

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION & EXCAVATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/205

Sheringham Court, Milton Road, Stowmarket SKT 058

M. Sommers
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Lucy Robinson, County Director of Economy, Skills and Environment
Endeavour House, Russell Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

HER Information

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Curatorial Officer: Keith Wade

Project Officers: S. Cass, K. Heard, M. Sommers & D. Stirk

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Contents

Summary		Page
1.	Introduction	1
2.	Geology and topography	1
3.	Archaeological and historical background	3
	Documentary survey	3
4.	Methodology	
	Evaluation	5
	Excavation	6
5.	Results	
	Introduction	8
	Phases of activity	8
	Pre-medieval	10
	Medieval	10
	Post medieval	11
	Modern	12
	Undated	13
6.	Finds and environmental evidence (Richenda Goffin)	
	Introduction	13
	Pottery (Sue Anderson)	
	Introduction	14
	Methodology	14
	Pottery by period	15
	Pottery by phase	18
	Discussion	18
	Ceramic Building Material, fired clay and mortar (Sue Anderson)	
	Introduction	19
	Methodology	19
	Ceramic building material	19
	Fired clay	22
	Mortar	22
	Discussion	22

Worked Flint (Sarah Bates)	
Introduction	23
Methodology	23
The assemblage	23
Flint by context	25
Discussion	25
Burnt flint and stone	26
Stone	26
Clay tobacco pipe	26
Post medieval window and bottle glass	26
Slag	27
Iron nails	27
Small finds (Ruth Beveridge)	27
Biological Evidence	
Animal bone (Mike Feider)	27
Shell	28
Discussion of the finds evidence	28
7. Discussion	29
8. Archive deposition	30
9. List of contributors and acknowledgements	30
10. Bibliography	31

List of Figures

1. Site location plan	2
2. Tithe map of the parish of Stowmarket, dated 1839	4
3. Location plan showing the evaluation trenches and the excavation area	6
4. Phased plan of all recorded features	9

List of Tables

1. Finds quantities	13
2. Pottery quantification by fabric	14
3. Pottery present by site phase and pot period	18
4. CBM by form	20

5. Roof tile fabrics	20
6. Brick fabrics	21
7. Summary of the flint by type	23
8. Breakdown of animal bone by species by context	28

List of Appendices

1. Brief and specification
2. Context list
3. Bulk finds quantification
4. Pottery catalogue
5. CBM catalogue
6. Flint catalogue
7. Documentary report (A.M. Breen)

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Little Sheringham Court, Milton Road, Stowmarket (TM 0517 5843; HER ref. SKT 058) in April 2010. During this work, archaeological features, consisting of ditches, pits, post-holes, and planting features associated with formal gardens, were recorded and artefacts ranging from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods were recovered. These findings suggested aside from the later activity, an area of possibly significant medieval occupation existed within the site with a back ground of low level prehistoric activity.

In light of the archaeological potential suggested by the evaluation a small open area excavation was subsequently undertaken which revealed further pits, postholes and ditches. A relatively large assemblage of medieval finds was recovered from these features but a large proportion of this was found to be residual. Only five features yielded solely medieval pottery, a ditch and four pits or possible post holes, but in numbers too small to provide secure dating. The medieval material recovered from this site has probably originated from middens, located in what was probably waste ground on the outer edge of the medieval town, that have become dispersed across the site by later activities.

Other features located within the open area excavation have been dated to the post medieval period and are probably related to agricultural practices and/or the later formal gardens that are recorded in documentary evidence (a brief Documentary Survey is included as an appendix to the report). A dense concentration of pits were noted in one of the evaluation trenches to the north west of the main site, which is probably related to sporadic sand and gravel extraction during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Mark Sommers, SCCAS, for ISG Jackson Limited (Report no: 2010/205)

1. Introduction

The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) was commissioned to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation and the subsequent open area excavation in advance of the construction of a large retail building on land at Sheringham Court, Milton road, Stowmarket, Suffolk (for a location plan see Fig. 1). The site is centred on NGR TM 0519 5841. The area evaluated comprised approximately 0.9 hectares. The open area excavation consisted of a site just under 2000 square metres in size.

The site has not been the subject of archaeological investigation in the past, but it is in an area of archaeological importance, as defined by the County's Historic Environment Record (HER). Interest in the site is primarily due to it being located immediately outside a large area that was exempt from tithes, an area that is thought to represent the extent of the medieval town.

It was determined that the proposed development work would cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to destroy any archaeological deposits that may be present. As such, a condition was attached to the planning consent (1218/08) requiring a programme of archaeological works be in place prior to the commencement of work on the site. The first stage of the programme was for a trenched evaluation, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by Keith Wade of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix 1). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work by the ISG Jackson Limited, the main building contractor, on behalf of their client, Wm Morrison Supermarkets plc.

2. Geology and topography

The southern half of the proposed development site is located within an area of waste ground that was formerly a small industrial complex comprising sheds, storage tanks and areas of hard standing, whilst the northern half consists of an existing car park behind Sheringham Court. At the time of the evaluation some of the derelict buildings were still standing in the southern half, which was heavily overgrown with vegetation, and the car park that comprised the northern half was in daily use as a pay and display car park for the general public.

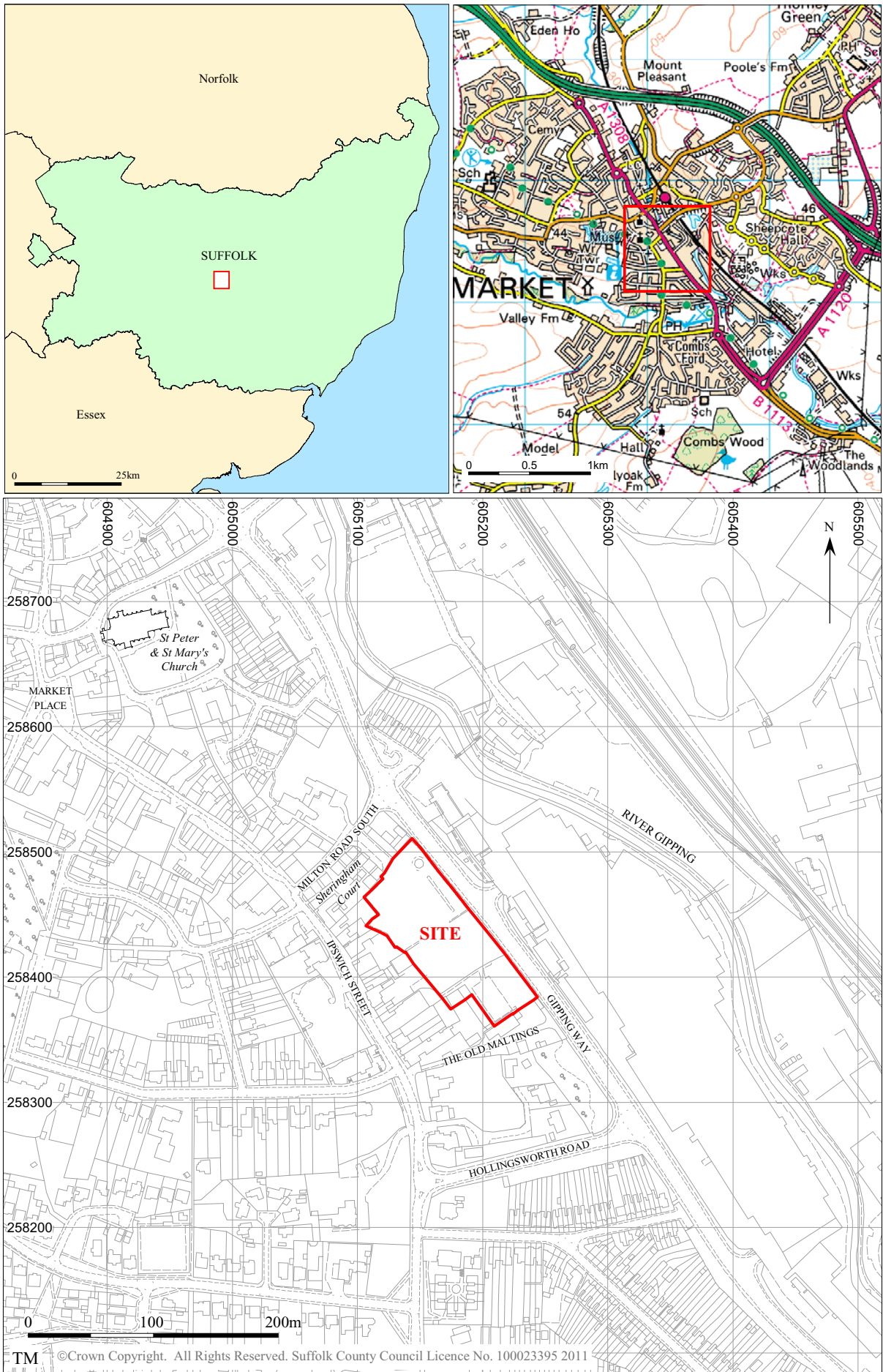


Figure 1. Site location plan

The site is bounded to the east by Gipping Way to the north east whilst the remainder of the site is bounded by the rear boundaries of properties fronting Milton Road South, Ipswich Street and The Old Maltings.

At the time of the evaluation, the site sloped down gently towards flood plain of the River Gipping, the edge of which runs approximately along the line of Gipping Way. The river itself runs in a channel c. 110m to the east. The highest point, close to the south west edge of the site, lay at approximately 34.5m OD whilst the lower north east edge lay at 30.1m OD.

The drift geology underlying the site is a mixture of outwash deposits from the ice-sheets of the great Anglian glaciation consisting principally of yellow/orange sands and gravels with some silt. It occurs as a well drained terrace within the Gipping Valley.

3. Archaeological and historical background

There has been no previous archaeological work on the site and there are no records of any significant artefacts having been found within the site on the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

Documentary survey

A documentary survey has been undertaken by Anthony Breen, a freelance historian, in association with this project and a brief summary of the results follows below (a copy of the full documentary survey can be found as an Appendix):

Stowmarket, as the name implies, is a market town and markets have been held here since at least the 11th century (first referenced in the Domesday survey of c. 1086). The revenues of the market were later granted to the Augustinian Abbey of St Osyth, Essex, founded in the early twelfth century, and in 1348 it was determined that the abbot should enjoy sole privilege of holding the fair and market within the town itself. To assist in the establishment of the town the abbots, as lords of the manor, granted the burgesses of Stowmarket exemption from the duty to pay tithes. This differentiation still remained in force by the time of the 1839 tithe map and for this reason the main area of the town is shown as single block, numbered 362 (Fig. 2). This single block has been interpreted as the limit of the town in the medieval period, at the time of the granted

exemption, and consequently has been used to define the boundaries of the medieval town in the County Historic Environment Record (HER ref. SKT 022).

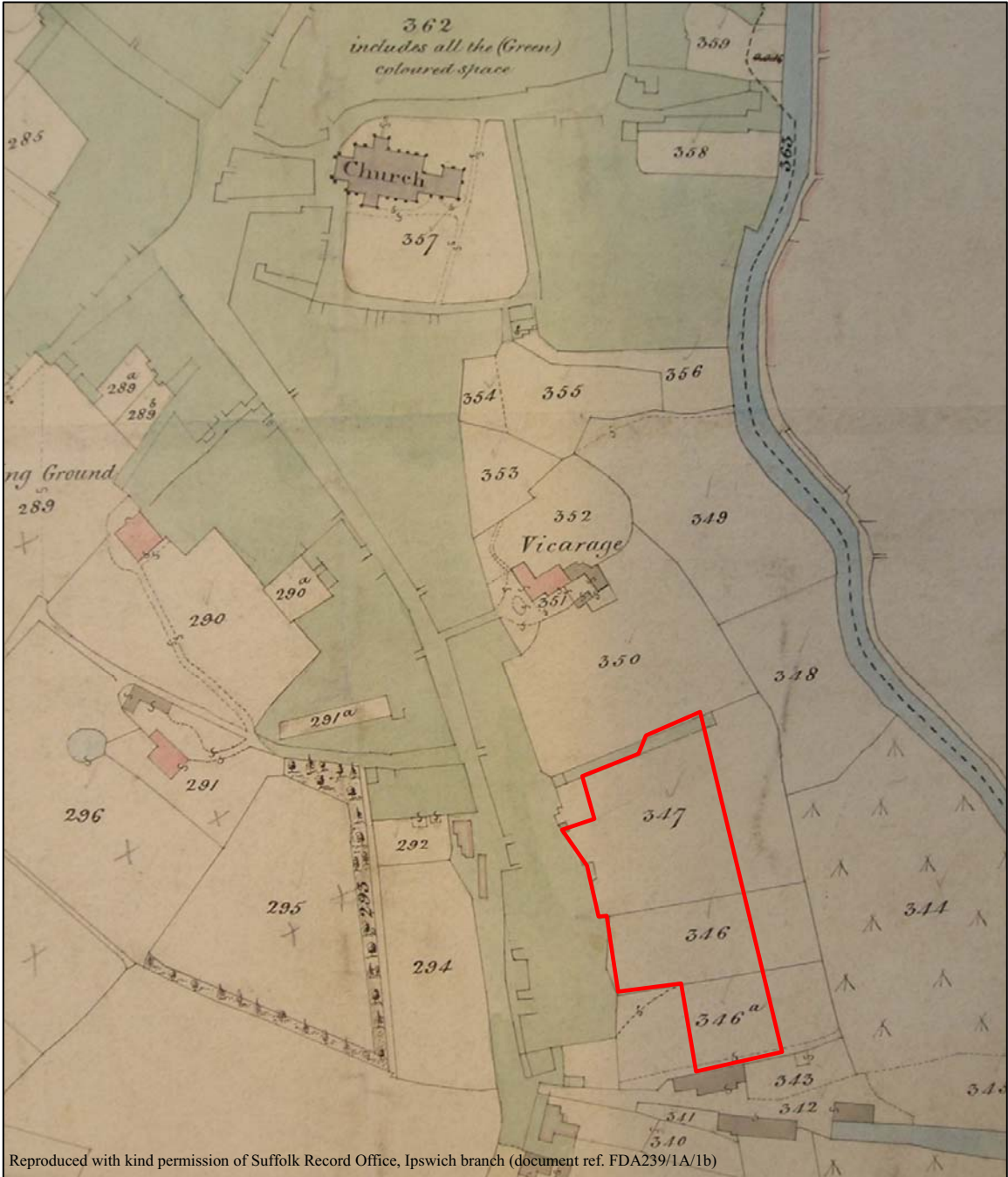


Figure 2. Tithe map of the parish of Stowmarket, dated 1839 (extract, no scale. The approximate extent of the development site is outlined in red)

The 1839 tithe map is the earliest map identified during the documentary survey that depicts the site in any detail. In the apportionment of 1842 the site is described as a garden and the adjoining plots as an orchard. The owner and occupier of the lands, William Lyas, is named in the 1844 directory as a joiner and builder. He is mentioned in

the 1834 glebe terrier and his land is described as a garden. Earlier terriers note previous owners going back to 1760 but the site is always described as a garden whilst older terriers describe it simply as land.

The tithe map clearly shows block 362, believed to be the extent of the medieval town, as lying immediately adjacent the south-west boundary of the development site. It appears as a linear extension running along the eastern side of Ipswich Street, away from the market and church, which would have been the focus of the medieval town.

4. Methodology

Evaluation

The first stage of archaeological work consisted of an evaluation by trial trenching and was undertaken in three separate phases due to access problems with the north-west area of the development site. The three phases were as follows (see Fig. 3): a group of four trenches, each 30m in length (Trenches 1 to 4), excavated in November 2010; a single 25m trench (Trench 5), excavated in January 2011; and a further two trenches, one 22m and the 15m in length, excavated in March 2011.

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The location of the trenches was broadly in accordance with a plan approved by the County Archaeological Service Conservation Team which was designed to sample all areas of the proposed development site. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological supervision until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or the natural subsoil was revealed. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out, where necessary, in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features.

The site was allocated the HER number SKT 058. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets. All drawn recording was carried out in a series of 1:50 scale plans and 1:20 or 1:10 scale section drawings, as appropriate. A digital photographic record of all sections and trenches was made which, along with the written records, forms part of the archive.

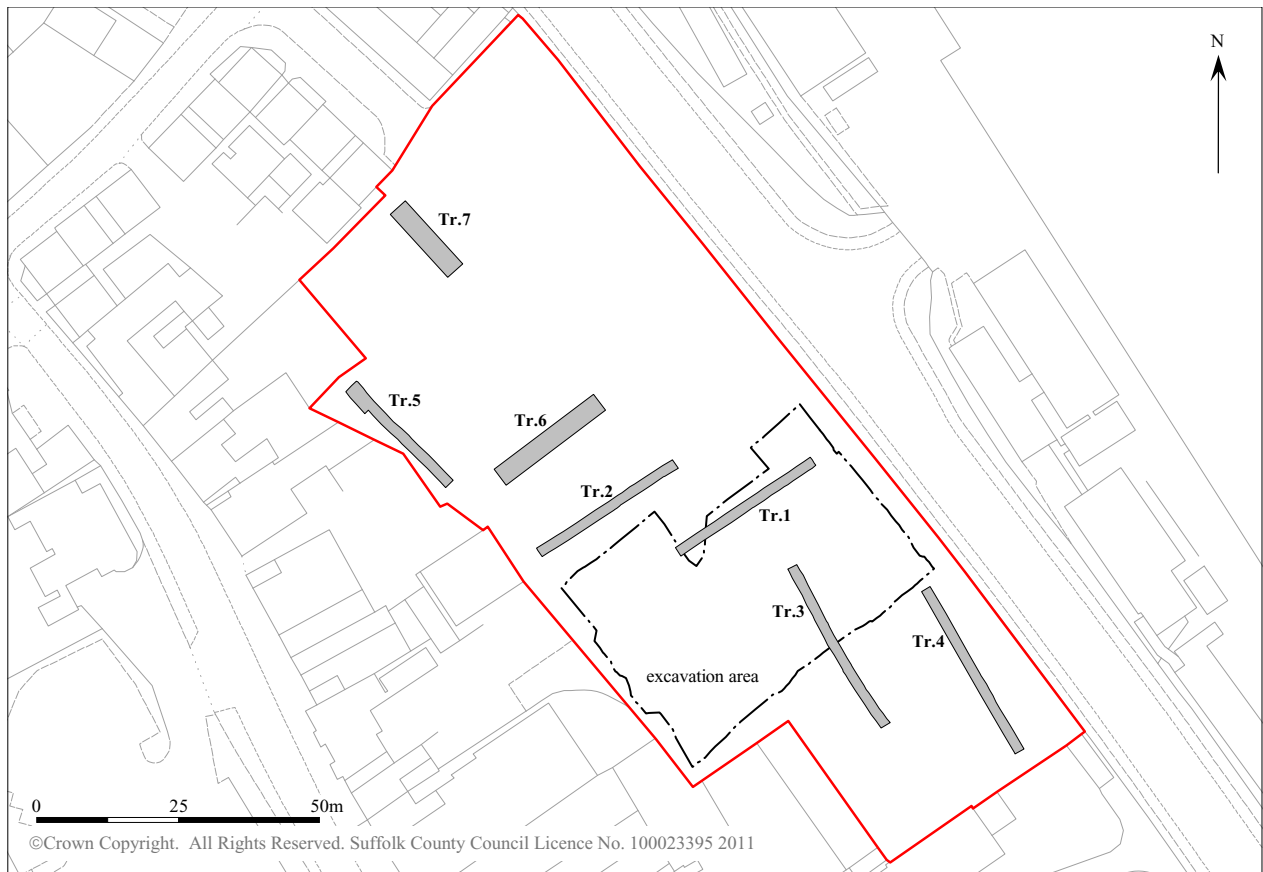


Figure 3. Location plan showing the evaluation trenches and excavation area

Excavation

The results of the evaluation suggested a high potential for the presence of medieval features. Due to time pressure the results of the evaluation were not the subject of a dedicated report and little post-evaluation analysis was undertaken other than some spot-dating of the pottery to confirm its medieval date.

It was agreed with the County Conservation Team that the development could proceed immediately although further archaeological work was stipulated in the form of a monitored soil strip under archaeological supervision to be followed by open area excavation of any areas deemed to warrant further investigation. This exercise was undertaken over an area measuring 1900m², located in the vicinity of Trenches 1 and 3, where the greatest concentration of medieval features had been recorded. Work commenced on the 17th November 2010 and continued until the 18th January 2011, during which time a number of features were identified, excavated and recorded. Due to the archaeological work being carried out whilst the on-site building contractors were started their groundwork the machining was undertaken sporadically, exposing only a part of the excavated area at any one time.

Any significant archaeological features identified during the monitored soil strip were sampled through the hand excavation of sections into their fills to reveal their profile and depth and to retrieve dating evidence. Pit type features were generally half sectioned. Features interpreted as structural were initially half-sectioned and recorded before the remaining half of the fill was removed to maximise the recovery of dating evidence. Sections were excavated across the widths of linear features with the aim of sampling at least 10% of their fills. The junctions of all intercutting features were sectioned in order to determine the stratigraphic sequence.

All revealed profiles and sections were recorded at scales of 1:20 or 1:10 and surface plans showing feature groups or areas of site were produced at a scale of 1:50. Significant features were planned at a scale of 1:10 and their location related to an artificially created grid marked at 5m intervals. A photographic record was also made using a 10 megapixel digital camera.

The allocated the HER number, SKT 058, was used throughout the excavation phase and context numbers were allocated to feature cuts and their fill, starting at 1000 to avoid duplication with those allocated during the trenched evaluation, and recorded on *pro forma* sheets. All finds recovered from the excavated feature fills were retained for analysis, the results of which can be found in Section 6 below.

Following excavation the locations of the individual features on the site and the limits of the excavated area were recorded using a 'Leica SmartRover RTK GPS 1200' connected to 'Leica SmartNet' giving sub 5cm accuracy. The GPS equipment also recorded the elevation of each point.

All digital and drawn records along with the written records, were added to the archive for storage with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service under the HER ref. SKT 058; the storage facility is currently located in Bury St Edmunds.

5. Results

Introduction

The results of the evaluation and the subsequent excavation will be dealt with as a whole. Figure 4 consists of a phased plan showing all archaeological features recorded during both phases of work. Note that Trenches 6 and 7 did not yield any archaeological features of any period. Both trenches revealed a truncated natural subsoil a depth of c. 0.4m beneath the existing car park surface.

Within Trenches 1 to 5 and across the excavation area a number of archaeological features were identified. These cut into the surviving surface of the natural subsoil, which consisted of a yellow silty sand with frequent small and angular stones. The overburden comprised the modern topsoil which in turn overlay a brown silty sand with occasional charcoal (1062) which overlay mid to dark grey brown sandy silt layer (1061). The first layer encountered beneath the modern topsoil (1062) was interpreted as a buried topsoil layer, probably associated with the post medieval gardens and orchards, known from the documentary evidence, and appeared to seal the greater majority of the features. The lower layer (1061) has been interpreted as an earlier topsoil that could potentially date from the medieval period. It was the source of a large proportion of the medieval pottery recovered from the site. A large proportion of features appeared to have been cut through this layer although it was near impossible to identify them due to similar nature of this layer to the feature fills. During the early phases of machining undertaken at the site, much of this layer than was left *in situ* and then removed by hand. This was found to be extremely time consuming with little result and consequently most of this layer was removed by machine during later phases of machining.

Phases of activity

The archaeological features excavated at this site have been attributed to three main phases of activity; medieval, post medieval and modern and a background of low-level prehistoric activity. This phasing is based primarily on the dating of the artefacts recovered from individual features as well as any apparent or presumed grouping; although for some of the features the dating has been based on conjecture (see Fig. 4 for a phased site plan).



Figure 4. Phased plan of all recorded features

Prehistoric

A total of eighty-eight pieces of worked flint were recovered from across the site, mostly as residual finds in later features or from unstratified contexts, primarily the lower of the two buried topsoils. Much of this material appears to be Neolithic in date with smaller numbers of early Bronze Age and some later prehistoric, possibly Iron Age examples. This is representative of a background of low-level prehistoric activity along the edge of the floodplain rather than a specific site of early activity. A single feature has been tentatively allocated to this period, a small pit, numbered 1107. The dating is based on three small sherds of flint tempered handmade pottery recovered from the fill. These are undiagnostic body sherds that cannot be dated any closer than Neolithic to Iron Age. A single struck flake was also recovered from this feature.

Pre-medieval

A single abraded sherd of Romano-British greyware was recovered as a residual find from the fill of the post medieval ditch 1005, and a single body sherd of what may be Early Saxon pottery was recovered from ditch 1119, a shallow feature seen in section in the north-west edge of the excavated area. Its location and alignment suggests it may be the same as ditch 0201, which has tentatively been dated to the medieval period.

Medieval

One hundred and forty sherds of pottery recovered from the site have been dated to the medieval period but of these 61% were recovered as unstratified finds during surface cleaning within the excavation area, primarily from the layer interpreted as a buried medieval topsoil (1061), and 35% were residual finds in later features. Only six sherds were recovered from features which have been dated to the medieval period, although this dating is extremely tentative as it is based on so few finds as well as their probable relationship with the buried medieval topsoil layer. These features, one ditch and four pits, were relatively widely scattered towards the north-west corner of the excavation area and provide very little information to aid the interpretation of the site as whole. They are listed below:

Ditch 0201: A narrow linear feature recorded in an evaluation trench (Trench 2). Measured 0.35m in width and was cut to a depth of 0.24m. Possibly contemporary with the medieval topsoil layer as fill was similar and a sherd of medieval coarseware was recovered. A slight feature that was not identified during cleaning within the excavation area and only seen in section in the north-west edge of the site (context 1119), where a sherd of sherd of possibly Early Saxon pottery was recovered.

- Pit 0206: Small oval shaped pit from which a sherd of Yarmouth type ware, one sherd of early medieval ware and one sherd of Hollesley type coarseware were recovered. This feature appeared to be sealed by the medieval topsoil layer.
- Pit 1093: Shallow, sub-circular shaped pit with a fill not dissimilar to the probable medieval topsoil layer. Contained one sherd of Yarmouth type ware.
- Pit 1100: Small, circular feature interpreted as possible pit or an isolated post hole, although no positive evidence for a post was identified. Fill similar to the medieval topsoil layer. Contained one sherd of Hollesley type coarseware.
- Pit 1112: Small, sub-circular shaped pit with a fill not dissimilar to the probable medieval topsoil layer. Contained one sherd of medieval coarseware.

Post medieval

A large proportion of dated features that were recorded during the evaluation and the excavation have been attributed to the post-medieval period.

A single ditch aligned south-west to north east containing fragments of post medieval ceramic building material (CBM) was recorded in Trench 1 and was further traced within the excavation area (context 0101). It has been interpreted as a probable boundary ditch and its location is roughly coincidental with the boundary between plots 346 and 347, as marked on the 1839 tithe map (Fig. 2). It is parallel with a second boundary ditch, 0306 (attributed to the modern phase), which appears to mark the boundary between plots 346 and 346a.

Two irregular but roughly linear features, 1005 and 1036, are in close proximity and aligned perpendicular to each other. Both are shallow, at c. 0.2m, but with undulating bases, and have maximum widths of 1.7m and 1.8m respectively. The fills are similar to the overlying buried topsoil layers. They appear to respect each other and are likely to be contemporary. Combined, they only yielded two fragments of CBM and a sherd of post medieval stoneware as well as a small amount of residual medieval material and a sherd of Romano-British greyware. These appear to marking the corner of an enclosed area that is probably related to a garden feature, possibly a surrounding hedge.

A row of five features, 1009, 1012, 1017, 1022, 1034, ran on a parallel alignment to the two boundary ditches (0101 and 0306). They were regularly spaced at intervals of 5.7m and were similar in size, each being roughly 0.9m by 0.9m and 0.4m deep. All were squarish in shape, except for 1012 which although of similar dimensions was slightly rounded. All contained fragments of post medieval CBM along with occasional sherds of

medieval and post-medieval pottery. Although initially thought to be related to a possible structure they are relatively widely spaced and no post holes that could relate to any other walls were identified. It is more likely that they are the settings for a row of fruit trees relating to the orchard recorded in the tithe apportionment of 1841. This row of probable trees runs across the site of the perpendicular linear features suggesting they belong to different phases of activity although the sequence is undetermined. Pit 1045, situated to the north-west, may be related to a second row trees that could possible include pit 1043 (attributed to the modern period).

A number of other features have been attributed to the broad post medieval period (1019, 1050, 1063, 1066, 1084, and 1086). All are thought to relate to the gardens and orchards known to have existed on this site during the 18th and 19th centuries. They consist of occasional pits that, on the whole, do not yield large quantities of material that would be expected were they simply rubbish pits and a plausible interpretation is that they are holes excavated for planting trees or shrubs or possibly post or stake holes relating to gardening activities.

A large shallow depression (1046) with what may be a linear extension towards the north-east (1041), noted towards the northern corner of the excavation area has been interpreted as the area of a possible planting bed or simply the site of a tree throw.

Within Trench 5 of the evaluation a dense concentration of pits were noted. All were relatively large, with most spanning the width of the trench, and yielded small amounts of post medieval CBM and pottery as well as medieval pottery. As these were clearly late features they were only partially excavated by machine and were not subjected to hand excavation so their maximum depths and profiles are not recorded. They were interpreted at the time as hand dug quarries for the extraction of sand and gravel and no further evidence has come to light to refute this theory. A small number of pits in a relatively dense concentration were also noted in Trench 4 which has also been interpreted as probable sand and gravel quarries. Other possibly quarries include pit 0308 in Trench 3 and pits 1114 and 1116 within the excavation area.

Modern

During stripping of the excavation area many features that were clearly of a modern (i.e. post 1900) origin were encountered. All were planned but the majority of these features

were not excavated or allocated context numbers. Features attributed to this modern phase that do have context numbers are those that were not identified as modern until after or during their excavation. Many of these features contained mid to late 20th century debris in the form of glass bottles, glazed ceramics, and scrap iron and steel (paint tins, car and lorry parts etc.) and were clearly related to the sites industrial use during the later 20th century. The only modern feature of any note is ditch 0306, which is coincidental with the boundary between plots 346 and 346a, as marked on the 1839 tithe map.

Undated

There were a small number of features for which no dating evidence was recovered. The majority of these are small, shallow, circular features situated within the excavation area as well as a single example in two of the evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 and 2). A likely interpretation is that these are associated with the post medieval garden known from the documentary evidence, being holes excavated for planting or possibly for supporting stakes. As such these would have been open for a very short period reducing the likelihood of datable artefacts becoming mixed with the fill.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation and excavation. A full quantification of the bulk finds by context is included as Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	202	1599
CBM	146	7523
Fired clay	4	18
Mortar/plaster	1	8
P-M bottle glass	4	81
Worked flint	110	2616
Burnt flint/stone	3	95
P-M window glass	2	2
Clay pipe	19	72
Stone	2	11
Slag	4	15
Iron	10	272
Animal bone	21	385
Shell	12	67

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Two-hundred-and-two sherds of pottery weighing 1599g were collected from fifty-five contexts during the evaluation and excavation. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Unidentified Flint Tempered	UNFT	0.02	6	44		6
RB Greyware	RBGW	1.10	1	6		1
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	2.03	1	8		1
<i>Total pre-medieval</i>			8	58	0.00	8
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	9	39		9
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	5	18		5
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	3	11		3
Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	YARN	3.171	5	21		5
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	10	47	0.04	9
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	3.191	2	4		2
<i>Total early medieval</i>			34	140	0.04	33
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	3.201	13	69		13
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	3.202	13	84	0.04	13
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	3.203	15	55	0.05	15
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	3.204	2	4		2
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	3.32	1	11		1
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	3.33	1	12		1
Hollesley-type coarseware (fine)	HOLL1	3.421	34	249	0.22	34
Hollesley-type coarseware (medium)	HOLL2	3.422	17	99		16
Medieval shelly wares	MSHW	3.50	1	16		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	3	18		3
Mill Green Ware	MGW	4.22	1	1		1
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	1	2		1
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	3	26		3
London-type ware	LOND	4.50	1	25		1
<i>Total medieval</i>			106	671	0.31	105
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	19	198	0.16	19
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	19		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	15	431	0.40	13
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	1	3		1
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	2	4	0.05	2
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	6.40	1	2	0.03	1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	2	14	0.16	2
<i>Total late/post-medieval</i>			41	671	0.80	39
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	6	11	0.08	6
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	2	3		2
English Stoneware Staffordshire-type	ESWS	8.23	1	17		1
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	8.41	3	5	0.06	3
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	8.50	1	23	0.06	1
<i>Total modern</i>			13	59	0.2	13
Total			202	1599	1.35	198

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric

codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Pre-medieval

Six sherds of coarse flint-tempered handmade pottery were found in two features, pit 1107 and post-hole 1022, as well as in unstratified finds group 1108. All are undiagnostic body sherds which may be of Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

One body sherd of greyware from ditch fill 1057 is likely to be Roman, but is abraded and probably redeposited.

A body sherd of handmade pottery with coarse rounded quartz temper may be of Early Saxon date. It was found in ditch 1119.

Early medieval pottery

Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheelmade rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered transitional between the Late Saxon and medieval wheelmade traditions, and their use overlaps with both period groups.

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

EMW	Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine to medium sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, or oxidised. 11th–13th c. Probably Suffolk fabric.
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty. Handmade, thick-walled vessels, probably coil or slab-built. Rims may be wheelmade. Moderate to common coarse rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions. Coarser type of Essex EMW. Generally reddish brown with a grey core, but variable. 11th-12th/13th c.
YAR	Yarmouth-type ware. Handmade body with wheelmade rim, abundant fine to medium sand with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red surfaces and grey core. Originally described by Mellor (1976) in Great Yarmouth, but more common in Norwich, and also occurs in Ipswich. M. 11th–12th c.
YARN	Yarmouth-type ware, non-calcareous.
EMWSS	Early medieval ware sparse shelly. Handmade, fine to medium sandy, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, sparse shell inclusions. Hard. 12th-13th c.
EMWSG	Similar to EMWSS but with moderate coarse sand.

By count, this group contains roughly equal proportions of handmade sandy early medieval wares (EMW, EMWG, YARN) and shelly wares (YAR, EMWSS, EMWSG).

Sherds are generally undiagnostic body or base fragments, but one EMWSS rim is present in 1016, a thickened everted wheelmade form of probable 13th-century date. None of the sherds is decorated.

Medieval pottery

Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. Most in this group are well-fired and fully reduced to pale to dark greys, although oxidised wares are also present. This period group is dominated by coarsewares, many of which are unprovenanced. Some are similar to Hollesley Wares from the east of Suffolk. Glazed wares are noticeably less frequent, but are largely from production sites in the region.

Fabric groups used for this assemblage are those originally devised for Cedars Park (Anderson forthcoming):

MCW1	Medieval coarseware 1. Medium sandy with sparse coarse quartz, occasional ferrous inclusions, mica and chalk, generally oxidised brown on one or both surfaces, grey core. Hard. Forms include both early and developed rim types, so probably 12th-14th c.
MCW2	Medieval coarseware 2. Fine, dense fabric with common mica and smoothed surfaces. 13th-14th c.?
MCW3	Medieval coarseware 3. Fine sandy, compact fabric with occasional mica but few other inclusions. Dark to light grey, occasionally oxidised. Forms are Hollesley types and generally developed, 13th-14th c.
MCW4	Medieval coarseware 4. Soft, fine matrix, often oxidised with a red core and buff surfaces, contains occasional coarse quartz/flint and common mica. 12th-14th c.
BCSW	Bury coarse sandy ware. A hard, gritty coarseware, generally with pale buff oxidised surfaces and light grey core, containing common coarse quartz, sparse ferrous fragments and chalk. 12th-13th c.?
BMCW	Bury medieval coarseware. The standard coarseware of Bury St Edmunds. Hard medium sandy greyware with few inclusions, often with red/buff core but can be fully reduced. 12th-14th c.
HOLL1	Hollesley-type coarseware (fine). Fine, soft fabric with abundant fine sand, sparse to moderate mica, occasional self-coloured clay lenses and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey but may be oxidised to a buff or orange. 13th-14th c.
HOLL2	Hollesley-type coarseware (medium). As fine fabric, but usually harder and containing abundant medium or coarser sand. Colours variable, but usually pale grey or buff. 13th-14th c.
MSHW	Wheelmade shelly wares. 12th-13th c.
GRIM	Grimston-type ware. As described by Little (1994). L. 12th-14th c.
HFW1	Hedingham fine ware. As described by Walker (1995, Fabric 22). M. 12th-13th c.
HOLG	Hollesley glazed ware. Fine or medium Hollesley-type fabrics with glaze, usually oxidised externally. 13th-14th c.
LOND	London-type glazed wares. As described by Pearce et al. (1985).

Hollesley-type wares were the most common type in this group. It has been suggested before that there may have been a production site for this type of ware closer to Stowmarket (Anderson 2004) as the fabric is slightly different to that of the Hollesley kiln site itself. Other wares identified at Cedars Park were also common here (MCW1–3), although at the former MCW3 was noticeably more common than the others. Two fabrics commonly found in Bury St Edmunds were also found here, but only in small quantities.

Eight rim sherds are present in the medieval coarseware assemblage, representing six jars and two bowls. Most are the developed square-beaded everted rims typical of Hollesley, but one flat-topped everted bowl rim and a collared jar rim were also identified. A body sherd from a curfew is also present, decorated with applied thumbed strips and incised diagonal lines around a pierced hole and with internal sooting. Other decoration in this group includes examples of finger-tip impressions, thumbing of rims, incised lines and applied strips.

Most of the glazed wares in this group are from Suffolk (Hollesley-type, again possibly more locally made) and Norfolk (Grimston) and comprise body fragments with no decoration other than glaze. Two sherds may be from Essex (Mill Green and Hedingham), although both are small and not certainly identified. A base fragment of a baluster-type jug is in a London-type fabric and has parallels amongst the Rouen and North French style jugs in the London series (e.g. Pearce *et al.* 1985, nos 77 and 88).

Late medieval and post-medieval pottery

Nineteen sherds have been identified as late medieval and transitional ware. The majority are body sherds but there is one beaded rim fragment from a jar or bowl, and one strap handle fragment. Most sherds are glazed green or brown on one surface, with other decoration being scarce and comprising one example of white slip lines and one of an incised wavy line. Combed horizontal lines are present on two sherds, which probably indicates that these were parts of handled vessels.

Post-medieval wares are dominated by local glazed redwares (GRE, IGBW, SPEC, PMSW). Six rims are present, representing three bowls, two jars and a slipware mug. A handle from a blackware tankard or jug is also present. Most sherds have orange or brown glaze on one or both surfaces, and the slipware mug has a line of white slip dots

on the rim. Other post-medieval pottery comprises tin-glazed earthenware (a plain sherd and a rimsherd from a saucer or small dish with a Chinese-style border), and two sherds of Frechen stoneware (a mug and a jug).

Modern pottery

Thirteen sherds of modern pottery were recovered, all from stratified features. They include six refined factory-made whitewares with transfer-printed and spongeware decoration, two pieces of creamware, three fragments of white salt-glazed stoneware including a cup, a base fragment of a white-dipped stoneware tankard, and a rim fragment from a brown-glazed redware jar. Most sherds are probably of 18th/19th-century date.

Pottery by phase

A summary of the pottery by phase is provided in Table 3.

Phase	Pot period								Total
	Preh	Rom	ESax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	
1	3								3
2				5	8	1			14
3	1	1		12	30	13	20	10	87
4						2	1	3	6
Un	2		1	17	68	3	1		92

Table 3. Pottery present by site phase and pot period.

With the exception of three sherds of prehistoric pottery in Phase 1 and fourteen sherds of medieval wares in Phase 2, the majority of early pottery from the site was either redeposited in later phases or was from unphased features. Only twenty sherds of post-medieval pottery came from Phase 3, and ten sherds of modern wares from these contexts may be intrusive or represent the latest activity in the post-medieval phase (18th c.). As much of the pottery is redeposited, it will not be discussed by context.

Discussion

A small quantity of pre-medieval pottery was recovered, representing the prehistoric, Roman and Early Saxon periods, but there is little other evidence of activity in any of these phases. The largest part of the assemblage represents activity in the medieval period, although few features of this date can be identified and much of the group was redeposited in the post-medieval period. Whilst this may suggest that the material came from midden deposits, rather than being buried in negative features, it should be noted that few sherds show signs of abrasion and the total quantity of medieval pottery is

small.

The medieval assemblage includes similar coarsewares to those identified elsewhere around Stowmarket. In the early period, both shelly and sandy wares are present suggesting that wares were sourced equally from areas to the north and south of the town. The high proportion of Hollesley-type fabrics in the high medieval group suggests that this ware may have been made in the vicinity of the town. Very few Bury wares reached the site and it seems more likely that the area was supplied by more local rural producers. Glazed wares are scarce, but came from all over the region. Few forms are identifiable but they include the typical jug, bowl and jar forms of Suffolk and north Essex, as well as the more unusual find of a curfew.

Late and post-medieval wares are dominated by the locally made redwares, with a few imported wares added towards the end of the period. The largest concentrations of post-medieval wares came from the pits to the south-east of the main site (0404, 0414, 0418), but even these produced only a handful of sherds between them. Post-medieval and modern pottery form a small part of the assemblage and might be taken as evidence that there was little activity of this date on the site, were it not for the many features assigned to Phases 3 and 4. Presumably the activity was not domestic and there was little requirement for ceramics to be present.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM), fired clay and mortar

Sue Anderson.

Introduction

One-hundred and forty-six fragments of CBM weighing 7523g were collected from 39 contexts. Four fragments of fired clay (18g) and a piece of mortar (8g) were also found. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 5.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

Ceramic building material

Table 4 shows the quantification by form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile	RT	108	2619
	Plain roof tile?	RT?	6	42
Walling	Early brick	EB	1	14
	Late brick	LB	19	3525
	Late brick?	LB?	4	104
Flooring	Floor brick	FB	1	133
	Floor brick?	FB?	2	934
	Malting tile	MALT	1	134
Miscellaneous	Field drain?	FD?	1	14
	Unidentified	UN	3	4
<i>Total</i>			<i>146</i>	<i>7523</i>

Table 4. CBM by form.

Roofing

Plain roof tile forms the bulk of this assemblage by fragment count. Table 5 shows the range of fabrics present.

Fabric	code	RT	RT?
Fine sandy, few other inclusions	fs	17	3
Medium sandy, few other inclusions	ms	14	1
Fine/medium sandy micaceous	fsm/msm	3	
Fine/medium sandy with calcareous inclusions	fsc/msc	3	
Fine/medium sandy with clay pellets	fscp/mscp	20	
Fine/medium sandy with grog and ferrous inclusions	fsgfe/msgfe	23	1
Fine/medium sandy poorly mixed with white streaks	fsx/msx	6	1
Medium sandy with flint	msf	2	
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe	10	
Medium sandy with grog	msg	8	
White-firing with ferrous inclusions	wfe	1	
White-firing with coarse grog	wsg	1	

Table 5. Roof tile fabrics.

The majority of pieces are in fine or medium sandy fabrics with few inclusions, with clay pellets, or with grog and ferrous fragments. These are the typical fabrics found in the region during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The fragments are all fully oxidised and are probably of late medieval or post-medieval date. Most were probably pieces of peg tile, although only three fragments had evidence of peg holes, all circular.

Walling

Table 6 shows the fabrics present in the brick assemblage.

Fabric	Code	EB	LB	LB?
Estuarine clay	est	1		
Medium sandy with few inclusions	ms		1	
Fine/medium sandy with grog	fsg/msg		2	2
Fine sandy with grog and flint	fsgf		1	
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm		1	
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe		1	
Medium sandy with grog and ferrous inclusions	msgfe		1	
Medium sandy poorly mixed with white streaks	msx		3	
White-firing with ferrous inclusions	wfe			1
White-firing with coarse grog	wsg		9	1

Table 6. Brick fabrics.

One fragment of early brick in an estuarine clay fabric was found in pit fill 1115. The majority of bricks are in red-firing fabrics with a range of inclusions (eight of the nine fragments of 'wsg' were pieces of the same brick in 0534 and 1065). Most pieces are small and abraded and only four bricks could be measured. These vary in thickness between 41–60mm (the shallowest being a white brick, which may have been a paviour although it showed no signs of wear). Only two widths were measurable, a red-firing brick in 1064 (115 x 53mm) and a white-firing brick in 0534/1065 (120 x 50mm). The former may be of 16th/17th-century date, whilst the latter is probably 18th/19th-century. A brick from 0528 is 60mm thick and probably also 18th/19th-century.

Flooring

Three fragments of floor bricks were identified, two in 'fsx' and one in 'wsg' fabrics. The white-firing example is 46mm thick, and one red-firing fragment measures 115 x 38+mm and is worn on one surface.

A malting tile in a white-firing fine sandy ('wfs') fabric was found in 0300. This would have formed part of a malting kiln floor. It is 45mm thick and has large holes (23mm diameter) in the base with small eight-hole piercings in the floor surface.

Miscellaneous

One fragment from 1108 in a compressed hard-fired purple fabric is probably a piece of field drain. Three small fragments in 'fs' and 'fsx' fabrics remain unidentified.

Fired clay

Six fragments (18g) of fired clay are present in the assemblage. Three from 1016 and 1018 are heavily abraded and in fine sandy poorly mixed 'fsx' fabrics. Three fragments from 1031 in the same fabric have a smoothed surface. It is possible that these are fragments of early bricks, although the fabrics are not typical of estuarine clays.

Mortar

One fragment (8g) of lime mortar with medium sandy aggregates was found in 0413. It is a fragment of pointing mortar and is 13mm thick.

Discussion

The majority of stratified CBM from this site was collected from pit fills (81 fragments). From structural features there were 45 fragments: slots (4 pieces) and post-holes (41 fragments). Smaller quantities were from ditch fills (13 fragments), other features (1 fragment), ploughsoil (1 fragment) or were unstratified (5 fragments). None of it was recovered from within walls or other foundations. Much of this assemblage therefore represents hardcore, whether intentionally or unintentionally disposed of, and demolition rubble.

The small quantity of fired clay occurred in post-holes of post-medieval date and, given its abraded nature, is likely to have been redeposited. It was largely undiagnostic with only three fragments having any evidence of surfaces. A fragment of mortar was found in a pit fill, again of post-medieval date.

Only one possible medieval CBM fragment was recovered, a small piece of estuarine clay early brick in pit fill 1115.

Whilst some of the roof tile and one of the bricks could be of the late medieval or early post-medieval 'Tudor' period, the majority are typical of post-medieval assemblages in East Anglia. All material was recovered from contexts assigned to the post-medieval or modern phases. The assemblage is dominated by roof tile fragments and small abraded pieces of brick, with only a few more complete bricks being present. The evidence for brick structures on or near the site is limited, but the roof tile could have been used on the post-built structure identified on the site. The wide variety of fabrics in the post-medieval assemblage provides evidence for the many small-scale brick- and tile-making

producers which were likely to have been working in rural Suffolk during the period.

Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Introduction

A total of eighty-six struck or shattered flints was recovered during the evaluation and subsequent excavation of the site. There is a range of flint, mostly dark grey but with a significant number of pieces having a pale grey or white patina. Cortex indicates the use of gravel lumps and nodules and some pieces have patinated or abraded cortex. The flint is summarised in Table 7 and listed by context in Appendix 6.

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was included in a separate column (*Non struck*) in the database but has now been discarded and is not included below.

Type	Number
multi platform flake core	2
single platform blade core	2
bipolar core	1
core fragment	5
tested piece	1
struck fragment	4
shatter	2
core/tool	3
flake	24
blade-like flake	5
blade	9
bladelet	1
spall	1
chip	1
end scraper	1
scraper	3
piercer	5
knife	2
arrowhead	1
utilised flake	8
utilised blade	5
Total	86
burnt fragment	1

Table 7. Summary of the flint by type

The assemblage

Five pieces are classified as cores. There is a chunky multi platform flake core, a small single platform blade core, and a bipolar core with blade type scars, all from context

1001. All of these are patinated and have a quite neat 'blocky' appearance. They are probably of earlier Neolithic date. Two very tiny pieces (each weighs only 8g) also appear to have been deliberately struck (and are classified as cores) although they seem too small to have served a useful purpose 0207, 0405. Five core fragments are also present. Most of these have the same pale grey patina as some of the cores and appear to be from similar quite regular type cores. One small irregular tested piece 0106 is present. Four irregular fragments are battered and possibly deliberately struck (0104, 0203, 1001). Two flake-like shatter pieces are also present (1001).

Twenty-four unmodified flakes were identified. They are mostly quite irregular. One small thin leaf-shaped flake has an abraded platform showing that it was struck from a carefully worked or 'prepared' core and three flakes have cortical platforms. Five blade-like flakes are also present, all but one are patinated. Two have cortex on their platforms. Two from context 0407 are quite large. Nine blades and a bladelet were found. They include a few neat thin pieces; one small piece with an abraded platform. A small chip and a spall were also found.

Four scrapers were found. There is an end scraper on a slightly irregular, quite thin, horseshoe-shaped flake 1030, its distal end neatly retouched. The other three scrapers are all made on thermal fragments (0207, 1001, 1108). Two of them have been quite crudely retouched and one has cortical 'backing'.

Five pieces are classified as piercers. There is a very small thin blade with slight retouch of its distal point 0417, a fairly large blade with thick triangular section and protruding blunt point at its distal end 1001, and three small irregular points 0114 and 1001;x2.

A small sub-rectangular flake 1027 and a small thermal fragment 1030 each have slight retouch or damage to a straight edge and appear to have been used as knives.

A small triangular flake has had a couple of flake removals from its wide platform giving the impression of the beginnings of a tang there 1030, SF 2000. It is possible the piece is an unfinished arrowhead although there is no other retouch.

A total of thirteen utilised pieces are present. These include four regular blades (three of

them with abraded platform edges (0409, 1001:x2) and other irregular flakes. Most have very slight traces of use damage to their edges. One flake is quite thick and curving with multi-directional flake scars 1115. It is from the side of a small multi platform core.

Flint by context

A single irregular undiagnostic flake came from pit 1107 which also contained a few sherds of prehistoric pottery. Part of a patinated possible blade was found with a sherd of prehistoric pottery in post-hole 1022.

A patinated core/tool was found with a sherd of Romano-British pottery in a ditch and twenty-nine flints were found in the fills of medieval, or later, features. This residual flint includes a range of debitage and tools representative of the overall site assemblage. A few other undiagnostic flints came from fills of undated features.

Two small irregular struck fragments, two flakes and a small blade came from the ploughsoil 0203, 0112 and thirty-four flints were found in unstratified contexts 1001. Several cores, a scraper, two piercers, three utilised pieces and unmodified pieces, mainly flakes were found. A range of types include some quite regular pieces, notably the cores and a few blades types and irregular flakes and tools. The scraper is made on a thermal fragment. A further ten flints including another scraper on a thermal fragment, a crude scraper/core and a utilised flake were also unstratified 1108.

Flint came in small amounts from across the site but a concentration appears to occur (found residually) in Trench 4 of the evaluation and several blade type pieces are included here.

Discussion

Most of the flint was found residually or in unstratified contexts and a range of types suggests that it probably represents activity dating to more than one period. There are, however, a significant number of pieces for which an earlier Neolithic date seems likely. Although there are no closely dateable tools, most of the cores have the distinctive, quite regular, appearance of cores of this date (Butler 120, fig.47) and several core fragments appear to be from similar cores. A number of carefully made blades and blade-type flakes including two piercers and a few utilised blades may also date to this period. It is noted that several of the cores and blade types have a smooth appearance

and a white or pale grey patina which, although not necessarily inferring a date, has often been seen by this author (and others) on material of this date.

A small thin flake which has been recorded as a possible arrowhead may be of later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date.

A number of more irregular flakes and other pieces, including a few pieces with cortex remaining on their platforms may indicate less careful knapping characteristic of the later prehistoric period (later Neolithic to Iron Age). Three scrapers and a knife are made on thermal fragments. The use of natural flakes for tools is usually seen as a later prehistoric trait and might also represent flint-working at the site during the later period.

Burnt flint and stone

Small quantities of burnt flint and stone were collected (3 frags @ 95g). One fragment was found with worked flints deposited as residual finds into ditchfill 0104.

Stone

Two fragments of slate were recovered (11g), from two contexts dating to the 18th and 19th centuries (pit fills 1088 and 0411).

Clay tobacco pipe

Nineteen fragments of clay tobacco pipe were collected from the site (72g). Almost all of the assemblage consists of the fragments of stems, but the remains of two bowls were present. Part of the foot and the bottom part of a bowl was present in pit fill 1117. The foot projects forward slightly. Although missing most of the bowl an approximate date of c1680-1810 can be assigned to this pipe. A much more complete clay pipe bowl was present in pit fill 0532. It is a long bowl with curved sides, especially on the underside, and dates to c1680-1710 (Oswald 1975, 37).

Post-medieval window and bottle glass

Two very small fragments of plain post-medieval window glass were recovered (2g). Four fragments of green post-medieval bottle glass were collected from three contexts (81g). Part of the base of a winebottle was identified in 0513, together with the shoulder and neck of another globular bottle. This vessel is smaller and more likely to represent a

pharmaceutical bottle rather than a winebottle. It may date to the seventeenth century (Noel Hume 1980, fig 17, no 6).

Slag

Four small fragments of probable post-medieval fuel ash slag were identified in pit fill 0407.

Iron nails

Ten fragments of iron nails were recovered from seven contexts. The majority of these are likely to date to the post-medieval period.

Small Finds

Identified by Ruth Beveridge

A total of five small finds was recovered from the site. All artefacts were metal detected and not stratified, apart from one fragment of worked flint (SF 2000). The small finds have been fully catalogued in the site database, and brief descriptions are provided below. The small triangular flint flake SF 2000 which was found in the fill 1030 of a circular pit which has been fully described in the flint report (Bates, above).

1. Copper alloy bar mount with a central lobe decorated with a cross-hatch design. Both rivets survive. Length: 16mm. Medieval. SF 2001
2. Copper alloy cast button with integral loop. Diameter: 12mm. Post-medieval. SF 2002
3. Small rectangular copper alloy bar mount with central rivet. Length: 9mm. Medieval. SF 2003.
4. Copper alloy James I farthing. Obverse legend is MAG.BRI [.....] around a central crown and crossed swords. The reverse is less legible but shows a central crown over a harp. Diameter: 17mm. A.D. 1613-25 (Mitchell and Reads 1990). SF 2004

Biological evidence

Animal bone

Mike Feider

A total of twenty fragments of animal bone was recovered from the excavation. The remains are in very good condition, apart from a single fragment from ploughsoil 0203, which has some surface weathering. Despite this, very few fragments were identifiable to species due to their fragmentary nature. There is a single fragment of cow skull in fill 0104 of ditch 0103, a partial cow tooth from fill 1064 of posthole 1063, and a cow first

phalanx from fill 1115 of pit 1116. A partial sheep/goat femur was recorded from fill 1113 of pit 1110, and a metatarsal, lateral metatarsal, and calcaneus of horse were recovered from fill 0102 of ditch 0101.

Context	Feature	Type	Cow	Sheep/goat	Horse	Unidentified	Total
0102	0101	ditch	0	0	3	2	5
0104	0103	ditch	1	0	0	1	2
0203		ploughsoil	0	0	0	1	1
1004	1005	ditch	0	0	0	1	1
1018	1019	fill	0	0	0	1	1
1029	1028	posthole	0	0	0	2	2
1031	1034	posthole	0	0	0	1	1
1042	1043	pit	0	0	0	1	1
1064	1063	posthole	1	0	0	0	1
1088	1089	pit	0	0	0	1	1
1113	1110	pit	0	1	0	1	2
1115	1116	pit	1	0	0	1	2
Total			3	1	3	13	20

Table 8. Breakdown of animal bone by species by context

Very little further information was provided by this assemblage due to its small size. The horse metatarsal is very long and thin, but the fill is dated to the post-medieval period, and such diversity is not uncommon for this era. Apart from the metrical information which could be recovered from this bone, no other additional fragments offered any additional data.

Shell

Small quantities of oyster shell were recorded from 6 contexts. In addition the remains of a land snail was present in fill 0104 of ditch 0103.

Discussion of the finds evidence

Small quantities of prehistoric pottery and worked flint were recovered from an oval shaped pit 1107 located towards the western edge of the excavation. Although no other features of this date were identified, a considerable amount of struck or shattered flints was recovered from the site, redeposited into later features or collected as unstratified finds. Two fragments of flint and a single sherd of hand made pottery with coarse quartz inclusions were found in the fill of ditch 1119. Although the sherd is likely to be Early Anglo-Saxon in date, it is possible that it may also date to the prehistoric period. A number of flints show features indicating that they date to the earlier Neolithic period. The possible unfinished arrowhead may be late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, and a number of other flints belong to the later prehistoric period. There was evidence of Neolithic and Bronze Age occupation at the Cedars Field site situated just over 1km to

the south-east.

A single sherd of Roman greyware was a residual find in ditchfill 1058 towards the eastern edge of the site, but no Roman ceramic building material or any metal detected finds of Roman date were identified. The single possible fragment of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery from the ditch 1119 is the only artefact of that date recovered from the site.

In spite of the quantity of medieval pottery, most was redeposited into features of a later date. The exceptions to this are small numbers of medieval sherds from isolated features towards the western side of the site. Post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material and other finds were also recovered, most notably from a series of pits aligned along the north-western edge of the site, with small quantities from ditches on the eastern edge of the excavation.

7. Discussion

A background of prehistoric activity is present across the site in the form of a scatter of struck flint, dating mainly from the Neolithic period, with evidence for actual flint working in the vicinity in the form of cores or core fragments. A small number of coarse flint-tempered handmade pottery sherds was recovered. Although this can only be broadly dated to between the Neolithic and Iron Age periods it is a further indicator of prehistoric activity in the vicinity as it is unlikely to have travelled far since deposition. These finds could represent seasonal activities along the edge of the river floodplain with actual occupation being located on slightly higher ground to the south and west. A single pit has been attributed to the prehistoric period but its dating is based on a small number of sherds which could easily be residual finds in a later feature.

The initial results from the evaluation suggested a high potential for evidence relating to significant medieval activity to be present on the site but the results of the excavation have only identified a small number of features that could be attributed to the medieval period, and this dating is based on very limited dating evidence. This lack of actual medieval features indicates that this area was open land, probably open fields which were part of small holdings held by the townspeople. Although significant amounts of medieval pottery were recovered from the site they primarily originate from the lower of

the buried soil layers or as residual finds in later features. Much of this pottery is relatively unabraded indicating local deposition and suggesting that at least part of the site has been used as an area for the disposal of household debris, probably directly from medieval properties that fronted onto Ipswich Street. This may have been in specific surface midden sites, which have been later dispersed, or the pottery had been accidentally mixed with organic material which had been spread as a soil improver.

Within the excavation area the post medieval period dominated but this mainly took the form of features that are probably the sites of orchard trees, or possibly later garden planting features. This is in line with the documentary evidence which records that plot 346 on the 1839 tithe map (Fig. 2), which corresponds very closely with the excavation area, was an orchard. Rows of trees indicating a formal orchard can also be seen running across the excavation area on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 1 of Appendix 7). Outside of the excavation area, in Trench 5 and to a lesser extent Trench 2, large irregular shaped pits are present. These are probably the result of intermittent quarrying of sand and gravel through hand excavation in the later post medieval period. The area of plot 347, in which Trench 5 lies, was occupied by a William Lyas who is listed as a 'joiner and builder' and it is tempting to suggest that the extraction was undertaken in relation to his business activities.

8. Archive deposition

Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: SKT 058.

Digital archive:

R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Stowmarket\SKT 058 Evaluation

Digital photographs are held under the references HLJ01 to HLJ66

A summary has also been entered into OASIS, the online database, ref. suffolkc1-85707

9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation and subsequent excavation was carried out by members of staff from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The evaluation and excavation was undertaken over a number of phases which were overseen by three

Project Officers from the Field Team, namely: Simon Cass; Kieron Heard and Duncan Stirk

The project was managed by Rhodri Gardner. Finds processing was carried out by Suffolk County Council, Field Team, post-excavation personnel. The finds report was by Richenda Goffin with contributions from Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Ruth Beveridge and Mike Feider.

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SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

Evaluation by Trial Trench

SHERINGHAM COURT, MILTON ROAD, STOWMARKET

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the construction of a large retail building at Sheringham Court, Milton Road , Stowmarket (1218/08).
- 1.2 The planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins. In order to establish the full archaeological implications of the proposed development, an archaeological evaluation is required of the site. **The evaluation is the first part of the programme of archaeological work and decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs..**
- 1.3 The development area lies immediately adjacent to the area defined for medieval Stowmarket in the County Historic Environment Record on the gravel terrace of the River Gipping with a high potential for prehistoric remains. There is, therefore, a high probability that the development will damage or destroy archaeological deposits.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 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 Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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.
- 1.7 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 this office before execution.

- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on 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. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will normally precede the field evaluation unless agreed otherwise. The results of the desk-based work is to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.
- 2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment

- 3.1 Consult the County Historic Environment Record (HER), both the computerised record and any backup files.
- 3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field

names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report.

- 3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

4 Specification B: Field Evaluation

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. A single linear trench down the middle of the site is thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation. Significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England" English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.

- 4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome and colour photographs.
- 4.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.10 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the county HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 6.11 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.
- 6.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

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

Tel: 01284 352440

Date: 26th March 2010

Reference: /Sheringham Court

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.

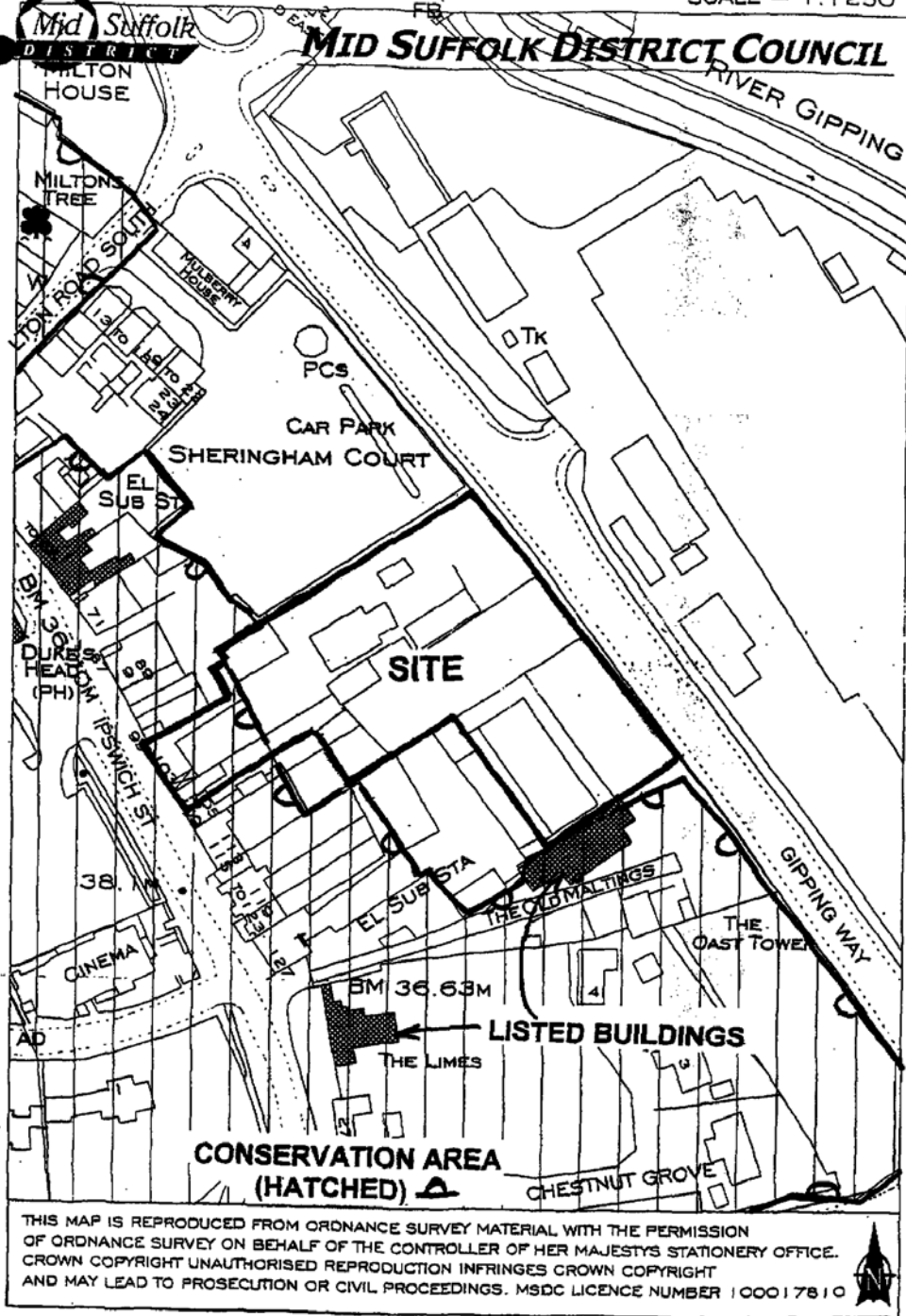
If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

276

1218/08

MAP = TMO558

SCALE = 1:1250



APPENDIX 2

SKT 058: Context list

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Interpretation
0100			Finds	Unstratified finds from Trench 1
0101	0101	Cut	Ditch	Linear, NE-SW aligned ditch. Sides vary, but are between 45-80° and slightly concave. Base - slightly concave. 0.52m wide (NW-SE) x 0.14m deep. Total length of feature visible - 16.5m. Filled by 0102. Excavated further for finds as 0103. Possibly a medieval boundary ditch. Appears to cut plough soil 0112.
0102	0101	Fill	Ditch	Mid brown slightly-silty sand. Loose compaction. Common small angular and rounded stones. 0.14m deep. Fill of 0101. Diffuse horizon clarity. Medieval ditch fill, judging by pottery. Heavily root disturbed and not very distinct from plough soil.
0103	0103	Cut	Ditch	NE-SW aligned linear ditch. 30-45° slightly concave sides, shallow break of slope to base. Base- slightly concave. 0.5m wide (NW-SE) x 0.1m deep. Filled by 0104. Same as ditch 0101. Length of ditch excavated purely for finds - no section drawn or photo.
0104	0103	Fill	Ditch	Mid brown slightly-silty sand. Loose compaction. Common small angular and rounded stones. 0.1m deep. Fill of 0103. Diffuse horizon clarity. Heavily root disturbed and not very distinct from plough soil. Possibly medieval ditch fill. Contained flint tool and core, with a further flint tool found in plough soil below cut.
0105	0105	Cut	Posthole	Oval in plan, aligned NNE-SSW. 35 straight to slightly concave sides. Imperceptible break of slope to base. Base- concave. 0.35m wide (WNW-ESE) x 0.43m long (NNE-SSW) x 0.12m deep. Filled by 0106. Probable post hole that may have related to 0107 and therefore be post-medieval, though this is only suggested due to proximity. Seen to cut subsoil 0110 during machining.
0106	0105	Fill	Posthole	Mid orangish-brown silty-sand. Loose compaction. Common small rounded and angular stones. 0.12m deep. Fill of 0105. Diffuse horizon clarity. Heavily disturbed by roots. Over worked flint recovered, though this may have come from the plough soil.
0107	0107	Cut	Posthole	Post hole in section of trench 1 near SW end. 80-90° straight sides. Gradual break of slope to base. Base- slightly concave. 0.45m wide (NE-SW) x 0.55m deep (possibly deeper but unclear in topsoil 0111. Filled by 0108. May relate to post hole 0105. Post-medieval as contains brick and wood.
0108	0107	Fill	Posthole	Pale grey and dark grey topsoil and sand mix. Loose compaction. Occasional brick, frequent wood and common small rounded stones. 0.55m deep. Fill of 0107. Clear horizon clarity. Post-medieval fill. Consists of redeposited topsoil, subsoil and possibly the original post.
0109		Layer	Natural	Pale yellow-mid reddish-orange slightly silty sand. Firm compaction. Frequent small rounded and angular stones. Natural geology in all trenches. Often root disturbed and slightly mixed with the thin plough soil 0112, hence presence of finds from this context. Also finds may have partially accumulated if this layer is partly alluvial hillwash.
0110		Layer	Subsoil	Dark greyish-brown silty-sand, becoming paler and slightly orange towards base (unclear interface with 0112). Friable compaction. Frequent small rounded and sub-angular stones. C.0.65m deep. Subsoil, poorly defined horizons with 0111 and 0112.
0111		Layer	Topsoil	Very dark grey silty-sand topsoil. Friable compaction. Common small rounded and angular stones and chalk flecks. C.0.38m deep. Diffuse horizon clarity.
0112		Layer	Ploughsoil	Orangish-brown slightly silty-sand. Friable compaction. Common small angular and rounded stones. C.0.1m deep, but quite variable. Diffuse horizon clarity. Plough soil. Produced mainly worked flint artefacts, but also tile, ?pot and bone. Possibly medieval features cut through it.
0200			Finds	Unstratified finds from Trench 2.
0201	0201	Cut	Ditch	Linear aligned NW-SE. 40-45° slightly convex sides, with gradual break of slope to base. Base- slightly concave. 0.35m wide (NE-SW) x 0.24m deep. Filled by 0202. Possibly medieval ditch (1 pot sherd). Cuts plough soil 0203, but only became visible towards the base of 0203.
0202	0201	Fill	Ditch	Mottled mid orange and mid brown sand. Friable compaction. Frequent rounded and angular small stones. 0.24m deep. Fill of 0201. Clear horizon clarity. Ditch fill, but sometimes difficult to differentiate from 0203.
0203		Layer	Ploughsoil	Brownish-orange sand. Friable compaction. Frequent small rounded and angular stones. Variable, but up to 0.18m deep. Diffuse horizon clarity. Plough soil, similar to 0112. Difficult to see features in it, but they do appear to cut through it. 0201, 0204, 0206 and 0209 cut 0203.
0204	0204	Cut	Feature?	Circular in plan. 70-80° slightly convex sides with gradual break of slope to base. Base - concave. 0.7m wide (NW-SE) x 0.75m long (NE-SW) x 0.46m deep. Filled by 0205 and 0208. The top fill, 0208, looked like feature fill similar to 0207. However, basal fill 0205 looked like disturbed natural, although this could have

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Interpretation
				been redeposited. Edges were also hard to define, so this may be a root and water disturbed natural feature. No clear relationship with 0206.
0205	0204	Fill	Feature?	Pale mottled yellow, grey and brown sand. Firm compaction. Frequent small rounded and angular stones. 0.4m deep. Fill of 0204. Diffuse horizon clarity. Possibly fill, but looks very much like redeposited or disturbed natural and did not produce finds.
0206	0206	Cut	Pit	Oval, aligned ESE-WNW. Sides are variable - between 50-80° and straight to concave. Gradual break of slope to base. Base - concave. 0.4m wide (NNW-SSE) x 0.55m long (ESE-WNW) x 0.2m deep. Filled by 0207. Possibly a post hole or a pit, but decided on pit as seems to be isolated and contains finds. Very different size and fill to 0204 and no clear relationship.
0207	0206	Fill	Pit	Mottled mid orange and dark grey-brown silty-sand. Firm compaction. Frequent small angular and stones. 0.2m deep. Fill of 0206. Clear horizon clarity.
0208	0204	Fill	Feature?	Mottled mid orange and dark grey-brown silty-sand. Friable compaction. Common small angular and rounded stones. 0.08m deep. Top fill of 0204. Diffuse horizon clarity. Appeared to outline a feature in plan, but very thin when excavated, possible showing that it was redeposited/disturbed 0207.
0209	0209	Cut	Feature	Possibly oval, aligned NW-SE, but partly machine truncated. 45-70° concave sides, with gradual break of slope to base. Base - concave. 0.32m wide (NE-SW) x 0.46m long (NW-SE) x 0.25m deep. Filled by 0210 and 0211. Possibly the base of a pit or a post hole.
0210	0209	Fill	Feature	Mid orangish-brown with lenses of dark brown silt and coarse sand. Friable compaction. Common small angular stones. 0.08m deep. Basal fill of 0209. Diffuse horizon clarity. Difficult to determine from natural and 0203, but thought to be fill due to presence of darker lenses and slight colour difference.
0211	0209	Fill	Feature	Dark greyish-brown silt and coarse sand with dark orange lenses. Firm compaction. Common small sub-angular stones. 0.17m deep. Top fill of 0209. Diffuse horizon clarity.
0212		Layer	Subsoil	Mid-dark greyish-brown silty-sand. Firm compaction. Frequent small stones, patches of chalk flecks and some modern disturbances. 0.28-0.54m deep. Diffuse horizon clarity. Buried but probably not very old topsoil. Over 0202, 0207, 0208 and 0211.
0213		Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey silty-sand organic topsoil. Firm compaction. Frequent small stones, chalk flecks and modern building debris. 0.18-0.36m deep. Diffuse horizon clarity. Modern topsoil.
0300			Finds	Unstratified finds from Trench 3.
0301		Layer	Make-up	Crushed concrete mixed with dark grey brown sandy-silt. 0.12-0.2m thick. Modern make-up demolition rubble from removal of buildings and surfaces.
0302		Layer	Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt. 0.45-0.5m thick. Topsoil.
0303		Layer	Subsoil	Mid brown to reddish-brown silty-sand. Occasional small flints. 0.17m deep. Subsoil (B-horizon). Probably also a plough soil in antiquity.
0304	0306	Fill	Slot	Very dark grey sand silt. >1.8m long x 0.25m wide x 0.42m deep. Fill of 0306. Fill of possible structural slot in linear 0306.
0305	0306	Fill	Linear	Banded light orange brown and dark grey brown sand silt. >1.8m long x 0.62m wide x 0.42m deep. Fill of 0306. Packing fill in structural foundation?
0306	0306	Cut	Linear	Linear, aligned SW-NE. 0.82m wide x 0.42m deep. Filled by 0304 and 0305. Sides slope at c.45-70° and concave and convex. Base - flat. Ditch possibly cut by post hole in section or more likely the slot is structural? Therefore a foundation cut.
0307	0308	Fill	Pit	Dark grey brown sandy silt mixed with light yellow brown silty clay. Occasional small and medium flints. Moderate clinker patches. Fill of 0308. Not fully excavated when found to be modern. Fill of large 19th/20th century pit. Uncertain function.
0308	0308	Cut	Pit	Rectangular in plan. >1.6m wide x 2.15m long. Depth not fully excavated. Big modern pit.
0309	0310	Fill	Pit?	Dark grey-brown sandy silt. >1m long x 0.85m wide. Depth unknown. Unexcavated. Fill of modern pit or slot.
0310	0310	Cut	Pit	Rectangular in plan. >1m long x 0.85m wide. Depth unknown. Unexcavated. Cut of pit?
0311	0312	Fill	Pit	Dark grey brown sandy silt. >0.95m wide >1m long. Depth unknown. Unexcavated. Fill of pit or slot.
0312	0312	Cut	Pit	Rectangular in plan. >0.95m wide x 1m long. Depth unknown. Unexcavated. Cut of pit or slot (modern).
0400			Finds	Unstratified finds from Trench 4.
0401		Layer		Very dark grey sandy silt. Friable compaction. Occasional small pebbles. Trench-wide x 0.18-0.24m thick. Modern make-up layer and possible root zone.
0402		Layer		Very dark grey sandy silt. Occasional small pebbles. 0.2-0.23m deep. Horizon clarity sharp at base. Buried topsoil.
0403	0404	Fill	Pit	Mixed light orange gravelly sand and light yellow sand (mortar-like). Frequent small

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Interpretation
				flint gravel. Fill of 0404. 1.4m long x >1.3m wide x 0.5m deep.
0404	0404	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular shape. Sharp break of slope at top. Steep, convex northern side, moderate, concave southern side. Sharp break of slope at base on northern side, gradual break of slope at base on southern side. Base - concave. 1.4m long x >1.3m wide x 0.5m deep. Filled by 0403. Cut of possible quarry pit.
0405	0406	Fill	Pit	Light orange brown sand Frequent small flint gravel. Fill of 0406. 1.37m long x 0.95m wide x 0.64m deep. Fill of possible quarry pit 0406.
0406	0406	Cut	Pit	Square shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at top. Steep straight north-west and south-west sides, and moderate straight south-east side. Sharp break of slope at base. Stepped base. 1.37m long x 0.95m wide x 0.64m deep. Filled by 0405. Cut of possible quarry pit. Post-medieval.
0407	0408	Fill	Pit	Banded very dark grey sandy silt, light grey sand and yellow brown sand. Moderate small pebbles. Occasional flecks of chalk. >0.74m wide x 0.75m deep. Fill of large quarry pit 0408.
0408	0408	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular shape. Sharp break of slope at top. Steep concave and convex sides. Moderate break of slope at base. Base - uneven. 2.4m long x >0.74m wide x 0.75m deep. Filled by 0407. Cut of possible quarry pit. 19th century?
0409	0410	Fill	Posthole/slot	Banded mid grey brown silt sand and light yellow brown sand. Occasional flecks of charcoal and small pebbles. 0.7m long x 0.4m wide x 0.57m deep. Fill of 0410. Cut by pits on both sides. Fill of post-hole or slot.
0410	0410	Cut	Posthole/slot	Sub-rectangular in plan. SW-NE along long axis. Sharp break of slope at top. Vertical-undercut concave sides. Moderate break of slope at base. Concave base sloping down to north-east. 0.7m long x 0.4m wide x 0.57m deep. Filled by 0409.
0411	0412	Fill	Pit	Dark grey brown sand silt. Occasional small pebbles. 0.35m wide x >0.51m deep. Not fully excavated. Fill of large pit. Possibly same as 0414 to the west.
0412	0412	Cut	Pit	Incomplete shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at top. Moderate concave sides. Gradual break of slope at base. Base unseen. 0.65m long x 0.35m wide x >0.51m deep. Filled by 0411. Truncated by pit 0406. Cut of possible quarry pit. May be the same feature as 0414 to the north-west, but cut by two later pits.
0413	0414	Fill	Pit	Dark grey brown sandy-silt. Moderate small pebbles. Friable compaction. >2.3m long x >1.4m wide x >0.5m deep. Not fully excavated. Fill of 0414. Fill of large pit - possibly a quarry pit, but more organic fill than other pits in area and less sandy.
0414	0414	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan. Sharp break of slope at top. Vertical straight sides. Unseen base. >2.3m long x >1.4m wide x >0.5m deep. Not fully excavated. Filled by 0413. Cut of large pit. Possibly quarry pit or rubbish pit.
0415	0416	Fill		Very dark grey and mid brown sand silt and sand. 0.7m long x 0.5m wide x >0.36m deep. Wooden tap root extending out from base of feature. Fill of plant/tree feature 0416.
0416	0416	Cut		Irregular shape. Sharp break of slope at top. Steep, straight sides. Sharp break of slope at base. Irregular base. 0.7m long x 0.5m wide x >0.36 m deep. Cut of plant/tree feature.
0417	0418	Fill	Pit	Mixed very dark grey sandy silt and light yellow brown sand. Occasional small flints. >1.05m long x >0.55m deep. Cut to south-west by similar pit. Fill of quarry pit.
0418	0418	Cut	Pit	Incomplete shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at top of sides. Unseen base - not fully excavated. >1.05m long x >0.7m wide x >0.55m deep. Cut of possible quarry pit. C. 19th century.
0419	0420	Fill	Pit	Banded dark grey brown sandy silt and mid brown-light brown silty sand. Occasional small flints. 1.55m long x >0.75m wide x 0.26m deep. Fill of possible quarry pit 0420..
0420	0420	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular shape in plan. Sharp break of slope at top of sides. Vertical straight sides. Sharp break of slope at base. Concave base. 1.55m long x >0.75m wide x 0.26m deep. Filled by 0419. Cut of possible quarry pit.
0421	0422	Fill	Pit	Dark grey brown sandy silt. >1.25m long x >1.05m wide. Depth unknown. Fill of 0422. Unexcavated. Fill of possible quarry pit.
0422	0422	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan. >1.25m long x >1.05m wide. Depth unknown. Unexcavated. Cut of possible quarry pit.
0500			Finds	Unstratified finds from Trench 5
0501		Layer	Surface (external)	Car park surface - tarmac
0502		Layer	Spread	Light grey dry mix concrete - base for car park surface
0503		Layer	Spread	Light orange brown hoggin -sub base for car park surface
0504		Layer	Buried soil	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt - garden/orchard soil, a buried topsoil
0505	0506	Fill	Pit	Varied fills of cut 0506 consisting of dark grey brown sand and silt, light brown CBM and mortar, mid grey brown silt sand
0506	0506	Cut	Pit	Large pit cut

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Interpretation
0507	0508	Fill	Pit	Banded fills of cut 0508 consisting of dark grey brown sand silt and orange brown gravelly sand
0508	0508	Cut	Pit	Large pit or possible quarry
0509	0510	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0510. Consists of light grey brown sandy silt with lots of tree roots
0510	0510	Cut	Pit	Pit cut, possible tree pit
0511	0512	Fill	Pit	Two fills within cut 0512. Mottled dark bluey grey clay sand silt and light grey brown silty clay
0512	0512	Cut	Pit	Large pit
0513	0514	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0514. Very dark grey sandy silt, lots of roots
0514	0514	Cut	Pit	Pit cut, possible tree pit
0515	0516	Fill	Pit	Banded fill of cut 0516 - mixed dark grey sandy silt and orange brown sand
0516	0516	Cut	Pit	Pit Cut
0517	0518	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 0518 - very pale brown crushed lime mortar + slate (modern)
0518	0518	Cut	Posthole	Cut, interpreted as a post hole
0519	0520	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 0520 - crushed lime mortar and chalk
0520	0520	Cut	Posthole	Cut, interpreted as a post hole
0521	0522	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0522 - banded mid orangey brown silty sand + Light orangey brown gravelly sand
0522	0522	Cut	Pit	Pit cut, possible quarry
0523	0524	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 0524 - mottled mid grey brown sandy silt + orange brown sand
0524	0524	Cut	Posthole	Cut, interpreted as a post hole
0525		Layer	Spread	Banded make up deposit - mid grey brown clay silt and, very pale grey clay silt, orange brown gravelly sand
0526	0527	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0527 - light grey brown silty sand and roots
0527	0527	Cut	Pit	Pit cut
0528	0529	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0529 - mixed mid grey brown silty sand + orange brown sand + very pale brown gravel and sand
0529	0529	Cut	Pit	Pit cut
0530	0531	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0531 - mid grey brown silt sand + banded light mid orange brown sand + silt sand
0531	0531	Cut	Pit	Pit cut
0532	0533	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0533 - banded grey brown + mid orange brown sand silt + sand
0533	0533	Cut	Pit	Pit cut
0534	0535	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0535 - mid grey brown sandy silt
0535	0535	Cut	Pit	Pit cut
0536	0537	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0537 - banded dark grey brown sandy silt + light orange and yellow brown sand
0537	0537	Cut	Pit	Pit cut
0538	0539	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0539 - mottled dark grey brown sandy silt + orange brown sand
0539	0539	Cut	Pit	Pit cut
0540	0541	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 0541 - mottled dark grey brown sandy silt + orange brown sand
0541	0541	Cut	Pit	Pit cut
0542		Layer		Geological natural - mixed and banded mid orange brown + light yellow brown sand + gravelly sand
1001			Finds	Unstratified finds from the open area excavation and associated monitoring
1002	1003	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1003. Mottled very dark grey brown sandy silt + mid brown silt sand with occasional small flint and charcoal flecks.
1003	1003	Cut	Posthole	Rectangular in plan. Sharp break of slope at top, steep straight sides, sharp break of slope at base. Concave base. Dim. 0.36m x 0.36m x 0.11m deep. - Probably modern
1004	1005	Fill	Ditch	Fill of cut 1005. Mid orangish-brown, friable, silty sand with frequent gravel. 0.22m deep. Ditch fill, hard to differentiate from topsoil
1005	1005	Cut	Ditch	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch. NE-SW alignment. Sloping, concave sides to imperceptible break of slope to base. Base slightly concave. Dim. 0.9m wide, 0.22m deep.
1006	1006	Cut	Posthole	Oval shaped feature cut, interpreted as a possible post hole. Shallow with irregular sides and base. Dim. 0.7m x 0.45m x 0.18m deep.
1007	1006	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1006. Mottled mid greyish brown/orange brown, friable, silty sand with abundant gravel. Much root disturbance.
1008	1009	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of cut 1009, still quite organic and similar to topsoil. Possibly shows old post setting. Fill is firm, dark grey silty sand with greyish sand lenses with frequent gravel. 0.32m deep. Quite root disturbed.

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Interpretation
1009	1009	Cut	Posthole	Feature cut, interpreted as a structural post hole. Sub-square shape in plan although extends beyond LOE. Steep, slightly concaved sides, gradual break of slope to base which is slightly concave. Dim. 0.9m x (at least) 0.75m x 0.45m deep. Aligned with features (1012, 1017, 1022 and 1034).
1010	1012	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of cut 1012. Friable silty sand, mottled light grey with light yellowish brown with occasional small rounded gravel. Depth 0.25m. Some root disturbance
1011	1012	Fill	Posthole	Lower fill of cut 1012. Friable silty sand, light orange brown with streaks of mid greyish brown with common small rounded gravel, especially near base. Depth 0.14m. Some root disturbance
1012	1012	Cut	Posthole	Feature cut, interpreted as a structural post hole. Circular in plan. Steep, slightly concaved sides, moderate break of slope to base which is flat. Dim. 0.99m x 1m x 0.39m. Aligned with features (1009, 1017, 1022 and 1034).
1013	1014	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1014. Mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks. Roots present
1014	1014	Cut	Posthole	Feature cut interpreted as a possible post hole or hole made by growing vegetation. Circular in plan. Moderate concave sides, moderate break of slope to base. Base concave. Dim. 0.45m x 0.4m x 0.14m deep.
1015	1009	Fill	Posthole	Lower fill of cut 1009. Natural derived basal fill, partly resulting from material slumping from the feature sides. Pale mid orangish-yellow, friable, sand with frequent small to medium rounded and angular stones and occasional large stones. 0.16m deep.
1016	1017	Fill	Posthole	Fill of large possible post hole, although no evidence of a post pipe, may indicate posts were dug out? Consists of banded dark grey brown sandy silt and light mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks
1017	1017	Cut	Posthole	Sub-rectangular feature cut interpreted as a possible post hole. One of five large probable post holes (includes 1009, 1012, 1022, 1034). Straight vertical slides, moderate break of slope at base. Concave base. Dim. 0.91m x 0.87 x 0.38m deep
1018	1019	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1019. Mixed mid brown silt sand and dark brown grey sand silt with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks. Possible post pipe visible in section?
1019	1019	Cut	Posthole	Possible post hoe cut. Oval in plan moderate to steep concave sides to moderate break of slope at base. Concave base. Dim. 0.38m x 0.59m x 0.14m deep.
1020	1022	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of cut 1022, a probable post hole with a possible stake setting within as a squared off shape in section similar to 1008 in cut 1009 is formed. medieval?. Consists of mid-dark slightly brownish grey silty sand. Compact, with frequent small gravel and common chalk lumps.
1021	1022	Fill	Posthole	Basal fill of cut 1022. Mid orangish grey, firm silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional medium-large rounded stones. 0.15m deep. Contains some possible packing stones at base. Redeposited material, possibly slump derived.
1022	1022	Cut	Posthole	Probable post hole, one of a linear group (1009, 1012, 1017, 1034). Sub-square in plan steep, slightly concave sides with gradual break of slope to base. Base concave, stepping down slightly in centre. Dim. 0.95m x 1m x 0.45m deep.
1023	1024	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1024. Loosely packed, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small rounded gravel. A recent deposit?
1024	1024	Cut	Posthole	Circular shaped feature interpreted as a possible post hole. Circular shape in plan, U shaped profile. Dim. 0.35m diameter, 0.17m deep. ?modern
1025	1026	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1026. Light greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small rounded and angular pebbles.
1026	1026	Cut	Posthole	Circular shaped feature interpreted as a possible post hole. Circular shape in plan, U shaped profile. Dim. 0.5m diameter, 0.2m deep. ?modern
1027	1028	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1028. Friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small gravel. 0.9m deep
1028	1028	Cut	Posthole	Cut, interpreted as a post hole. Oval shape in plan with shallow, concave sides, imperceptible break of slope to the slightly concave base. Dim. 0.55m x 0.65m x 0.26m deep. Position is quite central to what appears to be ?two rows of large post holes in this area
1029	1028	Fill	Posthole	Basal fill of cut 1028. Mid brown, friable, silty sand with frequent gravel. 0.17m deep
1030	1046	Fill	Pit	Fill of possible tree throw/pit 1046. Firm, mottled mid brown silty sand, very pale brown sand and dark grey brown sand silt with moderate small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.
1031	1034	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of cut 1034. Dark brownish grey with lens of mottled grey and yellow, friable, silty sand and frequent small gravel. 0.13m deep. Part of a line of post holes from an ?early Pmed building. Deliberate backfill after removal of post?
1032	1034	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1034 (same as 1031) Mottled yellow and pale brown silty sand, friable, with frequent small gravel. 0.18m deep.
1033	1034	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1034 (same as 1031) Dark brownish grey silty sand, friable, with frequent small gravel. 0.08m deep.
1034	1034	Cut	Posthole	Cut, interpreted as a post hole (one of a group of five). Sub square in plan, steep,

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Interpretation
				concave sides to curved/gradual base. Base concave and slightly irregular. Dim. 1m x 0.9m x 0.44m deep.
1035	1034	Fill	Posthole	Basal fill of cut 1034. Slightly grey, yellowish-orange, firm, silty sand with frequent small gravel. 0.16m deep. Naturally derived fill, probably slump or loose material left at base when initially excavated.
1036	1036	Cut	Ditch	Curvilinear/linear shaped feature cut aligned NW-SE. Shallow, U shaped profile. Dim. 2m wide and 0.4m deep. Interpreted as a possible ditch. Southern edge fairly clear but other not clear. Much root action - maybe this 'feature' is a result of root disturbing the material. Finds from surface only
1037	1036	Fill	Ditch	Fill of cut 1036. Mixed mid greyish brown and light yellowish brown, friable, silty sand with frequent small rounded gravel. Very mixed and heavily disturbed by roots - possibly a natural deposit
1038	1039	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1039. Dark grey brown sandy silt, firm, with small pebbles and charcoal flecks
1039	1039	Cut	Posthole	Cut interpreted as a possible post hole. Moderate concave sides, sharp break of slope to base
1040	1041	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch 1041. Mottled light grey brown silty sand and orange brown sand, friable, with moderate charcoal flecks and small pebbles. Lots of roots. Finds from close to top of fill so possibly intrusive.
1041	1041	Cut	Ditch	Linear feature aligned SW-NE interpreted as a ditch, leads to tree throw (1046). Moderate convex sides (shallower on SE edge), moderate break of slope to concave base. Dim. 2.4m wide, greater than 5m in length, 0.22m deep. Other section, opposite S14, seems to show two ditches so width may be due to a cut and recut.
1042	1043	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1043. Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable, with occasional angular small gravel
1043	1043	Cut	Pit	Circular shaped feature cut interpreted as a possible pit. May be for removal of young tree. Very clear circle on surface. Straight, vertical sides, very sharp break of slope at base. Base flat. Dim. 1.3m dia, 0.21m deep.
1044	1045	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1045. Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable, with small angular and rounded gravel. Heavily root disturbed but still quite distinct from the natural subsoil. Thin layer of charcoal just above base, mostly in southern half.
1045	1045	Cut	Pit	Circular shaped cut interpreted as a pit, very clear on the surface. Shallow with vertical sides and flat base. Dim. 1.2m diameter, 0.13m deep.
1046	1046	Cut	Pit	Circular shaped cut interpreted as a large tree throw. Uneven profile, sharp break of slope at the top, shallow to moderate concave and convex sides and uneven base. Dim. c. 5.5m diameter, 0.2m to 0.4m deep.
1047	1048	Fill	Ditch	Fill of ditch 1048. Mid greyish brown silty sand, friable (although actually frozen!), with occasional small round and angular gravel.
1048	1048	Cut	Ditch	Linear feature cut interpreted as a shallow ditch (same as ditch 0101 - seen in the evaluation). Aligned NE-SW, very shallow, U shaped profile with flat/concave base. Dim. 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep.
1049	1050	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1050, interpreted as a post hole but no visible post pipe. Mottled dark grey brown and mid grey brown sandy silt, firm and frozen with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks.
1050	1050	Cut	Posthole	Sub rectangular feature cut, interpreted as a post hole. Sharp break of slope at top, moderate straight sides, sharp break of slope to flat base. Dim. 0.59m x 0.49m x 0.13m deep.
1051	1052	Fill	Posthole	Fill of possible post hole (like 1050 but not as convincing). Mottled dark grey brown to mid brown sandy silt, firm with occasional small and medium flint and charcoal flecks (frozen ground and poor light hampered visibility and excavation)
1052	1052	Cut	Posthole	Cut of possible post hole (like 1050 but not as convincing). Oval in shape with moderate break of slope at the top, shallow to moderate concave sides, shallow break of slope at base, concave base. Dim. 0.55m x 0.52m x 0.10m deep
1053	1054	Fill	Posthole	Fill of indistinct but possible feature interpreted as a post hole. Mid brown silty sand, friable with small gravel
1054	1054	Cut	Posthole	Cut of indistinct but possible feature interpreted as a post hole (or pit?). Circular in plan with concave sides down to gradual break of slope to base, base slightly concave. Dim. 0.62m x 0.70m x 0.17m deep.
1055	1056	Fill	Ditch	Fill of terminal of ditch 1056. Mottled dark grey brown sandy silt, rare brown sand and mid brown silty sand, firm with moderate small pebbles, occasional medium flints and charcoal flecks.
1056	1056	Cut	Ditch	Linear feature aligned NW-SE, interpreted as a ditch. Same as ditch 1036. Almost meets ditch 1058 at right angles, possible medieval enclosure. Sharp break of slope at top, shallow to moderate convex sides, moderate break of slope to slightly concave base. Dim. 1.4m wide x 0.3m deep
1057	1058	Fill	Ditch	Fill of cut 1058. Mid orangish brown silty sand, friable with frequent small gravel and roots

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Interpretation
1058	1058	Cut	Ditch	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch, same as ditch 1005. Aligned NE-SW, curving to a more E-W towards the southern end. Slightly concave sides although convex in places. Gradual break of slope to level but uneven base. Dim. 1.55m wide x 0.17m deep.
1059	1060	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1060. Soft, mottled light brownish grey and light yellowish brown fine sand with occasional sub angular and rounded pebbles, very occasional small fragments and flecks of charcoal and coal. Generally greyer within top third of deposit. Moderate mid grey silty root stains throughout.
1060	1060	Cut	Pit	Small, sub circular feature interpreted as a pit or possible post hole. Sharp break of slope at top, sides smooth and very steep breaking gradually into a concave base. Edges very clear. Dim. 0.85m x 0.80m x 0.34m deep.
1061	1061	Layer	Buried soil	Mottled reddish brown silty sand, orange brown sand and dark grey brown sandy silt (root holes) with moderate small flints and occasional charcoal. Present across entire site, seems thicker uphill! (0.13m thick on NE side). Interpreted as the probable medieval top soil and is the source of most of the unstratified finds from the site. Most features cut through it.
1062	1062	Layer	Buried soil	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt, firm with moderate small and medium flint and occasional charcoal flecks. 0.15m thick across entire site. Interpreted as a post medieval garden soil. (?seals many of the earlier features)
1063	1063	Cut	Posthole	Roughly circular feature cut interpreted as a post hole. Steep, concave sides to a sharp curved break of slope to concave base. Dim. 0.45m x 0.38m x 0.25m deep.
1064	1063	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1063. Mid brown silty sand, friable with common small gravel and frequent root related disturbance
1065	1066	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1066. Mid brown silty sand, friable with common small gravel and frequent root disturbances. Hard to distinguish from buried soil (1064) and the natural. Same phase as 1063 judging by bricks from the fill.
1066	1066	Cut	Posthole	Irregular circle shaped feature cut interpreted as a post hole. Steep, slightly concave sides, gradual break of slope to concave base. Dim. 0.40m x 0.38m x 0.36m deep.
1067	1068	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1068. Compact greyish white crushed mortar with occasional pebbles.
1068	1068	Cut	Pit	Small sub circular feature interpreted as a pit or possible post hole. Sharp break of slope at top, very steep sides breaking gradually into a concave base. Dim. 0.42m x 0.40m x 0.24m deep. Possible post hole from which the post has been removed and the hole backfilled with mortar.
1069	1070	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1070. Soft mixed yellowish brown sand and light grey sandy silt with occasional half-brick and lumps of concrete.
1070	1070	Cut	Pit	Oval shaped feature. Sharp break of slope at top, sides smooth and steep, sharp break of slope at base, flat base. Dim. 1.12m x 0.70m x 0.36m deep. Interpreted as a modern pit containing a small amount of building rubble.
1071	1072	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1072. Soft, mottled yellowish brown sand and light grey silt with occasional fine lenses of clay, small fragments of brick, concrete and coal.
1072	1072	Cut	Pit	Oval shaped feature. Sharp break of slope at top, sides smooth and vertical, gradual break of slope to flat base. Dim. 0.85m x 0.54m x 0.30m deep. Interpreted as a modern pit containing a small amount of building rubble.
1073	1074	Fill	Posthole	Decayed wooden post, c. 0.9m diameter, surrounded by grey sandy silt packing - not excavated.
1074	1074	Cut	Posthole	Post hole (post in-situ), modern - not excavated. Triangular with rounded corners, c. 0.25m x 0.20m depth unknown.
1075	1076	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1076. Soft, mid to dark grey sandy silt with one fragment of white china (not kept). Interpreted as modern and not excavated.
1076	1076	Cut	Posthole	Irregular oval shaped feature interpreted as a modern post hole - not excavated. Dim. 0.28m x 0.22m, depth unknown.
1077	1078	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1078. Soft, mottled yellowish brown and light grey sand mixed with sandy silt. Occasional small fragments of brick and concrete.
1078	1078	Cut	Pit	Oval shaped feature interpreted as a small modern pit. Sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides, gradual break of slope to concave base. Dim. 0.64m x 0.40m x 0.28m deep.
1079	1080	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1080. Soft, mixed yellowish brown sand, light grey sandy silt and very light grey clayey silt with occasional small to medium fragments of red brick and one fragments of ceramic drain pipe.
1080	1080	Cut	Pit	Rectangular shaped feature interpreted as a modern pit with building rubble. Sharp break of slope at top, sides vertical. Dim. 1.26m x 0.84m x at least 0.40m deep (not bottomed).
1081	1084	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of cut 1084. Soft mid grey silty sand with occasional pebbles, small fragments of ceramic roof tile and snail shells.
1082	1084	Fill	Posthole	Middle fill of cut 1084. Soft yellowish brown sand with occasional pebbles.
1083	1084	Fill	Posthole	Lower fill of cut 1084. Soft dark grey sandy silt.

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Interpretation
1084	1084	Cut	Posthole	Circular shaped feature cut. Sharp break of slope at top, sides very steep and smooth tapering to a concave base. Dim. 0.54m diameter, 0.50m deep. Probable post hole. Post removed and backfilled
1085	1086	Fill	Posthole	Upper fill of cut 1086. Mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones.
1086	1086	Cut	Posthole	Slightly oval shaped cut interpreted as a post hole. Sharp break of slope at top, steepish sides, gradual break of slope to concave base. May be a small pit. Is relatively modern (clay pipe within fill)
1087	1086	Fill	Posthole	Lower fill of cut 1086. Pale yellow sand mottled with mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones and rare medium to large stones.
1088	1089	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1089. Soft, light brown greyish silty sand with occasional pebbles, small fragments of bone, pot, clay tobacco pipe, slate and CBM.
1089	1089	Cut	Pit	Sub oval shaped feature cut. Sharp break of slope at top, smooth and moderately steep sides, gradual break of slope to concave base. Dim. 1.10m x 0.90m x 0.30m deep. Interpreted as a small pit, contains 19th century material.
1090	1091	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1091. Mid grey brown silty sand becoming mottled with yellow sand towards base. Very occasional small stones.
1091	1091	Cut	Posthole	Square with rounded corners feature cut. Very sharp break of slope at top, almost vertical sides, sharp break of slope to flat base. Dim. 0.28m x 0.28m x 0.20m deep. Interpreted as a post hole.
1092	1093	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1093. Fairly homogenous, friable, dark greyish brown silty sand becoming mixed with light orange and orangey brown sands. Occasional to moderate mixed sub angular and rounded flint pebbles, poorly sorted. Moderate to frequent charcoal flecks and small fragments.
1093	1093	Cut	Pit	Sub circular shaped feature cut. Shallow bowl shaped profile. Sharp break of slope at top, slightly concave sides, gradual break of slope to flattish but slightly sloping base. Dim. 1.30m diameter, 0.26m deep. Slightly indistinct to N and NW. Interpreted as a small pit.
1094	1094	Layer	Buried soil	Compact, dark grey sandy silt with occasional fine roots, small to medium pebbles, small fragments of 19th century (transfer printed) pottery (not kept) and occasional fragments of brick. Clear interface with underlying deposits. Up to 0.56m thick. Only seen and recorded in section. Sealed by modern dumping. Interpreted as a garden/horticultural soil that generally extended site wide.
1095	1096	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1096. Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt with patches and lenses of yellowish brown sand and occasional small to medium pebbles.
1096	1096	Cut	Pit	Uncertain shaped feature cut. Probably circular or oval. Steep to vertical sides. Not bottomed. Dim. 1.4m wide and at least 0.6m deep. Interpreted as a probable pit
1097	1097	Layer	Buried soil	Soft, mid grey sandy silt with moderate small to medium pebbles and fine root stains. No finds. Up to 0.34m thick. Removed by pit 1096 and sealed by layer 1094. Blurred interface with underlying deposit (1098). Assumed to be a former plough soil.
1098	1098	Layer	Buried soil	Soft, mid brown fine sand with occasional pebbles. No finds. 0.20m thick. Irregular and blurred interface with underlying natural. Assumed to be a medieval soil horizon. Most of the unstratified medieval pottery came from this layer.
1099	1100	Fill	Posthole	Fill of cut 1100. Mid to dark brown silty sand becoming lighter lower down. Friable with very occasional small angular and rounded pebbles.
1100	1100	Cut	Posthole	Sub circular feature cut with U shaped profile. Sides vertical or slightly concave, gradual break of slope to concave base. Dim. 0.30m diameter, 0.16m deep. Interpreted as a post hole, isolated.
1101	1094	Layer	Buried soil	Context book states same as 1094
1102	1097	Layer	Buried soil	Context books states as 1095 which is a pit fill. Possible should read 1097?
1103	1098	Layer	Buried soil	Context books states as 1096 which is a pit cut. Possible should read 1098?
1104	1105	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1105. Dark brown grey silty sand. Friable, with occasional small to medium rounded and sub angular pebbles, some fire-cracked (not kept) and frequent charcoal flecks and small fragments.
1105	1105	Cut	Pit	Small, sub circular shaped cut. Moderately steep sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base. Dim. 0.85m diameter and 0.22m deep. Natural sand scorched around edge of feature. Interpreted as small pit in which a fire has burned.
1106	1107	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1107. Mid greyish brown silty sand. Friable with mixed angular and rounded flints, patches of brownish yellow sand in west edge of section. Mid brown slightly silty sand on east edge, probably slump.
1107	1107	Cut	Pit	Oval shaped feature cut. Steep, straight sides, sharp break of slope to flat base. Dim. 0.72m x 0.50m x 1.55m deep. Interpreted as a pit.
1108	1108		Finds	unstratified finds from SW area
1109	1110	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1110. Mid greyish brown silty sand. Friable with occasional mixed angular and rounded flints. Some animal and root disturbance.

Context number	Feature/cut number	Category	Type	Interpretation
1110	1110	Cut	Pit	Irregular oval shaped pit cut with square corners to west, rounded to the east. Steep, straight sides, sharp break of slope to flat base. Dim. 1.08m x 0.76m x 0.40m deep.
1111	1112	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1112. Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small pebbles. Lenses of pale yellow and mid orange sand at edges (animal or root disturbance).
1112	1112	Cut	Pit	Sub circular pit cut. Very steep sides tapering to narrow concave base. Dim. 0.57m diameter, 0.45m deep.
1113	1114	Fill	Pit	Fill of cut 1114. Various dumped of redeposited natural sand and gravel, dark grey sandy silt and mid brown sand in generally horizontal layers of irregular thickness. Occasional small fragments of brick, bone and coal.
1114	1114	Cut	Pit	Sub rectangular (slightly irregular) shaped pit cut with rounded corners. Very steep sides to flattish base. Dim. 3.40m x at least 2.25m x 0.70m deep. Possible quarry
1115	1116	Fill	Pit	three distinct units lumped together for finds location (see 1-3 on section 33). Upper and lower unit = friable mottled orange brown silty sand and mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, occasional to moderate purely sorted flint pebbles. Middle unit = dark greyish brown silty sand with pebbles and CBM
1116	1116	Cut	Pit	Sub rectangular pit orientated NE-SW, square corners to NE, rounded to SW. Vertical sides, slightly undercutting in places, flattish base although slope down to NE. Cut by modern pits
1117	1116	Fill	Pit	Lower observed fills of pit 1116. friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, moderate poorly sorted mixed small and medium sub angular and rounded flint pebbles. Becomes mid to dark orangey brown sand lower down (units 4 and 5, see section 33).
1118	1119	Fill	Ditch	Fill of possible ditch cut 1119. Light reddish brown silty sand with occasional small flint and charcoal flecks.
1119	1119	Cut	Ditch	Linear feature cut interpreted as a ditch. Aligned NW-SE with moderate straight sides and concave base. Not seen in plan but found in section - possibly matches ditch in evaluation trench 2

APPENDIX 3

SKT 058 Bulk finds quantification

Cnt	Pot No	Pot Wt	C Per	CBM No	CBM Wt	St No	St Wt	CP No	CP Wt	I/nail No	I/nail Wt	W/ fl No	W/fl Wt	A/bne No	A/bne Wt	Shll No	Shll Wt	Misc	Ctxt date range
0100	7	33	MED	1	57														Med/pmed
0102	1	3	MED	6	231									5	312				P-med
0104				2	8							2	68	2	11	6	23	1 burnt flint @ 20g, 4 oyster & 1 land snail	Pmed?
0106												1	55						
0112				1	34							1	2						Pmed
0200	1	9	MED									1	24						12th-14th C
0202	1	3	MED																12th-14th C
0203												6	160	1	9				
0207	3	10	MED									3	101						13th-14th C
0211	3	11	MED																15th-16th C?
0300	2	22	MED	1	134													perforated malting tile in CBM	Pmed
0304	2	42	PMED	3	99													1 frag fired clay @ 82g	Pmed
0307	3	9	MED	2	61			3	6									1 post-med window @ 1g	16th-18th C
0309	2	3	PMED																19th C+
0311	1	14	PMED	1	26														15th-16th C
0403	3	20	MED/PMED									1	2						L17th-18th C
0405	1	2	MED	8	121							2	27					One iron paint pot in bulk box	P-med 19th C+
0407	1	1	PMED	10	274					1	7	2	83					4 frags slag @ 15g	18th C +
0409	1	7	MED									1	18					Iron frag (pos frm same iron paint pot in 0405) rec	11th-12th C??
0411	1	3	PMED	1	6	1	8	1	1			1	9					1 frag slate (stone)	18th C
0413	5	33	MED/PMED	10	252			1	2									1 mort/plas @ 7g	16th-18th C
0415												1	4						
0417	4	58	MED/PMED									2	9						18th C
0419				2	42														Pmed

Cnt	Pot No	Pot Wt	C Per	CBM No	CBM Wt	St No	St Wt	CP No	CP Wt	I/nail No	I/nail Wt	W/ fl No	W/fl Wt	A/bne No	A/bne Wt	Shll No	Shll Wt	Misc	Ctxt date range
0507	2	7	MED	3	239														Pmed
0513	2	108	PMED	2	1207													2 pm bott @ 61g	16th-18th C
0515								1	4									1 pm bott @ 11g	P-med
0521																		1 pm bott @ 9g	P-med
0523	1	5	PMED																16th-17th C
0528	1	4	PMED	2	1090														15th-16th C
0530	1	22	MED					1	2			1	1						15th-16th C
0532	1	7	MED	2	91			1	16										L17-E18th C
0534	3	42	MED/PMED	1	257														16th-18th C
0536	2	6	PMED					2	6										19th C+
0538	1	238	PMED																16th-18th C
0540	2	4	MED	5	70														Pmed?
1001	56	300	MED	1	2			1	6			49	1333					burnt stone: Q: 1 Wt: 69g	Med/pmed
1004	1	5	MED	1	4							1	1	1	1				Med/pmed
1008	2	32	MED	13	260														Med/pmed
1010				2	37														Pmed
1016	5	27	MED	5	96					1	4								17th C
1018	2	10	PMED	2	13							1	1	1	1	1	6	1 frag fired clay @ 1g, oyster	15th-16th C
1020	6	27	MED	5	33					1	4							Coal: Q: 1 Wt: 4g, 1 bnt stone @ 6g	15th-16th C
1021	1	4	PRE									3	69						Prehistoric
1027												2	15						
1029														2	5				
1030	5	17	MED									7	58			1	6	oyster	L12th-14th C
1031	3	9	MED	4	15			1	7					1	2			3 fired clay, 1RT (SA)	P-med
1037	1	10	PMED	1	27														16th-17th C
1040				4	15							1	39					1 natural stone @ 2g	Pmed
1042	1	9	MED	4	142					2	9	1	1	1	1			Coal: Q: 2 Wt: 1g	Pmed ?15th-16th C
1044	4	14	MED/PMED	2	15					2	17					1	6	oyster	16th-18th C
1047												1	2						

Cnt	Pot No	Pot Wt	C Per	CBM No	CBM Wt	St No	St Wt	CP No	CP Wt	I/nail No	I/nail Wt	W/ fl No	W/fl Wt	A/bne No	A/bne Wt	Shll No	Shll Wt	Misc	Ctxt date range
1049	2	28	MED/PMED	2	28			1	1										16th-18th C
1055	2	8	MED									1	5			1	4	1 post-med window @ 1g, oyster	P-med
1057	1	6	ROM									1	72						Roman?
1064	1	9	MED	2	1482									1	5				Pmed
1065	1	3	MED	7	1460							1	2					?malting tile in CBM	Pmed
1081				2	26														Pmed
1085								3	5									Coal & Clinker: Q: 2 Wt: 10g	
1088	1	3	PMED	2	34	1	3	1	5					1	2			1 frag slate	19th C+
1092	1	5	MED									2	161						11th-12th C
1099	1	9	MED																13th-14th C
1106	3	11	PRE									1	6						Prehistoric
1108	28	211	MED			1	6			1	6	10	260					+ prehistoric pot, 1 frg bt st? @ 6g	13th-14th C
1111	1	7	MED																13th C?
1113	8	69	MED/PMED	4	105									3	11				Pmed
1115	7	69	PMED	21	540	3	57	1	3	2	225	1	22	2	25	2	22	2 oyster, stones natural	18th-20th C
1117	5	19	MED	1	19			1	10										?P-med
1119	1	9	SAX									2	6						Esax? IA?

APPENDIX 4

Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt (g)	Date range
0100	MCW1			1	5	12th-14th c.
0100	MCW2			1	2	12th-14th c.
0100	MCW3			1	3	12th-14th c.
0100	HOLL2			3	19	13th-14th c.
0100	LMT			1	4	15th-16th c.
0102	MCW3			1	3	12th-14th c.
0200	MCW1			1	8	12th-14th c.
0202	MCW3			1	2	12th-14th c.
0207	YAR			1	6	11th-12th c.
0207	EMWSG			1	3	11th-13th c.
0207	HOLL1			1	2	13th-14th c.
0211	MCW3			1	4	12th-14th c.
0211	LMT			1	7	15th-16th c.
0300	EMWSG			1	1	11th-13th c.
0300	HOLL1	bowl	SQEV	1	20	13th-14th c.
0304	GRE	bowl?	BD	1	26	16th-18th c.
0304	ESWS	tankard		1	17	L. 17th-M. 18th c.
0307	LMT			1	7	15th-16th c.
0307	TGE	saucer/dish	PL	1	2	16th-18th c.
0309	REFW			1	2	L. 18th-20th c.
0309	REFW	?	?	1	1	L. 18th-20th c.
0311	LMT			1	15	15th-16th c.
0403	MCW2			1	5	12th-14th c.
0403	LMT			1	11	15th-16th c.
0403	SPEC			1	3	L. 17th-18th c.
0405	LMT			1	1	15th-16th c.
0407	CRW			1	1	1730-1760
0409	EMW			1	7	11th-12th c.
0411	CRW			1	2	1730-1760
0413	MGW			1	1	L. 13th-E. 14th c.
0413	GRE			1	8	16th-18th c.
0413	GRE			1	3	16th-18th c.
0413	IGBW			1	19	16th-18th c.
0413	TGE			1	2	16th-18th c.
0417	YAR			1	1	11th-12th c.
0417	GRE			1	34	16th-18th c.
0417	LMT			1	22	15th-16th c.
0417	SWSW			1	2	18th c.
0507	HOLG			1	1	L. 13th-E. 14th c.
0507	LMT			1	5	15th-16th c.
0513	GRE			1	52	16th-18th c.
0513	LMT	jar/bowl?	BD	1	57	15th-16th c.
0523	GSW4	mug	UPPL	1	4	16th-17th c.
0528	LMT			1	4	15th-16th c.
0530	LMT			1	22	15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt (g)	Date range
0532	YARN			1	7	11th-12th c.
0534	HOLL1	bowl	FTEV	1	14	13th-14th c.
0534	GRE	jar	COLL	2	28	16th-18th c.
0536	REFW	?	FTEV	1	2	L.18th-20th c.
0536	SWSW	cup	FLAR	1	2	18th c.
0538	GRE	bowl?	SQBD	1	234	16th-18th c.
0540	YARN			1	1	11th-12th c.
0540	MCW4			1	2	12th-14th c.
1001	EMW			2	5	11th-12th c.
1001	EMWSS			2	7	11th-13th c.
1001	YARN			1	4	11th-12th c.
1001	EMWG			4	15	11th-12th c.
1001	BCSW			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
1001	MSHW			1	16	12th-13th c.
1001	MCW1			10	50	12th-14th c.
1001	BMCW			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
1001	MCW2			4	17	12th-14th c.
1001	MCW3			4	9	12th-14th c.
1001	MCW2	jar	COLL	1	22	13th-14th c.
1001	HOLL1			10	41	13th-14th c.
1001	HOLL1			1	5	13th-14th c.
1001	HOLL1	jar	SQEV	1	12	13th-14th c.
1001	HOLL2			4	10	13th-14th c.
1001	HOLL2			1	9	13th-14th c.
1001	HOLL2			1	10	13th-14th c.
1001	GRIM			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
1001	GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
1001	LMT			1	6	15th-16th c.
1001	LMT			1	2	15th-16th c.
1001	GRE			1	7	16th-18th c.
1004	MCW2			1	4	12th-14th c.
1008	HOLL1	curfew		1	25	13th-14th c.
1008	HOLL2			1	7	13th-14th c.
1008	LMT			1	1	15th-16th c.
1016	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
1016	EMWSS	jar	THEV	1	9	13th c.?
1016	HOLG			1	11	L.13th-E.14th c.
1016	PMSW	mug	UPPL	1	2	17th c.
1018	LMT			1	2	15th-16th c.
1018	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
1020	EMWSS			1	8	11th-13th c.
1020	MCW3			1	3	12th-14th c.
1020	HOLL2			1	2	13th-14th c.
1020	MCW4			1	2	12th-14th c.
1020	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
1021	UNFT			1	5	Prehistoric
1030	YARN			1	5	11th-12th c.
1030	MCW3			2	6	12th-14th c.
1030	HOLL1			1	2	13th-14th c.
1030	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
1031	MCW3			1	2	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt (g)	Date range
1031	HOLL2			1	4	13th-14th c.
1031	HFV1			1	2	M.12th-M.13th c.
1037	GSW4	jug	UPPL	1	10	16th-17th c.
1042	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
1044	HOLL2			2	12	13th-14th c.
1044	GRE			2	1	16th-18th c.
1049	LOND			1	25	L.12th-E.14th c.
1049	GRE			1	3	16th-18th c.
1055	EMWSS			2	8	11th-13th c.
1057	RBGW			1	6	RB
1064	HOLL2			1	8	13th-14th c.
1065	EMWG			1	3	11th-12th c.
1088	REFW	plate	EV	1	2	L.18th-20th c.
1092	YAR			1	4	11th-12th c.
1099	HOLL1			1	9	13th-14th c.
1106	UNFT			3	11	Prehistoric
1108	EMWSS			4	15	11th-13th c.
1108	EMW			3	20	11th-12th c.
1108	MCW2			5	34	12th-14th c.
1108	MCW1			1	6	12th-14th c.
1108	MCW3			1	5	12th-14th c.
1108	HOLL1			6	34	13th-14th c.
1108	HOLL1			1	9	13th-14th c.
1108	HOLL1			1	15	13th-14th c.
1108	HOLL2			1	4	13th-14th c.
1108	HOLL1	jar	SQEV	1	12	13th-14th c.
1108	HOLG			1	14	L.13th-E.14th c.
1108	UNFT			2	28	Prehistoric
1111	MCW3	jar?	THEV	1	7	13th c.?
1113	MCW3			1	11	12th-14th c.
1113	HOLL2			1	14	13th-14th c.
1113	HOLL1			2	10	13th-14th c.
1113	HOLL1			1	6	13th-14th c.
1113	HOLL1	jar	SQBD	1	16	13th-14th c.
1113	HOLL1	jar	SQBD	1	8	13th-14th c.
1113	GRE			1	3	16th-18th c.
1115	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
1115	GRE	bowl	THEV	1	28	16th-18th c.
1115	GRE	jar?	TAP	1	4	16th-18th c.
1115	LGRE	jar	CAV	1	23	18th-19th c.
1115	SWSW			1	1	18th c.
1115	REFW			1	2	L.18th-20th c.
1115	REFW			1	2	L.18th-20th c.
1117	EMW			2	5	11th-12th c.
1117	YARN			1	4	11th-12th c.
1117	HOLL1			2	9	13th-14th c.
1119	ESCQ			1	8	ESax

Rim: BD – bead; CAV – cavetto; COLL – collared; EV – everted; FLAR – flaring; FTEV – flat-topped everted; PL – plain; SQBD – square bead; SQEV – square-beaded everted; TAP – tapering; THEV – thickened everted; UPPL – upright plain;

APPENDIX 5

CBM catalogue

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
0100	msm	RT	1	55	+						pmed
0102	fscp	RT	1	35	+				ms		pmed
0102	fsgfe	RT	1	10	+						pmed
0102	msfe	RT	1	25							pmed
0102	msx	LB	1	17	+						pmed
0102	msg	LB	1	10	+						pmed
0102	wsg	FB	1	133	+		46				pmed
0104	fs	RT?	2	7						flakes	pmed
0112	ms	RT	1	34				1 x R			pmed
0211	ms	RT	1	1						flake	pmed
0300	wfs	MALT	1	134			45			large holes 23mm diam, with 8 small holes at top	pmed
0304	mscp	RT	2	94							pmed
0304	fsg	LB?	1	6	+					poss FC	pmed?
0304	wsg	LB?	1	83						poss EB	pmed?
0307	fscp	RT	1	40	+						pmed
0307	msgfe	RT	1	22							pmed
0311	msgfe	RT	1	26							pmed
0405	fsgfe	RT	2	57	+						pmed
0405	msf	RT	1	9							pmed
0405	ms	RT	2	6	+					flakes	pmed
0405	fs	RT	1	6							pmed
0405	msc	RT	1	18							pmed
0405	ms	LB	1	25						overfired purple	pmed
0407	msgfe	RT	3	186				1 x R			pmed
0407	fsg	LB?	1	6						pale pink, poss intended to be white, could be FT	pmed
0407	fsgf	LB	1	15							pmed
0407	msc	RT	1	11	+						pmed
0407	fs	RT	3	50						1 burnt	pmed
0407	msg	RT	1	8							pmed
0411	fsgfe	RT	1	6							pmed
0413	msfe	RT	3	118							pmed
0413	fscp	RT	2	31	+						pmed
0413	fsgfe	RT	2	60							pmed
0413	fs	RT	1	29	+					reduced surface	?
0413	fsx	FB?	1	13							pmed
0413	fsx	UN	1	1						possibly a rim, but poorly finished	?
0419	fsx	RT	1	13	+						pmed
0419	msgfe	RT	1	31							pmed
0507	msfe	RT	2	173							pmed
0507	msx	RT	1	64							pmed
0528	fsx	FB?	1	921		115	38+			pink	pmed
0528	msgfe	LB	1	168	+		60				pmed
0532	msgfe	RT	1	88							pmed

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
0532	fscp	RT	1	3	+						pmed
0534	wsg	LB	1	257			50			same as 1065	pmed
0540	fscp	RT	4	51							pmed
0540	msf	RT	1	20							pmed
1001	fscp	RT	1	13	+						pmed
1001	ms	RT	1	1						tiny	pmed
1004	ms	RT	1	3						flake	pmed
1008	fs	RT	5	88	+						pmed
1008	wfe	RT	1	15	+					pink	pmed
1008	fsgfe	RT	1	27							pmed
1008	fsx	RT	1	1						flake	pmed
1008	wfe	LB?	1	9							pmed
1008	fsgfe	RT	1	77	+						pmed
1008	msfe	RT	2	40							pmed
1010	fsgfe	RT	1	35	+						pmed
1010	fs	RT	1	3						flake	pmed
1016	msgfe	RT	3	89	+						pmed
1016	ms	RT	1	5	+						pmed
1016	fs	UN	1	2						burnt base flake, poss FT	pmed?
1018	fsc	RT	1	10							pmed
1020	fsx	RT	1	7							pmed
1020	fsm	RT	1	3						flake	pmed
1020	ms	RT	4	26							pmed
1031	fsx	RT	1	4							pmed
1037	fscp	RT	1	27							pmed
1040	fs	RT	3	14							pmed
1042	msg	RT	1	43							pmed
1042	fscp	RT	2	41							pmed
1042	ms	RT	1	59						overfired	pmed
1042	msg	LB	1	13	+						pmed
1042	fscp	RT	1	3							pmed
1049	fsx	UN	1	1						flake	pmed
1049	msg	RT	1	24						reduced	med/pmed
1064	fsm	LB	1	1470		115	53				pmed
1064	ms	RT?	1	3	+						pmed
1065	wsg	LB	1	774		95+	41			stretcher side cut after firing	pmed
1065	wsg	LB	7	682		120	50			same brick as 0534	pmed
1081	msgfe	RT?	1	14						poss LB	pmed
1081	fsx	RT?	1	11	+						pmed
1088	msg	RT	2	34							pmed
1108	comp	FD?	1	14						hard purple fabric, sawn end	mod
1113	fsm	RT	1	25	+						pmed
1113	msx	LB	1	43	+						pmed
1113	ms	RT	2	39	+						pmed
1115	fs	RT	3	43							pmed
1115	est	EB	1	14							med
1115	msfe	LB	1	16	+						pmed
1115	msx	LB	1	35					fsc		pmed
1115	fs	RT?	1	7						poss LB	pmed

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1115	wsg	RT	1	15							pmed
1115	msfe	RT	2	48	+						pmed
1115	fscp	RT	4	150	+						pmed
1115	msgfe	RT	3	117				1 x R			pmed
1115	msg	RT	3	83							pmed
1115	fsx	RT	1	8							pmed
1117	msgfe	RT	1	19	+						pmed

Fired clay

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
1016	fsx		1	2	pink/white			+	poss EB
1018	fsx		1	3	pink/white			+	poss EB
1018	fsc		1	1	pink			+	poss EB
1031	fsx		3	12	pink/white	smoothed			

Mortar

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0413	msc	wall	1	8	white				13mm thick pointing

Flint catalogue

Context	Cat.	Type	Quantity	Non-str.
0104	blad	blade	1	0
0104	stfr	struck fragment	1	0
0106	core	tested piece	1	0
0112	blad	blade	1	0
0114	pecr	piercer	1	0
0200	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
0203	flak	flake	2	0
0203	stfr	struck fragment	2	0
0203	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	2
0207	core	core/tool	1	0
0207	core	multi platform flake core	1	0
0207	scpf	scraper	1	0
0403	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
0405	core	single platform blade core	1	0
0405	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
0407	flak	blade-like flake	2	0
0409	utbl	utilised blade	1	0
0411	flak	flake	1	0
0415	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
0417	pecr	piercer	1	0
0530	blad	bladelet	1	0
1001	blad	blade	4	0
1001	core	bipolar core	1	0
1001	core	core fragment	2	0
1001	core	multi platform flake core	1	0
1001	core	single platform blade core	1	0
1001	flak	flake	15	0
1001	flak	shatter	2	0
1001	pecr	piercer	1	0
1001	pecr	piercer	2	0
1001	scpf	scraper	1	0
1001	stfr	struck fragment	1	0
1001	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	15
1001	utbl	utilised blade	2	0
1001	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1018	flak	spall	1	0
1021	blad	blade	1	0
1021	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	2
1027	knff	knife	1	0
1027	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1030	arhd	arrowhead	1	0

Context	Cat.	Type	Quantity	Non-str.
1030	blad	blade	1	0
1030	flak	blade-like flake	1	0
1030	flak	flake	1	0
1030	knff	knife	1	0
1030	scpf	end scraper	1	0
1030	utbl	utilised blade	1	0
1030	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1040	core	core fragment	1	0
1042	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
1047	utbl	utilised blade	1	0
1055	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
1057	core	core/tool	1	0
1065	flak	chip	1	0
1092	burn	burnt fragment	1	0
1092	core	core fragment	1	0
1106	flak	flake	1	0
1108	core	core fragment	1	0
1108	core	core/tool	1	0
1108	flak	blade-like flake	2	0
1108	flak	flake	3	0
1108	scpf	scraper	1	0
1108	utfl	utilised flake	2	0
1115	utfl	utilised flake	1	0
1119	blad	blade	1	0
1119	flak	flake	1	0

Sheringham Court, Milton Road, Stowmarket: Documentary Report Anthony M. Breen (November 2010)

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Ipswich. In advance of the research, the Suffolk Archaeological Service provided copies of the modern Ordnance Survey map of the site together with another map showing the location of the site in relation to the town and a copy of the first edition of the 1:2500 scale Ordnance Survey map with the boundaries of this study area superimposed (Fig. 1). It should be noted that the number '347' written on part of the site as shown on the supplied copy of the first edition of the Ordnance Survey map is not a parcel number but the tithe apportionment number for the land as described in the 1842 tithe apportionment (ref. FDA239/1a/1a). Other numbers 292 and 294 added to plots to the west of Ipswich Street are from the same source.

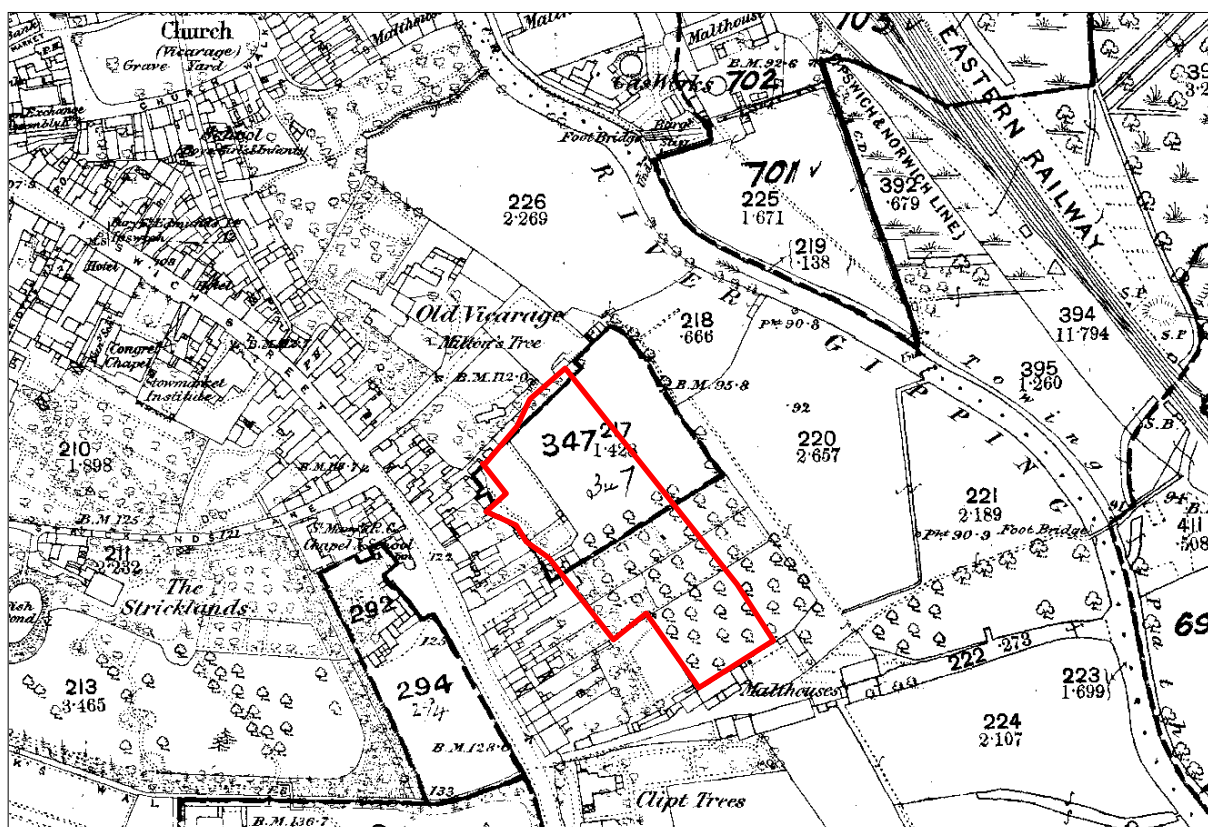


Figure 1. 1st edition Ordnance Survey, 1:2500 scale sheet (rescaled extract)

Stowmarket

It has been suggested that Stowmarket, originally simply 'Stow,' takes its name from meeting place, in this instance that of the former hundred of Stow, an ancient division of the county (Ekwall 1960). The suffix 'market' was added as a result of the establishment of the market that has been held here from before the Norman Conquest and is first mentioned under the royal manor of Thorney in the Domesday survey c. 1086. The revenues of the market were later granted to the Augustinian Abbey of St Osyth, Essex. This abbey, founded in the early twelfth century, was built on the site of a former Anglo Saxon nunnery dedicated to the martyr, St Ositha, the daughter of King Frithwald. The abbey first acquired the churches in Stowmarket during the reign of Henry I (1100-1135). This grant was confirmed by Henry II who also granted the right of free warren (the right to hunt) to the abbey in 1268. As the lords of the manor, the abbots also had other privileges within the bounds of the manor, including the right to try felons and take their goods 'infangenthof', and all the crown's rights and responsibility for bridges and highways. During the reign of Edward II the abbey also acquired the water mill over the river Rat, later known as 'Boulter's Mill', together with the tithes of corn. After a prolonged dispute 'in 1348, it was solemnly determined that the abbot should enjoy sole privilege of holding the fair and market within the town itself' (Copinger 1910). These rights remained with the abbey until the dissolution in 1538-39.

Unlike some other towns in Suffolk, the burgesses of Stowmarket did not receive a royal charter of incorporation as a borough, instead the rights of the market remained with the lords of the manor of Abbot's Hall and the duties of repairs to the highways passed to elected parish officials. In 1866 the Stowmarket Local Board was set up under the Local Government Boards Acts and the work of this board was later superseded by that of Stowmarket Urban District Council, established in 1894.

To assist in the establishment of the town the abbots, as lords of the manor, would have granted the burgesses of Stowmarket exemption from the duty to pay tithes and for this reason the main area of the town is not shown in detail on the 1839 Tithe Map of the parish of Stowmarket (ref. P461/239 - Fig. 2). All the land numbered 362 on the map and measured in the tithe apportionment at 32 acres 3 roods 36 perches is simply described as 'Part of Site of Town'. This area has been used to define the

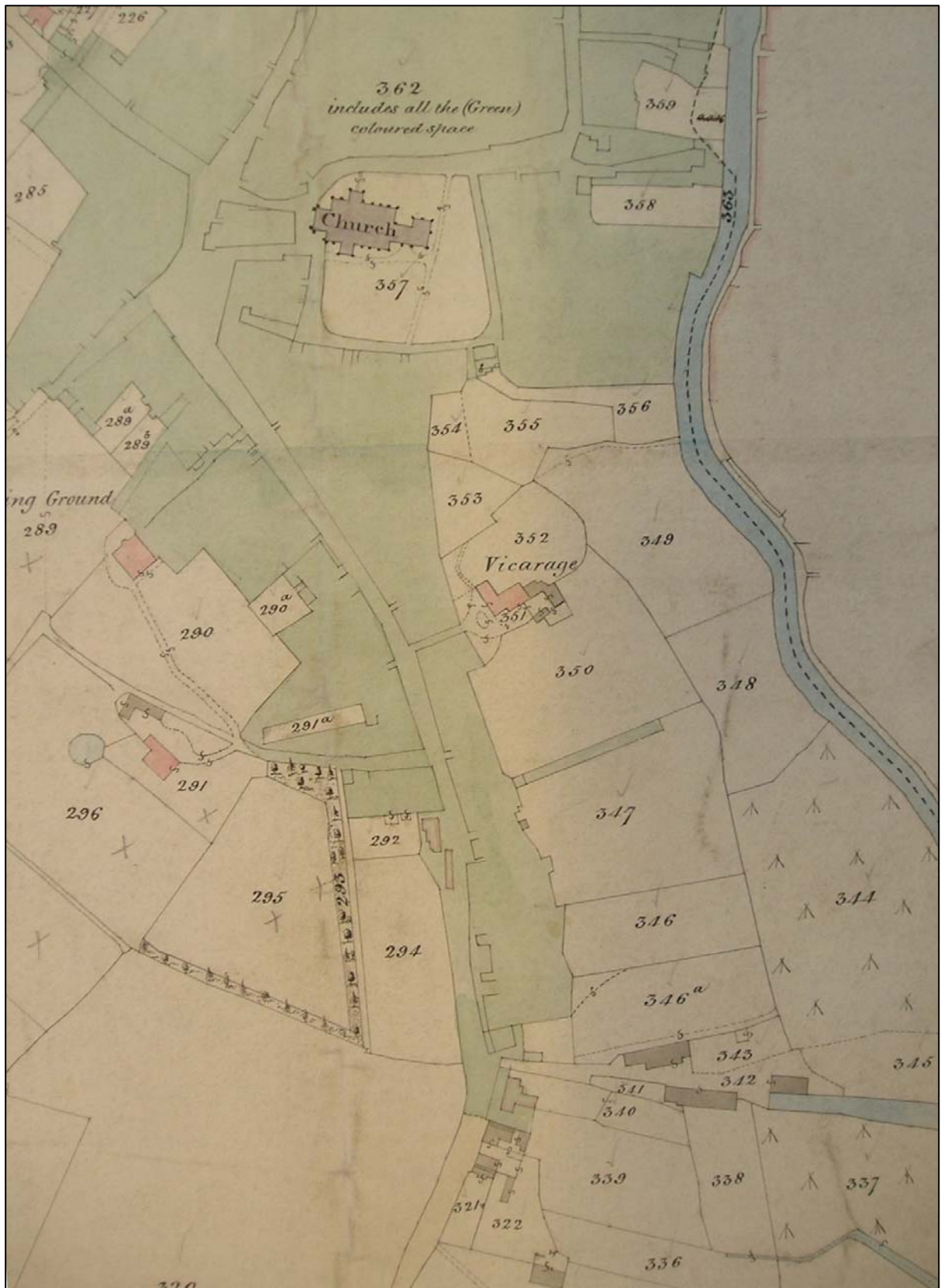


Figure 2. Tithe map of the parish of Stowmarket, dated 1839 (extract, no scale)

boundaries of the medieval town, as outlined in the County Historic Environment Record. In addition, the lands that were formerly the site of Abbot's Hall and its immediate grounds were also exempt from the payment of tithes as 'being formerly part

and parcel of the possessions of the Monastery of Saint Osyth, in the County of Essex; one of the greater Monasteries dissolved by the Act for the dissolution of the Monasteries and Abbeys' (ref. FDA239/1a/1a).

Though the land that forms the present site was mainly outside of the medieval town, and the names of the owners, occupiers, description and acreage are given in the tithe apportionment, it is uncertain whether or not the land belonged to any property situated in Ipswich Street that lay immediately to the west of the site.

Maps

There are no early detailed maps of Stowmarket and the earliest large scale map is the tithe map of 1839 (Fig. 2). At the time of the tithe map and apportionment the incumbent of the parish was the Stowmarket historian the Revd. A. G. H. Hollingsworth. He lived at the then vicarage, to the north of the present Milton Road south, and the parish's glebe lands adjoined the site of the vicarage. Glebe lands were lands anciently granted to the church. The lands are listed in the apportionment under the ownership of Revd Hollingsworth and included the plots numbered 348 to 353 on the map together with number 357, the church and churchyard. These lands are to the north and northeast of the present site but immediately adjoined the study area. Two areas of meadow, numbers 348 and 349, were to the east of the present site, but are now separated from the site by the line of the modern Gipping Way, and the orchard and pasture (plot number 350) was to the north. The main area of the site, plot number 347, was then the property of Stephen Capon and listed as a garden then in the occupation of his tenant, William Lyas. It was described as an orchard and measured at 1 acre 3 roods and 14 perches. Stephen Capon is not listed in William White's 1844 'Directory of Suffolk', however his tenant William Lyas is listed under 'joiners and builders' in Ipswich Street. William Lays was the owner of the adjoining piece, number 346, described as an orchard and measured at only 3 roods and 20 perches. The piece numbered 346a is listed under the ownership of the Revd William Ward and described as 'pasture and ornamental' garden (?) measured at 1 acre and 25 perches. Revd Ward was listed as the minister of the Independents in the directory. The former independent chapel is now the town's the United Reform Church.

The site of the former malthouses, numbered 342 -343 on the tithe map, is to the south of the present study area. These are shown on a sale plan dated February 1862 (Fig.

3). The plan shows that the adjoining lands to the north were then the property of 'various owners' (ref. HD 78:2671). The malthouse, granary and wharf were then known as 'Duke Maltings' and were linked to the river or 'Gipping Navigation' by a cut channel that crossed the meadow land. The plot numbered 344 is described as a 'Hop Ground'. These plot numbers are from tithe apportionment. In the 1873 trade directory it states that there were 'several hop gardens, comprising about 150 acres; in the vicinity' of the town.

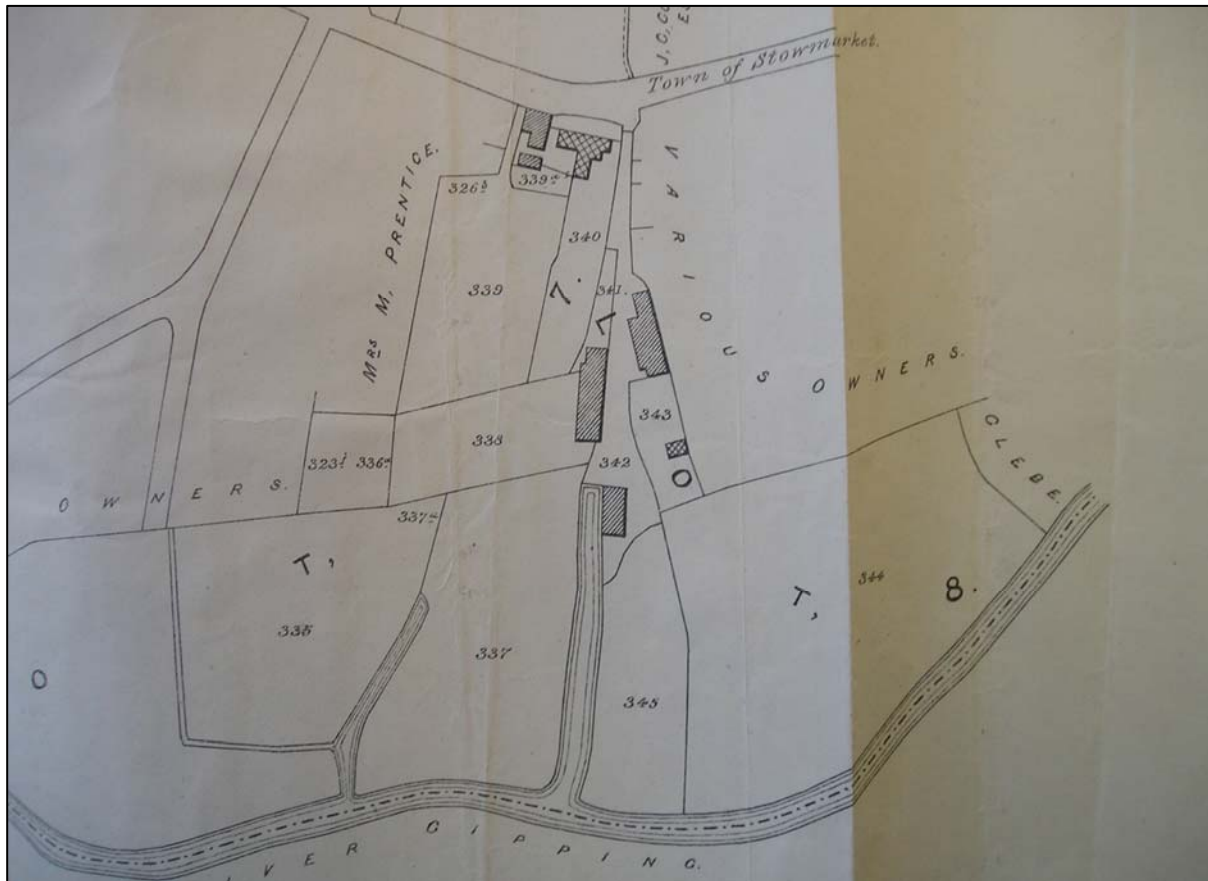


Figure 3. sale plan dated February 1862 (extract, no scale)

In August 1870, with the agreement of the bishop and tithe commissioners, the then incumbent of the parish Revd Henry Lewis exchanged the site of the former vicarage for another house at Violet Hill, and the former orchard and pasture was exchanged for land at Slough Lane. Both pieces were the property of Peter Archer who acquired the former vicarage and glebe (ref. FB 221/C4/3). The plan attached to this deed does not name the owners of the adjoining lands.

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey map was surveyed in 1882-83 and shows the main area of this site as a large open garden or small enclosure (Fig. 1). There are

areas of more formal gardens to the rear of the properties fronting Ipswich Street. The remaining areas to the south are shown as orchard. This general picture was unchanged on the later editions of 1904 and 1927 and the only alterations appear to be the addition of small out buildings to the rear of the gardens fronting Ipswich Street.

Glebe Terriers

Though there are no earlier maps or plans of this site the names of some of the former owners can be found in the glebe terriers that describe the lands attached to the church. These were returned together with other documents to the archdeacon or bishop at the time of their visitations to the parish. In the terrier for 1834 there is the description of 'an orchard containing two acres abutting on the aforesaid meadow towards the east on the garden late Samuel Hanton and now William Lyas towards the South the yards now of Robert Aldrich, Robert Grimwood and Elizabeth Elliott towards the west' (ref. FF569/S95/24). In 1820 the same piece was described as 'abutting the aforesaid meadow towards the East on the garden late of William Mills and now James Hanton towards the south the yards late of Mary Aldrich widow John Edgar Rust, Robert Grimwood and William Grimwood and now of Robert Aldrich, John Edgar Rust, John Grimwood and Robert Elliott towards the west' (22). The names of the owners of these adjoining properties appear to have been updated on a regular basis. In a 1760 terrier the description is much briefer with only the names of 'William Blanden's garden towards the south, the yards of Mrs Thomas More, towards the west' (13). In 1716 the orchard was 'now in the occupation of Robert Aldus ... abutting ... Mr Colchester's field towards the south, the yards of Thomas Thompson, John Enifer etc towards the west' and in one of the earliest terriers of 1633 the entire vicarage site of five acres was described as 'Betwene the ryver towards the easte and the lands and garden of Thomas Manninge late Edmonde Kedgell and nowe on the tenor & occupacon of John Smythe and the yerdes and gardens of Nicholas Penten John Bradye John Clogge and John Lowe towards the weste The one head thereof abuttethe upon the hoptande of Jane Reede widdowe in parte and the lande of Thomas Manninge in parte towards the sowthe '(2).

In all the descriptions after 1760 the land to the south of the glebe is described as a garden. There are additional glebe terriers in this bundle that have not been searched for this report.



Figure 4. former shops at 71, Ipswich Street, Stowmarket
(from *Stowmarket Then and Now*, Durrant 2003)

Photographs

Though a large number of early photographs of Stowmarket have been published none show the area of this site and very few depicted the house fronting Ipswich Street. Mike Durrant in his book 'Stowmarket Then and Now' does include a photograph of former shops at 71 Ipswich Street (Fig. 4). The photograph is not dated but he does name the former owners or occupiers of the hairdresser and tobacconist shops.

Conclusion

The earliest map of this site is the 1839 tithe map and the land is described in the apportionment of 1842 as garden and the adjoining plots as an orchard. The owner and occupier of the lands William Lyas is named in the 1844 directory as a joiner and builder. He is mentioned in the 1834 glebe terrier and his land is described as a garden. The terriers can be used to find the names of earlier owners of the site and from at least 1760 onwards it was always described as a garden and in earlier terriers simply as land.

The area of the medieval town is defined by the land excluded from the payment of tithes as depicted on the 1839 map. This site is on the very fringes of the medieval town.

References

Maps

FDA239/1A/1b Tithe Map Stowmarket 1839

FDA239/A1/1a Tithe Apportionment Stowmarket 1842

HD 78:2671 Stowmarket Farrar Collection Sale Particulars and Plan 1862

FB 221/C4/3 Deed of Exchange of Glebe 31 August 1870

Terriers

FF569/S95/1-27 Glebe Terriers Stowmarket 1627-1879

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