

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

Street Farm Barn, School Road, Tunstall, Suffolk

TUN 027

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK, 2008



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Summary

This report presents the evidence from an archaeological evaluation and excavation at Street Farm Barn, Tunstall, Suffolk. It provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of the archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made. In this instance it is recommended that no further analysis or reporting is required and that this post-excavation assessment should be made available through the OASIS archaeological database as a 'grey literature' report.

The site is located in an area of glacial till, represented here by a deposit of clay/silt containing extensive patches of sand and more localised concentrations of weathered chalk. The surface of this natural stratum is fairly level, at an average height of 23.80m OD.

Layers of 'worked soil' and modern topsoil (to an average height of 24.4m OD) overlie the glacial till. The archaeological evidence comprises a number of intrusive features cutting the natural stratum and sealed by the 'worked soil' horizon.

Residual sherds of late Saxon and early medieval pottery suggest activity on or close to the site during those periods. However, the earliest occupation of the site for which there is direct evidence dates to the 12–14th centuries when a small timber building (represented by a rectangular arrangement of five large postholes) was constructed. An adjacent row of three smaller postholes might be part of the same structure.

Apart from a possible external hearth or fire pit and some shallow pits and postholes that *might* be contemporary with the medieval building there is no evidence for activity relating to the use of building; internal flooring and contemporary external surfaces have not survived.

The building was located immediately north of an east–west ditch that silted up in the 13th–14th centuries. Another east–west ditch to the north of the building is undated but might have been contemporary with it; this suggests that the building occupied a plot of land measuring 21.5m north–south by at least 19m east–west.

The pottery assemblage associated with the building and adjacent ditch is small but suggests a low-status site typical of a rural community.

Later occupation of the site is represented by a large pit containing 16th-century pottery, building material and animal bones. The pit is in the northern half of the site, close to the present farmhouse. Cartographic evidence suggests that the farmhouse was built in the 1880s on the site of an earlier building that had existed since at least the late 18th century. The discovery of a pit containing domestic refuse of the Tudor period suggests that the origins of Street Farm are considerably earlier.

An L-shaped ditch in the south-western part of the site is likely to have been part of a rectangular enclosure. The ditch was backfilled in the 16th–18th centuries. Despite its relatively late date there is no cartographic evidence for a boundary in this location on maps of the 18th–19th centuries.

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1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

An archaeological trenched evaluation and subsequent excavation took place at Street Farm Barn, School Road, Tunstall, described hereafter as 'the site'. The site is in the centre of Tunstall village at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 3588 5511 and encompasses an area of approximately 1740m². It is bounded by Street Farm to the north, School Road to the east, houses and gardens to the south and open fields to the west (Figure 1).

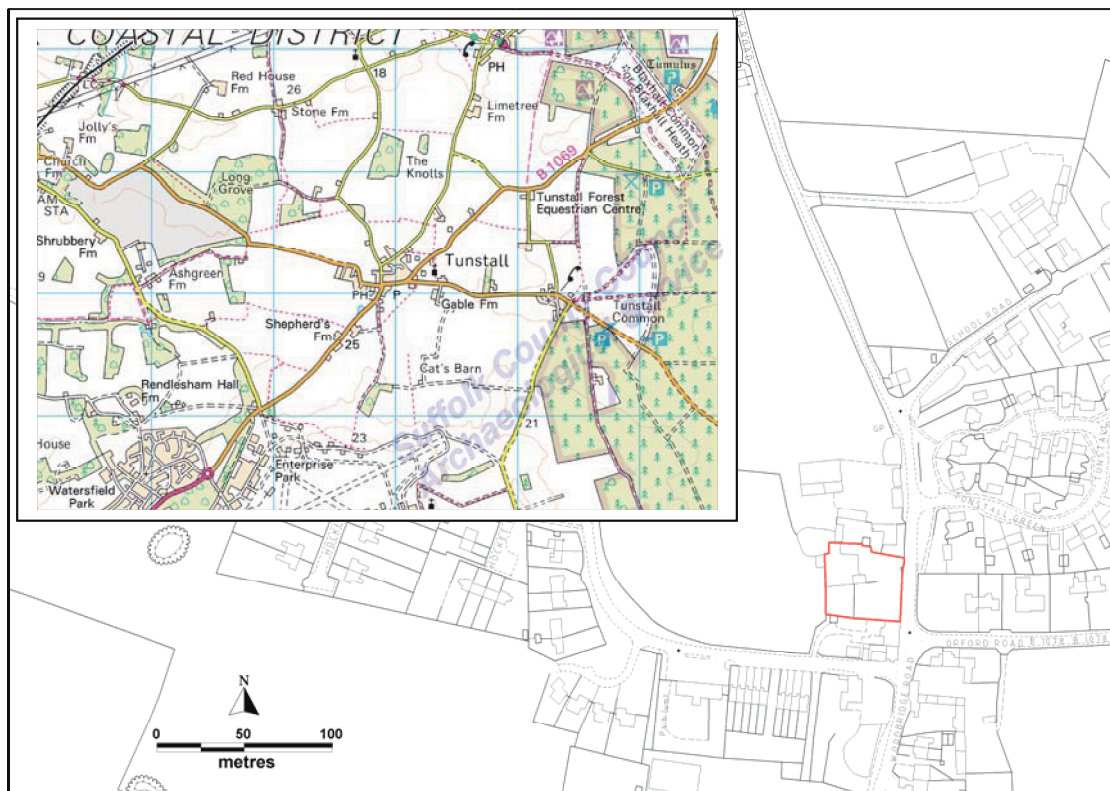


Figure 1. Maps locating Tunstall village (inset) and the site (outlined in red)

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1.2 The scope of the project

This report was commissioned by Mullins Dowse and Partners on behalf of their client Deben Woods Ltd., and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2008b) and is consistent with the principles of Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), notably appendices 4 and 5 (English Heritage, 1991). The principal aims of the project are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the relevant Brief and Specification and additional research aims defined in this report
- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the relevant Regional Research Framework (Brown & Glazebrook, 1997; Glazebrook, 2000)
- Make recommendations for further analysis and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS, Field Team in response to an archaeological condition relating to planning permission for a residential development (Application number: C/07/1928). Specifically, the proposed development includes the construction of six houses, a cart lodge building, parking areas and associated access.

Prior to the archaeological fieldwork the site formed part of Street Farm and was occupied partially by derelict barns.

A trenched evaluation took place on 19 March 2008, in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by SCCAS, Conservation Team (Tipper, 2008a). Two trenches (Trenches 1 and 2 on Figure 2) were excavated using a wheeled JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide, toothless bucket. The trenches were 15m and 37m in length and were excavated generally to the surface of the natural stratum at 0.40–0.60m below ground level. Several small pits or postholes of medieval date and a post-medieval ditch were identified in one of the trenches, and were excavated (partially, in the case of the ditch) with hand tools. The results of the trenched evaluation are described in SCCAS report 2008/127 (Heard, 2008).

Due to the positive results of the evaluation a Brief and Specification for an archaeological excavation was issued by SCCAS, Conservation Team (Tipper, 2008b). This document called also for two additional evaluation trenches in the northern half of the site.

The second phase of evaluation took place on 16 May 2008. The two trenches (Trenches 3 and 4 on Figure 2) were excavated using a wheeled JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide, toothless bucket. The trenches were 9.3m and 3.3m in length and were excavated to the surface of the natural stratum at 0.30–0.50m below ground level. Undated ditches were identified in both evaluation trenches and a possible posthole was found in Trench 4. The results of the second phase of evaluation are described in an

addendum to SCCAS report 2008/127 (Everett, 2008) reproduced here as Appendix 2.

The excavation took place on 05–16 June 2008. A wheeled JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide, toothless bucket was used to strip the topsoil and subsoil from an area measuring approximately 377m² in the eastern half of the site (see Figure 2). In addition, evaluation trench 4 was extended by 5.0m to the west. A number of archaeological features (including ditches, postholes and pits) were identified, cutting into the natural stratum. These were excavated and recorded in accordance with the SCCAS Manual (SCCAS 2002). Linear features were sample excavated and all other features excavated fully. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of 3008 x 2000 pixel .jpg images. Several deposits were sampled for environmental analysis. A SCCAS surveyor used a GPS system to map the area of excavation and all archaeological features.

While the excavation was in progress new garden walls were under construction at Street Farm, to the north of the archaeological site (see Figure 2). The digging of the foundation trenches was monitored but no archaeological features were observed.

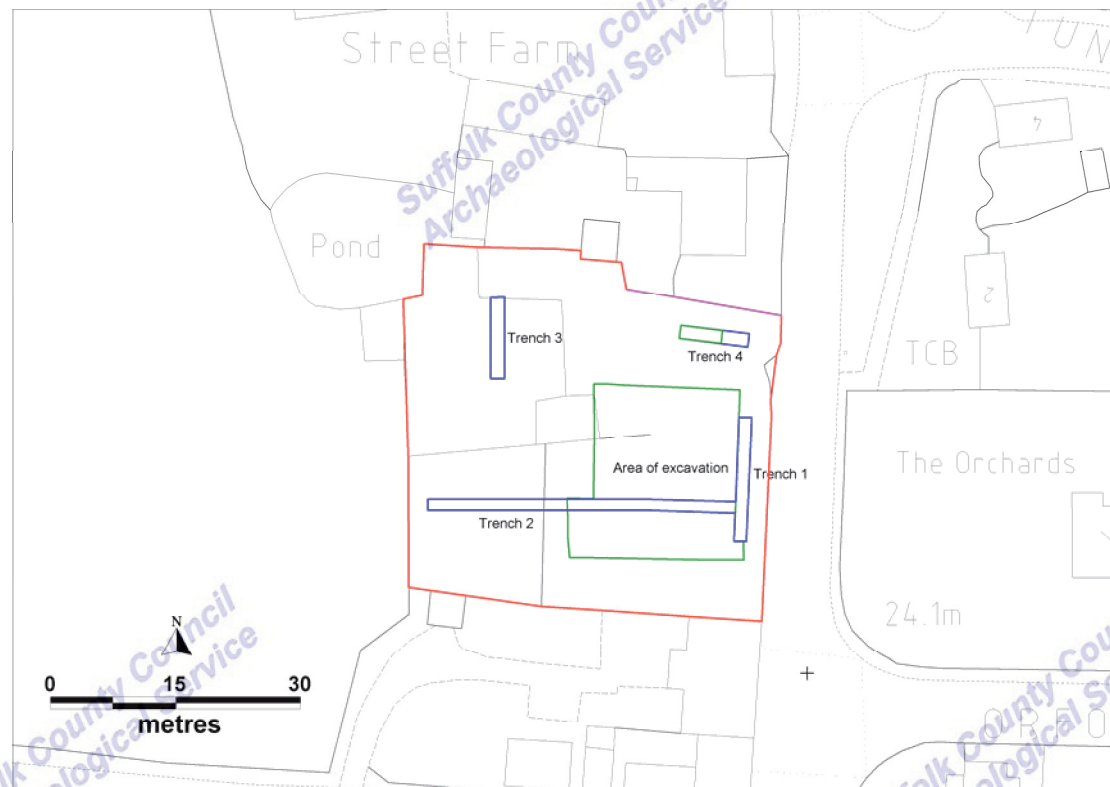


Figure 2. Map locating the evaluation trenches (blue), areas of excavation (green) and the area of monitoring (purple)

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2 Topographic, archaeological and historical background

2.1 Topography

The published surface geology in the area of the site is glaciofluvial drift and chalky till deposits. The trenched evaluation suggested that the natural stratum at this location was sandy clay/silt containing flint pebbles at a height of approximately 24m OD.

Layers of subsoil and topsoil with a combined thickness of up to 0.60m overlie the natural stratum. The site is on fairly level ground at an average height of 24.40m OD.

2.2 Archaeology

The site lies in an area of archaeological interest defined in the County Historic Environment Record.

There have been isolated finds of prehistoric and Roman material in the area, notably a Bronze Age socketed axe (TUN Misc) found approximately 140m south east of the site and a 3rd-century Roman coin (TUN 001) at Walk Farm, about 1.3km east of the site.

The site is near the presumed medieval core of Tunstall village. The parish church of St Michael (TUN 027) is located about 400m to the east. The existing church has a tower and porch dated to the 14th century, while the main structure is of 14th- or 15th-century date.

There are no entries in the Historic Environment Record for previous archaeological investigations in the parish of Tunstall.

2.3 History

Documentary and cartographic evidence relating specifically to the site dates only from the late 18th century. At that time it formed part of a large estate owned by the Sheppard family (lords of the manor of Campsey Ash) and occupied by John Sawyer. The estate lay to the west of Woodbridge Road (now partially renamed School Road) and extended to the boundary with the neighbouring parish of Campsey Ash. An estate map of 1792 shows three buildings on or adjacent to the site. Two of these are on the site of the present farmhouse and stable block, to the north of the archaeological site. The third is probably the derelict barn that was demolished immediately prior to the archaeological excavation (see cover illustration).

The tithe map and apportionment of 1840 reveal that the site was still occupied by John Sawyer. It formed the southern half of plot 257, which comprised "Houses, stable, barn etc". The buildings shown on this map appear to be the same ones depicted on the earlier estate map.

The earliest cartographic reference to the name *Street Farm* is on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1880 (Figure 3). Again, the buildings shown on that map seem to be in the same position as those on the earlier maps. Note that the farmhouse shown on the 1880 map (fronting on School Road to the east), was replaced during the 1880s with the present farmhouse, which appeared for the first time on the Ordnance Survey map of 1890.

The rebuilding of the farmhouse might have related to a change of ownership; in 1884 the estate was acquired by Viscount Ullswater of Campsea Ash. When he died in 1949 it was broken up and sold piecemeal.

The documentary and cartographic evidence for the history of the site is described in greater detail in Appendix 3.

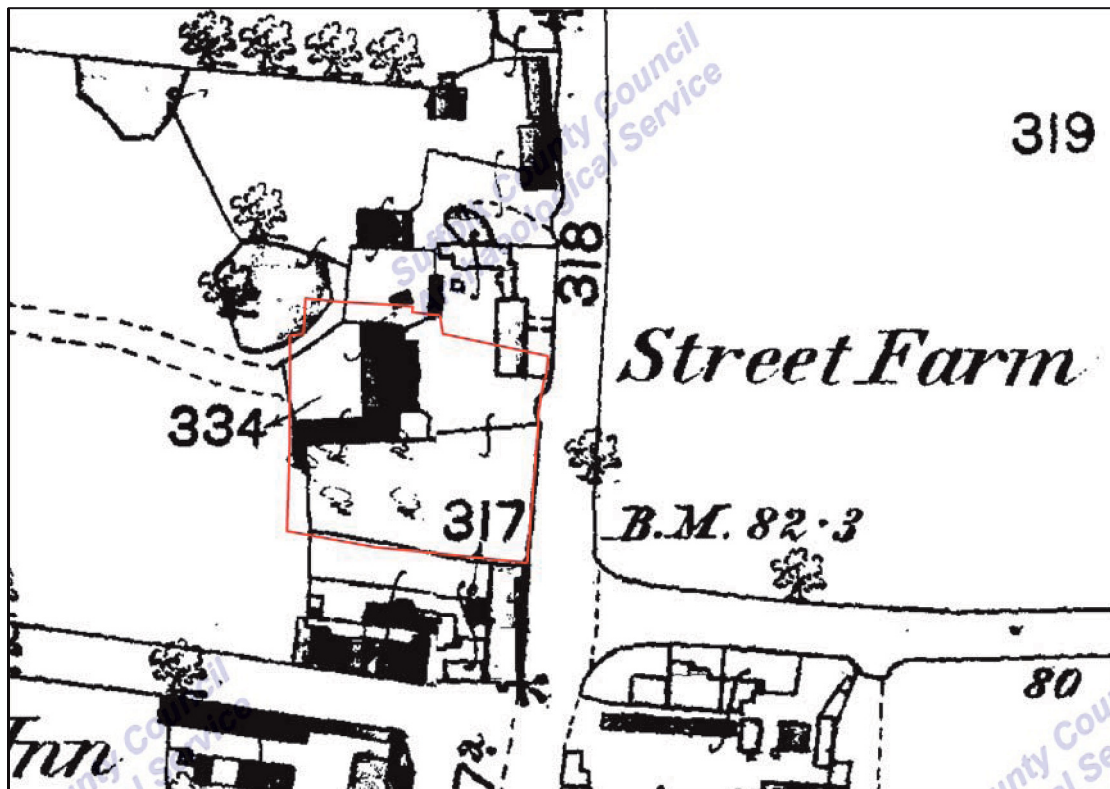


Figure 3. Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1880, with the site outline superimposed

3 Original research aims

The original research aims of the project, as defined in the Brief and Specification for the trenched evaluation (Tipper, 2008a), were as follows:

OR1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ

OR2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation

OR3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits

OR4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence

A more specific research aim was defined in the Brief and Specification for the excavation (Tipper, 2008b):

OR5: Determine the potential of the site to produce, in particular, evidence for medieval occupation in the form of finds and features

4 Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

The following is a summary of the results of the fieldwork. For the purposes of this post-excavation assessment the archaeological contexts (deposits and cut features) have been assigned to *Groups* of related contexts (numbered G1001–G1021) and these are described in more detail in Appendix 4. Assessment of the finds assemblage has allowed many of the Groups to be assigned to historic periods, as described below. Other features remain undated but are discussed below in terms of their locations, forms and possible functions. All significant Groups are shown on Figure 4.

4.2 Natural stratum and topography

The natural stratum (G1001) is a deposit of firm, mid yellowish brown clay/silt interpreted as glacial till. Within this there are extensive patches of yellowish brown sand and more localised concentrations of weathered chalk. The surface of the natural stratum is fairly level, at an average height of 23.80m OD.

The glacial till is sealed by a layer of greyish brown 'subsoil' (G1020), generally 0.20–0.30m thick and extending site-wide except where removed by modern activity. This deposit appears to seal the earlier (medieval and post-medieval) archaeological features but is cut by more recent (modern) features. It is interpreted as a 'worked soil' horizon.

Modern topsoil (G1021) overlies the 'worked soil' and forms the current ground surface at an average height of 24.4m OD. It is 0.30m thick and extends site-wide except where removed by modern activity.

4.3 Medieval

A timber building (G1002), represented by a rectangular arrangement of five postholes, is located in the south-eastern part of the site. As excavated the building measures 3.7m north–south x 5.0m east–west but it is possible that it extended further to the east, beyond the limit of excavation. The postholes were identified below the 'worked soil' horizon (G1020), cutting the natural stratum (G1021) and it is likely that they have been truncated in the course of agricultural/horticultural activity. No internal surfaces were found and there is no evidence for the function of the building. None of the postholes exhibited post pipes, suggesting that the timbers did not decay *in situ* but were removed for use elsewhere.

Pottery fragments from the fills of three of the postholes suggest that the building dates to the 12th–14th centuries. Other finds are a fragment of a probable bun-shaped loom weight and a single fragment of fire-cracked flint.

A line of three small pits or postholes (G1003) located 1m south of the building might be part of the same structure. They are shallow and presumably highly truncated, but the fill of one of them produced medieval pottery that includes two fragments dated to the late 13th- or 14th centuries.

An east–west ditch (G1004) is located south of and running parallel with the long axis of the medieval building (G1002) and the line of three possible postholes (G1003). The ditch is more than 19m long, up to 1.15m wide and 0.24m–0.60m deep and generally has a V-shaped profile. Its depth increases from east to west, suggesting that its primary function was to drain water in that direction, away from the building. The nature of its fills suggests gradually infilling and weathering of the sides of the ditch rather than rapid and deliberate backfilling.

Some of the fills produced pottery dated to the late 13th- or 14th centuries. One fill contained seven sherds from the same medieval cooking pot or jar together with a small amount of animal bone.

An isolated posthole with large flint nodules used as post packing (G1007) is located to the south of ditch G1004. The fill of the posthole produced a single sherd of pottery dated to the late 13th- or 14th centuries. Although the dating evidence is inconclusive it seems likely that the posthole was contemporary with the medieval building and ditch.

Similarly, a shallow pit (G1008) adjacent to that posthole produced a single sherd of medieval pottery. However, its precise date and function remain uncertain.

4.4 Post-medieval

16th century

Later occupation of the site is represented by a large rubbish pit (G1013) in the north-eastern part of the site. It is more than 2m wide and up to 0.65m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. The pit contains two distinct fills, the upper one of which is rich in charcoal. These fills produced moderate amounts of 16th-century pottery, including joining sherds between the deposits and examples of imported wares. Other finds include brick fragments of the 16th- and 17th centuries (the latter possibly intrusive), part of a possible iron staple and a possible iron knife blade. There are moderate amounts of animal bone, mostly unidentified fragments of long bones but including parts of the mandible, pelvis and humerus of a pig and ribs that are probably bovine. Some of the bones have been split to provide access to the marrow. The bone assemblage also contains those of small mammals or amphibia.

16th-18th centuries

Part of a rectangular enclosure is represented by an L-shaped boundary ditch (G1015) in the south-western part of the site. The ditch runs for >13.0m east–west and >6.2m north–south. It has a maximum observed width of 1.40m (at its west end) although it probably becomes wider than this to the east and south where its complete profile could not be recorded. It has a maximum observed depth in excess of 0.75m, at its south end. The ditch has steep sides and a rounded base. It cuts medieval ditch G1004.

The nature of its fills suggests deliberate backfilling of the ditch rather than gradual accumulation. The fills produced a moderate amount of pottery dated to the 16th–18th centuries, as well as some residual medieval pottery. Some 18th- or 19th-century pottery from one of the upper fills of the ditch is likely to be intrusive. Brick fragments of the 16th–17th centuries are present, together with post-medieval roof tiles. A small assemblage of animal bone includes part of a bovine pelvis and a pig jaw and humerus.

Despite the relatively late date of this ditch there is no cartographic evidence for a boundary in this location on maps of the 18th–19th centuries.

The only other feature that can be dated to the post-medieval period is a very shallow pit or depression (G1011) that contains two small fragments of post-medieval brick.

4.5 Modern

A small number of modern features have been recorded archaeologically, but are not shown on Figure 4. These include a shallow pit (G1010) and a dog burial (G1019), the latter being one of several dog and cat burials that were present across the area of excavation.

4.6 Undated

A localised area of scorching in the base of a shallow and undulating depression (G1005) in the surface of natural stratum (G1001) is interpreted as a hearth or fire pit. The depression is irregular in plan, up to 0.95m wide and less than 0.10m deep. Environmental analysis of a soil sample from this feature reveals the presence of small quantities of cereal grain, charred plant material, charcoal and coal, but provides no clear indication of its function. It is possible that this feature was contemporary with medieval building G1002 and ditch G1004 immediately to the north.

Two small pits (G1006) adjacent to the possible hearth are difficult to interpret, although the one to the south is possibly a posthole.

Two sections of ditch (G1016 and G1017) at the north end of the site are potentially part of the same feature. They are oriented east–west on the same alignment, have similar forms and dimensions (1.0m wide x 0.36m deep with flattened U-shaped profiles) and have similar sandy clay/silt fills.

It is possible that these ditch sections form part of a continuous east–west boundary that was contemporary with the medieval ditch (G1004) to the south. The westernmost section of ditch (G1016) was found beneath the recently demolished barn that is thought to date from at least the late 18th century. This provides a loose *terminus ante quem* for the underlying ditch. However, it has been noted that the location of ditch G1017 coincides with a curving boundary line shown on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map (see Appendix 2).

Other undated features are two small unspecified cut features (G1018) adjacent to ditch G1017, a small, shallow pit (G1012) and an elongated cut feature (G1009) interpreted as a possible animal burrow.

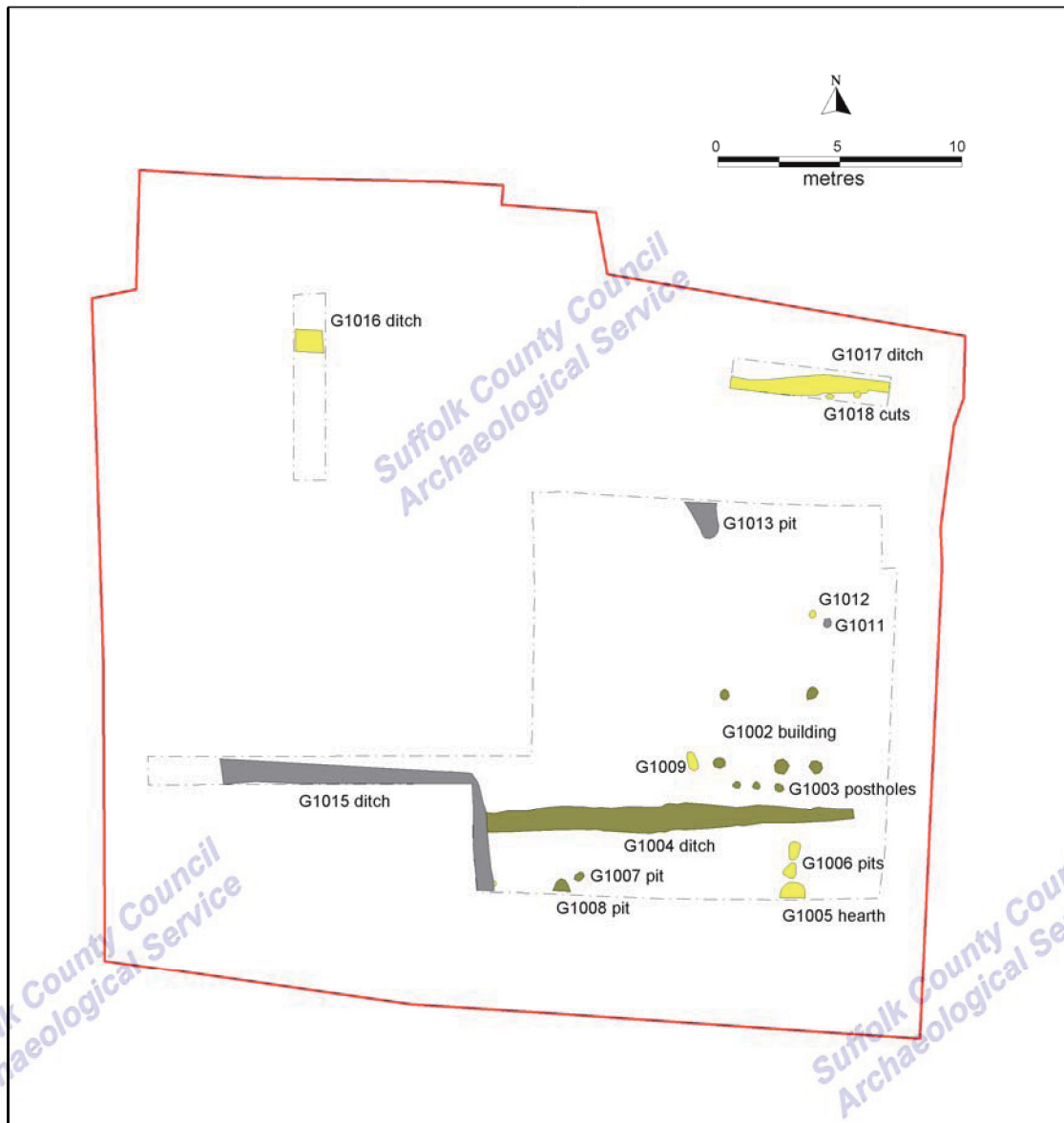


Figure 4. Plan of archaeological features

Key: green = medieval; grey = post-medieval; yellow = undated



Figure 5. Typical profile of medieval ditch G1004



Figure 6. West-facing view of Trench 2, showing (on the right) the three postholes forming the south side of medieval building G1002 and (on the left) posthole group G1003 (scale 1m)

5 Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed:

- Task 01: Completion and checking of primary (paper) archive
- Task 02: Microsoft Access database of stratigraphic archive
- Task 03: Microsoft Access database of finds archive
- Task 03: Catalogue and archiving of digital images
- Task 04: Contexts allocated to Groups
- Task 05: Group description/discussion text
- Task 06: GPS survey data converted to MapInfo tables
- Task 07: Plans digitised and integrated with GPS survey data
- Task 08: Processing, dating and assessment of finds
- Task 09: Processing and assessment of environmental samples

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

Type	Number	Format
Context register sheets	3	A4 paper
Context recording sheets	84	A4 paper
Environmental sample register sheets	1	A4 paper
Environmental sample recording sheets	9	A4 paper
Plan drawing sheets	4	290 x 320mm film
Section drawing sheets	4	290 x 320mm film
Digital images	35	3008 x 2000 pixel .jpg
Digital image register sheets	2	A4 paper
Evaluation Report (2008/127)	1	A4 ring-bound
Addendum to Evaluation Report (2008/127)	1	A4 unbound

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

5.3 Quantification and assessment: finds and environmental archive

Find type	Number	Weight
Pottery	70	1769g
Ceramic Building material	24	3393g
Fired clay	2	60g
Stone	1	17g
Glass	2	50g
Burnt flint/stone	1	10g
Slag	1	38g
Iron nails	1	20g
Animal bone	32	1248g

Table 2. Quantification of the bulk finds

5.3.1 The pottery

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

A total of 70 fragments of pottery was recovered from both phases of fieldwork, weighing 1.769kg. The assemblage is almost entirely medieval and post-medieval in date, with a very small quantity of ceramics which may be early medieval. The size and condition of the pottery is variable, with most sherds being small and abraded. There are no examples of complete or near complete vessels, and none of the ceramics were considered to be worthy of illustration.

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski *et al* 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric were noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on pro-forma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been inputted into the project database.

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by SCCAS (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Pottery by period

Late Saxon

A very abraded greyware rim with thumbing around the edge found in one of the postholes (context 0008) forming part of the medieval building G1002 may be a sherd of Thetford-type ware, although it also resembles a medieval coarseware.

Medieval

A small quantity of early medieval sherds (11th–12th centuries) was recovered from posthole 0008 (part of medieval building G1002) and pit/posthole 0014 (part of G1003). Both these features contained other pottery of a slightly later date. Small quantities of Yarmouth-type ware and other shell-tempered wares were identified. One sherd which has oxidised margins and a grey core, made in a fine fabric containing quartz, grog and organic inclusions may be a fragment of Melton Early Medieval Shelly ware (Sue Anderson, *pers. comm*).

The remainder of the medieval component of the assemblage is made up of 32 sherds consisting mainly of coarsewares dating from the late 12th to the 14th century. Most of this pottery has not been categorised by individual production centre due to the similarity of wheel-thrown coarseware fabric

types during this period. Two fabrics were differentiated from the overall group: the first is Hollesley-type ware, a name given to coarsewares that are pale buff to off-white in appearance and contain common moderate to coarse sand and occasional large clay lenses, occurring in a form (Anderson 20) that is particularly found on the eastern side of the county. The second is Medieval Coarseware Gritty, a collective term for particularly coarse sandy wares of unknown provenance. No imported wares were catalogued amongst the medieval pottery.

Small quantities of pottery dating to the late 13th–14th centuries were present in four of the fills of ditch G1004. Several sherds of a single Hollesley-type ware jar were recovered from fill 0074, and a fragment of a well-made rod handle of a medieval coarseware jug was present in fill 0062.

A single fragment from a medieval bowl with a squared developed rim dating to the 13th–14th century was present in the fill 0059 of posthole 0060 (G1007) and another small sherd of medieval coarseware was deposited into the neighbouring pit 0066 (G1008). The remainder of the medieval pottery consists of residual sherds with post-medieval wares.

Post-medieval

The largest quantity of pottery recovered from the excavation is post-medieval (37 sherds @ 1.282kg).

24 sherds (1.112kg) were collected from two fills of pit 0071 (G1013). The ceramics consist of glazed red earthenwares and two Rhenish stoneware vessels that date to the 16th century, probably the first half. 0073, the lower fill of the pit, contained the frilled base of a Raeren jug, together with several sherds of a late medieval and transitional vessel, a fragment of Dutch-type Redware and a Hollesley-type coarseware body sherd. A larger quantity of pottery was present in the upper fill 0074. In addition to the base of another Raeren jug of a similar form and date, the fill contained several LMT vessels, including a bowl or panchion fragment and a probable jar or pipkin. A fragment of a Glazed Red earthenware jug and an abraded sherd of a late medieval coarseware jug with applied thumbed strip along the strap handle were present also. There are sherd links between the LMT vessels in both fills of the pit. Although such German stoneware jugs were made from the last quarter of the 15th century and into the first half of the 16th century, in view of the presence of some Glazed red earthenware, a deposition date of the 16th century seems more likely.

A second group of later post-medieval pottery was recovered from six contexts from the enclosure ditch G1015 (22 sherds of pottery of all dates @ 0.309kg). The pottery is mixed in date, and includes six residual medieval sherds. Fragments of Glazed Red Earthenware, Iron Glazed and Speckle Glazed wares and Tin-glazed earthenwares dating to the 16th–18th centuries were present in fills 0002, 0031, and 0044. Some later sherds of Late Slipped Redware and Late Glazed Redwares dating to the 18th–19th centuries were also present in some of the upper fills but these may be intrusive.

Conclusions of the pottery assessment

The excavation in Tunstall has provided a valuable opportunity to examine the range of ceramics which were in use in this area of south-east Suffolk during the medieval period. Many of the wares are coarsewares which are often difficult to identify by individual production centre, but a single fragment of Melton early medieval ware was recorded provisionally, and small quantities of Hollesley-type ware. The main concentration of activity during the medieval period dates to the 13th–14th centuries. Apart from a rubbish pit (G1013) containing 16th-century ceramics, it appears that the site was mainly used for agricultural purposes during the remainder of the post-medieval period.

5.3.2 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

Richenda Goffin

A total of 24 fragments of ceramic building material was recovered (3.393kg). The assemblage has been quantified by fabric and form and the information inputted into the project database. Fragments of post-medieval brick and roof tile are the major components, but a single fragment of fired clay may date to the medieval period (0.014kg).

Small quantities of brick fragments dating to the 16th and 17th centuries were found in the fills of the post-medieval ditch (G1015), with post-medieval roof tile. Three late brick fragments were found in the two fills of pit 0071 (G1013). Two of these are thicker than early post-medieval bricks and are likely to date to the 17th century and may be intrusive. Two other fragments belong to the 16th century and are contemporary with the ceramics from this feature.

A single fragment of fired clay, made in a fine sandy fabric clay pellets and occasional chalk inclusions up to 6mm in length which was found in fill 0073 of the post-medieval pit (G1013) may be a residual find.

Conclusions of the CBM and fired clay assessment

The majority of the assemblage consists of post-medieval brick fragments and roof tiles, which have been fully catalogued and dated. The single fragment of fired clay has no additional features which can provide evidence of its function. No further work is required on this material.

5.3.3 Miscellaneous

Richenda Goffin

Two fragments of post-medieval glass were recovered. The upper part of a transparent colourless glass phial with a long neck was present in ditch fill 0031 (G1015). A fragment of green bottle glass was found in another fill 0044 of the same ditch.

A single fragment of slag present in the fill 0053 of medieval ditch G1004 may be fuel ash slag.

A small and abraded fragment of burnt shelly stone was recovered from fill 0029 of post-medieval ditch G1015.

A fragment of burnt fire-cracked flint was found in fill 0008, one of the postholes of medieval building G1002.

Conclusions of the miscellaneous finds assessment

No further work is recommended for these finds.

5.3.4 Small finds

Richenda Goffin

Small find	Context	Period	Material	Object	Description
1001	0072	P-med?	Iron	Staple?	
1002	0072	P-med?	Iron	Knife?	Blade?
1003	0006	Med?	Ceramic	Loom weight?	Fragment

Table 3. The small finds

The possible remains of a ceramic loom weight (SF1003) was present in 0006, the fill of one of the G1003 pits/postholes. It is made in a fine sandy fabric with frequent chalk inclusions up to 6mm in length and organic impressions. It has a curved, outer edge and may be part of an intermediate or bun-shaped loom weight.

An incomplete iron object (SF1001) with a rectangular section which is bent at one end may be the remains of a structural fitting such as a staple. Small Find 1002 is another fragment of iron awaiting radiography that may be a knife blade. Both finds come from the same fill 0072 of rubbish pit G1013, which contains 16th-century pottery.

Conclusions of the small finds assessment

The fragment of possible iron knife (SF 1002) recovered from pit fill 0072 should be examined following radiography. The x-ray number should be added to the overall database for completion of the archive. None of the small finds are worthy of illustration or photography.

5.3.5 Biological evidence

Richenda Goffin

32 fragments of animal bone were recovered, weighing 1.248kg. The majority of the assemblage was found in post-medieval deposits. Small quantities of bone collected from the fills of the enclosure ditch (G1015) include part of a bovine pelvis, a pig jaw and humerus. 28 fragments of bone were found in the two fills of pit 0071 (G1013). Many of these are featureless fragments of the shafts of long bones, but fragments of the mandible, pelvis and humerus of a pig were identified and large rib fragments, which are probably bovine.

Several bones in 0072 had clearly been split and deliberately cut, perhaps to gain access to the marrow.

Conclusions of the biological evidence assessment

The faunal remains, which feature mainly pig and bovine bones, have been retained in the archive and no further work is recommended.

5.3.6 Plant macrofossils

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Bulk samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from nine contexts.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/wash-over and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred.

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

Results of the plant macrofossils assessment

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds were present at low to moderate densities within all nine assemblages studied. Preservation was generally quite poor, with a high density of the grains and seeds being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded. Although oats and wheat occurred consistently, most grains were present as single specimens within an assemblage. Cereal chaff was scarce, with most probably not surviving combustion. A single cotyledon fragment from an indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae) was the sole non-cereal food plant remain recorded.

Weed seeds were scarce, although they were present in all but one assemblage (sample 8, from hearth/fire pit G1005). Seeds of common segetal species occurred most frequently, with taxa noted including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and nettles (*Urtica dioica*). A single tuber fragment of onion-couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.) was also recorded within the assemblage from sample 9 (post-medieval pit G1013).

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Charred root/stem fragments were also recorded, with small pieces of heather (Ericaceae) stem occurring in all but one assemblage.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which were present at varying densities within all nine assemblages, were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. With the exception of coal fragments, which occurred in all but sample 9 (post-medieval pit G1013), other remains were scarce, but did include pieces of bone and eggshell and small mammal/amphibian bones.

Sample number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Context number	0004	0006	0008	0012	0014	0063	0052	0056	0072
Group number	1002	1002	1002	1003	1003	1004	1004	1005	1013
Cereals and other food plants									
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	
(awn frags.)			x						
Large Fabaceae indet.		xcffg							
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf	xcf	xx		x		x		
(rachis nodes)				x					
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf								
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x	x	x	x	x	x		x
(rachis node frag.)									x
(rachis internode frag.)									x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	xx	x	xx	x			x
Herbs									
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.		x				x			x
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber frag.)									x
Asteraceae indet.									x
<i>Brassica</i> sp.			x						x
Chenopodiaceae indet.					x				
Fabaceae indet.	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love					x		x		
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	x			x					x
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.			x						
Large Poaceae indet.			x						
Polygonaceae indet.	x								
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frags.)		x			x		x		
<i>Solanum</i> sp.		x							
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L.					x				
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.)Schultz-Bip					x				
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.				x	x				
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	x	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm									x
Charred root/stem	x		xx	x	xx	x	x	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x	x	xx	x	xx	x	x		x
(florets)		x							
Indet.seeds			x						x
Mineral replaced wood frags.					x				
Other remains									
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	x	xxxx
Black tarry material	xx	xxx	xx	x	xx	xx	xxx		
Bone	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
Burnt/fired clay					x				
Eggshell			x						
Mineralised arthropod									x

Sample number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Context number	0004	0006	0008	0012	0014	0063	0052	0056	0072
Group number	1002	1002	1002	1003	1003	1004	1004	1005	1013
Small coal fragments	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		x	x					x
Vitrified material		x		x					
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%

Table 4. Quantification of macrofossils and other organic remains

Key: x = 1–10 specimens; xx = 11–50 specimens; xxx = 51–100 specimens; xxxx = 100+ specimens; cf = compare; fg = fragment

Conclusions of the plant macrofossils assessment

The environmental assemblages from the medieval building G1002, pit/posthole group G1003 and medieval ditch G1005 are very uniform in character, with each containing small quantities of heavily burnt cereals, chaff and weed seeds. Because of this, it would appear most likely that all are derived from a common source, for example hearth waste or burnt midden material. The uniformity and small size of the assemblages may suggest that this burnt detritus was scattered or blown across the site and accidentally incorporated within a wide range of features, and there does not appear to be any evidence for the primary deposition of refuse within any of the features sampled.

5.3.7 General discussion of the finds and plant macrofossils archive

The earliest finds recovered from the site are residual sherds of pottery recovered from the medieval building G1002 and its associated features. These include a single fragment which may be Late Saxon, and a small number of sherds dating to the early medieval period.

Only a small amount of pottery was directly associated with medieval building G1002. Apart from the early medieval wares, a number of medieval coarsewares of overall 12th–14th century date were recorded. No fragments of Hollesley type wares or developed rims were identified. A single fragment of fired clay which may be part of a loom weight was also recovered from one of the postholes. In view of the evidence, it is possible that the building and its associated features could date to the earlier part of this date range, but this is speculative. There are few clues from the finds and environmental evidence for the function of this poorly preserved building. The lack of glazed wares in the medieval assemblage may suggest that this was a low-status structure typical of a rural community.

The pottery from the fills of ditch G1004 adjacent to building G1002 includes a jug or pitcher fragment with a well-developed rod handle dating to the 13th–14th century, and several fragments of a single Hollesley type jar which is also of a similar date. The small number of features to the south of ditch G1004 are either undated or contain small amounts of medieval coarseware, including a rim sherd dating to the 13th–14th century in posthole G1007.

Rubbish pit G1013, containing late 15th- to 16th-century pottery, appears to be an isolated feature within the limits of the excavation. The presence of two Rhenish stoneware vessels does not necessarily imply a high status group as such plain jugs were manufactured and imported into Britain in enormous quantities during the early post-medieval period. Fragments of ceramic building material present in the pit fills include bricks which may be of 17th-century date that could be intrusive.

No finds were recovered from the ditch segments G1016 and G1017, towards the northern edge of the site. Pottery from enclosure ditch G1015 suggests that it is post-medieval (16th–18th century) with some later (probably intrusive) sherds from two of its upper fills.

6 Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

OR1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

Realisation: *Archaeological deposits and features are present on the site. After consultation with SCCAS, Conservation Team, none of the deposits/features were deemed of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.*

OR2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation

Realisation: *The fieldwork has revealed the postholes of a medieval building, medieval and post-medieval ditches, an early post-medieval rubbish pit and a number of undated features. The ditches, which all extend beyond the areas of excavation, vary from 0.20m to >0.75m in depth. Postholes vary from 0.12m to 0.55m in depth and the rubbish pit is 0.65m deep. The features are generally well preserved although they have all been truncated to some extent, surviving only at the level at which they cut the natural stratum.*

OR3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

Realisation: *The medieval and post-medieval features were recognised only at the level at which they cut the natural stratum. They are sealed by a layer of subsoil (interpreted as a former 'worked soil') and it is assumed that they have been truncated horizontally during the formation of that deposit.*

OR4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence

Realisation: *Plant macrofossil assemblages are small and poorly preserved.*

OR5: Determine the potential of the site to produce, in particular, evidence for medieval occupation in the form of finds and features.

Realisation: *The medieval building is dated to the 12–14th centuries on the evidence of small amounts of pottery in the fills of some of its postholes. Associated floors or surfaces have not survived, but a possible external hearth or fire pit located nearby is likely to be contemporary with the building. An adjacent ditch produced pottery of similar date and is assumed to indicate a medieval property boundary. Another ditch (or ditches) to the north of the building is undated but could be contemporary with it.*

Early medieval pottery (11th–12th centuries) occurs residually in small quantities. Apart from the medieval pottery the finds assemblage includes a sherd of (residual) Late Saxon pottery, part of a probable loom weight and a small quantity of animal bones.

6.2 General discussion of potential

A single (residual) sherd of Late Saxon pottery provides slight evidence for activity in Tunstall at that time. A small assemblage of 11th–12th century pottery, also residual, indicates continued activity into the early medieval period.

The earliest occupation of the site appears to date to the 12–14th century, when a small timber building (G1002, and perhaps G1003) was constructed adjacent to an east–west ditch (G1004). The ditch seems to have silted up in the 13th–14th centuries. A second ditch (G1016 and G1017) on the same orientation and to the north of the building, might be contemporary with it; this would suggest a plot of land measuring 21.5m north–south x at least 19m east–west. This plot was presumably located on the west side of the road from Rendlesham to Blaxhall (now School Road).

Apart from a possible external hearth or fire pit (G1005) and some shallow pits and postholes that *might* be contemporary with the building there is no evidence for activity relating to the use of the building; internal flooring and contemporary external surfaces have not survived.

The medieval pottery consists for the most part of coarsewares and Hollesley-type wares, the latter providing a 13th–14th century date for the infilling of ditch G1004. Few rims were identified, but where present they were developed and squared, indicative of the 13th–14th centuries. The lack of glazed wares may suggest that this was a low-status site typical of a rural community. Generally the pottery assemblage is small and fragmented.

Environmental samples from some of the postholes of the medieval building G1002, pit/posthole group G1003 and fills of the adjacent ditch G1004 contain assemblages of plant macrofossils that are very uniform in character, containing small quantities of heavily burnt cereals, chaff and weed seeds. The uniformity and small size of the assemblages may suggest that this burnt detritus was scattered or blown across the site and incorporated by chance within these features; there is no evidence for the primary deposition of refuse in the ditch. As the majority of the macrofossils are so poorly preserved, and as none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), there is no potential for further analysis of the environmental archive.

The presence of a 16th-century rubbish pit (G1013) suggests occupation on or close to the site in the Tudor period. However, there is no documentary evidence for ownership or use of the site during the early post-medieval period. There is no evidence to indicate that the site had been in continuous

use since the 12–14th centuries; rather, there seems to have been a period of abandonment of the site.

The earliest cartographic evidence for occupation of the site is a sketch plan of an 'Estate in Tunstall and Campsey Ash, in the occupation of John Sawyer, the Property of John Sheppard Esqr', dated March 1792. This estate corresponded approximately with the property that was known later as Street Farm. The archaeological site is located within plot number 15, which is described in the accompanying schedule as 'Yards'; however, it contains three buildings that correspond in size and location with those appearing on the 1840 tithe map and the Ordnance Survey map of 1880. One of those buildings is presumed to be the barn that until recently occupied the north western part of the site. The southern boundary of plot 15 corresponds to the southern extent of the archaeological site.

Cartographic evidence indicates that the present farmhouse was constructed in the 1880s on the site of an earlier building that extended further to the south. This earlier building must have intruded into the northern part of the archaeological site, but no evidence for it was found.

The post-medieval ditch (G1015), assumed to be part of a rectangular enclosure, does not correspond to any of the boundaries shown on maps of the 18th- or 19th centuries.

In the light of these comments it is proposed that there is little or no potential for analysis of the stratigraphic, finds/environmental and documentary archive, beyond that contained in this assessment report. Small Find 1002, a possible knife blade, will require reassessment following radiography.

7 Significance of the data

The archaeological work at Street Farm Barn is the first such project to have been undertaken in Tunstall. Other vacant plots within the village have been developed for housing in recent years without prior archaeological investigation. The archaeological results therefore have considerable *local significance*. They indicate occupation of the site in the 12th–14th century, followed by a period of abandonment or perhaps a return to agricultural use. It is tempting to relate this to the sharp decline in the population of the country that occurred in the 14th century, due in large part to the Black Death. The presence of a 16th-century rubbish pit suggests that the site was re-occupied in the Tudor period and provides a clue to the origins of Street Farm.

In relation to regional research agendas (as defined in Glazebrook, 2000) the site has limited significance; this is due more to the relatively small scale of the investigation than to the nature of the evidence it provided. Medieval settlement patterns and the nature of rural medieval buildings in East Anglia are areas of study that have previously received little attention. This site can contribute therefore to research topics relating to the *Characterisation of medieval settlement forms and functions*.

8 Recommendation for Publication

It has been proposed (6.2) that no further analysis of the site archive is required. Similarly it is proposed that the potential and significance of the archive are not such that additional reporting or publication of the results is required. This post-excavation assessment will be disseminated as a 'grey literature' report *via* OASIS (Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS), and a summary of the results will be submitted to the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

9 Acknowledgements

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Jess Tipper (SCCAS, Conservation team) monitored the archaeological project.

The project was managed by John Newman and supervised by Kieron Heard. Duncan Allan, Sabra Hennessy and Anna West assisted with the fieldwork. Surveying was by Fiona Gamble (all SCCAS, Field Projects Team).

The finds assessment is by Richenda Goffin (SCCAS, Finds Manager) and the plant macrofossils assessment by Val Fryer.

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11 Appendices

11.1 Appendix 1: Brief and specification for the excavation

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission for residential development at Street Farm Barn, School Road, Tunstall, Suffolk (TM 3588 5511) has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (C/06/1928).
- 1.2 This work comprises the erection of 6 dwellings and cart lodge building, car parking, with the construction of associated access, following the demolition of an existing barn.
- 1.3 The site is located at approximately 24.40 metres AOD. The underlying geology comprises sandy clay/silt, at a depth of c. 0.50m below modern ground level.
- 1.4 An architectural survey of the barn has been undertaken by Stephen Claydon (2007/08). A trenched evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS Report 2008/127). The evaluation defined archaeological features in the central part of the site, in the form of post-pits indicative of one or more buildings, with finds dating to the medieval period. There is high potential for further buildings, and associated features to be defined on this site.
- 1.5 In order to comply with the planning condition, the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development, measuring 413m² in total area (see accompanying plan).
- 2.2 In addition, the north-west part of the development site requires evaluation in the form of a single linear trench 10.00m in length (1.8m in width) aligned N – S along the axis of the proposed new building. Archaeological mitigation may be also required in this area and any decision will be based on the results of the trenched evaluation. A single linear trench is also required in the north-east part of the site,

5.00m in length (1.8m in width) aligned E – W along the axis of the carports, to establish the depth of the overburden: the depth of overburden needs to be of sufficient depth to ensure a protective buffer of at least 200mm between the base of any topsoil stripping (required for the construction of the car ports and also the access road) and the archaeological horizon.

- 2.3 An archaeological watching brief will be required for other areas of the site during groundworks.
- 2.4 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.
- 2.5 The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for medieval occupation, in the form of finds and features.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.7 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.8 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.9 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor

with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.

- 2.10 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.11 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.12 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for Archaeological Excavation (See also Section 4)

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

- 3.4 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.5 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
 - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated. The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.6 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.7 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.9 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

- 3.11 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.12 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.13 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.14 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.16 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.

- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example, in the form of an open day and/or local public lecture/talk and/or exhibition of results.
- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record or museum.

- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 The project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.8 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.9 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.10 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County Historic Environment Record or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.12 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the

project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

- 5.13 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.14 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.15 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be

neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.

- 6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 22 April 2008

Reference: / StreetFarmBarn_Tunstall2008rev

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

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

11.2 Appendix 2: Addendum to the evaluation report

Linzi Everett (May 2008)

Introduction

Following evaluation of land at Street Farm Barn, Tunstall, in March 2008, two further trenches were opened on 16 May 2008 in order to test the depth of deposits in the north east of the site, and to sample an area made accessible by the demolition of a barn. Features were recorded under the site code TUN 027, following the context sequence begun during the initial evaluation phase.

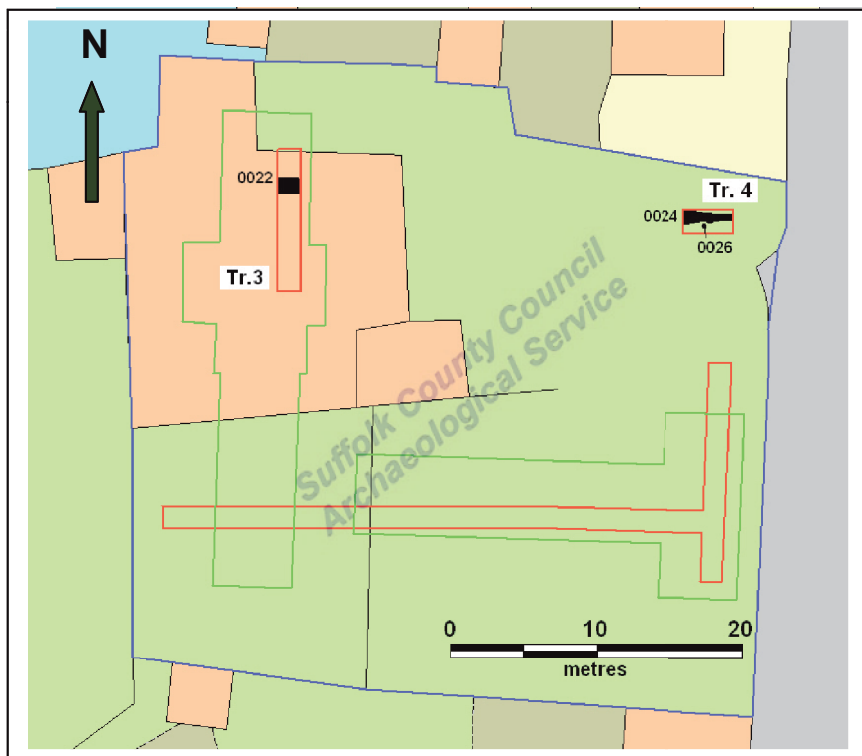


Figure 1. Showing the location of trenches and features within the development area. Proposed building footprints are shown in green.

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Results

Trench 3 measured 9.3m in length, 1.6m wide and was excavated to the depth of the naturally occurring subsoil. The overburden present was 0.45–0.50m thick, comprising c. 0.20m of topsoil 0001 mixed with building rubble from the barn demolition, sealing c. 0.30m of subsoil 0018.

0022 was an east-west aligned ditch that measured 1.0m wide with a depth of c. 0.36m. It was filled by 0023, a pale-mid greyish brown sandy clay silt, loosely compacted and with iron pan and charcoal flecks and occasional small pebbles. A section measuring 0.80m wide was excavated and two small bone fragments were noted in the fill. 0023 appeared to be sealed by 0018, but the boundaries between the deposits were not clear.

Trench 4 measured 3.3m in length, 1.6m wide and was excavated to the depth of the naturally occurring subsoil. The overburden present was 0.33m deep, comprising c. 0.25m of topsoil 0001 sealing c. 80mm of subsoil 0018.

Two features were identified in this trench. 0024 was an east-west aligned ditch, c. 0.18m deep, somewhat irregular in plan and demonstrating some animal disturbance on its southern edge. It was filled by 0025, a mid-pale orangey brown sandy clay silt of loose compaction and with moderate small pebble inclusions. No artefacts were recovered from the 1.0m excavated section. 0026 was a small, shallow, circular posthole 0.32m in diameter and 70mm deep. Its fill, 0027, was a mid orangey brown sandy clay silt of loose compaction and with moderate small pebble inclusions from which no artefacts were recovered.

Discussion

This additional phase of evaluation demonstrated the presence of archaeological remains in Trench 3 and showed that they were sealed by around 0.50m of overburden at this point. Features were also present in Trench 4 but at a much shallower level of 0.33m below ground surface.

None of the features recorded in Trenches 3 and 4 contained any finds, nor were any unstratified artefacts recovered. 0022 and 0024 could in fact be the same ditch, perhaps a former boundary running perpendicular to the road line. It is also possible that 0024 is associated with a boundary shown on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map of c.1900 (Fig. 2). This feature was not shown on either the 1st or 3rd edition OS maps (dated c.1880 and 1920 respectively).



Figure 2. Extract from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map showing ditch 0024 (green) over a marked boundary

11.3 Appendix 3: Documentary research

Anthony M Breen

Introduction

Until 1949 Street Farm, a tenanted farm consisting of 103.102 acres, had been part of the large estate owned by Sir James William Lowther, Viscount Ullswater of Campsea Ash (1855-1949). The archives of Viscount Ullswater (ref. HA 47) include a copy of the sale catalogue for Campsey High House but no other estate records; instead the collection is made up of family and political papers.

Following his death the estate was sold in 50 lots at an auction held at the Crown & Anchor Hotel in Ipswich in November 1949. The farm was sold as lot nine. The lands attached to the farm in Tunstall consisted in the main of a triangular block stretching westwards from Woodbridge Road to the parish boundary with Campsey Ash. The schedule of lands attached to this property did include other detached fields in Tunstall, Blaxhall, Campsea Ash and Farnham (ref. SC 088/2).

Previously Campsey High House had been the property of the Sheppard family. They had held the lordship of the manor of Morehall Hall in Campsey Ash but all the other properties forming their estates, whether freehold or copyhold, had been accumulated from various other manors. John Sheppard had purchased Morehall Hall in 1654. His family is described in Copinger's 'Manor of Suffolk'

He died in 1669, when the manor devolved on his only son, John Sheppard, He died unmarried in 1671, when it vested in Edmund Sheppard by devise from his cousin John, Edmund died in 1708, when the manor passed to his son and heir John Sheppard, who died without issue in 1747, having devised to his cousin, John Sheppard of Monewden, who died in 1793, when the manor passed to his only son, John Sheppard, who died in 1824, when it vested in his only son, John Wilson Sheppard, who dying in 1830 it devolved on his son and heir John Sheppard, born in 1824.

At times this estate was subdivided between different family members as the following reference from the court book of the manor of Ash, dated 10 December 1883 tries to explain

Whereas John George Sheppard late of the High House Campsey Ash in the County of Suffolk esquire deceased who never had issue was the first son and the said Henry Wilson Sheppard is the second son of the late John Wilson Sheppard of the said High House esquire deceased And the said John Wilson Sheppard was the only son of John Sheppard of the said High House esquire long since deceased who was the first son of another John Sheppard the son of one Francis Sheppard and so described in the will of a third John Sheppard of the said High House who died in or about the year one thousand seven hundred and forty seven.

This rather long preamble was for a small part of the estate described as

the site of one messuage wasted with divers lands containing by estimation five roods to wit one orchard containing half an acre and one pigstie adjoining called an Hempland containing three roods with appurtenances in Tunstall.

This property passed to the Honourable William Lowther in 11 January 1884 (ref. HB26:8039/19A). There is no collection of deeds for this particular property. Various tenanted farms that formed the former Ullswater estate had been made up of lands purchased or held of various manors and united as landholdings of the estate. Some of these landholdings may have pre-dated the development of the estate.

Various manorial records have been searched but unfortunately the names of the tenants of the estate do not appear in those documents. Copyhold tenure was abolished in 1922, though under the terms of the various Copyhold Acts lands were enfranchised, that is converted to freehold, before that date. When this estate was sold in 1949 all the land was described as freehold and the deeds of conveyance would have included only a limited abstract of the former title.

Maps

SCCAS has supplied copies of the first three editions of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps of this site together with a copy of Hodskinson's 1783 'Map of Suffolk' for the purposes of this report. On the original printed editions of the Ordnance Survey maps this site is divided between sheet numbers LXVIII.3 & 4. The first edition of this map was published in 1884.

The site is situated to the west of Woodbridge Road (now School Road) and to the south of the farmhouse and other buildings of Street Farm. To the south of the site there are two small dwellings, one now named 'The Old Corner Shop'. On earlier editions of the Ordnance Survey maps there is a small row of cottages south of the site and fronting on the B 1078 road to Campsey Ash. These face the Green Man public house on the opposite side of that road.

The original archdeaconry copy of the 1840 tithe map for Tunstall is no longer extant. The copy of the tithe map in the archdeaconry collection (ref. FDA/263/C1/1b) is a reproduction of the map submitted to the Tithe Redemption Commission, the original version of which is held now at the National Archives at Kew.

This site is within the plot numbered 257 on the tithe map. The field to the west is numbered 256. Unfortunately the numbers of the small plots to the south cannot be read on the reproduction of this map. As the other plots to the west of the Woodbridge Road are numbered in a numeric sequence it has been assumed that the plots were originally numbered 258-260.

These pieces are described in the tithe apportionment (ref. FDA263/C1/1A); again this document has come from the records of the Tithe Redemption Commission and is not an original copy.

The plot 257 'Houses, stable, barn etc' is listed in the occupation of John Sawyer, being part of a farm of 82 acres 19 perches held in trust by 'William Woods Page of the late John Wilson Shepherd'. The adjoining field to the west, 256, is simply described as 'Home Meadow' and measured at 3 acres 3 roods. The other fields were 188 Fore Field, 238 Kiln Field, 239 Burrells

Pasture, 242 Little Burrells, 246 Willow Bush, 248 Horse Close, 249 Twelve Acres, 250 Seven Acres, 251 Clodds Field, 253 Bridges, 254 Black Acre and 255 Camping Field immediately north of the farmstead itself. Though the farm is not named in the tithe apportionment it is in the same position as Street Farm on the later Ordnance Survey maps. These are also the same fields shown on the 1949 sale plan of this property. To the north of the lands forming this farm a long tree-lined avenue runs westwards to the entrance to Campsey Ash Park and the parish boundary with Campsey Ash. The park is shown as the estate of John Sheppard Esquire on Hodskinson's map of 1783.

The tithe plot 258 to the south of the farm was a 'house and garden' measured at 24 perches. It was the property of John Gross and in the occupation of his tenant Robert Aldous. The plot 259 is listed as the property of William Butcher and in the occupation of his tenant 'John Coggishall'. It is described as 'House and Baking Office' and measured as just 8 perches. William Butcher also owned some cottages and gardens numbered 252 on the map. The plot numbered 260 (5 perches) is described as 'Cottages and Gardens', being the property of James Sawyer and in his own occupation but shared with 'others'. He also owned cottages in the plot numbered 189.

James Sawyer was another tenant on part of same estate as John Sawyer. The fields in his occupation totalling 71 acres 1 rood were numbered 283-285, 289-290, 293 and 295 included the site of his farmstead 283 named as 'Shepherd's Farm' on the later Ordnance Survey Map. Another tenant of this estate was William Sawyer who held 136 acres 3 roods 1 perches with his fields numbered 127-130, 135-137, 140, 147, 150, 154-155, 169, 206. Five of his fields are described as 'Walk' suggesting pasture for sheep. His farmstead numbered 155 is in the position of Church Farm, as shown the early Ordnance Survey maps.

The Green Man public house was also part of the estate as were a further six farms, the largest of which (measuring 1165 acres 2 roods 29 perches) was in the occupation of Thomas Flatt of Dunningworth Hall. His farm included an area of heath measured at nearly 576 acres, and nine fields described in part as 'Walk' totalling just over 233 acres. Though they were then in arable use, their former use as sheep pasture is indicated by the adjoining smaller enclosures 'Sheep Drift', 'Sheep Lodge' and 'Sheep Lodge and Barn'. This dominance of an agricultural economy based on sheep is not evident on 'Street Farm'.

There is an earlier map of this site in the Isaac Johnson Collection (ref. HB11:475/1470). This rough sketch plan of an 'Estate in Tunstall and Campsey Ash, in the occupation of John Sawyer, the Property of John Sheppard Esqr' was originally drawn in March 1792. An adjoining farm in the occupation of Richard Debney was added to the plan in 1822. John Sawyer's lands, totalling 100 acres 17 perches, are listed in a schedule in the top right hand corner of the map. There are some minor changes in names and boundaries of the fields before 1840.

There are three highway diversion orders and plans listed in the card index under Tunstall. None relate to the roads in the immediate area of this site, though one plan dated 1792 (ref. SCC 276/4) shows two roads that were stopped up; both of these crossed through the lands known as 'Kiln Grounds'. These lands are shown on the tithe map and described as 'Kiln Field', which was part of Street Farm.

The 'Book of plans of the estate of John Sheppard, Campsey Ash' dated 1726 (ref. HA30:50/22/26.1) includes plans of two farms in Tunstall named Church Farm and Banyards Farm. These plans do not show any of the lands that later formed Street Farm. One of the manors of Tunstall was known as 'Banyards' and the site of the farmhouse depicted on the 1726 plan is marked as 'Old Farm' on the Ordnance Survey maps, being located northeast of Street Farm.

The earliest surviving map for Tunstall is an undated late sixteenth-century plan of strip cultivation in one of the former open fields (ref. HD1538/393). The map is orientated east-west rather than following the modern convention of north-south. Two roadways are shown on the map and one of these is described in Latin as leading from 'Ayshe' towards Tunstall Church. Only one field is named as 'Brakesfield'. The names of the tenants or landholders include John Edgore land late Coppynge, John Harrington and John Whighte for lands late William Whetecroft. It has not been possible to position this map on the later tithe map.

The Manor of Banyards

This manor was one of a number of manors in the possession of the North family of Glemham Hall. The rental for the manor dated 1833 lists just six tenants holding 8 properties. These include a reference to the rents of J. G. Sheppard, who paid £1 16s 7d. His name does not appear in the 1842 rental. In the 1903 rental the 'Honourable William Lowther' is listed as paying three lots of rent for lands of this manor, though the main rent still £1 16s 7d was for 'copyhold' land.

There is another reference to J. G. Sheppard in the 1833 rental. Under the manor of Blaxhall Hall, he paid 1s 6d for 'waste'. Another property mentioned under this manor is 'Lady's late Debney's', a small wood named 'Debney's Grove' is shown on the Ordnance Survey maps to the north of the tree-lined avenue leading to Campsey High House and adjoining land attached to Street Farm. William Sawyer is named in this rental as tenant paying 3s 2d to the manor of Griston.

The 1833 rental bears amongst the headings the note that rents were paid 'Michaelmas O. S.' The initials here stand for Old Style meaning Michaelmas according to the pre 1751 Julian Calendar.

The entry of John George Sheppard to various lands held of the manor of Banyards in Tunstall appears at a court held on 28 April 1831, recorded in court book 'D' covering the years 1758-1866. He was the eldest son and heir of John Wilson Sheppard. The property descriptions are historic and not all the pieces described were in Tunstall. The first part of the descriptions

appears to relate to the site of Banyard's Farm as shown on the 1726 plan. The lands were described as

All that capital scite of the tenement formerly of John Tomes in Tunstall And also to one piece of land containing two acres lying in a field called Mable Gate. And to five pieces of land parcel of the same tenement lying in Tunstall aforesaid the first piece whereof containeth one acre and lyeth on the south side of the said piece of the capital scite aforesaid. The second piece thereof containeth one acre and lyeth at the north end of the aforesaid piece on the part of the north of the procession way there. The third piece containeth half an acre called Oak Acre and lyeth in a close called Langmere. The fourth piece containeth half an acre and abuts upon the lands of the Lord late in the tenure of William Mills towards the east. The fifth piece contains half an acre and lies there between the lands of William Read of the fee of this manor on the part of the East and abutteth upon the procession way of Blaxhall towards the north held by service and rent of one shilling and one penny halfpenny per annum and an half penny to ward.

And also to two other pieces of land copyhold lying in a field there called the Clapper otherwise Southfield; the first piece whereof containeth three roods and the other contains one rood holden by the rent of two pence per annum and other services (Clapper Close is marked on the 1726 map of Church Farm).

And also to one other piece of land containing one acre held by the rent of nine pence per annum.

And also to one other piece of land of land containing half an acre late parcel of seven acres of land copyhold in Tunstall aforesaid. And to all other the copyhold lands and tenements formerly Martha Danbrook in the occupation of Augustine Bass or his assigns held of this manor.

And also to one piece of land containing three roods lying in Tunstall between the common land there on the part of the north and the lands formerly of John Pettit and before John Scutts on the part of the south and abutteth upon the lands of the manor of Ash by the common path towards the west and upon the Common Way towards the east. And to one piece of land containing one rood lying in Tunstall next the fish pond there on the part of the north and the lands late of John Gooding on the part of the south and abutteth upon the path leading from the common way to the Broom towards the east (There are two fields called 'Broom Perches on the 1726 plan of Church Farm). And also to two pieces of land of the tenement Rullies containing by estimation two acres with the appurtenances in Tunstall And also to three pieces of land copyhold containing one acre and one rood parcel of the aforesaid tenement with the appurtenances in Tunstall. And to all other lands and tenements formerly of Richard Thurston formerly in the occupation of John Deversham (see below for the court records for 23 July 1723)

And to also three roods of land copyhold more or less with appurtenances in Tunstall

And also to two pieces of land copyhold parcel of the tenement Pittocks in Tunstall containing by estimation half an acre holden by copy of Court Roll of this manor (see below for court records for 11 October 1739).

And also to one piece of land containing by estimation one acre and an half of the greater measure parcel of the tenement Cuttings And also to one piece of land parcel of the tenement Pittocks And to one piece of land containing one acre and an half of the greater measure of the tenement Roaffe in Tunstall and Blaxhall And to one piece of land containing one rood and an half of the greater measure of the tenement John Thomas (see below for court records for 29 November 1739).

And also to all and singular the lands and tenements Copyhold of this manor formerly of Thomas Barrell.

In 1840 two fields attached to Street Farm were named 'Burrells', in the schedule attached to the 1792 sketch map, these same fields are named 'Barrells'. They were to the north of the tree-lined avenue leading to Ash High House. The name of Thomas Barrell appears in earlier manorial records for this manor.

Further lands in Blaxhall are described in this 1831 court entry. John Wilson Sheppard had entered these lands on 2 June 1824 on the death of his father John Sheppard.

The Sheppard family only appear in the manorial court records of this manor in the eighteenth century. In the court book for the years 1650-1757 (ref. HA49/F3/5), there are several entries for John Sheppard of Campsey Ash. At a court held on 23 July 1732, he acquired the lands of Thomas and Hanna Lynd described in a single paragraph in 1831 beginning with the 'three roods of land in Tunstall'. On 15 September 1737 he acquired lands formerly the property of John Neave the elder and John Neave the younger. At the following court he acquired further land from John Hail or Hayle and his wife Mary. On 13 September 1739 the lands of another tenant John Chandler were granted to John Sheppard, described as 'lands of the tenement Pittocke'. In the court records for 29 November 1739, John Hail's former lands are described in full beginning with the one and a half acres of the 'tenement Cuttings'. The lands in Blaxhall were acquired at another court held on 7 February 1745/46 from William French.

Thomas Barrell is named in this court book. On 9 April 1711 Thomas Barrell and his wife Hanna surrendered their lands to John Hayle. Thomas had entered these lands on 1 August 1691 as brother and heir of John Barrell. John Barrell was the heir of Thomas Osborne and had entered into the ownership of the land on 12 May 1682. These lands are not described in full in the court records.

Manor of Blaxhall Hall

John Sheppard had also held lands of the manor of Blaxhall Hall, having entered the property at a court held on 17 December 1794. The previous tenant was George Bates who had first surrendered the lands to John Sheppard's father (also John Sheppard) in August 1790. The description of the property is very lengthy covering 11 pages in the original court book. Only the beginning of the descriptions has been copied for this report:

One piece of land containing by estimation two acres lying on the west part of a close called Oxwall and abutteth upon the way leading from Ash to Tunstall towards the south and upon Clerk's hedge and other towards the north held by the annual rent of eight pence

And also to one piece of land containing one acre and one rood of pasture parcel of eight acres of land of the tenement Dawes in part inclosed lying between the lands of the manor of Ash Biggotts between the close called Swan Croft on the part of the west and a certain ancient way leading into Tinkes Piece now disused on the part of the east and abutteth upon the lands late of John Edgar towards the south and upon the aforesaid ancient

way now or late reputed for the lands of William Glover late of Robert Harlewins called Oxwall towards the north holden by the annual rent of twelve pence

And also to one piece of land Bond formerly built formerly of John Tayles containing by estimation two acres lying in Ash ...

Many of the other pieces described were in Tunstall, such as a 'parcel of the waste of the lord called by the name of Noeman Green in Tunstall' or 'Land called Keggills or Thornes abutting the King's Highway leading from the church of Tunstall towards the heath', though other lands in Blaxhall and Wantisden are mentioned also.

The lands of other manors appear also in relation to the land in Tunstall; these include the manors of Kettleburgh and Dunningworth.

The Manor of Kettleburgh

The record office in Ipswich holds a photocopy of an extent for this manor dated 1487. Other later records are available on microfiche. Only some of the land forming this manor was in Kettleburgh. Other lands were in Framlingham, Parham, Glemham, Sweffling, Wantisden, Chillesford, Boyton, Capel, Ufford, Butley, Tunstall, Campsey Ash, Hacheston, Marlesford and Rendlesham.

The lands in Tunstall are described in the 1487 extent on folios 34 – 39 (ref. P646/1). Just 14 tenants are named and their lands are interspersed with those of other manors - Naunton, Blaxhall, Dunningworth and Banyards. Some of these tenants, such as John Skutt, appear in the property descriptions of lands held of other manors. Later owners of each property are named in the margins of the text, such as 'John Cook ao 1565 &c p ann 5 s 4d' who was a successor to part of the property of John Lynde. Against the name of John Aylmer the later tenant is named without a date as 'A Danbrooke' matching Maria Danbrooke mentioned in the records for the manor of Banyards. In the extent there are Thomas and Robert Pettitt; a John Pettitt is mentioned in the records for Banyards. The names Edgore and Whetecroft appear on the undated sixteenth-century map or plan of the open field. Whetecroft acquired the landholdings of two of the fourteen tenants.

Other Manors

Amongst the records for the manor of Banyards there is a volume containing extracts from the court rolls 1360–1604 and other memoranda including 'articles of enquiry for survey of Dunningworth', a list of bridges in Loes Hundred with the responsibility for repairs and a rental for the manor of Banyards dated 1603 (ref. HA49/F3/3). There is also 'Names of the Manors lying in Tunstall'. The list begins with the manors of 'Doningworthe' and 'Bannyardes', the site of both being in the parish, and continues with

Landes lienge in Tunstall houlden of divers othar mannors as appereth following, of the mannor of Kettilberghe, ...Blaxhall Hall, ... Eken, ... Aishe, ... Wantesden, ... Vallauttes, ... Farnham, ... Staverton, ... Naunton Hall, ... Sudbourne.

At the front of the same volume there is a list written in Latin of the messuages and tenement belonging to the manor of 'Tunstall Banniardes', dated 1601. The manor had only six messuages or dwelling houses in

Tunstall and a further thirteen tenements. The manor also had tenements in Wanitsden, Blaxhall, Orford and Campsey Ash.

Thomas Barrell appears to have held land of this manor between 1691 and 1711 and the names of some landholders appear in sixteenth-century records. The names of the tenements are much older. In the extracts from the court rolls there are references to the site of the tenement 'Pittokkes' from a court entry written in Latin in 1464:

The capital site of the tenement Pittokkes alias Warners built with two pieces of land with appurtenances to the same which contain by estimation two acres and the other by estimation half an acre held of this manor.

The annual rent was 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ d and included the obligation to attend the manorial court and act as in the officer of collector. The following year the land is described as

Late built with two pieces of land in Tunstall ... and lies between the land of the same tenement in the tenure of Nicholas Herring on the part of the north and south and abuts on the common way towards the east.

In 1475, this tenement is further described when Margaret, the daughter of Nicholas Herring, held

one acres and a half of the greater measure parcel of the tenement Cuttings in Blaxhall ... and one piece of copyhold land containing one acre parcel of the tenement Pittokks.

It is quite possible that the Sheppard family acquired their lands for each of these manors and other lands as freehold at various dates. Some of their tenanted farms may have been consolidated into a single holding before the land was sold to the Sheppard family. Other farms may have only been consolidated at a later date.

Conclusion

The Suffolk Record Office does not hold the estate records of the former Ullswater Estate and these records may not have been kept following the sale of the estate. The records would have included estate rentals and tenancy agreements for the various farms indicating when each landholding had been consolidated. There is also a lack of property records for this estate showing the dates when the Sheppard family acquire their various properties in Campsey Ash, Tunstall and the adjoining parishes. There are references to lands that they held from other manors in the court books for this manor and only two farms are depicted in the 'Book of plans of the estate of John Sheppard, Campsey Ash' dated 1726 - Church Farm and Banyards or 'Old Farm' as shown on the Ordnance Survey maps. In most cases the geographic details given in the property descriptions of manorial records are too limited to help identify the positions of each property. In relation to Street Farm, the field names 'Barrells' or 'Burrells' probably relate to Thomas Barrell who held lands of the manor of Banyards from 1691-1711, though his lands are not described in full in the contemporary court records. The Sheppard family acquired

Thomas Barrell's lands after 1726 and this might explain why Street Farm is not shown on the 1726 plans.

Unfortunately the owners of the few small pieces of land, the sites of cottages, shown on the tithe map to the south of Street Farm have not been found in the manorial records for the manors of Banyards, Blaxhall Hall or Ash. The records of the remaining manors have not been searched for such entries. If an entry for John Gross, William Butcher or James Sawyer had appeared in these records the property description might have included a reference to the adjoining land.

In relation to this particular site and others in Tunstall it is not possible to identify the earlier owners. It is possible to recreate part of the earlier historic landscape through the use of manuscript maps that exist for other parts of the parish and through identifying the names of earlier landowners from field names.

References

Maps

SC 088/2 Sale Particulars Ullswater Estate 1949

FDA/263/C1/1b Tithe Map Tunstall 1840
FDA/263/C1/1A Tithe Apportionment 1840

HD11:475/1470 Isaac Johnson Collection 'Estate in Tunstall and Campsey Ash, in the occupation of John Sawyer, the property of John Sheppard esqr' 13 March 1792 corrected 1822

SCC 276/4 Highway Closure Plan Tunstall and Campsey Ash 1792

HA30:50/22/26.1 'Book of plans of the estate of John Sheppard, Campsey Ash' dated 1726

HD 1538/393 Iveagh Collection Plan of Open Field in Tunstall n.d. sixteenth century

Manorial Records

HA49/F1/16 Rental Various Manors including Banyards in Tunstall 1833

HA49/F1/17 Rental Various Manors including Banyards in Tunstall 1842

HA49/F1/19 Rental Various Manors including Banyards in Tunstall 1903

HA49/F3/5 Manorial Court Book Banyards in Tunstall 11 November 1650 – 17 September 1757

HA49/F3/3 Extracts from court rolls Manor of Banyards in Tunstall 1360 - 1604

HA49/F3/6 Manorial Court Book Banyards in Tunstall 19 August 1758 – 1 August 1866

HB26:8039/19A Court Book Manor of Ash 6 November 1759 – 3 March 1913

P646/1 Photocopy Extent of the Manor of Kettleburgh 1487

Published Works

William A. Copinger 'Manors of Suffolk: Notes on Their History and Devolution The Hundreds of Hoxne, Lackford and Loes' Volume IV. Manchester 1909

11.4 Appendix 4: Group discussions

Group 1001: Natural stratum

Context: 0021

The natural stratum is a deposit of firm, mid yellowish brown clay/silt (boulder clay, or glacial till). Within this there are extensive patches of yellowish brown sand and more localised concentrations of weathered chalk. The surface of the natural stratum is fairly level, at an average height of 23.80m OD.

All archaeological features were recognised at the level at which they cut the natural stratum.

Group 1002: Medieval timber building

Contexts: 0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008, 0009, 0038, 0039, 0048, 0049

A rectangular timber building is represented by four postholes (0005, 0009, 0039 and 0049). As excavated the building measures 3.7m north-south x 5.0m east-west but it is possible that it extended further to the east, beyond the limit of excavation. The postholes are oval or circular in plan with steep or vertical sides and flat or concave bases. They range from 0.56–0.75m in width and survive to depths of between 0.26–0.55m. A fifth posthole 0007 is likely to be part of the same structure, being located on the line of its south wall. This posthole is up to 0.75m wide and survives to a depth of 0.28m.

The fills of the postholes are similar, being reddish brown or greyish brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles. Fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from fills 0004 (posthole 0005), 0008 (posthole 00090 and 0048 (posthole 0049). In addition, a fragment of chalk-tempered fired clay present in fill 0006 (posthole 0007) may be part of a bun-shaped loom weight, and a single fragment of fire-cracked flint was present in fill 0008 (posthole 0009).

No internal surfaces were apparent and there is no evidence for the function of the building.

Group 1003: Line of possible postholes (medieval)

Contexts: 0012, 0013, 0014, 0015, 0016, 0017

A line of small pits or postholes (0013, 0015 and 0017) located 1.0m south of the medieval building (Group 1002) might be part of the same structure. The features are spaced evenly at one-metre intervals. They are smaller than the postholes in Group 1002, being generally about 0.40m wide and up to 0.14m deep with bowl-shaped profiles.

Fills 0012 (in cut 0013) and 0014 (in cut 0015) are similar to those in the Group 1002 postholes (reddish brown or greyish brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles). The latter contained several sherds of medieval pottery.

Fill 0016 (in cut 0017) is different, being light yellow silty sand with greyish brown mottling.

Group 1004: Medieval ditch and its fills

Contexts: 0050, 0051, 0052, 0053, 0054, 0055, 0057, 0058, 0061, 0062, 0063, 0064, 0074 (segments 0306, 0307, 0308, 0309, 0310)

0053 is an east-west ditch located south of and running parallel with the long axis of the medieval building (Group 1002) and the line of three possible postholes (Group 1003). The ditch is more than 19m long (extending beyond the limits of excavation to east and west), up to 1.15m wide and 0.24m–0.60m deep. Its depth increases from east to west, suggesting that its primary function was to drain water in that direction. It is generally V-shaped with a narrow, concave base.

Five segments were dug through the ditch, revealing similar types of deposits; generally sandy silt or clay/silt similar to the natural stratum 0021 (Group 1001). Most segments displayed a sequence of fills suggesting gradually infilling and weathering of the sides of the ditch rather than rapid and deliberate backfilling.

Very few finds were recovered from the ditch fills. Small amounts of medieval pottery came from fills 0050, 0055, 0062 and 0074, and the latter produced also a small amount of animal bone.

Group 1005: Possible hearth (undated)

Context: 0056

0056 is an area of scorching in the base of a shallow and undulating depression in the surface of the natural stratum 0021 (Group 1001). The depression is irregular in plan and measures 0.95m north-south x at least 0.80m east-west, extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. It is less than 0.10m deep. The scorched area measures approximately 0.55m x 0.40m and is about 20mm deep. Environmental analysis of a soil sample from the possible hearth has failed to reveal its function.

The depression is filled with mid brown silty sand that is indistinguishable from site-wide subsoil 0018 (Group 1020) that seals most of the archaeological features.

Group 1006: Two small pits and their fills (undated)

Contexts: 0067, 0068, 0069, 0070

0068 and 0070 are small pits adjacent to the possible hearth 0056 (Group 1005). 0068 is triangular with rounded corners. It measures 0.76m north-south x up to 0.62m east-west and is up to 0.22m deep. A circular depression at its west end suggests that this might have been a post pit. 0070 is oval, measuring 0.90m north-south x 0.46m east-west x 0.20m deep. Both cuts have similar fills of loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt with pebbles but no cultural material.

Group 1007: Posthole and fill (medieval or later)

Contexts: 0059, 0060

0060 is an oval posthole measuring 0.54m x 0.40m x 0.14m deep. Fill 0059 is mid brown sandy clay containing several large flint nodules, presumably packing for the post, and a single fragment of medieval pottery. The posthole has no obvious associations, but is close to pit 0066 (Group 1008).

Group 1008: Small pit and its fill (medieval or later)

Contexts: 0065, 0066

0066 is a small pit measuring 0.90m east-west x at least 0.63m north-south, extending beyond the southern limit of excavation. It is only 0.25m deep, with a shallow and irregular profile. Its fill 0065 is a mixture of silty sand and clay that produced one fragment of medieval pottery. The pit has no obvious associations, but is close to posthole 0060 (Group 1007).

Group 1009: Unspecified cut and its fill (undated)

Contexts: 0010, 0011

Cut 0011 was recorded originally in evaluation trench 2 and was interpreted as a circular posthole since it is in line with postholes 0005, 0007 and 0009 (Group 1002). It was found subsequently to be an elongated oval measuring 1.00m north-south x 0.45m east-west x 0.14m deep. Its fill 0010 is loose, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles but no cultural material. The date and function of the cut are unknown, but it could be an animal burrow.

Group 1010: Pit and its fill (modern)

Contexts: 0036, 0037

0037 is a sub-circular pit measuring 0.80m in diameter and surviving to a depth of 0.12m. Its fill 0036 is dark grey sandy silt with moderate charcoal inclusions. The pit was noted during machining at a much higher level and it is assumed to be of relatively modern date.

Group 1011: Small pit and its fill (post-medieval)

Contexts: 0040, 0041

0041 is an oval cut measuring 0.50m x 0.38m x 70mm deep, with a shallow, saucer-shaped profile. Fill 0040 is mid reddish brown silty sand containing two small fragments of post-medieval brick.

Group 1012: Small pit and its fill (undated)

Contexts: 0042, 0043

0043 is circular with a diameter of 0.37m and depth of 0.16m. It has a bowl-shaped profile. Its fill 0042 is yellowish brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but not cultural material. The date and function of the feature are unknown.

Group 1013: Rubbish pit and its fills (16th century)

Contexts: 0071, 0072, 0073

The pit has two distinct fills; lower fill 0073, lying against the sides and base of the pit, is mid yellowish brown silty sand with pebbles. Upper fill 0072 is mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate flecks and small fragments of charcoal, particularly at the base and on the east side of the deposit. Both fills produced moderate amounts of 16th-century pottery and there are joining sherds between the deposits. They also produced brick fragments of the 16th- and 17th centuries (the latter possibly intrusive). 0072 produced part of a possible iron staple and a possible iron knife blade, and both deposits produced moderate amounts of animal bone.

Group 1014: Possible posthole and its fill (undated)

Contexts: 0046, 0047

0046 is a small, circular feature, 0.25m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile. It is on the eastern edge of ditch 0028 (Group 1015) but the stratigraphic relationship between them is unknown. Fill 0047 is loose, dark brown silty sand with moderate pebbles but no cultural material.

Group 1015: Ditch and its fills (post medieval)

Contexts: 0002, 0003, 0028, 0029, 0030, 0031, 0032, 0044, 0045

Ditch 0003/0028 is L-shaped in plan, measuring >13.0m east-west x >6.2m north-south. The ditch has a maximum observed width of 1.40m, at its west end, although it probably becomes wider than this to the east and south. It has a maximum observed depth in excess of 0.75m, at its south end. The ditch has steep sides and a rounded base. It is interpreted provisionally as a field boundary.

Three segments were dug through the ditch, revealing sequences of soil deposits that suggest deliberate backfilling rather than gradual silting. The fills produced small amounts of post-medieval pottery that suggest backfilling of the ditch in the 18th- or 19th century.

Group 1016: Ditch and its fill (undated)

Contexts: 0022, 0023

Ditch 0022 (in evaluation trench 3) is aligned east-west. It is >1.60m long x 1.00m wide x 0.36m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile. Its fill 0023 is light-mid greyish brown sandy clay/silt contained pebbles and charcoal flecks but no cultural material. It is apparently sealed by subsoil layer 0018 (Group 1020).

This ditch might equate to ditch 0024 (Group 1017) in evaluation trench 4.

Group 1017: Ditch and its fills (undated)

Contexts: 0024, 0025, 0033

Ditch 0024 (evaluation trench 4) is aligned east-west. It is > 8.0m wide x up to 1.00m wide x 0.36m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile. Its fill 0025/0033 is light-mid greyish brown sandy clay/silt contained pebbles and charcoal flecks but no cultural material. It is apparently sealed by subsoil layer 0018 (Group 1020). This ditch might equate to ditch 0022 (Group 1016) in Trench 3.

Group 1018: Two shallow cut features adjacent to ditch 0024 (undated)

Contexts: 0026, 0027, 0034, 0035

0026 is a circular cut feature measuring 0.32m in diameter and 70mm deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. Its fill 0027 is yellowish brown sandy clay/silt containing pebbles but no cultural material. It is located on the southern edge of ditch 0024 (Group 1017) but the stratigraphic relationship is unknown.

0035 is an oval cut feature measuring 0.42m x 0.23m x 0.18m deep. It has steep sides and a concave base. Its fill 0034 is greyish brown sandy clay/silt containing pebbles and flecks of fired clay but no other cultural material.

Group 1019: Animal burial (modern)

Contexts: 0019, 0020

0020 is a rectangular pit containing a dog skeleton (not recorded). It is one of several such burials of dogs and cats (all apparently modern and not recorded) found across the site.

Group 1020: Subsoil layer (undated)

Context: 0018

This is a soft, mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt containing occasional pebbles but no dating evidence, having been removed entirely by machine in order to expose the underlying natural stratum 0021 (Group 1001). Generally it is 0.20–0.30m thick and extends site-wide except where removed by modern activity. It underlies the current topsoil and appeared to seal most of the archaeological features, but given the similarity between this deposit and most of the fills there is some uncertainty about this. For example, a well-dated 16th-century pit 0073 (Group 1013) seemed to cut the subsoil, yet the subsoil appeared to seal post-medieval ditch 0028 (Group 1015).

0018 is interpreted as a horizon of worked soil, although it is recognised that this interpretation is over-simplistic.

Group 1021: Modern topsoil

Context: 0001

The topsoil is soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt containing moderate fine–medium pebbles and occasional small–medium fragments of modern (19/20th century) pottery, glass, brick, tile, metalwork and coal. The topsoil is generally 0.30m thick and extends site-wide, overlying subsoil 0018.