

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/173

Land to North of The Street, Erwarton ARW 064



D. Stirk

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Project Officer: Duncan Stirk

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to North of The Street, Erwanton (TM 2196 3473); ARW 064.

A trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site from 8th -9th June 2009 in advance of a proposal to develop the site. The development involves the construction of residential properties and associated parking.

A number of features of archaeological interest were recorded during the work.

Towards the rear of the site there was a boundary ditch and re-cut dating to the early 1st century AD. The rest of the trench was taken up by two phases of a timber building dating to the 11th or 12th century, and associated rubbish or cess pits in use perhaps until the late medieval period. Finds from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were collected during the evaluation.

(Duncan Stirk, SCCAS for Suffolk CC report no: 2009/173)

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1. Introduction

A planning application was made for a residential development at land to the North of The Street, Erwardon, Suffolk. The site is centred on approximately NGR TM 2196 3473 and comprises approximately a total of 0.1 hectares.



Figure 1. Site location

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The site lies in an area of high archaeological importance as indicated by the Historic Environment Record (HER). It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits were they present. As such, there was an initial requirement for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by Jess Tipper of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work by the client, Icení Homes Ltd.

2. Geology and topography

The sit of the proposed development is within the village of Erwarton on the north side of The Street. The site is reverse L-shaped, with the largest portion to the west and a thinner portion between the houses and street to the east (Figure 2).

At the time of the evaluation the site was open grassland and lawn with some trees.

The eastern portion also contained some paths leading to the existing buildings. The site was generally level, with the highest point of the evaluated portion at 27.78m Above Ordinance Datum (AOD). The southern boundary to the site slopes steeply down to the street, at 26.6m AOD. The site was bounded to the west by open fields, and to the north by residential properties and gardens. To the south the site was bounded by The Street. The drift geology underlying the site is glaciofluvial drift.

3. Archaeological and historical background

Erwarton parish is situated on the Shotley Peninsula between the rivers Stour and Orwell, in the south-east corner of Suffolk. The site of the proposed development is in the centre of Erwarton village beside the central street (Figures 1 & 2).

The site lies in an area of high archaeological importance as indicated by the Historic Environment Record (HER). Specifically, the site is adjacent to a complex of cropmarks identified by aerial photography (HER No. ARW 002), that may indicate late prehistoric and Roman settlement remains. The site is also within a likely earlier prehistoric ceremonial landscape as evidenced by a number of ring-ditch crop-marks (ARW 001, 003, 015, and 019).

The medieval layout of the village is unclear as both the church and the manor house are at one end of the elongated settlement, and in the case of the manor house, Erwarton Hall, at some distance from the modern village centre. The development site is however within 150m of the church. Landscape elements of post-medieval date, but with likely medieval antecedents are present to the north and south of the site (ARW 060 and 012). A track-way visible as part of ARW 012 may be particularly significant, as it may lead to the site. The development site may therefore lie within what was the core of the medieval village.

4. Methodology

Trial trenching was carried out from the 8th and 9th June 2009. The trenches were excavated using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological supervision until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or natural subsoil was revealed. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out where necessary in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features. In consultation with Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation team, a portion of the trench was deepened to determine if archaeological features were sealed by later deposits.

The site covers approximately 0.1 hectares, of which 43 square metres was trenched, resulting in a sample of 4.3%.

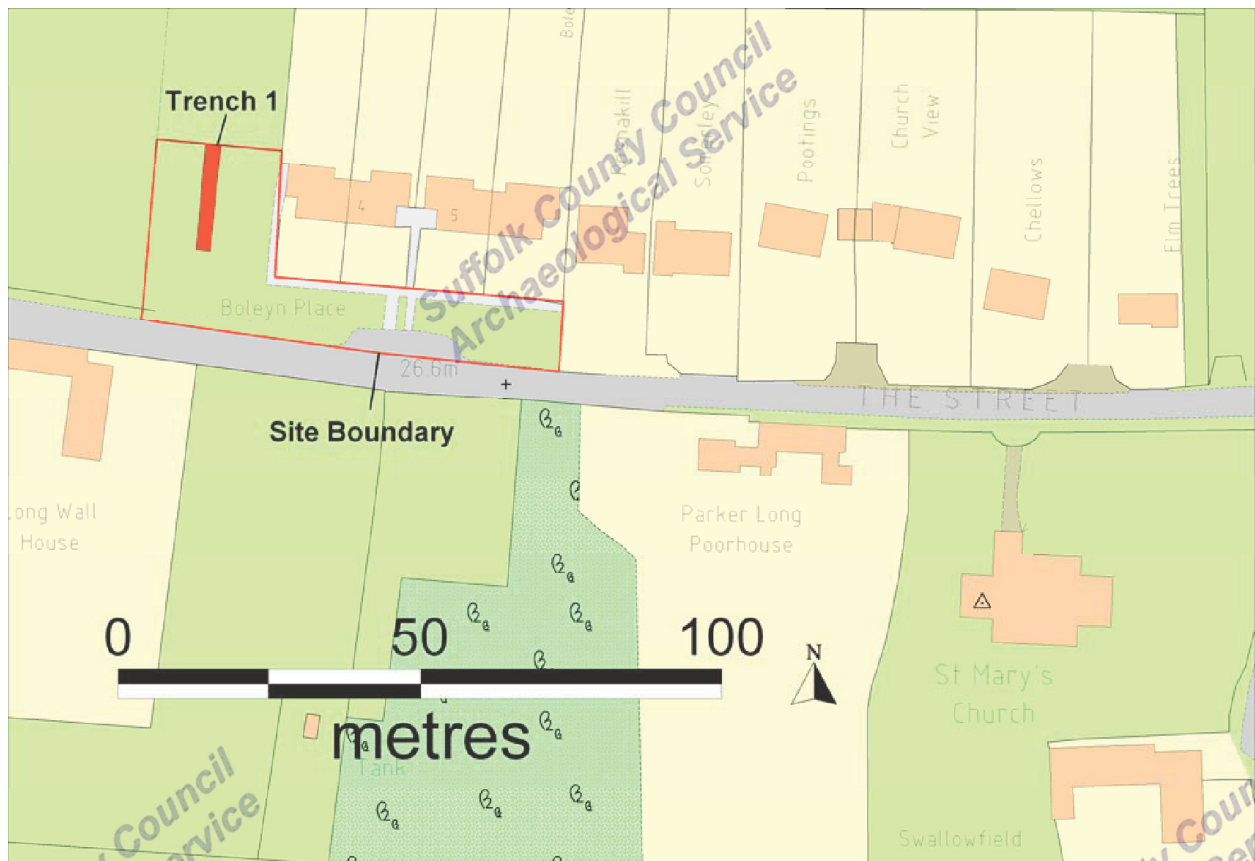


Figure 2. Trench location.

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The site was allocated the HER number ARW 064. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on pro forma recording sheets. All drawn recording was carried out in a series of 1:50 scale plans and 1:20 scale section drawings, as appropriate. A photographic record of representative sections and

features was made which, along with the written records, forms the archive, stored with SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. The illustrations of individual trenches were rendered using MapInfo mapping software.

5. Results

5.1 Trench 1

The geological natural was recorded at a depth of 0.65m below ground level (BGL) or 27.00m AOD at the northern end of the trench. It was mottled orange brown and light yellow brown sand (0028). This sloped gently down to a depth of 0.88m BGL at 26.53m AOD at the southern end of the trench. Over this in the northern portion of the trench was a deposit of mid brownish grey sandy silt mottled with very light yellow sand (0005), that was 0.28m thick.

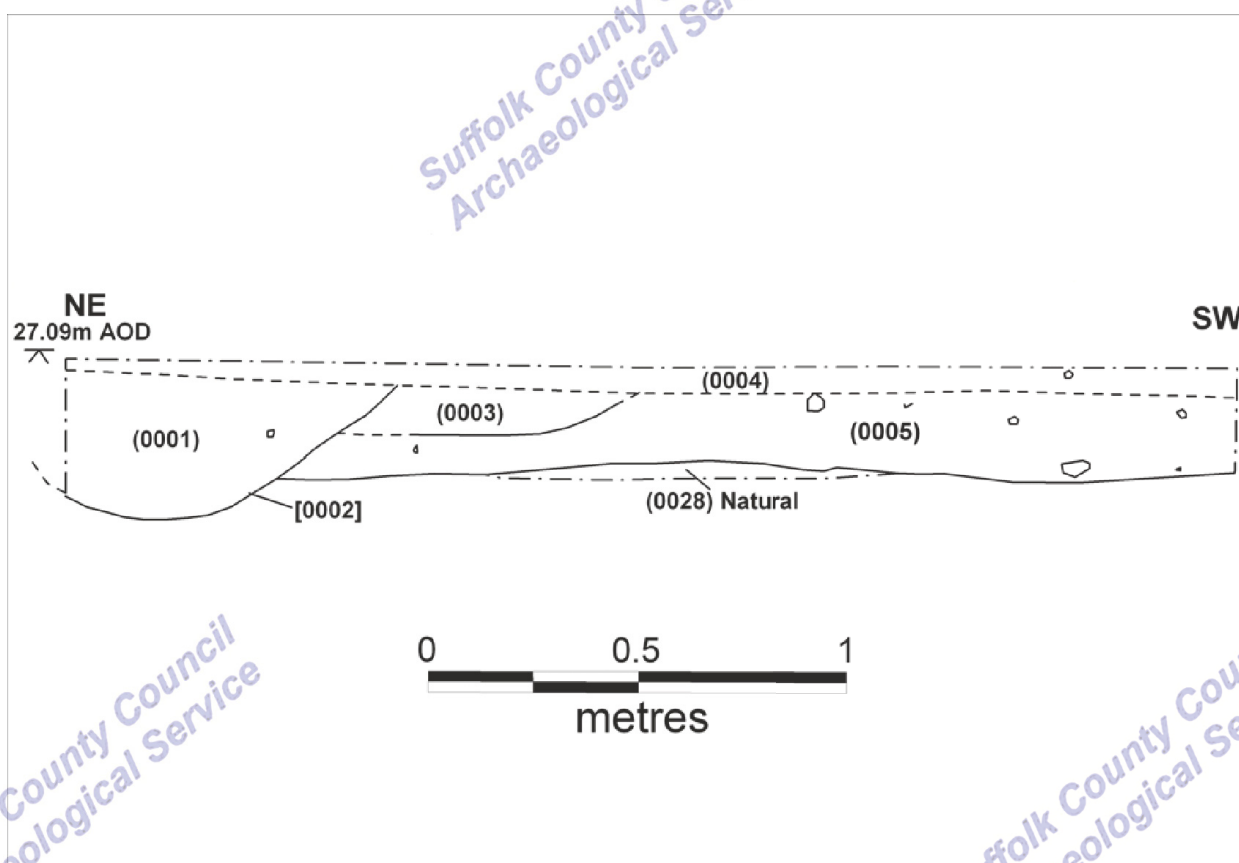


Figure 3. Ditch [0002] section looking SE

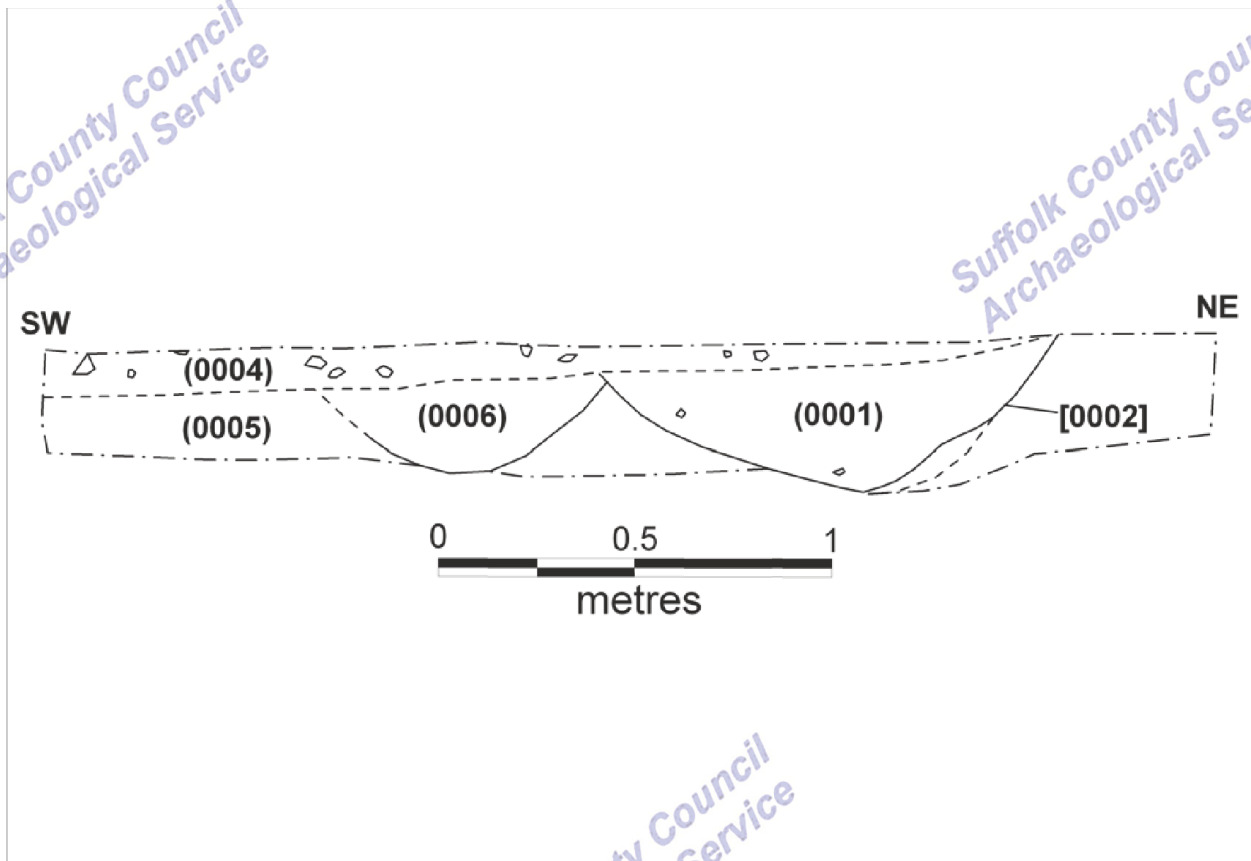


Figure 4. Ditch [0002] section looking NW

Over deposit (0005) in the northern portion of the trench was a layer (0003) composed of mid grey brown silty sand mottled with light yellow sand, that was 0.26m thick and 0.66m wide. A single sherd of hand-made prehistoric pottery was recovered from this layer. This was seen in section only and it was not clear whether it was part of a cut feature. A similar layer (0006) measuring 0.74m by 0.24m thick, and seen in the opposing section, is likely to be part of the same deposit. These were cut by a NW-SE aligned linear feature [0002], that had moderate concave sides and a concave base, and was 1.18m wide by over 3.85m long and 0.4m deep. This held a mid grey brown sandy silt mottled with light yellow sand fill (1001), from which an assemblage of pottery and flint was recovered. This included 13 sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery, 2 sherds of Roman greyware, burnt flint and struck flint flakes.

At the southern end of the trench the geological natural was cut by a cluster of features. The largest of these was [0012], that was rectangular, with straight vertical sides and an uneven base, measuring 1.7m long by over 0.9m wide by 0.4m deep. This held a mottled dark brown grey sandy silt and orange brown sand fill (0011), from which 10 sherds of medieval pot, fired clay and burnt stone was recovered.

The remaining features in the cluster were smallish and arrayed in two lines. In the southwest corner of the trench there was part of a cut feature [0026] with steep irregular sides and a flat base, measuring over 0.7m by over 0.38m, and 0.66m deep. It held a mottled dark brown grey sandy silt and orange sand fill (0025). Four sherds of early medieval pot were recovered from this fill. Just to the east of [0026] was a smaller feature with vertical straight sides and a flattish base [0020]. This measured 0.43m wide by over 0.23m by 0.32m deep. It held a mottled dark brown grey sandy silt and orange sand fill (0019). A similar feature was located just to the east of [0020]. Feature [0018] had steep straight sides and a concave base, and was 0.45m wide by over 0.15m, and 0.34m deep. It held a dark brown grey sand fill (0017), from a single sherd of early medieval pot was recovered.

The second line of features had at its western end cut [0022], with moderate to steep concave sides and an uneven base, measuring over 0.45m by 0.4m by 0.22m deep. This feature held a dark brown grey sandy silt mottled with light yellow sand (0021). To the east of [0022] was feature [0016], which had straight vertical sides and a concave base, and measured 0.35m by 0.25m by 0.24m deep. This contained a dark brown grey sandy silt fill (0015), from which 2 fragments of undated fired clay were recovered. Last in the line at the eastern edge of the trench was feature [0014]. This had straight vertical sides and a concave base, and measured 0.45m by over 0.25m by 0.4m deep. It held a dark brown grey sandy silt mottled with orange brown sand fill (0013).

Two other features were part of the cluster of small features at the southern end of the trench, but were stratigraphically later. Feature [0024] appeared to cut the edge of feature [0022]. It had steep concave sides and a flat base, and measured 0.5m by 0.33m by 0.09m deep. It held a dark brownish grey sandy silt fill (0023) from which a single sherd of early medieval pot was recovered. The other feature [0033] was visible in section only, and was seen to be cutting [0018] and [0014]. It had steep concave sides and a flat base, and measured over 0.58m by over 0.38m by 0.16m deep. Feature [0033] held a dark brown grey sandy silt fill (0032).

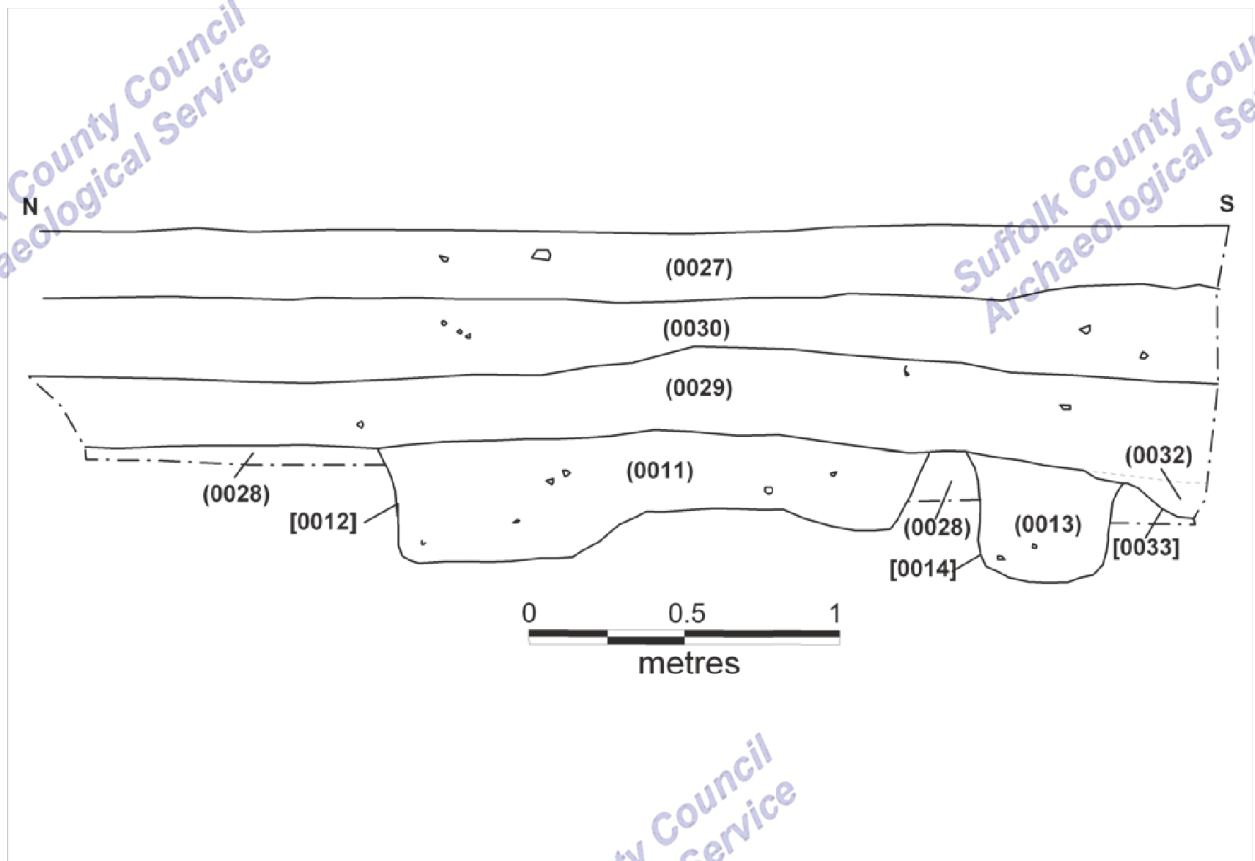


Figure 5. Pit [0012] and PH's [0014] [0033] section looking E

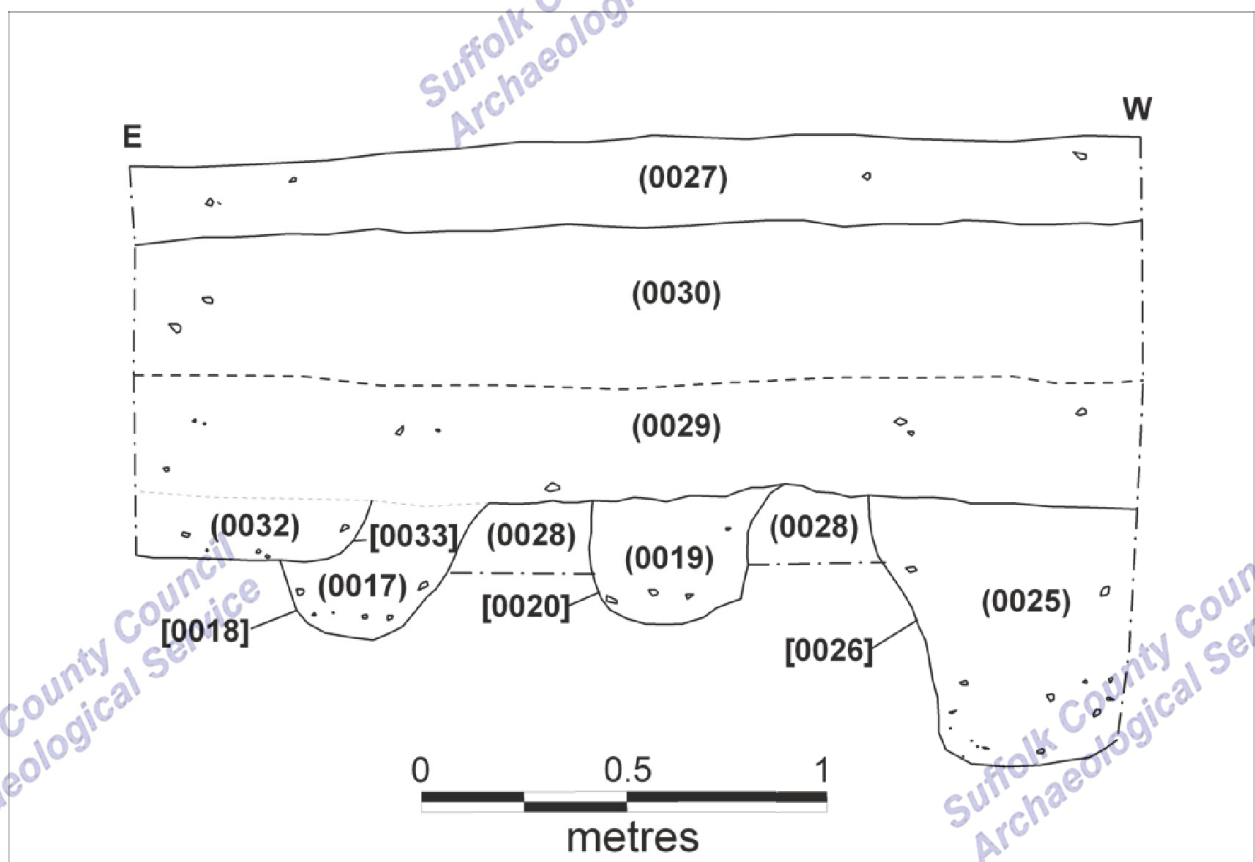


Figure 6. South trench elevation

The features at the northern end of the trench were sealed by 0.1 metres of mid brown grey sandy silt and gravel (0004). A similar deposit of mid brown grey sandy silt 0.30m deep (0029), seals features at the southern end of the trench and is likely to be part of the same layer.

In the centre of the trench this horizon was very mixed. This seems to have been caused by features cutting deposit (0029), but in-filled with very similar material. Two features were evident in this area. Feature [0008] was circular in plan with shallow concave sides and a concave base, measuring 2.2m in diameter and 0.29m deep. It held mid brown grey sand silt fill (0007), from which an assemblage of finds was recovered. This included 20 sherds of medieval pot, fired clay, burnt flint, struck flint and an iron nail. The western edge of [0008] appeared to be cut by a similar feature [0010], that had shallow concave sides and a concave base, that measured 2.0m by over 0.55m by 0.21m deep. This held a mid to dark brown grey sandy silt fill (0009). An assemblage of 48 sherds of early medieval pot and a burnt flint was recovered from fill (0009).

At the southern end of the trench deposit (0029) was overlain by 0.4m of light brown mottled with dark brown grey sandy silt (0030). The equivalent layer in the northern part of the trench was (0031) that was 0.25m thick. The entire trench was topped by 0.23m of very dark brown grey sandy silt topsoil (0027).

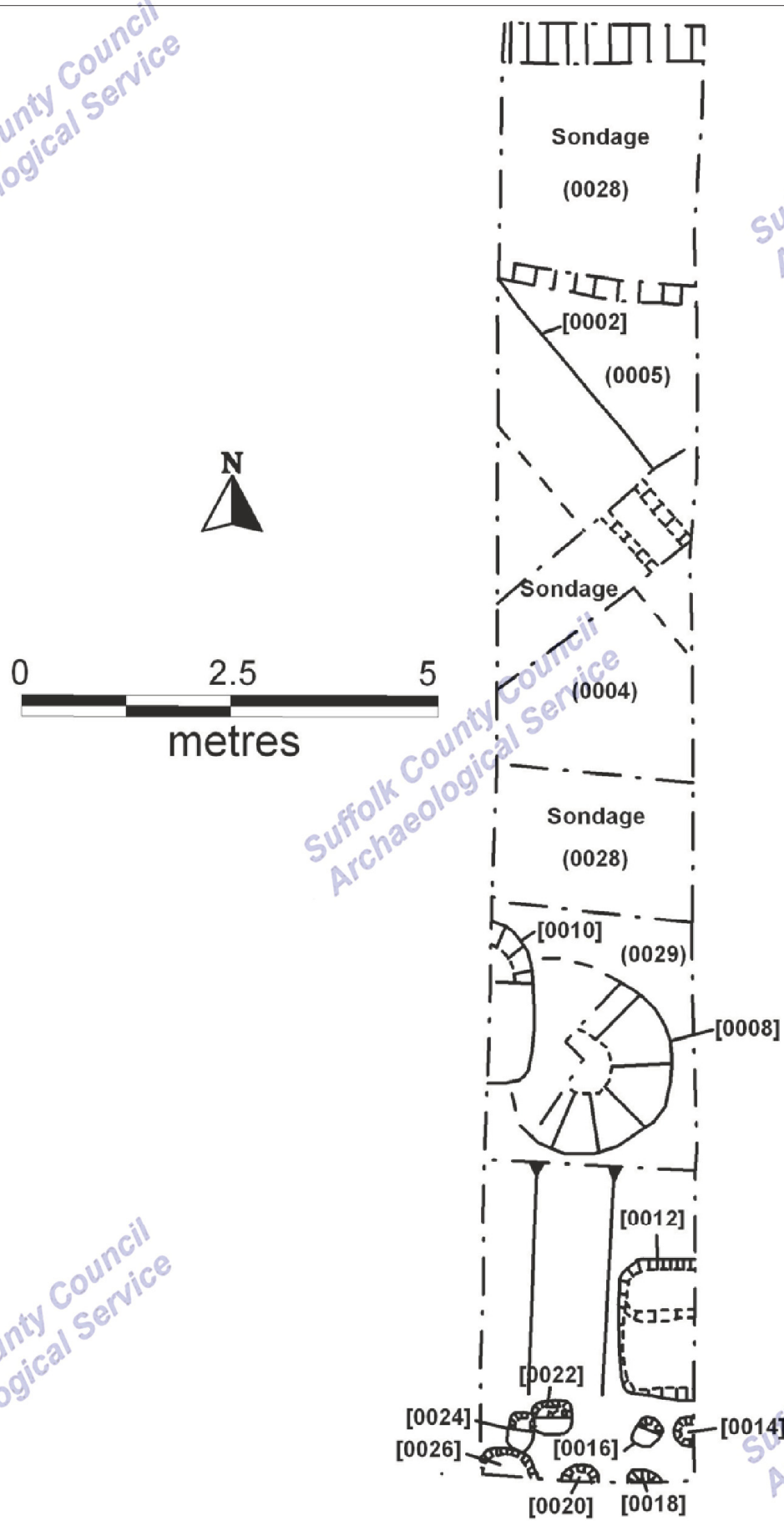


Figure 7. Trench Plan

6. Finds and environmental evidence (Richenda Goffin & Cathy Tester)

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from ten contexts, as shown in the table below.

Ctxt	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Burnt Flint		Miscellaneous	Spotdates
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	17	378					3	24	Flint 2-45g	Med Rom Preh
0003	1	8								Prehistoric
0007	20	114	8	175	3	7	1	2	Flint 4-11g, Iron 2-16g	LMed/PMed
0009	48	844					1	9		11th-12th C
0011	10	155			3	65			Burnt stone 2 -261g	L12th-14th C
0015					2	8				Undated
0017	1	2								11th-12th C
0023	1	8								11th-12th C
0025	4	28								11th-12th C
0034	19	226	19	1135	1	8			Flint 1 11g, Iron 1-12g, Clay tobacco pipe 1-2g	Pmed Med Preh
Total	121	1763	27	1310	9	88	5	35		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

A total of 121 fragments of pottery weighing 1763g was recovered from nine evaluation contexts. The majority of the assemblage is medieval in date, but prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval pottery was also present. The quantities by period are summarised in the table below and the detailed catalogue by context is in Appendix III.

Ceramic period	No.	% No.	Wt./g	% Wt.
Prehistoric	15	12.4	369	20.9
Roman	2	1.7	25	1.4
Medieval	96	79.3	1245	70.6
Post-medieval	8	6.6	124	7.0
total	121	100.0	1763	100.0

Table 2. Pottery quantities by ceramic period

The pottery was quantified by count and weight. Hand-made prehistoric wares were divided into broad fabric groups defined by their main visible inclusions. Roman and post-Roman fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Roman and post-Roman fabric series. A x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Details of fabric, form and form element were recorded and decoration and surface treatment were also noted. Each 'sherd family' was given a separate entry on an Access database table and an individual spotdate when possible.

6.2.1 Prehistoric pottery

A small prehistoric assemblage was recovered. Fifteen sherds of hand-made pottery, none of them particularly diagnostic, but most of probable later Iron Age date, were collected from three contexts.

The largest number of them (12 sherds, 345g) were from ditch [0002] (0001), where a minimum of five different vessels are represented. Fragments from two thick-walled storage jars are present. The first of these consists of two joining grog-tempered body sherds with vertical combing on the exterior surface. The vessel is unevenly fired with oxidised margins, and is slightly abraded. A second hand-made storage vessel which is similarly fired has a sandy fabric with moderate angular flint (up to 2mm in length) and occasional quartz and sparse grog inclusions. The rest of the sherds come from smaller vessels and amongst them are three flint-tempered wares, one of which also contains grog. A small body sherd with fine shell and larger plate-like voids and a very small rim sherd made in a fine sandy fabric with organic voids and sparse flint up to 2mm were also present. Overall, the prehistoric component of the pottery in ditch [0002] appears to date to the 1st half of the 1st century AD (Edward Martin, pers. comm).

A single very abraded sherd was the only find from the fill of feature or deposit (0003). It is made in a fine fabric with moderate angular flint up to 3mm in diameter and sparse grog inclusions up to 4mm. Two other unstratified sherds (0034) are similar in fabric type to the fine grog and flint-tempered ware present in (0001).

6.2.2 Late Iron Age /Roman pottery

Two sherds (25g) of wheel-made Black-surfaced ware (BSW) were recovered from ditch [0002](0001). Both are non-diagnostic bodysherds made in a 'romanising' fabric containing black grog and burnt material and probably date to the first half of the 1st century AD. They were found with hand-made pottery which has been assigned a similar date.

6.2.3 Medieval pottery

Ninety-six fragments of medieval pottery weighing 1245g were recovered, mainly from the fills of pits and postholes. Fabric quantities are summarised in Table 3.

Fabric	Code	No.	Wt./g	Date range
Colchester Ware	COLC	9	51	L.13th-M.16th C.
Early Medieval Ware	EMW	46	656	11th-12th C.
Early Medieval Ware Colchester	EMW COL	20	397	11th-12th C.
Medieval Coarse Wares	MCW	18	101	L.12th-14th C.
Medieval Coarse Ware Gritty	MCWG	1	24	L.11th-13th C?
Medieval Shelly Wares	MSHW	1	10	12th-13th C.
Unprovenanced Glazed	UPG	1	6	L.12th-14th C.
Total		96	1245	

Table 3. Medieval fabric quantities

The most common type of medieval pottery is a hand-made medium coarse sandy fabric, which usually has a grey core and oxidised but patchy external margins. Several vessels are similar in fabric, form and decoration to the Early medieval sandy wares identified from sites in the Colchester area (Cotter 2000), and for this reason they have been catalogued as EMW COL (Early medieval ware Colchester-type) to differentiate them from other early medieval wares. The best preserved vessel is a handled jar, possibly a spouted pitcher, which was found in pit [0010] (0009). It has a small strap handle and thumb-impressed beaded rim, and is decorated with incised multiple wavy-lined impressions on the main part of the body, and rather ineffectually on the inside of the rim. The latter is a feature also observed on Early medieval wares from Colchester (Cotter 2000, 50). Similar sherds were present in pit [0012] (0011), posthole [0024] (0023) and pit or posthole [0026] (0025).

Many fragments of a large sooted jar or cooking vessel (diameter c. 280mm) were present in pit [0010] (0009). The fabric is similar to the Early medieval ware vessel described above, but it is sandier and slightly grittier, containing sparse red clay inclusions, and with occasional surface voids. The jar has a plain external bevel which is a feature dating to the 11th-12th century.

The majority of the Early medieval sandy ware was recovered from the fills of pits [0010] and [0012]. In addition, small quantities were recovered from postholes [0018] and [0026]. Posthole [0026] (0025) contained a cooking vessel with an everted but slightly thickened rim dating to c. 1050-1200 AD. No pottery was recovered from the adjacent posthole fills, which are thought to be a different phase of the same structure, although another fragment of Early medieval sandy ware was found in posthole [0024] (0023).

A small quantity of wheelthrown greywares was also present in the assemblage, and these were identified as Medieval coarseware (MCW) with a date range from the late

12th to 14th centuries. Fragments of a coarseware jar with a thickened everted rim was found in pit [0008] (0007) with other sherds of this fabric in pit [0012] (0011) and likely to date to the 13th century or later. A single sooted coarseware sherd in ditch [0002] (0001) is probably medieval rather than Roman, and a hard unglazed redware, probably from Colchester (COLC) and dating from the late 13th century was also present in the fill.

A number of hard-fired wheelthrown redwares are present in pit [0008] (0007) and date from the late 13th-14th century. The sherds are fully oxidised and are sandy with occasional milky-white quartz and sparse calcareous inclusions. One sherd is slip-decorated. Another fragment is brick red with a finer matrix containing sparse flint and iron oxide and a small spot of lead glaze on the inside surface (UPG). It has a dark red matt external surface and may fit within the East Anglian redware tradition.

6.2.4 Post-medieval pottery

A small number (8 fragments, 124g) of post-medieval wares were unstratified (0034). These consist of a range of glazed and unglazed redwares including a single fragment of Dutch type redware of 15th-17th century date.

6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

Twenty-seven fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1310g were collected. Nineteen of these were unstratified (0034) and consisted of 18 fragments of post-medieval rooftile and brick which were not catalogued and a single fragment of medieval rooftile.

Nine further fragments of CBM were recovered from pit [0008] (0007). The small group, which was found with early medieval and medieval pottery, consisted of three fragments of fully oxidised rooftile of late medieval to post-medieval date, and a fragment of burnt brick. The brick fragment has a height of 54mm, a dimension which could classify it as a Drury (1993) type LB4/5 dating to approximately the 17th century.

6.4 Fired Clay

A small quantity (9 fragments, 88g) of possible fired clay was recovered. A single piece made in a fine-grained matrix with sparse circular voids and a burnt flat surface was present in pit [0012] (0011), together with two fully oxidised fragments which may

possibly be tile fragments. Similar fully oxidised small abraded sherds were present in pit [0008] (0007) and posthole [0016] (0015.)

6.5 Clay tobacco pipe

A single clay pipe stem of post-medieval date was unstratified (0034).

6.6 Flint (identification by Colin Pendleton)

Seven fragments of struck flint weighing 67g were collected from three contexts. Details are shown in the table below.

Ctxt	Type	Description	Date
0001	scraper	Large unpatinated flint, possibly part of a natural flake with relatively crude retouch down one long edge to form a side scraper or crude knife. The other half of the dorsal face is made up of cortex	Later preh
	flake	A small unpatinated honey-coloured flake with limited edge retouch on the dorsal face, most of which consists of cortex.	Later preh
0007	flake	Unpatinated long flake using a battered flint piece. Dorsal face consists of cortex.	Later preh
	flake	A snapped unpatinated flake with some cortex.	Later preh
	flake	A small squat flake with limited edge retouch and hinge fracture.	Later preh
	flake	A small unpatinated flake with small retouched notch at distal end	Later preh
0034	flake	Unpatinated flake using a natural flake with edge retouch on both edges	Later preh

Table 4. Flint catalogue

All of the flint is unpatinated and most of it displays features of less careful workmanship which characterise the later prehistoric period — Neolithic, Bronze Age or even Iron Age. All of it is residual, redeposited with later finds of mixed periods.

6.7 Burnt stone and flint

Two fragments of burnt ?chalk or a similar type of fine-grained stone were present in pit [0012] (0011), along with fragments of medieval pottery. Small quantities of burnt flint were recorded in pits [0008] (0007) and [0010] (0009), in addition to being collected as unstratified finds (0034).

6.8 Iron Nails

Two iron nails were recovered from pit [0008] (0007) and another one was retained as an unstratified find (0034). Neither are datable, but were found in association with medieval and later finds.

6.9 Plant macrofossils (Val Fryer)

6.9.1 Introduction and method statement

Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken, and two were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by the SCCAS staff and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in the Appendix IV. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and seeds were present within both assemblages.

6.9.2 Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common segetal weeds and grassland herbs were present at a low to moderate density in both assemblages. Preservation was moderately good, with only a small number of grains/seeds being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with seeds of common field weeds including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), small legumes (Fabaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). A single fragmentary spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlet was the sole wetland plant macrofossil recorded. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were abundant within both assemblages and Sample 1 contained a single bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnule fragment. The black porous and tarry fragments and the siliceous globules were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains and straw/grass) at very high temperatures. Small pieces of coal were present in both samples.

6.9.3 Conclusions

Although the assemblages are both small (<0.1 litres in volume), they are reasonably comprehensive, containing a good range of well-preserved grains and seeds, all of which are probably derived from small quantities of cereal processing waste. Although

such material was frequently disposed of by burning, it also occasionally appears in contexts where its use for fodder/bedding or fuel is indicated.

6.9.4 Recommendations for further work

Both of the current assemblages clearly show that comprehensive assemblages of well-preserved, charred plant remains are present within the archaeological horizon at Erwarton. Sample 1 definitely contains a sufficient density of macrofossils for quantification, although such analysis is not recommended until all archaeological works in the area have been completed. If further excavations are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume should be taken from dated and well-sealed features.

6.10 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

Finds were collected from ten evaluation contexts. The assemblage is of moderate size but indicates activity on this site or in the vicinity during the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

The earliest finds are struck flints which are later prehistoric, Neolithic or Bronze Age. All are redeposited in two contexts with later-dated material or unstratified and are not indicative of dense occupation during the prehistoric period but rather a 'background scatter' representing dispersed prehistoric activity.

A small amount of hand-made prehistoric pottery of probable later Iron Age date includes pieces which most likely belong to the 1st half of 1st century AD and are contemporary with two sherds of wheel-made 'romanising pottery of the same date.

The majority of the pottery assemblage (70% weight) is medieval and most notably, more than 85% of it belongs to the earlier medieval period. A group of hand-made sandy wares found in several of the pits, and in three postholes are similar in appearance to the early medieval sandy wares recovered in deposits at Colchester, which date to the 11th-12th centuries. As little archaeological work has been done in this part of south Suffolk on the Shotley Peninsula the pottery from the evaluation provides useful information of early medieval activity in the area. In addition it suggests that the production centres supplying Colchester in the early medieval period may also

have been providing this area with similar wares, in spite of the natural barrier formed by the estuary.

A smaller quantity of wheelthrown medieval coarseware pottery is made up of greywares which range in date from the late 12th to 14th centuries and redwares, some of them from Colchester, dating from the late 13th to 14th centuries.

Other medieval finds include rooftile and brick.

Later finds include post-medieval pottery, rooftile and brick and clay pipe, all of which were unstratified.

Both of the environmental samples produced well-preserved assemblages of charred plant remains of sufficient density to demonstrate the potential for well-preserved material within the archaeological horizon should further work be done on the site.

7. Discussion

7.1 Trench 1

The earliest feature encountered during the archaeological work was deposit (0003) which is likely to be the same as (0006). A single sherd of abraded prehistoric pot came from this layer. It was cut by a NW-SE aligned ditch [0002] that is probably dated to the early 1st century AD by the finds assemblage recovered. A few sherds of medieval pot assigned to the ditch are almost certainly intrusive and the result of problems with the excavation of the ditch. In retrospect it looks like deposits (0003) and (0006) are fills of an earlier version of the ditch, which is on the same alignment as the 1st century AD re-cut [0002].

The next phase of activity is a cluster of small features at the southern end of the trench. These features were probably structural, and formed lines of post-holes. Evidence for the post settings was evident in the base of post-hole [0022] and as a post-pipe in the fill (0021). There were two clear lines of three post-holes each, with two later features not part of the post lines. The lines appear to be too close together to be part of the same structure, so probably represent two phases of a building. One phase appears to be dated to the 11th or 12th century by finds. The other phase, the

northernmost post line, is not datable, but there is slight stratigraphic evidence that it is earlier.

The post-hole cluster at the southern end of the trench may represent the rear of medieval buildings that face onto The Street. If we assume that the street through Erwarton has not moved since the medieval period, the rear of the building is about 12.9m from the street. Alternatively we may be seeing the rear of an outbuilding located behind the hypothetical street front building.

Further north, three pits were excavated. One [0012], was dated probably to the 13th century or later, while two others [0008] and [0010], are of uncertain date. The finds and stratigraphic evidence for pits [0008] and [0010] is contradictory. Both pits are stratigraphically later than pit [0012], but while pit [0008] had a later medieval or post-medieval assemblage, pit [0010] had a large early medieval assemblage. Clearly the problems encountered in excavating these features have resulted in a mixed assemblage or a mistake has been made interpreting the stratigraphic sequence. Either way, these pits are fairly typical of the kind of rubbish pits and cess pits found to the rear of medieval properties.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation work, although modest, has provided some good evidence for past activity on the development site. Late Iron Age or early Roman period activity in the form of a boundary ditch survives in the northern portion of the site. This confirms the conjectural dating of the cropmarks that are adjacent to the site.

The work also produced good evidence for the location of the village in the medieval period, something that was unclear from the modern layout of the village. Structural components of early medieval building phases and pits to the rear of the buildings were revealed. Some of this activity appears to last until the late medieval period before being sealed by thick deposits of make-up along the part of the site closest to the street. At least one of these thick layers appears to be made-up of wind blown sand, perhaps indicating a period of abandonment on the site.

The results of the evaluation indicate that development on the site is likely to have an impact upon buried archaeological remains. These remains appear to be densest towards the street front, southern part of the site, where there are medieval building remains; but there is lower density prehistoric and Roman period activity elsewhere.

The majority of the un-evaluated portion of the development site lies in a strip along the street front, where other medieval building activity is likely. This strip was not evaluated for logistical reasons, but has the potential to contain building remains even more significant than those seen in the evaluation trench. For this reason, if development of the site is to take place it is recommended that a suitable programme of archaeological mitigation be developed (the level of which to be determined by the SCCAS Conservation Officer), to ensure the preservation *In-Situ* or preservation by record of these archaeological deposits.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds Box L / 143 / 4

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Duncan Stirk and Simon Cass) from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed by Rhodri Gardner and the post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Rebekah Pressler, the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Duncan Stirk, and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin and Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Edward Martin, Colin Pendleton, Anna West and Val Fryer.

11. Bibliography

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Disclaimer

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

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

LAND TO NORTH OF THE STREET, ERWARTON, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 A planning application is to be made for residential development on Land to the North of The Street, Erwarton, Suffolk (TM 219 347).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority will be advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that this proposal lies in an area of high archaeological importance. In order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required, prior to consideration of the application, to provide an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed site as suggested in DoE Planning Policy Guidance 16 (November 1990), para 21.
- 1.3 The area of the proposed houses and car parking measures c. 0.10 ha. in size, on the north side of, and above, the estuary of the River Stour (see accompanying plan). It is situated on glaciofluvial drift (deep loam) at c. 26.00m AOD.
- 1.4 The proposed development lies in an area of high archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, adjacent to an important cropmark complex recorded by aerial photography (HER no. ARW 002). These are indicative of probable late prehistoric and Roman settlement remains. There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work is required:
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation 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.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 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 the Conservation Team of the

Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.10 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.11 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c. 50.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 28.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 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 excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for 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 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

- 3.9 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 (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to 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.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of 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, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) 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*, must be prepared. It should be 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.
- 5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

- 5.17 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 HER. 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.
- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 16 March 2009

Reference: / TheStreet-Erwarton2009

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

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

Appendix II Context list

Context	Type	Description
0001	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy silt mottled with light yellow sand. 1.18m x >3.85m x 0.4m. Fill of ditch [0002]
0002	Cut	Moderate concave sides & concave base, NW-SE aligned. 1.18m x >3.85m x 0.4m. Cut of ditch.
0003	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty sand mottled with light yellow sand. 0.66m x 0.12m. Deposit or fill of feature.
0004	Deposit	Mid brown grey sandy silt and gravel. >2.3m x ? x 0.1m. Subsoil deposit.
0005	Deposit	Mottled mid brown grey sandy silt & very light yellow sand. 0.28m thick.
0006	Deposit	Mid grey brown silty sand mottled with light yellow sand. 0.74m x 0.26m thick. Deposit or fill of feature.
0007	Fill	Mid brown grey sand silt. 2.2m diam x 0.29m thick. Fill of pit [0008]
0008	Cut	Shallow concave sides & concave base. 2.2m diam. x 0.29m deep. Cut of pit.
0009	Fill	Mid to dark brown grey sandy silt. 2.0m x >0.55m x 0.21m thick. Fill of pit [0010]
0010	Cut	Shallow concave sides & concave base. 2.0m x >0.55m x 0.21m deep. Cut of pit.
0011	Fill	Mottled dark brown grey sandy silt & orange brown sand. 1.7m x >0.9m x 0.4m thick. Fill of pit [0012]
0012	Cut	Straight vertical sides & uneven base. 1.7m x >0.9m x 0.4m deep. Cut of pit.
0013	Fill	Mottled dark brown grey sandy silt & orange brown sand. 0.45m x >0.25m x 0.4m. Fill of post-hole [0014]
0014	Cut	Straight vertical sides & concave base. 0.45m x 0.25m x 0.4m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0015	Fill	Dark brown grey sandy silt. 0.35m x 0.25m x 0.24m deep. Fill of post-hole [0016]
0016	Cut	Straight vertical sides & concave base. 0.35m x 0.25m x 0.24m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0017	Fill	Dark brown grey sand. 0.45m x >0.15m x 0.34m thick. Fill of post-hole [0018]
0018	Cut	Steep straight sides & concave base. 0.45m x >0.15m x 0.34m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0019	Fill	Mottled dark brown grey sandy silt & orange sand. 0.43m x >0.23m x 0.32m thick. Fill of post-hole [0020]
0020	Cut	Vertical straight sides & flattish base. 0.43m x >0.23m x 0.32m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0021	Fill	Mottled dark brown grey sandy silt & light yellow sand. >0.45m x 0.4m x 0.22m thick. Fill of post-hole [0022] with possible post-pipe evident.
0022	Cut	Moderate to steep concave sides & uneven base. >0.45m x 0.4m x 0.22m deep. Cut of post-hole with possible post-position evident.
0023	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt. 0.5m x 0.33m x 0.09m deep. Fill of post-hole [0024]
0024	Cut	Steep concave sides & flat base. 0.5m x 0.33m x 0.09m deep. Cut of post-hole.
0025	Fill	Mottled dark brown grey sandy silt mottled with orange sand. >0.7m x >0.38m x 0.66m thick. Fill of pit or large post-hole [0026]
0026	Cut	Steep irregular sides & flat base. >0.7m x >0.38m x 0.66m deep. Cut of pit or large post-hole.
0027	Deposit	Very dark brown grey sandy silt. Trench wide x 0.23m thick.
0028	Deposit	Mottled orange brown & light yellow sand. Trench wide.
0029	Deposit	Mid brown grey sandy silt. 0.30m deep. Make up layer at south end of trench.

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Context list

Context	Type	Description
0030	Deposit	Mottled light brown & dark brown grey sandy silt. 0.4m thick. Make up layer with wind blown sand component.
0031	Deposit	Mottled light brown & dark brown grey sandy silt. C. 0.25m thick. Make up layer with wind blown sand component; at north end of trench.
0032	Fill	Dark brown grey sandy silt. >0.58m x >0.38m x 0.16m thick. Fill of shallow pit [0033]
0033	Cut	Steep concave sides & flat base. >0.58m x >0.38m x 0.16m deep. Cut of shallow pit.

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Appendix III. Pottery Catalogue

Ctxt	Per	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt./g	ENV	Comments	Date
0001	3	COLC?	body	1	2	1	Small v hard unglazed redware with grey core	L13th C+
	3	MCW	body	2	6	2	Misc coarsewares, 1 could be Roman	L12th-14th C
	2	BSW	body	2	25	2	'Romanising' fabric	1-50 AD
	1	F1	body	3	25	2	Mainly reduced; mod. flint tempered > 5mm, oxid ext margin	Preh
	1	F2	body	4	245	1	Thickwalled storage vess, oxid marg, sandy w ang flint up to 2mm & occ quartz	Preh
	1	F3	body	1	19	1	Thickwalled body sherd, oxid margin w flint & grog	Preh
	1	QS1	body	2	52	1	Thickwalled storage vessel, 2 joining, comb dec ext, sand & grog	Early 1st C?
	1	SI	body	1	3	1	Oxid margins, grey core, & shell inclusions	Preh
	1	QS2	body	1	1	1	Small fine ?rim, fine sand w some organic and flint	IA
0003	1	F3	body	1	8	1	Fine fab w mod flint up to 3mm , sparse red ?clay pellets or grog, evenly fired, coarse	Preh
0007	3	COLC	body	5	29	0	Oxidised, 1 slipped strip ?COLC, fine fab w coarse quartz & flint	L13th C+
	3	EMW COL	body	3	9	0	Colchester type	11th-12th C
	3	EMW COL	base	1	13	1	Early med Sandy (Colchester type)	11th-12th C
	3	MCW	body	8	29	0	Diff fabs, pt oxid	L12th-14th C
	3	MCW	Jar	2	28	1	Plain incipient rim, L12th +	L12th-14th C
	3	UPG	body	1	6	1	Hard redware with flint incs, splash gl inside	13th-15th C
0009	3	EMW	cp/jar	45	654	1	Jar w external bevel, sagging base, int/ext sooting. Dia.-280mm	1075-1225
	3	EMW COL	Pit sp?	3	190	1	inc'd wavy lines onside rim & externally. Thumbing along rim, handle. Beaded rim	11th-12th C
0011	3	EMW COL	body	3	42	1	2 joining, base sherds	11th-12th C
	3	EMW COL	base	5	107	1		L12th-14th C
	3	MCW	body	2	6	2		L12th-14th C
0017	3	EMW	body	1	2	1		11th-12th C
0023	3	EMW COL	body	1	8	1		L12th-14th C
0025	3	EMW COL	body	1	10	1		11th-12th C
	3	EMW COL	Cp/jar	1	12	1	V similar to Yarmouth type ware	1150+
	3	EMW COL	body	2	6	2		11th-12th C
0034	4	COLL	base	1	52	1		15th-16th C
	4	DUTR	body	1	3	1	Micaceous	15th-17th C
	4	GRE	body/handle	1	29	1		16th-18th C
	4	PMRW	bowl	2	22	1	Thickened squared rim, glazed int, Essex fab?	16th-18th C
	4	PMRW	base	3	18	1	Flat base, unglazed redware	16th-18th C
	3	COLC	body	3	20	3	Colchester slipped ware	L13th C+
	3	MCW	Bowl	1	17	1	Slight thumbing on the rim	L12th-14th C
	3	MCW	body	1	8	1		L12th-14th C
	3	MCW?	base	2	7	1	Sandy base w grog and organic voids	L12th-14th C?
	3	MCWG	body	1	24	1		L12th-14th C
	3	MSHW	body	1	10	1		Med
	1	F1	body	2	16	1	Fine reduced handmade fabric, oxid ext margin, w moderate flint up to 4mm , occ quartz	Preh

Key: Per.=ceramic period, 1 = Prehistoric, 2 = Lia/Roman, 3 = Medieval, 4 = Post-medieval.

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Appendix IV. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	0011	0025
Feature No.	0012	0026
Feature type	Pit	Post Pit
Cereals		
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xx	
(awn frags.)	xx	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> L. (rachis nodes)	x	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)		x
(rachis node)		x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	
Herbs		
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	x	x
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	xx	
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x	x
Chenopodiaceae indet.	xx	
Fabaceae indet.	xx	x
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x
Large Poaceae indet.	x	x
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliquae)	x	xfg
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.	x	
<i>Silene</i> sp.	x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	x	x
Wetland plants		
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	x	
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x	
Charred root/stem	x	x
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.) Kuhn (Pinnule frag.)	x	
Indet. seeds	x	x
Indet. thorn (<i>Rosa</i> type)	x	
Other remains		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x
Black tarry material		x
Ferrous globules		x
Siliceous globules	x	
Small coal frags.	xx	xx
Sample volume (litres)	30	
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%

Key: x = 1 - 10 specimens, xx = 11 - 50 specimens, 51 - 100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens

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