

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2011/072

Pakefield High School, Lowestoft LWT 169

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HER Information

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Contents

Summary	
Drawing Conventions	Page
1. Introduction	1
2. The excavation	2
2.1 Site location	2
2.2 Geology and topography	2
2.3 Archaeological and historical background	2
3. Methodology	5
4. Results	8
4.1 Prehistoric	8
4.2 Late Anglo-Saxon/ Early Medieval	11
4.3 Post-medieval	19
5. The finds evidence By Andy Fawcett	25
5.1 Introduction	25
5.2 Pottery	25
5.3 Ceramic building material	32
5.4 Fired clay	34
5.5 Worked flint	35
5.6 Burnt flint/stone	39
5.7 Slag	40
5.8 Quern stone	40
5.9 Iron nails	40
5.10 The small finds	40
5.11 Animal bone	42
5.12 Shell	44
5.13 Plant macrofossils and other remains	44
5.14 Coal	48
5.15 Charcoal	48
5.16 Overall discussion	49

5.17 Recommendations for further work	50
6. Discussion	52
7. Conclusions	53
8. Archive deposition	54
9. List of contributors and acknowledgements	54
10. Bibliography	55

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location	4
Figure 2. Phased site plan	7
Figure 3. Prehistoric features detail plan	10
Figure 4. Late Anglo-Saxon/early Medieval posthole concentration	16
Figure 5. Post-medieval field system east of site	20
Figure 5. Sections 4 to 44 including evaluation section	21
Figure 6. Sections 45 to 112	22
Figure 7. Sections 113 to 115	23
Figure 8. Sections 116 to 117	24

List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities.	25
Table 2. Quantity and weight of pottery by period.	26
Table 3. Quantity and weight of earlier Neolithic pottery by fabric.	26
Table 4. Quantity and weight of earlier Neolithic pottery by feature.	27
Table 5. Pottery quantification by fabric.	28
Table 6. Post-Roman pottery distribution by feature type.	31
Table 7. CBM by type and form.	32
Table 8. Late brick sizes.	33
Table 9. Quantities of fired clay by fabric.	35
Table 10. Summary of the flint assemblage.	36
Table 11. Small finds by material	40

Table 12. Quantification of the faunal assemblage.	43
Table 13. Quantification (NISP) of species by date.	44
Table 14. Specialist time/cost schedule	52

List of Plates

Plate 1. Pit 0038, facing north (2m scale).	8
Plate 2. Pit 0083, facing south (1m scale).	9
Plate 3. Ditch segment 0139, facing south (1m scale).	12
Plate 4. Ditch 0143, facing south (1m scale).	13
Plate 5. Quarry pit 0328, facing southeast (2 x 2m and 1 x 1m scales).	14
Plate 6. Pit 0061, facing east (1m scale).	18
Plate 7. Ditch segment 0252 and 0278 in ditch 0341, facing south (2m scale).	19

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Brief and specification	
Appendix 2. Context list	
Appendix 3. Bulk finds quantities	
Appendix 4. Prehistoric pottery catalogue	
Appendix 5. Post-Roman pottery summary	
Appendix 6. Post-Roman ceramic spot dating	
Appendix 7. CBM by context	
Appendix 8. Fired clay catalogue	
Appendix 9. Flint by context	
Appendix 10. Small finds	
Appendix 11. Animal bone catalogue	
Appendix 12. Plant macrofossils and other remains	

Summary

This post-excavation assessment report presents the preliminary results of an archaeological excavation that was carried out on land at Pakefield Middle School, off Kilbourn Road, Lowestoft in advance of the construction of a new High School building on the southern playing area. It will assess the remains encountered and compare their potential against specific research agendas noted in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region. Recommendations for any further work will also be made, as well as suggestions for further publication if believed necessary.

Artefacts and deposits of Prehistoric, Neolithic, Late Saxon/early medieval and post-medieval date were revealed, including a scatter of prehistoric pits, at least one medieval field system, a scatter of small medieval post-holes (potentially relating to some form of structure), medieval clay extraction pits and a post-medieval boundary ditch.

The scatter of up to eleven pits (GN 0339) along the northern boundary of the site are believed to be prehistoric in date, with dateable finds being recovered from approximately half of them. One of these pits was interpreted as a Neolithic ditch and pit in the evaluation phase, but was shown to be a single large pit during the excavation phase. No structural form can be determined from these features however.











Features of apparent Roman date identified in the evaluation phase have been, in the main, re-attributed to the Late Saxon/ early medieval period due to further artefactual evidence and re-assessment of the ceramic material. It appears that a new pottery type has been identified for this period from this site, but future works and assessment will be needed to confirm this.

The early medieval field system (0336) consists of a north-south boundary, consisting of at least two distinct ditches, with at least two east-west orientated ditches heading to the east from this line. A series of postholes in the centre of the site (situated within a corner formed by ditches 0343 and 0344) appear to date to the same period, although their function is unclear and there are no visible or definable alignments.




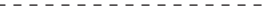







The post-medieval ditch (0335) passing through the site fell out of use prior to the First Edition Ordnance Survey, though in other fields to the east a similar spacing and orientation of ditches is visible and possibly indicates a relict field system. A short length of undated ditch at the southern edge of the site appears most likely to relate to this post-medieval ditch (or its redefinition) based on physical characteristics and its stratigraphic relationship with the early medieval ditch 0342.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out at the site of the new Pakefield High School, between the 18th October and the 10th December 2010, after two phases of trenched evaluation of the land identified features and artefacts of archaeological interest across the majority of the field. These initial investigative works and the resultant excavation were due to a condition placed on the planning permission relating to archaeology requiring an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation works to be undertaken prior to the development commencing.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification documents (Appendix 1) and is consistent with the principles of Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), notably Appendices 4 and 5 (English Heritage, 1991). The principal aims of this document are as follows:

To summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork.

To quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date.

To assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification documents.

To assess the potential of the site archive to answer new research aims defined in this report.

To assess the significance of the data in relation to the relevant Regional Research Framework (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and with reference to the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott & Brown, 2008).

To make recommendations for further analysis and publication of the results of the fieldwork.

2. The excavation

2.1 Site location

The site lies on a generally flat area, with a rise from approximately 13m AOD in the Middle School car park just north of the site to just over 15m AOD at the southernmost extent. Immediately prior to this development the site was in use as playing fields for the Middle School, bounded to the east and west by residential developments, with an Anglian Water installation between the southern edge of the site and the B1153 / A12 roundabout. More generally, the site lies on the southern edge of the residential zone south of Lowestoft, with an industrial area to the southwest. The site is also approximately 500m from the current coastline and beach to the east.

2.2 Geology and topography

The underlying geology of the site is listed as deep sandy glaciofluvial drift above chalky till of the Newport series, although a spur of fine loamy-clayey chalk till is recorded some 130m south of the site which may extend through the site, terminating somewhere under the present Middle School buildings (the previous evaluation encountered deep sands to the north near the Primary School). Drainage pits excavated in the north-western corner of the site encountered deep sands at a depth of 2.7m below topsoil.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological potential of the site stems from both its location in a general area already known to have been utilised in the Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods (sites such as that at Bloodmoor Hill to the west - CAC 007, CAC 008, CAC 013, CAC 016 and CAC 035 between 600m and 1.5km from the present site) and the presence of a findspot of Neolithic flint flakes at the site of the present Primary School (LWT 025) as recorded in an entry in the Basil Brown archives.

Of particular interest is CAC 035, the site of the current Household Waste Recycling Centre on Bloodmoor Hill (Heard 2010). The archaeology encountered at that site consisted of Early Bronze Age through to Early Iron Age occupation, with a period of more intensive use during the Middle Bronze

Age, and then a brief re-occupation event during the early Anglo-Saxon period. The earlier Bronze Age activity was represented by a pit containing an important finds assemblage (including part of a collared urn, a flint knife, and a jet ornament of national significance) but which was not sufficient to indicate permanent occupation of the site.

Evaluation trenching carried out at the school site in January 2010 confirmed the presence of features within the site relating to both the Neolithic and Roman periods, alongside several undated features. The use of part of the site as an orchard (as recorded on the 1920 Ordnance Survey map) is believed to be responsible for a large amount of root disturbance in the northern part of the excavation area, while the southern half of the site appears to have only been utilised as agricultural land until the school was constructed, although three post-medieval brickworks are recorded within a short distance from the site to the east and south.

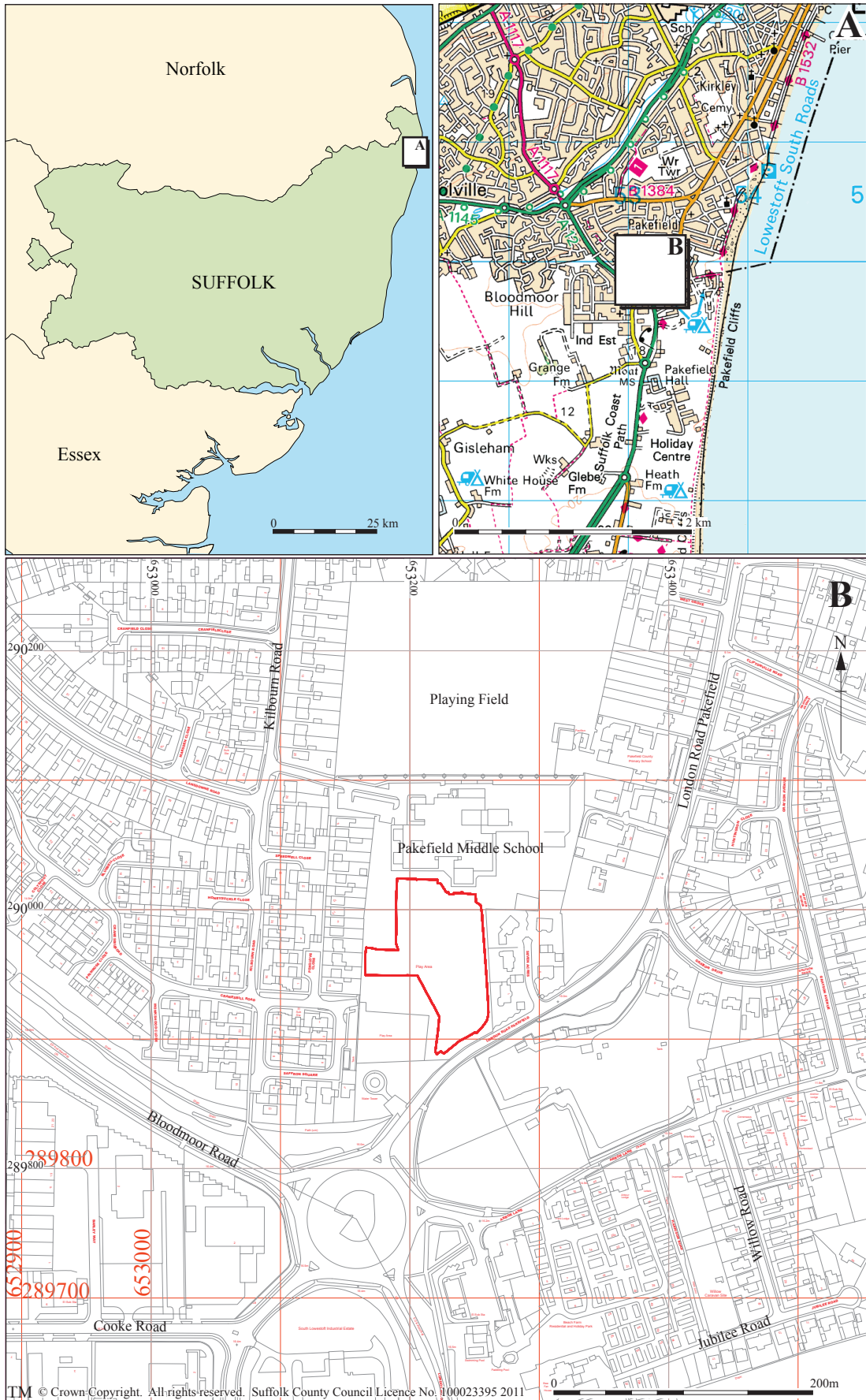


Figure 1. Location plan showing area of excavation (red)

3. Methodology

The site was stripped for excavation with a 13 tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless 'ditching' bucket under constant archaeological supervision, and spoil stockpiled in the southwest corner of the site using a 10 tonne tracked tipper in order to avoid rutting and enable stripping to be continued through the expected inclement weather. The area to be stripped was identified in consultation with the Archaeological Conservation Officer, with reference to the results of the two phases of field evaluation, and consisted of an area of approximately 0.72ha.

Excavation began towards the northern edge of the site in order to minimise disruption to the school, and to record the most likely Neolithic features before any flooding became a problem. In the event, poor weather conditions for most of the duration of the project resulted in several localised areas of flooding across the site, and the northernmost part was frequently submerged for long periods.

All features were hand excavated, with linear ditches being sampled at approximately 10%, equating to a section of 1m length being dug every 10m. Discrete pits and postholes were all half-sectioned (50% excavated) and recorded, with all postholes then being fully excavated to maximise artefact recovery and soil sample retention. All features were scanned with a metal detector and periodic area scans were undertaken in order to attempt to recover any stray finds not within identified features.

Environmental samples were taken for processing and analysis from appropriate features, with at least one section sampled from each feature with multiple excavated sections. These samples were processed in house and the recovered ecofacts sent to appropriate specialists while any significant bulk finds recovered from this source were included in the main finds reporting process.

Site plans and sections were all hand-drawn on permatrace sheets in accordance with SCCAS standard guidelines, with the plans drawn from a site

grid set out by hand and surveyed at a later date using a Leica GPS survey instrument.

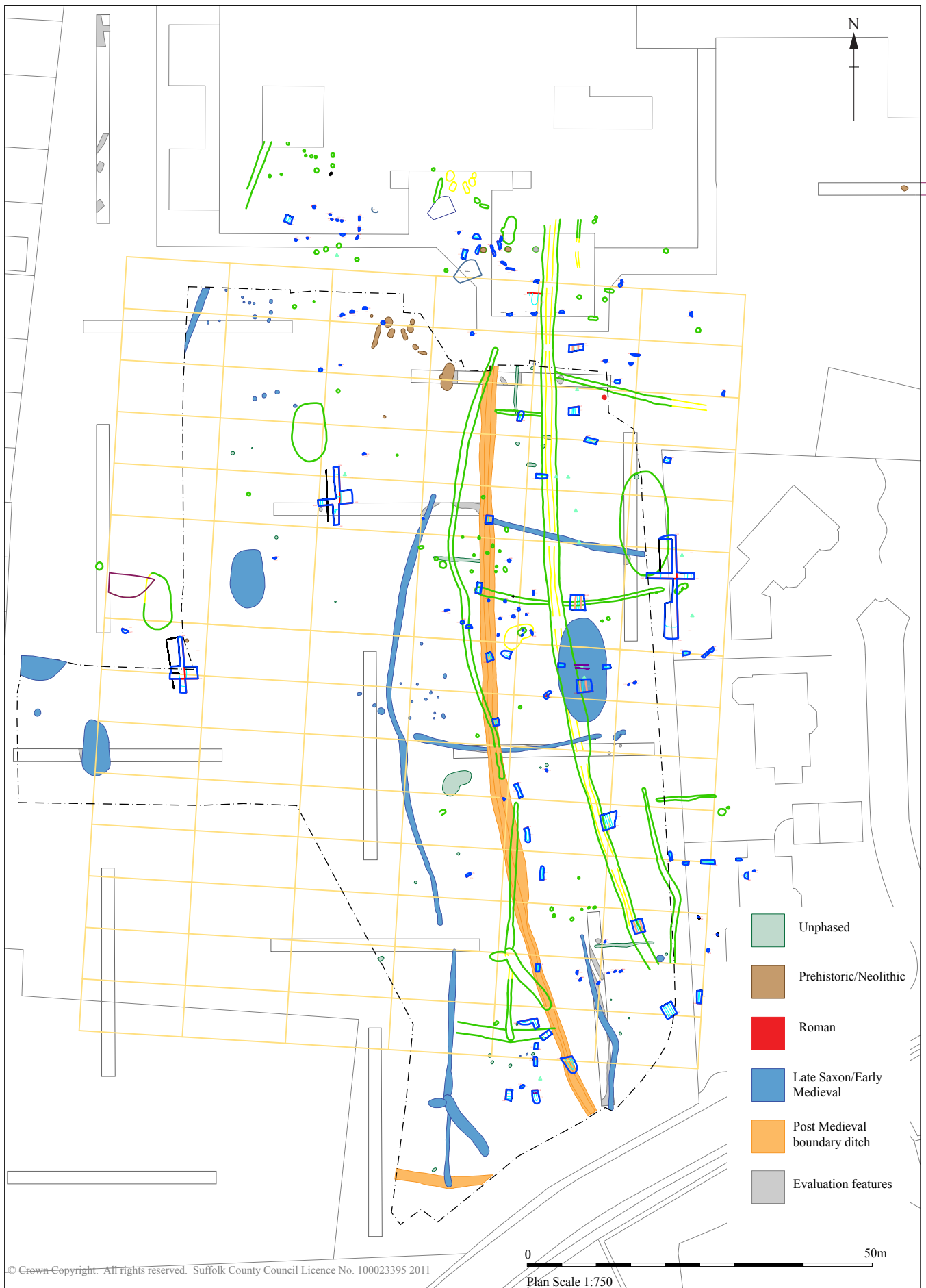


Figure 2. Phased site plan

4. Results

4.1 Prehistoric

Neolithic features

Large pit 0038

Pit 0038 (Plate 1.) was orientated north-south and had moderately steep sloping sides to a shallow concave base, c.1.8m east-west by 4.0m north-south and was 0.4m deep, containing three distinct fills (Fig. 3 and evaluation section, Fig. 6. The primary fill (0039) was a compacted pale brown clay fading to orange brown with occasional medium/large sub-angular flints. The secondary fill (0040) was a very dark brownish grey clay which was very greasy to touch and rich in charcoal flecking/small lumps with frequent medium/large sub-angular/angular flints – many of which appear heat-affected though not fire-cracked. Several flints seem to have been deliberately selected for a specific purpose (thin and flat) and it is suggested that this fill possibly includes sweepings from a stone-lined fire-pit or hearth of some kind. The tertiary deposit (0041) in this feature is a pale brown/orange mottled clay with occasional medium/large sub-angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks/fragments. Pottery recovered from the two upper fills of this pit has been interpreted as being of Neolithic date and is not thought likely to be residual in a later feature. Other Neolithic find spots are known in the general area, though this appears to be the only feature on the present site dating specifically to this period.



Plate 1. Pit 0038, facing north (2m scale)

Prehistoric (not closely dateable) features

Pit concentration 0339

An area just to the north-west of pit 0038 contained several pit features, of which five contained prehistoric pottery fragments. In general, the pits were shallow dished features with gently sloping sides to a shallow dished/irregular flattish base. Pit 0085 (Fig. 3 and S15, Fig.6, Plate 2) has been illustrated as an example. The pottery recovered was mostly too small to be diagnostic, as a total of thirteen fragments weighing 44g was recovered from all five features, with a mean weight of 3.4g per sherd.



Plate 2. Pit 0085, facing west (1m scale).

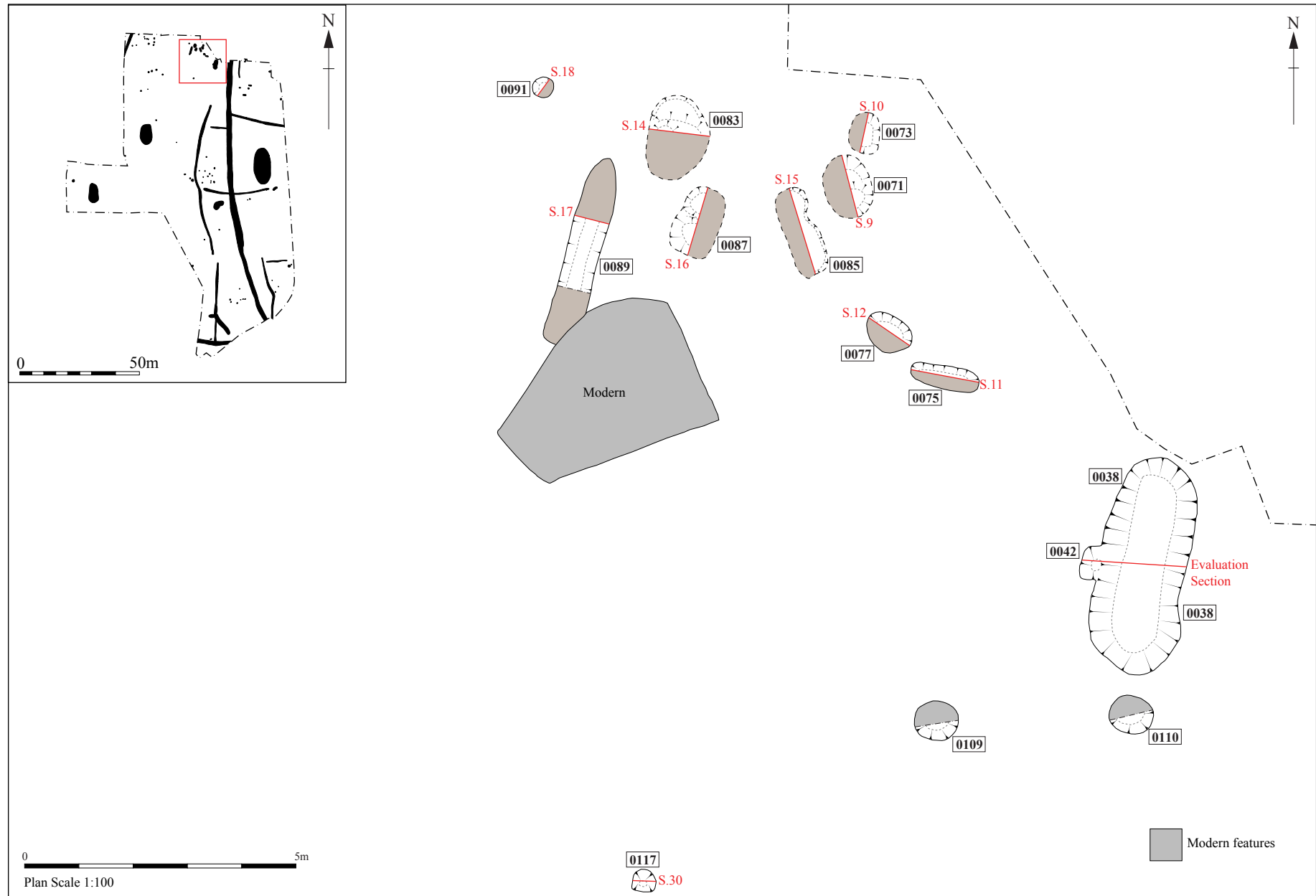


Figure 3. Prehistoric pit concentration

4.2 Late Anglo-Saxon/ Early Medieval

Field system 0336

This field system was composed of at least four major ditch features, two north-south orientated ditches (sub-group numbers 0342 and 0343) with a short break between them but on a similar alignment, and two east-west ditches (0344 and 0345) that appear to form field subdivisions heading east with a spacing of approximately 30m. A short length of possible ditch (0174) some 27m south of the second of these ditches could have been the remnants of another subdivision, though there were no dateable artefacts within this short ditch to provide evidence to prove any relationship.

Ditch 0342

This ditch was the southernmost of the two north-south orientated ditches. It measured 34.3m long and varied between 0.5 and 1.0m in width with steep sides to a sharp concave base. Segment 0155 has been illustrated as an example (S.43 on Fig. 6).

Ditch 0343

This ditch was the second north-south orientated ditch, passing through the centre of the site and terminating 20m from the northern limit of excavation. It was 64.3m long, and varied between 0.7m to 1.15m in width. There was a small gap between this ditch and each of the east-west orientated ditches, of between 1.3m and c. 2.0m, believed to be an access point between the fields. Several segments have been illustrated as an example of this part of the field system (S.77, S.87 and S.99, all on Fig. 8).

Ditch 0344

This ditch was the more southerly of the two east-west orientated ditches, and had a more curvilinear shape in plan. It was 27.6m long, up to 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep. Pottery of late Saxon date was found at the western terminus of the feature (S.109, Fig 7).

Ditch 0345

This ditch was the northernmost of the two identified east-west orientated ditches. It was 29.1m long and approximately 0.7m wide with steep sides to a

shallow flattish base, extending from the eastern limit of excavation towards the northern terminus of ditch 0343. Only a small amount of pottery was recovered (from segment 0211), believed to be of Late Saxon date (S. 63, Fig. 7).

Other ditch-features

Ditch 0335

This ditch was situated in the south-east corner of the site, 26.2m long and up to 0.95m wide and 0.25m deep, though usually less than this. Several sections were excavated through this ditch, both during the evaluation and excavation phases, and one (S.38 on Fig. 6) is illustrated for reference. It is possible that this ditch is related to field system 0336, although there is no direct evidence to support this, other than its morphological similarity with ditch 0342. Plate 3 below shows a representative section through a segment of this feature.



Plate 3. Ditch segment 0139, facing south (1m scale).

Ditch 0143

A small section of ditch was revealed in the north-western corner of the site, which was visible for c.10m and measured approximately 1.0m wide and 0.40m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base (S. 40, Fig. 6). Three fills were noted in the excavated section; the primary fill was a mid brownish

orange silty sandy clay, mottled with darker brown silty clay and with occasional small angular flint inclusions, the secondary fill was a mid brownish orange slightly silty clay mottled with slightly darker brown silty clay with very occasional small angular flints and the tertiary fill was a mid brown silty clay with occasional small angular flint inclusions. The pottery recovered from this feature included residual prehistoric pottery fragments as well as Late Saxon/early Medieval pottery sherds.



Plate 4. Ditch 0143, facing south (1m scale).

Quarry/extraction pits 0337

Pit 0326

This feature was approximately 15m long, 7m wide and up to 0.60m deep, orientated north-south and situated approximately half-way up the site towards the eastern edge of the excavation area. There was only one discernable fill within the pit, a mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small/medium flint inclusions, although it is possible that other deposits were simply not visible after repeated flooding of the excavated sections and poor light. The pit had a gently sloping southern end, with a steep/near vertical northern slope (S.112, Fig. 7 and S.113, Fig. 8), and pottery from the feature was dated to the Late Saxon/early medieval period, in common with many of the features on the site.

Pit 0328 (Plate 5.)

This pit was 8.5m long by 5m wide, up to 1.2m deep and also orientated north-south. It was situated slightly north-west of the centre of the site, near the limit of excavation. Three distinct fills were visible in this feature (S.114-115, Fig. 8). The primary fill was a pale/light brown clay with a small amount of silty content, some yellow clay mottling and lenses with very occasional poorly sorted rounded flint pebbles and cobbles (up to 140x170mm) and occasional chalk fragments. It was 0.39m thick spanning the length and width of the pit and appears to be a layer of redeposited natural clay. The secondary fill was a mid/pale brown silty clay with a slight sandy element, occasional mixed rounded flint pebbles, very occasional charcoal and chalk flecks/fragments and chalk nodules, up to 0.45m thick and spanning the full width and length of pit. The tertiary fill of the pit was a mid/dark greyish brown silty clay with a small amount of sand. Inclusions noted were occasional-moderate poorly sorted mixed rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles and cobbles, moderate charcoal flecking and small lumps and occasional chalk flecks. This final layer was up to 0.49m thick and is believed to be derived from subsidence/slumping in of old top/subsoil deposits.



Plate 5. Quarry pit 0328, facing southeast (2 x 2m and 1 x 1m scales).

Pit 0332

This pit was recorded in Trench 6 as feature 0002, which was suggested to be a potential ditch. It was 8.15m long, 4.0m wide and up to 1.3m deep and orientated north-south. The pit had steep, near vertical sides with a shallow/flattish base (S.116-117, Fig. 9). Several indentations were noted in the southern edge of the feature during excavation which were suggested as being hand- and foot-holds to allow access to/egress from the feature – something that the field team were greatly aware of the need for while excavating it. The secondary fill consisted of a mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional flint inclusions, up to c. 0.4m thick, and the primary fill was a mottled mid greyish yellow/brown slightly silty clay with small/medium sized chalk nodules and flecks present towards the base of the feature. There was no clear horizon between these two deposits, though this could have been connected to the unfavourable conditions during the excavation and recording of this feature, with repeated episodes of flooding and freezing.

In addition, the edge of another extraction pit was noted on the western boundary of the site, just to the north-west of pit 0332. This feature was not excavated due to the conditions prevalent on site, as it was submerged by over half a metre of water before it was possible to excavate a sondage through it. The construction planned for this area is not thought likely to have an adverse effect on the preservation of the feature however, and it is believed to be substantially similar to the other large extraction pits already recorded on the site.

Posthole concentration 0340

This group of postholes towards the centre of the site consisted of between twelve and fifteen recorded features (Fig. 4), though due to the frequent flooding and generally poor conditions on site it is possible that there were more originally. There appears to be no discernable structure amongst the postholes, though it is possible that a small structure may have been masked by the other features. The postholes ranged in diameter between 0.25m to 1.0m, and from 0.05 to 0.25m in depth. Only one feature (posthole 0268) produced any dateable artefactual evidence, but the position of the postholes within the corner of a medieval field system, at a probable entry point and with

no other periods represented nearby, suggests a probable similar date. It is also possible that these posts represent reuse/repair of a choke point for livestock purposes (for example counting or separating livestock as they are funnelled through a narrow field entrance).

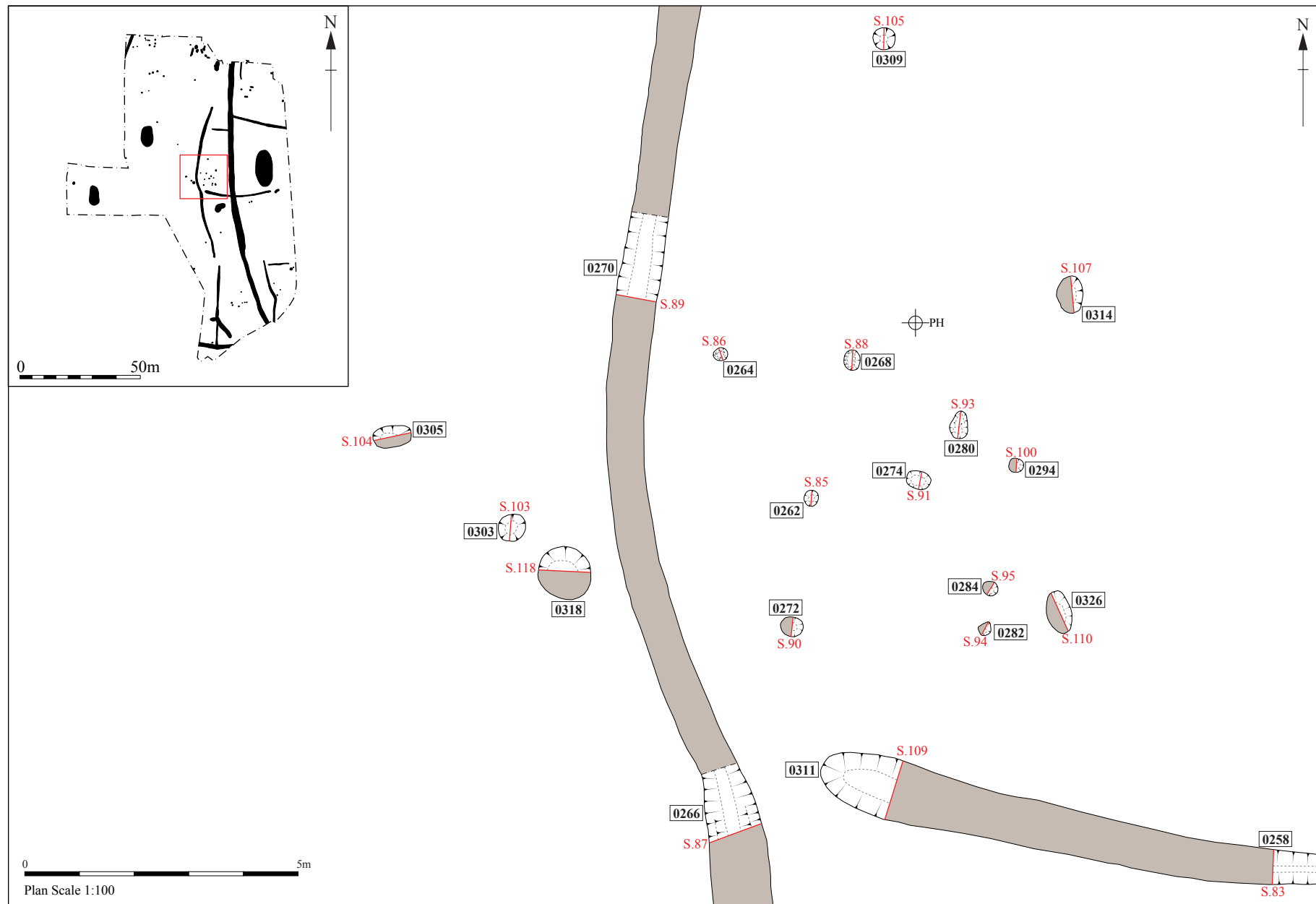


Figure 4. Late Anglo-Saxon/ Early Medieval posthole concentration

Discrete Late Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval features

Pit 0061 (Plate 6.)

This pit was situated adjacent to the north-eastern limit of excavation, measuring approximately 0.7m in diameter and 0.06m deep (S.4, Fig. 6). It was filled with a mid brown firm silty clay with occasional small angular flints and very occasional charcoal flecks. A single small piece of pottery was found within this feature, weighing c. 6g, dated to the Late Saxon/early medieval period.



Plate 6. Pit 0061, facing east (1m scale).

Pit 0288

This pit was situated adjacent to the western limit of excavation, past quarry pit 0332, and measured approximately 0.95m in diameter and 0.25m deep (S.97, Fig. 7). It was filled with a mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional red/brown flecking and small/medium flint fragments. Eight fragments of pottery were found within this feature, weighing a total of c. 52g, which have also been dated to the Late Saxon/early medieval period.

4.3 Post-medieval

Post-medieval field boundary

Ditch 0341

This ditch crossed the site, from south to north, slightly to the east of the centre of the excavation area. Although it is not represented on any early Ordnance Survey maps, two similar orientations of field boundary ditches can be seen on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map to the east and west of this ditch. Of the two, its spacing and angle appears closer to the eastern boundary alignments, with a gap of c. 150m between the ditches (Fig. 5). The ditch was re-cut along the same line (as seen in plate 7 below), with a narrower and steeper profile, though generally to a similar depth as before (S.13 and S.42, Fig. 6 and S.80, Fig. 7).



Plate 7. Ditch segment 0252 and 0278 in ditch 0341, facing south (2m scale)

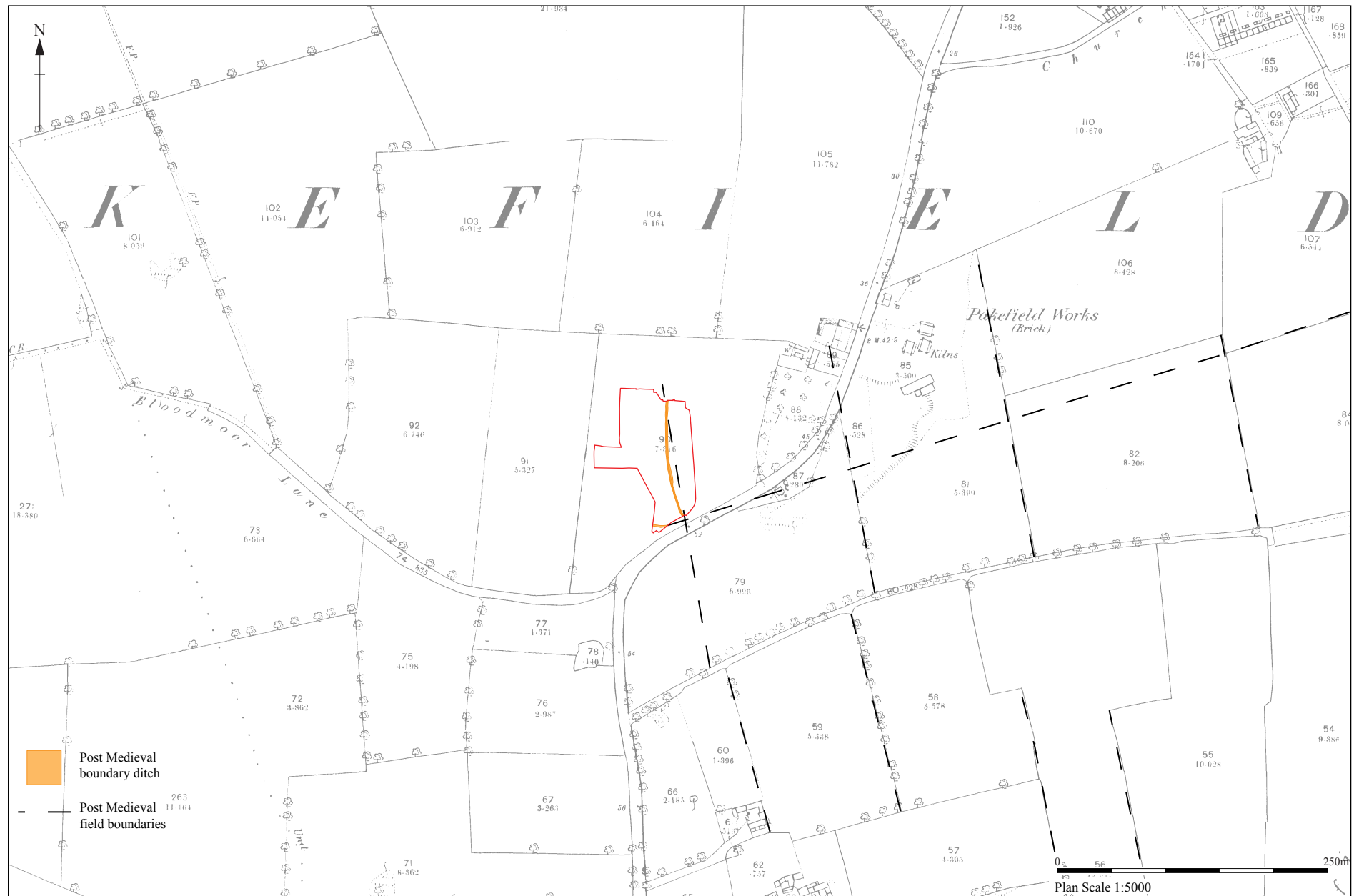


Figure 5. Post Medieval field system east of site

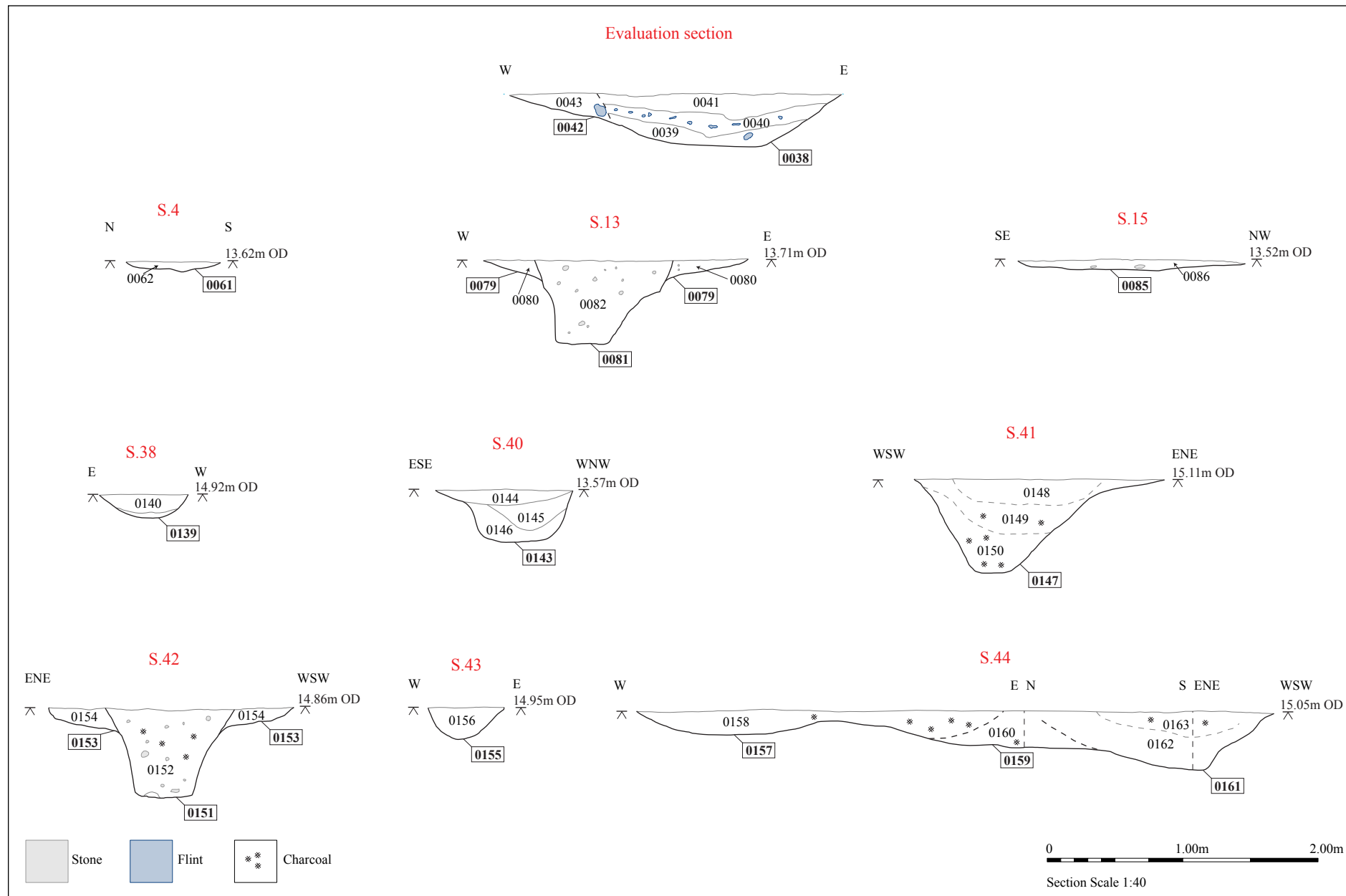


Figure 6. Sections 4-44 including evaluation section

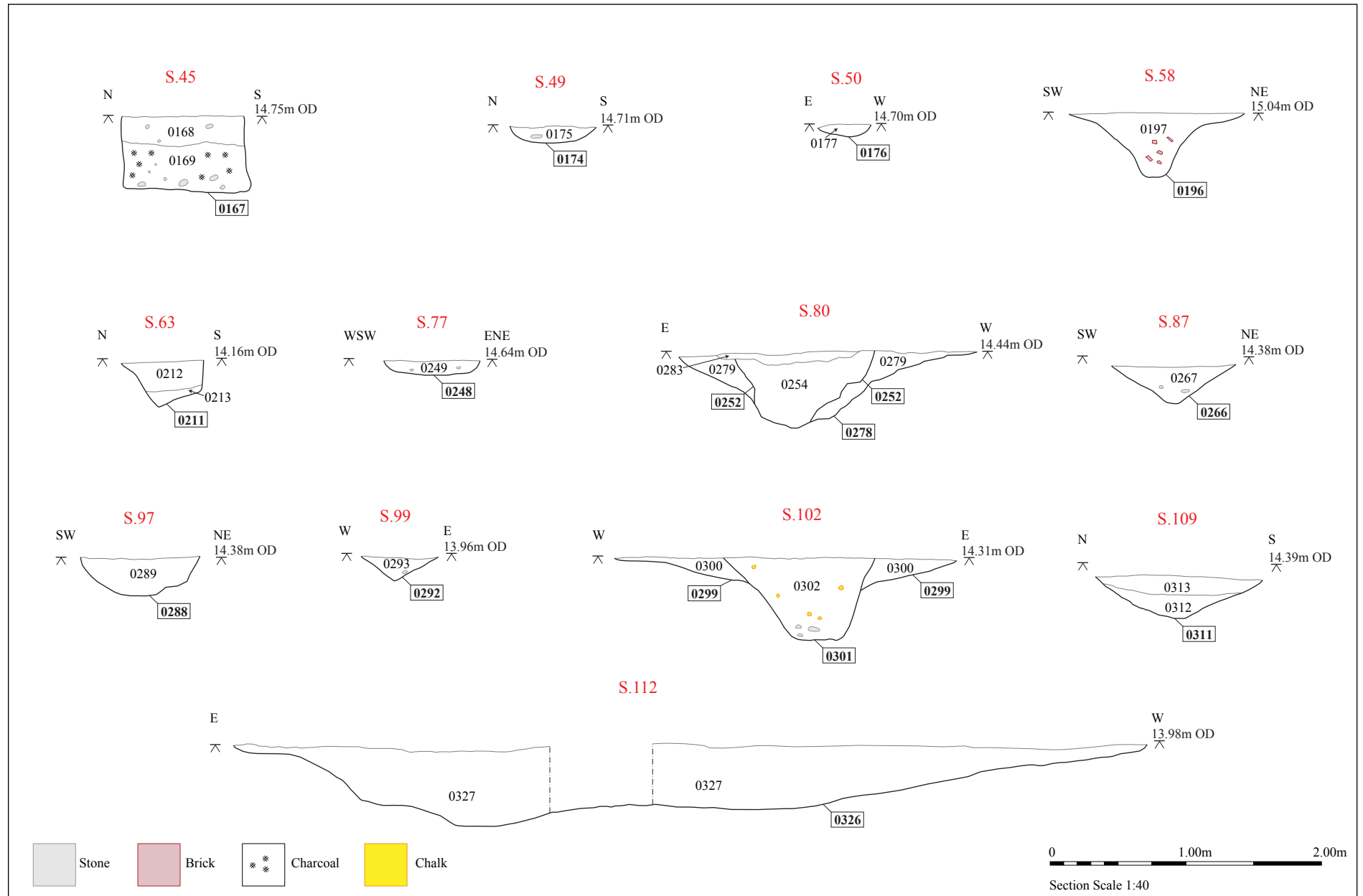


Figure 7. Sections 45-112

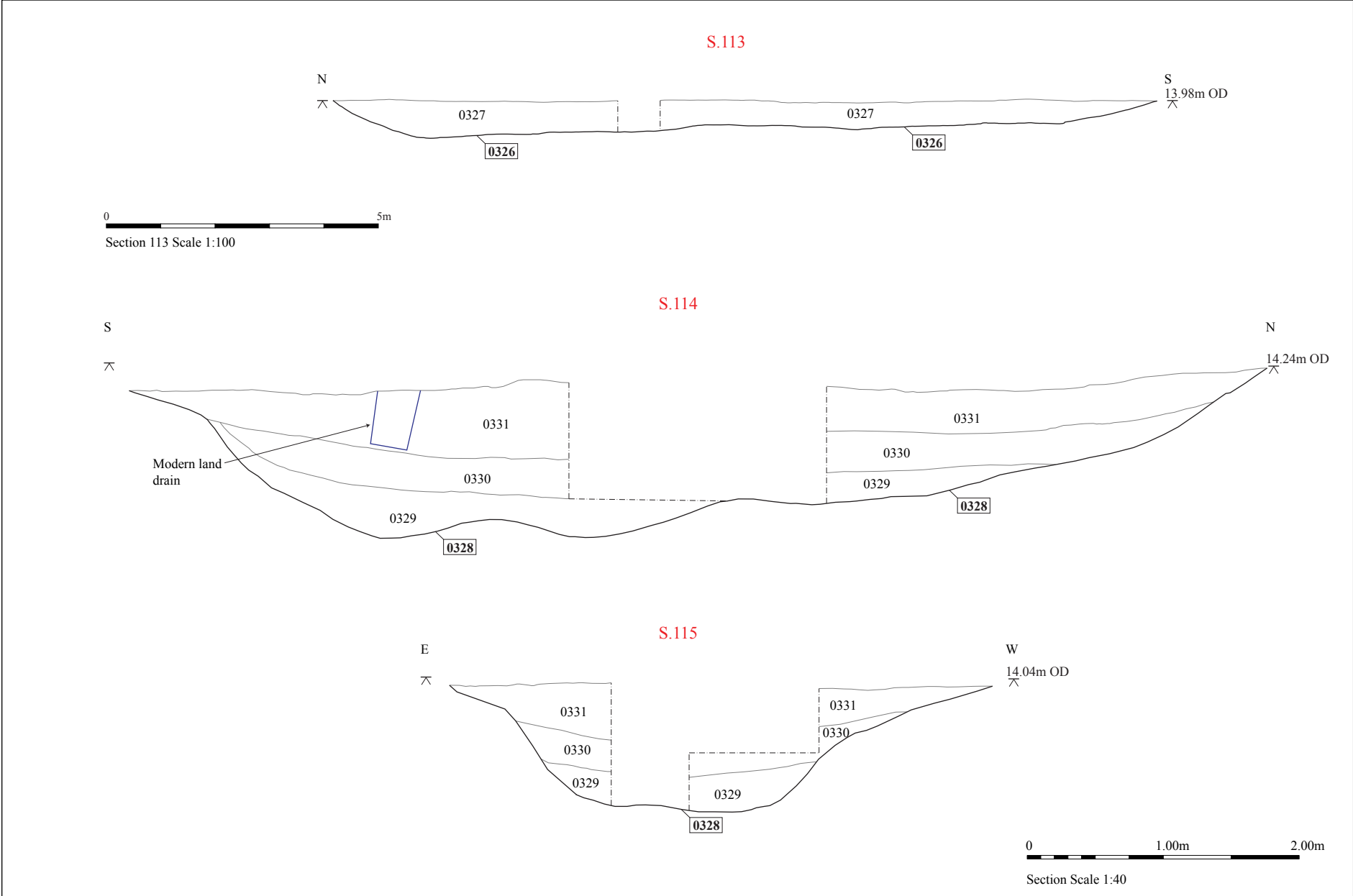


Figure 8. Sections 113-115

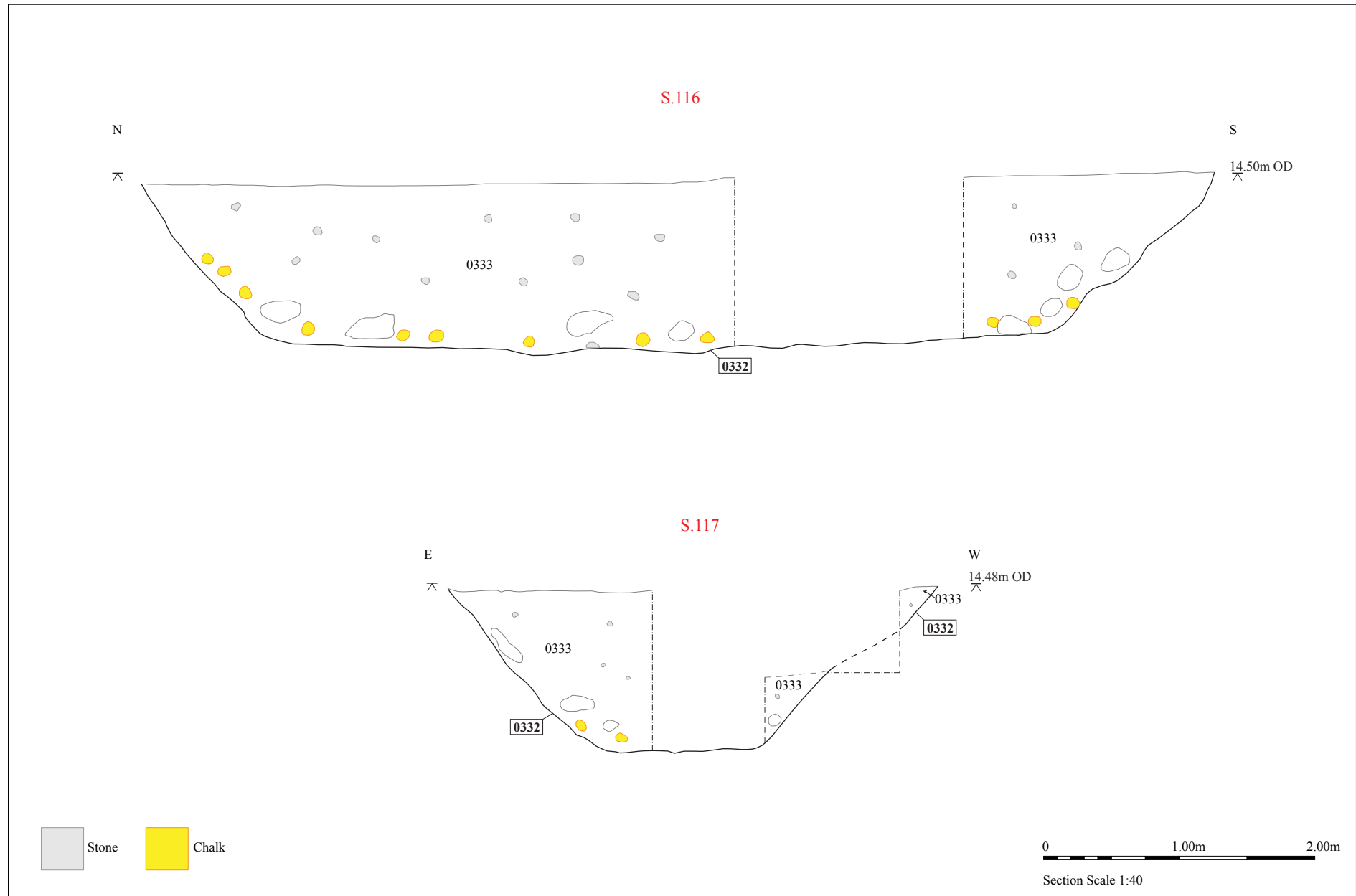


Figure 9. Sections 116-117

5. The finds evidence By Andy Fawcett

5.1 Introduction

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

Find type	Evaluation		Excavation	
	No	Weight/g	No	Weight/g
Pottery	25	110	208	1160
CBM	-	-	32	4915
Fired clay	62	6	124	1035
Worked flint	6	254	56	5564
Burnt flint/stone	102	552	48	7173
Slag	-	-	3	9
Quern stone	-	-	28	237
Iron nails	-	-	1	4
Animal bone	-	-	37	1563
Shell	5	4	90	55
Coal	4	3	-	-
Charcoal	-	-	35	31
Totals	204	929	662	21746

Table 1. Finds quantities

The report contains a summary of the finds within each category and takes into account both phases of archaeological work. This is then followed by recommendations for further work and associated time estimates.

5.2 Pottery

Prehistoric

Sarah Percival

Introduction

A small assemblage of forty-four sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 247g was collected from eleven excavated contexts. The pottery is in a very poor condition being heavily abraded with some sherds heavily encrusted with a ferruginous deposit. The majority of the datable sherds are earlier Neolithic and one sherd may be Iron Age. The remainder of the sherds are not closely datable.

Spot date	Quantity	% quantity	Weight (g)	% weight
Earlier Neolithic	27	61.36	233	94.33
Not closely datable	16	36.4	13	5.2
?Iron Age	1	2.3	1	0.4
Total	44	100.0	247	100.0

Table 2. Quantity and weight of pottery by period

Earlier Neolithic

A total of twenty-seven sherds weighing 233g was identified as being earlier Neolithic.

Fabric

The earlier Neolithic sherds were identified by the presence of distinctive fabrics containing numerous pieces of angular, calcined flint. The predominance of flint tempering compares well with Earlier Neolithic assemblages from Broome Heath, Ditchingham (Wainwright 1972, 23) and Spong Hill, North Elmham, Norfolk (Healy 1988, 71). No fabrics with shelly inclusions or organic voids were identified.

Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
F1	Common angular flint up to 3mm, moderate quartz sand	20	204
F2	Common angular flint 3mm to 6mm, moderate quartz sand	7	29
Total		27	233

Table 3. Quantity and weight of earlier Neolithic pottery by fabric

Form

The assemblage includes rim sherds from two vessels, both plain carinated bowls. One rim is externally thickened (Longworth 1960, 228; Smith 1965; Healy 1988, fig.57) and the other is simple and rounded. Vessel form is uncertain as the sherds are small, fragmentary and highly abraded.

Deposition

Earlier Neolithic sherds were recovered from two features in the evaluation phase and three features found during full excavation of the site. The majority of the sherds were found in evaluation context 041. Small numbers of sherds also came from pit 0089, posthole 0290 and ditch 0143. The sherds found in the features from the excavation were small with an average sherd weight of 3.7g. The small size and poor condition of these sherds indicate a high level of post discard attrition, supporting the idea that the sherds had initially been deposited in a midden or other surface feature (Garrow 2006). The sherds from the evaluation features are larger with a mean weight of 10g. This suggests that the features identified during the evaluation had been subject to less post-deposition disturbance than those found during the excavation.

Feature type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Ditch	2	5
Pit	7	29
Posthole	1	3
Evaluation	17	196
Total	27	233

Table 4. Quantity and weight of earlier Neolithic pottery by feature

Discussion

The earlier Neolithic carinated bowl sherds are too small to be particularly diagnostic, however the flint-tempered fabrics and externally thickened rim suggest that they belong to a phase of diversification of pottery bowl forms which dates to sometime after c.350BC (Gibson 2002).

Iron Age

A single sherd in a sand-tempered fabric was found in ditch 0260. The sherd is extremely small and abraded and is not closely datable.

Indeterminate prehistoric

A total of sixteen sherds weighing 13g with an average weight of 1.2g are prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable.

Post-Roman

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 189 sherds of pottery weighing 1023g was collected from fifty-five contexts. Table 5 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	112	731	2.57	86
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	51	114	0.12	25
<i>Total Late Saxon to early medieval</i>			<i>163</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>2.69</i>	<i>111</i>
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	10	69		9
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	1	4		1
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	4	8	0.04	3
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	1	1		1
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	6	19		5
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	1	5		1
<i>Total medieval</i>			<i>23</i>	<i>106</i>	<i>0.04</i>	<i>20</i>
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	1	12		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	7		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	1	53	0.05	1
<i>Total modern</i>			<i>3</i>		<i>0.05</i>	<i>3</i>

Table 5. Pottery quantification by fabric.

This assemblage has been unusually difficult to characterise and date, partly because it is the first large post-Roman assemblage to have been excavated in Lowestoft in recent times. It is clear from the few rim forms available that Thetford-type and early medieval wares are both present, and the glazed wares confirm that high medieval pottery is also included in the assemblage. However, the Thetford-type rims are all in a relatively coarse fabric which would normally be assigned to the early or high medieval periods. This has made identification of body sherds particularly difficult. In an attempt to distinguish between these types, all sherds with clear throwing lines internally have been categorised as Thetford-type, as this is characteristic of the ware in its more usual fabrics. Sherds which otherwise look early medieval but which are clearly wheelmade have also been recorded as Thetford-type. Finer, thin-bodied sherds which appear handmade have generally been called EMW. Sherds which appear slightly different from the two main types of Thetford-type ware in this assemblage (described below), or which are similar to known medieval coarsewares, have been categorised as medieval. To complicate matters further, two sherds of a finer, soft greyware from context 0028 were recorded as THET as they were closer to the normal range for this fabric, but there is a possibility that these sherds are Roman.

Methodology

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

codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Thetford-type ware forms are based on Anderson (2004). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Late Saxon and early medieval

Two main fabrics were identified in the Thetford-type ware assemblage. The first was a hard, usually grey, fabric with abundant medium to coarse quartz and occasional large rounded quartz or flint inclusions. The second was similar but less sandy and was generally fired black to brown, sometimes with brown margins and black surfaces and cores, but often with a brown or red-brown external surface. Small sherds of the latter could easily be confused with EMW. Rims were generally in the 'grey' fabric, but a few occurred in the 'brown/black' fabric too. Occasionally the 'grey' fabric was oxidised to buff or orange (and for some small sherds it was very unclear whether these were Late Saxon or medieval).

Ten Thetford-type rims were present in the assemblage. Most were from 'AB' medium jars, but two were slightly larger 'AC' types. Five bases were present, of which four were flat and one was sagging. Rim forms were generally the later types (4, 5/6, 6 and 7) although one 'early' form (type 5) was also present. As the latter were made throughout the Thetford-type ware period, it seems likely that much of this assemblage can be dated to the late 10th/11th century. None of the sherds was decorated.

Much of the early medieval ware occurred in contexts which also contained Thetford-type ware and it is likely that the two were in contemporary use in the 11th century. Perhaps surprisingly, given the proximity of Yarmouth to Lowestoft and the relatively high proportion of EMW in this group, no Yarmouth-type ware was found in this assemblage. All EMW was in a fine to medium sandy fabric fired black-brown or grey with one or both surfaces occasionally oxidised. Only two rims were present, both typical simple everted

forms from small jars with rim diameters of only 80–90mm. Two sherds from a single vessel were decorated with applied thumbed strips which appeared to be arranged in a lattice. It is possible that these were from a Thetford-type ware vessel, but the sherds appeared handmade.

Medieval

Only a small proportion of the assemblage was identified as high medieval. The coarsewares were all medium sandy types with few other inclusions. Three pale grey or white sherds were similar to Hollesley-type ware, but with the large clay lenses which more are typical of the pottery found in the Stowmarket area. One sherd had ferrous inclusions similar to some of the medieval coarseware from Leiston. All fragments were body or base sherds, with the exception of a Hollesley-type jug rim.

Glazed wares were all abraded or worn and much of the glaze had been lost. Three sherds identified as HOLG had no glaze but were oxidised on the external surface only. A tiny sherd with green glaze was of uncertain origin but was similar to the local coarsewares (including the Thetford-type wares).

Modern

A rimsherd from a late slipped redware bowl was an unstratified find (0001). An everted rim with a blue transfer-printed floral border in refined whiteware came from pit/posthole 0103. Ditch fill 0152 contained a body sherd of unglazed redware (LPME), probably part of a plantpot.

Pottery by context

No plans of the site or site summaries were available at the time of writing. A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Appendix 5 and a spotdating list is included as Appendix 6. Table 6 provides quantification by feature type.

Feature type	No	Wt/g	MNV
Ditch	56	457	39
Gully	3	3	2
Pit	72	347	55
Pit/posthole	11	24	8
Posthole	38	85	22
Spot finds	3	24	3
Surface finds	3	17	3
Topsoil	1	53	1
Unstrat finds from Tr 14	2	13	1

Table 6. Post-Roman pottery distribution by feature type

The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches, pits and postholes, with small quantities being recovered as essentially unstratified finds. The largest quantities by count were from posthole fill 0116 (twenty sherds) and pit fill 0327 (twenty-one sherds) but the former included several tiny fragments from a bulk sample. All other contexts contained less than ten sherds each.

Assessment of potential

This assemblage is the first large quantity of ‘medieval’ pottery to have been recovered from Lowestoft parish in recent years. Although a relatively small assemblage, it has the potential to further our knowledge of Late Saxon and medieval pottery of this period in the town. The Thetford-type ware from this site is highly unusual, and although it has been recognised that different fabrics were being produced at some sites in North Norfolk, for example, this variety is particularly coarse and unlike any seen elsewhere in either Norfolk or Suffolk to date. Given its similarity to medieval coarsewares, it is likely that body sherds from the area may have been misidentified in the past. Although beyond the scope of the present work, it is recommended that this material should be included in any regional synthesis of pottery to be carried out in the future. The fabric should be characterised and compared with other rural and urban examples of Thetford-type ware, and if possible with any medieval coarsewares which may be found in Lowestoft in the future.

Comparison of the assemblage with groups recently excavated at nearby rural sites may help to place the group in context, although as noted above this is unlike any groups known from the area so far.

Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the site.

The potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site and pottery use, consumption and disposal within the site.

5.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Thirty-two fragments (4915g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from seven contexts during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included in Appendix 7.

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).

The assemblage

Table 7 shows the quantification by type and form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Walling	Early brick	EB	14	1130
	Late brick	LB	15	3617
Roofing	Plain roof tile	RT	2	50
	Pantile	PAN	1	118

Table 7. CBM by type and form.

Most of the assemblage comprised fragments of brick of both medieval and post-medieval date. Early bricks were recovered from ditch fills 0058, 0138 and 0194, the latter in association with later CBM. Fourteen fragments represented four bricks. The fragments from 0058 were both creamy white in colour and it is possible they were made from gault, rather than estuarine, clay and are therefore later. However the techniques used to make them were typical of early bricks. One fragment measured 104 x 45mm and had a sanded base with occasional straw impressions, placing it in Drury's EB3 form

size range (dated late 13th–14th century in Norwich). The fragment from ditch 0137 was 47mm thick with a sanded base (EB2/3).

Nine late bricks were represented by fifteen fragments in four ditches. All were in red-firing fine or medium sandy fabrics. The fragment from 0252 had a crude attempt at forming a chamfer post-firing at one end. Four were measured, as shown in Table 8.

Context	Dimensions (W x T)	Form	Date
0194	115 x 46mm	LB2	16th c. +
0194	114 x 56mm	LB4	17th c.+
0252	107 x 57mm	LB5	17th c.+
0301	? x 60mm	LB3	L.17th-18th c.

Table 8. Late brick sizes.

Two small, abraded fragments of plain roof tile were found in ditch fills 0302 and 0195, both in red-firing medium sandy fabrics of post-medieval date. A fragment, including the nib, of a black-glazed pantile was collected as spot-find 0324.

Provenance

The site is well stratified and most of the assemblage is derived from sealed contexts. No phasing was available at the time of assessment. All fragments of CBM were recovered from ditch fills and, where associated with pottery, the latter was generally residual.

Assessment of potential and methodology for analysis

Further work will be required to complete the CBM analysis once final phasing information is available. However the assemblage is small and it can provide little information about nearby structures. Its main potential is to provide information on the range of fabrics and forms available in the various periods in this parish, and to aid in site taphonomy and dating.

This report provides an outline of the CBM types present in the assemblage, but the material has not yet been placed in context, either within the site itself or within the broader historic environment of the region.

Comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from the region will be possible.

Three-dimensional spatial distribution of CBM fabrics and forms in features and structures will be important in studying the taphonomy of the site, and in providing information relevant to the study of social status and land use.

5.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson

A total of 640 fragments of fired clay weighing 839g was collected from twenty-six contexts. Of this, 537 fragments (346g) were recovered from bulk sample sieving. The fired clay was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. The presence and form of surface fragments and impressions were recorded. Data was input into an MS Access database and a summary catalogue by context can be seen in Appendix 8.

Almost 100% of the assemblage was abraded, and material recovered from sampling was generally very small. Twenty contexts contained fired clay with an average fragment weight of less than 1g. The fired clay was recovered from ditches, pits, and post-holes. The largest quantity from a single feature was from posthole 0274, which produced 266g, and posthole 0262 contained 219g. In general, though, total quantities from features were below 80g. Where fired clay was found in association with dating evidence, this suggested that most of it was related to the Late Saxon or early medieval phase.

Seven very broad fabric types were identified; brief descriptions and quantities are shown in Table 9. The assemblage was dominated by fabrics containing clay pellets or flint, sometimes mixed with chalk. Other inclusions were present as background scatters, particularly coarse quartz sand.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
Fine sandy with clay pellets	fscp	3	2
Medium sandy with clay pellets	mscp	333	177
Medium sandy	ms	97	111
Medium sandy with chalk	msc	23	19
Medium sandy with flint	msf	137	262
Medium sandy with flint and chalk	msfc	44	266
Medium sandy poorly mixed white and orange	msx	3	2

Table 9. Quantities of fired clay by fabric.

Functional types were recorded where possible, but fragments from most contexts were unidentified. Fragments recovered from contexts 0263, 0273, 0275, 0285 and 0320 were all buff-coloured on the external surfaces and reduced grey internally, and were all in 'msf' or 'msfc' fabric. A few fragments had impressions of roundwood ?wattles, although there was no suggestion that these were woven as would be expected for the application of daub. The fragments may be part of an oven dome or similar fire-related structure which was constructed on a frame of roundwood withies. Two fragments of vitrified hearth lining were recovered from sample <14> in post-hole fill 0116.

5.5 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Introduction

A total of sixty-two struck or shattered flints was recovered from the site. Eight fragments of burnt flint, weighing a total of 848g were also found. They have been discarded and are not included in Table 10. Twenty-seven non-struck thermal fragments were also discarded. The flint ranges in colour with dark grey, mottled grey, and some slightly brownish grey pieces and cortex includes a few pieces with off white or cream or thin quite smooth grey cortex. Surfaces are quite often patinated and/or abraded. The flint is summarised in Table 10 and listed by context in Appendix 9.

Type	Number
Multi platform flake core	2
Struck fragment	6
Shatter	14
Flake	17
Blade	2
Spall	5
End scraper	1
Knife	1
Piercer	1
Notched flake	1
Retouched flake	3
Retouched fragment	3
Utilised flake	5
Utilised fragment	1
Total	62

Table 10. Summary of the flint assemblage

The assemblage

Two small cores are present. One is a 'keeled' type core on a dark slightly reddish brownish-coloured flint which has a smooth dense appearance and may be heat-affected. It has flakes from two faces and was noted in the scatter 0257. The other (in ditch fill 0279) is a very irregular fragment which has been struck from two edges. There are also six irregular struck fragments and fourteen shatter pieces a few of which may be of thermal origin (although unlike a few 'non-struck' fragments that have been discarded, these are generally quite unabraded and could be debris from knapping).

Seventeen unmodified flakes were found. They are small irregular pieces, several of them with pronounced hard hammer type bulbs of percussion. Most of the flakes are quite sharp. Two flakes have cortex on their platforms and there are no abraded or faceted platforms to suggest the careful preparation of cores. Several small flakes from scatter 0257 are similar in size and colour to the core from the same deposit and might have been struck from it – although none refit. Five spalls are present.

An end scraper, in ditch fill 0293, on a blade-like flake is wider and thicker at its proximal end. It is neatly retouched around its slightly convex and quite narrow distal edge and two or three small removals have been struck by hard hammer across its platform from the dorsal edge. The flint is a dark, very slightly brownish grey with a dense ?possibly heat-affected 'patina'. The 'retouch' at the proximal end, being a slightly fresher grey colour, seems to

post-date the initial production of the tool – perhaps representing the formation of a secondary scraper edge.

A long tapering flake, with most of its right dorsal face covered by thin grey cortex, has been used as a knife along its non-cortical left edge, this was identified in scatter 0257.

A very small thick fragment, in posthole fill 0217, of almost black flint may have had a small point utilised as a piercer. Ditch fill 0271 contained a smooth dark brownish regular flake that has a very small possible notch in one side.

A few retouched and utilised flakes and fragments are also present. Most of these are quite irregular but a thinnish regular flake which is a reddish brown colour may be heat-affected in ditch fill 0271. Three of four utilised flakes from scatter 0257 are small squat pieces similar in nature to the core and unmodified flakes from that context. Another utilised flake in pit fill 0327 has the same slightly reddish brown dense appearance as some of the other flint from the site and might be heat-affected.

Flint by context

Eleven flints came from scatter 0257 in an area around pit 0255 and may have originated from its disturbed fill. They include a small keeled type core and a number of small flakes, some apparently utilised, which are of a similar size and squat shape and are mostly a dark slightly brownish grey colour with a dense smooth appearance. They may have been deliberately heated. No other finds came from the pit or the area around it.

Five pieces (two shatter pieces, two flakes and a spall) came from ditch 0260 in which was also found a sherd of possible Iron Age pottery. The flakes are irregular hard hammer types which could potentially be of Iron Age date but, equally, they might be of any (probably later) prehistoric date. A total of ten undiagnostic flints (1-3 pieces from individual features) came from other excavated ditches, post-holes and a pit which were undated by other finds. The only piece of note is the end scraper which was found with a utilised fragment in ditch 0292.

The rest of the flint was found residually in features that contained pottery of 10th to 11th-century or later date. Ten pieces from ditch 0270 included three flakes of a dark slightly brownish coloured flint similar to some from the flint scatter in context 0257. Otherwise the residual flint was unremarkable.

Discussion and statement of potential

No flint came from any of the contexts with earlier Neolithic pottery although an end scraper on a blade like piece might possibly date to that period. Several dark slightly reddish brown coloured flints with a dense smooth appearance were found and it is considered possible that they may have been heat-affected; the deliberate heat-treatment of flint being known to improve the quality of flint for knapping purposes (Lee 2001). A number of these pieces were found together with a small keeled type core in a scatter of flint and their similar size and nature suggest that they are from the same episode of knapping although refits were not observed. They are not closely datable as keeled cores occur from the earlier Neolithic through to the early Bronze Age (Butler 2005, 121, 157)) although the deliberate treatment or preparation of flint for knapping seems more characteristic of the earlier period. The prevalence of hard hammer struck flakes and the virtual absence of any other evidence for core preparation in the assemblage suggests that much of the material is of later Neolithic or later date. The presence of irregular struck fragments and shattered flint, much of which is patinated (some of the shattered flint may be non-struck thermally shattered material), and of a few retouched or utilised thermal fragments suggests the utilisation of weathered surface-collected flint as raw material. This is also characteristic of the later prehistoric period and most often considered as suggesting later Bronze Age or Iron Age flint-working (Young and Humphrey 1999, 232).

Much of the flint from the site was found residually in the fills of post-Roman features.

The flint is evidence for activity at the site during the prehistoric period; possibly during more than one period. There is, however, no evidence to closely date the material and no particularly diagnostic tool types.

5.6 Burnt flint/stone

Burnt flint was recorded at both the evaluation (102 fragments @ 552g) and excavation stages (48 fragments @ 7173g).

The majority of the burnt flint, documented during the evaluation, was mostly present in two contexts. These were pit fill 0030 and ditch fill 0040, both dated to the Neolithic period.

Burnt flint was noted in fifty-four contexts, which included sixteen pit fills, fourteen ditch fills, seventeen posthole fills and seven other types of fill. The burnt flint in fills 0040 and 0041 was noted alongside Early Neolithic pottery. There were twenty-one instances of burnt flint occurring with medieval pottery and eleven in which just worked flint was noted. Of those contexts seven contained medieval pottery as well as worked flint.

In general the burnt flint from the excavation is quite fragmented and especially the material which is present within the samples. However two very large pieces are present within the assemblage, in pit/posthole fill 0114 (12 fragments @ 3147g) and ditch fill 0190 (2 fragments @ 3300g). The first of these features also contained worked flint and the second medieval pottery as well as worked flint. The pieces are coloured white to light pink. The bulk of the burnt flint assemblage is coloured white to grey, indicating its possible use in the 'pot boiling' process. The remainder is coloured in the red, pink to orange range and may represent fire events such as tree root burning.

A small quantity of burnt stone was also noted within the excavation finds assemblage (19 fragments @ 1688g). These were recorded in ditch fill 0058, pit/posthole fill 0114, posthole fill 0125, and pit fill 0142. Fill 0058 contained medieval pottery, CBM, worked flint, burnt flint, animal bone and shell. Context 0114 also contained worked and burnt flint, whilst in 0125 medieval pottery was also noted, and in fill 0142, fired clay and burnt flint were present.

5.7 Slag

Three fragments of non-metallurgical fuel ash slag (9g) were noted in post-hole fill 0116. The context also contained medieval pottery, fired clay and worked flint.

5.8 Quernstone

Twenty-five pieces of lava quernstone (234g) were recovered as unstratified finds from near the quarry pit 0328. The pieces are all small and abraded with none of their working surfaces intact. The fragments are probably Rhenish, a type of stone which was imported to East Anglia in the Roman period and then from the Middle Saxon through to the post-medieval periods. Pottery from this feature was dated from the 10th to 12th century. A further three very small and abraded fragments (3g) were noted in Sample 57 taken from pit fill 0333. Medieval pottery was also noted in the same context.

5.9 Iron nails

A single iron nail fragment was recorded in pit/post-hole fill 0165 (4g). The same fill also contained early medieval pottery and a small quantity of burnt flint.

5.10 Small Finds

Identified by Andrew Brown

Introduction

No small finds were noted during the evaluation stage of the project. Fifteen were recorded during the excavation phase and a breakdown of these by materials can be seen in Table 11. The small finds have been chronologically divided and a summary of these is set out below. A full contextual breakdown and description of the small finds can be seen in Appendix 10.

Material	No
Copper alloy	4
Iron	6
Lead	4
Glass	1
Total	15

Table 11. Small finds by material

Saxon

A possible copper alloy cross-shaped brooch (SF1011) was noted in pit fill 0331 (5g). The brooch has a missing arm and pin, although part of the catchment plate is present. It appears to be plain with the exception of a boss in the centre of the cross. A related type can be seen in West's *corpus* of Anglo-Saxon material (1998, fig 7; No 76) however, examples of a similar nature were noted at York (Garrison et al. 2001, No's 10 & 20; Mainman and Rogers 2000, 2574). This sort of brooch is thought to be dated from around the 8th to 9th century, although a more detailed study of the artefact is likely to refine this date. The brooch is accompanied by late 11th to 12th century pottery. Cross-shaped brooches are not common, and it should also be noted that fragmentary pieces like this, might easily represent the top part of a trefoil-shaped small long brooch. This is particularly the case in this instance as the brooch is very flat and displays few mouldings (Riddler. pers.comm).

Medieval

A single light green fragment of medieval window glass (2g) was noted in ditch fill 0152 (SF1018). The piece is considerably abraded; its surfaces too are also degraded (yellow/gold in colour). Medieval pottery as well as fired clay and worked flint were also present in this context.

Medieval/Post-medieval

Three copper alloy fragments can only be broadly dated (SF's 1001, 1002 and 1008). Of note are some possible fragments of a copper alloy vessel in ditch fill ?0080 (SF1002) as well as potential buckle pieces (2g) in a ?medieval ditch feature (SF1008).

Two objects of iron have also been placed within this group, SF1009 and 1010. The first of these is composed of four joining fragments recovered from a medieval ditch fill, which may represent a tool/knife (21g). The second instance is a horse-shoe (321g) recovered from the same ditch feature.

Post-medieval

A single lead ball (SF1007) was noted in ditch fill 0341. This is round with a slight impression, possibly an impact or a percussion mark. The ball is likely to have been a pistol or musket shot and is dated from about 1600 to the later 19th century.

Unknown

Three fragments of lead (SF's 1013, 1014 and 1015) were recorded in pit fill 0327 and ditch fills 0058, and 0277, none are closely datable.

A total of four iron fragments (SF's 1005, 1012, 1016 and 1017) have also been placed within this group. These were noted in a ditch fill 0345, pit fill 0327 and post-hole fill 0116. All have been sent for x-ray analysis.

5.11 Animal bone

Julie Curl

Introduction

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered from the two phases of archaeological investigation. The remains included some butchering evidence and bones from a probable cod and common frog.

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present. Where species identification was not possible, an attempt was made to determine if the remains were those of large mammals, small to medium mammals, small mammals or birds and more detailed counts of these fragments that are not identifiable to species are in the digital archive. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn or antler working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone (following Von Den Driesch, 1976). All information was recorded directly into Excel for

quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue can be seen in Appendix 11 and the full assessment database, with more detailed counts, is available in the digital archive.

The faunal assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation.

A total of 1563g of faunal remains, consisting of thirty-seven pieces, was produced from excavations at this site. Remains were recovered from eleven contexts. The bulk of the remains (74%) were yielded from one pit fill of a modern date, with small quantities produced from other pits, ditch fills and one posthole which are largely of medieval origin. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by weight and feature type can be seen in Table 12.

Date	Ditch	Pit	Posthole	Total by period
?Roman/Medieval	1g			1g
Medieval + Post-med	11g			11g
Medieval	381g	1g		382g
?Medieval		1g	1g	2g
Modern		1152g		1152g
Prehistoric + unknown	1g			1g
Undated	14g			14g
Total by feature type	408g	1154g	1g	1563g

Table 12. Quantification of the faunal assemblage

The condition of the assemblage varies considerably. The remains in the pit 0109 are in good condition with little wear, while the remaining pieces were generally in a poor and fragmentary state.

Most of the remains are hand-collected, with material from two fills produced from sieved samples. There is a clear recovery bias with the assemblage, with the only small elements (from fish and *herpetofauna*) recovered from sieved material.

Species range and modifications and other observation

At least four species are present in the faunal remains. The majority of the pieces are from cattle, sparse remains of sheep/goat were also seen in one ditch fill. A single ?cod vertebrae was produced from the large oval pit [0326], fill (0327), Sample <59>, which was from a young individual. One *herpetofauna* bone was found in the basal fill of ditch 0147, (fill 0150, Sample

<21>); this bone is from a common frog. Quantification of the species in this assemblage is presented in Table 13.

Species	?Rom/Med	Med/Pmed	?Med	Med	Mod	Preh/Unkn	Undated	Total
Cattle				7	10	1	6	24
Fish (?cod)			1					1
Frog							1	1
Mammal	1		1	1	2		3	8
Sheep/goat		3						3
Total by date	1	1	2	8	12	1	10	37

Table 13. Quantification (NISP) of species by date.

Most fragments are too small and fragmentary for any butchering evidence to be clear, with the only butchering evident on the cattle bones from the modern pit fill 0109. There was no gnawing, burning or any other modifications observed on any of the remains.

Conclusions

This is a small assemblage where the best preserved remains are butchered cattle bones of a modern date. The *herpetofauna* bone is in good condition, but may be intrusive; these creatures are known to burrow and bury themselves in the autumn for hibernation and so the discovery of this species in the basal fill of a ditch is not unexpected. The remains of a fish in the pit fill 0327 would suggest food waste; this site is in close proximity to the coast and such species would be in a plentiful supply in all periods.

5.12 Shell

A total of ninety-five shell fragments weighing 59g was noted (5 fragments @ 4g were recorded at the evaluation stage). The shell fragments were recorded in five ditch fills, 0058, 0253, 0254, 0279 and 0302. The entire shell collection is made up of the land snail *Helix aspersa*. Medieval pottery accompanied the snail shells in contexts 0253 and 0302 and worked flint was present in all of the fills.

5.13 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Pakefield School recorded pits, postholes, ditches and other discrete features of possible prehistoric and Late Saxon/early medieval date.

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and forty nine were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 12. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weeds were present, mostly at a low to moderate density, within all but fifteen of the assemblages studied. Preservation was moderately good, although some grains were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. A number of the macrofossils were also heavily coated with mineral concretions, which, in some instances, may have precluded full retrieval during processing.

Oat (*Avena sp.*), barley (*Hordeum sp.*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grains were recorded, with both barley and wheat occurring at moderate densities within some assemblages. Chaff elements were generally scarce, although barley/rye type and bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes were noted. A large, angular legume of possible field bean (*Vicia faba*) type was present within the assemblage from Sample 21 (ditch cut 0147) and other large legume (*Fabaceae*) fragments were noted within Samples 21, 30 (ditch cut 0189) and 59 (pit fill 0327).

Weed seeds were relatively scarce, occurring within only twenty of the assemblages studied. All were of common segetal species including stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), brome (*Bromus sp.*), small legumes (*Fabaceae*), grasses (*Poaceae*) and dock (*Rumex sp.*). Sedge (*Carex sp.*) nutlets were noted within five assemblages and other wetland plant macrofossils included a possible rush (*Juncus sp.*) fruit and a blinks (*Montia fontana*) seed. Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were also recorded.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, with several assemblages containing particularly high densities. Charred root/stem fragments, including a number of heather (*Ericaceae*) stems, were also recorded, but other plant macrofossils were generally scarce.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which were noted within a number of the assemblages studied, were mostly probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains occurred infrequently, but did include fragments of bone and burnt stone, small pieces of burnt or fired clay, and fragments of coal, although the latter are most likely intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken.

Discussion

For the purposes of this discussion, the samples have been divided by context type.

Pit fills (Appendix 12, Tables 1 and 2)

Two samples (22 and 23) are from fills within a pit of probable prehistoric date (context 0038). Both assemblages are small (<0.1 litres in volume) and are principally composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments. Such assemblages are common within prehistoric features, and are generally very difficult to interpret. However, it is possible that the current remains are derived from hearth waste, which was either deliberately placed within the pit or accidentally accumulated there.

The remaining eighteen pit assemblages are all from features of probable Late Saxon or early medieval date. Plant macrofossils other than charcoal fragments are generally scarce and in most instances, the primary deposition of materials within the pit fills does not appear to be indicated. It is, perhaps, far more likely that the assemblages are derived from scattered refuse, which accidentally became incorporated within the feature fills. However, three samples are possibly worthy of note. The assemblage from pit 0055 (Sample 10) is large (0.4 litres in volume) and is almost entirely composed of

charcoal/charred wood fragments, possibly suggesting material derived from a deliberate deposit of hearth waste. The assemblages from pits 0167 and 0164 (Samples 24 and 27 respectively) are also large and are more diverse in composition, containing a moderate density of heather stem fragments and some seeds along with the charcoal. Heather was greatly favoured as a fuel for a range of domestic and light 'industrial' uses, as it ignited easily and maintained an even, high temperature throughout combustion. Therefore, it is tentatively suggested that these two assemblages may be derived from small, discrete deposits of spent fuel from an oven or corn drier (also see below – ditch assemblages).

Post-hole fills (Appendix 12. Table 3)

Fills within eighteen postholes were sampled although, at the time of writing, it was unclear whether any of these features formed cohesive structures or whether they were isolated postholes with no known associations. With only two exceptions (Sample 14, context 0115 and Sample 17, context 0121) the assemblages are extremely small and sparse, and it is considered most likely that, as with the pit fills, all are partly or wholly derived from scattered detritus. The abundance of charcoal within Samples 14 and 17 may possibly suggest that, in these instances, the posts within the holes were burnt *in situ*.

Ditch fills (Appendix 12. Table 4)

Of the eleven ditch assemblages, four (Samples 18 from 0139, 20 and 21 from 0147 and 30 from 0189) are of particular note as they are diverse in composition including cereals, chaff, weed seeds, charcoal and heather stem fragments. Similar near contemporary assemblages from elsewhere in the eastern region have been interpreted as waste from either domestic ovens or corn driers, although in the current instance, it is unclear whether such a structure has been identified on or near the site. Similar material may also be present within the assemblages from ditches 0190 (Sample 31), 0196 (Sample 32), 0230 (Sample 33), 0276 (Sample 42) and 0311 (Sample 53), although at a far lower density. The remaining two assemblages from Samples 47 and 52 are largely composed of charcoal and coal fragments, with the latter probably being indicative of a high level of modern contamination.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages are mostly small and sparse, with little evidence for the primary deposition of materials within the features fills. However, at least four of the ditch assemblages do contain far higher densities of material, with cereal grains and chaff being particularly abundant. The composition of these assemblages is consistent with material derived from an oven/corn drier or similar structure. Barley, rye and wheat appear to have been of importance to the occupants of the site, and while barley and rye are well suited to being grown in a coastal location, the abundance of stinking mayweed seeds almost certainly indicates that at least some of the grain (most probably the wheat) was being grown on the heavy clay soils which occur slightly inland from the Pakefield area. Although it may appear unusual to find spent fuel and other similar detritus in what appear to be enclosure ditches, oven waste was often deposited well away from any main focus of habitation in an effort to minimise fire hazards.

5.14 Coal

Four fragments of coal were recorded at the evaluation stage of the project in ditch fill 0012 (3g), none was present within the excavation finds assemblage.

5.15 Charcoal

In total thirty-five fragments of charcoal with a weight of 31g were recorded during the excavation but no charcoal was noted at the evaluation stage.

The majority of the fragments, which were very small, were present within fill 0009 (20 @ 2g), which also contained worked flint and Late Saxon/early medieval pottery. Small amounts were also noted in pit fill 0072 (1 fragment @ 1g), as well as posthole fills 0120 (3 fragments @ 1g), 0125 (1 fragment @ 3g) and 0135 (9 fragments @ 23g).

5.16 Overall discussion

In general the finds assemblage is in a poor state of preservation as the material is often small and abraded. The range of finds is fairly limited and is

dominated by pottery, and thereafter smaller amounts of CBM, fired clay and flint.

The pottery assemblages are of particular interest as no ceramics of any period have been formerly recorded in the immediate area of the site. The ceramics, which are principally earlier Neolithic and Late Saxon/early medieval, provide important new dating as well as the potential to supply social and economic information for the area.

Only a small quantity of heavily abraded Neolithic pottery has been identified. The worked flint assemblage is not closely datable, although some elements are thought to be dated from the later Neolithic period onwards. Neolithic flints have been recorded previously at Pakefield School (LWT 025), as well as to the south west of the school (GSE 006).

The most interesting component of the finds assemblage is the Late Saxon/early medieval pottery assemblage. Apart from the new dating evidence provided by this collection the assemblage also contains an unusual Thetford type fabric. The larger part of the fired clay collection was associated with the Late Saxon/early medieval pottery and a possible cross-shaped brooch is also dated to the Late Saxon period. No other find spots dating to this period in the immediate area have been recorded on the HER.

A small assemblage of pottery dated from the 12th to 14th century was also recorded as well as several early bricks. A single piece of glass was the only small find dated with any certainty to this period, but it is possible that several of the iron and copper alloy fragments sent for x-ray may also be of a 12th to 14th century date.

A very small quantity of post-medieval and early modern pottery was also noted and the larger part of the animal bone assemblage was recorded from a modern context. Only a single lead musket ball in the small finds collection has been dated to the post-medieval period.

5.17 Recommendations for further work

Pottery

Prehistoric

No further work is required on the prehistoric pottery and no sherds require illustration.

Post-Roman

The assemblage has been recorded in full and no further cataloguing is required. The pottery needs to be put into context with relation to site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed publication report produced.

CBM

The assemblage has been recorded in full and no further cataloguing is required. The CBM needs to be put into context with relation to site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed publication report produced. A report suitable for archive and/or publication will be prepared.

Fired clay

The material is fully recorded and no further cataloguing is required. A plot of the distribution of this material may be of value in determining where it was used most on the site. No further specialist analysis is required.

Worked flint

The worked flint has been fully documented and no further work on the flint assemblage is required.

Burnt flint/stone

All of the burnt flint/stone has been fully recorded and no further examination of the material is required.

Slag

The two fragments of slag have been identified and fully recorded and no further work on the material will be required.

Quern stone

Lava quernstone was noted in only two contexts. The stone has been fully recorded and no further analysis will be required.

Iron nails

A single nail fragment was identified which has been documented and no further work on the object will be required.

Small finds

Of the fifteen catalogued small finds, a total of ten will require further identification and research (all of these are copper alloy and iron objects). This includes post x-ray identification, analysis and any other comparative research that may be required.

Animal bone

The bulk of the assemblage is of a modern date and the herpetofauna remains are likely to be intrusive. The remaining assemblage is of a highly fragmented condition with little or no further information available and therefore no further work is recommended on this particular assemblage.

Shell

The shell collection has been fully identified and no further analysis of the material will be required.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Although all four of the ditch assemblages do potentially contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), only one (Sample 18) is from a securely dated feature. Therefore, no further analysis is currently recommended, although additional work could be undertaken once stratigraphic analysis is completed.

Coal

Coal was only present in a single context, it has been fully documented and no further work will be required.

Charcoal

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

Further time estimates

A full list of the specialists required to take the report to the next stage of analysis is provided in Table 14. This table also contains information regarding the daily rate of each specialist, the duration of work and their overall fee for the financial year 2011/2012.

Finds category	Specialist	Daily/hourly rate (£)	Duration (days & hours)	Total (£)
Post-Roman pottery	Sue Anderson	290.00	2 days	580.00
CBM	Sue Anderson	290.00	0.5 day	145.00
Macrofossils	Val Fryer	144.33		
Small finds (10)	Nina Crummy	176.00/23.78	5 hours	118.90
Illustration (1)	Sue Holden	230.00	1 hour	50.00
X-ray (10 items)	Colchester Museum	30.00 per plate	2 plates	60.00
Finds liaison/management	Andy Fawcett	135.86	1.5	203.79
Complete overall report	Andy Fawcett	135.86	1.5	203.79

Table 14. Specialist time/cost schedule

6. Discussion

This excavation has revealed elements of Neolithic activity that probably relate to those encountered at the primary school site to the northeast, as well as Late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval artefacts of unusual form, appearing to be a distinct pottery tradition, worthy of further consideration at a later date with a view to identifying a geographical and temporal spread for this pottery type. It has also apparently uncovered small-scale Late Saxon/early medieval clay quarrying and the remains of a potential later medieval/post-medieval field system largely obscured by 19th century changes to the landscape.

Unusually, it appears that most of the major features and groups had been identified during the evaluation of the site. While some of the larger pits had been misidentified as ditches, there were few completely unexpected features or periods present after the initial stripping had been completed. The combination of time of year and local soil conditions meant that conditions

were very unfavourable for identification and accurate excavation of smaller features (such as postholes) or of complicated relationships (such as intercutting features with similar fills). There can be little doubt that the archaeological record was compromised to a degree compared to that which would have been recovered under more optimal conditions, although it should be noted that it was an unusually harsh winter.

The post-excavation activity so far has provided a full assessment of much of the smaller assemblage types, with only the post-Roman pottery, CBM and small finds requiring significant further work to complete the archive and approximate costs have been provided for the work.

7. Conclusions and recommendations

The presence of such noteworthy and distinct Late Saxon/early medieval fabrics on this site suggests that a local variant of Thetford-type ware may have been in production in this part of Suffolk. Other sites of the same date in the area around Lowestoft may provide evidence for this supposition. This would address the specific future research topics noted in an update for the Regional Research Agenda (Medlycott and Brown 2008, pg 81) referring to finds studies – specifically the possible revision of Late Saxon and early medieval ceramic typologies and the potential to identify a local production area around Lowestoft. As noted previously in this report, re-assessment of the pottery from other sites in the vicinity could provide further evidence of this pottery type that may have been unrecognised at the time.

Of further interest is the relatively abundant evidence of Late Saxon/early medieval occupation, as in general this period is poorly represented in the historical record in this part of Suffolk, though that may be a case of absence of evidence rather than evidence of absence and the suggested re-assessment of pottery typologies might reveal further sites where material from this period has been misidentified.

Other than these points there is little further potential in the site for answering the research agendas set out by Brown and Glazebrook and revised by Medlecott and Brown.

8. Archive deposition

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Lowestoft\LWT 169 Excavation

Photographic Archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HGA-HGZ\HGI 1-104 and HGJ 1-65

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Store Location: **J / 118 / 5.**

9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Preston Boyles, Bill Brookes, Phil Camps, Simon Cass, Roy Damant, Tony Fisher, Steve Manthorpe, Mike Parker and Simon Picard) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, Anna West, Tim Browne, Ellie Hillen and Crane Begg, and the specialist finds report by Andy Fawcett. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Julie Curl, Sarah Percival and Val Fryer. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. **Brief and Specification for Excavation**

PAKEFIELD HIGH SCHOOL, PAKEFIELD, LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been sought from Suffolk County Council for the construction of a new school (Pakefield High School) on land currently used as school playing field at Pakefield Middle School, Kilbourn Road, Lowestoft NR33 7DS (TM 532 900) (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the site**).
- 1.1 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.2 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record (i.e. excavation).
- 1.3 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. A trenched archaeological evaluation of the site has been undertaken in 2010 by SCCAS Contracting Team (SCCAS Evaluation Report 2010/028). The evaluation defined scattered occupation features in the form of linear ditches, pits and post-holes dating to the Neolithic and Roman periods.
- 1.4 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.6 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 Full archaeological excavation is to be carried out prior to development of an area measuring c.0.80 ha. in size.
- 2.2 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

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

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

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

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological

deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

- 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
- 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
 - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.

- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

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

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

6. Report Requirements

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

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

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Date: 11 October 2010

Reference: / PakefieldHighSchool_Lowestoft2010

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

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

Appendix 2. Context list

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0055	0055	Pit cut	Oval pit, N-S 0.4m, E-W 0.6m, Concave sides and rounded base. 100% excavated.	
0056	0055	Pit fill	Mid, dark grey, firm, silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and fragments. Occ small angular flints. 100% excavated.	
0057	0057	Ditch cut	N-S aligned, up to 1.9m wide and 0.65m deep. U shaped, widening at top. Convex sides becoming steeper with a slight bos at approx 0.2m deep. Moderate bos to slightly rounded base.	Post-medieval
0058	0057	Ditch fill	Mid/dark greyish brown, firm, silty clay. Moderate mixed flint pebbles, up to 140mm, poorly sorted. Occ. Chalk nodules, charcoal flecks and reddened clay flecks.	Post-medieval
0059	0059	Post hole cut	Circular, 0.38m wide and 0.34m deep, with steep, straight sides and flat base.	Late Saxon
0060	0059	Post hole fill	Mid, firm, brownish grey, silty clay. Occ. Small angular flints, charcoal flecks and fragments.	Late Saxon
0061	0061	Pit cut	Circular, shallow pit, 0.7m wide and 0.06m deep. Slightly concave sides and flat base.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0062	0061	Pit fill	Mid brown, firm, silty clay with occ. Small angular flints and very occ. charcoal flecks	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0063	0063	Pit cut	Circular, 0.75m wide and max. 0.09m deep. Shallow concave edges and base. Slightly deeper on E side.	
0064	0063	Pit fill	Mid brown, firm, silty clay. Occ. Small angular flints and very occ. Charcoal flecks,	
0065	0065	Post hole cut	Round, 0.60m wide and 0.60m deep. Steep sided with slightly rounded base.	
0066	0065	Post hole fill	Mid, brown/grey clay, mottled with rusty orange. Occ. charcoal flecks and small stones.	
0067	0067	Post hole cut	Round, 0.55m wide and 0.24m deep. Steep, concave sides and rounded base.	
0068	0067	Post hole fill	Mid, brown/grey, firm, silty clay, mottled orangey. Occ small stones.	
0069	0069	Pit cut	Sub-rectangular, rounded corners, 1.29m long, 0.43m wide and 0.05m deep. Steep concave sides with flat base.	
0070	0069	Pit fill	Mid brown/grey, mottled with orange, silty clay. Occ. small stones.	
0071	0071	Possible pit cut	Slightly amorphous but generally oval and shallow, 1.20m long, 0.90m wide and max 0.12m deep. Dished with irregular base. Probable root disturbance.	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0072	0071	Possible pit fill	Mottled, mid brown and grey, firm, silty clay. Very occ. small, round and sub-angular pebbles	
0073	0073	Possible pit cut	Slightly amorphous but generally oval, length 0.76m, width 0.58m and depth 0.17m max. Shallow with concave sides and slightly rounded base. Probable root disturbance.	
0074	0073	Possible pit fill	Mottled mid brown and greyish brown, firm, silty clay. Occ. small pebbles, round and sub-angular.	
0075	0075	Possible pit cut	Rectangular with rounded corners, 1.20m long, 0.50m wide and 0.60m deep. Concave sides and uneven base.	
0076	0075	Possible pit fill	Mid to dark grey, firm, silty, clay. Occ. Small angular flints, frequent flecks of dark reddish brown mineralisation.	
0077	0077	Possible pit cut	Circular pit, 0.90m wide and 0.12m deep. Concave edges and rounded base. Slightly deeper towards NW edge.	
0078	0077	Possible pit fill	Mid brownish grey silty, firm clay. Occ. small angular flints. Occ. flecks of very degraded pot, largest piece collected.	
0079	0079	Ditch cut	N-S aligned, possibly wide and shallow. Recut by ditch 0081, which obscures any other details.	Post-medieval
0080	0079	Ditch fill	Dark brown, silty, clayey loam. Occ. common small rounded stones.	Post-medieval
0081	0081	Ditch cut	Large ditch, running n-s, 1.00m wide and 0.62m deep. Steep sided to the W, shallower to the E, with a flat base. Cuts ditch 0079.	Post-medieval
0082	0081	Ditch fill	Lower fill. Mid brown/grey clay with occ. chalk nodules and common, small to medium stones.	Post-medieval
0083	0083	Possible pit cut	Amorphous but generally oval, 1.18m wide, 1.55m long and 0.16m max. depth. Concave sides and undulating base, deeper towards W. Probable tree root disturbance.	
0084	0083	Possible pit fill	Mid grey/brown, mottled with mauve, firm, silty clay. Occ small flint pebbles, denser towards base.	
0085	0085	Possible pit cut	Amorphous, generally sub-rectangular, 1.70m long, 0.58m wide and 0.08m deep. Shallow concave sides and uneven base. Probable tree root disturbance or natural hollow.	
0086	0085	Possible pit fill	Mid, slightly mottled, grey and brown, firm, silty clay. Occ. small flint pebbles.	
0087	0087	Possible pit cut	Amorphous, generally sub-rectangular, 1.30m long, 0.88m wide and 0.12m maximum depth. Undulating base. Probable tree root disturbance or natural hollow.	
0088	0087	Possible pit fill	Mid greyish brown, mixed and mottled, firm, silty clay. Occ. Small flint pebbles, poorly sorted.	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0089	0089	Pit cut	'Linear', shallow, pit, N-S aligned, 3.50m long, 0.62m wide and 0.07m deep, rounded at N end and cut by a modern feature at its S. Gentle concave sides and uneven base.	
0090	0089	Pit fill	Mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay. Occ. Small to mid angular flints up to 70mm.	
0091	0091	Possible post hole cut	Circular, 0.33m wide and 60mm deep, with shallow concave sides and slightly rounded base.	
0092	0091	Possible post hole fill	Mid grey, firm, silty clay. Very occ. small angular flints.	
0093	0093	Possible post hole cut	Sub- circular, 0.30m by 0.25m and 50mm deep, steep sides and slightly rounded base. Probably natural	
0094	0093	Possible post hole fill	Dark grey/brown, firm, silt. Probable topsoil filling a tree root disturbance.	
0095	0095	Possible post hole cut	Situated partially in baulk. Sub square, 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep, steep sided and uneven base.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0096	0095	Possible post hole fill	Dark grey/brown, firm, clayey silt. Occ. friable reddened daub. Occ. pieces of flint, some reddened.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0097	0097	Pit cut	Sub-rectangular, 1.4m long, 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep. 35' slightly concave sides with rounded base.	
0098	0097	Pit fill	Mid brown, silty clay	
0099	0099	Pit cut	Circular, 0.6m wide and 0.23m deep. Steep side to S and gradual from S, with rounded base.	
0100	0099	Pit fill	Light creamy brown, silty clay.	
0101	0101	Pit cut	Circular, 0.6m wide and 0.10m deep. Concave, gently sloping sides and slightly rounded base.	
0102	0101	Pit fill	Mid greyish brown, mottled with yellow, firm, silty clay. Occ small, round and sub-round, flint pebbles. Vey occ. up to 80mm.	
0103	0103	Pit/post hole cut	Circular, 0.70m wide and 0.07m deep. Slightly concave sides a rounded base.	
0104	0103	Pit/post hole fill	Mid brown loamy clay. Occ stones. Occ. large lumps of blue/grey towards base.	
0105	0105	Pit/post hole cut	Circular, 0.67m wide and 0.12m deep. Gradual concave slope to sides with rounded base.	Late Saxon
0106	0105	Pit/post hole fill	Mid brown clay, occ. small rounded stones	Late Saxon
0107	0107	Pit cut	Circular, 0.47m wide and 0.14m deep. Steep, slightly concave sides and slightly rounded base.	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0108	0107	Pit fill	Mid to dark brown, silty clay. Very frequent charcoal flecks and occ mainly angular stones.	
0109	0109	Pit cut	Circular. "Modern" (?).	
0110	0109	Pit fill	Dark brown loamy clay. Contains "modern" glass and blue and white china.	
0111	0111	Pit cut	Circular, 0.62m wide and 0.10m deep, gentle concave slope to E, steeper to W, with slightly rounded base. 100% excavated.	Late Saxon
0112	0111	Pit fill	Mid to dark brown, slightly greyish, silty clay. Occ. small round and sub-round pebbles. Occ. charcoal flecks and flint debitage	Late Saxon
0113	0113	Pit/post hole cut	Oval, 0.44m long, 0.36m wide and 0.12m deep. Steep sides and sharp bos to flat base.	
0114	0113	Pit/post hole fill	Light to mid brown, silty clay. Frequent fractured flints, some large. Post packers?	
0115	0115	Post hole cut	Rectangular with rounded corners, 0.6m long, 0.42m wide and 0.2m deep. Gently sloping N edge to almost vertical slope. Vertical N edge to sharp bos (both sides) to slightly rounded base	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0116	0115	Post hole fill	Mid to dark, slightly brownish/grey, firm, silty clay. Frequent charcoal and reddened clay flecks and lumps up to 10mm	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0117	0117	Pit cut	Circular, 0.36m wide and 0.07m deep, gradually sloping, concave sides with imperceptible bos to slightly rounded base.	
0118	0117	Pit fill	Mid brown, mottled orangey, silty clay. Frequent broken flint and small flecks of charcoal.	
0119	0119	Post hole cut	Small, circular, 0.08 wide and 0.20 deep Vertical sides and rounded base. Stake hole?	
0120	0119	Post hole fill	Dark grey clay with abundant charcoal.	
0121	0121	Post hole cut	Circular, 0.40m wide and 0.13m deep. Gently sloping convex sides, leading to rounded base.	Late Saxon
0122	0121	Post hole fill	Upper fill. Mid grey/brown, silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks	Late Saxon
0123	0121	Post hole fill	Lower fill. Dark grey/black, silty clay with abundant charcoal flecks.	Late Saxon
0124	0124	Post hole cut	Circular, 0.38m wide and 0.20m deep. Steep, slightly concave sides with flat base.	Medieval
0125	0124	Post hole fill	Mid brownish/grey, silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks. Frequent reddened clay flecks and lumps. Occ. Flints and pebbles.	Medieval
0126	0126	Post hole cut	Circular, 0.34m wide and 0.25m deep. Almost vertical sided with a rounded base.	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0127	0126	Post hole fill	Mid brownish grey, firm, silty sand. Frequent charcoal and reddened clay flecks. Occ. Small pebbles.	
0128	0128	Pit/post hole cut	Circular, 0.55m wide and 0.08m deep, imperceptible bos top to gently sloping slightly concave sides, Imperceptible bos to slightly rounded base.	Late Saxon
0129	0128	Pit/post hole fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, mottled with yellow clay. Firm with occ. Small, rounded flint pebbles.	Late Saxon
0130	0130	Possible pit cut	Sub-oval, 0.62m long, 0.42m wide and 0.08m deep. Gentle, concave sides. Imperceptible bos to slightly rounded base.	Late Saxon
0131	0130	Possible pit fill	Mid greyish/brown, mottled with yellow, firm, silty clay. Very occ. small sub-angular and round stones.	Late Saxon
0132	0132	Post hole cut	Slightly sub-circular, 0.25m to 0.30m wide and 0.18m deep. Very steep sided with almost flat base	
0133	0132	Post hole fill	Light to medium brown, silt with small stones	
0134	0134	Possible post hole cut	Sub circular, 0.30m - 0.18m wide and 0.08 deep. Irregular sides sloping to uneven base.	
0135	0134	Possible post hole fill	Mid brown friable silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occ. possible daub, lumps.	
0136		Surface finds	Surface finds from cleaning area of postholes in NW corner LOE	Late Saxon
0137	0137	Ditch cut	Running N-S, 1.60m wide and 0.56m deep. Imperceptible bos top, to gentle convex slope, becoming steeper and concave, imperceptible bos to rounded base.	
0138	0137	Ditch fill	Green brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk and charcoal fleck inclusions.	
0139	0139	Ditch cut	Running N-S, sharp bos top with steep concave sides, leading to imperceptible bos with rounded base.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0140	0139	Ditch fill	Mid, orangey brown, silty clay. Common small stones and occ. charcoal flecks.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0141	0141	Pit cut	Circular, steep sided with almost flat base.	
0142	0141	Pit fill	Mid brown. Mottled with orangey brown, silty clay. Frequent small stones and occ. charcoal flecks.	
0143	0143	Ditch cut	NNE-SSW running, 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep. Sharp bos top to steep straight sides, leading to sharp bos with slightly rounded base.	Late Saxon/early Medieval

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0144	0143	Ditch fill	Upper fill. Mid brown, firm, silty clay. Occ. small angular flints.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0145	0143	Ditch fill	Middle fill. Mid brownish orange, slightly silty clay, mottled with slightly darker brown, silty clay. Firm with very occ. small angular flints. Clear horizon.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0146	0143	Ditch fill	Basal fill. Mid brownish orange, silty, sandy clay, mottled with darker brown, silty clay. Occ. small angular flints.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0147	0147	Ditch cut	NW-SE running, 1.35m wide and 0.70m deep, butt ending at SE. Gentle bos at top leading to gradual convex slope, becoming steep and straight, to sharp bos to rounded base.	
0148	0147	Ditch fill	Upper fill. Mid grey/brown, firm, silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks, occ. chalk flecks and occ to frequent reddened daub.	
0149	0147	Ditch fill	Middle fill. Yellowy green/grey, firm clay with patches of silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks.	
0150	0147	Ditch fill	Basal fill. Layers of mid grey, green brown, firm, silty clay and charcoal rich, silty clay.	
0151	0151	Ditch cut	N-S running, 0.96m wide and 0.62m deep. Recut of ditch 0153. Sharp bos top to steep, straight sides, sharp bos to almost flat base.	
0152	0151	Ditch fill	Mid orangey brown, grey, sticky, silty clay. Frequent small stones and occ. chalk flecks.	
0153	0153	Ditch cut	N-S running, appears shallow but only extreme edges visible due to almost complete recut by ditch 0151.	
0154	0153	Ditch fill	Mid brown, silty, loamy clay. Very occ small stones.	
0155	0155	Ditch cut	N-S running, 0.60m wide and 0.25m deep. Steep concave W side, less so on E, leading to rounded base.	
0156	0155	Ditch fill	Mid brown, firm, silty clay. Very occ., small, sub-rounded flints	
0157	0157	Pit cut	Elongated, amorphous, max width 1.10m and 2.70m long. Straight, 30' sloping, sides with a flat base at the W end, becoming undulating at the E end.	
0158	0157	Pit fill	Mid brown, becoming yellower towards base, firm, silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and occ. daub lumps. Rare small sub-rounded flints.	
0159	0159	Ditch cut	N-S running, cut by ditch 0161 and pit 0157. 0.27m deep at this section, with 50' straight side and a flat base.	
0160	0159	Ditch fill	Mid brown grey, firm, silty clay. Occ. charcoal flecks, rare small to medium, sub-rounded flints.	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0161	0161	Ditch cut	N-S running, 1.10m wide and 0.42m deep, with 60° sides with sharp bos to flat base.	Late Saxon
0162	0161	Ditch fill	Lower fill. Mid greeny grey/yellow, firm, slightly silty, clay. Very rare charcoal flecks and small sub-rounded flints.	Late Saxon
0163	0161	Ditch fill	Upper fill. Mid grey/brown, firm, silty sand. Frequent charcoal flecks. Rare sub-angular flints.	Late Saxon
0164	0164	Pit/post hole cut	Sub-circular, max. 1.00m to min 0.60m wide and 0.25m deep. U shaped, with post pipe?	
0165	0164	Pit/post hole fill	Inner fill. Dark grey/brown, firm to friable, silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and occ. reddish clay flecks	
0166	0164	Pit/post hole fill	Outer fill. Mid grey brown, firm, clayey silt. Occ. charcoal flecks.	
0167	0167	Pit cut	Circular, vertical to undercut sides and flat base. Modern?	Late Saxon
0168	0167	Pit fill	Upper fill. Mid brown, silty, loamy clay. Occ. Small stones, sub-rounded and angular.	Late Saxon
0169	0167	Pit fill	Lower fill. Mixed mid brown, and orangey, silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and occ chalk nodules.	Late Saxon
0170	0170	Post hole cut	Circular, 0.22m wide and 0.16m deep. Steep sides and slightly angled base, downwards, from N to S. Possible stake hole.	
0171	0170	Post hole fill	Mid to dark, slightly brownish grey, firm, silty clay. Moderate to frequent, charcoal flecks and lumps. Occ reddened clay flecks. V. occ small, sub- rounded flints/pebbles.	
0172	0172	Stake hole cut	Rectangular with rounded corners, 0.20m by 0.18m wide and 0.32m deep. Steep straight sides with small concave base. Set at slight angle.	
0173	0172	Stake hole fill	Mid to dark, greyish brown, silty clay. Firm with moderate charcoal and daub flecks and small fragments. Very occ small angular flints.	
0174	0174	Ditch cut	E-W running, 0.65m wide and 0.12m deep, gently sloping concave sides with imperceptible bos top and bottom with slightly rounded base.	
0175	0174	Ditch fill	Mid to dark, greyish brown, silty clay, Firm with occ poorly sorted round and sub round, small to 110mm flints and pebbles. Occ charcoal flecks.	
0176	0176	Ditch cut	N-S running, 0.40m wide and 0.09m deep. Butt ends. Gentle concave sides and uneven rounded base.	
0177	0176	Ditch fill	Mid brown, silty clay. Firm with very occ charcoal flecks and occ small angular flints.	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0178	0178	Possible pit/posthole cut	Oval, max. 0.34m, min. 0.28m wide and 0.15m deep, steep concave sides and rounded base	
0179	0178	Possible pit/posthole fill	Mid orangey brown, silty clay. Very occ small stone.	
0180	0180	Gully cut	E-W running, shallow, 0.40m wide and 0.09m deep. Steep concave sides with slightly rounded base.	
0181	0180	Gully fill	Mid grey, silty clay Friable to firm with very occ small sub-angular flints.	
0182	0182	Pit cut	Oval and shallow. Max 0.62m, min 0.42m wide and 0.06m deep with concave sides and slightly rounded base.	
0183	0182	Pit fill	Upper fill. Dark grey silty clay. Firm with occ charcoal flecks.	
0184	0182	Pit fill	Lower fill. Very dark, brownish grey, silty clay. Firm with 20mm thick reddened clay at base and edges. Moderate charcoal flecks.	
0185	0185	Ditch cut	NW-SE running, 1.60m wide and 0.68m deep. SW side steep about 75' and straight, NE side less so and varies. Base is almost flat.	
0186	0185	Ditch fill	Upper fill. Mottled dark grey and greeny grey, silty clay. Firm with frequent charcoal flecks.	
0187	0185	Ditch fill	Middle fill. Yellow, greeny grey clay. Very firm with rare charcoal flecks.	
0188	0185	Ditch fill	Lower fill. Light, slightly brown grey, silty clay.	
0189	0189	Ditch cut	Running N-S, 0.60m wide and 0.38m deep, butt ends at N of segment. Steep sided, slightly convex at top then concave towards moderate bos to slightly rounded base.	
0190	0189	Ditch fill	Upper fill. Very dark, brownish grey, silty, clay. Firm and charcoal rich. Frequent charcoal lumps up to 70mm, slightly more concentrated in the middle. Occ reddened clay lumps. Moderate, mixed small and medium flints and pebbles.	
0191	0191	Gully cut	SE-NW running, 0.60m wide and 0.22m deep, steep sided with uneven flat base.	
0192	0191	Gully fill	Lower fill. Mid brown clayey silt. Firm to friable with very frequent charcoal flecks.	
0193	0191	Gully fill	Upper fill. Yellow/brown, clayey silt. Firm with occ charcoal flecks.	
0194	0194	Ditch cut	N-S running, 2.00m wide and 0.68m deep. Imp. bos top to slight slope, sharp bos to steep straight sides then sharp bos to flat but uneven base.	Post-medieval
0195	0194	Ditch fill	Lower fill. Pale grey/brown, silty clay. Friable to firm with occ small stones, flint and chalk nodules.	Post-medieval

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0196	0196	Ditch cut	NW-SE running, 1.30m wide and 0.48m deep. Convex sides, gently sloping then becoming steeper to meet rounded base.	Late Saxon
0197	0196	Ditch fill	Mid, bluish grey, silty clay. Firm with very occ charcoal flecks and occ small to medium rounded and angular flints.	Late Saxon
0198	0198	Ditch cut	N-S running, 0.55m wide and 0.30m deep. Steep sided with a flat, uneven base.	
0199	0198	Ditch fill	Lower fill. Dark brown clayey silt. Firm to friable with very frequent charcoal flecks and occ heat altered flints.	
0200	0198	Ditch fill	Upper fill. Medium brown clayey silt. Firm with occ charcoal flecks.	
0201	0201	Possible post hole cut	Circular, 0.25m wide and 0.10m deep, with moderately sloping, straight sides and a small rounded base	
0202	0201	Possible post hole fill	Mid brown, silty clay. Firm with very occ small, angular flints	
0203	0203	Post hole cut	Circular, 0.44m wide and 0.4m deep. Very steep, straight sides and rounded base.	
0204	0203	Post hole fill	Mid brown, silty clay, mottled with brownish red flecks of silty clay. Firm with occ small to medium angular flints and occ charcoal flecks.	
0205	0189	Ditch fill	Middle fill. Orangey yellow, silty clay. Firm with occ charcoal flecks and very occ small to med rounded pebbles, up to 90mm	
0206	0189	Ditch fill	Lower Fill. Mid. Slightly brownish grey, silty clay. Firm with moderate charcoal flecks and mixed small to moderate rounded and sub-angular flints up to 80mm.	
0207	0194	Ditch Fill	Middle fill. Pale grey/brown, silty clay. Firm to friable with occ stones/flints.	
0208	0194	Ditch Fill	Upper fill. Mixed,, orange/yellow, friable, clay silt.	
0209	0209	Post hole cut	Circular, 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep. Steep W side and gently sloping E side with imp bos to slightly rounded base.	
0210	0209	Post hole fill	Mid, slightly greyish brown, silty clay. Firm with occ charcoal flecks and small stones,	
0211	0211	Ditch cut	Running W-E, 0.50m wide and 0.30 deep with steeply sloping concave S edge and moderately sloping convex N edge to a imp bos S and a sharp bos N to a flat base sloping from S down to N.	
0212	0211	Ditch Fill	Upper fill. Mid brown, silty clay. Occ small stones.	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0213	0211	Ditch Fill	Lower fill. Orangey brown, sandy, clayey silt. Friable, occ small stones	
0214	0214	Post hole cut	Circular, 0.18m wide and 0.21m deep, with steep sides and almost flat base.	
0215	0214	Post hole fill	Mid brown clayey silt. Firm with occ charcoal flecks.	
0216	0216	Post hole cut	Circular, 0.30m wide and 0.23m deep. Almost V shaped with a very small rounded base.	Late Saxon
0217	0216	Post hole fill	Mid brown silt, with occ heat altered flints.	Late Saxon
0218	0218	Post hole cut	Ovoid/sub-circular posthole 0.43m wide and 0.17m deep. Steep sides to a flattish dished base.	
0219	0218	Post hole fill	Mid brown silty clay.	
0220	0220	Possible post hole cut	Oval posthole, SW-NE orientated with a shallow dished profile to a shallow concave/flat base. 0.5m long, 0.4m wide and 0.1m deep.	
0221	0220	Post hole fill	Mid slightly greyish brown silty clay very occasional small rounded flint pebbles.	
0222	0222	Possible post hole cut	Oval posthole cut, SW-NE orientated with a shallow dished profile to a shallow concave/flattish base. 0.46m long, 0.36m wide and 0.06m deep.	
0223	0222	Post hole fill	Mid slightly greyish brown silty clay very occasional small rounded flint pebbles.	
0224	0224	Possible post hole cut	Oval posthole cut, SSW-NNE orientated with a shallow dished profile to a shallow concave/flattish base. 0.57m long, 0.43m wide and 0.08m deep.	
0225	0224	Post hole fill	Mid slightly greyish brown silty clay very occasional small rounded flint pebbles.	
0226	0226	Ditch terminus	Probable ditch terminus, extends into site from western edge of LOE. Concave profile, 0.58m wide and 0.26m deep and c.0.8m long. No finds.	
0227	0226	Ditch terminus fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty sand mottled with orangey clay. Occasional small rounded flint pebble inclusions, charcoal flecks and lumps up to 10mmx5mm.	
0228	0228	Ditch Terminus	N-S aligned ditch terminus, shallow sloping concave sides to a shallow/uneven concave base. 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep. 2m long slot	
0229	0228	Ditch Terminus fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular flints.	
0230	0230	Ditch Terminus cut	Shallow 'V'-shaped ditch, orientated approximately E-W, 0.6m wide, 0.16m deep	Late Saxon
0231	0230	Ditch fill	Pale greyish brown silty clay with occasional small/medium flints.	Late Saxon

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0232	0232	Post hole	Ovoid, V-shaped posthole 0.2m wide and 0.16m deep, position suggests that it cut 0230	
0233	0232	Post hole fill	Pale greyish brown silty clay with large flints in base of feature - possible packing stones?	
0234	0234	Possible post hole cut	Sub-circular, irregular u-shaped profile and base 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep.	
0235	0234	Post hole fill	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small flints.	
0236	0236	Possible pit cut	Oval pit, SW-NE orientated, 1.3m wide and up to 0.12m deep. Appears to be cut by pit 0238	
0237	0236	Pit fill	Pale grey/brown/orange mottled silty clays with occasional stone/flint fragments	
0238	0238	Pit cut	Ovoid/circular pit with a concave/u-shaped profile and base. 0.68m wide and 0.2m deep	Late Saxon
0239	0238	Pit fill	Pale grey/brown/orange mottled silty clays with very occasional stone/flint fragments	Late Saxon
0240	0240	Possible pit cut	Unclear/oval? Shaped possible pit, shallow sloped sides to an uneven/concave base. 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep	
0241	0240	Possible pit fill	Pale grey/brown/orange mottled silty clays with occasional stone/flint fragments	
0242	0242	Post hole cut	Ovoid/circular post hole, with a gradual stepped SW edge to an uneven/concave base. 0.37m wide and 0.22m deep.	
0243	0242	Post hole fill	Pale grey/brown/orange mottled silty clay with occasional stone/flint fragments	
0244	0244	Post hole cut	Circular post hole with concave sides to a shallow concave/flattish base. 0.4m wide and 0.12m deep. Possibly modern?	
0245	0244	Post hole fill	mid brownish grey silty clay with moderate small charcoal flecks and fragments and occasional small rounded and angular flint pebbles	
0246	0246	Post hole cut	Circular post hole, U-shaped sides, steeper to N and NW, to a flattish base. 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep.	
0247	0246	Post hole fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with very occasional small rounded flints and occasional charcoal flecks	
0248	0248	Ditch cut	NNW-SSE orientated linear ditch with a shallow concave profile to a flattish base. 0.75m wide and 0.1m deep (2m long slot)	
0249	0248	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay mottled with yellowish clay with occasional small round/subangular flint pebbles and very occasional charcoal flecks	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0250	0250	Pit cut	Circular pit, shallow dished profile, 0.53m wide and 0.16m deep	Late Saxon
0251	0250	Pit fill	Mid brown/orange silty clay with occasional flint pebbles	Late Saxon
0252	0252	Ditch cut	recut of post-med ditch 0278. 1.35m wide and 0.65m deep, irregular u-shaped ditch cut.	Post-medieval
0253	0252	Ditch fill	Mid brown friable silty clay with occasional stones abnd chalk flecking, c 1.3m wide and 0.1m deep.	Post-medieval
0254	0252	Ditch fill	Primary fill of ditch cut 0252, greenish yellow/brown silty clay up to 1.3m wide and 0.6m deep.	Post-medieval
0255	0255	Pit cut	Rectilinear ovoid pit, NE-SW aligned with a shallow dished profile and a flattish base. 1.3m long and 0.78m wide, 0.12m deep. Flint scatter 0257 may derive from this pit(?)	
0256	0255	Pit fill	Mid-light brownish grey slightly slity clay with some orangey mottling. Occasional small rounded flint pebbles.	
0257			Area of flint scatter around possible pit 0255. Believed to be from fill 0256 and likely scattered by root disturbance or truncation.	
0258	0258	Ditch cut	Shallow V-shaped ditch, E-W aligned. 0.14m deep and 0.68m wide.	
0259	0258	Ditch fill	Pale orange/brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions.	
0260	0260	Ditch cut	N-S orientated ditch, shallow dished profile and shallow concave base. 0.29m wide and 0.1m deep.	
0261	0260	Ditch fill	Pale orange/brown silty clay with rare flint inclusions.	
0262	0262	Post hole cut	Circular post hole cut, Conical profile, steep sloped sides to a flat base. 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep	
0263	0262	Post hole fill	Dark brownish grey mottled with very dark grey silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles, moderate/frequent charcoal flecks and fragments, moderate/frequent fired clay fragments (possibly remains of a loom weight or possibly daub with wattle marks)	
0264	0264	Post hole cut	Ovoid post hole with a U-shaped profile and steep/near verticle sides to a shallow concave base. 0.24m x 0.27m wide and 0.22m deep.	
0265	0264	Post hole fill	Dark brownish grey mottled with very dark grey silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles, moderate/frequent charcoal flecks and fragments, moderate/frequent fired clay fragments (possibly remains of a loom weight or possibly daub with wattle marks)	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0266	0266	Ditch cut	Linear ditch cut, NW-SE orientated, with a V-shaped profile, 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep. Some natural disturbance on northern side of feature - tree bole.	
0267	0266	Ditch fill	Pale orangey brown silty clay with occasional small flints	
0268	0268	Post hole cut	Oval posthole, U-shaped profile with near verticle sides to a flattish/slightly concave base. 0.3m x 0.38m wide and 0.17m deep.	Late Saxon
0269	0268	Post hole fill	Mid/dark brownish grey silty clay with some yellow (natural?) clay to the southern side. Moderate charcoal flecks and reddish fired clay fragments and occasional small flint pebbles. Natural clay may be evidence of timber removal.	Late Saxon
0270	0270	Ditch cut	Linear ditch cut, N-S orientated, with a shallow V-shaped profile and a concave base. 0.63m wide and 0.18m deep	Late Saxon
0271	0270	Ditch fill	Pale brown/orange mixed silty clay with occasional small flint and stone inclusions	Late Saxon
0272	0272	Post hole cut	Circular posthole with shallow concave sides to a dished base. 0.41m x 0.36m wide and 0.09m deep.	
0273	0272	Post hole fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional/moderate charcoal and reddened/fired clay fragments, moderate small flints and sotnes	
0274	0274	Post hole cut	Ovoid posthole, E-W orientated with moderately steep concave sides to a shallow concave base. 0.45m x 0.33m wide and 0.11m deep.	
0275	0274	Post hole fill	Mid/dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal fragments and reddened clay lumps, occasional small flint and stone pebbles.	
0276	0276	Ditch terminus cut	Convex sides turning to near vertical to a shallow concave base. 0.77m wide and 0.29m deep. Sides become shallower towards butt end.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0277	0276	Ditch terminus fill	Mid/dark brownish grey silty sand, darker towards the top with occasional small flints and charcoal flecks/lumps	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0278	0278	Ditch cut	Primary ditch cut, NNE-SSW orientated. Shallow sided U-shaped ditch, 2.2m wide and visible as c. 0.15m deep. Recut by 0252, which totally truncates the centre of the feature.	Post-medieval
0279	0278	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small-medium flints and stones. Up to 0.15m deep.	Post-medieval
0280	0280	Post hole cut	Irregular/ovoid post hole. 0.5m long, 0.34m wide and up to 0.13m deep with concave sides and base. Elongation to north-east may be due to setting/removal of post timber?	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0281	0280	Post hole fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small/medium sub angular flint pebbles and charcoal flecks.	
0282	0282	Post hole cut	Sub-circular posthole, irregular steep/concave sides with slightly gentler slope to the north. 0.26m wide and 0.1m deep.	
0283	0282	Post hole fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional small/medium sub angular flint pebbles and charcoal flecks. Occasional orangey flecks of heat-altered clay.	
0284	0284	Post hole cut	Sub-circular posthole, with steep sides to a concave base, up to 0.3m diameter and 0.15m deep.	
0285	0284	Post hole fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate charcoal and daub/heated clay flecks and lumps, occasional small to medium flint flakes and one piece of daub/possible loom fragment.	
0286	0286	Ditch cut	Shallow linear ditch with a slightly steeper sloped base, 1.2m wide and up to 0.35m deep.	
0287	0286	Ditch fill	Mid yellow/brown clayey silt with occasional small/medium flint flakes. Fill of 0286	
0288	0288	Pit cut	Bowl-shaped pit, irregular subcircular pit, 1m diameter and up to 0.3m deep, with steep sides to a shallow concave/flattish base.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0289	0288	Pit fill	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional red/brown flecking and small/medium flint fragments.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0290	0290	Post hole cut	Bowl-like profile, steep-sides and shallow concave base, 0.5m diameter and 0.3m deep	
0291	0290	Post hole fill	Mixed greyish silty clay/yellow clay and yellow/grey slightly sandy clay with occasional small/medium rounded/sub-angular flints up to 100x70mm	
0292	0292	Ditch cut	Linear ditch terminus, with a V-shaped profile. 45-degree sloped sides to a sharp concave base, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep, terminating to the north.	
0293	0292	Ditch fill	Pale yellow/grey firm/friable silty clay with occasional large stone/flint inclusions approx 20-80mm. Hard to distinguish from natural geology as it is very mixed at this point.	
0294	0294	Post hole cut	Circular posthole with steep/vertical sides to a shallow concave base. 0.28m diameter and 0.09m deep.	
0295	0294	Post hole fill	Very dark grey silty clay with very frequent charcoal lumps and flecks and very occasional small flint pebbles.	
0296	0296	Ditch cut	Linear ditch feature, E-W orientated, with a broad shallow U-shape and an uneven flat base 0.58m wide and 0.06m deep. No discernible relationship with post-med N/S linear feature.	
0297	0296	Ditch fill	Pale mid-orange/brown friable silty clay with occasional stone/flints between 25-75mm.	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0298		Spot finds	Spot finds - 2 pot sherds in a disturbed area - probable root disturbance.	Late Saxon
0299	0299	Ditch cut	Linear ditch feature, N-S orientated ditch with a shallow sloped profile, up to 2.5m wide (some disturbance on western edge). Central section truncated by re-cut 0301.	Post-medieval
0300	0299	Ditch fill	Dark brown friable clayey silt with occasional small/medium flint inclusions. Fill of ditch 0299, cut by ditch 0301.	Post-medieval
0301	0301	Ditch cut	Linear ditch re-cut, steep-sided U-shaped profile, with an irregular flattish base, c. 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep. Totally truncates the middle section of ditch 0299.	Post-medieval
0302	0301	Ditch fill	Mid yellowish/brown silty clay with occasional flints and chalk flecks. Fill of ditch 0301.	Post-medieval
0303	0303	Post hole	Steep-sided post hole with a concave base. 0.3m diameter and 0.17m deep.	
0304	0303	Post hole fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay with occasional stone/flint flakes and pebbles.	
0305	0305	Pit cut	Ovoid pit, with steep sloped sides to a concave base, 0.6m x 0.4m and 0.27m deep.	
0306	0305	Pit fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay with occasional rounded small stones and flint flecks.	
0307	0307	Ditch cut	Linear ditch cut, E-W oriented, with steep sloped sides to a shallow concave/flat base 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep.	Late Saxon
0308	0307	Ditch fill	Pale yellow/brown silty clay with occasional flint and stone inclusions between 20mm-75mm.	Late Saxon
0309	0309	Post hole cut	Circular posthole cut, 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep/near vertical sides to a concave base.	Late Saxon
0310	0309	Post hole fill	mid brown silty clay fill of posthole 0309.	Late Saxon
0311	0311	Ditch cut	Linear ditch terminus, E-W orientated ditch with shallow curved sides to a shallow concave base. 1.0m wide and 0.2m deep.	Late Saxon
0312	0311	Ditch fill	Primary fill of ditch 0311. 0.9m wide and 0.1m thick, mottled yellow/orangey brown silty clay and yellow-brown clay. Occasional poorly fired CBM flecks(?), moderate charcoal fragments.	Late Saxon
0313	0311	Ditch fill	Dark brown/black silty clay with frequent CBM(?) flecks and fragments, and very frequent charcoal flecks and fragments. 1.0m wide and 0.1m thick, secondary fill of ditch 0311.	Late Saxon
0314	0314	Pit cut	Ovoid pit, N-S orientated with a flat base and shallow concave sides. 0.66m N-S, 0.5m E-W and 0.08m deep. Slightly dubious feature, though charcoal present in fill.	
0315	0314	Pit fill	Mid brown orange silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0316	0316	Post hole cut	Ovoid feature, NE-SW orientated with a bowl-shaped profile, steep curving sides to a shallow concave/flat base 0.25m long, 0.17m wide and 0.1m deep.	
0317	0316	Post hole fill	Very dark brownish grey silty clay with very frequent charcoal flecks/fragments and occasional small flint pebbles	
0318	0318	Pit cut	Circular pit, 0.65m diameter and 0.18m deep,	
0319	0318	Pit fill	Mid brown silty clay with occasional small stone inclusions.	
0320	0320	Pit cut	Ovoid pit, N-S orientated with steep sides to a shallow/slightly convex base. 0.6m E-S and 0.8m N-S, 0.22m deep.	Late Saxon
0321	0320	Pit fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and possible burnt clay/daub inclusions.	Late Saxon
0322	0322	Possible post hole cut	Circular possible posthole/small pit. 0.5m diameter and 0.08m deep, with steep sloped sides to a shallow concave/flat base. Possible a natural feature?	
0323	0322	Post hole cut	Mid brown silty clay with moderate charcoal fleck inclusions.	
0324			Spot finds - tile from N-S post-med ditch	
0325			Spot finds - pot rim from N-S post-med ditch	Late Saxon
0326	0326	Pit cut	Large ovoid pit, 6.8m E-W, 15m N-S and 0.5m deep, situated on the eastern side of the site, with gently sloped S side, steeper E and W sides and steep/near vertical N side to a flat base. Possible clay extraction pit	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0327	0326	Pit fill	Mid brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and small/medium flint inclusions. No discernable horizons within fill of the pit, potentially due to frequent and extensive flooding during excavation.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0328	0328	Pit cut	Sub rectangular pit, N-S orientated with a bowl-shaped profile, shallower side to the south, with steep/near vertical sides to the N, E and W. 8.4m long, 4.25m wide and 1.2m deep. Possible clay extraction pit?	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0329	0328	Pit fill	Primary fill of pit 0328. Pale/light brown clay with a small amount of silty content, some yellow clay mottling and lenses. Few inclusions, including very occasional poorly sorted rounded flint pebbles and cobbles (up to 140x170mm) and occasional chalk fragments. 0.39m thick spanning length and width of pit. Redeposited natural clay at the base of extraction pit?	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0330	0328	Pit fill	Secondary fill of pit 0329. Mid/pale brown silty clay with a slight sandy element, occasional mixed rounded flint pebbles, very occasional charcoal and chalk flecks/fragments and chalk nodules. Up to 0.45m thick, spanning full width and length of pit.	Late Saxon/early Medieval

CONTEXT	FEATURE GROUP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0331	0328	Pit fill	Tertiary fill of pit 0329. Mid/dark greyish brown silty clay with a small amount of sand. Occasional-moderate poorly sorted mixed rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles and cobbles, moderate charcoal flecking and small lumps, occasional chalk flecks, very occasional pottery fragments recovered. Up to 0.49m thick. Fill possibly derives from subsidence/slumping in of old top/sub-soil deposits.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0332	0332	Pit cut	Large ovoid pit, N-S orientated, with steep slightly concave sides and an uneven flattish base. Approx. 8m N-S, 4m E-W and 1.2m deep with possible foot/handholds cut into the southern slope.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0333	0332	Pit fill	Mid brown silty clay, slightly darker towards the top of the fill, with occasional mixed angular and rounded small-large flints, small/medium chalk nodules present towards the base of the fill and clay lumps throughout. No distinguishable difference in the fill, possibly due to flooding/weather conditions.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0334	0081	Ditch fill	Upper fill of ditch 0081, mid/dark brown silty/loamy clay (added during post-excavation due to description recorded on 0082).	Post-medieval
0335			Group Number for Late Saxon/early Medieval ditch in SE corner of site	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0336			Group Number for Late Saxon/early Medieval field system in centre of site.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0337			Group number for Late Saxon/early Medieval quarry pits.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0338			Group number for Late Saxon/early Medieval pits/postholes in NW corner of site.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0339			Group number for Prehistoric pits on northern edge of site	Prehistoric
0340			Group number for postholes in centre of site.	
0341			Group number for post-medieval ditch running north-south through the centre of the site.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0342			Sub group number for ditch part of GN 0336. Southern N-S orientated ditch.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0343			Sub group number for ditch part of GN 0336. Northern N-S orientated ditch.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0344			Sub group number for ditch part of GN 0336. Southern E-W orientated ditch.	Late Saxon/early Medieval
0345			Sub group number for ditch part of GN 0336. Northern E-W orientated ditch.	Late Saxon/early Medieval

Appendix 4. Prehistoric pottery catalogue

SF	Context	Fabric	f2	dsc	QTY	WT	Vess #	NV	form	Comment	ab	rim type	Spot date
	40 F1	F U			1	9					Y		EN
											Y		
	41 F1	F U			7	49			angular shouldered bowl		Y		EN
											Y		
	41 F1	F R			1	5	2	1			Y	ext thickened	EN
	41 F1	F U			8	133			thick		Y		EN
	72 F1	F U			1	1					V		NCD
	78 F1	F U			8	1					V		NCD
	86 U	U U			3	8				Iron pan encrusted	V		NCD
	90 F2	F R			1	18	1	1	medium curved neck	Iron pan encrusted	Y	simple rounded	
											Y		
	90 F2	F U			6	11					Y		EN
											Y		
	92 F	F U			3	2					V		NCD

102 F1	F U	1	1		V	NCD
144 F1	F U	2	5		Y Y	EN
261 Q1	Q U	1	1		V	?IA
291 F1	F U	1	3		Y	EN

44 247

1003	Q1	Q U	15	61	possible fired clay in dense sandy fabric with orange surfaces sparse organic and quartz inclusions
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Appendix 5. Post-Roman pottery summary

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
0001	LSRW	Bowl	EV	1	53		18th-19th c.
0003	THET	Large AC jar	4S	1	8		10th-11th c.
0003	EMW	Jar	SEV	1	3		11th-12th c.
0003	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
0005	THET			1	11		10th-11th c.
0005	EMW			1	13		11th-12th c.
0005	EMW			2	22		11th-12th c.
0009	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
0012	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
0014	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
0016	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
0028	THET			2	13		10th-11th c.
0058	THET			1	7		10th-11th c.
0058	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
0058	MCW			2	5		L.12th-14th c.
0058	THET	Medium AB jar?	4S	2	4		10th-11th c.
0058	HOLG			1	4		L.13th-E.14th c.
0060	THET			1	1		10th-11th c.
0062	THET	Medium AB jar	5/6	1	5		10th-11th c.
0082	THET	Medium AB jar	5	1	5		10th-11th c.
0082	MCW			1	4		L.12th-14th c.
0096	THET			3	21		10th-11th c.
0104	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
0104	HOLG			1	1		L.13th-E.14th c.
0104	REFW	Plate?	EV	1	7		L.18th-20th c.
0106	THET			1	1		10th-11th c.
0112	THET			2	2		10th-11th c.
0116	EMW			10	9		11th-12th c.
0116	EMW			3	1		11th-12th c.
0116	THET			2	5		10th-11th c.
0116	THET			1	3		10th-11th c.
0116	THET			4	12		10th-11th c.
0123	THET			2	2		10th-11th c.
0125	THET			2	9		10th-11th c.
0125	THET			1	1		10th-11th c.
0125	MCW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
0129	THET			2	5		10th-11th c.
0129	THET	Medium AB jar	4S	1	5		10th-11th c.
0131	THET			3	29		10th-11th c.
0136	THET			2	3		10th-11th c.
0136	THET	Large AC jar	6	1	14		10th-11th c.
0139	THET			9	258		10th-11th c.
0144	THET			1	3		10th-11th c.
0147	EMW			3	26		11th-12th c.
0152	THET			1	3		10th-11th c.
0152	UPG			1	1		L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
0152	LMT			1	5		15th-16th c.
0152	LPME			1	12		18th-20th c.
0162	THET			1	8		10th-11th c.
0165	EMW			4	3		11th-12th c.
0169	THET			6	11		10th-11th c.
0190	EMW			4	6		11th-12th c.
0192	EMW			3	3		11th-12th c.
0195	THET			2	3		10th-11th c.
0197	THET			1	1		10th-11th c.
0197	THET			2	2		10th-11th c.
0212	THET	Medium AB jar	4R	1	27		10th-11th c.
0215	EMW			3	5		11th-12th c.
0217	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
0231	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
0239	THET			1	7		10th-11th c.
0239	THET			1	1		10th-11th c.
0251	THET			4	10		10th-11th c.
0251	THET			3	21		10th-11th c.
0253	HOLG			1	5		L.13th-E.14th c.
0269	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
0269	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
0271	THET			1	1		10th-11th c.
0277	THET			1	19		10th-11th c.
0277	EMW			1	3		11th-12th c.
0277	EMW			3	1		11th-12th c.
0289	THET			2	18		10th-11th c.
0289	THET			1	30		10th-11th c.
0289	THET			1	1		10th-11th c.
0289	EMW			4	2		11th-12th c.
0298	THET			1	9		10th-11th c.
0298	THET	Medium AB jar	6	1	9		10th-11th c.
0302	MCW			2	9		L.12th-14th c.
0302	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
0308	THET			1	1		10th-11th c.
0310	THET			1	1		10th-11th c.
0313	THET			1	7		10th-11th c.
0320	THET			1	9		10th-11th c.
0325	THET	Medium AB jar	4R	1	6		10th-11th c.
0327	HOLG			1	1		L.13th-E.14th c.
0327	THET			8	3		10th-11th c.
0327	HOLG			2	8		L.13th-E.14th c.
0327	MCWG			1	4		L.11th-13th c?
0327	THET			1	6		10th-11th c.
0327	THET			2	10		10th-11th c.
0327	THET			1	11		10th-11th c.
0327	THET	Medium AB jar	7	1	6		10th-11th c.
0327	MCW			2	37		L.12th-14th c.
0327	MCW			2	11		L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
0329	THET			1	10		10th-11th c.
0329	EMW			1	3		11th-12th c.
0331	THET			1	16		10th-11th c.
0331	EMW	Jar	SEV	1	2		11th-12th c.
0331	EMW			2	3		11th-12th c.
0331	THET			1	3		10th-11th c.
0331	EMW			1	3		11th-12th c.
0333	HOLL	Jug?	UPBD	1	3		L.13th-14th c.
0333	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
0333	THET			3	4		10th-11th c.
0333	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
0333	HOLL			3	5		L.13th-14th c.

Notes: rim forms: 1–7 Thetford-type wares after Anderson (2004); EV – everted; SEV – simple everted; UPBD – upright beaded.

Appendix 6. Post-Roman ceramic spotdating

Note: dates of '10th-11th c.' and '11th-12th c.' for THET and EMW respectively are generic dates for these types where no rim forms were present – it is likely that the THET and EMW represent one phase of activity in the 11th c. Some of the material is clearly residual based on the CBM dates, and much of it is abraded.

Context	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Pot date	CBM date
0001					1	U/S	
0003	2	1				11th c.	
0005	1	3				11th-12th c.	
0009		1				11th-12th c.	
0012		1				11th-12th c.	
0014	1					10th-11th c.	
0016	1					10th-11th c.	
0028	2					10th-11th c.	
0058	4		3			13th-14th c.	13th-15th c.
0060	1					10th-11th c.	
0062	1					11th c.	
0082	1		1			12th-13th c.?	
0096	3					10th-11th c.	
0104		1	1		1	19th/20th c.	
0106	1					10th-11th c.	
0112	2					10th-11th c.	
0116	7	13				11th-12th c.	
0123	2					10th-11th c.	
0125	3		1			12th-14th c.	
0129	3					11th c.	
0131	3					10th-11th c.	
0136	3					11th c.	
0138							13th-15th c.
0139	9					10th-11th c.	
0144	1					10th-11th c.	
0147		3				11th-12th c.	
0152	1		1	1	1	19th/20th c.	
0162	1					10th-11th c.	
0165		4				11th-12th c.	
0169	6					10th-11th c.	
0190		4				11th-12th c.	pmed
0192		3				11th-12th c.	
0195	2					10th-11th c.	16th-18th c.
0197	3					10th-11th c.	
0212	1					11th c.	
0215		3				11th-12th c.	
0217	1					10th-11th c.	
0231	1					10th-11th c.	
0239	2					10th-11th c.	
0251	7					10th-11th c.	
0253			1			13th-14th c.	
0254							16th-18th c.
0269	2					10th-11th c.	
0271	1					10th-11th c.	

Context	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Pot date	CBM date
0277	1	4				11th-12th c.	
0289	4	4				11th-12th c.	
0298	2					11th c.	
0302	1		2			13th-14th c.	18th-19th c.
0308	1					10th-11th c.	
0310	1					10th-11th c.	
0313	1					10th-11th c.	
0320	1					10th-11th c.	
0324							17th-19th c.
0325	1					11th c.	
0327	13		8			13th-14th c.	
0329	1	1				11th-12th c.	
0331	2	4				11th-12th c.	
0333	4	1	4			13th-14th c.	

Quantities given are sherd counts

Appendix 7. CBM by context

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0058	est?	EB	8	79	+							=1 brick, white, poss gault clay rather than est	med?
0058	est?	EB	4	783			104	45				=1 brick, white, poss gault clay rather than est, base sanded occ straw	med?
0138	est	EB	1	246	+			47				pinkish orange, sanded base	med
0190	ms	LB	2	4	+								pmed
0195	msgfe	LB	1	907	+		114	56					pmed
0195	ms	LB	1	21	++								pmed
0195	fsx	LB	4	845	+		115	46				=1 brick	pmed
0195	msf	RT	1	37	+								pmed
0195	est	EB	1	22	+								med
0254	msf	LB	1	1505			107	57				crude attempt at chamfer at one header end	pmed
0302	mscp	LB	1	149	++							burnt? no surfaces	pmed
0302	msfe	RT	1	13									pmed
0302	mscp	LB	1	166	+			60					pmed
0302	fsx	LB	4	20	+							=1 brick	pmed
0324	fs	PAN	1	118	+							nib, black glazed	pmed

Appendix 8. Fired clay catalogue

context	sample	fabric	type	colour	no	wt/g	abr	surface	impressions	notes
0012		fscp		orange	2	1	+			
0014	4	ms		orange	30	4	+			tiny
0082		ms		orange/black	1	3	+			
0096		mscp		orange-cream	4	9	+			
0106		ms		red	1	1	+			tiny, poss brick
0116	14	mscp		orange-cream	1	2	++			
0116	14	ms		red	14	7	+			poss brick
0131		fscp		orange	1	1	++			
0140	18	mscp		orange-cream	6	1	++			
0140	18	ms		red	2	1	++			tiny, poss brick
0142		mscp		orange	4	3	+			
0142	19	mscp		orange	69	16	+			
0148		mscp		orange	1	7	+		wattle??	lump
0148	20	mscp		orange	99	39	+			
0150	21	msc		orange	23	19	+			2 large, rest tiny, same as mscp but with chalk
0152		msx		pink/white	3	2	++			brick?
0162		mscp		orange	8	4	+			
0169		ms		red	5	48	+			dense amorphous lumps - poss burnt stone?
0169		ms		red/black	10	26	+			amorphous lumps, black surface
0231		mscp		orange	3	2	+			
0231	33	mscp		orange	2	1	+			tiny
0239		mscp		orange	1	2	+			
0263		msf	OD?	buff-grey	23	106	+	roughly smoothed	wattle	includes 3 large joining frags with large wattle (20mm diam)
0263	37	msf	OD?	buff-grey	98	113	+		wattle - 2 parallel	includes 2 large pieces, rest mostly tiny & grey
0267		mscp		orange	5	5	+			
0269		ms		orange/black	2	1	++			
0269	39	mscp		orange	17	2	++			
0273		msf	OD?	buff-grey	7	26	++		withy?	

context	sample	fabric	type	colour	no	wt/g	abr	surface	impressions	notes
0273		mscp		orange-cream	1	3	+			
0273	40	ms		red/orange	12	2	++			
0275		msfc		buff-grey	17	224	+	grey side smoothed?	wattle?	large frags, no evidence of woven wattles
0275	41	msfc		buff-grey	27	42	+			
0285		msf		buff-grey	3	11	+			
0285	45	mscp		orange	7	1	+			tiny, some poss burnt stone
0289	46	mscp		orange	7	3	+			
0289	46	ms		red	2	4	+			dense, poss burnt stone?
0313	53	mscp		orange-cream	95	76	+			11 large, rest tiny
0320		ms		orange/black	1	8	+			occ chalk
0320	55	ms		orange	15	2	+			
0327	59	mscp		orange	3	1	++			
0116	14	ms	VHL	purple-blue	2	4			grass?	
0320	55	msf		buff-grey	6	6	++			

Appendix 9. Flint by context

Context	Type	Quantity	Non-struck.
0190	flake	4	0
0190	shatter	1	0
0195	flake	1	0
0199	shatter	1	0
0199	non-struck fragment	0	3
0215	shatter	1	0
0215	non-struck fragment	0	3
0217	piercer	1	0
0217	non-struck fragment	0	1
0219	shatter	3	0
0219	non-struck fragment	0	4
0243	flake	1	0
0253	burnt fragment	6	0
0253	shatter	2	0
0253	retouched flake	1	0
0253	retouched fragment	1	0
0253	non-struck fragment	0	4
0254	burnt fragment	2	0
0254	shatter	2	0
0254	retouched fragment	1	0
0254	struck fragment	4	0
0254	non-struck fragment	0	7
0256	blade	1	0
0257	blade	1	0
0257	multi platform flake core	1	0
0257	flake	4	0
0257	knife	1	0
0257	utilised flake	4	0
0261	flake	2	0
0261	shatter	2	0
0261	spall	1	0
0267	flake	3	0
0271	flake	1	0
0271	shatter	1	0
0271	spall	4	0
0271	notched flake	1	0
0271	retouched flake	2	0
0271	struck fragment	1	0
0279	multi platform flake core	1	0
0279	shatter	1	0
0279	non-struck fragment	0	1
0289	non-struck fragment	0	4
0293	end scraper	1	0
0293	utilised fragment	1	0
0302	struck fragment	1	0
0308	flake	1	0
0327	utilised flake	1	0

Appendix 10. Small finds

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object Name	No	Weight	Length	Width	Diameter	Comments
1001	0082	?MED+	COPPER ALL	UNKNOWN	1	1	47mm	4mm		Snapped at one end, the other is tapered to a point; one complete edge remains
1002	0341	UNK	COPPER ALL	?VESSEL	2	3	62mm	24mm		Two flat sheets that are bent (unsure if they join) with a circular hole in each
1005	0345	UNK	IRON	?NAIL	1	22	73mm	10mm		Covered entirely with corrosion products (to x-ray)
1007	0341	PMED	LEAD	MUSKET/PIS	1	6			9mm	Displays a potential percussion/impact mark
1008	0341	?MED	COPPER ALL	?BUCKLE	5	2				All fragments, uncertain if they join. Too fragmented no form can be identified
1009	0341	?MED	IRON	?KNIFE/TOOL	4	31	92mm	14mm		Two fragments join, object tapers to a snapped point. Covered by corrosion products (to x-ray)
1010	0341	?PMED	IRON	HORSESHOE	2	321	138mm	130mm		Whole and covered by corrosion products (to x-ray)
1011	0331	LSAX	COPPER ALL	CROSS BRO	1	5	36mm	26mm		A plain cross brooch snapped at one arm with missing pinpart of catchplate is present 8th-9th C (to x-ray)
1012	0327	UNK	IRON	?NAIL	2	18	43mm	13mm		Head and shaft are separated, shaft snapped at tip. Covered by corrosion products (to x-ray)
1013	0327	UNK	LEAD	UNKNOWN	1	14	35mm	25mm		Lead fragment of an irregular shape.
1014	0058	UNK	LEAD	UNKNOWN	1	27	32mm	35mm		Folded, irregular shaped and snapped fragment.
1015	0277	UNK	LEAD	UNKNOWN	1	4	33mm	16mm		Folded, irregular shaped and snapped fragment.

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object Name	No	Weight	Length	Width	Diameter	Comments
1016	0116	UNK	IRON	?NAIL	1	20	46mm	29mm		Head and part of shaft remain. Covered by corrosion products.
1017	0116 <4>	UNK	IRON	UNKNOWN	10	18	36mm	19mm		Broken and corroded pieces, three are distinct, biggest is measured.
1018	0152	?MED	GLASS	WINDOW FR	1	2	25mm	19mm		Small and abraded with decayed surfaces (yellow) but light green

Appendix 11. Animal bone catalogue

Catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from LWT169
Listed in context order. A full catalogue is available as an Excel file.

Key:

Sample = Number of sample for sieving

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month)

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Element range: ll = lower limb, ul = upper limb, t = teeth, v = vertebrae,

Context	Sample	Feature	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Comments
0058		0057	Ditch	?Roman/ Medieval	1	1	Mammal	1				
0082		0081	Ditch	Medieval	7	381	Cattle	7	j	ul		proximal femur, unfused and frags of
0109		0109	Pit	Modern	12	1152	Cattle	10	j	ul, ll, carpals	c, ch	large individual, robust
0109		0109	Pit	Modern			Mammal	2				
0144		0143	Ditch	Prehistoric + Unknown	1	1	Cattle	1		t		
0146		0143	Ditch		6	8	Cattle	6	a	t		
0150	<21>	0147	Ditch		1	1	Herp. Frog	1		ul		Common Frog tibiotarsus
0152		0151	Ditch	Medieval + Post-Med	3	11	Sheep/goat	3	a	ul		
0169		0167	Pit	Medieval	1	1	Mammal	1		t		
0254		0252	Ditch		3	5	Mammal	3				
0269		0268	Posthole	?Medieval	1	1	Mammal	1				
0327	<59>	0326	Pit	?Med	1	1	Fish	1		v		?young cod vertebrae

Appendix 12. Plant macrofossils and other remains, Table 1. Pitfills

Sample No.	22	23	10	11	12	13	15	19	24	27	28	29
Op No.	0040	0039	0056	0102	0108	0112	0118	0142	0169	0165	0183	0184
Feature No.	0038	0038	0055	0101	0107	0111	0117	0141	0167	0164	0182	0182
Date	Prehist.	Prehist.				LS	LS/EM		LS			
Cereals												
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)								x				
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)												xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)					x						xcf	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)											x	
Cereal indet. (grains)				xfg	x			x	xfg		xfg	
Herbs												
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.										xcf		
<i>Bromus</i> sp.									xcf			
Fabaceae indet.										xcf		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.						x			x			
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L.									x			
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.									x			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.									x			
Wetland plants												
<i>Carex</i> sp.									xcf	x	xcf	
Tree/shrub macrofossils												
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.										x		
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x		xxxx	xx	xxx	xx	x	x	xx	xxxx		x
Charcoal >5mm			xxx		x		x		x	x		
Charcoal >10mm			x									
Charred root/stem							x	x	xx	xxx	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)					xcf					xx	x	

Indet.bud					x							
Indet.culm nodes										x		
Indet.seeds									x			
Indet.seed/tuber										x		
Other remains												
Black porous 'cokey' material				x	x	x		x	x			x
Black tarry material	x			x	x	x						
Bone										x		
Burnt/fired clay					x			xxx				
Burnt stone							x					
Small coal frags.	x	xxx	x	xx	xx	xxx	x	x	x	x	x	xx
Vitreous material					x							
Sample volume (litres)	60	20	15	20	20	15	10	20	40	40	7.5	7.5
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	0.4	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	0.4	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	25%	100%	100%

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare fg = fragment Prehist. = prehistoric LS = Late Saxon EM = early medieval

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Appendix 12. Plant macrofossils and other remains, Table 3. Post holes

Sample No.	14	16	17	25	26	36	37	38	39	40	41	43	44	45	48	49	51	54
OP No.	0116	0120	0123	0171	0173	0245	0263	0265	0265	0273	0275	0281	0283	0285	0295	0304	0310	0317
Feature No.	0115	0119	0121	0170	0172	0244	0262	0264	0264	0272	0274	0280	0282	0284	0294	0303	0309	0316
Date	LS/EM		LS						LS								LS	
Cereals																		
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)											xcf				xcf		x	
(awn)					x													
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)							xcf		x								x	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)				x	x													
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)											xcf			x			x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x			xfg			x		x		x						x	
Herbs																		
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.				x			x											
Brassicaceae indet.															x			
Fabaceae indet.											x							
Small Poaceae indet.				x														
Large Poaceae indet.													x				x	
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua)							x											
<i>Rumex</i> sp.											x							
Tree/shrub macrofossils																		
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		xcf			x													
Other plant macrofossils																		
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	x	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xx	xxxx	x	xx	xxx	x	xxxx	x	x	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	x	xx		x	x		x	x			x			x	x	x	
Charcoal >10mm	x		x															
Charred root/stem		x									x							
Indet.seeds							x											
Other remains																		
Black porous 'cokey' material						x							x			x		
Black tarry material		x							x		x	x		x	x	x	x	xxxx
Burnt/fired clay	x				x		x		x	x	x		x	x			x	

Small coal frags.		x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xxxx	
Vitreous material									x	x	x					x		
Sample volume (litres)	40	1	10	7.5	5	10	10	20	20	10	20	10	5	15	0.5	20	30	0.5
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	25%	100%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Tables

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 cf = compare fg = fragment Prehist. = prehistoric LS = Late Saxon EM = early medieval

Small coal frags.	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	xxx	xx	
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	20	40	40	30	40	30	30	40	40
Volume of flot (litres)	0.3	<0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	50%	100%	50%	25%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Tables

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare fg = fragment Prehist. = prehistoric LS = Late Saxon EM = early medieval