

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/053

SILVER BIRCHES, HINTLESHAM (HNS 027)



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HER Information

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Funding Body: Stour Homes Ltd.

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

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Summary

Hintlesham, Silver Birches (TM 0925 4340; HNS 027) After an earlier trenched evaluation had identified archaeological features dating from the Middle Saxon to medieval periods, an excavation was undertaken over an area of c.600 square metres in order to fulfil the archaeological mitigation requirements of the planning condition.

The archaeology revealed in the excavation included a background scatter of prehistoric finds residual in later features. The features themselves were attributed dates ranging from the Middle Saxon through to the earlier medieval periods and were thought to represent a continuous period of occupation/activity in the vicinity of the site.

Characterised by ditches with no structural evidence and a finds assemblage that was both sparse and abraded, the features were interpreted as the back end of enclosures and fields that fronted onto the road to the east. It is likely that any surviving structural evidence would be closer to this road, itself extant since at least the medieval period, and as a consequence, outside of the excavation area.

In addition, a few features relating to the 20th century bungalow that previously occupied the site were recorded, including ash pits and a concrete lined well.

No further work is recommended on this material.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council and Stour Homes Ltd)

1. Introduction

1.1 Site location

A planning application (B/08/01650) for two detached dwellings at Silver Birches, Hintlesham (TM 0925 4340) (Fig. 1) attracted an archaeological condition requiring a staged programme of mitigation procedures to ensure that any archaeology present on the site was adequately recorded prior to it being compromised during the construction process.

The site itself lies at the eastern end of Hintlesham Village, immediately north of Silver Hill, part of a route that presumably has origins at least as far back as the medieval period.

1.2 Geology and topography

Topographically, the site lies at approximately 46mOD on a gentle south-east facing slope on the western side of a shallow, now dry, tributary valley that opens into a wider valley to the south. A water course known as Spring Brook occupies the lower valley, passing the site in a south-west to north-easterly direction at a distance of approximately 250m to the south-east.

The underlying drift geology comprises glaciofluvial sand and clay. A varying depth of colluvial deposits were encountered throughout the site, as intervening layers between the topsoil and underlying sand and clay subsoil.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

In the county Historic Environment Record (HER) the site is recognised as being in an area of 'high archaeological importance'. The evidence for this is primarily the known archaeological sites in the immediate area, which include a Saxon cemetery (HNS 008) in a disused gravel pit some c.100m to the east (Fig. 1). In addition, it is located adjacent to a medieval road and later medieval buildings, the nearest of which is 16th century Hyntle Cottage, that lies some 125m north-east of the development site (Fig. 1).

Furthermore, the favourable south facing aspect of the site is one which often attracts occupation of all chronological periods.

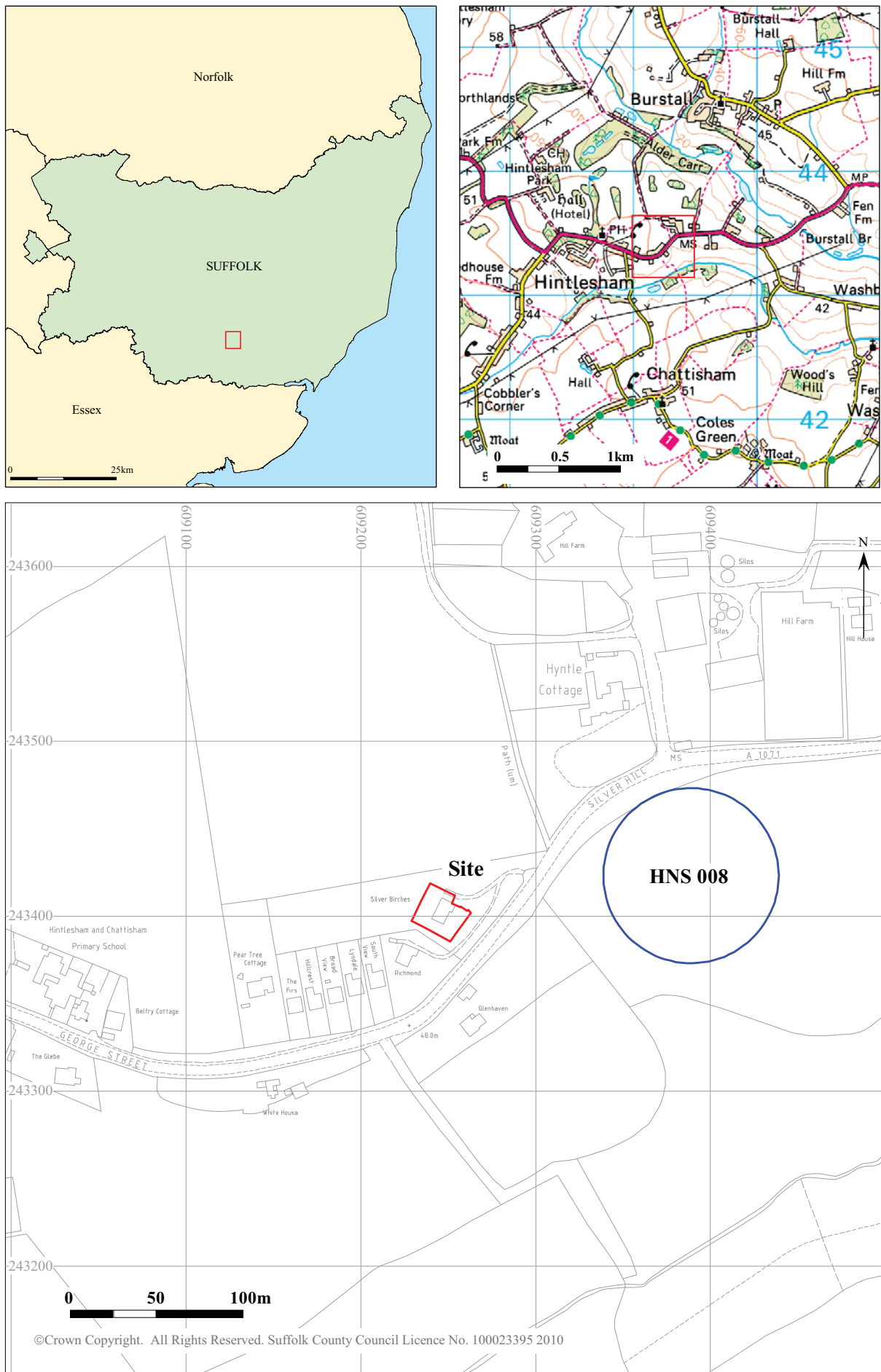


Figure 1 Site Location

As an initial stage in the archaeological mitigation process, an evaluation by trial-trench was undertaken on the site by the SCCAS Field Team in June 2009 (Stirk 2009).

Features of archaeological interest recorded during the evaluation work comprised ditches dating from the Middle Saxon to medieval periods, while artefactual evidence of prehistoric, Saxon and medieval date was recovered.

Due to the positive results of the evaluation, a further phase of archaeological work was asked for in order to fulfil the requirements of the planning condition, effectively the excavation of part of the site where the archaeological features were concentrated.

Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Field Projects Team were commissioned by the developer (Stour Homes Ltd) to undertake the excavation, the fieldwork for which was carried out in the February and March of 2010.

1.4 Research objectives

Essentially, the project research objectives were those defined in the Brief and Specification document for the excavation prepared by SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix I), also presented in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Boulter 2010) as Research Objectives (RO's) 1 and 2.

These were;

RO1: The principle excavation objective is 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 (Brief and Specification Section 2.2).

RO2: The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation, in the form of finds and features (Brief and Specification Section 2.3).

2. Methodology

2.1 Excavation fieldwork

The excavation area was stripped using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to provide a good clean cut. Spoil was removed to a storage area at the rear of the site using a dumper. Topsoil and subsoil were stored separately.

While an area of c.1,300 square metres had been agreed with the local planning authority's archaeological advisor (Jess Tipper), it had already been recognised that soil storage restrictions would probably make the opening of the whole area in one go somewhat problematic (Boulter 2010, Fig. 2). On that basis, the soil-stripping was initiated in the south-east corner of the site, the archaeologically busier area as identified in the evaluation (see Trenches 1 – 3 on Fig. 2), and working towards the north. By the time that the area for soil storage was exhausted, only 601 square metres had been stripped. However, it was clear that the archaeology had all but petered out towards the north and agreement was reached with Jess Tipper, to reduce the area of the excavated trench to that which had already been exposed at that juncture.

A grid was imposed on the site using an optical theodolite with its intersection points recorded using a RTK GPS unit. All site plans were drawn manually on plastic drafting film at a scale of 1:50 by triangulation and off-set from the site grid.

Section drawings were executed at a scale of 1:20 in pencil on plastic drafting film. Section lines and other levels were related to Ordnance Datum using a back sight imposed on the grid peg in the south-west corner of the site with a value of 47.49m OD.

A metal detector search was undertaken at all stages of the project.

A full photographic record, both digital and monochrome prints was made.

Context information was recorded within a 'unique continuous' number system on 'pro-forma' sheets under the site code HNS 027.

All features were cleaned manually and systematically sampled with at least 10% of ditches excavated along with 100% of all other non modern features. Where artefactual evidence was recovered it was retained for processing and assessment, with a 'no discard' policy operated on site.

Environmental bulk soil samples were retained from significant excavated features.

2.2 Post-excavation

Context information was input onto Microsoft Access database (Appendix II)

All retained artefacts were processed (washed and marked), quantified with the information input onto Microsoft Access database (Appendix III.a-c).

Individual categories of finds were then examined, assessed and reported by the relevant specialists.

Plans and selected sections were digitised and made available for inclusion in this report. All plans and section sheets were scanned to provide security copies.

Photographs were added to the SCCAS Photographic Archive under the codes HAC 1-81 (digital) and HAY 1-18, HAZ 3-36 (monochrome prints).

The stratigraphic and dating data was scrutinised and assessed with the resulting factual information forming Chapter 3 of this report and the perceived archaeological potential presented as Chapter 4.

Environmental samples were floated with the residues assessed by a palaeoenvironmental specialist (Val Fryer) (Chapter 3 and Appendix III.d).

3. Factual evidence

3.1 Introduction

There are four A3 plan sheets at a scale of 1:50 and three A3 sheets of 1:20 scale section drawings. All have been scanned as part of the digital archive and the plans have been formally digitised (Fig. 2).

A total of twenty one features were recorded during the evaluation and excavation fieldwork: nine ditches (0013, 0052, 0059, 0066, 0075, 0086, 0093 0102 and 0100/0114), six pits (0056, 0062, 0071, 0089, 0095 and 0112), five post-holes (0077, 0081, 0098, 0106 and 0109) and a well (0058) (Fig. 2).

3.2 Dating and phasing

The following table provides a breakdown of the recorded features by type and allocated phase.

Phase	Basis for Dating	Features	Total No. Features
I. Prehistoric	Artefactual evidence	None	0
II. Middle Saxon (mid 7th-mid 9th century)	Artefactual evidence and spatial relationships between features	Ditch: 0059 Total 1	1
III. Late Saxon-Early Medieval (mid 9th to late 12th century)	Artefactual evidence, stratigraphy and spatial relationships between features	Ditches: 0052, 0075, 0086, 0093, 0102 Total 5 Pit: 0062 Total 1	6
IV. Early Medieval (11th and 12th centuries)	Artefactual evidence, stratigraphy and spatial relationships between features	Ditches: 0066, 0100/0114 Total 2 Pits: 0095, 0112 Total 2	4
V. modern	Artefactual evidence and stratigraphy	Pits: 0056, 0071, 0089 Total 3 Well: 0058 Total 1	4
0. Undated	None	Ditch: 0013 Total 1 Post-holes: 0077, 0081, 0098, 0106, 0109 Total 5	6

Table 1 Dating and phasing

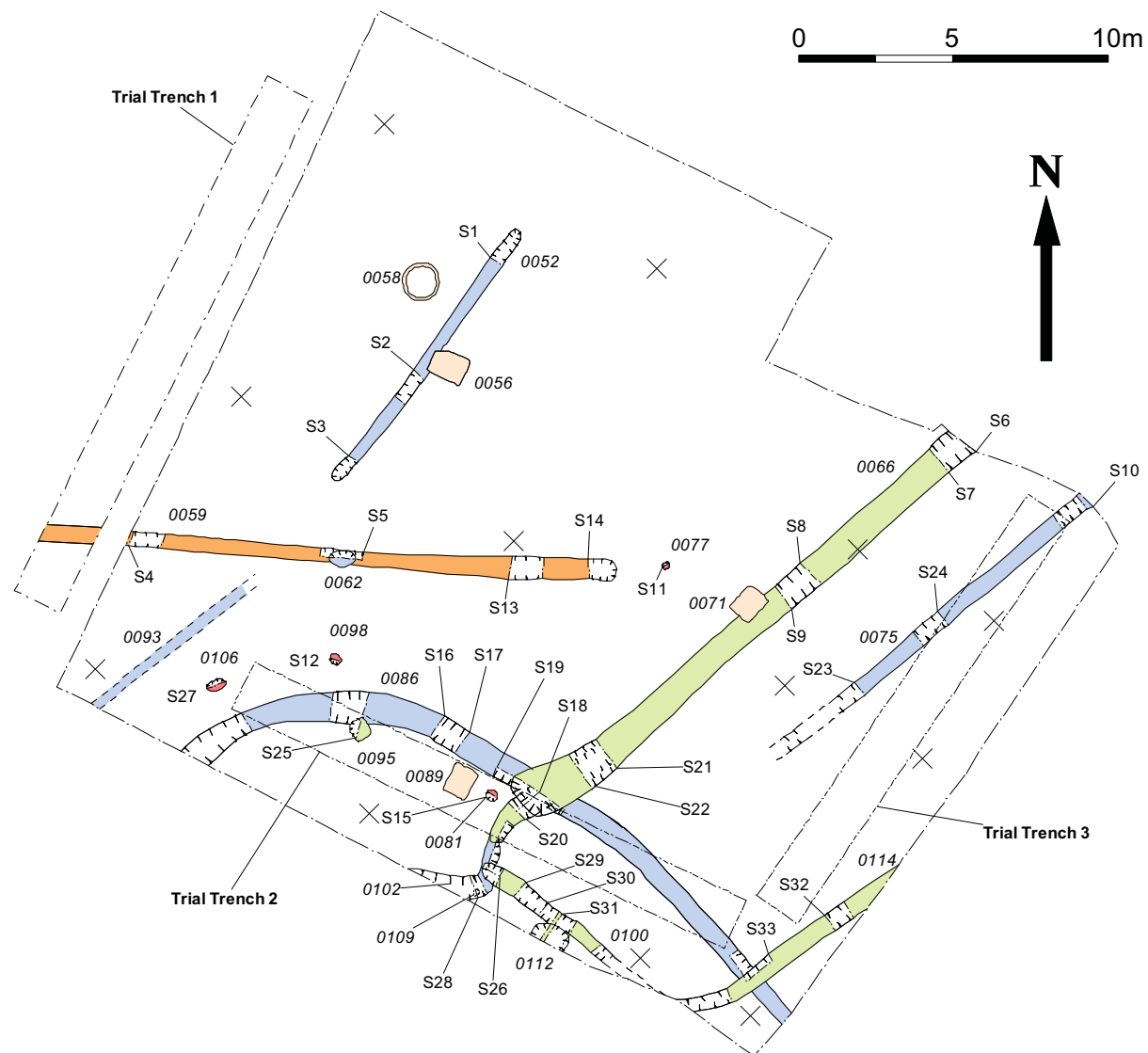
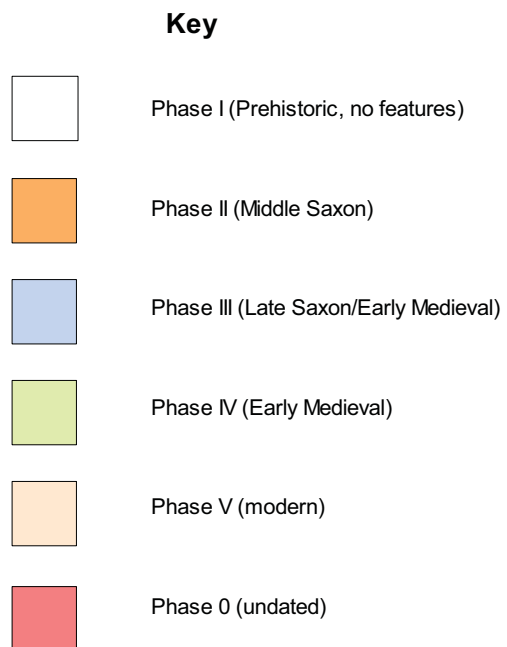


Figure 2 Site plan with phasing

While the artefactual evidence clearly suggested a date range for the principal phase of activity on the site, essentially from the Middle Saxon to Early Medieval periods (mid 7th century to the end of the 12th century), the attribution of features to specific phases within this wide range was problematic, as most included only sparse, abraded and mixed assemblages of finds.

In the following section, the features are presented by phase along with the rationale for their dating and phasing. Only selected sections have been formally digitised for inclusion in this report (Fig. 3), essentially those which exhibit significant stratigraphic relationships or represent principal features. The remaining sections are available as part of the archive.

3.3 The features

With the exception of the modern pits and well, all of the archaeological features recorded were sealed by the overburden layers that were mechanically removed at the start of the excavation.

The overburden comprised the following three components:

- **Topsoil 0002:** Dark grey/brown loamy clay 0.25-0.35m thick. Over.....
- **Subsoil 0061:** Relatively homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones, varying between 0.25-0.60m thick and seen over entire site. Interpreted as colluvium. Over.....
- **Subsoil 0118:** Mid brown sandy clay layer only seen in south-east corner of site where it reached a maximum thickness of 0.40m. Interpreted as colluvium. Only recorded in long section of southern site edge.

Phase I: Prehistoric

No features were attributed a prehistoric date with all the artefactual evidence residual in later features.

Phase II: Middle Saxon

One feature, ditch 0059, was attributed a Middle Saxon date based primarily from the presence of a number of sherds, including some adjoining, of Ipswich

Ware pottery in fill 0005 excavated from a section where the feature crossed evaluation Trench 1 (Fig. 2). These were relatively unabraded and likely to be in their primary context of deposition. Other than a single residual sherd of prehistoric pottery, the Ipswich Ware sherds were the only datable artefacts recovered. In addition, the east-west orientation of the feature was essentially at odds with that of the later ditches attributed later Saxon and medieval dates.

Ditch 0059 was 0.60 metres wide with a depth of c.0.20m and had a fill comprising mid brown silty sand clay with occasional gravel to pebble-sized stones (Fig. 3 and Plate 1).

III. Late Saxon/Early Medieval

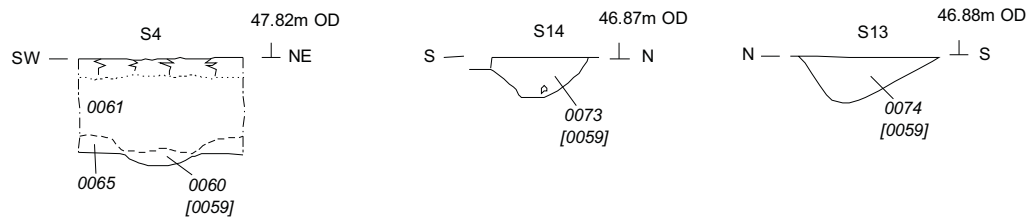
This phase includes features that definitely predate those attributed to Phase IV, along with those which can broadly be given a Late Saxon/Early Medieval date based on their included finds or their orientation/spatial relationships with other, more securely dated, features.

A total of six features were included in Phase III, five ditches, 0052, 0075, 0086, 0093, 0102 and a pit, 0062 (Table 1 and Fig. 2).

Of the five ditches, 0056, 0075 and 0093 have only been included due to their similar orientation to other Phase III and IV features, as no artefactual evidence was recovered. All were shallow, with a maximum depth of 0.10m and a maximum width of 0.55m. Both 0075 and 0093 were difficult to define, seeming to peter out as they crossed the site.

In contrast, ditch 0086 could clearly be seen entering the site in its south-east corner, continuing for approximately 15.00m in a north-westerly direction before curving to the south-west and running out under the southern site edge. Sections excavated at junctions with ditches 0066 and 0100/0114 (Fig. 3 and Plates 4 and 8 respectively) plainly showed these Phase IV features cutting the Phase III ditch. In addition, the sparse, ceramic dating evidence was restricted to Thetford-type ware which, along with the stratigraphic evidence, supports its inclusion in Phase III.

Period II Middle Saxon



Periods III and IV Late Saxon/Early Medieval

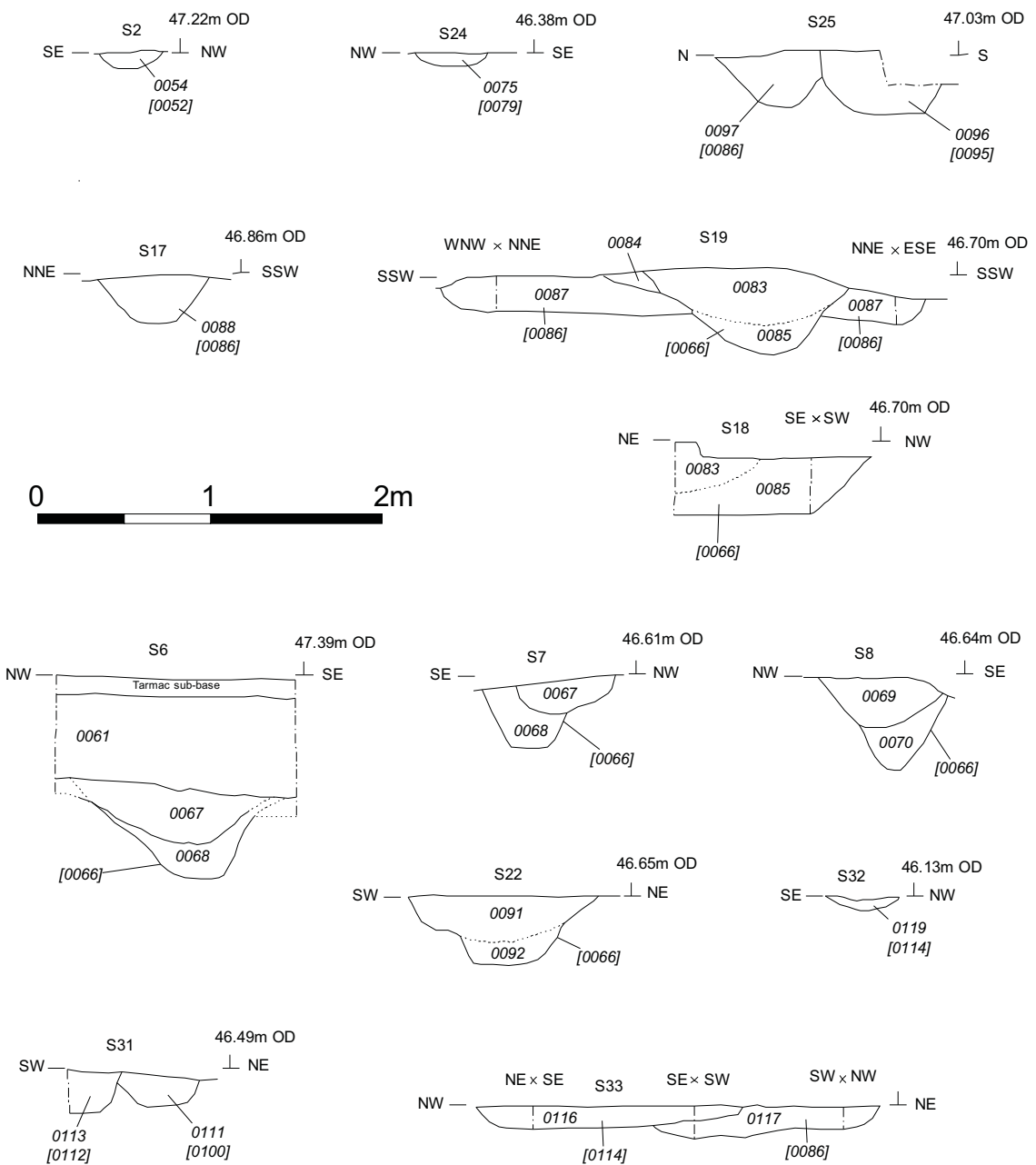


Figure 3. Representative section drawings



Plate 1 Ditch 0059 (S13)



Plate 2 Ditch 0086 & pit 0095 (S25)



Plate 3 Ditch 0086 (S17)



Plate 4 Ditches 0066 & 0086 (S19)



Plate 5 Ditch 0066 (S6)



Plate 6 Ditch 0066 (S8)



Plate 7 Pit 0112 & ditch 0100 (S31)



Plate 8 Ditches 0086 & 0114 (S33)

Ditch 0086 was generally c.0.90m in width, had a depth of between 0.20m and 0.32m with relatively gently sloping sides and a rounded bottom (Fig. 3 and Plates 2, 3 4 and 8).

Ditch 0102, which described an L-shape before running under the southern edge of the site, was cut by the butt-ends of two Phase IV ditches, 0066 and 0100/0114 (Fig. 2). The feature itself was shallow, had a maximum depth of 0.10m and a maximum width of 0.75m, with a fill comprising homogenous light-mid brown silty clay. While ditch 0102 definitely pre-dates the Phase IV ditches, the position of the later butt-ends does suggest a degree of continuity, with the Phase IV features respecting the position of the earlier ditch.

A pit, 0062, which produced no datable finds, was included in this phase based entirely on stratigraphic evidence, it clearly cut Phase II ditch 0059 (Fig. 2). The feature was oval in shape, measuring 0.50m by 0.85 metres with a depth of only 0.10m. The fill (0063) comprised grey/brown silty clay with a concentration of charcoal flecks in what was effectively a lower fill.

IV. Early Medieval

Features included in this phase, two ditches (0066 and 0100/0114) and two pits (0095 and 0112), are those that from artefactual evidence, or their stratigraphic relationships, are demonstrably later than some of the features included in Phase III (Fig. 2).

Ditches 0066 and 0100/0114 appeared to form three sides of a small (c.9.00m by at least 20.00m) enclosure with a possible entrance in the south-west corner defined by butt-ends (Fig. 2). Of these two ditches, 0066 was a far more substantial feature with clear evidence for re-cutting on at least one occasion (Fig. 3 and Plates 4, 5 and 6).

The morphology of ditch 0066 varied somewhat within the excavated sections from V-shaped with symmetrical sides, flat-bottomed with asymmetrical sides through to distinctly shouldered, with the change of angle representing the re-cut. However, one uniform characteristic was identified in all sections: the clear differentiation between an upper, dark silty clay fill component and a

lighter lower layer, the latter representing the original cut of the feature and the former the subsequent re-cut. The artefactual evidence suggested similar dating for the upper and lower fills, but this is not unusual given the character of the site and the small size of the assemblages.

Ditch *0100/0114* formed the south-west and south-east sides of the small enclosure (Fig. 2). This feature was not as substantial as ditch *0066*, with a maximum width of 0.70m and a maximum depth of 0.20m, the latter recorded in its southernmost component (*0100*), and exhibiting a gentle rounded profile.

The two other features attributed to this phase were a pit (*0095*) and a possible pit or ditch butt-end (*0112*) that continued under the southern side of the site (Fig. 2). Neither of these features produced datable artefactual evidence and were included in this phase purely on stratigraphic grounds: pit *0095* clearly cut Phase III ditch *0086* (Fig. 3 and Plate 2), while pit/ditch *0112* appeared to cut Phase IV ditch *0100* (Fig. 3 and Plate 7), with both features sealed by the overburden layers.

V. Modern

Four features were clearly of modern date and were associated with the bungalow that had until recently occupied the site (Fig. 2). All of these features cut through the subsoil to the base of the topsoil. Three pits, *0056*, *0071* and *0089*, were of similar rectangular shape, measuring c.1.00m by c.0.75m with their bases only encroaching into the natural clay subsoil by a maximum of 0.05m. All were filled exclusively with ash/clinker. The remaining modern feature was a well (*0058*) with its lining constructed from cylindrical concrete sections.

0. Undated

Five small features, *0077*, *0081*, *0098*, *0106* and *0109*, remained undated (Fig. 2). These were all described as post-holes, but there was actually no evidence that they had ever performed this function and they did not seem to represent part of any formally arranged structure.

All were shallow, with a maximum depth of 0.16m (0109). The largest in area was 0106 which was oval in shape, measuring 0.35m by 0.60m, while the smallest (0077) was circular, with a diameter of 0.25m.

Feature 0109 was seen in the base of ditch 0102 after the removal of its fill, but the relationship between it and the overlying feature was uncertain.

Discussion

The earliest activity was represented by a background scatter of prehistoric finds. This is not unusual for an area that would undoubtedly have been within the sphere of influence of various prehistoric peoples.

While the number of excavated features was relatively small, the stratigraphic evidence did indicate successive phases of activity that, from the albeit sparse artefactual evidence, did suggest at least some level of continuous occupation on or near the site, with a currency spanning from the Middle Saxon period through to at least the Early Medieval period (c.650 – c.1200).

However, there was no associated structural evidence and given the generally abraded condition of the limited finds assemblage, it is reasonable to assume that the site was somewhat peripheral to the main area of activity at this time. Given that the ditches had components that respected the orientation of the adjacent road, itself a route of some antiquity that would almost certainly have followed a similar line in the Saxon/medieval periods, it seems likely that they represent the back ends of a series of enclosures and fields fronting the road that runs past the site at a distance of c.15m to the east.

It seems probable then that structural evidence for buildings and actual activity areas contemporary with the ditches seen in the excavation lie to the east, either on or close to the road frontage itself within the 15m wide strip between the excavated site and the road.

3.4 Finds and Environmental Evidence

(by Andy Fawcett unless otherwise stated)

Introduction

A total of 451 finds with a combined weight of 5532g were recovered from the site at the excavation stage. A further 95 finds weighing 518g had previously been recorded at the evaluation phase, and a breakdown of these can be seen in Table 2. A full contextual breakdown of finds forms part of the site archive, and can be seen in Appendix III.a. This report chiefly concerns the finds from the excavation stage, however the evaluation finds have also been taken into consideration as part of the overall assessment.

Find type	No.	Weight/g
Pottery	68	529
CBM	2	6
Fired clay	54	63
Worked flint	46	424
Heat-altered flint	195	533
Animal bone	102	97
Slag	52	52
Lava quern	23	4345
Total	546	6050

Table 2. Finds quantities

The pottery

(by Sue Anderson)

Introduction

Sixty-six sherds of pottery weighing 501g were collected from 21 contexts during the evaluation and excavation. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix III.b.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
BA Grog tempered	BAGT	0.33	1	2		1
IA Flint tempered	IAFT	0.41	1	3		1
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	26	193	0.31	2
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	22	61	0.19	21
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	2	2		2
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	6	16		3
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	1	6		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	1	1		1
Melton shelly ware	MTN1	3.54	1	5		1
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	4	207	0.20	1
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	1	5	0.08	1
Total			66	501	0.78	35

Table 3. 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. Thetford-type ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). 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

Prehistoric

Two sherds of abraded handmade pottery were probably of prehistoric date. These were a body sherd in a soft grog-tempered fabric which may be Bronze Age (ditch fill 0111) and a fragment of flint-tempered pottery in ditch fill 0060 which may be Iron Age.

Middle Saxon

Twenty-five fragments of a small Ipswich Ware bowl were collected from unstratified context 0001 and ditch fill 0005. The full profile of the vessel can be reconstructed from three joining sherds (H.92mm, W. at girth 130mm, W. at rim 143mm) (Fig. 5), showing that it is a shallow vessel with a thick rounded base, slight girth grooving on the lower half, and an unusually fine, narrow rim which is slightly everted with an internal bevel (Type B; West 1963, fig. 41). A similar vessel was recovered at Cox Lane, Ipswich in Pit 16 (West 1963, fig. 50 P16 L5 no. 4), although that example had been knife-trimmed at the base. One other possible sherd of Ipswich Ware was unstratified (0006).

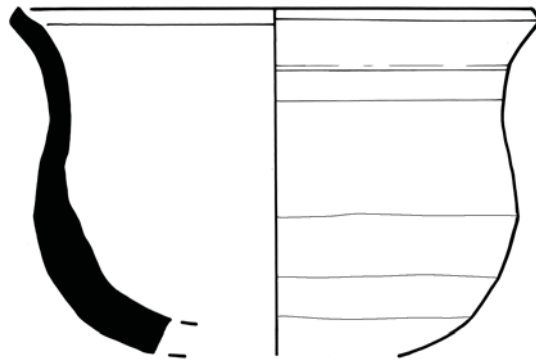


Figure 5 Ipswich Ware vessel; Scale 1:2

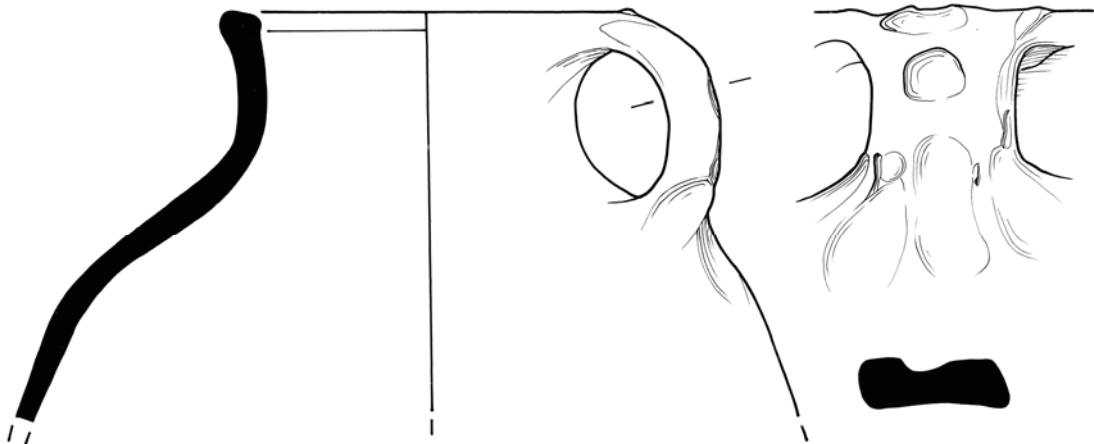


Figure 6 Medieval jug; Scale 1:2

Late Saxon

Twenty-two sherds of Thetford-type ware in a variety of fine to medium sandy fabrics, some containing common mica, represented 21 vessels.

Only two rims were present, a small (AA) jar with Type 4 rim from ditch fill 0012, and a large (AC) jar with type 5 rim from feature fill 0113. Four body sherds were girth-grooved.

Early Medieval

Small quantities of early medieval coarsewares in sandy and calcareous fabrics were present in five contexts. All fragments were body or base sherds, and several were tiny and heavily abraded. All except the Melton Ware sherd were associated with Thetford-type sherds. The gritty ware fabric was similar to gritty Ipswich Ware, but these sherds were thin and black.

Medieval

Fragments of a medieval jug with a short, thumbled strap handle and bright orange external surface were found in 0010 (Fig. 6). The coarse fabric is typical of 12th-13th-century south Suffolk and northern Essex wares.

Modern

One rim sherd in a very fine, hard-fired unglazed red earthenware was an unstratified find (0051). The beaded rim may be from a plant-pot or storage jar.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 4. Unstratified material is not included.

All stratified pottery was recovered from the fills of ditches, or from features which may be ditches. Pottery from ditch 0086 suggests that this feature was filled in the Late Saxon period, whilst 0066 was probably filled slightly later. Evaluation ditch context 0009, which stratigraphically can be equated to ditch 0066, is likely to be of medieval date, and ditch 0059 may be Middle Saxon. Quantities of sherds from other features were generally too small to be sure of the dating evidence.

Feature	Identifier	Context	Fabrics	No. sherds	Spotdate
0009	Ditch	0010	MCWG	4	12th-13th c.
0059	Ditch	0060	IAFT	1	IA
0059	Ditch	0005	SIPS	19	650-850
0066	Ditch	0067	THET	1	10th-11th c.
0066	Ditch	0069	THET, EMW, EMWG	6	11th c.
0066	Ditch	0070	THET, EMWSS	2	11th c.
0066	Ditch	0083	THET, EMWG	4	11th c.
0066	Ditch	0091	THET, EMWG	3	11th c.
0075	Ditch	0012	THET	2	10th-11th c.
0086	Ditch	0008	THET	1	10th-11th c.
0086	Ditch	0088	THET	3	10th-11th c.
0086	Ditch	0097	THET	2	10th-11th c.
0086	Ditch	0105	THET	1	10th-11th c.
0102	Ditch	0108	THET	1	10th-11th c.
0100	Ditch	0111	BAGT, THET	4	10th-11th c.
0112	Pit	0113	THET, YAR	2	M.11th c.+
0114	Ditch	0115	MTN1	1	11th-13th c.
0114	Ditch	0119	THET	1	10th-11th c.

Table 4. Pottery types present by feature

Discussion

This small assemblage spans several centuries of site use. It provides limited evidence for prehistoric activity on the site, but the first major group of pottery belongs to the Middle Saxon phase. Despite this group containing the largest quantity of sherds of any period, only two vessels are represented. More vessels are present in the Late Saxon group, but the sherds are generally small and undiagnostic (indeed there is a possibility that some could be Roman). Continuity with the early medieval phase is suggested by the association of several Late Saxon and early medieval sherds, particularly in ditch 0066, and activity may have continued into the 13th century based on the single MCWG jug. One unstratified post-medieval sherd was collected, but is of little value in the interpretation of the site.

Overall this type of assemblage is typical of rural sites which comprise mainly field boundaries with little evidence of occupation. The pottery was probably deposited in the ditches through natural or deliberate backfilling, having originally reached the fields during the dispersal of middens for manuring.

Recommendations

The assemblage has been fully recorded and spotdates provided. Its small size and wide date range mean that it is of limited value for interpreting the site at any given period. As such, no further work is recommended.

Ceramic building material

Just two fragments of CBM have been noted, the first in ditch fill 0091 is a very abraded late brick fragment (3g). It has no diagnostic features, in terms of surfaces, and therefore no measurements are possible. The fragment is in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe) and is dated to the post-medieval period. The second piece may be a roof tile fragment, however it is too small and abraded and therefore not closely datable. It is in a medium sandy fabric with additional clay pellets (mscp) and was recorded in ditch fill 0111. No CBM was noted at the evaluation stage of the project.

Recommendations

The two pieces of CBM have been fully recorded and their very small and fragmentary nature means that no further examination of them will be necessary.

Fired clay

In total 54 pieces of fired clay weighing 63g have been recovered from the two stages of archaeological investigation. Ten of these were identified during the evaluation (12g) and two fabric types were noted, a fine sandy micaceous version (fsm) and a medium sandy type with ferrous inclusions (msfe). Like that from the previous phase, all of the fired clay that was retrieved at the excavation stage is small and considerably abraded (the average weight being just over 1g). It has been recovered from ditch fills 0054, 0069, 0070, 0076, 0083, pit fills 0063, 0096, 0113 and post-hole fill 0078. The sample taken from pit fill 0063 yielded the larger collection of pieces (16 fragments @ 15g) however these pieces are extremely small and abraded. Most of the fragments are oxidised in a medium sandy fabric (ms), another variant contains sparse calcite (msc). None of the fragments display impressions or are large enough to form a certain opinion as to their use, either as daub or hearth related functions.

Recommendations

As already noted, the fired clay assemblage is extremely small and abraded. It has been recorded in full and no further analysis of the material will be required.

Worked flint

(by Colin Pendleton)

In total 45 pieces of struck flint have been identified (424g) and a summary of flint types can be seen in Table 5. Seven of these pieces (51g) were recorded at the evaluation stage and a full contextual breakdown of the flint can be seen in Appendix III.c.

Flint type	No.
Scraper	2
Blade	1/1
Long flake/blade	4/2
Long flake	5
Squat flake	3
Thin flake	3
Flakes	13/4
Shatter pieces	2
Spalls	5
Other	1
Total	45

Table 5. Flint types

The evaluation yielded four flakes, two blade/flakes and one blade which spanned the Mesolithic, Neolithic and later prehistoric periods. The material from the excavation phase generated a similar set of dates, however it is most likely that the main part of the assemblage, although Neolithic, had elements within it that were reused in the later prehistoric period. The flint was mostly recorded in ditch fills, these are 0054, 0060, 0067, 0069, 0070, 0073, 0074, 0079, 0083, 0088, 0091, 0097, 0108 and 0111, thereafter two pit fills (0096 and 0113). With the exception of one piece all of the flint is unpatinated. The patinated fragment was noted in ditch fill 0091, it is a small snapped blade with limited edge retouch along one edge and parallel blade scars along the dorsal face. It is possibly a fragment of a microlith which could indicate a Mesolithic or Neolithic date; 11th century pottery was also noted in this context. Other pieces of note are a side scraper in fill 0051 dated to the Neolithic period, and an oval scraper in ditch fill 0074, dated to the later prehistoric period. The remainder of the assemblage is mostly made up of a variety of flakes which often display hinge fractures, edge retouch and parallel flake scars. Ditch fill 0060 contained one Iron Age sherd of pottery; the flint in this fill was also dated to the later prehistoric period.

Recommendations

The flint assemblage has been fully recorded, in terms of flint type and date, and a more detailed description of individual flints can be seen in Appendix III.c. No further work is required on this assemblage.

Heat-altered flint

The evaluation stage yielded one small fragment of heat-altered flint (5g), noted in the sample from ditch fill 0005. Although the excavation phase produced a considerable assemblage of heat-altered flint, with the exception of one piece noted in ditch fill 0069, it was all recovered from the soil samples. These pieces (193 fragments @ 405g) on the whole are mostly quite small, the average weight being just above 2g. The flint is variably coloured, and although a number of pieces are in the white to grey range, a large proportion are pink to red. It is possible the latter coloured group may be linked to some sort of fire event, such as that of tree root burning. The grey and white pieces may be of the fire-cracked type related to the pot boiling process. The flint overall has mostly been recovered from ditches fills these being 0054, 0060, 0069, 0070, 0076, 0079, 0083, 0088, 0111, 0119 and thereafter pit fills 0063, 0096, 0113.

Recommendations

The heat-altered flint, although in a fragmentary state, has been fully recorded and therefore no further examination of the material is required.

Slag

Slag has been recorded in four contexts. Two of the contexts contain pieces that weigh less than a gram, the fragments being recovered from ditch fill samples 0054 and 0070. All of these pieces are slightly magnetic. A non-magnetic fragment (20g) is present in ditch fill 0088 and thereafter 45 very small pieces (30g) have been noted in the sample taken from ditch fill 0060. This latter collection is non-magnetic and may relate to some sort of fuel waste; animal bone, flint-tempered pottery as well as burnt and worked flint have been noted in the same context. No slag was recorded at the evaluation stage of the project.

Recommendations

The slag has been fully recorded and no further examination of the material will be required.

Small finds

(by Ian Riddler)

SF1001 from ditch 0059, fill 0005

Iron whittle-tang knife

Length 80mm, width 20mm

Date: Saxon

This is an iron whittle-tang knife with a rising back that angles down to the tip. Although heavily corroded, the knife looks to be complete or nearly complete and the tang appears to be shorter in length than the blade. The knife is of a type that occurs from the late 6th to 12th century and is similar to whittle-tang knives found at Thetford (Goodall 1984, No's 50-62, 122-123). The date range is consistent with its contextual association with Middle Saxon pottery.

Recommendations

The knife has been fully recorded and these details along with an x-ray (No CX1429) of the artefact form part of the site archive. No further analysis of the knife will be required.

Animal bone

A total of 102 pieces of animal bone with a weight of 97g have been recovered from both stages of archaeological investigation. Of this figure, 41 fragments were recorded at the evaluation stage (14g); located in a single sample from ditch fill 0005. However, these pieces were in a very poor and crumbled state of preservation, making identification impossible. The majority of the bone recorded at the excavation stage, has also mostly been retrieved from samples and is in an equally poor state, being very fragmented and worn. With the exception of pit fill 0063, the remainder of the assemblage has been recorded in ditch fills 0060, 0069, 0070, 0074, 0083, 0088, 0091, 0097, 0108 and 0111. Two pieces of bone can certainly be said to have belonged

to mammal (fills *0063* and *0108*), the remainder of the assemblage however is unidentifiable.

Recommendations

Due to the extremely worn and fragmentary nature of the animal bone assemblage, no further examination of the material will be needed.

Charcoal

Four very small fragments of charcoal have been recorded in ditch fill *0083*. Also noted in this context was fired clay, heat-altered flint, animal bone, worked flint and 11th century pottery.

Recommendations

This is an extremely small amount of charcoal from a single fill and no further examination will be required.

Lava quern stone

A total of 23 fragments of lava quern stone weighing 4345g have been identified (two of these with a weight of 24g were recorded at the evaluation phase). They have been noted in context *0051* as well as in ditch fills *0070*, *0088* and *0105*. The stone is grey, vesicular and its source is probably the Rhineland. The pieces in contexts *0051* and *0070* are quite fragmentary, although one or two faces remain intact that may be the remains of the grinding surfaces. Fill *0088* contained two different fragments, the first of which has an irregular depth of 22mm and one surface area. The second also has a clear surface area that displays dressing marks; it has an uncertain depth of 24-29mm. Its diameter is hard to calculate on account of an uneven edge but it is likely to be around 340mm with about eight percent of the rim surviving. Finally, a single piece in fill *0105* has one face and an irregular depth of 22mm. The fragments from these last two contexts indicate that they may have been slightly too large to be part of a domestic hand quern and could have been used in conjunction with animal power. Fills *0088* and *0105* also contain pottery dating from the 10th to 11th century whereas fill *0070* contained 11th century ceramics.

Recommendations

The lava quern stone assemblage contains no reliable diagnostic features and for the most part is quite fragmentary. The collection has been fully recorded and no further work on this material will be required.

Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

(by Val Fryer)

Introduction and method statement

Thirteen samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch and pit fills during the excavation and were submitted for assessment. An earlier evaluation of deposits on the site (Fryer 2009) recorded a single ditch assemblage of Middle Saxon date, which appeared to contain burnt hedge clearance materials.

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 Appendix III.d. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots and seeds were present throughout.

Results

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

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Chaff was rare, but bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted within four assemblages (ditch fills 0079, 0083, 0119 and pit fill 0096) while ditch fill 0076 and pit fill 0096 contained individual spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases. The latter are of note as the large-scale production of

spelt had almost certainly ceased in eastern England by the Middle Saxon period. However, it is, perhaps, most likely that these two specimens are indicative of either relict plants occurring as field weeds, or are residual remains from earlier activity on or near the site.

Weed seeds were relatively scarce, with most occurring as individual specimens within an assemblage. Most were of common segetal species including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), a common plant of heavy clay soils, cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), small legumes (*Fabaceae*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single possible fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell was recorded from ditch fill 0054. Charcoal/charred wood fragments, some of which were quite large, were present throughout. Other plant macrofossils were rare, but did include pieces of charred root or stem and indeterminate charred buds and inflorescence fragments.

The pieces of black porous and tarry material, which were present within all but two assemblages, were mostly probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, although occasional fragments were very hard and brittle, and were possibly derived from some small-scale 'industrial' activity. Small pieces of coal and vitreous globules were also recorded. Small fragments of bone were noted within six of the assemblages studied.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, of the thirteen assemblages, only four (ditch fills 0076, 0079, 0083 and pit fill 0096) contain significant densities of material, and even these are relatively limited in their composition. All would appear to be derived from scattered or wind-blown agricultural/midden waste, much of which was probably accidentally incorporated within the feature fills. Most of the remains exhibit evidence for very high temperature combustion, possibly on repeated occasions. Cereals, and most particularly wheat, may possibly have been produced, processed and consumed in the near vicinity, although there is no primary evidence for any of these specific activities. The remaining assemblages contain an insufficient density of material for accurate

interpretation, although it may be of note that many include materials noted within the other samples, possibly indicating that all have a common source. Some residual remains, possibly derived from earlier activity on the site, may also be present.

Recommendations

As preservation is generally quite poor, and none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification, no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

In general many of the excavated finds are in a poor state of preservation, in particular the categories of animal bone, fired clay and CBM. Most of the finds have been retrieved from ditch features and individual contexts often contain materials from different time periods. Nevertheless, despite being a fairly worn and fragmentary set of finds, the flint may imply some form of prehistoric activity in the area. Although only two pieces of pottery are classed as prehistoric, they may indicate occupation rather than an occasional activity.

The larger part of the pottery assemblage demonstrates land use from middle/late Saxon to early/high medieval period. Indeed the HER record has several middle/late Saxon entries within a kilometre of the current site. These include a bronze mount and coins (BRF 032), and pottery scatters (BRF 036, 040, FLW 010, SPT 017, WSH 012). Although the ceramic assemblage is small and fairly scattered, it still represents an important new piece of Saxon/early medieval archaeological information for the area. The finds have been fully recorded and no further analysis of the assemblage will be required. Two ceramic vessels have already been drawn (Figs. 5 and 6) and no further illustrative work will be necessary.

4. Overall statement of potential

The results of the various specialist finds assessments and scrutiny of the stratigraphic records have facilitated an overview of the archaeological potential of the HNS 027 site and an appraisal of the need for further analysis.

The evidence for prehistoric activity was limited to residual finds and while this indicates a background presence, does not warrant further work.

Features recorded during the excavation suggest that activity on, or in the vicinity of the site was chronologically extended, with a currency of some five hundred years spanning from the Middle Saxon period through at least the Early Medieval period. However, the evidence also indicates that the excavated site was peripheral to the main activity areas, which were probably closer to the road frontage. This was particularly evident in the later Saxon and medieval periods when the ditch alignments became more uniform and the finds assemblage more abraded. The only ditch of Middle Saxon date was on a different orientation and included unabraded Ipswich Ware pottery, albeit in a small quantity. While not conclusive, this evidence is suggestive of some reorganisation within the landscape in about the 9th century.

With no structural evidence and a finds assemblage that is likely to have been derived from manuring and midden disposal, there is little potential for further analysis.

It is recommended that the archive is completed consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3, and is then deposited with the County Historic Environment Record. It will then become publicly accessible, both through the HER and as an OASIS online record.

5. Conclusion

Although not of a level that require formal publication, the results of the HNS 027 excavation have provided important information that will add to the wider understanding of land use during the Middle Saxon, Late Saxon and Early Medieval periods. As a publically accessible document it will form part of the vast body of 'grey literature' which is now available as a research resource.

6. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds: store No. I/95/1

Digital archive: SCCAS Ipswich:

T/ENV/ARC/MSWORKS3/PARISH/Hintlesham/Siver Birches, Hintlesham

7. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Simon Cass and Tony Fisher) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Stuart Boulter, and managed by Rhodri Gardner.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jenniens and the specialist finds report prepared by Andy Fawcett. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Sue Anderson (pottery), Colin Pendleton (worked flint), Val Fryer (palaeoenvironmental assessment) and Ian Riddler (small finds).

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Appendix I

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Excavation

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9 – 10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Excavation

SILVER BIRCHES, SILVER HILL, HINTLESHAM, SUFFOLK (B/08/01650)

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 Planning consent (application B/08/01650) has been granted by Babergh District Council for the erection of two dwellings, associated parking and construction of vehicular access (following demolition of existing dwelling) at Silver Birches, Silver Hill, Hintlesham, Suffolk (TM 092 434) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 1.2 The development area is located at approximately 45.00 m AOD and measures 0.27 ha. in size. The underlying geology is glaciofluvial sand and clay.
- 1.3 A trenched evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Field Team in June 2009 (HER No. HNS 027; SCCAS Report No. 2009/184, June 2008). The evaluation revealed important archaeological features and finds dating from the Middle Saxon to medieval periods.
- 1.4 In order to comply with the planning condition, the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development, and prior to the removal of the slab and/or below-ground foundations of the existing dwelling (see accompanying plan). The area for archaeological excavation measures c. 0.17ha. in area (max.).
- 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 The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for Anglo-Saxon and medieval occupation, in the form of finds and features.
- 2.4 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.

- 2.5 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 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 Rachel Ballantyne, 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 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example, in the form of an open day and/or local public lecture and/or presentation to local schools.
- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists'

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record or museum.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 The project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.7 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>).
- 5.8 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.9 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).
- 5.10 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).
- 5.11 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

- 5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County Historic Environment Record or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 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: 5 August 2009

Reference: / SilverBirches_Hintlesham2009

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 II

HNS 027: Context List and Descriptions

Appendix II HNS 027: Context List Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	PERIOD/PHASE
0001	0001	0001	Tr 1	Finds	Unstratified finds Trench 1					
0002	0002	0002	All Trenches	Topsoil	Dark grey brown loamy clay. Site wide x c. 0.24m thick.		0003			
0003	0003	0061	Tr 2	Subsoil	Mid reddish and yellowish brown sandy clay. Possible colluvium. Trench wide x 0.48m thick.		0015		0002	
0004	0004	0059	Tr 1	Ditch (Cut)	Moderate straight sides & concave base. 0.7m wide x >1.7m long x 0.25m deep. Same as excavation ditch [0059]	0016				II
0005	0004	0059	Tr 1eval	Ditch (Fill)	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent flecks charcoal, occasional flints & rare fired clay/daub. 0.7m wide x >1.7m long x 0.25m deep.		0004		0017	II
0006	0006	0006	Tr 3	Finds	Unstratified find Trench 3					
0007	0007	0086	Tr 2	Ditch (Cut)	Moderate convex sides & concave base. V-profile. 0.63m wide x 1.75m x 0.18m deep (same as excavation ditch 0086)	0016	0016		0008	III
0008	0007	0086	Tr 2	Ditch (Fill)	Pale yellowy brown sandy clay. 0.63m wide x 1.75m x 0.18m deep		0007		0003	III
0009	0009	0009	Tr 2	Ditch (Cut)	Moderate convex sides and concave base. 0.9m wide x 1.6m x 0.23m deep, possibly [0102] in evaluation	0016	0016		0010	
0010	0009	0009	Tr 2	Ditch (Fill)	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional angular flint. 0.9m wide x 1.6m x 0.23m deep		0009		0003	
0011	0011	0075	Tr 3	Ditch (Cut)	Moderate concave sides & concave base. >4.5m long x 0.55m wide x >0.08m deep. Same as excavation ditch [0075]	0019	0019		0012	III

Appendix II HNS 027: Context List Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT COMPONENT	LOCATION IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	PERIOD/PHASE	
0012	0011	0075	Tr 3	Ditch (Fill)	Mid greyish brown sandy clay with moderate stones and occasional charcoal flecks. >4.5m long x 0.55m wide x >0.08m deep		0011	0018	III
0013	0013	0013	Tr 3	Ditch (Cut)	Moderate concave & convex sides & concave base. 0.64m wide x >1.6m long x >0.06m deep	0019	0019	0014	0
0014	0013	0013	Tr 3	Ditch (Fill)	Mid greyish brown sandy clay. 0.64m wide x >1.6m long x >0.06m deep		0013	0018	0
0015	0015	0118	Tr 2	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay. Buried soil. >6.1m long x >1.6m wide x 0.4m deep		0016	0003	
0016	0016	0016	All Trenches	Natural	Orangy brown sandy clay with frequent flint pebbles or orangy brown gravelly sand.				
0017	0017	0061	Tr 1	Subsoil	Mid orangy brown sandy clay. Trench wide x 0.4m thick.		0005	0002	
0018	0018	0061	Tr 3	Subsoil	Mid reddish and yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent angular flints. Trench wide x 0.4m thick		0012, 0014	0002	
0019	0019	0118	Tr 3	Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay. Buried soil. Trench wide x 0.4m thick.		0016	0011, 0013	
0020	0020	0061	Tr 4	Subsoil	Pale orangy brown sandy clay. Trench wide x 0.3m thick.		0016	0002	
0021	0021	0061	Tr 5	Subsoil	Pale to mid brown gravelly silty sand. Trench wide x 0.6m thick		0016	0002	
0022					Not allocated				
0023					Not allocated				
0024					Not allocated				
0025					Not allocated				

Appendix II HNS 027: Context List Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT COMPONENT	LOCATION IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	PERIOD/PHASE
0026			Not allocated					
0027			Not allocated					
0028			Not allocated					
0029			Not allocated					
0030			Not allocated					
0031			Not allocated					
0032			Not allocated					
0033			Not allocated					
0034			Not allocated					
0035			Not allocated					
0036			Not allocated					
0037			Not allocated					
0038			Not allocated					
0039			Not allocated					
0040			Not allocated					
0041			Not allocated					
0042			Not allocated					
0043			Not allocated					
0044			Not allocated					

Appendix II HNS 027: Context List Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	PERIOD/PHASE
0045					Not allocated					
0046					Not allocated					
0047					Not allocated					
0048					Not allocated					
0049					Not allocated					
0050					Not allocated					
0051	0051	0051	Excavation	Finds	Unstratified finds from the excavation					
0052	0052	0052	Excavation	Ditch (Cut)	Shallow NE-SW orientated ditch, butt-ends to N & S			0056		III
0053	0052	0052	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous mid brown silty, sandy clay fill of N butt-end of ditch 0052					III
0054	0052	0052	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous mid brown silty, sandy clay fill in excavated section through middle of ditch 0052					III
0055	0052	0052	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous mid brown silty, sandy clay fill of S butt-end of ditch 0052					III
0056	0056	0056	Excavation	Pit (Cut)	Modern rectangular pit, unexcavated	0061, 0052				V
0057	0056	0056	Excavation	Pit (Fill)	100% clinker fill of pit 0056					V
0058	0058	0058	Excavation	Well	Modern concrete lined well					V
0059	0059	0059	Excavation	Ditch (Cut)	E-W orientated ditch, butt-ends to E. Same as evaluation ditch [0004]	0065		0062		II

Appendix II HNS 027: Context List Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	PERIOD/PHASE
0060	0059	0059	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous light brown silty, sandy clay fill of ditch 0059 in section against E. side of the site					II
0061	0061	0061	Excavation	Layer	Layer of homogenous brown silty sand with occasional stones. Colluvium over whole site c.0.3 metres thick (see evaluation 0003, 0017, 0018, 0020, 0021)		00065, 0118	0056,0058 ,0071,0089	0002	
0062	0062	0062	Excavation	Pit (Cut)	Shallow oval shaped pit	0059/0064				III
0063	0062	0062	Excavation	Pit (Fill)	Predominantly grey/brown silty sandy clay with charcoal flecks and occasional stones		0064			III
0064	0059	0059	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous light brown silty, sandy clay fill of ditch 0059 in section with pit 0062/0063			0062	0063	II
0065	0065	0065	Excavation	Layer	Layer of mid-brown fine grained silty material thought to represent the weathered upper surface of the naturally occurring clay subsoil				0061, 0118	
0066	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Cut)	NE-SW orientated ditch, exhibits clear re-cut in most sections, evidence by a distinct shouldered profile and two fills	0086/0087 , 0065		0071	0118	IV
0067	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Upper fill in section of ditch 0066 in section against N side of site. Dark brown silty, sandy clay with occasional stones + charcoal flecks. Effectively fill of the recut.		0068		0061	IV
0068	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Lower fill in section of ditch 0066 in section against N side of site. Light-mid brown silty, sandy clay with more frequent stones than 0067. Effectively the fill of the original cut.				0067	IV
0069	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Upper fill in ditch 0066 in section immediately E of pit 0071. Dark brown silty, sandy clay with occasional stones + charcoal flecks. Effectively fill of the recut.		0070			IV

Appendix II HNS 027: Context List Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	PERIOD/PHASE
0070	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Lower fill in ditch 0066 in section immediately E of pit 0071. Light-mid brown silty, sandy clay with more frequent stones than 0067. Effectively the fill of the original cut.				0069	IV
0071	0071	0071	Excavation	Pit (Cut)	Modern rectangular pit, unexcavated	0061, 0118, 0066				V
0072	0071	0071	Excavation	Pit (Fill)	100% clinker fill of pit 0071					V
0073	0059	0059	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Mid brown silty, sandy clay with occasional stones fill of E butt-end of ditch 0059					II
0074	0059	0059	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Mid brown silty, sandy clay with occasional stones fill of ditch 0059 in section W of 0073					II
0075	0075	0075	Excavation	Ditch (Cut)	Shallow NE-SW orientated ditch, peters out to SW. Same as evaluation ditch [0011]				0061	III
0076	0075	0075	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay with occasional small stones + charcoal flecks fill of 0075 in section against N side of site				0061	III
0077	0077	0077	Excavation	Post-hole (Cut)	Isolated post-hole					0
0078	0077	0077	Excavation	Post-hole (Fill)	Mid greyish brown sandy clay fill of 0077					0
0079	0075	0075	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Mid brown clay silt with occasional stones, fill of ditch 0075 in section S of 0075/0076					III
0080	0075	0075	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Mid brown clay silt fill of ditch 0075 in section S of 0075/0079 close to where it was lost during machining					III
0081	0081	0081	Excavation	Post-hole (Cut)	Small isolated post-hole					0
0082	0081	0081	Excavation	Post-hole (Fill)	Homogenous light brown silty, sandy clay					0

Appendix II HNS 027: Context List Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	PERIOD/PHASE
0083	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Upper fill in butt-end of recut of ditch 0066 in section with ditch 0086 comprising dark grey/brown silty, sandy clay with common charcoal		0084, 0085			IV
0084	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Outer fill of recut of ditch 0066 in section with ditch 0086, comprising orange sandy clay				0083	IV
0085	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Lower fill in butt-end of original cut of ditch 0066 in section with ditch 0086 comprising light-mid brown silty sandy clay				0083	IV
0086	0086	0086	Excavation	Ditch (Cut)	Curving ditch running round from SW-NE to NW-SE, recorded in the evaluation as ditches [0007] and [0013]			0066, 0095, 0114		III
0087	0086	0086	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Fill of ditch 0086 in section with ditch 0066, comprising light to mid brown silty, sandy clay					III
0088	0086	0086	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Fill of ditch 0086 in section NW of junction with ditch 0066, comprising light to mid brown silty, sandy clay					III
0089	0089	0089	Excavation	Pit (Cut)	Modern rectangular pit, unexcavated	0061, 0065, 0118				V
0090	0089	0089	Excavation	Pit (Fill)	100% clinker fill of pit 0089					V
0091	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Upper fill in ditch 0066 in section immediately N of its junction with 0086. Grey/brown silty, sandy clay with occasional stones + charcoal flecks. Effectively fill of the recut.					IV

Appendix II HNS 027: Context List Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	PERIOD/PHASE
0092	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Lower fill in ditch 0066 in section immediately N of its junction with 0086. Light-mid brown silty, sandy clay. Effectively the fill of the original cut.					IV
0093	0093	0093	Excavation	Ditch (Cut)	Very shallow NE-SW linear feature, only just discernable on the site, but visible in long section S34, possibly related to 0052 to the N	0065				III
0094	0093	0093	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous light brown silty, sandy clay				0061	III
0095	0095	0095	Excavation	Pit (Cut)	Sub-rectangular pit	0065, 0086/97			0061	IV
0096	0095	0095	Excavation	Pit (Fill)	Homogenous grey silty, sandy clay with common charcoal inclusions				0061	IV
0097	0086	0086	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous brown silty, sandy clay fill of ditch 0086 in section with pit 0095/0096			0095		III
0098	0098	0098	Excavation	Post-hole (Cut)	Small isolated post-hole					0
0099	0098	0098	Excavation	Post-hole (Fill)	Homogenous mid brown silty, sandy clay					0
0100	0100	0100	Excavation	Ditch (Cut)	NW-SE ditch, possibly turning and continuing as 0114	0065, 0102/0103		0112	0118	IV
0101	0100	0100	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous light brown silty, sandy clay fill of butt-end of ditch 0100 where it cuts 0102/0103					IV
0102	0102	0102	Excavation	Ditch (Cut)	Shallow depression, continues line of 0066 before turning to the W			0066, 0100	0118	III
0103	0102	0102	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Light brown silty sandy clay fill of 0102 in section with 0066/0104 and 0100/0101, possibly excavated as [0009] in evaluation			0066, 0100		III

Appendix II HNS 027: Context List Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	PERIOD/PHASE
0104	0066	0066	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous brown silty, sandy clay fill in S butt-end of original cut of 0066 in section with 0102/0103					IV
0105	0086	0086	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Light to mid brown silty, sandy clay fill of ditch 0086 in section adjacent to S side of site				0061	III
0106	0106	0106	Excavation	Post-hole (Cut)	Isolated post-hole					0
0107	0106	0106	Excavation	Post-hole (Fill)	Homogenous dark grey/brown silty clay with occasional pebble-sized stones					0
0108	0102	0102	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous grey/brown sandy, silty clay				0118	III
0109	0109	0109	Excavation	Post-hole (Cut)	Post-hole seen in the base of 0102/0108, but relationship unclear					0
0110	0109	0109	Excavation	Post-hole (Fill)	Homogenous grey/brown sandy, silty clay					0
0111	0100	0100	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous brown silty, sandy clay fill of ditch 0100 in section where cut by 0112/0113			0112		IV
0112	0112	0112	Excavation	Feature (Cut)	Either pit or butt-end of ditch running out beyond the S edge of site	0100/0111, 0065			0118	IV
0113	0112	0112	Excavation	Feature (Fill)	Homogenous mid-brown silty, sandy clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks, fill of 0112				0118	IV
0114	0114	0114	Excavation	Ditch (Cut)	NE-SW orientated ditch, possibly turning and continuing as 0100	0086/0117			0118	IV
0115	0114	0114	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous brown silty, sandy clay with occasional stones + charcoal flecks, fill of 0114 in section against S side of site where feature begins to turn to the W				0118	IV

Appendix II HNS 027: Context List Descriptions

OPNO	CONTEXT	COMPONENT	LOCATION	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	PERIOD/PHASE
0116	0114	0114	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous brown silty, sandy clay with occasional stones + charcoal flecks fill of 0114 in section with ditch 0086/0117				0118	IV
0117	0086	0086	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous brown silty, sandy clay with occasional stones + charcoal flecks			0114	0116, 0118	III
0118	0118	0118	Excavation	Layer	Layer of colluvium only present in the south-east corner of the site, seals all but the modern features		0065		0061	
0119	0114	0114	Excavation	Ditch (Fill)	Homogenous brown silty, sandy clay with occasional stones + charcoal flecks, fill of 0114 in section adjacent to E side of site				0118	IV

Appendix III

Finds data:

- a) General finds quantities**
- b) Pottery catalogue**
- c) Worked flint catalogue**
- d) Macrofossil table**

Appendix III.a Finds quantities

OP No	Pot No	Pot Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Worked Flint No	Worked Flint Wt	Heat altered flint + stone No	Heat altered flint + stone Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Slag No	Slag Wt	Spotdate	Charcoal	Miscellaneous
0001	6	82					2	27							M Saxon		
0003																	2 lava stone 24g
0005	19	104			41	14			1	5	7	5			M Saxon		
0006	1	7									3	7			M Saxon		
0008	1	5					1	11							L Saxon		
0010	4	207					2	5							12-13th C		
0012	2	6					1	5							L Saxon?		
0014							1	3									
0051	1	7					7	194							Post-med		1 lava quern (1598g)
0054							3	6	54	55	4	1	4				
0060	1	5			1	1	2	1	3	18		45	30		MBA to EIA		
0063									23	59	16	15					
0067	1	6					1	7							Saxon/early med		
0069	6	12			4	10	4	35	4	131	1	6			Saxon/early med		
0070	2	4			9	1	6	1	33	39	8	1	2	1	Saxon/early med		17 lava quern (632g)
0073							2	7									
0074					4	30	1	10									

Appendix III.a Finds quantities

OP No	Pot No	Pot Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Worked Flint No	Worked Flint Wt	Heat altered flint + stone No	Heat altered flint + stone Wt	Fired clay No	Fired clay Wt	Slag No	Slag Wt	Spotdate	Charcoal	Miscellaneous
0076									7	20	2	5					
0078											5	3					
0079							1	4	7	13							
0083	5	13			11	2	2	10	16	70	2	17			Saxon/early med	4	Charcoal kis less than one gram
0088	3	15			6		1	9	11	44			1	20	Saxon/early med		2 lava quern (1825g)
0091	3	6	1	3	12	4	1	4							Saxon/early med		
0096							3	24	10	46	1	1					
0097	3	2			1	1	1	10							Saxon/early med		
0105	1	6													Saxon/early med		1 lava quern (288g)
0108	1	10			1	24	1	24							Saxon/early med		
0111	4	13	1	3	11	3	2	7	18	20					Early med		
0113	2	11					1	20	2	4	5	1			Early med		
0115	1	7													Saxon/early med		
0119	1	1							6	9					Saxon/early med		

Appendix III.b: Pottery catalogue

OP No	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
0001	SIPS	bowl	West type B	6	82	650-850
0005	SIPS	bowl		19	104	650-850
0006	SIPS			1	7	650-850
0008	THET			1	5	10th-11th c.
0010	MCWG	jug	upright thickened	4	207	12th-13th c?
0012	THET	small AA jar	type 4	2	6	L.10th-11th c.
0051	LPME	plantpot?	beaded	1	5	19th-20th c.
0060	IAFT			1	3	IA
0067	THET			1	4	10th-11th c.
0069	THET			1	2	10th-11th c.
0069	EMWG			3	7	11th-12th c.
0069	EMW			2	2	11th-12th c.
0070	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
0070	EMWSS			1	1	11th-12th c.
0083	THET			3	4	10th-11th c.
0083	EMWG			1	6	11th-12th c.
0088	THET			2	10	10th-11th c.
0088	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
0091	THET			1	1	10th-11th c.
0091	EMWG			2	3	11th-12th c.
0097	THET			2	1	10th-11th c.
0105	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
0108	THET			1	7	10th-11th c.
0111	BAGT			1	2	
0111	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
0111	THET			2	1	10th-11th c.
0113	THET	large AC jar	type 5	1	4	10th-E.11th c.
0113	YAR			1	6	M.11th-12th c.
0115	MTN1			1	5	12th-13th c.
0119	THET			1	1	10th-11th c.

Appendix III.d Worked flint catalogue

OP No	Type	No	pat	Notes	Spot date
0051	Scraper	1	U	Large thick side scraper, although with a slightly irregular end.	Neo
0051	Long flake	1	U	With limited edge retouch as well as parallel long flake/blade scars on the dorsal face.	Neo
0051	Long flake/blade	1	U	With long flake/blade scars on the dorsal face.	Neo
0051	Long flake	1	U	With limited edge retouch/use wear. It also has a sub-triangular cross-section and is hinge fractured.	Neo
0051	Long flake/blade	1	U	With parallel flake/blade scars on the dorsal face.	Neo
0051	Long flake/blade	1	U	Snapped long flake/blade with limited edge retouch including a slight notch.	Neo
0051	Flake	1	U	Squat flake with a hinge fracture, limited edge retouch/use wear and a natural striking platform.	Neo to later Preh
0051	Flake	1	U	Large irregular thick squat flake with crude edge retouch including two notches.	Neo to later Preh
0054	Flake	1	U	Snapped flake.	Neo to later Preh
0054	Flake	2	U	Very small flakes or spalls	Later Preh
0060	Flake/spall	2	U	Small flakes/spalls	Later Preh
0067	Flake	1	U	Irregular but thin flake with limited edge retouch and parallel flake scars on the dorsal face	Later Preh
0069	Flake	1	U	Thin flake with limited edge retouch and parallel flake scars on the dorsal face.	Neo to EBA
0069	Flake	1	U	Long flake with a sub-triangular cross-section and limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0069	Shatter piece	1	U	With crude limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0069	Rod	1	U	Small rod like piece with a sub-triangular cross-section which displays considerable edge battering.	MBA to Later Preh
0070	Flake	1	U	Small snapped flake.	Later Preh

Appendix III.d Worked flint catalogue

OP No	Type	No	pat	Notes	Spot date
0070	Spalls	4	U		Later Preh
0073	Flake	1	U	With limited edge retouch and parallel flake scars on the dorsal face.	Later Preh
0073	Flake	1	U	Unpatinated long flake utilising an earlier patinated flake, the original flint version is dated from between the Mesolithic and Neolithic however the final use is later prehistoric in date.	Meso to Later Preh
0074	Scraper	1	U	Irregular but small, oval scraper which is largely cortical on the dorsal face.	Later Preh
0079	Flake	1	U	Hinge fractured flake with limited edge retouch and a natural striking platform.	Later Preh
0083	Flake	1	U	Squat flake with a hinge fracture.	Later Preh
0083	Flake	1	U	Small snapped thin flake.	Later Preh
0088	Flake	1	U	Hinge fractured flake with limited edge retouch/use wear	Later Preh
0091	Blade	1	P	Possibly a lightly patinated small blade may be snapped. It has limited edge retouch along one edge and parallel blade scars along dorsal face	Meso to Neo
0096	Flake	1	U	Thick hinge fractured flake with limited edge retouch and a natural striking platform.	Later Preh
0096	Flake	1	U	A small flake with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face and a natural striking platform.	Later Preh
0096	Flake/spall	1	U		Later Preh
0097	Long flake/blade	1	U	With limited edge retouch/use wear. There are traces of gloss along one edge over both faces, it is likely dated to the Neolithic period.	Neo
0108	Shatter piece	1	U	With limited steep edge retouch on one face, the example is thick and irregular	Later Preh
0111	Flake	1	U	Hinge fractured flake dated to the later prehistoric period.	Later Preh
0113	Flake	1	P	A long flake with a sub-triangular cross-section and limited edge retouch/use wear on one edge. Unpatinated flakes taken from the distal end indicating that the original flake had been re-utilised.	Later Preh

Appendix III.d Macrofossil table

Sample No.	3	1	2	6	7	8	4
Context No.	0060	0063	0054	0076	0079	0088	0069
Feature No.	0059	0062	0052	0075	0075	0086	0066
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch
Spot date	MSAX	S/EM	S/EM	S/EM	S/EM	S/EM	EM
Cereals							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)				x	x		x
(awn frags.)							
(floret base)				x			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)				xcf	x		xcf
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)							
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grain)							
(rachis nodes)							
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf			x	x		x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)				x			
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)					x		
Cereal indet. (grains)			x	x	x	x	x
Herbs							
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.				x	x		
Asteraceae indet.							
<i>Bromus</i> sp.							
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.					x		
Fabaceae indet.	x			x	xx	x	x
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.				x			
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.							
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.				x			
Small Poaceae indet.							
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.				x			
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.							x
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua)							
<i>Rumex</i> sp.				x			
<i>Rumex/Carex</i> sp.							
Tree/shrub macrofossils							
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.			xcf				
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxxx	xxx	x	xxxx	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xxxx	x		x	x	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	xx					x
Charred root/stem		x			x		
Indet.buds		x					
Indet.inflorescence frag.							x
Indet.seeds							
Mineral replaced wood frag.	x						
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	x	x	x	
Black tarry material	x	x	xx				x
Bone		x	x		x	x	
Burnt/fired clay					x		
Small coal frags.	x		xx		x	x	x
Vitrified material	x			x	x		x
Sample volume (litres)							
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Sample No.	5	9	11	10	12	13
Context No.	0070	0083	0111	0096	0119	0113
Feature No.	0066	0066	0100	0095	0114	0112
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Pit
Spot date	EM	EM	EM	EM	EM	EM
Cereals						
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)		x				x
(awn frags.)		x				
(floret base)						
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)				xcf		x
<i>Hordeum</i> / <i>Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)		x		x		
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grain)		x				
(rachis nodes)		x				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		xx	xcf	x	x	xcf
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)				x		
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis node)		x		x	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x		x	xcf	xcffg
Herbs						
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.		x				
Asteraceae indet.		x				
<i>Bromus</i> sp.						x
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.				x		
Fabaceae indet.	x	x	x	x	x	x
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.						
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	xcf					
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.						
Small Poaceae indet.				x		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.		x				
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.						
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (silique)		x				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x				
<i>Rumex/Carex</i> sp.		x				
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.						
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	x	xx	x	x
Charcoal >5mm		x		x		
Charred root/stem		x	x		x	
Indet.buds						
Indet.inflorescence frag.						
Indet.seeds		x				
Mineral replaced wood frag.						
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x		x		
Black tarry material	x	x				
Bone	x	xx				
Burnt/fired clay		x				
Small coal frags.		x		x	x	
Vitrified material		x		x		
Sample volume (litres)						
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment S/EM = Saxon to early medieval