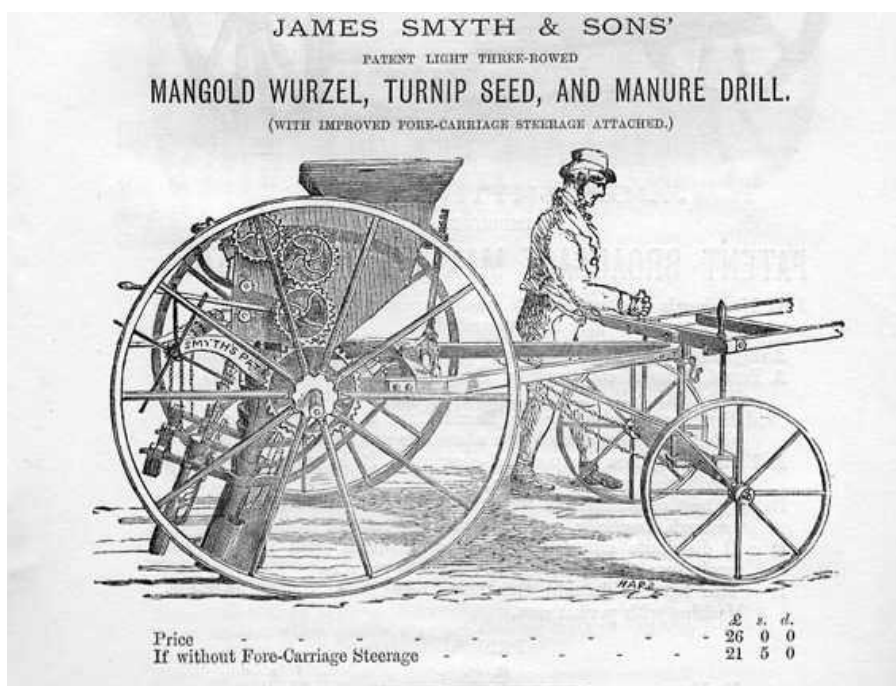


# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

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## FORMER SMYTH WORKS, CHURCH STREET, PEASENHALL PSH 012

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2004  
(Planning app. no. C/03/0727)



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Sue Anderson      Finds Manager (now employed by CFA Archaeology)

## Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Hopkins and Moore (Developments) Limited and was monitored by Robert Carr of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Division.

The project was directed by Rhodri Gardner and managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report. The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological project assistants (Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Roy Damant and Tony Fisher) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

Finds processing was carried out by Sue Anderson and Kelly Powell who both contributed to the specialist finds and environmental assessment reports. The metal detecting was undertaken by Chris Talbot.

Thanks are due to Hopkins and Moore for their co-operation throughout the excavation.

## Summary

*Peasenhall*, Former Smyth Works, Church Street (TM 3558 6915; PSH 012). As a result of a trial trench evaluation carried out earlier in 2004 a small open area excavation was carried out in advance of redevelopment. The area of excavation was c. 40m long by 20m wide and parallel to the street frontage in an area where the evaluation identified features interpreted as medieval boundary ditches.

Although some truncation was evident the preservation of medieval deposits was unusually good given its central street-frontage location. Numerous high medieval (13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century) features were revealed, including boundary ditches, hearths, clay floors and a rubbish midden. Overall the site yielded very rare evidence of medieval domestic occupation in a village location. A small number of later features were recorded, indicating some continuity of occupation through the Late medieval/Transitional period into the post-medieval period right up to the establishment of the Smyth works.

(Rhodri Gardner, SCCAS, for Hopkins and Moore (Developments) Limited, report no: 2004/135)

## SMR information

Planning application no.      C/03/0727

Date of fieldwork:              19/07/04 – 2/08/04

Grid Reference:                 TM 3558 6915

Funding body:                    Hopkins and Moore (Developments) Limited

# 1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to construction work on the site of the former Smyth Works, Church Street, Peasenhall (centred approximately on NGR TM 3558 6915). The work was a condition of consent on planning application C/03/0727 to redevelop the site for mixed housing and light industrial use and was agreed between the Technical Manager of Hopkins and Moore, David Strike, and the Archaeological Planning Officer, Robert Carr, of the SCCAS Conservation Team.

The site lies on a fairly steep north-facing slope overlooking a valley bottom occupied by a tributary of the River Yox, with the ground level falling from c. 30m AOD at the southern end of the site to c. 24m AOD at the northern end. The ground level was further affected by substantial terracing and consequently much of the site at the time of the excavation stood on broadly level ground. The site is bounded to the north by the churchyard of St Michael's Church, to the east by Church Street, to the south by gardens and to the west by open agricultural land.

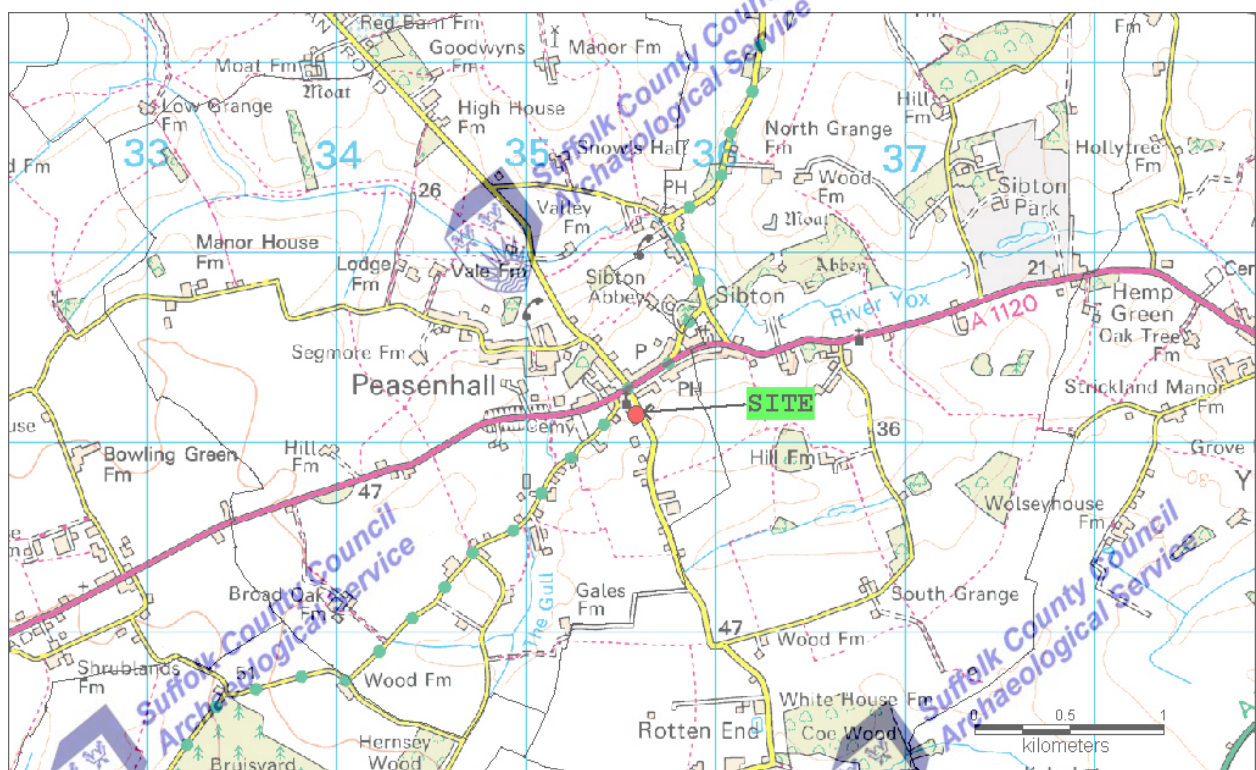


Figure 1. Site location

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A prior condition of the planning consent required that a trial trench evaluation was carried out, and this was undertaken during June 2004. Seven trenches were excavated (Gardner, 2004). These showed that truncation and disturbance of archaeological deposits was widespread across much of the site, caused by the extensive landscaping and development that had taken place since the Smyth Seed Drill Works was founded on the site in 1800. However, one trench close to the frontage of Church Street (see Fig. 2) revealed a number of 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century ditches, thought at the time to represent tenement boundaries, along with a single post-hole and a pit of similar High Medieval date. A further pit of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date was also found. Little truncation by later buildings was evident in the area. The evaluation therefore suggested that well preserved archaeological deposits were likely to survive along the road frontage, with the potential to yield evidence of High Medieval tenement boundaries along with related structures and some degree of settlement continuity into the 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Examination of the detailed development proposals and building plans, as provided by Hopkins and Moore's Technical Manager (David Strike), showed that the area around Trench 5 lay in the footprint of three of the proposed new dwellings. As a result it was decided by Robert Carr of the SCCAS Conservation Team that an area *c.* 40m long and *c.* 20m wide parallel to the road frontage be subject to open area excavation. The area of excavation and the position of the prior evaluation's trial trenches are shown in Figure 2 below. The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned by the client, Hopkins and Moore (Developments) Limited, to carry out the work.

## 2. Methodology

The excavation area was stripped under close archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° excavator (hymac) fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. Spoil was loaded directly onto a dumper and stockpiled along the western edge of the site. Machine clearance continued until the top of the first archaeological level or undisturbed natural subsoil (in this case the hillwash/colluvium identified during the evaluation and recorded here as context 0003=0146) was encountered. The site was cleaned by hand where necessary to further define the extent of the archaeological features and deposits. A 10m grid was laid out to facilitate recording. The site was then planned at a scale of 1:50 and all features excavated by hand. Linear features were excavated by sample section, so that at least 10% of their fill was excavated. Other features were at least 50% excavated unless they could be identified as (or suspected to be) structural, in which case they were 100% excavated. A drawn record of excavated sections at a scale of 1:20 was maintained throughout. All excavated features were photographed using colour slide and monochrome print film. Features and excavated spoil were all examined by an experienced metal-detectorist.



Figure 2. Site detail showing area of excavation and position of previous trial trenches

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The SMR reference number PSH 012 was assigned to the site and all the stratigraphic elements of observed archaeological features were allocated 'observed phenomena' (OP) numbers within a continuous numbering system. This context information is shown in Appendix 1. Context records were entered onto an Access97 database, and inked copies of the drawings were prepared on archive quality drafting film.

All finds were processed and quantified by in-house staff with the data then input onto a Microsoft Access97 database. Subsequently the different finds were examined by the relevant specialists and their findings are presented on pages 14-19 of this report.

### 3. Results

A total of 158 context numbers were assigned. Numbers 0001 – 0033 during the evaluation and 0034 – 0158 during the excavation. The results of both phases of work have been amalgamated in this report. Dating of the features was established using a combination of artefactual evidence, stratigraphic relationships and feature/fill morphology (the basis for the dating of each feature is shown in Appendix 1; where F = Finds, S = Stratigraphy and M = morphology). The following table is a summary of the site phasing. A phased plan of the site appears in Figure 3.

Phase	Date	Features
1 Prehistoric	Neolithic	<b>None</b> – residual finds only
2 High medieval	13 <sup>th</sup> /14 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Post-holes:</b> 0034, 0048, 0060, 0067, 0069, 0075, 0077, 0084, 0088, 0090, 0092, 0094, 0096, 0098, 0100, 0102, 0110, 0129, 0131, 0133, 0135, 0137, 0148, 0150 <b>Ditches:</b> 0013, 0017, 0022, 0027, 0029, 0071, 0107, 0114, 0140, 0155 <b>Pits:</b> 0011, 0064, 0080 <b>Layers:</b> 0016, 0063, 0087, 0104, 0105, 0139 <b>Floor/hearth group:</b> 0066 <b>Hearths:</b> 0059, 0079, 0156, 0157, 0158 <b>Dump:</b> 0128 <b>Hillwash/colluvium:</b> 0146
3 LMT	15 <sup>th</sup> /16 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Post-holes:</b> 0042, 0046, 0126 <b>Pit:</b> 0009
4 Post-medieval 4a	16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Well:</b> 0055
4b	18 <sup>th</sup> /19 <sup>th</sup> century	<b>Post-holes:</b> 0038, 0050, 0082
Unphased		<b>Post-holes:</b> 0031, 0073

Table 1. Summary of site phasing

#### 3.1. Phase 1: Prehistoric

A small quantity of residually occurring worked flint of Neolithic date is the only evidence for prehistoric occupation in the vicinity of the site.

#### 3.2. Phase 2: High Medieval (13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century)

Fifty-one features (a total of 116 contexts) have been assigned to Phase 2. The majority were dated on artefactual grounds but some groups of features, most notably the series of hearths (0066), are somewhat isolated stratigraphically. Consequently, it is difficult to set all of the features in this phase in a clear overall picture of contemporaneous high medieval land use. The relatively narrow dating of the finds and lack of stratigraphic relationships means that no attempt has been made to further subdivide this broad phase.

##### *Colluvium*

The earliest deposit assigned to Phase 2 is the colluvium/hillwash 0146, which was recorded over approximately the northern third of the site (Figure 3). It is described as ‘dirty’ greyish brown silty clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Unfortunately no dateable finds could be recovered from a sondage (0145) dug to examine it in detail. Where present it was up to 0.5m deep and directly overlay a similar, though ‘cleaner’ deposit (0147) of earlier natural colluvial subsoil. At its southern edge deposit 0146 lensed out to nothing and in the remaining southern two-thirds of the site the stripped overburden (0002) appeared to directly overlay the earlier subsoil (0147). The absence of this deposit in the southern part of the site is due to later truncation (presumably associated with the building of Smyth House immediately adjacent to the site’s southern limit). This terracing is clearly demonstrated by the morphological changes to other features at the southern end of the site (a substantial reduction in depth and width of ditches 0013 and 0071, for example).

##### *South-eastern ditches, pit and surface*

Stratigraphically, one of the earliest Phase 2 features in the south-eastern part of the site was an irregularly curved ditch (0107) that extended beyond the eastern limit of the excavation (LOE hereafter). This could be traced for more than 10m and was between 0.5 to 2.2m wide and up to 0.5m deep. It was approximately north-to-south aligned with a marked curve to the east at its northern end. It had a variable profile with some straight and some irregular sides. It



contained two fills for much of its length, apart from in its shallow southern terminus. None of these fills yielded any dateable finds. Interpretation of this feature is difficult, given its limited exposure and the paucity of finds. However, the significant clay component (which must have been imported from off-site) suggests that deliberate efforts were made to consolidate the ground surface once the feature had silted up.

The southern end of this ditch was cut by a short (3.35m long) north-to-south aligned ditch, 0155, which was 1m wide and up to 0.32m deep. This had blunt rounded termini and contained a single fill with frequent flint pebbles (0117=0125), which again produced no dateable finds. Again interpretation of this feature is difficult but it would appear to have been an attempt to extend ditch or gully 0107.

The short ditch was itself cut at its southern terminus by shallow circular pit 0080. This was 2m in diameter and 0.18m deep with irregularly sloping sides and an undulating base. It contained a single fill (0081) that yielded a small quantity of medieval pottery.

Approximately 5m to the north of the point where ditch 0107 extended beyond the eastern LOE a small exposure of redeposited chalky clay surface or consolidation layer (0139) was recorded. This was at least 3.2m long north-to-south, at least 1.7m wide east-to-west and up to 0.18m thick. It was heavily truncated on its southern end eastern edges so its full extent remains unknown. This deposit produced no dateable finds but has been assigned a Phase 2 date on the basis of its stratigraphic relationship with ditch 0071 (see below), which cut its western edge.

Ditch 0071 was a north-to-south aligned straight linear feature that was traced for some 20m from a rounded northern terminus. Almost certainly longer than this originally, it became progressively narrower (presumably due to the terracing outlined above) toward its southern end until it disappeared at a modern truncation. It was 1.3m wide at its broadest and reached a greatest depth of 0.75m. It had smooth steeply sloping sides with a sharp break to an almost flat base. Three sample segments were excavated and a single brownish grey silty clayey sand fill was recorded throughout its length. This produced a significant quantity of medieval pottery. Interpretation of this feature is again difficult. If its principal purpose was that of a boundary marker it is difficult to understand in isolation, as no other return boundary was identified at its northern end and terracing/truncation to its south may have removed any evidence of other related boundaries. It also seems unlikely to have been for drainage as its northern (downslope) terminus stops just 4m south of a probable hearth and area of occupation beyond (see below).

### *Southern post-holes*

A group of seventeen post-holes/post-pads in the south-eastern part of the site are discussed together here. Basic details of each are summarised in Table 2.

<b>Feature</b>	<b>Shape</b>	<b>Dimensions L x W x D (m)</b>	<b>Base</b>	<b>Basic fill characteristics</b>	<b>Basis for dating</b>
0060	Square	0.45x0.25x0.05	Flat	Clay over sand (2 fills)	Finds
0067	Oval	0.65x0.55x0.15	Rounded	Sand	Morphology/association
0069	Oval	0.55x0.34x0.1	Rounded	Sand	Morphology/association
0084	Round	0.55x0.5x0.25	Rounded	Sand	Finds
0088	Round	0.25x0.25x0.12	Rounded	Clay	Morphology/association
0090	Round	0.28x0.28x0.11	Rounded	Clay	Finds
0092	Square	0.44x0.44x0.19	Rounded	Sand	Morphology/association
0094	Square	0.4x0.38x0.1	Flat	Sand	Morphology/association
0096	Round	0.29x0.29x0.21	Rounded	Sand	Morphology/association, stratigraphy
0098	Round	0.29x0.29x0.23	Rounded	Sand	Morphology/association
0100	Round	0.32x0.32x0.26	Rounded	Sand	Morphology/association
0110	Round	0.4x0.4x0.17	Rounded	Sand	Morphology/association, stratigraphy
0129	Round	0.5x0.5x0.13	Rounded	Sand	Morphology/association
0131	Round	0.6x-x0.2	Rounded	Sand	Finds
0133	Square	0.2x0.2x0.1	Flat	Sand	Morphology/association
0135	Square	0.38x0.38x0.24	Flat	Sand	Finds
0137	Round	0.36x-x0.1	Flat	Sand	Morphology/association

Table 2. Southern post-hole characteristics

Only five of these could be dated artefactually. A further two (0096 and 0110) had stratigraphic relationships with earlier Phase 2 features. They display a fairly diverse range of fill types and morphological characteristics and it is therefore difficult to interpret many of them as part of a coherent structure with any degree of certainty. They occur in four spatially related groups that can be considered separately.

The first group consists of the eight found in a broadly north to south line in the centre of the site (0060, 0067, 0069, 0084, 0088, 0090, 0092 and 0094). These exhibited a range of sizes, shapes and depths but some of this variation could be explained by the increasing degree of vertical truncation toward the southern end of the group. However, even taking this into consideration it is difficult to envisage this group as belonging to a single structure.

The second group comprises the three small round examples (0096, 0098 and 0100) to the north of the large modern truncation projecting from the centre of the eastern LOE. Morphologically these appear closely related and the southernmost one clearly postdates ditch 0071 but the small area of exposure and degree of surrounding truncation makes further interpretation difficult.

The third group comprises the four examples adjacent to the eastern LOE (0110, 0129, 0131 and 0133). Three were rounded post-holes of very similar dimensions and morphology while the fourth was a smaller rectangular post-pad type feature. Again, it is possible that they are related but the proximity of the group to the LOE makes it difficult to attribute them to a specific structure.

The remaining two possible structural features in the south-eastern part of the site (0135 and 0137) perhaps seem unlikely to be related on the basis of their morphology. They are also somewhat isolated stratigraphically, although it is conceivable that they may be part of a larger structure whose western side may be represented by the first group of features discussed in this section (0060, 0067, 0069, 0084, 0088, 0090, 0092 and 0094).

On balance, the available evidence suggests that these groups of post-holes/post-pads are likely to be of Phase 2 date, but represent more sporadic activity, such as fence construction and repair, rather than any substantial buildings or structures.

### *North-eastern occupation*

Modern truncation was particularly marked in the north-eastern corner of the site. This is unfortunate given the nature of the evidence, which is suggestive of stratified occupation deposits, including floors and a number of discrete hearths.

The concentration of occupation deposits in the far north-eastern corner of the site (see Figure 5 for detail) have been assigned a single overall component number, 0066, and a matrix of its constituent contexts is shown below in Figure 6.

In addition to the excavation of the individual features visible after stripping and cleaning of the area a sondage (Sondage 3 – see Figure 5) was dug in order to characterise the underlying deposits. The earliest deposit in the sequence was 0106. This was just 0.09m thick and directly overlay hillwash 0146 and comprised soft light orange-brown clayey silty sand with no notable inclusions and though it contained no dateable finds it could be clearly distinguished from the underlying hillwash deposit and is tentatively interpreted here as an occupation layer.

This was overlain by 0105, a 0.1m thick layer of firm orange-brown slightly silty sandy clay with poorly sorted chalk lump and flint pebble/cobble inclusions. Finds recovered from the limited area excavated in Sondage 3 included three sherds of medieval pottery and some animal bone. This has been interpreted as a deliberately deposited clay floor.

Deposit 0104 overlay this clay surface and was a 0.08m thick lightly compacted layer of light orange-brown silty sandy clay that contained medieval pottery. The clay component of this deposit was much lower than that observed in the underlying floor (0105) and it is thought unlikely that 0104 represents another deliberately deposited floor surface. Instead it has been interpreted as a general occupation layer.

This was overlain by another occupation deposit, 0087. This was at least 3m long (north-to-south) by at least 2.8m wide (east-to-west) surrounding the later features of 0066. Its full extent could not be determined as it was destroyed by modern truncation to the north, east and west. It was up to 0.22m thick and comprised greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and lenses of ash. This produced abundant finds given the relatively small volume excavated, which included 55 sherds of medieval pottery. This deposit appeared to represent a focus of the occupation activity in the area as it was directly overlain, or cut, by seven distinct features (hearths 0156, 0157 and 0158 and post-holes/post-pads 0075, 0077, 0102 and 0150).

Three sub-rounded or oval deposits of heat-affected clay, here interpreted as hearths, were recorded overlying layer 0087. They were all composed of almost identical firmly compacted dark brownish greyish red clay with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small burnt clay lumps. None were associated with any discernible cut. Their

dimensions are shown in Table 3. No dateable finds were recovered from their fabric but they are closely datable stratigraphically as they were all sealed by burnt spread 0079 (see below) and directly overlay deposit 0087.

Feature	Shape	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (mm)
0156	Sub-circular	0.3 (NW-SE)	0.25 (NE-SW)	40
0157	Circular	0.5	0.5	30
0158	Oval	0.4 (N-S)	0.22 (E-W)	30

Table 3. Principal characteristics of hearths within 0066

Layer 0087 was cut by four other features. Apart from the fact that they all had single predominantly clay fills these were quite different in character, displaying a range of shapes, depths and dimensions summarised below in Table 4.

Feature	Shape	Dimensions (m)	Base	Interpretation
		Length x width x depth		
0075	Circular	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.16	Rounded/irregular	Post-hole
0077	Circular	0.7 x 0.7 x 0.1	Flat	Post-pad
0102	Oval	0.36 x 0.28 x 0.42	Rounded	Post-hole
0150	Square	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.15	Flat	Post-pad

Table 4. Summary of structural features in 0066

These were all securely dateable; 0077 and 0102 contained dateable artefacts and 0077 and 0150 were sealed by deposit 0079 (see below). Two have been interpreted as post-holes (0075 and 0102) but the small area of surviving archaeology in this part of the site makes any further speculation about the nature of possible structures difficult. The other two features in this group, 0077 and 0150, present similar problems of interpretation and if they are structural they are more like post-pads. However, it is also conceivable that they represent consolidation of areas with clay in preparation for use as further hearths. If these were not used they would not therefore have the heat-affected appearance of the other examples identified in this part of the site.

The latest context in the 0066 sequence was 0079. This number was assigned to an irregularly shaped ashy spread surrounding and overlying the three hearths and two of the other features (0077 and 0150). Described as firm dark reddish brown slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks up to 0.05m thick, this yielded a small quantity of medieval pottery. It is interpreted here as the ashy debris produced by the use of the underlying hearths and is further clear evidence of *in situ* burning. Its survival is interesting as it suggests that any cleaning or maintenance had ceased before the abandonment of occupation in this part of the site.

Deposit 0079 effectively marked the end of the occupation indicated by 0066 as it was directly overlain by the undifferentiated overburden 0002, as recorded throughout the excavation and evaluation.

A single isolated post-hole (0148) survived *c.* 3m south of 0066 (*c.* 1.5m south of the edge of deposit 0087). This was sub-rectangular, measuring 0.28m long, 0.24m wide and 0.22m deep with steeply sloping/near vertical sides that broke sharply to a rounded point. It contained a silty clay fill that produced a single sherd of medieval pottery. The widespread truncation in this part of the site means that it is not possible to say with certainty whether this feature formed part of a structure. Given the presence of likely clay floor layers within 0066 it is tempting to speculate about some form of structure around 0066. However, the large amount of surrounding truncation means that this must remain open to conjecture.

A further hearth, 0059, was recorded some 6.5m to the south of the centre of 0066. It was 1.05m long (east-to-west), 0.6m wide and up to 0.06m thick and comprised a layer of stiff compacted olive brown clay with a dark reddish black burnt upper surface which had occasional charcoal flecks embedded in it. This immediately overlay 0063, a soft reddish brownish grey clayey silty sand deposit with rare charcoal flecks and medieval pottery. It was the same size in plan as the overlying hearth and was 0.05m thick. Its limited exposure makes interpretation difficult but it most likely represents a levelling/make up deposit used to prepare the ground for the construction of the hearth. Layer 0063 overlay a small isolated pit or post-hole (0064). This was an irregular triangular shape with near vertical sides and a flat base. Its single fill (0065) of soft dark reddish grey silty sand appeared to have been affected by the heat from the hearth above and contained no dateable finds. The degree of surrounding truncation and stratigraphic isolation makes it impossible to relate this group of features to the other occupation evidence of 0066. It remains unknown whether this was inside a structure, was a short-lived 'outdoor' event, or indeed whether it was in a different part of the same structure as 0066.

Also in this part of the site *c.* 5m to the south-west of 0066 a large oval dump deposit (0128) was recorded. This was 3.5m long north-west to south-east, 2.75m wide and was up to 0.25m thick at its centre. It comprised soft dark grey

clayey silty sand that contained a large quantity of finds, including 369 (over 3kg in weight) medieval pottery sherds. It has been interpreted as a rubbish midden associated with the occupation indicated by 0066.

### *Western ditches*

The western part of the site was dominated during Phase 2 by a series of six ditches. Of these, four were aligned north-to-south following the prevailing slope. It was initially thought that these probably represented the evolution of a series of tenement boundaries. Full interpretation and discussion is given in Section 6.

Stratigraphically, the earliest feature in this group was 0029 - a short partially revealed east-to-west aligned ditch. This could be traced for at least 3m from the western LOE and was 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep with slightly concave sides and a flattish base. It contained a single fill (0030) that yielded a small quantity of medieval pottery. Much of the eastern end of this ditch was lost in an area of modern truncation but appeared to be cut by ditch 0114 (see below) although the area of contact between the two was too small for this to be certain.

Ditch 0114 was broadly straight and parallel sided and could be traced for at least 14m running to the north-north-west from the point where it was cut by 0022 (see below) to where it extended beyond the northern LOE. Two sample segments were excavated and it was found to be between 0.75-0.85m wide and between 0.36-0.46m deep with steep slightly concave sides that broke sharply to a flattish base. It contained two fills in both excavated segments. The sandy primary fill (0115=0123) was up to 0.28m thick but produced no dateable finds. The silty sand secondary fill (0116=0124) produced 16 sherds of medieval pottery from the southern excavated segment.

Another straight parallel-sided ditch, 0140, was recorded just to the east of, and on the same alignment as, 0114. It could also be traced for at least 14m from the point where it was cut by 0022 to where it extended beyond the northern LOE. It was between 0.6-0.9m wide and 0.4m deep with steeply sloping concave sides that broke gradually to a flattish base. Two sample segments were excavated and revealed a single clayey silty sand fill (0141) with occasional charcoal flecks and finds including residually derived struck flints and 18 sherds of medieval pottery.

A third north-to-south aligned ditch (0013) was recorded *c.* 1m from the western LOE. It was at least 34.5m long and extended the full length of the site, running beyond both the northern and southern LOE. Straight and parallel sided this was examined by means of five sample segments that demonstrated that it was between 0.46-0.92m wide and 0.3-0.52m deep (although both these dimensions were undoubtedly affected by the terracing encountered at the southern end of the site). In all the excavated segments it was found to have two fills. The primary fill (0014=0020=0026=0112=0121) was a soft light yellowish brown clayey silty sand with occasional small flint pebbles and was up to 0.28m thick but produced no dateable finds in any of the sample segments. The secondary fill (0015=0021=0025=0113=0122) was a soft greyish brown/brown silty clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and flint pebbles and was up to 0.25m thick. Medieval pottery was recovered from four of the sample segments.

Directly related to this feature was ditch 0027. This was only recorded in one of the sample segments (Section 47) near the southern end of 0013 and appeared to represent an earlier incarnation of that ditch. Its western edge had been removed by 0013 but had a smooth moderately sloping eastern side and a flat base. It contained a single fill (0028) of greyish brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks and a small quantity of medieval pottery. This suggests that, at least in the southern part of the site, ditch 0013 was a recut of an earlier Phase 2 boundary.

Ditch 0017 was recorded in the southern half of the site *c.* 1m to the east of 0013. It was broadly straight and parallel sided (with a slight 'kink' at its mid-point) and could be traced for *c.* 13.5m, although its ends were difficult to identify precisely. It appeared to have a blunt rounded terminus at each end. Only a single segment was excavated near its centre where it was most clearly visible. Here it was 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep with steep slightly stepped convex sides that broke sharply to a narrow flat base. It contained two fills: a primary fill (0018) of light brown mottled silty sand with rare flint pebbles and charcoal flecks up to 0.15m deep and a secondary fill (0019) of firm brown clayey sand with frequent charcoal flecks. Only the secondary fill produced dateable finds – including medieval pottery. Interestingly tool marks were visible in the base of this ditch. Two examples of identical shape and size were recorded in the excavated segment, indicating that a slightly curved blade 0.12m wide had originally been used to cut this feature.

Ditch 0022 occupied a stratigraphically late position in the sequence of ditches recorded in the western part of the site. This was recorded approximately half way along and *c.* 1m to the east of the western LOE. It could clearly be seen to cut ditches 0013, 0114 and 0140 and marked the southern extent of both 0114 and 0140. It was a short (just 3.45m long), broad (1.05m wide) east-to-west orientated ditch with a rounded terminus at each end. It had a steep slightly concave northern side and a stepped southern side with a gently sloping top becoming steep and convex toward the narrow flat base. It was 0.45m deep and contained two fills: a primary fill (0023) of light brown silty sand 0.28m deep and a secondary fill (0024) of mid brownish grey clayey silt. Only the latter produced dateable finds – a small quantity of medieval pottery.

In addition to these ditches a number of other Phase 2 features were located in the western part of the site.

Either side of ditch 0017 layer 0016 was recorded (although it is not shown in Figure 3). It was only discernible for a c. 10m long area 0.3m wide either side of 0017 and was up to 0.15m thick. It was composed of firm light brownish yellow slightly silty clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and flint pebbles. It has been interpreted as the remains of a bank of upcast spoil from the digging of ditch 0017. It contained no dateable finds.

Pit 0011 was observed in the far south-western corner of the site where it cut the upper fill of ditch 0013. It was oval and 1m long (north-west-to-south-east), 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep with steeply sloping sides and a sharp break to a flat base. Its single fill (0012) of greyish brown clayey silty sand contained frequent charcoal flecks along with fragments of animal bone and 6 sherds of medieval pottery. Most likely a later Phase 2 rubbish pit, it is also possible that it is of later date and that the finds were residually derived from the fill of ditch 0013.

Feature 0048 was probably the remains of a truncated post-hole that was c. 0.4m in diameter and 0.1m deep and was recorded in the north-western corner of the site where it cut the upper fill of ditch 0140. It had gently sloping sides that broke imperceptibly to an undulating base. The single fill (0049) of soft mid greyish brown clayey silty sand contained just two sherds of medieval pottery, although given its location it is again possible that this may have been residually derived.

Post-hole 0034 was sub-rectangular, 0.55m long (north-to-south), 0.45m wide and just 0.1m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill (0036) of mid brown clayey silty sand that yielded a small quantity of medieval pottery. Within its fill a clearly discernible post-pipe (0035) was recorded near the feature's northern edge. This was circular (c. 0.1m in diameter) with a flat bottom and its angle of inclination suggested a vertical setting. It comprised dark orange/brown silt with very small pieces of friable decayed timber. It has been tentatively assigned to Phase 2 on the basis of the finds it contained but the post-pipe did seem unusually well preserved. It is therefore possible that the finds were residual and that it could be of later date.

### **3.3. Phase 3: Late Medieval/Transitional Period (15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> century)**

Just four features have been assigned a Phase 3 date (see Figure 3) and these were so widely dispersed that they are of little interpretative value.

Pit 0009 was recorded in the far south-western corner of the excavation. This was circular, with a diameter of 1m and was just 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides that broke gradually to a flat base. Its single clayey sand fill (0010) contained just two sherds of late medieval and transitional ware (LMT hereafter) pottery of 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century date.

Feature 0126 was a square post-pad found in the south-eastern corner of the site adjacent to the eastern LOE. Measuring 0.55m by 0.55m and 0.3m deep it had near vertical sides that broke sharply to a flat base. The single silty sand fill (0127) held fragments of brick/tile, oyster shell, charcoal flecks and a small number of LMT potsherds.

Feature 0046 was a sub-rounded post-pad measuring 0.4m by 0.3m and was 0.08m deep with near vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of firm light orange-brown silty clayey sand (0047) with frequent small lumps of olive brown clay. It contained no dateable finds but has been tentatively assigned a Phase 3 date due to its proximity to 0042.

Feature 0042 was an oval post-hole found in the north-western corner of the site where it cut the upper fill of ditch 0140. It was 0.75m long (north-east-to-south-west), 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. The single fill of soft mid brown clayey silty sand (0045) contained fragments of brick/tile and late medieval pottery. A large centrally located post-pipe (0044) was preserved, and consisted of soft dark brown sandy silt with small 'slivers' of decayed wood. This was sub-rectangular in plan with rounded corners and measured 0.38m by 0.38m suggesting that the feature once secured a large roughly squared-off post. It was 0.28m deep and had a well-defined flat base. The minimal angle of inclination suggested a vertical setting for any post it might have contained.

### **3.4. Phase 4: Post-Medieval**

Just four features have been assigned to this phase. Although they had no stratigraphic relationships with each other further sub-division of the phase has been made on artefactual grounds.

### *3.4.1. Phase 4a (16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century)*

A single feature, 0055, has been assigned a Phase 4a date. This was a substantial circular well 2.6m in diameter encountered in the northern part of the site. It was at least 1.3m deep, but excavation ceased at that depth due to Health and Safety considerations. It had smooth near vertical sides and three fills were recorded. The earliest (0056) was visible as a c. 0.4m wide band running around the outer circumference of the shaft and comprised friable/very soft pale brownish yellow fine sands with rare brick/tile fragments and clay lumps. It contained no closely dateable finds. This was overlain by 0057, which was only visible against the southern side with a notable steep tip line. This was a soft very mixed deposit of mid brownish grey slightly silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and rare brick/tile fragments, which also produced no dateable finds. The uppermost of the three recorded fills was 0058, a soft dark grey silty clay with moderate brick/tile fragments, charcoal flecks and occasional 16<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup>-century potsherds along with rare oyster shells, iron objects, animal bone fragments and chalk pieces.

### *3.4.2. Phase 4b (18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century)*

Oval post-hole 0082 was recorded in the south-eastern corner of the site where it cut the fill of an earlier Phase 2 pit. It was 0.6m long (north-west-to-south-east), 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately sloping sides that broke gradually to a rounded base. Its single fill (0083) comprised dark brown silty sandy clay with rare chalk flecks and contained a single post-medieval CBM fragment.

Feature 0038 was a small circular post-hole recorded in the far north-western corner of the site where it cut the upper fill of ditch 0013. It was 0.33m in diameter and 0.2m deep with near vertical sides that broke sharply to a blunt rounded point. Its single fill (0040) of soft brown clayey silty sand held no dateable finds but a substantial post-pipe (0039) could be discerned. This was circular (0.22m in diameter) and positioned against the south-east corner of the cut where its angle of inclination suggested a vertical setting. It consisted of friable mid greyish brown clayey silty sand incorporating small "slivers" of very decayed wood. A small number of post-medieval CBM fragments were recovered from this post-pipe.

Feature 0050 was a rectangular post-hole found in the north-western part of the site where it cut an earlier Phase 3 feature. It was 0.55m long (north-to-south), 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with near vertical sides that broke sharply to a flat base. Three fills were recorded. The primary fill (0054) of soft mid greyish brown clayey silty sand was 0.15m thick. This was overlain by a secondary fill (0053) of soft orange-brown clayey silty sand and an upper fill (0052) of soft mid greyish brown clayey silty sand, neither of which contained any dateable finds. A square post-pipe (0051) (0.22m by 0.22m and 0.26m deep) could be discerned in the centre of the feature and again its angle of inclination suggested a vertical setting. This comprised very loose/soft dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional olive brown clay lumps which did not contain any surviving timber fragments but did yield post-medieval finds along with residually derived sherds of medieval pottery.

## **3.5. Unphased**

Only two features have not been attributed to one of the phases above due to the lack of artefactual evidence and their stratigraphic isolation. Feature 0031 was a circular post-hole 0.25m in diameter and 0.28m deep with near vertical sides and blunt pointed base. This was located approximately half way along the western LOE and contained a single fill of brownish grey clayey sandy silt. Some 4m to the south-east of this was 0073, a sub-rectangular post-hole/post-pad 0.55m long, 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep with vertical sides and a flat base. This also contained a single undated fill of mid grey silty clay.

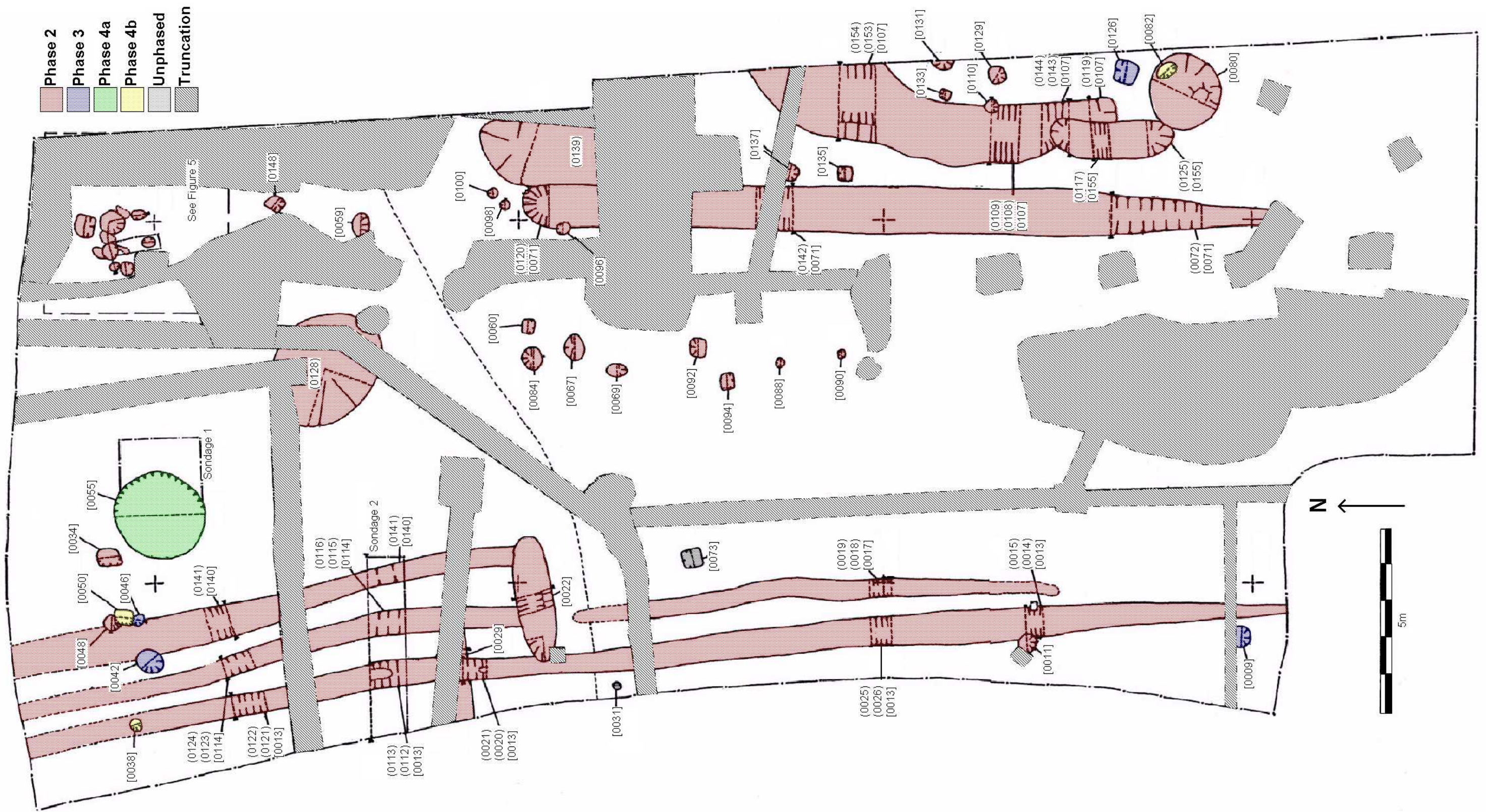


Figure 3. All features phased plan

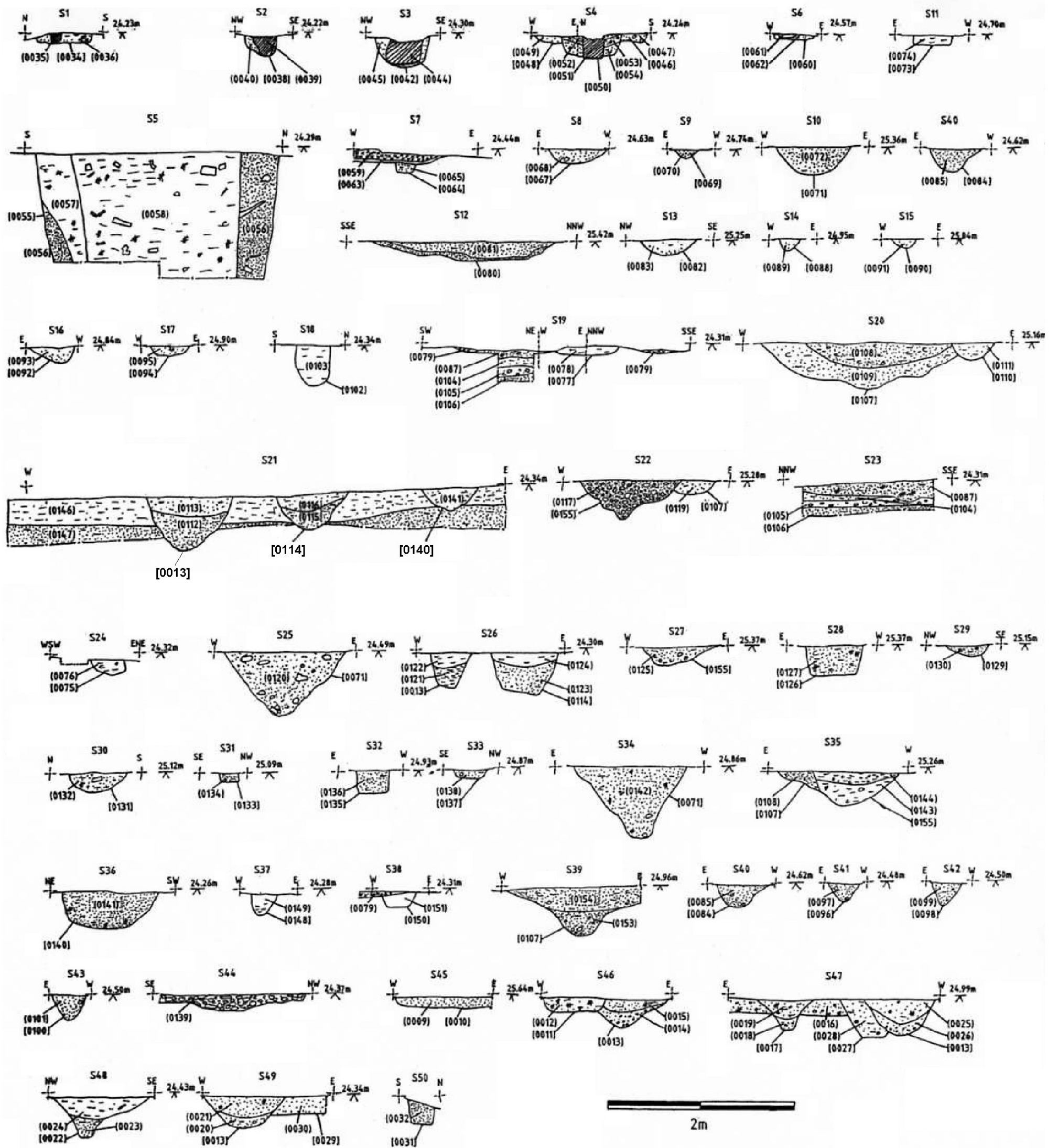


Figure 4. Sections



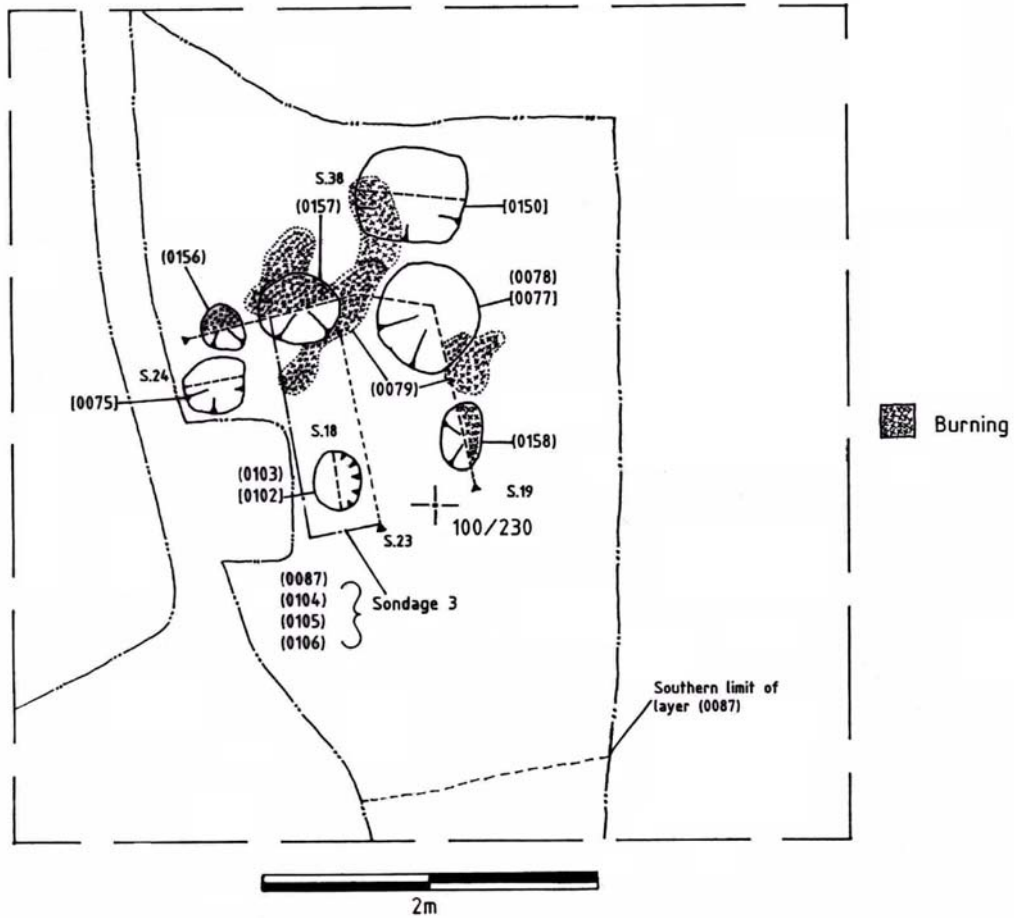


Figure 5. Detail of 0066



Figure 6. 0066 stratigraphic matrix

## 5. The Finds

by Sue Anderson, April 2005  
with contributions from Julie Curl

### Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 2.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Pottery	641	6053
CBM	67	3873
Fired clay	7	25
Stone	1	993
Glass	1	4
Worked flint	6	25
Iron	9	236
Copper alloy	1	2
Animal bone	55	599
Shell	4	64

Table 5. Finds quantities.

### Pottery

#### *Introduction*

A total of 641 sherds weighing 6053g was collected during the excavation. Table 2 shows the quantities by fabric, and a full quantification by feature/context is included as Appendix 3.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Code</b>		<b>No.</b>	<b>% No.</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>% Wt</b>	<b>eve</b>
Medieval Coarse Wares	MCW	3.20	315		2649		0.80
Hollesley-type Coarse Ware	HOLL	3.42	276		2584		1.48
Unprovenanced Glazed	UPG	4.00	2		7		
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	9		128		0.20
Scarborough Ware	SCAR	4.40	16		277		0.22
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>618</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>5645</i>	<i>93.3</i>	<i>2.70</i>
Late Medieval and Transitional	LMT	5.10	13		236		0.09
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	2		62		
Dutch-type Redwares	DUTR	7.21	2		21		
<i>Total late medieval</i>			<i>17</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>319</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>0.09</i>
Local Early Post Medieval wares	LEPM	6.13	1		2		
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	1		12		
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	3		73		
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			<i>5</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>-</i>
Unidentified	PMRW	6.10	1		2		
<b>Total</b>			<b>641</b>		<b>6053</b>		<b>2.79</b>

Table 6. Pottery quantification by fabric.

#### *Methodology*

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric and form codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Regional wares were identified with the aid of Jennings (1981), and other English wares were identified based on McCarthy and Brooks (1988). A  $\times 20$  microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. SCCAS pottery quantification forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 database.

#### *Pottery by period*

## Medieval pottery

This assemblage is clearly dominated by medieval wares, making up over 90% of the total count and weight. The majority consisted of coarsewares, almost equally divided between Hollesley-type (HOLL) and unprovenanced fabrics (MCW). The unprovenanced wares included a high proportion of micaceous wares, in both fine and medium sandy matrices. In the later medieval period (and in Roman times) the major producers of this type of fabric were the potters working in the Wattisfield area, and there is a good chance that some of this pottery derived from that part of Suffolk. Other minor fabric groups within the MCW category included a few vessels with very coarse red grog or grey ?limestone inclusions which were otherwise similar to HOLL. The identified forms and rim types were generally very similar in all fabrics, conforming to a general 'East Suffolk' type which seems to have been produced by several centres in the second half of the high medieval period. Hollesley is the only production site to have been excavated so far, although another is suggested at nearby Chillesford. It appears that Peasenhall obtained its pottery from quite a wide area, and this is perhaps due to its position between three major medieval market towns: Framlingham, Halesworth and Saxmundham.

Table 3 shows the distribution of rim types by form.

Fabric	Form	A2	A3	B4	B6	D1	D4	E2	E4	F1	F5	Totals
HOLL	bowl								4	3	1	8
	jug	2							2			4
	jar	1	2		1		2	1	13	1		21
MCW	bowl								1			1
	jug	1	1	1	1				2			6
	jar			1		2		2	2	1		8

Table 7. Medieval forms and rim types.

Rims: A – plain upright; B – beaded upright; D – simple everted; E – thickened everted; F – flat-topped everted.

This shows that upright beaded rims were slightly more common in the unprovenanced group, but that Hollesley wares were dominated by the developed square-ended everted rim E4. These are very typical of the types found at the production site, but they also occur in other fabrics which must have been made in East Suffolk. As is the norm, jars are the most common coarseware form, although at this site there are slightly more jugs than bowls, which is the reverse of the usual trend. Some of the larger bowls are thought to have been used in dairying, so maybe this contributed less to the economy of this site. It is interesting in this respect that cattle appear to have been less common than sheep/goat amongst the animal bones (see below). In addition to the vessels identified from their rims, there was one straight handle which was probably part of a skillet or dripping pan.

Decoration was not common in this group. Three bowls had finger-tip impressions at the shoulder, and two thumbed bases and a single thumbed rim were present. One bowl had a knife-stab mark on the outer side of the rim, although this may not have been deliberate.

Glazed wares formed only 4.4% of the total count, which is comparable with other rural sites of the period, such as Priory Farm, Preston St. Mary (4.5%) and Burton End, Haverhill (8%), but less than urban sites, which range between 12% and 42% in Bury St. Edmunds. However, at Peasenhall, there is a large quantity of sherds from a single vessel, a Scarborough Ware jug from ditch fill 0141. The copper-green glazed vessel was decorated with vertical lines of applied pellets between narrow applied strips, and had two horizontal cordons at the neck and just below the rim. Two large sherds of a second jug in this ware were also present. This ware is an unusual find at inland rural sites in Suffolk, although it is relatively common in coastal towns and inland markets, so it is likely it arrived at the site via one of the local market towns. Compared with the very large assemblage of Hollesley-type coarsewares, there is relatively little Hollesley glazed ware in this group. A few body sherds were identified, and there was a large fragment of a jug, with a wide strap handle decorated with incised horizontal grooves. Two small fine redware sherds with olive green glaze were unprovenanced.

## Late medieval pottery

Most of the late medieval pottery from this site was concentrated in one context, well fill 0058. It included local wares from the Waveney Valley (LMT), a possible Dutch redware small cauldron or skillet, and German stoneware from Raeren. The only identifiable vessels in LMT were a jug and a bowl. One other sherd of this ware was recovered from pit fill 0081.

## Post-medieval pottery

The post-medieval pottery from this site was again from well fill 0058. It consisted of Frechen stoneware, a small fragment of a local early post-medieval fine green-glazed mug, and a speckle glazed handle. All of this material could belong to the 16th century and may therefore be contemporary with the late medieval fabrics.

## Unidentified

One unglazed fine redware sherd from 0085 could belong to any date between the medieval period and the 20th century.

## Pottery by feature

Table 4 shows the features containing pottery and the pottery fabrics present in each.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	No.	Wt/g
0013	0113	Ditch	HOLG, MCW	12	91
0034	0036	Post-hole	HOLL	4	47
0042	0044, 0045	Post-hole	HOLL, MCW, UPG	13	113
0048	0049	Post-hole	HOLL, MCW	2	15
0050	0051, 0054	Post-hole	HOLL	3	19
0055	0058	Well	HOLL, MCW, DUTR, GSW3, GSW4, LMT, LEPM, SPEC	25	450
0059	0063	Spread	HOLL, MCW	2	39
0060	0061	Post-hole	MCW	2	15
0066	0076, 0079, 0086, 0087, 0104, 0105	Structure	MCW, HOLL, HOLG	99	1170
0071	0072, 0120, 0142	Ditch	HOLL, MCW, HOLG	52	363
0080	0081	Pit	HOLG, MCW, LMT	4	25
0084	0085	Post-hole	MCW, UNID	4	11
0090	0091	Post-hole	HOLL, MCW	5	49
0102	0103	Post-hole	HOLL	3	23
0114	0116	Ditch	HOLL, MCW	16	273
0126	0127	Post-hole	MCW, LMT	2	11
0128	0128	Spread	MCW, HOLL, HOLG, SCAR, UPG	369	3043
0131	0132	Post-hole	MCW	1	9
0135	0136	Post-hole	HOLL	4	25
0140	0141	Ditch	HOLL, SCAR	18	246
0148	0149	Post-hole	MCW	1	16

Table 8. Pottery by feature.

This shows that the largest groups were from spread 0128 and structure 0066. Spread 0128 may be a midden dump associated with the structure. Ditch 0071, which ran north/south to the south of the structure, also produced a relatively large quantity from three sections, the majority (39 sherds) from its northern butt-end. The next largest quantity was from well 0055, which contained pottery of post-medieval date, possibly suggesting that it continued in use into the 16th century at least. No other features produced more than 20 sherds and the remainder of the assemblage was fairly evenly spread across the site.

## Building Material

### *Ceramic Building Material (CBM)*

Small quantities of CBM were recovered from sixteen contexts, the largest group being 20 fragments from spread 0128. Table 5 shows the quantities by fabric and form, and a catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Fabric	Code	RT	RID	LB	FB	UN
medium sandy	ms	34	1	1		3
medium sandy with calcareous inclusions	msc	1				
medium sandy with flint	msf			1		
medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe	21		2		
medium sandy with mica	msm	1				
white firing fabric with coarse grog temper	wg				2	
		57	1	4	2	3

Table 9. Quantities (count) of CBM by fabric and form

The majority of fragments were plain roof tiles (RT), most in a medium sandy fabric which may be of medieval date, and a ferrous fabric which is likely to be post-medieval. The former included the 20 pieces from 0128, which were unusually thick and showed signs of knife trimming. Similar tiles were recovered from 0086 and 0172, but the latter was thought to be a ridge (RID) tile. Those from 0128 showed signs of sooting and burning, and could have

been used to floor a hearth. One fragment of nib tile was recovered from 0081, in a calcareous fabric. The post-medieval tile was collected from postholes (12 fragments), a pit (2 fragments) and the well (8 fragments).

Four fragments of late brick (LB) were recovered (0045, 0058, 0127), all small pieces. One fragment from 0127 was vitrified. The fragments were not closely datable and could be of late or post-medieval date.

Two fragments of white-firing floor brick (FB) typical of paviments used in East Anglian buildings during the 18th-early 20th centuries were found in 0051.

Unidentified (UN) fragments were all small chips, and one showed signs of burning.

### *Fired clay*

Chalk and straw-tempered fired clay was collected from two layers within structure 0066 (0087, 0104) and one external to it (0128), as well as a small piece from posthole fill 0136. All fragments were small and undiagnostic, but chalk-tempered clay appears to have been particularly used for constructing oven and hearth domes in the medieval period.

### *Stone*

A large fragment of limestone (or possibly a mortar lump) was recovered from well fill 0058.

## **Miscellaneous**

A small flake of a post-medieval glass bottle was collected from pit fill 0081.

A patinated flint blade was a residual find in ditch fill 0116. Ditch fill 0140 produced two unpatinated and two patinated flakes, and another patinated blade. This small assemblage suggests that there was probably activity on the site in the Neolithic period.

## **Small Finds**

Six iron objects were collected from well fill 0058. They consisted of three nails (33g), a flat oval object (40g) and two other unidentified objects (139g). Spread 0128 also produced three nails (24g).

Ditch fill 0120 produced a copper alloy strap end. It was a rectangular sheet, 40 × 16mm, with four rivet holes at the corners and another in the centre. It is likely to be of medieval or late medieval date.

## **Biological evidence**

### *Animal bone*

by Julie Curl

### **Introduction**

A total of 599g, consisting of fifty-five pieces, of faunal remains were recovered from the excavation. The assemblage consisted of the butchered remains of the main domestic food animals and a single fragment of fish bone.

### **Methodology**

All bone was examined to determine the range of species and elements present and the amount of material that could produce measurable, ageable and countable data. The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking or other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context examined. No measurements were taken due to the lack of suitable material and the small size of the assemblage. All information was recorded on NAU faunal remains recording sheets. Table 6 provides a summary of this information.

### **Results and conclusions**

Sheep/goat is the most frequently identified species in this assemblage, but recovered from only two contexts. The sheep/goat bone included probable skinning evidenced by knife cuts on an adult metatarsal in the 16th/17th century well fill 0058; this bone also showed signs of canid gnawing. It is possible that scavengers could take primary butchering/skinning waste at this site or that waste bones were given to domestic dogs. The other sheep/goat bones

in this context were from meat bearing bones. Further meat bearing sheep/goat bones were found in the 13th/14th century spread 0128.

Cattle remains were not as common as sheep/goat and only consist of primary butchering elements. Cattle remains included a distal adult metatarsal with several knife cuts around the condyle; cuts around this part of the bone usually occur when the animal is skinned. Cattle phalanges were recovered from 0058 and these include a proximal phalanx with arthritis at the distal end.

Pig were only recovered from the 16th/17th century context 0058, these remains were from a large robust animal, probably a boar. These bones had been chopped and the pig radius also exhibited many knife cuts suggesting removal of the meat. Given their size, it is possible that the pig remains from this site are from Wild Boar as they did survive wild in this country until the 17th century. However, by the 16th/17th century other breeds of pig would have been available, such as the Old English Hog, also a large, robust animal, considered good for meat.

A single piece of fish bone was retrieved from the 13th/14th century context 0128, although it is too small a fragment to identify to species. Preservation could have played a part in the lack of other fish bone from this site, although it is possible that fish did not contribute a great deal to the diet here.

The assemblage is in good condition, although fragmentary due to butchering. The assemblage appears to be derived from both primary and secondary butchering waste, with evidence of skinning and meat removal.

Context	No.	Wt/g	Spotdate	Species	SpeciesQty	Ages	Comments
0036	2	5	Med	Mammal	2		
0054	1	1	Pmed	Mammal	1		rib fragment
0058	34	469	16/17th c.	Cattle	2	adult	distal+ proximal phalange, arthritis
				Sheep/ goat	6	adult	metapodials, tibiae, radius, scapula, cut marks on metatarsal (also gnawed)
				Pig	4	adult	large humerus, large tusk and radius, probable boar
				Mammal	22		butchered large mammal fragments
0081	1	31	Pmed	Cattle	1	adult	metatarsal, distal frag with knife cuts
0085	3	40	Med	Cattle	3		pieces of metatarsal, ?chopped
0087	4	12	13/14th c.	Mammal	4		fragments of rib and shaft
0105	3	10	Med	Mammal	3		pieces of vertebrae
0128	7	31	13/14th c.	Sheep/ goat	3	adult	pelvis + radius fragments, molar
				Fish	1		fragment, no species ID possible
				Mammal	3		

Table 10. Summary of the faunal remains.

## Shell

Only four shells were recovered from the site, all oyster. Two were from medieval contexts (ditch fill 0072, posthole fill 0103), one was late medieval (posthole fill 0127) and one was post-medieval (posthole fill 0083).

## Discussion of the finds evidence

The earliest finds from this site were flint flakes and blades of possible Neolithic date.

The main artefact type was medieval pottery. The quantity was relatively large for a rural site of this size and must reflect the presence of a structure and associated midden. Material from both is likely to have been redeposited in adjacent features following abandonment of the site and reversion to agriculture. The pottery assemblage is typical of East Suffolk in the high medieval period, containing a high proportion of Hollesley-type and other similar wares. There were few glazed wares, which is typical of a rural site at this time, but it is interesting that at least two Scarborough Ware vessels were present, indicating availability, perhaps indirectly, of material being brought into Suffolk via the east coast ports. It is also worth noting that the parish was closely linked to Sibton in medieval times. In fact the nearby St Michael's Church was subservient to Sibton Abbey from the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, meaning that it had links to wider trade networks and the 'outside world'.

Some tile was identified as probably medieval, and may have been used in a hearth. It was unusually thick for plain roof tile and may have been fragments of ridge tile. Tile is unusual on medieval sites of lower status at this period, but a small quantity could perhaps have been brought to the site if it had been rejected during a higher status building project.

Very few other finds could be assigned to the medieval period. Small quantities of animal bone, including sheep/goat and cattle, came from medieval features, and there was a plain copper alloy strap end from one of the ditches. Some of the fired clay fragments could have been part of an oven dome of this date.

Post-medieval finds were largely from the well, but small quantities were present in some of the other features. Fragments of peg tile, a piece of white-firing floor brick and a fragment of red brick were collected from several postholes, and there was a fragment of post-medieval bottle glass from a pit. The assemblage from the well included pottery from the Low Countries and Germany, as well as local wares from the Waveney Valley. Again, these are typical of assemblages of 16th-17th century date in East Suffolk. It also produced most of the animal bone from the site, and several iron objects.

## 6. Discussion

### 6.1. Phase 1

Prehistoric evidence is very sparse, with only a few residually occurring flints to suggest a low level of Neolithic occupation in the vicinity.

### 6.2. Phase 2

The site was dominated by evidence of High medieval (13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century) date, as suspected following the previous evaluation (Gardner, 2004). This evaluation identified some of the linear features encountered during the evaluation and it was thought likely that they represented tenement boundary ditches, although given their orientation (with the north to south slope) they could also have partly served a function as drainage features.

In order to assess this evidence it is first necessary to discuss the terminology associated with medieval settlement. There are several relevant terms that are often applied to small land divisions: *burgage plot*, *tenement plot* and *messuage*. The first is more often applied in an urban context and can be defined as: “a piece of property within a borough, normally comprising a house with or without additional land, and held by certain distinctive customs (‘burgage tenure’) that typically involved a money rent – as opposed to labour services which characterised rural tenures...” (Alsford, 2005). *Tenement* was used in medieval times in a general sense where it describes a “piece of real estate that was subject to tenure ... under common law” (*Ibid.*), and *messuage* is broadly interchangeable with tenement in the documentary sources. However, these terms are perhaps too complex to be applied to the physical evidence recovered from archaeological sites as they are all closely associated with the more abstract concepts of ownership and tenure rather than the physical manifestation of medieval occupation. As such, *toft* is a better term to use in this discussion, as it has been variously defined as: ‘the yard of a village house’ (Gies and Gies, 1991) or ‘the site of a house and its outbuildings’ (Bennett, 1987).

The size of plots was often recorded and documentary sources have been used in the past to describe ‘classic’ tenement and burgage plots. For example, Grenville (1997) states that: “many post-conquest town charters specified the dimensions of burgage plots as 3 or 3.5 perches (a perch being equivalent to c. 5m) by 12 perches” (Grenville, 1997). Similarly, Hoskins (1972) cites examples from early 13<sup>th</sup> century Salisbury as being 3 perches by 7 perches, and Sherbourne, where plots were 20 perches by 4 perches, 24 by 4 or 2 by 4. These brief examples only serve to show that despite being formally laid out in documentary sources plot sizes were far from standardised. This variation is even more evident when the physical evidence from rural sites is examined. For example, in Norfolk the size of earthworks interpreted as tofts on deserted medieval village sites is highly varied (Cushion and Davison, 2003; Cushion *et al.*, 1982):

Site	Size of tofts (m)
Great Palgrave	45 x 40 – 60 x 25
Kilverstone	100 x 30
Letton	75 x 30
Pudding Norton	120 x 40 – 40 x 20
Roudham	120 x 50 – 70 x 50
Thuxton	150 x 40 – 50 x 45
Waterden	70 x 40 – 40 x 25

Table 11. Example toft dimensions

One thing that can be noted is that most plots are rectangular. It is also a common assumption that they are laid out with their long axis perpendicular to any road frontage they occupy. Indeed it is often implicit in their definition, as is the case with Grenville’s (1997) definition of the burgage plot – “a long narrow plot of land running at right angles from the street frontage...”



Whilst this does hold true in some cases (particularly in towns) it is by no means universally applicable. Indeed, examination of the collected examples of deserted medieval villages in Norfolk (Cushion and Davison, 2004) shows that the pattern is extremely variable: many, but not all, plots are rectangular; some, but not all, are aligned with their long axis perpendicular to the adjacent road. No broad generalisations can be applied.

At the present site no east-to-west orientated boundary features of any length were recorded. It seems unlikely that they were lost to vertical truncation given the overall degree of preservation, making the enclosed area at least 35m long (north-to-south). If *c.* 5m is added for the distance to the street frontage (assuming it has not moved significantly since medieval times) it can be seen that the area enclosed by the western boundary ditches is approximately 20m wide (east-to-west). The limited area of excavation (*c.* 40m by 20m) is too small for any comparisons with other medieval toft sizes (see Table 11) to be made. Although a number of ditches were identified at the western edge of the site, no stratigraphic relationships were observed, so it remains unclear whether they were contemporary or whether they represent a succession of ditches marking the same boundary. All that can be said about the Phase 2 plot's dimensions and shape is that it was rectangular and laid out parallel to the street frontage.

The remaining features revealed 'inside' these boundary ditches are, for the most part, difficult to interpret. However, the concentration of hearths and probable clay floor in the north-eastern part of the site clearly suggest domestic occupation. Unfortunately the degree of surrounding truncation makes it impossible to identify any associated structure, although it seems likely that such hearths would have been enclosed. The likely rubbish midden nearby also attests to a period of domestic occupation/use and suggests a backyard area of the site to the west of the hearths. The other features in the southern half of the site are less obviously related to domestic occupation and more likely represent external yard/garden type features. More precise interpretation is difficult as a relatively small area was excavated but a possible fence line, a partially revealed surface and probable drainage ditches/gullies were among the features recorded.

### **6.3. Phase 3**

Just four features were assigned to this phase, and these were so widely dispersed that they defy any meaningful interpretation. All that can be said is that there was some continuity of occupation into the late medieval/transitional period.

### **6.4. Phase 4**

Again few features could be assigned to this phase and further interpretation is not worthwhile. It does indicate continuity of limited occupation throughout the post-medieval period up to the establishment of the Smyth Works at the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

## 7. Conclusions

The site has yielded important evidence of high medieval settlement in a location close to the village core where archaeological deposits have usually been truncated by post-medieval development. In this case the long-lived presence of the small outbuildings of the former Smyth Works had served to preserve substantial high medieval remains, making the site very rare in Suffolk.

The lack of excavated parallels means that it remains unclear whether the evidence recovered is typical of such plots in the period. However, the pattern of domestic occupation with a central focus comprising a series of hearths built on a clay floor and associated rubbish midden is what might be expected in such a context. Unfortunately no evidence of any associated domestic structure could be recovered, due to truncation by recent concrete footings and drainage features.

The linear features at the western edge of the site have been interpreted here as *toft* boundaries, but the presence of parallel ditches of similar date points suggests either multiple contemporary ditches or a rapidly evolving sequence on a similar alignment; in either case the evidence suggests a more complex arrangement than might have been anticipated.

The other features revealed within the area interpreted as the *toft* do not suggest any specific type of industrial or 'cottage-industry' type activity (which might be anticipated in some cases) and most likely represents small-scale garden/agricultural use of the enclosed land.

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## APPENDIX 1: Context List

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0001			Finds	Unstratified finds from whole site (evaluation and excavation)									13/14+	2+	F
0002		Deposit	Overburden	General description for undifferentiated overburden encountered across whole site.		+	All				Whole site			4+	
0003		Deposit	Colluvium	Hillwash deposit observed throughout site. Cut by medieval features in Trench 5.	- x - x <1	All	0004	See text			Whole site		(Pre?) Medieval	2-	
0004		Deposit	Natural drift	Natural terrace gravels. Observed in Trenches 1 and 3 of evaluation.		0003	NFE				Trenches 1 and 3			-	
0005	0005	Structure	Wall	Length of wall footing. Oriented NE-SW. 5 courses of red brick bricks, frogged on one side only (BTL=114mm x 72mm x 230mm)	>2 x 0.48 x 0.5	0002	0003				Trench 3		P Med	4	
0006	0006	Structure	Wall	Length of wall footing. Fabric and alignment as described for 0005 (probably opposing wall/same structure as 0005)	>2 x 0.5 x 0.65	0002	0003				Trench 3		P Med	4	
0007	0007	Structure	Drain	Linear masonry box-drain. Aligned E-W. Base and top formed of 1 course of headers, sides of 5 courses stretchers. Thin black silt in base. Red brick frogged one side. Soft grey sandy mortar. BTL=115mm x 70mm x 235mm.	>2 x 0.4 x 0.4	0002	0003				Trench 4		P Med	4	
0008	0008	Structure	Drain	Linear masonry box drain. Same description as 0007, except aligned NE-SW.	>2 x 0.4 x 0.4	0002	0003				Trench 4		P Med	4	
0009	0009	Cut	Pit	Partially revealed circular pit. Shallow gently sloping sides with gradual break to flat base. Possible tree hole...	1 x 1 x 0.1	0010	0003				90/200	45		3	F
0010	0009	Fill	Pit	Single fill of pit 0009. Soft mid greyish brown silty clayey sand.		0002	0009				90/200	45	15/16	3	F
0011	0011	Cut	Pit	Oval pit. Smooth steeply sloping sides with a sharp break to a flat base.	1 x 0.55 x 0.15	0012	0015		0015		90/200	46		2	F
0012	0011	Fill	Pit	Single fill of pit 0011. Soft mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and rare small flint pebbles.		0002	0011				90/200	46	13/14	2	F
0013	0013	Cut	Ditch	Straight parallel sided ditch (probable tenement boundary) with moderately sloping slightly concave sides with a very gradual break to a rounded base. Aligned N-S. Slight hint of stepping toward base in some locations. Is recut of 0027.	>34 x 0.46-0.92 x 0.3-0.58	0014, 0020, 0026	0030		0030		90/200-230	21, 26, 46, 47, 49		2	FS

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0014	0013	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0013 in area of section 2. Soft light yellowish brown slightly silty clayey sand with frequent small flint pebbles.	x x 0.18	0015	0011			0020, 0026	90/200	46		2	FS
0015	0013	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0013 in area of section 2. Soft mid brown silty clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small flint pebbles.	x x 0.12	0011	0014	0011		0021, 0025	90/200	46	13/14	2	FS
0016		Deposit	Layer	Possible bank, recorded either side of ditch 0017. Confined to a c. 10m area parallel to either side of 0017 in the centre of the trench. Firm light brown yellow-orange clayey slightly silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small flints.	c.10 x c.0.3 x 0.15	0027	0004	0027			90-100/200 -210	47		2	S
0017	0017	Cut	Ditch	Straight parallel sided ditch aligned N-S. Slight 'kink' toward centre of its exposed length. Steep slightly stepped convex sides with a sharp break to a narrow flat base. Tool marks recorded in base: 0.12m wide slightly curved blade used to excavate.	c.13.5 x <0.6 x 0.3	0018	0004				90-100/200 -210	47		2	F
0018	0017	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0017. Firm light brown mottled clayey silty sand with occasional small flint pebbles and rare charcoal flecks. 0.15m deep.	x x 0.15	0019	0017				90/200-210	47		2	F
0019	0017	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0017. Firm mid brown silty clayey sand with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small flint pebbles. 0.17m deep.	x x 0.17	0002	0018				90/200-210	47	13/14	2	F
0020	0013	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0013 in area of section 5. Soft light yellowish brown slightly silty clayey sand with frequent small flint pebbles. 0.2m deep.	x x 0.1	0021	0013			0014, 0026	90/220	49		2	FS
0021	0013	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0013 in area of section 5. Soft mid brown silty clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small flint pebbles. 0.6m deep.	x x 0.25	0022	0020	0022		0015, 0025	90/220	49	13/14	2	FS
0022	0022	Cut	Ditch	Short, broad ditch aligned E-W (at right angle to 0013). Straight parallel sided linear feature with rounded termini. Steep slightly concave N side. Stepped S side with gently sloping convex top becoming steep. Flat base.	3.45 x 1.05 x 0.45	0023	0021		0021		90-100/210 -220	48		2	F
0023	0022	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0022. Soft light brown clayey silty sand with no notable inclusions. 0.28m deep.	x x 0.25	0024	0022				90/200	48		2	F
0024	0022	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0022. Very soft mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt with rare pottery and ANBN fragments. 0.2m deep.	x x 0.2	0002	0023				90/200	48	13/14	2	F
0025	0013	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0013 in area of section 3. Soft mid brown silty clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small flint pebbles.	x x 0.25	0022	0026	0022		0015, 0021	90/200-210	47	13/14	2	FS
0026	0013	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0013 in area of section 3. Soft light yellowish brown slightly silty clayey sand with frequent small flint pebbles.	x x 0.1	0025	0013			0014, 0020	90/200-210	47		2	FS
0027	0027	Cut	Ditch	Original incarnation of main NW-SE aligned boundary ditch. Later recut for almost entire length as 0013. Only recorded in central part of trench. Original shape in plan unknown. Steep smooth E side with sharp break to flat base.	>4 x >0.3 x 0.4	0028	0003				90/200	47		2	FS

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0028	0027	Fill	Ditch	Single fill of ditch 0027. Soft mottled greyish brown clayey silty sand with moderate small rounded flint pebbles and rare pottery fragments.	x x 0.4	0013	0027	0013			90/200	47	13/14	2	FS
0029	0029	Cut	Ditch	Tenement boundary ditch aligned NE-SW (right angle to 0013). Straight parallel sided linear feature with smooth slightly concave sides breaking gradually to a flattish base.	>3 x >0.55 x 0.15	0030	0003				90/220	49		2	FS
0030	0029	Fill	Ditch	Single fill of ditch 0029. Soft light slightly greyish brown silty clayey sand with rare pot fragments.	x x 0.15	0013	0029	0013			90/220	49	13/14	2	FS
0031	0031	Cut	Post-hole	Isolated post-hole recorded just to the west of ditch 0013/0027. Circular with near vertical sides and a blunt rounded base. Vertical inclination.	0.25 x 0.25 x 0.28	0032	0003				90/210	50		u	None
0032	0031	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of post-hole 0031. Soft mid brownish grey clayey sandy silt with no notable inclusions.	x x 0.28	0002	0031				90/210	50		u	None
0033		Deposit	Layer	Very substantial artificial bank of dumped modern material around the NW quadrant of site (see fig 2). Up to 1.8m deep (bgl). Total area c. 1200 m2. Approx. 70m long (curving around circumference of site) and 24m wide.	70 x 24 x <1.8	+	0004				Trenches 6 and 7		Modern (20th C)	4+	
0034	0034	Cut	Post-hole	Sub-rectangular post-hole at E end of small group in NW corner of excavation. Shallow with steep near vertical sides. Inclination unclear.	0.55 x 0.45 x 0.1	0035	0146				100/230	1		2	F
0035	0034	Fill	Post-hole	Post-pipe visible near N edge of post-hole 0034. Sub-rounded and c. 0.1m diameter. Dark orange/brown silt/decayed timber. Flat bottom. Apparently vertical inclination.	0.1 x 0.1 x 0.08	0036	0034				100/230	1		2	F
0036	0034	Fill	Post-hole	Fill of post-hole 0034. Very soft mid brown clayey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and small sub-rounded flint pebbles.	0.55 x 0.45 x 0.1	+	0035			0037	100/230	1	Med	2	F
0037	0034	Fill	Post-hole	Fill of post-hole 0034. Number mistakenly allocated to patch of mottling within 0036.			0036	0037		0036		N/A		2	F
0038	0038	Cut	Post-hole	Circular post-hole at W end of small group in NW corner of site. Steeply sloping/near vertical sides with sharp break to a blunt rounded point. Angle of inclination appears vertical.	0.33 x 0.33 x 0.2	0039	0122		0122		90/230	2		4b	FS
0039	0038	Fill	Post-hole	Large post-pipe recorded in post-hole 0038. Roughly circular in plan and positioned against the SE edge of the cut. Friable mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with 'slivers' of decayed wood surviving. Angle of inclination appears vertical.	0.22 x 0.22 x 0.2	0040	0038				90/230	2	PMed	4b	FS
0040	0038	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of post-hole 0038. Soft mid brown clayey silty sand with occasional patches/lenses of orange-brown mottling.	0.33 x 0.33 x 0.2	+	0039			0041	90/230	2		4b	FS
0041	0038	Fill	Post-hole	Fill of post-hole 0038. Used to describe a single mottled lens. Now interpreted as part of 0040.		+	0039			0040	90/230	N/A		4b	FS

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0042	0042	Cut	Post-hole	Oval post-hole toward W end of small group in NW corner of site. Smooth near vertical sides with sharp break to slightly concave/flattish point. Inclination = vertical.	0.75 x 0.6 x 0.28	0044	0141		0141		90/230	3		3	FS
0043	0042	Fill	Post-hole	Mistakenly allocated to a small patch of staining within post-pipe. Now interpreted as part of 0044.		0045	0042				90/230			3	FS
0044	0042	Fill	Post-hole	Large post-pipe located in centre of post-hole 0042. Sub-rectangular with rounded corners in plan. Vertical sides and well-defined flat base to post. Very soft dark reddish brown sandy silt with 'slivers' of decayed wood. Angle of inclination = vertical.	0.38 x 0.38 x 0.26	0045	0042				90/230	3	Med	3	FS
0045	0042	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of post-hole 0042. Soft mid brown clayey silty sand with darker orange mottling.	0.75 x 0.6 x 0.28	+	0044				90/230	3	LMed/Pmed	3	FS
0046	0046	Cut	Post-hole	Small sub-rounded post-hole/post-pad in sequence of three found in NW corner of site. Shallow near vertical sides with sharp break to flat base.	0.4 x 0.3 x 0.08	0047	0141		0141		90/230	4		3	S
0047	0046	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of post-hole 0046. Firm light orange-brown silty clayey sand with frequent small lumps of olive brown clay.	0.4 x 0.3 x 0.08	0050	0046	0050			90/230	4		3	S
0048	0048	Cut	Post-hole	Small circular post-hole in sequence of three found in NW corner of site. Shallow gently sloping sides with an imperceptible base to an undulating base.	0.45 x 0.3 x 0.1	0049	0174		0141		90/230	4		2	FS
0049	0048	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of post-hole 0048. Soft mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with rare small flint pebbles.	0.45 x 0.3 x 0.1	0050	0048	0050			90/230	4	13/14th c.	2	FS
0050	0050	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular post-hole with rounded corners. Steep/near vertical sides with a sharp break to a flattish base. Small indentation in base corresponding to post-pipe 0051, suggesting it was driven in to some extent.	0.55 x 0.4 x 0.25	0051	0049, 0047		0047, 0049		90/230	4		4b	FS
0051	0050	Fill	Post-hole	Square post-pipe recorded in centre of post-hole 0050. Very loose/soft dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate olive brown/grey clay lumps. No trace of timber fragments remaining.	0.22 x 0.22 x 0.26	0054	0050				90/230	4	18/19th c.	4b	FS
0052	0050	Fill	Post-hole	Upper fill of post-hole 0050. Soft mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with rare small flint pebbles, clay lumps and charcoal flecks.	x x 0.04	+	0053				90/230	4		4b	FS
0053	0050	Fill	Post-hole	Secondary fill of post-hole 0050. Soft mid orange-brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small flint pebbles.	x x 0.06	0052	0054				90/230	4		4b	FS
0054	0050	Fill	Post-hole	Primary fill. Soft mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, small flint pebbles and clay lumps.	x x 0.15	0053	0051				90/230	4	PMed	4b	FS
0055	0055	Cut	Well	Substantial circular well shaft. Smooth very near vertical sides. Base unexcavated due to health and safety constraints.	2.6 x 2.6 x 1.3+	0056	0146		0146		100/220-230	5		4a	F

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0056	0055	Fill	Well	Primary (outermost) fill visible in partially excavated well. Visible as a band c. 0.4m wide around outer circumference of shaft. Friable/very soft pale brownish yellow fine sands with rare brick/tile fragments and clay lumps.	x x 1.3+	0057	0055				100/220-23 0	5		4a	F
0057	0055	Fill	Well	Secondary (as seen) fill of partially excavated well. Only recorded against southern side with notable, if steep, tip line. Soft very mixed mid brownish grey slightly silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and rare brick/tile fragments.	x x 1.3+	0058	0056				100/220-23 0	5		4a	F
0058	0055	Fill	Well	Uppermost (central) fill of partially excavated well. Soft (firmer at outer edges) dark grey silty clay with moderate brick/tile fragments, occasional potsherds and charcoal flecks/pieces. Rare oyster shell, Fe objects, ANBN fragments and chalk pieces.	1.75 x 1.75 x 1.3+	+	0057				100/220-23 0	5	16/17th c.	4a	F
0059	0059	Structure	Hearth	Small isolated oval hearth found toward NE corner of site. Stiff (baked hard) light olive brown clay with dark red to black burnt upper surface. Frequent charcoal flecks.	1.05+ x 0.6 x 0.06	+	0063				100-110/22 0	7		2	S
0060	0060	Cut	Post-hole	Rectangular post-hole/pad with rounded corners in group in centre of site. Steep sides with gradual break to flat base. Too shallow to determine angle of inclination.	0.45 x 0.25 x 0.05		0062	NFE			100/220	6		2	F
0061	0060	Fill	Post-hole	Secondary fill. Firm mid brown silty sandy clay with rare chalk and charcoal flecks.		+	0062				100/220	6	Med	2	F
0062	0060	Fill	Post-hole	Primary fill. Firm mid brown clayey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks.			0061	0060			100/220	6		2	F
0063	0059	Deposit	Spread	Levelling/consolidation deposit (or possibly fragment of clay floor) immediately beneath hearth. Soft mid reddish brownish grey slightly clayey silty sand with rare pottery fragments and charcoal flecks.	1.05+ x 0.6 x 0.05		0059	0064			100-110/22 0	7	Med	2	F
0064	0064	Cut	Pit	Small pit (function unknown) revealed beneath clay floor fragment/make up deposit 0063. Irregular triangular shape with near vertical sides and a sharp break to a flat base.	0.26 x 0.24 x 0.1		0065	NFE			100-110/22 0	7		2	S
0065	0064	Fill	Pit	Single fill of small pit. Very soft dark reddish grey silty sand (affected to some degree by heat/burning) with rare small flint pebbles.	0.26 x 0.24 x 0.1		0063	0064			100-110/22 0	7		2	S
0066	0066	Structure	Floor/hearths	Overall context number allocated to group of hearths and related underlying clay layers that may represent floors.	N/A						100-110/23 0	19, 23		2	S
0067	0067	Cut	Post-hole	Oval post-hole in central group. Gently sloping shallow concave sides with gradual break to rounded base.	0.65 x 0.55 x 0.15		0068	NFE			100/210	8		2	M
0068	0067	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft mid brownish grey slightly silty clayey sand with rare small flint pebbles.	0.65 x 0.55 x 0.15	+	0067				100/210	8		2	M
0069	0069	Cut	Post-hole	Oval post-hole in central group. Shallow gently sloping concave sides with gradual break to blunt rounded point.	0.55 x 0.34 x 0.1		0070	NFE			100/210	9		2	M

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0070	0069	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Very soft mid brown clayey sand with rare small flint pebbles.	0.55 x 0.34 x 0.1	+	0069				100/210	9		2	M
0071	0071	Cut	Ditch	Substantial N-S aligned ditch in eastern half of site. Truncated (southern extent lost to terracing). Straight parallel sided linear with rounded N terminus. Steep sides (hint of step toward base) with a sharp break of slope to a narrow flattish base.	20+ x 1.3 x 0.75			0072, 0120, 0142			100-110/19 0-210	10, 25, 34		2	F
0072	0071	Fill	Ditch	Single fill of ditch 0071 in southernmost section. Light brownish grey silty clayey sand with few notable inclusions.	x x 0.32	+	0071		0120, 0142		100-110/20 0	10	13/14th c.	2	F
0073	0073	Cut	Post-pad/hole	Isolated square post-hole/pad in central western part of site. Shallow vertical sides with sharp break to flat base.	0.55 x 0.42 x 0.12			0074			100/210	11		u	No evidence
0074	0073	Fill	Post-pad/hole	Single fill. Soft mid grey silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and small to medium flint pebbles.	0.55 x 0.42 x 0.12	+	0073				100/210	11		u	No evidence
0075	0075	Cut	Post-hole	Irregular ovoid post-hole at western edge of occupation area 0066. Undercut E side and steeply sloping W side with slightly irregular rounded base.	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.16			0076	0087		100/230	24		2	F
0076	0075	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft light orange-brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks.	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.16	+	0075				100/230	24	Med	2	F
0077	0077	Cut	Post-pad/hole	Moderately large roughly circular post-pad/hole in centre of 0066. Shallow gently sloping sides and flat base.	0.7 x 0.7 x 0.1			0078	0087		100-110/23 0	19		2	S
0078	0077	Fill	Post-pad/hole	Single fill. Firm light orange-brown slightly silty clay. No notable inclusions.	0.7 x 0.7 x 0.1	+	0077				100-110/23 0	19		2	S
0079		Deposit	Spreads	Single number allocated to two spreads of 'burning residue' within 0066. Firm dark reddish brown slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. Obvious evidence of in situ burning.	Var.			0077, 0157	0087	0077	100-110/23 0	19	13/14th c.	2	FS
0080	0080	Cut	Pit	Large round pit in SE corner of site. Very gently sloping slightly irregular sides with imperceptible break to flattish undulating base.	2 x 2 x 0.18			0081	0125		110/200	12		2	FS
0081	0080	Fill	Pit	Single fill. Very soft dark brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and rare brick/tile fragments.	2 x 2 x 0.18			0082	0080	0082	110/200	12	13/14th c.	2	FS
0082	0082	Cut	Post-hole	Oval post-hole in SE corner of site. Sealed/truncated by pit 0080. Moderately sloping sides with gradual break to rounded base.	0.6 x 0.35 x 0.2			0083	0081		110/200	13		4b	F
0083	0082	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft dark brown silty sandy clay with rare chalk flecks.	0.6 x 0.35 x 0.2	+	0082				110/200	13	PMed	4b	F



Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0084	0084	Cut	Post-hole	Circular post-hole in central group. Steeply sloping slightly convex sides (step around western edge) with fairly sharp break to blunt rounded point.	0.55 x 0.5 x 0.25	0085	NFE				100/210	40		2	F
0085	0084	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft brownish grey clayey sand with rare small flint pebbles.	0.55 x 0.5 x 0.25	+	0084				100/210	40	Med	2	F
0086		Finds	Finds	Surface finds recovered from are defined by 0066.							100-110/22 0-230			?	
0087		Deposit	Layer	Ashy occupation layer found to be underlying hearths in area of 0066. Soft to firm mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and ashy lenses.	c.3 x 2.8+ x 0.22	0079, 0077, 0102	0104	0077, 0102			100-110/22 0-230	19, 23	13/14th c.	2	FS
0088	0088	Cut	Post-hole	Circular post-hole in central group. Smooth near vertical sides (slightly gentler slope on W side) with a sharp break to a blunt point.	0.25 x 0.25 x 0.12	0089	NFE				100/210	14		2	M
0089	0088	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft mid grey silty sandy clay with rare small flint pebbles and charcoal flecks.	0.25 x 0.25 x 0.12	+	0088				100/210	14		2	M
0090	0090	Cut	Post-hole	Circular post-hole at SE edge of central group. Smooth gently sloping straight sides with a blunt rounded point.	0.28 x 0.28 x 0.11	0091	NFE				100/210	15		2	F
0091	0090	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft mid slightly brownish grey slightly sandy silty clay with rare small flint pebbles and charcoal and mortar flecks.	0.28 x 0.28 x 0.11	+	0090				100/210	15	Med	2	F
0092	0092	Cut	Post-hole	Sub-rectangular post-hole/pad in central group. Smooth gently sloping E side and near vertical W side (hinting at slight inclination to E) breaking gradually to a blunt rounded point.	0.44 x 0.44 x 0.19	0093	NFE				100/210	16		2	M
0093	0092	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft mid greyish brown clayey sand with rare small flint pebbles and chalk nodules.	0.44 x 0.44 x 0.19	+	0092				100/210	16		2	M
0094	0094	Cut	Post-hole	Sub-rectangular post-hole/pad in central group. Moderately sloping straight sides with a fairly sharp break to a flattish base.	0.4 x 0.38 x 0.1	0095	NFE				100/210	17		2	M
0095	0094	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft mid slightly brownish grey silty clayey sand with rare chalk flecks.	0.4 x 0.38 x 0.1	+	0094				100/210	17		2	M
0096	0096	Cut	Post-hole	Circular post-hole in NE part of central group. Steeply sloping straight sides with fairly sharp break to a blunt rounded point.	0.29 x 0.29 x 0.21	0097	0120		0120		100/210	41		2	M
0097	0096	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft mid brownish grey silty clayey sand with rare small to medium flint pebbles.	0.29 x 0.29 x 0.21	+	0096				100/210	41		2	M

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0098	0098	Cut	Post-hole	Circular post-hole in NE part of central group. Steeply sloping straight sides with sharp break to pointed end.	0.29 x 0.29 x 0.23	0099	NFE				110/220	42		2	M
0099	0098	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft mid greyish brown silty clayey sand with rare small flint pebbles.	0.29 x 0.29 x 0.23	+	0098				110/220	42		2	M
0100	0100	Cut	Post-hole	Circular post-hole in NE part of central group. Steeply sloping straight sides with a sharp break to a slightly blunted point.	0.32 x 0.32 x 0.26	0101	NFE				110/220	43		2	M
0101	0100	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft mid greyish brown clayey sand with rare small flint pebbles.	0.32 x 0.32 x 0.26	+	0100				110/220	43		2	M
0102	0102	Cut	Post-hole	Oval post-hole toward S edge of 0066. Straight near vertical sides with a blunt pointed end. No significant angle of inclination.	0.36 x 0.28 x 0.42	0103	0087		0087		100/220	18		2	F
0103	0102	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft mid orange-brown silty clay with no notable inclusions.	0.36 x 0.28 x 0.42	+	0102				100/220	18	13/14th c.	2	F
0104		Deposit	Layer	Probable occupation layer in area of 0066. Appears to have too little clay to represent a deliberately constructed floor. Soft to firm light orange-brown silty sandy clay with no notable inclusions.	- x - x 0.08	0087	0105				100-110/22 0-230	19, 23	Med	2	FS
0105		Deposit	Layer	Clay surface/floor. Firm orange-brown slightly silty sandy clay with rare small flint pebbles, chalk flecks and small chalk nodules.	- x - x 0.1	0104	0106				100-110/22 0-230	19, 23	Med	2	FS
0106		Deposit	Layer	Possible occupation debris/layer. May just be another 'dirty' hillwash deposit but definitely seen to overly 0146. Soft light orange-brown clayey silty sand with no notable inclusions.	- x - x 0.09	0105	0146				100-110/22 0-230	19, 23		2	S
0107	0107	Cut	Ditch	Unusually shaped curving ditch recorded against SE corner of site. Irregular roughly parallel sided feature. Aligned broadly N-S but curves markedly to the E at its northern extent. Very variable profile - some straight steep sides, others very irregular.	10+ x 0.5-2.2 x 0.15-0.5	0109, 0119, 0153	NFE				110/200-21 0	20, 22, 35, 39		2	S
0108	0107	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0107 in central segment. Soft dark brown clayey silty sand with occasional chalk nodules.	x 2.2 x 0.22	0110, 0155	0109	0110, 0155		0119, 0154	110/200	20		2	S
0109	0107	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0107 in central segment. Firm light orange-brown clayey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks.	x 2.2 x 0.28	0108	0107			0153	110/200	20		2	S
0110	0110	Cut	Post-hole	Small circular post-hole cutting E edge of ditch 0107. Part of small E group. Steeply sloping slightly concave sides with a gradual break to a blunt rounded end.	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.17	0111	0108		0108		110/200	20		2	M
0111	0110	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft mid brown clayey silty sand with no notable inclusions.	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.17	+	0110				110/200	20		2	M

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0112	0013	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0013 in area of Sondage 2. Very soft light greyish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles.	- x 1.08 x 0.28	0113	0013			0014, 0020, 0026, 0121	90/220	21		2	FS
0113	0013	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0013 in area of Sondage 2. Very soft slightly greyish brown silty clayey sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.	- x 1.08 x 0.2	0038	0112	0038		0015, 0021, 0025, 0122	90/220	21	13/14th c.	2	FS
0114	0114	Cut	Ditch	Middle of three boundary ditches in NW corner of the site. Smooth near vertical/very steep sides with a sharp break to a flattish base.	14+ x 0.74-0.85 x 0.36-0.46	0115, 0123	0146		0146		90/220-230	21, 26		2	FS
0115	0114	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0114 in southernmost section. Very soft light yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint pebbles and rare charcoal flecks.	- x 0.85 x 0.13	0116	0114			0123	90/220	21		2	FS
0116	0114	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0114 in southernmost section. Soft mid greyish brown clayey silty sand with occasional medium flint pebbles.	- x 0.85 x 0.25	0022	0115	0022			90/220	21	Med	2	FS
0117	0155	Fill	Ditch	Single fill of short ditch 0155. Firm mid orange brownish grey silty clayey sand (50%) with abundant (50%) small to medium flint pebbles and chalk nodules.	- x 1.1 x 0.4	0080	0155	0080			110/200	22		2	S
0118	0107	Cut	Ditch	Number mistakenly allocated to S terminus of ditch 0107.										2	S
0119	0107	Fill	Ditch	Single fill observed in S terminus of 0107. Soft mid brown silty clayey sand with no notable inclusions.	- x 0.4+ x 0.11	0155	0107	0155		0144, 0109, 0154	110/200	22		2	S
0120	0071	Fill	Ditch	Single fill recorded in N terminus of ditch 0071. Soft mid brownish grey silty clayey sand with moderate small to medium flint pebbles.	- x 1.28 x 0.59	0096	0071	0096		0072, 0142	110/210	25	13/14th c.	2	F
0121	0013	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0013 in northernmost segment. Soft yellowish brown clayey silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.	- x 0.56 x 0.2	0122	0013			0014, 0020, 0026, 0112	90/220	26		2	FS
0122	0013	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0013 in northernmost segment. Very soft mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small to medium sub-rounded flint pebbles.	- x 0.56 x 0.2	+	0121			0015, 0021, 0025, 0113	90/220	26		2	FS
0123	0114	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0114 in northernmost segment. Soft mid brownish grey silty clayey sand with rare small to medium sub-rounded flint pebbles.	- x 0.7 x 0.28	0124	0114			0115	90/220	26		2	FS
0124	0114	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0114 in northernmost segment. Very soft mid brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles.	- x 0.7 x 0.16	+	0123			0116	90/220	26		2	FS
0125	0155	Fill	Ditch	Single fill recorded in S terminus of short ditch segment 0155. Firm mid orange-brown silty clayey sand with frequent small flint pebbles and chalk nodules.	- x 0.7 x 0.2	0080	0155	0080		0117, 0143	110/200	27		2	S

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0126	0126	Cut	Post-hole	Sub-rectangular post-hole/pad in SE corner of site. Steep/near vertical smooth sides with a sharp break to a flat base.	0.55 x 0.55 x 0.3	0127	NFE				110/200	28		3	F
0127	0126	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill. Soft dark brown (with some orange mottling) clayey silty sand with rare charcoal and chalk flecks.	0.55 x 0.55 x 0.3	+	0126				110/200	28	15/16th c.	3	F
0128		Deposit	Spread	External dump/spread c. 5m to the SW of 0066. Soft dark grey slightly clayey silty sand with occasional small to medium flint pebbles, CBM frags and frequent potsherds. May not be rubbish midden as ANBN was notably absent.	3.5 x 2.75 x 0.25	+	0146				100/220	N/A	13/14th c.	2	F
0129	0129	Cut	Post-hole	Circular post-hole in SE group near E LOE. Shallow concave sides with gradual break to a rounded base.	0.5 x 0.5 x 0.13	0130	NFE				110/200	29		2	M
0130	0129	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of post-hole 0129. Soft dark brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks.	0.5 x 0.5 x 0.13	+	0129				110/200	29		2	M
0131	0131	Cut	Post-hole	Partially revealed post-hole against LOE in SE group. Moderately sloping concave sides with gradual break to a rounded base.	0.6 x - x 0.2	0132	NFE				110/200	30		2	F
0132	0131	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of post-hole 0131. Soft dark brown clayey silty sand with occasional CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks.	0.6 x - x 0.2	+	0131				110/200	30	13/14th c.	2	F
0133	0133	Cut	Post-hole	Sub-rectangular post-hole/pad in SE group near E LOE. Square with rounded corners. Vertical sides with a sharp break to a flat base.	0.2 x 0.2 x 0.1	0134	NFE				110/200	31		2	M
0134	0133	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of 0133. Soft dark brownish black silty clayey sand with few notable inclusions.	0.2 x 0.2 x 0.1	+	0133				110/200	31		2	M
0135	0135	Cut	Post-hole	Square post-hole/pad between ditches 0071 and 0107 in SE corner of site. Vertical sides with sharp break to flat base.	0.38 x 0.38 x 0.24	0136	NFE				110/210	32		2	F
0136	0135	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of 0135. Soft mid brownish grey silty clayey sand with rare chalk flecks.	0.38 x 0.38 x 0.24	+	0135				110/210	32	13/14th c.	2	F
0137	0137	Cut	Post-hole	Truncated circular post-hole between ditches 0071 and 0107 in SE corner of site. Near vertical sides with fairly sharp break to a flat base.	0.36 x - x 0.1	0138	NFE				110/210	33		2	M
0138	0137	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of 0137. Soft light brownish grey silty clayey sand with rare small flint pebbles.	0.36 x - x 0.1	+	0137				110/210	33		2	M
0139		Deposit	Layer	Truncated chalk/clay surface near eastern LOE. Compact greyish brown sandy clay matrix with very frequent small chalk nodules and flint pebbles. Aligned broadly N-S with rounded N end.	3.2+ x 1.7+ x 0.18	0071	NFE	0071			110/210-220	44		2	S

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0140	0140	Cut	Ditch	Easternmost of the three ?boundary ditches recorded in the NE corner of the site. Straight and parallel sided. Steeply sloping slightly concave sides with a gradual break to a slightly rounded base.	14+ x 0.6-0.9 x 0.4	0141	NFE				100/220-230	21, 36		2	FS
0141	0140	Fill	Ditch	Single fill of ditch 0140. Soft mid orange-brown clayey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	14+ x 0.6-0.9 x 0.4	0022, 0042, 0046, 0048	0140	0022, 0042, 0046, 0048			100/220-230	21, 36	13/14th c.	2	FS
0142	0071	Fill	Ditch	Single fill of ditch 0071 central segment. Soft mid brown silty clayey sand with occasional charcoal flecks.	- x 1.2 x 0.75	0096	0071	0096		0072, 0120	100-110/210	34	Med	2	F
0143	0107	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of 0107 in area of section 35. Soft mid slightly greyish brown sandy clayey silt with rare small to medium sub-angular flint pebbles, chalk and charcoal flecks.	- x 1.25 x 0.2	0144	0107			0119, 0108, 0153	110/200	35		2	S
0144	0107	Fill	Ditch	Upper fill of ditch 0107 in area of section 35. Firm mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent small chalk nodules and occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint pebbles.	- x 0.9 x 0.18	0155	0143	0155		0109, 0154	110/200	35		2	S
0145	0145	Cut	Sondage	Arbitrary sondage #1 through hillwash 0146. Adjacent E edge of well 0055.	2.25 x 1.5 x 0.9	N/A	N/A				100/220-230	N/A		-	
0146		Deposit	Layer	Upper hillwash/colluvium deposit observed in N half of site. Poorly sorted/'dirty', thought to contain some evidence of occupation though none recovered from sondage #1. Mid greyish brown silty clayey sand with rare chalk/charcoal flecks and flint pebbles	15.5+ x 17.5+ x c. 0.5	All	0147	0013, 0114, 0140, 0055, 0059,			90-110/210-230	21		2	S
0147		Deposit	Layer	'Clean' hillwash/colluvium recorded over whole site. Soft pale yellowish greyish brown slightly silty clayey silty sand with very rare small sub-rounded flint pebbles. Poorly sorted. Some bioturbation (but notably less than the heavily disturbed 0146).	Whole site	0146	0004				N/A	21		2-	
0148	0148	Cut	Post-hole	Sub-rectangular post-hole recorded c. 3m S of 0066. Near vertical NW side, steeply sloping SE side with a sharp break to a blunt rounded point.	0.28 x 0.24 x 0.22	0149	0146				110/220	37		2	F
0149	0148	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of post-hole 0148. Soft mid greyish brown silty clay (clay more abundant towards top) with occasional chalk flecks and small sub-rounded flint pebbles.	0.28 x 0.24 x 0.22	+	0148				110/220	37	13/14th c.	2	F
0150	0150	Cut	Post-hole	Sub-rectangular (with rounded corners) post-hole/pad sealed by burnt spread 0079 in NE corner of site. Steeply sloping smooth sides with a sharp break to a flattish base.	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.15	0151	0087		0087		100/230	38		2	S
0151	0150	Fill	Post-hole	Single fill of post-hole/pad 0150. Firm mid greyish olive brown clay with moderate chalk nodules and occasional small sub-rounded flint pebbles.	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.15	0079	0150				100/230	38		2	S
0152	0152	Cut	Sondage	Arbitrary sondage #2 through hillwash deposits 0146 and 0147 and ditches 0013, 0114 and 0140.	5.1 x 1 x 0.5	N/A	N/A				90-100/220	21		-	
0153	0107	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill of ditch 0107 northernmost segment. Soft light orange-brown clayey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks/small nodules and moderate small to medium sub-rounded flint pebbles.	- x 0.7 x 0.26	0154	0107			0119, 0143, 0108	110/210	39		2	S

Context	Feature	Type	Identifier	Description	Dimensions (m) (LxWxD)	Under	Over	Cut by	Cuts	Same as	Location	Section No	Dating	Phase	Basis for dating
0154	0107	Fill	Ditch	Secondary fill of ditch 0107 northernmost segment. Soft dark brown sandy silty clay with rare chalk flecks/nodules and small sub-rounded flint pebbles.	- x 1.5 x 0.24	0155	0153	0155		0109, 0144	110/210	39		2	S
0155	0155	Cut	Ditch	Short slightly curved parallel sided linear ditch segment in SE corner of site. Broadly N-S aligned. Gently sloping slightly concave sides with an imperceptible break to a rounded base.	3.35 x 1 x 0.32	0125, 0117	0144		0144		110/200	22, 27		2	S
0156	0156	Structure	Hearth/spread	Discrete sub-rounded hearth/burnt spread at W edge of 0066. Firm dark brownish greyish red slightly sandy clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate small burnt clay lumps.	0.3 x 0.25 x 0.04	+	0087				100/230	19		2	S
0157	0157	Structure	Hearth/spread	Discrete rounded hearth/burnt spread in N part of 0066. Firm dark brownish greyish red slightly sandy clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate small burnt clay lumps.	0.5 x 0.5 x 0.03	+	0087				100/230	19		2	S
0158	0158	Structure	Hearth/spread	Discrete oval hearth/burnt spread in SE corner of 0066. Firm dark brownish greyish red slightly sandy clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and moderate small burnt clay lumps.	0.4 x 0.22 x 0.03	+	0087				100/230	19		2	S

## Appendix 2: finds quantities

OP	Pottery		CBM		Fired		Glass		Iron		Animal		Oyster		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0036	4	0.047									2	0.005				Med
0039			3	0.003												PMed
0044	8	0.047														Med
0045	5	0.066	5	0.051												LMed/Pmed
0049	2	0.015														13/14th c.
0051	2	0.006	2	0.119												18/19th c.
0054	1	0.013									1	0.001				PMed
0058	25	0.450	12	1.000					6	0.212	34	0.469		1 stone (0.993)		16/17th c.
0061	2	0.015														Med
0063	2	0.039														Med
0072	4	0.049	2	0.261									1	0.036		13/14th c.
0076	1	0.017	5	0.036												Med
0079	1	0.008														13/14th c.
0081	4	0.025	3	0.236			1	0.004			1	0.031				PMed?
0083			1	0.028									1	0.018		PMed
0085	4	0.011									3	0.040				Med
0086	33	0.392	1	0.213												13/14th c.
0087	55	0.709	1	0.001	3	0.015					4	0.012				13/14th c.
0091	5	0.049														Med
0103	3	0.023	1	0.001									1	0.005		13/14th c.
0104	6	0.022			1	0.002										Med
0105	3	0.022									3	0.010				Med
0113	12	0.091														13/14th c.
0116	16	0.273												1 flint (0.007)		Med
0120	39	0.231	1	0.018										1 Ae (0.002)		13/14th c.
0127	2	0.011	8	0.367									1	0.005		15/16th c.
0128	369	3.043	20	1.530	2	0.006			3	0.024	7	0.031				13/14th c.
0132	1	0.009	1	0.006												PMed?
0136	4	0.025			1	0.002										13/14th c.
0141	18	0.246	1	0.003										5 flint (0.018)		13/14th c.
0142	9	0.083														Med
0149	1	0.016														13/14th c.
<b>Total</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>6.053</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>3.873</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0.025</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.004</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0.236</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0.599</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0.064</b>		

### Appendix 3: pottery by context

Context Spotdate	Fabric	Fab No	Type	Form	Rim	Base	No.	Wt/g	Rim diam	Rim %	Decoration	Glaze int/ext	Ab.	Soot	Wea	Draw	Also in	Notes
<b>0013 Ditch</b>																		
0113	MCW	3.20	BU			S	11	88						+			0116	1 vessel, v. coarse red grog incl., burnt int
	HOLG	4.32	D				1	3				LG						
<b>0034 Post-hole</b>																		
0036	HOLL	3.42	U				3	38						+				
	HOLL	3.42	R	JG?	E4		1	9	140	7	TR int			+				
<b>0042 Post-hole</b>																		
0044	MCW	3.20	U				3	16						+				sim to HOLL
	HOLL	3.42	U				4	23						+				
	HOLL	3.42	U				1	8										oxid ext
0045	MCW	3.20	B			S	2	14										
	HOLL	3.42	U				2	48						+				= 1 vessel
	UPG	4.00	D				1	4				OLI			int			red fabric, fairly fine, micaceous, fine cp 13-14
<b>0048 Post-hole</b>																		
0049	MCW	3.20	U				1	7										
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR?	E4		1	8	260	3								fine micaceous greyware
<b>0050 Post-hole</b>																		
0051	HOLL	3.42	U				2	6										
0054	HOLL	3.42	H				1	13										oxid, broken longitudinally
<b>0055 Well</b>																		
0058	MCW	3.20	U				2	25						+				
	MCW	3.20	B			S	1	17										
	HOLL	3.42	B			S	1	6										
	HOLL	3.42	U				1	5										
	LMT	5.10	BD	BL?		F	2	81				G						= 1 vessel
	LMT	5.10	H				1	31										
	LMT	5.10	R	JG	H1		1	12	110	9					+			v. micaceous
	LMT	5.10	B			F?	1	12					B					
	LMT	5.10	D				1	20					G					
	LMT	5.10	D				2	20				C						1 oxid, 1 reduced
	LMT	5.10	U				3	51			1 with SG ext							
	LEPM	6.13	D				1	2				CUG	CUG					buff fabric, thin-walled
	SPEC	6.15	H				1	12				DB	DB					
	GSW3	7.13	D				2	62					B					
	GSW4	7.14	B			FR	1	55										
	GSW4	7.14	D				2	18										= 2 vessels, neck and body
	DUTR	7.21	DB			F?	2	21				O	O					= 1 vessel, poss small cauldron like EAA13 No.948 15-16
<b>0059 Spread</b>																		
0063	MCW	3.20	U				1	6										
	HOLL	3.42	B			S	1	33						++				
<b>0060 Post-hole</b>																		
0061	MCW	3.20	UB			S	2	15						+				= 1 vessel
<b>0071 Ditch</b>																		
0072	MCW	3.20	U				1	3						+				
	HOLL	3.42	U				2	8										
	HOLL	3.42	R	BL	E4		1	38			FTI							
0120	MCW	3.20	B			S	2	9						+				
	MCW	3.20	R	JG?	E4		1	5										?limestone incl., but otherwise as HOLL!
	MCW	3.20	U				13	55						+				1 oxid
	HOLL	3.42	B			S	1	5										
	HOLL	3.42	U				15	74						+				
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	27	240	6								
	HOLL	3.42	R	BL	E4		1	27						+				large
	HOLL	3.42	R	JG?	E4		1	4	100	5				+				
	HOLG	4.32	D				4	25				C			+			= 1 vessel, oxid ext



Context Spotdate	Fabric	Fab No	Type	Form	Rim	Base	No.	Wt/g	Rim diam	Rim %	Decoration	Glaze int/ext	Ab.	Soot	Wea	Draw	Also in	Notes
0142	MCW	3.20	U				7	75						+				
	HOLL	3.42	U				2	8						+				
0075 Post-hole																		
0076	HOLL	3.42	U				1	17						+				
0079 Hearths/spreads																		
0079	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	8	190	4								
0080 Pit																		
0081	MCW	3.20	U				1	15						+				v. micaceous
	MCW	3.20	U				1	3						+				v. micaceous, thin walled, hole drilled close to one end after firing
	HOLG	4.32	D				1	4				C/G						
	LMT	5.10	D				1	3			SLLB	G						could be earlier, poss LOND?
0084 Post-hole																		
0085	UNID	0.001	U				1	2										
	MCW	3.20	U				3	9						+				could be earlier? but looks like PP
0086 Finds																		
0086	MCW	3.20	B			S	1	5										
	MCW	3.20	U				4	24					+					= 3 vessels
	MCW	3.20	U				2	96										= 1 vessel
	MCW	3.20	D				2	26						+				= 1 vessel
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	12	200	7	FTI							
	HOLL	3.42	B			S	1	15						+				
	HOLL	3.42	U				20	190						+				
	HOLL	3.42	R	BL	F1		1	17						+			0087	
HOLG	4.32	D				1	7				G?							
0087 Layer																		
0087	MCW	3.20	R	BL	E4		1	41						+				
	MCW	3.20	B?				3	89										
	MCW	3.20	U				2	9										
	HOLL	3.42	U				31	180						+				
	HOLL	3.42	B			S	3	26						+				
	HOLL	3.42	B				1	7			TB			+				
	HOLL	3.42	U				7	86										
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR?	E4		1	14	290	5								poss 1 vessel, oxid ext
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	16	260	5				+				
	HOLL	3.42	RD	BL	F1		3	122			FTI above shoulder			+			0086	
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	A2		1	11	180	5								
HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	108	310	13									
0090 Post-hole																		
0091	MCW	3.20	H				1	17										
	MCW	3.20	U				3	29						+				v. micaceous
	HOLL	3.42	U				1	3						+				v. micaceous
0102 Post-hole																		
0103	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	7	250	3				+				
	HOLL	3.42	U				2	16						+				oxid ext, 1 vessel
0104 Layer																		
0104	HOLL	3.42	B			S	3	12										
	HOLL	3.42	U				3	10					+	+				oxid ext, 1 vessel
0105 Layer																		
0105	MCW	3.20	U				1	12										
	HOLL	3.42	U				1	6						+				
	HOLL	3.42	B			S	1	4										
0114 Ditch																		
0116	MCW	3.20	BU			S	9	153									0113	
	MCW	3.20	U				2	20										
	HOLL	3.42	U				3	30						+				1 oxid, 1 reduced
	HOLL	3.42	B			S	1	29						+				

Context Spotdate	Fabric	Fab No	Type	Form	Rim	Base	No.	Wt/g	Rim diam	Rim %	Decoration	Glaze int/ext	Ab.	Soot	Wea	Draw	Also in	Notes
0116	HOLL	3.42	U				1	41										oxid ext
0126	<b>Post-hole</b>																	
0127	MCW	3.20	U				1	5						+				v. micaceous
	LMT	5.10	D				1	6				B						
0128	<b>Spread</b>																	
0128	MCW	3.20	R	JR	E4		1	10	190	5								
	MCW	3.20	R	JR	D1		1	11	190	7								+
	MCW	3.20	R	JG	B4		1	6	140	7								
	MCW	3.20	R	JR	E2		2	7										
	MCW	3.20	R	JG?	E4		1	6	170	4								
	MCW	3.20	R	JG?	B6		2	5										
	MCW	3.20	R	JG	A2		2	10	130	7								
	MCW	3.20	R	JG	A3		1	10	100	10								
	MCW	3.20	R	JR	F1		1	6	200	5								+
	MCW	3.20	R	JR	D1		1	18	170	7								
	MCW	3.20	H				1	89										skillet/dripping pan handle
	MCW	3.20	R	JR	B4		1	31	120	17								+
	MCW	3.20	B				1	7			TB							+
	MCW	3.20	B			S	19	395										+
	MCW	3.20	U				193	1121										+
	MCW	3.20	R	JR	E2		1	4	230	3								+
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	A3		1	6										
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	10	180	8								
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	14										+
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	8										
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	D4		2	19	210	8								
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	B6		1	7	180	5								+
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	8										
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E2		1	8	160	8								+
	HOLL	3.42	R	JG	A2		1	15	120	10								
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	A3		1	18	190	10								+
	HOLL	3.42	B			S	1	21										oxid ext
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	F1		2	26	230	8								
	HOLL	3.42	R	BL	F1		1	29										
	HOLL	3.42	R	BL	F5		1	22										
	HOLL	3.42	R	BL	E4		1	42			STAB							large bead
	HOLL	3.42	B			S	15	134										+
	HOLL	3.42	U				89	636										+
	HOLL	3.42	D	JG			1	17			thumbed area							
	HOLL	3.42	U				11	64										
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	D4		1	30	140	12								+
	HOLL	3.42	R	JR	E4		1	8	190	6								+
	UPG	4.00	D				1	3				G	+					fine redware
	HOLG	4.32	RH	JG	A2		1	84	110	20	IVL on handle	C						+
	HOLG	4.32	D				1	5				C						oxid
	SCAR	4.40	D	JG			2	73			TB	CUG						lower half of jug
0131	<b>Post-hole</b>																	
0132	MCW	3.20	H?				1	9										v. micaceous, may be poorly formed jug rim
0135	<b>Post-hole</b>																	
0136	HOLL	3.42	U				3	15										
	HOLL	3.42	R	JG	A2		1	10	140	10								+
0140	<b>Ditch</b>																	
0141	HOLL	3.42	U				3	14										+
	HOLL	3.42	R	BL	E4?		1	28										+
	SCAR	4.40	RHD	JG	A1		14	204	100	22	APPE ASV	CUG						+
0148	<b>Post-hole</b>																	
0149	MCW	3.20	R	JR	E4		1	16	190	8								fine micaceous, oxid int
							641	6053										

## Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Ctxt	Fabr	Form	No	Wt/g	Width	Length	Thick	Mortar	Abr	Peg shape	Notes
0039	msfe	RT	3	3							
0045	ms	RT	4	45							
	msfe	LB	1	6							
0051	wg	FB	2	119							
0058	ms	RT	3	194							
	msfe	RT	8	758							
	ms	LB	1	48							
0072	ms	RID	1	232							KT edges, burnt
	msm	RT	1	29							
0076	ms	RT	5	36							
0081	msc	RT	1	94							nib tile, sooted on sanded surface, nib pulled on non-sanded
	msfe	RT	2	142							
0083	msfe	RT	1	28							
0086	ms	RT	1	213							KT edge, sooted underside, thick
0087	ms	UN	1	1							tiny
0103	ms	UN	1	1							tiny
0120	ms	RT	1	18							thick
0127	msfe	RT	6	224							
	msfe	LB	1	27							
	msf	LB	1	116							vit surface
0128	ms	RT	20	1530			16-18				KT, thick tiles, grey cores, some burnt/sooted
0132	msfe	RT	1	6							
0141	ms	UN	1	3							burnt
<b>Grand Total</b>											<b>67 3873</b>