

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Moreton Hall East, Great Barton, Bury St Edmunds BRG 027.

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2000-2002
(Planning app. no. E/97/2871)

J.A.Craven
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Lucy Robinson County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

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List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

John Craven	Supervisor
David Gill	Project Officer
Sue Anderson	Finds Manager
Julie Curl	Animal bone specialist, Freelance
Val Fryer	Environmental specialist, Freelance
Colin Pendleton	Sites and Monuments Record Officer
Kelly Powell	Post-excavation Assistant
Cathy Tester	Roman Pottery specialist

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Wilcon Homes and was monitored by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological project assistants from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team under the direction of David Gill. The project was managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation work was managed by Sue Anderson. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections was carried out by Kelly Powell, and the specialist finds and environmental reports by Sue Anderson, Julie Curl, Val Fryer, Colin Pendleton and Cathy Tester.

Summary

Following an evaluation in 1999, excavation was carried out at three sites in advance of housing development at Moreton Hall East, Bury St Edmunds, in 2000 and 2002. One site was aimed at locating further evidence of prehistoric activity but revealed no archaeological evidence. The remaining two areas were placed to trace the boundary line of Catsale Green, previously identified in the evaluation and at BRG 032 to the east.

A scatter of isolated, pre-medieval, features were identified, including a Middle Saxon burial of a possible murder victim. The bulk of the features identified were of a medieval date (11th-15th century) and consisted of a network of field boundaries or enclosures and an area of industrial or occupation activity consisting of two ovens or kilns surrounded by rubbish pits and limited evidence of a post built structure. These features were all situated within the area of the medieval green and are assumed to predate it.

A double ditch system of post-medieval date, a continuation of the ditches seen in BRG 032, was identified forming the southern edge of the Green. A north-south ditch with a possible entranceway was also identified as forming part of the western edge of the Green. The ditch fills represent the final period of use and abandonment of the boundary.

SMR information

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1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation (Finch 1999) was carried out on the Moreton Hall East site in advance of housing development. Following this report a Brief and Specification was issued by R.D. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – see Appendix 1) specifying areas for further analysis and excavation to fulfill the condition on planning application E/97/2871.

This excavation report covers areas 7 and 8, as defined in that specification, which lie to the north of Mount Road, in the northern part of the Moreton Hall East development, at the base of a gentle, north facing slope, from a height of 55 to 51m OD. The natural subsoil consisted of mixed sands and gravels, lying beneath hillwash deposits and the ploughsoil.

Area 7 was centred on TL 8793 6495 to examine the area around evaluation trench 80 which had located a prehistoric pit while area 8 was centred on TL 8807 6504 to examine the area around evaluation trenches 72 and 79 (Fig. 1). In these trenches, and also to the east in trenches 95 and 97, several ditches containing pottery of medieval date had been identified (Finch 1999).

An Enclosure map of the area in 1805 shows a boundary, marked as Catsale Green, cornering within the area of the site (Fig. 2 below and Map 4, Finch 1999). This boundary marks the edge of an open medieval green associated with the settlement of Cattishall on its eastern side. The land to the south of this boundary was open heathland known as Blowthorpe Heath (Finch 1999). Several of the ditches found in the evaluation trenches, 0060, 0061 and 0067, were believed to be parts of this boundary as they are closely aligned with it (Finch 1999, Fig. 13). This has partly been confirmed by excavation at BRG 032, around trenches 95 and 97 to the east, where a continuous length of double ditch was uncovered along the line of the boundary (Craven 2002 and Figures 2 and 28 below).

This excavation had three main aims, the first was to see if there was further evidence of prehistoric activity in area 7. The second was to confirm whether the ditches seen in evaluation trenches 72 and 79 were a part of the boundary marking the south-west corner of Catsale Green. The third was to look for evidence of any medieval settlement or activity around the Green edge.

2. Methodology

The excavation was carried out in three stages. The main part of area 8, covering 6016 sqm, was excavated in 2000 up to the existing trackway on the eastern side. The excavation originally started along the northern edge before it was decided to move the focus of the excavation south, thereby leaving a central spoilheap and unexcavated area. In 2002 the excavation was to be extended eastwards to fully cover the specified Area 8, however this was not possible as 2-3m of material had been dumped onto the area during building works. Therefore a small excavation of 560 sqm was placed as close as possible to the original planned location and over the potential course of the Catsale Green boundary. Area 7 was also excavated in 2000 and covered an area of 2112sqm. The sites were excavated by a mechanical excavator, with a 1.5m ditching bucket, to the top of the archaeological levels. This consisted of the removal of 0.40m of ploughed topsoil which lay directly over the natural subsoil.

Archaeological soil layers were then cleaned and removed by hand. Features were excavated by hand; generally 50% of pits and postholes and 10% of ditches although certain features were 100% excavated. Some features were partially or fully sieved and bulk soil samples were taken from a selection of contexts. The site was planned with a Total Station Theodolite and plans were drawn of selected features at a scale of 1:20. Feature sections and soil profiles were recorded at 1:20. A single context continuous numbering system was used, context numbers 0001-0165 refer to the Area 8 2000 excavation and 0200-0208 to the 2002 excavation. Colour slide and black and white print photographs were taken of all stages of the evaluation, and are listed in Appendix 5.

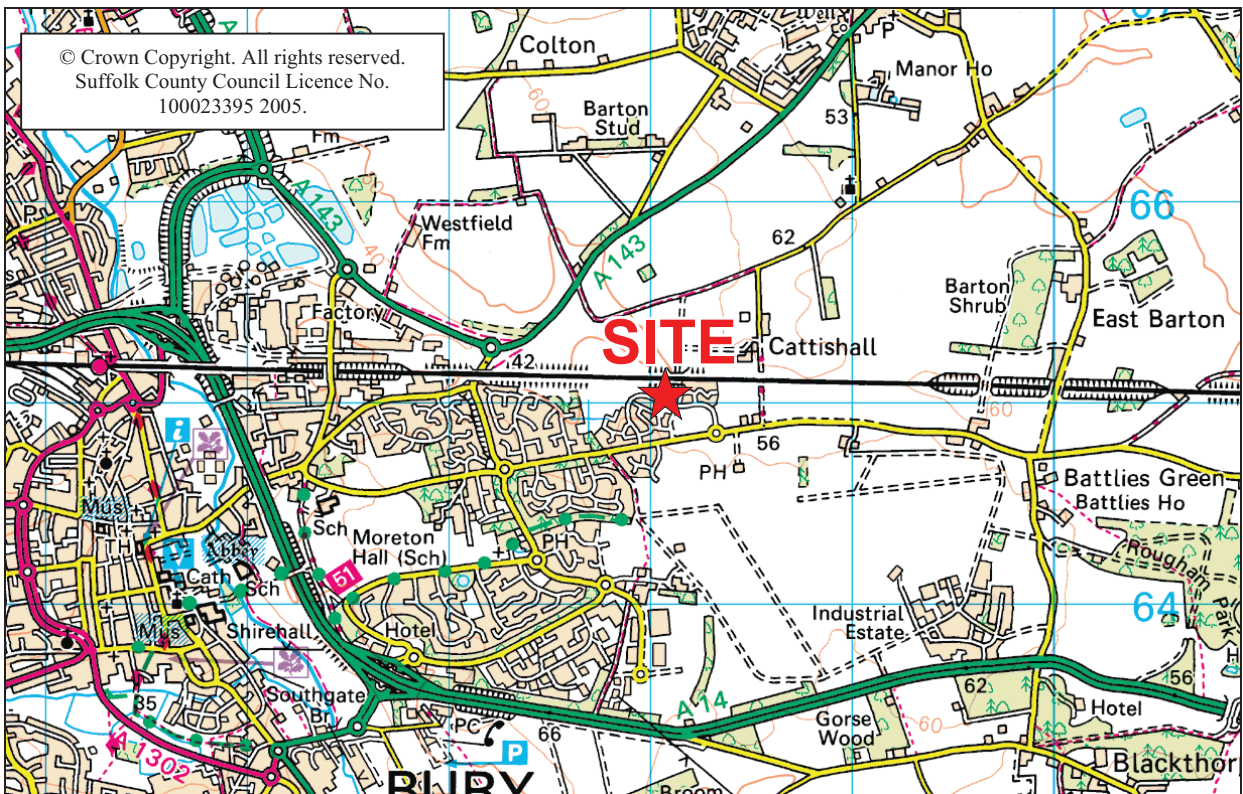
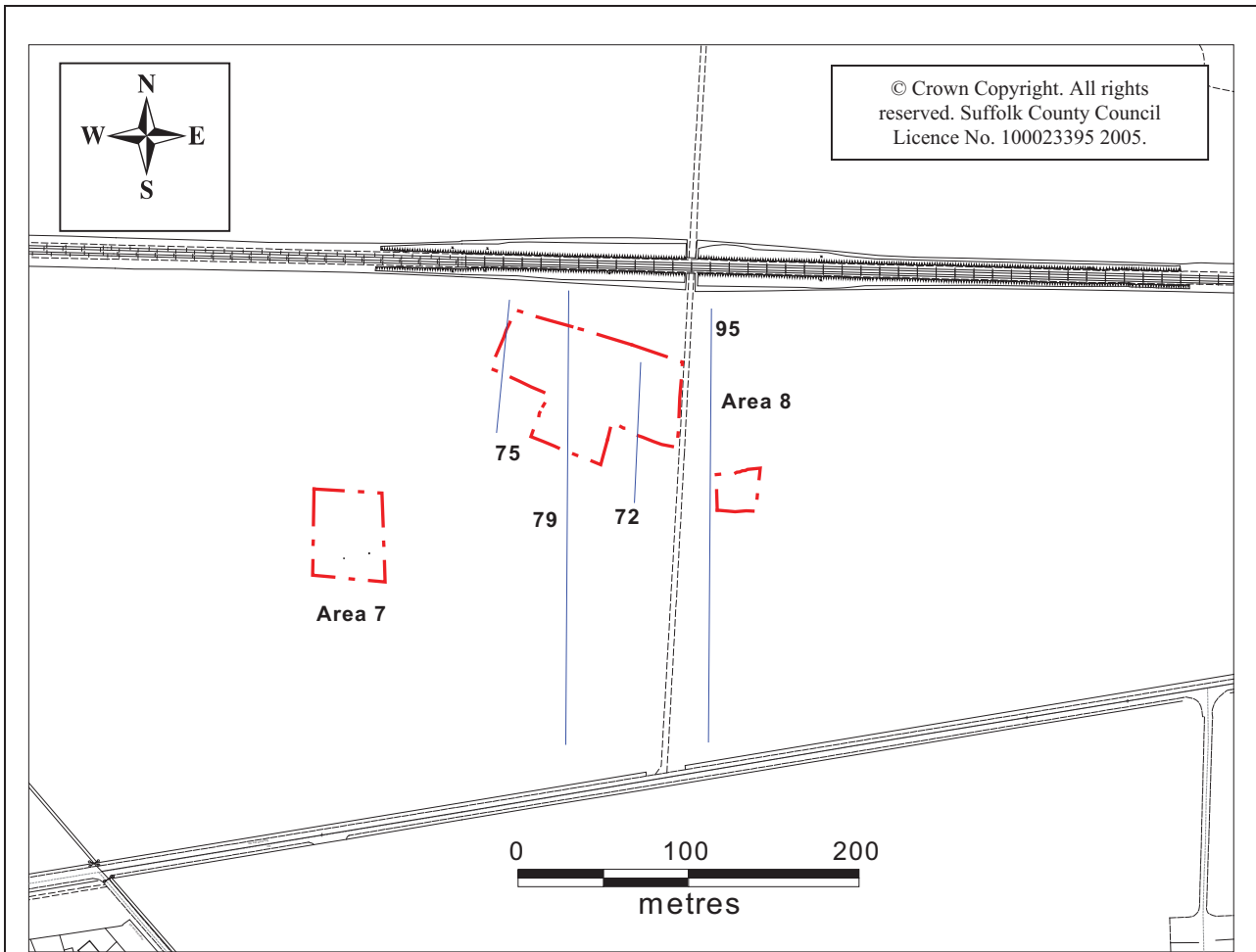


Figure 1. Site location plan.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments code BRG 027 and inked copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (suffolkc1-7344).

The site archive is kept in the small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds.

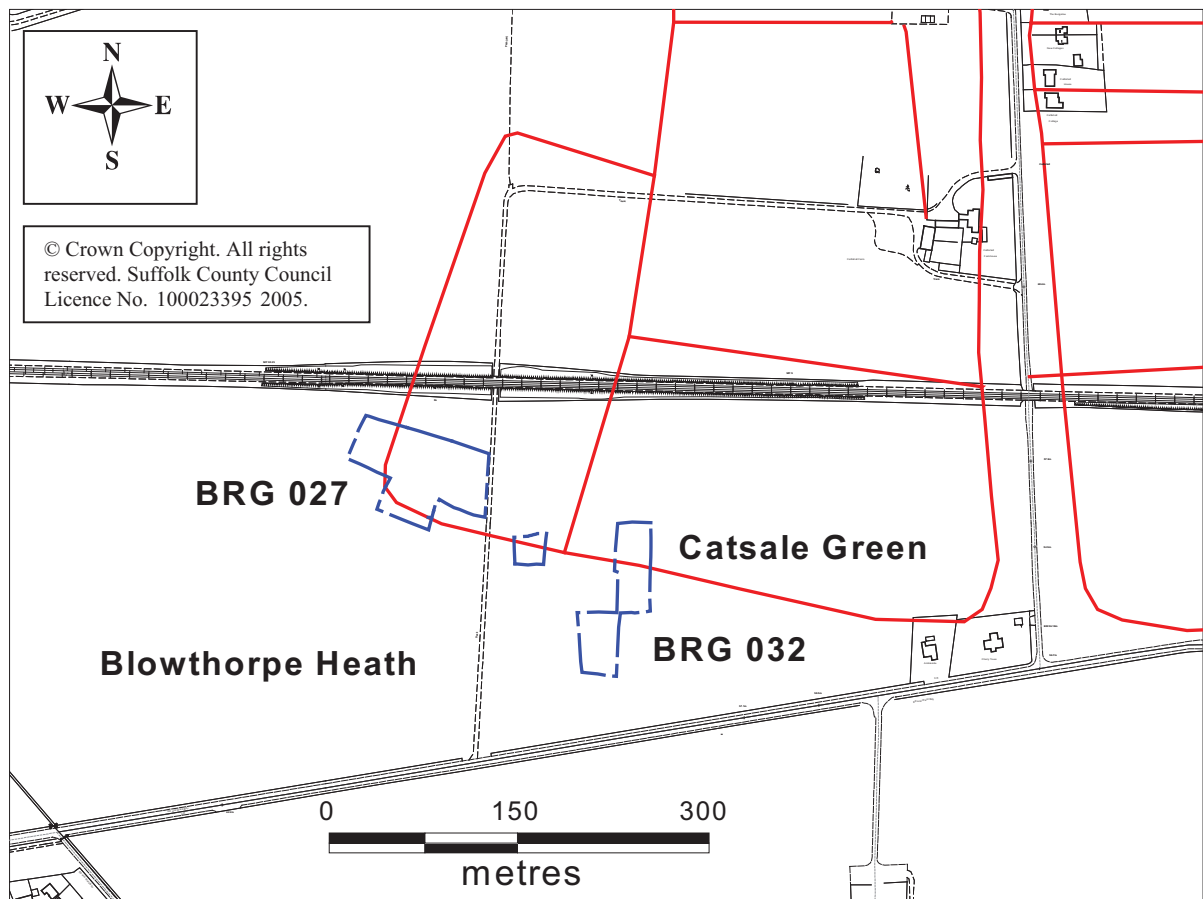


Figure 2. Catsale Green as on Enclosure map of 1805.

3. Results

3.1. Area 8 2000 Excavation

(Fig. 3)

The main area of excavation uncovered a network of medieval ditches and enclosures with occasional scattered pits, postholes and two ovens or kilns. The phasing of the site has proved difficult as the dating evidence is limited. The finds evidence was concentrated in a few features, with only a sparse scatter of material recovered from the remainder of the site. Stratigraphic relationships between individual features or the different ditch networks were generally unclear or non-existent. However the site has been divided into four separate phases, mainly by assessment of the finds evidence but also from analysis of spatial characteristics and stratigraphic relationships of features. A sizeable proportion of the features on the site however remain unphased.

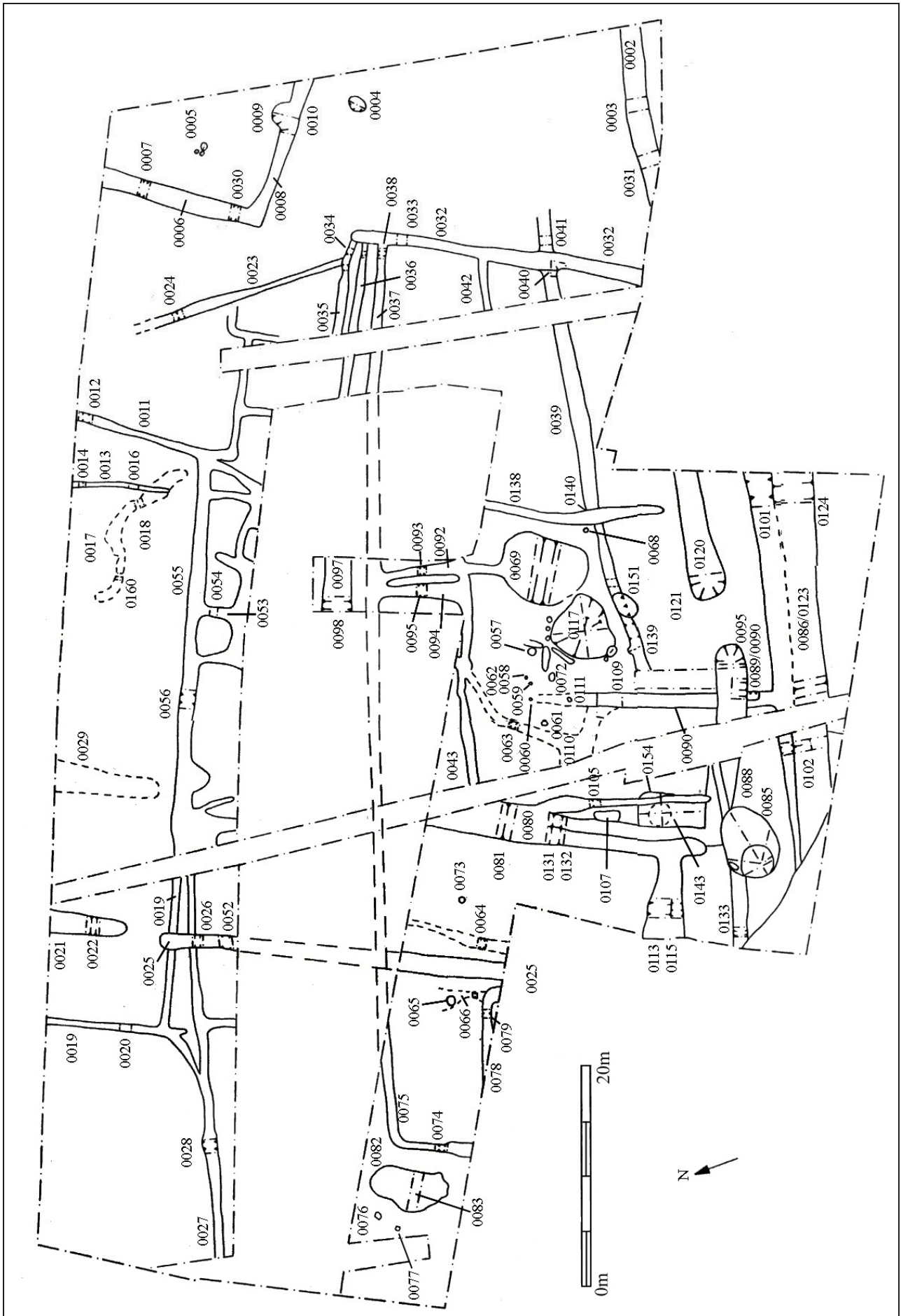


Figure 3. Area 8, 2000 excavation site plan.



Figure 4. Phase plan.

3.2. Phase 1: Pre-Medieval

(Figs. 4 - 6)

This phase consists of several scattered features, dating from the Prehistoric to Middle Saxon periods. Three features, 0039, 0062 and 0065, solely contained some Prehistoric and Roman pottery sherds. Two other features can be placed in this phase, 0066 due to its relationship with 0065 and a burial, 0151, that has been radiocarbon dated as Middle Saxon. Two other features, 0006 and 0035, did contain Pre-Medieval material but this was mixed with other later material and so are assumed to be residual deposits.

Ditch 0039 was aligned east-west, it faded away to the east and to the north it disappeared under a baulk, so its relationship with 0090 was unclear. It was cut by the Middle Saxon grave 0151 (section 0139) and ditches 0032 (section 0040) and 0138 (section 0140). In section 0041 it had a rounded profile with a single mid-pale brown silt/clay fill. In section 0139, it had a shallow 'V' shaped profile with a stoney clay/silt fill and one sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered.

0062 was an irregular ditch aligned north-south with a fill of mid brown sand. It merged together with 0110 but the relationship was unclear. Section 0062 contained a possible Prehistoric or Roman sherd of pottery.

0065 was a small pit with a fill of mid-dark brown silt and cut ditch 0066. Three sherds of possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery were recovered.

Ditch 0066, an irregular north-south aligned feature, possibly natural, is cut by the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit 0065 and so must predate it and therefore belongs in this phase. It fades away to the north and had a fill of mid brown sand in section 0067.

The final feature of this phase is the grave 0151 (Fig. 5). The grave cut was aligned east-west, it was very shallow and partially overlaid the top of ditch 0039 (section 0139) which was fully backfilled by the time the grave was cut. The fill was a mid brown clay/silt/sand (0152). The adult male skeleton was in fairly good condition although the front of the skull was damaged, possibly by ploughing as the grave was so shallow. However the skull still showed evidence of a series of cuts which were the cause of death (see below and appendix 3.3). It has been AMS Radiocarbon dated to 1225 ± 40 BP (c.725 AD) or the Middle Saxon period (appendix 4).



Figure 5. Burial 0151

Other pre-medieval finds from the site, a prehistoric pottery sherd and two Late Bronze Age/Iron Age flints (0030) from ditch 0006 and two possible Roman sherds (0034) from ditch 0035 are probably residual material as both features appear to be medieval in date.

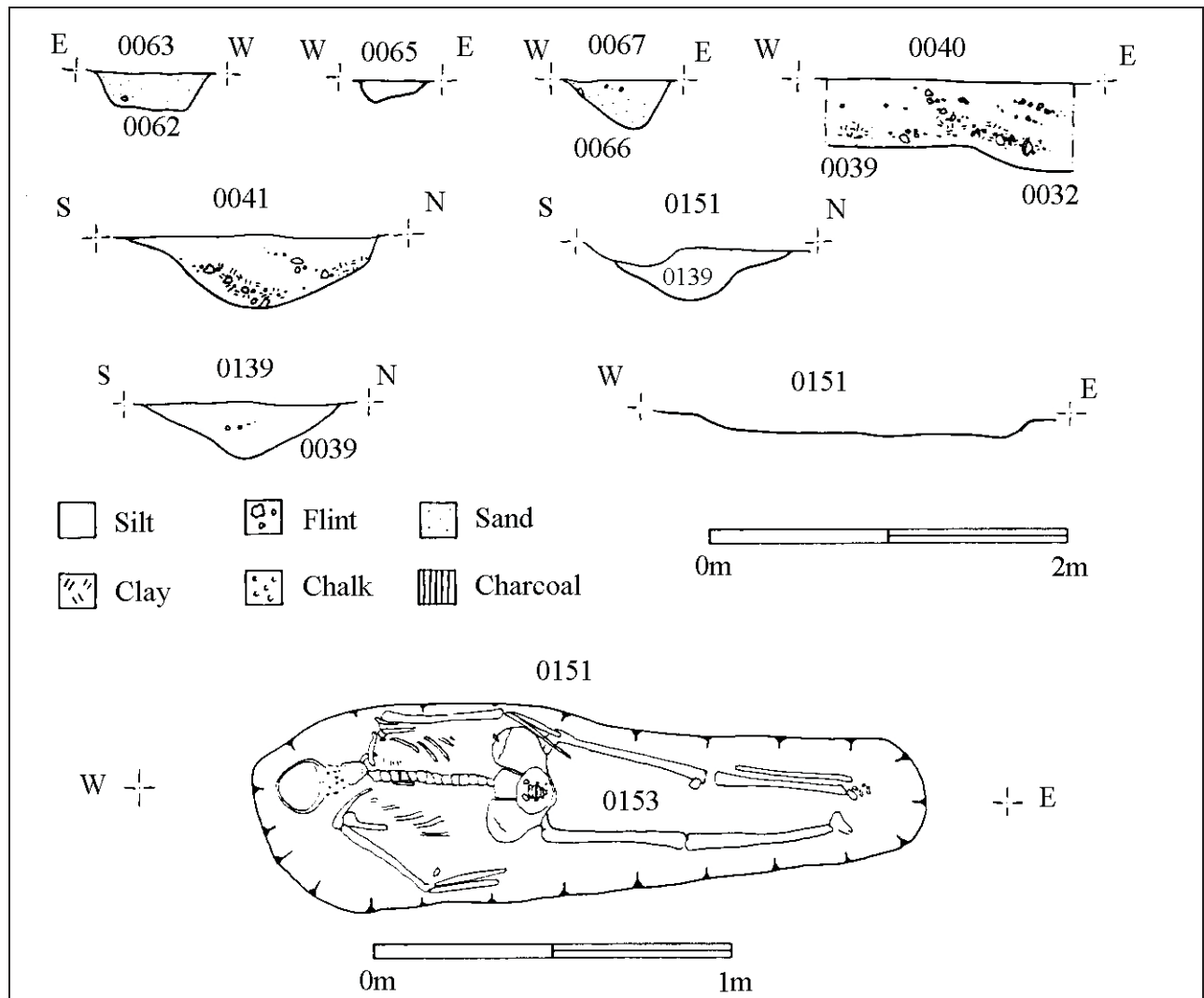


Figure 6. Phase 1 sections and 0151 grave plan.

3.3. Phase II: Early Medieval (11-12th century)

(Figs. 4 and 7)

This phase principally consists of a single cornering ditch, possibly the corner of an enclosure, recorded in two parts. 0006 was the north-east–south-west aligned part of this ditch and measured 1.5m wide and 0.45m deep. Two sections were excavated through it, 0007 and 0030, which were both filled with brown silt. Section 0007 contained three sherds of Early Medieval pottery and section 0030 a fragment of quernstone. The second part, 0008, was aligned north-west–south-east at 90° to 0006. The section through it, 0010, was filled with a pale-mid brown silt. Pit 0009 adjoins 0008 in this section but the relationship was unclear and so 0009 is unphased.

Early medieval pottery sherds were also recovered from two postholes. 0059 was identified by a chalk deposit on the surface. Its fill of mid-dark brown clay/sand contained a single sherd. 0147 was a broad, shallow posthole with a central post position that was surrounded by large packing flints. The posthole was one of three that lay in a line on the north edge of 0117 (Fig. 21). The fill was a brown silt/clay and contained two sherds of pottery and two fragments of ironwork.

Various other features (0069, 0080, 0082, 0085, 0088, 0105, 0117, 0138, 0141 and 0142), contained early medieval material. However these finds were mixed with material from the medieval period and so these features are all believed to be of a later date.

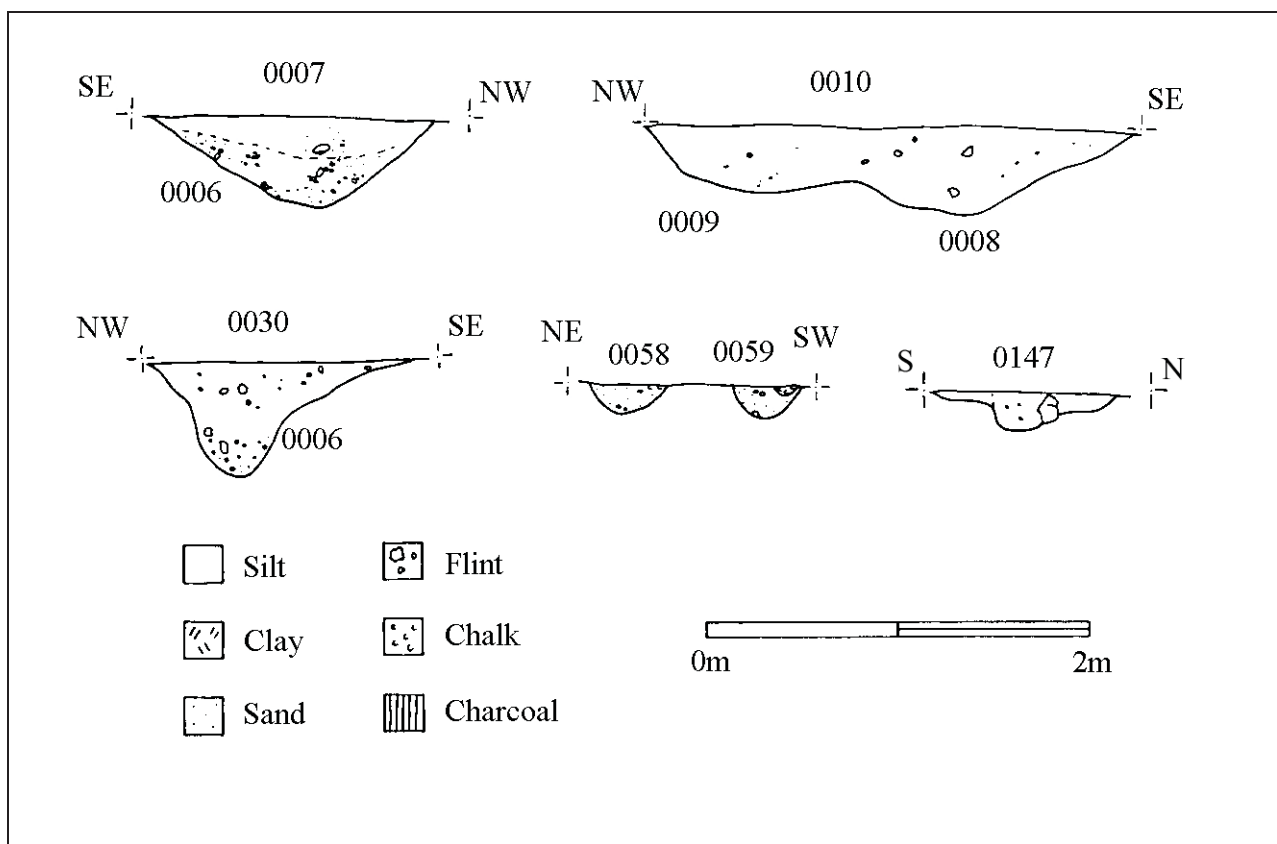


Figure 7. Phase 2 sections.

3.4. Phase III: Medieval (12th-15th century)

(Figs. 4 and 8 – 23)

The main phase of activity on the site appears to occur in this period as the majority of material evidence from the site was of the 12th–14th centuries. The features of this phase can be divided into three broad categories: firstly a network of ditches that cover the entire site, secondly a pair of ovens or kilns, and thirdly a range of miscellaneous pits and postholes which mainly occur in the southern part of the site.

The majority of the ditches on the site appear to be broadly contemporary but a more detailed phasing of the various features is not possible as the stratigraphic evidence is limited. However it is possible to identify two separate networks of ditches with differing spatial alignments and form characteristics.

The first set of ditches together form a substantial single ditch (0164) which appears to be forming the corner of a rectangular enclosure with at least one well-defined entranceway (Figs. 8 and 9). 0164 appears in the south-eastern part of the site as an east-west aligned ditch, 0002, measuring 2.2m wide and 0.8m deep. Two sections 0003 and 0031 were excavated which contained a single fill of pale/mid grey/brown silt, small fragments of animal bone were recovered from 0031.

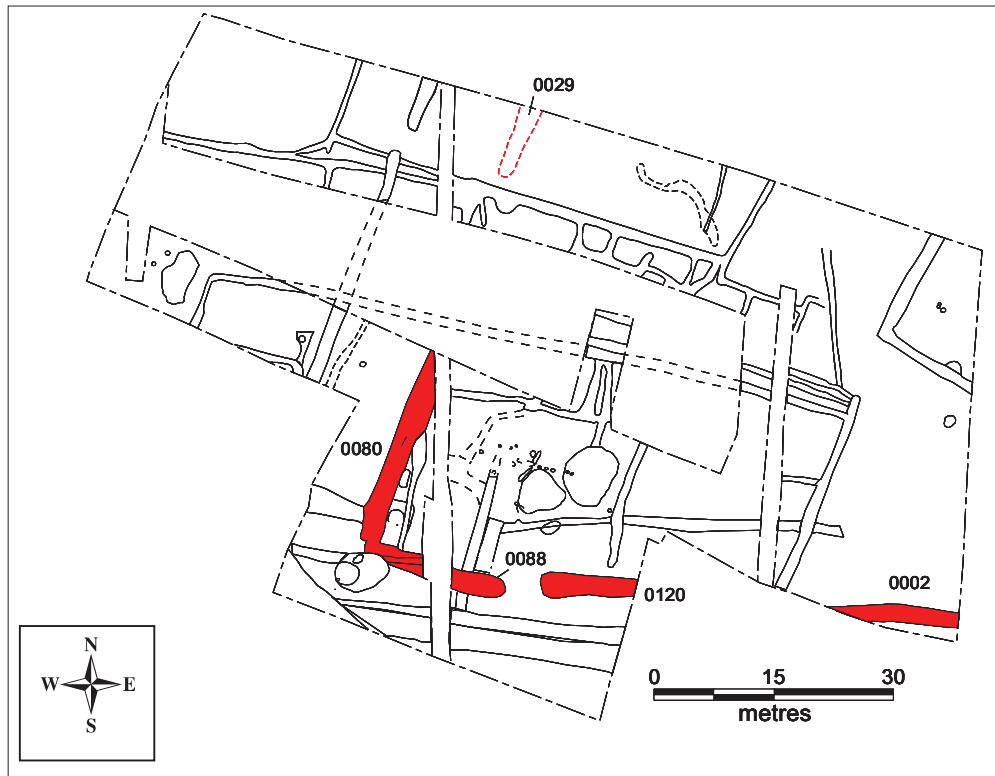


Figure 8. Phase III ditch group 0164.

To the west 0002 clearly continues as 0120, this ditch is of similar size to 0002, measuring 3.3m wide and 0.6m deep. To the west it came to a butt end (section 0122) and the fill, 0121, was a mid orange/brown clay/silt from which five medieval pottery sherds of 13th-14th century date were recovered, along with fragments of fired clay. Immediately to the west of 0120, at a distance of 4.5m, ditch 0088 begins on the same alignment. This ditch is of similar dimensions to 0120 and its eastern butt end, with the butt end of 0120, appears to be forming an entrance or gateway into the enclosure formed by 0164. Two sections were excavated, 0089 and 0095, both of which had a mid orange/brown clay/silt/sand fill and nine sherds of 11-13th century pottery with fragments of lava quern, burnt flint and animal bone were recovered. The Early Medieval material are thought to be residual deposits within the fill. 0088 cuts the unphased ditch 0090 and the oven 0143, it is cut by the oven 0085, pit 0105 and ditch 0133. To the west the ditch corners and heads north as 0132, part of the double ditch 0080.

0080 continues from 0088 with similar dimensions, measuring 3.3m wide and 0.9m deep, with steep sloping sides and a flat base. For most of its length it appears to be a double ditch, formed from 0131 and 0132. The relationship between these two ditches is unclear although 0131 does appear to butt end to the south leaving 0132 to corner east and become 0088. 0131 may be turning the opposite direction and continuing as the unphased ditches 0113 and 0115 but this relationship is unclear. Both cuts were visible in section 0081, although they were excavated as a single ditch, the fill being a dark brown clay/silt that contained three sherds of Early Medieval pottery. A second section did not show a defined cut between the two ditches although it suggests that 0131, with a fill of stoney silt/clay, is the later as it has silted up rather than been back filled like 0132 with its fine silt/clay fill. 0131 contained three sherds of 12th -14th century pottery and eleven fragments of medieval lava quern. 0132 cut the oven 0143 and 0080 was cut by oven 0085. Ditch 0080 may possibly be extending further northwards as the unphased feature 0029.

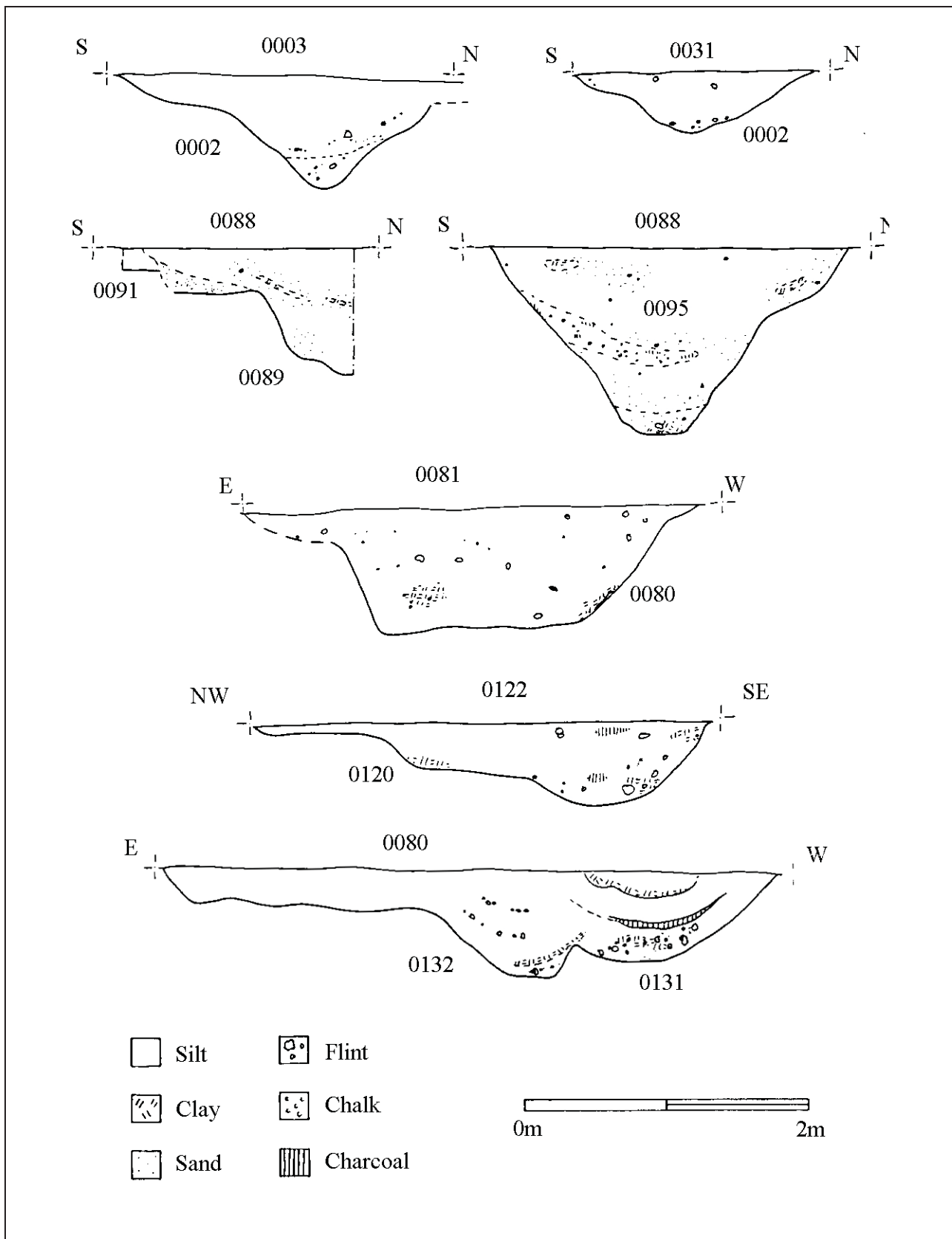


Figure 9. Phase III ditch group 0164 sections.

The second broad group of ditches, 0165 (Figs. 10 and 11), do not form as clear a system as 0164. Ditches 0032, 0037 and 0075 may be forming three sides of an enclosure, as they are all of a similar size and alignment, indicating that they may be contemporary. Alternatively it may be that 0037 and 0075 are associated with the unphased ditches, 0027 and 0055, to the north, which are also on the same alignment.

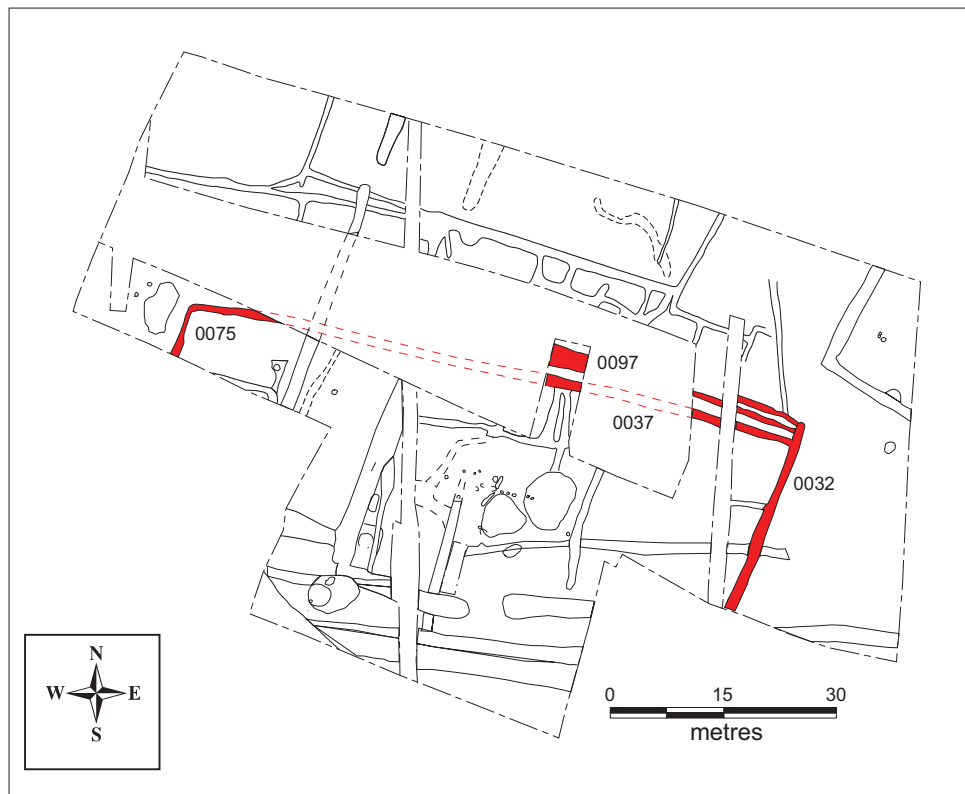


Figure 10. Phase III ditch group 0165.

0032 is a narrow ditch, aligned north-south, that forms the eastern edge of this ditch group. It had a rounded 'U' shaped profile with steep sides and a fill of pale-mid brown clay/silt. At its northern end it terminates with a rounded butt, cutting ditches 0035 and 0036 which meet it. It also cuts the prehistoric ditch 0039 in section 0040. Its relationships with ditches 0037 and 0042 were unclear. 117 13th century pottery sherds, from a single Medieval glazed vessel, were recovered from section 0033, a further three sherds of 12th-14th century pottery and four fragments of lava quern were recovered from 0040. It is noticeable that 0032 is on the same alignment as the Early Medieval ditch 0006.

From the northern end of 0032, three parallel ditches, 0035, 0036 and 0037 head west. 0035 disappears in the disturbance of an evaluation trench but 0036 and 0037 continued to the edge of the site. These ditches are of similar size and proportion to each other, and to 0032, and, because of their distinct termination at 0032, are assumed to be of contemporary date.

0035 is a narrow palisade type ditch with steep sides and a 'U' shaped cut. The fill in section 0034 was a mid-pale brown clay/silt and 0035 appeared to cut the unphased ditch 0023 in this section. 0035 contained two sherds of presumably residual Roman pottery while a small section of 0036 produced a single sherd of glazed Medieval pottery. Together these ditches may be the same as the double ditch 0097 seen to the west.

Section 0038 of ditch 0037 contained a single fill of pale-mid brown clay/silt. A projection of the line of this ditch, westwards under the unexcavated area in the centre of the site, appears to show that this is the same feature as 0075.

0075 is a cornering ditch with a fill of mid-dark brown clay/sand in section 0074. If it is the same as 0037 then it may be forming two sides of an enclosure, with 0032 as a third. 0074 contained a single sherd of 12th -14th century pottery.

Finally 0097 is a short visible length of double ditch, running east-west, parallel to 0075. These two ditches may be the continuation of 0035 and 0036. Three sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery were recovered with a small quantity of animal bone, a single prehistoric flint flake was a residual find within the fill.

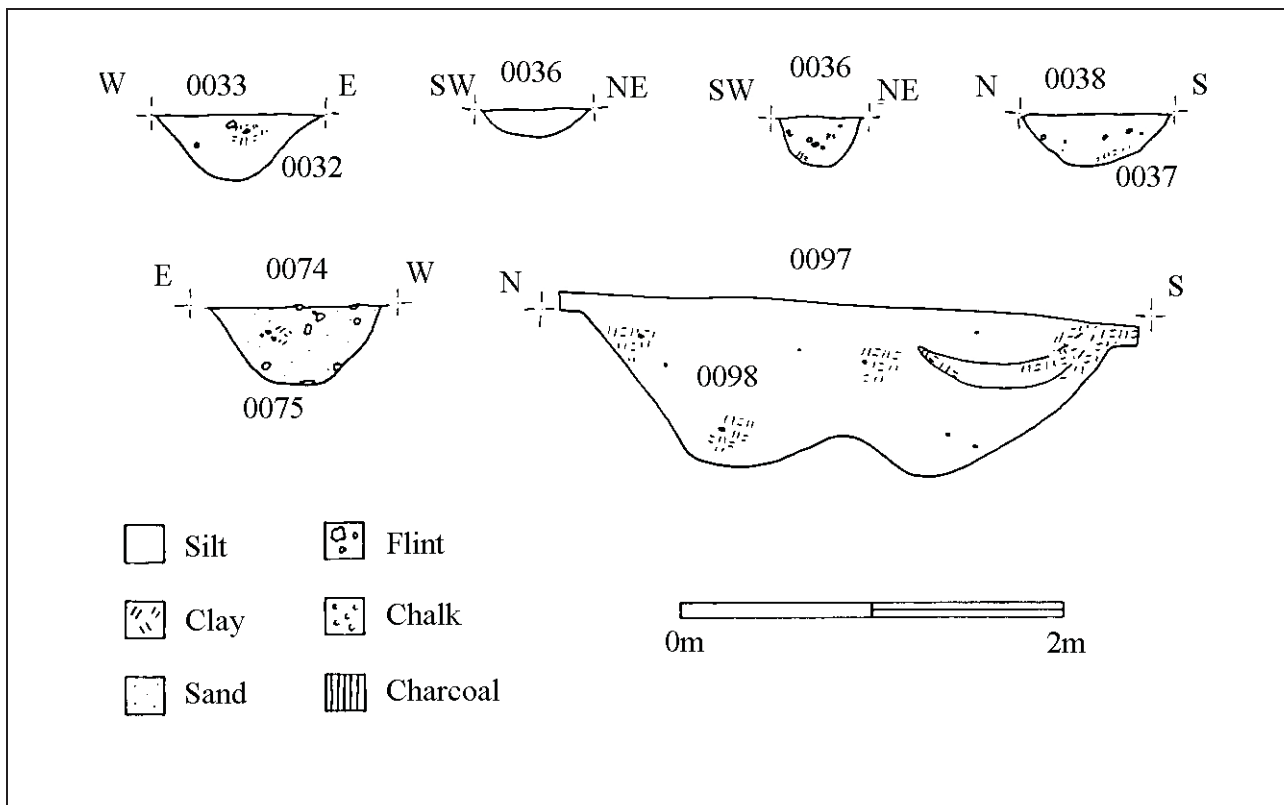


Figure 11. Phase III ditch group 0165 sections.

The second group of features within this phase is of principal interest. This group consists of two ovens or kilns, 0085 and 0143, lying close together near the corner of enclosure 0164, that is formed from ditches 0080 and 0088 (Fig. 12).

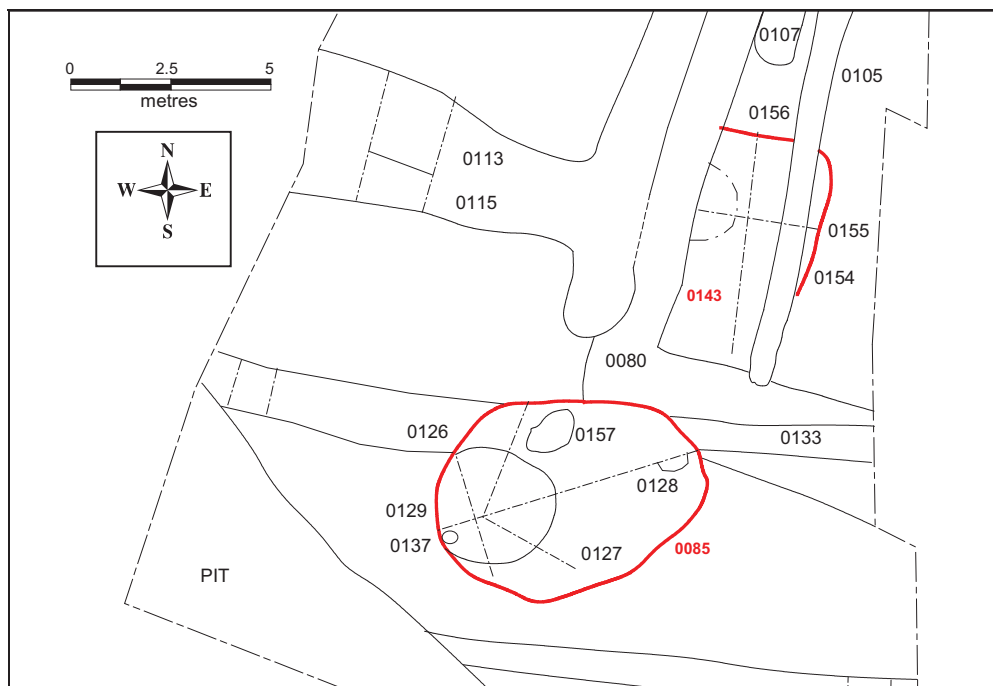


Figure 12. Phase III ovens location plan

The earliest oven was 0143 (Figs. 13-16) which was situated on the inside of the corner formed by ditches 0080 and 0088. On the surface it appeared as a large oval spread of yellow clay and flints (0154), cut by ditches 0080, 0088 and 0105. An area of dense flints and dark red burnt clay (0104) lay on its north-western edge.

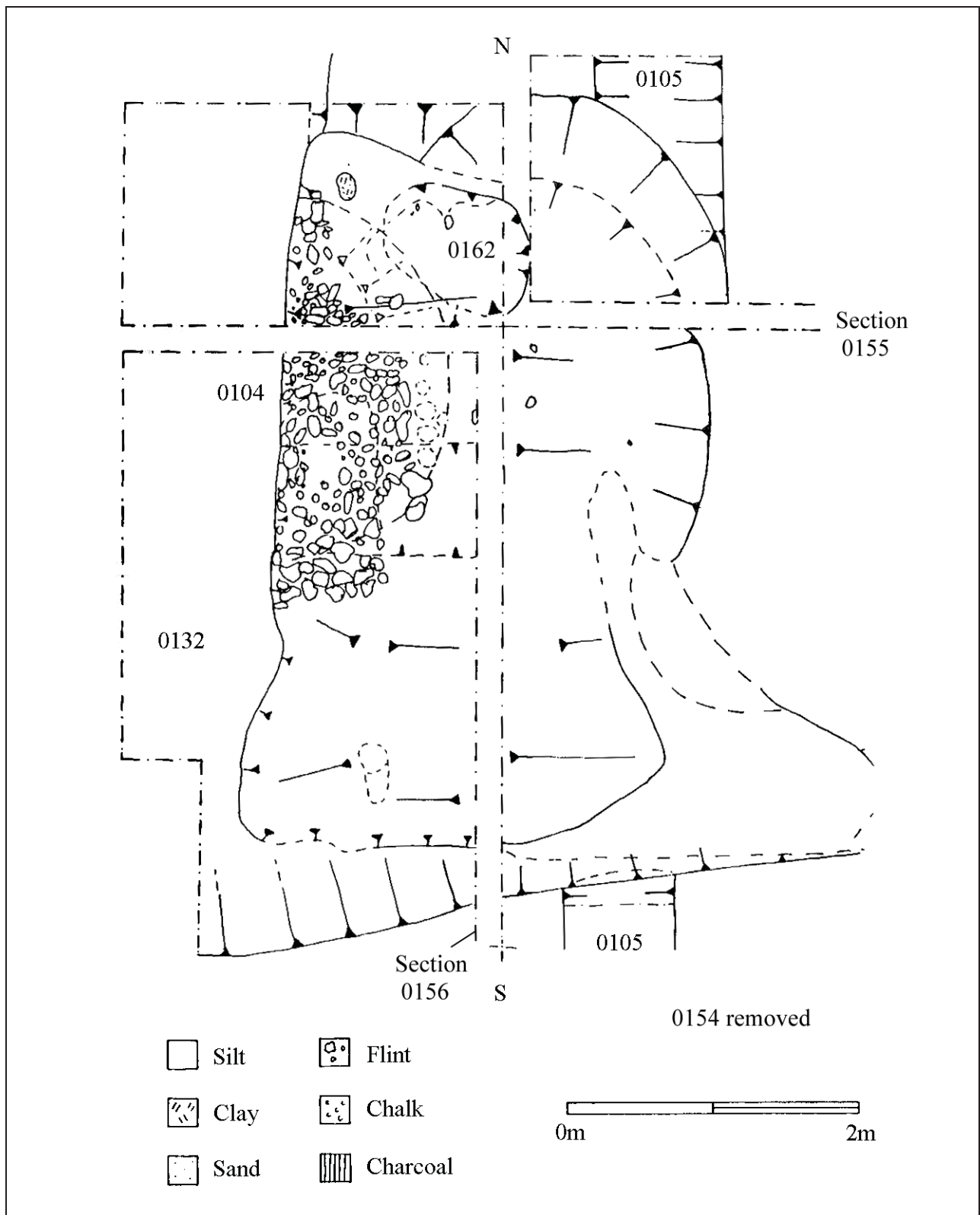


Figure 13. Oven 0143 excavated plan.



Figure 14. Oven 0143 surface, facing west



Figure 15. Oven 0143 mid-excavation, facing north

It was excavated in quadrants and two sections, 0155 and 0156, were recorded (Fig. 16). This showed that the surface spread 0104 was the top surviving layer of a well-built clay structure (0143) that was consolidated with large, densely packed, flints. Sixty fragments of burnt clay were recovered from a dense layer of charcoal (0144) that overlaid the north end of this structure.

This structure was the surviving remnants of the base of the oven, which had had at least two major rebuilds that had increased the height of the oven floor. The structure of the oven itself that may have existed above floor level has collapsed or been destroyed and the spread, 0154, appears to be the surviving debris from this. 0154 seals several layers of material filling a large stokepit (0162) that lies adjacent to the oven structure. These lenses of clay and charcoal appear to be material cleaned out of the oven between phases of use and appear to match the phases of rebuilding of the oven structure. The base of the stokepit was largely filled with a dense spread of charcoal and burnt clay (0159) from which forty fragments of burnt clay were recovered, this fill occupied the mouth of the first phase of the oven. The western side of the oven was completely cut away by 0132, on the eastern side ditch 0105 cut across the spread 0154.

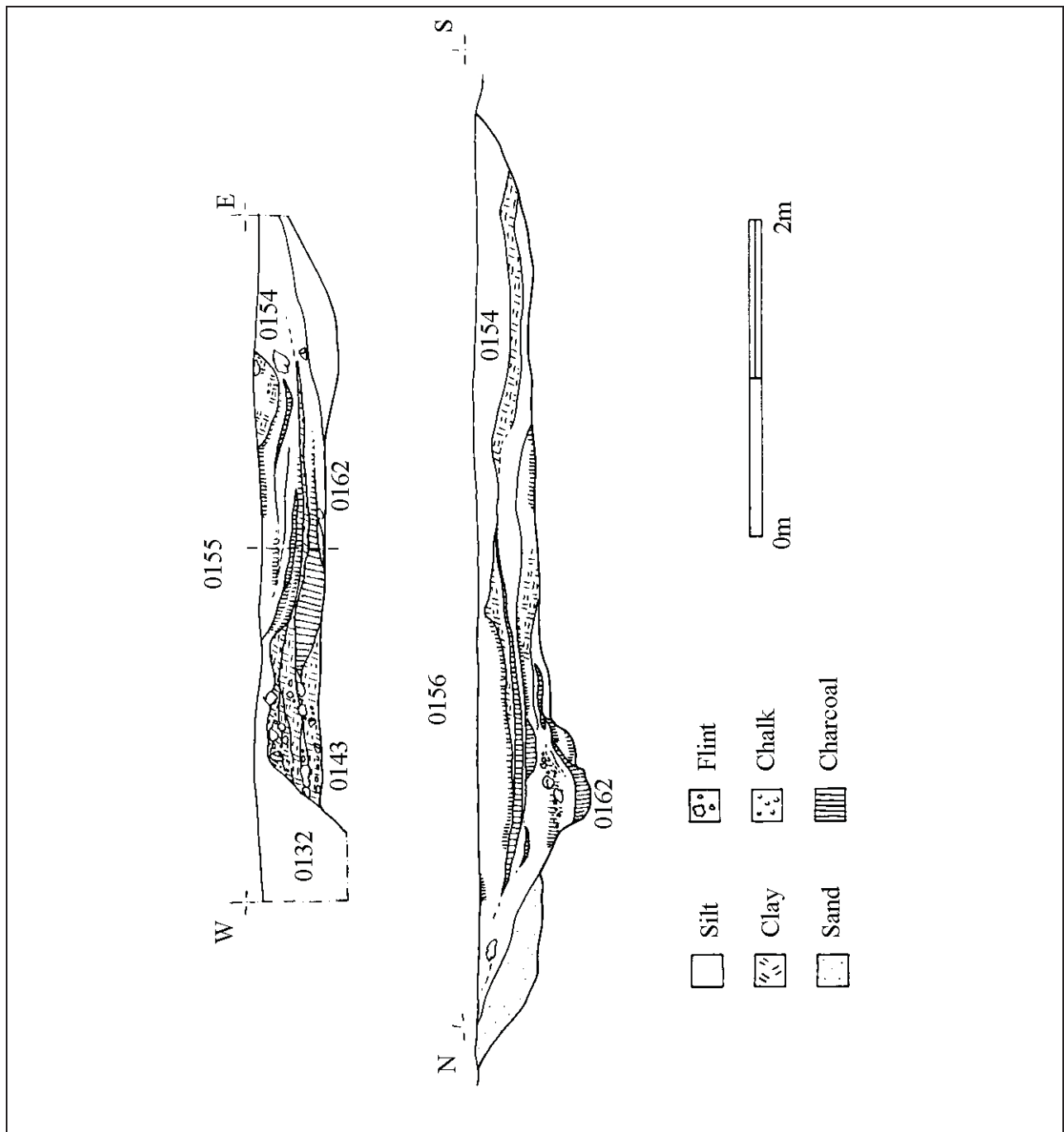


Figure 16. Oven 0143 Sections.

The later oven or kiln, 0085 (Figs. 17-21), was situated on the outside of the 0164 enclosure partially cutting ditch 0088. Set into the western end of a large oval pit it measured approximately 7m by 5m. The eastern end of this pit was excavated in quadrants (section 0103) and had one main fill of brown silt/clay, 0163, overlying two other fills, 0099 and 0100. 0099 was a dark grey layer of sand and charcoal from which 69 sherds of 13th-14th century pottery and eighteen fragments of lava quern were recovered while 0100 was a brown silt with loose stones which contained two sherds of 13th-14th century pottery and fragments of lava quern and burnt clay. The material within these two fills was probably raked out from the oven between firings.

The western part of the pit was occupied by the actual oven structure. On the surface this appeared as a spread of yellow clay, laid over flints, with a central burnt area. Section 0103 was extended from the pit westwards across this spread (section 0128) and several other sections were placed across it (0127-0130, 0130 not recorded). Three sherds of 12-14th century pottery were recovered from the surface.

Excavation of the sections showed that the oven consisted of several lenses of burnt clay and charcoal, indicating multiple phases of use, lying above a circular floor surface of hard fired clay. Traces of the very base of the kiln walls survived around the edge of this floor. The surface spread of yellow clay and flints sealing these deposits appears to be formed from the demolished/collapsed structure of the oven.



Figure 17. Oven 0085 surface, facing west

To the south of the oven structure, section 0127 cut across a stokepit, partially covered by the destruction debris. Within this stokepit on the southern side a charcoal layer, 0135, represented the final firing of the kiln as it was immediately below the destruction debris. This fill contained a single sherd of 12th-13th century pottery and 31 fragments of burnt clay were also recovered. This deposit also filled posthole 0137 and is possibly the same as 0100.

0136 was a muddy clay and brown silt deposit, infilling a shallow gully, which rings the edge of the structure. This seems to represent the position of the original wall line of the kiln.

Three other features were found associated with 0085, the first was a small, shallow, posthole, 0137, on the south edge of the stokepit of 0085 and was filled with the same charcoal layer 0135. The second was a small hearth, 0157, that overlaid the northern edge of 0085, it was a small circular patch of hard fired subsoil, covered with clay from the later collapse of 0085. The final feature was a pit, 0161, that was visible in section 0128 at the base of the west end of pit 0085, it was filled with a dark silt.

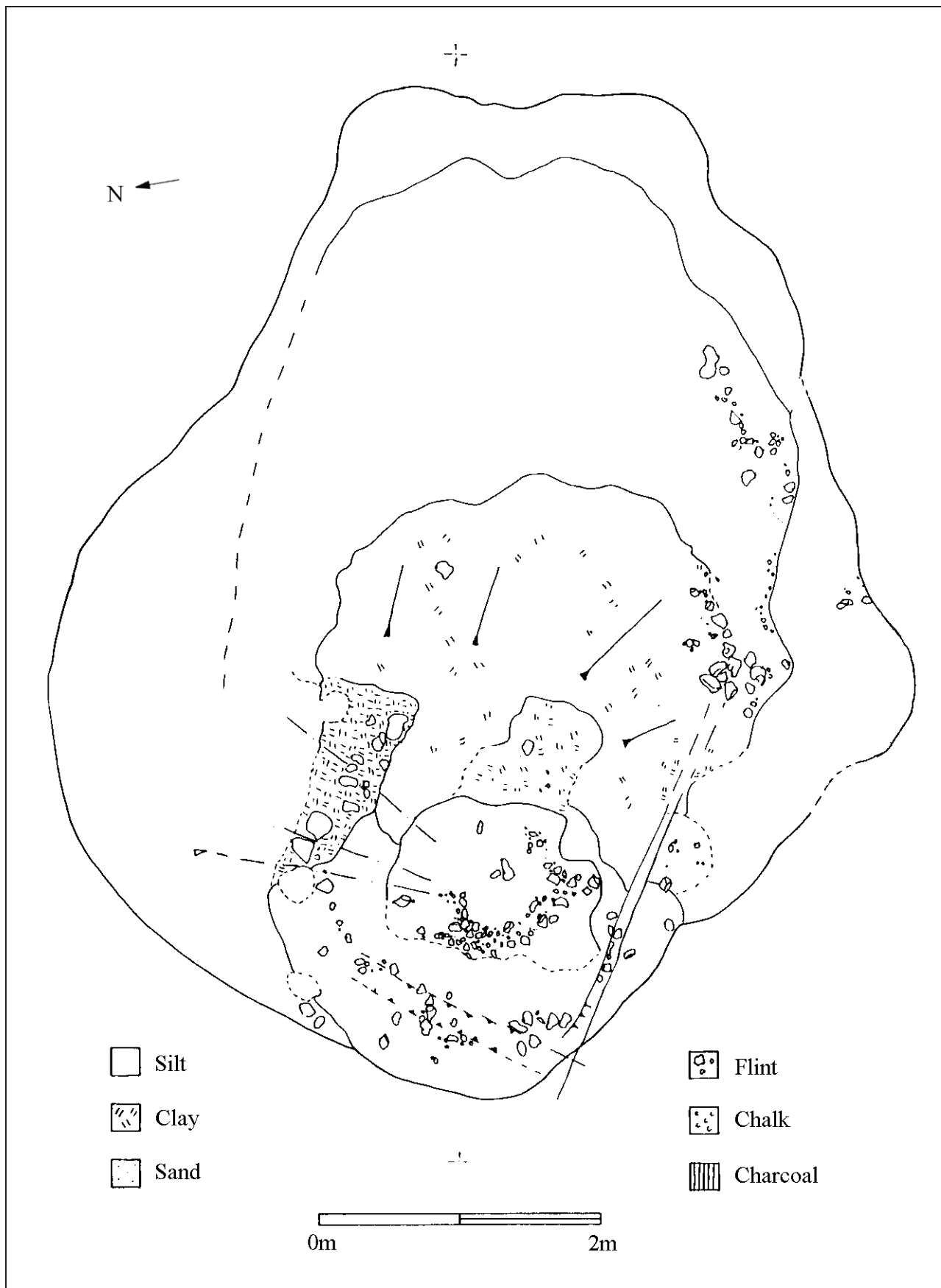


Figure 18. Oven 0085 surface plan.

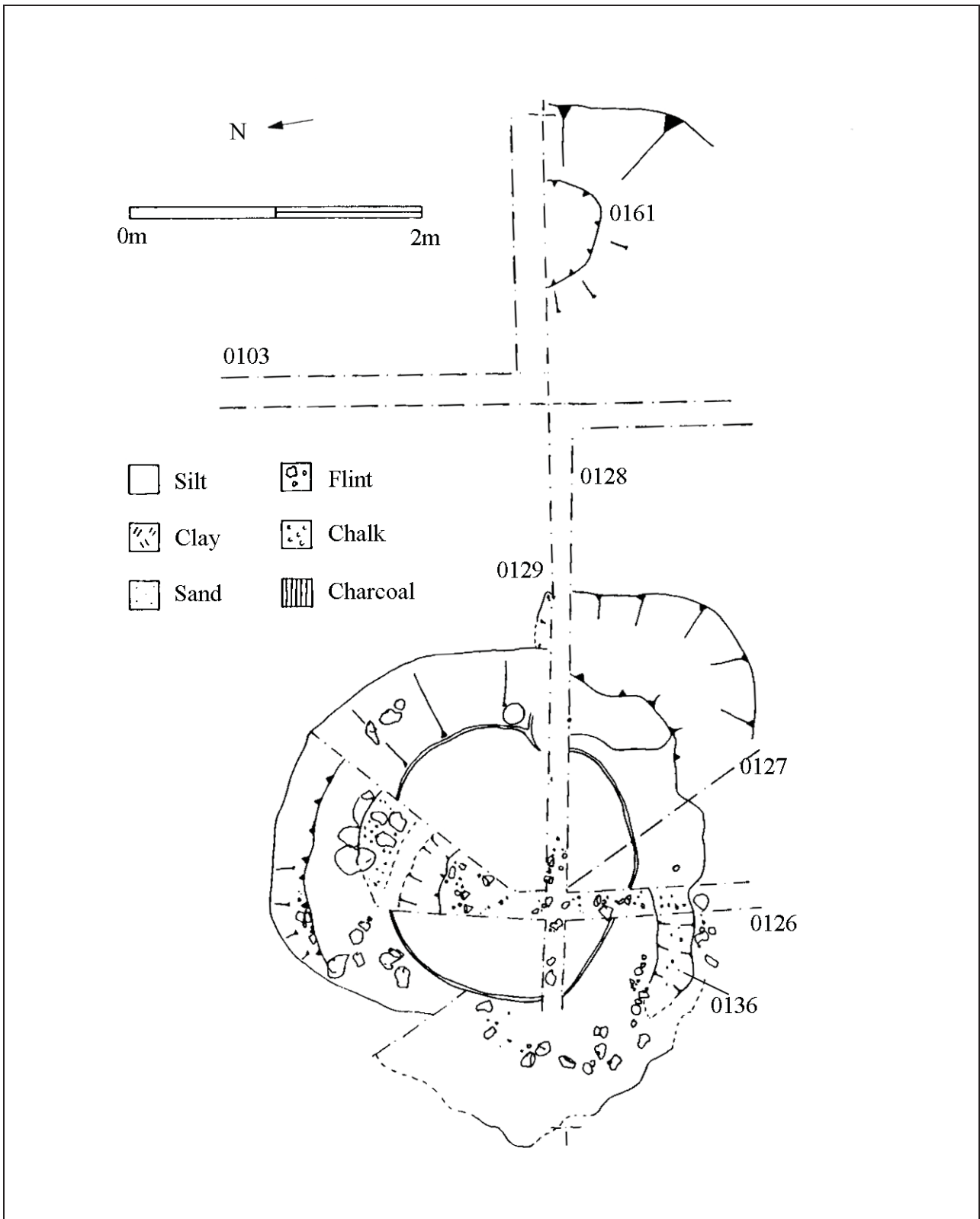


Figure 19. Oven 0085 excavated plan.

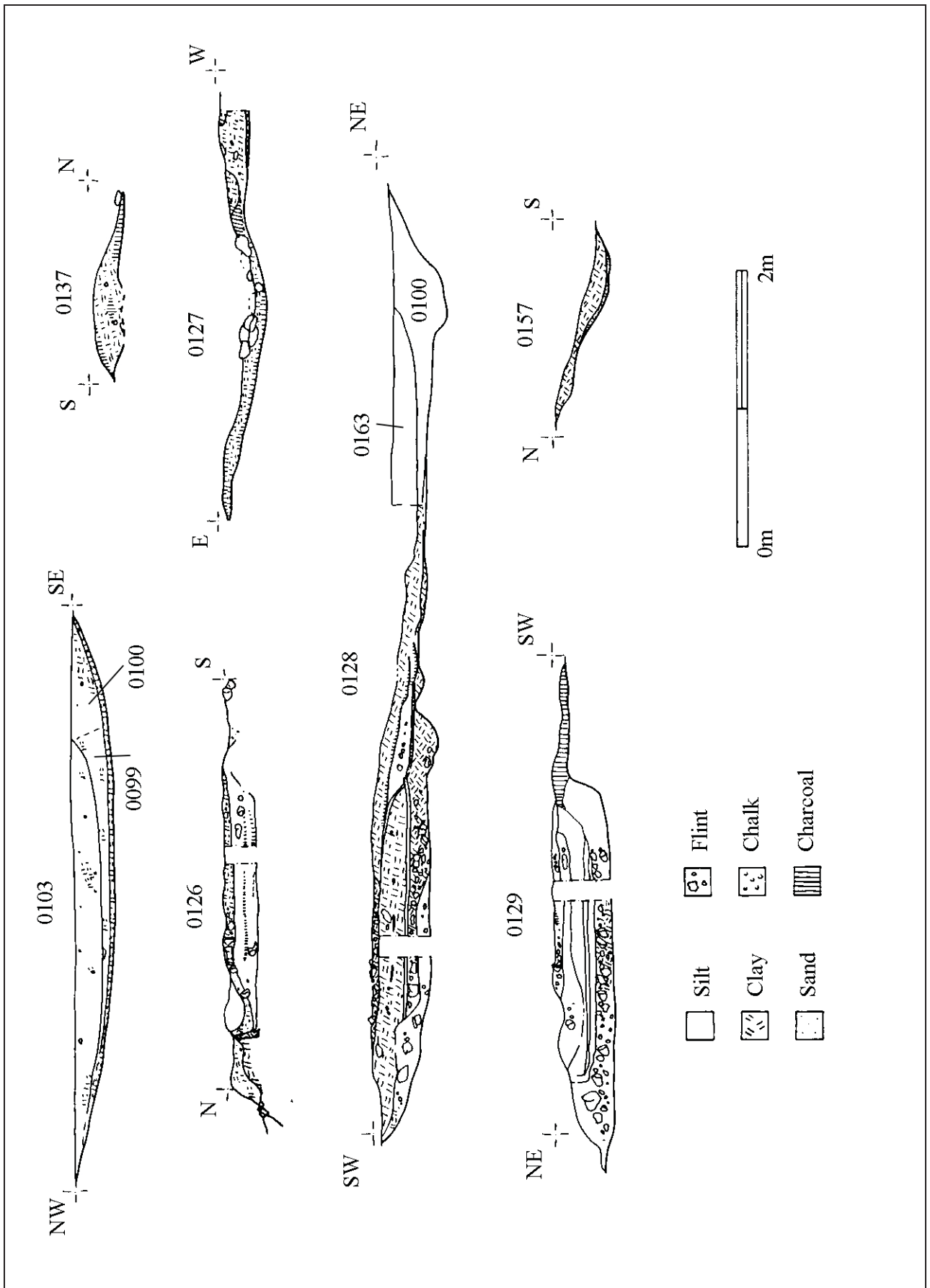


Figure 20. Oven 0085 sections.



Figure 21. Oven 0085 mid excavation, facing south

Finally, a group of miscellaneous features containing Medieval material, generally situated in the southern part of the site, form the remainder of this phase. This group consists of a few isolated ditches that do not appear to be related to any particular system and a range of pits and postholes, mainly forming a group around pit 0117 (Fig. 22).

Pit 0069 was a large sub circular feature, approximately 7.5m in diameter, with a fill of mid/dark brown clay/silt. A machined trench was put through the centre which uncovered two undated postholes, 0070 and 0071. Twenty-three sherds of pottery from the 11th -14th century, two fragments of fired clay and a small quantity of animal bone and shell was recovered. The section was not recorded its relationship with ditch 0092 which runs into it from the north is unclear.

0072 was a small pit with a mid-dark brown silt fill with flints containing a single sherd of 12th - 14th century pottery.

0082 was a large, irregular pit, similar to 0069, measuring 3.7m by 7m and 0.6m deep. A section was excavated across it which was filled with mid brown silt and flints (0083) and contained thirty-five sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery and four fragments of lava quern. An additional thirteen sherds of 13th – 14th century pottery and twenty fragments of lava quern were recovered from the surface of the feature.

0090 was a small ditch aligned north-south. To the north it gradually fades away, to the south it merges with 0101 but the relationship between the two was unclear. A section, 0109, excavated at the intersection with 0110 showed an irregular cut with a pale sand fill containing a single sherd of 12th – 14th century pottery, but the relationship with 0110 was also unclear. A section at the junction with 0088 showed that it was cut by 0088 and had a fill of light orange/brown sand.

0111 was a small shallow posthole cutting the north end of ditch 0090, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.17m deep. The fill (0112) was a mid brown clay/silt/sand with mid orange flecks and contained four sherds of 13th century pottery.

0117 was another large, shallow, pit, similar to 0069 and 0082. It was excavated in quadrants, the upper fill (0118) of mid brown silt contained 115 sherds of 13th century pottery along with fragments of lava quern, iron, shell and 44 pieces of animal bone. Two sherds of 13th-14th century pottery and fragments of a 13th-15th century peg tile were recovered from the lower fill (0119). Several small features 0141, 0142 and 0145-0150 were ranged around the edge of the pit, of which 0146 was cutting it (Fig. 22).

0138 was a north-south aligned ditch terminating in a round butt end. It had a rounded profile and was filled with a mid brown silt. A section (0140) at the junction between ditch 0138 and 0039 suggests that 0138 cuts 0139 but this was not very clear. However as 0039 is of prehistoric date this is probably correct. Nine fragments of late medieval pottery were recovered from 0138 along with fragments of late medieval brick. Two further sherds of 13th century pottery were collected from above the junction of ditches 0039 and 0138 (0158) and a sherd of 12th-13th century pottery from where it crossed 0139 (0140).

0141 was a narrow elongated feature, possibly a slot/trench for post settings and set at 90° to a similar slot, 0142. Of irregular depth it was filled with a dark silty loam with common chalky flecks. Three sherds of 12th-14th century pottery were recovered and a quernstone was found laying at a shallow angle on the base of the feature within a circular depression. A large flint, possibly a post setting, was also lying on the base of the feature. 0142 was very similar to 0141 in size and had a pale silt fill from which a single sherd of 12th century pottery was recovered.

0146 was a circular pit cutting the southern edge of 0117. It had a single fill of mid brown silt from which five sherds of 12th-13th century pottery were recovered.

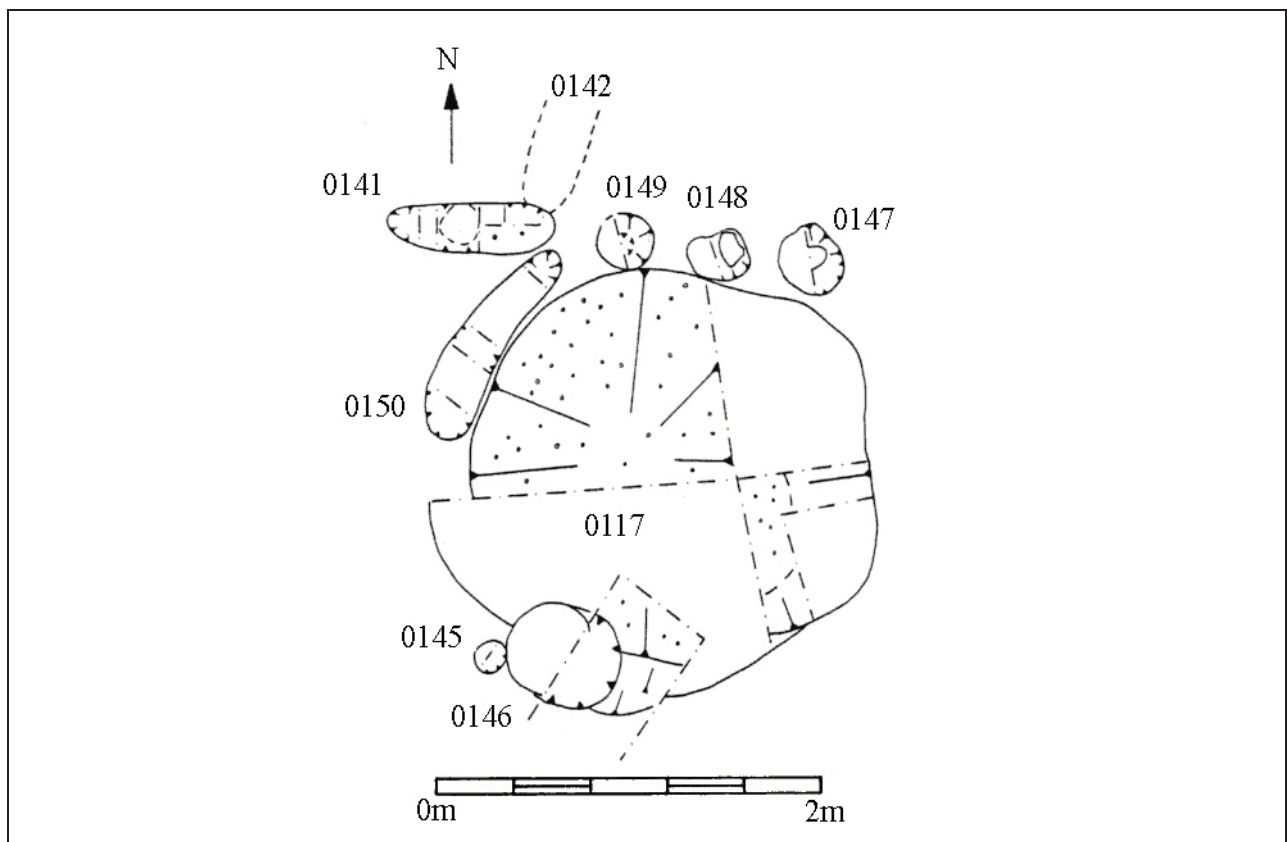


Figure 22. 0117 and adjacent features plan.

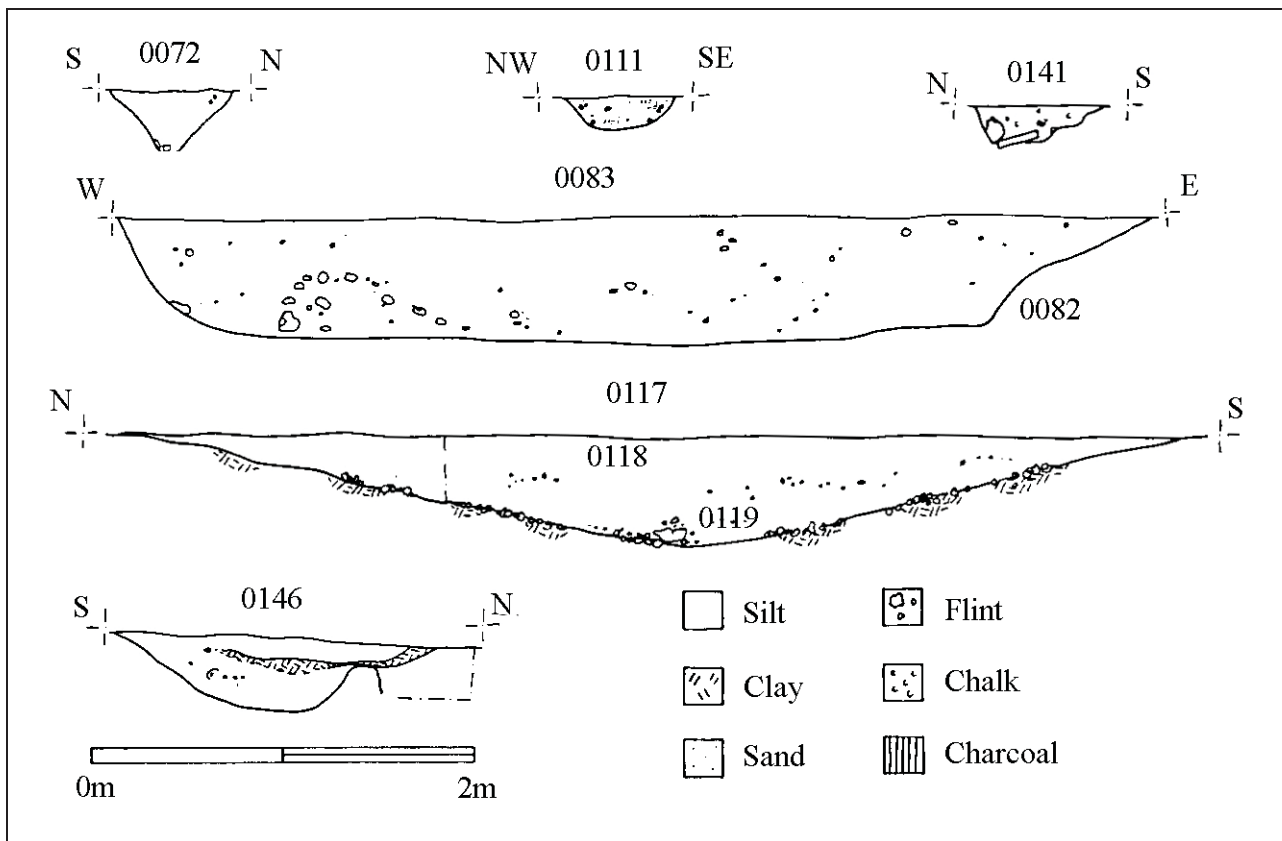


Figure 23. Phase III sections.

3.5. Phase IV: Post-Medieval

(Figs. 4 and 24)

This phase solely consists of ditches forming the final stage in the existence of Catsale Green, with post-medieval fills indicating the abandonment of the Green boundary. This boundary ditch was identified in BRG 032 and contained Post-Medieval material. The 2002 excavation (see below) also uncovered part of this ditch and a Post-Medieval sherd of pottery was recovered from section 0205. Therefore some of the following contexts, while they did not contain any dating material, have been placed in this phase.

0086 is a large ditch aligned east-west (same as 0123) and is parallel to and cuts ditch 0101 which was 0.6m deep. Together these are forming a double ditch similar to 0002 and 0007 in BRG 032 and are lying on the east-west line of the Catsale Green boundary. One section, 0087, was excavated across 0086 and contained seven unidentified iron sheet fragments. Two sections, 0102 and 0124, were excavated across both ditches. In section 0102, 0086 had a single fill of fine brown silt with a few stones and contained a small quantity of animal bone while 0101 had a stonier silt/clay fill. 0101's relationship with ditch 0090 was unclear.

Ditch 0025 lies on the projected north-south line of the Catsale Green boundary. Although it is a single ditch and of smaller size than 0086 and 0101 it is believed to be part of the same system. Part of its course is estimated as it crosses through the central unexcavated area of the site. Two sections were excavated at 0026 and 0052, the fill of both was a pale brown silt with large loose flints in the base. A medieval pot sherd, probably residual, was recovered from 0052 along with a quantity of animal bone. It cuts the unphased ditches 0019 and 0027 before terminating in a rounded butt end. On the same alignment, 3.4m further north, is the butt end of ditch 0021. This

ditch is 2.5m wide and 0.45m deep and was filled with a mid brown silt (0022). The butt ends of these two ditches are clearly framing an entranceway into the green.

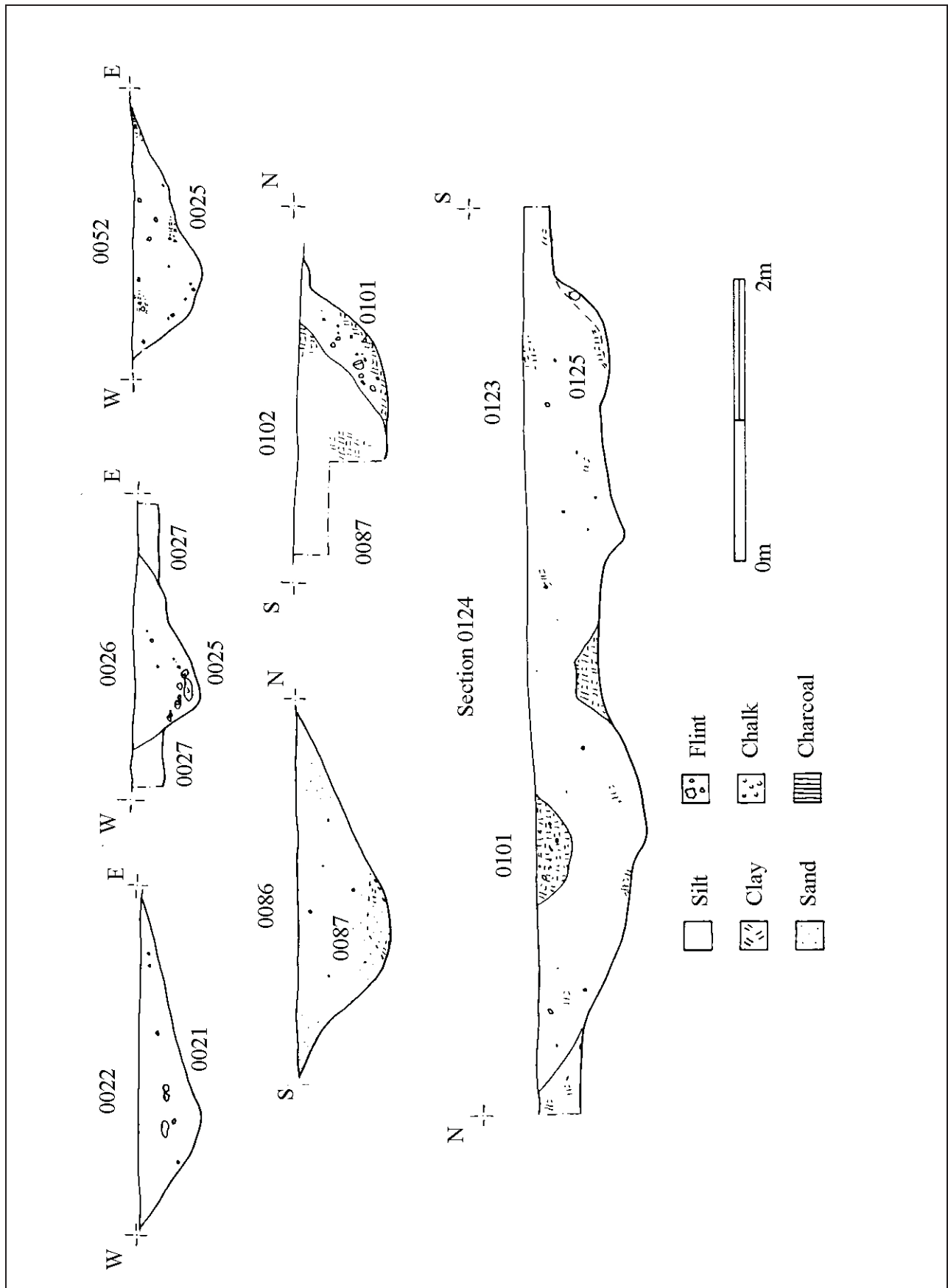


Figure 24. Phase IV sections.

3.6. Unphased

(Fig. 25)

A large proportion of features on the site are unphased and are listed below in Table 1. This is mainly due to a lack of finds evidence but also to the absence of stratigraphic relationships with phased features.

Op No	Description
0004	A possible pit, 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. It looked convincing on the surface but the edges were unclear during excavation. It contained a single fill of pale gravel/silt.
0005	Group of three possible postholes with similar fills of grey brown sand/silt.
0009	Oval pit adjacent to and intersecting ditch 0008. The relationship between the two is unclear as both were filled with a pale-mid brown silt in section 0010.
0011	Ditch aligned north-south, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. Appears to corner to east at south end. 0055 ends against this ditch but there was no visible relationship. Mid to dark brown silt fill in section 0012.
0013	Narrow ditch, 0.3m wide, on the same alignment as 0011. Sections 0014 and 0016 had a mid brown silt fill.
0017	An irregular and meandering S-shaped linear feature, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. Two sections were excavated, 0017 and 0160, both filled with a pale-mid brown silt. Probably a natural feature. Cut by 0013.
0019	Ditch aligned north-south, 0.65m wide and 0.25m deep. Splits into two, one branch curves to west and merges with 0027. The other corners to east and again merges with 0027. Cut by 0025. Pale clay/silt fill in section 0020.
0023	Shallow ditch aligned north-south, 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep. It gradually fades away to the north, to the south it meets 0035, but the relationship is unknown. Section 0024 has a mid brown clay/silt fill.
0027	Narrow ditch aligned east-west. It merges with 0019 to form 0055 which continues east. Cut by ditch 0025. At section 0028 it has a 'U' shaped profile, filled with a pale clay/silt.
0029	Silt filled feature running north-south with an irregular shape and undulating profile. Probably natural.
0042	Ditch aligned east-west. Runs into 0032 but relationship is unclear. Not excavated.
0043	Ditch aligned east-west. Unclear relationship with 0092 and 0094.
0053	Ditch aligned north-south. Joins ditch 0055 but the relationship is unclear. The fill in section 0054 was a mid brown silt.
0055	Ditch aligned east-west. To west it splits into 0027 and 0019. To east it runs into and ends at 0011 but the relationship is unknown. Section 0056 contained a fill of brown silt. Various unexcavated lengths of ditch extend southwards from this ditch and off of the site. On a similar alignment to 0037 and 0075.
0057	Posthole with a fill of burnt sand and clay.
0058	Posthole identified by a chalk deposit on the surface. Fill of mid-dark brown clay/sand. In close association with 0059.
0060	Posthole identified by a chalk deposit on the surface. Fill of mid-dark brown sand.
0061	Posthole with a fill of mid-dark clay/silt. No section.
0064	Ditch aligned north-south. Fill of mid brown silt. Possibly natural. No section.
0068	Small pit with a fill of charcoal.
0070	Small pit with a fill of mid-dark clay/sand. Under 0069.
0071	Small pit with a fill of mid-dark brown clay/sand. Under 0069.
0073	Pit with a fill of mid-dark brown clay/ sand.
0076	Hearth type feature with a fill of charcoal and mid-dark brown silt.
0077	Hearth type feature with a fill of dark brown silt and charcoal. Lined with large stones. No section.
0078	Ditch aligned east-west, only a short length was visible on the site. Corners and heads south at east end. Section 0079 contained a mid brown clay/sand fill.
0092	Ditch aligned north-south, parallel with 0094. Its relationship with 0075 and 0043 is unclear. Continues south into 0069. Section 0093 was not recorded.
0094	Ditch running parallel with 0092. Its relationship with 0075 and 0043 is unclear. Not excavated.
0105	Small ditch, aligned north-south. Splits away from 0088 to the north and comes to a butt end over 0088. Cuts through top of 0154 destruction debris of oven 0143. Section at 0106 recovered two sherds of early medieval pottery which is probably residual, as the ditch is cutting medieval features, and eleven fragments of fired clay, presumably from the ovens. No other firm dating evidence was found so the feature is unphased although it must postdate 0088.
0107	Oval pit on the edge of ditch 0080. The fill was of sand with hard packed flints and contained a few pieces of fired clay which may be related to the nearby kilns or hearths, 0085, 0143 and 0154 but no firm dating evidence was found.
0110	Shallow west-east ditch which intersects with 0090 at section 0109. The section showed a broad profile, filled with pale silt sand. Its relationship with 0090 was unclear. Merges with 0062. May be natural.

Op No	Description
0113	Ditch aligned east-west, alongside ditch 0115. No visible cut between either ditch. Runs into 0080, no clear relationship. 0114 section had a mid orange/brown clay/silt/sand fill.
0115	Ditch aligned east-west, alongside ditch 0113. No visible cut between either ditch. Runs into 0080, no clear relationship. 0116 section had a mid orange/brown clay/silt/sand fill.
0145	Very small circular posthole on the south edge of 0117 with a fill of pale brown silt.
0148	Large square posthole aligned with 0147 and 0149. Shallow and flat based with a flat flint laid on the base, possibly as a post support. The fill was a mid brown clayey silt. No section.
0149	Broad shallow posthole with a similar profile to 0147 and 0148. Filled with a mid brown silt/clay.
0150	An irregular shallow feature bordering the edge of 0117 with a pale silt fill.

Table 1. Unphased features.

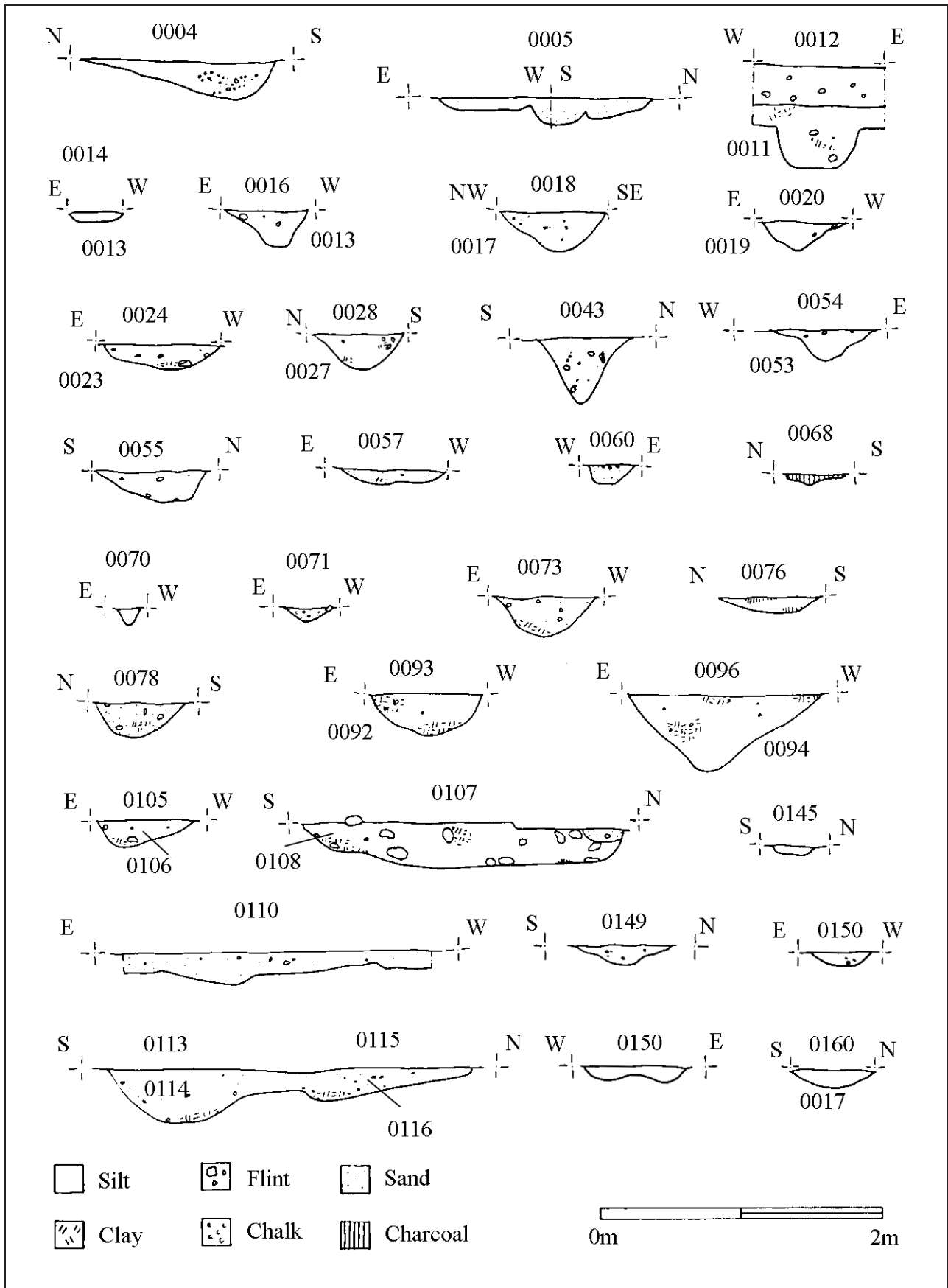


Figure 25. Unphased sections.

3.7. Area 8 2002 excavation

(Figs. 26 and 27)

This part of the site was placed to locate the southern edge of Catsale Green. Four features were identified, the pits 0200 and 0206 and ditch 0202 were undated but ditch 0204 contained sherds of medieval and post medieval pottery. This ditch is part of the Catsale Green boundary and is part of the same system as 0086/0123 and 0101.

0200 was an oval pit, measuring 1.25m by 0.75m and 0.1m deep. The fill, 0201, was a dark brown silty sand with patches of charcoal and dark red, possibly burnt, clay.

0202 was a possible ditch aligned north-south, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. It butt ended just before it met 0204. As it had an irregular base and sides it may just be a natural gully or water channel in the natural gravel. Its fill, 0203, was a mid brown silt with gravel.

0204 was a large ditch aligned east-west. Two sections were excavated, 0205 and 0208, both containing a mid brown clay/silt with scattered flints. Two sherds of modern pottery and one piece of brick were collected from 0205 and a lense of charcoal was located midway down the south side in 0208. This ditch is directly aligned with ditches 0002/0007 in BRG 032 and is evidently these two ditches merged together and forms part of the Catsale Green boundary (Fig. 6).

0206 was a shallow circular pit, measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The fill, 0207, was a mid brown silt with some charcoal.

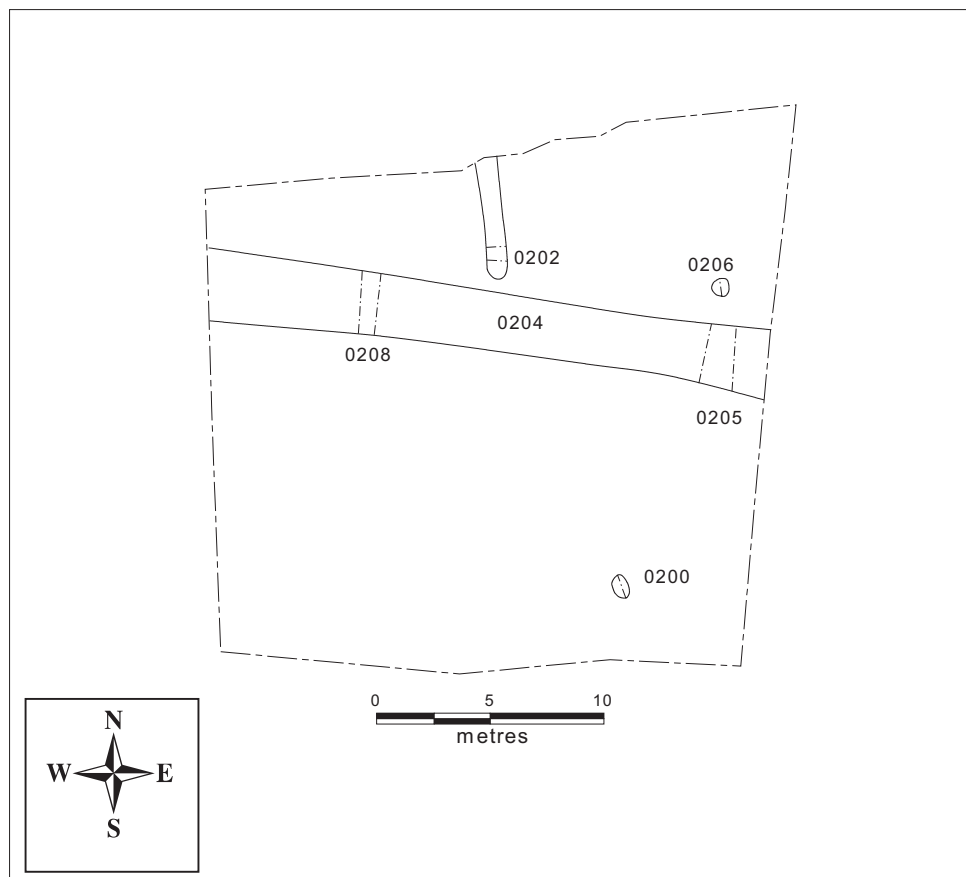


Figure 26. Area 8, 2002 excavation plan.

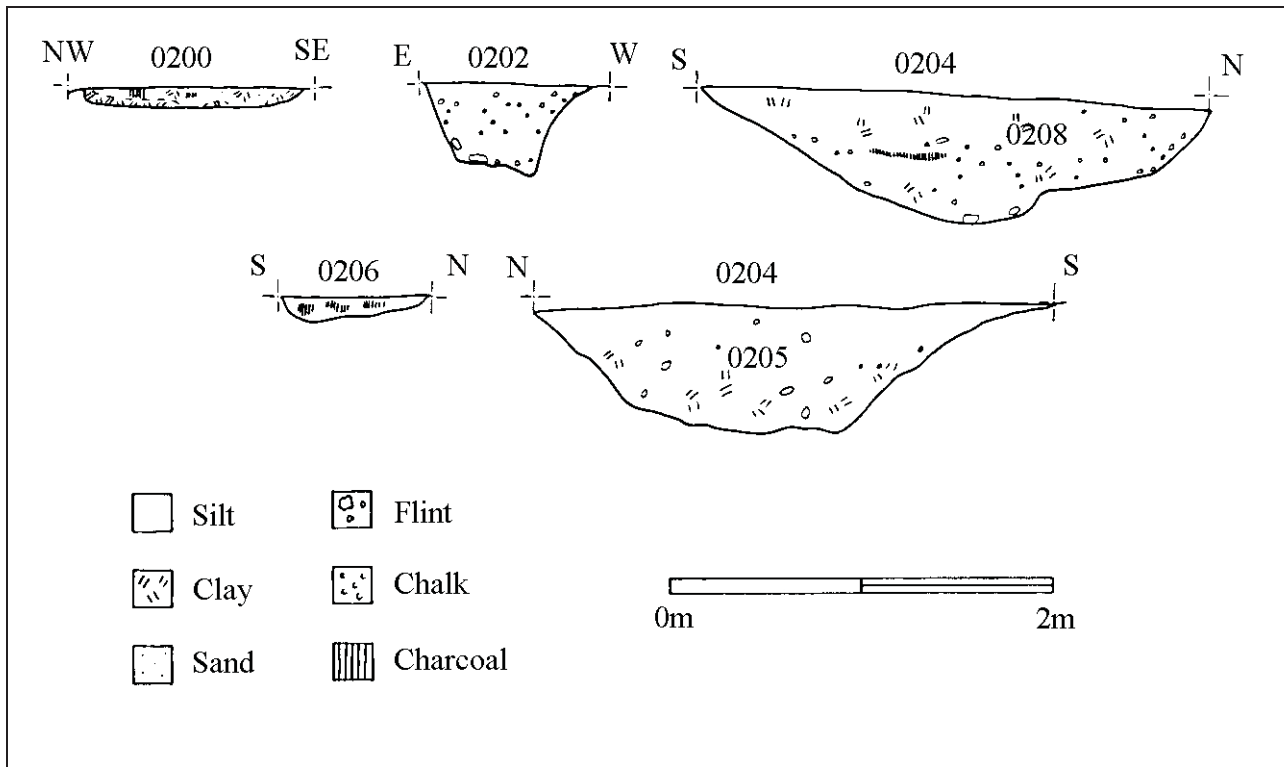


Figure 27. Area 8, 2002 excavation sections.

3.8. Area 7 excavation

The removal of the topsoil from this point of the site simply revealed the natural subsoil. Two small areas of lightly burnt clay, measuring 0.50m in diameter, were observed but not excavated. There was no evidence of any prehistoric activity other than that found in evaluation trench 0080.

4. The Finds

Sue Anderson

4.1. Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.1.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	468	4823
CBM	11	492
Fired clay	158	352
Stone	3	1450
Lava quern	56	3703
Worked flint	9	112
Burnt flint/stone	3	977
Iron	22	234
Copper alloy	12	20
Lead	8	270
Modern alloy	1	1
Animal bone	127	1237
Shell	72	636
Charcoal	2	-

Table 2: Finds quantities.

4.2. Pottery

4.2.1. Introduction

A total of 468 sherds of pottery, weighing 4823g, was collected during the two phases of excavation. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric, and a full list by context is included as Appendix 3.2.

4.2.2. Methodology

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

4.2.3. Pottery by period

Pre-medieval

Five sherds of prehistoric pottery were collected, consisting of two small sherds of handmade flint-tempered wares of unknown date (0030, 0139), and three pieces of a decorated vessel (0065), possibly Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age grooved ware (E. Martin, pers. comm.), although again this was in a flint-tempered fabric.

Two sherds in a fine grey sandy fabric were identified as possibly Roman (0034), and there was a tiny sherd in a fine sandy brown fabric which may be of the same period (0062) or possibly prehistoric.

Early medieval wares

A small quantity of early medieval pottery was collected. Most were in medium sandy fabrics with relatively thin walls, although some thicker walled vessels were also represented. A few sherds were in gritty (EMWG) or sparse shell-tempered (EMWSS) fabrics. With the exception of one piece with combed wavy line decoration, all were undecorated body sherds.

Fabric	Code		No.	Wt/g	MNV	eve
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	1	1	1	
Unidentified Flint Tempered	UNFT	0.02	2	5	2	
Neolithic Grooved Ware	NGW	0.11	3	12	1	
RB Greyware	RBGW	1.10	2	37	1	
<i>Total pre-medieval</i>			8	55	5	0
Early Medieval Ware (general)	EMW	3.10	13	61	9	
Early Medieval Ware Gritty	EMWG	3.11	5	19	4	
Early Medieval Ware Sparse Shelly	EMWSS	3.19	4	53	3	
<i>Total early medieval</i>			22	133	16	0
Medieval Coarse Wares (general)	MCW	3.20	9	63	7	
Medieval Coarse Ware Gritty	MCWG	3.21	1	4	1	
Grimston Coarse Ware	GRCW	3.22	1	21	1	
Bury Sandy Ware	BSW	3.30	12	294	6	0.63
Bury Sandy Fine Ware	BSFW	3.31	3	29	3	0.10
Bury Coarse Sandy Ware	BCSW	3.32	58	361	8	
Bury Medieval Coarse Ware	BMCW	3.33	140	1674	83	1.28
Bury Medieval Coarse Ware Gritty	BMCWG	3.34	8	249	3	0.21
Medieval Shelly Wares (general)	MSHW	3.50	6	76	2	0.07
Melton Shelly Ware	MTN1	3.54	2	25	2	0.06
Unprovenanced Glazed	UPG	4.00	1	40	1	
Grimston-type Ware	GRIM	4.10	65	709	6	0.33
Hedingham Fine Ware	HFW1	4.23	124	1031	8	
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	1	2	1	
Saintonge	SAIN	7.31	1	22	1	
<i>Total medieval</i>			432	4600	133	2.68
Late Medieval and Transitional	LMT	5.10	2	11	2	
Glazed Red Earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	5	1	
<i>Total late and post-medieval</i>			3	16	3	0
Late Post Medieval Earthenwares (plantpots etc.)	LPME	8.01	1	7	1	0.09
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	8.22	1	4	1	
English Stoneware Staffordshire-type	ESWS	8.23	1	8	1	
<i>Total modern</i>			3	19	3	0.09
Total			468	4823	160	2.77

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Medieval pottery

The bulk of this assemblage consisted of pottery of high medieval date (12th-14th centuries). The coarsewares were dominated by fabrics found, and thought to be produced, in Bury St. Edmunds. These wares have not been found very far outside the town itself. There were a few other coarsewares, some of which were more typical of East Suffolk, but these were rare. One sherd of possible Grimston coarseware from Norfolk was also identified. Shell-tempered sandy wares were also uncommon, and no Bury shell-dusted ware was identified in the group. The range of vessels was typical for the period, consisting of two jugs, thirteen jars and three bowls. Jug rims were largely simple upright or slightly beaded types (rim type A2, B3), jars were flat-topped everted (F1, F2), thickened everted (E2) or beaded (B3), and bowls were simple upright or flat-topped. The majority probably belong to the 13th-14th century, although a few fabrics of 12th-13th century date were also present. A few sherds were decorated with applied thumbed strips, combed wavy lines or finger tip impressions. Most sherds were sooted.

The proportion of glazed wares to coarsewares in this assemblage is relatively high (44% by count, 39% by weight), but this is due to the presence of large quantities of sherds from three vessels. If the MNV is used, the proportion is only 13%, which is closer to the expected figure for a rural site. The glazed wares are dominated by Hedingham and Grimston wares from Essex and Norfolk respectively. These are the most common glazed wares in the town centre as well. Hedingham predominates in the first half of the period, and appears to be replaced by Grimston during the 13th century. One sherd of Hollesley glazed ware from the East Suffolk coast was identified (unstratified), and an unprovenanced white ware with yellow glaze may be a Yorkshire product. One very fine white ware with copper glaze is probably French, most likely from Saintonge in south-west France. This is an unusual find on a rural site, and may indicate medium to high status.

Late medieval and post-medieval wares

Two green-glazed body sherds of late medieval and transitional ware (15th-16th centuries) were unstratified finds, and one possible sherd of glazed red earthenware (16th-17th centuries) was found in 0205.

Modern pottery

All modern pottery was unstratified and consisted of a plantpot rim, a sherd of brown-dipped Staffordshire-type stoneware tankard, and a Nottingham-type stoneware body sherd with rouletted decoration.

4.2.4. Pottery by site phase

Table 4 shows the quantities of pottery by site phase.

Fabric	Code	Phase I		Phase II		Phase III		Phase IV		Unphased	
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g
UNID	0.001	1	1								
UNFT	0.02	1	1	1	4						
NGW	0.11	3	12								
RBGW	1.10					2	37				
EMW	3.10			3	14	10	47				
EMWG	3.11			2	6	3	13				
EMWSS	3.19			1	4	1	21			2	28
MCW	3.20					3	21			6	42
MCWG	3.21					1	4				
GRCW	3.22					1	21				
BSW	3.30					12	294				
BSFW	3.31					3	29				
BCSW	3.32					58	361				
BMCW	3.33					140	1674				
BMCWG	3.34					8	249				
MSHW	3.50					6	76				
MTN1	3.54									2	25
UPG	4.00					1	40				
GRIM	4.10					64	706	1	3		
HFW1	4.23					124	1031				
HOLG	4.32									1	2
SAIN	7.31					1	22				
LMT	5.10									2	11
GRE	6.12					1	5				
LPME	8.01									1	7
ESWN	8.22									1	4
ESWS	8.23									1	8
Total		5	14	7	28	439	4651	1	3	16	127

Table 4. Pottery by fabric and site phase.

Unsurprisingly, the majority of pottery from this site came from features assigned to the high medieval phase. Very little material was residual. Unphased material will not be discussed further.

Phase I - Pre-medieval

Small quantities of prehistoric and Roman pottery were collected from three features. Ditch section 0139 (ditch 0039) contained a tiny sherd of flint-tempered ware. Pit 0065 contained three sherds of Neolithic Grooved Ware. Ditch 0062 contained one abraded sherd which may be Roman.

Phase II - Early medieval

Again, small quantities were recovered from three features. Ditch 0006 produced three sherds of EMW from section 0007 and a very abraded flint-tempered sherd from section 0030. Posthole 0059 contained a small shelly ware sherd, and posthole 0147 two sherds of gritty EMW.

Phase III - Medieval

Twenty-three features in this phase produced pottery, fourteen ditches, five pits, one oven, one posthole and two irregular features. The largest groups were from pits 0069 (23 sherds from 22 vessels), 0082 (48 sherds from 16 vessels) and 0117 (117 sherds from 37 vessels). Oven 0085 produced 75 sherds from 14 vessels. Of the 122 sherds from ditch 0032, 116 were from a single vessel, a Hedingham ware globular jug of 12th/13th century date. All other features produced less than ten sherds each.

Pit 0069 contained sherds which largely belong to the 12th/13th centuries, although no rims were present, so the main dating evidence was in the form of Hedingham ware and Saintonge ware.

Pit 0082 was probably filled slightly later, as the main glazed ware which occurred was Grimston, and the coarseware rims were all developed types. Identifiable vessels were two bowls and a jar in Bury wares.

Pit 0117 was probably contemporary with 0069, containing several 12th/13th century fabrics such as medieval shelly ware and Hedingham ware. However, there were four developed jar rims (and three earlier types), which may indicate a 13th century date.

Oven 0085 produced several sherds from two Grimston ware jugs, perhaps suggesting that they had been broken close to the feature. Rims from two Bury ware jars were also present, both developed types. These suggest a 13th/14th century date.

Phase IV - Post-medieval

One residual sherd of Grimston ware was collected from ditch 0025.

4.3. Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

One abraded sherd of brown-glazed pantile was an unstratified find. Seven fragments of a single estuarine fabric peg tile of 13th-15th century date were found in pit fill 0119 (Phase III). Two fragments of fine red sandy late brick (?late medieval), with streaks of poorly mixed white clay in section, were collected from ditch 0138 (Phase III, intrusive?). A fragment of medium sandy dark red late brick, 55mm thick, was found in 0205 (Phase III, intrusive?).

4.4. Fired clay

All fired clay was in a similar fabric, tempered with coarse rounded chalk fragments and occasional straw or grass. It had fired to a deep orange colour. The majority of fragments were very small and had been sieved from samples taken from oven 0085 (Phase III), oven 0143 (Phase III) and demolition layer 0154 (Phase III). However, some of the larger fragments appeared to have smoothed surfaces and one fragment was vessel-like (pit 0069, Phase III). A fragment with a curved surface was found in oven fill 0100 (0085, Phase III), and pieces which appeared to have rectilinear sections were found in ditch fills 0106 (unphased) and 0121 (Phase III). These may have been fragments of fire bars or some other form of kiln furniture for use in the large hearths/ovens identified on the site.

4.5. Lava quern

Cathy Tester

A total of 56 fragments of Rhenish lava stone weighing 3.703kg was collected from eleven contexts in nine features — five ditches, two pits, an oven and one uncertain feature. The fragments were quantified by count and weight and all measureable dimensions and other diagnostic details were recorded. A list by context is shown in Table 5.

Context	No.	Wt./g	Th./mm	Notes	pot date
0030	1	3	—	Small and abraded fragment.	Med?
0040	4	29	—	Small and disintegrating, nothing recordable.	12-14th
0083	4	107	34	From one larger piece, surfaces too abraded / eroded to identify finish.	13-14th
0085	1	51	30	2 faces? Max. thickness,- 30mm. very abraded.	12-14th
0095	3	235	25	Flat quern, 2 FS, GS-faint radial grooves? – worn. NGS - obliterated during re-use.	12-13th
0099	6	463	60	From one larger fragment with central hole. NGS is flat, medium pecked, GS is altered by possible re-use, v. curved, thickness at centre is 30mm.	13-14th
	2	119	25	Flat quern, 2FS, GS – eroded, probably was smooth, NGS - very neatly pecked.	13-14th
	1	90	50	2FS. GS - eroded, pitted, diag feat obliterated. was smoother, NGS irreg finished, rough.	13-14th
	4	169	31	Flat quern, 2 FS but no edge GS - eroded, pitted was smooth, NGS -rough finish.max thick 31mm.	13-14th
	2	97	25	Flat quern, GS - was smooth, but surface eroded, NGS - large pecks.	13-14th
	3	86	—	Misc. all abraded, no certain surfaces, nothing recordable.	13-14th
0100	7	78	25	Flat quern, 2FS, max thick. c. 25mm, GS - was smoother, NGS rough, pecked?	13-14th
0118	5	62	20	Flat quern, 2FS. GS - eroded, pitted, NGS - irreg, rough.	13th
0131	11	192	—	Probably all from one larger fragment, all rounded, disintegrating, nothing recordable.	12-14th
0138	1	176	32	Two faces, one is dished, concave - through re-use? Max. thickness 32mm. No other recordable features.	LMed?
0141	1	1746	36	Flat quern, diam. 440mm (20%) thickness at edge 36mm, at centre c. 18-20mm, GS – pecked, bumpy worn smooth around outer edge - top stone? NGS – roughly pecked.	12-14th
Total	56	3703			

Table 5. Lava quern by context

GS = grinding surface, NGS = non-grinding surface, Th. = thickness, 2FS = 2 parallel flat faces

All of the lava is grey and vesicular and most likely of Rhenish origin. The fragments are assumed to come from small hand mills and a maximum of twelve stones may be represented. Most of the material however, is in fairly poor condition, disintegrating into smaller rounded fragments. Grinding surfaces are too small and too eroded to say with certainty how they were

finished except that they were smoother and flatter than the non-grinding surfaces which appear to be pecked — some very neatly and some less regular, or roughly finished.

Only one piece had a surviving vertical outer edge (feature 0141) and it was pecked. The same stone had the only measureable external diameter (440mm) with a thickness at the outer edge of 36mm. The thickness of the stones varied but most fell within a range between 25mm and 36mm, but one was 20mm (pit 0117, fill 0118), and two were larger — 50 and 60mm, both from oven 0085 (fill 0099).

All of the stones were found in association with 12-14th century pottery and their primary use was most likely to grind malt for domestic brewing. It is notable that seven of the maximum twelve stones came from oven 0085 (fills 0099 and 0100) which suggests that querns were re-used for building or repairs. Some of their original surfaces and of stones from other contexts (ditches 0088, fill 0095 and ditch 0138) have been altered or obliterated during secondary use.

4.6. Flint

4.6.1. *Worked flint*

Colin Pendleton

The following is a catalogue of worked flint by context:

Context	Description	Suggested date
0007	1 long secondary flake with hinge fracture, mixed pale blue/grey (patina?). No cortex. 1 large irregular secondary flake, dark grey/black. No cortex. 1 secondary flake with retouch/use wear on one edge, parallel flake scars, slight blue/green patina on dark brown/black flint. Two small patches of cortex.	?Neo/BA Later preh ?Neo/BA
0030	1 side-scraper made from irregular, crude secondary flake, with an incipient cone of percussion on dorsal face, dark brown/black flint. Two small areas natural surface.	Later BA/IA
0098	1 snapped secondary flake(?), dark brown/black flint. Large area of cortex on dorsal face.	Later preh
0099	1 large snapped secondary flake, dark grey/black flint. Area of cortex on dorsal face. 1 thick secondary flake (off core?), lightly patinated pale blue/grey over dark flint. Mainly cortex on dorsal face and forming most edges. 1 secondary 'blade', crudely smashed from larger flint, dark grey/black. Whole dorsal face is natural surface.	Later preh Later preh Later preh?
0131	1 snapped secondary flake, one end snapped, the other crushed fracture, dark brown/black flint.	Later preh

This material is all residual in medieval features.

4.6.2. *Burnt flint*

One fragment of burnt flint was found in ditch fill 0095 (Phase III), and was probably redeposited.

4.7. Metalwork

The majority of metalwork from the site was unstratified unless otherwise stated.

4.7.1. *Coins*

1. Ae. Fragment of James I farthing (harp), 1613-25, worn. 1g.. SF 1009.
2. Ae. Very worn rose farthing, Charles I, 1625-49. 13mm diam. 1g. SF 1002.

4.7.2. *Dress accessories*

Buttons

3. Ae. ?Tinned, flat disc, 25mm diam., with wire loop. 5g. PMed. SF 1003.
4. Ae. Domed button with wire loop and moulded decoration showing flaming grenade - military button. 17mm diam. 2g. 18th c.? SF 1004.
5. Metal. Modern alloy, shirt button? 14mm diam. 1g. Modern. SF 1000.

Dress weights

6. Pb. Flat disc with two central holes in recessed area. 25mm diam. 13g. PMed. SF 1006.
7. Pb. Flat disc with two central holes in recessed area. 29mm diam. 19g. PMed. SF 1008.

Mounts

8. Ae. Sheet mount, circular, moulded decoration, three rivets. 20mm diam. 1g. Parallel Egan and Pritchard 1991 no.929. 13th-14th c? SF 1018 (pit fill 0118).
9. Ae. Fragment of three-arched pendent mount. 2g. Parallel Egan and Pritchard 1991 no.1198. 13th-14th c. SF 1014.

4.7.3. *Equestrian objects*

10. Fe. Small fragment of horseshoe? Probably medieval type. Pit fill 0118.

4.7.4. *Buildings and services*

Seven nails were collected from pit fill 0118, and there was one each from ditch section 0140, feature 0141 and pit 0146.

11. Fe. Butterfly-shaped rove, 35g. PMed? 0205.

4.7.5. *Miscellaneous tools*

12. Fe. Small sickle blade. ?Med. SF 1019 (oven fill 0100).

4.7.6. *Miscellaneous fittings*

13. Ae. Small domed stud, head 10mm diam., square-section pin 14mm long, possibly furniture fitting? 1g. Med/PMed. SF 1013.
14. Pb. Slightly domed mount, possibly shaped petals at edge, circular, central rivet. 27mm diam. 10g. Med? SF 1007.
15. Ae. Small circular ?mount, slightly domed, possibly attached with solder, 7mm diameter. 1g. SF 1017.
16. Fe. Two strap fragments, 22g. Posthole 0147.

4.7.7. *Industrial waste*

17. Pb. Plano-convex, pear-shaped ?ingot or weight. 67mm long, 32mm wide max., 17mm deep. 167g. SF 1011.
18. Pb. Small ovoid flat fragment. 2g. SF 1001.
19. Pb. Irregular rounded lumps. 59g. SF 1016.
20. Ae? Small, irregular. 1g. SF 1012.

4.7.8. *Unidentified*

21. Ae. Folded cut sheet fragment. 1g. SF 1005.
22. Ae. Bent wire 'pin', rectangular section, circular loop head, use uncertain. 3g. PMed? SF 1015.
23. Ae. Cut sheet fragment, slightly rolled. 1g. SF 1010.
24. Fe. Seven sheet fragments, 28g. Ditch section 0087.
25. Fe. Sheet fragment? Pit fill 0118.

4.8. Biological evidence

4.8.1 Human skeleton

A single human skeleton was found lying supine in a shallow grave which was cut into a ditch of unknown date. The skeleton itself has been dated by radiocarbon AMS dating to 1225 ± 40 BP (c.725AD) and is therefore Middle Saxon (Appendix 4). Further information and photographs are included in Appendix 3.3.

The skeleton consisted of the back half of the skull, the mandible and fragments of maxilla, most bones of the torso and limbs, but lacked large parts of the hands and feet. The bones were in fair condition, but there was some surface erosion and many were broken or incomplete. The front half of the skull was probably lost due to ploughing as the grave was so shallow.

The individual was a male (based on the robusticity of his bones and the very narrow sciatic notch of the pelvis) who was probably in middle age at the time of death (the pubic symphysis was still deeply corrugated, the cranial sutures were fused but not obliterated, tooth wear was moderate to heavy and there was some degeneration).

Few measurements could be taken. Reconstruction of the skull showed it to be very broad (154mm). The femur lengths provided an estimated living stature of 171.1cm (5' 7"), which is the average male stature in the medieval period. Other measurements are listed in the appendix.

Non-metric traits were recorded. Those present were all relatively common types, including parietal foramina, a lambdoid wormian bone (right side), a double hypoglossal canal (left only), a palatine torus, and double facets of the atlas (first cervical vertebra) and calcaneus. A 'squatting facet' was present on the left tibia, but the right was not assessable. The palatine torus was unusually large.

The teeth were recorded as follows:

8	7	6	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

where numbers represent teeth present, and '-' areas of missing jaw. There was slight alveolar resorption around the lower left third molar, but no calculus or enamel hypoplasia.

Several pathological changes were observed. There was slight pitting around the position of the right third molar inside the maxillary sinus, suggesting mild sinusitis. The left side of the fifth lumbar vertebra was sacralised (the ala was fully ankylosed to the sacrum, but the arch was not) but the right was not. There may have been some compensation for a potential scoliosis in the fourth lumbar vertebra, the left inferior part of the arch being noticeably longer than the right.

Large Schmorl's nodes were present in the fourth to twelfth thoracic vertebrae, mainly in the inferior surfaces of the bodies. These lesions are associated with physical stress to the spine. Unfortunately the vertebral bodies were all incomplete, so evidence for degenerative changes was poor, but there were large osteophytes on the tenth thoracic vertebra and several rib facets were lipped. The left elbow (proximal ulna joints) also showed signs of lipping. Slight fractures to the rear of both talus bones, around the posterior tubercles, suggested that there had been chronic stress to the ankles.

Signs of an inflammatory response, with pitting and new bone formation, were present on the left metatarsal at the superior surface of the distal end. Post-mortem damage made diagnosis difficult, but the changes could be the result of septic arthritis or a non-specific infection.

The skull was relatively thick, but probably within normal variation. Also of note was the straightness of the femora, which showed almost no anterior curvature.

The most interesting feature of this skeleton was the presence of at least four unhealed cuts to the skull. These were as follows (Fig. 28, further illustrations in Appendix 3.3):

1. an ovoid slice through the outer table and part of the diploë of the upper left area of the parietal bone, 28mm wide, 45+mm long, shallow, bone lost;
2. a larger ovoid slice to the left of and slightly below the first, with a sharp cut to the left side and a split to the right, the slice of bone remaining in situ and only removing the inner table in a small part of the slice, which measured 40mm wide, 57+mm long and 10mm deep;
3. a straight, full-thickness, cut through the middle of the left lambdoid suture running diagonally across the parietal and occipital, c.37mm long, but splits at both ends extend it to 102+mm in length;
4. a narrow v-section cut through the left mastoid process and occipital, fairly shallow and 38mm long.

Another possible split runs above the squamosal suture and roughly parallel with it. The missing area between this and the cut above it (no. 3) may have occurred as the result of another blow.

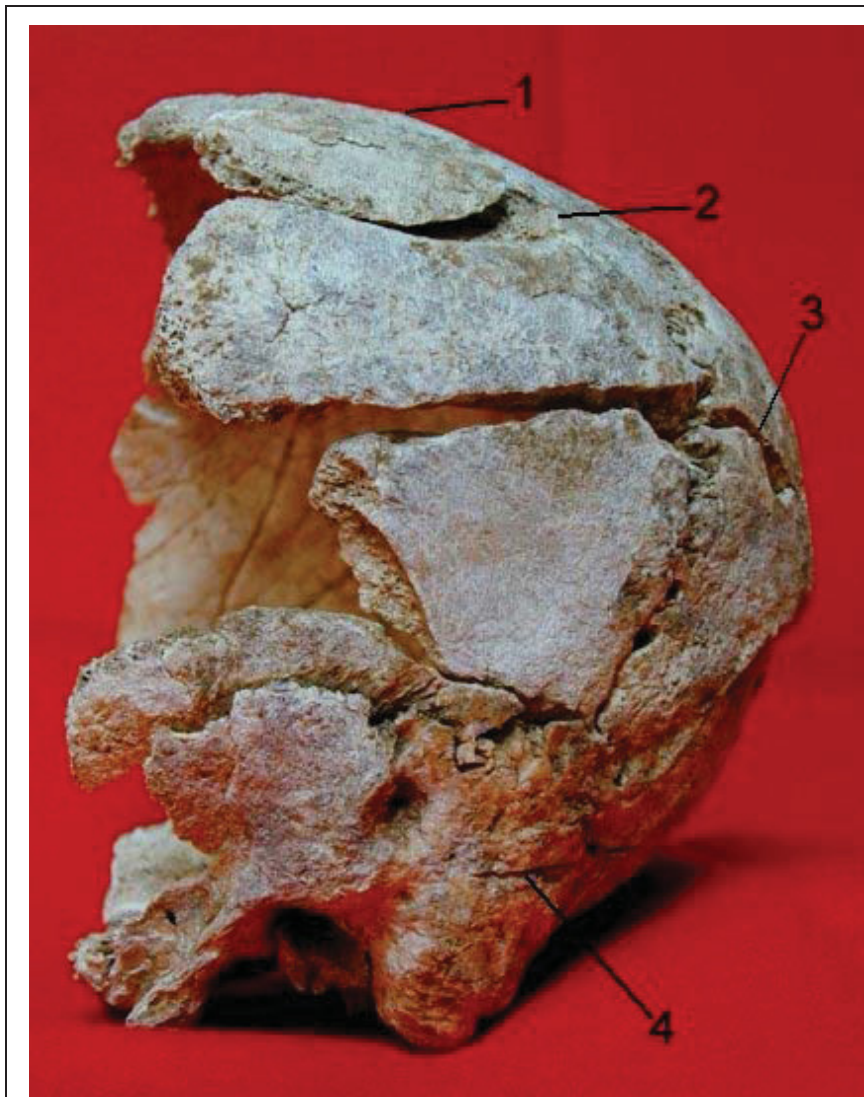


Figure 28. Left side of skull showing four cuts.

The area is difficult to interpret due to the loss of the front part of the skull.

No cutmarks were seen anywhere else on the skeleton. The most likely positions would be on the vertebrae of the neck (in good condition, no cuts), the ribs (poor condition, evidence may have been lost) or possibly defence wounds to the hands and lower arms (poor condition, most bones missing).

The head wounds are consistent with a right-handed assailant facing the victim, who was likely to have been standing for the first two slicing blows to the top of the head, but may have been falling or lying face down for the others. Without the rest of the skull, it is difficult to be certain which was the fatal blow, but the most

likely would be no. 3, which penetrated the bone most fully. There may have been further wounds to the face, and these could potentially have been more damaging.

4.8.2. Animal bone

Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 1237g of faunal remains, consisting of 127 pieces, were recovered from eighteen contexts. All of the bone was hand-collected. The assemblage, although very small, did include some interesting inclusions such as hornworking evidence from the medieval period.

Methodology

All of the bone studied in this assemblage was hand-collected. The mammal bones were recorded using a modified version described in Davis (1992). The following were always recorded: all upper and lower teeth, scapula (glenoid articulation), distal humerus, distal radius, proximal ulna, distal metacarpal, carpal 2-3, pelvis, distal femur, distal tibia, calcaneus, lateral part of the astragalus, cuboid, distal metatarsal, the proximal end of phalanges 1,2 and 3. For all of these bones, at least 50% of the given part had to be present.

For the birdbone, the following was always recorded: distal tarso-metatarsus, distal tibio-tarsus, distal femur, distal humerus, proximal coracoid, proximal ulna, proximal carpo-metacarpus and scapula (articular end).

Measurements (listed in Appendix 3.4) were taken, generally following Von Den Dreisch (1976). Humerus BT and HTC and metapodial “a” and “b” are recorded as suggested Davis (1992). Wear stages for all P4’s, dP4’s and molars were recorded for cattle, sheep/goat and pig following Grant (1982) and these appear in a separate table in the appendix.

Any butchering was also recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn. A note was also made of any burnt bone. All recognisable pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working or animal gnawing.

Weights and total no of pieces counts were also taken for each context and these appear in Appendix 3.4 along with ‘identifiable to species’ counts (this includes horncores and other ‘non-countable’ bone) and counts for ‘countable’ and measurable bones.

Overview of the assemblage

This is a very small assemblage, although it has produced the main three species of domesticated food animals: cattle, sheep/goat and pig, along with a wild species: Red Deer. Most remains were from medieval ditch or pit fill contexts dating to between the 11th and 14th centuries; just under a fifth of the fragments were recovered from undated contexts. Sheep/goat were by far the most frequent species, accounting for at least 29% of the assemblage in terms of quantity of pieces, the sheep remains included hornworking. Butchered cattle and pig were identified in equal numbers, both at just over 6% each of the number of pieces recovered. No bird, fish or small mammal bone was present in the assemblage; this may at least in part be due to a recovery bias. Some evidence of the utilisation of wild species was evident with the presence of Red Deer in one 11th – 12th context.

Species present and conclusions

Sheep/Goat and hornworking

The most common species recovered was sheep/goat, which were produced from ten of the eighteen contexts that contained bone. Based on horncores and skull fragments it was possible to positively identify most as sheep; no clear identifications of goat were made although they may have been present. Context 0052, dated as 13th to 14th century, yielded a sheep skull with horncores attached, cuts were noted around the base of the horncores that suggested that the horn

sheaths were removed for working. Further sheep hornworking evidence was retrieved from the 13th century context 0069; this horncore was chopped at both the base and the tip. Chopping at the base to remove the horn from the skull is one method to prepare horn for working, the further chop at the tip is sometimes needed to remove a large sheath from the horncore. Other sheep/goat bone consisted mostly of primary butchering waste such as metapodials, some butchered meat bearing bones, including a humerus, were recovered. Apart from the horns for working, sheep would have provided the locals of medieval Great Barton with wool, lanolin, fat, milk (and by-products such as cheese), hides and obviously meat

Other species

Primary waste and lesser meat bearing bones from cattle and pig were recorded. A mature adult mandible from a Red Deer was recovered from an 11th – 12th ditch fill context. Butchered fragments, only identifiable as ‘medium sized mammal’ and ‘large mammal’, were also recovered and are probably additional pieces of those species already identified in the assemblage.

Conclusions

Most of the assemblage appears to be primary butchering and working waste. Sheep were the most common, apart from the horns for working, sheep would have provided the locals of medieval Great Barton with wool, lanolin, fat, milk (and by-products such as cheese), hides and obviously meat and they would have been a very useful species in the medieval period.

4.8.3. Shell

The majority of shell collected from the site was oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). Most features which contained this material produced only one or two shells, but a large group was found in pit 0082. Other shells consisted of snails, a *Helix aspersa* from ditch section 0087 and a *Cepea nemoralis* from ditch fill 0089. Both types are common and present in a range of environments.

4.8.4. Plant macrofossils

Val Fryer

Introduction

Two large ovens were sampled for plant macrofossil analysis, and three samples were submitted for assessment.

Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 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 6. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Plant remains were preserved solely by charring. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and fungal sclerotia were present throughout.

Results of assessment

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weed plants, and tree/shrub macrofossils were present at low to moderate densities in all three samples. Preservation was poor to moderate; a high density of the cereal grains and some seeds were severely puffed and distorted, probably due to high temperatures during combustion, and many were not specifically identifiable.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat being predominant. Chaff elements were rare, but bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted in sample 0135.

Sample No.	0135	0144	0159
Cereals			
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf		x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	x
(rachis internode frags.)	x		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	xcf
(rachis node)		x	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> (rachis nodes)	x	x	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf	xcf	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx	x	x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x		
Herbs			
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	x	x	x
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x	x	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		x	
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.		x	
Chenopodiaceae indet.		x	
<i>Chrysanthemum segetum</i> L.	x		
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love		x	
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.	xcf		
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.		x	
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.	x		
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	x		
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>		x	x
Small Poaceae indet.			x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.		x	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frags.)	x		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	xx	x
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.			x
<i>Silene</i> sp.	x		
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.		xcf	
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.)Pollich	x		x
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	x	x	
Wetland plants			
<i>Carex</i> sp.	xcf		
Trees/shrubs			
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq.	xcffg		
<i>Rubus</i> sp.		xcf	
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	x		x
Other plant macrofossils			
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xx
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x	xx	
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> L. (capsules)		x	
Ericaceae indet. (stem frags.)		xx	
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> L. (pinnule frags.)	x	x	xx
(stem frags.)			x
Indet.culm nodes	x		
Indet.inflorescence frags.		x	
Indet.seeds	x	x	
Indet.thorns (<i>Prunus</i> type)	xx	x	
(<i>Rosa</i> type)	xx	xx	
Other materials			
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x
Bone		x	
Burnt/fired clay	x		x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	xb		
Sample volume (litres)	3.5	2.5	1.5
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	50%	100%

Table 6. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains.

Key to table: x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens
cf = refer to fg = fragment b = burnt

Seeds of common weed plants were present throughout. Segetal taxa were predominant, and included stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), corn marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), corn salad (*Valerianella dentata*) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Wetland plant macrofossils were extremely rare, with only a single possible sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet being recorded. Tree/shrub macrofossils, including a possible hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*) fruit stone and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds, were present in all three samples.

Charcoal fragments and pieces of charred root, rhizome or stem were present throughout. Indeterminate heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments were common in sample 0144, and a ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) capsule was noted in the same sample. Bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnule fragments were present in all three samples. Thorns of both *Prunus* and *Rosa* types were found in samples 0135 and 0144. Other plant macrofossils included indeterminate culm nodes and inflorescence fragments.

Other materials

The pieces of black porous ‘cokey’ material are probably derived from the combustion of organic materials (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other material types were rare, but did include a burnt small mammal/amphibian bone and small pieces of burnt or fired clay.

Discussion

The samples were taken from contexts associated with two large oven or hearth type features identified during excavation. The composition of all three assemblages is very similar, and it would appear most likely that all are derived from a common source, namely a mixture of possible dietary refuse (the cereal grains) and fuel residues. A diverse selection of fuels appears to have been used within the ovens, including cereal processing waste (the chaff and segetal weed seeds), local heathland plants (heather and bracken), and possibly trimmings from nearby scrub (including hawthorn, elderberry and thorny shrubs). Contemporary parallels for these assemblages have recently been analysed from two possible bread ovens at Orford Castle, Suffolk (Fryer, forthcoming).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, all three assemblages appear to be principally derived from the various fuels used within the ovens, although a small quantity of dietary refuse may be present in the form of the cereal grains. As preservation of the material is generally poor, with a high density of cereals/seeds not identifiable to species, no further analysis is recommended.

4.8.4. Charcoal

Two fragments of charcoal were collected from 0121 and 0125.

4.9. Discussion of the finds evidence

Very little evidence was found for use of this site in the prehistoric, Roman and Saxon periods. Some pottery and flint belonging to an unspecified prehistoric period, and some which may be Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, were recovered from later features. A few heavily abraded sherds of possible Roman pottery were also likely to be redeposited. A single grave containing a human skeleton, dated to the Middle Saxon period, may be that of a murder victim, or someone injured in an unknown battle.

Most of the activity on this site dates to the medieval period. The pottery recovered suggests fairly high status, certainly the proportion of glazed wares present is higher than expected for rural sites, and the imported wares are unusual outside towns. The range of wares in most features suggests that the main occupation was in the 13th century, but there was also some 12th and some 14th century activity.

Unfortunately, the artefactual and environmental material produced no clear evidence for the processes being carried out in the hearths and ovens, although they seemed to have been fired using locally available heathland plants (heather and bracken). However, hornworking was probably one of the industries being carried out, and domestic malting/brewing is likely given the presence of lava querns. The presence of large parts of two jugs broken in the fill of oven 0085 is interesting and may indicate that the industry being practised involved liquids.

Although a few finds from features are probably medieval, most metalwork was from the topsoil and was post-medieval. Other post-medieval finds included a few unstratified sherds of pottery. These late artefacts are likely to have reached the site in night soil used for manuring of agricultural land in the 18th/19th centuries, or they may have been deposited due to casual loss by passers-by.

5. Discussion

Apart from a random scatter of early features the site shows an almost complete absence of human activity until the medieval period when a series of ditch networks were excavated and a small area was occupied by two ovens and associated rubbish pits. The site subsequently formed part of Catsale Green, the boundary of which, as noted on the enclosure map of 1805, appears to have been created in the Post-Medieval period.

5.1. Phase 1: Pre-Medieval

The five features in this phase 0039, 0062, 0065, 0066 and 0151, demonstrate how there was only a very limited level of activity on the site until the medieval period and very little can be said of them, with the exception of the burial 0151.

This Middle Saxon burial is completely isolated from any other contemporary features, this is of particular note when the cause of death is considered. The adult male individual who was buried here had a violent death caused by a series of at least four blows to the skull from an assailant wielding a heavy, bladed, implement. Whether this death occurred in a fight or battle or was a straightforward murder of a defenceless man is impossible to say. Other injuries, for instance wounds to the hands, would have implied an attempt at defence or resistance but as various parts of the skeleton, including the hands and parts of the ribs and skull have not survived this cannot be assessed.

The location of the grave though fits the possibility of the individual being a murder victim. The C14 date of c.725AD places the burial in the Middle Saxon period by when a Christian church burial would be considered the norm. The skeleton was laid out relatively straight and on a west-east orientation like normal burials, which indicates that some degree of care was taken. However the grave had a very shallow cut and was totally isolated from any contemporary settlement or other activity in the area and, together with the nature of the man's death, this suggests a quick and surreptitious dumping of the corpse, rather than a normal burial.

The grave is partially set into the top of a prehistoric ditch, 0039, but as the ditch was fully silted up by this time it would not have been visible in the landscape and this placement is probably a coincidence, rather than the deliberate dumping of a corpse into an existing feature. With no other contemporary features nearby it would appear that the grave was placed in open countryside.

5.2 Phase II: Early Medieval (11th-12th century)

This phase which consist of two postholes and two ditches forming a possible enclosure may be a somewhat arbitrary separation from the main phase of medieval activity. These features contained only earlier medieval material, which is why they have been phased separately, but there are reasons why they may actually be of a later date, contemporary with other features in Phase III. Postholes 0059 and 0147 are part of a small group of medieval pits and postholes near the medieval ovens in the southern part of the site. 0147 is clearly one of a group of three postholes, set in a line and possibly associated with slots 0141 and 0142. Ditches 0006 and 0008 are also aligned with other ditches on the site such as 0032 to the south and 0055 to the west indicating that they may be part of a contemporary field system with these medieval features. However the early date of the material recovered and the location of the features within the area of Catsale Green indicates that they predate the creation of it.

5.3 Phase III: Medieval (12th-15th century)

During this phase the site saw the first systematic use of the land, with the creation of a series of ditches, presumably mainly for agricultural land division and drainage. However there are also indications of some industrial use of the site, in the form of two ovens 0085 and 0143, fragments of quernstone and evidence of sheep hornworking.

The ditch network 0165 appears to be forming three sides of an enclosure, approximately 80m wide, with the northern edge consisting of 3 separate recuts. As noted above the potential enclosure formed by 0006 and 0008 may actually be contemporary as they are on a similar alignment. The relationship between 0165 with that of the 0164 enclosure is totally unclear as there are no stratigraphic relationships and the finds are of similar periods. This ditch network is most likely to predate the creation of the Green

Enclosure 0164 consists of a substantial ditch, with one clearly defined entranceway, running within and parallel to the later post-medieval green boundary. This indicates that it may be an earlier version of this boundary, perhaps marking the original medieval green edge. If this is the case then it would be expected to cut through earlier medieval features, as it represents the creation of the medieval green over pre-existing field systems or patterns of landuse. This is partially correct as it cuts oven 0154 and ditch 0090 but it is notably cut by oven 0085. Therefore it probably represents another field system or enclosure predating the creation of the green, although one that the subsequent green boundary closely followed.

The remaining features within this phase form an area of industrial activity. Oven 0143 is the earliest of the two ovens, predating enclosure 0164. Only a sequence of rough floor levels and associated debris has survived of the structure and it is unknown whether this oven simply consisted of an open hearth or was an enclosed oven. The sequence of rebuilds implies that it was in use for a reasonably long period.

Oven 0085 in contrast appears to have been an enclosed oven with a well defined floor, and again saw several phases of use. It is of a considerably later date than 0143 as it partially cuts ditch 0088, which was of a considerable size and had been excavated and backfilled since the destruction of 0143.

The stratigraphic relationship between these two ovens and ditch 0164 is very clear but how these features relate to the existence of Catsale Green is uncertain. With the creation of the medieval green, activity such as the construction and use of ovens would probably take place along the outside of its boundary. As these features lie within that boundary they appear to predate the creation of the Green. The ovens themselves are not contemporary as the ditches 0080 and 0088 were cut through the collapsed or demolished 0143 and were backfilled before the construction and use of 0085.

The environmental evidence collected from the various charcoal deposits associated with the two ovens was inconclusive although the fuel in both cases appears to have been collected locally. The purpose of these ovens is also unclear although suggestions include domestic malting/brewing, due to the presence of two vessels in 0085 and lava quern fragments found in the fills of 0085 and other nearby features such as 0117 and 0131, or for bread making.

The location of these two ovens is also unexplained as they appear to be relatively isolated features in a landscape of fields and ditches, with only scant evidence of other activity and possible occupation in the vicinity. The two large shallow pits, 0069 and 0117, that lay nearby to the east, and a third pit, 0082 35m to the west, contained a large proportion of the medieval

pottery, lava quern and fired clay fragments found on the site. With evidence of sheep hornworking also found in 0069 these features are probably rubbish pits associated with the operation of the ovens and other industrial activity.

A group of small features near pit 0117 forms the possible occupation evidence on the site. Some of these have been dated to phase II (0059 and 0147) and phase III (0072, 0111, 0141, 0142, 0146) but it seems likely that these dated features and the undated features, (0057, 0058, 0060, 0061, 0070, 0071, 0145, 0148, 0149, and 0150) may be all contemporary. There is no clear overall pattern to the distribution of these features but postholes 0147-0149 form a neat line, in line with the slot 0141 while slot 0142 meets this line at 90°. As slot 0141 and posthole 0148 contained large flints, which are thought to be supports for posts, and posthole 0147 had a clear postpipe with flint packing around it, these features appear to be evidence of a structure or fence line, probably associated with the nearby ovens and rubbish pits.

The two last features of this phase, 0090 and 0138, two parallel north-south aligned ditches may perhaps be associated with pits 0069 and 0117 and the possible structure as they quite neatly enclose these features.

5.4. Phase IV: Post-Medieval

The evaluation of the site, BRG 024, identified three sections of ditch which were assumed to be part of the Catsale Green boundary, 0060, 0061 and 0067 (Finch 1999), and one aim of this excavation was to confirm whether this was correct. The excavation has now shown more fully the course of the Green boundary, but indicates that part of the evaluation's assumptions were incorrect.

The position of the Catsale Green boundary has been clearly identified (Fig. 29), the double ditch system of 0086 and 0101 is the continuation of 0204 and these correspond to the ditches identified in BRG 032. Together these ditches form the southern edge of the Green as shown on the enclosure map of 1805. Ditches 0021 and 0025 are thought to be the western edge of the green as they match the position shown on the map quite closely although they are only part of a single, smaller, ditch. The gap between 0025 and 0022 appears to be an access point or gateway into the green itself.

From material found in BRG 032 and this site, these ditches are thought to have been infilled in the post-medieval period. However these ditches only represent the final phase of the Catsale Green boundary which probably originated in the medieval period, the formation of greens in Suffolk typically occurred in the 12th century. The lack of any earlier fills or material within these ditches is probably due to maintenance works, such as cleaning and recutting, during its long period of use. Therefore the material from the ditch fills indicates the date of the final infilling and abandonment of the green boundary. It is also possible that the medieval ditch system 0164, which closely follows the alignment of 0086/0101, may be an earlier boundary of a slightly smaller Catsale Green.

Of the evaluation ditches 0060 was a part of this boundary being a section of 0021 as it heads north away from the site. Evaluation ditches 0061 and 0067 are not part of the Catsale Green boundary however as they are too far north and are actually sections of 0075 and 0042 respectively. Instead it is evaluation ditch 0062 that is part of the Catsale Green boundary, while 0063 and 0064 are sections of 0080 and 0088.

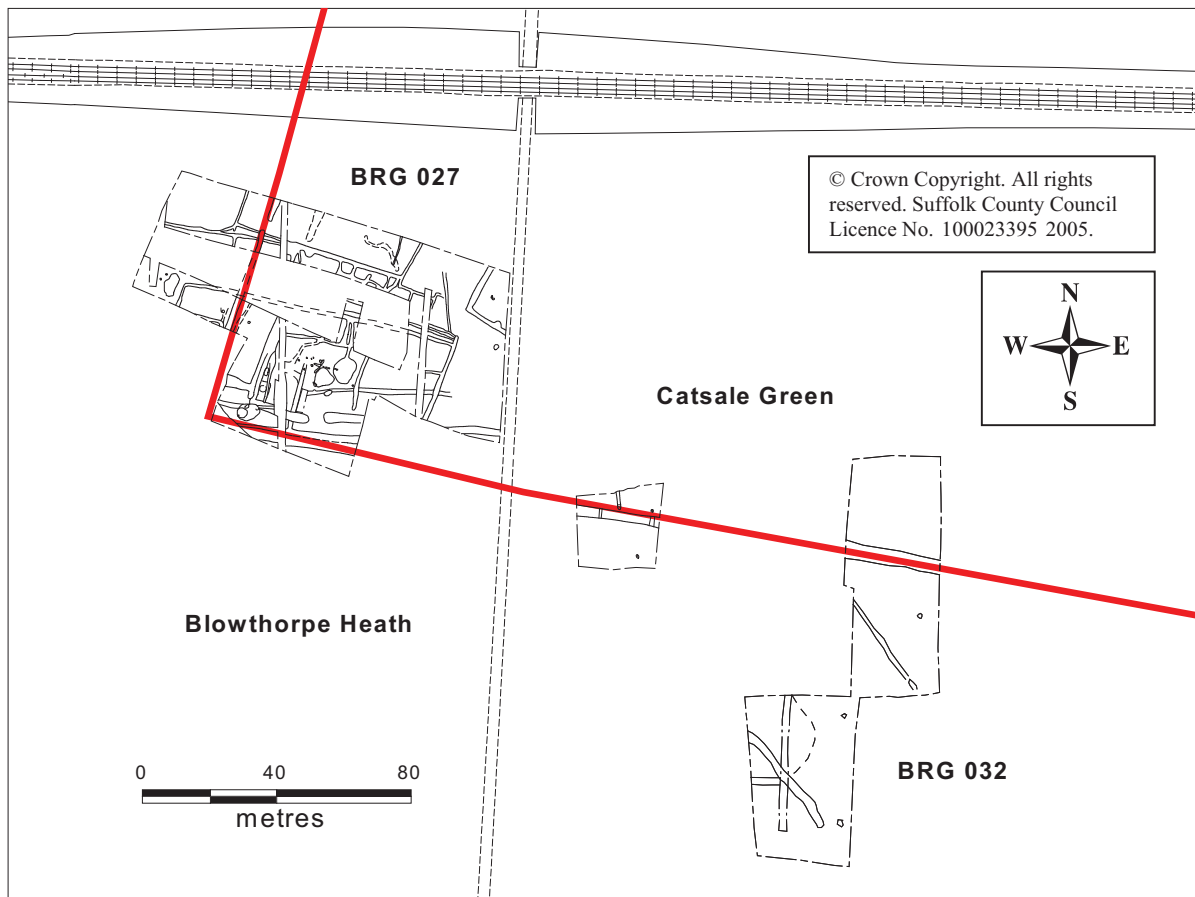


Figure 29. BRG 027 and BRG 032 with the Catsale Green boundary.

5.5 Unphased

Although many of the features on the site are unphased there are some possible assumptions to be made. The northern part of the site is filled with a system of ditches such as 0011, 0019 and 0053 based around the east-west line of 0055 and 0027. The spatial alignment of these ditches is similar to the ditches 0006 and 0008 of phase II and or 0032/0075 and so they are most likely to be another part of a medieval field system predating the creation of the Green, particularly as 0027 is cut by 0025. The parallel course of 0075 and 0027/0055, at a distance of approximately 15m, may possibly be marking a trackway or droveway, perhaps for the movement of stock between different enclosures. However as a large proportion of this area was unexcavated this apparent pattern of ditches may be misleading.

There are a few more undated ditches (0042, 0043, 0078, 0090, 0094, 0113, 0115) across the site which may also be part of a medieval field system as they are on similar alignments to the dated medieval ditches.

Ditch 0023 is on a notably different alignment to the medieval ditches, instead it appears to be running on a course to meet the prehistoric ditch 0139 and so may be another part of a simple prehistoric drainage or field system.

As discussed above several of the unphased features around 0117 (0057, 0058, 0060, 0061, 0070, 0071, 0145, 0148, 0149, and 0150) may be medieval in date and associated with a possible structure. Pits 0076 and 0077, which have been used as small hearths, are located close to medieval rubbish pit 0082 and are probably further evidence of the medieval activity associated with the two ovens. Pit 0107, lying very close to oven 0154, is probably another contemporary rubbish pit as its filled contains burnt clay fragments.

Ditch 0105, although it contains early medieval material is probably one of the latest medieval features on the site as it cuts both the oven 0154 and the ditch 0088.

Finally there are several pits and postholes, 0004, 0005, 0068, 0073, and ditch 0013, that are randomly scattered around the site of which little can be said about their date or function. A few features, 0017, 0029, 0064 and 0110, were of an irregular or indistinct form and are most likely to be natural features such as drainage channels, although 0029 may be a northern extension of ditch system 0164.

6. Conclusion

The first aim of this excavation was to look for further evidence of prehistoric activity in Area 7. This area showed a complete absence of archaeological features indicating that the pit 0066 in evaluation trench 0088 was an isolated feature. This site also showed that the medieval field systems and other activity, found to the north in Area 8, did not appear to extend south.

The second aim was to confirm the course of a boundary ditch, believed to be the south-west corner of Catsale Green, that had been identified in the evaluation BRG 024 and confirmed by excavation at BRG 032 to the east. The 2002 excavation of Area 8 confirmed the presence of this double ditch boundary, which was abandoned in the post-medieval period. In the 2000 excavation this boundary ditch was clearly identified, formed from a double ditch system on its east-west alignment, and a single ditch, after it had turned to a north-south alignment.

The third aim was to identify any possible evidence of medieval occupation evidence occurring around the edge of Catsale Green. The main site, excavated in 2000, located a sparse scatter of pre-medieval features but largely consisted of a medieval phase of activity. These features however represent a phase of activity predating the Green. This phase was composed of a series of ditch networks, indicating the division of the land into a network of fields and an area indicating some industrial or occupational use with a pair of ovens or kilns that were possibly used for brewing, several large rubbish pits and a possible post-built structure. These features all appear to have fallen into disuse by the time of, or were replaced by, the creation of Catsale Green as represented by the post-medieval ditch forming its final boundary.

As the southern edge of the Green occupied the very southern part of the site it was not possible to find any Green edge occupational evidence at this point. However on the west side a lack of contemporary Green edge occupational evidence was evident, indicating that the settlement of Cattishall on the eastern edge of the Green was probably the main area of occupation.

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Appendix 1:

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

LAND OFF MOUNT ROAD, EAST OF MORETON HALL, BURY ST EDMUNDS AND ROUGHAM

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.1 & 6.12.

1. Background

- 1.1 Consent has been granted for outline planning (E/97/2871). The planning authority have applied a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition to the consent.
- 1.2 The development area has been evaluated (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report No 99/64), the report adequately describes the archaeology of the site.
- 1.3 As a first stage in complying with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post excavation to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.
- 1.5 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. Brief for Archaeological Project

- 2.1 In the areas defined on Figure 1, archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 4, is to be carried out prior to development. The precise location of the areas are relative to the recorded positions of the evaluation trenches. Figure 1 is purely indicative.
- 2.2 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 any future detailed consent.

- 2.3 2.3 The academic objectives are threefold. There is high potential for this site to produce evidence for Prehistoric occupation in the Bronze and Iron Age periods. This seem to be typified by quite intense but widely dispersed and concentrated pit groups. There is a need to identify the use and context of these pit groups, together with a good indication of a chronology and inter-relationship of the various groups within the same broad era and a localised period of usage within each individual pit group. There is evidence of Roman occupation – again of dispersed pit groups and possibly contemporary ditches. Conclusions on the function and date of these are to be attempted. An area of early Medieval settlement at the north end of the site appears to have been badly truncated and partially removed by agricultural practices. There is, however, some hope that areas of preservation may exist in natural hollows that were identified in the evaluation. Evidence to be collected with a view to typifying a small Green-side settlement which is subsidiary to a main focus (Great Barton).
- 2.4 In addition to the formal archaeological excavation there will be a programme of systematic archaeological monitoring of selected development works where excavation and evaluation has shown the presence of archaeological features. This work is specified in part in Section 7. [The precise areas for the work cannot be defined until detailed planning application is made and approved. For costing purposes an indicative estimate of works is made.]
- 2.5 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with the ‘Management of Archaeological Projects’ English Heritage 1991 (MAP). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.6 The submission of a Project Design based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. The Project Design will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. Selection of an archaeological contractor should not take place until the Project Design has been approved.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Archaeological Service (Suffolk County Council, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone/Fax: 01284 352443) 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. 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 the 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 Plough soil and hillwash deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.2 Fully excavate all features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits which may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area(e.g. yards & floors) must

be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of the County Archaeological Service, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.3 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.

b) Between 10% and 20% 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. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site] with the Conservation Team.

Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of the County Archaeological Service, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.4 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). A general policy on environmental remains, including sampling strategy and processing, is to be agreed with the Regional Environmentalist before the commencement of site work, and should be contained in the Project Design.

3.5 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

3.6 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

3.7 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input in decision making.

3.8 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 4 weeks of excavation.

3.9 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 IFA Technical Paper 13 "Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains", McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.

3.10 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

3.11 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.

3.12 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with Suffolk County Council Sites and Monuments Record requirements and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the SCC Conservation Team.

4. Areas for Excavation (Figure 1)(see 2.1)

4.1 Figure 1 indicates areas where recording excavation is to take place. Precise locations are relative to archaeological deposits described in the evaluation report.

4.2 Area 1 - excavate a 40m x 40m area centred on feature 0048 (trench 33).

4.3 Area 2 – excavate a 80m x 80m area centred on feature 0052 trench 31). Excavation should extend to the western site boundary and at least 15m south of feature 0050.

4.4 Area 3 – excavate a 40m x 40m area centred on feature 0017 (trench 20).

4.5 Area 4 – excavate a 40m x 40m area centred on feature 0045 (trench 15).

4.6 Area 5 – excavate a 40m x 40m area centred on feature 0056/58 (trench 53).

4.7 Area 6 – excavate a 40m x 40m area centred on feature 0054 (trench 52).

4.8 Area 7 – excavate a 40m x 40m area centred on feature 0066 (trench 80).

4.9 Area 8 – excavate a 150m x 40m area centred on the axis of ditches 0061 and 0067 (trenches 72 & 79) and including the projected line of ditch 60 (Trench 79), which are believed to be the green edge ditches of Catsale Green. The intention being to identify green edge settlement to the north of the green ditch.

4.10 Area 9 – excavate a 50m x 80m area in the vicinity of ditch 0071 (trenches 101 & 104). The intention is to extend excavation around the find spot of early Saxon material, particularly to the north where the silt filled hollow may have improved preservation from the plough.

4.11 Allow a contingency excavation area of 5000sq.m. to be added as required to specified areas where features or structures extend outside cleared areas.

5. General Management

5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.

5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, an ‘at-cost’ charge will be made for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150, but to be fixed at the time that the project takes place), provision should be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]

5.3 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.

- 5.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 5.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 5.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 6.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are not to be excavated prior to development but which will be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 6.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 6.3 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Suffolk County Archaeological Service (Environment and Transport Department, Suffolk County Council, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone/Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 6.4 A contingency allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological observer on the basis of the work specified below and the building contractors timetable and working practices.
- 6.5 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council archaeologist and an 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 6.6 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features, which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 6.7 The 'observing archaeologist' will not be entitled to enforce specific delays and hold ups to the work of the contractor other than those previously agreed and set out in the Project Design. If delays prove desirable to the archaeological recording process they should be arranged by mutual agreement with the contractor; the developer's architect may be approached as an arbitrator.

- 6.8 All archaeological features must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 6.9 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 6.10 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monument Record.
- 6.11 The precise monitoring works required cannot be specified until detailed development plans are formulated. The principal aim will be targeted monitoring to trace the line and extent of ditches which were encountered in excavation or evaluation trenches and also the further investigation of isolated features. The form of the monitoring is likely to depend on the location of roadways, services and building footings. Working practices are to be defined in the Project Design. For the purposes of providing an indication of the scale of work and comparable quotations for this work it is suggested that for this entire application area a minimum of attendances on site will be:
- 5 attendances of two concurrent days each
plus 5 attendances of one day each
- 6.12 The results of this monitoring must be recorded in a manner consistent with the main excavated areas and incorporated into the archive record.

7. **Archive Requirements**

- 7.1 Within four weeks of the end of formal excavation a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. 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.
- 7.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of ‘Management of Archaeological Projects’, English Heritage 1991 (MAP), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP 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 SMR or museum.
- 7.3 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 Project Design (see 2.5).
- 7.4 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).
- 7.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 7.3 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).

- 7.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 7.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments 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.
- 7.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 7.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored [in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines].
- 7.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR 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 SMR 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.
- 7.11 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 the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

8. Report Requirements

- 8.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 8.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 8.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 8.4 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. 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.
- 8.5 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the SCCAS, Conservation Team.

Specification by: R D Carr

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 7 July 2000

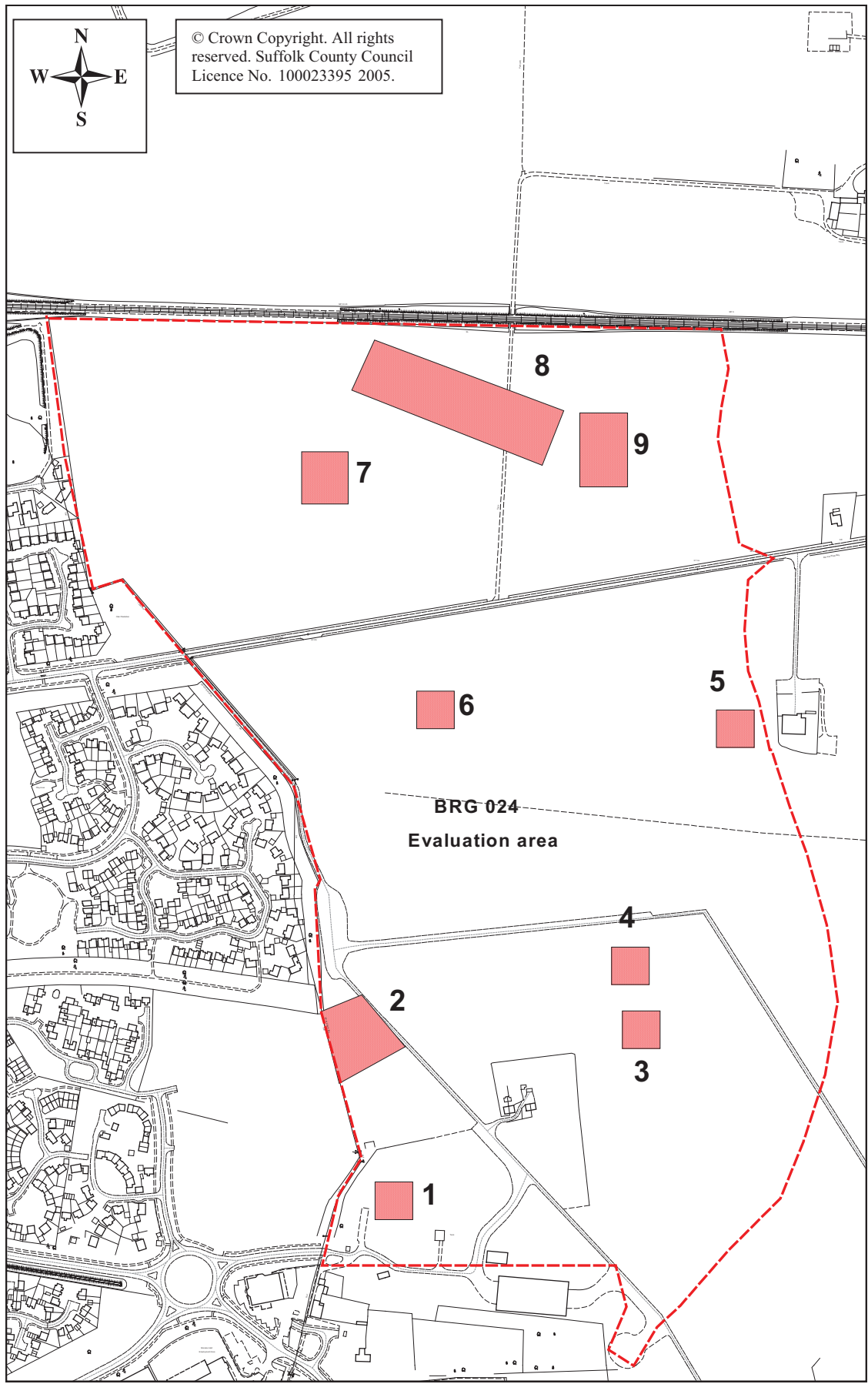
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This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

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.



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Appendix 2: context list

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase
0001	0001		Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds.					U/S	
0002	0002	0164	Ditch	E-W ditch running along the south edge of site. Single fill of pale/mid grey-brown silt.						III
0003	0002		Ditch section	Section and fill of 0002 excavated in the SE corner of the site ditch obscured by broad area of pale silt. Slightly paler lower fill with a chalky element, lower fill very compacted and hard. S side of ditch cutting degraded chalk subsoil(?) lower fill washed in chalk and silt.						III
0004	0004		Pit	Possible pit, look convincing on the surface but edges unclear. Single fill of pale gravelly silt.						
0005	0005		Postholes	Group of three possible postholes/pits excavated under one number, similar fills grey brown sand/silt darker than the silts filling the ditches fill from pit indistinguishable.						
0006	0006		Ditch	Ditch running NE-SW filled with brown silt. At right angle to and same as 0008, forming corner of an enclosure? Also aligned with 0032, may be contemporary.						II
0007	0006		Ditch section	Section and fill of 0006 dug close to the W edge of the site brown silty fill which became darker towards the bottom of the feature. Large flints in the base of the feature.					11th-12th c	II
0008	0008		Ditch	Ditch running NW-SE at right angle to and same as 0006 filled with a pale-mid brown silt. Part of an enclosure with 0006?						II
0009	0009		Pit	Oval pit adjacent to and intersecting ditch 0008. Relationship unclear, both pit and ditch filled with a pale-mid brown silt. No finds.						
0010	0008	0009 0008	Ditch section	Section through 0009 and 0008.						
0011	0011		Ditch	Ditch running N-S. appears to corner to east at south end. 0055 ends at this ditch, no relationship.						
0012	0011		Ditch section	Section and fill of ditch 0011 against the northern edge of the site. Mid to dark brown silt fill.						
0013	0013		Ditch	Narrow ditch, 0.3m wide same alignment as 0011.						
0014	0013		Ditch section	Section of 0013.						
0015	0013		Ditch fill	Mid brown silt.						
0016	0013		Section	Section and fill of ditch 0013. Mid brown silt.						
0017	0017		Feature	Irregular and meandering S-shaped linear feature, shallow and filled with pale-mid brown silt. Natural feature?			0013			
0018	0017	0017	Section	2 sections through 0017 - 0018 at the deeper east end and 0160 at the west						
0019	0019	0027	Ditch	Ditch running N-S from the northern edge of the site. Splits in 2, curves to west and merges with 0027. Corners to east and merges with 0027.			0025			

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase
0020	0019	0019	Ditch section	Section and fill of ditch 0019. Pale clayey silt.						
0021	0021		Ditch	Large ditch running north- south. Butt ends to south. Directly south of this on same alignment is 0025, together forming an entranceway?						IV
0022	0021		Ditch section	Section through ditch 0021. Mid brown silt fill.						IV
0023	0023		Ditch	Shallow ditch running north-south. Fades away to north. To south it meets 0035, unknown relationship.			0035?			
0024	0023		Ditch section	Section through ditch 0023. Mid brown clay/silt fill.						
0025	0025		Ditch	North-south ditch terminating on a rounded butt end. In line with 0021, forming an entranceway? Filled with a pale brown silt with large loose flints in the base. Also some snail shells.	0027					IV
0026	0025		Ditch section	Section of 0025 where it cuts 0027						IV
0027	0027		Ditch	Narrow ditch running east-west on the alignment of 0008. . 'U' shaped profile, filled with a pale clayey silt. Merges with 0019 to become broader ditch 0055. Runs up to 0011.			0025			
0028	0027		Ditch section	Section through ditch 0027.						
0029	0029		Feature	Silt filled feature running north-south. Irregular shape and undulating profile. Natural? The subsoil at the base is mineral stained FE red.						
0030	0006		Ditch section	Another section through ditch 0006, south of section 0007. Pottery and flint bulk finds.					Med?	II
0031	0002		Ditch section	Section of 0002. Shallow rounded profile with pale fill.						III
0032	0032	0165	Ditch	Narrow ditch running north-south with rounded 'U' shaped profile and steep sided. Filled with a single fill of mid-pale brown clay silt. Terminates with a rounded butt at ditch 0035 and aligns with 0006 - contemporary enclosures? See sections 0034, 0040.	0035, 0036?, 0037? 0039					III
0033	0032		Ditch section	Section of ditch 0032. 1.5m long, excavated close to 0037 at site of surface pottery. Lots of pottery found from a single vessel at this spot. Other sections produced nothing. Brown silt/clay fill.					13th c.	III
0034	0035	0032	Ditch section	2m long section of 0035 dug from the butt end of 0032.					Rom??	III
0035	0035	0165	Ditch	Narrow palisade type ditch curving away from the end of 0032, runs into 0032. Steep-sided 'U' shaped cut. Filled with mid-pale brown clay/silt. Possibly pre-dated butt end of 0032 and originally part of 0032.	0023?	0032				III
0036	0036	0165	Ditch	Shallow ditch running east-west, extending from 0032. Short length excavated alongside 0032.			0032?		M.12th-13t	III
0037	0037	0165	Ditch	East-west ditch paralleling and adjacent to 0036. Extends from and is part of 0032. Profile is similar to 0032. Single fill of mid-pale brown clay/silt. Possibly same as 0075.			0032?			III
0038	0037		Ditch section	Section of 0037, close to 0032.						III

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase
0039	0039		Ditch	East-west ditch towards the south end of the site. Identified on 'third north-south pull', not seen during first and second so full eastern extent unknown. Crosses the course of 0032 and is probably cut by it. Rounded profile filled with a single mid- pale brown silt/clay fill. See sections 0040, 0041, 0140 and 0139. Probably meets with 0090 but relationship unknown.	0138	0032, 0151				I
0040	0032		Ditch section	Section and fill of 0032 at intersection with 0039. Sections suggest that 0032 is later and finds thought to be from 0032.					12th-14th c	III
0041	0039	0039	Ditch section	Section of 0039, east of 0032.						
0052	0025		Ditch section	W-E section of 0025.					13th-14th c	IV
0053	0053		Ditch	North-South ditch. Fill of brown silt. Joins 0055, unclear relationship.						
0054	0053		Ditch section	East-west section of ditch 0053.						
0055	0055	0027	Ditch	East-west ditch with fill of brown silt. To west it splits into 0027 and 0019. To east it runs into 0011, unclear relationship.						
0056	0055		Ditch section	North-south section of ditch 0055.						
0057	0057		Posthole	Posthole with a fill of burnt sand and clay.						
0058	0058		Posthole	Posthole identified by a chalk deposit on the surface. Fill of mid-dark brown clayey sand. In close association with 0059						
0059	0059		Posthole	Posthole identified by a chalk deposit on the surface. Fill of mid-dark brown clayey sand. In close association with 0058					12th c.?	II
0060	0060		Posthole	Posthole identified by a chalk deposit on the surface. Fill of mid-dark brown sand.						
0061	0061		Posthole	Posthole. Fill of mid-dark clayey silt.						
0062	0062		Ditch	Irregular ditch running north-south. Fill of mid brown sand. Merges with 0110, relationship unclear.					?	I
0063	0062		Ditch section	Section through ditch 0062.						
0064	0064		Ditch	North-south running ditch. Fill of mid brown silt. Possibly natural.						
0065	0065		Pit	Small pit. Fill of mid-dark brown silt. Cuts 0066.	0066				LNeo/EBA	I
0066	0066		Ditch	Irregular north-south running ditch, possibly natural, fades away to north. Fill of mid brown sand.		0065				I
0067	0066		Ditch section	Section through ditch 0066.						
0068	0068		Pit	Small pit with a fill of charcoal.						
0069	0069		Pit	Large elongated pit. Fill of mid-dark brown clayey silt. Machined trench put through, not recorded. Unclear relationship to 0092.			0070 0071		13th c.	III
0070	0070		Pit	Small pit with a fill of mid-dark clayey sand. In close association with 0071.				0069		

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase
0071	0071		Pit	Small pit with a fill of mid-dark brown clayey sand. Close to 0070.				0069		
0072	0072		Pit	Pit with a fill of mid-dark brown silt.					12th-14th c	III
0073	0073		Pit	Fill of mid-dark brown clayey sand.						
0074	0075		Ditch section	Section through ditch 0075.					12th-14th c	III
0075	0075	0165	Ditch	North-south ditch. Fill of mid-dark brown clayey sand. Corners and heads E, possibly same as 0037 in which case it may be part of a large enclosure, perhaps with 0032. Relationship with 0092/0094 unknown.						III
0076	0076		Hearth	Hearth type feature with a fill of charcoal and mid-dark brown silt.						
0077	0077		Hearth	Hearth type feature. Fill of dark brown silt and charcoal. Lined with large stones.						
0078	0078		Ditch	East-west ditch, corners and heads south.						
0079	0078		Ditch section	Section through ditch 0078. Fill of mid brown clayey sand.						
0080	0080	0164	Ditch	Large ditch cut and fill, with steep sloping sides and flat bottom. Filled with dark brown clayey silt. Runs north-south. Bulk finds of pottery and bone. No clear relationship with 0113 and 0115. 0080 is a double ditch formed from 0131 and 0132. It appears to corner and then becomes 0088. 0088 then butts and forms possible entranceway with 0120.	0154/ 0143		0085			III
0081	0080		Ditch section	Section through ditch 0080					11th-12th c	III
0082	0082		Pit group	Large pit, mid brown silt fill with flints.					13th-14th c	III
0083	0082		Pit section	Narrow section dug across 0082					13th-14th c	III
0085	0085		Oven	Oven feature on the edge of a large oval pit. Pad of yellow clay over flints with a burnt central area. Stoke pit(?) with a fill of charcoal and loam over it. Find from surface cleaning. See sections 0126- 0130.					12th-14th c	III
0086	0086		Ditch	Large ditch running east-west in area 8. Possibly Green edge. Same as 0123. See sections 0087, 0102 and 0124.	0101					IV
0087	0086		Ditch section	Section through ditch 0086.					Med+	IV
0088	0088	0164	Ditch	Large ditch running east-west, corners N becoming 0080. Butt ends to east, part of enclosure with 0120.	0090		0133, 0085, 0105, 0154			III
0089	0088		Ditch section	Section of ditch 0088 at junction with ditch 0090, west of butt end. Mid orangey brown clayey silty sand fill in 0088. Bulk finds of pottery and bone.	0090				11th-12th c	III
0090	0090		Ditch	Small ditch running north-south, fades away to north, unclear relationship with 0110. Unclear relationship with 0110, 0039 and 0101.			0088			III

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase
0091	0090		Ditch fill	Fill of small ditch. Light orangey brown sand						
0092	0092		Ditch	Ditch running north-south. Parallel with 0094. Unclear relationship with 0075 and 0043. Continues S into 0069.						
0093	0092		Ditch section	Section of ditch 0092.						
0094	0094		Ditch	Ditch running parallel with 0092. Unclear relationship with 0075 and 0043.						
0095	0088		Ditch section	Section and fill of ditch at eastern butt end. Mid orangey brown clayey silty sand. Bulk finds of pottery and bone					12th-13th c	III
0096	0094		Ditch fill	Section and fill of 0094.						
0097	0097	0165	Ditch	Large double ditches running east-west, parallel to 0075. May be same as 0035 and 0036.						III
0098	0097		Ditch fill	Section and fill of double ditches 0097.					13th-14th c	III
0099	0085		Oven fill	Dark grey layer. Fill of charcoal and sand.				0163	13th-14th c	III
0100	0085		Oven fill	Brown silty fill of 0085. Contains loose stones. On top of a clay structure.					13th-14th c	III
0101	0101		Ditch	Deep ditch running southwest-northeast. Merges into and is cut by 0086. Unclear relationship with 0090. Part of the Catsale Green boundary double ditch. See sections 0102 and 0124.		0086				IV
0102	0086		Ditch section	Section of ditch 0086 where it intersects with 0101. 0087 filled with a single infilling layer of a fine brown silt, relatively stoneless and contrasting with the stoney silt/ clay of 0101 within this section. Finds from this section of this ditch come under this number.						IV
0103	0085		Ditch section	northwest-southeast section through 0085. Replaced by sections 0126-0130?						
0104	0104		Feature	Elongated oval feature filled with pale yellow clay and burnt dark red clay. Shallow, may be associated with adjacent larger clay filled feature (0154). 1.85m long. Following excavation this is identified as a hearth/kiln structure 0143.						
0105	0105		Ditch	Small ditch running over large clay feature 0143/0154. Butt ends over 0088 to south. To north it merges into 0080.	0088, 0143, 0154					
0106	0105		Ditch fill	Fill and section of 0105.					12th c.?	
0107	0107		Feature	Oval sand feature containing hard packed flint.						
0108	0107		Feature fill	Fill and section of 0107.					Med?	
0109	0090		Ditch section	Section of ditch 0090 dug at the intersection with 0110. Shallow irregular cut and pale sand fill. Relationship with 0110 unclear. Find from 0090 (may be under 0079!).					12th-14th c	III
0110	0110		Ditch	Shallow west-east ditch which intersects with 0090 at section 0109. Shallow broad profile, filled with pale silt sand. No finds. Relationship with 0090 unclear. Merges with 0062.						
0111	0111		Posthole	Small shallow posthole in ditch 0090.	0090					III

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase
0112	0111		Posthole fill	Fill of 0111 posthole. Mid brown clayey silty sand with many mid orange flecks.					13th c.	III
0113	0113		Ditch	Cut of ditch running east-west on the east side of the site. Running with ditch 0115. No visible cut between either ditch. Runs into 0080, no clear relationship.						
0114	0113		Ditch section	Section of 0113. Mid orangey brown clayey silty sand fill.						
0115	0115		Ditch	Cut of ditch running east-west with ditch 0113. No visible cut between either. Runs into 0080, no clear relationship.						
0116	0115		Ditch section	Section of 0115. Mid orangey brown clayey silty sand fill.						
0117	0117		Pit	Large oval shallow pit.						III
0118	0117		Pit fill	Upper fill of 0117. Mid brown silt. Bulk finds of pottery and bone.				0119	13th c.	III
0119	0117		Pit fill	Lower fill of 0117.				0118	13th-14th c	III
0120	0120		Ditch	Large ditch running east-west. Butt end at west end. Forms enclosure and entrance with 0088?						III
0121	0120	0164	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0120. Mid orangey brown clayey silt.					13th-14th c	III
0122	0120		Section	Section through butt end of ditch 0120.						
0123	0123		Ditch	Same as 0086.	0101					
0124	0123		Ditch section	North-south section with ditches 0101 and 0123.						
0125	0123		Ditch fill	Fill from ditch 0123 in section 0124.						
0126	0085		Oven section	Section of 0085.						
0131	0131	0080	Ditch	Ditch running north-south, 0080 is a double ditch formed from 0131 and 0132. The relationship between the two is unclear. Appears to butt end to S and may be 0132 that corners E as 0088. Number used to collect finds from the ditch. Bulk finds of pottery and bone.					12th-14th c	III
0132	0132	0080	Ditch	Adjacent to and paralleling 0131, 0080 is a double ditch formed from 0131 and 0132. Excavated in section 0081 as a single ditch 0080 but there are two cuts clearly visible in this section. 0132 filled with a fine silt/clay which is distinct from 0131 although cut not visible, suggests that 0131 is later as this has silted up rather than back filled. No finds.						III
0133	0133		Ditch	East-west ditch cut by kiln 0085. Shallow, broad profile filled with a pale brown silt/clay	0088	0085				
0135	0085		Oven fill	Charcoal					M.12th-13t	III
0136	0085		Oven fill	Muddy clay and brown silt infilling a shallow gully which rings the edge of the structure on the alignment of the flow of kiln. This possibly represents the original wall line.						III
0137	0137	0085	Posthole	Shallow hollow posthole on the south edge of the stokehole of 0085 filled with charcoal 0135. See 1:10 plan.						III
0138	0138		Ditch	North-south ditch terminating in a round butt end. Rounded profile and filled with mid brown silt.	0039				LMed?	III

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase
0139	0039		Ditch section	Section of ditch 0039 and grave 0151, west of ditch 0138. Shallow 'V' shaped profile. Fill of stoney clay/silt.					Preh+	I
0140	0138/9		Ditch section	Section at junction between ditch 0138 and 0039. Section suggests that 0138 is the later but unconvincing. Finds from this probably from 0138.					M.12th-13t	III
0141	0141		Feature	Narrow elongated feature, possibly a slot/trench for post settings. Irregular depth across its length. Filled with a dark silty loam with common chalky flecks. Fill suggests association with the 0058 posthole group. Quernstone laying at a shallow angle on the base of the feature and within a circular depression in the feature. Also large flint possibly on a post setting.					12th-14th c	III
0142	0142		Feature	Irregular shallow feature extending from the east end of 0141, filled with a pale silt fill, not part of 0141.					12th c.?	III
0143	0143	0104	Hearth/kiln	Hearth/ kiln structure? Rectangular feature with a structure of densely packed large flints set into yellow clay. The top of which has been burnt red. There are several phases of clay and charcoal layers suggesting multiple use. The western side is cut away by 0132 and the east side by ditch 0105.		0131				
0144	0143		Layer	Dense layer of charcoal overlying clay and flint structure of the north end of 0143. This is below a solid lens of burnt clay sampled.						
0145	0145		Posthole	Very small circular posthole on south edge of 0117. Single fill of pale brown silt.						
0146	0146		Pit	Circular pit cutting south edge of 0117 adjacent to 0145. Single fill of mid brown silt.	0117				12th-13th c	III
0147	0147		Posthole	Broad, shallow posthole with central post position. One of three in a line on the north edge of 0117. Large flints packing post position. Filled with brown silt/clay.					12th c.?	II
0148	0148		Posthole	Large square posthole aligned with 0146 and 0149. Shallow and flat bottomed. Flat flint laid on base as post support? Fill of mid brown clayey silt.						
0149	0149		Posthole	Broad shallow posthole with similar profile to 0147 and 0148. Filled with mid brown silt clay.						
0150	0150		Feature	Irregular shallow feature bordering the edge of 0117. Pale silt fill						
0151	0151		Grave cut	Small grave running east-west cutting ditch 0039 in section 0139.	0139					I
0152	0151		Grave fill	Mid brown clayey silty sand. No finds	0139					
0153	0151		Skeleton	Skeleton in poor condition. Total length of body is 1.75m with femur max length of 0.43m.						
0154	0154		Kiln/oven	Kiln/oven feature. Well-built clay feature consolidated with flints. At least two major rebuilds suggest multiple use. Lense of burnt clay within the structure suggest four periods of use. Cut by ditches 0131, 0132 and 0088.		0131, 0132, 0088				
0155	0154		Section	East-west section across 0154.						
0156	0154		Section	North-south section across 0154.						

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase
0157	0157		Hearth	Small hearth overlying the northern edge of 0085. Small circular patch of hard fired subsoil covered with clay, part of the later phase collapse of 0085.						III
0158	0039		Finds	Finds collected from the junction of ditches 0039 and 0138.					13th c.	III
0127	0085		Oven section	Section of 0085.						
0128	0085		Oven section	Section of 0085.						
0159	0154?		Burning	Dense charcoal with burnt clay, situated at the mouth of the kiln structure first phase.						
0160	0017		Ditch section	Section of 0017.						
0042	0042		Ditch	W-E ditch running into 0032, unclear relationship.						
0043	0043		Ditch	E-W ditch. Unclear relationship with 0092 and 0094.						
0129	0085		Oven section	Section of 0085.						
0130	0085		Oven section	Section of 0085. Not recorded.						
0200	0200		Pit cut	Oval pit, quite shallow. 1.25m by 0.75m and 0.10m deep.						
0201	0200		Pit fill	Dark brown silty sand with patches of charcoal and dark red (burnt?) clay.						
0202	0202		Ditch cut	Possible N-S ditch butting just before it meets 0204. Irregular sides and base, may just be some sort of natural gully in the gravel albeit rather large, 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep.						
0203	0202		Ditch fill	Gravelly mid brown silt.						
0204	0204		Ditch cut	Large ditch, E-W, part of the Catsale Green boundary and same as 0002/0007 in BRG 032 but merged together.						III
0205	0204		Ditch section	Mid brown clayey silt with scattered flints.					PMed	III
0206	0206		Pit cut	Shallow circular pit 0.80m diameter and 0.10m deep.						
0207	0206		Pit fill	Mid brown silt with some charcoal.						
0208	0204		Ditch section	Section of 0204, mid brown clayey silt fill with scattered flints, lense of charcoal midway down on S side.						III
0161	0085		Pit	Pit cut visible in base of west end of pit 0085. Dark silt fill. See section 0128.						III
0162	0154			Rectangular stoke hole with structure offset in northwest corner.						
0163	0085		Pit fill	Main fill of large pit 0085, see section 0103 and 0128. Mid brown clay silt.			0099			III
0164		0164	Enclosure ditch	Large ditch formed from 0002, 0120, 0080 and 0088.						
0165		0165	Ditch group	Network of ditches, possibly forming single enclosure. 0075, 0097, 0035, 0036, 0037 and 0032						

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Lava quern		Flint		Burnt flint		Iron		Animal bone		Shell		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0108					8	32											2	3		Med?
0109	1	4																		12th-14th c.
0112	4	68																		13th c.
0118	115	957					5	62				8	105	44	221	3	14			13th c.
0119	2	34	7	86										1	6	1	2			13th-14th c.
0121	5	73			4	132													1 charcoal fragment	13th-14th c.
0124														1	154					
0125																				1 charcoal fragment
0131	3	15					11	192	1	12				4	24					12th-14th c.
0135	1	3			31	4														M.12th-13th c.
0138	9	101	2	106			1	176											1 burnt stone (50g)	LMed?
0139	1	1																		Preh+
0140	1	33										1	4	1	2				1 burnt stone (914g)	M.12th-13th c.
0141	3	16					1	1746				1	7	5	3					12th-14th c.
0142	1	5																		12th c.?
0144					60	20														
0146	5	39										1	5			3	92		1 shell fossilised	12th-13th c.
0147	2	6										2	22							12th c.?
0158	2	59																		13th c.
0159					40	27														
0205	2	20	1	260								1	35	4	6					PMed
Total	468	4823	11	492	158	352	76	4503	9	112	1	13	22	234	131	1259	72	636		

Appendix 3.2: pottery by phase and context

Ctxt	Fabric	Fab No	Type	Form	Rim	Base	No.	Wt/g	MNV	Rim Diam	Rim %	Decoration	Glaze ext/int	Ab.	Soot	Also in	Notes	Type date	
Phase																			
comp feature 0001																			
0001 Unstratified finds																			
MCW	3.20	U					6	42	4									L.12th-14th c.	
MTN1	3.54	R	JR	A2			1	13	1	230	6							12th-13th c.	
MTN1	3.54	U					1	12	1									12th-13th c.	
HOLG	4.32	D					1	2	1				LG		+			L.13th-E.14th c.	
LMT	5.10	D					1	7	1					G				15th-L.16th c.	
LMT	5.10	D					1	4	1			SG	G		+		reduced	15th-L.16th c.	
LPME	8.01	R	PP				1	7	1	130	9							18th-20th c.	
ESWN	8.22	D					1	4	1			ROUL	DB	DB				L.17th-L.18th c.	
ESWS	8.23	D	TK?				1	8	1				C	C			dipped	L.17th-M.18th c.	
comp feature 0105																			
0106 Ditch fill																			
EMWS	3.19	U					2	28	1						+			11th-12th c.	
S																			
Phase I																			
comp feature 0039																			
0139 Ditch section																			
UNFT	0.02	U					1	1	1								tiny	Prehistoric	
comp feature 0062																			
0062 Ditch																			
UNID	0.001	U					1	1	1						++	+		v. fine, soft, poss Rom?	
comp feature 0065																			
0065 Pit																			
NGW	0.11	D					3	12	1									raised triangular-section cordons and impressed dec, ?grooved ware, but flint temp	LNeo

Ctxt	Fabric	Fab No	Type	Form	Rim	Base	No.	Wt/g	MNV	Rim Diam	Rim %	Decoration	Glaze ext/int	Ab.	Soot	Also in	Notes	Type date
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Phase II

comp feature 0006

0007 Ditch section

EMW	3.10	U					3	14	1									11th-12th c.
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0030 Ditch section

UNFT	0.02	U					1	4	1					++		not much flint		Prehistoric
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comp feature 0059

0059 Posthole

EMWS	3.19	U					1	4	1									11th-12th c.
S																		

comp feature 0147

0147 Posthole

EMWG	3.11	U					2	6	1									11th-12th c.
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Phase III

comp feature 0032

0033 Ditch section

BMCW	3.33	R	JR	E2			1	14	1	260	5							L.12th-14th c.
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HFW1	4.23	BHD	JG		S		116	973	1			SLLW, SPEW	LG				globular jug	M.12th-M.13th c.
------	------	-----	----	--	---	--	-----	-----	---	--	--	------------	----	--	--	--	--------------	------------------

0040 Ditch section

BMCW	3.33	U					3	29	3									L.12th-14th c.
------	------	---	--	--	--	--	---	----	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----------------

comp 0032 feature 0035

0034 Ditch section

RBGW	1.10	U					2	37	1								thick walled pale grey, fine	RB
------	------	---	--	--	--	--	---	----	---	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	------------------------------	----

comp 0165 feature 0036

0036 Ditch

HFW1	4.23	U					1	8	1									M.12th-M.13th c.
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comp feature 0039

0158 Finds

Ctxt	Fabric	Fab No	Type	Form	Rim	Base	No.	Wt/g	MNV	Rim Diam	Rim %	Decoration	Glaze ext/int	Ab.	Soot	Also in	Notes	Type date
	BSW	3.30	R	JG	A2		2	59	1	160	26					0112	oxid	L.12th-14th c.
comp																		
0069	Pit																	
	EMW	3.10	U				2	27	2								1 thick-walled, 1 oxid int	11th-12th c.
	MCWG	3.21	U				1	4	1								soft, soapy fabric	L.11th-13th c?
	BSFW	3.31	U				1	7	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BCSW	3.32	B			S	1	7	1									L.12th-14th c.
	BCSW	3.32	U				1	32	1									L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				9	90	9						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	B				5	42	5									L.12th-14th c.
	HFW1	4.23	U				2	4	1						+	+		M.12th-M.13th c.
	SAIN	7.31	D				1	22	1			IDL	CUG				v. fine, soapy	12th-13th c.
comp																		
0072	Pit																	
	BMCW	3.33	U				1	10	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
comp																		
0074	Ditch section																	
	BMCW	3.33	U				1	38	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
comp																		
0081	Ditch section																	
	EMW	3.10	U				3	8	1									11th-12th c.
comp																		
0082	Pit group																	
	BSW	3.30	U				1	14	1									L.12th-14th c.
	BCSW	3.32	U				1	5	1									L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	R	BL	F1		2	89	1	460	11				+	0083		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				4	26	1						+	0083		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				2	6	1									L.12th-14th c.
	GRIM	4.10	D				3	49	1			ATSV	G?			0083	glaze decayed, globular jug	L.12th-14th c.
0083	Pit section																	

Ctxt	Fabric	Fab No	Type	Form	Rim	Base	No.	Wt/g	MNV	Rim Diam	Rim %	Decoration	Glaze ext/int	Ab.	Soot	Also in	Notes	Type date
	EMW	3.10	U				1	4	1									11th-12th c.
	MCW	3.20	U				1	5	1								fairly gritty but like HCW?	L.12th-14th c.
	GRCW	3.22	U				1	21	1									11th-M.13th c.
	BSW	3.30	RU	JR	F2		3	125	1	260	15				+			L.12th-14th c.
	BCSW	3.32	U				3	18	1									L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				1	2	1								flake from inside neck	L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	R	BL	A1		1	17	1	260	5				+		v. slight beading	L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				3	17	1									L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				1	7	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	RUB	BL	F1	S	13	272	1	460	19						0082	L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				2	14	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.34	B			S	3	42	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	G																	
	GRIM	4.10	D				2	24	1			ATSV	G?				0082	L.12th-14th c.

comp feature 0085

0085		Oven																	
	BMCW	3.33	U				3	11	3										L.12th-14th c.

0099 Oven fill

	EMWG	3.11	U				1	6	1										11th-12th c.
	BMCW	3.33	RD	JR	F2		2	32	1	280	7	FTI						0100	L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				5	38	5										L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	RU	JR	F1		3	64	1	230	16								L.12th-14th c.
	GRIM	4.10	RHD	JG	A2		17	181	1	120	10		G					twisted rod handle, thick glaze	L.12th-14th c.
	GRIM	4.10	RDB	JG	A2		41	437	1	100	23	TB, RILL neck	G					glaze poorly applied, overfired	L.12th-14th c.

0100 Oven fill

	BMCW	3.33	RU	JR	F2		2	109	1	280	15	FTI						0099	L.12th-14th c.
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0135 Oven fill

	HFW1	4.23	D				1	3	1				LG					reduced	M.12th-M.13th c.
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comp feature 0088

0089 Ditch section

	EMW	3.10	U				2	6	2									oxidised	11th-12th c.
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Ctxt	Fabric	Fab No	Type	Form	Rim	Base	No.	Wt/g	MNV	Rim Diam	Rim %	Decoration	Glaze ext/int	Ab.	Soot	Also in	Notes	Type date
0095	Ditch section																	
	BCSW	3.32	U				3	33	1								oxidised	L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.34	RU	JR	F1		4	185	1	230	21	GGR						L.12th-14th c.
	G																	
comp	feature 0090																	
0109	Ditch section																	
	BMCW	3.33	U				1	4	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
comp	feature 0097																	
0098	Ditch fill																	
	MCW	3.20	U				1	8	1								E Suffolk fabric?	L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				2	5	2									L.12th-14th c.
comp	feature 0111																	
0112	Posthole fill																	
	BSW	3.30	RU	JG	A2		4	68	1	160	22					0158	oxidised	L.12th-14th c.
comp	feature 0117																	
0118	Pit fill																	
	EMW	3.10	U				1	1	1						+			11th-12th c.
	EMWG	3.11	U				1	2	1									11th-12th c.
	BCSW	3.32	U				40	173	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BCSW	3.32	RUB	BL	A1		8	86	1			RILL neck			+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	BU			S	8	33	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	D				1	6	1			ATS						L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				7	39	7						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				3	10	1			GGR?			++		oxid	L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				1	16	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				2	6	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				3	38	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				3	84	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				12	99	1							0138		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	R	JR	F1		1	6	1	160	5				+			L.12th-14th c.

Ctxt	Fabric	Fab No	Type	Form	Rim	Base	No.	Wt/g	MNV	Rim Diam	Rim %	Decoration	Glaze ext/int	Ab.	Soot	Also in	Notes	Type date
	BMCW	3.33	R	JR	F2		1	28	1	180	13				+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	B			S	5	51	5									L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	RUB	JR		S	5	69	1	280	11							L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	R	JR	F2		1	60	1	220	8						oxid	L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				2	24	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	MSHW	3.50	R	JR	B4		1	41	1	260	7				+			12th-13th c.
	MSHW	3.50	U				5	35	1								sparse shell, similar to MTN1, oxid	12th-13th c.
	UPG	4.00	H				1	40	1			IDL on handle	Y				wide strap handle, very sandy pink fabric with white surfaces, poss Yorks	L.12th-14th c.
	HFW1	4.23	D				2	8	2				C					M.12th-M.13th c.
	HFW1	4.23	D				1	2	1			APPE						M.12th-M.13th c.
0119	Pit fill																	
	BSW	3.30	B			S	1	14	1									L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	R	JR	B3		1	20	1	340	5							L.12th-14th c.
comp	0164																feature	0120
0121	Ditch fill																	
	BSFW	3.31	R	JG?	B3		2	22	2	220	10							L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				2	29	2						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.34	D				1	22	1			COWL					oxid	L.12th-14th c.
	G																	
comp	0080																feature	0131
0131	Ditch																	
	BMCW	3.33	U				3	15	3						+			L.12th-14th c.
comp																	feature	0138
0138	Ditch																	
	EMWS	3.19	B			S	1	21	1									11th-12th c.
	S																	
	BSW	3.30	U				1	14	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	UD				3	19	1			ATS			+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				2	10	1								0118	L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	U				1	8	1						+			L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	3.33	R	JR	F2		1	29	1	280	8				+			L.12th-14th c.

Ctxt	Fabric	Fab No	Type	Form	Rim	Base	No.	Wt/g	MNV	Rim Diam	Rim %	Decoration	Glaze ext/int	Ab.	Soot	Also in	Notes	Type date	
comp			feature 0138/9																
0140	Ditch section																		
	HF1	4.23	B		S		1	33	1			TB	LG					M.12th-M.13th c.	
comp			feature 0141																
0141	Feature																		
	EMW	3.10	U				1	1	1									11th-12th c.	
	BMCW	3.33	B		S		1	11	1									L.12th-14th c.	
	BMCW	3.33	U				1	4	1									L.12th-14th c.	
comp			feature 0142																
0142	Feature																		
	EMWG	3.11	D				1	5	1			COWL						11th-12th c.	
comp			feature 0146																
0146	Pit																		
	MCW	3.20	B		S		1	8	1						+			L.12th-14th c.	
	BCSW	3.32	U				1	7	1									L.12th-14th c.	
	BMCW	3.33	U				3	24	3						+			L.12th-14th c.	
comp			feature 0204																
0205	Ditch section																		
	GRIM	4.10	D				1	15	1			SLLB	G					L.12th-14th c.	
	GRE	6.12	D				1	5	1				O				may be earlier	16th-18th c.	
Phase IV																			
comp			feature 0025																
0052	Ditch section																		
	GRIM	4.10	U				1	3	1									L.12th-14th c.	
							468	4823	160	eve	2.77								

Appendix 3.3: Human skeletal remains

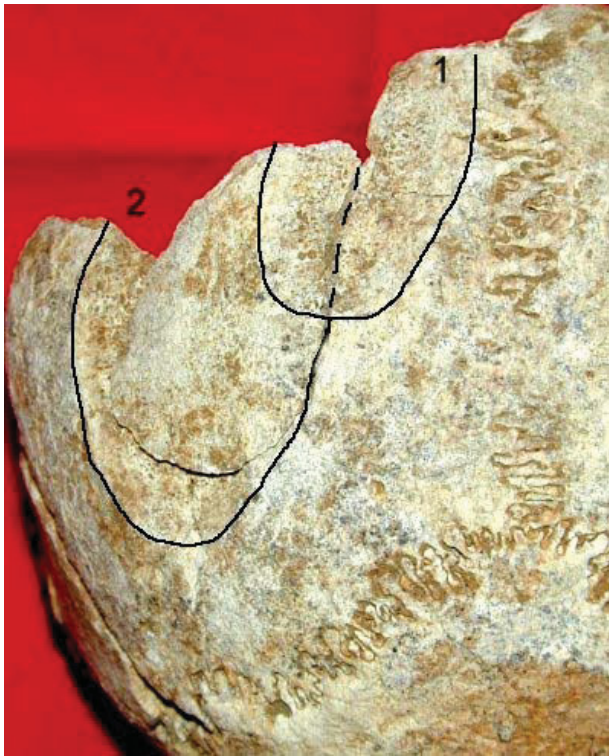
Measurements (mm):

Skull:		Femur:	R	L
Max cranial breadth	154	Maximum length		
Mandible:		Oblique length	459	463
Bicondylar width	115	Head diameter	453	459
Bigonial breadth	96	FeD1	48	49
Foramen ment breadth	50	FeD2	28	28
Symphseal height	31	FeD3	39	39
Mandibular length	106	FeD4	29	29
R. Min ramus breadth	33	Calcaneus:	31	32
R. Gnathion-gonion length	97	Maximum length	85	86

Figures



Figure A1. Rear of skull showing cuts to left side.



Figures A2 and A3. Skull from above showing positions of cuts 1 and 2, with sliver of bone in situ (left) and removed (right).



Figure A4. Side view of cuts 1 and 2, with sliver in situ.



Figure A5. Side view of cuts 1 and 2, with sliver removed.



Figure A6. Internal surface of sliver.



Figure A7. Close up of cut 3.



Figure A8. Close up of cut 4.

Appendix 3.4: Animal bone

Context	Species	Element	Greater Length	Basal Width minimum	Basal width maximum
0052	Sheep	Horncore	108	28.1	41.2
0052	Sheep	Horncore		28.3	40.6

Table 1. Measurements of sheep horncores

Ctxt	Date	Period	Taxa	Tooth No	Eruption	Tooth wear stage	Estimated Age
0052	13th-14th	Med	Sheep	P4	NE		1-1.5yrs
0052	13th-14th	Med	Sheep	M1	E	H	1-1.5yrs
0052	13th-14th	Med	Sheep	M2	E	F	1-1.5yrs
0052	13th-14th	Med	Sheep	M3	NE		1-1.5yrs

Table 2. Tooth record

Ctxt	Date/ period	Wt (g)	Qty	Species	Sp. Qty	Meas.	Count	Elements	Ages	Butchering and other comments
0001	u/s	3	1	Pig	1			phalange		
0007	11 - 12th	152	4	Deer - Red Deer Large mammal	2 2		1	jaw + tooth	mature	Mature adult mandible and loose M3 in full wear probably fragments from the red deer
0031		5	5	Pig	5			jaw + teeth		
0052	13 - 14th	308	23	Sheep	23	3	2	skull + horns	sub adult	chopped skull, horncores attached, teeth
0069	13th	71	9	Cattle Med. mammal Pig Sheep	1 5 2 1		1	molar jaw + tusk horncore	juvenile	butchered jaw with premolars, small tusk Chopped near base and tip - HORNWORKING
0089	11 - 12th	5	1	Cattle	1			molar		
0095	12 - 13th	14	1	Large mammal	1					
0098	12 - 13th			Med. mammal	3					butchered
		68	4	Sheep/goat	1		1	metatarsal		chopped
0099	13 - 14th	23	3	Sheep/goat	3		1	limb bones		metatarsal, humerus, tibia - all chopped
0100	13 - 14th	3	1	Sheep/goat	1			metacarpal		
0102		98	4	Cattle Large mammal	2 1	0	1	ulna		chopped butchered
		71	11	Large mammal Sheep/goat	11 1			metacarpal		butchered chopped
0118	13th	221	44	Cattle Large mammal Sheep/goat	3 38 3			upper jaw frags 3 tibias		no teeth butchered butchered
0119	13 - 14th	6	1	Sheep/goat	1		1	ulna		chopped
0124		154	1	Cattle	1		1	tibia		chopped
0131	12 - 14th			Med. mammal	3					butchered
		24	4	Sheep/ goat	1		1	metacarpal		chopped
0140	M12 - 14th	2	1	Med. mammal	1					
0141	12 - 14th	3	5	Med. mammal	5					butchered
0205				Med. mammal	2					
		6	4	Sheep/ goat	2			molars		

Table 3. Catalogue of all bone recovered in context order.



Director: *Professor A E Fallick*

Scottish Universities Research and Reactor Centre

Rankine Avenue
Scottish Enterprise Technology Park
East Kilbride Scotland UK G75 0QF

E-mail: g.cook@surrcc.gla.ac.uk
Telephone: 01355 223332
Direct Dial: 01355 270136
Fax: 01355 229898

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

28 April 2003

Laboratory Code	AA-54975(GU-11003)
Submitter	Sue Anderson Suffolk CC Archaeological Service Shire Hall Bury St. Edmunds Suffolk IP33 2AR
Site Reference	Moreton Hall Area 8, Great Barton
Sample Reference	BRG027 0153
Material	Bone : Right humerus
Delta ¹³C rel. PDB	-18.9‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1225 ± 45

N.B. 1. The above ¹⁴C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal3).

3. Samples with an AA coding are measured at the University of Arizona AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to SURRC should also quote the GU coding that is given in parentheses after the AA code.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

P. Wayman

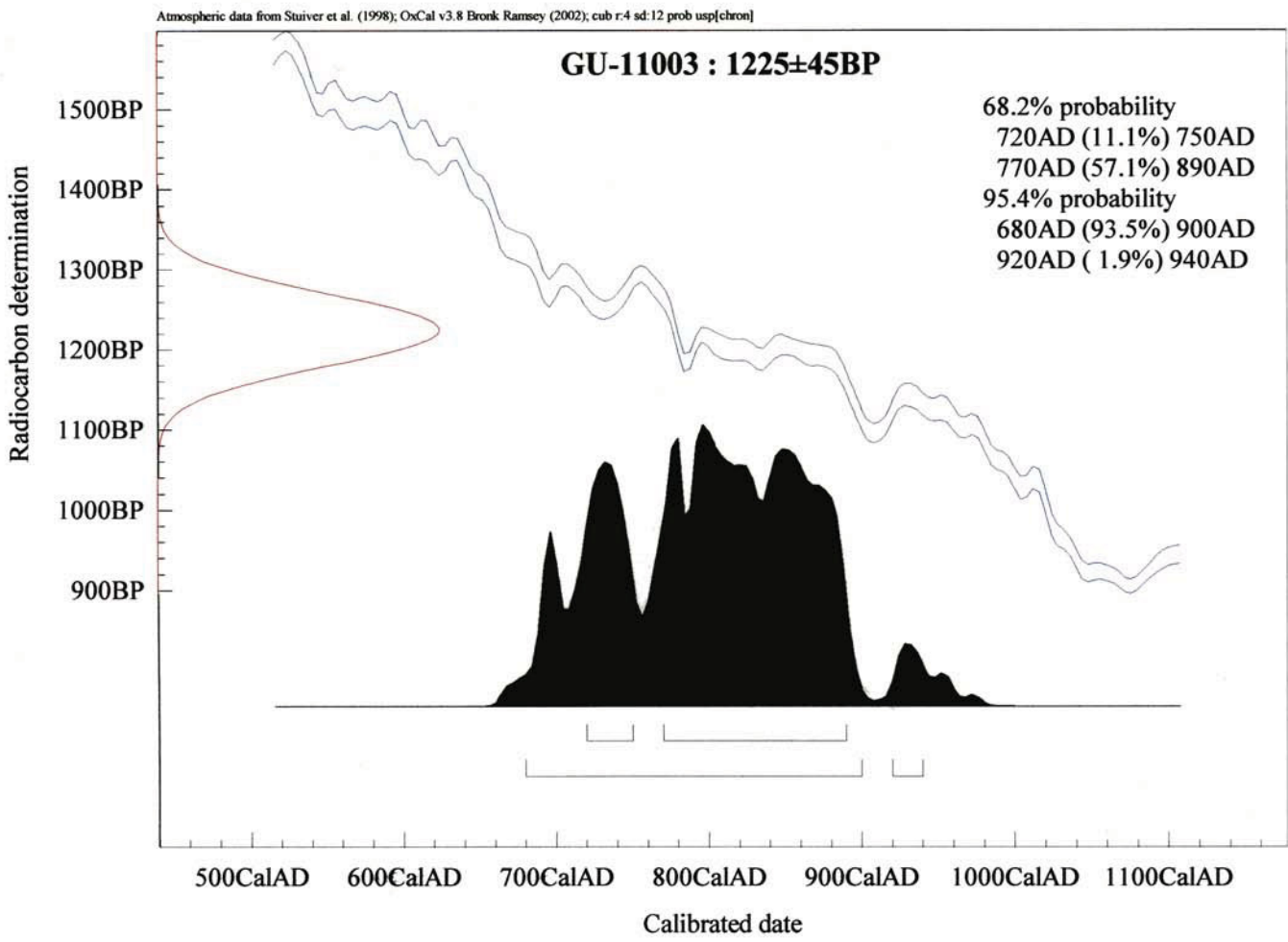
Date :- 29-4-03

Checked and signed off by :-

Gordon S Cook

Date :- 29-4-03

Calibration Plot



Appendix 5: photo catalogue

FILMCODE	FRAME	DESCRIPTION	FILMTYPE
ESQ	1	General view of site	s
ESQ	2	0129, section through 0085	s
ESQ	3	0129, section through 0085	s
ESQ	4	0129, section through 0085	s
ESQ	5	0129, section through 0085	s
ESQ	6	0129, section through 0085	s
ESQ	7	0129, section through 0085	s
ESQ	8	0129, section through 0085	s
ESQ	9	0077, hearth	s
ESQ	10	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	11	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	12	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	13	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	14	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	15	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	16	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	17	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	18	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	19	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	20	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	21	0085, large oven, surface view	s
ESQ	22	0087, ditch section	s
ESQ	23	0089, ditch section	s
ESQ	24	0085, partially excavated	s
ESQ	25	0085, partially excavated	s
ESQ	26	0085, partially excavated	s
ESQ	27	0085, partially excavated	s
ESQ	28	0095, ditch 0088 section	s
ESQ	29	0095, ditch 0088 section	s
ESQ	30	0093, ditch 0092 section	s
ESQ	31	0096, ditch 0094 section	s
ESQ	32	0098, section of double ditch 0097	s
ESQ	33	0098, section of double ditch 0097	s
ESQ	34	0098, section of double ditch 0097	s
ESQ	35	0103, section of 0085	s
ESQ	36	0103, section of 0085	s
ESQ	37	0106, ditch 0105 section	s
ESQ	38	0108, feature	s
ESQ	39	0085, views, more excavated	s
ESQ	40	0085, views, more excavated	s
ESQ	41	0085, views, more excavated	s
ESQ	42	0124, sect. of ditches 0101, 0123 + 0019	s

FILMCODE	FRAME	DESCRIPTION	FILMTYPE
ESQ	43	0124, sect. of ditches 0101, 0123 + 0019	s
ESQ	44	0126, section of 0085	s
ESQ	45	0126, section of 0085	s
ESQ	46	0126, section of 0085	s
ESQ	47	0127, section of 0085	s
ESQ	48	0127, section of 0085	s
ESQ	49	0127, section of 0085	s
ESQ	50	0127, section of 0085	s
ESQ	51	View of feature	s
ESQ	52	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	53	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	54	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	55	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	56	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	57	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	58	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	59	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	60	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	61	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	62	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	63	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	64	0085, sections + excavated areas	s
ESQ	65	0153, skeleton	s
ESQ	66	0155, section of 0154, oven	s
ESQ	67	0155, section of 0154, oven	s
ESQ	68	0155, section of 0154, oven	s
ESQ	69	0155, section of 0154, oven	s
ESQ	70	0155, section of 0154, oven	s
ESQ	71	0155, section of 0154, oven	s
ESQ	72	0155, section of 0154, oven	s
ESQ	73	0128, section across 0085	s
ESQ	74	0128, section across 0085	s
ESQ	75	0128, section across 0085	s
ESV	25	0077, surfaces	m
ESV	26	0085, surfaces	m
ESV	27	0085, surfaces	m
ESV	28	0085, surfaces	m
ESV	29	0085, surfaces	m
ESV	30	0085, surfaces	m
ESV	31	0085, surfaces	m
ESV	32	0085, surfaces	m
ESV	33	0095, section	m
ESV	34	0095, section	m
ESV	35	0093, section	m
ESV	36	0096, section	m

FILMCODE	FRAME	DESCRIPTION	FILMTYPE
ESW	1	0085, views, partially excavated	m
ESW	2	0085, views, partially excavated	m
ESW	3	0085, views, partially excavated	m
ESW	4	0085, views, partially excavated	m
ESW	5	0124.Section of ditches 0101, 0123+ 0079	m
ESW	6	0124.Section of ditches 0101, 0123+ 0079	m
ESW	7	0127, section through 0085	m
ESW	8	0085, various views	m
ESW	9	0085, various views	m
ESW	10	0085, various views	m
ESW	11	0085, various views	m
ESW	12	0085, various views	m
ESW	13	0085, various views	m
ESW	14	0085, various views	m
ESW	15	0085, various views	m
ESW	16	0153, skeleton	m
ESW	17	0155, section through oven 0154	m
ESW	18	0155, section through oven 0154	m
ESW	19	0155, section through oven 0154	m
ESW	20	0155, section through oven 0154	m
ESW	21	0155, section through oven 0154	m
ESW	22	0155, section through oven 0154	m
ESW	23	0155, section through oven 0154	m
ESW	24	0155, section through oven 0154	m
ESW	31	0106, section	m
ESW	32	0108, section	m

Appendix 6

Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

ARCHIVE INDEX		SITE: Moreton Hall East, Great Barton		SITE CODE: BRG 027
<i>Excavation type:</i>	Excavation			<i>Computer Directory = T:/</i>
SITE PAPERWORK	✓	<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Film codes</i>
Context sheets	✓	Site File SS	BRG027.mdb	
Finds Catalogues	✓	Site File SS	BRG027.mdb	
Slides	✓	Filing Cabinet, FP room	T:/arc/smr/photo/photo.mdb	ESQ 1-75
B&W negs/contacts	✓	Photographic archive	T:/arc/smr/photo/photo.mdb	ESV 25-36 ESW 1-32
Digital photos				T:/archive field proj/Great Barton/BRG 027/photos
Fieldwalking Record				
Levelling Record				
Contour Survey				
Scientific Sample Record				
Conservation Record				
Correspondence Files				
Other				
PLANS & SECTIONS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Plan Originals pencil	✓	Plan chest 7	2	
Plan Inked copies	✓	Plan chest 7	2	
Photo Reductions				
Other Plans				
Section Originals pencil	✓	Plan chest 7	6	
Section Inked copies	✓	Plan chest 7	2	
FINDS		<i>Store Location</i>	<i>No. boxes/bags</i>	
Pottery		K131/2	2	
Animal Bone				
Human Bone		K131/2	1	
Metalwork and Small Finds		SS		
Misc Finds				
Soil Samples				
REPORTS/CATALOGUES		<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Archive Report			T:/archive field proj/Great Barton/BRG 027	
Matrices/ other Phasing Data				
Finds Reports/Catalogues			T:/archive field proj/Great Barton/BRG 027	
Environmental Reports				
Documentary Report				
FINDS DRAWINGS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Pottery				
Small Finds				
Other				
MISCELLANEOUS				

Notes: SS = small store; HF = hanging file