eastern edge of the main channel. This measured 7.69m x 4.48m x 0.67m, with a similar, if shallower profile to the main cut. It was filled with three deposits of grey or

brownish-grey sand-silt or clayey-silt (fills 0849, 0872 and 0873) that produced a total of six 13th century pottery sherds and five 12th-14th century sherds, as well as animal bone and oyster shell.

An onsite evaluation of the channel was carried out by Steve Boreham who assessed the lower and middle fills as suitable for column sampling (pers. comm.). The column sample was subsequently taken from cut 0930 and its analysis will form part of the final stage of reporting. In cut 0805 an environmental bulk sample was taken from fill 0814, which was one of the middle fills, interpreted as a possible backfill deposit. This produced limited evidence of legumes, weeds, charred fruit stones/seeds and charcoal.

The channel had been dug into an area of river terrace sand and gravel deposits that were only present on the road frontage and it was also located within the floodplain. On site the channel was interpreted as a quarry for construction materials, perhaps for the original incarnation of Stoke Road, as well as for water management given the site's position on the floodplain.

4.5.2 Layer 1458

Layer 1458 was a mid grey silty-clay with a high organic content, as well as stones and chalk. It was similar to buried topsoil 0142, and may have been the same material, although less worked. It was only recorded in the very southern corner of Area 2, to the south of channel 0899 (G0818) which possibly cut it, although the relationship was not clear. The layer produced no finds.

4.5.3 Ditch G1432

One of the largest features on the site was ditch G1432 that ran the full length of the site from the north-west edge of Area 1 to the south-east edge of Area 2, and was excavated in one trench in the evaluation as cuts E1823, E1825 and E1830. It varied from 1.9m to c.3.4m wide and in depth from 0.58m to 1.24m. The sides ranged from 50° to 70° with fairly straight sides and a concave base. Most of the cuts contained between three and six fills, with the basal material often consisting of a primary silt fill similar to layer 0143, followed by further and usually more organic silting layers, as well as deliberate

backfill/refuse deposits, and material disturbed as a result of later quarrying. Pottery retrieved from the basal layers of the ditch suggest a possible 12th century formation date, with deliberate backfilling throughout the 13th-14th centuries. Within Area 2 the upper fills tended to be made up of mid-dark grey-brown silty-sandy-clayey mixes and charcoal-rich material, indicating deliberate backfilling with domestic or industrial material. The ditch stayed partially open for some time into the 13th/14th century as it appears to work in conjunction with the later phase boundary ditch G1438. Often the ditch had been cut by large medieval quarry pits, thought to be taking advantage of the pre-dug channel in order to reach the vein of boulder clay running across much of the site from 1-2m below the surface of the upper geological layers. It was also reused in one area for the placement of a round, clay-lined structure, thought to be an oven or furnace of some sort. Redeposited worked flint, CBM, animal bone, shell, fired clay and stone were also recorded from its fills. A sample of grey-black charcoal rich sandy-silt fill 0528 in cut 0530 produced relatively high levels of cereal grains with evidence of crop processing, and low levels of legumes, weeds, charcoal and snail shells. This fill is representative of one of the deliberate backfills of the ditch and a similar deposit was recorded along much of the ditch in Area 2, indicating sustained deposition of domestic/crop-processing material.

4.5.4 Oven 0237 and pit 0329

Two isolated features indicate early domestic activity on the site, bounded to the south-west by ditch G1432. Oven 0237 was the only feature of its type from this phase and its position on the north-east edge of Area 2 and its extension beyond the limit of excavation suggests that it could have been associated with an adjoining property not seen on this site. The clay base was oval in plan, with a circular chamber and traces of walls extending away from this, which formed the stoke hole/entrance to the structure. It measured >1.78m north-west to south-east x >0.64m. The oven had been somewhat truncated by ditch G1438 and pit 0240, which are part of Phase 4. As such it was largely truncated with only the base surviving, within which there was evidence of *in-situ* low temperature burning, comprising thin ash deposits and slightly reddened clay. It also showed signs of being fired more than once and subsequently having had its clay lining renewed.

Pit 0329 was a sub-square pit, c.9m south of oven 0237 and measuring 2.3m x 2.5m x 0.38m deep. It had fairly steep sides that curved to an undulating base and it contained two fills, 0330 and 0331. These were mid orangish-brown/grey silty-clayey-sand and orangish-grey clay and sand. The upper fill produced four sherds of 12th-13th century pottery, six worked flints and two oyster shells.



Plate 2. Cut 0805 of channel G0818 (1m and 2m scales, facing east)



Plate 3. Cut 0930 of channel G0818 (2m scales, facing east)



Plate 4. Cut 0261 of ditch G1432 (cutting smaller ditch G0164, 2m scale, facing south-east)

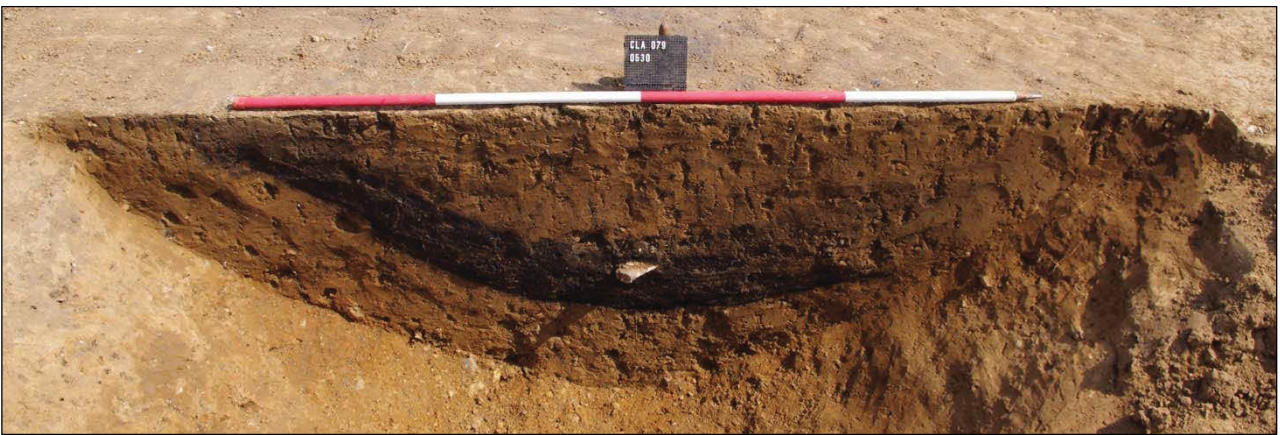


Plate 5. Cut 0530 of ditch G1432 (2m scale, facing south-east)



Plate 6. Oven 0237, mid-excavation (1m scale, facing north-east)

4.6 Phase 4 – 13th-14th century

4.6.1 Introduction

This phase sees a distinctive increase in the levels of activity on the site. There is the establishment of what appear to be relatively regular-sized plots/enclosures (measuring between c.20m-27m wide x >43m long) marked out by ditches and stretching back from the street frontage and the first evidence of buildings/dwellings, in the form of two clay pads and associated postholes, as well as further less clearly defined posthole structures. There is an increase in activity in the form of the large backyard pits and small oven/furnace features often associated with medieval domestic sites, whilst posthole enclosures appear to define organised agricultural activity further to the north. Many of the features were sealed by layer 0142 from Phase 5, or were possibly contemporary with the earlier stages of its formation.

4.6.2 Buildings

Building G1459

In the eastern corner and along the street frontage of Area 2 was building G1459, interpreted as a house on the road frontage. This consisted of two layers of clay floor foundations with associated occupation deposits, postholes and the remnants of a tile hearth, although the limits of the structure were often poorly defined and it was significantly truncated along its south-east edge by ploughing. The clay floor foundation layers formed a slightly irregular/truncated sub-square shape that extended to the north-east beyond the limit of excavation. Its known dimensions measured 5.3m south-east to north-west by >4.3m south-west to north-east. The earliest contexts associated with the structure were clay floor foundation 0671 and posthole 0715, with the latter producing one early medieval and three late 13th-14th century pottery sherds, as well as CBM. The platform was cut by posthole 0763, which in turn was sealed by clay layer 0625, excavation of which uncovered two early medieval pottery sherds and sixteen late 13th-mid 14th century sherds, CBM and a nail. Five postholes cut layer 0625 and these produced limited quantities of 12th-14th century pottery along with animal bone and CBM. They appeared to be overlaid by the tile hearth 0624 and later deposits such as pit 0699 and dump of stones 0872, which were both cut by the re-cut of ditch G1445, that contained twenty-five sherds

of 15th-16th century pottery, CBM, animal bone and shell in fill 0669. The hearth was recorded as 0624 and consisted of two partially truncated sides of what was presumably a square or rectangular shape originally (Pl. 8). What was left of the structure measured 0.84m x 0.71m and consisted of tiles, mortared together three thick and on their sides. There was no evidence for any substantial associated chimney foundation as with building G0551 and therefore the tile deposit may have been the remnants of an open hearth within an open hall type structure.

Building G0551

At the street frontage of Area 2 the footprint of a building with a clay floor foundation was excavated. This was made up of clay floor 0697 sunk within shallow hollow 0736 and measured >4.85m wide x >10.4m long, aligned north-east to south-west. It was somewhat irregular due to truncation, but formed a roughly rectangular shape. Thirty-eight sherds of late 13th-14th century pottery were retrieved from floor 0697. There were two or three floor repairs within the lifetime of the building, consisting of further layers of clay interspersed with occupation material, mainly producing further late 13th-14th century and 14th-15th century pottery. One of the uppermost contexts appears to be either an open hearth or an inserted chimney foundation, shown by the setting within the centre of the building of several large stones with bricks, clay, ash and *in-situ* heating recorded as 0614 within shallow cut 0633. If it is the latter, then the building is likely to have been in use until at least the 16th century; generally the earliest point at which chimneys are used within lower status vernacular buildings. Surviving partially within the base of Phase 6 pit 0742 (that contained 16th-18th century pottery and a mid-late 17th century pipe bowl) was another deposit that resembled a partial chimney foundation, recorded as 0743. This consisted of pale grey ash and pale yellowish-grey clayey-sand with stones (up to 0.2m across) and fragments of brick, set to form a rectangular shape aligned south-west to north-east. This would have originally have been 3.6m long, but was partially cut away by pit 0742. It contained a pipe bowl of mid-late 17th century date and may have formed the central wall of a double fireplace. This may have been the replacement of the original open hearth, with the chimney built close to/against the southern corner of the structure. An irregular gully, 0583, was possibly associated with building G0551 and had been cut into the upper layers of the clay platform, running south-west to north-east almost along the full length of the building on its central axis. This contained fill 0582, with abundant charcoal, as well as

CBM, animal bone and thirty-four sherds of pottery with a 17th century spot date. It was interpreted as a timber slot associated with the building, which had subsequently been removed, potentially indicating the point at which the building was being demolished. A number of postholes were also recorded as forming parts of the building's matrix, sometimes with stone packing.

Posthole G1453

Towards the eastern corner of Area 2 was a dense scatter of postholes that had not been identified within the evaluation, but which possibly formed a structure or series of structures to the rear of building G1459. The group consists of approximately forty individual posthole cuts and five further possible but ephemeral features. Some of the larger postholes had dimensions of up to 0.65m long x 0.54m x 0.32m, whilst others were smaller cuts of about 0.25m x 0.3m x 0.14m deep. The majority of these cuts only became visible after the removal of buried medieval topsoil layer 0142. It is possible that others existed, but were truncated during the removal of this layer as they could not be distinguished within it. The fills of the cuts varied from grey-brown to orange-brown to yellow-brown sandy-clayey-silt mixes, with some having clay and chalk packing fills. There were also traces of post pipes extant within some of the cuts and the fills produced a total of twenty-two pottery sherds, with 11th-13th and 12th-14th century spot dates, as well as low quantities of CBM, fired clay, worked flint, stone, heated stone and one piece of slag. It is unclear whether the cuts form any clear structures at this point and further work is required to try and differentiate or associate them, although some formed loosely north-west to south-east alignments with another at line at a right angle possibly present. The postholes at the northern end of the group may not be associated and it is unclear how they relate to building G1459, but they may form a lean-to structure of some sort.

Posthole G0375

Nine or ten posthole cuts, grouped in a loose grid formed G0375, measuring 6m south-west to north-east x 4m (possibly up to 7m if cut 0420 is included) north-west to south-east (Fig. 7). The cuts varied from 0.35m-0.88m wide x 0.48m-0.9m long x 0.13m-0.35m deep and varied from oval to sub-square cuts that were somewhat poorly defined within layer 0143. The fills consisted of greyish-brown and yellowish-brown sandy-silts, with occasional

chalk, and produced ten sherds of mid-late 12th century pottery sherds and four 12th-14th century sherds, as well as flint, animal bone and fired clay. The group was positioned close to ditch G1432 and seemed to respect it. No clear interpretation was made of this grouping, although the poorly defined nature of some of the cuts and the dry on-site conditions mean that some may have been missed. The gridded formation may indicate some sort of roofed structure such as an animal shelter or granary, or alternatively perhaps a series of short tenter frames for woollen cloth drying. Although the south Suffolk area was famed for its broadcloth production (requiring 28 yard/25.6m tenter frames) shorter cloths were also produced in lower numbers that could be dried on shorter frames.

4.6.2 Ditch networks

Several ditches ran across the site aligned north-west to south-east, intersecting with others to form a series of rectilinear enclosures angles. These include ditch groups 1430/1446, 1433, 1437, 1438, 1439, 1441, 1442, 1445, 1447 and 1455. Ditch G1432, although much reduced in depth by this point still existed as a notable depression and seems to still have been integrated within the new site layout.

Ditches G1438, G 1439, G1441, G1442 and G1455

Ditches 1438, 1441 and 1442 formed a single line that ran across the width of Area 2, with two breaks, one of which may respect large ditch G1432 or simply be forming a larger opening. Fills from these ditches produced pottery with a 13th century spot date, as well as animal bone and flint. The cuts of the ditches varied from 0.1m to 0.65m deep x 0.35m to 1.45m wide and this variation may be accounted for by the partial machine truncation of G1441 and G1442. Alternatively G1438 may have been made larger specifically, although their alignments suggest that they are all associated. The fills of the ditches were somewhat variable, but appeared to be made up of clayey-sandy-silt consisting of redeposited natural and some organic material.

Extending from the south-eastern side of G1442 was short ditch G1455, which produced no finds but appeared to be associated due to its alignment and relationship with G1442. Another ditch, G1439 runs north-west from G1438. It appeared to cut large ditch G1432 before turning to a north-east to south-west alignment, where it was cut by quarry pit

G0278. Finds from this ditch included thirteen sherds of 13th century pottery, animal bone, worked flint and oyster shell.

Ditch G1445

Running north-west to south-east from the south-east side of G1438 was ditch G1445. This had a similar profile and dimensions to G1438 and forty-three sherds of late 12th to early 13th century pottery were recovered from it. However at its south-eastern end, where it was re-cut on the same alignment, it produced twenty-seven sherds of 15th-16th century pottery. Excluding this later cut the ditch's south-eastern end would respect late 13th to 14th century building G1459. The fills were generally made up of mid brown-grey clayey-sandy-silt.

Ditches G1430 and G1446

Two north-west to south-east aligned lengths of ditch were recorded as G1430 and G1446. Ditch G1430 is thought to have been re-cut at its south-east end in the 16th century in a similar way to ditch G1445, where it produced 16th-18th century pottery, whilst elsewhere it contained 12th-14th century pottery sherds, as well as animal bone, CBM and oyster shell. 3.4m from the north-west end of G1430 was ditch G1446, within which two sherds of 12th-14th century pottery were recovered, with animal bone and worked flint. This ditch was notably similar in cut to those in groups 1441, 1442 and 1455 and was filled with mid-dark grey-brown sandy-silt, sometimes with deposits of redeposited gravel.

Ditches 0731/0733 and 0844/0846

To the east of ditch G1446, a pair of 4.5m long ditches was recorded as cuts 0731/0733 and 0844/0846. They were between 0.16m and 0.28m deep and had moderately steep sides, curving to fairly flat bases. The cuts produced 12th-13th and 12th-14th century pottery, along with animal bone, CBM, worked flint and oyster shell. Both cuts were filled with single deposits of mid-dark grey-brown sandy-silt.

Ditch G1447

Near the south-west edge of Area 2 was ditch G1447. It was 0.25m-0.45m deep x 0.6m-1.4m wide and contained four sherds of 12th-13th and 12th-14th century pottery in fills of mixed mid grey-brown and orange brown sand, clay and silt. At its south-eastern end the ditch terminated, appearing to respect channel G0818, whilst towards the north-west ditch G1442 terminated within G1447. It was cut by the complex of large quarry pits recorded as G0278, but was not present to the north-west of this group suggesting that it related to ditch G1439.

Ditch G1437

Ditch G1437 was excavated within the roadway of Area 1. Initially it was thought that it was cut by ditch G1432 in plan, although it was later recognised that a series of quarry pits dug into G1432 had actually truncated the relationship. From the two slots excavated across it only one sherd of 12th-14th century pottery was recovered along with animal bone, although the ditch's alignment matched other ditches from this phase. The cuts were 1.46m-1.6m wide x 0.58m-0.64m deep with steep straight sides and a flat base. Fills from the ditch consisted of grey-brown, orange-brown and reddish-brown silt and clay mixes, mainly derived from natural infilling. An environmental sample from cut 0205 of the ditch contained low to moderate levels of cereal grains, and low levels of weeds, cereal grains and snail shells.

Ditch G1433

Ditch G1433 was located in the northern part of Area 1, running south-west to north-east aligned with posthole G1434 and pit groups 1440 and G0207. Where excavated the ditch was 0.98m-1.8m wide and 0.34m-0.78m deep with moderate-steeply sloping variable sides and a flat base. The fills were orange-brown or grey-brown silty-clay with some charcoal inclusions and stones, with 12th-14th century pottery, animal bone and CBM.

4.6.3 Posthole fence lines and groupings

Posthole G1452

A posthole group, recorded as G1452 was present in the northern corner of Area 2. It consisted of three large postholes (0277, 0288 and 0296 – Pl.7) with distinctive post pipes, measuring 1.06m-1.09m wide x 0.4m-0.75m deep with steep straight sides and flat bases, as well as eight shallow circular and linear/irregular cuts, some of which were possibly either the result of bioturbation, or had been disturbed. Eight of the cuts produced finds, comprising nineteen sherds of 12th-14th century pottery, as well as worked flint, shell and animal bone. The postholes were aligned south-west to north-east, although at the north-east end the line curved up towards the north-west edge of the excavation.

4.6.5 Area 2 back yard pits

Various pits were recorded within Area 2, to the rear of the buildings G0551 and G1459. Some of these pits form are isolated, or in groups of two or three cuts, while others are clustered in larger groups and have distinctive shapes in plan.

Pit cluster G1450

Positioned immediately south-east of G0375 were approximately ten pits, recorded as G1450 (Pl. 10). These mainly consist of short linear/oval pits that cut ditch G1432 in Area 2. The linear/oval cuts measured 1.3m-2.3m long x 0.53m-1.35m wide x 0.07m-0.38m deep, with profiles that varied from gently-steeply sloping sides with slightly concave bases. It was not clear if these were structural features as they varied in size, depth and alignment quite significantly. The fills produced six sherds of 11th-12th century pottery, as well as eleven sherds of 12th-13th century and eight sherds of 12th-14th century pottery, along with animal bone, flint, shell, lava quern, heated stone and fired clay. No environmental samples have been processed for this group of features yet.

Isolated pits

To the north-west of channel G0818 approximately thirty generally isolated pits were excavated, spreading with decreasing density towards the north-west edge of Area 2 (Fig.

7 – Pl. 9). These were usually deep (1m+) and the majority were within 25m of the south-eastern edge of the site (15m-18m from the rear of buildings G0551 and G1459, respectively), as well as being located within the area of the river terrace geology. Noticeably the pits were also mainly clustered within the area enclosed to the north-west by ditches G1438, G1441 and G1442. The cuts generally had steep sides and where it was safe to excavate them to full depth the bases were slightly concave. In the majority of cases there were several fills, usually consisting of what appeared to be naturally slumping basal fills, overlaid with deliberately backfilled redeposited topsoil and refuse. There were later pits in the same area, however those recognised as part of this phase included cuts securely dated from pottery, such as 0545, 0620, 0983, 1302, 1324, 0949/1315 and 1401. These pits contained refuse including CBM and animal bone, along with low levels of shell, worked flint and very occasional slag. The interpretation of these various cuts is that they were targeting the river terrace deposits, potentially for repairing the nearby Stoke Road (see channel G0818) or for building purposes, as well as being backfilled later with refuse. The cuts may also have been positioned within the confines of the backyards, although their positions correlate more closely with the terrace geology. The smaller cuts in particular may have been primarily for refuse as they sometimes failed to reach the sand and gravel deposits. However, refuse was also dumped across the site within layer 0142, so this hypothesis seems unlikely. Further interrogation of this pit group and the CBM assemblage within the next stage of reporting may reveal that some of these features are actually part of Phase 5, wherein further excavation of pits has been recorded.

4.6.6 Ovens/furnaces

Ovens 0470 and 1380

The remnants of two small clay structures were found in the backyard of the more southerly building recorded in this phase, which are generally interpreted as ovens or small furnaces of some sort. The better preserved example was recorded as oven/furnace 0470 (Pl. 11). This appeared to be pear-shaped in plan, with a circular fire box chamber and traces of walls extending off the chamber that formed the stoke hole/entrance to the structure. Feature 0470 was 2.85m north-east to south-west x 1.65m wide at the chamber and 0.65m wide at the stoke hole. It was largely truncated with only the base surviving, within which there was evidence of *in-situ* burning, comprising thin ash deposits and

slightly reddened clay. There were also signs of more than one firing and the subsequent renewal of the clay base. A second oven/furnace that appeared to be of the same style was recorded as structure 1380, but it was significantly more disturbed, measuring 1.8m east to west x 1.16m and appearing to form a roughly oval shape (Pl. 12). The two contexts produced a mixture of finds including pottery, worked flint, animal bone, shell and stone. The pottery ranged from the 12th-13th and 12-14th centuries. Neither feature contained any deposits suitable for environmental sampling, as they only consisted of the clay structural components of the oven/furnace bases. Similar features have been recorded at the Swan Hotel site in Lavenham, where they were interpreted as dyeing furnaces (Brooks, 2014), but similar structures for making wort for beer are also recorded in historic sources.

Oven 0324

A different style of oven was recorded as cut 0324 that truncated ditch 0327/G1432, or made use of the pre-existing hole left by it (Pl. 13). This formed a circular feature in plan, measuring 1.9m south-west to north-east x >0.85m x 0.68m deep. The profile showed thick vertical walls made up of clay and a flat base of slightly heated clay, with lenses of ash that had been relined after a period. The fills, 0317-0323 produced two sherds of 12th-14th century pot and one worked flint. The environmental sample from fill 0319 showed evidence of grains and legumes, weeds, limited levels of charcoal and snail shells. On site the feature was interpreted as a very primitive malt- or legume-drying kiln, an interpretation that has been proposed for other similar medieval features in nearby settlements such as Bury St Edmunds (David Gill, pers. comm.). This is suggested by the presence of grains and legumes in the environmental sample, although these may also be present as a part of kindling/fuel. This is not to deny the potential of the structure as a malt kiln, but it might have been difficult to control the temperature in such a structure as required for malting. Germinated grains require drying at controlled temperatures for at least several hours and sometimes upwards of a day in order to stop the process of germination but to ultimately not cook the grain and this may have been hard to achieve with such a simple structure.

4.6.7 Area 1 pit group

Pit G0207

A series of large, linear pits were recorded outside of the posthole enclosure detailed below, to the south-west of later pit G1440. The most north-easterly of these was a long, thin isolated pit recorded as cut 0087. This was 6.26m long south-west to north-east x 1.2m, with steep, slightly concave sides. Due to its depth the feature was not fully hand excavated, but a machine sondage established that it was 2.8m deep. It contained two fills, 0088 and 0089 that contained twenty-three sherds of late 13th-14th century pottery and eleven sherds of mid 12th-mid 14th century date, along with CBM, nails, plaster/mortar, worked flint, stone, animal bone and shell.

Four intercutting pits, positioned 2.5m west of pit 0087 were also recorded as G0207, comprising cuts 0138, 0140, 0181 and 0184, which appeared to be contemporary and were cut by large post-medieval quarry pit group 0093 (PI.14). The pits contained a number of different fills, but several of these were spread throughout the different cuts, indicating that they were open at the same time and backfilled simultaneously. It was also notable that pit 0138 was similar in shape and depth to the cuts in pit group 1440, although these were isolated, produced later pottery and of a different shape in plan. The fills consisted of mid-dark brown-grey and yellowish-brown sandy-silt and clayey-silt, containing various types of pottery with date ranges from the 12th-14th centuries, along with CBM, animal bone, shell, worked flint, nail, stone, fired clay and shell.

4.6.8 Area 1 posthole lines

Posthole line G1434 and line G1435

Within Area 1 and the roadway were four posthole fence line groups that are interpreted as stock enclosures. Two lines, groups 1434 and 1435 formed a right angle to each other and were obviously associated. However, the ends did not match up perfectly, as they had different spacing and both groups had distinctly different fills, suggesting that whilst they were probably contemporary, one group may have pre-dated the other. A break in the G1435 line of postholes just to the south of where it met G1434 may indicate a gate, but it is more likely to be a result of truncation from the 19th century quarrying activities in the

area. Group 1434 consisted of twelve individual postholes, which produced two sherds of mid/late 12th-14th century pottery and G1435 consisted of ten postholes with four 12th-13th/14th pottery sherds and two pieces of worked flint. A sample from posthole 0057 contained low levels of grains, weeds, charcoals and snail shells. G1435 was on a parallel alignment with G1436.

Posthole line G1431

Running from the south-east end of G1434 was posthole line G1431, which curved before aligning itself as south-west to north-east. This consisted of thirteen individual features, which cut ditch groups 0164 and 1432. The apparent connection of this line to G1434 suggests that they may have been contemporary, but the fills were clearly different suggesting they were dug at a separate time. The cuts produced very limited quantities of 12th-14th century pottery, shell and worked flint.

Posthole line G1436

Running parallel to ditch G1432 and posthole G1435 on a north-west to south-east alignment was a line of nine postholes recorded as G1436. These were between 2m and 2.5m apart and appeared to form another fence line. The cuts were all filled with grey-brown friable silt-sand and clay mixes reminiscent of redeposited topsoil, suggesting that they had their posts removed and these deposits produced two 13th-14th century pottery sherds, worked flint, animal bone and fired clay.



Plate 7. Posthole 0296 from G1452 (1m scale, facing north-east)



Plate 8. Hearth 0624. Building G1459 (1m scale, facing north-east)



Plate 9. Pit 0804 – backyard pit from Area 2 (1m scale, facing south-east)



Plate 10. Pit 0418 from G1450 (scale with 0.5m increments, facing south-west)



Plate 11. Oven 0470 (1m scale, facing north-west)



Plate 12. Oven 1380 (1m scale, facing south-west)



Plate 13. Above – Oven 0324 set within ditch G1432 (2m scale, facing south-east)



Plate 14. Left – Pit G0207, part excavated – Area 1 quarrying pits (1m scale, facing south-west)

4.7 Phase 5 – 15th-16th century

4.7.1 Kiln G0247 and clay quarry pits G0278

In the north-west third of Area 2 kiln G0247 was uncovered, just beyond the north-west limit of layer 0143 and approximately 20m north-west of the river terrace geology (Pls. 15-18 and Fig. 8, with scanned plan included as Appendix 4. It was roughly rectangular in plan, measuring 6.25m north-west to south-east x 3.73m south-west to north-east and only the underground portions of the structure survived, with all upstanding walls either robbed out or truncated by ploughing. It was of the traditional 'Suffolk' design, with two firebox chambers running the majority of the kiln's length, fed with fuel and oxygen from the stoke hole openings to the south-east, which were flanked by short lengths of exterior walls aligned north-west to south-east. The fireboxes would have consisted of a series of tile and mortar arches, spaced at intervals and upon which the tiles or bricks would be subsequently stacked for firing (the uppermost surface of the arches would have been built flat for this purpose). However in this case only one arch survived and this had largely collapsed. The kiln survived immediately below topsoil layer 0141, cutting late medieval buried topsoil 0142 and it was dated using archaeomagnetic techniques to AD 1500-1550 (Appendix 5). A number of tile and brick wasters from the kiln were recovered from fill 0394 of the kiln, as well as from fill 0248/0535 in rake out pit 0249/0536, which also contained one piece of 15th-16th century pottery and animal bone. An environmental sample from the rake-out pit (fill 0535) contained low-medium levels of cereal grains including evidence of cereal processing, as well as charcoal and snail shells. In terms of the wider context of the site, it should be noted that 'kilns ... were usually on the outskirts of towns and their placement were [sic] in some cases strictly regulated ... due to the associated 'stench' [and in Beverley] fines were given if kilns were erected too close to ... town' (Torbenson, 2011).

Running along much of the north-west edge of Area 2 was a series of large pit cuts, collectively recorded as G0278 (Pls. 19-20). Two separate slots were hand dug through the pit complex, revealing cuts 0279, 0280 and 0281 in Section 93 and 0359, 0361 and 0363 in Sections 117 and 118. A machine slot was also excavated through the group to the south-west of the kiln in order to establish the limit and depth of the features in this area, whilst a partial excavation of the pits was carried out in the evaluation where it was

recorded as ditch E1604. The overall dimensions of the group was >49m south-west to north-east x 3.2m-8.7m south-east to north-west x up to 2.4m deep. The cuts were typically steep-sided, curving to the concave or fairly flat bases and the upper fills were typically fairly homogenous material of mid brown-grey silty-clay, whilst the lower fills showed greater differentiation. The fills of the main group of pits consistently produced pottery with a late 13th-mid 14th century spot date, as well as animal bone and flint. However, a pit recorded as cut 1425, which emerged from the south-east edge of the main group of pits produced 15th-16th century pottery, as well as CBM and animal bone. The onsite interpretation of these pits was that they were an extensive series of quarries for extracting clay for the kiln.

Area 2 Street frontage

4.7.2 Building remains and clay deposits

Wall 0291

Cutting upper horizon of layer 0142 was wall 0291. It was made up of up to 0.05m of yellow sandy-mortar overlying a foundation of 0.05m of grey chalky-clay. The main stretch of wall was aligned south-west to north-east and measured 7.4m x up to 0.3m wide. Two returns emerged from the south-east side of the foundation of which one was a heavily truncated stub measuring 0.35m. The other return ran 3.8m north-west to south-east from the end of the main wall, before being truncated by an evaluation trench.

Layer 0292 and pit 0401

Abutting the north-west side of wall 0291 was a layer consisting of dense patches of small to large (up to 0.15m diameter) flints amidst orange sandy-clay patches, with sporadic tile and brick fragments, as well as two sherds of 12th-13th century pottery. The physical connection of the deposit with wall 0291 is thought to indicate that they were probably contemporary. The layer was interpreted as a dump of material, possibly resulting from the screening of clay for firing in the kiln, reused and laid as a metled surface to the rear of the building.

After the removal of layer 0292, it became clear that one of the clay patches in the deposit was actually a pit, recorded as cut 0401 (Pl. 22). This was a very regular circular cut, 3.65m wide x 0.6m deep, with gently sloping concave sides and a fairly flat base. The basal fill of the pit, 0403, was firm mid orange slightly sandy-clay, which was up to 0.3m thick where it lined the sides of the feature, but only 0.1m deep in the middle/base. This deposit produced three sherds of 15th-16th century pottery, CBM and animal bone. The upper fill was mid grey silty-clay 0402, interpreted as a dump of domestic refuse and topsoil that contained four sherds of 15th-16th century pottery, CBM, nails, animal bone and shell.

Wall 0600 and foundation 0601

A small stretch of wall was recorded as context 0600, which was constructed of brick and tile fragments, as well as large stones (Pl. 23). It was bonded with pale yellow chalky sandy mortar and only a 2.2m north-east to south-west aligned length survives (3.5m including the clay foundation), with a short length (0.25m) of returning wall at the SW end, which runs off to the south-east. Two to three courses of brick, tile and stone survived and the north-west side of the wall was partially faced with broken tile fragments that were not mortared to the structure. The wall had been set on foundation 0601, which was yellowish-grey chalky-clay. Both the wall and the foundation were within the matrix of layer 0142. Foundation 0601 was made up of compacted pale greyish-yellow chalky-clay, mottled with grey clayey-silt. It splayed out slightly from underneath the wall and sloped down slightly away from the wall. It had been partially truncated on its north-west side by an evaluation trench and was 0.1-0.15m deep. Whilst no pottery was associated with this structure, it did produce CBM and it was also built on top of 13th-14th century pit cut 1324. The mortar used in the wall's construction as well as the similarity between the clay used in the foundation of this and building 0291, suggest that they may have been contemporaries. They may even have been part of a single structure (which would not be any larger than the extant houses on the opposite side of Stoke Road), although this would suggest a seemingly odd rearrangement of the old property boundaries, perhaps with the site being dedicated to a single property.

Clay deposit G1467 and associated cuts

Another series of clay deposits, this time with two pits and a gully were recorded 19m west of layer 0292. In the evaluation this was thought to possibly be a further house platform, but the deposits were very irregular in plan and were generally too insubstantial (between 0.03m and 0.09m thick) to form a suitable foundation. The deposits were a mixture of orange, grey and yellow mixed and chalky clay that sealed ditches G1442 and G1447, but were cut by pit 0585, pit/posthole E1713 and gully E1715. Pit 0585 was circular in plan, measuring 1.7m x 1.72m x 0.33m deep and had moderate to steep sides and a fairly flat base. Its fill, 0584, was pale greyish-yellow clay with frequent chalk flecks and common stones with no finds. These deposits are interpreted as the remains of a series of clay purification processes, possibly the thinly surviving basal traces from a larger wash pit, although there is no evidence for such a feature. The function of pit 0585 is less obvious, but its fill suggests that it is associated with the clay layers, while the gully and pit/posthole are somewhat enigmatic.

4.7.3 Buried topsoil

Layer 0142 – 0186, 0544, 0629 and 0643

Across much of Area 2 was a deposit of buried medieval to post-medieval topsoil/occupation soil recorded as layer 0142. This was mid brownish-grey firm silty-clay that was partially organic, with stone inclusions as well as occasional denser lenses of CBM or stones, patches of clay and areas of lighter and darker soil. The layer is interpreted as a long-term build-up of topsoil, derived from occupation refuse, as well as the agricultural and industrial activities on the site, and building demolition. This material was generated by a series of events over an extended period of time and was cut by certain features, whilst a number of features were not clearly visible until the removal of layer 0142. It did not appear that these features were sealed by the layer, but were possibly contemporary with its long formation, only becoming clearly visible when it was removed. An assemblage of material was retrieved from this layer, with samples of the layer sieved on site as 0544, 0629 and 0643. The layer was also recorded as 0186 in a section of the site edge. These various contexts produced finds of pottery (comprising one late Saxon sherd, two early medieval sherds, 102 medieval sherds and four 15th-16th century sherds), as well as CBM, animal bone, iron nails, shell, fired clay and worked flint.

4.7.4 Ditch networks

Ditches G1445 and G1430

Running north-west to south-east from the south-east side of G1438 was ditch G1445, near the street frontage. The north-west half of the feature is thought to be 13th-14th century, whilst at its south-eastern end (where the later part of the ditch was re-cut on the same alignment) it produced twenty-seven sherds of 15th-16th century pottery. This later section of the ditch cut through building G1459. To the south-west of G1445, another re-cut length of north-west to south-east aligned ditch was recorded as G1430. This cut produced one sherd of 16th-18th century and two 12th-14th pottery sherds, while earlier cut 0602 to the north-west contained two further 12th-14th century pottery sherds. Whilst G1430 did not produce much later dating evidence, its similarity in alignment and length to G1445 means that it was included in this phase. It also cut an earlier ditch in a comparable manner to G1445 and both of these ditches contained similar dark grey or slightly more mixed dark orangish-grey clayey-silt deposits.

Ditch G1448

An 11.8m long ditch emerged from the south-east edge of Area 2 recorded as G1448 that was 0.8m wide x 0.3m deep with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. This ditch cut 12th-13th century channel G0818, as well as 13th century pit 1401, whilst producing 12th-14th century itself and late medieval/post-medieval CBM. In its north-western terminus the almost complete remains of young pig 1427 were recovered in fill 1428.

Ditch G1444

Extending c.6.5m south-west from the edge of large ditch G1432 was ditch G1444, which cut the larger feature, as well as pit E1815 (context number assigned during the evaluation). This produced tobacco pipe fragments and post-medieval glass and cut ditch G1432. However ditch G1444 terminated midway across the earlier ditch suggesting that ditch G1432 was at least still partially open and being respected and utilised as a boundary.

Ditch G1456/E1910

A small curvilinear ditch cut recorded as G1456/E1910 ran roughly north-east to south-west for 19m from the north-east edge of Area 1, before becoming too poorly defined to identify within layer 0142, which it cut. It was filled with pale yellowish-grey clay as well as what appeared to be redeposited material from layer 0142 and contained CBM as well as one sherd of 12th-14th century pottery. In the evaluation this feature was interpreted as a possible rear boundary to the building G1459 plot, but it is stratigraphically later. Of note is that its alignment matches up with an existing south-west to north-east property boundary that is also shown on the 1841 Tithe map of the site (Fig. 8 and Pl. 1).

4.7.5 Back yard pits

Approximately sixteen large pits were recorded in this phase in the area immediately to the rear of the buildings on the street frontage (Pl. 21). As with the pits recorded in the previous phase these cuts were probably primarily used for quarrying of the river terrace deposits in the area, with a secondary use of refuse disposal, often containing large quantities of fragmented CBM, animal bone and oyster shell, as well as worked flint and some substantial deposits of 15th-16th and 16th-17th century pottery sherds. These pits included examples such as pits 0721, 0935, 0963/1326, 1334, 1390 and 1421 and were often quite large, measuring between 2.2m to >3.2m long x 1.45m to 1.85m deep. The cuts typically contained a number of fills, including redeposited/eroded natural and various deposits of mid-dark grey-brown silty-sand as well as charcoal, ash and other domestic and industrial inclusions. Pit 1390 also produced two knife fragments, as well as a possible mount and another iron object. An environmental sample taken from fill 0962 of pit 0963 contained traces of cereal grains, legumes, weeds and charcoal fragments.

4.7.6 Oven/furnace and debris

Oven structure 0984/0988

Remnants of a clay-built structure were recorded as 0984/0988, located entirely within pit 0983. Structure 0984/0988 appeared to consist of several portions of a single slightly curved clay wall, partially heated and lined with ash in places that measured up to 2.2 north-west to south-east x up to 0.4m thick, having been rebuilt and subsequently re-fired

on several occasions. Only the north-east side of the oven survived, with the remainder appearing to have collapsed or been truncated. Whilst it produced no finds, feature 0984/0988 was set within the top of, or truncating pit 0983 that contained late 13th-14th century pottery. There was no clear indication of the structure's purpose, but a large piece of slag (SF1122 – possibly a smithing hearth bottom) was recovered from a nearby pit, which may be associated.

Pit 1382

A small pit was also recorded within this phase that contained several pieces of structural fired clay, as well as 15th-16th century pottery, located to the rear of building G0551. The feature was recorded as cut 1382 and measured 1.7m x 1.2m x 0.29m deep with a single fill, 1381, of mid-dark grey clayey-silt with chalk flecks and stones. Within the fill, pieces of collapsed/demolished heated clay were recovered that resembled oven wall. Initially these were thought to be the remains of another *in-situ* oven, but the pieces were disturbed and did not form a structure. They were found in conjunction with 129 sherds of 15th-16th century pottery, CBM, animal bone and a piece of lava quern, as well as five large rounded stones (0.1-0.15m diameter). The pottery fragments did not appear to include wasters and there was no other evidence to support it being the remnants of a pottery kiln, or that there was one nearby, suggesting that this was instead the remains of a small oven of a type seen in Phase 4.

Area 1 quarry pits

Pit G1440

Within Area 1 a series of two pits was recorded as G1440. These were initially identified as ditches in the evaluation, but are now known to be isolated large quarry pits, probably dug to obtain clay, sand and gravel and given their distance from the kiln and buildings in Area 2 they may reflect quarrying of material for a kiln or building closer to this end of the site that was not revealed during this excavation. The group consists of a pair of sub-rectangular cuts, 0030 and 0034 and these measured 2.5m-2.66m long x 1.85m-2.1m wide x 2.36m-2.6m deep. They both had vertical, slightly irregular sides and the base of cut 0030 was fairly flat/slightly uneven. The cuts were dug through several strata of

gravelly-sand and clay geology, usually stopping within a band of loose, well mixed sandy gravel immediately above a band of clay. Each pit contained between five and six fills of grey, brown, orange and reddish brown clays, silts and gravelly sands. Pit 0030 produced twenty-one sherds of 12th-14th century pottery, but its top fill also contained fifteen sherds of 15th-16th century pottery. Pit 0030 had a similarly mixed variety of pottery, with eleven 12th-14th century sherds, three late 13th-mid 16th century sherds and fifteen 14th-15th century sherds. The fills also produced CBM, animal bone, shell, worked flint, stone and plaster/mortar.



Plate 15. Kiln G0247 (facing west)



Plate 16. Kiln G 0247 (1m and 2m scales, facing south-west)



Plate 17. Kiln G0247 (facing east)



Plate 18. Kiln G0247, collapsed archway (1m scale, facing west)



Plate 19. Quarry pit G0278 (2m scale, facing north-east)



Plate 20. Quarry pit G0278 – machine excavated slot (2m scale, facing south)



Plate 21. Pit 1421 – backyard pit (2m scale, facing south-east)



Plate 22. Pit 0401 (2m scale, facing north-west)



Plate 23. Wall 0600 and foundation 0601 (2m scale, facing north)

4.8 Phase 6 – late 16th-17th century

4.8.1 Introduction

The three posthole groups in this phase form some of the most significant features and are interpreted as fence line boundaries. They cut features from the previous phase, as well as obstructing the layout of earlier structures and they are possibly modifications associated with re-apportionment of the site that potentially started in the 15th-16th century with the re-cutting of ditches G1430, G1445 and G1448. The presence of a layer of demolition material, along with the decline in feature density indicates a sharp drop off in on-site activity from this point onwards.

4.8.1 Posthole lines

Posthole G1454, G1460 and G0570

An alignment of postholes consisting of G1454 and G1460 ran parallel to the street frontage (Fig. 9). The groups are made up of five postholes each and are positioned approximately 22m to the north-west of the existing road, which is very close to measuring one chain or four rods, suggesting precise plot measurement. The postholes were spaced between 2.2m and 2.8m apart. The cuts are either roughly circular or sub-square, some with evidence of post-pipes. They produced limited finds, but there were four sherds of 12th-14th century pottery from fill 0675 of posthole 0676, whilst this and other fills produced CBM, animal bone, shell, worked flint and a nail. However the spot dates are misleading as posthole 0981 cuts pit 1390, which is dated to the 15th-16th century. It is unclear whether the posthole alignment continues to the north-east edge of Area 2, but it may well do as part of the cluster of postholes recorded as G1453 (which is currently interpreted as 13th-14th century). The postholes are interpreted as 17th century or later because posthole 0981 from the group truncated Phase 5 pit 1390. The line would also have obstructed the layout of wall 0600 and possibly wall 0291, both of which are again from Phase 5. They may represent the early south-west to north-east boundary near the street frontage that is shown on the Tithe map and modern Ordnance Survey maps (Fig. 9 and Pl. 1).

Running along the south-west edge of Area 2 on a south-east to north-west alignment were eight postholes recorded as G0570. They were generally circular or sub-square, measuring 0.5m-0.72m wide x 0.28m-0.72m deep, depending on levels of truncation and they were spaced 2.3m to 3m apart. Some had clear post-packing fills of clay, whilst others appear to have had their posts robbed out, resulting in mixed post packing material and backfill. Six fills from separate cuts produced 14th century pottery, whilst also containing CBM (post-medieval?), animal bone, shell and stone. The feature group has been included within this phase due to the similarity of the cuts, their fills and the spacing between them to G1454 and G1460. The postholes also cut layer 0142, suggesting at least a late medieval if not post-medieval date.

4.8.2 Other features

Ditches 0711 and 0713

Emerging from the south-east limit of excavation, close to building G0551 was a cut feature recorded as 0711. It appeared to be a shallow-sided ditch, with moderately sloping sides, that measured >1.3m wide x >0.3m deep. The base was not uncovered as it was below the site edge. The feature appeared to be aligned north-east to south-west, cutting feature 0713 and contained mid greyish-brown clay-silt 0710 which had frequent chalk flecks, occasional CBM and bottle glass. Underlying cut 0711 were the remains of a possible pit or ditch. Cut 0713 was very shallow (0.08m) and interpreted on site as most probably a ditch, aligned north-east to south-west. It was >2m long x >0.6m wide, with moderate to steep concave sides and a flat base. Fill 0712 was pale-mid brownish-grey clay-silt with moderate levels of chalk inclusions and two sherds of 16th-18th century pottery, as well as CBM, a clay tobacco pipe fragment and iron nails.

Gully 0583

An irregular gully, 0583, was cut into the upper layers of building G0551, running south-west to north-east almost along the full length of the building on its central axis. This was filled with dark brownish-grey firm silty-clay 0582, with abundant charcoal, as well as CBM, animal bone and thirty-four sherds of pottery with a 17th century spot date. The cut was

interpreted as possibly being associated with G0551, perhaps marking the demolition of the feature. Further description is given in Phase 4, section 4.6.2.

Pit 0742

Cutting the uppermost deposits of building G0551 was pit 0742, a sub-rectangular pit cut with a 45° concave north-east side, a shallow, slightly concave south-west side with a slightly sloping base, which measured 3.14m x 2.19m. It overlaid the remains of building G0551's chimney (deposit 0743), which was partially excavated in the base of the pit before it was established as a separate context. The single fill, 0741, was mid grey-brown silt with 16th-18th century pottery, a 17th century clay tobacco pipe, window glass, CBM, a worked flint and animal bone.

Deposit 0250

Deposit 0250 overlaid Phase 5 ditch G1445 and G1453, measuring 12.1m x up to 9.19m across. It was made up of abundant stones (0.011-0.15m across) and occasional chalk nodule spreads within a brownish-grey clayey-silt matrix. It contained occasional tile and brick, and frequent small chalk nodules in places. Stratigraphically the layer was immediately under topsoil and thinned out to the south-east as it met building G1459 being presumably somewhat ploughed out. In the evaluation this deposit was recorded as curving gravel path E1912, but upon excavation it was shown to be a much more irregular and mixed deposit. On site it was interpreted as a dump of material possibly relating to the later stages of the kiln's usage. However, its stratigraphic position and make up suggest that it is much more likely to be a dump of demolition rubble, possibly mixed with unwanted material quarried from nearby pits.

4.9 Phase 7 – 19th century

4.9.1 Large scale quarrying

Feature G0018 and quarry pit G0093

Much of the northern half of Area 1 was taken up by two strips of shallow linear features, given an overall number of G0018 that were recorded immediately underlying the modern plough soil with no clear horizon between them (Fig. 10). Interpreted as medieval ditch cuts in the evaluation, further excavation showed that these were actually post-medieval features that were between c.3m and c.4.5m long and 0.05m-0.45m deep (depending on truncation), laid out parallel to each other, approximately 0.5m apart. They formed an elongated shape, similar to a track way (Fig. 10 and Pl. 24). A number were excavated as feature cuts 0013, 0073 and 0132 and these produced 12th-14th century pottery, CBM, plaster/mortar and shell and were filled with dark brownish-grey quite organic silty-clay, reminiscent of the plough soil. Two lines of these features emerged from the eastern limit of excavation, before converging and running together towards 19th century quarry pit G0093. Here their edges merged seamlessly into the northern and southern limits of G0093 but did not reappear on the western edge, indicating that they were associated. The regularity of the features in terms of their shape in plan and section, as well as their dimensions and regular spacing seems to suggest that they were probably the result of some sort of mechanical activity.

A large sub-rectangular shaped quarrying area (recorded as G0093) was made up of a series of large regular pit cuts, first identified in the evaluation (Pl. 25). Due to the depth of these cuts (in some cases >2m) they were only machine excavated, revealing a number of sub-square or sub-rectangular features. In profile they appeared to typically have one steep edge (c.70°) and one long shallow edge (c.30°) that broke to a concave base, reminiscent of material that had been removed by a mechanical scoop. A number of redeposited small finds were recovered from metal detecting the surface of the quarry pits, as 0076. These comprised SFs 1002-1016, which included Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects, whilst post-medieval bottle glass and CBM was also found.

The regularity of the linear features in G0018 and of the quarry pits in G0093 is suggestive of mechanical action and the possible cause of such features is the quarrying of local clay

and gravel deposits using a steam shovel (a 19th-20th century precursor of modern excavators). The earlier versions of such machines would have run along temporarily laid tracks, explaining the regular depressions making up G0018, which could represent the positions of sleepers.

4.10 Phase X – undated features

4.10.1 Area 1 features

Posthole G1465 and G1466

Two groupings of postholes along the north-west edge of Area 1 have not been phased at this point as they did not produce any finds and were not aligned with other features on site. The first group is recorded as 1465, which consisted of five roughly round postholes that measured from 0.35m-0.45m across x 0.04m-0.17m deep. They produced no finds and contained brownish-orange and greyish-orange clayey-silt. Three of the cuts (0097, 0099 and 0101) formed a line that then turned 90° with cut 0103 and possibly formed another line linking to cut 0105. The cuts were all well-defined.

The second group of postholes, G1466, also comprised five rounded cuts, measuring 0.3m-0.4m across, but these were poorly defined. They formed no clear structure in plan and produced no finds. The fills were a mixed selection of greyish-orange and orangish-brown clayey-silts. This part of the site featured a number of sinuous, poorly defined and sandy-silt filled natural channels and it is thought that the postholes were probably formed in a similarly natural way.

Postholes 0020 and 0022 and pit 0069

Two inter-cutting postholes 0020 and 0022, as well as pit 0069 were recorded towards the eastern edge of Area 1. The posthole cuts were close to both posthole G1431 and G1435, but were not part of the alignments and had distinct reddish-grey-brown silty clay fills. They also produced no finds and measured >0.46m-0.5m across x 0.12m-0.14m deep.

Pit 0069 was oval in plan, aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.26m x 1m x 0.22m deep. The profile was broad and shallow, with steep concave sides and a broad nearly flat base. Fill 0068 was mid orangish-grey-brown compact silty-sand, with occasional flints and charcoal flecks. One worked flint was recovered from deposit 0068.

4.9.2 Area 2 features

A series of thirty scattered postholes and shallow pits were recorded across Area 2, mainly in the eastern half of the site. None of these produced closely dated finds, although some contained CBM fragments and it is likely that a full analysis of this material may subsequently help with the phasing of these cuts. All of the unphased features were closely grouped with those from Phases 4 and 5 and they are almost certainly associated.



Plate 24. Left – Shallow linear feature G0018 (1m and 2m scales, facing east)



Plate 25. Above – Quarry pit G0093 machined section (1m and 2m scales, facing north)

5. Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives:

Task 1. Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital archive)

Task 2. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive

Task 3. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the finds archive

Task 4. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the environmental archive

Task 5. Creation of a matrix (not complete – awaiting further dating)

Task 6. Catalogue and archiving of images

Task 7. Contexts allocated to groups where relevant and possible

Task 8. Provisional group descriptions and basic discussions in text

Task 9. Selection of samples sent for assessment

Task 10. GPS data converted into MapInfo tables and AutoCAD dxf formats

Task 11. Scanning for security/digital archive copy of plans and sections

Task 12. Scanning of plans and integration with GPS/mapping data

Task 13. Processing, dating and assessment of finds

Task 14. Assessment of environmental samples

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive for the excavation phase of fieldwork has been quantified in Table 1.

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	19	A4 paper
Context sheets	1128	A4 paper
Drawing register (sections and plans)	7	A4 paper
Level recording sheets	6	A4 paper
Small finds register	2	A4 paper
Digital photograph register	8	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	6	A4 paper
Plan/section drawing sheets	111	A3 gridded drawing film
Digital photographic images	748	4288 x 2848 pixel JPEG images
Assessment report (SCCAS report no. 2013/119 – Volumes 1 and 2)	2	A4, comb bound, white card covers (SCCAS/SACIC standard grey literature)

Table 1. Quantification of the context and stratigraphic archive

5.3 Quantification of the finds and environmental archive

Richenda Goffin

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds recovered from the excavation. The assemblage is wide ranging in date, from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period. The finds are recorded on the site database and all of the finds appendices are presented in Volume 2.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	2089	34263
CBM	1140	120636
Fired clay	148	1882
Mortar	3	221
Worked flint	743	9644
Burnt flint	-	824
Burnt stone and heat altered stone	16	1324
Slag	18	690
Iron nails	59	548
Clay tobacco pipe	19	121
Post-med bottle and window glass	7	521
Lava stone quern	20	3955
Moulded stone	2	-
Slate	2	19
Animal bone	-	37169
Oyster shell	239	1813
Charcoal	-	-

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities

5.3.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 2089 sherds weighing 34.263kg was collected from 261 contexts during the fieldwork (Appendix 6). Table 3 provides a summary of the quantification; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 7.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	0.002	11	54
Unidentified Flint Tempered	UNFT	0.02	1	1
BA Flint Tempered	BAFT	0.31	4	24
BA Grog Tempered	BAGT	0.33	3	5
IA Flint Tempered	IAFT	0.41	2	10
Total prehistoric			21	94
Roman greyware	RBGW	1.10	7	40
Roman greyware micaceous	RBGM	1.20	2	5
Roman coarse grog	RBCG	1.30	9	328
Roman oxidised ware	RBOX	1.40	2	10
Roman colour coat	RBCC	1.81	1	2
Total Roman			21	385
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	2	15
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	1	13
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	1	5
Total Late Saxon			4	33
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	33	209
Essex-type EMW	EMWE	3.102	40	432
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	21	209
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	3.14	1	13
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	1	10
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	1144	14267
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	29	325
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	1	12
Bury sandy ware	BSW	3.30	7	203
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	3.31	1	6
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	3.33	64	783
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	164	1776
Mill Green coarseware	MGCW	3.46	1	5
Medieval shell-dusted ware	MSDW	3.55	3	25
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	2	31
Colchester Ware	COLC	4.21	15	348
Mill Green Ware	MGW	4.22	35	289
Hedingham Ware	HF1	4.23	118	1491
Essex sandy orange wares	ESOW	4.24	7	254
Bury Glazed Ware (?)	BGW	4.33	1	7
Total medieval			1688	20695
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	16	397
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	5.60	129	4887
Late Colchester-type Ware	COLL	5.61	4	198
Late Hedingham Ware	HF2	5.62	8	188
?Cambridgeshire Sgraffito Ware	SGRA	5.70	3	52
Siegburg Stoneware	GSW1	7.11	4	171
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	2	70
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	7.21	2	38
Spanish tin-glazed ware	STGE	7.53	1	24
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	33	2304
West Norfolk (or Dutch?) Bichrome	WNBC	6.14	1	17
Post-medieval redwares Essex type	PMRE	6.18	143	4478
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	6.40	7	227
Total late/post-medieval			353	13051
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	2	5
Totals			2089	34263

Table 3. Summary of pottery quantification

Summary description of the assemblage

The assemblage is dominated by medieval coarsewares (of which a number of different fabrics were present) and late medieval or post-medieval redwares.

Several prehistoric and Roman sherds are present but all were either residual with later pottery or, where they occurred alone, were heavily abraded and likely to be redeposited.

Some Late Saxon pottery was present, although the Thetford-type wares were not positively identified due to the similarity of body sherds to the overall MCW group. One sherd of St Neot's Ware was certainly identified however.

Medieval pottery includes vessels which can be dated to the early period (11th-13th centuries) as well as high medieval vessels of both 12th-13th and 13th-14th-century date. The forms are typical of south Suffolk and Essex, and include several forms and fabrics which are found in the Bury St Edmunds corpus. Although Suffolk pottery is present, it is the Essex wares which dominate the border region in this period, and many of the forms can be paralleled in the Essex type series. Unusual finds included a spouted pitcher with a bar bridge, and a moulded cockerel figure (possibly from a highly decorated jug or chafing dish).

The late medieval and post-medieval wares also include a variety of fabrics, some probably of Suffolk origin, but with most forms having parallels in the late/post-medieval material from Colchester and Chelmsford. Several bases from pedestal vessels, possibly chafing dishes or goblets, are present. Non-local wares of late medieval date included a few German stonewares, some Dutch redwares and a fragment of Andalusian lustreware.

Pottery by context

Pottery finds were recovered from a total of 199 features/deposits, of which 147 contained ten or fewer sherds each. Approximately 58% of the assemblage (by count) was collected from pit fills, with only small quantities from other feature types. A summary of the pottery by feature type is provided in Table 4.

Feature type	No	Wt/g
Pit	1223	22500
Quarry pit	31	291
Posthole	119	763
Fireplace/oven	16	238
Foundation	18	221
Floor/occupation layer	56	885
Ditch/gully/linear	290	3610
Other feature	11	333
Deposit/layer	49	747
Topsoil/subsoil/finds	276	4675

Table 4. Pottery types present by feature type

A summary of the assemblage by feature groups and pottery periods is included in Appendix 5, together with suggested spot dates.

5.3.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

A total of 1140 fragments of CBM weighing 120.636kg was collected from 119 contexts. A quantification of the material by context is included in Appendix 8. This assessment is based on a rapid scan of the material held in the Bury St Edmunds office of SCCAS, and information provided from the bulk finds quantification and context database. No site plans or phasing were available at the time of writing.

The majority of stratified CBM from this site was collected from pits of various types (634 fragments), ditches/linear features (228 fragments) and post-holes (155 fragments). Layers produced 49 fragments, with smaller quantities from floors, walls and other structural elements (15 fragments) and hearths/fireplaces (15 fragments). The brick/tile kiln produced a large quantity of material, but only a sample was recovered (30 fragments). Thirteen fragments were unstratified. Much of this assemblage therefore represents hardcore, whether intentionally or unintentionally used to backfill features.

The context notes for the kiln (0396, fill 0394) indicate that at least two types of peg tile (single and double holed varieties) were present in the fill, and that the bricks were of uniform size (c.240 x 110 x 50mm). These brick sizes fit with the archaeomagnetic date

returned for the kiln's last firing, estimated at AD 1500–1550 (GeoQuest, 2013 – Appendix 5). Rapid scanning of the assemblage suggests that much of the brick and tile recovered from the site is in a single fabric and may have been made in the kiln. However, this will need to be confirmed at the analysis stage, particularly as a number of fragments were found in association with earlier pottery. At least one large tile-like fragment, a possible 'great brick', was noted in the assemblage, and it is highly likely that there was pre-16th-century use of brick and tile at the castle.

5.3.4 Fired clay

A total of 148 fragments of fired clay weighing 1882g was collected from twenty-nine contexts. The largest quantity (c.100 fragments weighing 1437g) was recovered from fill 0275 of a ditch. Fragments of charcoal were also found in the fill, and it is possible that the material represents the dumped remains of industrial activity which is medieval in date.

Most of the fired clay is orange or pale beige in colour and heavily chalk-tempered. There are few diagnostic features such as the impressions of wooden structural elements present.

5.3.5 Mortar

Three pieces of mortar weighing 221g were recovered from two contexts. A large fragment containing frequent calcium carbonate inclusions which had a flat lime-washed surface was present in the fill 1379 of a rubbish pit which contained medieval and early post-medieval pottery. Two other unfaced fragments made in the same fabric were collected from post-medieval pit fill 0940.

5.3.6 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Introduction and methodology

A summary count, scan and assessment of flint recovered during the excavation has been undertaken. The flint has been counted by context and notable (possibly significant) pieces have been recorded. This information has been input into an Access database table where additional summary comments have been made and pieces have been high-lighted for possible illustration. A small number of non-struck flints were discarded during this assessment process.

The flint

A total of (approximately) 750 struck flints were recovered from the site (Appendix 9 and Table 5). Flints were recovered from the fills of excavated features including ditches, pits and post-holes, by far the majority of which were of medieval and early post-medieval date. Flint was also recovered from topsoil and subsoil contexts, natural features and a buried topsoil deposit most of which also included pottery of medieval or later date. Most of the flint was, therefore, residual in the deposits excavated at the site.

Feature Type	Number of flints
Subsoil	309
Ditch	175
Pit	148
Posthole	48
Gully	22
Buried topsoil	15
Top soil	12
Natural/pit	10
Tree throw/pit?	10
Oven	4

Table 5. Numbers of flints by feature/deposit type

The assemblage is notable however, for its composition and condition. These aspects make it worthy of closer examination and further recording and discussion.

The assemblage includes cores and unmodified debitage in the form of flakes, and blades, spall and shattered fragments. Both flake and blade cores are present; there are several

quite neat single platform blade cores. There is a range of flake types with thin and thicker more irregular pieces and blade-like flakes being present. There is a significant number of blades, many of them very neat small pieces and quite a few with abraded platforms where they have been struck from prepared cores. Also present are a small number of 'crested' type blades which also indicate the careful preparation of cores for blade production.

It is notable that much of the material is sharp with little post-depositional edge damage. This suggests that, although the material does not appear to have been found in its original contexts, it had not been moved around much and that some protection was afforded it by, for example, its burial beneath (or within) soil deposits. Some of the flint came from deposits recorded as partly colluvial or possible prehistoric subsoil.

Numbers of retouched or utilised pieces identified during the scan of the flint are low but a few pieces are of note. A flaked axe, probably a tranchet axe of Mesolithic or, possibly, earlier Neolithic date was an unstratified find and three probable microliths (all found in excavated features) and a serrated blade-like flake are of likely Mesolithic date. A backed knife (also from an excavated feature) is likely to be of earlier Neolithic date. Three piercers and a squat scraper were also found residually in features and another scraper came from a subsoil context. These are unlikely to be closely dateable.

A small number of discarded flints included three small fragments of tabular flint.

5.3.7 Burnt flint and heat-altered stone

The burnt flint was only quantified by weight (824g). It came from ten contexts, and was often associated with medieval features. Sixteen fragments of stone and heat-altered stone was also identified, weighing 1324g.

5.3.8 Slag

Eighteen fragments of slag weighing 690g were recovered from ten contexts. Three fragments came from fills 0960 and 0964 from medieval pits, whilst three more came from ditch fills 0431 and 1427 that contained medieval pottery. Four fragments were present in

0878, a deposit containing medieval and early post-medieval wares which sealed some postholes. The slag has not been catalogued.

In addition, a large lump of what may be slag, weighing 5327g (which was found in the upper fill 0967 of one of the quarry pits) was assigned a small find number (SF1122). It is concavo-convex in shape and may perhaps be a redeposited smithing hearth bottom.

5.3.9 Iron nails

Fifty-nine iron nail fragments weighing 548g were collected from thirty contexts. Medieval pottery was recovered from ten of these contexts, whilst fifteen either had medieval and post-medieval pottery, or solely post-medieval wares.

5.3.10 Clay tobacco pipe

Nineteen fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 121g were collected from eight contexts. The majority of the fragments are from stems, but three almost intact bowls were present (pit fill 0741, foundation 0743 and ditch fill 1383) which date to the second half of the seventeenth century.

5.3.11 Post-medieval bottle and window glass

Seven fragments of post-medieval glass were recovered weighing 521g. Two fragments of post-medieval window glass were found in ditch fill 0710 and pit fill 0741. The bases of two green bottles were present in surface collected finds given the number 0094 and ditch fill 1383, whilst the base of a pale green (pharmaceutical?) bottle was identified in 0710. The base from 1383 is earlier in date than the bottle from 0094, and is likely to be the remnants of a globular glass bottle dating to the seventeenth or eighteenth century (Noel Hume, 1980).

5.3.12 Lava quern

Twenty fragments of lavastone quern or mill stone weighing 3955g were collected from ten contexts. The stone is vesicular and likely to be Mayen lavastone from the Rhineland.

Most of the fragments are relatively large with diagnostic features, although the ten pieces from ditch fill 0328 are small and abraded.

Many of the lavastone fragments came from the fills of medieval pits (0377, 0480, and 0547), with fill 1381 containing a mixture of medieval and early post-medieval pottery. One fragment was found in the fill 0847 of a posthole and another two fragments came from the fill 0878 of a deposit sealing postholes. One of the fragments from 0878 is probably from a millstone rather than a hand-turned quern.

In addition four fragments of lavastone were assigned a small find number (SF1149). They consist of four large fragments which have wide parallel grooves on one surface, suggesting that they may have originated from a millstone, rather than a smaller domestic hand-turned quern. They may have been deliberately placed between two layers of clay flooring as consolidation during the medieval period.

Another small find number was given to a large fragment of lava stone which was recovered from the upper fill 0940 of a post-medieval pit (SF1148). The surviving fragment comes from the outer edge of a millstone, and has parallel dressing marks on one surface and rough dressing on the side and opposing face.

5.3.13 Moulded stone

A fragment of dressed stone was retained from a stone deposit 0672, which could be associated with a structure. The stone is made from a shelly limestone and is curved, with a dressed outer edge which has an external diameter of c. 600mm. The stone has clearly been burnt on the inner part, being pinkish-orange and mid grey in colour.

A second fragment of worked stone was collected as a sample from 0695, a possible chimney foundation over a clay floor. The stone is sub-rectangular and dressed, with one smooth face. It is made from a shelly limestone, and shows no sign of any mortar.

5.3.14 Slate

Two fragments of slate (19g) were identified, which may come from roofing. One fragment was found as a surface find in 0094 and the other one was recovered from a pit fill 0626 which also contained medieval pottery.

5.3.15 Small finds

Ruth Beveridge and Richenda Goffin

Introduction

One hundred and forty-eight small find numbers were assigned, the majority of which are medieval and post-medieval. In addition, a number of prehistoric and Roman small finds were also recovered. A breakdown of the small finds by material is shown in Table 6.

Material	Quantity
Copper alloy	89
Iron	25
Silver	10
Lead	11
Composite	8
Stone	4
Flint	1
Total	148

Table 6. Small finds quantities

Condition

The condition of the metalwork is variable. Although some of it is good, a number of the coins and tokens have worn surfaces making identification difficult.

Methodology

The small finds were initially listed by individual number and given a brief description and date, where possible. The catalogue was inputted into the site database and the information presented in Appendix 10. The metalwork apart from the coins was x-rayed.

Small finds by period

Prehistoric

A flaked axe of possible Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date (SF1025) was recovered as an unstratified find (see Bates, section 5.3.6 in this report). An ovoid stone with a centrally drilled hole (SF1022) may be a Mesolithic mace head. It was found in quarry pit fill 0094.

Roman

Six Roman coins (SFs 1007, 1008, 1019, 1020, 1091, and 1106) were recovered from the excavation, two of which are silver. The copper alloy coins include one third century radiate, two fourth century nummi and one that was unidentified. The silver coins are a late Roman siliqua and a third century radiate of Postumus.

Medieval

Coins and jettons

Seven medieval silver coins were collected. The coins are of two periods – one group are of voided short cross or long cross type; the other are of the long cross Edward type. A number of the coins were located in the same context; a medieval plough soil. However, they are a combination of voided cross coins and long cross coins so they belong to significantly different periods, discounting the possibility of representing a hoard or purse contents. Additionally, the four coins of long cross type were found at distances of about 10m apart.

Seven jettons/trader's tokens were amongst the copper alloy finds identified.

Dress accessories

One of the most significant small finds is SF 1010, which is a highly decorative silver annular brooch with two animals encircling it in high relief. The object has been declared as Treasure and the brooch has been formally described as follows:

'The inner frame is shaped to depict two opposing 3-dimensional beasts, which resemble rats or possibly lizards; they are chasing each other with the tail of each beast terminating under the centre of the body of the other. The beasts are sinuous, with long blunt-ended snouts, engraved small

annulet eyes and small rounded ears. Their shoulders are muscular and the fore limbs of each beast are placed either side of the other beasts' tail as if possibly grasping it, grooves depict the claws of the feet. There are no hind limbs shown, and these do not appear to have ever been present. One of the tails has faint transverse grooves across it which does make it rat-like in appearance; any trace of these has worn off the other tail'. (Minter, report for Coroner, 2013).

No published parallel could be found for this unusual brooch, although its form and style point to a medieval date, c. 1200-1400.

The remainder of the dress accessories consist of fifty copper alloy objects which have provisionally been assigned a medieval date. The group includes a significant group (33 objects) of strap ends, buckles, and decorative mounts of differing types such as bar mounts, sexfoils, annular belt mount and pendant mounts. In addition to two finger rings and a fastener/hook were identified. Many of these finds were metal detected finds from the plough soil (0142).

Household goods and fittings

A single copper alloy thimble, two small rotational keys, and two trivet legs from a vessel were amongst the remaining medieval copper alloy finds identified.

Two iron whittle tang knives are also likely to be medieval in date.

Several fragments of Rhenish lava grinding stone were assigned a small finds number (SF1149) and are discussed in the bulk category of 'lavastone'.

Post-medieval

Twelve small finds fall into this category. They include seven copper alloy buttons, two coins (one of which was too worn to identify), a pin and part of the sphere of a rumbler bell. A pitted lead musket ball was also identified.

A large fragment of post-medieval Rhenish lava millstone was assigned a small finds number (SF1148) but has been discussed in the bulk finds section under 'lavastone'.

Undated

Sixty-six objects have not yet been assigned a period or date. These include a number of coins and trade tokens, and twenty-two iron objects, amongst which are knife blades, tools and a possible spur.

5.3.16 The environmental evidence

Animal bone

Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of eleven boxes of faunal remains were submitted for a rapid scan and assessment. The initial scan showed at least seven species of mammal and bird bone.

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was rapidly scanned to determine the condition of the assemblage and range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights had been taken for each context. An estimate was made of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone following Von Den Driesch (1976).

The assemblage – quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 37,169g of animal bone was recovered from 200 contexts. Preservation of the bone is very good, although a good deal of the assemblage shows some fragmentation from butchering. Natural fragmentation has occurred on more fragile elements such as skulls, but overall potential evidence has not been destroyed.

During the rapid scan there was no obvious evidence for burning or canid gnawing or rodent gnawing of the bone, but full examination in an analysis may show this evidence.

General butchering

A good deal of the remains show butchering evidence, with a variety of chop and cut marks. Some fine skinning cuts were noted on some of the domestic stock, including on remains of equids.

Species range and modifications and other observations

At least seven species were identified during the rapid scan and within those species there were different breeds obvious. The bulk of the remains appear to be derived from cattle, sheep/goat and equids. One context, 0451, produced a skeleton of a cow and a horse head was produced from 0997.

One context produced much of a juvenile pig and with this juvenile were remains of at least one neonatal piglet, which might suggest a young pig dying while giving birth or perhaps a range of ages used for cooking.

Several fills produced bird bone, with at least three species of bird present, including a tibiotarsus from a small bird the size of a passerine.

All of the species observed in this assemblage produced many elements that could allow metrical data (following Von Den Dreisch, 1976) to be obtained to estimate ages, breeds and stature.

Pathologies

Pathologies seen during the assessment scan included examples of age, stress and dental pathologies. It would appear from the scan that the pathologies are confined to the main domestic species, particularly the cattle and equids, which, due to greater pressures from their use in traction, tend to suffer with more problems than many other species.

Shell

A large quantity of oyster shell (239 fragments weighing 1813g) was collected from sixty-five contexts, including a number of medieval pits. Small amounts of mussel shell were also present and the occasional terrestrial shell.

Charcoal

Small quantities of charcoal were hand-collected, with some fragments being of a reasonable size. Charcoal was recovered from pit fills 0088, 0252, 0274, 0802 and 1393. In addition charcoal was present in the fills 0274 and 0275 of the ditch 0273.

Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Sixty-nine bulk samples were taken from archaeological features from the excavation. Seven of the samples were processed primarily in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and therefore the suitability of the remaining samples for further analysis. The samples were also processed to provide insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from the site.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macro remains or artefacts were recorded on a table in Appendix 11. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace, 2010).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained.

Quantification

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

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

Remains that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance as follows:

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Results

The preservation of the macrofossils within the samples processed was through charring and is generally fair to good. Wood charcoal fragments were present in all the flots in small quantities but were rather comminuted, making them of little use for radiocarbon dating or species identification. Modern rootlets were rare but where they were present they can be regarded as intrusive contaminants.

All of the samples processed contained charred cereal grains in varying degrees. Both Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were present in roughly equal proportions, with the small rounded grains of a bread wheat type perhaps being slightly dominant. Many of the cereal grains are puffed and fragmented making them difficult to identify at this stage.

Samples 54 (fill 0535 of pit 0536) and 46 (fill 0528 of ditch 0530) contained a small number of wheat rachis fragments each. Due to the high concentration of cereal remains within Sample 46 the flot was not sorted in full at this stage; only fifteen percent of the flot was scanned for the purposes of this report. The presence of chaff elements suggests that grain processing may have been taking place on site, when the grains are exposed to heat, in a process called parching, and pounded in order to release them from their spikelet.

Legumes or pulses were observed within five of the flots. A small number of charred peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) were observed but other unidentified pulses were also present which

have been recorded as *Fabaceae* for purposes of this assessment. Legumes were commonly used during the medieval period as both an important source of carbohydrates and protein for humans as well as a fodder for livestock. As pulses were not always preserved using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits.

Small numbers of charred grass seeds (*Poaceae* sp.) were observed within the cereal deposits and these may be segetal weeds that have been accidentally harvested along with the crop.

Only small numbers of uncharred weed seeds were observed within the seven samples scanned. They are from common weeds such as Knotgrass/Persicaria (*Polygonaceae* sp.), Goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), Bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.). Most of these seeds were uncharred and unabraded and so it must be considered that they may be intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

A single ferrous spheroid was observed within the flot from Sample 54, (fill 0535 of kiln rake-out pit 0536, but no spheroids or hammerscale were recovered from the non-floating residue from this sample. Ferrous spheroids/globules are formed during primary smithing as hot droplets of slag are expelled and this single specimen suggests that some sort of metalworking or small scale industrial activity could have been taking place in the vicinity.

Conclusions

In general the samples were fair to good in terms of identifiable material. The chaff elements recovered suggest that the later stages of cereal processing may have been taking place on site. At this stage the contaminating arable weeds may also have been hand-picked from the grain and discarded.

The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby. As discussed above, although only a single specimen was recovered and no hammerscale was observed, it is possible that the ferrous spheroid indicates the presence of metalworking on site.

6. Significance of the data and potential for analysis

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

The original research aims (ORA) for the excavation phase of the project were defined as a result of the evaluation works and are as follows:

ORA 1: The immediate aim of the project is to preserve by record all archaeological deposits upon the site, prior to its development.

Realisation: The site was excavated and fully recorded as per the requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation and the Brief.

ORA 2: The project will also produce a permanent record of the archaeological deposits suitable for further research, the archive of which will be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

Realisation: Site records and finds data have been digitised, whilst the original records and finds have been prepared for archiving within the Suffolk HER.

ORA 3: The work will include provision of proposals regarding the need for further analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Realisation: Further research aims, as well as more general recommendations on the requirements for further analysis of site records and finds are included in this report. Dissemination will be via publication within a suitable journal, possibly the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (PSIAH).

ORA 4: Certain themes relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were highlighted by the evaluation report and these have the potential to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, and Medlycott, 2011). These were highlighted in the WSI and are likely to relate to general themes for the medieval period concerning medieval settlement, the origins and development of rural settlements, building types, or size and shape of fields, the relationship between hinterland and urban sites, particularly urban industrial and craft products. The site may also provide data for further study of medieval pottery industries, both at a local and regional scale (adapted from Craven, 2013).

Realisation: The archaeological evidence has picked up many issues relating to medieval settlement development, as the site represents a relatively large area of semi-urban space and has produced a well-dated and sizeable finds assemblage that covers three measured plots, one of which is unusually complete. The archive highlights a well dated phase of expansion and decline, which can be compared to the urban core and tied in with the economic changes brought on by the cloth trade. Other topics highlighted by the medieval archive include water management, land reclamation, development and access. Of particular interest is the apparent creation of Stoke Road in the medieval period and the change this represents from the Anglo-Saxon settlement. The evidence has also picked up on themes relating to trade, status, consumption and diet. The kiln and the associated quarrying is important evidence for the early brick and tile industry and how it related to the town.

ORA 5: What further evidence is there for the presence of Neolithic, Early Bronze Age and other prehistoric activity on the site? Is this solely represented by artefacts?

Realisation: Whilst there was no evidence for prehistoric features, a large assemblage of *in-situ* Mesolithic flints has shown that the site was obviously a focus for activity in this period. The Neolithic-Early Bronze Age flint assemblage is much smaller and there is little evidence for Bronze Age or Iron Age occupation.

ORA 6: The evaluation, as well as local metal detecting, a monitoring on The Granary development and other local excavations have uncovered evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Saxon activity. Are there any further indications of these periods on site?

Realisation: As discussed above, there is clear evidence for Mesolithic activity on the site, but evidence for any later prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon occupation is limited to a small collection of finds and one feature, indicating that the site was largely abandoned during these periods.

ORA 7: A deposit, referred to as an Aeolian layer was recorded within the evaluation. What is this deposit made up of and how did it form? How does it relate to the cut features on the site?

Realisation: This deposit, described herein as layer 0143 was a sandy-silt deposit characteristic of marginal river channel deposition. It was cut by all features on the site and it is associated with the Mesolithic finds assemblage.

ORA 8: A medieval soil layer was recorded in Area 2, mainly towards the street frontage. Is it possible to characterise this layer in terms of date and how it formed?

Realisation: This layer was characterised as a buried/preserved topsoil layer, surviving undisturbed over much of Area 2, becoming increasingly mixed and indistinguishable from the upper horizons in the north-west, presumably as a result of greater levels of clay quarrying and ploughing. It was formed through a variety of short and long term processes as the site developed, such as build-up of domestic refuse/manuring, natural processes, dumping of kiln refuse and demolition deposits, etc. The layer mainly produced medieval pottery and the latest pottery recovered from it was 15th-16th century.

6.2 General discussion of potential

6.2.1 Introduction

The site archive has the potential to address research objectives relating to town development, land use, settlement, the early brick and tile industry, artefact studies, trading networks, land usage/management and to a lesser extent agriculture practice, mainly in relation to the medieval and post-medieval periods. However the locally prominent assemblage of Mesolithic and Neolithic tools should not be overlooked and may help to characterise how resources were selected and how sites were utilised and chosen. The tools may also indicate the types of activities occurring in the locality.

Mesolithic

The earliest recorded evidence on the site is that of a selection of mainly Mesolithic worked flints, almost half of which were retrieved from an ancient buried subsoil horizon with the rest redeposited in later features or unstratified. The flints included a range of material and make up a significant assemblage within this part of the county. There are large quantities of flakes, as well as prepared cores and tools (mainly represented by blades, along with scrapers, a piercer, two axes and microliths). These are well preserved and sharp, with little indication of post-depositional damage and as such some are probably *in-situ*, having been buried or sealed with layer 0143, although many were recovered redeposited in medieval contexts. The site is clearly the focus for activity, although it is unclear if it was seasonally settled, or more sporadically visited in order to make use of the local flints, perhaps in conjunction with the water source. Many of the flints were recovered from buried silt subsoil layer 0143, suggesting that this deposit was exposed at various points. Its sandy-silt make up and position on the floodplain edge of the River Stour is strongly indicative of an overbank deposit of suspended sediment, i.e. the material built up as the meandering watercourse flooded its main channel (perhaps seasonally), depositing finer sediments such as layer 0143 in shallower areas away from the main channel's current. Only a small number of other flints have been recovered from Clare and the surrounding environs, and these have been close to the River Stour. Further analysis of the flint assemblage may give a stronger indication of what activities were taking place during the Mesolithic and subsequently what was drawing people to this area and perhaps whether this was related to local environmental factors. The absence of

occupation evidence on this site after the Mesolithic and Neolithic until the medieval period (despite the presence of local Roman and Saxon remains nearby) seems to imply that the area then became unsuitable or undesirable for occupation.

Medieval to early post-medieval

The most significant body of data with the greatest potential to answer the research aims relates to the high medieval to early post-medieval sequence, from the 12th/13th century to the 17th century. During this period the site develops from a largely unoccupied rural hinterland into a semi-urban area, before declining again. It is utilised for a series of different purposes and the excavation has provided a wealth of information from a wide variety of features and a large finds assemblage to illustrate what these purposes might be. For Clare this is particularly important as there has been little in the way of previous excavation work, despite the town's rich and relatively well documented historical legacy. The archive has revealed a comprehensive progression through the development of the site, on the basis of the well-dated and clearly phased stratigraphy that reflects the mixture of rural and semi-urban domestic, agricultural and industrial activities. Unusually the site also reveals three domestic plots, one of which is almost complete.

The medieval to post-medieval archaeology has the potential to reveal how the site developed from what appears to be the location of the early town's boundary. The evidence points to a location that had been largely unoccupied for some time and its subsequent use for a variety of purposes reveals a great deal about the general growth of the site and also the prosperous town. This includes why and how the changes occurred and if they related to conditions particular to the site, such as a localised resource, or to the town's inherent wealth or wider historical trends, such as the wool trade. Importantly, the site's development from a largely unoccupied and possibly flood-prone area connects to one of the major themes highlighted by Medlycott, namely land reclamation (2011). This also applies to the theme of water management, with the creation of the large channel indicating early attempts at drainage. Potentially this could be looked at in comparison with other known attempts to canalise and utilise the channel in the same period within Clare and possibly also the Stour Valley, to control the flow and increase industrial and agricultural productivity, as well as allowing for more settlement. The apparent draining of the site also may coincide with the creation of Stoke Road and undertakings of this sort

clearly have the potential to explore themes such as the nature of large scale managed and centralised medieval development. However, on a smaller scale the theme of development can be explored by the layout of the domestic plots on the site, which suggest planned and again potentially regulated activity (as well as highlighting themes such as housing density and the changing nature of plot layouts). The medieval and early post-medieval activity presented by the site can also characterise the domestic and economic activities undertaken on the site. The significant and well-stratified context sequence, in conjunction with the finds and environmental assemblage illustrates not only activity such as brick-making (discussed below), but also highlights the role of smaller activities and industries on the site and in relation to the town, such as malting, metalworking and quarrying, as well as refuse deposition. This information can also be analysed and synthesised more comprehensively to reveal information on the lives of the site's inhabitants, covering such themes as their status, lifestyle and diet. Agricultural activity can also be characterised to some extent with field boundaries picking up on themes such as animal husbandry.

Brick and tile kiln

The presence of the 16th century kiln and its associated quarrying features has the potential to reveal a great deal about the origins of what would become the large and highly organised brick and tile industry in the following centuries. Not only is there the opportunity to look in depth at the layout of such sites, but also to potentially comment on why sites were chosen and whether this related more to location of suitable clay, fuel and labour resources, access and transportation for the finished product, or proximity to a specific job for which the products were being commissioned. Given the presence of suitable clay as well as a potential market for the products, it is likely that there was more than one kiln in the locality and further appraisal of the historical record may give wider context to the production of the bricks from Clare, as well as potentially from the individual kiln. On a practical level the kiln and its associated features represent a complete or near complete and well-dated brick-making site with the potential to demonstrate how early brickmaking sites were organised in pre-industrial England. The remains, in conjunction with any relevant historical sources may also have the potential to give an estimate of how long the kiln was used for. This information could possibly also help to identify whether the brick makers in this instance were travelling artisans or perhaps local builders or architects

with specialist knowledge. If documentary research into the site reveals where the bricks and tiles were destined for use, it may be possible to confirm this by looking at standing buildings, which would provide a complete illustration of the workings of the industry, as well as more closely dating local historic buildings.

Post-medieval

Although the post-medieval phase sees a marked decrease in activity on the site, this decline may coincide with historical trends, such as the collapse of Suffolk's wool trade. This is known to have had a marked effect on the prosperity of many villages in the south of the county and the archaeological record appears to reflect this. However, further research has the potential to more fully explore this theory, or provide other explanations including changing land use and industrial behaviour. Whatever the case, several boundaries appear to have been reinforced and further research may produce evidence for the reasons behind this. There is a marked absence for the previously intensive brick and tile industry in this period, but whether this is again symptomatic of falling affluence in the local area, or of a change in the nature of the industry is unclear and is another area that would benefit from greater research.

6.2.2 Potential of the stratigraphic archive

For the purposes of the assessment an initial level of interpretation has been applied to the stratigraphic archive in order to determine a provisional site sequence, whilst providing an illustration of some of the main topics that may require further work. So far, a large number of the recorded features have been assigned to groups and phases. However this work may need reassessing on the basis of further analysis of the site records/database, as well as after incorporating the results of the proposed finds and environmental archive. This will lead to a fuller understanding of the site sequence and its significance at a local, regional and national scale.

The area that will benefit most from further analysis and reporting will be that of the high medieval to later medieval and early post-medieval occupation of the site. On a local level this will help to contextualise the formation and development of the town, as well as potentially allowing for comparison with other nearby towns. It will be of use to compare

with towns such as Haughley and Eye that had similar powerful origins as large feudal baronies. However, it will also be of value to evaluate closer settlements like Lavenham and Long Melford, which came to prominence in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods as a result of the wool trade that also supported Clare at this point.

The archive will more specifically be informative in relation to issues such as site layout and development, particularly on the outlying area of the town. This will focus on the separation between domestic, industrial and agricultural space, as well as the changing use of boundaries interwoven with the themes of flood management and land reclamation. A more thorough dating of the various contexts will also be important and will be achieved through full analysis of the material that has currently not been fully appraised, notably the CBM and to a lesser extent any other datable finds. A stronger analysis of the dating sequence and subsequently the development of the site would be forthcoming from this, hopefully allowing for a more subtly phased and sub-phased matrix.

Despite their widespread use within much of East Anglia and beyond, few Suffolk-type kilns from this period have been excavated and recorded to modern standards (for examples see page 9). Full analysis of the Clare kiln will allow for a better understanding of the beginnings of the itinerant brick and tile making trade, both within the town and on a regional scale.

The potential of the lithics assemblage will be discussed more thoroughly below, as it has the potential to provide more information on landscape and occupation activity along the River Stour.

6.2.3 The potential and significance of the finds data

General introduction

The earliest artefactual evidence from the site consists of a small quantity of prehistoric pottery sherds and some significant Mesolithic and early Neolithic flints which were recovered mainly as residual finds in later deposits, or redeposited in an abraded condition. Although not from prehistoric features, the presence of this material is a significant addition to our knowledge of the history of the locality. Small quantities of

Roman pottery, ceramic building material and coins were also present; once again these are not from features of this date and reflect Roman activity in the vicinity.

The finds assemblage recovered from the recent excavation offers a good opportunity to study in detail the material culture of this important medieval settlement at the height of its growth. The town of Clare has distinguished origins, dating to the Anglo-Saxon period and earlier, and was a flourishing market town from the time of the Conquest, benefitting later from its association with the nearby Castle and its wealthy and influential occupants, as well as the priory of the Augustine canons. The excavation revealed occupation evidence in the form of clay platforms fronting the street, together with associated rubbish pits containing a wide variety of waste which will shed light on the activities of the inhabitants and their levels of affluence. Ancillary buildings relating to industrial activities such as tile manufacturing, malt-drying and workshops were also identified, providing further evidence of the occupations of the inhabitants in the medieval and late medieval period. The well-dated tile kiln is a valuable regional addition to our knowledge of tile production. The small finds assemblage, although mostly metal detected and not well stratified includes some intrinsically significant objects, such as the silver annular brooch encircled with chasing beasts. In addition there is a large collection of more modest medieval dress accessories such as mounts and finger rings which will also provide information on the inhabitants of Clare in the medieval period. A proportion of the finds are late medieval/early post-medieval in date and their study will add to our knowledge of the inhabitants of Clare after the demise of the wool trade. Some of the pottery forms of early post-medieval date for example, include more unusual forms such as costrels and chafing dishes, and there is one example of a post-medieval puzzle jug which is a rare find in a stratified sequence. The animal bone assemblage too is well preserved and worthy of further study as it will provide data on the husbandry of the animals as well as providing dietary information on the inhabitants.

Pottery

Sue Anderson

This is the largest medieval pottery assemblage to have been excavated in Clare and the surrounding areas of Suffolk. It is important both for the archaeology of the town and the

castle, and for the study of pottery in south Suffolk. It has the potential to provide information on pottery production and consumption in the area, as well as providing some information on trade and distribution of wares. Further work is needed to compare the assemblage with others in south Suffolk and north Essex. The assemblage has been spot dated, but further analysis is required to place the assemblage within the context of the site and the region. Analysis of the distribution of wares in relation to stratigraphic data will be of value in defining more precise dates for the fabrics and forms.

The prehistoric and Roman pottery needs to be identified by relevant specialists, but the potential for this small group to add to the interpretation of the site is limited and only minimal cataloguing and reporting is required.

CBM

Sue Anderson

The potential of this assemblage is to provide information on the types of ceramic building material in use at the site and being produced by the kiln during the medieval to post-medieval periods. Medieval and post-medieval tile and brick form the bulk of this assemblage but it is possible that some Roman CBM is also present.

The material has not yet been catalogued in full or placed in context, either within the site itself or as part of the broader historic environment of the region. This is the first CBM assemblage of reasonable size to have been recovered from excavations in Clare.

- As a minimum standard, full quantification by fabric and form is required for the purposes of preparing an archive and to allow for disposal of some material prior to deposition if appropriate.
- Comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from elsewhere in the county is required.
- Three-dimensional spatial distribution of CBM fabrics and forms in features and structures will be important in studying the taphonomy of the site, and in providing information relevant to the study of the kiln, social status and land use.
- In order to reconstruct the types of buildings present in different phases, it will be necessary to integrate the analysis of the ceramic building material with the study of

any other building material collected from the site (e.g. fired clay, stone, wood, plaster/mortar, window glass and fittings), as well as any recorded structural evidence.

- Petrographic analysis will be carried out of six samples of brick from the site.
- A report suitable for archive and/or publication will be prepared.

Fired clay and mortar

A study of the fired clay will provide information on the industrial activities which were undertaken during the medieval period as the fragments could come from clay ovens or furnaces, or possibly represent evidence of structural remains. An investigation of the spatial distribution of the fired clay and mortar may provide information on land-use such as the discard of this material into pits or in levelling deposits, or confirm usage in actual structures.

The fired clay and mortar require full quantification and a basic catalogue of the material, with the production of a short report suitable for the archive.

Worked flint

Sarah Bates

The flint includes a range of types, and material from more than one period is likely to be present. There does however appear to be a significant amount of relatively early material, much of which is likely to be of Mesolithic date. It is of interest that cores, debitage and tools of this likely date are all present. Flint of earlier Neolithic and later prehistoric date is also likely to be present in low levels from the site although diagnostic tools are few.

The condition of the flint, especially of the sharp blade type pieces is significant; it suggests that knapping occurred nearby. The flint should be fully catalogued and considered by context. It is possible, although perhaps unlikely, that some refitting pieces might be identified amongst the larger context assemblages from the soil deposits.

The wider context of the flint, in terms of its position on the site and in relation to the surrounding topography and any previously known sites or find spots in the vicinity should be considered.

Burnt flint and stone

A small quantity of fragments of burnt flint and heat affected stone was collected. The spatial and temporal distribution of this material should be briefly investigated, but there is little potential otherwise for this material.

Slag

The slag assemblage is small but will provide evidence on the metalworking activities which were being undertaken during the medieval and post-medieval periods. Any hammerscale recovered from the environmental sampling will also be examined and considered in terms of spatial and temporal analysis. A catalogue and short report should be undertaken to include this material.

Iron nails

The large quantity of iron nails (59 nails) is medieval and post-medieval in date. The nails do not merit detailed study but their spatial distribution should be investigated to see if they are mainly found in medieval and post-medieval pits or other features.

Clay tobacco pipe

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage (19 frags weighing 121g) is small and undistinguished. A basic catalogue of this material will confirm the dating and provide a basic archive to compare with any future clay pipe assemblages found in the town.

Post-medieval bottle and window glass

The post-medieval glass assemblage is small and made up of two fragments of window glass and a small amount of wine bottles, with a single fragment of a probably post-

medieval vessel. A brief catalogue of the wine bottle glass will provide additional dating evidence to enhance the pottery and other datable finds recovered.

Lava quern

The small lavastone assemblage includes some large diagnostic fragments, indicating that querns and larger millstone fragments are present. A brief study of these finds and their provenance on site will provide more information about food production and possibly about water manipulation through the use of mills during the medieval period and later.

A full catalogue of the lavastone should be undertaken with measurements and records of the tooling on the stones, together with an investigation of their distribution and whether they were re-used, for structural purposes. A short report should be undertaken to summarise this information.

Moulded stone

Two fragments of dressed stone were recovered which were associated with possible structural evidence. They will be fully catalogued and described in an archive report.

Small finds

Two prehistoric flint small finds were recovered and these are discussed with the rest of the worked flint assemblage.

The large assemblage of medieval and later metalwork includes a significant assemblage of dress accessories, many of which came from plough soil and which are therefore devoid of close stratification on the site. Nevertheless, the group offers the opportunity for a full study to be undertaken of a range of strap ends, buckles and mounts and other dress accessories dating to the medieval period. The highly decorated silver brooch is an exceptional find of high quality, indicative of the wealth of the person who owned it.

Much of this material has only been initially scanned; in addition a further sixty-six metal finds have not been dated even by period. These finds include a number of coins and tokens, including a possible boy bishop token.

A full catalogue of the small finds should be undertaken, and their spatial and temporal distribution should be investigated. An archive report on all the metalwork should be prepared, along with a smaller publication report on selected objects. A comparison of this material with other small finds assemblages from provincial towns with castles may provide an informative discussion on the quality of the group, and will contribute to our overall understanding of the medieval settlement and its occupants.

The metalwork requires full radiography before specialist identification. Selected items of metalwork should be illustrated and/or photographed.

Fragments of lavastone and a large fragment of slag which were assigned small find numbers have been considered as part of the relevant bulk finds assemblages in terms of their potential.

6.2.4 The potential and significance of the environmental evidence

Animal bone

Julie Curl

The faunal remains assemblage from Clare is relatively large and varied. It is important both for the archaeology of the castle and the town and has the potential to provide important dietary and husbandry information and possibly information on trade practices in Clare.

The assemblage has only been rapidly scanned for the assessment and only quantified by weight, so further work will require full quantification, species identification, analysis of ages, pathologies and butchering and a catalogue of the remains. The assemblage includes a range of articulated and complete material, which should be measured (following Von Den Dreisch, 1976) for an estimation of stature and breeds. Work is required to compare the assemblage with other sites in East Anglia and those further afield.

Shell

Large quantities of oyster shell were collected from the site. These were an important element of the medieval diet. The distribution of this material will be briefly considered to add to the overall understanding of rubbish disposal during the medieval period and later.

Charcoal

Charcoal fragments were recovered by hand from a number of the fills of pits and ditches. It is unlikely that any samples will be useful for identification by species or to be used for the purposes of radiocarbon dating.

Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Samples were taken from each of the phases where appropriate contexts were present and those that were processed for the purposes of this assessment report show they have potential to provide useful information in terms of the utilisation of the environment and its resource as well as agricultural and industrial activities that may have been taking place on site. It is recommended that additional samples should be processed from this excavation in order to further investigate the nature of both the cereal and the metalworking waste and that the new material should be sent, along with the flots from this assessment to an archaeobotanist for analysis and interpretation. New flot material will provide the potential, along with the charred crop remains from this assessment, for samples suitable for radiocarbon dating for any archaeological contexts that remain undated. Further samples will be selected for processing and for radiocarbon dating in order to refine the stratigraphic analysis and this will be established with SCCAS Conservation Team prior to any samples being processed or discarded.

Column sample

An on-site assessment was carried out for the purposes of this report by Steve Boreham, who recommended that cut 0930, from channel G0818 was suitable for column sampling (pers. comm.). On this advice the sample covered the lower to middle-upper fills of the

channel, the upper horizons having been truncated by one of the late medieval/post-medieval house platforms. This sample has been interpreted as having the potential to provide useful information in terms of the formation of the feature and local environmental conditions. Processing of the sample may also help to characterise the area prior to the urban expansion, potentially indicated by the presence of domestic, agricultural or wild plants. Of particular interest will be whether the feature was wet (which seems likely given the site's topography and the nature of the recorded fills) and if so whether this was intermittent or constant. It is recommended therefore that full processing and analysis should be carried out on the column sample, along with interpretation. Given the nature of the sampled deposits it is unlikely that they will provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating, but if they do this should also be processed as it would provide information on the feature's formation date, which would give a strong indication of when more intensive occupation of the site became viable.

7. Analysis and reporting: aims and objectives

7.1 Revised research aims

A number of revised research aims (RRA) are summarised below. These relate to issues highlighted by Medlycott (2011), as well as Brown and Glazebrook (2000), but also pick up on a number of more specific issues relating to the site and its wider context within Clare and the surrounding landscape.

RRA 1: To identify the nature of the Mesolithic activity within the floodplain of the River Stour through the study of the flint tool assemblage and to model the depositional processes of layer 0143 in order to understand the prevailing environment within the floodplain.

RRA 2: To create a chronology for the medieval expansion of the settlement into this area; to determine more closely the start and end dates of the occupation, and to reconstruct the site sequence.

RRA 3: To characterise the landscape, including how it affected occupation and was managed, both before and after the more intensive occupation of the site through analysis of the column sample and other environmental samples, as well as through documentary research and stratigraphic evidence. This will help to illustrate the form of the pre-13th and 14th century town, as well as how the town grew and indicate whether this came about through planned management, particularly relating to purposeful land reclamation and water management.

RRA 4: The nature of the settlement and activities on site can be characterised through the study of feature and artefact types, as well as plot sizes and whether they represent regular and planned or irregular and piecemeal occupation. This will also help to further highlight the form of the settlement, how it evolved as the urban area expanded in relation to the town's evolution from a baronial centre to a market town and how this may differ from important towns with similar late Saxon origins such as Eye and Haughley.

RRA 5: A study of the layout and subsequent changes across the area, as well as the artefactual evidence may indicate a variety of simultaneous and/or overlapping uses of the site. This will help to reveal the nature of the domestic, industrial and agricultural practices on site, as well as how and why the site's layout evolved as it did. Documentary research also has the potential to reveal more about this, particularly in terms of the lifestyles and employment of those living on the site.

RRA 6: To date, there have been no excavations of this scale within Clare, which is a large and important medieval town. Analysis of the substantial finds assemblage will subsequently reveal more information on the site's former occupants, including the levels of social status, land use, water management/utilisation, the changing structures/buildings present on the site, diet, animal husbandry, trade practices, and the domestic, industrial and the agricultural activities occurring on site. While some of these themes are site specific, or relate to Clare as a whole, some may also contribute to our understanding of the wider South Suffolk/North Essex picture.

RRA 7: The discovery of the kiln is unusual and important. Analysis of the layout of the site will also allow a greater understanding of the origins and operation of the brick and tile industry. Further investigation of its products will allow for clearer dating of brick and tile structures locally, as well as the uses of the early products, who commissioned production and subsequently the local markets. Targeted documentary research may also illustrate more about these topics, as well as helping to further clarify kiln's date and who was involved with operating it. This should hopefully be possible given the relatively precise dating of the structure from the archaeomagnetic sampling.

RRA 8: It will also be important to compare the kiln research with that of the 16th century Suffolk-type kiln found at Euston Estate (Brooks, forthcoming). In this case the kiln was present at a distance from domestic habitation and it will be important to interpret how this varied from the Clare example, where the kiln was close to both houses and a large settlement. This may have had ramifications as to how the kiln was built and operated, who was involved with the work, what was being produced, the site layout and also the longevity of the structure.

RRA 9: The noticeable and dated decline of the site in the post-medieval period has the potential to relate also to the wider town. This appears to coincide with the collapse of the wool trade, which devastated this area of Suffolk, but may relate to other socio-economic factors or environmental changes that rendered the site unsuitable for occupation. Further documentary research will provide a better insight into how the site declined, helping to explain the trend in the archaeological data.

7.2 Analytical report synopsis

It is proposed that following the post-excavation analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives the results of the fieldwork should be described in greater detail in an analytical report, to be made available as a 'grey literature' report via the OASIS on-line archaeological database.

The report would include a phase and period based account of the site sequence, integrated with finds and environmental evidence; it would concentrate on the evidence for the Mesolithic-Neolithic and medieval to early post-medieval phases of the site. The Revised Research Aims stated above (7.1) would be used to place the evidence in its broader context.

The text would be accompanied by relevant maps, representative photographs, section drawings, plans and finds illustrations.

On the basis of the significance of this analysis it is very likely that the Curatorial Officer will require a further stage of reporting, such as a summary article in a journal.

8. Analysis and reporting: task sequence

The following tasks are proposed in order to complete the stratigraphic, finds and environmental analysis, leading to the production of a full analytical report. Table 7 presents a summary of costs for the next stage of analysis.

8.1 Stratigraphic method statement

Task 1: Write descriptions of stratigraphic feature groups and phases if the fully synthesised evaluation and excavation artefact assemblage report indicates a significant change in the site sequence.

Task 2: Carry out research in relation to the various Mesolithic, Neolithic and environmental formation issues, as well as the medieval settlement, industry and economic topics highlighted in sections 6 and 7.

8.2 Finds and environmental method statement

Task 3: Pottery – further work is needed to compare the medieval assemblage with others in south Suffolk and north Essex. The assemblage has been spot dated, but further analysis is required to place the assemblage within the context of the site and the region. Analysis of the distribution of wares is required in relation to stratigraphic data. The prehistoric and Roman pottery needs to be identified by relevant specialists.

Task 4: CBM – this requires full quantification by fabric and form for the purposes of preparing an archive, comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from elsewhere in the county, and three-dimensional spatial distribution of CBM fabrics and forms in features and structures. It will be necessary to integrate the analysis of the ceramic building material with the study of any other building material collected from the site (e.g. fired clay, stone, wood, plaster/mortar, window glass and fittings), as well as any recorded structural evidence and a report suitable for archive and/or publication will be prepared. Six samples from the bricks should be sent for petrographic analysis and the results integrated into the report.

Task 5: Fired clay and mortar – a more in-depth study of this material will provide information on the industrial activities which were undertaken during the medieval period, along with an investigation of its spatial distribution. The fired clay and mortar require full quantification and a basic catalogue of the material, with the production of a short archive report.

Task 6: Flint – the flint work needs to be fully catalogued and considered by context, as well as some attempt being made to refit pieces from larger contexts. The wider context of the flint, in terms of its position on the site and in relation to the surrounding topography and any previously known sites or find spots in the vicinity should be considered.

Task 7: Stone – the spatial and temporal distribution of the burnt stone and flint material should be briefly investigated. The petrology of the stone mace head needs to be analysed.

Task 8: Slag – this should be considered, along with any hammerscale recovered from the environmental sampling, in terms of spatial and temporal analysis. A catalogue and short report should be undertaken to include this material.

Task 9: Iron nails – the nails do not merit detailed study but their spatial distribution needs to be investigated.

Task 10: Clay tobacco pipe – only a basic catalogue of this material will be needed, in order to confirm the dating and provide a basic archive to compare with any future clay pipe assemblages found in the town.

Task 11: Post-medieval bottle and window glass – this requires only a brief catalogue to provide additional dating evidence to the overall archive.

Task 12: Lava quern – a brief study of the lava quern and their provenance on site will be needed to give more information about food production and water management. A full catalogue of the lavastone should be undertaken with measurements and records of the tooling on the stones, together with an investigation of their distribution and whether they

were re-used, for structural purposes. A short report should be undertaken to summarise this information.

Task 13: Moulded stone – the moulded stone will be fully catalogued and described in an archive report.

Task 14: Small finds – a full catalogue of the small finds should be undertaken, and their spatial and temporal distribution should be investigated. An archive report on all the metalwork should be prepared, along with a smaller publication report on selected objects. A comparison of this material with other small finds assemblages from provincial towns with castles is needed and the group offers the opportunity for a full study to be undertaken of a range of strap ends, buckles and mounts and other dress accessories. The metalwork requires full radiography before specialist identification. Selected items of metalwork should be illustrated and/or photographed.

Task 15: Animal bone – further work will include full quantification, species identification, analysis of ages, pathologies and butchering and a catalogue of the remains. The assemblage includes a range of articulated and complete material, which should be measured for an estimation of stature and breeds. Work is required to compare the assemblage with other sites in East Anglia and those further afield.

Task 16: Shell – the distribution of the oyster shell will be briefly considered to add to the overall understanding of rubbish disposal during the medieval period and later.

Task 17: Charred plant macrofossils and other remains – additional samples will be processed in order to further investigate the nature of both the cereal and the metalworking waste and the new material will be sent, along with the flots from this assessment to an archaeobotanist for analysis and interpretation. New flot material may provide the potential, along with the charred crop remains from this assessment, for radio-carbon dating for any archaeological contexts that remain undated.

Task 18: Column sample – full processing and analysis should be carried out on the column sample, along with interpretation. Given the nature of the sampled deposits it is

unlikely that they will provide material suitable for radiocarbon dating, but if they do this should also be processed as it would provide information on the feature's formation date.

Task 19: Integration of the evaluation finds within the overall assemblage as per the standards illustrated above for quantification, analysis and spatial assessment.

Task 20: Reporting - overall discussion and completion of the analytical report.

8.3 Graphics method statement

Task 21: Production of refined phased plans, as well as more of sections is required. Detailed plans of the kiln will also be created and possibly of the house platforms.

Task 22: Production of illustrations of fifteen worked flints and twenty vessels, as well as selected small finds and other bulk finds.

Task 23: Finds photography of approximately ten small finds.

Task 24: Selection of certain site photographs and preparation/manipulation for analytical report

8.4 Radiocarbon dating method statement

Task 25: Possible selection of material from the kiln, any environmental bulk samples and the column sample

Task 26: Radiocarbon dating undertaken

Task 27: Integration of radiocarbon dating results within full report

8.5 Documentary research method statement

Task 28: Research into specific issues as detailed previously, such as origins of the kiln and use of its products, localised domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, and site layout, etc.

Task 29: Research into more general themes, such as Clare's development, changing town layout, etc.

Task 30: Integration of findings into analytical report

8.6 Analytical report text method statement

Task 31: Production of draft report within six months, with final report/article to be produced within one year, dependent on further specialist works and possibility to publish within a suitable journal.

Task 32: Internal copy editing of report

Task 33: Specialist edits and corrections

8.7 Project management method statement

Task 34: General project management by Jo Caruth

Task 35: Send report to external readers (to be agreed with SCCAS Conservation Team) for editing report.

Task 36: Subsequent corrections by Rob Brooks

Task 37: Proof reading and indexing by Richenda Goffin

Task 38: Publication within a suitable journal to be discussed and agreed with SCCAS Conservation Team. This may involve integration of the results with results of the brick kiln excavations at Euston (Brooks, forthcoming). A journal such as the PSIAH, may be suitable for this. The

Task 39: Archiving within the SCCAS stores to the standards specified by the Conservation Team (SCCAS, 2014).

8.7 Summary of task sequence

No.	Description of task	Staff
Stratigraphic method statement		
1	Write feature descriptions and phasing	Rob Brooks
2	Carry out research in relation to Mesolithic, Neolithic, medieval and post-medieval issues highlighted previously.	Rob Brooks
Finds and environmental method statement		
3	Pottery – full analysis of the medieval and post-medieval material, with site and regional contextualisation. Reporting on the medieval and post-medieval pottery. Selection of pottery for illustration and proofing of drawings. Identification on and basic reporting on prehistoric and Roman pottery.	Sue Anderson Cathy Tester
4	CBM – full quantification. Comparison with other regional assemblages. Spatial distribution. Synthesis with other building material from the site. Preparation of archive report. Petrographic analysis of six brick samples.	Sue Anderson Patrick Quinn/UCL
5	Fired clay and mortar – full quantification and basic cataloguing. Wider analysis of function and spatial distribution.	Sue Anderson
6	Flint – cataloguing and refitting of pieces. Analysis by context. Analysis in relation to other local flints assemblages.	Sarah Bates
7	Stone – investigation of spatial and temporal distribution or burnt stone and flint. Petrology of stone mace head.	Richenda Goffin Dave Waters
8	Slag – to be considered in terms of dating and spatial context and with hammerscale to create a small analytical report.	Lynn Keys
9	Iron nails – temporal and spatial analysis report.	Richenda Goffin
10	Clay tobacco pipe – cataloguing.	Richenda Goffin
11	Post-medieval glass – cataloguing in order to help date contexts.	Richenda Goffin
12	Lava quern – cataloguing. Analysis for original use and possible reuse. Reporting.	Richenda Goffin
13	Moulded stone – cataloguing and reporting.	Richenda Goffin
14	Small finds – cataloguing. Analysis for spatial and temporal distribution. General archive report. Specialised report for selected items. Radiography.	Faye Minter/ external specialist
15	Animal bone – full quantification. Species identification, analysis of age, pathologies and butchering, as well as stature and breeds. Production of a full catalogue. Comparison with other assemblages.	Julie Curl
16	Shell – brief analysis for in terms of rubbish disposal in the medieval and post-medieval periods.	Richenda Goffin
17	Charred plant macrofossils and other remains – processing of additional samples. Analysis and interpretation by an archaeobotanist. Selection of material for potential radiocarbon dating.	Anna West Val Fryer
18	Column sample – full processing, analysis and reporting, along with possible selection of material for radiocarbon dating.	Steve Boreham or Kristina Krawiec
19	Integration of the evaluation finds within the overall assemblage	As listed above
20	Reporting - overall discussion and completion of the analytical report.	Rob Brooks
Graphics		
21	Plans and sections – production of refined plans and sections and detailed plans.	In house
22	Finds illustrations – illustrations of 20 vessels and 15 flints.	Sue Holden
23	Finds photography – photographs of a series of small finds.	In house
24	Site photography – selection and editing of site photographs.	Rob Brooks
Radiocarbon dating		
25	Selection of samples for C14 dating	Rob Brooks
26	Processing and analysis of C14 samples	SUERC
27	Integration of C14 results	Rob Brooks
Documentary research		

28	Research into site specific topics	Anthony M. Breen
29	Research into general topics relating to Clare	Anthony M. Breen
30	Integration of research into analytical report	Rob Brooks
Publication text		
31	Production of draft analytical report	Rob Brooks
32	Internal copy editing of report	Richenda Goffin
33	Specialist edits and corrections	TBC
Project management		
34	General project management	David Gill
35	External reader for editing report	TBC
36	Subsequent corrections	TBC
37	Proof reading and indexing	TBC
38	Publication within PSIA	TBC
39	Archiving	TBC

Table 7. Summary of further tasks and staff

9. Acknowledgments

The fieldwork and post-excavation assessment was commissioned and funded by Charles Church/Persimmon Homes.

Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS Conservation Team) provided the Brief and monitored the fieldwork. David Gill (SCCAS Senior Project Officer) managed the project and assisted with completion of the assessment report.

Rob Brooks directed the fieldwork and was assisted by Andy Beverton, John Sims, Simon Picard, Phil Camps, Preston Boyles, Alan Smith, David Gill, Simon Cass, Steve Manthorpe and Tony Fisher of SCCAS Field Team/SACIC, with Gary Trimble (freelance), John W Percival (freelance), Martin Brookes (Britannia Archaeology Ltd.) and members of Albion Archaeology.

Jonathan van Jennians processed the finds and Richenda Goffin wrote and compiled the finds report, with contributions from Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Ruth Beveridge, Julie Curl and Anna West. Graphics are by Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy, Crane Begg and Gemma Bowen.

10. Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive will be prepared for archive and deposition within the SCCAS stores in Bury St Edmunds following the completion of the analytical report and journal article. The photographic archive has already been entered into the SCCAS digital archive under the following references: HXZ 19-99, HYA 1-99, HYB 1-99, HYC 1-99, HYD 1-99, HYE 1-99, HYF 1-99 and HYG 1-68. The finds archive for the excavation is currently within the SCCAS archive in Bury St Edmunds (store locations: H/79/3, H/79/4 and H/79/5) although it will also be necessary to integrate the evaluation finds and environmental archive also.

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