

Moat Survey at The Vicarage, Hoxne HXN 041

Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/039

Client: Mr and Mrs R Carmel

Author: Rob Brooks and David Gill

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Summary

An archaeological excavation and monitoring were carried out at The Vicarage, Hoxne. The Vicarage stands within a moated enclosure alongside the church and is purported to be the site of the Bishop of Norwich's palace before it was relocated to the adjacent park (west of the B1118) in the 14th century. The site is protected as a Scheduled Ancient Monument and the Vicarage which in parts dates to the 15th century is Grade II listed.

The excavations demonstrated that well-preserved archaeological features and deposits exist both on the moat platform and outside the area enclosed by the moat. The pottery recovered from excavation was dated consistently to the late Saxon-early medieval period, pre-dating the creation of the moat, and providing some evidence which is contemporary with the Saxon bishopric.

The features include evidence of a possible early medieval timber-building; one based on earth fast posts and dated by pottery to c.the 12th century. The sample excavation was too small for any analysis but the building form and posthole size suggests a simple structure ancillary to the high-status buildings expected of a palace complex. Pits containing the detritus of domestic occupation and evidence of demolished ovens lend support to the view that occupation here was related to the more prosaic aspect of palace life.

The moat survey revealed the profile of the channel, which appeared to have been excavated relatively recently. It also appeared to have been modified in the north-west corner of the site in order to build a revetment and foot bridge. The foot bridge is marked on a late 19th century Ordnance Survey map.

The cart lodge stripping uncovered three wall foundations which were part of a small out-building shown adjoining the house in 1885. The walls lay on top of an archaeological spread or pad of greenish-grey clay which was interpreted as a possible floor but was undated. The cart lodge was located close to the site of the old east kitchen wing that is shown on the 1840 tithe map and which was demolished probably by the Rev. Padget who altered the Vicarage during his incumbency between 1868 and 1883.

1. Introduction

A programme of archaeological evaluation and monitoring was carried out at The (former) Vicarage, Hoxne, Suffolk as part of the renovation of the medieval moat, the gardens and the construction of a cart lodge. The site is a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM No.30603) and protected by statute. Monument consent (ref HSD/9/2/10403) for the renovations was conditional on archaeological works being completed; the construction of the cart lodge was also subject to a planning condition (planning application Mid Suffolk 1017/07).

The programme of archaeological work was phased and consisted of:

- Trenched evaluation of the moat deposits
- Monitoring of the moat dredging
- Archaeological excavation of a sunken patio area
- Monitoring of the cart-lodge footing
- Monitoring of a service trench from the road to the house

Brief and Specifications for the work were drawn up by Dr Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) in consultation with John Ette, English Heritage's Regional Team Leader and Inspector of Monuments. The field work was completed by members of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team between September 2007 and August 2008 and was funded by the property owners, Rod and Carmel Searle.

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location

The various stages of fieldwork were all located in the garden and moat at The Vicarage, Hoxne. The property is located at grid reference TL 1807 7755, immediately west of the Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the northern margins of the medieval village. The church is thought to be on the site of an earlier minster church and the area within the moat is purported to have been the site of the Bishop of Norwich's palace which was relocated to the adjacent park (west of the B1118) in the 14th century. The Vicarage stands near the centre of the moat platform and is dated, in parts, to the 15th century with early to mid-16th century additions and is Grade II listed.

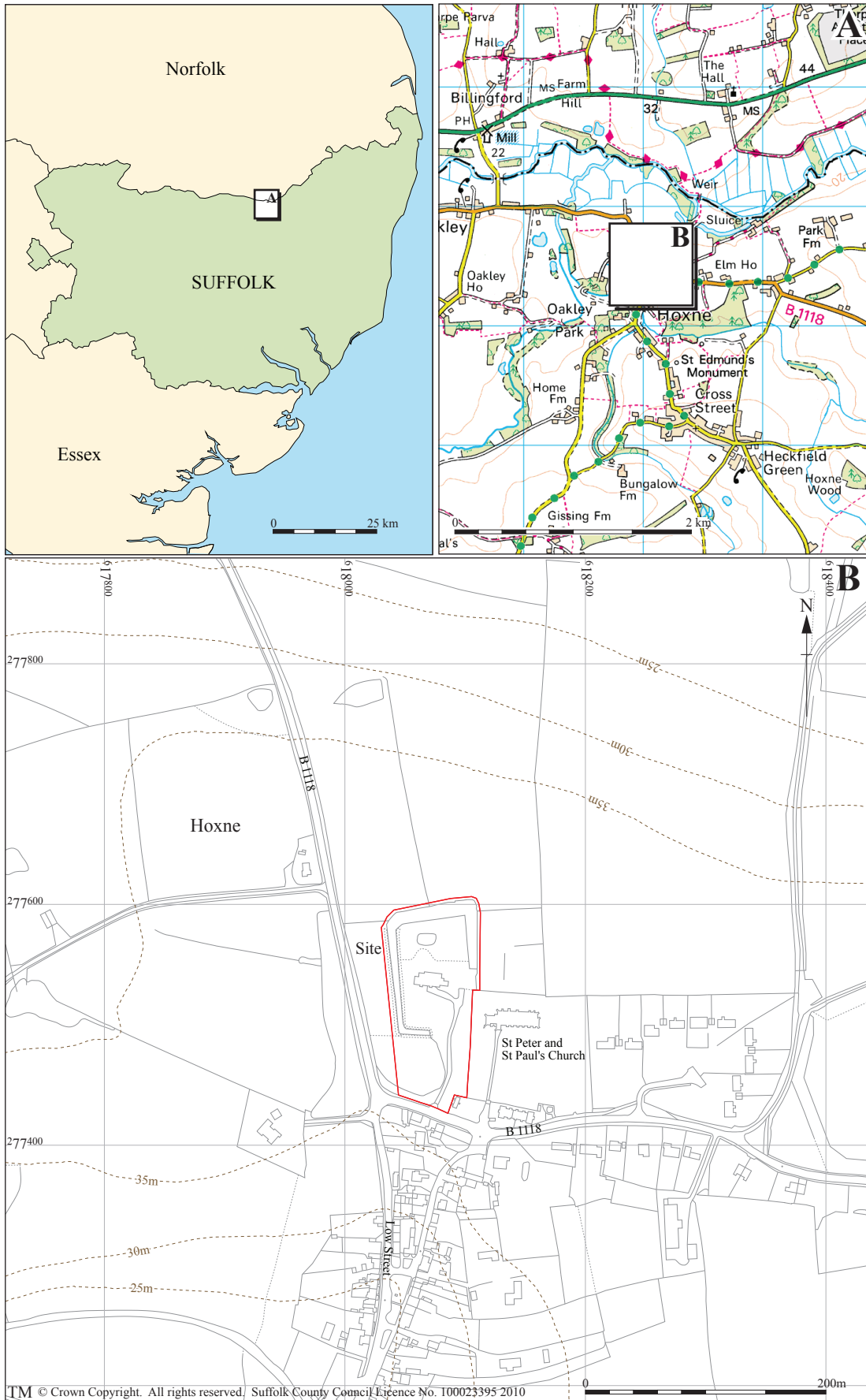


Figure 1. Site location, showing development area (red)

2.2 Geology and topography

The geology of the area consists of greyish-brown, yellow and orangish-brown calcareous glacial till clay. Overlooking the Waveney valley to the north, the site is located at c.36m above the Ordnance Datum.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The village of Hoxne lies within an important archaeological landscape which includes the location for the Hoxne hoard that was buried in the 5th century. It is historically linked with the royal martyrdom of St Edmunds in 870 A.D (Hobbs, 2003) and as such a sacred site to the early Christian church during its re-establishment after the Viking incursions. Connection with the martyred saint was fervently contested by the early Anglian bishops and the Abbot at Bury St Edmunds for the status it conferred on their houses. By the Later Anglo Saxon period Hoxne was established as a Bishopric and by 1086 a market was recorded in the settlement (Dymond and Martin, 1999). The Scheduling entry describes the site thus:

The monument includes a moated site adjacent to St Peter and St Paul's Church at the northern end of the village of Hoxne. It has been suggested that this was originally the site of the palace of the Bishops of Norwich in Hoxne, although by the 14th century the palace was located within the New Park, on the opposite side of the road which runs past the western side of the moat.

The moat, which ranges from about 7.5m to 12m in width and contains water, borders the north and west sides of a rectangular central platform measuring approximately 88m north-south by 55m, and continues around the south western corner and along the northern part of the east side. The southern end of the eastern side of the platform abuts the western boundary of the churchyard, and the moat may never have fully extended the full length of that side, but it is likely that it originally extended along the whole of the southern side and that the infilled eastern part of the southern arm survives as a buried feature.

There was a church in Hoxne, dedicated to St Ethelbert, before the Conquest, and an Episcopal see was established here following the disruption of the Danish incursion in the later 9th century. Both the church and the Episcopal see are documented in the will of Bishop Theodred of East Anglia and London, dated to around AD 950, in which he refers to his 'bishopric' in Hoxne. It is clear from the will that the church was a minster, or mother church for a large area, served by a community of priests, and the community of priests is

referred to again in the will of Bishop Aelfric in 1035-1038. The Domesday survey of 1086 confirms the existence of the Episcopal see before 1066 and records that it was within a manor held by Bishop Aelfric before 1066 and by William, Bishop of Thetford thereafter. It is probable that the minster was on the site of the present church and the community of priests would have lived adjacent to it. Bishop Herbert de Losinga gave the church to the monks of the priory he founded at Norwich and, according to Blomefield, the 18th century historian, the monks of the priory, which was subsequently founded in Hoxne in the 12th century, were housed at first at the bishop's palace, before removing to the precinct constructed around the chapel of St Edmunds about 1km to the south of the church. The size of the moated site, which is larger than those usually associated with rectories, suggests that it was of some importance and is consistent with it having been at one time the site of the bishop's palace (Middleton, 2002).

3. Project Aims

The immediate project aims were:

- To determine if medieval deposits existed within the moat and identify modern deposits that could be removed by the proposed dredging operation; clearing the moat was conditional on leaving medieval deposits intact
- To establish if the original moat circuit was once complete and whether a 'missing' east arm had been infilled and when
- To record all archaeological deposits disturbed by the proposed work
- To produce a permanent record the archive of which would be deposited with Suffolk HER

4. Methodology

An archaeologist was in attendance for all stages of work. Throughout the project the site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system (Appendix 2), all deposits and features were planned by hand at 1:20 and located using a Total Station Theodolite tied into the OS National Grid. Feature sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20 and all finds were retained. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the archive.

The moat was drained and two slots (sections 1 and 2) were excavated through the silts by a long-reach machine, stood on the outer bank. It was soon established that the silt level were relatively shallow and the moat had been de-silted in the relatively recent past. Following consultation with SCCASCT and EH it was determined that no further

evaluation was required and that the moat could be recorded adequately by monitoring the de-silting work; additional profiles were plotted using a Total Station Theodolite (Fig. 2) during the monitoring stage.

The area for a small sunken patio was stripped using a mechanical digger under the supervision of an archaeologist. All of the exposed archaeological features were cleaned and sampled by hand-excavation and recorded.

The final stage of fieldwork involved the monitoring of both the soil strip for the cart lodge and the excavation of the service trench. Up to 0.45m of material was stripped for the cartlodge which did not reveal natural subsoil. The service trench was c.106m long by up to 0.8m deep and penetrated topsoil, natural subsoil and archaeological contexts. For this, 82.5m of the section was drawn; measurements were made by hand to locate the trench from OS points.

Site data has been input onto the MS Access database and recorded using the Suffolk Historic Environments Record (HER) code HXN 041. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was entered onto the database. Digitised copies of section drawings and plans have also been made. An OASIS form has been completed (ref no. suffolkc1-77182) and a digital copy of the report submitted to Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. HXN 041.

5. Results

5.1 Moat de-silting, monitoring and survey results

The de-silting of the moat was constantly observed by the monitoring archaeologist. The trees on the moat banks which were to be removed had been felled prior to the moat de-silting and the stumps left in place to rot to avoid damaging the moat shape. The silt removal was cautious and minimal to ensure the moat ditch was not re-profiled during the work.

Two preliminary sections, as part of the evaluation, and four profiles as part of the monitoring, were recorded around the moat circuit (Figs. 2 and 3). Each section comprised at least three layers: an upper recent accumulation of undecayed leaf mould

(layer 0002), an intermediate layer of fine peaty-silt (layer 0003) and a basal layer of black peat (layer 004) which overlay the geological clay. Modern (19th century and later) debris including glass, china and metal work was found throughout the depth of the moat. Post-medieval brick and tile rubble derived from an earlier restoration campaign to the buildings was found on the west side, particularly in Section 2 adjacent to the house, where a dense rubble of crushed chalk, sand and CBM fragments (0005) was excavated below silt layer 0004. The bricks were mixed and included material dated as early post-medieval.

Sections 1 and 2 and profiles 3 and 6 all shared similar profiles, with relatively gently sloping sides, curving to a concave base. Each of these profiles was slightly higher on the outer edge of the moat than on the inner, possibly the result of dumped silt from previous dredging. The moat was between 2m and 2.5m deep and the estimated channel width, taken steep break of slope indicative of the water course, was recorded as varying from 8.4m – 10.5m wide; the level at the bottom of the moat ditch varied 33.89m – 34.68m above the Ordnance Datum OD (Table 1).

The north-west corner of the moat was 3.2m deep. This was notably deeper than the rest of the circuit and the change in the moat depth was by way of a vertical drop immediately adjacent to where profile 4 was recorded. This sudden change in depth was the result of the moat (the NW corner at least) being previously cleaned out by a machine which effectively cut a cross-section through the underlying natural clay. The channel width in and approaching the NW corner narrowed to 7.6 – 8.4m wide and the moat base was recorded at a lower 33m – 33.11mOD. Here, in contrast to elsewhere around the moat the inner bank was noticeably higher than the outer and the ditch's inner side (S4 and S5 Fig. 6) was stepped to accommodate a low revetment wall running around the inside bank of the moat, whereas the opposing sides sloped smoothly. The revetment wall was constructed of lower courses of bricks beneath bonded large flints. Some of the structure had partially collapsed, although the surviving extent was still over 19m long and was recorded in profile 5. The first edition OS map (1886) (Fig. 7) shows a footbridge in this location and creation of the revetment, the deepening of the moat and siting of the footbridge, are all thought to be associated and possibly related

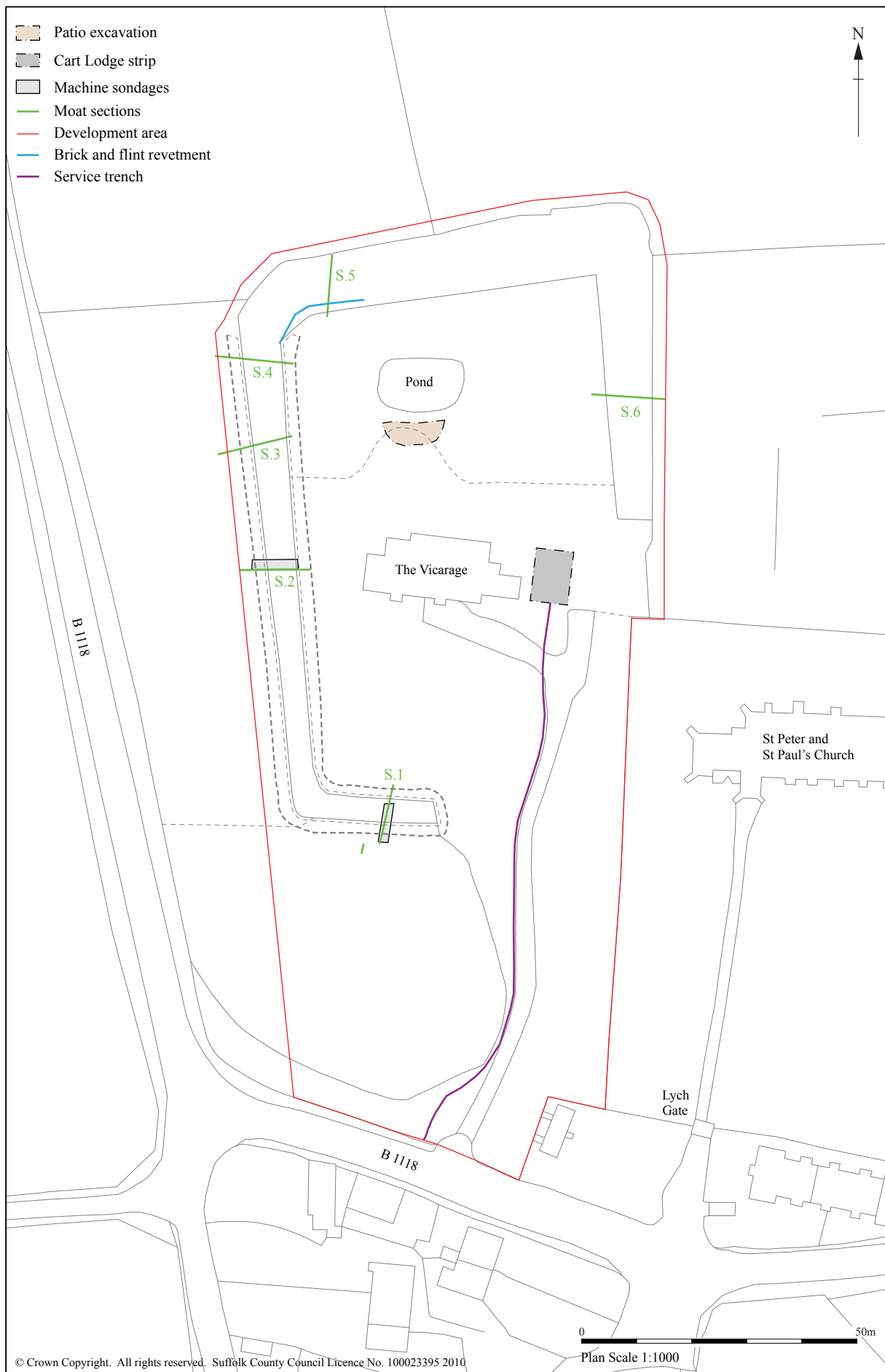


Figure 2. Overall site plan, showing various phases of work

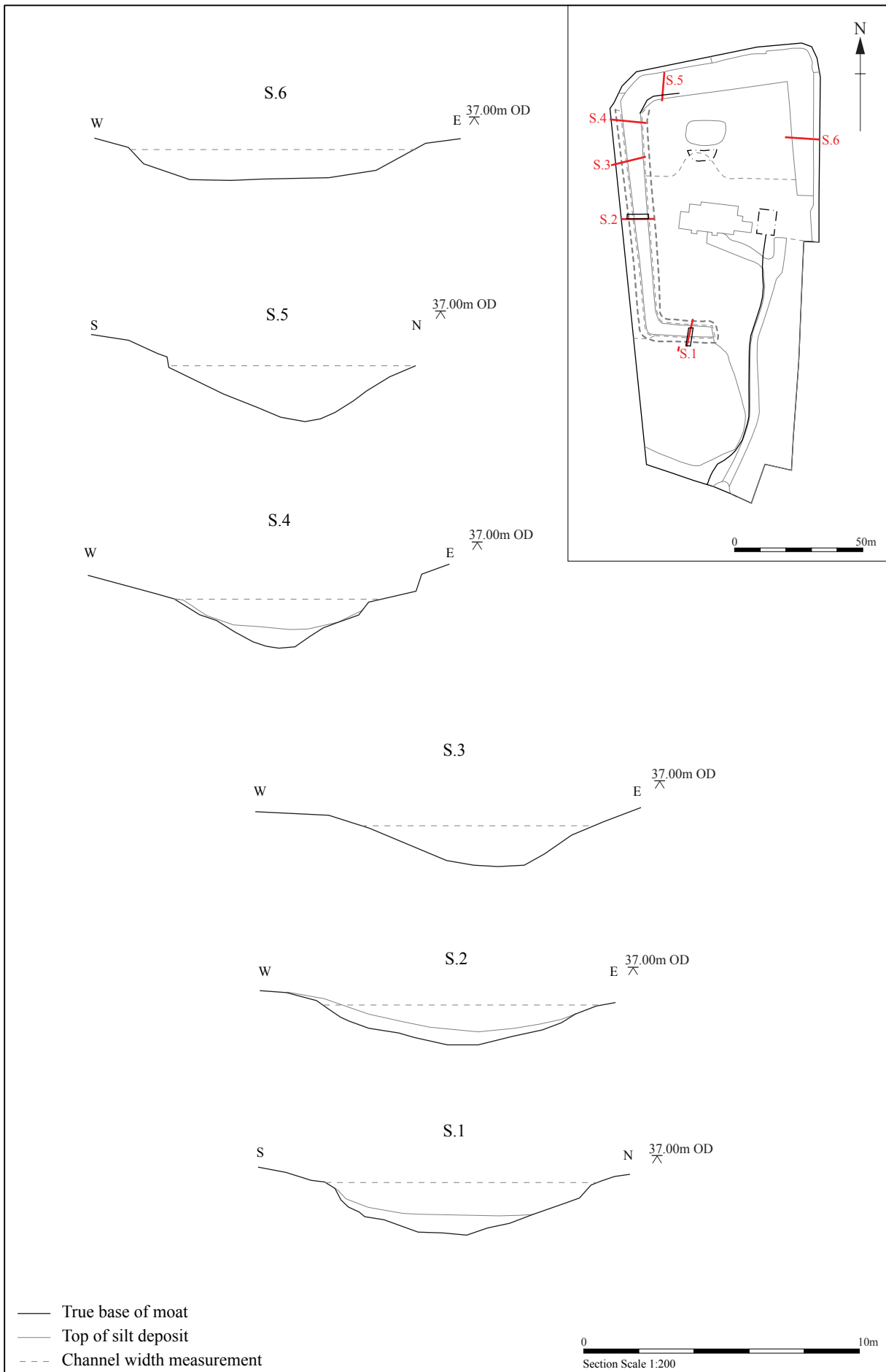


Figure 3. Moat sections

to the creation of a swimming/diving hollow, fashionable at the end of the 19th century, in the corner of the moat.

Section no	Moat depth	Ordnance Datum at moat base	Full width of recorded section	Estimated main channel width
1	2.60m	34.11m	13.46m	9.85m
2	2.00m	34.15m	12.82m	9.90m
3	2.20m	33.89m	13.95m	8.40m
4	3.10m	33.11m	14.35m	7.60m
5	3.18m	33.00m	11.70m	8.80m
6	1.57m	34.68m	13.38m	10.50m

Table 1. Moat section dimensions and levels

5.2 Patio excavations

Overview

A small area was excavated to the south of the pond to create a sunken patio; a total area of 44sqm. The natural subsoil lay at 5-600mm below the current surface beneath a soil profile which comprised a shallow garden soil 250mm deep over a medieval buried soil horizon. The site was bisected by a pipe, part of a (?) storm water drain which emptied in a fish pond immediately to the south of the excavations. A dense group of archaeological features were recorded and included evidence of structures (possibly buildings), pits, and ditches. The findings demonstrated that well-preserved archaeological features and deposits exist on the site, some of which possibly relate to the primary occupation of the moat.

Phasing

All of the recorded features were thought to be early and high medieval in date and represented several phases of occupation. The features could be divided between those that cut and those which were sealed by a buried medieval soil layer 0006: a chronological sequence that could be further refined could by the relationships between intercutting features. The features were assigned to one of following four phases and are described by phase below.

- Phase 1 Late Anglo-Saxon
- Phase2 Early medieval 11th-12th century
- Phase 3 Medieval 12th-14th century
- Phase 4 Medieval 13th-14th century

Phase 1 Late Anglo-Saxon

The earliest evidence of activity was late Anglo-Saxon, Thetford-type ware pottery which was collected from several features. In all but one instance this was residual material found in conjunction with early medieval pottery and no features could be assigned to this phase.

Phase 2 Early medieval 11th-12th century

The earliest features were sealed beneath a worked buried topsoil 0006 and included a pair of shallow pits, 0025 and 0028, and an alignment of postholes interpreted as evidence of a timber-built structure; possibly part of the wall of building. Whilst the features could not be dated positively by finds they demonstrably predated the high medieval phase.

Structure/building

An alignment of four postholes (0009, 0011 0013 and 0015) was recorded running WSW-ENE across the site. The posts were thought to represent the long wall of a possible building although the confines of the site meant that opposing or return walls fell outside the excavation area. The interval between the posts was between 0.75-0.40m apart and within the excavation the run of posts covered a 3.5m length and there was the potential for it to have continued beyond the west edge of the site. The post holes were slightly variable in size, but were generally c. 0.5m across and 0.3m deep with vertical sides and flat bases. There was no evidence of the contemporary floor levels but the present ground surface would suggest that the postholes had been truncated to half of their original depth. The westernmost posthole was sealed beneath layer 0006 and was not visible until this layer had been removed. The fills were relatively consistent silts, all of which contained charcoal flecks. The remains of a small open early medieval vessel, probably part of a lamp or small cup was recovered from posthole 0012 (0011) and a single sherd of pottery from posthole 0009 was tentatively dated to the 11th-12th centuries although the identification was inconclusive.

Pits 0028 and 0025 were sealed by layer 0006 and were at the bottom of a sequence of intercutting features. Pit 0028 was a shallow, bowl-shaped oval pit filled with a single layer dark silt/clay flecked through with charcoal. Pit 0025 was similar in appearance and may have same features although the position of the storm drain meant that this could not be proved. Pit 0028 produced seven sherds which comprised early medieval

pottery from the 11/12th centuries together with pottery from the 13/14th century. The pit was cut by the Phase 4 pit 0022 and the later pottery is thought to have been intrusive; two pieces of oyster shell were also collected from 0028.

Phase 3 Medieval 12th-14th century

A soil horizon layer 0006 (also recorded as 0027 and 0032) existed across the site and was deepest on the margins of the excavation. This was a layer of very dark clayey-silt, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay which was interpreted as a buried topsoil or occupation layer; but it produced no finds. The deposition of this layer is a stratigraphic watershed, sealing the earliest features and cut by the later ones.

The Phase 3 features cut the buried soil and included two narrow linear slots, 0019 and 0030, which ran N-S, approximately parallel to each other and 5m apart. They emerged from the southern edge of the site and were of equal length terminated at the same northerly point. Both slots had vertical sides with flat bases and were interpreted as foundation trenches for a timber building. It is thought that they would have contained ground beams or posts, although no evidence of these was found.

The fills of the two slots contrasted; 0019 had distinctly two distinct fills of soft yellow clay 0020 and black, charcoal rich silt 0021, whereas 0030 had only single fill 0031, consisting of grey silt. The potential building was relatively early in the stratigraphic sequence; both slots were cut by ditch 0026, on the south edge of the excavation, and 0019 was cut by pits 0017 and 0022; both features were thought to cut layer 0006 and because of this they have been placed in this phase but this was not conclusive. 'Posts in trench' is a constructional technique of the late Anglo-Saxon period and both trenches produced pottery suggesting that they had been infilled by the 11th–12th century.

Phase 4 Medieval 13th-14th century

Pits 0017 and 0022 together with ditch 0026 were all latest in the respective stratigraphic sequence and all cut Phase 3 features.

Pit 0017 was a large irregular pit on the eastern side of the site. It cut layer 0006 and slot 0019 and was extremely shallow at c.0.1m deep with a flat base. Its was filled with a dark charcoal-rich clay-silt 0018 which contained burnt and unburnt clay and produced three sherds of 10th – 11th century pottery, which are likely to be residual.

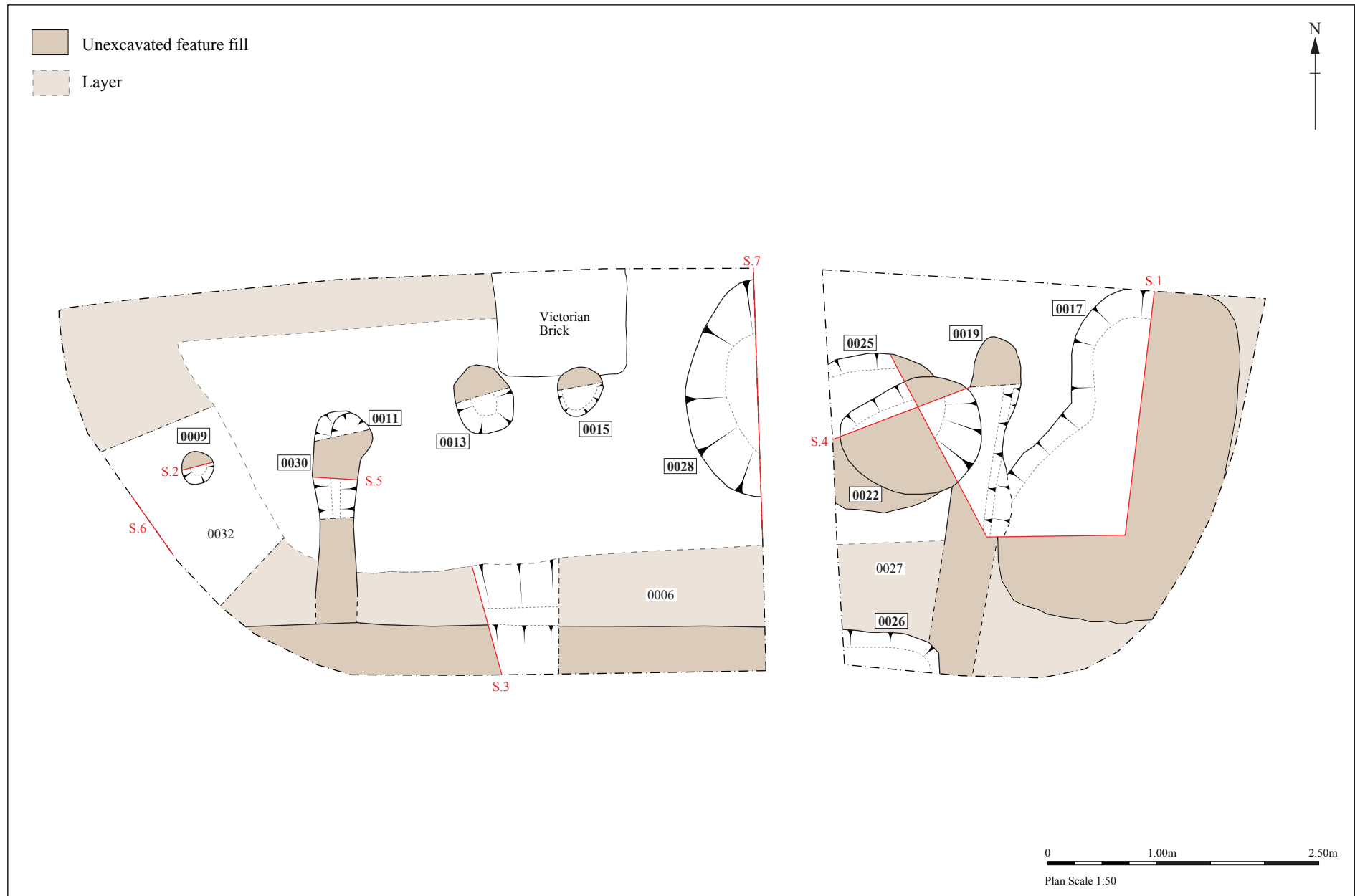


Figure 4 . Plan of patio excavation

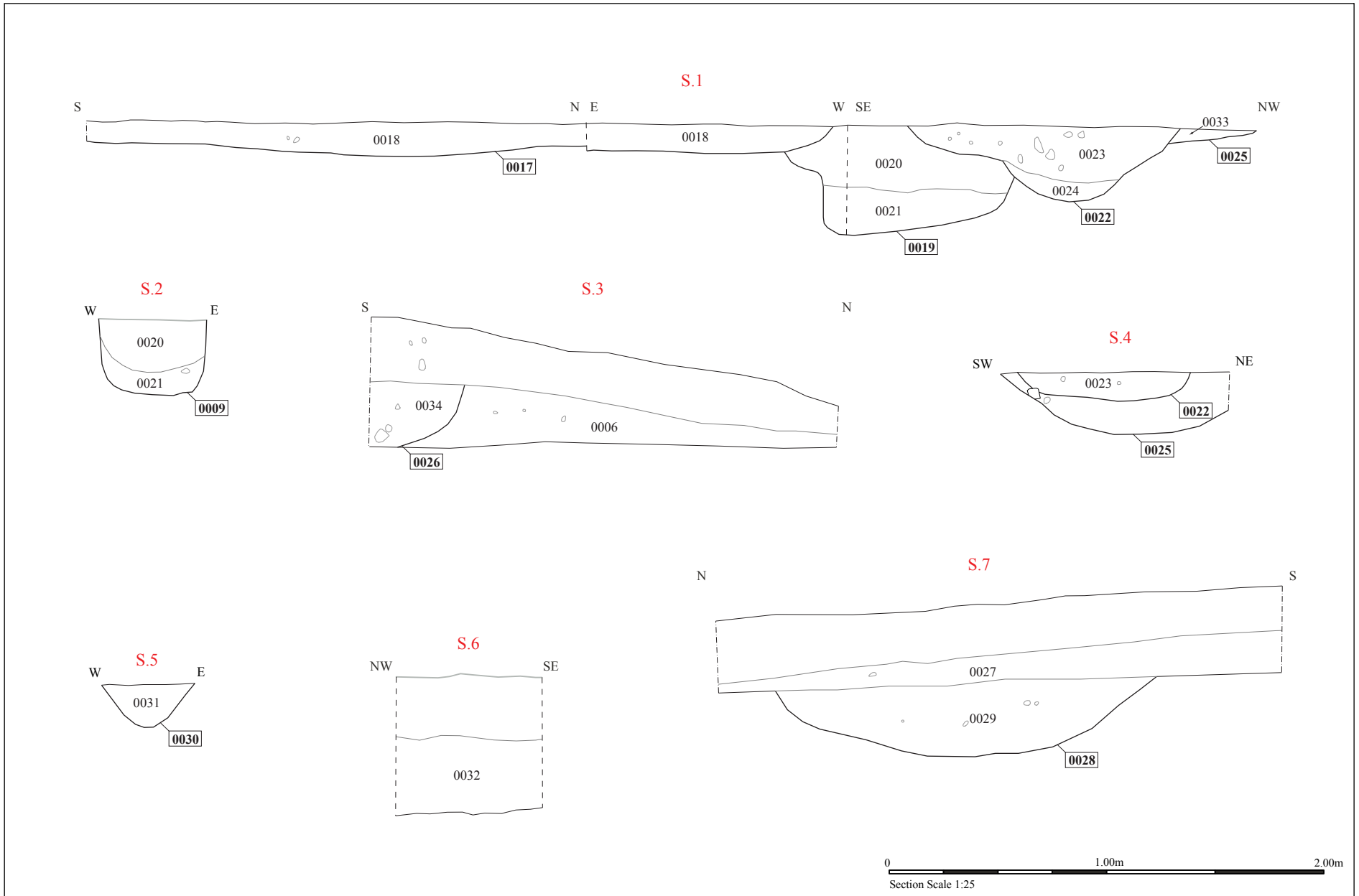


Figure 5. Patio excavation sections

Pit 0022 was a small, irregular pit alongside pit 0017 which also cut slot 0019. The profile was somewhat irregular, being stepped on its SE side and fairly straight on the NW side. Its two fills, 0023 and 0024, produced no finds but contained burnt and unburnt clay, the remains of an oven or hearth structure, and charcoal. This was re-deposited material and there was no indication that the oven had been sited here. Similar material was also found in the adjacent pit 0017 suggesting that the two may have been infilled at the same time or were related features.

Ditch 0026 ran along much of the southern edge of the site on an east-west alignment ending in a butt ended terminal within the area of the excavation; cutting across slots 0019 and 0030, and layer 0006. The ditch was not intended as an open channel but been packed with greenish-grey clay and may have been a footing to another structure. The clay was 'dirty', mottled and mixed with flecks of burnt clay suggesting that it recycled material from a previous use. The feature produced no finds but was sealed by the vestiges of a layer of 0008 which produced medieval and post-medieval pottery and was dated to the 16th-18th centuries.

5.3 Cart lodge strip

The cart lodge stripping work involved the removal of soil in order to level the area and create space for a slab foundation. In the southern half of the stripped area, up to 0.45m of material was removed. This uncovered three wall foundations on a north-south alignment, which ran for 4m from the southern edge of the strip and which were approximately 0.3m wide (Fig. 6). These align very closely with a series of small out-buildings shown adjoining the house on the first and second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1885 and 1904 (Fig. 6).

The walls lay on top of an archaeological spread or pad of greenish-grey clay 0140 which was mixed with frequent flecks of charcoal and chalk together with animal bone fragments. This was interpreted as an occupation soil layer over a possible floor but was undated. Over the northern extent only recently disturbed topsoil and brick rubble were uncovered. It is likely that at this point the archaeological levels below this level had been previously truncated. This truncation point occurs at the south end of the old east kitchen wing that is shown on the 1840 tithe map (Fig. 7). The kitchen was built in the Georgian period and along with the west wing was subsequently demolished (Govier, 2006) probably by the Rev. Padget who altered the Vicarage during



Figure 6 . Plan of the Cart Lodge strip and overlay onto the 2nd Ed. Ordnance Survey map c.1904



Tithe map 1840 before Rev. Edward Padget's alterations, showing the kitchen range on the east end of the building



Overlay of the tithe map and 2nd Edition OS and cart lodge. Showing the clay layer 0140 lies within the angle at the south end of the kitchen

Figure 7 . Plan of the Cart Lodge strip against the the plan of the Vicarage as depicted on the tithe map of 1840

his incumbency between 1868 and 1883. It is uncertain if the clay deposit is associated with the kitchen range or, probably more likely, part of an earlier building.

5.4 Service trench monitoring

The service trench was dug from the southern edge of the cart lodge strip to the road edge, crossing the projected line of the putative infilled segment of the south arm of the moat. The trench was c.0.3m wide and c.0.6m deep with most of this depth being within soil layers or feature fills. Natural subsoil was encountered at the base of the trench where cutting features could be seen in plan. The moat ditch was identified where the depth of buried soil was much greater and despite digging a trial hole though the base of the trench no natural was encountered. Due to the restricted narrowness of the trench it was hard to excavate and record features and analyse the stratigraphy, but at least nine cut features were recognised. Each archaeological deposit was issued with a context number; these were described and are detailed in Appendix 1 and summarised below.

Infilled SE arm of the moat

Where the trench crossed the line of the projected infilled south arm of the moat a complex stratum of soil layers was recorded (Fig. 8, sections C and D). These were not directly related to the moat infill but probably levelling or slumped deposits that were laid down or accumulated as the moat infill sank. These layers were numbered 0120, 0121, 0122, 0167, 0168, 0170, 0172 and 0173. Across the bottom of the trench a dark fill (0121) was recorded which extended for 19m; a distance considerably greater than the maximum measurement for the moat width of c.14.5m. A sondage was excavated in the bottom of the trench at the moat's projected mid-point which revealed continuing moat silts (0120 and 0176) to a depth greater than 1.45m. Residual post and late medieval material was found in the overlying slump layers but no finds were recovered to date the moat infilling.

Features and layers outside the moat

Near the southern end of the trench, close to the road (Fig. 8, section A) were three features 0103, 0105 and 0108 that were all interpreted as ditches that ran across on a roughly E-W alignment. Ditch 0103 was the earliest, cut by ditch 0105, whilst ditches 0105 and 0108 may have been contemporary. The finds from these features were limited; with ditch 0103 (fill 0104) producing part of a dog skeleton and ditch 0108 (fill 0109) producing one Roman pot sherd.

Approximately 15m north of the E-W ditches were a further set of features numbered 0111 and 0153. These were thought to be paired or re-cut ditches that ran on a similar alignment of the existing driveway so that the trench excavations provided an oblique section that was difficult to read. The ditches appeared below a modern sandy layer and topsoil and neither produced finds.

Features and layers on the moat platform

There were no identifiable cut features immediately inside (north of the moat). At 9m from the moat edge, later garden features (0150 and 0164) were seen in section immediately below the topsoil. Neither feature produced finds but both features overlaid brick foundation 0123, which was largely truncated and was dated as 17th – 18th century.

At the northern end of the trench was a pit, 0152, which had been backfilled entirely with 17th-18th century bricks. It cut the surrounding subsoil and topsoil (Fig. 8 sections D, E and F).

The trench in general demonstrated a complicated multi-layered soil profile over the moat platform. Some of the soil layers were recorded as being 'archaeological' and some produced finds, which are detailed in the finds chapter below. The high number of layers was difficult to explain due to the confines of the trench, which limited how clearly they could be seen and how they could be excavated. However, it is thought that some relate to deposition from moat cleaning in the past, whilst others represent various phases of the site's occupation in the post-medieval period.

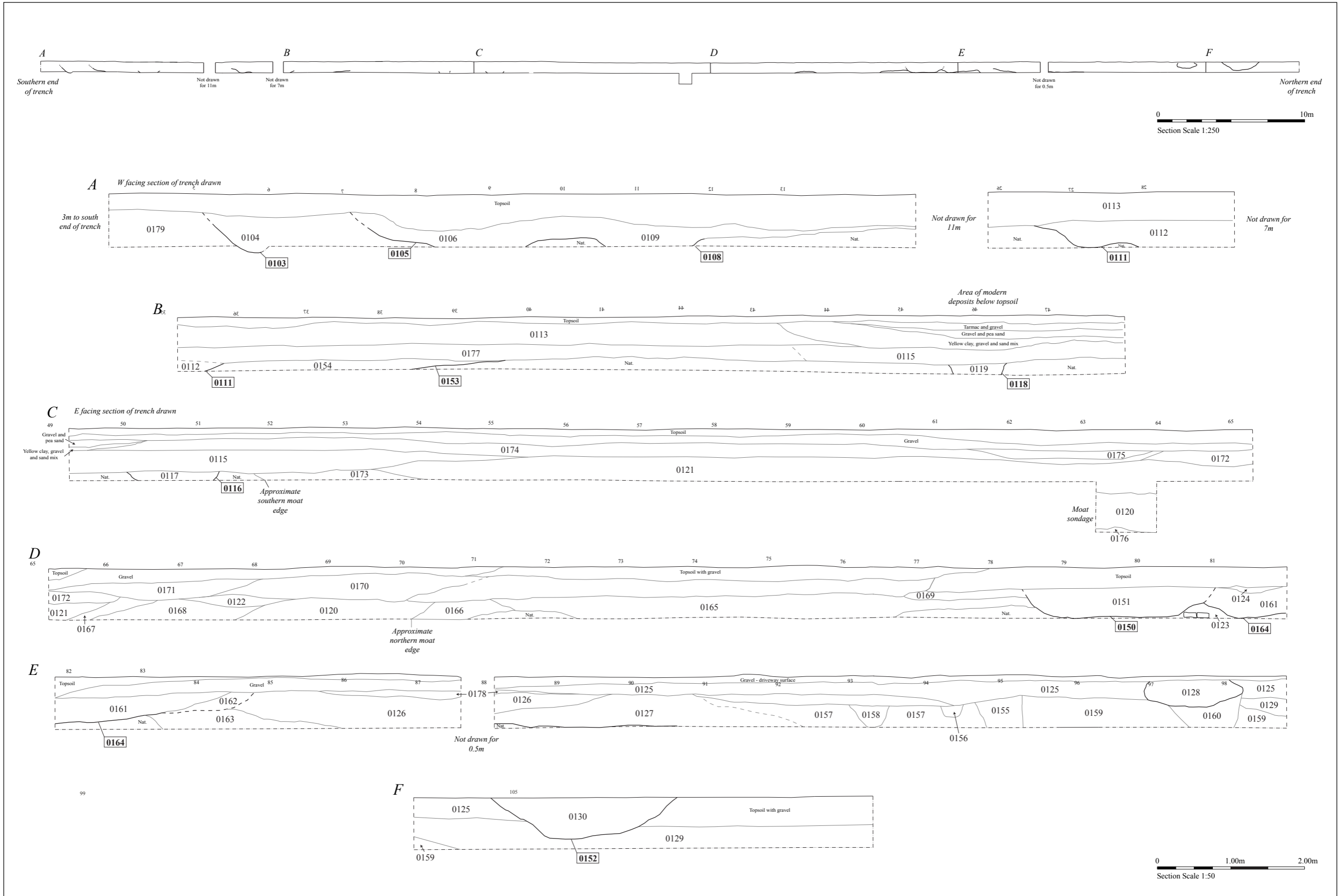


Figure 8. Service trench section

6. The finds evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from twenty-five contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM/F clay		Animal bone		Oyster shell		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0003			1	2656					Post-medieval
0005			1	2842					Early post-med
0008	9	136			1	52	2	18	16th-18th C
0010	1	4							11th-14th C
0012	1	8			1	2			11th-12th C
0018	3	17							10th-11th C
0021	5	77	2	83					11th-(12th) C
0027	7	39	2	10	2	50			12th-14th C
0029	7	96					2	4	13th-14th C
0031	1	6							12th-14th C
0032					2	47	2	80	
0101			1	88					Unstrat, P-med
0104					12	63			Undated
0109	1	18							?Roman
0110	1	3	7	1274	1	110			17th C?
0113			5	1516					L17th-18th C
0115			1	911					Post-medieval
0120			2	179			1	7	Lte md/early p-med
0121			8	1220					Post-med
0123			2	2894					L17th-18th C
0124			1	1886					17th C
0125	1	15							10th-11th C
0129					3	62			Undated
0130			2	3653					L17th-18th C
0131			1	2372					17th C+
Total	37	419	32	21491	22	386	7	109	

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

Thirty-seven fragments of pottery were recovered in total (419g). The assemblage ranges from the Roman through to post-medieval periods, with the majority of the pottery being medieval. The pottery was fully catalogued by fabric, form, sherd count, weight and condition, and the data was inputted onto the site database (Appendix 3).

Roman

A thick walled body sherd, made in a fine micaceous grey fabric with sparse large flint inclusions was recovered from fill 0109. The sherd which has a reddish-brown external margin is abraded and cannot be identified with certainty. It is possible that it is Roman

and is a product of the Wattisfield kiln site (Cathy Tester, pers. comm.), but it might be later.

Late Anglo-Saxon – early medieval

Small quantities of Thetford-type wares were identified from the excavation, most of which were found in the fills of postholes and pits in the area of the patio. A small fragment of Thetford-type ware was present as a residual element in 0110, a number given to finds collected from near the drive, and an abraded rim of a Thetford-type ware jar was identified in layer 0125. The rim is everted with parallel sides, a type with a suggested date of mid 10th to the early 11th century (Anderson 2004, 71). Thetford-type ware was the only pottery present in pit fill 0018, where a small jar had a rim type which is likely to date to the 10th century (Anderson 2004, 70-71). Otherwise Thetford wares were found in a number of other features with early medieval wares, indicating a date of the 11th century, or possibly the 11th-12th century.

The remains of a small open Early medieval ware (EMW) vessel, probably part of a lamp or small cup was identified in posthole 0012 (0011), whilst a transitional Thetford-type/Early medieval ware ginger jar, with shallow applied thumbing on the exterior of the rim, was found in patio slot 0021 (0019). Other Early medieval wares were found as residual elements in contexts containing pottery dating from the late 12th-14th centuries.

The presence of Late Anglo-Saxon pottery is consistent with the location of the site close to the present church, which could be in the same place as the former Saxon minster. The early medieval wares dating to the 11th-12th century support the documentary evidence for the presence of a market by the late eleventh century. A similar range of Late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval wares, including a relatively high proportion of ginger jars was identified at Cross Street Hoxne (Anderson, 2009).

Medieval

Fragments of medieval coarseware were recovered from four features. A squared, developed rim dating to the 13th-14th century was identified in pit fill 0029 (0028), and residual fragments were found and recorded as 0008 (finds from 0007).

Post-medieval

A single post-medieval sherd was recovered under 0008 (finds from 0007), a sherd of Iron-glazed ware dating to the 16th-18th century.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Introduction

A total of thirty-two fragments of ceramic building material was collected from the excavation weighing 21,491kg. The assemblage, which is mainly post-medieval, has been fully catalogued (Appendix 4).

The assemblage

A number of fragments of Late brick, some of which had been re-used was present in 0110, a deposit of finds from close to the driveway. In addition the remains of a medieval floor tile were identified. The fine fabric which has small voids and grog inclusions is typical of those which were produced in Flanders during this period. The surface shows the remains of a burnt and vitrified glaze. Although some of the bricks in this context may be earlier, there is one brick dating to the 17th century which shows evidence of being re-used.

Two fragments of ceramic building material were collected from 0120, a layer within the moat. They are both made in sandy fabrics with red clay pellets and date to the late or post-medieval periods.

Fragments of oxidised roofing tile and bricks were found with fragments of clay in deposit 0121. Both bricks and tiles were made in a number of post-medieval fabrics.

Two sample bricks were recovered from structure 0123. The fabric and dimensions of one of these suggests that it is dated to the late 17th-18th century. Part of another brick recovered from rubble in 0124 which has been mortared on all external faces is likely to date to the 17th century.

Further examples of post-medieval bricks were identified from deposit 0130. A complete brick which has been mortared on all external surfaces dates from the late 16th to 17th

century. A second brick from the same context is less well preserved and is likely to be later in date (Late 17th to 18th century).

Another brick which is almost complete was recovered from the wall capping, possibly the stable by the church. Its dimensions suggest that it dates also to the 17th century, but it has been re-used.

6.4 Fired clay

Four fragments of fired clay were identified from two features (93g). Two pieces were recovered from fill 0021 (slot 0019), and the others were found in the fill 0027 of a layer. All the pieces were made in a soft fine pale orange fabric with occasional chalk inclusions. There were no diagnostic features, apart from on one fragment which had a flat surface.

6.5 Metalwork

A single small find was recovered (SF1001). It is a ?brass medal (diameter 52mm), the reverse of which has a moulded decoration of a cross, with initials around the diameter. It is a jubilee medal of St Benedict. This type of medal was struck in 1880 to mark the 1400th anniversary of the birth of St Benedict. The cross has letters signifying pious entreaties, in particular against evil and the devil. Presumably the medal was dropped and lost near the church.



Plate 1. Jubilee medal of St Benedict struck in 1880 to mark the 1400th anniversary of the Saint

6.6 Animal bone

Mike Feider

Twenty-two fragments of animal bone were recovered from seven contexts.

Methodology

The remains from each context were scanned following MAP2 guidelines (Davis 1992; English Heritage 1991; 2002), with each element identified to species where possible and as unidentified otherwise. The number of fragments and any associated butchery, ageing, taphonomic, and metrical information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database which will accompany the site archive.

Preservation

The remains were in quite good condition, although none were complete.

Summary

Of the twenty-two fragments of bone recovered, only eight were identifiable to species. Most of these were dog from a single context. A dog humerus, two phalanges and a baculum were recovered from context (0104), the fill of a possible ditch. Also from this context were pieces of femur, pelvis, and three unidentifiable fragments, all of which could also be dog. Context (0129), a layer of soil also containing oyster shell, held a sheep/goat femur, a fragment of scapula from a larger mammal, and a tiny fragment of skull. A proximal tibia of either a cow or a horse was included in finds context (0110), but was too battered to confidently identify. A cow ulna was identified from context (0032), and a cow metatarsal was found in context (0008). Context (0027) held a deer radius and the shaft of a medium-sized mammal tibia, and a small, unidentifiable fragment of bone was recovered from context (0012).

Little butchery was recorded. The large mammal tibia had a small chop mark on the lateral/posterior surface and the fragment of scapula had a shallow chop mark on the medial surface of the blade. The sheep/goat femur had a series of very fine cut marks along the medial surface of the shaft.

Conclusions

Very few conclusions can be made from such a small assemblage. The dog remains appear to represent a single male individual of a somewhat large size, but the remains were too incomplete for metrical analysis. The remains from layer (0129) are likely food waste. The deer radius from context (0027) suggests some use of wild resources on site.

6.7 Oyster shell

Seven fragments of oyster shell were recovered from moat deposit 0120, finds number 0008 (from layer 0007) and pit fill 0029 (0028), and buried soil fill 0032. The shell was found with pottery which had mixed date ranges.

7. Discussion

The excavations demonstrated that well-preserved archaeological features and deposits exist both on the moat platform and outside the area enclosed by the moat. The pottery recovered from the features in the patio area dated consistently to the late Anglo-Saxon-early medieval period, probably pre-dating the creation of the moat and providing some evidence which is contemporary with the Saxon bishopric, the minster church and the expanding settlement dating from the late 11th century.

The features include evidence of a possible early medieval timber-building; one based on earth-fast posts and dated by pottery to c.the 12th century. The sample excavation was too small for any analysis but the building form and posthole size suggests a simple structure ancillary to the high-status buildings expected of the palace complex. Pits containing the detritus of domestic occupation and evidence of demolished ovens lend support the view that occupation here was related to the more prosaic aspect of monastic life.

The enclosing of the site within a moat probably occurred sometime after the end of the 12th century. The earliest moats, those surrounding Norman castles, are circular with most rectilinear moats being dug from 1200-1325 (Dymond and Martin, 1999). The moated palace of the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds at Chevington was thought to have been 'fortified' as early as the 12th century and the bishop of Norwich's palace at South Elmham was already moated by 1342. The Hoxne moat is not as large as those at

Chevington and Elmham (6 and 3 acres respectively) but is larger than those normally associated with rectories. It encompasses c.1.25 acres, a size that would normally be associated with manorial status (*ibid.*) and which lends credence to the theory that the palace of the Bishops of Norwich stood here until the 14th century. Monks from the priory founded in Norwich by Bishop Losinga purportedly moved to the site during the 12th century before removing to the enclosed precinct around the chapel of St Edmunds 1km to the south in c.1226.

The site appears to have been in continuous occupation since the medieval period and the remaining archaeological features and finds correlate with the site's use in the late medieval and post-medieval periods as the vicarage grounds. The various layers recorded in the service trench and the associated finds, particularly the CBM, indicate the amount of construction and general activity occurring in the area over this time. The cart lodge strip also appears to have revealed some of the Georgian additions to the 15th/16th vicarage, which were subsequently demolished.

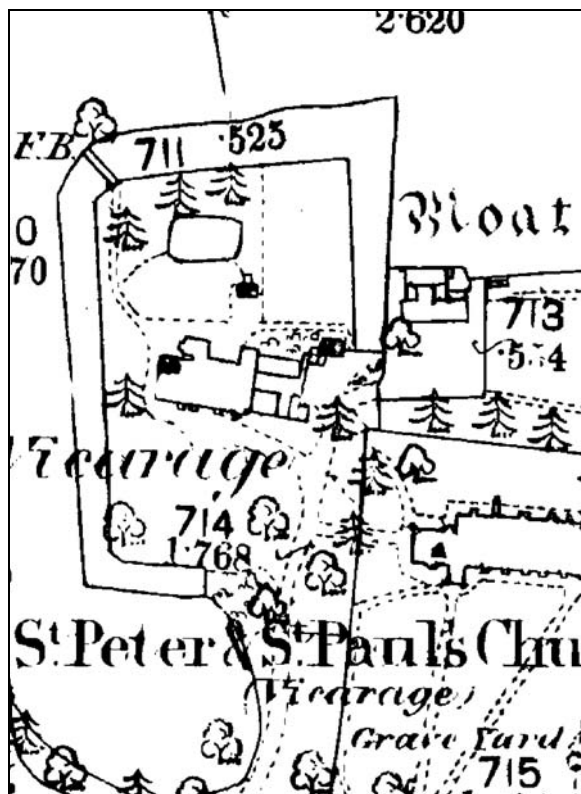
The moat itself varies from 11.7m-14.35m wide and 1.57m-3.18m deep. The evidence suggests that it has been cleaned out since the medieval period and material associated with the early occupation of the site is likely to be best preserved at the base of the infilled south eastern arm. The moat has been remodelled in the north-west corner where it is considerably deeper than the rest of the circuit. The inside of the ditch on this corner had been maintained with a flint and brick revetment and it is thought that these features were probably associated with the footbridge shown on the 1886 map (Fig. 9 - but not on the tithe map) and perhaps the creation of a swimming/diving hollow; fashionable at the end of the 19th century. The vicarage itself underwent extensive alteration during the second half of the 19th century and the porch is dated 1870 together with the initials of Edward Paget who was vicar between 1868 and 1883. It seems extremely likely the garden including the moat was similarly subject to the attentions of the energetic Reverend Padget at this time.

8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

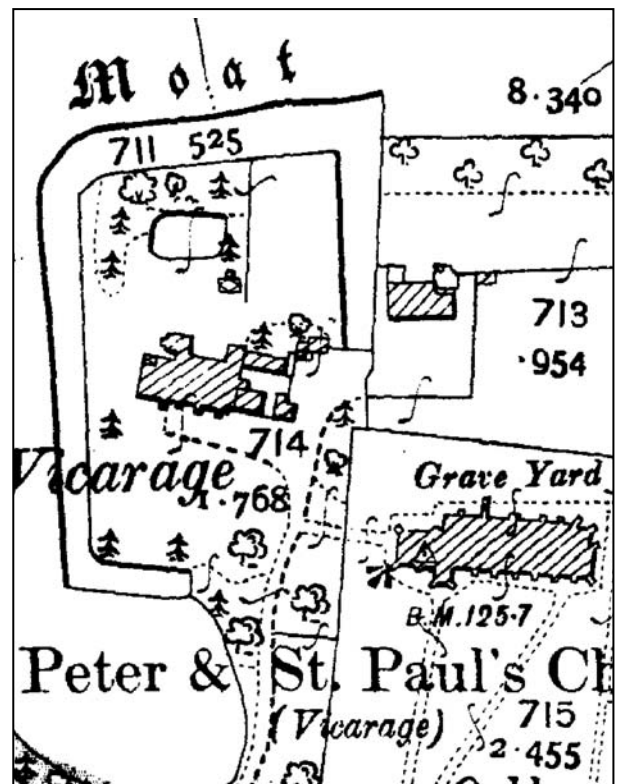
The site of Hoxne vicarage is particularly important to the understanding of the development of the early church and the density of archaeological features and the

range of pottery show clearly that this was a site of fairly intensive activity from the late Saxon period onwards. Late Saxon sites are particularly unusual as they often are unavailable for study, being concealed beneath the core of our medieval villages but despite the almost continual occupation of the site the potential for evidence associated with the site earliest origins still survives.

The work has confirmed that important deposits lie close to the present surface and that these need to be considered in any future development.



First Edition OS 1886



Second Edition OS 1904

Figure 9. The footbridge at the NW corner of the moat shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey but absent from the 2nd Edition second. The bridge is not shown on the tithe map of 1840 (Fig .7) either, suggesting it was a short lived feature.

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9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Hoxne\HXN 041 The Vicarage moat monitoring

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HLA-HLZ\HLI 15-42

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: H/33/3.

10. Acknowledgements

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The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Plates



Plate 2. Monitoring the moat de-silting. Recording the west arm of the moat at the change of moat depth at Section 4. Photographed from the moat platform looking west



Plate 3. Change in depth on the western arm of the moat. Photographed from the NW corner looking south



Plate 4. Remains of flint-built revetment wall and raised inner bank around the north west corner of the moat. Photographed prior to de-silting from the north bank looking south west



Plate 5. Detail of revetment wall



Plate 6. View of the patio excavations looking west



Plate 7. Early medieval building slot 0019 in the foreground cut by later medieval clay-filled pit 0022. Photographed from the north edge of the excavation looking south.

Appendix 1. Context list

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0001	Moat	Moat	Sondage	Moat	Trench One across the southern arm of the moat. Moat filled with three infilling layers - 0002-4. Shallow and broad in shape. Cut into natural. Hoxne boulder clay below surface - yellow clay.				
0002	Moat	Moat	Fill	Moat	Upper fill of moat. Coarse, organic, molten leaf mould of fallen trees. Silt.				
0003	Moat	Moat	Fill	Moat	Fine peat silt. 0.3m deep. Contains occasional loose brick rubble. Sample taken.				
0004	Moat	Moat	Fill	Moat	Thin layer of black peat at the base of the moat that directly overlays the clay subsoil. Base clay flecked with chalk. Very occasional flint brick frags pressed into the clay.				
0005	Moat	Moat	Layer	Moat	Thin layer of crushed chalk/sand and occasional brick, directly overlies the boulder clay in Trench 2 of moat. The moat profile here is very wide and the sides are shallow. There is also a depression on the platform.				
0006		Patio	Layer		E-W spread running across south side of excavation. Interpretation - buried topsoil/occupation layer, although originally thought to be a ditch until excavated. Very dark clay-silt, flecked with charcoal and burnt clay. Also listed as 0027 and 0032.				

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0007	0007	Patio	Layer		Material that had slumped into 0006, 0026 and 0027. Originally interpreted as a pit, but then excavated and very shallow. Not on plan or section. Associated finds/fill recorded as 0008.				
0008	0007	Patio	Layer	Finds	Fill of 0007, similar to 0006, but probably slumped material.				
0009	0009	Patio	Cut	Posthole	0.28m diameter, 0.12m deep, moderate sides, concave base. Western and smallest of posthole group.				
0010	0009	Patio	Fill	Posthole	Mid/Dark grey silt/clay. Occasional charcoal flecks.				
0011	0011	Patio	Cut	Posthole	One of series of four postholes with 0009, 0013, 0015. C. 0.4m diameter, 0.37m deep, slight lip/edge on West side.				
0012	0011	Patio	Fill	Posthole	Mid/dark grey silt/clay. Occasional charcoal flecks.				
0013	0013	Patio	Cut	Posthole	One of series of four postholes, 0011, and 0015. 0.55m diameter and 0.2m deep. Moderate sloping sides, concave base.				
0014	0013	Patio	Fill	Posthole	Mid/Dark grey clay/silt, occasional flint/charcoal flecks and orange clay.				
0015	0015	Patio	Cut	Posthole	Easternmost of postholes, also adjacent to JVs pit. C.0.45m diameter 0.27m deep. Steep sided, concave base.				

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0016	0015	Patio	Fill	Posthole	Fill of 0015 - mid/dark grey clay/silt and occasional flints and charcoal flecks.				
0017	0017	Patio	Cut	Pit	Cut of pit. Broad, very shallow pit. Sub-rectangular with flat bottom.				
0018	0017	Patio	Fill	Pit	Fill of 0017. Single fill of black charcoal rich silt, sand with occasional burnt clay and unburnt clay blobs.				
0019	0019	Patio	Cut	Linear	N-S linear. Terminating on the alignment of postholes. Extends beyond southern limits of excavation.				
0020	0019	Patio	Fill	Slot	Upper fill of 0019 mottled unburnt soft yellow clay and silt. 70% clay - clay rubble.				
0021	0019	Patio	Fill	Slot	Basal fill of 0019 black, charcoal rich silt below 0020 - finds.				
0022	0022	Patio	Cut	Pit	Circular clay filled pit cuts 0019 and 0025.				
0023	0022	Patio	Fill	Pit	Top fill of 0022, fill of loose yellow clay with occasional burnt clay at interface with basal layer.				
0024	0022	Patio	Fill	Pit	Basal fill of 0022 black silt charcoal rich - no burning in situ - no finds.				
0025	0025	Patio	Cut	Pit	Elongated oval pit cut by and beneath 0022.				

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0026	0026	Patio	Cut	Linear	Clay filled linear feature running along the South edge of the site. Stratigraphically higher than other features and cuts dark silt layer 0006/0027/0032.			0027	
0027		Patio	Layer		Soil horizon cut by 0026, same as 0006 and 0032.				
0028	0028	Patio	Cut	Pit	Oval pit sealed by 0027. Broad, bowl-shaped profile.		0027		
0029	0028	Patio	Fill	Pit	Fill of 0028. Single fill of mottled grey silt/clay and yellow clay, flecked with chalk and charcoal.				
0030	0030	Patio	Cut	Linear	Narrow V shaped slot running N-S terminating in posthole 0011 relationship with 0011 unknown probably contemporary. Extends beyond the South edge of the site.				
0031	0030	Patio	Fill	Linear	Fill of 0030, single fill of grey silt - similar to fill of posthole 0011.				
0032		Patio	Layer		Soil horizon. Buried soil layer. Medieval occupation/topsoil. Dark silt-clay, fine textured. Well washed and flecked with charcoal burnt clay as homogenous. Same as 0006 at west end of the site and 0027.				
0033	0025	Patio	Fill	Pit	Dark grey silt - no finds. Flat bottom - natural at base of pit enriched with iron staining.				

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0034	0026	Patio	Fill	Linear	Greenish-grey clay with chalk. Interpretation - redeposited natural fill of linear.				
0101		Trench		Finds	Unstratified finds from new water pipe trench within length from drive to road.				
0102	0102	Trench	Layer		Grey-brown clay with chalk flecks and moderate sized flints (up to 10cm). Bricky smears at the road end, but these are not apparent by 5m from the road.				0103?
0103	0103	Trench	Cut	Feature	Possible ditch cut at south end of trench, sloped sides and deeper than the trench.		0104	0102?	0105?
0104	0103	Trench	Fill	Feature	Fill of 0103. Very simliar to 0102 in colour but sandier and coarser with animal bone in the fill.	0103			
0105	0105	Trench	Cut	Feature	Possible ditch, north of 0103, and possibly cutting 0103.			0103?	
0106	0105	Trench	Fill	Feature	Patchy yellow chalky clay in upper fill of 0105. This is the evidence for the relationship of 0105 to 0103.	0107 0104?			
0107	0105	Trench	Fill	Feature	Main fill of 0105, under 0106. Very similar to 0104, slightly more clayey and cleaner. No finds.	0105	0106		
0108	0108	Trench	Cut	Feature	Another possible ditch, N of 0105		0109		
0109	0108	Trench	Fill	Feature	Grey-brown clay similar to 0102 etc.	0108			

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0110	0110	Trench		Finds	Finds from specific area between 5 and 8 m from the driveway. Not clear what deposit they come from- no identifiable feature. Section drawn. Only a sample of the brick and tile collected - all the large pieces and none of the fragments. One small piece of pottery.				
0111	0111	Trench	Cut	Feature	Feature cut - either a very large pit or longitudinal through a N-S ditch.				
0112	0111	Trench	Fill	Feature	Dense dark grey clay with frequent quartzite lumps and chalk flecks	0114	0113		
0113		Trench	Layer		Layer over 0112. Coarse bright yellow sand with large round flint nodules (up to 15cm) and occasional brick fragments - 2 good samples kept.	0112			
0114	0111	Trench	Fill	Feature	Green-brown clay under 0112. Lower fill of 0111.		0112		
0115		Trench	Layer		Loose brown clay-loam similar to 0112, but loose and with brick rubble which suggests that this is not the same deposit, but it is difficult to be sure where it changes. One good typical bit of brick kept. Interpretation - appears to lay over/truncate the southern edge of the moat.	0117 0119			
0116	0116	Trench	Cut	Feature	Possible E-W ditch or pit, deeper than the trench.		0117		
0117	0116	Trench	Fill	Feature	Fill of 0116, grey-brown clay.		0115		

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0118	0118	Trench	Cut	Feature	Steep sided, deeper than the trench.				
0119	0118	Trench	Fill	Feature	Dark, almost black clay with patches of yellow clay.				
0120	0120	Trench	Layer		Layer of loose dark silvery grey silt with coarse orange rusty coloured sand within the matrix. There is a fine lens of this same orange sand separating 0120 from a lower layer of grey silty sand that was just visible at the base of the excavation at 1.4m down from the level of the drive. This was dug approximately on the centre line of where the moat is thought to have run.				
0121		Trench	Layer		Extensive layer of very loose brown clay with plenty of brick rubble and large rounded flints within in. Good sample of bricks kept.				
0122		Trench	Layer		Layer of brick rubble - sample kept.				
0123		Trench	Structure	Wall footing	Brick footing at base of trench - E-W aligned. Sample of brick kept				
0124		Trench	Layer	Rubble	Brick rubble layer				
0125		Trench	Layer		Layer of stony yellow clay over 0126 and 0127 - mixed with some modern but also with a medieval rim sherd.	0126 0127			
0126	0164	Trench	Fill	Feature	Yellow-grey clay - some stones. Possible fill of longitudinal feature? Possibly the same as ditch seen in earlier E-W trench dug in S edge of drive to look for water?	0127 0163	0125		

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0127		Trench	Layer		Dark grey silty clay with some yellow patches -becoming slightly less dark and more yellowy to north. Poss fill of longitudinal feature? This could be the same deposit as 0126, just a bit darker. Similar to 0157.		0126		
0128		Trench	Structure	Bricks	Modern brick deposit. Over yellowy clay with ash, slate, etc. No sample kept				
0129		Trench	Layer		Yellow grey clay with chalk flecks, some oyster shell within this.				
0130	0152	Trench	Layer		Brick deposit - sample kept.				
0131		Trench	Structure	Wall capping	Wall capping. Possible stable building by church. Sample taken.				
0140		Strip	Layer		Dark greenish-grey clay with chalk flecks. Contained flecks of charcoal and other 'debris' as well as animal bone fragments. Interpretation - occupation soil layer.				
0150	0150	Trench	Cut	Feature	Possible feature. 45-50° somewhat irregular sides. Flat base.	0123			
0151	0150	Trench	Fill	Feature	Dense dark grey silt with chalk flecks. Similar to some surrounding layers.	0150			
0152	0152	Trench	Cut	Pit	Pit cut near northern end of trench. Contained brick dump 0130. Irregular 35-45° sides and an irregular base. Interpretation - post-medieval pit.				

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0153	0153	Trench	Cut	Ditch	Possible ditch cut, cut by 0111. Angle of feature makes it hard to analyse in section, but may be a road side ditch.				
0154	0153	Trench	Fill	Ditch	Green-grey-brown clay. Fill of 0153. No finds. Interpretation - ditch fill of road side ditch.	0153			
0155		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Loose stony yellow-brown silty-clay with chalk flecks. Interpretation - appears to be a natural deposit, but shape in section is unusual.	0157			
0156		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Yellow-grey clay. Interpretation - appears to be a natural deposit, but shape in section is unusual.	0157			
0157		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Dark grey, slightly yellow, silty-clay. Similar to 0127. Uncertain if it is a fill, or whether it is a natural deposit.		0155 0156		
0158		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Yellow coarse sand. Interpretation - possibly a natural deposit, although coarse sand would be unusual.	0157			
0159		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Yellow sand with some flints and stones. Interpretation - similar to 0125, but more sandy and possibly less disturbed.		0125		
0160		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Very dark grey compacted clay slowly becoming paler and wetter towards base. Interpretation - uncertain but may related to modern deposit 0128, above.		0128		

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0161		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Brown clay. No finds and quite root disturbed. Occasional stones. Interpretation - not clearly feature fill, but shape in section suggests it might be.				
0162		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Grey clay with some brownish-orange sand. Interpretation - not clearly feature fill, but shape in section suggests it might be.				
0163		Trench	Fill	Feature	Dark grey clay-silt with green clay patches. Frequent stones. Interpretation - possible basal feature fill, though no finds.	0164	0126		
0164		Trench	Cut	Feature	Only southern side of cut visible. Approximately 45° uneven side. Base not seen. Interpretation - possible linear feature running at a similar angle to the trench, hence difficulty with interpretation.		0163		
0165		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Greenish-grey clay. Interpretation - redeposited natural.				
0166		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Orangish-greyish-brown clay. Overlies natural. Interpretation - redeposited natural.				
0167		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Grey silt with orange sand. Similar to 0120.				
0168		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Blueish-grey clay with orange patches. Interpretation - redeposited natural.				
0169		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Yellowish-green clay with chalk flecks. No finds. Interpretation - redeposited natural.				

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0170		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Orange-brown silty-clay with chalk flecks. Occasional modern brick flecks. Interpretation - modern layer related to recent activity.				
0171		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Brown silt with modern brick rubble. Interpretation - modern layer related to recent activity.				
0172		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Yellow clay with common flints. Interpretation - naturally built-up moat fill.				
0173		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Greyish-greenish-brown clay. Loose compaction and with large flint inclusions. Interpretation - possible moat fill/deposit.				
0174		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Greyish-brown clay. Interpretation - one of the uppermost fills/deposits associated with the moat.				
0175		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Dark greyish-black clay. Interpretation - possible one of the uppermost, if not the final, moat fills/deposits.				
0176		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Dark brownish-orange sand. Interpretation - possibly the basal layer of the moat. Seems unlikely to be the base as is sand, which would not hold water.				
0177		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Dark grey clay. Dense compaction. Interpretation - subsoil. Produced no finds.				

Context	Feature	Phase	Category	Type	Description	Over	Under	Cuts	Cutby
0178		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Brown loam. Interpretation - fairly recent build-up judging by apparent organic content. Also, the overlying layers of 0125 and gravel are probably modern, so this may be related.				
0179		Trench	Layer	Deposit	Grey-brown clay. Interpretation - subsoil layer overlying natural. No finds.				
0190		Patio	Group	Structure	Group number for structure of two linear slots and four post holes. Linears are aligned N-S, whilst post holes run E-W between the northern ends of the linears. Features include 0009, 0011, 0013, 0015, 0019 and 0030.				

Appendix 2. Pottery Catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0110	SAX	THET?	BODY	1	3			Unstratified
0125	SAX	THET	CP/JAR	1	15	Dallas type, with modern material	10th-11th C	Later
0008	PMED	IGBW	BODY	1	18	Green glaze type - sim to Fulmodston	16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0008	MED	MCW	CP/JAR	3	51	2 joining, squared rim	13th-14th C	
0008	MED	MCW	BODY	1	6		L12th-14th C	
0008	MED	MCW	CP/JAR	1	27	Small squared rim	13th-14th C	
0008	MED	EMW	CP/JAR	3	33		11th-12th C	
0010	MED	EMW/MCW	BODY	1	4	Could be Early med ware, but looks later	11th-14th C	11th-14th C
0012	MED	EMW	LAMP/BOWL	1	8	Small bowl or lamp, unsooted	11th-12th C	11th-12th C
0018	SAX	THET	CP/JAR	3	17	3 joining sherds, Dallas type AB8 Triangular w dev ext pendant	10th-11th C	10th-11th C
0021	MED	THET/EMW	GING	1	48	Shallow thumbing along the outside of the rim	10th-11th C	
0021	SAX	THET	BODY	3	25		10th-11th C	
0021	MED	EMW	BODY	1	4		11th-12th C	Poss 11th C or 11
0027	MED	EMW	BODY	4	13	1 slightly abraded	11th-12th C	
0027	MED	MCW	BODY	3	26	Looks a bit Thet-like	11th-14th C	11th-14th C
0029	MED	EMW	BODY	1	5		11th-12th C	
0029	MED	EMWS	BODY	1	6	Some calc	11th-12th C	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0029	MED	MCW	CP/JAR	1	9	Squared, developed rim	13th-14th C	13th-14th C
0029	MED	MCW	BODY	4	75	Mainly oxidised	L12th-14th C	
0031	MED	MCW	BODY	1	6		L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0109	ROM	GX	BODY	1	18	Thickwalled, micaceous, Roman greyware	Roman	

Appendix 3. CBM Catalogue

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height	Width	Re-used	Notes	Date
0101	PM?	fs	LB?	1	88			<input type="checkbox"/>	Burnt. Unstratified find	
0110	PM	msfe	RT	1	39			<input type="checkbox"/>		Late med/pmed
0110	PM	msg	LB2	1	485	50	110	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mixed yellow and dark orange clays	P-med
0110	M	fs	FT?	1	129	21-23		<input type="checkbox"/>	Remains of vit glaze on surface, no sanding on base, prob Flemish, fs, small voids & grog	Med
0110	PM	msg	LB	1	260	54		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Maroon, yellow streaks and red grog	17th C
0110	PM	msf	FT?	1	174			<input type="checkbox"/>		L Med/PM
0110	PM	fsg	LB	1	133	46		<input type="checkbox"/>		P-med
0110	PM	ms	LB?	1	54			<input type="checkbox"/>	Mortar on one side	P-med
0113	PM	msf	LB	1	944	58	104	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fully oxidised	L17th-18th C
0113	PM	msf	LB?	3	59			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0113	PM	msf	LB	1	513	53?		<input type="checkbox"/>	Mortar on one edge	
0115	PM	mscp	LB	1	911	53	113	<input type="checkbox"/>	Grog and silty bands	17th C

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height	Width	Re-used	Notes	Date
0120	PM	fscp	LB?	1	172			<input type="checkbox"/>	Late med/early post med	15th-16th C
0120	PM	mscp	LB?	1	7			<input type="checkbox"/>	Late med/early post-med	15th-16th C
0121	PM	msfe	RT	1	94			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0121	PM	msf	RT	2	86			<input type="checkbox"/>	Circular peghole	
0121	PM	fscp	RT	1	27			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0121	PM	msfe	LB	1	539	55		<input type="checkbox"/>		
0121	PM	fsf	LB	1	328	>49mm		<input type="checkbox"/>		P-med
0121	PM	msfe	LB?	1	91			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0121	PM	msf	LB?	1	55			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0122	PM	msf	RT	1	35			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0122	PM	msf	RT	1	23			<input type="checkbox"/>	Maroon, hard-fired	
0122	PM	msf	LB	1	210			<input type="checkbox"/>	Fragmentary, no dimensions	
0122	PM	msf	LB?	1	93			<input type="checkbox"/>		
0122	PM	msf	LB?	1	14			<input type="checkbox"/>	Mortar on base	

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height	Width	Re-used	Notes	Date
0123	PM	fsf	LB	1	1703	64	96	<input type="checkbox"/>		
0123	PM	msf	LB3	1	1191	60	115	<input type="checkbox"/>		Late 17th-18th C
0124	PM	msf	LB	1	1886	55	115	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mortar on all faces	17th C
0130	PM	msg	LB1	1	2128	47	112	<input type="checkbox"/>	Complete, mortar on all surfaces	L16th-17th C
0130	PM	msf	LB	1	1525	63	103	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maroon, with mortar	L17th-18th C
0131	PM	msf	LB5	1	2372	56	107	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Almost complete brick, from wall capping. Reused as mortar on broken edge	17th C

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