
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND WEST OF SPRING ROAD, BARDWELL,
SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Peter Thompson MA (Desk-based assessment) Lisa Smith (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 9424 7400	Report No: 3677
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: BAR 079
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: P3846
Signed:	Date: November 2010

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land West of Spring Road, Bardwell, Suffolk</i>		
<i>In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Land West of Spring Road, Bardwell, Suffolk (NGR TL 9424 7400). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a proposed residential development.</i>			
<i>The site lies in the historic core of the village and is directly across the road from Bardwell Hall Manor (now known as Moat House) which may stand on, or close to, the original medieval manor house (BAR 064).</i>			
<i>The evaluation revealed archaeology is clearly concentrated in the south-eastern sector of the site (Trench 3). The range of features comprises a layer, pits (4), ditches (3), gullies (2) and post holes (3), and where they occur (Tr.3) they are quite dense. Few features are dated, just three (L1006 (Tr.2), Ditches F1007 and F1017 (Tr.3). The dating evidence is consistent, 10th – mid 12th century (Saxo-Norman). The ditches and gullies are aligned SW/NE, perpendicular to Spring Road (F1009, F1011, F1017 & F1021), and SE/NW, parallel to Spring Road (F1007). The range of features and finds are consistent with settlement.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)			
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>3846</i>	Site code	<i>BAR 079</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, ditches, post holes</i>		
Significant finds(+dates)	<i>10th – mid 12th century pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>Bardwell</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk HER (SHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.51 ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 9424 7400</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>32m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Sarah Poppy)</i>		
Project supervisor (PO)	<i>Lisa Smith</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hastoe Housing Association</i>		
Full title	<i>Land West of Spring Road, Bardwell, Suffolk: An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Smith, L. & Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>3677</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>November 2010</i>		

LAND WEST OF SPRING ROAD, BARDWELL, SUFFOLK AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Land West of Spring Road, Bardwell, Suffolk (NGR TL 9424 7400). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a proposed residential development.

The site lies in the historic core of the village and is directly across the road from Bardwell Hall Manor (now known as Moat House) which may stand on, or close to, the original medieval manor house (BAR 064). Grade II listed Bardwell Primary School lies just to the south-west of the site. The site has remained an open field since at least 1839.

The evaluation revealed archaeology is clearly concentrated in the south-eastern sector of the site (Trench 3). The range of features comprises a layer, pits (4), ditches (3), gullies (2) and post holes (3), and where they occur (Tr.3) they are quite dense. Few features are dated, just three (L1006 (Tr.2), Ditches F1007 and F1017 (Tr.3)). The dating evidence is consistent, 10th – mid 12th century (Saxo-Norman). The ditches and gullies are aligned SW/NE, perpendicular to Spring Road (F1009, F1011, F1017 & F1021), and SE/NW, parallel to Spring Road (F1007). The range of features and finds are consistent with settlement.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Land West of Spring Road, Bardwell, Suffolk (NGR TL 9424 7400). The evaluation was conducted in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for a proposed residential development. It was commissioned by Milburn Leverington Thurlow on behalf of Hastoe Housing Association.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Sarah Poppy, dated 03/03/2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 12/03/2010), and approved by SCC AS-CT.

1.3 The principal objectives for the evaluation were to:

- Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning policy context

1.4 PPG16 (1990), the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology and PPG15 (1994) the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to conservation of the historic environment (by protecting the character and appearance of Conservation Areas and protecting listed buildings (of architectural or historical interest) from demolition and unsympathetic change and safeguarding their settings as far as is possible) have been replaced by Planning Policy Statement 5 (2010), the national Planning Policy Statement that applies to the historic environment.

1.5 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 2)

2.1 Bardwell is situated approximately 12km north-east of Bury St Edmunds and 3km north of Ixworth where the A1088 and A143 meet. The site forms part of a larger agricultural field on the northern side of the village, just north of the angle where Spring Lane and School Lane meet. It is bounded immediately to the east by Spring Lane with houses and gardens to the south. The north and west comprise the remainder of the open field.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based research)

3.1 Archaeological databases

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by the development or characterise the archaeology of the area. Relevant sites are described in the text.

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 Bardwell lies on the shallow east slope of the river Black Bourn valley with a second shallow valley immediately to the north where a tributary stream runs into the river. The local soil is classed as Burlingham 3 type, which are loamy or loamy over clayey soils with a subsurface horizon showing significant clay enrichment and a mottled, slowly permeable subsoil. The surface geology comprises deep loam over chalky till and glaciofluvial drift which overlies the solid chalk geology.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background

Prehistoric (c. 700,000 BC – AD 43)

4.2.1 The nationally important Neolithic flint axe factory of Grimes Graves is located between Thetford and Brandon and a small concentration of flint axe heads have been found in the Black Bourn valley. Several Bronze Age barrows and ring ditches have been identified to the north of Bardwell along with a large amount of Iron Age sites particularly to the south. These include two enamelled bronze horse terret rings from near Stanton, and a large 17 hectare undefended settlement at Wyken. The prehistoric Icknield Way and the Roman Road of Peddars Way merge approximately 6km north of Bardwell. However, no prehistoric finds have been made within 500m of the site.

Romano-British (AD 43-410)

4.2.2 A Roman villa is situated 1.25km to the east at Stanton Chare (SNT 001), and other Roman finds have been made within the parish but little of significance within 500m of the site. A large concentration of Roman pottery kilns have been excavated to the east around Wattisfield and Rickinghall.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 411 – 1065)

4.2.3 When Roman control in Britain ended in the early 5th century Germanic settlers arrived in the area following the course of the rivers Lark and Black Bourn as seen in settlements at Honington and Ixworth. Evidence from around Bardwell is sparse but Anglo-Saxon pottery, tools and metalwork have been found at Stanton Chare villa site (SNT 001).

Medieval (AD 1066 – 1539)

4.2.4.1 The village of Bardwell is recorded in the Domesday Survey as *Berduuella* thought to derive from 'spring or stream of a man called Bearda'. It formed part of lands held directly from the king by the abbey of Bury St Edmunds, although an additional 30 acres was granted to Richard FitzGilbert Chief Justice to William the Conqueror. At this time Bardwell was not held as a manor, but Domesday records a church and watermills and accounts for 339 acres and 37 land holders or workers suggesting a population in excess of 150 people. In 1097 the lands were granted as a manor to Ralph de Berdewell probably in return for supplying military service that the abbey was obligated to provide for the king.

4.2.4 The church of St Peter and St Paul approximately 350m south-west of the site, is a Grade I listed building dating mainly to the late 14th-15th centuries, although elements such as the corbels above the priests door are earlier. The church was restored in 1853. The Croft House contains a medieval floor foundation layer and original 15th century hall (BAR 062). Medieval pottery sherds have been found in the village (BAR 030) along with three pits and a ditch of medieval or post-medieval date (BAR 058).

Post-medieval (AD 1540 – 1900)

4.2.5 Bardwell Hall Manor (sometimes called Manor Farm, and now known as Moat House) stands immediately across the road to the east of the site (BAR 064) and is likely to be either on, or close to, the site of the medieval manor. It is a 16th century house with associated moat or ornamental pond and gardens, although the house currently on the site bears little resemblance to the earlier building. The closest listed building to the site is Bardwell Primary School just to the south-west, which is Grade II listed and dates from 1855. Other listed buildings nearby include the 18th century Dun Cow public house and the Croft. Bardwell Windmill, to the south-west of the site, was built in 1829 and is Grade II* listed, and the 'Black Bridge', is shown on Hodkinsons map of 1783 crossing the tributary of the Bourne to the north (BAR 065). An iron knife or sword with a carved wooden hilt was found in Spring Road within 500m of the site and stones from a causeway were also reported.

4.3 The site

Early maps of Suffolk

4.3.1 The 1839 Tithe map shows the site as an open field (Plot 182) with an enclosed area (Plot 183) in the south-east corner containing buildings and field/garden boundaries (Fig. 3). The manor is shown across the road with a circular pond and a linear pool or lake. The 1887/1889 First Edition OS map shows a new rectangular area partitioned off beside old Plot 183, and a little further west, a second plot contains the Primary school built since the Tithe map was published (Fig. 4). The 1904 Second Edition OS map and the 1952 OS map show no change to the immediate environs of the site (Figs. 5 and 6).

5 METHODOLOGY (Trial trenching)

5.1 Four trial trenches were excavated, each 36m by 1.80m, totalling 142 linear metres of trenches (Fig.2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 180° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Six evenly spaced test pits were excavated by hand, three in each trench. Deposits were recorded using *pro-forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs.)

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 7)

Sample Section 1: NW End, NE Facing 0.00m = 31.62m AOD		
0.00m – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint & gravel
0.30m – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint
0.46m+	L1002	Natural. Mid yellow brown silty sandy gravel

Sample Section 2: SE End, NE Facing 0.00m = 31.90m AOD		
0.00m – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30m – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.44m+	L1002	Natural gravel

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 7)

Sample Section 3: SW End, SE Facing 0.00m = 31.63m AOD		
0.00m – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr. 1
0.33m – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As Tr.1
0.51m+	L1002	Natural gravel

Sample Section 4: NE End, SE Facing 0.00m = 31.49m AOD		
0.00m – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr.1
0.40m – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As Tr.1
0.64 – 1.10m	L1006	Mid greyish brown sandy silt
1.10m+	L1002	Natural gravel.

Sample Section 5: NE End, SE Facing 0.00m = 31.49m AOD		
0.00m – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr.1
0.41m – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As Tr.1
0.61m – 1.10m	L1006	Mid greyish brown sandy silt
1.10m+	L1002	Natural gravel.

Sample Section 6: NE End, SE Facing 0.00m = 31.45m AOD		
0.00m – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr.1
0.31m – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As Tr.1
0.52m – 1.11m	L1006	Mid greyish brown sandy silt
1.11m – 1.25m	L1029	Natural silting. Friable, grey silty sand with occasional angular gravel
1.25m+	L1002	Natural gravel. As Tr.1

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features.

At the north-eastern end of the trench L1006 was present below Subsoil L1001. L1006 was heavily disturbed by roots. It contained 10th – mid 12th century pottery (56g), and animal bone (194g).

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 8)

Sample Section 7: NW End, SW Facing 0.00m = 31.65m AOD		
0.00m – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr.1
0.36m – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As Tr.1
0.66m+	L1002	Natural gravel. As Tr.1

Sample Section 8: NE End, SE Facing 0.00m = 31.78m AOD		
0.00m – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr.1
0.40m – 0.84m	L1001	Subsoil. As Tr.1
0.84m+	L1002	Natural gravel. As Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained three ditches (F1007, F1017 & F1021), two gullies (F1009 & F1011), three pits (F1015, F1025 & F1027) and three post holes (F1013, F1019 & F1023)

Pit F1027 was sub circular in plan (0.55 x 0.68m x 0.20m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1028, was a mid greyish brownish, firm, sandy silt with occasional CBM flecks (baked clay or daub). It contained no finds.

Pit F1025 was sub circular in plan (0.80+ x 0.56m x 0.12m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1026, was a mid greyish brownish, firm, sandy silt. It contained CBM (baked clay or daub; 39g)

Ditch F1021 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.06m x 0.18m), orientated SW/NE. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1022, was a dark greyish brownish, firm, sandy silt. It contained no finds. F1021 was cut by Post Hole F1023, and it cut Post Hole F1019.

Post Hole F1019 was sub circular in plan (0.32+ x 0.44m x 0.06m). It had moderately steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1020, was a mid greyish brownish, firm, sandy silt. It contained no finds. It was cut by Ditch F1021.

Post Hole F1023 was sub circular in plan (0.20+ x 0.45m x 0.20m). It had steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1024, was a dark greyish brownish, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. It cut Ditch F1021.

Ditch F1017 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.67m x 0.28m), orientated SW/NE. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a mid greyish brownish, firm, sandy silt with chalk fragments. It contained 10th – mid 12th century pottery (23g) and CBM (baked clay or daub; 18g).

Pit F1015 was sub circular in plan (0.55 x 0.53m x 0.18m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a mid greyish brownish, firm, sandy silt. It contained animal bone (2g).

Post Hole F1013 was sub circular in plan (0.45 x 0.40m x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a mid greyish brownish, firm, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Gully F1011 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.40m x 0.10m), orientated SW/NE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a mid greyish brownish, firm, sandy silt with moderate small angular flints. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (11m+ x 1m x 0.08m), orientated SE/NW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a mid greyish brownish, firm, sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks. It contained 10th – mid 12th century pottery (7g) and CBM (baked clay or daub, 11g). It terminated within the trench, and was cut by Gully F1009

Gully F1009 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.40m x 0.10m), orientated SW/NE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a dark grey

brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional CBM (baked clay or daub). It contained no finds. It cut Ditch F1007.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 7)

Sample Section 9: SW End, NW Facing 0.00m = 31.97m AOD		
0.00m – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr.1
0.31m – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As Tr.1
0.53m+	L1002	Natural gravel. As Tr.1

Sample Section 10: NE End, NW Facing 0.00m = 31.59m AOD		
0.00m – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Tr.1
0.28m – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As Tr.1
0.68m+	L1002	Natural gravel. As Tr.1

Description: Trench 4 contained a large pit, F1003.

Pit F1003 was sub circular in plan (2.70+ x 1.60m+ x 0.23+m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1004, was a light greyish brownish, loose, sandy silt with occasional small angular flint. It was not bottomed. No finds were present. Its upper fill, L1005, was a mid – dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments (baked clay or daub). It contained animal bone (11g).

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The stratigraphy was broadly similar across the site. The topsoil, L1000, was a dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint & gravel (0.30 – 0.36m thick). It overlay Subsoil L1001, a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint (0.16 – 0.30m thick). In Trench 2 L1001 overlay L1006, a mid greyish brown sandy silt (c.0.50m thick). L1006 overlay L1029 a natural silty deposit. Subsoil L1001, L1006 and L1029 overlay the natural, L1002. The latter comprised a mid yellow brown silty sandy gravel (0.46 – 0.66m below the present day ground surface).

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds during the evaluation.

9 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

9.1 The recorded archaeological features are tabulated below:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
2	L1006	Layer	10 th – mid 12 th C
3	F1007	Ditch	10 th – mid 12 th C
	F1009	Gully	Undated
	F1011	Gully	Undated
	F1013	Post Hole	Undated
	F1015	Pit	Undated
	F1017	Ditch	10 th – mid 12 th C
	F1019	Post Hole	Undated
	F1021	Ditch	Undated
	F1023	Post Hole	Undated
	F1025	Pit	Undated
	F1027	Pit	Undated
4	F1003	Pit	Undated

9.2 The archaeology is clearly concentrated in the south-eastern sector of the site (Trench 3). Just two features (Layer L1006 (Tr.2) and Pit F1003 (Tr.4)) were not present in Trench 3. The range of features comprises a layer, pits (4), ditches (3), gullies (2) and post holes (3), and where they occur (Tr.3) they are quite dense. Few features are dated, just three (L1006 (Tr.2), Ditches F1007 and F1017 (Tr.3)). The number of sherds per dated feature is between one and six. The dating evidence is consistent, 10th – mid 12th century (Saxo-Norman). The quantity of finds is moderate, and CBM (baked clay or daub) and animal bone were found in addition to pottery. The archaeological features are moderately well preserved.

9.3 Desk-based research notes that the site lies in the historic core of the village and is directly across the road from Bardwell Hall Manor (now known as Moat House) which may stand on, or close to, the original medieval manor house (BAR 064). Grade II listed Bardwell Primary School lies just to the south-west of the site. The site has remained an open field since at least 1839.

9.4 The ditches and gullies are aligned SW/NE, perpendicular to Spring Road (F1009, F1011, F1017 & F1021), and SE/NW, parallel to Spring Road (F1007). The range of features and finds are consistent with settlement.

9.5 Although few in number, the dateable features providing physical evidence to support the documentary evidence that indicates that there was settlement established here by Domesday. Medieval rural settlement is identified as an important area of research in eastern England (Medlycott and Brown 2008, 96) and the site has the potential to contribute to a greater understanding of this subject area. The understanding of the dynamics of rural settlement is developing constantly and the picture appears to be becoming one of dispersed

rather than nucleated settlement (*ibid.*). This site therefore adds to the ever expanding corpus of evidence for settlement patterns in eastern England.

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2008).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS would also like to thank Mr Clements of Manor Farm for facilitating access, and the assistance of Ecology Consultancy Ltd.

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the staff at the Bury St Edmunds Record Office

AS also gratefully acknowledges the input and advice of Sarah Poppy of Suffolk County Council

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WEB SITES

Bardwell Village, Suffolk (Official Web Site)
Heritage Gateway

APPENDIX 1 CARTOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Map Description	Date	Scale
Site location (OS Explorer)	Modern	1:25,000
Detailed site location	Modern	1:100
Tithe map	1839	
First Edition OS	1887/9	1:2,500
Second Edition OS	1905	1:10,560
OS	1952	1:10,560

**BAR079: Spring Road, Bardwell,
Suffolk**

Concordance of finds by
feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004		4	Pit				11	
1006		Test Pit 2 Test Pit 3	2	Layer	10 th – mid 12 th	(6) 56g		130 4 60	
1007	1008	A B	3	Ditch	10 th – mid 12 th	(1) 7g	4 7		
1015	1016		3	Pit				2	
1017	1018		3	Ditch	10 th – mid 12 th	(1) 23g	18		
1025	1026		3	Pit			39		

APPENDIX 3

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 9 sherds from three contexts weighing a total of 79g. The pottery is all Saxo-Norman in date and is moderately abraded.

Layer 1006 produced the bulk of the sherds (7) representing two vessels in St Neots ware, and another glazed body sherd from a Stamford ware vessels, both wares were imported from further west and north respectively. The St Neots wares comprise a cooking pot rim and an inturned rim from a deep bowl. At Thetford, St Neots ware appeared during the 10th century but was commonest in the 11th (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, 126). The pinkish tinge of the Stamford ware sherd suggests it may be of Fabric G type which appeared by c.1025 AD at Thetford and was most common there during the second half of the 11th century (Kilmurry 1980, 134 and Rogerson and Dallas 1984, 124).

The remaining two sherds are Thetford-type wares. Ditch F1007 (L1008) yielded a fragment of rim, probably from a jar, with an incised line at the base. Ditch F1017 (L1018) contained a body sherd that may also be Thetford ware although it appears misfired with pale brown surfaces; similar examples are known to have been made at Thetford in Medium or 'normal' fabric (Rogerson and Dallas, 118).

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Feature	Context	Type	Ware	Date	Comment
1006		Layer	6x45g SNEOT 1x6g STAM	10 th -mid 12 th	SNEOT: 1xcooking pot rim, 1xinturned bowl rim STAM: Pale pink fabric with yellow/clear glaze
1007	1008	Ditch	1x6g THET	10 th -mid 12 th	THET: ?cooking pot rim
1017	1018	Ditch	1x22g THET-type	10 th -mid 12 th	THET-type body sherd, pale brown surfaces, misfired?

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 24 fragments (68g) of CBM, comprising baked clay or daub. The fragments were in a very poor condition being small and heavily abraded (rounded). The CBM occurred in a mottled, pale oxidised orange fabric tempered with sparse chalk (0.5-10mm) and organics (elongate voids, probably chaff and grass). The sparsely distributed fragments were contained in Ditches F1007 (L1008 Segments. A and B), F1017 (L1018) and Pit F1025 (L1026). CBM in this fabric probably represents baked clay or daub used to construct walls although other sources such as hearth linings cannot be discounted, while the state of preservation suggests the CBM has probably been re-deposited via agricultural or levelling processes. The low quantity and quality of the CBM prevents any further conclusions.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trial Trench 1. Looking North-West.



2
Trial Trench 2. Looking North-East.



3
Test Pit 1. Trial Trench 2. Looking North-West.



4
Test Pit 2. Trial Trench 2. Looking North-West.



5
Trial Trench 3. Looking North-West.



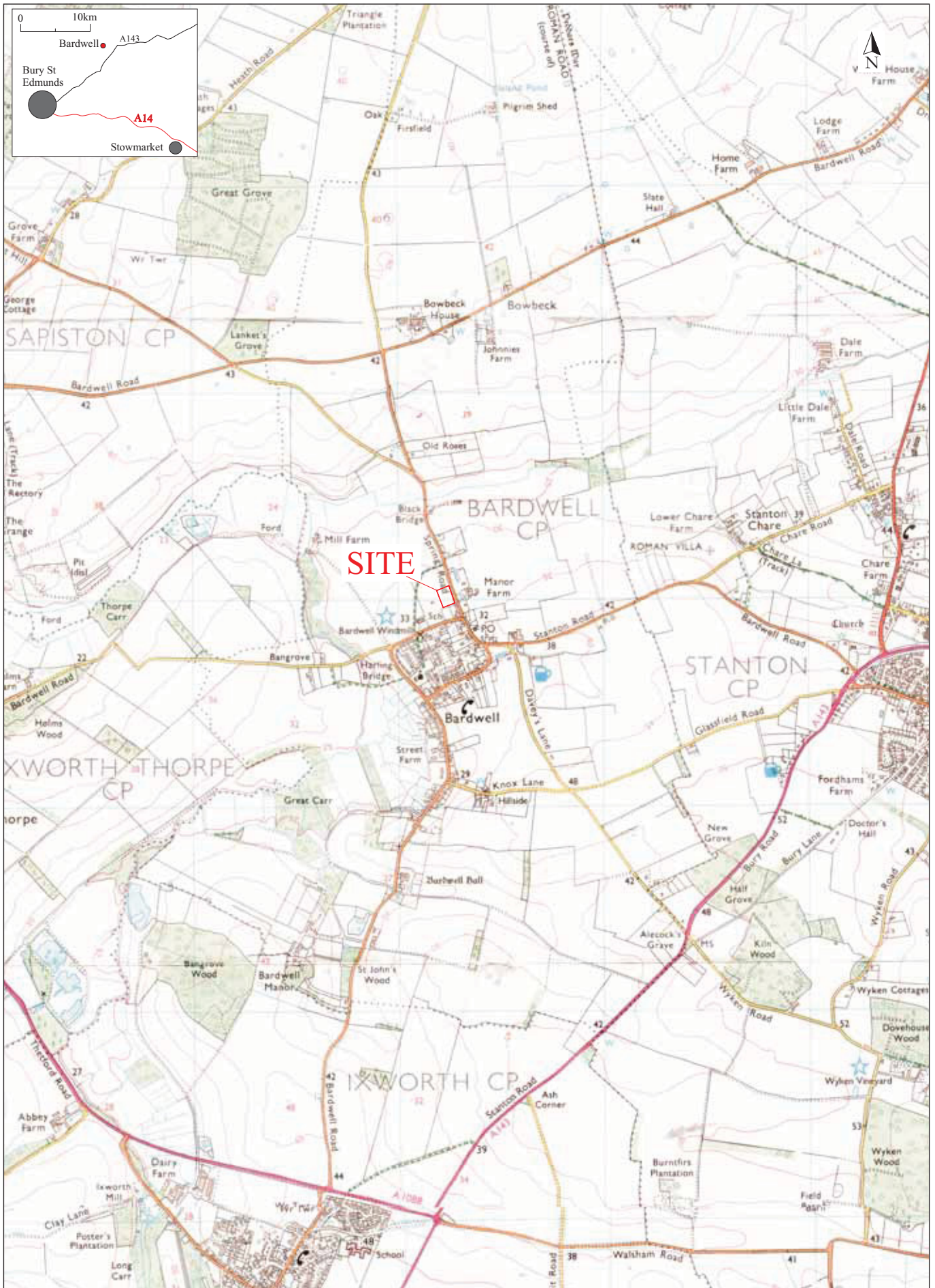
6
*Ditch F1021, Postholes F1019 & F1023
Trial Trench 3. Looking South-West.*



7
Pit F1004. Trial Trench 4. Looking South-West.

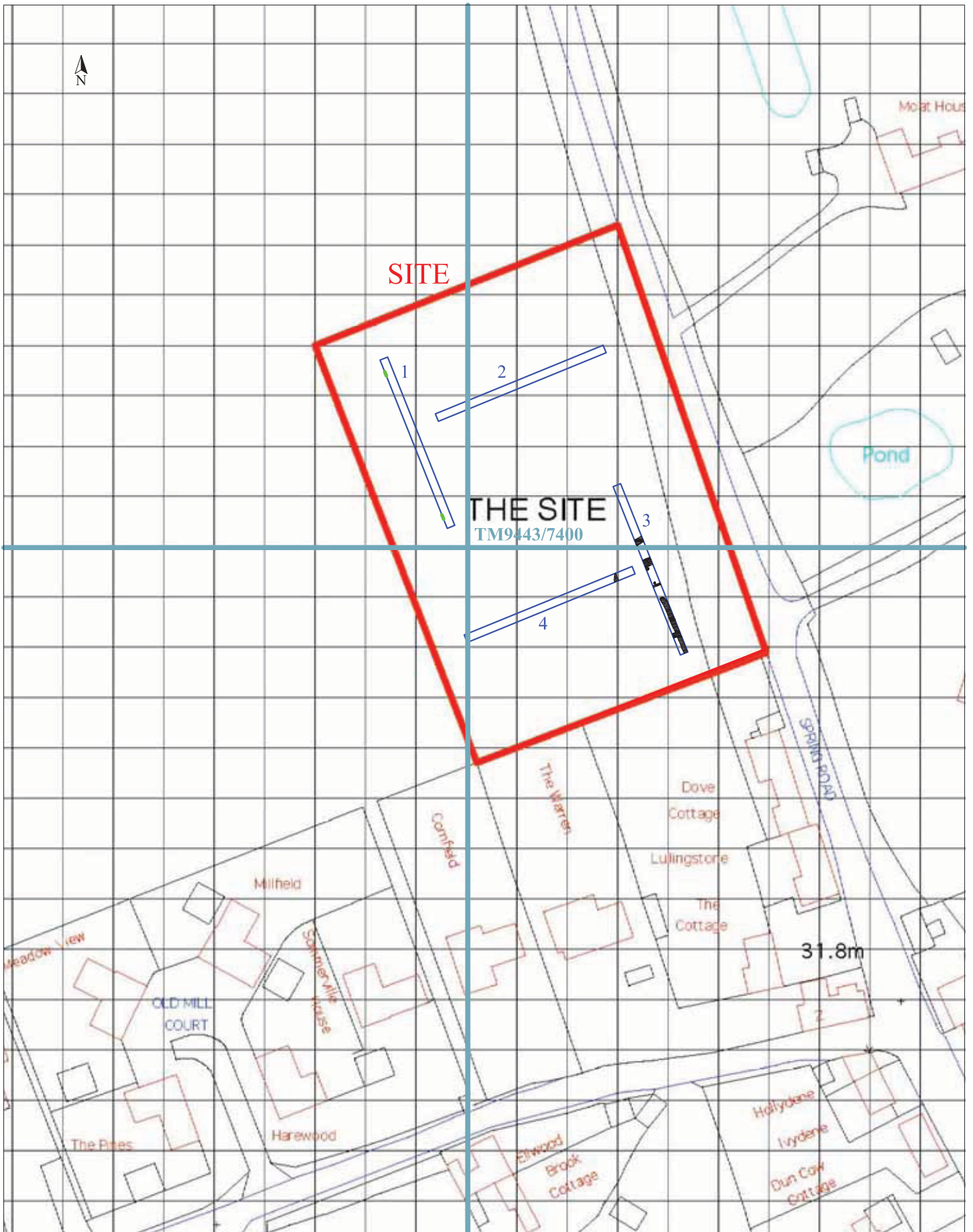


8
Trial Trench 4. Sample Section. Looking South-East.



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4

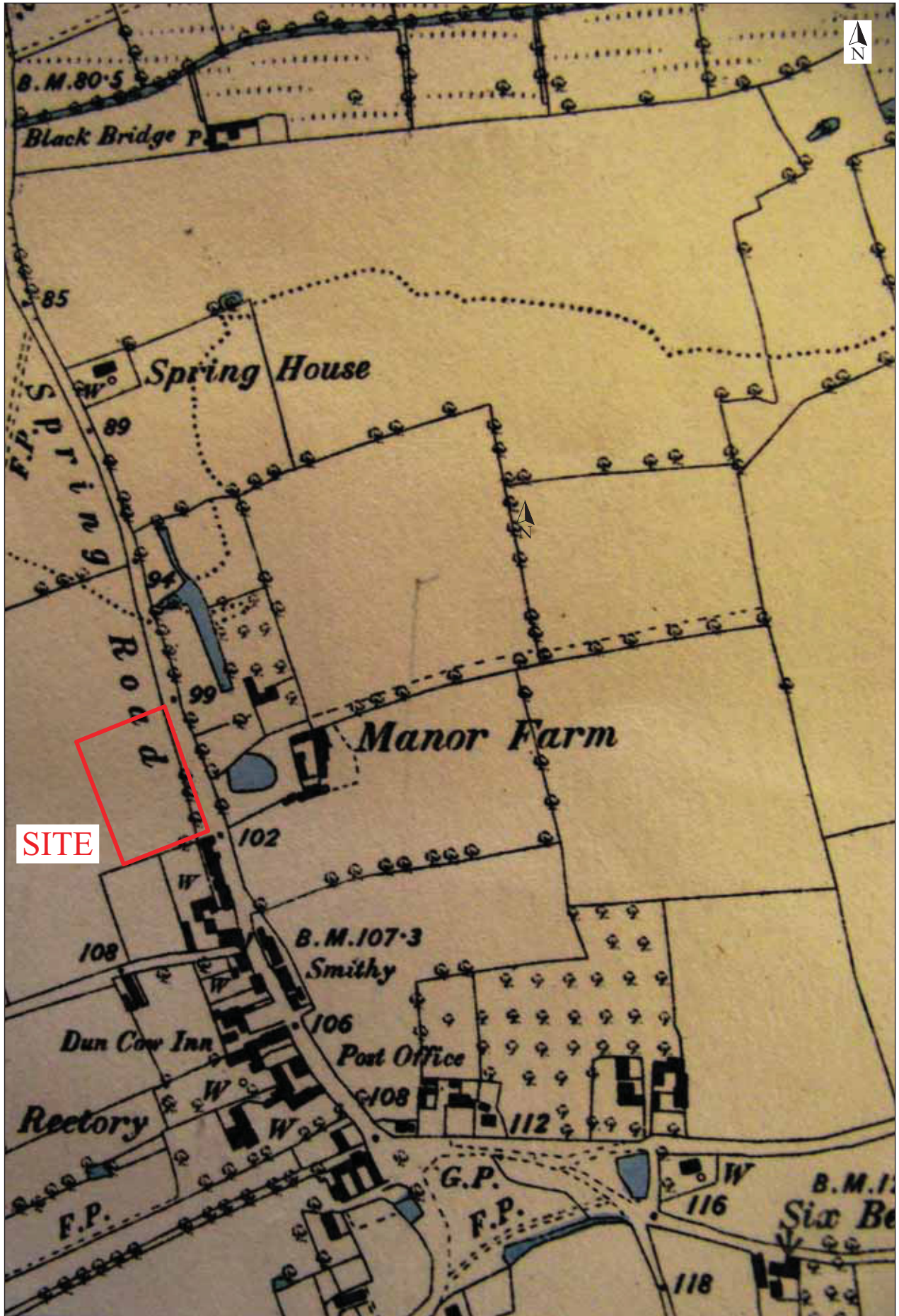


0 50m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4

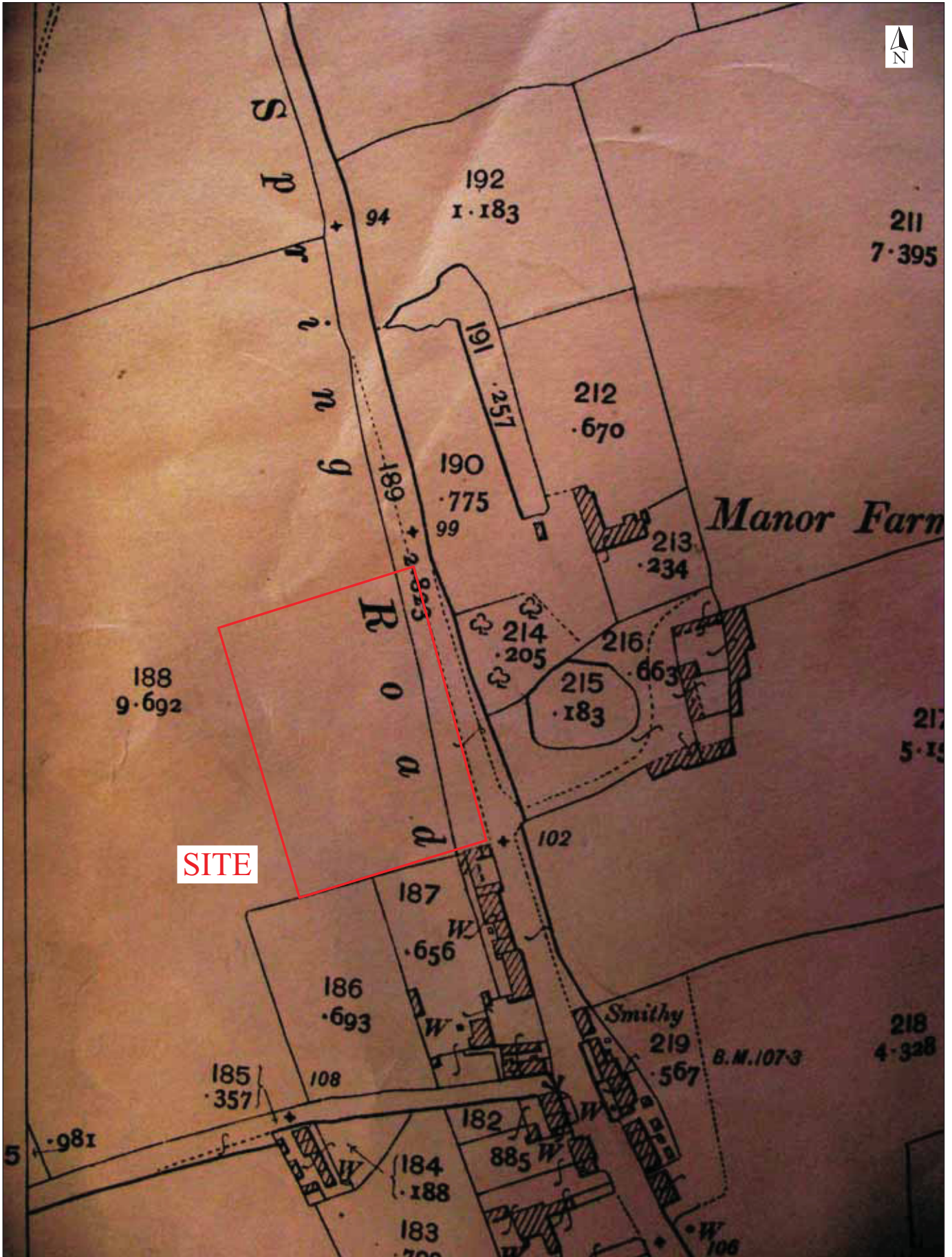


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Fig. 3 Tithe map 1839
Not to scale



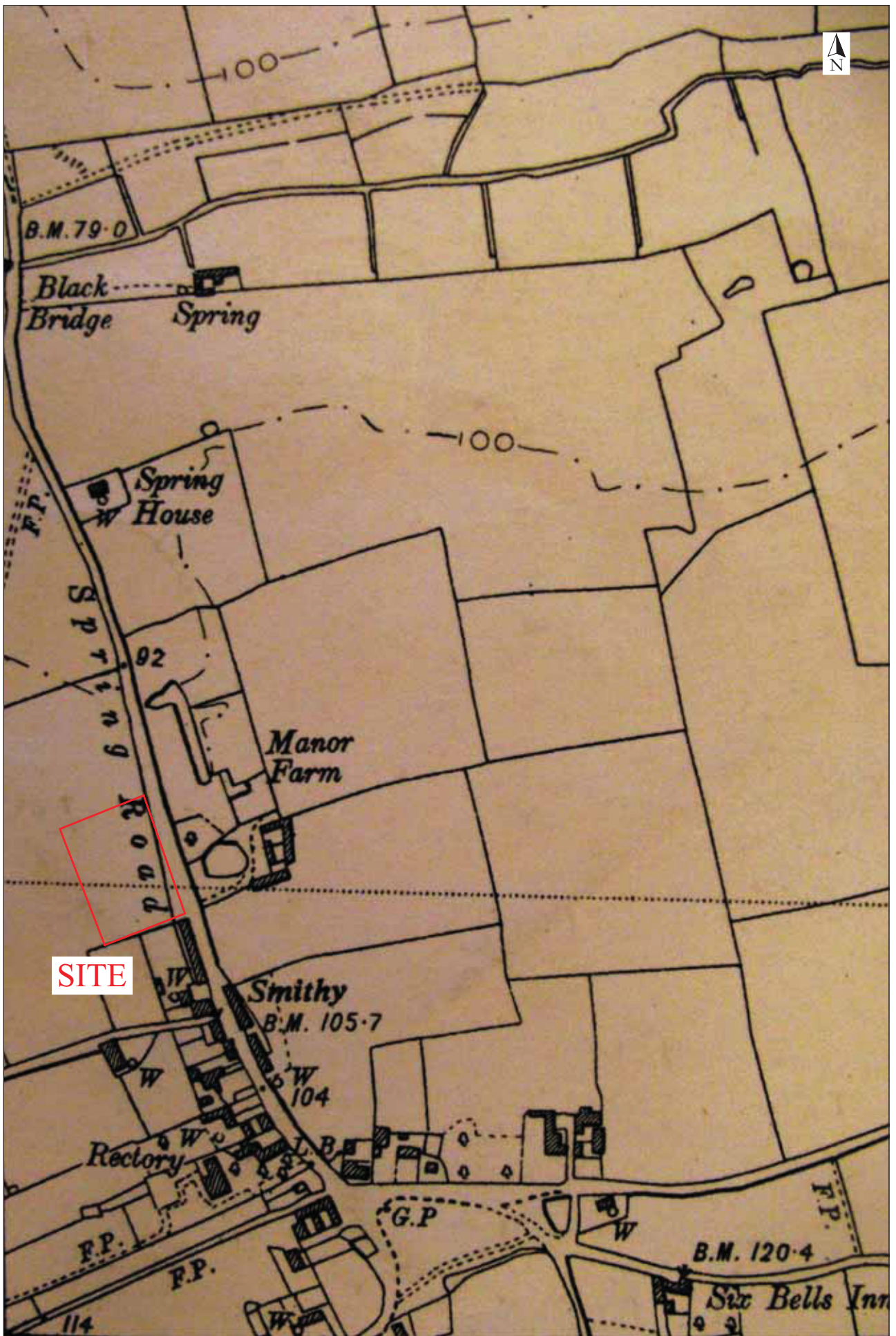
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Fig. 4 First edition OS map 1887-1889
 Not to scale



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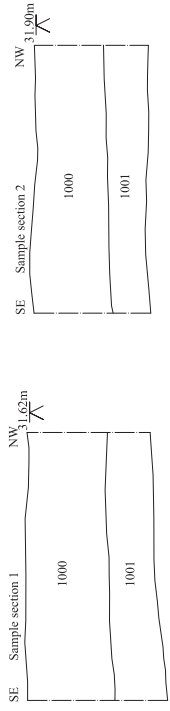
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 Fig. 5 Second edition OS map 1904
 Not to scale



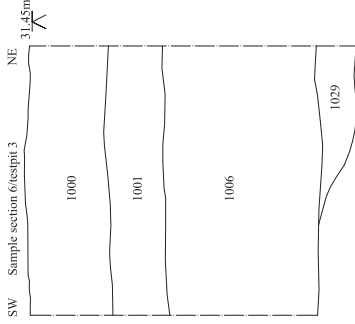
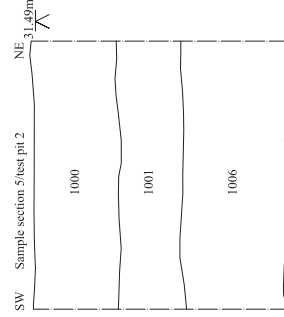
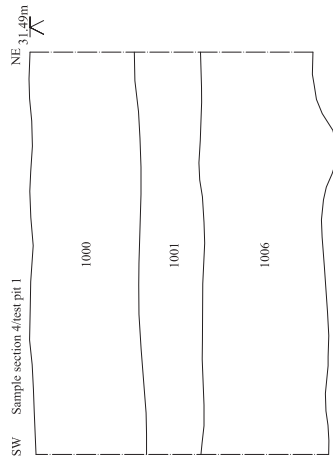
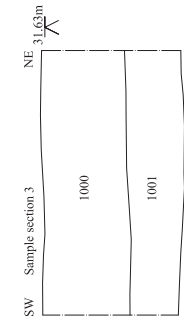
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Fig. 6 OS map 1952
 Not to scale

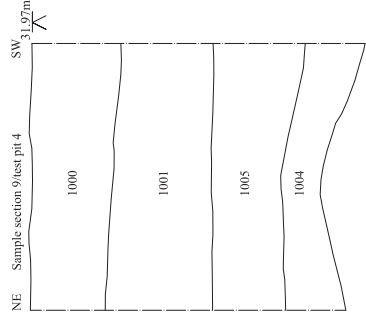
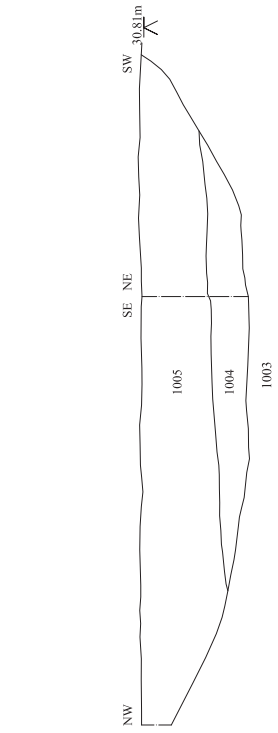
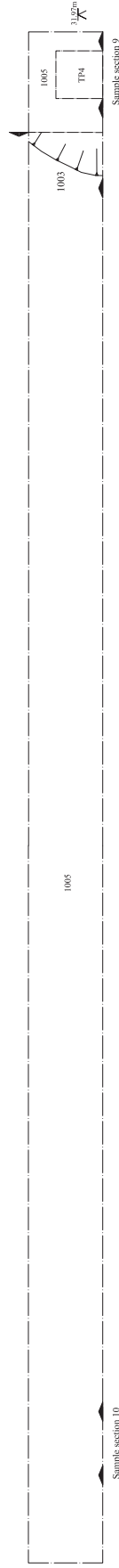
Trench 1



Trench 2

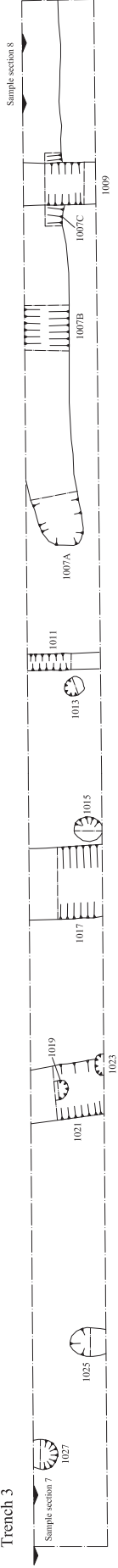


Trench 4

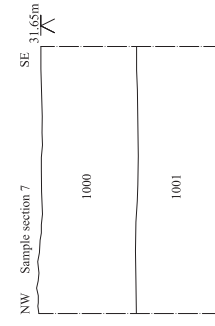
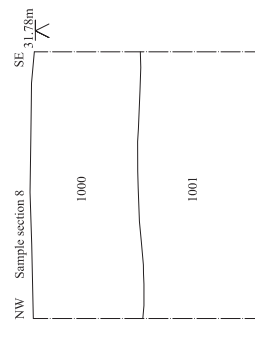
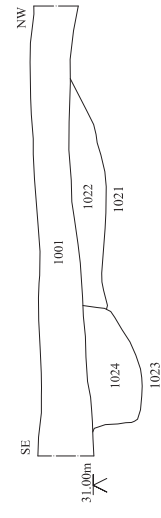
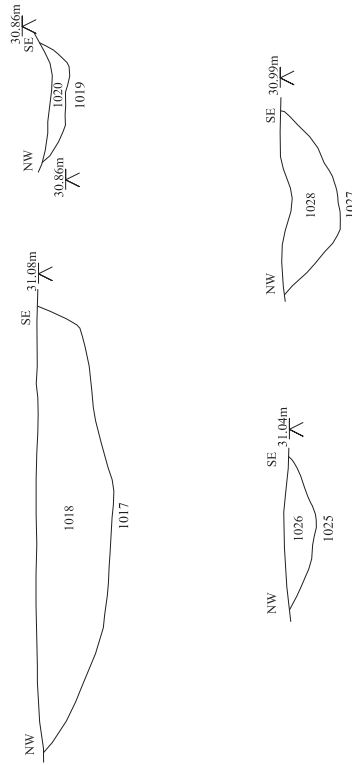
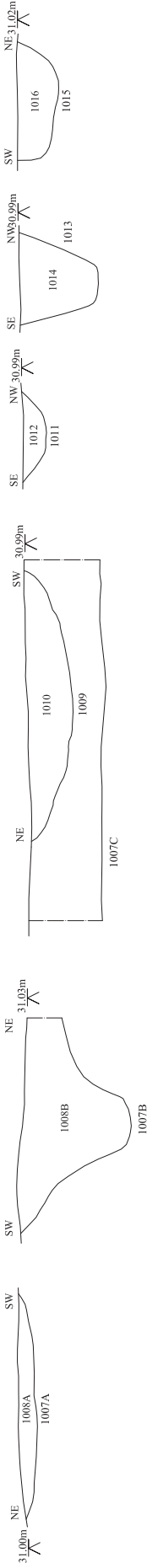


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Fig. 7 Plans and sections
 Scale: Plans 1:100, sections 1:50 at A3

Trench 3



Plans only
0 5m



Sections only
0 2m