Cotswold Archaeology

Gainsborough's House Museum
Sudbury
Suffolk

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

for

Gainsborough's House Museum

CA Project: SU0056

CA Report: SU0056_1

November 2020

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

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SUMMARY

Site Name:	Gainsborough's House Museum
Location:	Sudbury, Suffolk
NGR:	587200 241300
Type:	Excavation and watching brief
Date:	December 2019 – January 2020
Planning Reference:	DC/18/00717/FUL
Location of archive:	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Site Code:	SUY 164

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2019 and January 2020 in advance of an extension to Gainsborough's House Museum in Sudbury.

The western edge of the site revealed a complex and deep series of intercutting pits dating from the Late Anglo-Saxon to the medieval period. The earlier pits contained a Sudbury variant of Thetford ware pottery, including some examples of kiln spoilt vessels ('wasters'). Wasters, loomweight fragments, smithing hearth bases and hammer scale all point to industrial activity in the vicinity. Good bone preservation resulted in a large recovered animal bone assemblage, with some wild species represented. A small number of worked bone fragments were found including a needle and a decorated plate.

Other periods represented on site include a large, steep-sided rectangular pit of likely Early Anglo-Saxon (or possibly Iron Age) date. Of particular interest was a set of horse skulls recovered from the fill. A radiocarbon date is required to determine the date of this feature. Two prehistoric pits were also recorded.

This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation. It considers the evidence collectively in its local, regional and national context, and presents an updated project design for a programme of post-excavation analysis.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 During December 2019 and January 2020 Cotswold Archaeology (henceforth CA) carried out an archaeological excavation within the northern footprint of the new extension to Gainsborough's House Museum, Weaver's Lane, Sudbury (centred on NGR: 587200 241300; Fig. 1). The work was undertaken at the request of the museum in accordance with a *Brief* for archaeological investigation prepared by Dr Abby Antrobus (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA). A subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by Stuart Boulter (2019) and approved by the LPA acting on the advice of Dr Antrobus. The fieldwork also followed Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014); the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015a) and accompanying PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015b). The site was visited by Dr Antrobus.

Location, topography and geology

1.2 Gainsborough's House Museum (which fronts onto Gainsborough Street), holds the main collection of Thomas Gainsborough's paintings and artworks. The new extension (and the location of the excavation and watching brief area) is situated to the rear of the museum along Weaver's Lane, on the site of the old labour exchange (Fig. 2). The site of the new gallery is a narrow, north to south running strip between Weaver's Lane and Vanners the silk weaving factory. The site lies at approximately 31m AOD.

1.3 The underlying geology of the area is mapped as Chalk Formation (Cretaceous Period) with superficial deposits of River Terrace sands and gravels (Quaternary Period), according to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2019). Excavation revealed thick overburden deposits of over 1m depth consisting of post-medieval and modern dumps of building rubble hardcore and of redeposited clay and silty clays.

1.4 Just prior to excavation, the 1920s labour exchange was demolished, the foundations grubbed out and the site reduced to current street level. A large Victorian basement was discovered beneath the 20th century building and this occupied the central area of the site.

Archaeological background

1.5 Archaeological interest in the site arises from the evaluation undertaken previously (Meredith 2019) which had located deposits, features and finds of Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. Two trenches had been excavated, with the northern trench revealing a large pit containing Thetford ware (Sudbury variant) and a fragment of carved decorated bone amongst other finds of Late Anglo-Saxon date. The southern trench contained a series of intercutting pits of medieval date.

1.6 The site lies within the historic core of Sudbury, a planned Anglo-Saxon town; the curving Weaver's Lane adjacent to the site to the east, follows the inner circuit of the Anglo-Saxon town ditch. The archaeological and historical context of the site has been listed previously (Boulter 2019, Meredith 2019). In summary: there is some evidence for Iron Age and Roman deposits in the vicinity but with the main archaeological intensity occurring from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards (the nearby Church of St Gregory is likely to be a Anglo-Saxon foundation); with medieval and post-medieval deposits expected anywhere within the historic core of this attractive small market town, now with a predominantly Georgian aspect.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The aims and objectives of the excavation were outlined in the WSI (Boulter 2019; 6), with the principal objective 'to record in detail the archaeological deposits within the footprint of the proposed building that will be compromised by the development process'.

2.2 The specific aims of the work were to 'record any evidence of past settlement or other land use of the site'; 'recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified' and to 'sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy' (*ibid*).

2.3 It was an aim of the investigation to place any results within the local and regional research context of the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medlycott 2011).

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 The footings for the new gallery were to be of some considerable depth, partly due for the need of an 'acoustic mat' to be placed under the building to minimise vibration from the factory adjacent. Excavation was to be to the 'formation level' of 29.40m AOD. Because the ground sloped up to the norther end, the proposed foundations would cut deepest into the hillside to the north. Therefore, despite the thick deposits of overburden that protected the earlier archaeology of the site, the northern end would be compromised and truncated by the new development.

3.2 This was recognised in the *Brief,* which specified that in the north a 'set piece' area excavation was to take place while in the southern half (where excavation was to be shallower and thus less damaging to archaeological deposits) a *Watching Brief* (monitoring) condition was to be observed.

3.3 In archaeological terms the site was effectively divided into three areas because of the Victorian basement in the central area. So, in summary, the northern end was the open area excavation, the central part was highly disturbed, truncated (and therefore not monitored) and the southern portion was subjected to a watching brief.

3.4 Due to the depth of deposits in the northern area, *c*.1m of overburden (post-medieval to modern demolition and make-up layers) was removed by mechanical excavator and off-sited in lorries. At this depth, shoring sheets were inserted around the perimeter of the site and the final machine scrape (to remove the contaminated layer 0108; see 4.1 below) was made to reveal archaeological deposits and undisturbed geological deposits (hereafter 'the natural').

3.5 The archaeological features exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy or to a depth of *c*.1.2m; any features deeper than this were hand augered to determine total depth. As most of the western half of the site consisted of undifferentiated archaeological deposits (the fills of multiple intercutting pits) a series of sondages or 'excavation boxes' were dug along the west boundary.

3.6 All features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2013). Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The taking and processing of environmental and other samples from archaeological sites* (CA 2012). All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation* (CA 1995).

4 RESULTS

Fieldwork summary

4.1 For the excavation, after the removal of modern and late post-medieval deposits, a 'dark earth' spread (layer 0108) was encountered across the western half of the site. Although this appeared to contain some medieval and earlier pottery, it was also highly contaminated by 19th and 20th century material such as slate, brick and other CBM fragments. It was therefore decided to take a machined spit off this (of between 0.1 and 0.2m thickness) to reveal uncontaminated archaeological deposits below.

4.2 In general, the excavation consisted of continuous intercutting pits within the western half of the site, with discrete, single features surviving in far fewer numbers within the eastern half.

4.3 For the watching brief area (where the site was reduced to 29.40m AOD) a small number of features were identified between large areas of intrusion from the 19th and 20th centuries. A small number of surface finds were recovered from this area.

4.4 Artefacts recovered from the features date them to one of seven periods. These periods include prehistoric, Early Anglo-Saxon (6th-7th centuries), Late Anglo-Saxon (9th-11th centuries), early medieval (11th-12th centuries), medieval (12th-14th centuries), later medieval (14th-16th centuries) and 19th century.

4.5 Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts, finds and environmental evidence are to be found in Appendices 1 to 16.

4.6 The table below lists features by period. This periodisation is based on pottery spot dates (Appendix 3).

Period	*Features*
1. Prehistoric	0111, 0141
2. Early Anglo-Saxon (C6/7th)	0125
3. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9/11th)	0114, 0123 [= 0004, 0117, 0143, 0195, 0226], 0174, 0190, 0207, 0208, 0222 [=0237], 0224, 0260 [= 0012] 0262
4. Early medieval (C11/12th)	0166
5. Medieval (C12th/14th)	0124, 0154, 0203 [=0172], 0241, 0258 [=0016]
6. Later medieval (late C13th/16th)	0152
7. Post-medieval (C19th)	0105, 0239, 0255
Undated	0109, 0139, 0153, 0206, 0236

Period 1: prehistoric (Fig. 2)

4.7 Pit 0141 near the northern end of the site has been dated to the prehistoric period by a single piece of pottery. Pit 0111 held an unusual quern stone of likely Iron Age date but appeared to be contaminated by modern finds from the layer above.

Period 2: Early Anglo-Saxon (Figs. 2 and 3)

4.8 The large rectangular pit 0125 has been dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period. This was located near the eastern edge of the site and was truncated to the south by a basement and a well, both of 19th century date. This feature contained an interesting animal bone assemblage, including a group of horse skulls and representatives from a number of wild species. The handmade pottery appears to be Early Anglo-Saxon, but an Iron Age date is possible. It is recommended that a radiocarbon date be sought from suitable bone from the pit. A confirmed Early Anglo-Saxon date from this feature might suggest that this pit was structural (possibly a Sunken Featured Building).

Period 3: Late Anglo-Saxon (Figs. 2 and 3)

4.9 Features of Late Anglo-Saxon date (i.e. containing Thetford-type ware pottery) was the largest group represented on site. Of particular significance was the large pit 0123 (feature 0004 from the evaluation), but pits 0207 and 0208 were also large. Smaller pits included 0114, 0222 and 0224. Some features were highly truncated

by later features, such as pits 0190 (see Fig. 3: section *EE*) and 0174. Ditch 0262 and pit 0262 were revealed in the southern, watching-brief area.

4.10 Possible 'wasters' (kiln damaged ceramics) of Thetford ware suggests that pottery production might have occurred in the vicinity. Other finds of this period include a bone needle and an incised decorated bone plate.

Period 4: early medieval (Figs. 2 and 3)

4.11 Possibly still part of Period 3 but distinguished by pottery to be belonging to the early medieval period, was the single pit 0166. This large feature was located along the western edge of the site.

Period 5: medieval (Figs. 2 and 3)

4.12 Four pits have been identified that belong to this period. These include 0124 (containing a fine assemblage of glazed pottery), the large pit 0154, along with 0203 and 0241. Pit 0258 was identified in the southern, watching-brief area (and equated with 0016 from the evaluation). Feature 0241 could not be excavated due to an overhanging structure which made this corner of the site dangerous to work in. The pit was dated by a surface collection of finds.

Period 6: later medieval (Figs. 2 and 3)

4.13 This period is represented by a very large pit 0152 located along the western edge of the site. Too deep to dig by hand, an auger hole suggested that this feature extended to a depth of *c.*2m.

Period 7: post-medieval (Figs. 2 and 3)

4.14 A large pit near the eastern edge of the site contained 19th-century pottery and other finds. This feature was not fully excavated but a sample of finds was recovered from its fill.

4.15 A large basement 0102 with an associated well 0255 were revealed under the 20th-century building that had previously stood on the site. Both appeared to be of 19th century or earlier date but had been modified (with semi-engineering bricks and hard cement mortar) when incorporated into the modern building.

4.16 Across the southern, watching-brief area, a number of deposits and structures of 19th and 20th century date were identified.

Undated (Figs. 2 and 3)

4.17 At the north end of the site were two small discrete features (0109 and 0139) that are undated or have mixed finds groups, possibly contaminated from post-medieval/modern spreads above. Pits 0111 and 0141 adjacent to this pair have been assigned to Period 1 (prehistoric).

4.18 In the main concentration of intercutting pits along the western edge of the site were three undated features: 0153, 0206 and 0236. As all appear to cut medieval and earlier features, they are likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date.

5 FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

Stratigraphic Record: factual data

5.1 Following the completion of the fieldwork an ordered and consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with specifications presented in the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015a). A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence was also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating. The fieldwork comprises the following records:

Context sheets	155
Drawing sheets (1:10, 1:20, 1:50)	25
Sample sheets	10
Digital photographs	173

5.2 Below deep overburden layers, modern intrusions and other forms of contamination from post-medieval finds, deep levels of archaeologically viable stratigraphy was discovered and recorded. Despite the high complexity of intercutting features, particularly along western edge of the site, the excavation strategy of cutting separate sondages through the deposits, did reveal distinctive stratigraphic relationships that revealed the site sequence. Finds recovery from many pit fills was good, many containing datable material, allowing for comprehensive dating, characterisation and periodisation of many features.

Stratigraphic record: statement of potential

5.3 The main, northern half of the site (i.e. least disturbed by modern intrusions) can be broadly divided into two areas. The first consisted of a complex sequence of intercutting pits along the western edge of the site, the second was a strip along the eastern edge, consisting of less frequent, individually spaced, discrete features.

5.4 Within the western half of the site there was a secure stratigraphic sequence with many of the sections showing clear cutting relationships. Many of these features also provided distinctive, dateable finds groups, allowing fairly fine-grained dating evidence. Of particular interest were the series of large, Late Anglo-Saxon pits, such as 0123, which revealed some distinctive finds assemblages. Some of the smaller and more highly truncated features were less easy to place within the stratigraphic sequence.

5.5 Less reliable stratigraphically was the eastern half of the site. Here smaller, more individually spaced, features were located, so intercutting relationships were not in evidence. Besides pit 0125, finds recovered from these pits were also less abundant and contamination from later material from above layers was also observed.

5.6 Features identified in the southern monitoring area were highly truncated and were not reliably dated. Closer examination of these features in relation to those from Trench 1 of the evaluation will need to be undertaken.

Period 1: prehistoric

5.7 Two pits, one possibly contaminated by later finds, represent this small group, which is probably not a very significant part of the sequence. Iron Age finds and sites have been revealed in the vicinity and therefore some prehistoric presence is likely at this location. If an Iron Age date is recovered from pit 0125 (Period 2), rather than Early Anglo-Saxon, then the prehistoric component of the site will have to be reviewed.

Period 2: Early Anglo-Saxon

5.8 The large rectilinear pit 0125 was the only feature of this period. It is of particular interest and significance, mainly because of its unusual form and depth (and likely to have had a revetment), and because of its extensive animal bone assemblage: including several complete horse skulls and examples of wild species. There are good quantities of finely finished and burnished, handmade pottery from this feature, but there is some lack of certainty that this is Early Anglo-Saxon or Iron Age in origin so a radiocarbon date will be sought from a suitable animal bone sample. If of Early

Anglo-Saxon date then this feature could be an SFB (albeit without post-holes or other structural indicators); if Iron Age, then the prehistoric component across the whole site will have to be reviewed. Early Anglo-Saxon structural remains would potentially shed light on the origins of the town of Sudbury.

Period 3: Late Anglo-Saxon

5.9 The largest and probably the most important stratigraphic group. Arranged along the western edge of the site, the large pits of this period almost certainly relate to the back yards of dwellings that fronted onto Weaver's Lane. They therefore confirm the Anglo-Saxon origins of the current road layout of Sudbury, fossilising the concentric bank and ditch arrangement of the early town defences. Possibly first dug as sand quarries, these pits quickly filled with refuse and contained important finds groups including Thetford ware wasters of a local variant of this pottery type and some worked bone artefacts. This period is of particular significance in any discussion of the development and origins of Sudbury itself.

Periods 4-6: early to late medieval

5.10 The medieval pits along the western edge of the site also probably conform to the pit arrangement witnessed in the Late Anglo-Saxon period, i.e. a similar division of properties and backyards continued until at least the 15th or 16th centuries. Any discussion of the origins of Anglo-Saxon Sudbury should also consider how the town layout extended into the medieval period.

Period 7: post-medieval

5.11 After a long hiatus in activity, archaeological evidence for site use does not resume until the 19th century and is of limited interest. There is no direct evidence for the silk industry or other activity during this period.

Undated

5.12 After review, some undated features might be assigned to one of the seven periods identified.

Artefactual record: factual data

5.13 All finds collected during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. Selected metalwork has been x-rayed and stabilised where appropriate. The bulk finds and the Registered artefacts (Ra) are listed below:

Find type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	*Anglo-Saxon and medieval*	*998*	*12,628*
	Post-medieval/modern	*62*	*1,325*
	Pottery total	1,060	13,953
Ceramic building material (CBM)		70	4,379
Fired Clay		77	1,315
Struck flint		10	105
Heat-altered stones		14	523
Quernstone		2	5,398
Clay tobacco pipe		23	97
Glass	Vessel glass	15	1,870
Slag		16	914
Slate		3	50
Mortar		3	9
Coal, coke and cinder		9	6
Stone	Small flint cobble (nat)	1	-
Registered artefacts (Ra)	All (all categories)	25	-

5.14 The bulk finds assemblage consists of a wide range of material dating from the prehistoric period to the post-medieval and modern era. The earliest activity is represented by a small number of struck flints, the nature of which suggests they belong to the later prehistoric period of the Bronze Age or possibly Iron Age. There is also a large piece from a quern that is of Iron Age type and is either of Iron Age or possibly Roman date. This appears to be an unusual find in this region and would have been brought here from the south east, south of the River Thames. There is also a small quantity of Roman brick and tile that appears probably to have been brought onto the site in the post-Roman period.

5.15 The largest group of finds consists of pottery sherds which are predominantly of Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. The earliest of this pottery is hand-made and dated as Early Anglo-Saxon; although the presence of an Iron Age-type quernstone should be noted (above) and the potential for some of this pottery to be Iron Age is included in the specialist pottery report. The majority of the pottery is of Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date and includes a significant assemblage of locally made Thetford-type ware. Most is dated as no later than the 12th century. The presence of a few pieces of fired clay with a vitrified surface might relate to a kiln. The limited quantity of this material possibly makes any specific identification difficult; although pieces from Middle-Late Anglo-Saxon-type loomweights, pieces from smithing hearth bottoms together with hammerscale and iron working spheroids, the latter two

recovered from environmental samples, all indicate light industrial activity in this area during the Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval period. A small collection of individually recorded artefacts dated to the Anglo-Saxon period, mostly of bone and probably from combs and possibly a casket, were also recovered.

There is a small collection of post-medieval finds. These are generally of limited archaeological significance but include a small group of pieces of clay tobacco pipes from a pit that were almost certainly made in Colchester.

Pottery

5.16 Pottery totalling 1,060 sherds (13,953g) was collected from forty-nine contexts during the excavation (Appendix 3). Some sherds of handmade vessels were recovered, the majority of which are probably of Early Anglo-Saxon date, and include jars and bowls typical of the period. The largest proportion of this assemblage dates to the Late Anglo-Saxon period. Most of this pottery appears to be locally-made Thetford-type ware, and identified vessels were all jars or large storage vessels with applied thumbed strips. A number of overfired, warped and blown sherds were present in the assemblage, although some of these still showed signs of use (sooting, lime, food residue). Also of this date was a small group of St Neots-type shelly ware. A small but significant group of early medieval wares was present. Many of the contexts containing Thetford-type wares also contained at least one or two sherds of handmade pottery of this period, confirming the apparent later date of the former. There appears to have been a decrease in the deposition of pottery on the site from the high medieval period onwards. A few coarsewares of presumed local manufacture were present, including rim fragments of jars and bowls, some of which can be dated to the 13th century. The latest medieval or early post-medieval sherd was a fragment of Raeren stoneware. Finally, a group of 'modern' pottery was recovered from a pit, and included kitchen wares and tablewares which perhaps relate to the household between the later 18th to mid 19th centuries.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

5.17 A total of seventy pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered (Appendix 4). Together these weighed 4,379g. Almost all of the CBM was recovered from pit fill, with just a few surface collected pieces. Most of these features produced less than five pieces, although one, pit 0236, contained a small group of peg-tile pieces and two pieces of brick. Eighteen pieces (1,728g) are, or are likely to be, Roman. Much of the remainder, consisting of forty-two pieces (2,486g), is broken

peg-tiles (PT) of medieval or post-medieval date. There are also a few miscellaneous pieces of bricks or tiles most of which are not closely dated.

Fired clay

5.18 In total, seventy-seven pieces of fired clay (1,315g) were recovered (Appendix 5). Most of this was recovered during excavation with a lesser number of small pieces recovered during processing bulk soil samples. The material can be divided between pieces that are from object, represented by one, possibly two Anglo-Saxon loomweights, probably of Middle-Late date and structural material, of which some vitrified pieces clearly derive from an oven or kiln.

Struck flint

5.19 Twenty-five pieces of flint were recovered (weight 180g), both during the excavation and later during processing bulk soil samples (Appendix 6). Of these thirteen are natural pieces and only ten (105g) can be described as prehistoric, or probably prehistoric struck flints. Two flints are essentially undated. All are flint flakes apart from three, small flint spalls from 0194. None have any clear retouch or modification. The flints are not particularly diagnostic, but there is little indication of any material indicative of early flint-working and a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age-Iron Age date range appears appropriate.

Heat-altered stone

5.20 Only a few pieces of heat-altered (burnt) stones were recovered by hand during the excavation and during processing bulk soil samples (Appendix 7). In total there are just fourteen pieces (523g); although two rather doubtful heat affected sandstone/quartzite pieces make up 369g of this total. Otherwise all of the heat-altered stones are flint.

5.21 The heat-altered stones were recovered from pits with only one or two pieces from any one context. The flints had been finely cracked or crazed, but none appeared to have been heated to very high temperatures and calcined, possibly indicating that the heating was indirect or a low heat, rather than direct as might happen if they were put into a strong fire. This could indicate that they had been part of hearths or ovens rather than used as prehistoric pot boilers. Also the few pieces recovered do not suggest any extensive use of pyro-lithic technology in this immediate area during the prehistoric period.

Quernstone

5.22 Two quernstones are represented among the finds assemblage (Appendix 8). The most significant is a substantial part of an upper stone in greensand which appears to be typical of some types of rotary quern appearing in the Iron Age and extending into the Roman period. This came from the fill (0113) of pit 0111. While no exact parallel for the stone can be quoted, types of similar style querns can be seen in Peacock 2013 (fig 4.1). Querns in this type of stone in Britain typically originate from Folkestone or Lodsworth (Green 2017).

5.23 The remaining quernstone is part of an imported lava quern. Almost without doubt from the Mayen area of the Rhineland, these were imported from the beginning of the Roman period and following a short hiatus in the Early Anglo-Saxon period, the trade continued through the later Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.

Clay tobacco pipes

5.24 A small group of pieces of clay tobacco pipes, including four pipe bowls, was recovered from the fill (0204) pit 00203 (Appendix 9). The group probably dates to the early-mid 19th century and the pipes themselves probably originate in Colchester.

Glass

5.25 In total fifteen pieces of glass (1,870g) were recovered from three pit contexts (Appendix 10). All is vessel glass. One small sherd (0137) is probably of medieval or early post-medieval date. Apart from a small drinking glass, the remainder are from cylindrical wine bottles that are probably 18th century.

Slag

5.26 Sixteen piece of slag (914g) were recovered from the site (Appendix 11). Almost all comes from pit fill. Three pieces are, or are probably, parts of smithing hearth bases. The remainder consists of pieces of mostly grey, vesicular, light or medium weight slag some of which has some oxidised iron. The material indicates iron working on or close to the site and associated pottery indicates that this was taking place in the medieval period, primarily in the 11th-12th century.

Registered artefacts (Ra)

5.27 The assemblage (Appendix 13) consists of twenty-five artefacts of metalwork and worked animal bone, although it is dominated by artefacts of iron. Six of the artefacts were recovered during metal detecting topsoil and subsoil layers, the remainder

(nineteen) are from archaeological features. The identifiable and more closely datable artefacts and broken pieces from artefacts are predominantly of Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon date or are objects associated with contexts containing Anglo-Saxon pottery. These were recovered from pit fill, notable that of pit 0114 which produced seven artefacts.

Artefactual record: statements of potential

Pottery

The pottery has been fully catalogued, but not related to any site phasing. The pottery report presents a summary of the assemblage only and does not take into account stratigraphic or other artefactual evidence. Further work is required, which should include a more detailed report on the assemblage, incorporation of the evaluation finds, and study of the assemblage in context, including comparisons within the town and beyond. Up to ten vessels require illustration. The assemblage should be retained in the archive.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

5.28 The assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) is moderate in size, much being recovered as just one or a few pieces from any one context. Of itself it appears of limited value in relation to the site other than what dating evidence it might contribute for individual contexts. However, there are aspects that should be further explored. One is the nature of the assemblage in relation to others from the town and primarily the presence of Roman material in relation both to the Roman period in Sudbury and post-Roman activity, possibly Anglo-Saxon, reusing Roman brick and tile. The later CBM, notably the peg-tiles recovered, appears to have less potential as it is much too late to be related to the predominantly early medieval pottery from the site and is probably mostly late or post-medieval date in date.

Fired clay

5.29 The assemblage of fired clay is only modest in size much being rather non-descript and was recovered as just one or a few pieces from any single context. However there are several significant pieces, both as recognisable objects and others that by their nature indicate probable industrial processes at work on or around the site. One, probably two loomweight pieces indicate weaving taking place in the area during the Anglo-Saxon period; while pieces that can be postulated as from ovens or kilns and others that indicate a high temperature installation such as a kiln reflect possible domestic as well as industrial working in the area.

5.30 The loomweight(s) will require further reporting, both should be illustrated or photographed and the pieces from a possible kiln should be reviewed in relation other finds on the site such as the pottery.

Struck flint

5.31 The prehistoric and probable flints form only a small assemblage of simple flakes. The have been catalogued and none particularly diagnostic other than as probably later prehistoric. They appear to have little potential beyond the report although a short comment on the wider background of prehistoric flints in Sudbury would be a useful addition to the report.

Heat-altered stone

5.32 There are only a few pieces of heat-altered (burnt) stones, almost all flint. They have been catalogued and would seem to have little to add to the understanding of the site beyond the existing report.

Quernstone

5.33 Only two quernstones are represented among the assemblage. However, one of these, which came from the fill (0113) of pit 0111, is of some significance. It is a substantial part of an upper stone and appears typical of a broad type or rotary querns that appeared in the Iron Age extending into the Roman period. It is greensand and querns in this type of stone in Britain typically originate from Folkestone or Lodsworth. This appears to be an unusual find for Suffolk and will require further specialist reporting and illustration.

Clay tobacco pipes

5.34 The small group of piece from clay tobacco pipes can be dated to the period of the early-mid 19th century and very probably all originate in Colchester. There is no need or desirability to add to the existing report.

Glass

5.35 One small sherd (0137) is probably of medieval or early post-medieval date but is covered in glass corrosion products. The remainder are almost entirely pieces from cylindrical wine bottles that are probably 18th century and are of little archaeological interest in relation to the site. It is not considered that there is any need for any further reporting.

Slag

5.36 Parts of smithing hearth bottoms could be identified indicating iron working/black smithing taking place in the area in the medieval period. The remainder of the slag would also appear to result from iron working and is probably related to this.

Other bulk finds

5.37 It is not considered that there is any need to further report of the few finds of other categories recovered during the evaluation.

Registered artefacts (Ra)

5.38 The small finds assemblage reflects Anglo-Saxon activity on the site, primarily during the later part of the period. There are very few copper alloy objects, the largest group of unidentifiable objects being of iron, many of which are unstable. With this in mind and considering the future of the archival storage of the assemblage, the following recommendations are made:

- *Selected ironwork not x-rayed should undergo radiography; these have been noted in the catalogue. This will facilitate accurate description and identification of the objects; assist in the illustration of some specified artefacts as well as preserving a record of each item for the archive.*
- *A report on the assemblage should form part of any future analysis; it should consider the finds spatially and temporally on the site as well as relating the assemblages to others from similar sites regionally and nationally.*
- *Objects recorded as Ra 1010 should be allocated separate Ra numbers and individually catalogued and reported on.*
- *Ten objects should be illustrated or photographed to preserve a record for the archive and as illustration for future publication/report. These are: Ra 1000, bone plate; Ra 1010 iron fitting, socketed tool, ferrule and stud; RA 1018 bone needle; Ra 1020 hone; Ra 1022 stone bead; Ra 1023 comb plate and Ra 1024 bone connecting plate.*
- *The Anglo-Saxon bone work should be analysed by Ian Riddler for further analysis.*
- *The metalwork from the topsoil and subsoil should be reviewed for discard prior to deposition of the archive.*

Biological record: factual data

5.39 All ecofacts recovered from the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. A total of ten bulk samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	1,922
Shell		70
Samples	Environmental	10

Animal bone

5.40 A total of 18,815kg of bone, consisting of 1,922 elements, was recovered from fifty-seven contexts, which included a small amount of sieved sample material. All of the bone is listed in the animal bone catalogue (Appendix 14).

5.41 The most frequent remains consist of cattle and sheep, which were both identified in around half of bone producing contexts. Cattle included a range of meat waste and included good quality cuts and bones that suggested use of marrow and production of jelly and stock. The sheep/goat produced mostly sheep, but goat was likely in at least two fills. Pig/boar appear to have contributed less to the diet, although remains were seen in at least thirteen deposits with a range of cuts of meat from juvenile animals. Some of the currently unidentified bone included chopped and cut rib fragments that are likely to be from soups and stews, some broken shaft fragments suggest the use of marrow. Small mammal bone was seen with Hare positively identified. Probable Roe and Red or Fallow Deer were seen in the assemblage, but these require further identification with comparative reference material.

5.42 Equid bone was seen in at least two fills, with one unusual deposit. The pit fill (0145) produced remains of four horse skulls, with pottery from this deposit dating either to the Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon period.

5.43 Bird bone was recovered from at least twelve fills, with a range of small and large species; small amounts of fish were also recorded from sieved material.

5.44 Overall, the faunal assemblage is likely to be of mixed origin, with a range of cuts of meat consumed and with some wild species that might have been hunted, gifted or bought at market to enrich the diet and relatively high status eating in the Anglo-Saxon to medieval periods.

Shell

5.45 Seventy shells were recovered. All are marine shells and all but one are oyster shells, the other being a whelk shell. All of the shell is reported and listed by context in Appendix 15.

5.46 The shells were mostly were recovered as one or just a few together from eighteen contexts almost all of which are pit fill. The exception to this being the fill (0204) of pit 0201 which produced thirty shell together with additional shell pieces and fragments. This context is associated with pottery dated to the 12th-13th century and most of the contexts producing shells are also associated with pottery dated to the 11th-12th and 12th-13th century. A single shell was recovered from pit 0125, fill (0126) that is associated with pottery dated to the 6th-7th century.

5.47 None of the shell was noted as having any significant further interest such as, for example, indications of stress in the form of sponge bored shells ('rotten backs'), nor is any or is worked or modified in any way. They must have been transported from the coastal fisheries to Sudbury and clearly simply represent discarded food waste.

Plant macrofossil and charcoal

5.48 The bulk soil samples taken during the excavation were good in terms of identifiable material. Charred plant remains were frequent within all the flots examined and particularly rich in two. Cereals were present in quantifiable volumes in many of the samples (Appendix 16).

5.49 Ferrous flake and spheroid hammerscale was recovered from the non-floating residues of four samples. The presence of hammerscale, although in small quantities may indicate that metal working was taking place in the vicinity.

Biological record: statements of potential

Animal bone

5.50 The following work is recommended for the analysis stage:

- *Further identifications and quantification of individual species where possible using a variety of comparative reference material.*
- *Include evaluation material in the analysis recording.*
- *Recovery of ageable and metrical data (following Von Den Driesch, 1976) from the excavation and evaluation material for estimation of ages, breeds and stature.*

- *Compile tooth record (following Davis, 1996).*
- *Determine use of equid skulls in Pit fill 0145 and examine this and the other equid bone for butchering and any possible modifications.*
- *Take photographs or produce drawings of remains of interest.*
- *Compile catalogues and tables.*
- *Compare with other similar sites and assemblages.*
- *Produce written report, catalogues, tables and plates*

Shell

5.51 The small assemblage of marine (oyster) shell recovered appears to demonstrate the transport of oysters in the medieval period from the coast to Subury, but beyond this is of little further archaeological potential.

Plant macrofossil and charcoal

5.52 The 10lt sub-samples processed for the purpose of this initial report clearly suggest that the bulk soil samples are rich in material which could provide information about the domestic, horticultural, agricultural and light industrial activities on the site. It is recommended that the remaining material from these samples should be processed and submitted for analysis, as additional plant macrofossils will help to provide an insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

6 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

6.1 This small excavation within the historic core of Sudbury has revealed important information on the Anglo-Saxon and medieval origins of the town. There is a small prehistoric component of the site, of not much importance on its own, but interesting in the context of the Iron Age archaeology of Sudbury itself. From the 16th century there was a hiatus on site until the 19th century when a large basement and other features were inserted.

6.2 The most significant element of the excavation was the group of pits along the western edge of the site that were of Late Anglo-Saxon and later date. Mainly of considerable size, these were likely to be located within the back yards of houses fronting onto the road now known as Weaver's Lane. It is generally believed that Weaver's Lane itself is of Anglo-Saxon origin and its curvilinear shape describes the inner circuit within the bank and ditch defences of the town (Meredith 2019). The Late Anglo-Saxon pits are repeatedly cut by later pits of early to late medieval date (up to the 16th century), suggesting that the basic layout of backyards had survived for several hundred years.

6.3 The Late Anglo-Saxon pits had highly organic fills containing a considerable amount of finds. The presence of Thetford ware pottery 'wasters' (local Sudbury variant), possible kiln furniture, loomweight fragments, smithing hearth bases and hammer scale (recovered from the soil samples) suggests that industrial activity was taking place within this part of the Anglo-Saxon town. Other important finds include a selection of worked and decorated bone items. Later pottery includes some fine examples of glazed medieval jugs, possibly indicating high-status dwellings in the vicinity.

6.4 A single large Early Anglo-Saxon feature was located within the eastern half of the site. Although just a single pit, it was deep and vertical sided and it revealed a large finds assemblage. Given the friable nature of the surrounding sand and gravel natural within whitch it was dug, it seems very likely that some form of revetment was used, although no evidence for this can now be recognised. There is a slight possibility that this pit was an SFB (Sunken Feature Building), some other structural feature or basement, although no associated post-holes could be identified (the southern end of this feature had been truncated by the 19th century basement however). If this was an SFB then it poses some interesting questions on the urban origin of Sudbury which is often presumed to be of Middle Anglo-Saxon date.

6.5 The Early Anglo-Saxon pit 0125 revealed an interesting finds assemblage with good animal bone preservation. Of particular consequence were four horse skulls, appearing to be placed in a fan-like formation at the southern end of the feature. Other animal bone represented included sheep, cattle, pig, deer and bird (as yet not specified).

6.6 The pottery recovered from pit 0125 was finely made (sometimes burnished), handmade, thin-walled pottery. This pottery has provisionally been assigned to an Early Anglo-Saxon date, but an Iron Age origin is possible. It is proposed that a radiocarbon date is sought to settle this uncertainty,

6.7 There is a small prehistoric component to the site, including one pit containing an unusual Iron Age quern fragment made of greenstone, a type not generally found in East Anglia. However, if pit 0125 proves to be of Iron Age date then this would considerably enhance the importance of the prehistoric component of the site. It should be remembered that possible Iron Age pottery was recovered from the primary fill of the town ditch excavated the other side of Weaver's Lane (Sommers 2003). it could be speculated that the Anglo-Saxon town defences were repurposed from an earlier Iron Age earthwork.

7 STORAGE AND CURATION

7.1 The archive is currently held at the CA warehouse (Suffolk) in Needham Market, whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). All elements of the site archive will be marked with and identified by the use of the site code SUY 164.

8 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

8.1 The site has the potential to address some of the objectives in the Regional Research Agenda (Medlycott 2011):

- **Towns**: in particular the role of towns is still a key issue in Anglo-Saxon research for the region. 'The development and role of the towns as defensive centres, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, their role as centres of supply and demand all need further study' (*ibid*: 58).
- **Economy**: the site might be able to address some of the issues associated with food and craft production. Further research is recommended to explore the 'interchange between rural food supplies and urban industrial and craft products [which] was essential for both town and village' (*ibid*: 58).
- **Finds studies**: further analysis is required of the regional aspects of Anglo-Saxon pottery industries (*ibid*: 59)

To fulfil the potential of the site, the following updated objectives have been set:

Objective 1: characterise and date the stratigraphic sequence

8.2 Examine the stratigraphic sequence, review dating evidence and establish a firm, chronological progression. Data from the initial evaluation stage of the project will have to be fully integrated with the excavation results. It will require a radiocarbon date of animal bone from pit 0125 to establish if this feature is Early Anglo-Saxon or Iron Age. Chronological and stratigraphic sequences witnessed amongst the intercutting pits must be reviewed in fine-grained detail to determine ceramic typologies that range from Late Anglo-Saxon (Thetford-type wares) into the early medieval period and beyond to produce a reliable phased sequence of periods.

Objective 2: review the origins of urbanism in Sudbury and characterise its industry

8.3 The concentric road layout of Sudbury has been linked to Anglo-Saxon bank and ditch fortifications and a planned town dating from the Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon periods. Late Anglo-Saxon pits encountered were likely to indicate the back yards of dwellings fronting onto the road, now represented by Weaver's Lane. Evidence for pottery manufacture, weaving, smithing and the processing of animal and vegetable products is well represented in the finds assemblage. The presence of the large pit 0125 could indicate an Early Anglo-Saxon origin of Sudbury (particularly if it was a Sunken Feature Building). If, however, the date of this feature is established as Iron Age, then a tentative case can be made for the Anglo-Saxon town to have remodelled earlier Iron Age defences.

9 OUTCOMES

9.1 It is proposed that a full archive report be prepared to review the stratigraphic sequence, to characterise the finds assemblage and further explore all aspects of the biological evidence. This will also require a detailed, phased site plan, a complete set of section drawings supported by selected photos and a selection of finds drawings and photographs.

9.2 After consultation with Dr Abby Antrobus it was agreed that a short, extended summary of the site should be included in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (PSIAH).

9.3 Further public dissemination could include arrangements for a display of finds and information at Gainsborough's House Museum. Other possible on-line options for the museum could include digital dissemination of information. It is expected that the full archive report will be available digitally through OASIS (Archaeological Data Service) and the websites of Cotswold Archaeology and Gainsborough's House Museum.

10 PROJECT TEAM

10.1 The analysis and archive report programme will depend on the following personnel:

Stuart Boulter (Project Manager, publications): **SB1**
Management, advice on report preparation and editing

Jezz Meredith (Senior Project Officer): **JM**
Post-excavation phasing, draft report preparation, research and review

Steve Benfield (Finds Officer): **SB2**
Finds report preparation and liaison with specialists

Ruth Beveridge (Finds Officer, registered artefacts): **RB**
Specialist report preparation on registered artefacts

Anna West (Environmental Officer): **AW**
Specialist report preparation of plant macrofossils

Mike Green (Project Officer): **MG**
Specialist report preparation on lithics

Ryan Wilson (Illustrator): **RW**
Production of all site plans, sections and artefact photos

Clare Wooton (Senior Projects Assistant): **CW**
Preparation of archive for submission to SCCAS

10.2 Contributions by the following external specialists and institutions will be managed by Steve Benfield (Finds Officer):

- **Sue Anderson (SA)**: post-Roman pottery
- **Ian Riddler (TBC)**: registered artefacts
- **Julie Curl (JC)**: animal bone
- **specialist (TBC)**: analysis of quernstone
- **Illustrator (TBA)**: pottery, loomweights, quern, registered artefact drawing
- **SUERC** (East Kilbride): Radiocarbon dating

11 TASK LIST

11.1 The following table itemises all tasks needed to complete a full archive report for this project

Task	*Specialist*	*No. days*
Archive report & publication preparation		
Archive report & publication text		
Research, review evidence, report preparation and edits	JM	*17*
Management, copy edit, review and revise	SB1	*6*
Produce extended summary for PSIAH	JM	*3*
Archive report & publication figures		
Prepare plans, sections and photographs for figures	RW	*4*
Prepare figures for publication	RW	*1*
Bulk finds:		
Pottery		
The pottery requires a more detailed report on the assemblage, incorporation of the evaluation finds, and study of the assemblage in context, including comparisons within the town and beyond.	SA	*6*
Up to ten of the pottery vessels will require illustration.	TBA	*2*
Ceramic building material		
Roman: distribution and relation to wider context	SB2	*0.5*
Fired clay		
Both loomweight(s) will require further reporting. *The pieces from the possible kiln should be reviewed in relation other finds on the site such as the pottery.*	SB2	*1.0*
Both loomweights should be illustrated or photographed	TBA	
Struck flint		
A short comment on the wider context of the prehistoric flints should be researched and added to the report.	MG	*1.0*
Quernstones		
A single greensand quern appears to be an unusual find for Suffolk/East Anglia and will require further specialist reporting and illustration.	TBC	*1.0*
Illustration of quernstone	TBA	*1.0*

Registered artefacts		
Updating catalogue following radiography and splitting Ra 1010	RB	*0.5*
Research into comparable artefacts		*0.5*
Production of an archive report (metal and stone)		*1.0*
X-ray plate	Pieta Greaves	
Ian Riddler analysis (TBC)	TBC	*estimated 1.0*
Illustrations/photographs (TBA)	TBA	*estimated 1.0*
Environmental:		
Animal bone		
*It is estimated that the post-excavation analysis (see **5.8** for full list) which will include the bone from the evaluation phase, will take no more than 5.5 days. The analysis would require a site plan to show distribution of the bone. A detailed plan of the fill (0145) with the horse skulls would also be needed. Select suitable bone for radiocarbon dating*	JC	*5.5*
Plant remains		
Processing and sorting of remaining samples	AW	*3*
Quantification and analysis of all samples		*5*
Research and report writing		*3*
Finds report		
The report will need recasting, including re-writing of sections in light of further work	SB2	*4*
Report compilation and initial editing		*1*
Miscellaneous other tasks		
Radiocarbon dating		
Processing and dating of animal bone (x1 required)	SUERC	
Archiving		
Preparation of archive, boxing of finds and depositing with SCCAS	CW	*3*
Sundries		
Archive boxes (x14)		
Misc materials, postage, transport and costs		

12 TIMETABLE

12.1 The archive report should be completed within twelve months of the approval of this assessment report. Any further outcomes to be agreed with Dr Antrobus or other representative of SCCAS.

13 REFERENCES

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Feature No	Type	Category	Description
0001				Unstrat finds from trench 2 only.
0002			Deposit	Overburden/demolition/construction spread. Mid to dark brown grey clayey silt. Moderately firm compaction. In the western section of trench 2 it includes some layers of masonry/ mortar+bricks, however these weren't visible in the Northern section of trench 2. Clear horizon.
0003			Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent mortar flecks & occasional small flints & crumbs of CBM (seen during monitoring 28/2/2019)
0004	0004	Pit	Cut	Linear ditch or straight sided pit, with roughly NE-SW alignment. Steep + straight sided profile, the BOS and base are unclear as feature isn't bottomed.
0005	0004	Pit	Fill	Mid brown grey slightly clayey silt. Loose compaction, frequent flint and gravel inclusions with frequent charcoal. Clear horizon.
0006	0004	Pit	Fill	Layer of yellow sand and gravel. Firm compaction. Looked like natural, with frequent medium angular flints.
0007	0004	Pit	Fill	Dark brown grey clayey silt. Loose compaction, with frequent charcoal and gravel inclusions. Likely contamination from later post-med/modern intrusion.
0008	0008		Layer	Mottled mid grey brown clayey silt, with a loose compaction. Frequent small flints and gravel inclusions. Clear horizon. Cut by 0004
0009	0009	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep straight sides and gradual BOS, concave base. Half section.
0010	0009	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange grey brown sandy silt. Loose compaction, with occasional charcoal and frequent gravel inclusions. Single fill with clear horizon.
0011			Layer	Layer under 0002, Trench 1. Mid grey brown silty clay, with frequent mortar flecks, moderate small angular flints, occasional oyster shell fragments.
0012	0012	Pit	Cut	Roughly hemispherical in plan (although only partly revealed in trench). Cut by pits 0014 & 0016. Depth estimated by auger = c.0.75m
0013	0012	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark grey silty sand with moderate small flints (round) and occasional charcoal flecks.
0014	0014	Pit	Cut	Partly revealed in SW corner of trench, possibly sub-square in shape. Profile seems to be steep but concave, with BOS and base unexcavated due to maximum safe working depth being reached. Augering indicates total depth of c.0.8m depth. Cuts fill of pit 0012 & layer 0024
0015	0014	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark grey brown clay silty sand. Moderate/frequent small flints, occasional oyster and charcoal fragments
0016	0016	Pit	Cut	Large, roughly circular pit with diameter of at least c.2.8m, augering indicates depth of c.2.75m. Cuts fill of pit 0012, uncertain relationship with pit 0018 adj.
0017	0016	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark brown silty sand with moderate small flints, occasional oyster, chalk and charcoal fragments.
0018	0018	Pit	Cut	Shape in plan and profile are obscured by the baulk, intercutting features and the fill being so similar to that of neighboring pit [0016]. Augered to 1.85m before hitting obstruction. Uncertain relationship to 0016 adj
0019	0018	Pit	Fill	same as (0017)
0020	0020	Ditch	Cut	cut of foundation wall for Victorian basement.
0021	0020	Ditch	Fill	Yellow brown sand with patches of brown loam.
0022	0022	Posthole	Cut	P/h cut, circular in plan, with steep straight profile and gradual BOS leading to a broadly concave base; diam c.0.25m, depth 0.13m, 100% excavated to check for finds (none found)
0023	0022	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown grey sandy silt. Loose compaction with occasional charcoal and frequent flint and gravel inclusions. Single fill with clear horizon.
0024			Layer	Layer cut by pit 0014. Mid/dark brown grey sandy clay with moderate small flins and small chalk flecks.
0025	0014	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit 0014. Fill is similar to (0015) but with sandy patches, diffuse horizon with (0015)

Context No	Feature No	Type	Category	Description
0101			Other	Finds - unstrat finds for excavation & monitoring areas (Decenber 2019 onwards)
0102	0102	Wall	Cut	Cut for large central basement (19th century) orientated N/S, length c.7.5m, width c.6m, no depth (backfilled with stone by demolition contractors)
0103	0102	Wall	Other	Brick wall within cut for basement. Soft red bricks with lime mortar (19th century) with some hard sand mortar and engineering brick additions (had been incorporated below 20th century labour exchange building above). Demolition contractors reported that there was a well in the base of the basement before they capped this and filled with stone
0104			Deposit	Deposit seen across base of Sect. 11: mid to pale yellow brown clay sand with patches of small to medium rounded pebbles (Natural?)
0105			Layer	Mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional to moderate small to medium rounded flints
0106			Layer	Mixed layer/'dark soil' deposit: dark brown clay loam with frequent mortar crumbs & flecks, flint pebbles, some cbm crumbs, charcoal etc
0107			Layer	Modern spread of hardcore, demolition material, up to pavement level
0108			Layer	General number for dark earth spread, over all features along W half of site, doesn't appear to extend far into E half: dark brown loam with moderate frags of slate & cbm, occ oyster shell & unglazed pot
0109	0109	Pit	Cut	Small slightly oval discrete pit, axis NW/SE, shallow concave sides & base , moderate BOS at surface & base; length 0.7m, width 0.6m, depth 0.11m
0110	0109	Pit	Fill	Single fill: mid grey brown silty sand with patches of dark grey brown silty sand, mod/freq subangular flints
0111	0111	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit with steep sides to a concave base; diam c.0.85m, depth 0.5m
0112	0111	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of 0111: mid grey brown gravelly sand, friable, with occ charcoal, mod small sub-rnd flints, clear horizon against Nat
0113	0111	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of 0111: dark grey silty sand, friable, with mod charcoal, freq smal to medium flints, occ CBM, moderate clairty of horizon to 0112 below, high likelihood of contamination
0114	0114	Pit	Cut	Shallow oval pit, axis N/S, more gentle sloping edge on E side, flat base; length >1.5m, width 1.14m, depth 0.32m
0115	0114	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of 0114: dark grey brown loose sandy silt, containing occ charcoal flecks & sml ang flints
0116	0114	Pit	Other	Surface finds, top of 0115/[0114]
0117	0117	Pit	Cut	Pit renumbered as 0195 (with 0143); same as eval pit 0004
0118	0117	Pit	Fill	Narrow top fill of 0117: light grey, loose, silty sand
0119	0117	Pit	Fill	Main upper fill of 0117: dark brown loose silty sand (renumbered as 0202 of 0195)
0120	0117	Pit	Other	Surface finds across top of 0117 (eg 0118 & 0119)
0121			Other	VOID
0122	0114	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit 0114: mid grey brown loose sand with occ sml angular flints
0123	0123	Pit	Cut	Large, sub-circular pit, truncated to S by large concrete & brick intrusion: with steep concave sides, uncertain if base exposed; excavated slot: E/W 1.66m, N/S 0.5m, depth 1m
0124	0124	Pit	Cut	Oval pit, axis E/W, with moderate sloping sides & concave base; length 1.6m, width 1.1m, depth 0.32m; cuts 0136 of pit 0123
0125	0125	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit, orientated N/S, truncated across S end by basement 0102 & brick well, visible corners to NW & NE were both sharp, particularly that to NE, sides were steep to vertical & slightly undercut along N edge, gradual BOS from sides to flat base; length >2.8m, width 1.65m, depth 0.7m
0126	0125	Pit	Fill	Top fill of 0125: dark brown sandy clay silt, firm, with mod/freq sml/med flints, occ charc flecks & oyster shell frags; high likellihood of contamination as bricks & slate frags pressed into top; fairly arbitrary top spit of c.0.1m thickness above v similar fill 0127 below
0127	0125	Pit	Fill	Fairly arbitrary lowere spit below 0126 but def appears darker towards S & E ends of Sect 22 & 23: dark brown (becoming darker to S & E) firm sandy clay silt, with mod sml/med flints, clear horizon against 0128 below
0128	0125	Pit	Fill	Pale/mid yellow brown firm silty clay with v few inclusions, occ sml/med flints, clay patches, some heat-reddened, patches of charcoal, some mollusc shell frags & occ chalk crumbs
0129	0125	Pit	Fill	Under 0128: mid brown loose silty clay sand with freq pea shingle, mod/freq larger ang flints <70mm, diffuse horizon against 0145 below (so poss some finds mixing)
0130			Other	VOID - assigned to bulge on side of pit 0125 in case it was a separate pit

Context No	Feature No	Type	Category	Description
0131	0125	Pit	Fill	Same as 0145
0132	0123	Pit	Fill	Lower fill of 0123: mixed laminations of dark grey brown and mid grey brown friable sandy silt with mod/freq sml sub-ang flints & occ charcoal
0133	0123	Pit	Fill	Light yellow grey, friable, sandy silt with occ sub-ang sml flints, occ charcoal, clear horizon aginst 0132 below
0134	0123	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown mixed/striation with dark grey brown, friable, sandy silt with occ sml to med sub-rnd flints, occ charcoal, mod clear horizon against 0133 below, possible contamination from pit 0124
0135	0123	Pit	Fill	Mid brown orange, friable, sandy gravel with clear horizon to 0134 below, poss contam from 0124
0136	0123	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with occ sml flints, clear horizon against 0135 below
0137	0124	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt with freq sml/med sub-ang flints, fairly clear horizon against fills of pit 0123
0138			Other	Small spread of surface finds, SW corner of pit 0125
0139	0139	Pit	Cut	Shallow, sub-circular pit with gently sloping sides to fairly flat base, diam c.0.55m, depth 0.08m
0140	0139	Pit	Fill	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt with freq/mod charc & sml sub-ang flints & CBM crumbs, clear horizon agianst Nat below
0141	0141	Pit	Cut	Shallow, oval pit, axis NW/SE, with gently sloping sides to concave base; length 0.67m, width 0.5, depth 0,18
0142	0141	Pit	Fill	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt with occ charcoal, mod sml sub-ang flints
0143	0143	Pit	Cut	VOID - originally thought to be separate pit from 0117 but later shown to be part of same pit and re-numbered as 0195
0144	0143	Pit	Fill	VOID - fill of cancelled pit 0143; renumbered as 0201 etc of pit 0195
0145	0125	Pit	Fill	Mixed deposit of dark grey friable sandy clay silt with mod/freq ill-sorted flints, various sizes >80mm, mod charc flecks, occ sml/med pieces of chalk; clear horizon against 0150 & Nat below; lots of animal bone including 3 horse skulls; previously numbered as 0131
0146	0117	Pit	Fill	Same as/see 0198 of pit 0195: mid grey brown loose silty sand with gravel
0147	0143	Pit	Fill	Same as/see 0200 of pit 0195: light grey brown loose silty sandy clay
0148	0148		Other	VOID: use 0124 instead
0149	0148		Other	VOID: use 0137 instead
0150	0125	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit 0125: pale/mid yellow brown loose coarse sand (redposit natural) with freq chalk pea shingle
0151			Deposit	Natural - whole site: top 200mm of mixed sand with veins of pale brown silt & clay (solifluxion?) over pale yellow brown loose flint gravel with chalk pea shingle and bands of orange brown sand & gravel and pockets of soft pale yellow sand; freq ice wedges filled with mid orange brown silty sand
0152	0152	Pit	Cut	Very large steep-sided/vertical edge pit partly seen in sondage with pits 0153 & 0154; slot 2.4m (N/S) by 1.7m, augered to depth of 1.97m
0153	0153	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit with fairly steep sides to an almost flat base; diam c.1.5m, depth 0.68m; cuts fill of pit 0152 & cut by? pit 0154 adj
0154	0154	Pit	Cut	Large, possibly circular pit with steep sides & flat base; diam c.2m, depth 0.74m; probably cuts fill of pit 0153
0155			Layer	Natural layer: mottled mid grey orange friable silty sand with occ gravel
0156	0154	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit 0154: dark brown grey friable silty sand with freq coarse gravel & occ charcoal
0157	0154	Pit	Fill	Fill above 0156 of pit 0154: mid orange brown friable silty sand with freq gravel
0158	0154	Pit	Fill	Top fill of 0154: mid grey brown friable silty sand with occ charcoal, CBM, chalk & sub-rnd sml flints
0159	0153	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of 0153: mid orange brown friable silty sand with freq flint gravel
0160	0153	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of 0153: mid grey brown friable silty sand with occ charcoal, chalk & CBM (v difficult to distinguish from 0158 of 0154 adj)
0161	0152	Pit	Fill	Dark brown grey friable silty sand with mod/freq sml sub-ang flints, occ charc & chalk
0162	0152	Pit	Fill	Mottled mid brown orange friable silty sand with freq gravel
0163	0152	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown friable silty sand with occ sub-rnd flints, charc & chalk
0164	0152	Pit	Fill	Mottled mid brown orange friable silty sand with freq gravel
0165			Other	VOID

Context No	Feature No	Type	Category	Description
0166	0166	Pit	Cut	Large circular pit, partly revealed in sondage adj to 0172, 0174 etc with steep sloping sides to slightly concave base; diam >2m, depth 1.2m; truncated by 0172
0167	0166	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of redeposited natural: mid brown red gravelly sand
0168	0166	Pit	Fill	Lower fill: mid brown grey loose silty sand with rare stone inclusions
0169	0166	Pit	Fill	Fill above 0168: mid brown red gravelly sand (redeposited natural)
0170	0166	Pit	Fill	Thick fill above 0169: mid brown grey loose silty sand with occ sml/med flints
0171	0166	Pit	Fill	Top fill of pit 0166: dark brown grey with occ sml/med flints; cut by pit 0172
0172	0172	Pit	Cut	Observed in NW corner of sondage adj 0166 & 0174 (appear to be sub-square if same as 0203) with fairly gentle sides to concave base; diam >1.3m, depth c.0.5m; cuts fills of 0166 & 0174
0173	0172	Pit	Fill	Single fill: dark grey brown loose silty sand with freq sml/med flints
0174	0174	Pit	Cut	Circular pit with steep W edge & undercut E side to concave base (not bottomed); diam c.1.5m, depth 1.2m
0175	0174	Pit	Fill	Basal fill (not bottomed): pale brown grey loose silty sand with rare stone inclusions
0176	0174	Pit	Fill	Fill above 0175: dark red brown friable silty sand with abundant gravel inclusions
0177	0174	Pit	Fill	Fill above 0176: mid yellow brown friable silty sand with freq gravel inclusions
0178	0174	Pit	Fill	Fill above 0177: pale brown grey friable sandy silt with occ sml/med flints
0179			Other	VOID: in register as fill of 0174 but no other revord/presume not used?
0180	0174	Pit	Fill	Main upper fill of 0174: mid brown grey loose silty sand with bands of darker colour running through fill with occ sml/med flints; cut by 0114 & 0172
0181	0181	Pit	Cut	Pit truncated by 0166, 0172 & 0174, appearing as a small slither in Sect 26 and a bowl-shaped slice in the sondage base as shown in Plan 27; diam >0.8m, depth >0.4m
0182	0181	Pit	Fill	Single fill: mid grey brown loose silty sand with occ small/med flints
0183	0183	Pit	Cut	Highly truncated pi, not recognised until the excavation of 0174 (which prob cuts it), appeared as vertical/slightly edge to S of 0174 (see Profile 27) and as bowl-shaped cut in base of sondage (Plan 27); diam >0.6m, depth c.0.8m
0184	0183	Pit	Fill	Single fill: dark grey/black loose silty sand with occ sml/med flints
0185			Deposit	Dark brown red with patches of dark grey brown silty sand with gravel inclusions
0186			Deposit	Pale brown yellow loose gravelly sand
0187			Deposit	Mid brown red friable silty sand with gravel inclusions
0188			Other	Surface finds, top of pit 0166, could be from fill 0171
0189			Other	Surface finds, top of pits 0172/0174 so could be from fill 0173 etc
0190	0190	Pit	Cut	Large, v deep, circular pit, truncated on top by 0195, 0203 & 0209, v steep sides with pronounced horizontal 'step' at around 0.7m from top (revetment?), excavated to depth of c.1.1m from top, augered further 1m to base; diam >1.1m, depth c.2m
0191	0190	Pit	Fill	Very thin fill within 'step' of 0190: brown orange loose silty sand with freq gravel
0192	0190	Pit	Fill	Slender fill above 0191: pale grey, fairly firm slightly sandy silt
0193	0190	Pit	Fill	Lower main fill (not bottomed): dark brown grey loose sandy silt with freq gravel flint
0194	0190	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of 0190: mid/dark orange brown loose sandy silt with frq gravel & mod med flints
0195	0195	Pit	Cut	Large circular pit, heavily truncated by modern concrete plinth to N (same pit as 0004, 0117, 0123 & 0226): fairly steep undulating sides, base not seen; diam >2.8m, depth >1m
0196	0195	Pit	Fill	Lowest visible fill of 0195: dark orange brown loose silty sand with abundant gravel
0197	0195	Pit	Fill	Thin laminated fill above 0196, consiting of a number of narrow bands: dark grey to black firm sandy silt with abundant charcoal & occ sml flints

Context No	Feature No	Type	Category	Description
0198	0195	Pit	Fill	Main lower fill: dark brown grey firm sandy silt with freq gravel and mod medium flints
0199	0195	Pit	Fill	Narrow deposit above 0198: mid red orange firm sandy clay with occ charcoal
0200	0195	Pit	Fill	Thin band above 0198 on E side of pit: mid grey brown firm sandy silt with occ sml flints & mod charcoal
0201	0195	Pit	Fill	One of upper fill of 0195: mid brown grey firm sandy silt with frq gravel & mod flints
0202	0195	Pit	Fill	Top fill of 0195: mid brown grey firm sandy silt with freq gravel; cut by 0203
0203	0203	Pit	Cut	Straight-sided pit (sub-square if same as 0172?); top of sequence in sondage with 0190 & 0195: steep oconcave sides to flat base; diam >1.2m (c.2m+), depth 0.8m
0204	0203	Pit	Fill	Single fill: dark brown grey firm sandy silt, moderate gravel & occ charcoal
0205	0207	Pit	Fill	One of middle fills of 0207 (over 0215): dark brown grey compact silty sand with moderate gravel, occ charcoal & chalk
0206	0206	Pit	Cut	Small but deep sub-circular pit observed in SW corner of sondage with 0207 & 0208: steep/vertical sides to flat base; diam c.0.9m, depth 0.78m; cuts fills of 0204
0207	0207	Pit	Cut	Large, sub-circular? pit observed along W edge of sondage with 0206 & 0208: with steep sides, gradual BOS to slightly concave base: diam c.2m, depth 0.96m
0208	0208	Pit	Cut	Large but not particularly deep pit of uncertain shape observed along E edge of sondage with 0206 & 0207: with fairly gentle sloping sides to fairly flat base; diam c.2m, depth 0.62m
0209	0209	Pit	Cut	Shallow sub-circular? pit (same as 0174), truncated by 0203 with gently sloping concave sides, base prob not seen; diam c.1.5m (with 0174), depth >0.42
0210	0209	Pit	Fill	Single fill: mixed mid grey brown firm sandy silt with freq gravel
0211			Other	Surface finds from pit cluster in Sect 29 & 31, ie pits 0195, 0203 etc
0212	0208	Pit	Fill	Lower fill of 0208: mid grey brown friable silty sand with occ chalk & charcoal, mod sub-ang flints
0213	0208	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of 0208: dark grey brown friable silty sand with mod gravel/sml sub-ang flints, occ chalk & CBM flecks
0214	0208	Pit	Fill	Top fill of 0208: dark brown grey friable silty sand with mod charc, CBM, chalk, sml stones & gravel
0215	0207	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of 0207: mid grey brown friable sandy silt with mod gravel, occ chalk
0216	0207	Pit	Fill	Middle fill of 0207 (above 0205): mid grey brown friable silty sand occ patches of gravel, chalk & CBM
0217	0207	Pit	Fill	One of the upper fills of 0207: light grey brown friable silty sand with occ chalk & sub-ang flints
0218	0207	Pit	Fill	Top fill of 0207: light orange brown friable silty sand with mod/freq gravel & chalk
0219	0206	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of 0206: mottled mid grey brown/mid orange brown friable silty sand with mod/freq gravel, occ chalk
0220	0206	Pit	Fill	Top fill of 0220: dark brown grey friable clay sand with occ sub-ang flints & charc
0221			Other	VOID number deleted
0222	0222	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit with fairly steep convex sides, flairing outwards towards top and with a rounded concave base; diam c.1.7m, depth, depth 0.83m; cuts fill of 0224
0223	0222	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of 0222: dark grey brown friable silty sand with occ chalk, charc, mod sub-ang flints
0224	0224	Pit	Cut	Shallow, sub-circular pit, highly truncated by 0222: with moderate sloping concave sides, base not fully seen; diam c.1.3m, depth 0.3m
0225	0224	Pit	Fill	Single fill of 0224: mid orange brown friable silty sand with occ sub-angular flints & chalk
0226	0226	Pit	Cut	Large circular pit (re-excavation of 0004 from eval) truncated by modern concrete & brick plinth in centre; same feature as 0123 & 0195
0227	0226	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of 0226: mid brown firm slightly sandy silt with occ gravel
0228	0226	Pit	Fill	Lower fill above 0227: dark grey/black firm sandy silt with moderate gravel & charcoal
0229	0226	Pit	Fill	Lower fill above 0228: pale/mid brown grey firm slightly sandy silt with occ medium flints
0230	0226	Pit	Fill	Thick middle fill above 0229: dark brown grey firm sandy silt with darker bands of charcoal, moderate charcoal & medium flints

Context No	Feature No	Type	Category	Description
0231	0226	Pit	Fill	Upper fill, above 0230: mid brown grey firm sandy silt with mode charcoal & medium flints
0232	0226	Pit	Fill	Slender fill near top, under 0233: mid brown orange firm slightly silty sand with abundant gravel
0233	0226	Pit	Fill	Top fill: mid to dark brown grey firm sandy silt with mod charcoal
0234	0222	Pit	Fill	Main, middle fill: mid yellow brown friable silty sand with mod sml sub-ang flints, occ chalk & charcoal
0235	0222	Pit	Fill	Top fill: dark brown grey friable silty sand with freq gravel, mod charcoal, occ chalk & CBM
0236	0236	Pit	Cut	Irregular shaped oval pit, E/W axis, with shallow steep sides to flat base; length 1.3m, width 0.84m, depth 0.18m
0237	0237	Pit	Cut	Slightly irregular, roughly circular pit with steep sides to slightly concave base; diam c.1.6m, depth 0.94m
0238	0238	Pit	Cut	Highly truncated pit with fairly steep sides to concave base; diam >0.44m, depth 0.39m; cut by 0236 & modern well (to S)
0239	0239	Pit	Cut	Large oval pit, axis N/S, not excavated or fully recorded (GPS plan only) just sampled for Victorian finds; length c.2.4m, width c.2m, depth not investigated
0240	0239	Pit	Fill	Fill of unexcavated pit/just sampled for finds: mid grey sandy silt
0241	0241	Pit	Cut	Unexcavated pit, NW corner, insufficient shoring to dig safely, sampled for finds only; diam >1.4m; truncated by modern pit to S
0242	0241	Pit	Fill	Fill of unexcavated pit: dark grey brown sandy silt, shovel sample for finds
0243	0243	Pit	Cut	Highly truncated pit (by 0237, 0238 & modern well); edges not seen, fairly level, slightly undulating base; diam >1.7m, depth 0.7m
0244	0243	Pit	Fill	Basal fill: mid grey brown friable sandy silt with mod/freq gravel, chalk & charcoal
0245	0243	Pit	Fill	Top fill: mid grey brown friable sandy silt with mod/freq gravel, chalk & charcoal
0246	0236	Pit	Fill	Compact fill of nearly all tile/CBM & mortar
0247	0238	Pit	Fill	Bright yellow friable sand
0248	0238	Pit	Fill	Narrow middle fill: light brown orange friable sand
0249	0238	Pit	Fill	Top fill: mid grey brown silty sand with mod sub-ang flints, occ chalk
0250	0237	Pit	Fill	Basal fill: dark grey brown friable silty sand with occ chalk & charcoal, mod sub-ang flints
0251	0237	Pit	Fill	Main middle/upper fill: mid yellow brown friable silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flints, occ chalk, charcoal & CBM
0252	0237	Pit	Fill	Narrow upper fill between 0251 & 0253: light orange friable sandy gravel
0253	0237	Pit	Fill	Top fill: pale orange yellow friable sandy gravel
0254			Deposit	Disturbed layer/top of natural between main concentration of pits along western edge
0255	0255	Wall	Cut	Cut for post-med well truncated by basement 0102, not excavated; diam >2m
0255a	0255	Wall	Cut	Cut for brick-lined well, truncated by basement 0102, not excxvated; diam c.2m
0256	0255	Wall	Other	Bonded well wall of soft red habd-made bricks but with occasional semi-engineering bricks & with hard sand cement (not lime mortar)?
0257	0255	Wall	Fill	Backfill of well 0255, not excavated
0258	0258	Pit	Cut	Large, circular pit (not excavated), diameter c.3.5m, seen during watching brief at 29.40mOD
0259	0258	Pit	Fill	Mid brown sandy silt clay with chalk & charcoal flecks; finds: x1 pot sherd, surface find
0260	0260	Pit	Cut	Small, circular pit, revealed in watching brief site strip to 29.40mOD, not excavated, diam >1m; cut by modern features to E&W
0261	0260			Very similar to 0259 but slightly darker; no finds; cut by pit 0258
0262	0262	Ditch	Cut	N/S running ditch with gently sloping sides to shallow rounded base; depth 0.12m, depth 0.12m, 0.5m slot dug
0263	0262	Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown sandy clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks & moderate small flints; finds: tile x1, pot x1, bone

APPENDIX 2: BULK FINDS TABLE

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Slag		Flint		Animal Bone		Shell		Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No	Sample finds
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g				
0101	24	322														Unstrat		
0110																	10	Heat-altered Flint
0113			5	112			1	337			1	7			Stone(Quern): 2-5052g, Slate:2-16g		10	Heat-altered Flint
0115	2	16			7	146										LSax	11	Fired Clay, Heat-altered Flint, Bone
0116	2	42														LSax		
0118	11	213	1	68							14	230	3	42		LSax		
0119	92	1326	4	444							72	509	3	32		LSax		
0120	21	178					1	337			19	101				LSax	12	Pottery, Bone
0126	25	172			1	6			1	4	23	116	1	4	Mortar:1-1g, Heat-altered flint:10g, Charcoal:1-1g	ESax		
0127	7	175			1	11			2	15	70	617				ESax		
0128	2	13									3	18				ESax	13	Fired Clay, Worked Flint, Bone
0129	1	5									68	577				ESax	16	Fired Clay, Worked Flint, Bone
0131	2	17									2	13				ESax		
0132	1	10	1	25							3	50				LSax		
0134											2	8						
0137	55	1795	7	54							27	378	7	68	Mortar:2-8g, Glass:1-2g	Med		
0138	36	514									4	22				LSax	14	Pot, Fired Clay, Bone

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Slag		Flint		Animal Bone		Shell		Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No	Sample finds
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g				
0142	1	6														Pre		
0144	14	252	2	34							11	202	1	5		LSax		
0145	16	341									479	3517			Charcoal:2-1g	ESax		
0158	2	28									24	187	1	7		Med	15	Pottery, Worked Flint, Bone
0161	7	148	2	101							6	155				Med		
0163	2	9									5	21				Med	18	Pottery, Fired Clay, Worked Flint, Bone
0164											7	26			Stone:1-183g			
0170	14	103	1	266							11	135	3	10		EMed		
0171	43	339									46	372	1	8	Heat-altered stone:2-364g	EMed		
0173	33	385					1	83			71	925	2	10	Fe nail:1-5g, Heat-altered flint 2g	EMed		
0175	2	57					3	83								LSax		
0180	37	271	1	118							32	461	1	12		LSax?		
0184	15	229	1	96							25	279	1	8		LSax?		
0188	9	117	1	5			1	100			13	170				LSax?		
0189	1	2					1	114			3	45				LSax		
0193	54	412	1	22	2	33					56	552			Charcoal:4-3g	LSax		
0194	3	10					2	14			1	47				LSax		
0197	1	32					1	48								LSax	19	Pottery, Fired Clay, Worked Flint, Bone
0204	115	1022	3	157					1	17	356	3564	29	115	Heat-altered flint:117g,Charcoal:4-1g	LSax		
0205							2	51			5	76						
0210											8	187	3	30	Charcoal:5-9g			

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Slag		Flint		Animal Bone		Shell		Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No	Sample finds
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g				
0211	18	98	4	99							10	49	3	23	Slate:1-37g	Med		
0212	2	24					1	9			4	21				LSax		
0213	39	388									17	77				LSax		
0214	168	2244			21	727					66	869	4	15	Charcoal:1-1g	LSax		
0216	14	206					1	6			18	224				LSax	17	Pot, Fired Clay, Flint, Bone
0218	2	11									2	44				LSax		
0220	7	184									48	850			Charcoal:1-1g			
0223											4	4						
0225	6	34									7	59				LSax		
0228	1	8			5	23					6	113	1	12		LSax		
0229	3	42							4	63	14	106			Stone:1-741g	LSax		
0230					4	32					23	197	1	11	Heat-altered flint:5g	LSax?		
0233					15	129					1	217						
0234	2	97									3	110				LSax		
0235	1	11					1	31			1	2			Clinker:1-1g	LSax		
0240	63	1326	3	159							53	585	5	67	Clay Pipe:22-95g, Fe nail:1-11g, Glass:20-1593g, Charcoal:9-5g	Pmed		
0242	6	49					1	35			50	513	3	17		Med		
0244	2	35														LSax		
0245	9	132									8	396				LSax		
0246			39	2634											Glass:2-230g			
0250	6	56									8	45				LSax		
0251											1	55						
0259	1	16									10	23						
0263	1	7													Lava quernstone:1-353g			

APPENDIX 3: POTTERY BY SUE ANDERSON

Introduction

Pottery totalling 1,060 sherds (13,953g) was collected from forty-nine contexts during the excavation. Table 3.1 (below) provides a quantification by fabric. A summary catalogue is included below. The pottery is generally in good condition with many large sherds present, although some fragments are abraded. In addition to this assemblage two small, single sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon and Late Anglo-Saxon or medieval pottery were later recovered from ditch 0262 (0263) (7g) and pit 0258 (0259) (16g) respectively (not included in the tables).

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Unidentified Prehistoric	PREH	Prehistoric	1	6		1
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	Preh/ESax?	1	3		1
Early Anglo-Saxon coarse shelly	ESCS	5th-7th c.	8	32		1
Early Anglo-Saxon ferrous oxide	ESFE	5th-7th c.	1	19		1
Early Anglo-Saxon fine sandy ware	ESFS	5th-7th c.	1	41	0.12	1
Early Anglo-Saxon grass-tempered	ESO1	L.6th-7th c.	9	66	0.20	7
Early Anglo-Saxon grass and sand-tempered	ESO2	5th-7th c.	37	587	0.36	24
Early Anglo-Saxon fine sand and mica	ESSM	5th-7th c.	1	6	0.05	1
Thetford-type ware (Sudbury)	THETS	L.9th-11th c.	794	9421	11.34	609
Thetford-type Ware (Ipswich)	THETI	L.9th-11th c.	1	20	0.06	1
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	1	10		1
St. Neots-type ware	NEOT	875-1100	3	5		3
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	54	403	0.66	48
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	2	10		2
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	9	80	0.15	4
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	2	39	0.08	1
Medieval South Suffolk black-surfaced ware	MSSBW	12th-14th c.	1	12	0.04	1
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware	MSSCW	12th-14th c.	48	1468	1.07	12
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware gritty	MSSCWG	12th-14th c.	9	92	0.29	8
SW Suffolk sandy micaceous ware	SWSSM	12th-14th c.	5	47		5
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	12th-13th c.	1	19		1
Medieval coarseware Essex micaceous type	MEMS	12th-14th c.	2	38		2
Hedingham ware	HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.	1	3		1
Essex sandy orange wares	ESOW	L.12th-14th c.	2	38	0.10	2
East Anglian redwares	EAR	13th-15th c.	3	162		2
Mill Green ware	MGW	L.13th-E.14th c.	1	1		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	RAER	L.15th-16th c.	1	1		
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	9	178	0.07	7
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	3	398	0.30	3
Industrial Slipware	INDS	L.18th-20th c.	5	40	0.30	1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th-19th c.	7	176	0.20	1
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	18th-20th c.	1	30	0.15	1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th-19th c.	1	40		1
Modern lustreware	LUST	19th c.	7	92	0.25	1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	10	135	0.92	8
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	4	29	0.14	3
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	14	206	0.24	8
Totals			***1,060***	***13,953***	***17.09***	***341***

Table 3.1 Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Recording follows guidelines for medieval pottery recording (MPRG 2001). Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2019). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Summary of the assemblage

Fifty-nine sherds of handmade vessels were recovered, the majority of which are probably of Early Anglo-Saxon date. These included the rims of five jars and a bowl. The sherds were generally in fine, hard fabrics with sparse to moderate organic tempering, although at least one vessel with very coarse shell tempering was also recovered. Given the similarity of undecorated handmade vessels of Iron Age and Early Anglo-Saxon date, a prehistoric date cannot be entirely ruled out for this small assemblage, but until other evidence to the contrary is forthcoming, it seems most likely that this pottery indicates activity in the 6th/7th centuries.

The largest proportion of this assemblage dates to the Late Anglo-Saxon period. Most of this pottery appears to be locally-made Thetford-type ware, and identified vessels were all jars or large storage vessels with applied thumbed strips. There were two main fabric groups, although these were not separated in the cataloguing as they appear to be due to variations in firing – they comprised a black softer fabric with red margins, and a harder grey fabric, either fully reduced or with red margins. Rim forms were mainly late types, based on the Thetford typology (Anderson 2004), being dominated by parellel-sided (type 4) and tapered (type 7) forms with a few rounded wedges (type 6). A number of these rims were unusual in being almost flat-topped everted types, which is normally associated with medieval wares in the area, but they occurred in the same fabrics as the rest of the Thetford-type ware from the site and many were girth-grooved. Decoration, other than applied strips, was in the form of girth-grooving of the upper parts of the vessels, with only one sherd decorated with rouletting. Bases were generally flat. A number of overfired, warped and blown sherds were present in the assemblage, but some of these showed signs of use (sooting, lime, food residue). Also of this date was a small group of St Neots-type shelly ware.

A small but significant group of early medieval wares was present. Many of the contexts containing Thetford-type wares also contained at least one or two sherds of handmade pottery of this period, confirming the apparent later date of the former. Ten jars and a small bowl/lamp were present in early medieval ware, the majority being in the fine, thin-walled fabric typical of northern Suffolk and Norfolk, with only a few sherds of coarser Essex-type and shelly early medieval wares present.

There appears to have been a decrease in the deposition of pottery on the site from the high medieval period onwards. A few coarsewares of presumed local manufacture were present, including rim fragments of jars and bowls, some of which can be dated to the 13th century based on Essex parallels (*e.g*. Drury 1993). However, 36 sherds of MSSCW belonged to a single vessel, a large jar with a warped rim which had food residue internally. A small group of Essex glazed wares was also present. The latest medieval or early post-medieval sherd was a fragment of Raeren stoneware.

A group of sixty-one sherds of ‘modern’ pottery was recovered from pit 0239, and included kitchen wares and tablewares which perhaps relate to the household between the later 18th to mid 19th centuries.

Table 3.2 (below) shows the distribution of pottery by period and context, with suggested spotdates based on pottery only. Almost all finds were recovered from pits.

Feature	Context	Type	HM	ESax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Spotdate
-	0101	Finds		1	19	3	1			12th c.+
0114	0115	Pit			2					L.9th-11th c.
0114	0116	Pit			2					L.9th-11th c.
0117	0118	Pit			11					11th c.
0117	0119	Pit		1	96	3				11th-12th c.
0117	0120	Pit			19	2				11th-12th c.
0123	0132	Pit			1					L.9th-11th c.
0124	0137	Pit			3	1	59			M-L.13th c.
0125	0126	Pit		25						6th-7th c.
0125	0127	Pit		6	1*					6th-7th c.
0125	0128	Pit		2						6th-7th c.
0125	0129	Pit		1						6th-7th c.
0125	0131	Pit		1	1*					6th-7th c.
0125	0138	Pit		1	37*					11th c.
0125	0145	Pit		17						6th-7th c.
0141	0142	Pit	1							preh?
0143	0144	Pit			15					L.9th-11th c.
0152	0161	Pit			6	1	5	1		L.15th-16th c.
0152	0163	Pit				1	1			L.13th-15th c.
0154	0158	Pit		1			1			12th-14th c.
0166	0170	Pit			13	1				11th-12th c.
0166	0171	Pit			32	10	1			12th c.?
0166	0188	Pit			8	1				11th-12th c.
0172	0173	Pit			24	9				11th-12th c.
0172	0189	Pit			1					L.9th-11th c.
0174	0175	Pit			2					L.9th-11th c.
0174	0180	Pit			28	9				11th-12th c.
0183	0184	Pit			12	3				11th-12th c.
0190	0193	Pit			54					11th c.
0190	0194	Pit			12					L.9th-11th c.
0195	0197	Pit			1					L.9th-11th c.
0203	0204	Pit			98	11	4			12th-13th c.
0207	0216	Pit			13					L.9th-11th c.
0207	0218	Pit			10					L.10th-11th c.
0208	0212	Pit			2					L.9th-11th c.
0208	0213	Pit			37	2				11th-12th c.
0208	0214	Pit			167	3				11th-12th c.
0222	0234	Pit			2					11th c.
0222	0235	Pit			1					L.10th-11th c.
0224	0225	Pit			6					L.9th-11th c.
0226	0228	Pit			1					L.9th-11th c.
0226	0229	Pit			3					L.9th-11th c.
0226	0230	Pit			23	4				11th-12th c.
0237	0250	Pit			6					11th c.
0239	0240	Pit			1				61	M.19th c.
0241	0242	Pit		1	3	1	1			12th-13th c.?
0243	0244	Pit			2					L.9th-11th c.
0243	0245	Pit			9					11th c.
various	0211	Pit	1		15		2			12th-14th c.

Table 3.2 Distribution of pottery by context and period with spotdates (* intrusive or surface finds)

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Summary catalogue

Note: a full catalogue is available in archive in MS Access database format

Key. Rim: 4–7 Thetford ware jar types (Anderson 2004); BD – bead; EV – everted; FLAR – flaring; FTEV – flat-topped everted; SEV – simple everted; SQBD – square bead; TAP – tapering everted; THEV – thickened everted; UPPL – upright plain; VERT – vertical.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Dates
0101	EMW			3	16	3	11th-12th c.
0101	ESO2			1	9	1	5th-7th c.
0101	MSSBW	Bowl?	TAP	1	12	1	12th-14th c.
0101	NEOT			1	4	1	875-1100
0101	THETI	Large AC jar	4?	1	20	1	L.9th-11th c.
0101	THETS			11	99	11	L.9th-11th c.
0101	THETS		5?	1	5	1	L.9th-11th c.
0101	THETS	Large AC jar	4?	2	115	2	L.9th-11th c.
0101	THETS	Medium AB jar	6	1	13	1	L.9th-11th c.
0101	THETS	Medium AB jar	7?	2	28	2	L.9th-11th c.
0115	THET			1	10	1	L.9th-11th c.
0115	THETS			1	5		L.9th-11th c.
0116	THETS			2	42	1	L.9th-11th c.
0118	THETS			9	127	9	L.9th-11th c.
0118	THETS	Large storage vessel		1	53	1	L.9th-11th c.
0118	THETS	Medium AB jar	7?	1	33	1	L.9th-11th c.
0119	EMW			3	18	1	11th-12th c.
0119	ESO2			1	7	1	5th-7th c.
0119	THETS			85	1070	57	L.9th-11th c.
0119	THETS	Large AC jar	4	1	22	1	L.9th-11th c.
0119	THETS	Large AC jar	4?	1	30	1	L.9th-11th c.
0119	THETS	Medium AB jar	4?	9	212	2	L.9th-11th c.
0120	EMW			2	7	2	11th-12th c.
0120	THETS			18	160	14	L.9th-11th c.
0120	THETS	Large AC jar	4?	1	11	1	L.9th-11th c.
0126	ESCS			8	32	1	5th-7th c.
0126	ESO1			6	44	4	L.6th-7th c.
0126	ESO2			10	82	7	5th-7th c.
0126	ESSM	Jar	EV	1	6	1	5th-7th c.
0127	ESO2			2	11	2	5th-7th c.
0127	ESO2	Jar	VERT	4	154	2	5th-7th c.
0127	THETS			1	9	1	L.9th-11th c.
0128	ESO2			2	13	2	5th-7th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Dates
0129	ESO2			1	6	1	5th-7th c.
0131	ESO1			1	12	1	L.6th-7th c.
0131	THETS			1	5	1	L.9th-11th c.
0132	THETS			1	9	1	L.9th-11th c.
0137	EAR			1	1	1	13th-15th c.
0137	EAR	Jug		2	161	1	13th-15th c.
0137	EMW	Jar	FLAR	1	15	1	11th-12th c.
0137	ESOW			1	30	1	L.12th-14th c.
0137	ESOW	Jug	SQBD	1	8	1	L.12th-14th c.
0137	MCWG	Bowl	FTEV	2	39	1	L.11th-13th c?
0137	MEMS			1	27	1	12th-14th c.
0137	MSSCW			5	44	5	12th-14th c.
0137	MSSCW	Jar	EVBD	1	14	1	12th-14th c.
0137	MSSCW	Jar	FTEV	38	1399	2	12th-14th c.
0137	MSSCWG			4	23	4	12th-14th c.
0137	MSSCWG	Jar	EVSQ	1	22	1	12th-14th c.
0137	MSSCWG	Jar	FTEV	1	11	1	12th-14th c.
0137	NEOT			2	1	2	875-1100
0137	SWSSM			1	7	1	12th-14th c.
0137	THETS			1	4	1	L.9th-11th c.
0138	ESO1	Jar	VERT	1	5	1	L.6th-7th c.
0138	THETS			27	384	24	L.9th-11th c.
0138	THETS	Jar	4	2	45	2	L.9th-11th c.
0138	THETS	Jar	4?	3	43	2	L.9th-11th c.
0138	THETS	Jar	7	4	29	1	L.9th-11th c.
0138	THETS	Jar	7?	1	7	1	L.9th-11th c.
0142	PREH			1	6	1	Prehistoric
0144	THETS			15	252	14	L.9th-11th c.
0145	ESFE			1	19	1	5th-7th c.
0145	ESFS	Bowl	VERT	1	41	1	5th-7th c.
0145	ESO1	Jar?	FLAR	1	5	1	L.6th-7th c.
0145	ESO2			13	258	5	5th-7th c.
0145	ESO2	Jar	VERT	1	21	1	5th-7th c.
0158	ESO2			1	17	1	5th-7th c.
0158	MEMS			1	11	1	12th-14th c.
0161	EMW			1	2	1	11th-12th c.
0161	HFW1			1	3	1	M.12th-M.13th c.
0161	MSSCW			2	5	2	12th-14th c.
0161	MSSCWG			1	2	1	12th-14th c.
0161	RAER			1	1		L.15th-16th c.
0161	SWSSM			1	22	1	12th-14th c.
0161	THETS			4	19	4	L.9th-11th c.
0161	THETS	Large AC jar		2	105	2	L.9th-11th c.
0163	EMWG			1	7	1	11th-12th c.
0163	MGW			1	1	1	L.13th-E.14th c.
0170	EMW			1	7	1	11th-12th c.
0170	THETS			12	88	12	L.9th-11th c.
0170	THETS	Small AA jar	4	1	9	1	L.9th-11th c.
0171	EMW			4	13	4	11th-12th c.
0171	EMW	Jar	SEV	2	19	2	11th-12th c.
0171	EMWSS			4	15	1	11th-13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Dates
0171	MSSCW			1	4	1	12th-14th c.
0171	THETS			28	246	26	L.9th-11th c.
0171	THETS	Medium AB jar	?	2	6	2	L.9th-11th c.
0171	THETS	Medium AB jar	4	1	15	1	L.9th-11th c.
0171	THETS	Medium AB jar	5	1	23	1	L.9th-11th c.
0173	EMW			6	21	6	11th-12th c.
0173	EMWSS			2	8	2	11th-13th c.
0173	EMWSS	Jar	SEV	1	45	1	11th-13th c.
0173	THETS			19	164	18	L.9th-11th c.
0173	THETS	Large storage vessel		3	48	1	L.9th-11th c.
0173	THETS	Medium AB jar	4	1	78	1	L.9th-11th c.
0173	THETS	Medium AB jar	5	1	19	1	L.9th-11th c.
0175	THETS			2	57	2	L.9th-11th c.
0180	EMW			1	3	1	11th-12th c.
0180	EMW	Jar		1	8	1	11th-12th c.
0180	EMW	Jar	SEV	5	74	2	11th-12th c.
0180	EMWSS			2	12		11th-13th c.
0180	THETS			22	114	20	L.9th-11th c.
0180	THETS	Large storage vessel		2	28		L.9th-11th c.
0180	THETS	Medium AB jar	5	1	9	1	L.9th-11th c.
0180	THETS	Medium AB jar	5/6	1	9	1	L.9th-11th c.
0180	THETS	Medium AB jar	6	1	4	1	L.9th-11th c.
0180	THETS	Small AA jar	4	1	10	1	L.9th-11th c.
0184	EMW			1	6	1	11th-12th c.
0184	EMW	Jar	SEV	2	61	1	11th-12th c.
0184	THETS			9	103	8	L.9th-11th c.
0184	THETS		4/6?	1	14	1	L.9th-11th c.
0184	THETS	Large AC jar	7	1	17	1	L.9th-11th c.
0184	THETS	Large storage vessel		1	26		L.9th-11th c.
0188	EMW			1	9	1	11th-12th c.
0188	THETS			7	101	6	L.9th-11th c.
0188	THETS	Medium AB jar		1	8	1	L.9th-11th c.
0189	THETS			1	2	1	L.9th-11th c.
0193	THETS			43	249	37	L.9th-11th c.
0193	THETS	Large AC jar	4	1	5	1	L.9th-11th c.
0193	THETS	Large AC jar	7?	1	17	1	L.9th-11th c.
0193	THETS	Large storage vessel		7	94		L.9th-11th c.
0193	THETS	Medium AB jar	4	1	33	1	L.9th-11th c.
0193	THETS	Medium AB jar	5	1	10	1	L.9th-11th c.
0194	THETS			12	26	12	L.9th-11th c.
0197	THETS	Large storage vessel		1	30		L.9th-11th c.
0204	EMW			10	43	10	11th-12th c.
0204	EMW	Jar	FLAR	1	6	1	11th-12th c.
0204	HCW			1	19	1	L.12th-13th c.
0204	MSSCWG	Bowl	FTEV	2	34	1	12th-14th c.
0204	SWSSM			1	5	1	12th-14th c.
0204	THETS			91	785	72	L.9th-11th c.
0204	THETS	Large AC jar	4	1	15	1	L.9th-11th c.
0204	THETS	Large AC jar	4?	1	3	1	L.9th-11th c.
0204	THETS	Medium AB jar	4	1	16	1	L.9th-11th c.
0204	THETS	Medium AB jar	4?	1	27	1	L.9th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Dates
0204	THETS	Medium AB jar	5	1	36	1	L.9th-11th c.
0204	THETS	Medium AB jar	7	2	28	1	L.9th-11th c.
0211	MSSCW			1	2	1	12th-14th c.
0211	SWSSM			1	7	1	12th-14th c.
0211	THETS			14	64	14	L.9th-11th c.
0211	THETS	Medium AB jar	7?	1	20	1	L.9th-11th c.
0211	UNHM			1	3	1	
0212	THETS			2	24	2	L.9th-11th c.
0213	EMW			1	11	1	11th-12th c.
0213	EMW	Jar	FLAR	1	5	1	11th-12th c.
0213	THETS			32	434	24	L.9th-11th c.
0213	THETS		7?	2	19	1	L.9th-11th c.
0213	THETS	Medium AB jar	4	1	5	1	L.9th-11th c.
0213	THETS	Medium AB jar	4?	1	4	1	L.9th-11th c.
0213	THETS	Medium AB jar	7?	1	6	1	L.9th-11th c.
0214	EMW			3	10	3	11th-12th c.
0214	THETS			134	1619	83	L.9th-11th c.
0214	THETS	Large storage vessel		1	12	1	L.9th-11th c.
0214	THETS	Medium AB jar	4?	3	71	3	L.9th-11th c.
0214	THETS	Medium AB jar	7	1	31	1	L.9th-11th c.
0214	THETS	Medium AB jar	7?	28	508	10	L.9th-11th c.
0216	THETS			12	189	11	L.9th-11th c.
0216	THETS	Medium AB jar	5	1	15	1	L.9th-11th c.
0218	THETS			9	171	8	L.9th-11th c.
0218	THETS	Large AC jar	5/6	1	23	1	L.9th-11th c.
0225	THETS			6	34	5	L.9th-11th c.
0228	THETS			1	8	1	L.9th-11th c.
0229	THETS			3	42	3	L.9th-11th c.
0230	EMW			3	31	3	11th-12th c.
0230	EMW		THEV	1	18	1	11th-12th c.
0230	THETS			18	145	16	L.9th-11th c.
0230	THETS	Large AC jar	4	1	33	1	L.9th-11th c.
0230	THETS	Large AC jar	6	1	6	1	L.9th-11th c.
0230	THETS	Medium AB jar	5/6	1	8	1	L.9th-11th c.
0230	THETS	Medium AB jar	6	1	10	1	L.9th-11th c.
0230	THETS	Small AA jar	6	1	48	1	L.9th-11th c.
0234	THETS			1	10	1	L.9th-11th c.
0234	THETS	Medium AB jar	6	1	88	1	L.9th-11th c.
0235	THETS	Large AC jar	4	1	11	1	L.9th-11th c.
0240	CRW			6	106	5	1730-1760
0240	CRW	Lid		1	35	1	1730-1760
0240	CRW	Plate	EV	2	37	1	1730-1760
0240	ESW			1	7	1	17th-19th c.
0240	ESW	Bottle		1	54	1	17th-19th c.
0240	ESW	Jug	UPPL	1	337	1	17th-19th c.
0240	INDS	Bowl	UPPL	5	40	1	L.18th-20th c.
0240	LGRE	Chamber pot?	FTEV	7	176	1	18th-19th c.
0240	LPME	Plantpot?	BD	1	30	1	18th-20th c.
0240	LSRW			1	40	1	18th-19th c.
0240	LUST	Jug	UPPL	7	92	1	19th c.
0240	PEW			1	11	1	L.18th-M.19th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Dates
0240	PEW	Bowl	UPPL	2	27	2	L.18th-M.19th c.
0240	PEW	Dish	UPPL	1	8	1	L.18th-M.19th c.
0240	PEW	Plate	EV	6	89	4	L.18th-M.19th c.
0240	REFW			2	18	2	L.18th-20th c.
0240	REFW	Bowl	UPPL	2	11	1	L.18th-20th c.
0240	THETS			1	3	1	L.9th-11th c.
0240	YELW			6	49	3	L.18th-19th c.
0240	YELW	Bowl?	UPPL	1	7	1	L.18th-19th c.
0240	YELW	Dish	FLAR	1	14	1	L.18th-19th c.
0240	YELW	Dish	FLAR?	4	53	1	L.18th-19th c.
0240	YELW	Jug	UPPL	1	39	1	L.18th-19th c.
0240	YELW	Jug?		1	44	1	L.18th-19th c.
0242	EMWG			1	3	1	11th-12th c.
0242	ESO2			1	9	1	5th-7th c.
0242	SWSSM			1	6	1	12th-14th c.
0242	THETS			2	10	2	L.9th-11th c.
0242	THETS	Large AC jar	4	1	21	1	L.9th-11th c.
0244	THETS	Medium AB jar	5/6	2	33	1	L.9th-11th c.
0245	THETS			3	28	3	L.9th-11th c.
0245	THETS	Large AC jar	6	5	88	1	L.9th-11th c.
0245	THETS	Medium AB jar	4	1	16	1	L.9th-11th c.
0250	THETS			5	24	3	L.9th-11th c.
0250	THETS	Small AA jar	6	1	32	1	L.9th-11th c.

APPENDIX 4: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL (CBM)

Introduction

A total of seventy pieces (4,379g) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered. Of this eighteen pieces (1,728g) are, or are likely to be, Roman. This includes most of the CBM identified as brick (RB). Much of the remainder, consisting of forty-two pieces (2,486g), is broken peg-tiles (PT) of medieval or post-medieval date. There are also a few miscellaneous pieces of bricks or tiles (BRT) most of which are not closely dated. Almost all of the CBM was recovered from pit fill, with just a few surface collected pieces. Most of these features produced less than five pieces, although one, pit 0236, contained a small group of peg-tile pieces and two pieces of brick. All of the CBM is listed and described by context in the catalogue below.

Roman CBM

Roman or probable Roman CBM was recovered from ten features but mostly as only one or two pieces. Most is in fine-medium sand fabrics. Pieces from two flanged *tegula* roof tiles (RT) could be identified (0119, 0180) as well a much thicker pieces from Roman bricks (RB) (0119) (0193) and (0211). There are also number of miscellaneous pieces that are either from Roman bricks or tiles (RBT) (0119) (0144) (0170) and (0204). However, it may be possible that one or two of the pieces of brick or thick tiles might be post-Roman (0137) (0246).

Medieval-post-medieval CBM

All of the CBM that can be clearly identified as of medieval or post-medieval date consists of pieces from peg-tiles (PT). There is one small group of thirty-five pieces (2,196g) from the fill (0246) of pit 0236. Otherwise there are only of two pieces from four other contexts (0113) (0161) (0188) and (0240). A number of the pieces of tile from context (0246) have lime based mortar on the original surfaces and edges and two pieces of brick or tile (BRT) chips from (0137) are bonded by lime based mortar. They may well originally have been used on tiled roofs in the town or in mortared wall plinths. None of the tile pieces has any indication of scorching so that they do not appear to have come from a setting such as an oven base. Of the remaining CBM, two brick (BR) pieces from contexts (0113) and (0132) have the remains of an abraded, thin white coat on some surfaces and appear likely to be post-Roman. Also, two brick pieces recovered with the peg tile from (0246) might well be post-Roman, but this is not clear and they are hard to date confidently.

Discussion

The quantity of CBM recovered is not large. A significant proportion is Roman, but this appears very probably to be material brought onto the site for reuse rather than reflecting the former presence of moderate or well appointed Roman buildings in the immediate area. It may reflect Roman unmortared structures relatively close-by, such as agricultural ovens or corn dryers; although none of the material appears heated or burnt. It may also represent material collected for reuse in the post-Roman period, salvaged from abandoned buildings or other structures in the general area.

The post-Roman CBM consists mostly of peg-tile pieces, some of which are probably structural from a demolished building(s). It is not clear to what extent a few other pieces, probably representing bricks, may also be of medieval or post-medieval date but it is clear that this material is quite limited among the assemblage. Pieces of peg tile are difficult to date closely. They appear from the late 12th century in London (Egan 1998, 28) but seem not to have passed into common use, at least in Essex, prior to the 14th century (Ryan and Andrews 1993, 97). The peg tile from pit 0236 (0246) is not associated with any pottery but two pieces from one other pit 0161 (0152) were found with a sherd dated to the late 15th-16th century.

References

Egan, G., 1998, *The medieval household, daily living c. 1150-c. 1450*, MoLAS, Medieval Finds from Excavation in London 6.

Ryan, P., and Andrews, D., 1993, ‘A brick and tile typology for Cressing temple’ in Andrews, D., (Ed), *Cressing Temple, A Templer and Hospitaller manor in Essex*, Essex County Council.

Catalogue: Ceramic building material (CBM)

Key: RB=Roman brick; RT=Roman tegula tile; RBT=Roman brick or tile; BRT-brick/tile (general); BR=brick (medieval-modern); PT=peg tile; fs=fine sand; ms=medium sand

Ctxt	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Thick mm	Abr	Over fired	Glaze	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
0113	0111	pit	CBM	fs	PT	1	23						Med-p-med
0113	0111	pit	CBM	ms	BRT	4	88					Misc pieces – some with abraded cream surface	
0118	0117	pit	CBM	fs	RB	1	68						Rom
0119	0117	pit	CBM	f-ms	RB	2	224	40					Rom
0119	0117	pit	CBM	f-ms	RT	1	203	25				Flanged tile	Rom
0119	0117	pit	CBM	ms	RBT	1	16					Abraded piece	Rom
0132	0123	pit	CBM	ms	BRT	1	25		*			Brick? – abraded cream surface	
0137	0124	pit	CBM	ms	BRT	4	30					Fragments one with mortar bond between pieces	p-med
0137	0124	pit	CBM	ms	RBT?	2	22		*			Orange fabric	Rom (?)
0144	0143	pit	CBM	fs	RBT	2	34						Rom
0161	0152	pit	CBM	ms	PT	2	101					One with part of round peg hole	Med-p-med
0170	0166	pit	CBM	ms	RBT	1	265	c. 30				Frag of animal print? In surface	Rom
0180	0174	pit	CBM	f-ms	RT	1	118	20				Edge of tegula tile	Rom
0184	0182	pit	CBM	f-ms	RBT	1	96	c. 35				Possible Rom brick, though floor tile piece is difficult to exclude	Rom (?)
0188		surface	CBM	ms	PT	1	6					Lime-based mortar on surface	Med-p-med
0193	0190	pit	CBM	fs	RB	1	23						Rom
0204	0203	pit	CBM	fs	RBT	2	149	c. 25-30				2 pieces and frags	Rom
0211		surface	CBM	fs	RB	1	60						Rom
0211		Surface	CBM	ms	BRT	1	22					Misc piece	Rom?

Ctxt	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Thick mm	Abr	Over fired	Glaze	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
0240	0239	pit	CBM	fs	PT	3	160					One piece with small round peg hole – possibly likely post-med	Med-p-med / p-med
0246	0236	pit	CBM	fs	PT	35	2196					Four pieces with peg-holes both round and square, some with cream lime base mortar on back and edge surfaces (not burnt so not a hearth setting)	Late med-p-med/p-med (no associated finds)
0246	0236	pit	CBM	f-ms	BR	2	450	c. 35-40	*			Thin, soft, orange coloured brick pieces c. 35mm-40mm thick, , possibly Rom otherwise size (thickness) suggests a late medieval or early post-medieval date (c. 15/16-17C?)	Probably Rom (no associated finds other than PT)

APPENDIX 5: FIRED CLAY

Introduction

In total seventy-seven pieces (1,315g) of fired clay were recovered. Most of this comes from the excavation with a lesser number of small pieces recovered during processing bulk soil samples. The material can be divided between pieces that are from objects and structural material, of which some vitrified fragments clearly derive from an oven or kiln. All of the fired clay is listed by context and described in the appendix catalogue.

Fired clay objects

Part of only one object could be certainly identified, although another piece may also be from an object rather than being structural. Both are in a fine-medium sand fabric with chalk fragments (f-msc). The one certain object is a part of an Anglo-Saxon loomweight which came from the fill (0115) of pit 0114. This is of intermediate or more probably bun-shape-type, approximately 140mm in diameter, with a small central perforation *c*.30mm in diameter. There is a groove surrounding the surviving part of the central perforation. This type of weight is typical of the Middle-Late Anglo-Saxon period (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, 196). The other piece that is probably from an object is also likely to be part of an Anglo-Saxon loomweight. It comes from context (0211) and is a surface find. It is a small piece with a curving edge indicating a diameter of *c*.130mm and has deep stab impressions following the edge curve. The size and apparent decoration is similar to examples of Anglo-Saxon loomweights from other sites, for example at the Royal Opera House site in London (Goffin 2003, fig 151).

Structural fired clay

Pieces of fired clay that can be identified as structural, or probably so, come from several contexts. Many are small-medium size pieces, often oxidised. They merge into pieces that are not specifically identified as structural, but are probably so rather than from objects and which form the majority of the material recovered from the contexts. None of the pieces of fired clay have any voids from having been moulded around wattles.

Although much was recovered as less than four pieces from any one context, there is one group of pieces from the fill (0214) of pit 0208. This consists of twenty-eight pieces (844g) in a fine-medium sand fabric (f-ms) with a grey surface and orange-brown interior. Most are flat or only slightly curved small-medium size pieces and between 15mm-30mm in thickness, with one larger, thicker lump in the same fabric. One medium size piece has finger wipe marks on the surface. These pieces are can be seen as part of the clay dome of a structure such as a heath or oven, possibly a kiln; although if they are at their full thickness than they are possibly rather thin for a kiln.

There is also a small group of fired clay that is clearly from a structure that has been subjected to significant heat, sufficient to vitrify parts of the surface of the clay. These are small, quite broken-up pieces and were recovered as surface finds from context (0211) and the fill (0228) of pit o226. The indicate the former presence of an oven or kiln structure.

References

Cowie and Blackmore 2008, *Early and Middle Saxon settlement in the London region*, MoLAS Monograph 41.

Goffin, R., 2003, 'The loom weights' in Malcolm, G., Bowsher, D., and Cowie, R., *Middle Saxon London, excavations at the Royal Opera House 1989-99*, MoLAS Monograph 15, 216-222.

Fired clay catalogue

Key: fs=fine sand; ms=medium sand; c=chalk fragments

Ctxt	F/L	F/L type	Find type	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Dim. mm	Abr	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
0115	0114	pit	F Clay	f-msc	object	1	102	Dia c.140 mm, centre c.30 mm		Lommweight, upper part of one side, smoothed surface, groove around central hole	Sax
0126			F Clay	fs		2	5		*	Orange-buff	
0127			F Clay	fsc		2	10		*	Orange-buff	
0127 <13>			F Clay	fs		3	5			Orange-brown/grey	
0128 <16>			F Clay	fs		2	12		*	Orange-brown	
0133 <11>			F Clay	f-msc		3	71			Brown-buff some surface area present	
0137 <14>			F Clay	f-ms		2	2		*	Small pieces	
0161 <18>			F Clay	ms		2	5			orange	
0193			F Clay	f-ms		2	35		*	orange	
0194 <19>			F Clay	f-ms		2	24			Buff piece with surface	
0211		surface	F Clay	f-msc	object	1	12	Dia c. 130 mm ?		Fragment, curving edge, stab decorated top; buff (loom weight?)	Sax
0211		surface	F Clay	ms	structural	1	4			Vitrified surface	
0214			F Clay	f-ms	structural	19	736	Most 15-30 mm		Grey surface, orange-brown interior, some medium size pieces, surface finger wipe marks on one piece, from a structure such as an oven	
0214 <17>			F Clay	f-ms	structural	9	108			From bulk sample 17	
0228			F Clay	ms		1	11				
0228	0226	pit	F Clay		structural	4	12			Vitrified surface, fragments	
0230			F Clay	ma	Structural ?	4	33			Brownish orange; area of surface?	
0233			F Caly	f-ms	structural	17	128	Up to 20 mm		Small pieces, orange-brown	

APPENDIX 6: STRUCK FLINT

In total, twenty-five pieces (180g) of flint were recovered, both during the excavation and later during processing bulk soil samples. However, of these thirteen are natural pieces and only ten (105g) can be described as prehistoric, or probably prehistoric struck flints. Two flints are essentially undated. All of the flint is listed and briefly described in the catalogue below.

The flints that can be identified as deliberately struck pieces and of prehistoric date come from four pits: 0190 (0194), 0125 (0126) (0127), 0204 (0203) and 0229 (0226). All are flint flakes apart from three, small flint spalls from (0194). None have any clear retouch or modification. They are not particularly diagnostic, but there is little indication of any material indicative of early flint-working and a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age-Iron Age date range appears appropriate.

Flints catalogue

Ctxt	F/L	F/L type	Stone type	Type	No	Wt/g	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
0124 <17>		pit	flint	nat	2	10	Broken flints -impact or shatter pieces	nat
0126	0125	pit	flint	flake	1	4	Moderately thin flake with cortex on striking platform, poss. soft hammer strike	preh
0127	0125	pit	flint	flake	1	6	Long, slightly irregular, moderately thin flake, cortex on striking platform, soft hammer removal?	preh
0127	0125	pit	flint		1	7	Snapped flake/ shatter piece, possibly heat affected	undated
0127 <13>	0125	pit	chert		1	2	Smalll flat piece	nat
0128 <16>	0125	pit	flint	Shatter pieces/ natural	3	23		nat
0145	0125	pit	flint	natural	1	5	Primary piece - natural	nat
0161 <18>	0152	pit	flint	Natural broken flints	6	35		nat
0194 <19>	0190	pit	flint	spalls	3	1	Small flakes/spalls, one possible snapped piece, one natural?	Preh?
0204	0203	pit	flint	flake	1	17	Thick secondary flake	preh
0214			flint	Shatter piece	1	7		undated
0229	0226	pit	flint	flakes	4	63	Thick primary and secondary flakes, two with previous flake removals, hard hammer strikes	Preh – later preh?

APPENDIX 7: HEAT-ALTERED STONE

Only a few pieces of heat-altered (burnt) stones were recovered by hand during the excavation and during processing bulk soil samples. In total there are just fourteen pieces (523g); although two rather doubtful heat affected sandstone/quartzite pieces make up 369g of this total. Otherwise all of the heat-altered stones are flint. The pieces are listed and described by context in the catalogue below.

The heat-altered stones were recovered from pits as just one or two pieces from any one context. The fabric of the flints had been finely cracked or crazed, but none appeared to have been heated to very high temperatures and calcined, possibly indicating that the heating was indirect or a low heat, rather than direct as might happen if they were put into a strong fire. This might indicate that they had been part of hearths or ovens rather than used as prehistoric pot boilers. Also the few pieces recovered does not suggest any extensive use of pyro-lithic technology in this immediate area during the prehistoric period.

Catalogue of heat-altered stone

Key: S/Q=sandstone/quartzite

Ctxt	Part of Feature/ layer	F/L type	Stone type	No	Wt/g	Burnt or calcined flint	Heat discoloured flint	Description/ comments
0110 <10>	0109	pit		4	4	*	*	Small pieces
0113 <11>	0111	pit	flint	3	15	*	*	One with cortex on rounded stone surface
0126	0125	pit	flint	1	11	*		Cortex on rounded stone surface
0171	0166	pit	S/Q	2	369			Possibly heat-affected broken stone but not clear
0172		pit	flint	1	2	*		Thin spall flake
0204	0203	pit	flint	2	116	*		White, heat crazed
0230	0226	pit	flint	1	6	*		Thin spall flake

APPENDIX 8: QUERNSTONES

Introduction

Two querns are represented among the finds assemblage. They are briefly described by context Table 8.1 (below).

Ctxt	F/L	F/L type	Find type	Stone type	Quern type	No	Wt/g	Dim. mm	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
0113	0111	pit	Quern stone	Green-sand	rotary	1	5,045	c. 80mm thick, diam. c. 340mm	Part of a rotary quern, upper stone, dished central hopper, flate grinding surface, handle shaft hole in wall side not penetrating to hopper	IA-E Rom
0263	0262	ditch	Quern stone	lava	rotary	1	353	22mm thick	Piece from an imported lava quern, smooth grinding surface, roughly finished underside	Rom-med

Table 8.1 Quernstones by context

The most significant of the quernstones is a substantial part of an upper stone in greensand which appears to be typical of a broad type or rotary quern appearing in the Iron Age extending into the Early Roman period. This came from the fill (0113) of pit 0111. It has a dished central hopper and a handle shaft hole in the wall side which does not penetrate to the hopper. The underside (upper grinding surface) is flat. The stone is about 80mm thick and the curvature indicates an original diameter of approximately 340mm. While no exact parallel for the stone can be quoted, especially given the flat grinding surface, types of similar style querns can be seen in Peacock 2013 (fig 4.1). Querns in this type of stone in Britain typically originate from Folkestone or Lodsworth (Green 2017).

The remaining quernstone is part of an imported lava quern. This came from the fill (0263) of ditch 0262 and is associated with a pottery sherd dated as Late Anglo-Saxon. These lava quern stones, almost without doubt from the Mayen area of the Rhineland were imported from the beginning of the Roman period and following a short hiatus in the Early Anglo-Saxon period, the trade continued through the later Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods (Buckley and Major 1983, 75).

References

Buckley, D., and Major, H., 1983, ‘Quernstones’ in Crummy, N., The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-9, Colchester Archaeological Report 2, 67-76.

Green, 2017, ‘Querns and millstones in Late Iron Age and Roman London and south-east England’ in Bird, D., (ed), *Agriculture and industry in south-eastern Roman Britain*, 156-179.

Peacock, D., 2013, *The stones of life, querns, mills and flour production in Europe up to AD 500*.

APPENDIX 9: CLAY TOBACCO PIPES

A small group of pieces of clay tobacco pipes, including four pipe bowls, was recovered from the fill (0204) pit 0203. The group probably dates to the early-mid 19th century and the pipes themselves probably originate in Colchester. They are briefly described by context Table 9.1 (below).

Ctxt	F/L	F/L type	Find type	Piece	No	Wt/g	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
0204	0203	pit	CT Pipe	bowl	1	12	Broken bowl and part of stem, bowl decorated with figures (indistinct) on both sides of bowl and foliate motif on seams, pipe makers initials on spur foot, smudged **E L**?	19C (*c*.1805-1845, possibly after *c*.1820)
0204	0203	pit	CT Pipe	bowl	1	9	Bowl with pipe makers initials on spur foot **S R**?	*c*.L18-19C poss M19C
0204	0203	pit	CT Pipe	bowl	1	10	Bowl with pipe makers initials on spur foot **S R**?	*c*.L18-19C poss M19C
0204	0203	pit	CT Pipe	bowl	1	9	Plain bowl only, foot missing	*c*.L18-19C
0204	0203	pit	CT Pipe	stem	19	57	Plain stem pipes	

Table 9.1 Clay tobacco pipes

One pipe bowl is decorated with figures on each side, that on the right side possibly being Britannia and is initialled on the foot. Possibly similar to one illustrated from Colchester which depicts Britannia on one side and is possibly linked to the battle of Trafalgar (Crummy 1988, fig 62 nos. 2946-7). These are dated *c*.1804-1845, but the foliate design on the bowl seams may date it to after *c*.1820. The Colchester pipe has the makers initials **E L** on the foot which are those of Elizabeth Lowthrop, pipe maker of Colchester (*ibid* 57) and the pipe here may bear the same initials (though unclear) suggesting it is possibly a Colchester pipe. Two other bowls have the initials **S R** and this again can be matched among the Colchester pipe makers as they are used by Stephen Chamberlain Rand, listed in a Colchester directory over the period 1827-55 (*ibid* 64). Again these seem likely to be Colchester products. The matching of pipe makers initials and their period production with the types of pipe bowls and their date range combine to indicate that all of the initialled pipes at least are Colchester products.

References

Crummy, N., 1988, *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*, Colchester Archaeological Report 5 (*CAR* 5).

APPENDIX 10: GLASS

In total fifteen pieces of glass (1870g) were recovered from three pit contexts on the site. All is vessel glass. One small sherd (0137) is probably of medieval or early post-medieval date. Apart from a small drinking glass, the remainder are from cylindrical wine bottles that are probably 18th century. The glass is listed by context in Table 10.1.

Ctxt	F/L	F/L type	Find type	Piece	No	Wt/g	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
0137	0124	pit	Glass		1	3	Small curving vessel sherd, obscured by corrosion of glass surface (not closely dated)	Med?-p-med
0204	0203	pit	Glass	bottle	10	1,538	Necks from seven bottles and for cylinder bottle bases in very dark green glass, bases have slight bell shape, suggests 18C (Fletcher 1976, 131)	18/E19C
0204	0203	pit	Glass	bottle	1	73	bottle bases in very dark glass with blue tint	
0204	0203	pit	Glass	Glass vessel	1	26	Part of the stem and lower part of the bowl from a small drinking glass in clear glass	
0246	0236	pit	Glass	bottle	2	230	Cylinder bottle base in very dark green glass with slight bell shape near bottom, suggests 18C (Fletcher 1976, 131)	18/E19C

Table 10.1 Glass by context

References

Fletcher, E., 1976, *Antique bottles in colour.*

APPENDIX 11: SLAG

Sixteen pieces (914g) of slag were recovered from the site. These are listed by context in the catalogue. Almost all comes from pit fill, the material coming from eight of these features and there are a couple of pieces collected as surface finds.

Three pieces are, or are probably parts of smithing hearth bases, these coming from contexts (0119) (0171) and (0184). The remainder consists of pieces of mostly grey, vesicular, light or medium weight slag some of which has some oxidised iron. The material indicates iron working on or close to the site and associated pottery indicates that this was taking place in the medieval period, primarily in the 11th-12th century.

Slag catalogue

Ctxt	F/L	F/L type	No	Wt/g	Description/ comments
0119	0117	pit	1	340	Smithing hearth base
0171	0166	pit	1	84	Part of a smithing hearth base?
0173	0172	pit	1	65	Flat, vesicular medium slag with glassy surface
0173	0172	pit	3	19	Vesicular medium slag with glassy surface/areas and small stones
0184	0183	pit	1	102	Part of a smithing hearth base?
0188		surface	1	115	Glassy, light-medium vesicular slag with some oxidised iron
0193	0190	pit	1	5	Glassy slag globule
0193			1	11	Medium density slag, irregular runnel
0194	0190	pit	1	48	Medium vesicular slag with some oxidised iron
0204	0203	pit	1	45	(0127 label in bag) Vesicular medium density slag
0204	0203	pit	1	6	(Note: label in bag is 0127) Light glassy surfaces vesicular slag
0211		surface	1	7	Light, vesicular, slightly glassy slag
0234	0222	pit	1	31	Iron based slag
0240	0239	pit	1	36	Oxidised iron and vesicular grey slag, flat base

APPENDIX 12: OTHER BULK FINDS

Slate: Pieces of blue-grey slate, probably roofing slates of 19th-early 20th century date, were recovered from context (0113) two pieces (16g) and context (0211) one pieces (34g).

Mortar: Small pieces of lime-based mortar were recovered from context (0126) one piece (1g) and context (0137) two pieces (8g).

Coal, coke and cinder: A small piece of probable coal (<1g) came from context (0235) and a small group of cinder-like material (8 pieces, 5g) came from context (0240).

Stone: A single natural flint stone/cobble covered in a thick white cortex was collected from context (0229).

APPENDIX 13: REGISTERED ARTEFACTS (Ra) BY RUTH BEVERIDGE

Introduction and recording method

The assemblage is made up of twenty-five artefacts of metalwork and animal skeletal material in the form of worked bone. They are listed by material and date in Table 13.1. The identifiable material is predominantly of Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon date that was recovered from pit fills, with pit 0114 producing the largest number of artefacts: seven in total. Six of the objects are unstratified and were recovered from metal detecting of the topsoil and subsoil layers; the remainder are from archaeological features. This small assemblage is dominated by artefacts of iron.

The finds have been recorded below and a full listing is provided in the catalogue. They have been examined with the aid of low powered magnification and some with the assistance of radiography. The digital x-ray plates will be included with the archive.

Condition

Overall the ironwork is in poor condition exhibiting corrosion products and often masked by dirt. The bone needle is complete and well preserved, and whilst the other bone objects are fragmentary, they are stable. The metal objects are packaged appropriately within perforated bags, and where necessary in crystal boxes with acid free tissue.

The assemblage

Anglo-Saxon

Thirteen artefacts within the assemblage have currently been recorded as Anglo-Saxon in date. The identifications have been made based on artefact typology and association with pottery spot dates.

Stone

Ra 1022 is the earliest artefact in the assemblage. It was found beside a horse skull in pit 0125 and with ceramics of 5th to 7th century date. It is a small, barrel shaped stone bead. It is a buff/white colour with a pitted exterior. It is possible that it is a weathered amber bead.

A second stone object, a bar-shaped hone, Ra 1020, was collected from pit 0114 and could date to the Late Anglo-Saxon period. It is of micaceous sandstone and expands towards a truncated terminal. Across the truncated end are transverse grooves; possibly where blade points were sharpened. Similar bar-shaped hones were recorded from Flixborough in Linconshire (Wastling 2009, 238, fig. 5.37)

Bone/antler

Four artefacts made from animal skeletal bone were recovered and are possibly the most datable objects in the assemblage. They include Ra 1000, retrieved from pit 0004, Trench 2 of the evaluation, an elongate strip of worked animal rib bone decorated with an incised, compass-cut triple ring and dot motif; Ra 1024, collected from the fill of ditch 262, a section of a plano-convex rectangular bone plate with an *in situ* iron rivet at one end; and Ra 1023, a burnt, notched fragment from the corner of a triangular comb plate that was recovered from the fill of pit 0111.

The small piece of decorated bone, Ra 1000, resembles decorated bone strips that were mounted on caskets of wood such as examples found in 11th to 12th century deposits in London (Pritchard 1991, 210, fig. 3.3, no.s 264 – 267). Similar ring and dot motifs were also used on plates of composite combs; many of which have been found

on sites in East Anglia including West Stow, (West, 1985). An example of a bone comb plate where the outer rings overlapped was found in an early Anglo-Saxon cremation at Spong Hill (Hills *et al*, 1994, fig. 121, no. 3029/2).

Ra 1023 and Ra 1024 could be fragments of combs comparable to examples recovered in West Stow and Norwich. Ra 1023, whilst a small burnt fragment, appears to be a triangular terminal with notching. It could be from a triangular comb plate such as the Early Anglo-Saxon examples of 5th to 6th century date, recovered from the SFBs at West Stow (West, 1985, fig. 52, no. 4). Ra 1024 is a section of a connecting plate, possibly from a cattle rib, comparable to a Late Anglo-Saxon comb connecting plate from Norwich (Margeson, 1993, 65, fig. 33, no. 413).

An additional bone object is recorded of this period, a complete Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon bone needle, Ra 1018, made from a pig fibulae bone that was collected from pit 0203. The head, formed from the distal end of the bone, is triangular shaped with squared corners. The head has a circular perforation measuring 3.5mm diameter; drilled from the front. It is comparable to examples from Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas, 1984, 171, fig 189, nos 30 and 35). Walton Rogers (1997, 1783) notes that these types of implements could have functioned as dress pins with a thong-tie for looping over the tip of the pin, whereas other authors suggest functions such as hairpins, bodkins, awls, weft-bobbins or netting needles and needles for rush work (*ibid*, 1783) Some of the larger needles may have been utilised in conjunction with the warp weighted loom for fastening cloth edges (Rogerson and Dallas, 1984, 167).

Iron

Amongst the ironwork collected from the site seven objects are from pit fills with associated Late Anglo-Saxon pottery. Six objects are surface finds from the top of pit 0114 and were recorded as Ra 1010; radiography revealed that they include a binding strip with circular, perforated terminals; a ferrule; a large rounded headed stud; a socketed tool with square blade and a large piece of sheet and a small shank. Ra 1021, retrieved from pit 0114, appears to be the remains of an iron fitting.

Post medieval

A single, complete copper alloy button was collected from a mixed fill (0240) of pit 239. It has a flat discoidal head and integral wire attachment loop on the back. It is characteristic of Hume's Type 3 (2001, 90) buttons dated to the 18th century.

Uncertain date

Eleven artefacts are of uncertain date; of these eight are iron objects and three are lead. One of the pieces of lead is casting waste, Ra 1013; one is a piece of cast sheet offcut with perforation, Ra 1027, suggesting it might be binding or flashing; the third, Ra 1026, is a fragment from a cast, plano-convex object.

The iron artefacts include three small nails without context, Ra's 1011, 1012 and 1015, these have head diameters between 15 and 25mm. In addition to these, two iron nails were also recovered as single finds from context (0173) and context (0240). Two unstratified iron strip objects, Ra 1014, could be from fittings, also Ra 1017 from pit 0203 and one unstratified, small amorphous piece, Ra 1016. A large sheet iron object, Ra 1020 was recovered from pit fill (0236). An iron hook fitting was also collected from pit 0207.

Discussion and statement of potential

The small finds assemblage reflects Anglo-Saxon activity on the site, primarily in the later part of the period. The assemblage was predominantly recovered from the fills of pits located across the site, suggesting that much of

the material was disposed of as household debris. There is little evidence for activity outside this period and the much later post-medieval copper alloy button is likely to be a casual loss.

Few personal possessions were retrieved on site with a single bead, Ra 1022, being the only dress accessory of probable Anglo-Saxon date; and fragments of bone connecting plates from combs, Ra's 1023 and 1024, suggesting some interest in personal hygiene.

Crafting activities are hinted at by the bone needle, Ra 1018, and the possible iron socketed tool, Ra 1010; the square blade on the latter indicating it perhaps served an agricultural purpose.

Ironwork dominates and it is mainly in the form of nails, fixtures and fittings from the timber aspect of structures on site.

On the whole further analysis of the assemblage has the potential to provide greater understanding of the objects as well as inform on the dating and interpretation of the site.

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Registered artefacts catalogue

Ra. No	Cxt No	Obj.	Material	No. / pieces	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period	X-ray No
1000	0005	Plate	Bone	1	1	Elongated strip of worked animal ?rib bone, sub-rectangular in plan. The front is decorated with incised compass-cut triple ring and dot motif. The outer rings overlap. The reverse of the plate is smooth with oblique striations.	1.7	10	56.4	Saxon?	
1010	0116	Objects	Iron	6	324.7	Six iron objects: fitting; ferrule; socketed tool; stud; sheet; shank - corroded and masked by dirt. To be allocated separate Ra numbers if need by following x-ray.					DR0050
1011		Nail?	Iron	1	6.2	Object, sub-oval in plan; rectangular in cross section. Masked by corrosion and dirt. Possible nail shank.	9.3	17.3	28.8		DR0050
1012		Nail	Iron	1	4.1	Nail with flat, sub-rectangular head and tapering truncated shank, square in section. Corroded.	6.4	15.2	28.8		DR0050
1013		Waste	Lead	1	13	Amorphous piece of solidified molten lead casting waste. Irregular shaped in plan; flatter in section.	5.9	23.8	30.4		
1014		Strip	Iron	1	18.2	Elongated object, rectangular in plan and thinner rectangle in cross section. Detail masked by corrosion and dirt.	12	23	46.9		DR0050
1015		Nail	Iron	1	18	Elongated object, probably nail, with flat, lozenge shaped head and tapering shank, rectangular in cross section.	16.8	25.8	50.2		DR0050
1016		Object	Iron	1	6	Sub-spherical shaped lump of iron. Detail masked by corrosion and dirt.	15.7	15.3	14.6		DR0050
1017	0204	Strip	Iron	1	56.5	Truncated strip of forged iron; rectangular in plan though tapering in width towards one end. Lenticular in cross section.	10.5	28.1	74.4		DR0050
1018	0204	Needle	Bone	1	0	Complete mid to late Saxon bone needle made from a pig fibulae bone. It has a polished shank that is sub-oval in section. The head, formed from the distal end of the bone, is triangular shaped with squared corners. The head has a circular perforation	3.7	11.8	72.6	Saxon	

Ra. No	Cxt No	Obj.	Material	No. / pieces	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period	X-ray No
						measuring 3.5mm diameter; drilled from the front.					
1019	0205	Hooked fitting?	Iron	1	12.7	Elongated object with truncated shank that tapers along its length. The narrowest end curves into a hooked terminal	7.3	11.7	81.2		DR0050
1020	0116	?Hone	Stone	1	182	Piece of worked micaceous stone, sub-rectangular in plan and square in cross-section at one end; widening at the other end so that the object is rectangular in cross-section. Striations visible on the rectangular end - suggesting possible use as a hone.	41.3	49.9	82		
1021	0115	Fitting?	Iron	6	36.2	Fragments of corroded and encrusted ironwork. Three pieces are from a trip; three are fragments of nail shank.	12.9	17.5	36.2		
1022	0145	Bead	?Stone	1	1.5	Complete barrel shaped bead made from a pale cream ?stone. The fabric of th object appears pitted on the exterior surface. It has a central circular perforation that is 3.9mm in diameter at one end and 4.7mm in diameter the other.	9.8		12 (diam)		
1023	0113	Comb plate?	Bone	1	0.8	Fragment of an elongate worked bone object. It is highly polished and black from being burnt. The object tapers to a pointed terminal that has four oblique notches cut into one edge. One edge is rounded and complete; the edge that is notched is damaged below the notching. Possibly from a triangular comb plate?	3.6	5.2	32.6	Saxon?	
1024	0263	Comb plate?	Composite	1	9	Incomplete bone plate, rectangular in plan, possibly plano-convex in cross section. It has a single iron rivet located at the complete narrow end. Truncated across the opposing narrow end. The front is polished (?); the back is cut, can see texture of the animal bone. (Object not seen as yet - only viewed photograph) Retrieved from environmental sample.	2	10	92	Saxon?	
1025	0240	Button	Copper alloy	1	3.3	Complete, cast button, flat discoidal head and integral wire loop on the back. Corroded.	5		18 (diam)	Post-medieval	

Ra. No	Cxt No	Obj.	Material	No. / pieces	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period	X-ray No
1026	0216	Waste	Lead	1	41.4	Fragment of cast lead object, sub-rectangular in plan; plano-convex in cross section. On the convex surface a transverse groove runs close to one end and several oblique grooves run along the long, truncated edge. The reverse is rough.	7.3	26.8	37.2		
1027	0113	Waste	Lead	1	11.8	Fragment of cast lead sheet, sub-rectangular in plan. Irregular perforation close to one long edge. Possibly for fixing. Could be a piece of binding or roofing flashing.	4.5	28.9	35.3		
1028	0246	Object	Iron	1	1368.2	Two co-joining pieces of iron sheet; sub rectangular in plan with one rounded edge.	9.2	213.5	151.6		

APPENDIX 14: ANIMAL BONE BY JULIE CURL

Introduction and methodology

A total of 18,815kg of bone, consisting of 1,922 elements, was recovered from fifty-seven contexts at this site. The bone was recovered by hand-collection methods and six sieved samples. Almost all of the remains are from pit fills, with a very small amount of bone from a currently unspecified deposit (fill 0138). The bone is listed by context in the catalogue. In addition it is noted that a few small pieces of animal bone (7 pieces, 23g) were later recovered from context (0263).

Much of the ceramic material associated with the bone is of a medieval date range, with most in the 11th to 12th centuries and many fills dated as the Late 9th to 11th century. A few deposits were dated as Early Anglo-Saxon, with pottery dating to the 5th to 7th centuries.

The remains are in good condition, although many remains are heavily fragmented from butchering and wear. A range of species are present from large domestic mammals to bird bone and small mammal remains, with a range of elements that include both primary and secondary waste.

A few remains showed canid or rodent gnawing, indicating some scavenging activity. Invertebrate (insect, isopod, mollusc) damage was quite low, which would suggest most bone was rapidly buried.

A few burnt bones were noted. Most of the burning was light charring, which would suggest this might have occurred with cooking rather than from the disposal method.

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992) and Baker and Worley (2014). All of the bone was rapidly scanned, as requested, to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible the potential for estimation of ages, stature and pathologies was noted. Counts and weights were taken for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, ‘large mammal’, ‘bird’ or ‘small mammal’. As this is a small assemblage, information was recorded into an Excel spreadsheet for assessment and a summary table is in the appendix.

Species, butchering and pathologies

At least eight species or groups (such as ‘bird’) were positively identified during the rapid assessment of this assemblage, with a potential for further species to be identified.

The most frequent remains consist of cattle and sheep, which were both identified in around half of bone producing contexts. Cattle included a range of meat waste and included good quality cuts and bones that suggested use of marrow and production of jelly and stock. the sheep/goat produced mostly sheep, but goat was likely in at least two fills.

Equid bone was seen in at least two fills, with one unusual deposit. The pit fill (0145) produced remains of four horse skulls, with pottery from this deposit dating to the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon period.

Pig/boar appear to have contributed less to the diet at this site, although remains were seen in at least thirteen deposits with a range of cuts of meat from juvenile animals.

Small mammal bone was seen with Hare positively identified. Probable Roe and Red or Fallow Deer were seen in the assemblage, but these require further identification with comparative reference material. Bird bone was recovered from at least twelve fills, with a range of small and large species. Small amounts of fish were recorded from sieved material.

Some of the currently unidentified mammal bone has potential for species and element identified. This bone included chopped and cut rib fragments that are likely to be from soups and stews, some broken shaft fragments suggest the use of marrow.

Butchering was seen throughout the assemblage and includes a variety of primary butchering and meat processing. A few pathologies were seen that suggest some health and husbandry issues with the domestic stock.

Discussion

The assemblage from this excavation is of mixed origin. The bulk of the assemblage appears to be derived from the main domestic stock animals with some hunting, gifts or purchases of wild species to supplement the diet. A similar range of species was found from the evaluation phase of the site, which included an arthritic equid, domestic fowl, possible rabbit and a small amount of fish (Curl 2019). The main contrast with this excavation assemblage and the remains from the evaluation is the use of the equid remains. The evaluation produced bone from a butchered arthritic animal, while the excavation yielded a group of possible placed skulls of a Anglo-Saxon date. Overall, the assemblage suggest most waste is probably from a wide range of meats and relatively high status eating in the Anglo-Saxon to medieval periods.

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Catalogue of the animal bone

Bone recovered from the excavation phase of SUY164
Listed in context order (does not include context numbers 0002 to 0019 from the evaluation stage).

Ctxt	Sample	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Sheep/goat/deer	Cattle	Equid	Pig	Bird	Rabbit/Hare	Small mammal	Measure (Von Den Driesch, 1976)	Countble (David, 1992)	Butchered	Hornworking	Pathology	Burnt	Gnawing	Element range	Comments
0110		72	509	y				y		y	2	4	y						
0113	11	6	3										y						
0113		1	7	y															
0118		14	230		y		y				2	2	y						
0119	12	12	21							y		1	y						
0119		72	509		y						2	2.5	y						
0120		19	101					y			1	1				y		spurred tarsometatarsus included	
0126		23	116	y	y		y												
0127		70	617	y	y		y					2	y						
0128	16	7	3										y						
0128		3	18										y						
0129		68	577	y	y		y	y			1	1	y						
0131		2	13										y						
0132		3	50	y									y						
0134		2	8										y						
0137	14	7	170	y			y				7	6	y	y					
0137		27	378	y				y					y						
0138		4	22										y				y		rodent gnawing?
0144		11	202		y		y				1	3	y						
0145	15	479	3517	y		y					3	6	y			y		mostly horse skulls, some sheep/goat/deer	mostly horse skulls, some sheep/goat/deer
0158		24	187	y	y								y						

Ctxt	Sample	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Sheep/goat/deer	Cattle	Equid	Pig	Bird	Rabbit/Hare	Small mammal	Measure (Von Den Driesch, 1976)	Countble (David, 1992)	Butchered	Hornworking	Pathology	Burnt	Gnawing	Element range	Comments
0161		6	155	y							1		y	y					inc ram and hornworking?
0163		5	21										y						
0164		7	26	y															
0170		11	135		y						1	1	y						
0171		46	372	y	y		y	y			1	2	y			y			
0173		71	925		y						3	2	y	y		y			
0180		32	461		y			y			4	3.5	y						
0184		25	279	y	y			y			3	4	y						possible working waste and sawn bone
0188		13	170	y				y			1	5	y						inc deer?
0189		3	45										y						
0193		56	552	y	y		y	y			5	4.5	y						
0194		1	47										y						
0204		356	3564	y	y						8	12	y		y			several ageable mandibles	
0205		5	76	y															
0210		8	187		y						1		y	y					
0211		10	49								1	1	y						
0212		4	21																
0213		17	77	y									y			y			
0214	17	7	6																
0214		66	869	y	y		y	y											
0216		18	224																
0218		2	44		y							1	y						
0220		48	850	y	y		y				2	5.5	y	y	y		y		
0223		4	4																
0225		7	59																
0228		6	113				y				3	3							
0229		14	106			y		y											
0230		23	197		y														

Ctxt	Sample	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Sheep/goat/deer	Cattle	Equid	Pig	Bird	Rabbit/Hare	Small mammal	Measure (Von Den Driesch, 1976)	Countble (David, 1992)	Butchered	Hornworking	Pathology	Burnt	Gnawing	Element range	Comments
0233		1	217		y							1							
0234		3	110		y						1	1	y						
0235		1	2				y												
0240		53	585	y	y	y	y		y		6	8	y					skulls, limb, mandibles	inc goat skull, hare pelvis, range of meats
0242		50	513		y								y			y			
0245		8	396	y		y		y											
0250		8	45																
0251		1	55		y						1	1							

APPENDIX 15: SHELL

A total of seventy shells weighing 490g were recovered. Apart from one whelk shell, all are oyster shells. They are listed by context in the catalogue.

Shell catalogue

Ctxt	F/L	F/L type	Find type	Type	No	Wt/g	Description/ comments	Ctxt finds spot date (pottery)
0118	0117	pit	shell	oyster	3	43		11C
0119	0117	pit	shell	oyster	3	34		11-12C
0126	0125	pit	shell	oyster	1	3		6-7C
0137	0124	pit	shell	oyster	7	67		
0144	0143	pit	shell	oyster	1	6		L9-11C
0158	0154	pit	shell	oyster	1	6		12-14C
0170	0166	pit	shell	oyster	3	10		11-12C
0171	0166	pit	shell	oyster	1	8		12C
0173	0172	pit	shell	oyster	1	10		
0184	0183	pit	shell	oyster	2	21		
0204	0203	pit	shell	oyster	30	115	c. 30 shells and pieces	12-13C
0210	0209	pit	shell	oyster	3	30		
0211		surface	shell	oyster	2	21		
0214	0208	pit	shell	oyster	3	14		11-12C
0228	0226	pit	shell	oyster	1	9		9-11C
0230	0226	pit	shell	oyster	1	10		11-12C
0240	0239	pit	shell	oyster	4	65		c. 19C
0242	0241	pit	shell	oyster	2	13		12-13C
0242	0241	pit	shell	whelk	1	5		12-13C

APPENDIX 16: PLANT MACROFOSSILS BY ANNA WEST

Introduction and methodology

Ten bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during this excavation. A 10lt sub-sample was processed from each, in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any ecofacts or artefacts are noted in the Summary Catalogue below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total. The non-floating residues were also scanned with a magnet to retrieve any ferrous material that may be present.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Results

The preservation is through charring and is fair to good. The majority of samples produced small to moderate flots of 80ml or less, two flots were 220ml and 300ml, for the purposes of this initial assessment only a portion of these larger flots has been rapid scanned.

Anglo-Saxon

Four samples were taken from contexts dating to the Early or Late Anglo-Saxon period. Three were from pit 0125 (Samples 13, 15 and 16) and one from pit fill 0194 (Sample 19) from which 9 - 11th century pottery was recovered.

Cereal grains were present in all the samples, both barley (Hordeum sp.) and wheat were common, with barley being dominant. Oat (Avena sp.) and rye (Secale cereale) were rare. Charred pulses were also present, peas (Pisum sp.), beans (Vicia faba) and possible lentil (Lens culinaris) fragments were all observed in low numbers.

A single possible flax (Linum sp.) seed was also recovered, along with other charred seeds, such as grasses (Poaceae), were recovered in small numbers.

Small fired clay pellets and small animal bone fragments recovered suggest the material most likely represents domestic waste and may include chance loss during food preparation over a domestic fire or heath.

A small quantity of ferrous spheroid and flake hammerscale was recovered from the non-floating residue of pit fill 0194 (Sample 19) and suggests that metal working may have been taking place in the vicinity during this period.

Medieval

Four samples were taken from contexts dating to the medieval period. Cereal grains were common in all of them with the rounded grains of a bread wheat (Triticum sp.) becoming dominant over barley (Hordeum sp.) and oats (Avena sp.) and rye (Secale cereale) remaining rare. Peas (Pisum sp.) and small legume fragments were present in low numbers. Animal and fish bone fragments suggest the source of the material is domestic activities such as food preparation.

Vitrified organic material, most likely derived from plant remains, was observed within one sample along with a small number of non-ferrous vitrifious globules, this may represent food waste or may be the result of high temperatures or repeated burning within a fire or hearth.

Ferrous flake and spheroid hammerscale was recovered from the non-floating residues of pit fills (0119) (Sample 12) and (0161) (Sample 18). This material may indicate metal working activities taking place in the vicinity.

It is likely the material recovered from these samples represents domestic and light industrial waste deliberately disposed of within the back fill of the excavated features.

Undated

Two samples were taken from contexts which, at the time of writing, remain undated. Pit fills 0110 (Sample 10) and 0113 (Sample 11), both were rich in cereals, particularly Sample 11 were the entire 300ml flot appears to be made up cereal remains. Barley grains are dominant, many of which appear to be twisted or asymmetrical, suggesting a 6-row variety. A small number of possible rye grains were also observed. The material observed from pits 0109 and 0111 is relatively consistent with material recovered from Anglo-Saxon features on this site and it is possible these two features also date from this period.

In addition it is noted that pieces and small groups of charcoal were hand collected from several contexts: (0126) (0145) (0171) (0193) (0204) (0214) (0210) and (0220).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The bulk samples taken during this excavation were good in terms of identifiable material. Charred plant remains were frequent within all the flots examined and particularly rich in two. Cereals were present in quantifiable volumes in many of the samples.

Pulses are an important source of protein both in the diet and as fodder, however, as they do not require processing using heat, as some cereals do, they are less likely to be subjected to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record.

Ferrous flake and spheroid hammerscale was recovered from the non-floating residues of four samples. Flake hammerscale is produced during primary and secondary smithing, and spheroid hammerscale or hammerslag, may be produced either during smelting or smithing processes such as hot welding, when molten material is expelled (Bayley et al 2001). The presence of hammerscale, although in small quantities may indicate that metal working was taking place in the vicinity.

References

Bayley, J., *et al*. 2001, *Centre for Archaeological Guidelines Archaeometallurgy*, English Heritage
Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition, Cambridge University Press

Summary catalogue

Sample No.	**13**	**15**	**16**	**19**
Context No.	**0127**	**0145**	**0128**	**0194**
Cut No.	**0125**	**0125**	**0125**	**0190**
Feature type	**pit**	**pit**	**pit**	**pit**
Date	**6-7th C**	**6-7th C**	**6-7th C**	**9-11th C**
Cereals/other food plants				
Triticum sp. (bread wheat) (grains)	x	#	#	x
Hordeum sp. (grains)	x	x	x	#
?Secale/Avena sp. (grains)	#			
Indent frags (grains)	xx	x	xx	x
Glume base frag			#	
Pisum sp.				#
Vicia faba L.				#
?Lens culinaris/small legume				#
Small legume			#	#
Legume/vetch	#			
?*Linum* sp.			#	
Tree/shrub charred				
Corylus avellana			#	
Weeds/other charred				
?Poaceae seed	#		#	
?Veronica sp.			#	
Indent seeds			#	
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal 0-5mm	xx	xx	xx	xx
Charcoal 5-10mm	x	x	x	xx
Vitrified organic material		#		
Other materials				
Amphibian/small mammal bones	#	#	#	#
Animal bones		#	#	
Fired clay			#	
Vitrified non-ferrous globule		#		
Non-floating residue				
Charcoal 0-10mm	#	#		#
Ferrous globules/flakes/spheroids				#
Ferrous object	#			
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (ml)	**15**	**25**	**15**	**80**
Flot sorted %	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
C14 suitable material	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**
Species id	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
Further work	**Y**	**Y**	**Y?**	**Y?**

APPENDIX 17: OASIS SUMMARY

OASIS ID: cotswold2-364957

Project details

Project name	Gainsborough's House Museum
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2019 and January 2020 in advance of an extension to Gainsborough's House Museum in Sudbury. The western edge of the site revealed a complex and deep series of intercutting pits dating from the Late Saxon to the medieval period. The earlier pits contained a Sudbury variant of Thetford ware pottery, including some examples of kiln spoilt vessels ('wasters'). Wasters, loomweight fragments, smithing hearth bases and hammer scale all point to industrial activity in the vicinity. Good bone preservation resulted in a large recovered animal bone assemblage, with some wild species represented, and a small number of worked bone fragments were found including a needle and a decorated plate. Other periods represented on site include a large, steep-sided rectangular pit of likely Early Saxon (or possibly Iron Age) date. Of particular interest was a set of horse skulls recovered from the fill. A radiocarbon date is required to determine the date of this feature. Two prehistoric pits were also recorded.
Project dates	Start: 18-11-2019 End: 10-03-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SUY 164 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/18/00717/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED BONE Early Medieval
Significant Finds	QUERN Iron Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - Direction 4

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH SUDBURY Gainsborough's House
Study area	130 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8723 4132 52.038131225563 0.730129333576 52 02 17 N 000 43 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30m Max: 30m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Gainsborough's House Museum

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Gainsborough's House Museum: post-excavation assessment and updated project design
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SU0056_1
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	Summary assessment report with full finds reports in appendices

Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	7 September 2020

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PROJECT TITLE

Gainsborough House, Sudbury

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0056**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/03/2020**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

587220

587240

241340

241320

Weavers Lane

test pit

concrete

basement
0102

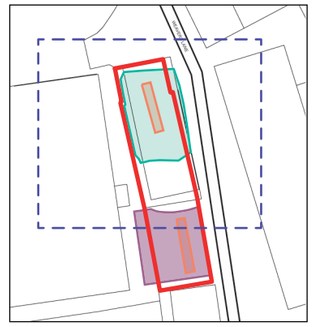
19th
century
fill

brick surface
20th century

pit 0109
pit 0141
pit 0241
pit 0124
pit 0139
pit 0111
pit 0123
pit 0239
pit 0174
pit 0190
pit 0203
pit 0114
pit 0166
pit 0154
pit 0224
pit 0222
pit 0152
pit 0153
pit 0236
pit 0125
pit 0207
well
0255
pit 0206
pit 0208

A
B
C

N



Excavation area

Watching brief area

Previous archaeological work

Site boundary

Excavation limit

Period 1 (prehistoric)
(excavated / unexcavated)

Period 2 (early Anglo-Saxon)

Period 3 (late Anglo-Saxon)

Period 4 (early medieval)

Period 5 (medieval)

Period 6 (late medieval)

Period 7 (post-medieval)

Period U (undated)

Modern feature

Previous archaeological work

0 1:100 5m

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PROJECT TITLE

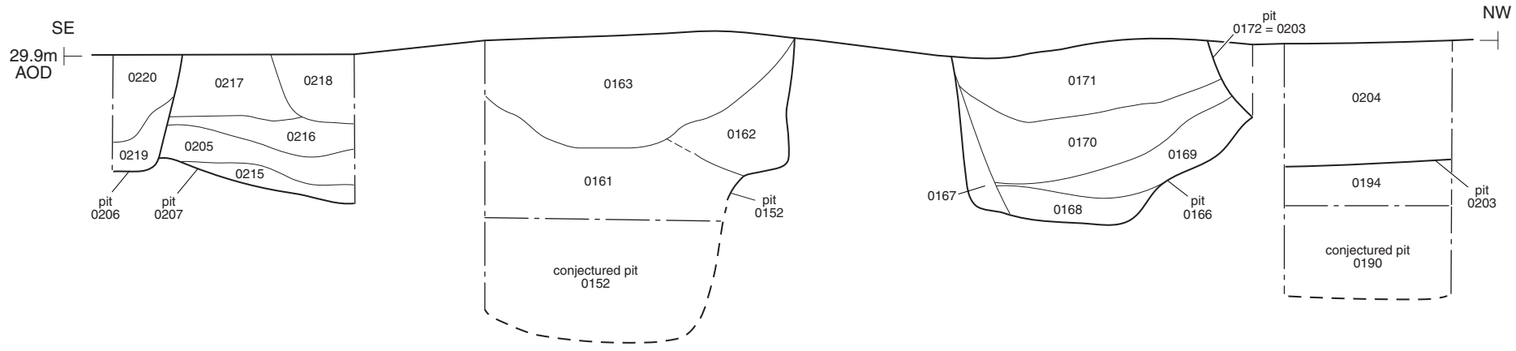
Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site plan, showing archaeological features and previous archaeological works; north end of site

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0056**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**08/10/2020**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:100**	

Section AA



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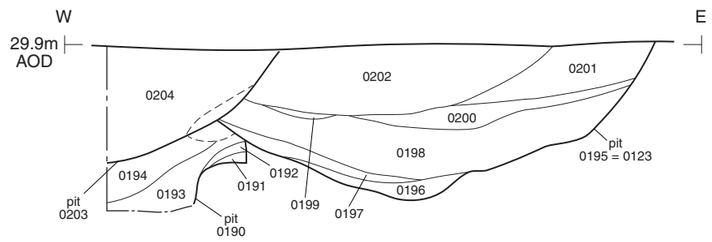
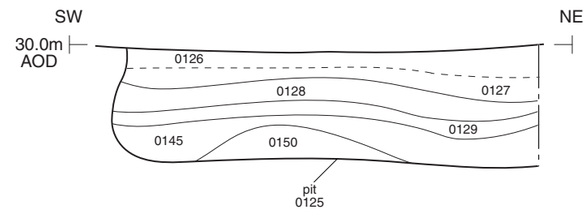


Section CC



0 1:40 2m

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PROJECT TITLE

Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Sections

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0056**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**17/03/2020**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:40**	

587220

587230

587240

241320

241310

basement
0102

19th
century
fill

brick surface
20th century

ditch
0262

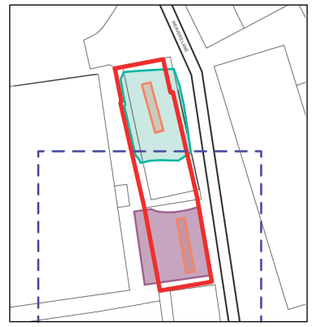
pit
0258

pit
0260

concrete

Weaver's Lane

N



Excavation area

Watching brief area

Previous archaeological work

Site boundary

Excavation limit

Period 3 (late Anglo-Saxon) (excavated / unexcavated)

Period 5 (medieval)

Period U (undated)

Modern feature

Previous archaeological work

0 1:100 5m

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PROJECT TITLE

Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site plan, showing archaeological features and previous archaeological works; south end of site

DRAWN BY	**AW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0056**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**08/10/2020**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:100**	

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