

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/115**

# **Farm Reservoir, Theberton Hall Farm, Theberton THB 021**

**S. Cass**  
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## HER Information

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**Curatorial Officer:** Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** Simon Cass

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## Summary

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An archaeological excavation was carried out on land at Theberton Hall Farm, Theberton, between the 18th May and the 7th June 2010 in advance of the construction of a new farm reservoir. Previous evaluation of the area had confirmed the presence of archaeological deposits of medieval and post-medieval date, alongside several undated ditches. The initial strip uncovered a medieval enclosure with a palisaded rectilinear ditch, encompassing suspected medieval buildings which appeared to relate in some way to several other probable structures sited just to the southwest of the palisaded enclosure. At least one structure (0259) predated the smaller medieval enclosure 0248. There was also a further, larger, medieval enclosure encompassing these features. An east-west orientated medieval probable field system was noted entering the site from the western edge which predated the larger of the two enclosures. Two probable post-medieval/modern ditches crossed the site, providing the most recent activity (one of which was still present on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps of the area). Due to the density of the exposed archaeology the decision was taken, in consultation with Jess Tipper of the County Archaeology Conservation Team, to record the medieval enclosure by plan only and to extend the stripped area to the southwest in an attempt to minimise the damage caused by the reservoir. This further stripped area encountered a small number of narrow ditches/gullies on a differing alignment to the medieval field system and it is possible that they relate to an Early Anglo-Saxon phase of occupation in the site, although only one excavated section located dateable finds.

A small area to the south-west of the main site was the subject of a watching brief after the main excavation area had been completed. Two pits were located, along with two linear features orientated north-east/south-west. These ditches were not directly dateable, but are believed to relate to similar features found towards the south of the main excavation area. The pits both contained Early Anglo-Saxon pottery fragments, providing further supporting evidence that the undated features noted in this area may date to this period.



## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out in order to satisfy a planning condition for the construction of a farm reservoir on land at Theberton Hall Farm, Theberton in May and June 2010. The reservoir, originally affecting some 0.32ha was the subject of an initial archaeological field evaluation which confirmed the presence of significant quantities of archaeological features of medieval and post-medieval date, in addition to several undated features suspected to be of likely prehistoric date. The excavation phase identified several distinct archaeological land-use patterns, including a medieval palisaded enclosure, with associated likely medieval post-structures within a larger enclosure apparently orientated north-east/south-west, a suspected Anglo-Saxon field system on a north-west/south-east orientation, and a further medieval field-system on an east-west orientation.

A further phase of works carried out as a watching brief on land being developed for a new barn adjacent to the site revealed further linear features, orientated approximately north-east/south-west (and thus possibly relating to the medieval occupation of the area) with two pits (one of which appeared to be an *in situ* fire-pit) dating to the Iron Age.

## **2. The excavation**

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### **2.1 Site location**

The site is situated on a gentle, south facing, slope which runs down to the edge of the flood plain of the Minsmere River, which the site overlooks. It is a rural area away from the likely historic core of the village of Theberton. The local parish church of St Peter (dating to at least the 12th century) is located some 800m to the southwest. The excavation area lies at a height between 4 and 8.6m AOD, just below the crest of the hill it is sited on.

### **2.2 Geology and topography**

The underlying geology comprised soft loose sands to the top of the hill (west to southwest), with sharp sands closer to the base of the hill on the east and

southeast. Some clay patches were noted, along with occasionally gravel outcrops within the sands.

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical background**

There are no known sites recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within the proposed site or in the immediate vicinity but it is situated in an area overlooking the Minsmere River floodplain that is topographically favourable for early settlement. Consequently, this site was considered to have a high potential for there to be archaeological deposits present within the reservoir footprint, as was confirmed by the initial evaluation conducted in April 2010.

## **3. Methodology**

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The site was stripped by large 360<sup>o</sup> tracked excavator, fitted with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision and the removed topsoil was deposited on the sides of the site to form the outer half of the bund. Topsoil depths of between 0.3m (towards the south-western corner) to 0.8m were encountered (towards the north-eastern corner).

Due to the complexity of the uncovered archaeology along the north-eastern third of the site (particularly the medieval enclosure and buildings), the decision was taken to move the excavation area some 30m southwest, where less dense archaeological deposits had been found. The area that would no longer be threatened by the development would be no further excavated than it had already had been, although slots that were started were to be finished and fully recorded. This area was to be recorded in plan only, and then re-covered with topsoil to preserve it *in situ*. The remainder of the area would be excavated as normal, following normal SCCAS guidelines, with at least 10% of linear features being excavated, alongside 50% of all pits/discrete features.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was taken, using standard SCCAS recording methodology, hand-drawn feature sections and a GPS plan of features at recognised standard scales and a 6.2 megapixel digital SLR camera.

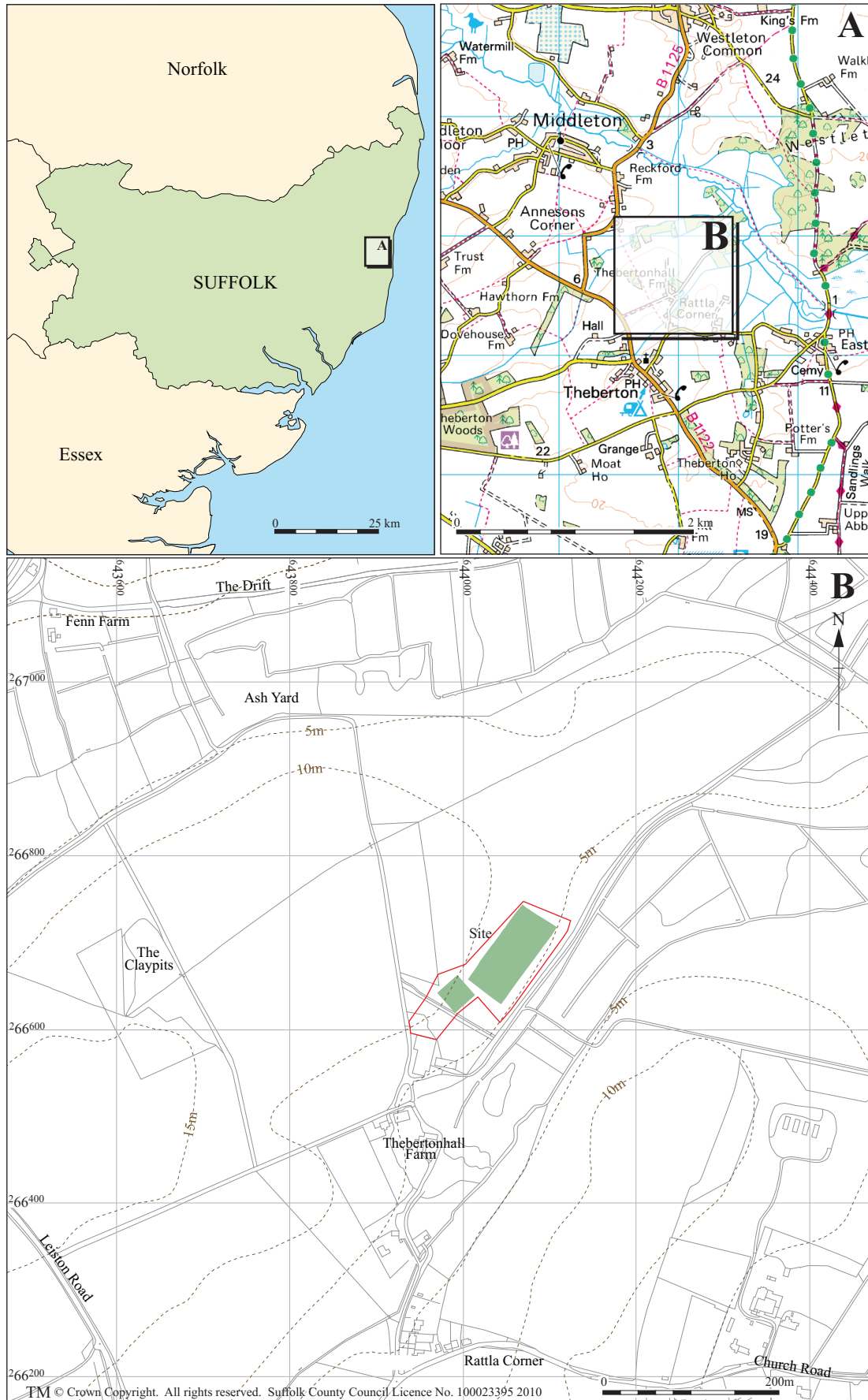


Figure 1. Site location showing development area (red) and trenches (green)



Figure 2. Feature Locations

## 4. Results

### 4.1 Introduction

Features belonging to three main periods (Anglo-Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval) have been identified during the course of this excavation and monitoring. In addition, several undated features have been identified and assigned to the most likely date where possible.

### 4.2 Early Anglo-Saxon

#### *Pit and possible hearth feature*

Two pits were observed in the eastern corner of the area monitored after the main excavation had finished (Figure 3). Pit 0234 was 0.65m in diameter and up to 0.18m deep, while pit 0236 was 0.8m in diameter and 0.6m deep. Both contained pottery fragments dating to the Early Anglo-Saxon period, and pit 0236 appeared to contain deposits suggestive of *in situ* burning, such as might be found in a fire pit. This however, is believed to have been a secondary use for the feature, as a primary fill was filled with organic-rich sandy silt, followed by a thick layer of redeposited natural sands, on top of which the fire was set. The vertical sides and flat base are more characteristic of storage pits than hearths, and this useage may account for the stratigraphy encountered.



Plate 1. Pit 0236, facing north (1m scale).

### ***North-west/south-east field system***

An early system of field boundary ditches was present on the site, comprising ditches 0204, 0215, 0217, 0254, 0256, 0257 and 0258. In addition, it is possible that the linear features observed in the monitored area to the west are related to this system. The sparse dating evidence for these features - comprising the stratigraphic relationship between ditch 0254 and 0253 (visibly cut by 0253) indicating that this orientation predates the probable earliest medieval field system and the Early Anglo-Saxon pottery present in ditch 0217 - can be linked using the morphological similarities of the ditches (in general narrower and shallower than the east-west ditches, and filled with paler, apparently more leached, grey silty soft sand deposits) to suggest that the widely spread out features are possibly a single archaeological landscape.



Plate 2. Anglo-Saxon ditch 0217, facing north-east (0.2m scale).



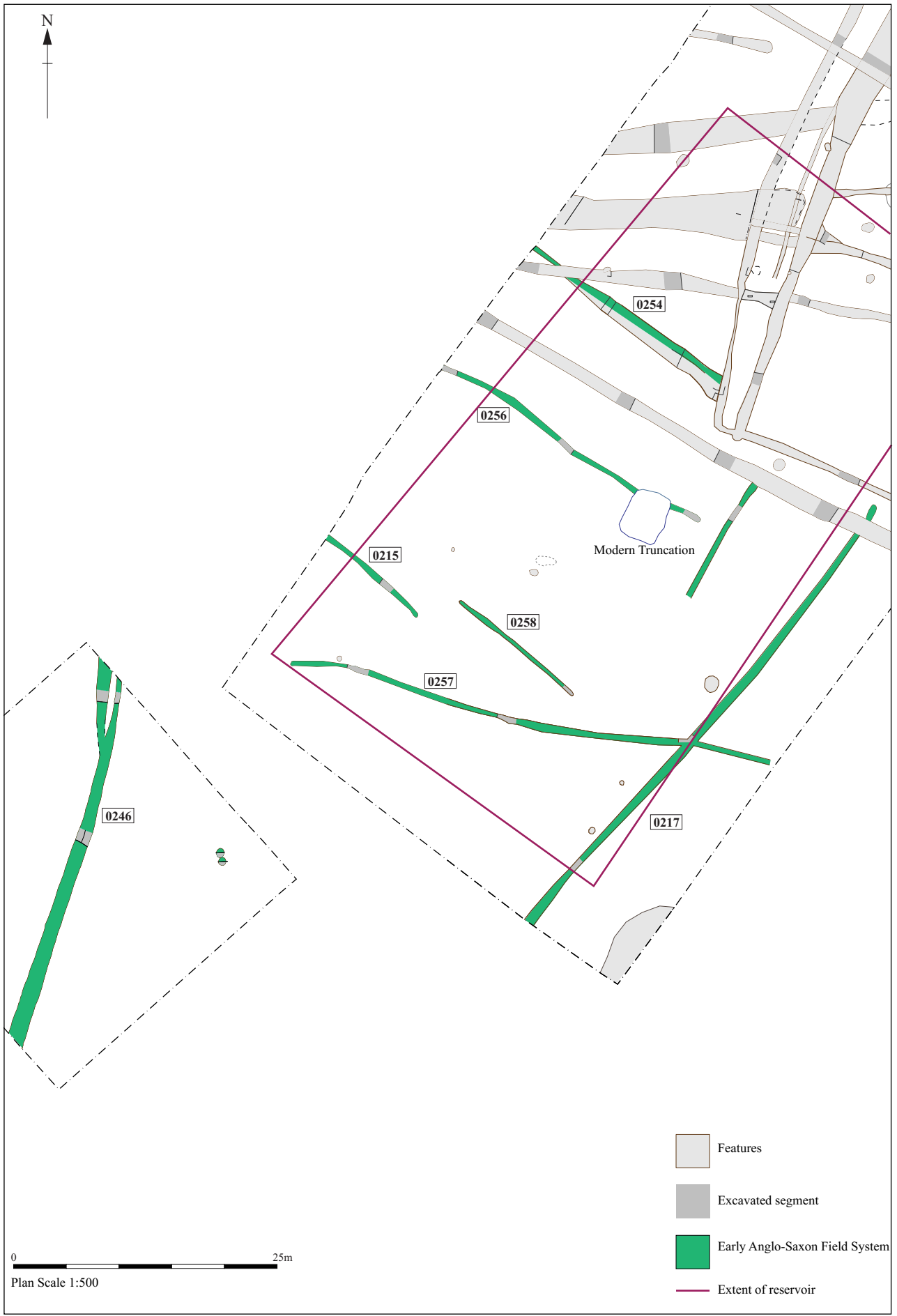


Figure 3. Early Anglo-Saxon field system

### 4.3 Medieval

#### ***Palisaded enclosure ditch 0248***

This feature, located to the north of the site formed part of a rectilinear enclosure ditch, investigated with two slots, one on each identified face of the enclosure. After the decision was taken to move the area of truncation to the southwest, no further excavation took place in this area. The ditch appeared to be between 0.75m and 0.9m in width, and up to 0.35m in depth, with a posthole approximately every 1.3m. These postholes were slightly ovoid, orientated along with the part of the ditch they were situated in, and were up to a further 0.6m in depth. Pottery recovered from the features here suggests that the ditch was open between the 11th to 14th centuries.



Plate 3. Enclosure ditch 0071, part of group 0248, showing postholes 0069, 0086 and 0088, facing southwest (1m scale).



Figure 4. Medieval palisaded enclosure

### ***Unexcavated possible posthole structures 0259, 0260, 0261 and 0262***

Several possible posthole structures were noted during the stripping of the site, around and inside the palisaded enclosure. None were excavated prior to the focus of the excavation area being altered, so they are recorded in plan only. Of the possible structures, only one provided any stratigraphic information visible on the surface, as one of its constituent postholes was clearly cut by the edge of the palisaded ditch. They have been assigned a possible medieval date on the basis of the dating of the surrounding features, although future excavation would be required to confirm this.

#### *Structure 0259*

This structure consists of six or more postholes in a rectangular pattern, measuring some 2.8m north-east/south-west by 2.2m north-west/south-east with individual posthole dimensions between 0.3m and 0.4m. A single pit/posthole is present at the north-eastern end of the structure, though it is uncertain if this is part of the structure so it is not discussed further here. This structure is partially truncated by the medieval palisaded ditch, although the lack of excavation precludes any positive dating to an earlier period.

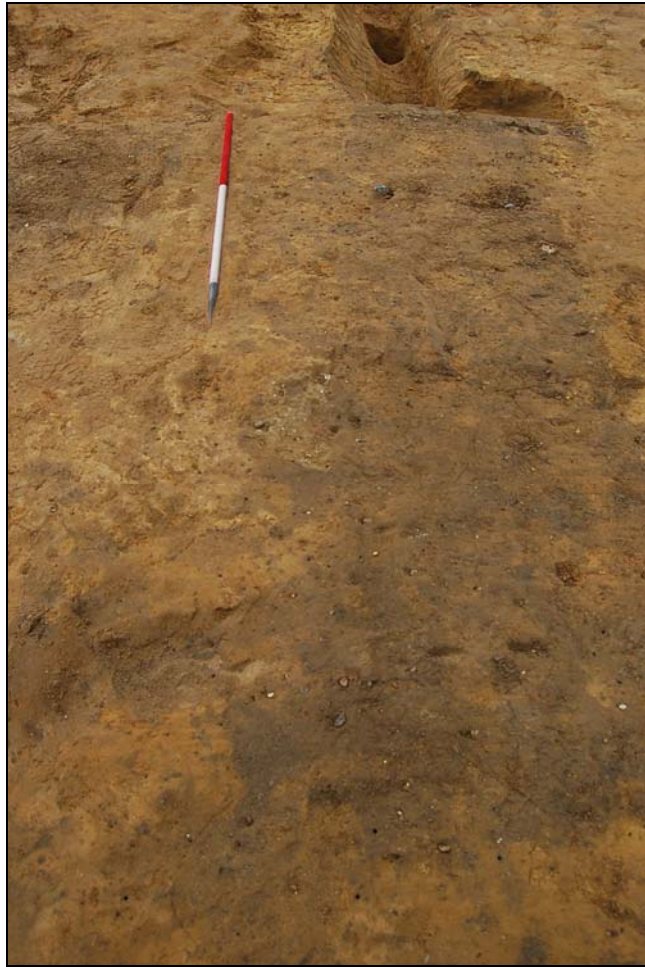


Plate 4. Corner of enclosure ditch 0248, showing truncation of posthole in centre of image, part of Structure 0259. Facing northeast (1m scale).

#### *Structure 0260*

This structure consists of up to nine pits/postholes, and is situated just to the south-east of Structure 0259, on a similar alignment and measuring c.6.25m by 3.85m. One of the postholes that constitute this feature is believed to be that excavated during the evaluation of this site (numbered 0024) which provided a securely stratified pottery fragment dating to the 12th – 14th centuries, suggesting that this structure existed concurrently with the palisaded ditch to the north.

#### *Structure 0261*

This structure is harder to define than the previous two, in that it could be one (or more) of several combinations of the constituent postholes. Again, without excavation, it is not possible to determine with any certainty what is and is not part of the structure. In general though, it consists of up to nine visible postholes (though there remains the possibility that further postholes have

been truncated or were not visible at the time of surveying), arranged in one or two square/rectangular alignments with maximum dimensions of 5.5m north-west/south-east by 4.6m north-east/south-west. It is possible that two pits/large postholes just to the north are also related to this structure, but these are discounted at the present time.



Plate 5. Structure 0261, facing southeast (2m scale).

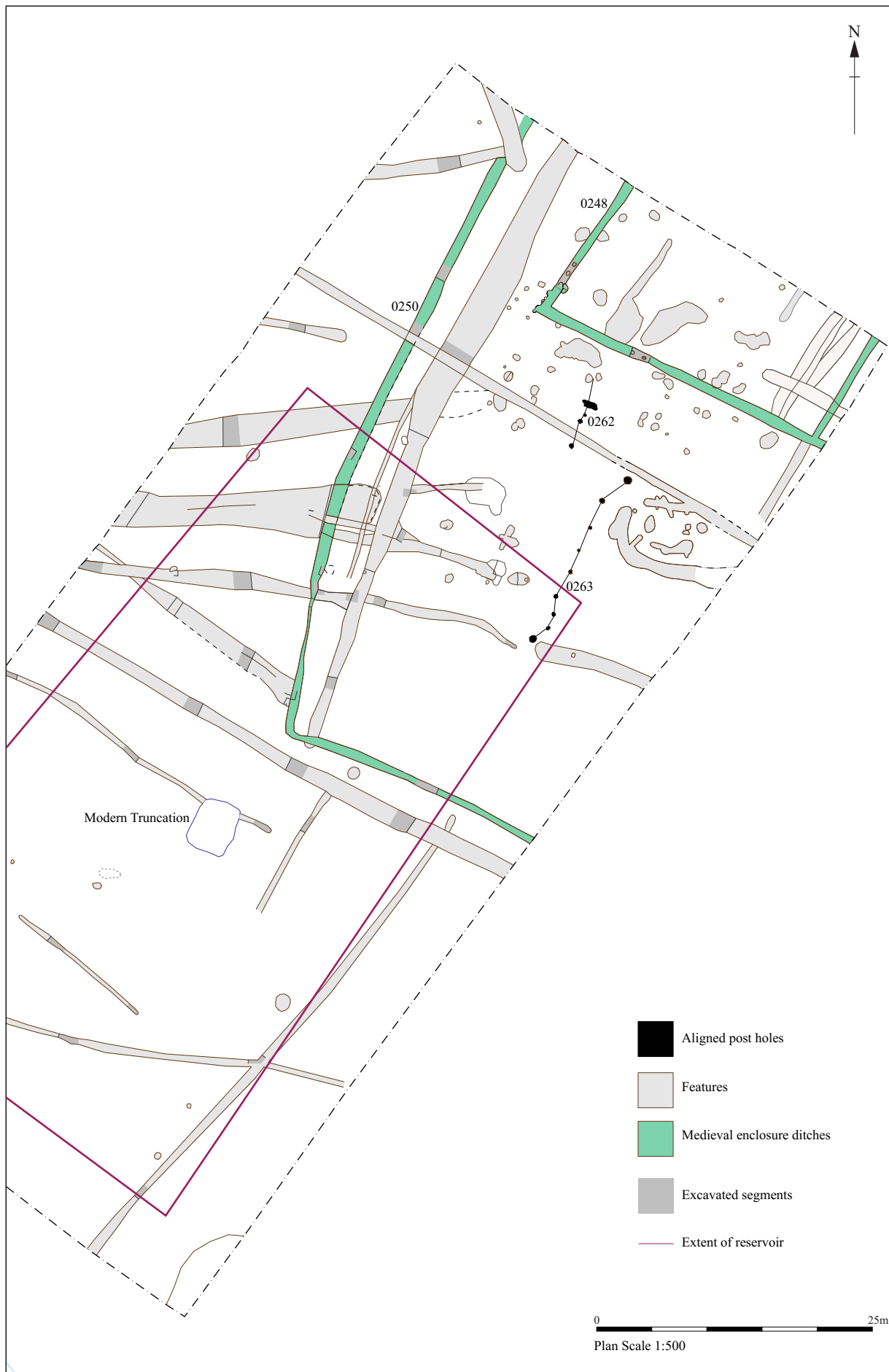


Figure 5. Medieval enclosure and post-alignments

### *Uncertain features*

Several spreads and/or possible pit/postholes were identified within the area enclosed by the palisaded ditch, and a number of potential linear features were observed along the eastern side and in the north-eastern corner of this area. They may be evidence of further structures, or of internal divisions within the enclosure, but without further excavation there is little that can be said concerning them.



Plate 6. Site view, showing internal space of enclosure ditch 0248, facing northwest (2 x 2m scale).

### ***East-west field system***

The east-west orientated field system present towards the centre of the site consists of between six and ten linear ditches (numbers 0036, 0063, 0251, 0252, 0253 and possibly 0257), all entering into the site from the western edge, and terminating prior to the eastern boundary of the site. Where stratigraphic evidence was distinguishable, all of the east-west ditches appeared to pre-date the larger medieval enclosure, although dating evidence from the ditches also suggests a medieval origin for these features. Many of the deposits within these ditches were indistinct, and it proved hard to determine the precise number of features present (for example, see section S.47, p 20). In general, the fills were mid/pale greyish yellow slightly silty sands, with occasional small to medium stone inclusions, all of which dried



and bleached very quickly after exposure to the sun, making them hard to trace on the surface or to distinguish in sections.



Plate 7. Section 47, facing northwest (2m scale).

#### 4.4 Post-medieval/ modern

##### *Post-medieval/modern ditches*

Two parallel ditches were observed crossing the site, orientated approximately north-west/south-east, and visibly truncating any other features they crossed. Ditch 0022, encountered during the evaluation phase, is visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map covering this area (Fig. 6). The second ditch, 0255, although not visible on the Ordnance Survey map seems most closely related in terms of size, orientation and the nature of its infill, to the definitely post-medieval ditch to the north. Medieval pottery sherds found within it are believed to be residual in nature, and it seems possible that the two ditches formed part of a field system until some time fairly close to the creation of the Ordnance Survey map. These ditches were between 0.8m and 1.4m in width (the north-easternmost believed to be narrower due to truncation during stripping/evaluation trench excavation) and penetrated the natural sands by up to c.0.40m.



Plate 8. Ditch 0163, facing northwest (1m scale).

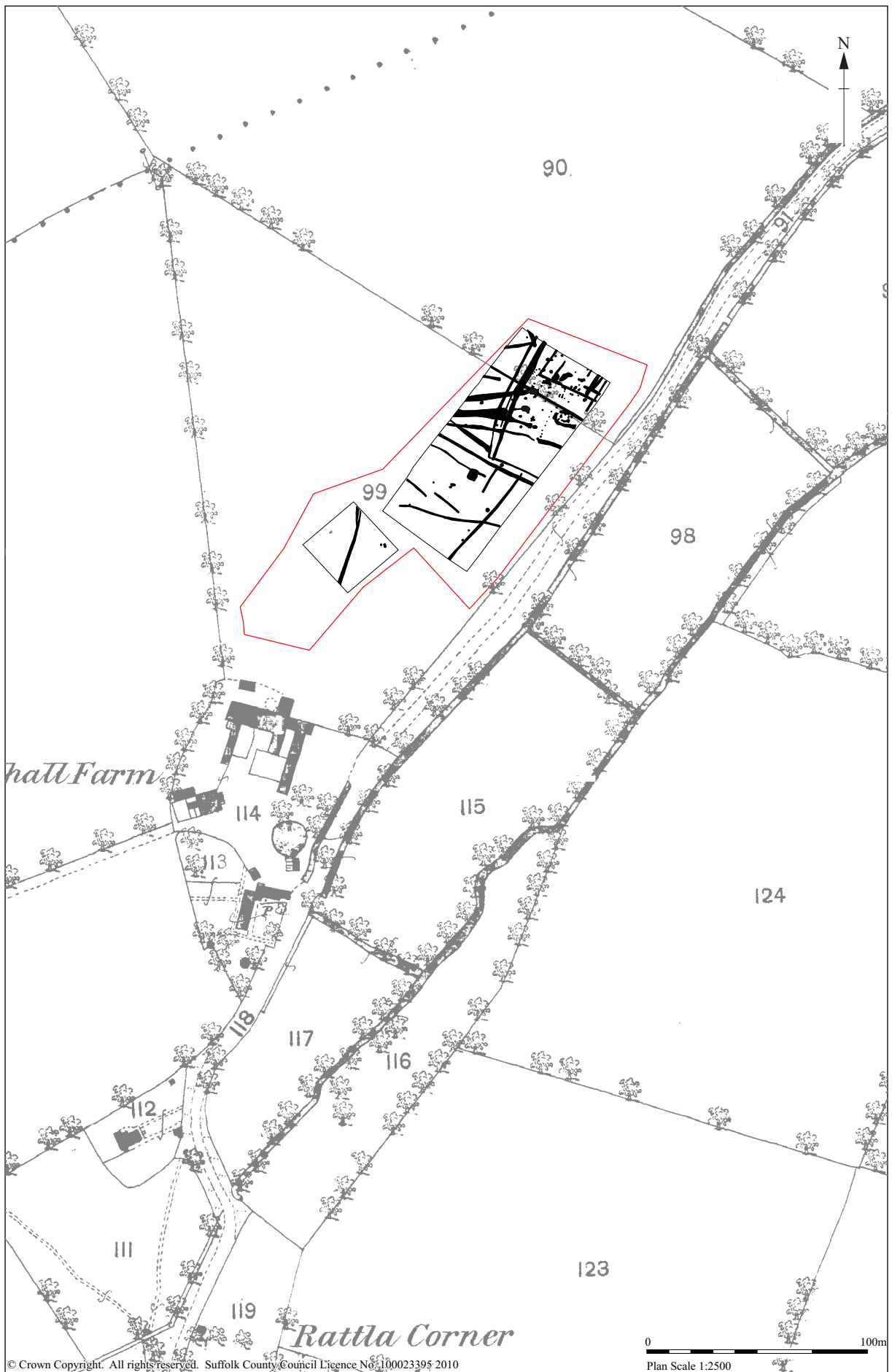


Figure 6. First edition Ordnance Survey map of the site (with features)

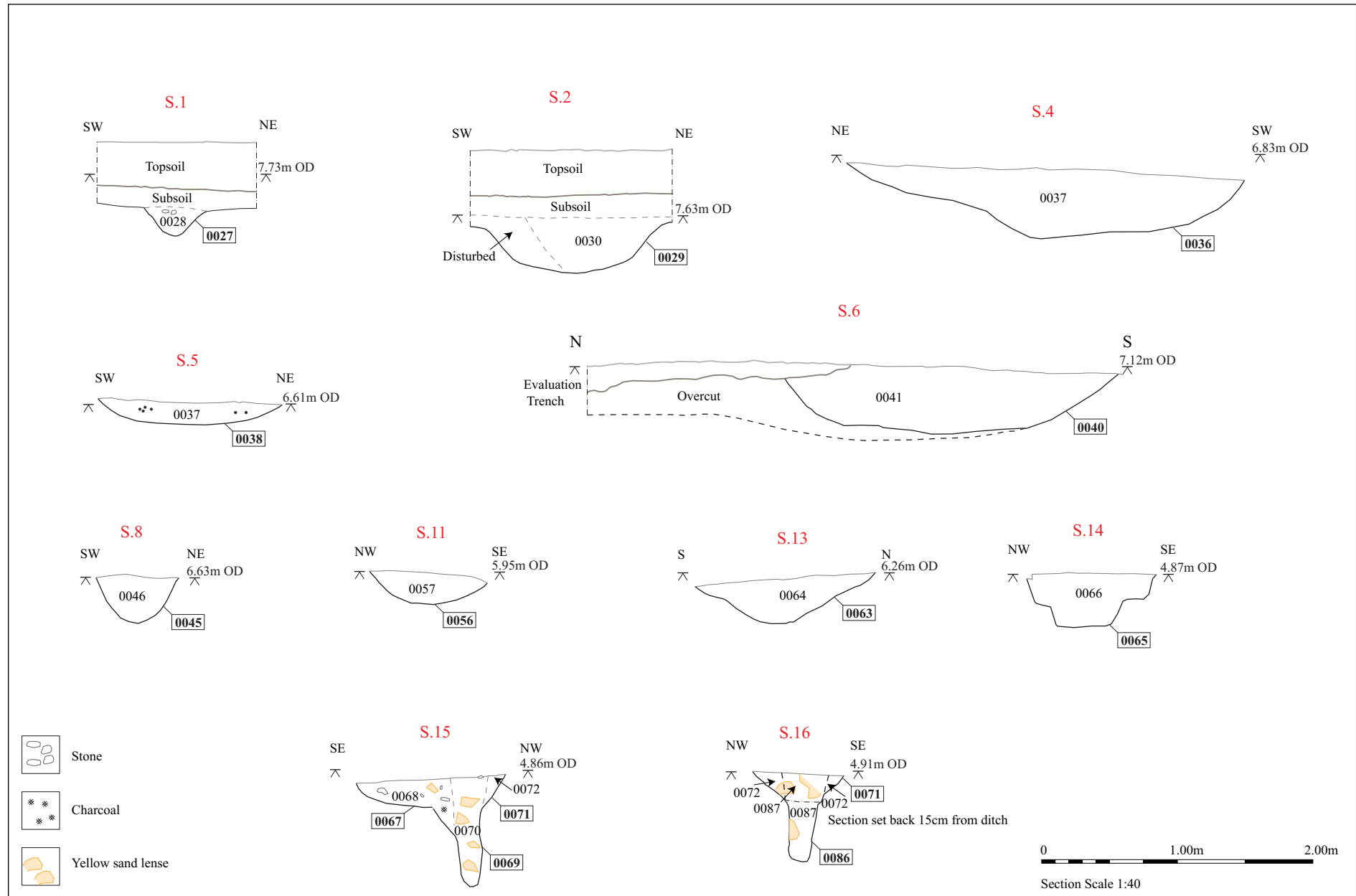


Figure 7. Sections 1-16

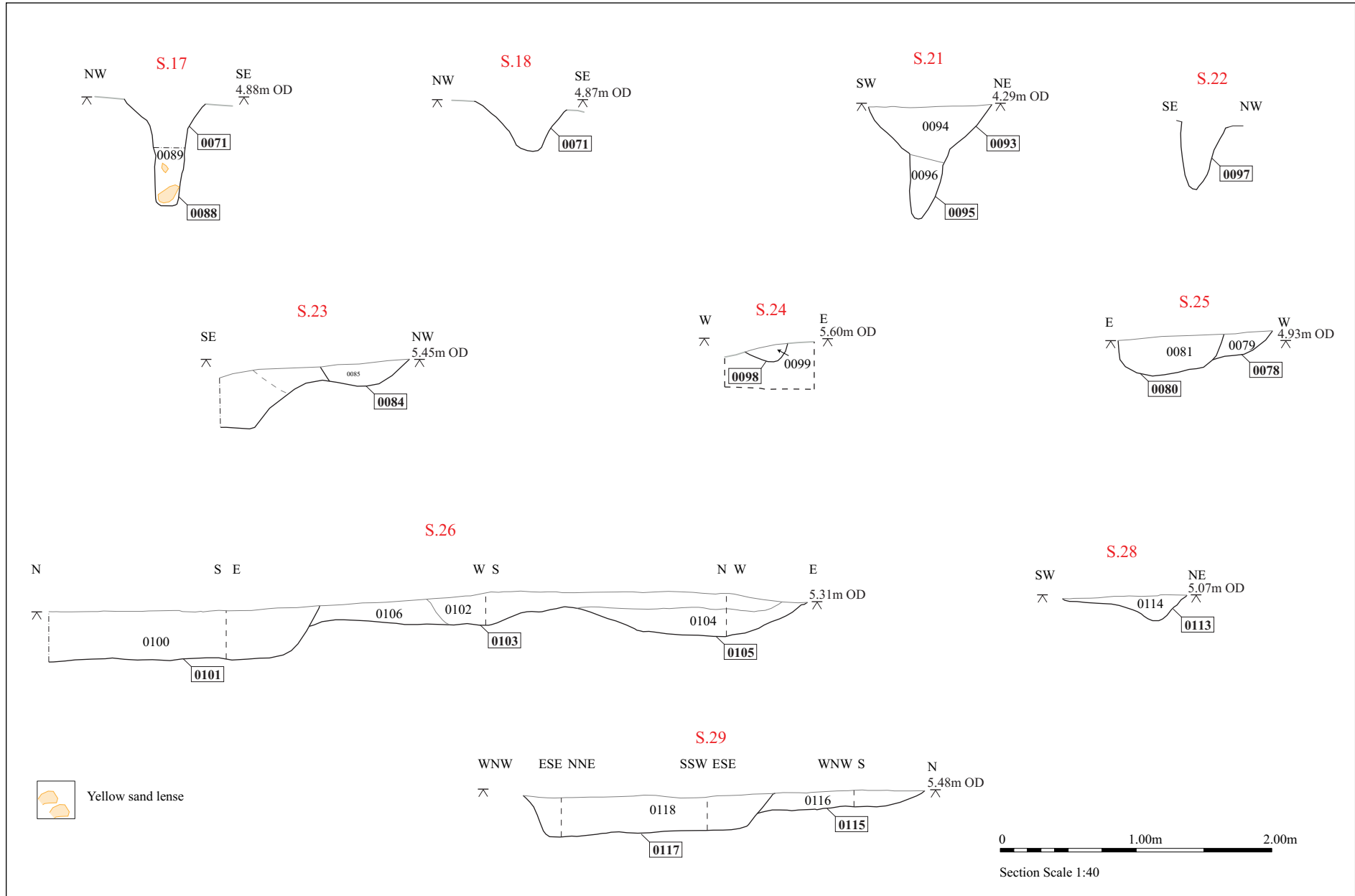


Figure 8. Sections 17-29

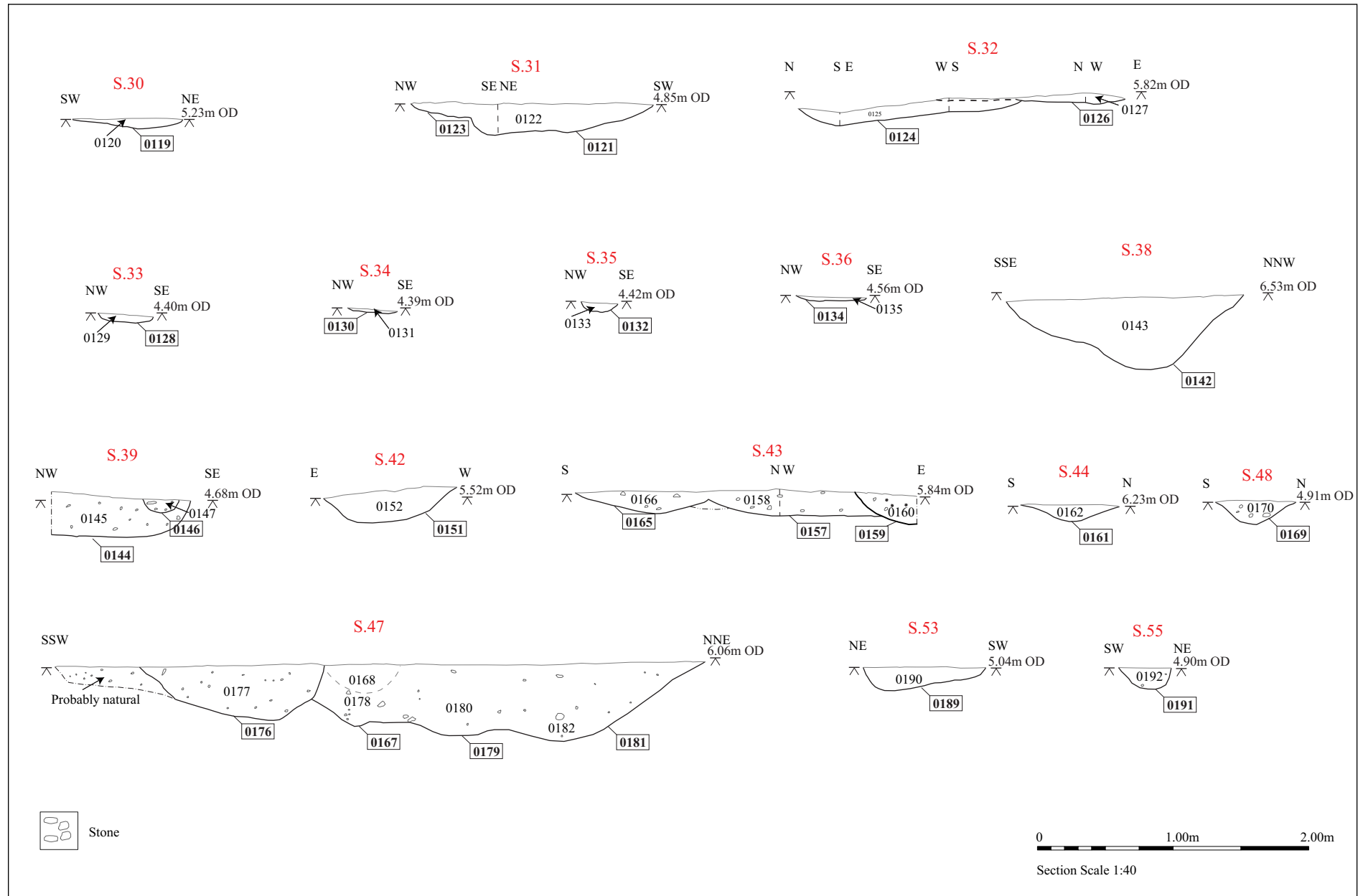


Figure 9. Sections 30-47

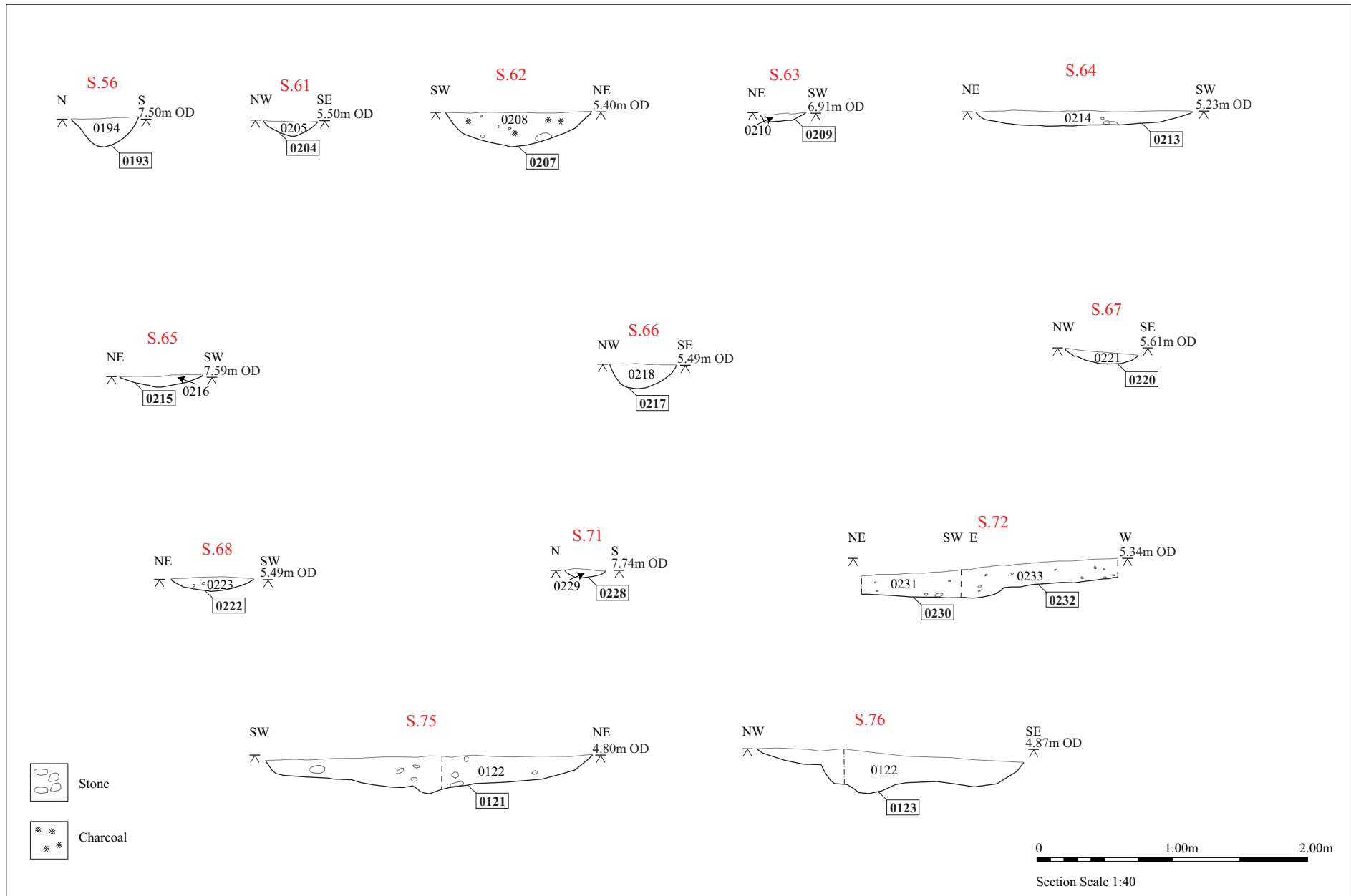


Figure 10. Sections 56-76

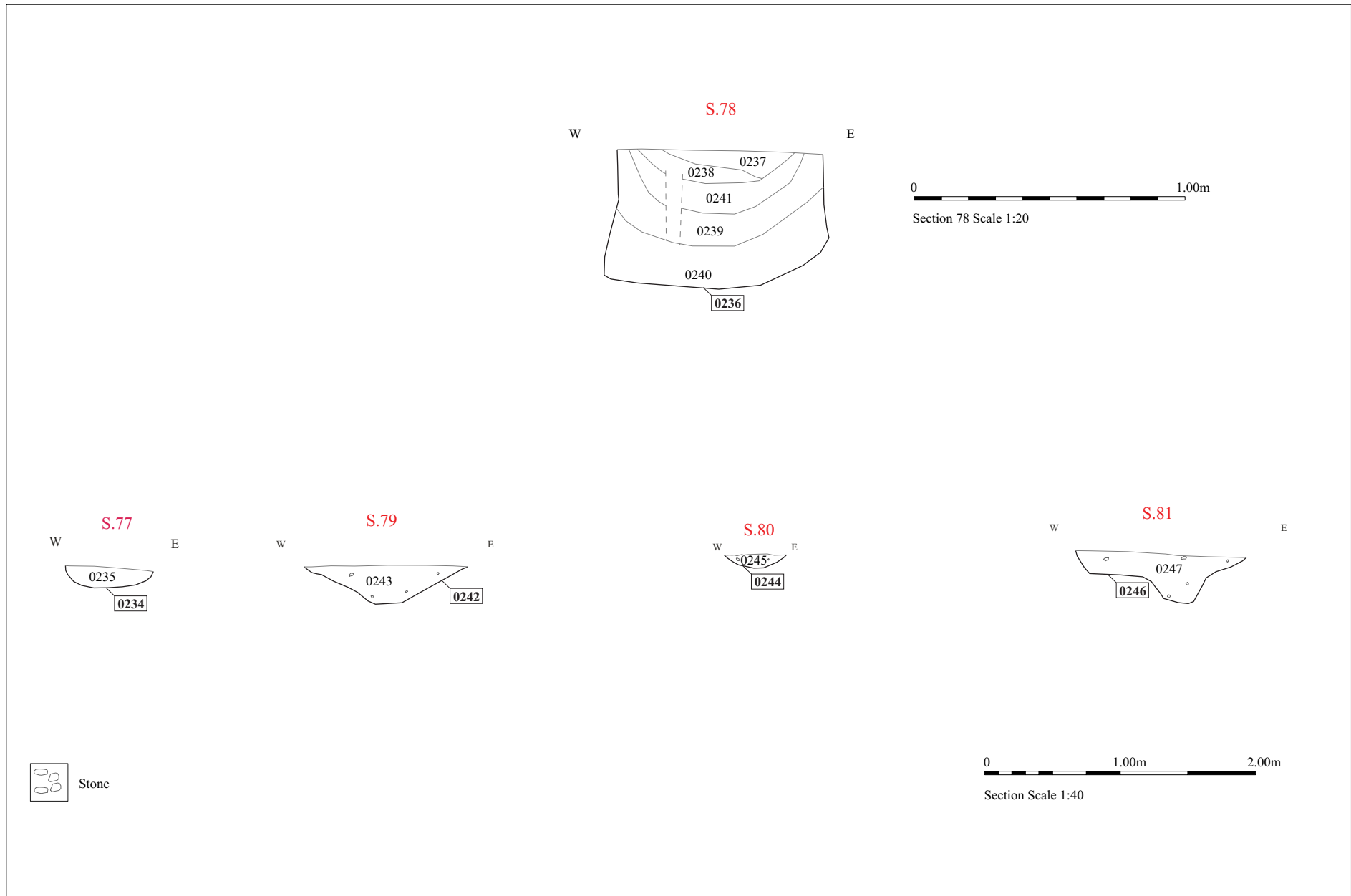


Figure 11. Sections 77-81



## 5. The finds evidence

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Andy Fawcett

### 5.1 Introduction

A total of 813 finds with a combined weight of 5942g was recovered from 34 contexts during the excavation stage of the project. A further eight finds (184g) were recorded at the evaluation phase, and a breakdown of both these assemblages can be seen in Table 1. A full contextual breakdown of finds forms part of the site archive, and can be seen in Appendix 3. This report chiefly concerns the finds from the excavation stage, but the evaluation finds have also been taken into consideration as part of the overall assessment.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Weight/g</b>
Pottery	153	2327
CBM	2	1303
Fired clay	208	692
Flint	6	29
Burnt flint	326	804
Animal bone	27	199
Lava stone	2	22
Slag	2	493
Charcoal	82	56
Iron objects	5	17
Totals	813	5942

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 5.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

#### *Introduction*

A total of 103 sherds of pottery weighing 2207g was collected from 27 contexts. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 5.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	MNV	Eve
Roman Greyware	RBGW	1.10	17	354	4	0.17
Total Roman			17	354	4	0.17
Early Anglo-Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	2.03	2	33	1	
Early Anglo-Saxon fine sand	ESFS	2.04	2	12	2	0.09
Early Anglo-Saxon granitic	ESCF	2.10	5	49	1	
Early Anglo-Saxon quartzite	ESQZ	2.12	1	3	1	
Early Anglo-Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	2.22	2	13	2	
Total Early Anglo-Saxon			12	110	7	0.09
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	1	6	1	
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	27	360	15	0.29
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	3	15	3	
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	6	72	6	
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	3.41	21	1009	14	0.35
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	10	93	9	0.05
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	3.60	1	62	1	
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	3	121	3	
Total medieval			72	1738	52	0.69
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	2	5	2	
Total			103	2207	65	0.95

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric.

## **Methodology**

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

## **Pottery by period**

### *Roman*

A total of seventeen sherds of Roman pottery with a weight of 334g was recorded in three contexts. The pottery has been examined at x20 vision and has been allocated fabrics in accordance with those utilised by Suffolk County Council. A full contextual breakdown of the pottery forms part of the site archive.

The first sherd is a storage jar rim fragment (171g), recorded in the unstratified context 0001. It has a bifid rim (5.5) and occurs in a fabric very

similar in style to the Horningsea tradition (HOG). The sherd is slightly abraded and is dated from the mid 2nd to at least the early 4th century. No other finds were noted in this context.

Ditch fill 0161 contained fourteen slightly abraded sherds (163g) of micaceous Roman greyware (GMG). The sherds all belong to the same vessel, the lower half of a jar, of which a small percentage of the base survives. The fabric is a typical long-lived greyware which was produced across Suffolk in the Roman period. No other finds were recorded in this context.

Finally a single slightly abraded sherd of ?black surfaced/Romanising grey ware was noted in ditch fill 0170 (<1g). This sort of fabric is generally associated with the earlier Roman period, however the style does continue in smaller numbers throughout the era. There were no other finds present within the context.

No other Roman finds were recorded within the site assemblage and these sherds may well be on the site, for instance, as a result of manuring.

### *Post-Roman pottery* By Sue Anderson

#### Introduction

A total of 125 sherds of pottery weighing 1966g was collected from 31 contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by period.

<b>Period</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>eve</b>	<b>MNV</b>
Early Saxon	43	216	0.16	15
Medieval	79	1744	0.69	52
Unknown	3	6		3
Totals	125	1966	0.85	70

Table 3. Pottery quantification by period.

#### Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric

codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series (Anderson unpub.). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

### *Saxon pottery*

A small quantity of handmade pottery of probable Early Saxon date was recovered from ditch 0217 and pits 0234 and 0236.

### Fabrics

Seven fabric groups were distinguished on the basis of major inclusions. However, as with all handmade pottery, fabrics were extremely variable even within single vessels and categorisation was often difficult. Background scatters of typical local inclusions were present in most sherds. Colours varied throughout from black through grey, buff and brown to red, often within single vessels. General fabric descriptions are listed below.

- ESO2 Fine matrix with occasional sand and sparse organics.
- ESOM ESO2 with granitic inclusions.
- ESCQ Fine matrix with sparse to moderate coarse quartz.
- ESFS Fine sand tempering with few other inclusions.
- ESCF 'Charnwood Forest' type, granitic tempering, sparse to moderate felspar and gold mica.
- ESQZ Fine matrix with sparse to moderate quartzite inclusions.
- ESMS Medium sand tempering with few other inclusions, sand grains generally well-sorted.

Table 4 shows the quantities of Early Saxon pottery from the site.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>	<b>MNV</b>	<b>Eve</b>
Early Saxon grass & sand	ESO2	2.02	2	1	1	
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	2.03	4	34	2	
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	2.04	8	22	7	0.16
Early Saxon granitic	ESCF	2.10	5	49	1	
Early Saxon granitic and organic	ESOM	2.11	21	94	1	
Early Saxon quartzite	ESQZ	2.12	1	3	1	
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	2.22	2	13	2	
<i>Total Early Saxon</i>			43	216	15	0.16

Table 4. Saxon pottery.

Fabrics were variable and included sherds with granitic inclusions, as well as fine to coarse quartz sand and occasional flint.

Most sherds were body fragments, but there was a tiny fragment of a small thumbpot rim in ditch fill 0218, a small fragment of everted jar rim was found in pit fill 0237, and a small upright bowl rim was found in pit fill 0241. One sherd was probably carinated, suggesting that the vessel may have had a sub-biconical form and was likely to be of 6th-century date. Several large sherds from 0235 were from a baggy or straight-sided vessel.

Two vessels (0237, 0240) were decorated with Schlickung, a 5th-century rustication technique, but the sherds were abraded. A fine sandy sherd in 0240 was burnished externally. Five body sherds in 0235 were smoothed externally.

### *Medieval pottery*

Medieval pottery ranged from early handmade wares through to late medieval wares, although wheelmade wares of high medieval date were the most frequent part of this assemblage.

### Fabrics

Several coarsewares were identifiable, although it was clear that most contained a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

EMW	Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine to medium sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, or oxidised. 11th–13th c.
MCW	Generic fabric for unsourced wheelmade medieval coarsewares. 12th–14th c.
LMU	Norfolk/Norwich-type medieval coarseware as described by Jennings (1981). 11th–14th c.
WVCW	Waveney Valley coarsewares. Fine to medium sandy coarsewares in fabrics similar to LMT from the Waveney Valley, but forms similar to Hollesley-type wares. 12th–14th c.
MCWM	Micaceous fine to medium sandy coarseware. 12th–14th c.
MCWC	Medieval coarseware with common calcareous inclusions. 12th–14th c.
HOLL	Hollesley-type coarseware. Fine to medium sandy, with abundant fine to medium quartz sand, sparse to moderate mica, occasional self-coloured clay lenses and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey but may be oxidised to a buff or orange. 13th–14th c.
LMT	Late medieval and transitional wares (Jennings 1981).

Table 5 shows the quantities of medieval wares by fabric.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt (g)</b>	<b>MNV</b>	<b>Eve</b>
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	1	6	1	
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	34	366	19	0.29
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	3	15	3	
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	6	72	6	
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	3.41	21	1009	14	0.35
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	10	93	9	0.05
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	3.60	1	62	1	
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	3	121	3	
<i>Total medieval</i>			79	1744	56	0.69

Table 5. Medieval wares.

By count, this group is dominated by locally produced wheelmade wares of Suffolk types. Various types of medieval coarseware were present, including several similar to fabrics which were probably produced along the Waveney Valley (WVCW) and at Hollesley (HOLL). Fabrics which were basically similar to WVCW but contained abundant mica or common calcareous inclusions were recorded separately (MCWM, MCWC). Fine sandy wares similar to Norfolk LMU were also present, and other sandy wares with various inclusions were recorded as MCW. Some of these contained burnt-out organic material, similar to fabrics recently identified in Leiston.

### ***Forms and decoration***

The sherd of early medieval ware, from ditch fill 0094, was an undiagnostic body fragment.

Nine rims were present amongst the medieval coarsewares, representing five jars (1 HOLL, 1 WVCW, 3 MCW), three bowls (all WVCW) and a jug (MCW). The forms were similar in all fabric groups. Two jars had everted squared rims (Appendix 8.1), and the other three had an everted beaded rim (Appendix 8.2), an upright beaded rim and an upright everted rim. The three bowls all had everted squared rims, and the jug had a tapered rim. There was also a complete 'chimney' from a curfew, with internal sooting (Appendix 8.3). Decoration was not frequent. Incised wavy lines were present on the inner surfaces of the rims of two bowls, one jar had finger-tip impressions running vertically on the body, and a bowl had finger tip impressions on the shoulder. One ?base sherd had an applied thumbed strip at the angle.

Sherds of late medieval and transitional ware included a rod handle with green glaze, a small body sherd with green glaze and a reduced body sherd with overfired glaze.

### ***Distribution***

The largest group of medieval wares was recovered from ditch 0033. This included Waveney Valley and Hollesley types as well as other fabrics. All other contexts produced less than ten sherds each.

### **Illustrated vessels**

Appendix 8 No 1, MCW jar, everted squared rim, finger-tip impressions running vertically on body. Ditch fill 0034.

Appendix 8 No 2, MCW jar, everted beaded rim. Ditch fill 0036.

Appendix 8 No 3, WVCW curfew, complete 'chimney'. Ditch fill 0034.

### **Unidentified**

One tiny abraded sherd in a fine oxidised (pale buff) fabric was found in ditch fill 0164, and an unglazed fine micaceous redware sherd from context 0035 may be LMT or possibly a post-medieval fabric. A tiny buff-coloured flake from 0238 was unidentified but was found in association with Early Saxon pottery.

### ***Pottery by site phase***

A summary of the pottery by site phase is provided in Table 6.

<b>Pot period</b>	<b>ESax</b>	<b>Med</b>	<b>PMed</b>	<b>Unphased</b>
ESax	43			
EMed		1		
Med		19		56
LMed	1			2
Unident	1		1	1
<i>Totals</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>59</i>

Table 6. Pottery types present by phase (sherd count).

All Early Saxon pottery was recovered from contexts assigned to the Early Saxon phase. This phase also included one unidentified sherd (possible Early Saxon or Roman) and a late medieval sherd in ditch fill 218.

Medieval wares were recovered from Medieval phase contexts or from unphased features, although it is likely that the latter were also medieval in date. One unidentified sherd was found in a post-medieval feature.

### *Discussion*

The site produced a small but significant group of Early Saxon pottery, most of which came from two pits. Four sherds from a ditch were found in association with a single large sherd of late medieval pottery which may be intrusive in that context.

Much of this assemblage is of early and high medieval date, but most rim forms were developed and occupation of this period probably centred on the 13th-14th centuries. The group included wares from the Waveney Valley and Hollesley areas, as well as some sherds similar to micaceous pottery from Leiston Substation (Anderson 2009a). At another site at Leiston (Greater Gabbard, Anderson 2009b) Hollesley-type ware was the most frequent medieval coarseware, but the micaceous and unsourced coarsewares were much more frequent at the Substation site. No Waveney Valley wares were identified at either. Theberton is mid-way between the three medieval market towns of Dunwich, Leiston and Saxmundham, but unfortunately with the exception of the two Leiston sites, very little medieval pottery has been studied from these towns in recent years. The occupants of the Theberton site would probably have sourced their ceramic vessels from markets at all three, assuming that there was no pottery production site operating more locally. This seems unlikely given the prevalence of wares from further afield. Hollesley-type ware was certainly available in Leiston, but the Waveney Valley wares may have reached the site from a more northerly market, such as Halesworth. Again, little is known about the medieval pottery from the town.

Glazed wares were not present on this site until the late medieval period. As glazed wares were available from the Hollesley potteries and from further afield at this period, the lack of them in this assemblage may be related to status. However as the assemblage is relatively small and scattered across a field system, rather than being related to domestic structures, it may simply be missing through chance.



### **5.3 Ceramic building material**

Two early brick fragments have been identified in ditch fill 0152 (1303g). The first is in a medium sandy fabric with flint (msf) and is considerably abraded, to such an extent that no dimensional measurements were possible. The second piece is oxidised throughout, displays slight abrasion and has a medium sandy fabric (ms). It has a minimum depth of 44mm and a width of 110mm and it is likely to date from the late medieval to post-medieval period.

### **5.4 Fired clay**

A total of 208 pieces of fired clay has been identified (692g) and a full contextual listing of these forms part of the site archive. The entire assemblage, with the exception of one or two larger pieces in pit fills 0237 and 0238, may be described as being very small and abraded. A single piece was recorded at the evaluation stage (1 fragment @ 8g), in ditch fill 0017 which has a silty fabric with chalk inclusions (fsch). A further three were noted in ditch fills 0076, 0094 and 0170. Two of these are in a fine sandy fabric with calcite (fsc) while the final fragment is in a medium sandy fabric (ms). The largest fired clay assemblages however were recovered from samples taken from pit fills 0237 (73 fragments @ 372g) and 0238 (46 fragments @ 287g). The fabrics from both of these contexts are the same, being oxidised and fine to medium sandy with sparse calcite like voids. Anglo-Saxon pottery was noted in both of these fills. A very small number of these pieces display flattened surfaces indicating that they may have been used as daub. Fired clay also occurred alongside medieval pottery in samples taken from ditch fills 0150 (16 fragments @ 6g) and 0170 (56 fragments @ 8g).

### **5.5 Worked flint**

Colin Pendleton

Although no worked flint had been retrieved during the evaluation stage of the project, six pieces weighing 29g were noted during the excavation. These were recorded in unstratified contexts 0001 and 0073, fill 0034 and ditch fills 0041, and 0158. Fill 0034 contained two pieces of flint, the first of which is an unpatinated long flake which displays limited edge retouch as well as parallel flake scars on the dorsal face. The second is an unpatinated, possible snapped long flake, and like the other example, although dated generally to

the later prehistoric period, it is probably dated between Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. Context 0041 contained an unpatinated flake with limited edge retouch with fifty percent cortex on the dorsal face. This piece is dated to the later prehistoric period. An unpatinated squat flake was recovered from context 0073, and this is irregular with a small retouched notch which is dated to the later prehistoric period. The flint in fill 0158 is a patinated small blade, probably a microlith, which has been retouched on both long edges. It also exhibits blade scars on the dorsal face and is likely to date to the Mesolithic period. Finally, a potentially patinated blade with limited edge retouch on one long edge has been noted in an unstratified context. It is probably dated between the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods.

## **5.6 Burnt flint**

In total 326 pieces of burnt flint have been noted (804g). These have been recorded in ditch fills 0028, 0093, 0150, 0152, 0170, 0225, pit fills 0039, 0044, 0048, 0147, 0208, 0214, 0221, 0223, 0235, 0237, 0238, 0240 and post-hole fills 0129, 0139, 0229. However the vast majority of this material was made up of small fragmentary pieces which on the whole were recovered from samples. A variety of colours have been noted, in particular in the colour ranges from red to orange and white to grey. Many of the different colour types are often noted within the same context. No prehistoric features have been recorded nevertheless, and the redder coloured flint may relate to fire events that are not necessarily of archaeological significance. The white to grey pieces may be fragments that relate to the prehistoric period and the so called 'pot boiling' process. In general the larger part of the flint assemblage has been recorded in medieval contexts and thereafter lesser amounts in fills dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. No burnt flint was present in the finds assemblage recovered from the evaluation.

## **5.7 Lava stone**

Two lava stone fragments (22g) were recorded at the evaluation stage of the project and none were noted during the excavation phase. The evaluation examples are Rhenish, and only one probable grinding surface can be observed. The stone was imported to East Anglia in the Roman period and

from the middle Anglo-Saxon through to the post-medieval periods. The fragments were the only finds recovered from ditch fill 0023.

### **5.8 Slag**

Slag has been recorded from one context, ditch fill 0037 (2 fragments @ 493g). Both of the examples are slightly magnetic. Also noted in this context was medieval pottery and worked flint. No slag was noted at the evaluation stage.

### **5.9 Iron objects**

Two contexts, post-hole fill 0096 and ditch fill 0116 contained iron nail fragments (4 pieces @ 16g), all of which display corrosion products. The unstratified context 0042 yielded a heavily corroded and broken strip of iron. This piece is likely to have been part of a door fitting, and along with the previous two items is dated to the post-medieval period. Finally an extremely small and corroded fragment (<1g) has been noted in ditch fill 0093. No iron objects were recorded at the evaluation stage.

### **5.10 Small finds**

Thirty-three artefacts were assigned small find numbers, but only two are of further analytical use. The remaining numbers are represented by iron nails or fragments of plate and bracket, some of which may be part of agricultural machinery, which were largely recovered from the unexcavated portion of the site.

#### ***Medieval***

Identified by Jane Carr

SF1031, unstratified

Copper-alloy mount

Length 11mm

This is a small fragment that has been bent. It has been finely cut and displays one rivet. It is probably a decorative belt stiffener and is dated from between AD1400 to 1600.

### ***Post-medieval***

SF1022, unstratified  
Lead ball shot  
Width 8mm

This example has one small flattened area which is likely to be an impact mark. This kind of ball was most common from between the 17th to the first half of the 19th century.

### **5.11 Animal bone**

Only four contexts contained animal bone, ditch fills 0094, 0164, 0186 and pit fill 0238. The entire assemblage is extremely fragmented and very worn, subsequently it has not been possible to identify individual species within the collection.

### **5.12 Charcoal**

Four small and fragmentary charcoal pieces (<1g) were noted in ditch fill 0186 which also contained medieval pottery. Thereafter a larger assemblage was noted in pit fill 0208, most of which are very fragmentary but some larger pieces also survive. The only other artefact noted in this fill is a collection of burnt flint (58 fragments @ 145g). No charcoal was recorded at the evaluation stage.

### **5.13 Charred macrofossils and other remains**

Val Fryer

### ***Introduction and method statement***

After an initial assessment of eight plant macrofossil assemblages from this site (Fryer 2010), a further twenty two samples were submitted for assessment from ditch, post hole and pit fills. As with the initial samples, few of the contexts were closely dated, but features of Early Saxon and later medieval (fourteenth to sixteenth century) date were recorded during excavation.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other

remains noted are listed in Tables 1 – 2. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds, arthropod remains and fungal sclerotia were present throughout.

### **Results**

With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, which were common or abundant within most of the assemblages studied, plant macrofossils were exceedingly scarce, with the few recorded being very poorly preserved. Severely puffed and fragmentary cereals, including some possible wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, were noted within ten samples, although generally as single specimens within an assemblage. Weed seeds, including wetland plant remains, were particularly scarce, occurring within only seven assemblages. Taxa noted included sedge (*Carex* sp.), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), blinks (*Montia fontana*) and possibly meadow rue (*Thalictrum* sp.). A possible hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) fruit stone was noted within the assemblage from medieval ditch 0151 and Early Saxon pits 0234 and 0236 (Samples 48 and 49, 50 and 51 respectively) both contained fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Although most of the charcoal/charred wood fragments were reasonably well preserved, those within Sample 33 (pit 0207) had a distinctive 'flaked' appearance possibly indicative of very high temperature combustion. The material within a number of other assemblages was very comminuted (see Appendix 6 Table 1 for ditch samples and Table 2 for pit and posthole sample results).

Other remains within the assemblages included black porous and tarry residues (most of which were probably derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains) and pieces of burnt or fired clay, with the latter being especially abundant within the assemblages from Samples 29, 34, 47 and 49.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, as with the material from the earlier assessment, the current assemblages are reasonably uniform in composition, possibly indicating that a number of them are derived from a common source. The abundance of

charcoal/charred wood fragments and the occurrence of pieces of burnt or fired clay within many of the assemblages may again be indicative of the presence of either hearth or oven waste. However, it is currently unclear whether this material is potentially derived from activities conducted on or near the site, or whether it indicates that the area was being used as a dump for detritus generated elsewhere.

As the assemblages are so limited in composition, no further analysis is recommended. However, samples of charcoal/charred wood can be extracted (if required) for species identifications and C14 dating, with the former having the potential to highlight how local resources were managed/exploited during the Saxon and medieval periods.

#### **5.14 Conclusion**

The finds assemblage is generally quite fragmented and worn, and therefore its interpretational value is fairly limited. However the exception to this is the pottery assemblage which clearly demonstrates Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity in the immediate area of the site. The HER has very few existing references to these periods which makes the recent work at Theberton very significant. The nearest recorded medieval finds have been noted at Grange Farm (THB 002), and Leiston Road (THB 006). There are no references to Anglo-Saxon finds in the area, and the only connection to this period is the appearance of the Church of Holy Trinity (Middleton) in the Domesday Survey of 1086. The worked flint, as well as some elements of the burnt flint assemblage, hint at prehistoric activity within the vicinity. The HER record has only one relevant entry, at Theberton Old Rectory, where funerary pottery dating to the Early Bronze Age was recorded.

## **6. Discussion**

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This site has revealed important archaeological evidence of for both Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation on the edge of the Minsmere River valley, an area where little is previously known about for either period. The presence of several structures in close proximity, in addition to the medieval palisaded enclosure and the larger enclosure of similar date point towards a relatively

short period of rapid change in use of the land, possibly from a more arable focus to livestock grazing. There is little further work that can be done at this stage to separate out the individual structures and phases of activity on the site until further excavation of this portion of the site is achieved.

The Anglo-Saxon remains identified are the first stratified deposits located within the Minsmere River valley, and appear to have survived well despite the potential agricultural damage over time. Due to the nature of the features uncovered, there is little information to speculate about the precise nature of the occupation of the site during this period, although given the presence of a fire-pit it is likely that there are habitation deposits nearby, possibly including sunken floored buildings.

## **7. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork**

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Several features identified towards the south and west of the site appear to be of Early Anglo-Saxon date and are the only confirmed deposits of this date within the local area. A small number of Anglo-Saxon pottery sherds were found during field-walking near St Peters Church in Westleton (WLN 021) some 5km north of the site but to date no surviving Anglo-Saxon deposits have been located nearby. Further work could potentially identify a likely preserved Anglo-Saxon landscape around the periphery of the present site, with the possibility of habitation deposits within close proximity to the monitored area.

In addition, the excavation has identified a significant area of medieval rural activity, with relatively dense concentrations of features, the remains of several built structures, and alternate land-use patterns happening within a distinct timeframe, mostly between the 12th and 14th centuries. The medieval enclosures identified here both extended to the north of the site area and are likely to be well preserved under a significant depth of soil, serving to insulate them from plough-damage, but future work could better identify the precise nature of the structures encountered, their dates and a more precise chronology of the site in this busy period.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich T:\ENV\ARC\MSWORKS3\  
PARISH\Theberton

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Store Location: I / 95 / 1

## **9. List of contributors and acknowledgements**

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The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andy Beverton, Tim Browne, Simon Cass, Mike Fieder, Tony Fisher, Mike Fisk, Steve Manthorpe, Simon Picard, John Sims, Adam Yates and Anna West) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed and directed by Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections were carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and Ellie Hillen (with assistance from Crane Begg) respectively, and the specialist finds report by Andy Fawcett. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Sue Anderson, Jane Carr, Val Fryer and Colin Pendleton. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.



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**Appendix 1. Brief and Specification****Brief and Specification for Excavation****THEBERTON HALL FARM, THEBERTON HALL FARM LANE,  
THEBERTON, SUFFOLK (C/10/0665)**

*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*

**1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**

- 1.1 An application has been made to Suffolk Coastal District Council (C/10/0665) for the construction of an agricultural reservoir on land at Theberton Hall Farm, Theberton Hall Farm Lane, Theberton, Suffolk (TM 440 666). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The site is located on the south side of, and overlooking, the Minsmere River at c. 5 - 10.00m AOD. The soil is deep loam to clay of the Melford series derived from the underlying chalky till.
- 1.3 An archaeological evaluation has been undertaken in April 2010 by SCCAS Contracting Team (HER no. THB 021; SCCAS Report 2010/081). Settlement-type archaeological features dating to the medieval period, and also undated features that are probably to late prehistoric in date, were recorded across the application area, and within the evaluation trench.
- 1.4 The ground disturbance associated with the construction of the reservoir will destroy any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record (strip and map excavation). An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.6 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

**2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation**

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development:  
  
An area measuring 83.00 x 48.00m in size to target the area of the new reservoir.
- 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 the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.

- 2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

### **3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**

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

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All

machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.5 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
  - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
  - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.6 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.7 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.9 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

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

#### **4. General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 4.5 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.6 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.7 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## 5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.7 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. 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, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.12 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.13 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.14 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.15 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.16 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.17 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

## **6. Report Requirements**

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record.



- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 11 May 2010

Reference: / ThebertonHallFarm-Theberton2010

**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.**

## Appendix 2. Context Database

CONTEXT	FEATURE	GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0027	0027	0256	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch aligned NW/SE, slightly irregular direction. U-shaped profile, with a medium sloed NE side to a shallow concave base. SW side is slightly steeper. 0.46m wide and 0.22m deep, 1.5m long slot.
0028	0027	0256	Fill	Mid/pale brownish-grey slightly silty fine sand with occasional small./medium sized stones and very intermittent charcoal flecks. Horizon is clear while fresh, but very diffuse when dry. Wind-blown fill of narrow gully?
0029	0029	0255	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, aligned NW/SE, with medium sloped sides to a shallow concave/irregular flat base. 1.3m wide, by 0.46m deep and 1.5m long slot. Some animal disturbance on eastern side.?
0030	0029	0255	Fill	Mid/pale greyish-brown slightly silty fine sand with occasional small./medium sized stones and very intermittent charcoal flecks.
0031	0031	0253	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch slot approx NE-SW orientated, with shallow/medium sloped sides to shallow concave base 0.95m wide and 0.17m deep (2.1m long slot). Re-excavation and re-recording of feature 0018 from evaluation.
0032	0031	0253	Fill	Mid/pale soft grey sand with intermittent small/medium stones, 0.17m deep by 0.95m wide. Fill of Ditch 0031.
0033	0033		Ditch Cut	Narrow Gully feature, orientated NW-SE. Possibly disturbed on SW side by another feature of indeterminate form, only occasionally visible from surface as stain? 0.5m wide and c. 0.2m deep (overdug due to bright sunlit conditions and soft sandy fill).
0034	0033			Concentration of pottery within 0033, though possibly related to unidentified feature to SW of 0033
0035	0033			Mid/pale greyish brownish orange soft sand, fading to pale cream in light. Fill of 0033, indeterminate relationship with possible feature to SW.
0036	0036		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch feature, orientated E-W. Shallow sloped side to a very shallow concave base 2.9m wide, 1.5m long and 0.32m deep.
0037	0036		Fill	Light greyish brown friable fine sand with frequent small/medium stones and occasional very small charcoal flecks. Possibly contained slag and burnt flints.
0038	0038		Pit Cut	Circular pit, with shallow sloped concave sides to a flat base. 1.3m x 1.2m by 0.18m deep.
0039	0038		Fill	Single fill of pit 0038. pale grey sand with very frequent charcoal flecks and frequent small/medium sub-angular stones.
0040	0040	0252	Ditch Cut	Ditch, orientated E-W. 2.6m wide by 0.45m deep with medium sloped curving side to a shallow/medium concave base. Re-cut and re-recording of ditch 0020 in evaluation. Uncertain if there are two features (as recorded in evaluation) due to disturbance/leaching to the northern side of the feature.
0041	0040	0252	Fill	Mid grey moderately concreted sands with frequent small rounded stones. Diffuse horizon.
0042			Unstrat Finds	
0043	0043		Possible Pit	Possible burnt tree bole. 0.5m by 0.71m diameter and 0.13m deep. Ovoid pit with shallow concave sides and a flat base. Suggestions of in situ burning and irregular charcoal patches around the edges of the feature possibly point towards it being a burnt tree bole.

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0044	0043		Pit Fill	Pale grey sand with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions and very charcoal rich. Sand towards the base of the feature became pink, suggesting in situ heating.
0045	0045		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, orientated approximately E-W. 0.6m wide by 0.33m deep, and 1.5m long slot. U shaped ditch, with steep sides to a concave base.
0046	0045		Ditch Fill	Light orangey brown, fading to grey to the top (possibly as a result of sun-bleaching) friable soft sand. Frequent root disturbance present. Fe finds on surface of feature, possibly intrusive?
0047	0047		Pit Cut	Circular Pit, 0.9m diameter by 0.25m deep. Shallow concave sides to flat base. Possibly cut by ditch 0052 to west, but relationship not clear.
0048	0047		Pit Fill	Pale grey soft sand with frequent sub-angular stones and very frequent charcoal flecks. Fill fades to a pale yellow towards base of feature (mixing with natural?)
0049	0050 and 0054		Section	Drawn section corresponding with Evaluation Trench 3 north-eastern side where it bisects NE-SW orientated ditches (numbered as 0050 and 0054).
0050	0050	0249	Ditch Cut	Wider ditch crossing the site NE-SW.
0051	0050	0249	Ditch fill	
0052	0052		Ditch Cut	Ditch adjacent to pit 0047. extremely truncated during stripping, relationship with pit 0047 uncertain.
0053	0052		Ditch Fill	Pale/mid grey/brown sand with frequent sub-angular stones. Fill of ditch 0052.
0054	0054	0250	Ditch Cut	Narrow enclosure ditch crossing the site NE-SW (westernmost of the two large ditches orientated this way. Section drawn at intersection of Eval Trench 3. Possibly related to palisaded enclosure ditch to the east.
0055	0054	0250	Ditch Fill	
0056	0056	0250	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, orientated NE-SW. Shallow U-shaped ditch, with gentle sloped sides to a shallow concave base. 0.75m wide and 0.21m deep. Filled with 0057.
0057	0056	0250	Ditch Fill	Light greyish brown friable soft sand. Moderate root disturbance present - horizon not very clear. Feature hard to see on the surface.
0058	0058		Posthole Cut	Posthole, roughly oval in plan (0.55 x 0.7m diameter and 0.18m deep). Straight steep sides and a flat base.Cuts 0060 to the east.
0059	0058		Posthole Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with lumps of yellow clay with chalk inclusions.
0060	0060		Pit/PostholeCut	0.7m x 0.95m diameter pit/posthole.Cut by 0058 to the west, filled with 0061 and 0062
0061	0060		Pit Fill	Lower fill of 0060. Mixed orange silty sand and grey clay
0062	0060		Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit 0060. Mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angualr stones.
0063	0063		Ditch Cut	Ditch, orientated E-W in the northern corner of the site. Sides are convex at the top, becoming steeply concave to a shallow concave base. 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep.
0064	0063		Ditch Fill	Pale pinkish grey silty sand. Very soft with few stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
0065	0065		Posthole Cut	Posthole cut. Oval feature (0.95m x 0.75m orientated NW-SE) with steep/near vertical stepped sides to a flat base. 0.4m deep.

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0066	0065		Posthole Fill	Mid orange/brown mottled friable sand with occasional seams fo grey clay. No visible post-pipe/packing.
0067	0067		Pit Cut	Circular pit truncated by enclosure ditch 0071 to NW. Up to 0.8m diameter and 0.2m deep.
0068	0067		Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones.
0069	0069		Posthole Cut	Deep posthole with near vertical sides to a shallow concave base. C. 0.9m deep by up to 0.3m wide. Filled with 0070
0070	0069		Posthole Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with very occasional small stones and occasional sandy lenses. (Postholes believed to have rotted in situ due to small finds/nails spaced along ditch)
0071	0071	0248	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, orientated SW-NE at this point. Forms part of rectilinear enclosure ditch. Possibly cuts pit 0067 (relationship not certain). Blunt V-shaped profile, with medium/steep sloped sides to a concave base. Contains postholes 0069, 0086 and 0089.
0072	0071	0248	Ditch Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with very occasional small stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Some chalk fragments up to 20 x 20mm.
0073			Unstrat finds	Finds found in interface between ditch 0071 and pit 0067. As relationship is uncertain they could come from either feature.
0074	0074	0249	Ditch Cut	Ditch, orientated NE-SW across site. Half sectioned as relationship slot. Excavated side is shallow and concave with a flat base.
0075	0074	0249	Ditch Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones.
0076	0076	0251	Ditch Cut	Ditch, orientated E-W across site. Half-excavated profile in relationship slot. Moderately steep concave side and narrow concave base. Cuts ditch 0074. Same feature as 0090.
0077	0076	0251	Ditch Fill	Mid/pale yellowish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones.
0078	0078		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with steep concave sides and a flat base. 0.6m by 0.45m diameter and 0.16m deep. Cut by 0080 to the east.
0079	0078		Posthole Fill	Mixed pale greyish brown sand with orange sandy clay flecks and occasional sub-angular stones.
0080	0080		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole, steep straight sides and a flat base. 0.8m x 0.65m diameter and 0.28m deep. Cuts 0078 to the west.
0081	0080		Posthole Fill	Mixed pale grey/brown sand with orange sandy clay flecks and occasional sub-angular stones.
0082	0082	0249	Ditch Cut	Ditch, orientated N-S across the site. Half-sectioned as relationship slot. Exposed side is steep and convex, with a flat base. Cut by 0084 to the west
0083	0082	0249	Ditch Fill	Mid grey/brown with orange patches silty sand, with occasional/rare charcoal flecks becoming more common towards 0084.
0084	0084		Pit Cut	Shallow ovoid pit, with shallow concave sides to a flat base, no clear cut to feature - very diffuse edges. 1m x 0.65m diameter, 0.17m deep. Appears to cut ditch 0082 to east.
0085	0084		Pit Fill	Very mixed light yellow/brown and grey/brown sand with large areas of ash and frequent flecks of charcoal. Possible fire debris pit (not in situ).
0086	0086	0248	Posthole Cut	Cut of oval posthole within enclosure ditch 0071 near to the NE section. U-chaped profile with vertical sides (slightly slayed at top) to a shallow concave base. 0.7m deep by c. 0.15m wide. Forms part of palisaded enclosure.

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0087	0086	0248	Posthole Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with very occasional stones and sandy lenses, very occasional charcoal flecks.
0088	0088	0248	Posthole Cut	Oval posthole within ditch 0071. vertical sides (splayed at top) to a shallow concave base. Forms part of palisaded enclosure.
0089	0088	0248	Posthole Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with very occasional stones and sandy lenses, very occasional charcoal flecks.
0090	0090	0251	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch orientated E-W across the site. Half-excavated as relationship slot with spread 0092. Excavated side was moderately steep and straight to a narrow concave base. Same feature as 0075. Probably cuts spread 0092
0091	0090	0251	Ditch Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones. Becomes more yellow and leached towards base of feature.
0092	0092		Spread	Large spread of mid/dark brown silty sand with patches of orange sand. Suspected to be a natural hollow still filled with a subsoil/natural deposit.
0093	0093	0248	Ditch Cut	Part of rectilinear enclosure ditch. Segment in NW-SE aligned southern end of feature. U shaped profile with shallow convex sides to a shallow concave base 0.85m wide by 0.4m deep. Unclear relationships with 0107 and 0095.
0094	0093	0248	Ditch Fill	Pale/mid greyish brown loose slightly silty sand with patches of orange/yellow sand
0095	0095	0248	Posthole Cut	Ovoid/Sub-rectangular in plan posthole, aligned along length of ditch, with a u-shaped profile. Straight/near vertical sides to a narrow concave base. 0.26m wide and 0.5m deep.
0096	0095	0248	Posthole Fill	Pale/mid greyish brown loose slightly silty sand with patches of orange/yellow sand. Fe nail recovered from this fill.
0097	0097	0248	Posthole Cut	Ovoid/Sub-rectangular in plan posthole, aligned along length of ditch, with a u-shaped profile. Straight/near vertical sides to a narrow concave base. 0.36m x 0.22m diameter and 0.48m deep. Fill same as 0107, no
0098	0098		Ditch Cut	Short visible length of ditch, orientated NE-SW across the site. Linear in plan, u-shaped in profile, with shallow concave sides and base. 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep.
0099	0098		Ditch Fill	Pale/mid greyish brown loose slightly silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.
0100	0101	0249	Ditch Fill	Dark brown friable silty sand with moderate rounded small/medium flints and stones. 0.34m thick.
0101	0101	0249	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, approximately N-S orientated ditch, half excavated as relationship slot. Steep slightly concave sides and a flattish base 0.68m wide and 0.34m deep. Filled by 0100. Cuts possible spread 0106. Same feature as 0073.
0102	0103		Ditch Fill	Mid/dark yellowish brown friable silty sand, 0.22m thick. Fill of 0103
0103	0103		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, N-S orientated ditch (not fully excavated as relationship slot). Moderately sloped sides to a concave base. 0.36m wide and 0.24m deep. Cuts 0105 and 0106
0104	0105		Ditch Fill	Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand, 0.22m thick. Fill of 0105
0105	0105		Ditch Cut	Possible part of butt end truncated by 0103 and possibly 0106. Shallow broad profile, with approx 45 degree sloping sides to a flattish base. 1.4m wide and 0.28m deep.

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0106	0106		Spread	Mid/pale yellowish grey/brown friable silty sand with frequent small/medium rounded pebbles, 0.18m thick. Cut by 0103 and 0101. Possible spread.
0107	0097		Posthole Fill	Pale/mid greyish brown loose silty sand. Fill of posthole 0097 in enclosure ditch.
0108	0108	0250	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, orientated NE-SW. Irregular shallow profile, with curved side and base 0.71m wide by 0.23m deep. Not full profile across feature.
0109	0108	0250	Ditch Fill	Mid/dark grey/pale yellowish brown mottled silty sand. Hard but possibly due to sun-baking, with occasional small to medium gravelly stones.
0110	0110		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole, with sharp break of slope to near vertical sides with a flat base. 0.2m deep and 0.15m diameter.
0111	0110		Posthole Fill	Mid grey/brown sandy silt with occasional small stones.
0112	-		Finds	Unstrat finds from NE corner of site during cleaning.
0113	0113	0252	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch with slightly irregular edges, orientated NW/SE. Moderately sloping sides to an irregular concave base. 0.8m wide and 0.19m deep, 2m long slot.
0114	0113	0252	Ditch Fill	Mid brownish grey firm silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones
0115	0115	0253	Ditch Cut	Ditch, orientated E-W, with shallow concave sides and base approximately 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep. Cut by 0117.
0116	0115	0253	Ditch Fill	Pale slightly pinkish grey soft silty sand with moderate small angular flints and gravel.
0117	0117	0249	Ditch Cut	Ditch, orientated N-S across the site, with steep straight sides and a flat base. Cuts 0115.
0118	0117	0249	Ditch Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional small rounded stones and very occasional small charcoal flecks. 1 Fe nail found.
0119	0119	0253	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch feature, orientated E-W, with medium sloping sides to a flat base. 0.7m wide and 0.05m deep. Same feature as 0115, 0124, 0142, 0140.
0120	0119	0253	Ditch Fill	Mottled yellow/brown/dark greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small stones.
0121	0121		Gully Cut	Cut of short linear gully (?) orientated NE-SW for 2.4m total. Steep/near vertical sides with a narrow concave base. 0.23m deep and 0.36m wide. Relationship with 0123 not clear.
0122	0121 and 0123		Fill	Fill of features 0121 and 0123 - no distinguishable difference. Mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones.
0123	0123		Pit Cut	Possible elongated pit. 2.0m long, 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with steep concave sides to an irregular flat base. Shallow area to far north-west of feature may be a possible posthole. Relationship with 0121 unclear.
0124	0124	0253	Ditch Cut	E-W orientated ditch, with very shallow concave sides and base. Visibly cut by 0126 in plan, but not very clear in section and 0126 is very shallow. Same feature as 0115.
0125	0124	0253	Ditch Fill	Pale slightly pinkish grey soft silty sand with moderate small angular flints and gravels.
0126	0126	0250	Ditch Cut	Ditch, orientated approx N-S. Very shallow feature, almost disappearing, with concave sides and base. Cuts 0124.

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0127	0126	0250	Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown soft silty sand. No inclusions present.
0128	0128	0263	Posthole Cut	Ovoid/Circular posthole with medium/step sides to a shallow/flat base. 0.4m diameter and 0.05m deep. Filled with 0129 and 0148. Part of same posthole line as 0130, 0132 and 0134.
0129	0128	0263	Posthole Fill	Mottled dark greyish brown/orangey brown soft silty sand with intermittent small/medium stone inclusions. Primary fill of posthole 0128. Surrounds possible posthole packing 0148.
0130	0130	0263	Posthole Cut	Ovoid posthole, c. 0.01m deep and 0.38m diameter. Filled with 0131. Part of posthole line with 0128, 0132 and 0134.
0131	0130	0263	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole 0130. Mid brown soft silty sand with very occasional small stone inclusions.
0132	0132	0263	Posthole Cut	Ovoid steep-sided concave-based posthole. 0.28m SE-NW, 0.42m NE-SW and 0.05m deep. Part of posthole line with 0128, 0130 and 0134.
0133	0132	0263	Posthole Fill	Mottled mid brown/orangey yellow soft silty sands with very intermittent small stone inclusions.
0134	0134	0263	Posthole Cut	Ovoid NE-SW aligned posthole/possible pit. Very shallow sides to flat/irregular base. 0.5m NW-SE by 0.7m NE-SW, approximately 0.02m deep. Part of posthole line with 0128, 0130 and 0132.
0135	0134	0263	Posthole Fill	Mottled dark greyish brown soft silty sand/ mid orangey yellow sands with intermittent small stone inclusions throughout. Fill of posthole 0134.
0136	0136	0249	Ditch Cut	NE-SW orientated linear ditch. Wide U-shaped profile with steep sloping sides to a flattish base with a shallow lip on the south-eastern edge (1.0m wide and 0.2m deep. Relationship with posthole 0138 uncertain as not visible during excavation until ditch had been totally excavated.
0137	0136	0249	Ditch Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small/medium stone inclusions.
0138	0138	0249	Posthole Cut	Circular posthole, situated within Ditch 0136, on western edge of the ditch. No visible relationship. Steep sloping sides to concave base. 0.2m diameter, 0.16m deep (from base of ditch).
0139	0138	0249	Posthole Fill	Mid slightly greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones (rounded flint pebbles).
0140	0140	0253	Ditch Cut	Linear Ditch Terminus, medium sloped sides to a shallow concave base. 0.5m wide and 0.07m deep.
0141	0140	0253	Ditch Fill	Mottled yellowish brown/dark greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent small stones.
0142	0142	0253	Ditch Cut	Linear Ditch, orientated E-W across the site. Slightly concave sides (steeper on the northern edge) to a concave base. 1.7m wide, 0.54m deep and 1.5m long slot.
0143	0142	0253	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional small mixed stones and very occasional medium mixed stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
0144	0144		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole. Steep-sided with a shallow concave base. 0.3m diameter and 0.1m deep. Situated within the top of pit 0146.
0145	0144		Posthole Fill	Single fill of Posthole 0144. Slightly mottled dull orange/brown firm silty clay with moderate small/medium stone inclusions.
0146	0146		Pit Cut	Ovoid pit, originally thought to be ditch terminus. Steep sides and shallow concave base with dimensions 2.0m (NW-SE) by 1.4m (SW-NE) and 0.4m deep.

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0147	0146		Pit Fill	Mottled grey/brown sand with patches of sandy orange clay. Moderate small to medium stone inclusions. Becoming darker and more orangey towards base of feature.
0148	0128		Posthole Fill	Possible post-packing within posthole 0128. Mid brownish yellow hard/stiff silty clay with occasional small stones. 0.2m diameter by 0.5m deep.
0149	0149	0250	Ditch Cut	NE-SW orientated rectilinear enclosure ditch. Medium sloping sides to a concave base, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep. Cuts ditches 0157/0165 on north-western side.
0150	0149	0250	Ditch Fill	Fairly dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate mixed sub-angular-rounded flints and stones (up to 90x110mm) and occasional charcoal flecks.
0151	0151	0249	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch. Steep sloped sides to a shallow/flat base. 1.0m wide and 0.2m deep.
0152	0151	0249	Ditch Fill	Dark brown/yellowish loose silty sand. Fill of ditch slot 0151.
0153	0153		Cut	Duplicate recording of posthole/pit 0078
0154	0153		Fill	Duplicate recording of fill 0079
0155	0155		Cut	Duplicate recording of posthole/pit 0080
0156	0155		Fill	Duplicate recording of fill 0081
0157	0157		Ditch Cut	WNW-ESE orientated linear ditch/gully. medium sloped sides to a concave base. Excavated relationship slot. Cut by 0159.
0158	0157		Ditch Fill	Light brown silty sand with some yellow sand mottling and very occasional small stone inclusions. Some animal/root disturbance noted.
0159	0159	0250	Ditch Cut	Section of NE-SW orientated ditch as it cuts ditch 0157. Same feature as 0149. Linear ditch with steep side and a shallow/concave base.
0160	0159	0250	Ditch Fill	Fairly dark greyish brown silty with moderate mixed stone inclusions and very occasional charcoal flecks.
0161	0161		Ditch Cut	NW-SE orientated linear ditch/gully. Shallow sloped side to a shallow concave base (0.1m deep and 0.7m wide).
0162	0161		Ditch Fill	Mid/pale brownish grey/yellow loose sandy silt with occasional small-medium stones.
0163	0163	0255	Ditch Cut	NW-SE orientated linear ditch with moderately steep NE side to a concave base, with a shallower. Stepped SW side. 1.2m wide and 0.28m deep. Filled with 0164
0164	0163	0255	Ditch Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown/black soft silty sand with occasional small-medium sub-rounded stone inclusions.
0165	0165		Ditch Cut	WNW-ESE orientated linear ditch. Concave profile and base.
0166	0165		Ditch Fill	Light brown silty sand with some sandy mottling. Few small stone inclusions. Root disturbance present.
0167	0167		Ditch Cut	E-W orientated ditch visible in section with 0176, 0179 and 0181. Not distinguishable on surface (all 4 ditches appear as one feature).
0168	0167		Ditch Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0167. Light grey/brown fine sand with frequent rounded flints from 3-27mm diameter.
0169	0169	0250	Ditch Cut	E-W orientated ditch cut, part of rectilinear enclosure. U-shaped profile with concave edges and base. 0.58m wide and 0.18m deep.

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0170	0169	0250	Ditch Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional-moderate small sub-angular and rounded flint pebbles and very occasional charcoal flecks.
0171	0171		Ditch Cut	Segment of linear ditch (same as 0113), orientated E-W. Medium sloped side to possibly a flattish base (base only just exposed within sondage). 0.24m deep. Cuts spread 0173
0172	0171		Ditch Fill	Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand with occasional small/medium rounded flints.
0173	0173		Spread	Mid/light yellowish brown friable silty sand with occasional small/medium rounded flints. Cut by 0171
0174	0174	0252	Ditch Terminus	Ditch Terminus(?). Approximatley E-W orientated probable ditch terminus, with shallow sloping sides to an irregular concave base. C. 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep. Passes through a disturbed spread (possibly root disturbed natural) so full extent not clear.
0175	0174	0252	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown firm/friable (sun-baked) sandy silt with occasional small/medium stone inclusions. Horizons not clear as feature runs into/through an area of disturbed natural.
0176	0176	0252	Ditch Cut	E-W orientated ditch, only distinguishable in section. Moderately steep sloping sides to a concave base. 1.4m wide by c. 0.4m deep. Appears to cut 0167
0177	0176	0252	Ditch Fill	light orangey brown fine sand with frequent small rounded flints and occasional angular flints.
0178	0167		Ditch Fill	Lower fill of ditch 0167. Light grey/brown fine sand with frequent small rounded flints and occasional angular flints.
0179	0179		Ditch Cut	E-W orientated ditch. Only distinguishable at base of section. 0.52m deep, no edges distinguishable, probable shallow concave base.
0180	0179		Ditch Fill	Light brown fine sand with patches of light and dark orange fine sand and frequent small rounded flints.
0181	0181	0251	Ditch Cut	E-W orientated ditch. Only distinguishable at base of section. 0.57m deep, no edges distinguishable, probable shallow concave base.
0182	0181	0251	Ditch Fill	Light brown fine sand with patches of light and dark orange fine sand and frequent small rounded flints.
0183	0183	0250	Ditch Cut	Part of rectilinear enclosure ditch. Blunted V-profile, with slightly concave sides to a concave base. Relationship slot with 0185. Ditch cut by 0185, visible on surface but not in section.
0184	0183	0250	Ditch Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand becoing lighter and stonier towards base. Moderate mixed stones and occasional charcoal flecks.
0185	0185	0249	Ditch Terminus	Linear ditch terminus, orientated NE-SW, crossing rectilinear enclosure ditch after it turns SE. shallow concave profile to a shallow concave base. Probably cuts ditch 0183, but not distinguishable in section.
0186	0185	0249	Ditch Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand (slightly darker than 0184) with occasional-moderate small stones/flint pebbles and very occasional charcoal flecks.
0187	0187	0255	Ditch Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch (probably post-medieval) with medium sloping sides to a shallow concave base. 1.2m wide and 0.45m deep
0188	0187	0255	Ditch Fill	Mid brown/grey/yellowish loose sandy silt.
0189	0189		Pit Cut	Oval in plan (NE-SW) 0.9m x (NW-SE) 0.68m x 0.24m deep pit. Slightly irregular profile with irregular concave base.

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0190	0189		Pit Fill	Mid yellowish brown friable silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints/stones.
0191	0191		Posthole Cut	Ovoid posthole, adjacent to terminus 0174. Very steep sides to concave base. 0.35m diameter and 0.15m deep.
0192	0191		Posthole Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small/medium stone inclusions.
0193	0193	0257	Ditch Cut	Sinuuous linear gully/ditch, orientated approximately NW-SE, with shallow sloped sides (N side has a slight convex shape) to a concave base. 0.5m wide by 0.2m deep. Same feature as 0195 and 0232
0194	0193	0257	Ditch Fill	Mid/pale brownish yellowy grey loose silty sand with rare small flint inclusions. Diffuse horizon.
0195	0195	0257	Ditch Cut	Sinuuous linear gully/ditch, orientated approximately NW-SE, with shallow sloped sides to a concave base. 0.55m wide by 0.13m deep. Same feature as 0193 and 0232
0196	0195	0257	Ditch Fill	Mid/pale brownish yellowy grey loose silty sand with rare small flint inclusions. Diffuse horizon.
0197	0197	0255	Ditch Cut	NW-SE orientated ditch, probably post-medieval, with steep sides (stepped on the SW side) and a shallow concave/flat base. 1.8m wide and 0.35m deep.
0198	0197	0255	Ditch Fill	very dark greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional small flints. Upper fill of post-medieval (?) ditch.
0199	0199	0256	Ditch Cut	Small gully orientated NW-SE, 0.43m wide and 0.09m deep, with shallow sloped sides to a flat/shallow concave base. Same as 0201.
0200	0199	0256	Ditch Fill	Light greyish brown fine sand with moderate/occasional small rounded flints.
0201	0201	0256	Ditch Cut	Small gully orientated NW-SE, 0.37m wide and 0.19m deep, with shallow sloped sides to a flat/shallow concave base. Same as 0199.
0202	0201	0256	Ditch Fill	Light greyish brown fine sand with moderate/occasional small rounded flints.
0203	0197		Ditch Fill	Mixed yellowish grey silty sand with patches of yellow sand. Occasional small flint fragments and pebbles. 1.1m wide and 0.1m deep
0204	0204		Ditch Cut	NE-SW orientated linear ditch, shallow u-shaped, with a shallow concave base. 0.48m wide by 0.1m deep. Feature cut by enclosure ditch to NE, and not visible soon after this slot to the SW.
0205	0204		Ditch Fill	Pale yellowish grey firm silty sand with moderate small angular and rounded flints. No finds.
0206	0206	0249	Ditch	Number used to re-photo ditch 0082.
0207	0207		Pit Cut	Slightly ovoid pit. Gently sloping sides to a shallow concave base. 1.15m SW-NE by 1.05m NW-SE and 0.23m deep.
0208	0207		Pit Fill	Mid grey (becoming lighter to the base) soft silty sand with very frequent charcoal inclusions and occasional small-medium stones.
0209	0209	0258	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch/gully, orientated NE-SW, with irregular steep sloped sides to an uneven flat base. 0.35m wide by 0.05m deep and 1.65m long slot. Same feature as 0224.
0210	0209	0258	Ditch Fill	Pale grey friable silty sand with intermittent rounded flints. No finds.
0211	0211		Pit Cut	Oval pit, orientated E-W, with shallow western side to a concave base, with a steeper eastern side. 0.7m x 0.8m and 0.21m deep. Possibly a disturbed posthole?

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0212	0211		Pit Fill	Light greyish brown friable sand with occasional medium-sized charcoal inclusions. Root disturbed.
0213	0213		Pit Cut	Circular pit, very shallow concave sides and base, 1.65m wide and 0.12m deep.
0214	0213		Pit Fill	Mid/light grey soft silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions and charcoal flecks.
0215	0215		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch/gully feature, orientated NW-SE towards the western corner of the site. Very truncated feature in an area of little topsoil. Very shallow concave sides to a flat base. 0.55m wide and 0.5m deep.
0216	0215		Ditch Fill	Pale grey/brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions.
0217	0217		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, orientated NE-SW, with a curved steep concave profile to a concave base. 0.5m wide and 0.18m deep. Same feature as 0230.
0218	0217		Ditch Fill	Mid yellowish grey friable silty sand with moderate small-medium angular-rounded flints.
0219	0219		Treebole	Probable tree-bole, orientated E-W. Rough irregular sides and base, 2m E-W, 1m N-S and 0.27m deep. Disturbed/mixed fill, with very very rare small charcoaly flecks.
0220	0220		Pit Cut	Circular pit, with shallow sloping sides to a flattish base. 0.54m diameter and 0.08m deep.
0221	0220		Pit Fill	Pale yellowish grey friable silty sand with occasional small angular/rounded flints.
0222	0222		Pit Cut	Circular pit. Shallow curved sides and concave base, 0.6m diameter and 0.09m deep. Frequent bioturbation so edges of feature are not too clear.
0223	0222		Pit Fill	Light greyish brown soft sand with very intermittent small stone inclusions.
0224	0224	0258	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch/gully, orientated NW-SE. Possibly terminus, though feature appears more likely to simply fade away than have a distinct end. Shallow sloping sides to a gentle concave base. 0.33m wide by 0.1m deep (1.77m long slot).
0225	0224	0258	Ditch Fill	Pale brownish grey friable silty sand with occasional angular and sub-rounded small flints.
0226	0226		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole, with shallow sides (steeper on the western edge), 0.43m diameter and 0.1m deep
0227	0226		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish brown friable sand. Some root action visible.
0228	0228		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with shallow concave sides and base. 0.33m x 0.4m x 0.09m deep.
0229	0228		Posthole Fill	Pale greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.
0230	0230		Ditch Cut	Cut of Ditch 0230 in relationship slot. Linear ditch, orientated NE-SW (same as 0217). 0.22m deep, 1m long and 0.4m wide within slot. No visible relationship with ditch 0232.
0231	0230		Ditch Fill	Light grey moderately compacted (sun-baked?) fine sand with frequent small rounded flints.
0232	0232	0257	Ditch Cut	Ditch in relationship slot with 0230. 0.78m long, 0.34m wide and 0.16m deep (within slot). Same feature as 0193 and 0195. No visible relationship with 0230.

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0233	0232	0257	Ditch Fill	Light grey moderately compacted (sun-baked?) fine sand with frequent small rounded flints.
0234	0234		Pit Cut	Small circular pit. Steep sides to a shallow concave base. 0.65m diameter and 0.18m deep.
0235	0234		Pit Fill	Dark grey/blackish brown organic-rich loose silty sand fill of pit 0234.
0236	0236		Pit Cut	Circular pit with vertical sides/slightly undercut sides to a flat base. 0.8m diameter and 0.6m deep. Several layered deposits, including a probable in situ fire base (fired clay layer) and debris.
0237	0236		Pit Fill	Black/dark grey silty sand deposit - frequent charcoal flecks, occasional small stones.
0238	0236		Pit Fill	Mid reddish orange fired clay lumps in a defined layer - possible base of fire pit? Roughly bowl-shaped layer.
0239	0236		Pit Fill	Dull greyish yellow sands. Appears to be redeposited natural layer. Secondary fill of pit 0236.
0240	0236		Pit Fill	Dark brown/black organic-rich sand - almost peaty in consistency. Primary fill of pit 0236.
0241	0236		Pit Fill	Dark grey silty sand layer. Occasional charcoaly flecks (could be mixed during excavation from above layers). Tertiary fill of pit 0236.
0242	0242		Ditch Cut	N-S orientated ditch in monitored strip area. 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep with medium/shallow sloped sides to a flat base.
0243	0242		Ditch Fill	Soft pale yellow/grey sand with occasional small stones and flints.
0244	0244		Ditch Cut	Small ditch/gully orientated approx N-S. 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep. Merges with 0242 after a short distance.
0245	0244		Ditch Fill	Soft pale yellow/grey sand with occasional small stones and flints.
0246	0246		Ditch Cut	Ditch, orientated approximately N-S. Medium sloped western side to a flat step, then a medium slope down to a shallow concave base, with a steep slope up the eastern side, shallowing out as it reaches the top. Ditches 0242 and 0244 both appear to merge into this feature.
0247	0246		Ditch Fill	Soft pale yellow/grey sand with occasional small stones and flints.
0248			Ditch	Group number for enclosure ditch, includes features 0071, 0095, 0097, and 3 postholes in 0071?
0249			Ditch	Group number for ditch, includes SF's 16-26, 0082/0206, 0074, 0136 and 0138 (posthole within ditch), 0017, 0151, 0185 and XXX (relationship slot with E-W ditches)
0250			Ditch	Group number for enclosure ditch, consists of 0056, 0054, 0108, 0052, 0126, 0149, 0159, 0169, 0183
0251			Ditch	Group number for ditch, consists of 0076, 0090, possibly into 0181 and 0040
0252			Ditch	Group number for ditch, consists of 0174, 0172, 0113, 0176 and towards 0040
0253			Ditch	Group number for ditch, consists of 0140, 0115, 0119, 0124, 0142, 0031, 0045
0254			Ditch	Group number for ditch, contains 0033, 0161 and probably 0157
0255			Ditch	Group number for ditch, contains 0029, 0163, 0187, 0197
0256			Ditch	Group number for ditch, contains 0027, 0199, 0201

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**CONTEXT FEATURE GROUP IDENTIFIER DESCRIPTION**

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0257	Ditch	Group number for ditch, contains 0193, 0195, 0232
0258	Ditch	Group number for ditch, contains 0209, 0224
0259	Structure	Group number for posthole structure, not excavated
0260	Structure	Group number for posthole structure, not excavated
0261	Structure	Group number for posthole structure, not excavated
0262	Posthole alignmen	Group number for posthole alignment, not excavated
0263	Posthole alignmen	Group number for posthole alignment, contains 0128, 0130, 0132, 0134
0264	Possible enclosure	Group number for possible enclosure/structure, not excavated.

### Appendix 3. Bulk finds table

<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Pot No</i>	<i>Pot Wt</i>	<i>Ceram</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>F.C No</i>	<i>F.C Wt</i>	<i>W flt No</i>	<i>W flt Wt</i>	<i>B flt No</i>	<i>B flt Wt</i>	<i>A bone No</i>	<i>A bone Wt</i>	<i>Misc</i>	<i>Overall date range</i>
0001	1	171	Roman				1	1						
0028									1	16				
0032	1	6	Medieval											12th to 14th C
0034	38	1328	Medieval				2	7						13th to 14th C
0035	4	26	Medieval											13th to 14th C
0037	2	35	Medieval				2	598					2 @ 493 Slag	12th to 13th C
0039									83	279				
0041	3	29	Medieval				1	9						?12th C
0042	3	25	Medieval										Fe strip 1 @ 55	
0044									14	12				
0048									9	15				
0070	1	5	Medieval											13th to 14th C
0072	3	64	Medieval											?13th C
0073	1	1	Medieval				1	6						
0076					1	2								
0093	5	5	???Medieval						9	7			1 @ 1 Fe frag	
0094	2	6	Medieval		1	1					10	1		?12th C
0096													2 @ 6 Iron nail	
0102	1	25	Medieval											12th to 14th C

<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Pot No</i>	<i>Pot Wt</i>	<i>Ceram</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>F.C No</i>	<i>F.C Wt</i>	<i>W flt No</i>	<i>W flt Wt</i>	<i>B flt No</i>	<i>B flt Wt</i>	<i>A bone No</i>	<i>A bone Wt</i>	<i>Misc</i>	<i>Overall date range</i>
0109	1	5	Medieval											11th to 14th C
0112	2	20	Medieval											
0118													2 @ 10 Iron nai	
0129								3	1					
0139								1	2					
0143	4	3	Medieval											12th to 14th C
0147	3	3	Medieval											Late 14th to 16th
0147								19	14					
0150	2	1	???	Medieval	16	6			14	29				
0152													2 @ 1303 CBM	
0152					10	3			16	30				
0158	2	10	Medieval				1	6						11th to 14th C
0161	15	163	Roman											
0164	1	1	Unknown								13	185		?
0168														
0170					1	1								
0170	2	1	Medieval		56	8			15	5				
0186	2	5	Medieval								2	12	4 @ 1 Charcoa	12th to 14th C
0208									58	145			78 @ 55 Charc	
0214									38	65				
0218	4	35	Medieval											Late 14th to 16th



<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Pot No</i>	<i>Pot Wt</i>	<i>Ceram</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>F.C No</i>	<i>F.C Wt</i>	<i>W flt No</i>	<i>W flt Wt</i>	<i>B flt No</i>	<i>B flt Wt</i>	<i>A bone No</i>	<i>A bone Wt</i>	<i>Misc</i>	<i>Overall date range</i>
0221									8	19				
0223									7	17				
0225									3	9				
0225									7	12				
0229									2	59				
0235	5	49	Saxon											?6th C
0235	33	96	Saxon						7	11				?6th C
0237	1	20	Saxon											5th C
0237	6	10	Saxon		73	372			14	42				?5th C
0238	3	2	Saxon		46	287			9	12	2	1		?5th to 7th C
0240	4	42	Saxon											5th to 6th C
0240	1	6	Saxon		3	4			3	32				?5th to 6th C
0241	1	5	Saxon											5th to 7th C



## Appendix 4. Small Finds Database

Small find no	Context	Period	Material	Object Name	No of frags	Weight	Dimensions (Length)	Dimensions (Width)	Comments
1001	0046	PMED/MOD	IRON	Unknown	1	13		17mm	Cylindrical, broken and heavily corroded. No other finds in this context
1002	0046	PMED/MOD	IRON	?Hinge	1	9	36mm	20mm	Curved metal fragment, corroded. Possible door latch/hinge or agricultural piece. No other finds in this fill
1003	0066	PMED/MOD	IRON	?Nail	1	3	38mm	4mm	Heavily corroded, bent/snapped. No other finds in this context
1004	U/S	PMED/MOD	IRON	Nail	3	3	24mm		Snapped nail fragments, corroded
1005	U/S	PMED/MOD	IRON	Unknown	1	4	13mm	4mm	Snapped iron fragment, possibly agricultural in nature?
1006	U/S	PMED/MOD	IRON	Unknown	1	8	23mm	19mm	Sub-rounded corroded, unknown iron object.
1007	U/S	PMED/MOD	IRON	Nail	1	10	31mm	29mm	Corroded and snapped nail fragment
1008	U/S	PMED/MO	IRON	Nail	1	3	19mm	15mm	Corroded and snapped fragment
1009	U/S	PMED/MOD	IRON	Nail	5	6	26mm	13mm	Corroded and fragmentary, looks fairly modern
1010	U/S	PMED/MOD	IRON	Nail/?Hook	1	6	38mm	19mm	Snapped, bent and corroded, the latter looks more recent
1011	U/S	PMED	IRON	tch/Agg pie	7	36	65mm	28mm	Corroded, heavy, fragmented, metal clearly visible. Could be agricultural implement
1012	U/S	PMED	IRON	Nail	1	3	22mm	12mm	Corroded fragment
1013	U/S	PMED/MOD	IRON	?Disc	1	3		18mm	Sub-rounded disc, corrosion looks relatively recent
1014	U/S	PMED	IRON	Nail	1	1	17mm		Snapped and corroded nail fragment
1015	U/S	PMED	IRON	Nail	1	3	20mm	15mm	Snapped, corroded nail fragment
1016	U/S	PMED	IRON	Hinge	1	7	29mm	12mm	Slightly corroded fragment
1017	U/S	PMED/MOD	IRON	Nail	1	7	57mm	13mm	Only very slightly corroded, almost whole

Small find no	Context	Period	Material	Object Name	No of frags	Weight	Dimensions (Length)	(Width)	Comments
1018	U/S	PMED/MOD	IRON	Bracket	1	73	143mm	23mm	Corroded, snapped bracket, could be a farming implement fragment
1019	U/S	PMED	IRON	Unknown	1	3	19mm	13mm	Corroded fragment of no particular shape
1020	U/S	PMED	IRON	Machine piece	1	48	97mm	18mm	Slightly corroded ?agricultural machinery piece, looks relatively recent
1021	U/S	PMED	IRON	Nail	2	1	28mm	5mm	Small bent, snapped and corroded fragments
1022	U/S	PMED	LEAD	Ball shot	1	8		11mm	Round with one flat impact mark, dated 17th to 19th C
1023	U/S	PMED	IRON	Nail	1	1	18mm	8mm	Corroded small snapped fragment
1024	U/S	PMED	IRON	Plate/bracket	1	40	113mm	24mm	Corroded machinery part
1025	U/S	PMED	IRON	Nail	1	7	53mm	13mm	Large corroded fragment, doesn't look too old, only small portion missing
1026	U/S	PMED	IRON	Nail	1	4	47mm	11mm	Bent, corroded but looks nearly whole
1027	U/S	PMED	IRON	Nail	1	1	22mm	4mm	Broken and corroded fragment
1028	U/S	PMED/MOD	LEAD	Weight	1	13	14mm	12mm	Bent, worn small fragment
1029	U/S	PMED	IRON	Nail	1	14	77mm	8mm	Corroded snapped and bent fragment
1030	U/S	PMED	IRON	?Hinge	1	6	32mm	11mm	Corroded snapped, small fragment, doesn't look too old
1031	U/S	MED	COPPER ALLOY	Mount	1	1	11mm	8mm	Bent, but fine cut with one rivet, belt fastener probably 1400 to 1600
1032	U/S	PMED	IRON	Nail	1	2	27mm	10mm	Corroded, snapped fragment
1033	U/S	PMED	LEAD	?Setting	1	1	17mm	4mm	Bent, snapped with right angles, perhaps for glass?

## Appendix 6. Post-Roman pottery

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Form	Abrasion	Spot date
0001	RBGW	D	1	21		++	
0001	LMT	H	1	99			
0017	MCW	U	1	4			
0017	WVCW	U	1	22			
0025	HOLL	U	1	4			
0032	MCW	U	1	6			
0034	WVCW	U	2	29			
0034	MCW	RUD	12	238	JR		13-14
0034	MCW	R	1	8	JG		13-14
0034	MCW	U	2	6		+	
0034	WVCW	B?	1	27			
0034	WVCW	BU	2	36			
0034	MCWM	U	1	46			
0034	MCWC	U	1	62			
0034	HOLL	U	6	69			
0034	WVCW	R	1	75	BL		13-14
0034	WVCW	R	1	110	BL		13-14
0034	WVCW	R	2	249	BL		13-14

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Form	Abrasion	Spot date
0034	WVCW	S	1	268	CF		
0034	WVCW	U	5	104			
0035	HOLL	R	1	11	JR	+	
0035	UNID	U	1	4			LMed+?
0035	MCWM	U	1	8		+	
0035	MCW	U	1	3		+	
0037	MCW	RU	2	35	JR		12-13
0041	MCW	U	1	3			
0041	MCW	U	1	15		+	
0041	MCW	R	1	10	JR		12?
0042	MCWM	U	2	7			
0042	WVCW	B	1	18			
0070	HOLL	B	1	5			
0072	WVCW	U	1	37			
0072	HOLL	U	1	4			
0072	WVCW	R	1	22	JR		13?
0073	WVCW	U	1	2			
0093	MCW	U	3	4			
0094	MCW	U	1	1			
0094	EMW	U	1	6			
0102	MCW	U	1	26			

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Form	Abrasion	Spot date
0109	LMU	U	1	5			
0112	WVCW	U	1	10			
0112	MCWM	B	1	10			
0143	MCW	U	1	2		+	
0147	LMT	D	1	4			
0150	MCW	U	2	1			
0158	LMU	U	2	10			
0161	RBGW	U	4	37		+	
0161	RBGW	BU	11	125			
0164	UNID	U	1	1		+	
0170	MCW	U	2	1			
0186	MCW	U	1	3			
0186	MCWM	U	1	1			
0218	ESMS	R?	1	2	JR	+	
0218	ESMS	B	1	11		+	
0218	ESQZ	U	1	3		+	
0218	LMT	D	1	18			
0235	ESCF	U	5	49			
0235	ESO2	U	2	1		+	
0235	ESOM	U	21	94			
0237	ESCQ	D	1	20		+	5th c

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Form	Abrasion	Spot date
0237	ESFS	U	4	7			
0237	ESFS	U	1	1			
0237	ESFS	R	1	2	JR?		
0238	UNID	U	1	1			
0238	ESCQ	U	2	1			
0240	ESFS	U	1	7			
0240	UNFT	U	1	6			preh
0240	ESCQ	D	1	13			5th c
0241	ESFS	R	1	5	BL?		
u/s	RBGW	R	1	171	LSV		



## Appendix 6. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	22	29	34	35	47
<b>Context No.</b>	0094	0152	0150	0170	0225
<b>Feature No.</b>	0093	0151	0149	0169	0224
<b>Date</b>		?Med.	?Med.	?Med.	
<b>Cereals</b>					
<i>Triticum</i> sp.				xcf	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x				x
<b>Herbs</b>					
Chenopodiaceae indet.				x	
<i>Thalictrum</i> sp.					xcffg
<b>Wetland plants</b>					
<i>Carex</i> sp.			x		
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.		xcf			
<i>Montia fontana</i> L.			x		
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>					
<i>Crateagus</i> sp.		xcf			
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>					
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxx	x	x	xx
Charcoal >5mm				x	
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x	x
Indet.seeds				x	x
<b>Other remains</b>					
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	x	x
Black tarry material	x		x		x
Bone	x	x			
Burnt/fired clay	x	xx	xxx	x	xxx
Ferrous globules	x				
Small coal frags.	x				x
Vitreous material	x				x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the ditchfills.

**Key to Table** x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens\_cf = compare fg = fragment Med. = medieval L.Med = Late medieval E.Sax = Early Saxon ph = post-hole

## Appendix 6. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains (cont.)

Context No.	0089	0087	0139	0192	0208	0048	0212	0039	0147	0214	0223	0221	0044	0235	0237	0238	0240
Feature No.	0088	0086	0138	0191	0207	0047	0211	0038	0146	0213	0222	0220	0043	0234	0236	0236	0236
Feature type	ph	ph	ph	ph	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Date									L.Med.					E.Sax.	E.Sax.	E.Sax	E.Sax.
<b>Cereals</b>																	
<i>Triticum</i> sp.								Xcf									
Cereal indet. (grains)		x			x			x	xcffg	x						x	x
<b>Herbs</b>																	
Polygonaceae indet.			X														
<b>Wetland plants</b>																	
<i>Carex</i> sp.									Xcf								
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.										X							
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>																	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.														x	x	xcf	x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>																	
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	xxxx	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm		x	x	x	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	x	xxx	x	x	xxxx	xxx	x	x	xxx
Charcoal >5mm					xx	xx		xxx				x	xxx	x			x
Charcoal >10mm					xx	xx		xx					xx				
Charred root/stem		x					x	x	x	x					x		
Indet.bud						x											
Indet.culm node								x									
<b>Other remains</b>																	
Black porous 'cokey' material		x			x		x	x	x	xxx	x	x			x	x	
Black tarry material				x					x			x	x		x		
Bone		x															
Burnt/fired clay		x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x			xx	x	
Ferrous globules					x												
Small coal frags.		X							x	x		x		x		x	x
Vitreous material		x					x		x								
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>25%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>&lt;12.5%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 2. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the post-hole and pitfills.

**Key to Table** x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens  
 cf = compare fg = fragment Med. = medieval L.Med = Late medieval E.Sax = Early Saxon ph = post-hole

## Appendix 8. Pottery illustrations

