

# Land South of the Bungalow, Poslingford PSG 020

## **Archaeological Excavation Report v0.3**

**SCCAS Report No. 2014/066**

**Client: Row Build**

Author: Rob Brooks

November/2014

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## HER Information

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**Site Code:** PSG 020  
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**Report Number** 2014/066  
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### Disclaimer

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

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Date: 26/11/2014  
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



## **Summary**












An excavation was carried out prior to the construction of housing and related services and driveways on land to the south of a bungalow and immediately east of The Street in Poslingford, Suffolk. This revealed pits, postholes and a ditch of 12th-13th century date, which produced medieval pottery, roof tile, animal bone, fired clay, iron nails and a shears blade. There were also environmental residues indicating hearth/midden waste, burnt flooring/bedding and sewage or animal ordure. The features were well preserved below imported and buried topsoil deposits and are probably contemporary with the construction of the church, located just to the south-west.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

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

## Sections

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

# **1. Introduction**

---

An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to the construction of two houses on land to the south of an existing bungalow in Poslingford, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The site was investigated due to its position within a medieval village, which has some evidence for 9th century activity, suggesting the presence of nearby burials. Both the evaluation and excavation phases were carried out to look for the presence of any such remains and provide more information on this otherwise unexcavated settlement.

The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by John Craven (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a Brief by Dr Matthew Brudenell (SCCAS Conservation Team) as a condition of planning application SE/13/0769/FUL. Row Build Ltd funded the work that was carried out on the 2nd-5th June, 2014.

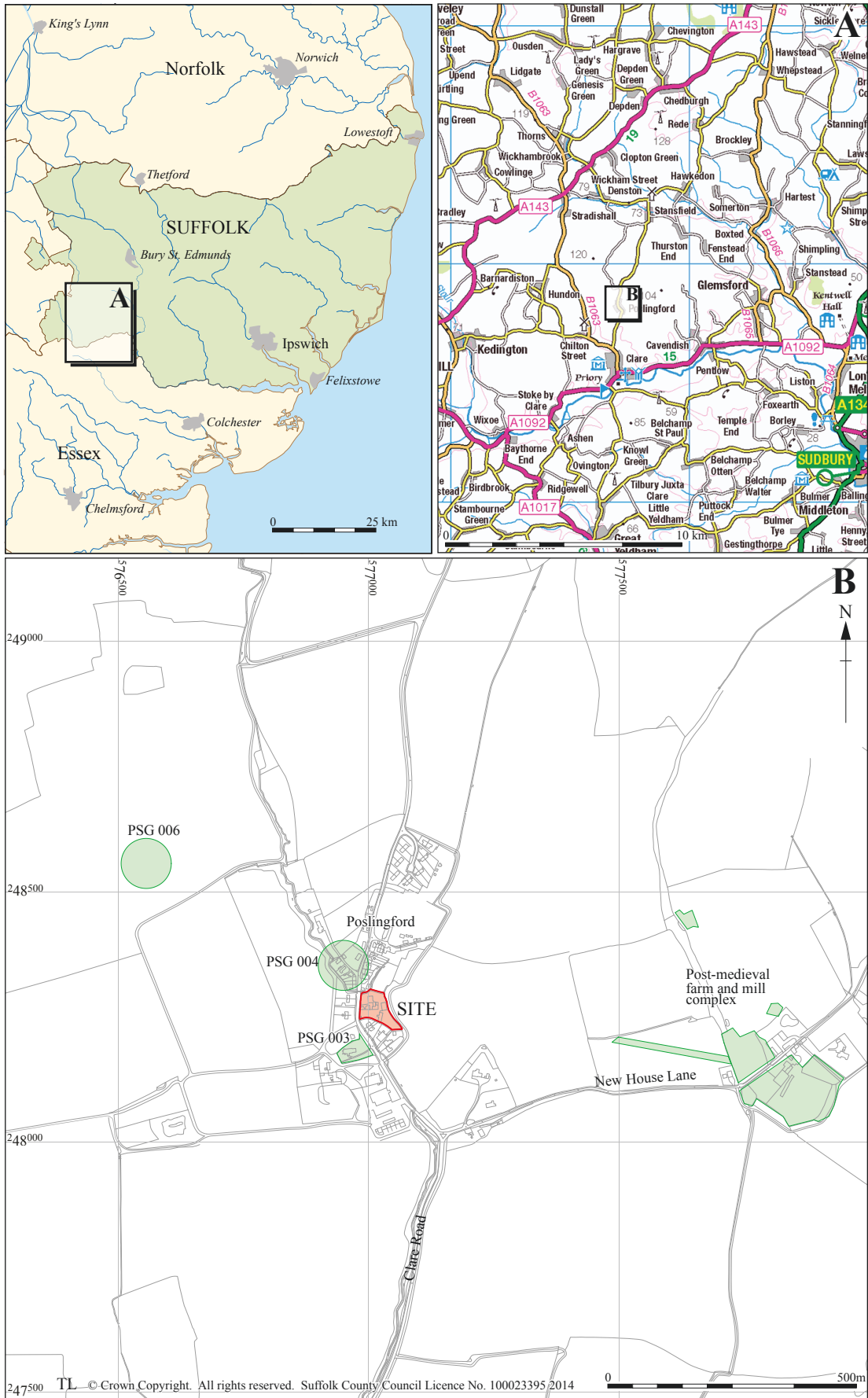


Figure 1. Location plan, showing site (red) and HER entries (green)

## **2. The Excavation**

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### **2.1 Site location**

The site was located near the street frontage within an area of former driveway and garden, at grid reference TL 7699 4826. The village church is positioned 65m to the south-west and the proposed development area (PDA) is just to the east of The Street, which is the main road running through the village (Fig. 1).

### **2.2 Geology and topography**

The recorded superficial geology of the area consists of Head clay, silt, sand and gravel, with bedrock formations of Lewes Nodular, Newhaven and Culver chalk. Immediately east and west of the site superficial deposits of Lowestoft formation diamicton overlie bedrock formations of Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver chalk (BGS, 2014). On site the geology presented itself as superficial deposits of orange sand and gravel, orange sandy-stony-clay, yellowish-grey chalky clay, and greyish-orange silty-clay, indicating a mixture of river terrace deposits, boulder clay and diamicton.

The site slopes slightly from the north-east down to the south-west, with ground levels of 69.72m above the OD recorded at the northern end of Trench 4 during the evaluation, and 69.3m on the eastern edge of the excavation and 69.16m on the western edge. Towards the stream on the western edge of the site (a tributary of the Chilton Stream, which joins the Stour River) a height of 68.88m was recorded, with a measurement of 68.35m on The Street, which is a sunken lane (Pl. 1). The gardens on the opposite western side of the road are noticeably higher, with one spot height recorded at 70.47m. However the properties to the north and south of the PDA were consistently no higher than the site and this suggests that the ground levels on the eastern side of The Street were never built up to the same extent as those on the west. Therefore it is unlikely that the archaeological horizons were particularly truncated here, although it is unclear as to why there was such a disparity between the eastern and western sides of the lane.



Plate 1. View from the site to the church, showing The Street (facing south-west)

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical background**

The site is of interest because it lies within the historical core of the medieval village of Poslingford, within 60m of the medieval church, recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) as PSG 003 (Fig.1). The village was noted in the Domesday listings as containing fifty-four households (which was quite large) and also mentions the church, which has been described by English Heritage as ‘mainly C13 and C14 ... of random flint with stone dressings, but with remains of C12 work’ (2014, list entry number 1265343). No direct archaeological intervention has occurred in the settlement core before and as such evidence of its origins is limited. Of the archaeological records close to the site, of particular interest is a 9th century gold ring, recorded 20m to the north of the site (PSG 004). This represents ‘unusual early activity’ and potentially suggests the presence of burials in the area (Brudenell, 2014).

A scatter of Roman pottery is also recorded 460m to the west of the development area (PSG 006), with a post-medieval farm, dovecote, kiln and windmill complex located c.600m to the east. The site is also located along the edge of a tributary that runs into



the Chilton Stream and this would have been quite a favourable setting for early occupation, both in prehistory and later.

The 1841 Tithe map (Pl. 2) shows the site as an area enclosed by ditches and the apportionment listings record it as 'Pightle – Grass' (Suffolk Record Office reference for apportionments – T90A/1), indicating that it was a small field. Surrounding listings include houses or cottages with gardens, and meadows. Immediately east of the site apportionment 261 is recorded as 'Chalk Hill'. Neither the first (1885) or second (1904) editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) map show any features on the site, which is enclosed by ditches and the third edition of the OS map was not available. However the 1885 map does list the site to the north as The Smithy, although this is not mentioned on later maps (Fig. 2). There is also a reference to a John London in 1761 who was a blacksmith in Poslingford (Suffolk Record Office reference: FL501/7/15/2/ 60).

In March and April 2014 four evaluation trenches were excavated on the site. Two medieval pits, two ditches and a posthole were excavated. These produced 11th-12th and 12th-14th century pottery, animal bone, Oyster shell and a late medieval roof tile. Environmental samples produced evidence of nearby agricultural and domestic activity in the form of crop processing and/or usage, as well as hammerscale residue. The features were well preserved below varying levels of overburden and were interpreted as evidence characteristic of one or more medieval backyard plots running back from the street frontage.



Plate 2. 1841 Tithe map of Poslingford (site shown as apporportionment 262 – Suffolk Records Office reference T90A/2)

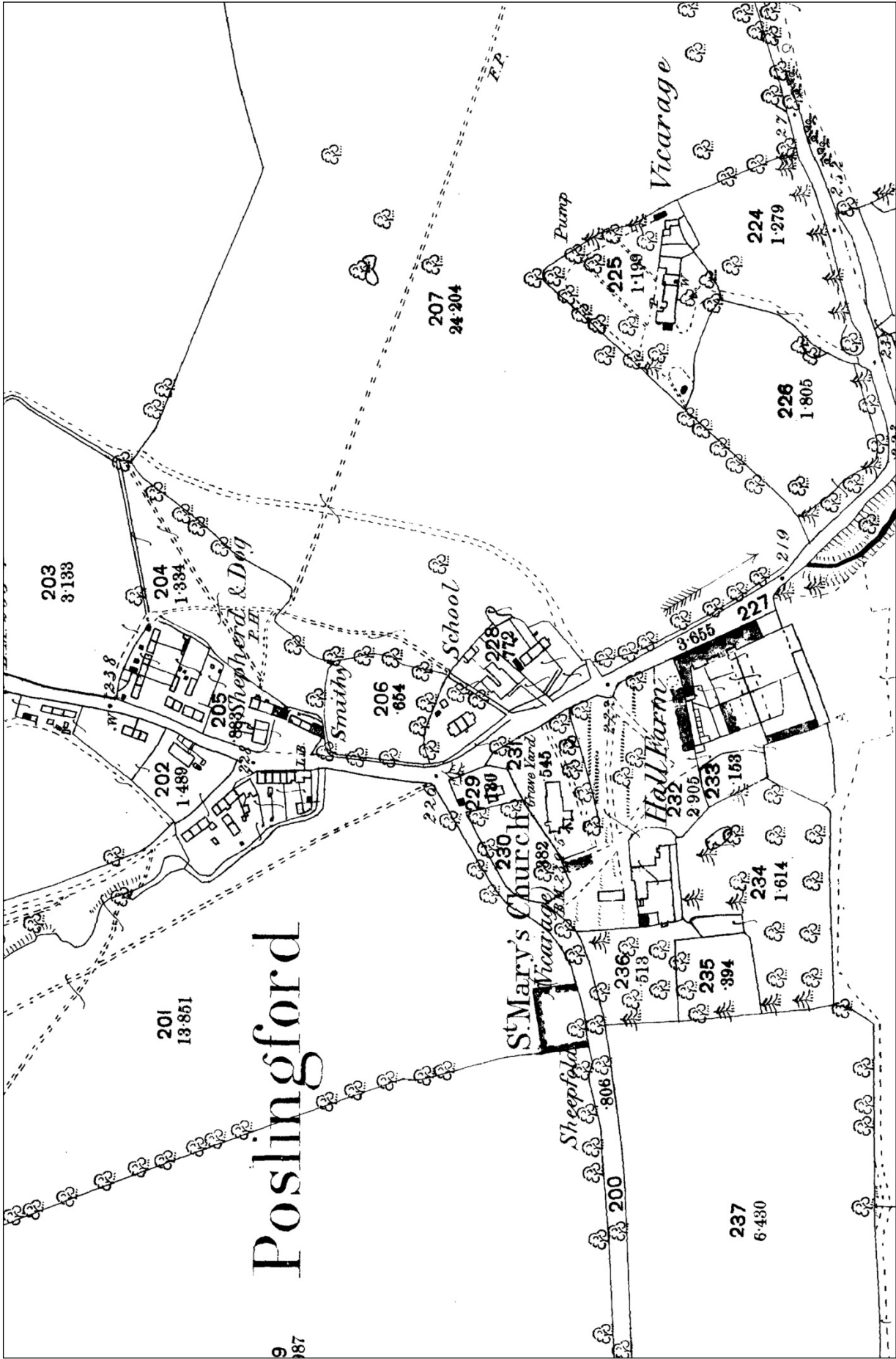


Figure 2. 1885 Ordnance Survey map of Poslingford (site marked as 206)

### **3. Methodology**

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The site was excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, with the work being constantly monitored and directed by an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and in places modern aggregate were removed, followed by some deposits of buried topsoil and subsoil to expose any cut features and the natural geology. All of the upcast spoil was monitored for finds and metal-detected. The excavation area was positioned across the footprints of the proposed houses and measured up to 17.5m x 23m (Fig. 3).

When the site stripping was finished, soil profiles were cleaned and recorded in conjunction with the digging and recording of the cut features. All of the pits and the ditch were excavated, with a minimum of 50% sampled from all the pits and a >1m long slot through the ditch. Environmental bulk samples were taken from all of the features during the evaluation and excavation, with the exception of pits 0022, 0025 and 0041. Colour digital photographs (at 300 x 300 dots per inch resolution with dimensions of 4288 x 2848 pixels) were taken of the contexts and the site. A 1:50 plan of the excavation was hand drawn and geo-referenced using an RTK GPS. Sections were drawn at 1:20. A single continuous numbering system was used to record all contexts (records 0017-0045) and these, combined with those from the evaluation are presented in Appendix 2. A visit was made to the Bury St Edmunds branch of the Suffolk Record Office to obtain the Tithe map and look for other relevant documents.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code PSG 020. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-178184 – Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code PSG 020.

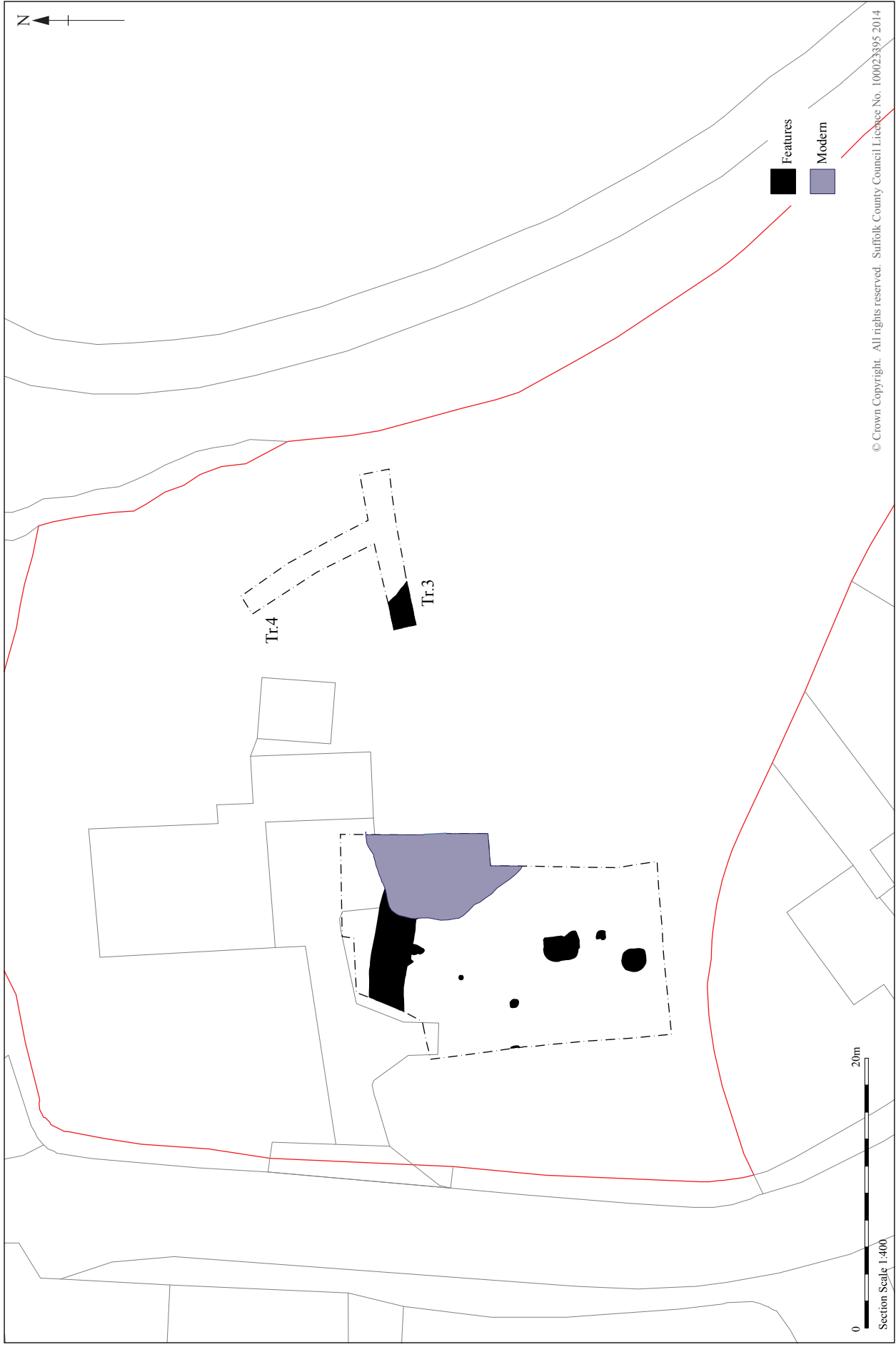


Figure 3. Site plan (also showing evaluation Trenches 3 and 4)

## 4. Results

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### 4.1 Introduction

Across the site ten features were excavated, comprising one ditch, one post-hole and eight pits of varying size (Figs. 4 and 5). Overlying the features were a mixture of deposits, measuring 0.25m-0.45m thick and made up generally of a layer of modern and probably imported topsoil, over buried *in-situ* topsoil, leaving the archaeological levels generally well preserved. Close to the bungalow a small area had also been consolidated during the development using aggregate, though this had not truncated the archaeological levels. Full context descriptions are given in Appendix 2.

Six of the features produced medieval pottery, the bulk of which falls broadly within a 12th-13th century range, although some slightly earlier and later wares and CBM were also recovered (11th-15th century).

Three of the remaining four features did not produce datable material and do not have stratigraphic relationships with other contexts on site. However these are assumed to be part of the same phase of activity due to the absence of features or finds from other periods and due to their broadly similar fills. One of these cuts also produced hammerscale, as did two datable features on the site, which also suggests that it is part of the medieval phase. The remaining feature that did not produce finds was part of a series of three inter-cutting pits, of which the other two cuts produced 12th-15th century pottery and CBM.

### 4.2 Larger pits

Four larger pit cuts were excavated on the site, which were interpreted out in the field as possible quarry pits, partially back filled with domestic waste.

#### Pit 0006/0018

Pit 0006 was partially excavated in the evaluation, with an extended slot excavated as cut 0018 in the excavation works (Pl. 3). In plan the cut was a slightly misshapen circle, measuring 1.78m x 1.68m x 1.05m deep, while the profile had initially steep sides that then became concave, undercutting the top of the pit, before gradually curving to the

almost flat base. Upper fill 0026 was recorded as dark brownish-grey silty-clay, with small flints, charcoal flecks and chalk flecks, as well as thirteen sherds of mid 12th-mid 13th century pottery (103g) and animal bone. During the evaluation (when recorded as fill 0005) the upper fill also produced 11th-12th and 12th-14th century pottery. The environmental material (sample 2) from this fill contained remnants of cereal grains, weeds, wetland plants, some charcoal, mollusc remains and tarry deposits. The basal fill, 0027 was hard to differentiate from 0005/0026 and as such no finds were separately collected from this context. The pit was cut into orange stony-clayey-sand at the top, while by the base it had reached a deposit of yellowish-grey chalky boulder clay.



Plate 3. Pit 0006/0018 (facing east, 2m scale)

### Pits 0011, 0022 and 0025

A series of inter-cutting pits were recorded in both the evaluation and the excavation, although during the evaluation it was not felt to be sufficiently clear as to whether one or more cuts were present (Pl. 4). All three pits are interpreted as contemporary, but stratigraphically the latest cut was 0011, containing fills 0024, 0044 and 0045. This cut measured 1.62m x 1.9m x 0.6m deep and formed a circular/sub-square shape in plan, with steep and slightly convex sides, that curved sharply to a slightly concave base. Upper fill 0045 was recorded as mid to dark grey clayey-silt with frequent flints and two sherds of late 12th-14th century pottery (10g). It overlaid 0044, which consisted of light yellowish-grey silty-clay, with flints and gravel and one fragment of 13th-15th century

CBM, as well as thirteen fragments of animal bone. The basal fill, 0024, was very similar to 0044, but with a higher proportion of small stones and no finds. Sample 4, recovered from fill 0009 in the evaluation (reinterpreted as fills 0024, 0044 and 0045 in the excavation) contained remnants of cereals (low levels), dry and wetland plants, trees, charcoal, black tarry deposits, bone, coal and mollusc remains.

Pit 0025 was cut by 0011, but subsequently cut pit 0022. As with pit 0011, cut 0025 was quite irregular in plan, forming a roughly east to west aligned oval that measured 2.23m x >1.24m x 0.34m deep. In profile the cut had moderately sloped sides, curving to a flat base and it was filled with 0019, 0020 and 0021. Upper fill 0021 was light to mid yellow-grey clayey-silt with angular flints and two sherds of 12th-14th century pottery (11g) and one iron nail. Underlying this was fill 0020, which was dark brownish-grey clayey-silt, with angular flints, one sherd of 14th-15th century pottery (2g), one piece of CBM and two oyster shells. The basal fill 0019 was yellowish-brown silty-clay and contained two sherds of late 12th-14th century pottery (15g).

A small pit, 0022, was recorded on the southern end of cut 0025 and was possibly cut by it. Its form in plan was hard to distinguish, but it measured >0.24m x >0.27m x 0.22m deep and contained light to mid brownish-grey clayey-silt 0023, with flints and no finds. It had moderate to near vertical slightly concave sides and a slightly irregular concave base.



Plate 4. Pits 0011, 0022 and 0025 (2m scale, facing east)



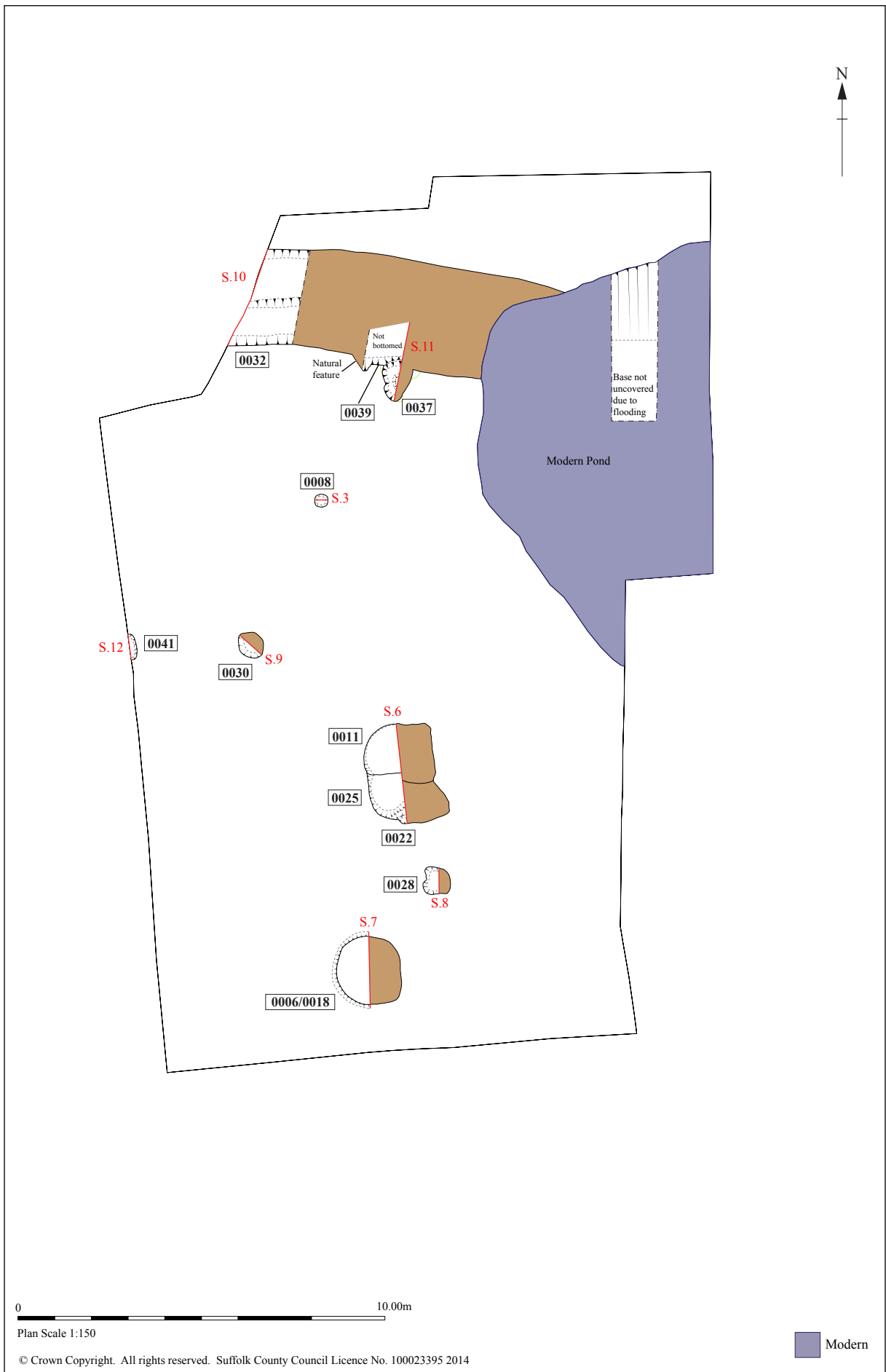


Figure 4. Excavation plan

### 4.3 Smaller pits and posthole

#### Posthole 0008

Posthole 0008 was entirely excavated in the evaluation. This was a well-defined round cut in plan, measuring 0.38m x 0.34m x 0.08m deep, with steep sides at c.75°, which had a rapidly curving break of slope to the flat base. The posthole was filled with 0007, which was dark greyish-brown loose silty-clay, with small-medium flints. No finds were recovered from the posthole. Sample 3 contained low levels of cereals, dry land plants, charcoal, coke-like and tarry material, coal fragments and mollusc remains.

#### Pit/depression 0028

Context 0028 was partially sub-rounded in plan with an irregular western edge and was very shallow, measuring just 0.06m deep x 0.7m x 0.78m. Its sides had a very slight slope, with a flat to slightly concave base. Fill 0029 was very dark grey/black silt with occasional small flints and three 11th-12th century pottery sherds (14g), sixteen fragments of animal bone and one oyster shell. Sample 6 produced the remains of cereals, dry land plants, trees, charcoal, coke-like material, bone, faecal material, small coal fragments, vitreous pieces and molluscs. This feature may have been a cut, or a possibly natural depression.

#### Pit 0030

Although possibly a large posthole, feature 0030 was interpreted on site as the base of a truncated pit, due to its somewhat irregular base and concave moderately sloping sides. It was oval in plan, with dimensions of 0.73m x 0.62m x 0.16m deep and an almost flat base that was shallower at the south-east end. Its single fill was recorded as 0031 and was dark brownish-grey silt with one animal bone. The sample produced low levels of cereal remains, dry land plants and trees, charcoal, coke-like material, tarry material, bone, small coal fragments and molluscs.

#### Pit 0037

Pit 0037 was recorded on the southern edge of ditch cut 0039, but no relationship was visible between the two features. It had an irregular oval cut, aligned north to south, with

35°-80° concave to convex variable sides, curving to an uneven base. There were patches of what appeared to be heated red sand around the cut in places, but there was only occasional charcoal and fired clay in the fill. The pit was >1.15m x 0.75m x 0.28m deep and the uneven edges of the outline may have indicated two separate features, although it was interpreted that the form of the cut was more likely related to the uneven sandy-gravel river terrace type deposits into which it was dug. Single fill 0036 was recorded in the feature, which was grey clayey-silt, with small stones and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Twenty-seven sherds of mid 12th-mid 13th century pottery, weighing 206 grams were recovered from the fill, along with three pieces of fired clay, three animal bone fragments and one oyster shell. The sample produced cereal remains, dry and wetland plants, trees, charcoal, coke-like and tarry material, mineralised faecal material, arthropod remains, bone, small coal fragments and molluscs.

#### Pit 0041

Along the western edge of the site was a pit recorded as 0041. It only partially emerged from the limit of excavation, but had a rounded edge in plan, with very steep sides and a sharp break of slope at base to the stepped and slightly concave base. It measured >0.84m x >0.18m x 0.38m deep and contained light to mid yellowish-grey gravelly-silt fill 0042. The sample produced cereal remains, dry land plants, charcoal, coke-like material, bone, small coal fragments and molluscs.

## 4.4 Ditch

### Cuts 0032 and 0039

At the northern end of the site a ditch (consisting of a cut and probable re-cut) ran east to west before being truncated by a modern pond (Pl. 5). In the evaluation this feature was over-machined as cut 0004 and misinterpreted as either a curvilinear ditch or a series of shallow pits. In that instance it produced 12th-14th century pottery from single fill 0003. Where fully excavated as cut 0032 in the excavation it was up to 3.52m wide x 0.56m deep with a steep concave southern edge and a shallow-moderately sloping northern side, with a gently sloping and slightly concave base that dipped down slightly near the southern edge. Three fills were recorded in cut 0032. Upper fill 0035 was mid-dark brownish-grey gravelly-silt with a loose lens of small-medium flints near the base of

the fill, a lens of light yellowish-orange clayey-silt along the base of the fill at the southern end and no finds. Underlying this was fill 0034, which contained twenty-eight sherds of mid 11th-12th century pottery (329g) and described as very dark grey/black silt with frequent charcoal and occasional flints. This material is the same as 0004 from the evaluation where it was sampled, producing the highest levels of cereals from the environmental assemblage, as well as dry and wetland plants, trees, charcoal, coke-like and tarry material, burnt/fired clay, bones and coal fragments, and molluscs. Basal fill 0033 was light to mid grey silty-clay, with occasional small flints and no finds. Although it was not very distinct in plan or section, it is possible that fill 0033 in cut 0032 may represented an original cut of the ditch, whilst fills 0034 and 0035 may be the infilling of a re-cut. It is also likely that the ditch continued into the area of evaluation Trenches 3 and 4 as feature 0013 (Fig. 3). Environmental material from cut 0013 included cereals, dry and wetland plants, charcoal, coke-like and tarry material, bones and mollusc remains.

The ditch was also partially excavated as cut 0039 in order to look for a relationship with pit 0037. Here a single fill of dark grey clayey-silt, with common stones and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks was recorded as 0036, producing five sherds of mid 13th-14th century pottery (24g), two pieces of fired clay, five animal bone fragments and a blade from a pair of iron shears (SF 1001). No clear relationship was visible in plan or section between the ditch and the pit.



Plate 5. Ditch 0032 (2m scale, facing north-west)

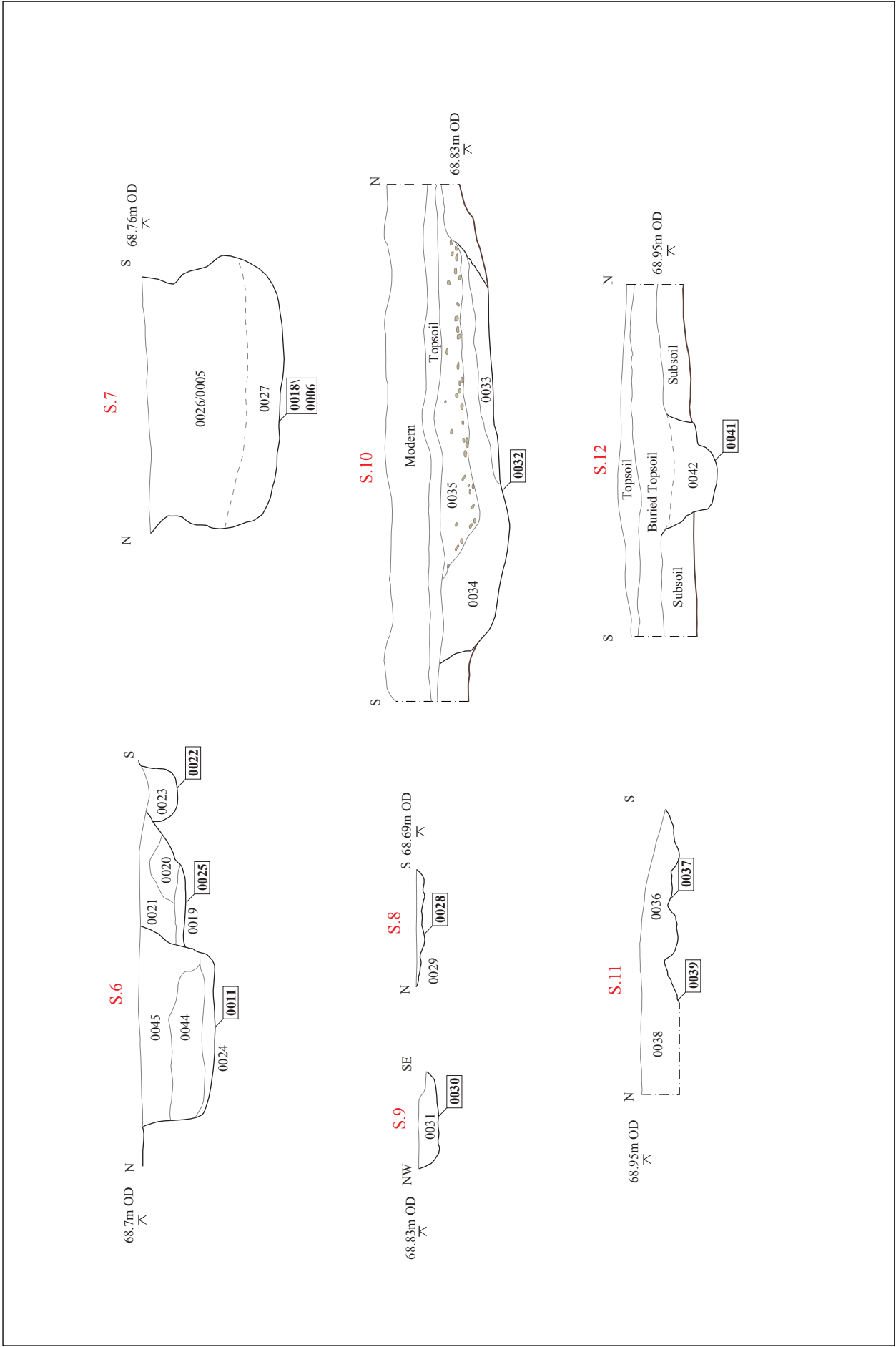


Figure 5. Sections

## 5. The finds evidence

Richenda Goffin

### 5.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of bulk finds by context from the excavation. The table includes additional finds recovered from samples. A full catalogue is shown in Appendix 4.

Context	Pottery		CBM		F clay		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0017	1	38							19th C glass bottle	Med/late pmed
0019	2	15								L12th-14th C
0020	1	2	1	52					2 oyster shell 13g	14th-15th C
0021	2	11							1 Fe nail 1g	12th-14th C
0026	13	103					6	33		Mid 12th-Mid 13th C
0029	3	14					16	38	Ferrous frags, 1 oyster 2g	11th-12th C
0031							1	2	Ferrous frags	
0034	28	329								Mid 11th-12th C
0036	27	206			3	23		212	Includes 40g bone from sample 09, ferrous frags, 1 oyster 1g	Mid 12th-Mid 13th C
0038	5	24			2	30	5	141	SF1001 Iron shears fragment	M13th-14th C
0043	1	23								12th -14th C
0044			1	106			13	141		13th-15th C
0045	2	10								L12th-14th C
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>566</b>		

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 5.2 Pottery

#### Introduction and recording method

A total of sixty-four fragments of pottery weighing 686 grammes was recovered from the excavation. The assemblage dates almost entirely to the medieval period, with most of the pottery dating to the 12th-13th centuries.

The ceramics were fully quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording,

analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski *et al*, 2001). The pottery was sorted by fabric and where possible, by vessel. The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration, condition and fabric date range were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established.

The pottery was catalogued by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and this data has been recorded in an Access database and summarised in Appendix 5. The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings, 1981), with additional fabric types and date ranges from the Suffolk Post-Roman Fabric Series (S Anderson, unpublished). Where possible rim forms from the Essex type series were used (Drury, 1993). The catalogue also includes the pottery from the evaluation.

The pottery recovered through the sampling process was scanned to see if there was any additional dating evidence, especially for contexts where no datable finds had been recovered through hand-retrieval.

## The pottery

Medieval pottery was recovered from the fills of two fragments of ditches 0032 and 0038, and a number of pits, some of which had been identified during the evaluation.

The largest quantity of pottery was found in fill 0034 of ditch 0032. A total of twenty-eight fragments weighing 329 grammes were present. The group consists of a variety of medieval sandy wares of varying appearance, indicating a range of different production sites. Several fragments of the sooted base of a hard sandy greyware jar can be classified as Bury Medieval coarseware. Two joining sherds of a distinctive jar are likely to be the products of an Essex kiln site, such as Mile End or Great Horkelesley. They are made in a hard fabric which has a reddish brown interior with dark grey margins. The fabric has a fine matrix but contains sparse coarse quartz, together with occasional soft red inclusions that are likely to be haematite. In this respect it is similar to Fabric C of the pottery production site at Mile End (Drury and Petchey, 1975). The jar is nearly straight-sided and has a pronounced external bead with internal bevel (diameter

180mm) (Fig. 6, No.1). It is unevenly made with prominent girth-grooving. The dating of this form is difficult because it is unusual, but straight-sided jars from Colchester are thought to date to late 12th-13th century (Cotter 44). It is accompanied by a second jar which has also has an external beaded rim (Essex type C1), which is made in a sandy fabric with shell dusting on the external surface (Fig. 6, No. 2). This fabric is the same as the Essex Fabric 12C. This type of rim can be dated from the second half of the 11th century through to the thirteenth century (Cotter, 50). The remainder of the pottery from this feature is made of medium sandy wares, many of which have grey cores but have pale or mid-brown external margins which are very similar to the Essex type early medieval sandy wares (Essex Fabric 12). Some have shallow but widely spaced girth grooves, and some have surface inclusions of shell. Three fragments are hand-made in their appearance with poorly mixed fabrics containing large quartz inclusions as well as some organic matter; they resemble Early medieval gritty wares dating to the 11th-12th centuries.

Further fragments of medieval pot were present in fill 0038 of ditch 0039. The abraded rim of a coarseware grey jar with a neckless rim dates to c.1250-1375. It is similar to rim types from the Great Horkesley kiln (Drury and Petchey fig. 13, nos. 73-76), but a fragment of an Essex type early medieval sandy ware cooking pot rim, which has shallow thumbing on the top may belong to the 12th century.

Eight sherds of medieval pottery were recovered through hand collection from the fill 0036 of a pit located close to ditch 0038. Several sherds of a greyware vessel similar in fabric to Bury coarseware were identified, together with a globular sandy sherd with a worn surface and reddish-brown interior which is probably once again an Essex type medieval ware. A large fragment of a Hedingham ware jug was present, which has a pitted splashed external glaze and rilling on the neck. Although it is fragmentary, it may belong to an early rounded jug of London-style which dates to c.1140/50-1200 (Walker 37). Further fragments which were present in the environmental sample taken from 0036 include small fragments of Early medieval wares (11th-12th century), other medieval sandy wares and a large sherd of a cooking vessel or jar with an upright neck with a thickened squared rim which is categorised as an Essex H1 form, which is most frequently found in Essex groups dating to the 13th century (Drury 1993, fig. 40).



Pottery was recovered from three fills of pit 0025. The basal fill 0019 contained two body sherds of medieval coarseware dating to the late 12th-14th centuries, whilst a small sherd of Colchester ware was identified in the middle fill 0020 which has a wide date range of the late 13th-16th century. Two further body coarseware sherds present in the upper fill 0021 again date to the late 12th-14th century. The fill 0045 of adjacent pit 0011 also contained two joining sherds of sandy medieval ware dating to the 12th century or later.

Further fragments of medieval pottery were collected from fill 0026, the upper deposit of pit 0006/0018, which was found during the evaluation phase (0005). A number of greyware sherds with silver mica were present, together with two more hand-made sandy wares, one of which had an incised decoration on the outer surface. Fragments of two Hedingham ware fineware vessels were identified (Mid 12th-Mid 13th C) – this fabric was also found in the evaluation ceramics.

## Discussion

The ceramics from the evaluation and the excavation are for the most part restricted in their overall date range, which is mainly the 12th-13th centuries. A small quantity of pottery may be slightly earlier, as two sherds of St Neots-type wares identified during the evaluation in pit 0006 and 0009 date to the 11th-12th century. A number of sandy medieval wares were present, including Colchester-type Early medieval sandy wares, some of which are shell-dusted. Other types of medieval coarsewares with medium sandy fabrics, sometimes with a grey core and reddish brown margins come from other production sites, probably from kilns such as Mile End and Great Horkesley. In addition harder, grey sandy medieval coarsewares were also present, and many of these are very similar to the 'Bury coarsewares' found in the town of Bury St Edmunds. The rim of a Bury ware jar with yellow/buff surfaces and sparse chalk inclusions with a thickened rim dating to the 12th-13th century was for example, found in topsoil deposit 0017 (Fig. 5, No. 3). This fabric type, with its coarse inclusions, is now considered to have originated in the area of the fens (Sue Anderson, pers. comm.). The only glazed wares present are Hedingham wares, but these are mostly fragmentary, apart from the jug sherd from the fill 0036 of pit 0037. There is no evidence of fully developed jar rims which date to the 14th century or later in the excavation assemblage, apart from a steep-sided flanged bowl from Trench 3 of the evaluation which is likely to date to the

13th-14th century. It is similar to published examples from Mile End and Great Horkesley which are of this date (Drury, fig. 41, nos. 86, 87, 89 and 90).

Little work has been done in the village of Poslingford, and the ceramics reflect its location to the south of Bury St Edmunds close to the border with Essex. The Hedingham kiln sites lie c. 8 miles to the south of the site across the River Stour. The production sites of Mile End and Great Horkesley are further to the south-east, closer to Colchester. The village was also clearly using medieval coarsewares which are commonly found on excavations within the town of Bury St Edmunds. The types of pottery present are similar to the more wide-ranging group of medieval ceramics studied from the site of 'Land East of the Granary, Clare' (CLA 079 – Anderson, 2013).

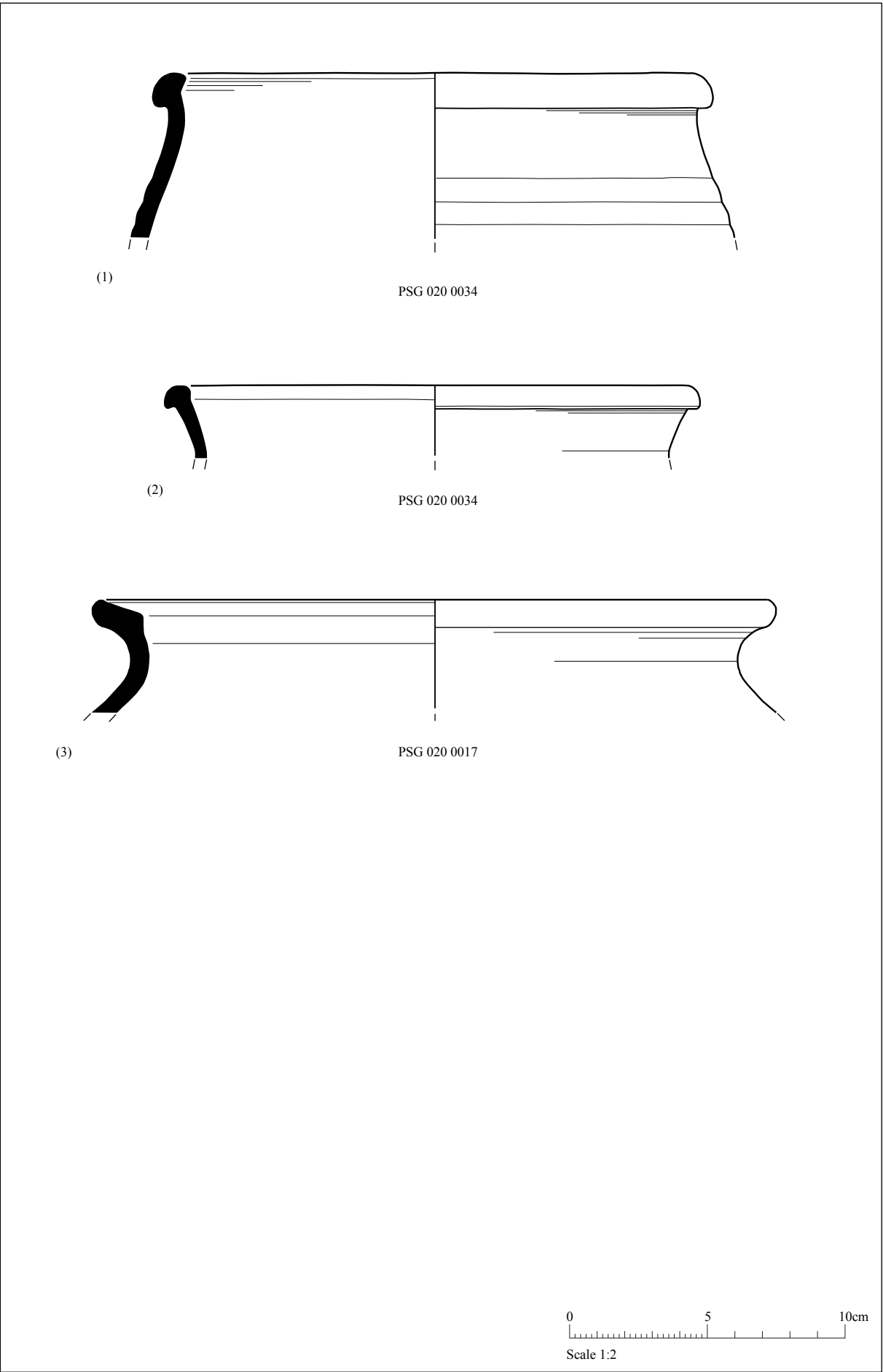


Figure 6. Pottery illustrations (No. 1 - coarseware jar from fill 0034 of ditch 0032, No. 2 - Shell dusted ware from fill 0034 of ditch 0032, No. 3 - Bury coarseware)

### **5.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay**

A small quantity of ceramic building material was recovered (2 fragments weighing 158g). A single fragment of a fully oxidised roofing tile was found in the fill 0020 of pit 0025 which has the remains of mortar on its two main surfaces. It is made in a fine sandy fabric with sparse iron oxide, flint and calcareous inclusions, but its main characteristic is that it has small chalk fragments on the moulded side. It dates to the medieval or late medieval period. A second fragment of roof tile was the only find recovered from the fill 0044 of pit 0011. It is made in a fine orange fabric with moderate red grog inclusions, and has a reduced core, indicating that it also dates to the medieval or late medieval period.

Small quantities of fired clay were also recovered from the fill 0038 of ditch 0039 (2 fragments weighing 30g). The largest piece is made of fine, poorly mixed clay which has moderate large chalk inclusions up to 8mm in length. The fragment is probably medieval and the fabric is typical of the type used during the medieval period to form oven domes (Sue Anderson, pers. comm.). Another smaller harder fragment has sparse flint inclusions and may represent a piece of fuel ash slag.

### **5.4 Post-medieval bottle glass**

An almost complete pale blue glass medicine bottle was found in the topsoil layer 0017. It has moulded subdivisions in the glass for tablespoon measurements and is likely to date to the twentieth century.

### **5.5 Iron nails**

A small fragment of iron, probably the shank of a nail with a thickening at the upper end, was present in fill 0021 of pit 0025, which also contained medieval pottery.

### **5.6 The small finds**

A single small find was recovered from the site. Part of the iron blade of a shears arm was present in fill 0038 of ditch 0039. Although missing the tip and the bow element of the shears, enough survives of the length of the sloping blade (141mm) to suggest that

the shears were used for sheep shearing or cloth cutting (Margeson, 1993, 133). Such shears were used in the medieval period (Cowgill et al, 1987).

## **6. The environmental evidence**

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### **6.1 Faunal remains**

Twenty-nine fragments of animal bone (500g) were hand collected from five contexts from the excavation, with some additional small bone pieces present amongst the sampled material. Nearly all of the assemblage was recovered from the fills of mainly medieval pits, with one group from the fill 0038 of the ditch 0039. The majority of the bone is very fragmentary but some diagnostic pieces were present.

Small quantities of fragmentary bone present in fill 0044 of pit 0011 consist of the mandible of a cow, the scapula of a sheep and the shaft of a mammalian humerus which has no distal or proximal ends. Fill 0036 of pit 0037 contained part of the humerus of a pig, the tibia of a bird and a large rib fragment from a cow or horse. Part of the skull of a rabbit was identified in fill 0029 of pit 0028.

Stained and blackened fragments from the fill 0038 of ditch 0039 include a bovine horn core and the remains of other bone shafts, some of which have been cut longitudinally.

### **6.2 Shell**

Small quantities of oyster shell were collected from fill 0020 of pit 0025 and fill 0036 of pit 0037 (3 fragments weighing 24g). These were subsequently discarded.

### **6.3 Plant macrofossils and other remains**

Val Fryer

#### **Introduction and method statement**

Excavations at Poslingford recorded pits, ditches and other discrete features of medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and nine were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 6. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) and Macan (1977) for the mollusc shells. Although most plant macrofossils were charred, a small number of mineral replaced seeds and fruit stones were also recorded. These are denoted within the table by a lower case 'm' suffix. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

## Results

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants, and tree/shrub macrofossils are present at varying densities within all nine assemblages. Preservation is poor to moderate, with a high density of the cereals being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to very high temperatures during combustion.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with numerous cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Of the identifiable grains, wheat is predominant, and although chaff is relatively scarce, both bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) and rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) type rachis nodes are recorded. Other potential food plant remains include a possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) seed and cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae).

Seeds of common segetal weeds and grassland herbs are present within all but Sample 3. Taxa noted include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), a plant commonly found on heavy clay soils, brome (*Bromus* sp.), thistles (*Cirsium* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/ Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), grasses (Poaceae), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Wetland plant remains, including sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets and a bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*) seed, are noted within the assemblages from features 0004 (sample 1) and 0013 (sample 5) and pit 0037 (sample 9). Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments are noted within four assemblages and sample 9 also includes mineral replaced sloe or cherry (*Prunus* sp.) type fruit stones. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, and although most pieces are extremely comminuted, larger fragments are also present. Other plant macrofossils occur

infrequently, but fragments of charred root/stem and indeterminate culm nodes and inflorescence fragments are recorded.

Fragments of black porous and tarry material are present at a low to moderate density within all nine assemblages. Most are thought to be residues of the high temperature combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains), and similar tarry globules are also recorded on a number of cereals and fringing the edges of some charcoal/charred wood fragments. Other remains are generally scarce, although small pieces of bone, a fish bone and mineralised faecal material and arthropod remains are recorded along with small pieces of coal and small mammal/amphibian bones. However, it is considered most likely that the latter two may be intrusive within the feature fills.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of common terrestrial species are recorded at varying densities within all nine assemblages. Most specimens are bleached, abraded and fragmentary, probably indicating that they are contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken. All four of Evans (1972) ecological groups are represented, with open country species (most notably those indicative of a short turfed grassland habitat) occurring most frequently. The presence of shells of marsh/freshwater slum species within the assemblages from features 0004 and 0013 and ditch 0032 (Sample 8) may indicate that these features were at least damp and possibly seasonally water filled.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, any interpretation of the assemblages from Poslingford is difficult, as the features from which the samples were taken appear to be in isolation, with little in the way of corroborative evidence. The features themselves are dispersed across the excavated area, and yet it is noted that the overall composition of the recovered assemblages is very similar, probably indicating that the remains have a common or similar source. On the basis of only nine assemblages it is difficult to state with any degree of certainty what this source may have been. However, it is, perhaps, most likely that the remains are derived from mixed refuse (including hearth/midden waste, burnt flooring/bedding and sewage or animal ordure), which was deposited within all features across the excavated area. Cereals are generally abundant, but it is unclear how or why so many became charred. Possible explanations include an accidental conflagration

during processing/drying or the spillage of cereal during culinary preparation, although the latter is, perhaps, a little unlikely as wheat (which is predominant) was rarely used whole for human or animal consumption. Whatever the cause, it is apparent that many of the grains were burnt at an extremely high temperature, and possibly on repeated occasions. General environmental indicators are quite scarce within these assemblages, although it would appear that much of the grain was being grown on heavier clay land, which is particularly well suited to the production of wheat. In addition, grasses, grassland herbs and wetland plants may have been gathered locally for use as flooring, bedding or thatch.

Although at least three of the current assemblages do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), the poor condition of the remains and the uncertainty of their origin almost certainly precludes any further meaningful analysis. Therefore, no further work is recommended, although a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

## **7. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence**

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The largest quantity of artefactual evidence was provided by the ceramics, which have a limited date range mainly of the 12th-13th century. The pottery indicates that there is little difference in the dating between the ditch, pits and other features. There is no indication of any earlier wares, dating to the Late Anglo-Saxon period, which might be expected given the location of the site relatively close to the church.

The pottery assemblage is dominated by coarsewares from a number of production sites, and the number of glazed wares is small and restricted to local Hedingham wares. The lack of glazed wares may in part be due to the limited date range of the assemblage, but it may also be due to the rural character of the site. The types of material present in the pits, including small quantities of animal bone, shell and food plant remains reflect the dietary habits of this rural community. The remains of an iron shears blade too suggests evidence of animal husbandry during the medieval period.



## 8. Overall discussion

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Although the site did not reveal evidence of direct settlement in the form of a house platform, or a greater density of large pits as might typically be expected of a medieval village plot, a significant quantity and range of artefactual and environmental material has been recovered that is indicative of domestic life, agriculture and small scale industry. This reveals not only that a number of activities were being carried out in the vicinity, but also gives a more developed idea of the village at the time around Domesday, as well as hinting at trading patterns as illustrated by the pottery.

Despite the significant find spot of a 9th century gold Saxon ring close to the site, no features or finds of a similar date were recorded, despite good preservation of the archaeological levels. However the excavation only represents a small and isolated sample of the village's development and by no means rules out a Saxon origin or the presence of other localised Saxon remains. As it is, the 12th-13th century dating of much of the pottery appears to fit with a period when the Norman church was being rebuilt. The absence of much later material on the site is also interesting, although again with such a small area it is unclear whether this represents a lack of activity or just an aberration in the evidence. However, similar apparent abandonment has been witnessed on a medieval site at Hepworth (HEP 025 – David Gill, pers. comm.).

The analysis of the environmental samples has shown that an unusually large range of activities were consistently represented in the material. As Fryer notes in section 6.3:

'The features themselves are dispersed across the excavated area, and yet ... the overall composition of the recovered assemblages is very similar, probably indicating that the remains have a common or similar source'.

It is also notable that the pottery spot dates represent a series of closely dated deposits and as such the site represents a well-defined record of Poslingford's development at that time. In short, the recorded fills are likely therefore to be the result of deposition from a nearby plot over a short space of time.

One of the more unusual activities recorded on the site is represented by remains indicating metalworking. Despite finding no features that were directly linked to this, hammerscale residue was recognised in three samples during the evaluation. This material is 'diagnostic of ... the smithing of iron, and ... is often found in the immediate

vicinity of the smithing hearth and anvil' (Starley, 1995). Charcoal was also recovered from some of the samples and the site would have had a convenient water source for metalworking in the form of the Chilton Stream tributary that runs past the site. Given that two of the features from which the hammerscale was recovered were dated with 11th-12th and 12th-13th century pottery and did not appear to be disturbed or contaminated, smithing clearly took place nearby at this time. Smithing was also recorded in the village in the 18th and 19th centuries according to the historical written sources and the 1885 OS map. If this later activity is a continuation of smithing on or near the same site for approximately seven or eight centuries, then it represents a highly unusual continued use of the site throughout the village's history and emphasises the importance of the smith to village life during these periods.

Other activity on the site probably included low levels of quarrying, demonstrated by the presence of several large pits. The localised geology, namely the mixed sand and gravel river terrace deposits would have been useful for building and road construction, whilst the clay geology may have been exploited for fabricating house platforms. These pits were then back filled with domestic refuse and other material. It seems unlikely that deepest pit 0006/0018 was used as a well (a suggestion made on site) as it barely penetrated the groundwater level. Beyond quarrying, it is clear from the environmental residues that crop processing was occurring, perhaps with small-scale garden type crop farming on site, whilst the presence of charcoal may be also relate to domestic activity. Animal bones retrieved from the site clearly signify animal husbandry and meat consumption, which is not unusual, although the recovery of a shearing blade is a somewhat rare survival indicating another use of the local livestock. The shearing blade may also be a piece of smithing stock, due to be repaired.

The variety of pottery, mainly from kiln sites in Essex, as well as wares typically found in Bury St Edmunds, alongside material from the fens shows a fairly wide geographical spread, but it is not unduly unusual for sites from this part of Suffolk as shown by a recent assemblage from Clare, amongst others (CLA 079 - Anderson, 2013).

The site layout was probably mainly dictated by the wide ditch running east to west across it, although this feature does not survive later on the post-medieval map sources. It is likely to indicate a property boundary, although given its width and the stream that runs through the village it may instead have functioned to drain the site. It is also

possible that the ditch continued into the area of Trenches 3 and 4 from the evaluation as context 0013.

## **9. Conclusions**

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The excavation uncovered a site of mainly 12th-13th century date, with evidence of a variety of activities. The features and finds were fairly typical of a medieval site, with quarrying, animal husbandry, smithing, agriculture and other domestic activity clearly depicted, but within a very well defined instance of Poslingford's development. At this point the village appears to have been quite large and relatively wealthy according to the Domesday records. Whilst there was no evidence of Saxon occupation, it is likely that such material survives nearby associated with the 9th century gold ring found to the north as a precursor to the 12th-13th century activity recorded on this site. The abandonment of the site after this point is unusual and a similar pattern has been recorded at sites such as at Rose Cottage, Hepworth although it is unclear why this occurs (HEP 025 – David Gill, pers. comm.). This excavation represents the first archaeological works within Poslingford and tends to suggest that further remains survive, very well preserved elsewhere within the village.

## **10. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Poslingford\PSG 020 Land south the Bungalow\Excavation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HYA-HYZ\HYJ 19-42

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: H/87/2

## **11. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Tim Carter and Rob Brooks and directed by Rob Brooks.

Project management was undertaken by John Craven, and David Gill provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians, whilst the environmental samples were processed by Anna West and Preston Boyles. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin, with additional specialist advice provided by Val Fryer.

The report illustrations were created by Simon Cass and Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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## Appendix 1. Abridged written scheme of investigation

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# Land south of the Bungalow, The Street, Poslingford PSG 020

## Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment Archaeological Excavation

**Client: Row Build Ltd**

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: J. A. Craven

May 2014

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## Project details

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Planning Application No:	SE/13/0769/FUL
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Matthew Brudenell
Grid Reference:	TL 770 043
Area:	0.04ha
HER Event No/Site Code:	PSG 020
Oasis Reference:	178184
Project Start date	09/06/2014
Project Duration:	c.5 days
Client/Funding Body:	Row Build Ltd
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven
SCCAS/FT Project Officer:	Rob Brooks
SCCAS/FT Job Code:	POSLBUN002

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# 1. Introduction

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- A program of archaeological excavation is required to record any archaeological deposits on the proposed site of residential development at land south of the Bungalow, The Street, Poslingford (Fig. 1). The work is required by two conditions on planning application SE/13/0769/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief and Specification (dated 17/04/2014), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Matthew Brudenell of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The Brief specifies the excavation of an area of c.400sqm, based on the results of a trial trench evaluation (see below) and the proposed development layout.
- Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS/CT 2012) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- It should be noted that, following the excavation fieldwork, the assessment report may establish a need for further analysis and publication in an updated project design (UPD). If approved by SCCAS/CT the work outlined in the UPD will need to be completed to allow final discharge of planning conditions. The client is advised to consult with SCCAS/CT as to their obligations following receipt of the excavation assessment report.

## 2. The Site

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- The proposed development of two residential properties and garages lies within the grounds of 'The Bungalow' a 20th century property set amidst open lawn. Two large outbuildings to the south-west have been demolished.
- The site lies at a height of c.69m above Ordnance Datum within the valley, and adjacent the eastern bank, of a tributary stream of the River Stour.
- The site geology consists of slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils (Ordnance Survey 1983) overlying superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel, which in turn overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) (British Geological Survey website).

## 3. Archaeological and historical background

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- The site was initially deemed of interest by SCCAS/CT as it lies within the historic core of Poslingford, c.70m north-east of the medieval church (Suffolk HER Ref. PSG 003) and c.100m south of the site of the findspot of a 9th century gold ring (PSG 004), and was thought to have potential for medieval or earlier occupation and funerary deposits.
- SCCAS/CT therefore requested that the site be assessed for heritage assets through a trial trench evaluation, prior to consideration of the planning application.
- The evaluation of the site was carried out by SCCAS Field Team in March/April 2014, with four evaluation trenches being placed across the proposed development plots (Brooks 2014). Four medieval pits, including two particularly large cuts, and one undated, but probably contemporary posthole were excavated. These produced 11th-12th and 12th-14th century pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and a late medieval roof tile. Environmental samples produced evidence of nearby agricultural and domestic activity in the form of crop processing and/or usage. The features were well preserved below varying levels of overburden and appeared to be evidence of one or more medieval backyard plots running back from the street frontage.

## 4. Project Objectives

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- The aim of the project is to 'preserve by record' all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, prior to its development, and to produce a post-excavation assessment report.
- The project will:
- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.
- Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011). These aims are likely to relate to general themes for the medieval period concerning rural settlement, agriculture and industry, including specific topics such as the dynamics of medieval settlement, the origins and development of rural settlements, the form and function of farmsteads with particular reference to the range of building types or size and shape of fields, and the relationship between rural and urban sites, particularly through study of the production and processing of food for urban markets and the interchange between rural food supplies and 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.
- Provide an updated project design with proposals and a timetable for further analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.
- Provide sufficient information for the client to establish any further cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

Figure 1. Location map - **REMOVED**



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Figure 2. Excavation area plan

## 5. Archaeological method statement

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### 5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SCCAS/FT Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).
- SCCAS/CT will be given ten days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS/CT visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

### 5.2. Project preparation

- An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (PSG 020) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated (suffolkc1-178184) and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

### 5.3. Fieldwork

#### Excavation

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Institute For Archaeology's (IFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', revised 2008.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS/FT led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS/FT and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the excavation of a 400sqm area, encompassing evaluation trenches 01 and 02 and the footprints of the two proposed properties (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the excavation plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The site location will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.6m of topsoil or modern deposits until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached.
- The location of spoil heaps will be determined by the client who are in possession of the site and supplying plant. Spoil heaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The excavation of all archaeological deposits will be by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SCCAS/FT that no information will be lost by using a machine. All features will be excavated by hand unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) will be sampled by hand excavation, although significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved using a 10mm mesh.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SCCAS/FT metal-detectorist.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable

and interpretable. All samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (East of England) on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.

## Site recording

- An overall site plan showing feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- The site, and all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SCCAS/FT registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS/FT finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site excavation methodology.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS/CT will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If the excavation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made the development unviable or led to other mitigation measures such as project redesign, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to completion of fieldwork and a PXA report produced.
- Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS/CT. On completion the site will be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development.

## Outreach

Due to the small size and likely short duration of the project outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, local schools, councillors, societies etc, are unlikely to be viable. If warranted, and the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive, a press release will be issued to local media and information boards will be placed on the site perimeter alongside The Street during the fieldwork stage of investigation.

## 5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SCCAS/FT Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SCCAS/FT personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SCCAS/FT database compatible with the Suffolk HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.
- Digital photographs will be allocated and renumbered with a code from the Suffolk HER photographic index.

## 5.5. Report

- A full post-excavation assessment report (PXA) will be produced, consistent with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). If the fieldwork results do not warrant such an assessment SCCASD/CT will be asked to approve the production of a full archive report.
- The PXA report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The PXA will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further publication not be required.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

## 5.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive (see below).
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT 2010).
- All physical site records and paperwork will be labelled and filed appropriately. Digital files will be stored in the relevant SCCAS archive parish folder on the SCC network site.
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
- Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS/CT and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
- Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
- Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

## Bibliography

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*inhumed human remains*. IFA Technical Paper No 13.

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SCCAS/CT, 2012, *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012*.

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

## 6. Project Staffing

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### Management

SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin
SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept	Crane Begg

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### Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SCCAS/FT staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
John Craven	Project Officer		
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Andrew Beverton	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Picard	Supervisor		Surveyor
John Sims	Supervisor	Yes	
Preston Boyle	Senior Project Assistant		
Phil Camps	Senior Project Assistant	Yes	Shoring. 360 machine and dumper driver. Mobile tower.
Steve Manthorpe	Senior Project Assistant		
Tim Carter	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist
Alan Smith	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist

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### Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SCCAS/FT specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

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Graphics	Crane Begg
Graphics	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Beata Wieczorek-Olesky
Illustration	Donna Wreathall
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Cathy Tester, Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing	Anna West
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

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SCCAS also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

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Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

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# WSI Appendix 1. Health and Safety

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## 1. Introduction

The project will be carried out following Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policies at all times.

All staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:

- Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who maybe affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
- Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the risk assessment.
- Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
- Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.

A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments for the project are included below.

All SCCAS/FT staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SCCAS Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SCCAS/FT offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments and receive a site safety induction from the Project Officer prior to starting work. All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.

From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SCCAS/FT staff, external specialists, SCCAS/CT staff or other members of the public. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies. SCC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

## 2. Specific site issues

### Welfare facilities

Due to the limited nature of the project, it is proposed that SCCAS/FT staff will work from their vehicle and use client welfare facilities if available. If not staff will be able to travel to public facilities. Additional facilities, toilet, site accommodation etc, will be provided if the project is extended. Fresh, clean water for drinking and hand washing is carried in SCCAS vehicles. A vehicle will be on site at all times.

### First Aid

A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

### Site access and security

Plant is being supplied by the client who has control of the site. Access will be via the existing property entrance off The Street. The site is private property, secured by the client, and not open to public access.

### Deep excavation

Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below existing ground level unless the excavation area is stepped or shored. In practice the excavation is likely to be c.0.6m deep.

On completion of the project the excavation area will be returned to the client who will decide whether to backfill etc prior to development.

### Contaminated ground

Details of any ground contamination have not been provided by the client. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.

Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

### Hazardous Substances

No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

**Underground services**

Details of known services have not been provided by the client. The excavation will be modified with reference to any service plan supplied and a CAT scanner used prior to excavation.

**Overhead Power lines**

Overhead power lines pass near the north-west corner of the site. Plant operations will maintain a safe working distance, with hazard tape/barrier fencing being used to demarcate safe limits if required.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.

- Hard Hat (to EN397).
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
- Gloves (to EN388).
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

**Environmental impact/constraints**

Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available [Environment Policy](#), which commits us to meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, preventing pollution, and to continually improving our environmental performance.

All existing and new SCCAS subcontractors are issued annually with the SCC Environmental Guidance Note For Contractors.

On site the SCCAS Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS/FT EMS Officer).

There are no environmental constraints upon the development area and the excavation will not have any impact on any trees or sensitive flora and fauna or their habitats. .

All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCCAS for disposal.

Water will not be pumped into any water course, storm drain etc without prior consent from the Environment Agency. Procedures for dealing with contamination from fuel spills or sediments will be closely followed.

### 3. Project Contacts

#### SCCAS/FT

SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01473 581473
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	John Craven	01284 741249
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
SCCAS/FT H&S	Stuart Boulter	01473 583290
SCCAS/FT EMS	Jezz Meredith	01473 583288
SCCAS/FT Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	01473 583288

#### Emergency services

Local Police	Raingate Street, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2AP	101
Local GP	Hardwicke House Group Practice, Nethergate Street, Clare, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 8NP	<b>01787 278999</b>
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline	03708 506 506 0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	<b>0845 782 0999</b>
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

#### Client contacts

Client Client Agent Site landowner	Row Build Ltd	01787 310910
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#### Archaeological contacts

Curator	Dr Matthew Brudenell	01284 741227
Consultant		
EH Regional Science Advisor	Zoe Outram	01223 582707

#### Sub-contractors

Plant hire Misc. Equipment hire Toilet/facilities hire	Client provided	
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#### Other

SCC Press Office	Andrew St Ledger (Chief Press Officer)	01473 264398
SCC Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	Emma Flint	01473 264810
SCC Health and Safety Advisor (ESE)	Mark Ranson	01473 261494
SCC Corporate H&S Manager	Dave Atkinson	01473 260513

#### 4. Risk Assessments - **REMOVED**

A pre-site inspection and assessment has been made of the site and the following SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments apply to the project and are included below.

SCCAS/FT RA1	Working with plant machinery
SCCAS/FT RA2	Manual excavation and outdoor working
SCCAS/FT RA3	Deep excavations
SCCAS/FT RA4	Use of Hand tools
SCCAS/FT RA5	Damage to services

## Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0001	0001		Topsoil Layer	Dark greyish-brown firm silty-clay, with moderate levels of small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Topsoil present across all of site.			0.1-0.				0002		No	No				
0002	0002		Subsoil Layer	Very dark greyish-brown firm silty-clay, with frequent small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Found in Trenches 1 and 2. Much higher stone context in Trench 1, presumably relating to the river terrace geology here. Subsoil layer.			0.15-					0001	No	No				
0003	0004		Ditch Fill	Single fill of 0004. Dark brownish-grey compact silty-clay, with occasional small rounded and angular flints. Clear horizon clarity. Fill of possible pit [thought to be a pit in evaluation, but then found to be a ditch in excavation].							0004		No	No	0040			
0004	0004		Ditch Cut	Shape in plan suggests a ditch turning a corner, but the cut was shallow, possibly like a large pit. The sides sloped initially at c.45° before curving to the wide slightly concave base. Filled with 0003. Large pit/pits, or a cornering ditch. [Found to be a ditch in the excavation and possibly relates to the feature in the west end of Trench 3 - 0013].	>3.2	>1.8	0.25					0003	No	No	0040			
0005	0006		Pit Fill	Single fill of pit 0006 as excavated so far. Dark brownish-grey compact silty-clay, with occasional small rounded and angular flints, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional chalk flecks. Re-excavated as 0026 in excavation. Finds can be analysed in conjunction with those from 0026. Fill of pit 0006. Contains domestic refuse and charcoal.			>0.7				0006		No	No				
0006	0006		Pit Cut	Pit cut is probably circular in plan, with initially vertical sides that then undercut the top of the pit. Not fully excavated as pit was filling with water! Re-excavated as 0018 during excavation. Pit cut. Domestic pit cut.	1.35	>0.8	>0.7					0005	No	No				
0007	0008		Posthole Fill	Single posthole fill. Dark greyish-brown loose silty-clay, with occasional small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Posthole fill.							0008		No	No				
0008	0008		Posthole Cut	Round posthole cut in plan, with steep sides at c.75°, which have a rapidly curving break of slope to the flat base. Well defined posthole cut.	0.38	0.34	0.08					0007	No	No				
0009	0011		Pit Fill	Excavated in evaluation and described as: Top fill of pit. Firm mid-dark brownish-grey clay-silt mix with common small chalk flecks and nodules, and occasional medium-large flints. Diffuse horizon clarity. Separated in the excavation into three separate fills 0024, 0044 and 0045. Pit fill.		1.47	0.48					0010		No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0010	0011		Pit Fill	Basal(?) fill of pit 0011. Firm dark grey clay-silt mix, with common variable flints and occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity with natural. Not fully excavated. Re-excavated during excavation and divided into fills 0019, 0020, 0021, 0044 and 0045.  Lowest excavated fill of pit. Quite organic - domestic waste?			1.16	0.28			0024	0009	No	No			
0011	0011		Pit Cut	First described in evaluation as: Irregular shaped cut in plan, possibly consisting of two round/oval pit cuts. Fairly shallow poorly defined upper limits that then become vertical and overhang slightly in places. The base is stepped and may suggest several cuts. Re-excavation in excavation suggests three cuts - 0011, 0022 and 0025. Fully excavated in excavation and described as: Sub oval in plan, N-S. Very steep almost vertical sides with sharp break of slope at top and base. Flat to slightly concave base. Cuts pit [0025].  Cut of pit. Cuts pit 0025 to its south. Medieval pot finds recovered. Part of three pits all intercutting.	1.0m i	1.47	0.60				0021	0024	No	No			
0012	0013		Pit Fill	Very dark grey compact silty-clay, with frequent charcoal flecks and small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity.  Basal excavated pit fill. See also 0014 and 0015.			0.3				0013		No	No			
0013	0013		Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear. One straight NW-SE edge revealed in plan. 35-40° sloping concave NE edge, which gradually curves to the flat base.  Large shallow pit? Or a very wide shallow ditch? [Possibly a continuation of over machined ditch 0004/ditch group 0040].	>3.3	>1.8	0.3					0012	No	No			
0014	0013		Pit Fill	Mid brownish-grey compact silty-clay, with occasional small chalk and flint nodules. Only uncovered by machine at the end of the trench - not hand excavated.  Possibly the upper fill of feature 0013.									No	No			
0015	0013		Pit Fill	Very dark grey compact silty-clay, with frequent charcoal flecks and small-medium angular and rounded flints.  Possibly the same as 0012, but not excavated, so relationship not established. Fill of feature 0013.									No	No			
0016	0016		Subsoil Layer	Pale-mid brownish-grey firm clayey-silt, with occasional chalk nodules and stones. Clear horizon with natural geology. Only recorded in Trenches 3 and 4 - not the same as subsoil 0002 in Trenches 1 and 2.  Subsoil layer.			0.26-						No	No			
0017	0017		Topsoil Layer	Number given to topsoil across the site. Partially consists of an imported/built-up topsoil near the street frontage and also a buried topsoil. Finds recovered from this are medieval and post-medieval.  Topsoil.									Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0018	0018		Pit Cut	Large pit, originally recorded as 0006 in evaluation. 25% excavated in evaluation, extended to 50% in excavation. Slightly oval in plan, aligned north-south. Sides slope at 70°-80° for top 0.15m then undercut quite abruptly, with curving break of slope to the slightly concave base. Pit cut. Quarrying clay for house building? Not deep enough to be a well. Secondary use for refuse.	1.78	1.68	1.05					0027	No	No			
0019	0025		Pit Fill	Yellowish-brown slightly silty clay, compact, good horizon, no inclusions. Basal fill of pit [0025]. 2 pieces of medieval pot recovered.		0.58	0.08				0025	0020	Yes	No			
0020	0025		Pit Fill	Dark brownish-grey slightly clayey silt, mod angular flints, good horizon clarity, middle fill. Middle fill of pit [0025], ceramic building material and oyster shell recovered.		0.48	0.22				0019	0021	Yes	No			
0021	0025		Pit Fill	Light to mid yellowy grey clayey silt, loose, moderate angular flints, good horizon clarity. 2 pieces of medieval pot recovered. Upper fill of pit [0025]. Medieval pot recovered.		0.90	0.28				0020	0011	Yes	No			
0022	0022		Pit Cut	U shaped in profile, very steep almost vertical sides, sharp break of slope at top, mod break of slope at base. Concave base. Cut by pit [0025]. Cut of small pit [0022]. No finds within it, but assumed medieval or earlier, as cut by medieval pit to its north.		0.38	0.24					0023	No	No			
0023	0022		Pit Fill	Light to mid brownish-grey, slightly clayey silt. Compact. Mod small gravel and angular small flints. Good horizon clarity. Single fill of small pit [0022]. No finds within.		0.38	0.24				0022	0025	No	No			
0024	0011		Pit Fill	Light yellowy grey gravelly silty clay, compact, no finds. Basal fill of pit [0011], no finds within.		1.24	0.10				0011	0044, 0010	No	No			
0025	0034		Pit Fill	Appears to be sub oval in plan, not much visible. Mod steep south side, fairly sharp break of slope at top and base. Flat to concave base. Cut by pit [0011 and cuts pit [0022]. Cut of pit [0025]. Three fills, medieval in date (pot recovered).	2.23	>1.2	0.34				0023	0019	No	No			
0026	0018		Pit Fill	Fill - same as 0005 from evaluation. Upper fill of pit 0006/0018. Dark brownish-grey compact silty-clay, with occasional small rounded and angular flints, moderate charcoal flecks and occasional chalk flecks. Upper fill of pit 0006/0018. Contains domestic refuse and charcoal.			0.76				0027		Yes	No			
0027	0018		Pit Fill	Mid-dark firm-cohesive grey clayey-silt, with frequent small to medium rounded-angular flints. Sharp horizon with clay natural. Basal fill. No finds collected as hard to differentiate from 0005/0026. Basal pit fill. Probably same as 0005/0026, but with some natural clay and stone inclusions from trample of base/collapse of sides.			0.3				0018	0026	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0028	0028		Pit Cut	Irregular/sub-rounded cut in plan, very shallow, with very gradual slope to north, slightly more sloping to the south. Flat to slightly concave base. Single fill. Cut of very shallow possible pit to southern end of site.		0.9	0.06					0029	No	No			
0029	0028		Pit Fill	Very dark grey/black very organic silt. Firm/compact. Occasional small sub-angular flints. Good horizon clarity. Single fill. Single fill of pit 0028.		0.9	0.06				0028		Yes	Yes			
0030	0030		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, running NW-SE. Generally U-shaped in profile, but with a wide almost flat base. Shallower at SE end. Cut of posthole, possibly a second one at its south-east end, but more likely just a dip in the natural.	0.73	0.62	0.16					0031	No	No			
0031	0041		Posthole Fill	Dark brownish-grey compact/firm silt. No inclusions. Good horizon with natural. Single fill. Single fill of posthole.		0.72	0.16				0030		Yes	Yes			
0032	0032		Ditch Cut	Linear cut in plan, with moderately sloping sides. Slightly concave-flat base. Running west to east across north end of site. Cut of ditch. Cut to east by modern pond. Thick silting(?) layer makes up basal fill (sampled). All finds retrieved from middle fill.		3.52	0.56					0033	No	No		0040	
0033	0032		Ditch Fill	Light to mid grey slightly silty-clay. Compact and very cohesive. Occasional small angular flints. Basal fill with good horizon with natural. Basal fill of ditch. Appears to be a silty layer from initial silting of the ditch.		1.68	0.17				0032	0034	No	No		0040	
0034	0032		Ditch Fill	Very dark grey/black very silty organic material with frequent charcoal and occasional sub-rounded flints. Good horizon clarity. Compact and cohesive. Same as 0004 from evaluation where it was sampled (sample 1). Main organic build up after initial ditch silting. Only fill with finds.		3.12	0.52				0033	0035	Yes	No		0040	
0035	0032		Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brownish-grey slightly organics gravelly-silt. Line of small-medium flints loosely gathered at base of fill, with fewer to the south. Lens of light yellowish-orange material along the base of the fill at the southern end. Good horizon with topsoil above. Upper fill in ditch 0032. Slightly less organic than fill below and no finds.		2.91	0.31				0034		No	Yes		0040	
0036	0037		Pit Fill	Dark grey firm-cohesive clayey-silt, with common small stones and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Sharp horizon clarity with natural. Single fill. Pit fill. No clear evidence of burnt material in fill, despite possible burnt discolouration around the pit.							0037		Yes	Yes			



Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0037	0037		Pit Cut	Oval cut(s) aligned north to south, positioned on the southern edge of ditch 0039. No relationship in section. Ditch possibly cuts 0037 in plan, but very unclear. 35°-80° concave to convex variable sides, curving to an uneven base. Patches of possibly heated red sand around cut.  Pit cut. Possibly used for a fire, but very little burnt material in fill. May actually be two small cuts, but probably just irregular within the natural that consists of large stones in a sand matrix.	>1.15	0.75	0.28					0036	No	No			
0038	0039		Ditch Fill	Dark grey firm cohesive clayey-silt with common small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizon with natural. Single fill.  Ditch fill. Probable the same material as 0034 in cut 0032.				SF1001			0039		Yes	No	0040		
0039	0039		Ditch Cut	Cut through ditch to try and find relationship with pit 0037 - no clear definition. Ditch only part-excavated. 40°-45° irregular southern side. Not bottomed. North side not excavated/truncated by evaluation trench.  Ditch, as seen to west and as 0004 in evaluation.								0038	No	No	0040		
0040			Ditch Group	Group number for E-W aligned ditch. Partially aligned with the evaluation trench, so was over-machined in the evaluation works and then mistakenly excavated as a pit - 0004. Excavated in main excavation as 0032 and 0039.  Medieval ditch, cut by modern pond to east edge of site. Where excavated as 0032, it has an unusual lower silty-clay fill.									No	No	0040		
0041	0041		Pit Cut	Has a rounded edge in plan (only partially visible next to west limit of excavation). Very steep sides, with sharp break of slope at base to the concave base.  Cut of possible pit found whilst cleaning west baulk. Single fill with no finds.	>0.84	>0.18	0.38					0042	No	No			
0042	0041		Pit Fill	Light to mid yellowish-grey loose gravelly-silt. Good horizon clarity with natural.  Single fill of possible pit.	>0.84		0.38				0041		No	No			
0043	0043		Unstratified Finds	Unstratified finds from the site.									Yes	No			
0044	0011		Pit Fill	Light yellowish-grey slightly silty-clay, with large angular flints and small gravel. Compacted.  Pit fill.							0024	0045	Yes	No			
0045	0011			Mid to dark grey loose clayey silt. Frequent med-large angular flints. Upper fill.  Upper fill of pit [0011]. Two pieces of medieval pot found within.							0044		Yes	No			



## **Appendix 3. OASIS form**

# **OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England**

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

**Printable version**

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-178184**

### **Project details**

Project name	PSG 020, Land south of The Bungalow Excavation, Poslingford
Short description of the project	An excavation was carried out prior to the construction of housing and related services and driveways on land to the south of a bungalow and immediately east of The Street in Poslingford, Suffolk. This revealed pits, postholes and a ditch of 12th-13th century date, which produced medieval pottery, roof tile, animal bone, fired clay, iron nails and a shears blade. There were also environmental residues indicating hearth/midden waste, burnt flooring/bedding and sewage or animal ordure. The features were well preserved below imported and buried topsoil deposits and are probably contemporary with the construction of the church, located just to the south-west.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2014 End: 05-06-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	PSG 020 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	PSG 020 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SE/13/0769/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	suffolkc1-174515 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	2014/043 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	2014/066 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None

Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	BOTTLE GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	IRON NAIL Medieval
Significant Finds	SHEARS Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	OYSTER SHELL Medieval
Investigation type	""Full excavation""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### **Project location**

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY POSLINGFORD PSG 020 Land South of The Bungalow Excavation
Postcode	CO10
Study area	305.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 770 482 52.1033041326 0.584695477784 52 06 11 N 000 35 04 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 68.70m Max: 68.95m

### **Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Matthew Brudenell
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Row Build

### **Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive	H/87/2

ID	
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	PSG 020
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	PSG 020
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

### **Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land South of the Bungalow, Poslingford, PSG 020, Archaeological Excavation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2014/066
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour, with 6 appendices.
Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	26 November 2014

## **OASIS:**

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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## Appendix 4. Bulk finds catalogue

Context No	Samp No	Pot No	Pot Wt (g)	CBM No	CBM Wt(g)	F Clay No	F Clay Wt (g)	P-med glass No	P-med glass Wt (g)	Abone No	Abone Wt (g)	Shell No	Shell Wt (g)	Oyster	Shell Other	Overall Date	Notes
0017		1	38					1	233							Med/pmed	12th-13th C but 19th C blue medicinal bottle
0019		2	15													L12th-14th C	
0020		1	2	1	52							2	13	YES		14th-15th C	
0021		2	11													L12th-14th C	1 fe nail @ 1g
0026		13	103							6	33					M12th-M13th C	
0029		1	9							2	13					11th-12th C	Fragments of hammerscale?
0034		28	329													Mid 11th-12th c?	
0036		8	137							3	172	1	11	YES		M12th-M13th C	Hammerscale frags in sample? Fruit pips?
0038		5	24			2	30			5	141					M13th-14th C	
0043		1	23													12th C+	
0045		2	10													L12th-14th C	
0044		0	0	1	106					13	141					13th-15th C	
0029	06	2	5							14	25	1	2	YES			
0036	09	19	69			3	2				40	1	1	YES			4 bt flint @ 18g
0031																	Possible hammerscale (magnetic)
0031	07									1	2				YES		Small snails





## Appendix 5. Pottery catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Illus	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0003	MED	BMCW	BODY		1	1	23		No		L12th-14thc	
0003	MED	BMCW?	BODY		1	1	10		No		L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0003	MED	MCW	BODY	APD	7	0	186		No	Largest sherd sooted with reddish brown ext margins, appd vert & horiz stripes, sim to Mile End fig. 5 no. 20	L12th-14th C	
0005	MED	MCW	BODY		9	0	40	S	No	Different types of med coarseware, some fine and some coarse fabrics	L12th-14th C	
0005	LS/MED	STNE	BODY		1	1	44	A	No		850-1150	
0005	MED	EMW	BODY		1	1	4		No		11th-12th C	
0005	MED	MCW	BODY/BASE		1	1	28	SB	No	Fine greyware a bit like Hollesley-type ware	L12th-14th C	
0005	MED	HFW1	BODY		2	0	14		No		M12th-13th C	
0005	MED	HFW1	BODY		1	1	4	A	No	Worn mottled copper green glaze	M12th-13th C	M12th-M13th C
0005	MED	MCWG	BODY		1	1	4		No	Coarse, reddish brown, probably from Essex	L12th-14th C	
0009	LS/MED	STNE	CP/JAR		1	1	6		No	Small jar with wedge-shaped rim	850-1150	
0009	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	3		No		L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0009	MED	MCW	BODY/BASE		3	0	52	A	No	1 with sagging base, all with orange brown margins and grey core, 1 coarser with flint	L12th-14th C	
0012	MED	MCW	BODY		4	0	49		No	Softer dk grey core with oxidised margins,	L12th-14th	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Illus	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
										probably Essex products.	C	
0012	MED	MCW	BOWL DEEP		2	1	106		No	With flange, steep sided, poss similar to Great Horksley products (Drury & Petchey 1975 fig. 13)	13-14th C	13th C?
0012	MED	MCW	CP/JAR		1	1	32		No	Coarse oxidised fabric, everted rim with flattened top. Similar to Rivenhall fig. 39 no. 42-43. 13th C?	L12th-14th C	
0012	MED	MCW	CP/JAR		4	0	58		No	Squared rim with flat top Essex type H1, 13th C	L12th-14th C	
0012	MED	BMCW	BASE		1	1	18	S	No	Sagging base	L12th-14th C	
0017	MED	BCSW	CP/JAR		1	1	38		No	Coarse 'Bury ware' jar, thickened flat topped rim	12th-13th C	12th-13th C
0019	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	11	A	No	Reddish brown core w sl internal sooting	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0019	MED	BMCW	BODY		1	1	4		No		L12th-14th C	
0020	MED	COLC	BODY		1	1	2		No	Reduced core, red grog or fe oxide	L13th-M16th C	L13th-M16th C
0021	MED	BMCW	BODY		1	1	5	S	No		L12th-14th C	
0021	MED	MCW	BASE		1	1	6		No	Sagging base, sandier fabric	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0026	MED	MCWG	BODY	INCD	1	1	8		No	Incised wavy line, grey core, pale brown external margin, mod quartz incs + silver mica	L12th-14th C	
0026	MED	EMWC?	BODY		1	1	16	A	No	Handmade	11th-12th C	
0026	MED	MCW	BODY		3	0	13		No		L12th-14th C	
0026	MED	HFW1	BODY		1	1	2		No		Mid 12th-M13th C	Mid 12th-M13th C
0026	MED	HFW1	BODY		3	0	20		No	Small spots of lead glaze	Mid 12th-	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Illus	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
											M13th C	
0026	MED	MCW	BODY		4	2	33		No		L12th-14th C	
0029	MED	MCWG	BODY	INCD	1	1	9		No	Has chalk, silver mica, Essex source?	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0034	MED	EMWE SHELL	BASE		1	1	10	S	No		11th-12th C	
0034	MED	EMWE	CP/JAR		1	1	10	S	Yes	Some calc, beaded rim, Colchester type C1, beaded rim M11-12th C, poss Middleborough kiln	11th-12th C	
0034	MED	EMWG	JAR		2	1	60	S	Yes	2 joining, red brown fab with dk grey ext. marg. Large bead w int bevel. Almost straight-sided jar	L12th-13th C??	L12th-13th C
0034	MED	EMWG	BODY		4	0	42	S	No	Includes 1 base	11th-12th C	
0034	MED	EMWE	BODY		4	0	51		No	Sandy with pronounced girth grooves	11th-12th C	
0034	MED	MCW	BASE		4	0	54	S	No	Hard grey base frags, coarse w silver mica and sp flint	L12th-14th C	
0034	MED	EMWE	BODY		5	0	24	S	No	Sand hand-made with some calc	11th-12th C	
0034	MED	EMWE SHELL	BODY		2	0	36	S	No	Shell dusted	11th-12th C	
0034	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	7		No	Shallow girth grooves, sl. Oxid. Margins	L12th-14th C	
0034	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	11		No	Grey core, pale orange ext	L12th-14th C	
0034	MED	EMWL	BODY		1	1	7		No		11th-12th C	
0034	MED	MCW	BODY/BASE		1	1	12		No		L12th-14th C	
0034	MED	EMWE	BODY	INCD	1	1	5	S	No	Wavy line inc'd dec	11th-12th	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Illus	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
											C	
0036	MED	MCW	BODY		5	0	76	S	No	Some knife trimming. Base sherd	L12th-14th C	
0036	MED	EMWE	BODY		1	1	5	S	No		11th-12th C	
0036	MED	EMWE	BODY		1	1	26	SBA	No	Globular body	11th-12th C	
0036	MED	HFW1	JUG		1	1	30		No	Fine pale orange fabric w mottled g glaze	Mid 12th-M13th C	Mid 12th-M13th C
0038	MED	MCW	BODY		2	0	7		No	Hard fired greywares	L12th-14th C	
0038	MED	EMWE	BODY		1	1	5	S	No		11th-12th C	
0038	MED	EMWE	CP/JAR		1	1	7	S	No	Thumbing on very top of rim ?Middleborough kiln?	11th-12th C	
0038	MED	MCW	JAR		1	1	5	A	No	Neckless rim c.1250-1375ish	L12th-14th C	Mid 13th-Mid 14th C
0043	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	23	A	No	Prob 12th C+	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0045	MED	MCW	BODY		2	1	10	S	No		L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C

## Appendix 6. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Context No.	0003	0005	0007	0009	0012	0029	0031	0035	0036
Feature No.	0004	0006	0008	0011	0013	0028	0030	0032	0037
Date	12-14thC	11-12thC	U/D	11-12thC	12-14thC	11-12th	U/D	11-12thC	12-13thC
<b>Cereals and other potential food crops</b>									
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xxx	x		x	xx	xx		x	x
(awn frags.)	x				x				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x			x	x		x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xxxx	xx	x	x	xxxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx
(rachis internode frag.)					x				
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x	x	x		x	x			
<i>T. turgidum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x				x			x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxxx	xx	x	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xx
(silica skeletons - awn)					x				
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.						xcf			
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcffg				x				
<b>Dry land herbs</b>									
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	xx	x		x	xxx	x	x	x	x
(capitula frag.)									x
Asteraceae indet.					x				
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.					x				
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	xcf	x				x		x	





Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Context No.	0003	0005	0007	0009	0012	0029	0031	0035	0036
Feature No.	0004	0006	0008	0011	0013	0028	0030	0032	0037
Date	12-14thC	11-12thC	U/D	11-12thC	12-14thC	11-12th	U/D	11-12thC	12-13thC
Mineral replaced arthropod remains						x			x
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x			x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x		x	x			x	xx
Vitreous material				x		x			
<b>Mollusc shells</b>									
<b>Woodland/shade loving species</b>									
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.	xcf	x							
<i>Carychium</i> sp.		x		x	x			x	
<i>Clausilia bidentata</i>	x								
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	x			x	x			x	
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	x	x		x				x	
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>		x					x		
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.				x					
Zonitidae indet.				x				x	
<b>Open country species</b>									
<i>Helicella itala</i>							x		
Helicidae indet.								x	
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x	x	x	xxxx	x	x	xx	xx	x
<i>V. costata</i>	x	x		xxx		x	x	x	
<i>V. excentrica</i>	x	x			x	xcf	xcf	xcf	
<i>V. pulchella</i>				x	x	x	xcf		x



Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Context No.	0003	0005	0007	0009	0012	0029	0031	0035	0036
Feature No.	0004	0006	0008	0011	0013	0028	0030	0032	0037
Date	12-14thC	11-12thC	U/D	11-12thC	12-14thC	11-12th	U/D	11-12thC	12-13thC
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>	x			x	x	x		x	x
<b>Catholic species</b>									
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.				x					
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>								x	
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	xx	x		xx	x	x	x	xx	x
<b>Marsh/freshwater slum species</b>									
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>	xx				x			x	
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.	x				x			x	
<i>Pisidium</i> sp.					x				
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	x							x	
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	7	40	40	40	40	40	40
Volume of flot (litres)	0.2	0.1	<0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	0.3
% flot sorted	50%	100%	100%	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	50%

## Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
 cf = compare    fg = fragment    m = mineral replaced    C = century    U/D = undated





# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

**Delivering a full range of archaeological services**

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

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