Cotswold Archaeology

Gainsborough's House Museum
Sudbury, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation
Archive Report

for:
Gainsborough's House Museum

CA Project: SU0236
CA Report: SU0236_2
OASIS ID: cotswold2-364957
HER Ref: SUY 164

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Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

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SUMMARY

Project name:	Gainsborough's House Museum
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Type:	Excavation and watching brief
Date:	December 2019 – January 2020
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An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in December 2019 and January 2020 within the proposed footprint of an extension to Gainsborough's House Museum in Sudbury. The eastern edge of the site adjacent to Weavers Lane revealed isolated prehistoric features of likely Iron Age date, while along the western edge of the site was a complex sequence of intercutting pits dating to the Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.

The principal Iron Age feature was a substantial rectangular pit, radiocarbon dated 231 to 96 cal BC (SUERC 97883). It contained black burnished pottery, a bead made from a fossil, domestic debris (animal bone and carbonised cereals) and industrial waste (ferrous hammerscale and fired clay fragments from hearths or ovens). Within this deposit, three horse skulls had been placed in a fan-shaped formation pointing between the north and the north-west. These skulls had not been butchered and were likely to be part of a placed or special deposit. Another pit contained a large broken fragment of a greensand quern (a rare example for East Anglia, probably originating in Kent). A deposit of prime, cleaned grain had been burnt and placed in the same pit. Taken together, both these pits were likely to represent placed symbolic deposits. It is possible that these deposits were associated with the adjacent large ditch and bank. This defence encircled the Anglo-Saxon town but was probably of Iron Age origin.

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'). This pottery shows many similarities to that of contemporary Ipswich ceramics, perhaps suggesting that potters had moved from one town to the other. Wasters, loomweight fragments, smithing hearth bases and hammer scale all point to industrial activity in the vicinity. This might appear unusual, given that other evidence suggests this was a residential part of the early town of Sudbury, but the possible expansion from the 11th century into an extra-mural suburb to the east associated with St Peter's Church (and the simultaneous backfilling of the town ditch?) might have resulted in new areas dedicated to industrial processes.

Several of the pits were very substantial, one was nearly 4m across, another 2m deep and a rich assemblage of artefacts and biological evidence was recovered from them. Of particular note was a fragment of worked bone (decorated with a triple ring and dot motif) probably from a casket or other piece of portable furniture. Fragments of bone comb and a number of metal items were recovered, including an unusual tool, possibly a shearboard hook used in textile production.

The medieval pits were clustered in similar groupings to those seen in the previous Late Anglo-Saxon period and might indicate that the same building plots (fronting onto Weavers Lane) were in use during this period too. Some of these pits were very substantial, one being over 2m deep. Whatever their initial purpose (some might have been wells) they became the location of refuse disposal and latrines. The pottery consisted mainly of locally made coarsewares but some decorated finewares were also recovered. A bone dress pin was a notable find and other animal bone showed a rise in the consumption of sheep with butchery marks indicating many of these animals were being skinned and their horns used.

This document presents a detailed overview of the evidence recovered from the excavation and attempts a coherent interpretation of the results.

The following Periods (with relevant approximate dates) are discussed in this report:

Iron Age (Middle to Late), particularly 3rd to 1st centuries BC

Late Anglo-Saxon, 10th to 11th centuries

Medieval, mostly 12th to 14th centuries

Post-medieval, particularly 18th to 19th centuries

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).

1.2. The work was undertaken at the request of the museum in accordance with a *Brief* for archaeological investigation prepared by Dr Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), 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 2020); 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). Suffolk County Council's guidance on archaeological excavation was adhered to (SCCAS 2020). Dr Antrobus visited and monitored the site and was regularly consulted during the excavation process.

1.3. A post-excavation assessment report (PXA) was approved by Dr Antrobus (Meredith 2020). The PXA summarised the potential of the stratigraphic and finds assemblage evidence and proposed the updated project objectives, specified in Section 3 below.

Location, topography and geology

1.4. 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 (Fig. 2). Previously the site was occupied by the labour exchange building. The site of the new gallery is a narrow, north to south running strip between Weaver's Lane and Vanners (silk weaving factory). The site lies at approximately 31m AOD.

1.5. 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.

1.6. 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.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. 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 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 Late Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval date.

2.2. The site lies within the historic core of Sudbury (Fig. 2), considered to be a planned Anglo-Saxon town. The curving Weaver's Lane adjacent to the site to the east, follows the inner circuit of the original 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 prehistoric and Roman deposits in the vicinity but with the main archaeological intensity occurring from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards. Medieval and post-medieval deposits might be expected anywhere within the historic core of this attractive small market town, now with a predominantly Georgian aspect.

2.3. Iron Age and other prehistoric finds and features have been elements of the multi-period sites of SUY 014 and 047. Elsewhere at site SUY 028 and of particular note, a Middle Iron Age feature (pit 0094) contained three decorated combs and a cache of baked clay sling shots. Other features included substantial ditches belonging to the Late Iron Age and/or early Roman periods (Newman 1990). Roman deposits, revealed alongside later features, were also identified at site SUY 029.

2.4. Gainsborough House Museum is situated within the Anglo-Saxon and medieval heart of Sudbury (SUY 040). The site is very close to the town ditch, which ran between the curving parallel streets of Weavers Lane and Burkitts Lane. Deep deposits associated with the ditch have been encountered at SUY 058 and 103 (Sommers

2003, Everett 2011). The Church of St Gregory is likely to be of Anglo-Saxon foundation (SUY 032) as this is an early dedication and is within the Anglo-Saxon core of the town.

2.5. There is the site of a medieval chapel and hospital nearby (SUY 026) and a standing medieval building (SUY 160). Medieval deposits and features have been recorded from SUY 044 with frequent findspots and pottery scatters recorded across the town (SUY 015, 016, 022, 030, 044 and 150).

2.6. Other medieval finds and features have been recorded in amongst post-medieval sites, such as those with features and deposits (SUY 019, 025 and 074) and from mixed pottery scatters (SUY 011 and 145). Post-medieval artefacts were discovered in pits of up to 4m depth at SUY 057. Many significant post-medieval buildings survive in Sudbury but the 16th century Moot Hall (SUY 151) has been demolished.

2.7. Undated inhumations were discovered in the 1800s at site SUY 065.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. 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'. The general objectives of the archaeological excavation 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;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy; and
- place any results within the local and regional research context of the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medlycott 2011)

3.2. The specific objectives developed for this site have been outlined in the PXA (Meredith 2020) and were to:

- characterise and date the stratigraphic sequence, review dating evidence and establish a firm, chronological progression; and
- review the origins of urbanism in Sudbury and characterise its industry.

3.3. Since the production and approval of the PXA it has subsequently been revealed that an element of the sequence belongs to the Middle to Late Iron Age. A significant pit (previously thought to be Early Anglo-Saxon) has been radiocarbon dated 231 to 96 cal BC (expressed at 95% probability; SUERC 97883). A small number of other discrete features are now believed to be broadly contemporary. In view of these results, the following objective has been included which was tentatively proposed in the post-excavation assessment report (PXA):

- review the possibility that the planned Anglo-Saxon town had repurposed earlier Iron Age defences.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. 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 northern 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.

4.2. This was recognised in the *Brief,* which specified that in the north of the development area, a 'set piece' area excavation was to take place while in the southern part (where excavation was to be shallower and thus less damaging to archaeological deposits) a *Watching Brief* (monitoring) condition was to be observed. The development area was effectively divided into three because of a Victorian basement in the central part. In summary, the northern end was the open area excavation (henceforth referred to as 'the site'), the central part was highly disturbed, truncated (and therefore not monitored) and the southern portion was subject to a watching brief.

4.3. Due to the depth of deposits in the northern area, up to *c.*1.4m of overburden (post-medieval to modern demolition and make-up layers) was removed by mechanical excavator and off-sited in lorries. Shoring sheets were inserted around the perimeter of the site and the final machine scrape was made to reveal archaeological deposits and undisturbed geological deposits (hereafter 'the natural').

4.4. 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.

4.5. 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). Suffolk County Council's guidance was followed (SCCAS 2020).

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the excavation results, a periodisation (phasing) of features and a discussion of the stratigraphic sequence. Full context descriptions of cuts, fills, deposits and group numbers are available in Appendix A.

5.2. Across the excavation site, overburden and other deposits were machined to a depth of *c.*1.4m below pavement level. Of this sequence, the top *c.*0.6m was loose rubble and demolition spread (layer 0107). Under this was layer 0106 of *c.*0.4m thickness, which was a dark brown humic clay loam soil, mixed with frequent mortar flecks and fragments of slate, brick and tile and likely to be of later post-medieval date (*c.*18th to 19th century).

5.3. Below these recent demolition and dumped spreads, was a paler, homogenous deposit (layer 0105) of *c.*0.25m thickness. This consisted of mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional rounded flints.

5.4. This deposit was undated but was likely to be comparable with layer 0108 seen across the western half of the site at a similar depth, which contained Late Anglo-Saxon pottery but was also contaminated with post-medieval fragments of slate, brick, tile and mortar. It was decided to machine off this layer to a depth of *c.*1.4m from pavement level to reveal the natural and archaeological features and deposits.

5.5. The natural (deposit 0104) was mid to pale yellow brown clay sand and pure sand with pockets of small to medium rounded flints.

5.6. Table 5.1 lists features by period. This periodisation is based primarily on pottery dates, supplemented by other datable bulk finds and a single radiocarbon date (Appendix E).

5.7. Figures 3 and 4 present all features encountered across the development area, including the site (Fig. 3) and the watching brief area (Fig. 4). Within these figures, features have been colour-coded by period.

Period	***Features***
I. Iron Age (*c.*230 to 95 BC)	0109, 0111, 0125, 0139, 0141
II. Late Anglo-Saxon (C10th/11th)	0114, 0123 (=0004+0117+0143+0195+0226), 0166, 0174, 0181, 0183, 0190, 0206, 0207, 0208, 0222 (=0237), 0224, 0243, 0260 (=0012), 0262
III. Medieval (C12th/14th)	0124, 0152, 0154, 0203 (=0172), 0241, 0258 (=0016+0018), 0014*
IV. Post-medieval (C18th/19th)	0153, 0236, 0239, 0238
U. Undated	0009, 0022

Table 5.1. Summary of features by period * = C15th/16th

Period I: Iron Age

5.8. Five features have been assigned to this period, the most significant being the large semi-rectangular pit 0125. Other features included the smaller pits 0109, 0111, 0139 and 0141. These features have been dated by pottery and by similarities of plant remains and fill characteristics. A radiocarbon determination from equid bone recovered from pit 0125 has been dated to 231-96 cal BC (SUERC 97883), suggesting a Middle to Late Iron Age date for this feature (the radiocarbon dating certificate is presented in Appendix E).

Pit 0125 (Figs 3, 5 and 10)

5.9. Pit 0125 was located in the south-east corner of the main excavation area and was cut across its southern edge by the modern basement and associated well (features 0102 and 0255). It was roughly rectangular in shape and orientated north to south; it

had quite sharp corners to the north-east and north-west, the southern end had been truncated. It survived to a length of 2.8m, was 1.65m wide and 0.7m deep. The sides were steep on the western edge, slightly less so on the eastern side (possibly due to collapse, as this edge was more irregular), while the northern edge was pronouncedly undercut. The base was very level and flat (Fig. 5: AA and BB). Given the soft, crumbly nature of the natural and the steeply maintained edges of this feature, it was likely that this pit had some form of revetment originally, although no trace of this (such as an organic staining) could be detected.

5.10. The basal fill 0150 consisted of redeposited natural, probably collapse and trample in the base of the pit. Over this was the thick, dark, organic fill 0145 that was extremely productive of finds and biological evidence and included the three equid skulls arranged in an arc formation. Above this was the thin deposit 0129 (mid brown clay sand with pea shingle) over which was the slightly thicker 0128 (pale yellow brown silty clay with some heat reddened clay patches). The top deposit was arbitrarily split into a top spit (0126) and a lower spit (0127), each of *c.*0.1m thickness. These fills were dark orange brown loams with frequent flints and charcoal flecks. Fill 0131 (and associated finds) was kept distinct when it was thought that the bulge along the eastern edge of pit 0125 could be a separate feature but was later combined. Late Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from fills 0127 and 0131 suggests that these upper deposits originated as later relic topsoils that had filled the top of pit 0125 through processes of subsidence and compression.

5.11. Finds from pit 0125 include twenty-nine sherds of Middle to Late Iron Age pottery. This assemblage consisted of a minimum of six vessels (estimated from number of rims) and were slack-shouldered jars and round-bodied jars with flared rims, (Fig. 11). Two-thirds of the pottery had burnished surface treatment. A fossil sponge, pierced and made into a bead (Ra 1022), was recovered from fill 0145 (Fig. 14.1). Other finds included worked flint and pieces of fired clay.

5.12. Animal bone from pit 0125 included evidence for cattle, sheep and pig/boar. Of particular interest were four horse skulls with three of them placed in a fan-shaped formation, pointing towards the north and west (Fig. 10). The arranged skulls appear to be two females either side of a male skull. Wild species were also represented including hare, roe deer, duck and (unusually) a wing bone from a long-eared owl.

5.13. Evidence from the bulk samples (Samples 13, 15 and 16) was particularly informative with evidence for glumed wheats (emmer and/or spelt) dominating over hulled barley. Possible bean or pea suggests horticulture while hazel nutshell shows that wild species were being exploited. Samples showed that the fills contained mixed refuse with burnt bone, fired clay pellets (from hearth waste) and hammerscale, all indicating a mix of domestic and industrial waste.

Pit 0109 (Figs 3 and 5)

5.14. Pit 0109 was part of a cluster of Period I features in the north-east corner of the excavation area. It was a small oval pit with a north-west to south-east axis with shallow concave sides and base. It measured 0.7m long, 0.6m wide and was 0.11m deep. It contained a single fill (0110) of mid grey brown silty sand.

5.15. Finds included heat-altered flint and animal bone representing sheep/goat and wild species of hare and duck. Sample 10 showed remains of hulled barley and glume wheats (emmer/spelt) and were similar to the assemblage from pits 0125 and 0111. There were few weed seeds except for an abundance of orache and fat hen, perhaps indicating consumption of these species. A hazel nutshell also points to the use of natural resources.

Pit 0111 (Figs 3, 5 and 13)

5.16. Pit 0111 was a larger and deeper feature than the adjacent 0109. It was sub-square in plan with steep sides to a concave base. It had a diameter of 0.85m and a depth of 0.5m. The basal fill 0112 was mid grey brown sand with frequent flint gravel and the upper fill 0113 was dark grey silty sand.

5.17. This feature contained the large, unusual greensand quern fragment of likely Iron Age date (Fig 13). A bone comb fragment (Ra 1023) and a piece of sheet lead with perforations (Ra 1027) came from this feature, although the presence of post-medieval slate and CBM in the upper fill of this pit suggests there were high levels of intrusion and contamination. Animal bone included evidence for cattle.

5.18. Soil sample evidence (Sample 11) showed that glume wheats (emmer/spelt) dominated over hulled barley. This represented prime, cleaned grain that had been deliberately deposited after being burnt.

Pit 0139 (Figs 3 and 5)

5.19. Pit 0139 was a small, shallow feature to the west of pit 0111. It was circular in plan with gently sloping sides to a fairly flat base; it had a diameter of 0.55m and a depth of 0.08m. The single fill 0140 was dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and fired clay crumbs. Although no finds were recovered from this feature its proximity to Period I pits and the nature of the fill suggest it could be contemporary with them.

Pit 0141 (Figs 3 and 5)

5.20. Pit 0141 was a shallow oval pit, orientated north-west to south-east, with gently sloping sides to a concave base. It had a length of 0.67m, a width of 0.5m and a depth of 0.18m. Its single fill 0142 (dark grey sandy silt) contained a single sherd of later prehistoric pottery of probable Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date (although this small, abraded sherd could be residual).

Period II: Late Anglo-Saxon

5.21. The most substantial element of the excavation included an array of Late Anglo-Saxon pits (features 0114, 0123, 0166, 0174, 0181, 0183, 0190, 0206, 0207, 0208, 0222, 0224, 0243 and 0260). A single linear feature (ditch 0262) also belonged to this period.

5.22. In the subsequent outline, stratigraphic sequences will be discussed in the following feature clusters: northern group, central group, south-west corner, south central group and features seen in the southern monitoring area.

Northern group, pits stratigraphically ordered: 0190 and 0123

Pit 0190 (Fig. 7)

5.23. Pit 0190 was the stratigraphically earliest feature in the sequence, highly truncated and cut by 0123 and Period III pits (Fig.7:*LL,MM*). This feature was deep and never bottomed in excavation but an augered borehole suggested that the pit bottom was at least 2m deeper than the trench base. In profile, it had a short upper vertical edge, then an almost horizontal ledge or step below which was a further vertical edge (as implied by the depth of the feature and the uppermost part of the sides visible). It is likely that some form of revetment was probably used to maintain the steep sides given the looseness of the natural (although no organic staining or other indication was observed).

5.24. The fills of pit 0190 were strongly differentiated and showed pronounced tipping from the eastern side; other edges were not revealed in excavation (Fig.7:*MM*). Fills 0191 and 0192 were thin lenses of material caught above the 'step' seen in section (orange brown silty sand and pale grey sandy silt respectively). Basal fills could not be observed due to the depth of the feature with fill 0193 being the deepest deposit excavated. This was dark grey brown sandy silt with flint gravel. The uppermost fill 0194 (truncated by pits 0123 and 0203) was mid orange brown sandy silt with flint gravel.

5.25. Fill 0193 produced fifty-four sherds of Thetford ware (three of which were kiln wasters) and fill 0194 produced forty-eight sherds of Thetford ware. Animal bone included evidence for pig/boar, cattle, sheep/goat and fowl. Soil Sample 19 (from fill 0194) revealed evidence for bread wheat, hulled barley, bean/pea, ferrous hammerscale and amphibian bones.

Pit 0123 (Figs 3, 6 and 7)

5.26. The large pit 0123 was located towards the northern end of the site where it had originally been identified in Trench 2 of the evaluation (also variously numbered as 0004, 0117, 0143, 0195 and 0226 where individual slots had been dug). It had been severely truncated by a modern concrete basement and by medieval (Period III) pits to the north and west. This was a large, irregularly shaped feature with scalloped edges, lobes and protuberances. Generally in profile it had fairly steep upper edges to an irregular gently sloping base (Figs 6:*II*, 7:*MM*, 8:*PP*). It measured *c.*4.5m north to south, at least 3m east to west (before truncation) and was *c.*1.1m deep.

5.27. The stratified fills can be clearly seen in section *MM* (Fig. 7; the cut here numbered as 0195). From the base, the fill sequence was 0196 (dark orange brown silty sand with abundant flint gravel), 0197 (dark grey sandy silt with abundant charcoal), 0198 (dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel), 0199 and 0200 (mid orange sandy clay and mid grey brown sandy silt, respectively), 0201 (mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent gravel) and at the top fill 0202 (mid grey sandy silt with frequent gravel).

5.28. Finds from the various fills included 221 Thetford ware sherds (five from a large storage vessel) and nine pieces of early medieval ware (including a possible lamp fragment: Fig. 12.4).Pieces of fired clay subjected to extreme heat might indicate that a kiln or oven was nearby.

5.29. Three worked flints of later prehistoric date were likely to be residual finds in this feature. An incomplete animal rib decorated with triple ring and dot design possibly represents a casket strip (Ra 1000; Fig. 14.5). Animal bone represented cattle, pig, sheep, equid, hare and fowl. Sample 12 (from fill 202) revealed evidence for bread wheat, hulled barley, oats?, bean/pea, vetch and hazelnut with frequent ferrous, cess nodules and snail shells.

Central group, pits stratigraphically ordered: 0181, 0183, 0166, 0174, 0114

Pits 0181 and 0183 (Fig. 3)

5.30. At the base of this sequence were the highly truncated pits 0181 and 0183. Pit 0181 was cut by features 0166, 0172 & 0174 and appeared as a small slither in section (Fig.8:*OO*). It had a diameter of >0.8m and a depth of >0.4m. Excavation of pit 0174 revealed it cut a highly truncated feature along its southern edge, separately numbered as pit 0183 (Fig.3: see plan). Finds were only recovered from pit 0183, where twelve sherds of Thetford ware and bone of cattle, equid, sheep and fowl were recovered.

Pit 0166 (Figs 3 and 7)

5.31. To the west of this group, cutting the highly truncated 0181, was the large pit 0166. This was a circular feature with steep sloping sides (not so steep on the northern edge) leading to a wide, slightly concave base (Fig.7:*NN*). It had a diameter of over 2m (it was not fully revealed in the excavation area and was truncated by Period III features) and was 1.2m deep. Fills from the base upwards included a slump deposit 0167 (redeposited natural), across the base 0168 (mid brown grey silty sand), tipping in from the north 0169 (redeposited natural), the main central fill 0170 (mid brown grey silty sand) and across the top 0171 (dark brown grey silty sand). Finds consisted of fifty-seven sherds of Thetford and ten sherds of early medieval wares. Cattle, sheep, pig and fowl bone was recovered.

Pit 0174 (Figs 3 and 8)

5.32. To the north of this group, cutting the highly truncated pits 0181 and 0183, was pit 0174. This was a circular pit with steep and undercut edges and a concave base (partially seen in profile in *OO*, Fig. 8). It had a diameter of *c.*1.5m and a depth of *c.*1.2m. The fills sequence from the base upwards started with 0175 (pale brown grey silty sand), then 0176 (dark red brown silty sand with abundant gravel), then 0177 (mid yellow brown silty sand with gravel), then 0178 slumping in from the east (pale

brown grey sandy silt) and with 0180 the top and main fill (mid brown grey silty sand with darker banding). Finds included thirty sherds of Thetford ware, nine sherds of early medieval wares and animal bone included remains of cattle, pig and duck.

Pit 0114 (Figs 3, 6 and 8)

5.33. Feature 0114 was a small, shallow irregular pit cutting across the eastern edge of pit 0174 (Fig.8:*OO*). Roughly wedge-shaped, it was orientated north to south with a narrow north end and wide, irregularly lobed south end and had an irregular profile (Fig.6:*GG*). It had a length of 1.5m, a width 1.14m and was 0.32m deep. The basal and main fill was 0122 (mid grey brown sand) and with top fill 0115 confined to the east side (dark grey brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks). Pottery consisted of four Thetford ware sherds (including one waster). A fired clay loomweight was a significant find from this feature. A number of iron pieces were recovered from fill 0116 including a binding strip or stapled hasp (Ra 1029; Fig. 14.6), an iron tool of uncertain function (Ra 1010), an incomplete ferrule (Ra 1031) and pieces of sheet iron (Ra 1021). An incomplete micaceous sandstone hone (Ra 1020) was also recovered from this feature.

South-west corner, pits stratigraphically ordered: 0207, 0206, 0208

Pit 0207 (Figs 3 and 7)

5.34. Pit 0207 was a large sub-circular feature partly revealed along the western edge of the excavation area (Fig.7:*LL*). It had steep sides to slightly concave base and had a diameter of *c.*2m and a depth of 0.96m. From the base, the fills sequence was: bottom fill 0215 (mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel), 0205 (dark brown grey compact silty sand), 0216 (mid grey brown silty sand), 0217 (light grey brown silty sand) and top fill 0218 (light orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel). Finds included fifteen sherds of Thetford ware, a possible iron shearboard hook, used in textile production (Ra 1019; Fig. 14.2) and a lead cast fragment (Ra 1026). Cattle, sheep and undiagnostic mammal was represented in the animal bone.

Pit 0206 (Figs 3, 6 and 7)

5.35. Pit 0206 was a steep sided feature which cut the earlier pit 0207. It was a fairly small but deep circular pit with very steep sides to a flat base (Figs 6:*JJ*, 7:*LL*). It had a diameter of *c.*0.9m and was 0.78m deep. Although it clearly cut feature 0207, there was no clear cutting relationship with the adjacent pit 0208. Between these two features was a dark layer 0254, likely to be a root/worm disturbed zone between the

two features and the top of natural. The basal fill was 0219 (mottled mid grey brown to mid orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel) and the top fill 0220 (dark brown clay sand). Pottery was represented by eight sherds of Thetford ware (some possible kiln wasters) and cattle, pig and sheep were identified in the animal bone.

Pit 0208 (Figs 3, 6 and 7)

5.36. Pit 0208 was a large but not particularly deep feature which cut pit 0206 and the layer 0254. It was of uncertain shape, roughly oval (orientated north to south) it was truncated by the modern cellar 0102 to the south. It had fairly gently sloping sides to a slightly undulating, level base (Figs 6:*JJ*, 7:*NN*). It was over 2.5m long, *c.*2m wide and was 0.62m deep. The basal fill was 0212 (mid grey brown silty sand), middle fill 0213 (dark grey brown silty sand) and the top fill was 0214 (dark brown grey silty sand). Fills 0212-0214 collectively produced 226 sherds of Thetford ware (some spalled and underfired, probably kiln wasters) and five sherds of early medieval ware. Twenty-eight pieces of fired-clay (844g), some with curved surfaces, were probably derived from an oven or hearth. Animal bone included cattle, sheep, pig and fowl. Soil sample 17 (fill 0214) revealed bread wheat, hulled barley, vetch, hazel, fat hen and some amphibian bones.

South central group, pits stratigraphically ordered: 0243, 0224 and 0222

Pit 0243 (Figs 3 and 9)

5.37. A large but not particularly deep pit was revealed near the southern edge of the excavation, heavily truncated by later features, including the other Period II pit 0222 (Fig.9:*RR*). Edges could not be seen and the base appeared to be fairly level but slightly undulating. It had a width of at least 1.7m and had a depth 0.7m. The bottom fill was 0244 (mid grey sandy silt with frequent gravel) and the top fill was 0245 (mid grey brown friable sandy silt with frequent gravel. Finds included eleven sherds of Thetford ware and animal bone of equid, sheep and undiagnostic mammal.

Pit 0224 (Figs 3 and 6)

5.38. A shallow pit, heavily truncated to the south-east by 0222 (Fig.6:*HH*). Pit 0224 was sub-circular in plan with moderate sloping concave edge and a concave base (where surviving). It had a width of *c.*1.3m and a depth 0.3m. Finds included a small group of Thetford ware (six sherds) and some undiagnostic mammal bone.

Pit 0222 (Figs 3, 6 and 9)

5.39. Cutting both 0224 and 0243, pit 0222 was an irregular sub-circular, quite large feature with steep convex sides with a rounded base (Figs 6:*HH,* 9:*RR*). It had a width of 1.7m and was 0.83m deep. Fills starting from the bottom: basal fill 0223 (dark grey brown silty sand), middle fill 0224 (mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel) and a thin top fill 0235 (dark brown grey silty sand with frequent flint gravel). Finds included nine Theford ware sherds and animal bone of cattle, pig and undiagnostic mammal.

Monitoring area, pit 0260 and ditch 0262

Pit 0260 (Fig. 4)

5.40. Pit 0260 was recorded but not excavated and is equivalent to 0012 from Trench 1 of the evaluation (Meredith 2019; Fig.4). A surface collection of finds was made which included three sherds of Thetford ware.

Ditch 0262 (Figs 4 and 6)

5.41. Ditch 0262 was a north to south running feature with gently sloping sides to a shallow rounded base (Fig6:*KK*). It was 0.95m wide and 0.12m deep. The fill was mid orange brown sandy clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate small flints. A bone comb fragment was recovered from this feature (RA 1024; Fig. 14.4).

Period III: Medieval

5.42. A series of pits, some of considerable size, represented the medieval element of the site sequence, most of these cut earlier Period II features. Medieval pits included 0124, 0152, 0154, 0203, 0241 and 0258. Pit 0014, revealed in Trench 1 of the evaluation and again recognised in the monitoring of the southern area, was of late medieval date (15th to 16th centuries).

5.43. With few stratigraphic relationships between pits apparent (except for cutting earlier Period II features), the following medieval pits will be listed in numeric order in the excavation area, then the monitoring area. Pit 0014 in the monitoring area will be considered last as it belonged to a slightly later date.

Excavation area

Pit 0124 (Figs 3 and 8)

5.44. Pit 0124 was a small pit near the northern end of the excavation area containing a considerable quantity of glazed medieval pottery. It was an oval pit, orientated east

to west, with moderate sloping sides to a concave base (Fig.8:*PP*). It was 1.6m long, 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep and it cut the fills of pit 0123 (Period II). The fill 0137 was mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel. This was a productive feature for pottery (seventy-nine sherds) including some fine examples of decorated thirteenth century jugs. Other finds included CBM, mortar fragments and a small glass fragment. Animal bone revealed evidence for cattle, sheep, pig, rabbit and fowl. Soil sample 14 included evidence for bread wheat, hulled barley, vetch/pea, ferrous, cess, fly pupae and amphibian bones.

Pit 0152 (Figs 3, 7 and 9)

5.45. Pit 0152 was a very large feature with steep-sided to vertical edges, partly seen along the western edge of the site (in a sondage with pits 0153 & 01540). It had a diameter of at least 3.5m and was augered to depth of *c.*2m; it was hand-excavated to a depth of *c.*1.2m (Figs 7:*LL*, 9:*QQ*). Although the basal fills were not observed, the following deposits could be recognised from the middle upwards: fill 0161 (dark grey brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel), fill 0162 was localised to the northern edge (mottled mid orange brown silty sand with frequent gravel) and the top fill was 0163 (dark grey brown silty sand). Finds included fifteen sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery (while a sherd of later German saltglaze was likely to be intrusive), fired clay, CBM, worked flint and animal bone of cattle and sheep.

Pit 0154 (Figs 3 and 7)

5.46. Pit 0154 was a large pit to the immediate east of 0152 (and possibly cut by it). It was likely to be a circular feature with steep sides and a flat base (Fig.7:*NN*). It had a diameter of *c.*2m and a depth 0.74m. Fills from the bottom up were: 0156 (dark grey brown silty sand with frequent coarse gravel), 0157 (mid orange brown silty sand with gravel) and 0158 at the top (mid grey brown silty sand). Finds included a sherd of 13th-14th century pottery, worked flint and animal bone of cattle, sheep and pig.

Pit 0203 = 0172 (Figs 3, 7 and 8)

5.47. Pit 0203 (also numbered 0172) was a wide but fairly shallow feature positioned along the western edge of the excavation area. It was sub-square in shape with concave sides to a level, flat base (Figs 7:*LL, MM,* 8:*OO*). Its single fill 0204 (also numbered as 0173) was dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of flint gravel and occasional charcoal flecks. Pottery consisted of 146 sherds although many were residual (Theford and early medieval wares) and only four were of 13th century date.

Other finds included CBM, an iron nail and heat-altered flint. The bone assemblage consisted of cattle, sheep, pig, fowl and a rare example of fishbone (skate/thornback).

Pit 0241 (Fig. 3)

5.48. This pit, situated in the north-west corner of the site, could not be excavated as an overhanging wall (and a gap in the shoring) made this area too dangerous to work in. It was severely truncated by modern intrusions to the south but appeared to have a diameter of >1.4m. The fill was recorded as dark grey brown sandy silt and a surface collection of finds was recovered which was mainly of Period II material but also included a sherd of 12th century date.

Monitoring area

Pit 0258 (Fig. 4)

5.49. Pit 0258 was recorded in the monitoring part of the development area but was not excavated (a surface collection of finds was made). This feature appears to correspond to pits 0016/0018 identified in Trench 1 of the evaluation and dated to the medieval period (Meredith 2019, Fig.4). It is likely that this context represents more than one feature. Finds included seven sherds of 12th/13th century date.

Monitoring area (late medieval)

Pit 0014 (Fig. 4)

5.50. Pit 0014 was identified in Trench 1 of the evaluation (Meredith 2019, Fig.4). This was a feature dated later than other medieval pits and belongs to the 15th or 16th century. Finds included two late medieval/transitional ware sherds.

Period IV: Post-medieval

5.51. A small number of post-medieval pits were encountered in the excavation area, dated predominantly from tile/ceramic building material. These consisted of pits 0153, 0236, 0239 and 0238. Features, intrusions and disturbances of the 19th/20th centuries have not been included here and in plan (Figs 3 and 4) have been shown as 'modern' (such as basement 0102 etc.)

Pit 0153 (Figs 3 and 9)

5.52. Pit 0153 appeared in the sondage against the west side of the trench, cutting the Period III pits 0152 and 0154. It was sub-circular in shape with moderately steep sides to a slightly undulating base (Fig.9:*QQ*). It had a diameter of *c.*1.5m and a depth of 0.68m. The lower fill was 0159 (mid orange brown silty sand with frequent flint

gravel) and the upper fill was 0160 (mid grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal, chalk and CBM fragments).

Pit 0236 (Figs 3 and 9)

5.53. Pit 0236 was positioned near the southern edge of the excavation area. It was an irregularly shaped oval pit with an east to west alignment. It had steep yet shallow sides and a flat base (Fig.9:*RR*) with a length of 1.3m, width of 0.84m and depth of 0.18m. Fill 0246 was a very compact deposit of predominantly CBM fragments and mortar (demolition debris).

Pit 0238 (Figs 3 and 9)

5.54. Adjacent to pit 0236 and also cut by it, pit 0238 was only partly revealed against the southern edge of the excavation area. Where seen, it was a highly truncated pit with steep sides to a level base (Fig.9:*RR*). It had a width of >0.44m and a depth of 0.39m. From the bottom up it had three fills: 0247 (yellow friable sand), 0248 (light brown orange sand) and 0249 (mid grey brown silty sand with moderate amounts of flint gravel).

Pit 0239 (Fig. 3)

5.55. Pit 0239 was a large circular feature located near the eastern edge of the excavation area with a diameter of *c.*2.2m. This pit was not excavated but was sampled for finds. Pottery sherds numbering sixty-one sherds included examples from the 17th and 18th centuries (English Stoneware and Creamwares) to examples of likely 19th century date (Industrial Slipware and modern lusterware). Other finds included CBM, clay pipe stem, iron nails, glass fragments and a perch vertebra.

Undated

Post-holes 0009 and 0022 (Fig. 3)

5.56. Two undated post-holes 0009 and 0022 were revealed in the initial evaluation, along the eastern edge of the large Period II pit 0123 and have been described previously (Meredith 2019). No finds were recovered from either of these features.

6. THE FINDS

The later prehistoric pottery

Peter Banks

Introduction and Methodology

6.1. A total of fifty-five sherds (739g) of handmade later prehistoric pottery was recovered from eight deposits and one bulk soil sample. The total EVE (estimated vessel equivalents) value of the assemblage is 0.59. Recording of the pottery assemblage was direct to an Access database. The pottery was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope and quantified according to sherd count and weight by fabric. The fabrics (Appendix B.01) are described in accordance with the Historic England (Barclay *et al*. 2016) and the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group guidelines (PCRG 2010). Vessel and rim forms have been recorded where the material has allowed for this; rim diameters have been measured (mm) together with estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) and a minimum number of vessels (MNV) based on rim sherds are provided where possible. Decoration, surface treatments and residues have been recorded when present.

Condition and Provenance

6.2. The condition of the assemblage is moderately poor for a late prehistoric assemblage; although most surfaces survive well, fractures generally exhibit signs of wear. The assemblage is moderately broken up and the mean sherd weight of 10.8g is skewed by several large sherds of pottery from one deposit. Without these large sherds the mean sherd weight for the group is moderately low for a late prehistoric assemblage at 7.3g. The late prehistoric assemblage was derived from three pits: 0125 and 0141 (Period 1) and Period 3 pit 0154 (Period 3).

Assemblage Composition

Fabrics

6.3. The bulk of the assemblage (85% by weight) is made in sandy fabrics with voids (QV2), caused by the carbonisation of organic material within the fabric during firing. Sandy (Q2), shell-tempered (SH2), flint and grog-tempered (FLGR2) and organic-tempered (V2) fabrics all accounted for small proportions of the assemblage (less than 7% by weight at the most). All fabrics had dark grey to black surfaces from reduction firings.

Fabric Descriptions

6.4. FLGR2: Moderate medium angular flint ≤2mm and medium sub-rounded grog ≤2mm. (*1 sherd, 6g, 1.8% NOSH*).

Q2: Common to very common medium sub-rounded quartz sand ≤1mm. (*2 sherds, 12g, 0.11 EVEs, 5.5% NOSH*).

QV2: Common medium sub-rounded quartz sand ≤1mm and sparse to moderate coarse organic voids ≤5mm. (*37 sherds, 476g, 0.48 EVEs, 74.5% NOSH*).

SH2: Common to very common medium shell ≤2mm. Hard fabric (*8 sherds, 31g, 14.5% NOSH*).

V2: Sparse to moderate medium organic voids ≤2mm. Soft fabric (*2 sherds, 16g, 3.6% NOSH*).

Forms/decorations and stylistic affinities

6.5. Based on rim sherds a minimum of six vessels were recorded. Due to poor preservation, in most instances it was not possible to fully determine the form of the vessel. Two slack shouldered jars (QV2), with either slightly everted or simple upright rims were recorded from Period 1 pit 0125 (fill 0127). A round-bodied vessel (jar/bowl) with a simple upright rim (Q2) was recovered from Period 1 pit 0125 (fill 0145). All three vessels were highly burnished. The vessels are typical of Middle to Late Iron Age assemblages from the region. No other forms could be identified although three slightly flaring rim sherds (in fabric QV2) were also noted. Decoration was absent, however burnishing was a common feature of the assemblage, recorded on thirty-six sherds (6 MNV).

Period 1 Pit 0125

6.6. The largest proportion of the group by sherd count (29 sherds, 173g), including a small out-curving or flared rim (0.05 EVE), was derived from the uppermost fill 0126. A less fragmented group containing a number of large body sherds, a round bodied jar/bowl (0.11 EVE) and two slightly flared rims (0.14 EVE) was recovered from basal fill 0145. The most complete vessels, however, were two slack shouldered jars recovered from fill 0127. Nearly two thirds of sherds from this pit were burnished and were made exclusively in fabric QV2. The group is most likely to be Middle or Late Iron Age in date.

6.7. *Illustrated vessels (Fig. 11)*

1. Flared rim. Fabric QV2. Period 1 Pit 0125 (fill 0126)
2. Slack shouldered jar with square, everted rim. Fabric QV2. Period 1 Pit 0125 (fill 0127)
3. Round bodied bowl with simple upright rim. Fabric QV2. Period 1 Pit 0125 (fill 0127)
4. Round bodied jar/bowl with simple upright rim. Fabric Q2. Period 1 Pit 0125 (fill 0145)
5. Slightly flared/everted rim. Fabric QV2. Period 1 Pit 0125 (fill 0145)
6. Flared rim. Fabric QV2. Period 1 Pit 0125 (fill 0145)

Discussion

6.8. Despite the small size of this part of the ceramic assemblage, it provides sufficient evidence for the dating of these early features, which is further supported by a radiocarbon date taken from one of the pits.

6.9. Sandy fabrics, some with organic inclusions comprise a large proportion of the Middle to Late Iron Age groups recovered from the nearby sites at Tamage Road, Acton, Suffolk (Marchetto 2021, 43) and Morland Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (Brudenell and Hogan 2014, 212). Overall the diagnostic sherds would not be inconsistent with a Middle or Late Iron Age date. The radiocarbon date from Period 1 pit 0125 (fill 0145) suggesting 231 to 96 cal BC (expressed at 95% probability; SUERC 97883), would support this dating.

6.10. For the single sherd from pit 0141, the mixture of flint and grog-temper was common during the Bronze Age in East Anglia (Brown 1995, 127-129), but the use of these tempering materials continued during the initial phases of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) plainware tradition of the Late Bronze Age (Brudenell 2012, 172). Based on its fabric and sherd thickness a Late Bronze Age date is considered likely for type FLGR2, although slightly later dating into the Early Iron Age cannot be ruled out.

The Post-Roman pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

6.11. A total of 1145 sherds of Late Anglo-Saxon and later pottery, weighing 14,377g, was collected from fifty-two contexts during the evaluation and excavation. Table B.02 shows the quantification by pottery period (Appendix B).

Methodology

6.12. Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2020). Essex forms and dating are based primarily on Drury (1993). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Imports were identified based on Jennings' Norwich work (Jennings 1981). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Late Anglo-Saxon

6.13. Table B.03 shows the quantities of Late Saxon pottery recovered from the site (Appendix B). This is the largest period group in the post-Roman assemblage and it is dominated by locally-produced Thetford-type wares. The only other pottery type of this period is St Neots-type ware, and this is represented by three small sherds.

6.14. Although no Thetford-type ware kilns have been found in Sudbury so far, waster sherds have been identified at nearby Stour House, Gregory Street (SUY 028; Anderson unpub. database), indicating that these wares were made in the town. Sudbury Thetford-type wares have strong similarities to Ipswich Thetford-type ware, including the use of a very fine sandy fabric and the girth-grooving of the upper halves of jars. However, ICP-MS analysis carried out during the Norfolk and Suffolk Medieval Pottery Project (Anderson forthcoming) has shown that the two fabrics are chemically distinct. There are two main fabric groups in the Gainsborough's House assemblage, which appear to be due to variations in firing – they comprise a black softer fabric with red margins, and a harder grey fabric, either fully reduced or with red margins. A number of overfired, warped and blown sherds are present in the assemblage, but some of these show signs of use (sooting, lime, food residue), suggesting that they were sold as 'seconds' to local inhabitants.

6.15. Identified vessels comprise mainly jars or large storage vessels with applied thumbed strips. The majority of jars are medium 'AB' types (MNV=57), with only seven small 'AA' jars and nineteen large 'AC' jars. Fragments of at least four large storage vessels were identified and there was one possible crucible.

6.16. Rim forms were mainly late types, based on the Thetford typology (Anderson 2004), being dominated by parallel-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. Bases were generally flat. Identified rim types and jar forms are shown in Table B.04 (Appendix B), in approximate date order (type 5 is generally the earliest and type 1 the latest).

6.17. Type 4 and type 7 rims appear to date to the later 10th and 11th centuries, based on evidence from Thetford (Anderson 2004), suggesting that Late Saxon activity on the site was particularly intensive during that period. Few earlier types are present in the assemblage.

6.18. Decoration, other than applied strips, was in the form of girth-grooving of the upper parts of the vessels. Only one sherd was decorated with rouletting.

6.19. *Illustrated vessels (Fig. 12)*

1. THETS medium 'AB' jar, rim type 4? rim, girth-grooving. 0119.
2. THETS small 'AA' jar, rim type 4. 0180.
3. THETS medium 'AB' jar, rim type 7. 0214.

Early medieval

6.20. Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural East Anglia. Several coarsewares were identifiable, although it was clear that most contained a similar range of inclusions. Table B.05 shows the quantities of early medieval wares by fabric (Appendix B).

6.21. Small quantities of early medieval wares were found, the majority being in the fine, thin-walled fabric typical of northern Suffolk and Norfolk (EMW), with only a few sherds of coarser Essex-type and shelly early medieval wares present. Identifiable forms comprised ten jars and a small bowl/lamp. The presence of the 'Norfolk' type of EMW in a southern Suffolk town may simply reflect the urban nature of the site, as coarser wares of this period appear to be more frequent in rural assemblages, while

the finer thin-walled sandy wares are more typical of towns in East Anglia generally but particularly in Suffolk.

6.22. *Illustrated vessels (Fig. 12)*

4. EMW bowl/lamp, thickened everted rim. 0230.

5. EMWSS jar, simple everted rim. 0173.

Medieval wares

6.23. Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. Most in this group are well-fired and fully reduced to pale to dark greys, although oxidised wares were also found. This group is dominated by coarsewares, the majority of which are unprovenanced. Table B.06 shows the quantifications of high medieval pottery by fabric (Appendix B).

6.24. The medieval group includes a variety of fabrics, most of which are typical of south Suffolk and Essex. Most are fine or medium sandy with varying degrees of mica and few other inclusions. Hedingham coarseware, a fine micaceous greyware, is present as well, and one sherd of medieval Ipswich coarseware was found. Glazed wares were probably all of Essex origin, and included sherds of Hedingham and Mill Green ware as well as unsourced red/orange wares.

6.25. The coarsewares included ten rims, of which seven were jars and three bowls. The jar rims included Essex types B4, H2 and H3, all of which are broadly of 13th-century date, as well as some more exclusively Suffolk types (everted square-beaded, 13th/14th c.). The glazed ware sherds were probably all from jugs, but only one handle and one rim were present, both in ESOW.

6.26. *Illustrated vessels (Fig 12)*

6. MSSCW jar, flat-topped everted rim. 0137.

7. MSSCWG bowl, flat-topped everted rim. 0204.

8. MCWG bowl, flat-topped everted rim. 0137.

Late medieval and early post-medieval

6.27. Table B.07 shows the quantities of late medieval wares in the assemblage (Appendix B). Fabrics are as described by Jennings (1981) and Cotter (2000).

6.28. Two sherds were late medieval, in fabrics typical of Colchester and north Essex. Both were from pit fill 0015. One was an unglazed body sherd and the other was a large sherd from a jar or pipkin with a lid-seated everted rim. The latter was partially glazed on the belly with a clear lead glaze, and traces of glaze were also present on the worn internal surface. There was also a small fragment of Raeren stoneware, recovered from pit fill 0161.

6.29. Post-medieval pottery comprised a large body sherd of glazed red earthenware (unstratified 0001) and a base fragment of a Cologne ?mug with moulded trailed foliage decoration from overburden layer 0002.

Modern

6.30. Table B.08 shows the quantities of modern wares in the assemblage (Appendix B). This group of 61 sherds 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.

6.31. Identified forms in this group included a plantpot (LPME), five bowls (INDS, REFW, PEW, YELW), three dishes (PEW, YELW), a lid (CRW), five plates (CRW, PEW), four jugs (YELW, ESW, LUST), a bottle (ESW) and a ?chamber pot (LGRE). Decoration was typical of each fabric group, with hand-painting and transfer-printing present on pearlwares and refined whitewares, blue shell-edge rims in pearlware, slip line and mocha decoration on the industrial slipware and yellow wares, and moulded decoration of the lustreware.

Pottery by site phase

6.32. A summary of the pottery by site phase is provided in Table B.09 (Appendix B).

6.33. The largest groups were from Phase II (Late Saxon) and Phase III (medieval). Two sherds were intrusive in the large Iron Age pit, and a few later sherds occurred in features of phases II and III. There was a high proportion of residual Late Saxon material in Phase III. Unphased material comprises unstratified finds from the evaluation and excavation, sherds recovered as surface finds from several pits, and sherds from two unphased pits; the majority were of Late Saxon date.

Period I – Iron Age

6.34. Two sherds of Thetford-type ware were intrusive in two fills of the large Iron Age pit 0125.

0125: Two sherds of THETS were recovered from fills 0127 and 0131.

Period II – Late Anglo-Saxon

6.35. A total of 709 sherds were collected from features of this phase, all from the fills of pits. Large groups were recovered from pits 0123 (235 sherds) and 0208 (229 sherds) in particular. In some pits the pottery was recovered from the basal as well as upper fills, but in most the sherds were only present in the upper fills or were significantly more frequent there, suggesting that some of these features had been open long enough for sediments to build up, but were not backfilled with rubbish until later. This applies in particular to pits 0166, 0174 and 0190, but even the large pit 0208 only contained two sherds in the basal fill.

6.36. The majority of pottery from this phase was Thetford-type ware, although some early medieval ware was also present in several pits. Most of these also contained rim forms which can be dated to the later 10th and 11th centuries, suggesting that backfilling of many of these features took place towards the end of the Late Saxon phase.

0012/0260: Fill 0013 produced three very small sherds of THETS from sample <2>.

0114: Four sherds were recovered from fills 0115 and 0116. Three of these were THETS body and base sherds from a single waster vessel (overfired and warped), and the other was a body sherd of THET in a medium sandy fabric (or possibly a later greyware). L.9th-11th c.

0123: Eleven fills in this group contained 235 sherds, of which 221 were THETS, five were pieces of a THET large storage vessel, and nine were EMW. The THETS sherds included rims of four AA, six AB and five AC jars (rim types 5, 5/6, 4, 6, 7 and 1), a possible crucible and a large storage vessel. A few overfired, underfired and warped sherds were present, but most showed signs of use. The EMW included a fragment of a small bowl or lamp with a thickened everted rim. 11th c.

0166: The two upper fills of this pit contained 57 sherds, the majority in the top fill 0171. Sherds from the lower fill 0170 comprised 13 pieces of THETS (including an AA jar, rim type 4) and one small sherd of EMW. The top fill contained 32 sherds of THETS including four AB jar rims (types 4 and 5) and a possible waster, six sherds of EMW including two jars with simple everted rims, four sherds of an EMWSS vessel, and a fragment of MSSCW – this latter is likely to be intrusive, with most of the pottery dating to the 11th century. A cross-link between 0171 and fill 0180 of adjacent pit 0174 was noted (EMWSS).

0174: Upper fill 0180 contained 28 sherds of THETS, including three AB jar rims (types 5, 5/6 and 6), one AA jar rim (type 4) and fragments of a large storage vessel which also occurred in Phase II pit fill 0193, Phase III pit fill 0173 and unphased pit fill 0184. This fill also contained seven sherds of EMW including two simple everted jar rims, and two

sherds of the EMWSS vessel which was also found in pit 0166 (above). An 11th-century date is likely for this fill. Two THETS sherds were also found in the basal fill 0175.

0183: Fill 0184 contained 15 sherds, of which 12 were THETS and the remainder EMW. One THETS AC jar with rim type 7, and two simple everted jar rims of EMW, suggest an 11th -century date for the context, although it is possible that the sherds were redeposited from pit 0174 and there are cross-links with this and other pits in the area.

0190: The two upper excavated fills of this pit produced entirely THETS, apart from one base which may be another THET type. There were 54 sherds from 0193 and 48 from 0194. Rims of six AB and two AC jars were present, with rim types 4, 5 and 7. At least three vessels were warped and probably wasters. Seven sherds were from the large storage vessel noted above (pit 0174). L.10th-11th c.?

0206: Upper fill 0220 contained eight sherds of THETS, including a large fragment of a flat base which was warped and cracked, and another warped body sherds. One AC jar rim (type 5/6) was also found. L.10th-11th c.

0207: Fifteen sherds of THETS were collected from middle fill 0216 and intrusive fill 0218. One AB jar rim (type 5) suggested a possible early date, but broadly this context is of L.9th-11th c. date.

0208: All three fills of this pit contained largely THETS, with some EMW in the upper two fills. Lower fill 0212 contained only two sherds of THETS. Middle fill 0213 produced 37 sherds of THETS and two of EMW, with three AB jar tims (types 4 and 7), one ?waster sherd, and a flaring jar rim of EMW. There were 190 sherds from upper fill 0214, of which only three were EMW. The THETS group included fourteen AB jar rims (types 4 and 7), and some spalled and underfired sherds. L.10th-11th c.

0222: Nine sherds were recovered from fills 0234, 0235 and 0250, all THETS. One rim of each jar size was present (types 4 and 6). L.10th-11th c.

0224: Six sherds of THETS came from fill 0225. L.9th-11th c.

0243: Eleven sherds of THETS were collected from fill 0245, including rims of two AB and one AC jars (rim types 4, 5/6 and 6). L.10th-11th c.

Period III – Medieval

6.37. Features assigned to this phase produced a total of 253 sherds, of which at least 140 were probably residual. All pottery was recovered from pit fills. The largest group was from pit 0203, which contained 142 sherds of Late Saxon and early medieval wares, most or all of which were probably redeposited from the upper fills of the underlying Late Saxon pits 0174, 0203 and 0183, and only four sherds of high medieval date. Pit 0124 contained 79 sherds, of which ten were residual – this pit contained a group of mainly 13th-century medieval coarse and glazed wares. Four other pits in this phase produced small quantities of sherds, the largest quantity being fifteen from pit 0152.

0016: Seven sherds of early and high medieval coarsewares were recovered from fill 0017 (EMWE, HCW, MSSBW, SWSSM, MSSCW), all body and base fragments. 12th-13th c.?

0124: Fill 0137 produced 79 sherds. At least ten sherds were residual (THETS, NEOT, EMW), the remainder being of high medieval date and including an MCWG bowl, four MSSCW jars, three MSSCWG jars, an EAR jug and an ESOW jug. Body sherds of these fabrics and others (MSSBW, HCW, MIPS, SWSSM, MEMS) were also recovered. The rim types present, some of which were Essex forms H2, H3 and B4, suggest a 13th-century date for the context.

0152: Fifteen sherds were recovered from two fills. Only two sherds were from upper fill 0163, the remainder being from the lowest excavated fill 0161. Eight sherds of THETS, EMWG and EMW were residual. High medieval wares comprised body sherds of SWSSM, MSSCW, MSSCWG, HFW1 and MGW. One tiny sherd of RAER was probably intrusive. 12th-14th c.
0154: A single sherd of MEMS was found in fill 0158. 13th-14th c.
0203: Fill 0173/0204 contained 146 sherds, of which a high proportion were THETS and early medieval wares, presumably redeposited from pits 0166 and 0174. The vessels included six THETS AB and two AC jars (rim types 4,5, 7) and a large storage vessel, an EMWSS jar with simple everted rim and an EMW jar with simple everted rim. There were cross-links with Period II pit fills 0180 and 0193, and unphased pit fill 0184. Only four sherds were of high medieval date, including a MSSCWG bowl, and body sherds of SWSSM and HCW. 13th c.?
0241: Five sherds were found in 0241, comprising three THETS, one EMWG and one SWSSM. 12th c.?
[0014: Two sherds of LMTE including the rim of a jar/pipkin, were collected from fill 0015. 15th-16th c.]

Period IV – Post-medieval/Modern

6.38. One sherd of Thetford-type ware was residual in this phase, with all other pottery being modern wares from pit 0239 (see Appendix B, Table B.08).

0239: Sixty-two sherds were collected from fill 0240. The range of wares is listed in the section on modern pottery above.

Period V – Modern overburden

6.39. Two sherds were collected from the overburden layer during the evaluation, a small body sherd of early medieval ware and a base fragment of a Cologne stoneware ?mug.

0002: A small sherd of EMWcp and a base fragment of a KOLN ?mug were recovered from the overburden layer during the evaluation. 16th/17th c.+

Unphased

6.40. Some 11% of the total Late Saxon assemblage was recovered as unstratified finds or surface finds associated with pits. Although the surface finds are unphased, most are associated with Period II pits and probably represent loose sherds disturbed during machining. Two of the pits are also likely to belong to Period II, based on their contents.

Surface finds
0138: Surface finds from the SW corner of Iron Age pit 0125 comprised 37 sherds of THETS, including six AB jar rims (types 4 and 7). Several of these were in the ?underfired softer fabric, but ten sherds showed signs of use (sooting). L.10th-11th c.
0188: Surface finds from pit 0166 probably add a further eight THETS and one EMW sherds to the total from fill 0171. One AB jar rim was found (type 6). L.10th-11th c.
0189: A single sherd of THETS was found, and may relate to either pit 0172 or 0174.

0211: Surface finds from the area of pits 0195, 0203 etc, comprised fifteen THETS including an AB jar rim type 7?, and two sherds of medieval coarseware (SWSSM, MSSCW).

Unstratified

0001: A large fragment of an EMW jar rim and a body sherd of GRE were collected during the evaluation.

0101: Most of the unstratified finds from the excavation were Late Saxon (1 THETI, 17 THETS, 1 NEOT), including rims of three AB and three AC jars (rim types 4, 5, 6, 7), and there were three EMW and one MSSBW sherds, the latter a ?bowl rim.

Summary and discussion

6.41. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from pits, with smaller quantities being derived from surface deposits or layers. The largest single group of pottery was recovered from pit 0123, a Phase II feature located at the northern end of the site. Pottery associated with Phase II was by far the most common in the assemblage, although a high proportion of it had been redeposited in later periods of site use. The overall lack of finds in the lower fills of the Phase II features suggests that the pits were not dug primarily for the deposition of rubbish in this period, but that most had lain open before finally being backfilled – presumably with material that had previously been disposed of around the site in middens.

6.42. Thetford-type wares were the most frequent find, and at least one or two sherds occurred in almost every feature from which pottery was recovered, including intrusively in the large Iron Age pit. Although there were several wasters in the assemblage, many of these showed evidence for use despite their warped and over- or under-fired appearances. It is likely that they had been purchased from a nearby production site as 'seconds', rather than being made within the confines of the site itself. No evidence of a kiln was found, although there were a few small pieces of vitrified clay (S. Benfield, this volume). As noted above, wasters have previously been identified at a site on Gregory Street, perhaps suggesting that at least one kiln was located to the west of the current site. This may place the production centre somewhere close to the centre of the Late Saxon town, which would be an unusual position for this type of industry. In Ipswich, the main production centre was located in the NE quarter of the Late Saxon town, around Carr Street and Cox Lane (West 1963), while in Thetford it was located at the peripheries of the main town in the south and west (Rogerson and Dallas 1984; Dallas 1993), and in Norwich it was found along Pottergate, the main road running out of the largest settlement area of the period (Atkin *et al*. 1983). However, a kiln excavated towards the centre of Ipswich, at Turret Lane, appears to be the earliest found in the town to date (Wade 2014), so

there is a precedent for location of the industry closer to the town centre. The overall similarity of the Ipswich and Sudbury Thetford-type wares, despite differences in the chemical make-up of the clay, might argue for the relocation of one or more potters from Ipswich, perhaps in the mid to late 10th century.

6.43. In terms of its composition, the Thetford-type ware assemblage is fairly typical. Jars are the most commonly identifiable vessel and there is a near-normal distribution of rim diameters, although skewed slightly towards the larger 'AC' sizes, which occurred more frequently than small 'AA' jars. A few large storage vessels were identified by the applied strips on their external surfaces and the typical wear seen internally. Many vessels were heavily sooted and some had traces of lime or burnt food residue internally. While there is a possibility that some of the vessels could have been used for industrial purposes, there is nothing specific to indicate this, other than the possible crucible fragment found in pit 0004.

6.44. The early medieval ware from this site was typically found in association with Thetford-type ware and it may be largely of 11th-century date. As noted above, the most common type is the fine, thin-walled variety seen most frequently in Norfolk and north Suffolk, especially in the major urban centres of the period. No production sites have yet been identified for this type of pottery, but it is very different from the typical coarse early medieval ware found in Essex and much of south Suffolk. Perhaps it represents an 'import' from further north, possibly via Bury St Edmunds. Although handmade, and sometimes considered 'inferior' to the wheelmade Thetford-type wares (*e.g*. Jope 1949, 307), the early medieval wares had some advantages over the flat-based Thetford-type wares when cooking on an open hearth. The few more local types of early medieval ware could be contemporary with the high medieval group.

6.45. Pottery of high medieval date was scattered across several pits, but only one held a concentration of this material. The range of wares present is typical of this part of Suffolk and the only noteworthy aspect of this group is the relatively high proportion of bowls to jars, which is more typical of rural sites (where bowls can sometimes outnumber jars altogether). Potentially this part of Sudbury was in decline by the 13th century, and certainly there is little in the pottery assemblage to suggest that activity continued on the site much into the 14th century. Nevertheless, as patterns of rubbish disposal began to change in the early post-medieval period, and urban sites may

have been covered by structures and floors which did not allow for the deposition of pottery in rubbish pits, a lack of late medieval and post-medieval pottery does not necessarily indicate a lack of activity in these periods.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Steve Benfield

Introduction

6.46. A total of seventy pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered together weighing 4379g. Of this, eighteen pieces (1728g) are either Roman 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 (2486g), 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 the CBM was recovered from pit fills, with just a few pieces from surface collection on the site. Most of the pits 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 Appendix B (Table B.09).

Roman CBM

6.47. Roman and 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) came from pits 0117 and 0174 (Period II) and pieces from Roman bricks (RB) identified by their greater thickness from pits 0117 and 0190 (Period II) as well as from surface collection, context 0211. There are also a number of miscellaneous pieces that are either from Roman bricks or tiles (RBT) from pits 0117, 0143, 0166 (Period II) and 0239 (Period III). However, it may be possible that one or two of the pieces identified as Roman brick or thick tiles from pits 0124 and 0236 might be post-Roman.

Medieval/post-medieval CBM

6.48. All of the CBM that can be clearly identified as of medieval or post-medieval date consists of pieces from thin flat tiles that can be identified or grouped as peg-tiles (PT). There is one small group of thirty-five pieces (2196g) from pit 0236 assigned to Period IV. Otherwise, there are only a few pieces from four other contexts, these being pits 0111 (Period I), where the material is intrusive to the upper fill, 0152 (Period III) and 0239 (Period IV) as well as surface collection, context 0188. A few pieces of

tile from pit 0236 have lime-based mortar on the original surfaces and edges and two pieces of brick or tile (BRT) chips from pit 0124 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 pit 0111 and pit 0123 (Period II) have the remains of an abraded, thin white coat on some surfaces and appear likely to be post-Roman and possibly intrusive in pit 0123. Also, two brick pieces recovered with the peg tile from pit 0236 appear probably to be post-Roman, but this is not clear, and they are hard to date confidently.

Discussion

6.49. The quantity of CBM recovered is not large. A significant proportion is Roman and together with the extensive reuse of Roman bricks in the construction of the nearby 15th century St Peters church in the market place (Lewis and Ranson 2014, 26) could be seen to indicate the presence of former Roman buildings in the town. Roman bricks or tiles have also been recorded in the fabric of both All Saints and St Gregory's churches (Potter 2001, appendix 1). However, despite a small number of other Roman finds recorded from the town (Lewis and Ranson 2014, 26-27) there was an absence of Roman-British material recorded from an extensive test pit survey carried out in 2014 which concluded that it seemed likely that there was 'no intensive Romano-British activity within the present historic centre of Sudbury' (ibid 78).

6.50. Almost all of the Roman brick and tile comes from Period II pits and the absence of any other closely dated Roman finds suggests this is very probably material brought into the area for reuse rather than reflecting the former presence of tile-roofed or otherwise well-appointed Roman buildings within the core of the town. While it might also reflect unmortared agricultural structures of Roman date relatively close-by, such as ovens or corn dryers, it can be noted that the fabric of such would almost certainly not be sufficient to provide the brick and tile used in St Peters church and none of the site material appears heated or burnt. It seems likely that most or all this material was brought into the town for reuse from nearby Roman sites in the post-Roman period, the nearest of these potentially at Ballingdon Grove just south of the river Stour (ibid 26), but more likely the extensive Roman settlement at nearby Long Melford, approximately 4km to the north, and possibly also the villa site at Gestingthorpe, approximately 6km to the southwest.

6.51. The post-Roman CBM consists mostly of pieces from peg-tiles, some of which are probably structural from a demolished building(s). This mostly comes from features assigned to Period III and Period IV with a few pieces clearly intrusive in features assigned to Period I and Period II. 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). It is not clear to what extent a few other pieces, probably representing bricks, may also be of medieval or post-medieval date but this material is quite limited among the assemblage.

Fired clay

Steve Benfield

Introduction

6.52. There is a total seventy-seven pieces of fired clay with a combined weight of 1315g (Appendix B, Table B.10). Most of this was recovered during the excavation with a lesser number of small pieces from the later processing of bulk soil samples. Overall, the assemblage is mostly quite broken-up with only a few larger pieces and limited diagnostic material. The more significant and diagnostic of the fired clay is mostly associated with features assigned to Period II (late Anglo-Saxon).

6.53. The fired clay can be divided between two groups: pieces that are from objects and pieces representing structural material. The former comprises two pieces that can be identified as from Saxon loomweights, while among the latter are some pieces probably from a hearth or oven and a few small, vitrified pieces which clearly derive from exposure to high temperature in an oven or kiln. All of the fired clay is listed by context and described in the appendix catalogue.

Fired clay objects: loomweights

6.54. Only one piece of fired clay could be clearly identified as from an object and is part of a loomweight. One other piece is also probably part of another loomweight. Both are in a fine-medium sand fabric with chalk fragments (f-msc).

6.55. The loomweight piece came from the fill of Period II pit 0114, context 0115, and is part of an of a Saxon weight of intermediate or more probably bun-shape-type. The piece suggests an original diameter of approximately 140mm 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 Saxon period (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, 196).

6.56. One other piece, which is a surface find from context 0211, is probably also part of a Saxon loomweight. It is a small piece with a curving edge indicating an original diameter to the weight in the region of *c.* 130mm and has deep stab impressions following the edge curve. The size indicated and the apparent decoration on the piece is similar to examples among Saxon loomweights found on other sites, for example at the Royal Opera House site in London (Goffin 2003, fig 151).

Structural fired clay

6.57. Pieces of fired clay that can be identified as structural, or which are almost certainly so, were recovered from several contexts. Among these are a group of small-medium size structural pieces, often oxidised, possibly from the surround or clay dome of a fire or oven. These merge into a larger, undiagnostic group that forms the majority of the material recovered and which is not specifically identified as structural but is probably so rather than from objects. None of the fired clay has any part or traces of wattle voids from having been moulded around a wood frame.

6.58. Less than four pieces were recovered from most contexts with fired clay. However, there is one larger group from the fill of Period II pit 0208, context 0214, which consists of twenty-eight pieces, together weighing 844g. These are in a fine-medium sand fabric (f-ms) with an orange surface and grey interior. Most of these are fragmented, small-medium size pieces, between 15mm-30mm in thickness, that are either flat or slightly curved. Among the group are two larger, thicker lumps in the same fabric, one of which has finger wipe marks on the interior surface, the other a small mark possibly of the same nature. They are moderately hard, but easily scratched with a fingernail and are clearly part of a clay structure involved with fire and heating such as a heath or oven, or possibly a kiln; although they are not vitrified and the degree of heating indicated is more suggestive of a hearth or oven.

6.59. There is also a small group of small, fired clay pieces that clearly come from a structure that has been subjected to significant heat that was sufficient to vitrify parts of the surface of the clay. These are small, quite broken-up pieces and were recovered from the fill of Period II pit 0123 (=0226), context 0228, and as surface finds, context 0211. They indicate the former presence of an oven or kiln structure in the area.

Discussion

6.60. The loomweight pieces indicate weaving on site or in the immediate area during the middle-late Saxon period, which in turn suggests the presence of a flock of sheep in the area farmed at least in part for wool production.

6.61. The other fired clay probably mostly results from the built clay parts of broken-up heaths and ovens, the largest group coming from a feature assigned to Period II. Some pieces are diagnostic of a hand-built surround, cover or dome from such features while a few vitrified pieces, some of which are associated with a Period II pit, attest to the presence of a structure operating at high temperatures, possibly a kiln.

Quernstones

Steve Benfield

6.62. There are single pieces from two quernstones. One is from an imported lava quern of Roman or later date, recovered from a Period II ditch. The other, is of some significance as it is a substantial part of an upper stone from a greensand rotary quern of Iron Age type (Fig 13). Both querns are listed and described in Appendix B, Table B.11.

6.63. The greensand quernstone came from the upper fill, context 0113, of Period I pit 0111. This is part of an upper stone, originally more than 80mm thick with a vertical, or steep-sided edge. It retains part of a central hopper and part of the central spindle hole as well as a blind hole in the side for a handle. The underside grinding surface is flat and smooth. The uppermost part of the stone is missing, the top being rough and very uneven. This has either been damaged or roughly modified as querns of this type would originally have had a relatively smooth, finished surface. There is also damage around the lower edge. The remaining circumference indicates an original diameter for the grinding surface of approximately 340mm.

6.64. This type of rotary quern originates in the Middle Iron Age (Peacock 2013, 54) but persists in use into the early Roman period. In an early study they were classified into three types by Curwen, these being Wessex, Sussex and Hunsbury types (1937, 140-142) with beehive shaped Hertfordshire pudding stone querns being later added as a type in 1941 (Peacock 2013, 60).

6.65. In East Anglia (Suffolk and Norfolk) rotary querns of beehive form represented by pieces of worked Pudding stone, are recorded from Iron Age and early Roman

contexts as well as residual pieces (Peacock 2013, fig 4.2 d; West 1990, 93; Gregory 1991, 147-148; Buckley 1995). However, rotary querns of other forms made from greensand so far appear to be rare in East Anglia. Two pieces that are possibly from broken rotary quernstones and probably made from galcial erratics are noted from Wardy Hill, Ely (Lucas 2003, 189-190) and a fragment of a quern in Spilsby sandstone, which is a variety of greensand that is most commonly used to make rotary querns, came from Mildenhall, Suffolk (Roe and McSloy 2019, 59). In Essex, as well as Pudding stone querns, pieces from Iron Age rotary querns in other stone types occur both in larger assemblages (Major 2004, Buckley and Major 2016) and as single and unprovenanced finds in museums (Buckley and Major 1999). Among these are rare pieces identified as from Hunsbury-type querns at Flested and from Wessex-type querns from Wendens Ambo and from Ivy Chimneys, Witham (Buckley and Major 1999; Major 2004). There is also a group of rotary querns from Bishops Stortford, in Hertfordshire, just beyond the west Essex border (Green 2017, 163).

6.66. Lower Greensand outcrops in southeast England and is known to have been exploited for the production of querns at both Lodsworth, Sussex (Peacock 1987) and Folkestone in Kent (Keller 1989). It can be noted that Upper Greensand from a source in Wiltshire was also used to make quernstones but was only used for disc quernstones not the types of rotary querns discussed here (Peacock 1987, 63 and 65). It is also recognised that there are other unidentified sources of Upper Greensand that were exploited to make rotary quernstones in central England (Peacock 2013, 65).

6.67. The stone from which the quern has been carved can be identified as probably from the Folkestone production site. Although no detailed geological examination of this has been made, Lodsworth stone appears to have a distinctive lithology (Peacock 1987, 62) different to that of the piece here. The known distribution of querns made from Folkestone stone extents through Kent and Essex into the Midlands (Peacock 2013, fig 4.2 f) and situated on the Suffolk-Essex border Sudbury is on the edge of this distribution. All of this strongly supports a Folkestone source for the quern.

6.68. Typological classification of the quern is difficult. It is not a classic Wessex or Hunsbury-type having some characteristics of both the forms. As would be expected, given the nature of the stone, it has its closest parallels with some querns made at Folkestone (Teller, figure 3 nos. 7 and 8; Green 2017, fig 8.4, no. 6) but there are

also some similarities with Yorkshire querns (Watts 2014, fig 2.9 d). The paralleled features are a flat grinding surface, near vertical sides, blind handle fixing hole in the side wall and a narrow spindle (eye) hole. The illustrated querns from the group from Bishops Stortford which are identified as from Folkestone have contrasting features including a broad spindle hole, flaring hopper and a handle shaft penetrating the hopper (Green 2017, fig 8.3, nos. 4 and 5) and there are variations in features even within this same group. The vertical sides of the piece here would seem to firmly distinguish it from rotary querns produced at Folkestone during the early Roman period which are typified by a distinctly rounded rather 'bun' shaped profile and which have a more limited distribution (ibid, 163 and fig. 8.4, nos, 8 and 10).

6.69. In relation to the broader classification of rotary querns it can be noted that a distinct Yorkshire group and an East Anglian group of Hunsbury-type querns have been recognised by Judith Phillips, the latter described as being wider and more bun-shaped' (Peacock 2013, 60). There is a recognised north-south division with rotary querns from the north and midlands having flat grinding faces and narrow eyes (spindle hole) with the south having sloping grinding surfaces and wide diameter eyes (Watts 2014, 23). Within this division the quern here is typical of the northern group.

6.70. The quern, both in its lithology and the size of the surviving piece, together with the features (hopper, handle etc), is an unusual and a rare example for the area. The quern itself appears to be certainly of Iron Age type, rather than early Roman, and can be seen to be part of the Iron Age occupation here. An early Roman date relating to occupation in Sudbury appears unlikely as while there are pieces of Roman brick from the site, these are almost certainly salvage brought here in the post-Roman period and otherwise there are no finds of certain Roman date from the site itself.

6.71. The condition of the quern could suggest it was of some age when it was deposited in the pit. However, querns also appear to have regularly been deliberate deposits from the Neolithic onwards, often in pits (Watts 2014, 138). It is a large piece from a relatively unusual quern-type for the area and there is a high concentration of burnt cereal grains in the pit which could also indicate an unusual or deliberate deposit. The deposited querns can be either whole or broken pieces and it is possible much of the damage to the stone here was deliberate, although the pattern of breakage is unusual and without extensive damage to the surfaces.

The Lithics

Mike Green

Introduction

6.72. The struck flint has been recorded and fully catalogued (Table B.12, Appendix 12), and any natural unstruck flints were discarded. Due to the small and undiagnostic character of the flint assemblage no illustration or photography of the flint was required.

Analysis

6.73. A total of sixteen worked flints (combined weight 130g) was recovered by hand excavation and during the processing of bulk soil samples of nine deposits. In addition, nine flints (51g) were natural and discarded at this stage.

6.74. The small assemblage contained seven flakes, one blade, three small chips/spalls, four shatter pieces and a single scraper tool. Eleven of the struck flints came from the fills of two pits, pit 0125 (fills 0126, 0127 and 0128) and pit 0226 (fill 0229). The remaining five struck flints are most likely to be unintentional strikes or natural strikes from pits 0190, 0203 and 0208.

6.75. Pit 0125 (fills 0126, 0127 and 0128) contained seven heavily or moderately edge damaged thin and fine struck flints which are typically attributed to the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods (Edmonds, 1995). This flint is finer than that seen in pit 0226 but is certainly residual within this feature which also contained Iron Age pottery.

6.76. Pit 0226/0123 (fill 0229) contained three crude thick primary and secondary flakes and a crude scraper also produced from a similar crude flake. This struck flint showed less signs of residuality as less damage was seen. Due to the crude knapping techniques used and simple tool creation it is likely that the struck flint dates to the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age periods (Humphry, 2007). This struck flint was also found with later Saxon pottery and is likely to be residual.

Discussion

6.77. The site is located within a loop of the River Stour and prehistoric activity is not uncommon within river valleys. Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological features and finds have been discovered in the wider proximity of Sudbury such as in Ballingdon (BCB 002) 1km north-west and at Chilton (CHT011 and CHT 011) 3km to the north-east. It is likely that this activity was intermittent within the landscape and

the small amount of prehistoric flint recovered from the site is part of the transient or passing activities occurring near to the river.

Conclusion

6.78. The prehistoric flint recovered from the site is likely to be residual within all the features. The later features found on the site may have destroyed earlier deposits and incorporated these struck flints within the later fills. The small assemblage suggests that a low level of prehistoric activity was present in the area in the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods and later in the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods.

Registered artefacts

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

6.79. The assemblage comprises a total of 31 objects; 21 are iron items, four are bone objects, three are of lead, two are of stone and one is copper alloy. The assemblage has been fully recorded and catalogued with the assistance of low-powered magnification and digital radiographs. The radiographs will be deposited with the archive. The catalogue produced below is selective, detailing items that may assist with dating or in understanding the variety of activities occurring close to the site. A comprehensive catalogue database listing all recovered items is included as Table B.12 (Appendix B).

6.80. The artefacts were collected by both hand excavation and through metal detecting. 21 of the artefacts were collected from stratigraphically - phased deposits across the site. Of these 21, three artefacts were collected from Period I features; 15 are from Late Anglo-Saxon features, primarily pit fills, with a concentration of objects from the surface of pit 0114; three are from medieval pit fills (Period III) and ten are either unstratified or from unphased features.

Date range of the objects

6.81. The assemblage is primarily Late Saxon in date; with a copper alloy button (Ra 1025) being the only post-medieval registered artefact collected.

The character of the assemblage

6.82. Table 6.1 summarises the metalwork by functional groupings, adapted from those introduced by Crummy (1983). This provides an overview of the range of items within the assemblage. The catalogue produced below is selective, detailing representative

items that may assist with dating or in understanding the variety of activities occurring close to the site.

6.83. The registered artefact assemblage is typical of the range of material found discarded as refuse or debris in pits. Personal items include broken combs and bone pins while household objects including fragments of small items of furniture such as caskets. The evidence for crafting or agricultural activities amongst the registered artefacts is minimal, with a single shearboard hook alluding to textile production and a ferrule and tanged object indicating the presence of tools whose main components were likely to be organic.

Functional Category	Total number of finds
Items of personal adornment/dress	3
Toilet, surgical and pharmaceutical	2
Occupation, industry and craft	1
Fixtures and fittings	9
Miscellaneous implements	3
Objects of uncertain function	13

Table 6.1: Quantification of the assemblage by functional category

Items of personal adornment/dress

6.84. Few items of personal adornment were collected across the site. Ra 1022 is likely to be the earliest; it is a barrel shaped bead made from a naturally perforated Cretaceous fossil sponge, *Porosphaera globularis* that was found beside a equid skull in pit 0125 alongside Iron Age pottery (Fig. 14.1). The use of perforated flint fossils, either in their natural state or slightly modified is not uncommon (Bednarik 2008, 291), with examples of such stones being used as beads occurring within archaeological contexts. A collection of 79 beads similar to this example formed a Bronze Age necklace found at Higham Marshes, near Rochester, Kent (Duffin 2011, 96, fig. 8) while they were also recovered from a well-furnished Iron Age burial from Langton Herring, Dorset (Foulds 2019, 214). In more recent folklore, such fossils have been seen as 'witching stones' to ward off evil (Duffin 2011, 88). It is possible that Ra 1022 has significance as a placed deposit within pit 0125.

6.85. Ra 1018 is a needle-like object (Fig. 14.3) comparable to examples with circular perforations from Flixborough dating from the mid-9th and 10th centuries (Walton Rogers 2009, 298). Examples recovered from Thetford were interpreted as needles (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, 171, fig. 189, nos 30 and 35). However, they may also have functioned as hairpins, bodkins, awls, weft-bobbins, netting needles or needles for rush work (Walton Rogers 2009, 1783), with some of the larger examples being

utilised in conjunction with the warp weighted loom for fastening cloth edges (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, 167). It has also been suggested that some of these implements were used as dress pins with a thong-tie for looping over the tip of the pin (Walton Rogers 1997, 1783). Such an interpretation would be appropriate for Ra 1018 given its wider head, lack of wear around the circular eye and polish restricted to the shaft and tip.

6.86. The latest dress accessory collected from the site is copper alloy button (Ra 1025) dating to the mid-19th century (Hume 1969, 90).

1 Cretaceous fossil sponge, *Porosphaera globularis* bead, complete. Central circular perforation that ranges in diameter from 3.9mm to 4.7mm. Diameter 12mm, Length 9.8mm. Period I, fill 0145 of pit 0125. Ra 1022. **Fig. 14.1**

2 Copper alloy button, complete. Flat circular plate with wire attachment loop on reverse. Hume Type 7. Mid-19th century (Hume 1969, 90). Diameter 18mm, Length 5.mm. Unphased, fill 0240 of pit 0239. Ra 1025.

3 Bone dress pin, complete. Made from a pig fibula: head formed from distal end of bone is triangular in plan with squared corners. Circular perforation measuring 3.5mm diameter; drilled from front. Polish on shaft and tip. Mid to late Saxon (Walton Rogers 2009, 298). Length 72.6mm, Width 11.8mm, Thickness 3.7mm. Period III, fill 0204 from pit 0203. Ra 1018. **Fig. 14.3**

Toilet, surgical and pharmaceutical

6.87. Two artefacts, Ra 1023 and 1024, collected from a pit and a ditch fill respectively, are fragments of combs. Ra 1023 is a burnt fragment that could be from a comb. It was recovered from pit 0111, phased to Period I (Iron Age/Prehistoric).

6.88. RA 1024 is an undecorated side-plate fragment with differentiated tooth-cutting scars (Fig. 14.4), recovered from ditch 0262 of Period II date (late 9th to 11th centuries). It is comparable to the connecting plates used on late Saxon/early medieval horn combs common in urban contexts such as York, Winchester and Lincoln (Foreman 2009, 94). Regionally comparable examples have also been recovered in late Saxon contexts from Norwich (Margeson 1993, 65, fig. 33, no. 412) and Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, fig. 188). Complete examples of horn combs retrieved from a 9th to 10th century pit on Milk Street, London (Margeson 1993, 66), indicate that though the sheets of horn produced single-piece combs, the connecting plates were often of

cattle or horse rib held in place by two or three rivets, and that the connecting plates served no function (MacGregor 1985, 95).

4 Double-sided composite comb side-plate fragment, incomplete. Probably made from horse or cattle rib. Side-plate is notched with angled cuts from cutting of teeth after assembly. The cuts indicate differentiated teeth, i.e. tooth gauge different on either side of comb. Polished overall. Sub-rectangular in cross-section. Iron rivet in situ at one end. Second iron rivet loose. Late Saxon (Margeson 1993. 66). Length 94.2mm, Width 14.7mm, Thickness 3.5mm. Period II, fill 0263 of ditch 0262. Ra 1024. **Fig. 14.4**

5 Bone comb fragment, incomplete. Highly polished and black from being burnt. Tapers to a pointed terminal that has four oblique notches cut into one edge. Undated? Length 32.6mm, Width 5.2mm, Thickness 3.6mm. Period I, fill 0113 of pit 0111. Ra 1023.

Occupation, industry and craft

6.89. A single iron artefact, Ra 1019, may represent some evidence for cloth production on site (Fig. 14.2). It was collected from pit 0207, Period II. Whilst identification cannot be certain, Ra 1019 is possibly a truncated shearboard hook, used for holding cloth taut in readiness for shearing, a finishing process in cloth production (Walton Rogers 1997, 1773). Shearboard hooks retrieved from York are generally twisted in the centre of the shank (*ibid*, 1771, fig.825, no. 3410); however, examples with straight-hooked ends, comparable to Ra 1019, were recovered from 10th century deposits at Goltho, Lincolnshire (Goodall 1987, 178).

6 Iron ?shearboard hook, incomplete. Truncated shank, rectangular in cross-section; tapers to a hooked terminal. Date: Late Saxon (Goodall 1987, 178). Length 81.2mm, Width 11.7mm, Thickness 7.3mm. Period II, fill 0205 of pit 0207. Ra 1019. **Fig. 14.2**

Fixtures and fittings

6.90. The structural ironwork assemblage comprises seven hand forged carpentry nails (Ra 1011, 1012, 1015, 1030 and 1032) and one strap fitting (Ra 1029). The nails collected are of standard form with square shank and flat rectangular or square heads (Goodall Types 1 and 4, Goodall 2011, 164, fig. 9.1). Nails of this type developed little between the Roman and post-medieval period, with standardised, machine-made forms only becoming common in the modern period. However, as nails Ra 1030 and 1032 were recovered from Period II pit 0114 it is likely they are of Late Saxon date (late 9th to 11th century).

6.91. Ra 1029, collected from Period II pit 0114, is a flat binding strip or stapled hasp with rounded terminals (Fig. 14.6), probably from a piece of small portable furniture such as a casket, coffer or reliquary. Ra 1029 is comparable to a group of strip fittings recovered at Flixborough, Lincolnshire, from mid-9th to early 11th century contexts (Ottaway 2009, 166). This form of binding continued in use into the medieval period (Goodall 2011, 215, fig. 9.25, H550 and H562).

6.92. RA 1000 is a bone strip decorated with overlapping ring and dot motifs, used for mounting on wooden caskets (Fig. 14.5). Comparable examples were found on Site 2S, Thetford in a mid-9th to 11th century context (Rogers and Dallas 1984, 181, fig. 199, nos 103 and 104) as well as in later, 11th to 12th century deposits from London (Pritchard 1991, 210, fig. 3.3, nos 264 – 267). Bone strips for decorating caskets have a long tradition of use with early examples recorded in Roman contexts from Richborough, Kent (Cunliffe 1968, Pls LXI and LXII).

7 Iron binding strip or stapled hasp, incomplete. Flat with rounded terminals. One terminal is perforated. The other has the remains of a hasp loop or fixing nail. Mid-9th to early 11th century (Ottaway 2009, 166). Length 64.9mm, Width 26.9mm, Thickness 16mm. Period II, fill 0116 of pit 0114. Ra 1029. **Fig. 14.6**

8 Bone casket strip, incomplete. Animal rib bone, sub-rectangular in plan. Front decorated with incised compass-cut triple ring and dot motif. Outer rings overlap. The reverse of the plate is smooth with oblique striations. Late Saxon (Rogers and Dallas 1984). Length 56.4mm, Width 10mm, Thickness1.7mm. Period II, fill 0005 of pit 0004 (=0123). Ra 1000. **Fig. 14.5**

Miscellaneous implements

6.93. Three tools were represented in the registered artefact assemblage. Ra 1031 is a conical iron ferrule used to protect the butt of a wooden staff or spear from wear. They are often found on rural settlements and within burial contexts in East Anglia from the Anglo-Saxon through to the post-medieval period. Comparable tapering ferrules were recovered from habitation features and from an inhumation dating between the mid-9th to late 11th century AD on Site 2S, Site 4 and Site 5 at Thetford, Norfolk (Rogers and Dallas 1984, 96, fig. 135, nos 215-220).

6.94. Ra 1010 is a tanged iron tool collected from the surface of pit 0114, Period II. It has a scooped blade and a parallel cannot be found for it. It may have been a tool with a pastoral function.

6.95. Ra 1020 is a naturally weathered bar-shaped piece of micaceous sandstone collected from pit 0114, Period II. It resembles Late Saxon bar-shaped hones that were recorded at Flixborough, Linconshire (Wastling, 2009, 238, fig. 5.37). The transverse grooves across one end denote wear caused by blade sharpening. The slightly irregular form of Ra 1020 may indicate that this object was used opportunistically as a hone.

9 Iron tool of uncertain function, incomplete. Two probable conjoining segments. Tanged with angled shoulders and scoop-shaped blade. Period II, fill 0116 of pit 0114. Ra 1010.

10 Iron ferrule, incomplete. Conical form, sub-oval in cross-section. Mid-9th to late 11th century (Rogers and Dallas 1984). Length 48mm, Diameter 21.9mm. Period II, fill 0116 of pit 0114. Ra 1031.

11 Piece of micaceous sandstone hone, incomplete. Sub-rectangular in plan and square in cross-section to rectangular in cross-section. Transverse grooves visible on the rectangular end. Length 82mm, Width 49.9mm, Thickness 41.3mm. Period II, fill 0116 of pit 0114. Ra 1020.

Objects of uncertain date or function

6.96. Thirteen items are of uncertain date or function include an unidentified and unstratified iron lump (Ra 1016); an unstratified sheet iron object likely of modern date, and eight iron strip fragments (Ra 1014, 1017 and 1021); Ra 1014 is unstratified with Ra 1017 and 1020 being recovered from pit 0203 (Period III) and pit 0114 (Period II) respectively. The radiograph of Ra 1017 indicates a possible rivet *in situ* at the narrow end of the strip, suggesting it may have been a fixture or fitting.

6.97. Additionally, three pieces of lead waste were collected. Ra 1013 is a lead casting spill; Ra 1027 a piece of cast sheet offcut with perforation suggesting it might be binding or flashing and Ra 1026 a fragment from a cast, plano-convex object.

Other finds

Stephen Benfield

Slag

6.98. Sixteen piece of slag (914g) were recovered from the site (Table B.13, Appendix B). 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.

Glass

6.99. In total fifteen pieces of glass (1,870g) were recovered from three pit contexts (Table B.14, Appendix B). 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.

Clay tobacco pipes

6.100. A small group of pieces of clay tobacco pipes, including four pipe bowls, was recovered from the fill (0204) pit 00203 (Table B.15, Appendix B). The group probably dates to the early-mid 19th century and the pipes themselves probably originate in Colchester.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

7.1. An analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992) and Baker and Worley (2014). All of the bone was examined to determine the range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible, ages were estimated with bone fusion (Cornwall 1974) and tooth wear (Hillson 1996), while any other relevant information, such as pathologies, was considerd. Measurements were considered where appropriate following Von Den Driesch (1976) and bones suitable for a tooth record following Hillson (1996) were recorded. Sheep and goat were distinguished where possible using criteria by Albarella and Salvagno, (2017), Halstead *et al* (2002) and Payne (1969 and 1985). Counts and weights were noted 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’. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. Information was recorded into an Excel database for quantification, analysis and

production of tables with the data in the digital archive. A summary catalogue is in Appendix C, along with catalogues of measurements and tooth wear records (Tables C.01-C.03).

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

7.2. A total of 18,946g of bone, consisting of 2164 elements was recovered, with the totals quantified in Table 7.1. Remains in this assemblage were all from a range of pit fills from three periods ranging from Iron Age to medieval, some bone is from Undated/Post-medieval or later fills. Most of the bone was recovered by hand-collection methods, with a small amount recovered from sieved samples (See Table C.01, Appendix C).

7.3. Much of the bone in this assemblage is generally heavily fragmented from butchering, soil pressure and wear, in particular, the more fragile skulls are very fragmented. Canid gnawing was seen on a pig/boar radius from the Late Anglo-Saxon pit fill 0220. The undated material produced gnawing on equid foot bones from pit fill 0184 and pit fill 0245. The porcine remains would suggest some meat waste was given to scavenging domestic or working dogs. The equid foot bones might also suggest skinning waste was available for dogs. Very little invertebrate (insect, isopod, mollusc) damage was seen on any of the bone, which would suggest the waste was rapidly buried. Burnt bone was seen in each period and in small amounts, suggesting some cooking fire waste was disposed of with the general rubbish.

Period	Number contexts	Total weight	Total Count
Iron Age	13	5,438g	802
Late Saxon	32	5,989g	632
Medieval	10	5,973g	613
Undated/PostMed/Modern	7	1,546g	117
Totals	62	18,946g	2,164

Table 7.1. Quantification of the faunal remains.

Summary by period

Iron Age

7.4. This period produced a total weight of 5,438g of bone, amounting to 802 pieces. A total of eight species were identified in this period and included domestic stock, deer, two species of bird (including an owl) and bones from Brown Hare. Cattle remains

included a horncore from pit fill 0126, which was chopped at the base, presumably for hornworking; a range of bovid meats were consumed. Sheep/goat were all adult, with a range of meat and skinning waste bones. Porcine remains were found in three fills with meat waste elements. Hare remains were seen from two deposits, with femur and tibia from pit fill 0110 and a calcaneus from the pit fill 0127 (Sample 13), while these animals may have been used for food, they may be present as furs.

7.5. A main feature of the Iron Age assemblage is the deposit containing remains of four equid skulls. The skulls appear to be deliberately placed (Fig. 10), three of them together with noses pointing between north and west (two females and a central male skull) and another separate skull. The skulls are in quite poor condition and heavily fragmented. Only one equid bone with a clear cut mark was seen, with a cut on a frontal bone of the skull from pit fill 0145 (north-facing individual), which might suggest skinning, but could have occurred if the horse fought against being culled. All of the equids were small and could technically be called 'ponies' (although this term is only really relevant to post-medieval and modern examples). The equids varied in ages from probably less than ten years old, to at least two mature animals. The equids were sexed based on the presence or absence of the canine tooth and there appears to be three females and one male. The equid skulls were in the same deposits as a range of other bone, which produced cattle, sheep/goat, pig/boar and Roe Deer, all of which had been butchered and suggest discarded food at the same time of the placement of the equid skulls. The skulls are a 'special' deposit and probably 'ritual' with their careful placement, but perhaps not a sacrifice. These equids may have been part of a cull of stock and may have been lame stock given their age, perhaps with arthritic problems.

7.6. An unusual bone in the same fill as the equid skulls is an incomplete humerus from an owl, the bone (too large for a Tawny Owl) compares well with a Long-Eared owl, a bird once more common and widespread in Britain. Remains of a wing bone in a fill with the horse heads suggests additional ritual remains.

Late Anglo-Saxon

7.7. The Late Saxon pits yielded 5,989g of bone, amounting to 632 elements. Seven species were identified, with cattle, pig/boar and sheep/goat producing most of the remains. The Saxon remains show a larger number of porcine remains than those of sheep, but overall, most meat and by-products were probably supplied by the cattle

at this time. In contrast to the Iron Age deposits, only two elements of equid were recorded with one foot bone in pit fill 0229 and a radius in pit fill 0233. The butchering in this period included some typical Saxon methods of butchering, with a cattle metatarsal with a longitudinal split to access marrow, which is seen as a characteristic of Saxon butchering (Hagan 1992). Cattle from this period were culled young, at around 2.5 years old, suggesting a need for meat at this site. Sheep/goat were represented by most, if not all sheep and most of these bones were from adults and with a range of elements. The sheep remains include a chopped horncore from pit fill 0220 that suggests an interest in hornworking. Porcine remains are relatively numerous in the Saxon period and included adult, juvenile and neonatal remains, suggesting local breeding and elements indicate a range of meats. While no positive identifications of Wild Boar were made, these are a possibility.

7.8. Birds were represented by fowl and duck, suggesting meat and eggs used. Fowl, which were not present in Iron Age deposits as they were introduced into Britain in the Roman period, were seen in six Saxon pit fills. One spurred (male) bird was found in the pit fill 0120, suggesting the birds were probably a breeding group at this site. Small mammal bone was recorded from one deposits, with a Brown Hare scapula from pit fill 0120.

Medieval

7.9. Medieval pit fill produced a total of 5,973g of faunal remains, consisting of 613 elements. Six species were identified from the medieval deposits. Cattle remains were seen in roughly the same numbers as the Saxon bovids, but there was a clear rise in the number of sheep, which would be expected at a time of an increased need for wool for the medieval wool trade. Two large ram horncores were found in pit fill 0204 which had been chopped at the base, another chopped ram horncore was seen in pit fill 0161, suggesting an interest in hornworking.

7.10. Rabbit bones were also found in Sample 14 from pit fill 0137, this species was probably bought at market as it had only been fairly recently introduced in large numbers into Britain and still farmed and an expensive meat. Fish appears in the medieval remains with a vertebra from a Skate/Ray from pit fill 0204.

Undated/post-medieval/modern

7.11. A total of 1,546g of bone, consisting of 117 pieces, was recovered from these fills. Most of the bone was from cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar, with small amounts of

equid, all of these species have been butchered for meat. A single cut Brown Hare pelvis was found in pit fill 0240. Small amounts of fowl (chicken/pheasant) were recorded and one butchered Woodcock leg bone was found in the pit fill 0240. A single fish bone, a perch vertebra, was found in pit fill 0240, which, with the Woodcock and hare, suggests some high status eating.

Species range and modifications and other observations

7.12. At least thirteen species were positively identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and NISP in Table 7.2. The bulk of the remains were from main domestic stock species.

Species	**Period and NISP**				**Species Totals**
	Iron Age	Late Saxon	Medieval	Undated	
Bird - Duck	6	2			8
Bird - Fowl		7	6	3	15
Bird – Owl *Asio otus* Long –Eared Owl	1				1
Bird - Woodcock				1	1
Cattle	21	56	51	12	140
Deer - Roe	1				1
Equid	37	2		3	42
SKULL - Equid	71				1
SKULL - Equid east	61				1
SKULL - Equid south	126				1
SKULL - Equid west	103				1
Fish - Perch				1	1
Fish - Thornback/Skate			1		1
Mammal	340	508	498	82	1,428
Pig/boar	9	38	16	4	67
Rabbit			8		8
Sheep/goat	22	19	33	10	84
SM - Hare	3	1		1	5
Period Totals	801	633	613	117	1,807

Table 7.2. Quantification of the species by period and NISP

Cattle

7.13. Cattle were recorded from all periods, with similar numbers in the Saxon and medieval remains. Iron Age bovids were a mix of adults and juvenile with primary and secondary waste and included a horncore that was chopped, suggesting hornworking or skinning waste. Saxon bovid remains produced mostly adults and a couple of juvenile bones, the adults were generally young, with fusion of bones (Cornwall 1974)

indicating ages of around 2.5 years at death. A larger number of cattle bones were from primary waste and probably skin processing. One Saxon cattle metapodial had been split lengthways, which is typical of Saxon butchering for accessing marrow (Hagan 1992), other Saxon butchering included skinning marks and one radius from 0214 has a hole through the proximal end that suggests the joint of meat was pushed onto a roasting spit. Medieval cow remains were all from adults, which would have been needed for breeding, milk and traction at this time. As with sheep, the cattle remains from medieval fills were dominated by primary waste.

7.14. The limited metrical data for the cattle suggest short-horn types in the Iron Age and medieval periods, measurements of metapodials from this period suggests the use of cattle just over a metre at the shoulder, small and in the range for larger Dexter types or the Celtic Short-Horn breed.

Pig/boar

7.15. Pig/boar were seen in all periods, but only in small numbers from the Iron Age deposits and the largest number from the Saxon remains. Few Iron Age pig/boar were recorded, with mostly main meat-bearing bones. Saxon porcine bones were mostly juvenile, with a few adult and neonatal bones, suggesting local breeding. The porcine elements suggest a range of meats and less evidence of skinning. Medieval pig/boar included juvenile and neonatal remains, suggesting local breeding.

Sheep/goat

7.16. Sheep/goat were seen in the largest numbers from the medieval remains, less in Saxon fills and around the same number in Iron Age remains. Iron Age sheep/goat appear to be all sheep and of a slender build similar to the primitive Soay breed. A greater number of main meat-bearing elements, many of which were disposed of with the equid skulls. Small amounts of skinning waste was also seen in the Iron Age deposits. Saxon ovicaprid bone was mostly adults, with one juvenile present, a small amount of skinning evidence was noted. Medieval sheep were all adult and produced more skinning waste, which is to be expected with animals in demand for the wool trade. Two deposits (0161 and 0204) produced ram horncores which had been chopped, presumably for hornworking.

Equid

7.17. Equid was a main feature of the Iron Age assemblage, with remains of four equid heads in the pit fill 0145, three in a deliberately placed group (Fig. 10). A radiocarbon

date from these skulls has confirmed an Iron Age date of 231-96 cal BC (SUERC 97883). The heads are from four equids, with measurements and tooth size suggesting all were 'pony'-sized, two of them quite small. The equids were sexed based on the presence of canines suggesting three females and one male. In regards age, there are two old females and the younger equids were one male, one female. The ages of the equids might suggest a cull of surplus stock and the older females no longer productive breeders; all might have been suffering a degree of lameness from arthritic problems and no longer useful for traction or load-bearing. The equid skulls were in the same deposits as a range of other bone, which produced cattle, sheep/goat, pig/boar and Roe Deer, all of which had been butchered and suggest discarded food at the same time of the placement of the equid skulls. The skulls appear to be deliberately placed. The skulls are in quite poor condition and heavily fragmented. Only one equid bone showing a clear cut mark, with a cut on a nasal bone of the skull from pit fill 0145 (north facing individual), which might suggest skinning, but could have occurred if the horse fought against being culled. The equid burials consisted only of the skulls, mandibles were not present and there were no limb or foot bones that might suggest skinning waste. The single cut on the frontal bone does not indicate skinning on its own.

7.18. Sparse remains of equid were seen in the Saxon and medieval deposits, with the latter finds butchered.

Roe Deer

7.19. A Roe Deer chopped tibia was found with the equid skulls in the pit fill 0145. This wild species is common in woodland environments and suggests some hunting in the Saxon period.

Brown hare

7.20. Brown Hare was seen in four deposits. Two Iron Age fills, pit fill 0127, Sample 13, produced a calcaneus. The Iron Age pit fill 0110 produced a femur and tibia. The Saxon pit fill yielded a hare scapula and the post-medieval pit fill 0240 produced a hare pelvis with a knife cut showing the use for meat. Brown Hare are very difficult animals to keep in captivity and these are almost certainly wild caught locally.

Rabbit

7.21. Rabbit remains were discovered in Sample 14 from the medieval pit fill 0137, this species was probably bought at market as it had only been fairly recently introduced in large numbers to Britain and still farmed and an expensive meat.

Fowl

7.22. Fowl (Chicken/pheasant) were introduced to Britain in the Roman period and were only present in the Saxon and medieval deposits at this site. Six Saxon pit fills produced bones from fowl, which included a spurred (male) tarsometatarsus from pit fill 0120) and butchering in pit fill 0193, showing use for meat. Small numbers of fowl remains were seen from the medieval pit fills 0137 and 0204. Fowl were probably kept on site for a supply of eggs and meat.

Duck

7.23. Duck was represented by a Mallard sized bird, with a tibiotarsus and carpometacarpus, with the tibiotarsus showing a knife cut from meat preparation.

Woodcock

7.24. The tibiotarsus from a Woodcock was seen in pit fill 0240, which probably represents meat waste as these birds were popular meat birds in medieval and post-medieval periods. Woodcock can often be caught in larger numbers in the autumn when large numbers migrate to Britain to over-winter, arriving in the east of England exhausted and easier to catch with nets or falcons.

Long-eared owl

7.25. An unusual bone in the same fill as the equid skulls is an incomplete humerus from an owl, the bone compares well with a Long-Eared owl (*Asio otus*), a bird once more common and widespread in Britain. These birds are not typically used for food and the presence of this owl in a clearly ritual deposit, would perhaps suggest a captive bird, a companion bird or one killed as a sacrifice. As the owl is represented by just a wing bone, it may be possible that this was part of a removed wing.

Fish

7.26. Fish remains were recorded from two fills. A ray/skate vertebra was recovered from the medieval pit fill 0204; these are a marine fish and suggest a fish bought at market. A perch vertebra was found in the post-medieval pit fill 0240, this is a freshwater species and could have been caught in a local river or lake.

Undiagnostic mammal

7.27. Many fragments of bone showed no diagnostic features that would allow species identification and these were recorded as 'mammal'. Many of these unidentified fragments were from skulls and ribs, with the ribs chopped and cut into sections probably for use in soup or stews.

Discussion

7.28. The equid skulls are a main feature of the Iron Age bone at this site. The arrangement of three of the four skulls in a group demonstrates intentional arrangement rather than simply throwing the heads into a rubbish pit. The circumstances around the placement of the equid heads is not certain. The Iron Age is a time that sees animal heads, limbs and skeletons placed in the bases of pits, such as those seen at the Iron Age Hillfort at Danebury (Grant 1984), which included a horse skull on the base of a storage pit. Numerous pits at Danebury produced pits with skull deposits, some of these with multiple skulls, some pits contained bird remains. A pit at Swallowcliffe Down (Jackson 1927) contained skulls of four cows, two horses, a sheep and one dog. The large excavations at Danebury (Grant 1984) produced frequent remains of equids and dogs in ritual deposits that suggest they may have had an important symbolic role in the life of Iron Age communities, both species are animals that people have a tendency to become emotionally involved with, to work and live with.

7.29. Equids were a vital part of society by the Iron Age and a prominent symbolic animal, it was a primary means of transport, essential in warfare and an emblem of status that continues today (Cross 2011). Equids were used for riding, but little used for ploughing until the medieval period or later, with that task given to cattle. Skulls have always had a symbolic importance and associations with rituals (Cross 2011) and a particular association with the Iron Age.

7.30. The Saxon remains show a larger number of porcine remains than those of sheep, but overall, most meat and by-products were supplied by the cattle at this time. The absence of fish bone in Saxon deposits is not a surprise as fish was not generally consumed in great quantities in the Saxon period and assemblages are typically small, with trade and consumption increasing in the medieval period and consumption increasing with the Christian diet.

7.31. Equid remains are generally rare at most Anglo-Saxon sites in Britain. At Brandon (Crabtree 2014) the equid remains made up 1.5% of the large mammal remains and

approximately 1.4% on the basis of MNI with both aged and juvenile animals, suggesting they were breeding.

7.32. The medieval deposits showed a greater importance of adult sheep, presumably to supply fleeces for the increasing wool trade as well as an interest in working rams' horns. The relatively newly mass-introduced rabbit at this site suggests some wealthy eating as they are still likely to have been captive bred at this time, the woodcock further indicates some expensive meats. Generally there is slightly more processing waste and perhaps skin processing with the number of metapodials and horncores, which the skins are often traded with the horns and legs still attached.

Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction

7.33. A total of 10 bulk samples (400 litres of soil) were taken from archaeological features which included pits ranging in date from the Iron Age, late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. A 10 litre subsample from each sample was assessed for charred plant remains, and nine were submitted for further analysis of the charred plant remains. Any remaining litres of soil from the selected samples were processed using manual floatation in order to retrieve any additional charred plant remains that may be present. Five samples were selected from period 1; pits 0109, 0111 and 0125, three samples were selected from period 2; pits 0123, 0208 and 0190 and one sample from period 3; pit 0124.

7.34. The samples selected for analysis were scanned using a stereo-binocular microscope at x10 magnification and identifiable charred plant macrofossils were recorded in Table C.04 (Appendix C). Identification of plant remains is with reference to the digital seed atlas (Cappers 2006). Nomenclature follows that of Stace (1995) for wild plants and Zohary *et al* (2012) for cereals. All the flots were examined and quantified in full, accept fill 0113 (sample 11) of pit 0111 where the density of material present meant five percent of the flot was quantified and the remaining material was rapid scanned to ensure that all species present were recorded.

Results

Period 1: Iron Age

Pit 0109

7.35. Pit 0109 lay to the north-eastern extent of the site, within a small cluster of four pits allocated to the Iron Age. Charred cereal grains were relatively frequent within pit fill 0110 (sample 10), however, the majority of the grains present were too fragmented and abraded to identify and have been recorded as indeterminate cereal grains. Of the identifiable caryopses hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were dominant, with the elongated grains of glume wheats emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) also being frequent. Small, rounded wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grains were recorded in very low numbers, free-threshing wheat would be unusual within a pre-Roman context and it is likely that this small number of grains are intrusive within this earlier feature. Gathered food resources were represented by a single hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment.

7.36. Weed seeds were generally sparse with vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), campions (*Silene* sp.), cabbage family (Brassicaeae) and brome/fescues (*Brome/Festuca* sp.) being present in low numbers or as single specimens. Charred orache (*Atriplex* sp.) and fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) were frequent however, with only a percentage of the seeds present being quantified. The absence of chaff means this material is unlikely to represent waste from the final stages of cereal processing, when arable weed seeds are sieved from the grains (Hillman 1981). Instead it may represent a collected food resource or orache and fat hen possibly being exploited as a crop (Goodwin 1975).

Pit 0111

7.37. Pit 0111 was also situated in the north-east of the watching brief area within the cluster of pits allocated to the Iron Age. Cereal grains were common within this sample, the density of material present meant that a 20ml subsample of the 400ml flot was quantified, with the remaining flot being rapid scanned in order to ensure all species present were recorded.

7.38. Glume wheat (emmer/spelt) grains were dominant within this sample, with hulled barley being less common. Some twisted end grains were recorded suggesting this may be a six-row barley variety. A large number of grain fragments present were too fragmented and abraded to identify and have been recorded as indeterminate

cereals. Chaff was limited, a small number of glume bases and spikelet forks could be identified as being spelt by the presences of prominent minor veins, but where the glume was too fragmented to distinguish this characteristic the glume or spikelet fork has been recorded as emmer/spelt. The grain to chaff ratio is very low, with 636 grain fragments being recorded in the 20ml quantified and only eight chaff elements being recovered from the whole 400ml rapid scan. This ratio suggests that this material may represent prime, cleaned grain, possibly previously cleaned for use or for storage (Hillman, 1981). The high concentration of cereal grains within this fill suggests the material was deliberately deposited within the pit, perhaps after a deliberate or accidental burning event.

7.39. Arable weed seeds were rare with agrimony (*Agrimonia* sp.), black bindweed and knapweed (*Centurea* sp.) being present in low numbers or as single specimens. Brome/oat (*Bromus/Avena* sp.) grass seeds were more common and may represent grassland, or arable or wayside weeds.

7.40. Fragments of vitrified organic material, which possibly represents charred food waste or material disposed of within a fire, were fairly common within the flot scanned. Possible cereal grain fragments were visible in a small number of fragments, however, the majority of the material appears to be purely small, charred and fused seeds, possibly of a species such as fat hen. Concentrations of fat hen (*C. album*) seeds are recorded in Iron Age contexts in northern Europe, particularly in Denmark and Sweden, such as at Nørre Fjand (Helbæk 1954) and within the stomach contents of the bog bodies from Tollund (Helbæk 1950) and Grauballe (Helbælk 1958) (Stokes and Rowley-Conwy 2002). It is possible this material represents weeds of arable fields cleaned from the grain through sieving and disposed of within a domestic fire or hearth (Hillman 1986), However, others have suggested that *C. album*, like its close relative quinoa (*C. quinoa*), may have been exploited or even cultivated for food during prehistory and into the Iron Age (Gob 1969, Hansson and Isaksson 1994, Stokes and Rowley-Conwy 2001). There is a possibility this vitrified material may represent food waste, such as a gruel or porridge containing gathered food resources, or it may simply be arable weeds cleaned from the cereal grains and disposed of within a domestic hearth or fire, although the apparent concentration of one type of weed seed is noteworthy, particularly as fat hen was historically utilised as a food resource (Godwin 1975).

7.41. Fragments of greensand quern stone were recovered from fill 0113 of pit 0111 and indicate that the final stages of cereal processing and domestic activities such as food preparation were taking place in the vicinity. Charred animal bone fragments observed within the flots further suggest refuse from these activities was disposed of within the backfill of the pit.

7.42. The remaining pits within this north-eastern cluster, 0139 and 0141 were not sampled however, fire cracked flint was recovered from pit 0109 and ferrous spheroids and hammerscale were observed within fill 0110 (Sample 10) of pit 0111. The presence of this material suggests that mixed refuse including hearth or oven sweepings from domestic and industrial activities were being disposed of within the backfill of the pits in this area during the Iron Age period.

Pit 0125

7.43. Three samples were examined from fills of pit 0125, a large rectangular pit in the south-east of the watching brief area of the site. Charred cereal remains were fairly moderate within fills 0145 (Sample 15), 0128 (Sample 16) and 0127 (Sample 13). Emmer/spelt grains were dominant over hulled barley and rounded wheat grains were rare. A small number of spelt glume base fragments were recovered from fills 0145 and 0128 and may indicate small scale cereal processing taking place in the vicinity.

7.44. A single possible bean/pea (*Vicia/Pisum* sp.) fragment was recovered from fill 0127 (Sample 13) and suggests horticultural may have been taking place in the vicinity. Hazel nutshell fragments were also recovered in low numbers and indicate that gathered food resources still contributed to the Iron Age diet on site.

7.45. The weed seed assemblage from pit 0125 includes cleavers (*Galium aparine*) which germinates in the autumn and therefore suggests the autumn sowing of cereal crops (Hillman 1981). Vetch/vetchlings and grasses may suggest areas of grassland nearby or they may represent arable and field edge weeds on nutrient deficient soils.

7.46. Mixed refuse remains were present within all sampled fills of pit 0125. Burnt and unburnt animal bone fragments, fish bones and scales and fragments of vitrified organic material indicate domestic food preparation waste. Fired clay pellets and wood charcoal most likely originated from the cleaning out of hearths or ovens, the presence of ferrous hammerscale suggests some of this waste may have come from structures being utilised for light industrial activities such as metal working and

smithing. It is likely this pit was used for disposal of mixed settlement waste from both domestic and industrial activities taking place in the vicinity during the Iron Age.

Period 2: Late Anglo-Saxon

Pits 0123, 0190 and 0208

7.47. Three pits allocated to the late Anglo-Saxon period were submitted for analysis. The material recovered from these samples was fairly consistent. Free-threshing wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) grains were present in low to moderate numbers but were dominant over barley. Possible oat/rye (*Avena/Secale*) grains were present in very low numbers in pit fill 0202 (Sample 12). A single possible emmer grain was recovered from pit fill 0214, this material may be intrusive within the later features, or it may represent a minor or relic crop or cereals growing as tolerated weeds within the main cereal crop.

7.48. Pea and bean fragments were recovered from all late Anglo-Saxon samples and may indicate horticultural or crop rotation practices taking place in the vicinity of the site. Hazel nutshell fragments were present in fills 0202 (Sample 12) and 0214 (Sample 17) and indicate that gathered food resources formed part of the diet on site during the late Anglo-Saxon period. A single sloe/hawthorn (*Prunus spinosa/Crataegus* sp.) type thorn was present within the charcoal from fill 0214 (Sample 17) and suggests the exploitation of hedgerows or scrub in the vicinity for fuel or gathered foods.

7.49. Arable weeds consisted of vetch/vetchlings which may suggest some nutrient deficiency in the soils being cultivated. Cleavers most likely indicates autumn sowing of cereals whilst black bindweed, fat hen, campions, grasses, knotgrasses (*Polygonum* sp.) and clover/medicks/trefoils (*Trifolium/Medicago/Lotus* sp.) may be weeds of cultivated ground, field margins and waysides.

7.50. Fragments of vitrified organic material were present in low numbers in all the samples and most likely, along with fragments of animal bone, represent refuse from food preparation disposed of on a domestic hearth or fire, and deposited along with the ash and charcoal waste within the backfills of the pits.

7.51. Cess nodules were present in pit fill 0202 (Sample 12) indicating that sewage may also have been deposited within the pits along with domestic refuse. Spheroid and flake hammerscale within the flots suggests metal working was likely to be taking place in the vicinity during the late Anglo-Saxon period. The presence of a low

number of snail shells and amphibian bones may indicate the pits remained open for a period of time whilst being utilised as refuse pits.

Period 3: medieval

Pits 0124

7.52. A single sample was analysed from a feature allocated to the medieval period on site. The charred cereal remains were moderate and consisted of free-threshing wheat and barley. Pea/bean fragments were more common than in the earlier periods and hazel nutshell fragments were present in low numbers.

7.53. The weed seeds were consistent with the earlier phases of activity on site, grasses dominate the assemblage with vetch/vetchlings, clover/medick/trefoils, docks (*Rumex* sp.), fat hen and rushes (*Juncus* sp.) being present in low numbers or as single specimens.

7.54. Animal bone fragments, some of which were charred, and fish bones and scales indicate waste from domestic activities such as food preparation. Cess nodules and the pupa of *Thoracochaeta zosterae* or the cesspit fly indicate that faecal material was also being deposited within rubbish pit 0124 during the medieval period. Hammerscale again was common and indicates light industrial and metal working activities taking place in the vicinity.

Discussion

7.55. Generally, the charred plant remains recovered from this site were fair to good. The limited extent of the investigated areas mean that the samples analysed can only provide limited insight regarding agrarian practices in the vicinity of the site.

7.56. The material recovered from the Iron Age period of occupation was relatively consistent across all the samples examined. Glume wheats were dominant with small quantities of spelt chaff being recorded, it is therefore likely the majority of the glume wheat grains recovered are also of spelt. Spelt was the dominant wheat grown in this region during the Iron Age (Greig 1991) and was more tolerant of some of the heavy soils in the local area, as well as lighter possibly nutrient deficient soils. Hulled barley was also present, with smaller rounded wheat grains only being recorded in very low numbers or as single specimens, it is likely that the later are intrusive within the pre-Roman contexts. The remains recovered from the Iron Age rubbish pits in Sudbury are consistent with material recovered from other Iron Age sites in the region such as

Elms Farm, Haybridge, Essex (Monckton), Asheldham Camp, Essex, Wardy Hill Ringwork, Ely, Cambridgeshire and Wandlebury Ringwork, Cambridgeshire (Carruthers and Hunter Dowse 2019).

7.57. The chaff remains within pit fill 0113 (Sample 11) were relatively sparse in comparison to the number of grains present, perhaps suggesting that prime grain was being brought to the site, with very little cereal processing taking place on site, or that the bulk of the cereal processing activity was taking place elsewhere, beyond the perimeter of the excavated area.

7.58. Vitrified possible charred food waste was recovered in small quantities from the Iron Age features and indicate that domestic activities such as food preparation were taking place in the vicinity. It is possible material may include weeds cleaned from the cereals during the final stages of processing and disposed of within a fire or hearth, however, the sparse chaff remains may also suggest this concentration of small seeds, particularly those of fat hen and oraches may indicate the utilisation of wild foods (Godwin 1975).

7.59. The charred weed assemblage is consistent with contemporary sites in the region and indicates the autumn sowing of cereals, and a possible nutrient deficiency within the cultivated soils. Although *C. album* prefers nitrogen rich soils which may further suggest the possibility of it being grown as a small-scale crop, to be utilised for its seeds or as a green vegetable (Godwin 1975), rather than it representing a weed within the arable fields.

7.60. No particular concentrations of domestic activity can be identified within the limits of the current excavation, however, the material recovered appears to represent a combination of deliberate deposition of domestic refuse and general settlement detritus which has become incorporated within the backfills of the features through the actions of wind, water or trample. It is likely the source of this refuse material is within close proximity of the site.

7.61. The late Anglo-Saxon and medieval samples examined were fairly consistent. Free-threshing bread wheat becomes dominant during these periods as the glume wheats, which are more time-consuming to process, fall out of favour (Greig 1991). Legume remains become more common within these later samples, pulses were an important source of protein within the medieval diet, both for humans and as fodder. However,

as they do not require processing with heat prior to consumption, in the way some cereals do, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record.

7.62. Potential gathered food resources were limited within the samples, hazelnut and possible sloe/hawthorn remains were only recorded in low numbers, but their presence demonstrates the exploitation of woodland or hedgerow environments within the vicinity of the site.

7.63. The material recovered from late Anglo-Saxon and medieval features on site are consistent with material recovered from contemporary sites in the area, such as St. Gregory's Street, Sudbury (Murphy 1978) and Foundation Street and School Street in Ipswich (Murphy 1987). The pits were clearly being used as rubbish pits for household refuse, a mixture of kitchen waste along with cess, and possibly hearth waste from light industrial activities such as metal working. It is likely these source activities would have been taking place in the local vicinity of the site.

Conclusions

7.64. The cereal remains reflect the general crop trends seen in southern Britain during the Iron Age and late Anglo-Saxon periods, with glume wheat spelt being dominant during the Iron Age and free-threshing wheat being dominant during the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval phases.

7.65. There is some evidence for local crop processing and the exploitation of different environments in the area. Cereal processing was probably taking place in the vicinity, at least on a domestic, household scale, during all phases of activity on site. Household, domestic and industrial waste was clearly being deliberately disposed of within the refuse pits excavated on site during the Iron Age and use of this area for waste disposal appears to have increased over the late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods when the pits become larger, more numerous and intercutting. Gathered foods such as hazelnuts continued to contribute to the diet throughout all phases of activity on the site, with evidence for the cultivation of pulses within the later phases.

7.66. The weed seed assemblages present across all phases suggest possible utilisation of fairly nutrient deficient soils (the cultivation of spelt and the presence of vetches and bromes might indicate this). The material recovered from this site is consistent

with Iron Age and Late Anglo-Saxon activity recorded across the broader Anglian plain and central England (Greig 1991, Carruthers and Hunter Dowse 2019).

7.67. These results are comparable with other assemblages of this date in the wider area and they add to the environmental information and data for the area.

8. DISCUSSION

Introduction

8.1. This small excavation within the heart of the historic core of Sudbury has revealed a remarkable variety of archaeological remains of the Iron Age, Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods. Despite considerable disturbances of the 19th and 20th centuries (including an extensive Victorian basement), large parts of the northern area of the site could be excavated while the southern part of the development area was observed and recorded as a watching brief. In the following discussion, each period represented will be reviewed and interpretations considered.

Iron Age

8.2. Period I is dated to the later prehistoric period and is likely to focus on the Middle to Late Iron Age. The area across the eastern half of the site was surprisingly clear of archaeological features (given the intensity of pitting along the western edge) and it was within this eastern zone that Period I features were identified. Presumably prehistoric pits extended across the western zone too but had been truncated by later features (hence the worked flint and prehistoric pottery found residually in the subsequent pits).

8.3. Period I features included a large roughly rectangular pit 0125 and a cluster of pits within the north-east corner of the site (0109, 0111, 0139 and 0141). A radiocarbon determination from pit 0125 has given a calibrated date of 231 to 96 BC (Appendix E). This pit contained black burnished pottery and vessels with flared rims and slack-shouldered jars consistent with a Middle to Late Iron Age date (with a minimum number of six vessels). A single bead made from a fossil sponge was also recovered from pit 0125 (Ra 1022; Fig 14.1).

8.4. Pit 0111 contained an unusual greensand rotary quern, rare for East Anglia, and likely to have originated in Kent (Fig. 13). Such querns have currency in the later Iron Age and into the early Roman periods. Pit 0109 contained heat-altered flint, pit 0141 included a sherd of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (abraded and probably

residual) and pit 0139 was undated but likely to belong to Period I given its proximity to the other features of this age and similarities in fill type.

8.5. Carbonised seeds recovered from pits 0109, 0111 and 0125 show similar patterns of the cereal use, such as hulled barley and glume wheats (emmer/spelt). Few weed seeds were present except for orache and fat hen in pit 0109 which could have been purposefully gathered (as West discusses in this volume, fat hen was found in the stomach contents of the Tollund and Grauballe bog bodies in Denmark). In pit 0125, the presence of hazel nutshells and bean or pea indicates both gathering of wild resources and horticultural practice. An interesting carbonised seed assemblage came from pit 0111 where a burnt deposit of prime, cleaned hulled barley had been placed in the same pit as the broken quernstone.

8.6. Cattle bone was found in pit 0111 and sheep in 0109, while pit 0125 had a large animal bone assemblage including domestic species of cattle, sheep and pig. The cattle were a small variety (similar to Dexters) and the sheep comparable to modern day Soay sheep. This pit also contained four equid skulls with three of them placed in a purposeful formation (Fig. 10). A number of wild species were also present including hare, duck, roe deer and, most unusually, a wing bone from a long-eared owl.

8.7. It is uncertain what the purpose of pit 0125 was, its comparatively large size (compared to other Period I features), its formal semi-rectangular shape, flat base and regular profile indicates a specific function (possibly a storage feature?); its steep, regular sides suggest a likely organic revetment. It was excavated in quadrants as it was originally thought to be a possible Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB). It remains possible that its purpose was structural, a storage pit or a tank-like feature. A possible Iron Age SFB has been recently excavated in west Suffolk (Abby Antrobus *pers. comm.*) and pit 0125 could be a similar building, although no post-holes were associated with it. The very mixed and finds-rich lower fills (deposit 0145 in particular) show a mix of domestic and industrial waste. Food debris (animal bone waste and carbonised grains) were mixed with ferrous hammerscale and fired clay pellets, probably from hearths and industrial processes. There was also some evidence for horn and animal skin processing. Within this mix the purposeful and deliberate arrangement of the equid skulls was placed (Fig. 10).

8.8. There is much evidence that horses were symbolically charged in the Iron Age and the placement of their remains is seldom arbitrary in later British prehistory and can be part of a spectrum of offerings placed in the ground (Bradley 2007, 250; Cunliffe 1995, 103; Hill 1995). In pit 0125 the three horse skulls (two females flanking a male skull) were placed in a fan-shaped formation pointing from the north to the west, reminiscent of the three skulls placed in a triangle observed at Lakenheath to the north (Caruth 2005). Significantly, the skulls showed no significant evidence for butchery or skinning and (as Curl points out, this volume) part of a pattern of horse (dog and raven) deposition in later prehistory where certain creatures were treated differently in death to other animals.

8.9. Although pit 0125 appears to be a random mix of domestic and industrial debris, ever since the anthropologist Mary Douglas characterised dirt as 'matter out of place' (Douglas 1966) archaeologists have seen such debris as potentially highly structured. The placement of midden material as symbolic deposits has been a recurrent theoretical theme across British prehistory and has been well rehearsed for the Iron Age (Hill 1995). It is therefore possible that the backfilling of pit 0125 (and deposit 0145 in particular) can be seen as a closing deposit which contained a range of types of midden material derived from local sources and contained a variety of objects including a bead, decorated pottery and a range of domesticated and wild animal species, including the wing of a long-eared owl. This is an integrated deposit which contained placed and discarded objects from a wide number of different origins.

8.10. A similar special deposit can be seen in pit 0111 where a broken fragment from a rare and distantly sourced type of quern was placed with a burnt cache of cleaned barley. This looks like a placed offering; a concern for fertility and future crop harvests is a possible explanation for the association of the quern and grain (Cunliffe 2005: 570).

8.11. Within the wider prehistoric context of the site, there is a distinct possibility that the ditched defences around Sudbury were already in place before the Anglo-Saxon town grew and might have been of Iron Age origin. The Middle Anglo-Saxon town from the 8th century is referred to as a 'burh' (Wade and West 1977), while such circular arrangements of defensive ditches are normally associated with Danish occupation of the 10th century, such as in Ipswich (Wade 1993). Machine excavation across the

ditch showed this to be a feature of considerable size (13.5m across and up to 3.6m deep) and revealed likely Iron Age pottery in its primary fill (Sommers 2003). The Iron Age presence might give a wider context to the extraordinary pit found containing decorated bone weaving combs, baked clay slingshots and metal items found at Stour House on Gregory Street (Newman 1990). If the defensive ditch was of prehistoric date, then the redirection of the River Stour to form the western edge of the defences was also likely to be of Iron Age date and represents a huge undertaking of excavation, earth moving and landscape reconfiguration; something that is seen widely in western and highland zones of Britain but is rarely recognised in East Anglia.

Late Anglo-Saxon

8.12. Historical accounts suggest that Sudbury was an important settlement with strong political, ecclesiastical and economic connections, mentioned in texts from the end of the 8th century and was a place of some prosperity by the time of Doomsday (Wade and West 1977). Evidence from the Gainsborough House excavation belong to this later, prosperous era of the Late Anglo-Saxon period, as dated by Thetford Ware pottery from the late 9th to the 11th centuries.

8.13. The Period II pits were restricted to the western half of the excavation area with, surprisingly, no features of this period across the eastern half. During this period the defensive bank could still have been covering much of the site area so the pits could have been dug along the western edge of the bank. This might fit with the evidence suggesting it was a slightly marginal area, used for industrial purposes such as pottery making. Alternatively it is possible that the bank had already gone, used to backfill the ditch, and a routeway (Weavers Lane) was already in place which followed the inner circuit of the former ditch. The excavation area might have been newly available land with new properties, fronting onto Weavers Lane to the east. Such dwellings or frontages might be either archaeologically invisible or their shallower traces destroyed by later truncation; their presence only suggested as blank areas away from pits. The pits themselves could have been located in the back yards of the dwellings and were thus located well westwards from Weavers Lane.

8.14. A variety of pit types were revealed, generally arranged in two clusters: a northern group arranged to the south of pit 0123 and another group in the south-western corner of the excavation area (pits 0207 etc). Within the watching brief zone to the south of the development area was at least one other pit, although this was an area

of considerable modern disturbance. Also within this area was a shallow north to south running ditch, roughly parallel with the main town ditch to the east. This feature did not extend into the excavation area to the north.

8.15. The most extensive feature was the large pit 0123, near the north-western corner of the site. This was a substantial, amorphously shaped feature with a diameter of over 4m. It had a depth of just over 1m, although a large modern concrete intrusion occupied the centre of the pit where it might have been deeper. This feature contained the largest pottery assemblage (235 sherds). To the south of 0123 were a tightly spaced group of intercutting pits of a variety of shapes and sizes, generally getting larger to the west. The deepest of these was pit 0190 which was hand augered to a depth of at least 2m. Although highly truncated by a later feature, its vertical sides and depth suggest it had some form of revetment, given the soft and crumbly nature of the surrounding sandy natural and might have been a well or some form of storage tank. The appearance of cess nodules in some of the other pit fills suggests they were used as a latrines. There were cross-fitting sherds between pits 0166 and 0174.

8.16. The southern group of intercutting pits were individually not as wide or as deep as 0123 and 0190 to the north but do suggest another close cluster of features. It appears that this represents a separate plot from those in the north and indicates the location of the backyard of an adjacent property. Pit 0208 contained a very large pottery assemblage, numbering 229 individual sherds. The southern, monitoring area did not seem to have the same pit clusters as those in the main excavation area and the presence of the ditch might suggest a change in property alignments.

8.17. The finds assemblage was dominated by Thetford ware pottery with a smaller group of early medieval wares. Interestingly, a number of pottery ‘wasters’ were recognised, probably from a nearby kiln site. This confirms the presence of a Sudbury variant of Thetford ware, which, although different in fabric to those manufactured in Ipswich, share so many similar characteristics (such as use of very fine sandy fabric and girth-grooving of the upper halves of jars) that it suggests that potters might have moved from Ipswich to Sudbury (Anderson this volume).

8.18. Other finds include some fine examples of bone working including a piece decorated with triple ring and dot motifs from pit 0123. This is probably from a box or casket (Ra 1000; Fig. 14.5). A side-plate fragment from a comb was recovered from ditch 0262

(Ra 1024; Fig. 14.4). An iron binding strip or stapled hasp (Ra 1029; Fig. 14.6) might have come from a casket, coffer or piece of portable furniture.

8.19. A loomweight was recovered from pit 0114 and an iron tool from pit 0207 might also have been associated with textile production. A corroded iron rod (Ra 1019; Fig. 14.2) might have been a shearboard hook, used in the process of finishing stretches of textile.

8.20. Hammerscale and ferrous pieces were found in the bulk soil samples (particularly Sample 12 from pit 0202) indicating metalworking in the vicinity. Fired clay pieces with obvious curvature probably suggests that ovens and hearth fragments were disposed of in the pits, with those from pit 0123 indicating high temperature firing, possibly from a kiln or other industrial process.

8.21. The animal bone assemblage was dominated by cattle (mainly of young adults) and pig was far more prominent than in Period I. Other domestic animal species include sheep, equid and fowl (the latter introduced from the Roman period). Wild species included hare and duck. The carbonised plant macrofossils included bread wheat and hulled barley, the possible occurrence of oats, pea/beans and the weeds of cultivated land. Hazelnut fragments show that wild species were still being utilised.

8.22. Given the intensity of Late Anglo-Saxon features, it perhaps seems unusual that no evidence for Middle Anglo-Saxon occupation was found, while it is known that Sudbury was an important centre from the end of the 8th century (Wade and West 1977). It is also suspected that the extramural churches of St Peters (to the east) and All Saints (to the south) might indicate new suburbs beyond the defensive circuit (*ibid*). It is therefore possible that this expansion resulted in the backfilling of the town ditch, the levelling of the internal bank and perhaps the initial laying out of the road that would become Weavers Lane. Thus the excavation site area would have become available within this period and new house plots were laid out.

Medieval and later

8.23. Medieval pits were restricted to the western edge of the site and generally appear to cluster in the same groupings as the Period II features, perhaps suggesting that the Late Anglo-Saxon house plot layout persisted into the medieval period. If anything, the medieval pits were located slightly further to the west than the Anglo-Saxon pits, indicating that dwellings/houses had extended westwards into their backyards.

8.24. The large pit 0152 was the deepest (augered to *c.*2m depth) while the square shaped, flat bottomed 0203 (=0172) was far shallower but still quite extensive. Of a similar depth was pit 0154 while the finds-rich pit 0124 was far smaller. Pits 0241 and 0258 were unexcavated but surface collections of finds were made from these features.

8.25. The majority of the medieval pottery was of 12th to 13th century in date, with a fine group of decorated jug sherds coming from pit 0124. A nicely fashioned bone dress pin was recovered from pit 0203 (Ra 1018).

8.26. Cattle were the predominant meat animal but sheep had become more common, probably coinciding with the importance of wool production during this period (Curl this volume). Skinning waste was prominent amongst sheep bones. Pig and fowl were also being consumed and the first evidence for rabbit, which during this period was considered to be a luxury. Evidence for marine fish consumption (skate or thornback) might indicate the prescriptive Christian diets for Fridays, Easter and other fasting periods.

8.27. Plant and other residues from pit 0124 indicate the use of bread wheat, hulled barley and peas. The presence of cess and cess fly pupae suggest the likely use of this particular feature.

8.28. Only one feature belonging to the late medieval/transitional period was identified (pit 0014) which contained pottery of the 15th to 16th centuries. A single sherd of Raeren stoneware (of a similar date) was recovered from the large medieval pit 0152 but this is thought to be intrusive (given that this pit contained a large medieval pottery assemblage and this was the only sherd of this period).

8.29. As has previously been stated by Anderson in this volume, the lack of late medieval and early post-medieval activity does not necessarily mean that there was a hiatus or that this area was in decline. Patterns of rubbish disposal changed from the early post-medieval period and as urban centres became more crowded and with more areas covered by buildings and floors, the population looked to dispose of rubbish outside the town rather than digging rubbish pits inside.

8.30. Dating from the early 19th century, pit 0239 suggests a certain degree of fine dining in Sudbury during this period with woodcock, hare and perch on the menu (besides the usual beef, mutton and pork). Only a small sample was made of this pit (solely

for the recovery of finds) which revealed a wide variety of different forms of table and kitchen pottery wares, suggesting a buoyant economy during this time.

8.31. Large parts of the site were disturbed by substantial intrusions belonging to the later 19th and 20th centuries including a large central basement, concrete pads and some major (machine dug?) pits. Contractors reported revealing a well in the bottom of the basement and against the cellar's northern edge another well was revealed (feature 0255). This was likely to be earlier than the basement but included engineering bricks and hard modern cement suggesting modification in the 19th or 20th century.

8.32. Sudbury has been historically associated with the silk industry in the late post-medieval period (indeed silk weaving is still a major employer in the town) and some of the brick and concrete structures could have been associated with this industry.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1. The excavations at Gainsborough's House Museum have revealed significant archaeological remains belonging to the Middle to Late Iron Age (3rd to 1st centuries BC), the Late Anglo-Saxon (10th-11th centuries) and medieval (12th-14th centuries) periods. Minor elements from earlier prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval periods were also identified. Large areas of the site had been damaged in the 19th and 20th centuries but significant areas of earlier archaeology survived, particularly across the northern half of the development area.

9.2. Evidence for the Iron Age has previously been recognised in Sudbury, particularly the extraordinary pit in Gregory Street which contained decorated bone weaving combs and a cache of fired clay slingshots. At Gainsborough's House Iron Age pits were discovered near the eastern edge of the excavation area and included the large approximately rectangular, steep-sided and flat-bottomed feature 0125. An extensive organic rich deposit (fill 0145) was laid across the base of the pit and this contained a mix of domestic and industrial waste. Burnished black pottery, a fossil made into a bead, ferrous hammerscale and the remains of hearths or ovens were deposited alongside plant and meat waste. Plant remains were represented by glume wheats (emmer/spelt), hulled barley, bean/pea and hazelnut. Animal bones included domesticates (cattle, sheep, pig and equid) and wild species (hare, roe deer, duck and long-eared owl). Within this deposit were arranged three horse skulls in a fan-shaped formation pointing from the north to the west (Fig. 10).

9.3. Also of Iron Age date was pit 0111 which contained a large fragment of a greensand rotary quern (of beehive form), probably from the Folkestone production site in Kent and is a rare find for East Anglia. Alongside this was identified prime cleaned grain (glume wheat and hulled barley) which had been burnt and also placed in the pit.

9.4. There is some evidence that the circular town ditch, fossilised in the present curving road layout of Weavers and Burkitts Lanes, might have been of pre-Anglo-Saxon and thus of possible Iron Age date (Keith Wade *pers. comm.*). Historical accounts suggest that Sudbury was occupied by the 8th century and was then referred to as a 'burh' or a defended settlement (Wade and West 1977). Yet such circular enclosures, like Ipswich, were later and belonged to the Danish occupation and date from the 10th century (Wade 1993). If not Danish, then a later prehistoric date, probably Iron Age, is likely. Hillforts and similar curvilinear enclosures are well known in the west and highland zone of Britain (Cunliffe 1995), but some impressive circular earthworks are also found in East Anglia, such as Arbury Camp in Cambridge (Evans and Knight 2008). Nearby Clare Camp, similarly located near the River Stour, might also be of Iron Age date.

9.5. If the town ditch dates from the Iron Age (and would also mean that the redirection of the River Stour along the western flank of the town also belongs to this era) then it is likely that the internal bank of the defences covered Weavers Lane and probably most if not all of our excavation area. The ditch was large (13.5m wide and 3.6m deep) and contained probable Iron Age pottery in its primary fill (Sommers 2003). Thus there is every likelihood that the Iron Age features encountered on site were purposefully dug and filled before the bank was raised and, containing their offerings of broken quern, burnt grain, horse skulls and selected midden deposits from a variety domestic and industrial sources, could be viewed as placed or special deposits or offerings, perhaps located under the bank itself or at least against its western edge; there is a body of evidence for boundaries and defences being a focus for placed offerings and symbolic activity in the Iron Age (Cunliffe 2005: 576). It is possible that the wedge or fan-shaped formation of the equid skulls pointed along the bank and followed its sweep as it curved to the north-west.

9.6. Sudbury developed as an urban centre from the Middle Anglo-Saxon period onwards, yet evidence from Gainsborough's House does not start until the late 9th or 10th centuries, as indicated by the presence of Thetford ware pottery. An extramural

suburb could have developed about the same time to the east and associated with St Peter's Church (Wade and West 1977) and it seems possible that part, if not all, of the town ditch near this location had been backfilled. The removal of the defensive bank (to fill the adjacent ditch) would have opened up new areas for habitation in the Late Anglo-Saxon period and the laying down of the curving routeway which was to become Weavers Lane. It is just at this point of time that the excavation site revealed extensive pit digging, probably associated with wells, latrines and rubbish disposal in the backyards of properties facing onto the newly created Weavers Lane.

9.7. Of particular interest was confirmation that a variant of Thetford ware pottery was being produced in Sudbury during this period. The presence of over and under-fired and misshapen pottery 'wasters' (spoilt in kiln firing), suggests that manufacturing was being undertaken nearby. Except perhaps for the high temperature fired clay from pit 0123, there was little evidence for kilns in the immediate area. Some of the wasters had been used and had evidence of sooting and other post-firing treatment (effectively they had probably been bought as 'seconds').

9.8. It is interesting that manufacturing was taking place in what looks like a residential area, while the pottery centres in Ipswich, Thetford and Norwich were based in peripheral areas to the main settlement. It is possible however that the new suburb to the east of the town (or maybe even the area of the backfilled ditch adjacent) were being utilised by the potters. Alternatively a sequence of activity took place in the form of site clearance, industrial then residential use.

9.9. There are a number of aspects of the Sudbury variant of Thetford ware which are particularly reminiscent of those produced in Ipswich. Although the fabric is different from Ipswich (so must be using a different and locally sourced clay) it is nonetheless very sandy and is decorated with girth-grooving, both distinctive features of the Ipswich variant. It is possible that Ipswich potters moved to Sudbury or were itinerant between the two locations.

9.10. Some good examples of Late Anglo-Saxon bone working were apparent from Gainsborough House, the nicest example being a decorated bone plate with triple ring and dot motifs probably belonging to a casket or other portable piece of furniture. A loomweight was recovered and a hooked implement (possibly a shearboard hook) also points to textile production. The importance of the wool trade is widely accepted for medieval Suffolk (Dymond and Martin 1989; 112) and it is likely that urban centres

like Sudbury could have been developing their textile industry from the Late Anglo-Saxon period. Ferrous hammerscale and smithing hearth bases suggests that metalworking was taking place nearby. Food plants included bread wheat, hulled barley, possibly oats, been/pea and hazelnut. Meat animals utilised were cattle, pig (more than previously), sheep, equid, hare, fowl and duck.

9.11. The pit groupings seen in the Late Anglo-Saxon period seemed to continue into the medieval period up to the 13th or 14th century, suggesting that the basic house plots and frontages onto Weavers Lane had remained similar, although the main pit concentrations had moved slightly to the west, possibly suggesting an expansion of the dwellings westward. At least one of the pits was of considerable depth (over 2m) and it is possible this was a well, later utilised for rubbish disposal or as a latrine or for both. Certainly some of the smaller pits contained evidence for cess. There was a single feature of late medieval/early post-medieval date (and some finds of this period were also recovered) but it seems highly likely that by the 14th century standing structures, hard surfaces and floors had extended into this area making it difficult to dig pits for rubbish disposal.

9.12. The medieval pottery assemblage was dominated by local coarsewares, typical of south Suffolk and Essex and dating predominantly to the 12th and 14th centuries. Some nicely decorated sherds of slipped and glazed jugs came from pit 0124 which date to the 13th century. An elegant bone dress pin was recovered from pit 0203, areas of wear on its shank telling how it had been used and showing that it was not a needle or bodkin as first thought.

9.13. Food evidence in the medieval period suggests a rise in the consumption of mutton with many sheep remains showing evidence for skinning and some horn working. Cattle still predominate but pig and fowl were also being consumed. The presence of marine fishbone (skate or thornback) perhaps suggest that the Christian prohibition of eating meat on particular days was affecting people's diet. Rabbit remains were also identified and during this period was considered to be a delicacy, not being widely available. Such delicacies were also seen in the food remains from the single late post-medieval pit 0239 which revealed the consumption of beef, mutton, pork, woodcock, hare and perch.

9.14. In summary, the town ditch (so integral to the development of urban Anglo-Saxon Sudbury) could actually be an Iron Age defence and this chimes with occasional but

important Iron Age finds from nearby excavations. The Iron Age pits from Gainsborough's House contained the placement of carefully selected midden material from a variety of sources into which were placed the horse skulls and other items. These symbolically placed deposits were probably associated with the construction of the defensive ditch. The ditch persisted as an earthwork and allowed the development of Anglo-Saxon Sudbury from the 8th century (although no evidence of this early period was seen at Gainsborough's House). It was not until the ditch was backfilled and the defensive bank removed that the town could expand into this area during the Late Anglo-Saxon period of the 10th and 11th centuries. Evidence for textile production and a new pottery industry date from this time and the initial street layout persists into medieval and later periods. From the medieval period onwards there is evidence for relatively affluent living, rich diets and a full artefact assemblage.

9.15. It is perhaps surprising that so much information has been gleaned from such a small excavation area. It does point however to the value of investigating the historic urban centres of Suffolk towns when these opportunities present themselves. This rare chance to archaeologically investigate a small corner of historic Sudbury has allowed a reappraisal of an Iron Age defence on the River Stour, the expansion of the Late Anglo-Saxon core of the town and the development of a new ceramic industry during this period.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

10.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Cameron Bate, Greg Bowan, Tom Hayes, Romy McIntosh, Heloise Meziani, Richard Spencer and Jezz Meredith. This report was compiled by Jezz Meredith. The finds reports were written by Sue Anderson, Stephen Benfield, Mike Green and Ruth Benfield and were compiled by Richenda Goffin. The biological evidence reports were written by Julie Curl and Anna West. Clare Wooton is responsible for the site archive. The fieldwork was managed by Stuart Boulter with post-excavation managed by Jo Caruth. Jo Caruth and Chris Fern kindly commented on earlier drafts of this report. Thanks are due to Keith Wade for advice on the development of Anglo-Saxon Sudbury.

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APPENDIX A: 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 B: THE FINDS

Table B.01 Late prehistoric pottery

Context	Date	Fabric	Sherd Type	Form	Form details	No	Wt (g)	EVEs	Rim_diam	Condition	Burnished	Comments	Illus.
126	IA	V2	p			2	16			Poor			
126	IA	SH2	p			8	31			Poor			
126	IA	QV2	p			9	94			Poor	9		
126	IA	QV2	p			5	23			Poor			
126	IA	QV2	r	Jar/Bowl	flr	1	9	0.05	180	Poor	1	Flaring rim x 1	Y
127	IA	Q2	p			1	5			Poor			
127	IA	QV2	p			1	6			Poor	1		
127	MIA-LIA	QV2	r	Jar	slj;evr	1	21	0.11	130	Moderate	1	Slack shouldered jar with square everted rim x 1	Y
127	MIA-LIA	QV2	r	Jar	slj;sur	3	134	0.18	170	Good	3	Slack shouldered jar with simple upright rim x 1	Y
128	IA	QV2	p			1	6			Poor			
128	IA	Q2	p			1	7			Poor			
142	LBA-EIA	FLGR2	p			1	6			Poor			
129	IA	QV2	p			1	7			Poor	1		
131	IA	QV2	p			1	12			Poor	1		
145	IA	QV2	p			1	4			Poor	1		
145	IA	QV2	p			14	279			Moderate	14		
158	IA	QV2	p			1	16			Moderate-	1		
145	IA	QV2	r	Jar/Bowl	flr	1	14	0.07	200	Moderate	1	Flaring rim x 1	Y
145	IA	QV2	r	Jar/Bowl	flr	1	6	0.07	200	Poor	1	Flaring rim x 1	Y
145	MIA-LIA	Q2	r	Jar/Bowl	rv;sur	1	43	0.11	160	Good	1	Round bodied jar/bowl with simple upright rim x 1	Y

Table B.02 Post-Roman pottery quantification by period

Period	No.	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Late Saxon	920	10228	12.45	717
Early medieval	68	581	1.02	57
Medieval	91	2047	1.66	52
Late medieval	3	67	0.13	3
Post-medieval	2	130		2
Modern	61	1324	2.57	34
Totals	*1145*	*14377*	*17.83*	*865*

Table B.03 Late Anglo-Saxon pottery

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware (Sudbury)	THETS	L.9th–11th c.	909	1,0083	12.39	710
Thetford-type ware (Ipswich)	THETI	L.9th–11th c.	1	20	0.06	1
Thetford-type ware (Other)	THET	L.9th–11th c.	7	120		3
St. Neots-type ware	NEOT	875–1100	3	5		3
Totals			*920*	*10'228*	*12.45*	*717*

Table B.04 Thetford-type ware jar forms and rim types

	Rim types									
Jar form	**5**	**5?**	**4**	**4?**	**4/6?**	**5/6**	**6**	**7**	**7?**	**1?**
AA	1		3				2			1
AB	7		10	11		3	4	3	16	
AC			6	6		1	2	1	1	
?		1			1				1	
Totals	*8*	*1*	*19*	*17*	*1*	*4*	*8*	*4*	*18*	*1*

Table B.05 Early medieval wares

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th–13th c.	55	481	0.87	49
Essex-type EMW	EMWE	11th–13th c.	1	5		1
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th–12th/13th c.	2	10		2
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	12th–13th c.	9	80	0.15	4
Early medieval ware clay pellets	EMWcp	11th–13th c.	1	5		1
Totals			*68*	*581*	*1.02*	*57*

Table B.06 Medieval pottery

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware	MSSCW	12th-14th c.	50	1503	1.11	14
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware gritty	MSSCWG	12th-13th c.?	11	104	0.33	10
SW Suffolk sandy micaceous ware	SWSSM	12th-14th c.	9	74		9
Medieval South Suffolk blackware	MSSBW	12th-14th c.	4	34	0.04	4
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	2	39	0.08	1
Ipswich medieval coarseware	MIPS	L.13th-E.14th c.	1	5		1
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	L.12th-13th c.	4	26		4
Medieval coarseware Essex micaceous	MEMS	L.12th-14th c.	3	58		3
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
Mill Green ware	MGW	L.13th-E.14th c.	1	1		1
East Anglian redwares	EAR	13th-15th c.	3	162		2
Totals			*91*	*2047*	*1.66*	*52*

Table B.07 Late medieval and early post-medieval pottery

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	15th-16th c.	2	66	0.13	2
Raeran/Aachen stoneware	RAER	L.15th-16th c.	1	1		1
Cologne stoneware	KOLN	16th-17th c.	1	18		1
Glazed red earthenwares	GRE	M.16th-18th c.	1	112		1
Totals			*5*	*197*	*0.13*	*5*

Table B.08 Modern pottery

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
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	0	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
Modern lustreware	LUST	19th c.	7	92	0.25	1
Totals			*61*	*1324*	*2.57*	*34*

Table B.08 Pottery types present by phase (sherd count).

Phase	Period	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	*Totals*
I	Iron Age	2						*2*
II	Late Saxon	674	34	1				*709*
III	Medieval	140	25	87	1			*253*
IV	Post-medieval	1					61	*62*
V	Modern		1			1		*2*
Un	-	103	8	3	2	1		*117*

Table B.09 Ceramic building material (CBM) catalogue

Ctxt	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Fab.	Form	No	Wt (g)	Thick mm	Abr	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?
0240	0239	pit	CBM	fs	PT	3	160			One piece with small round peg	Med-p-med / p-med

Ctxt	Feature/ layer	F/L type	Find type	Fab.	Form	No	Wt (g)	Thick mm	Abr	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
										hole – possibly likely post-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)

Table B.10 Fired clay catalogue

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

Table B.11 Quernstones catalogue by context

Ctxt	F/L	F/L type	Find type	Stone type	Quern type	No	Wt (g)	Dim. mm	Description/ comments	Finds spot date
0113 (upper fill)	0111	pit	Quern stone	Green-sand	IA rotary	1	5045	diam. *c.* 340mm thickness 80mm+,	Part of a Hunsbury-type rotary quern, upper stone, with dished central hopper, underside flat grinding surface, handle shaft hole in vertical wall side not penetrating to hopper, upper surface damaged	IA-E Rom
0263	0262	ditch	Quern stone	lava	Flat rotary	1	353	22mm thick	Piece from an imported lava quern, smooth grinding surface, roughly finished underside	Rom-med (not closely dated)

Table B.12 Lithics

Context	Feature/ layer	Category	Raw material/ colour	Patination (re-cortification)	Edge damage	Description and date	No.	Wt/g.
0126	0125	Flake	Glassy flint/ black blue	None	Heavy	Small thin flake, fine, possibly soft hammer struck. Neolithic-Bronze Age. Residual	1	4
0127	0125	Blade	Glassy flint/ black blue	Light	Moderate	Broken damaged thick crude blade. Unprepared platform. Bronze Age. Residual	1	6
0127	0125	Flake	Glassy flint/ black blue	Light	Moderate	Thick crude slightly heat-altered flake. Undiagnostic. Residual	1	7
0127 <13>	0125	Flake	Chert/ pale grey	Light	Moderate	Small broken flake or blade fragment.	1	2

Context	Feature/ layer	Category	Raw material/ colour	Patination (re-cortification)	Edge damage	Description and date	No.	Wt/g.
						Undiagnostic. Residual		
0128 <16>	0125	Shatter pieces/ natural	Glassy flint/ black blue	Light	None	Three shatter pieces. Most likely frost shatter. Natural	3	23
0145 <15>	0125	Natural	Glassy flint/ black blue	Light	None	Natural flint. Discarded	1	5
0161 <18>	0152	Natural	Glassy flint and chert/ black blue and grey	Light	None	Natural flint. Discarded	6	35
0194 <19>	0190	Spall	Glassy flint/ black blue	Light	None	Three small spall pieces. Maybe natural. Undiagnostic.	3	1
0204	0203	Flake	Glassy flint/ black blue	Light	Heavy	Broken naturally polished flake. Likely glacial or modern strike.	1	17
0214	0208	Shatter piece	Glassy flint/ black blue	None	None	Small shatter piece. Angular. Maybe modern unintentional strike. Undiagnostic.	1	7
0214 <17>	0208	Natural	Chert/ grey	Heavy	Heavy	Natural flint. Discarded	2	11
0229	0123/ 0226	Flake	Glassy flint/ black blue	None	None/ light	Three thick primary and secondary flakes. One possibly used as a scraper. Very crude and hinge fractures. Hard hammer strikes. Bronze Age to Early Iron Age	3	47
0229	0123/ 0226	End scraper	Glassy flint/ black blue	None	None/ light	Thick crude secondary flake with 50% cortex remaining with 5% crude retouch. End scrapper. Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.	1	16
Total							**25 (9 discarded) = 16**	**181 (51 discarded) = 130**

Table B.12 Registered artefact register

Ra No	Ctxt	Cut	Feat.	Phase	Object	Finds Cat.	No of Frags	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diam (mm)	XRays	Mat.	Description
1000	0005	0004	Pit		Plate	PE	1	1	56.4	10	1.7			Bone	Elongate 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.
1010	0116	0114	Pit - surface finds top of 0115 [0114]	II. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9th/11th)	Objects	UN	2	213.1	215	60.4	26.6		DR0050	Iron	Probable conjoining pieces of an elongate tanged object. Curved in profile.
1011					Nail	UN	1	6.2	28.8	17.3	9.3		DR0050	Iron	Object, sub-oval in plan; rectangular in cross section. Masked by corrosion and dirt.
1012					Nail	BS	1	4.1	28.8	15.2	6.4		DR0050	Iron	Nail with flat, sub-rectangular head and tapering truncated shank, square in section. Corroded. Goodall Type 1.
1013					Waste	IW	1	13	30.4	23.8	5.9			Lead	Amorphous piece of solidified molten lead casting waste. Irregular shaped in plan; flatter in section.
1014					Strip	UN	1	18.2	46.9	23	12		DR0050	Iron	Elongate object, rectangular in plan and thinner rectangle in cross section. Detail masked by corrosion and dirt.
1015					Nail	BS	1	18	50.2	25.8	16.8		DR0050	Iron	Elongate object, probably nail, with flat, sub-square shaped head and tapering shank, rectangular in cross section. Goodall Type 1.
1016					Object	UN	1	6	14.6	15.3	15.7		DR0050	Iron	Sub-spherical shaped lump of iron. Detail masked by corrosion and dirt.
1017	0204	0203	Pit	III. Medieval	Strip	UN	1	56.5	74.4	28.1	10.5		DR0050	Iron	Truncated strip of forged iron; rectangular in plan though tapering in width towards one end. Possible in situ rivet at narrow end. Lenticular in cross section.

1018	0204	0203	Pit	III. Medieval	Dress pin/needle	DA	1	0	72.6	11.8	3.7			Bone	Complete bone dress pin/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 measuring 3.5mm diameter; drilled from the front.
1019	0205	0207	Pit	II. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9th/11th)	Shearboard hook?	TW	1	12.7	81.2	11.7	7.3		DR0050	Iron	Elongate object with truncated shank that tapers along its length. The narrowest end curves into a hooked terminal
1020	0116	0114	Pit - surface finds top of 0115 [0114]	II. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9th/11th)	?Hone	HO	1	182	82	49.9	41.3			Stone	Piece of micaceous sandstone 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. Prallel grooves visible on the rectangular end - suggesting possible use as a hone.
1021	0115	0114	Pit	II. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9th/11th)	Fitting?		6	36.2	36.2	17.5	12.9		DR0079	Iron	Fragments of corroded and encrusted ironwork. Three pieces are from a trip; three are fragments of nail shank.
1022	0145	0125	Pit - rich habitation fill of IA?	I. Iron Age/ Prehistoric	Bead	DA	1	1.5			9.8	12		Fossil	Complete barrel shaped bead made from a Cretaceous fossil sponge, Porosphaera globularis. Central circular perforation that ranges in diameter from 3.9mm to 4.7mm.
1023	0113	0111	Pit	I. Undated (Iron Age/ Prehistoric?)	Comb	TO	1	0.8	32.6	5.2	3.6			Bone	Fragment of a comb. 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.
1024	0263	0262	Ditch	II. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9th/11th)	Comb side plate	TO	1	9	94.2	14.7	3.5			Bone and iron	Incomplete double-sided composite comb side-plate fragment, incomplete. Probably made from horse or cattle rib. Side-plate is notched with angled cuts from cutting of teeth after assembly. The cuts indicate differentiated teeth, i.e. tooth gauge different on either side of comb: 3 teeth per 1 cm on one side compared to 8 teeth per cem on other. Polished overall. Sub-rectangular in cross-section. Iron rivet in situ at one end. Second iron rivet loose. Retrieved from environmental sample.

1025	0240	0239	Pit		Button	DA	1	3.3			5	18	DR0079	Copper alloy	Complete, cast button, flat discoidal head and integral wire loop on the back. Corroded.
1026	0216	0207	Pit	II. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9th/11th)	Waste	UN	1	41.4	37.2	26.8	7.3			Lead	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.
1027	0113	0111	Pit	I. Iron Age/Prehistoric	Waste	UN	1	11.8	35.3	28.9	4.5			Lead	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.
1028	0246	0236	Pit		Object	UN	2	1368.2	151.6	213.5	9.2			Iron	Two co-joining pieces of iron sheet; sub rectangular in plan with one rounded edge.
1029	0116	0114	Pit - surface finds top of 0115 [0114]	II. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9th/11th)	Fitting	MF	1	28.1	64.9	26.9	16		DR0050	Iron	Binding strip or stapled hasp, incomplete. Flat with rounded terminals. One terminal is perforated. The other has the remains of a hasp loop or fixing nail.
1030	0116	0114	Pit - surface finds top of 0115 [0114]	II. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9th/11th)	Nail?	BS	1	10.7	48.5	12.3	9.7		DR0050	Iron	Truncated shank of an object, square in cross section
1031	0116	0114	Pit - surface finds top of 0115 [0114]	II. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9th/11th)	Ferrule	MT	1	31.8	48	21.9	19.5		DR0050	Iron	Conically shaped ferrule, circular in cross section - butt from a staff or spear
1032	0116	0114	Pit - surface finds top of 0115 [0114]	II. Late Anglo-Saxon (late C9th/11th)	Nail	BS	1	13.2	34.4	28.7	17.3		DR0050	Iron	Sub-square flat head of a nail with truncated and tapering shank; Goodall Type 1.
	0173	0172	Pit	III. Medieval	Nail	BS	1	5	56.4	6	2.8		DR0079	Iron	Truncated tapering shank, rectangular in cross section.
	0240	0239	Pit		Nail	BS	1	11.3	59.7	5.8	5.5		DR0079	Iron	Rectangular, slightly pyramidal head, truncated shank, square in cross section, Goodall Type 4.
							33	2103.1							

Table B.13 Slag

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

Table B.14 Glass

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 B.15 Clay tobacco pipes

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	

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from SUY164

Listed in order of date range

A full catalogue (with additional information) is available as an Excel file in the digital archive.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Measureable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Countable following Davis, 1992.

Butchering: ch = chopped, c = cut, s = sawn, sp = split

Table C.02 Measurements following Von Den Driesch, 1976

Context	Date	Type	Species	Element	Fusion	GI
0118	Lsax	Pit	cattle	HC	n/a	125
0120	Lsax	Pit	Fowl	TMT	76	
0126	IA	Pit	Cattle	HC	n/a	100
0127	IA	Pit	Pig	Radius	uf	125
0127	IA	Pit	Pig	Radius	uf	128
0137	Med	Pit	Cattle	MC	f	
0137	Med	Pit	sheep/goat	MC	f	
0137	Med	Pit	sheep/goat	HC	n/a	110
0161	Med	Pit	Sheep	Horncore	n/a	155
0170	Lsax	Pit	Cattle	MC	flv	
0173	Med	Pit	Cattle	HC	n/a	170
0180	Lsax	Pit	Cattle	MT	f	
0184	Lsax	Pit	Fowl	Femur	76.4	
0193	Lsax	Pit	Sheep/goat	Pelvis		
0204	Med	Pit	Cattle	MC	170	
0204	Med	Pit	Sheep/goat	MT	121	
0204	Med	Pit	Cattle	HC	100	

Table C.01 Catalogue of animal bone

Context	Sample	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	MNI	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Burnt	Gnaw	Comments
0110		Pit	Iron Age	72	509	Sheep/goat	4	*			tibia shaft, humerus		1	chopped			
0110		Pit	Iron Age			SM - Hare	2	*			femur, tibia		1				
0110		Pit	Iron Age			Bird - Duck	2	*			radius, humerus fragment		1				
0110		Pit	Iron Age			Mammal	64				many small fragments						
0113	11	Pit	Iron Age	10	3	Mammal	10				fragments				5		2 charred, 3 burnt to grey
0113		Pit	Iron Age	1	7	Cattle	1				tib			chopped			
0126		Pit	Iron Age	23	116	Cattle	9				skull/horncore fragments	1		ch			horncore chopped at base
0126		Pit	Iron Age			Mammal	9				fragments						
0126		Pit	Iron Age			Sheep/goat	4				slender tibia, 2 distal humerus, thor vert		2	ch, c	1		1 humerus charred
0127	13	Pit	Iron Age	12	3	Mammal	12				small fragments						
0127	13	Pit	Iron Age	8	8	SM - Hare	1				calcaneus						
0127	13	Pit	Iron Age			Mammal	7				fragments				1		charred fragment
0127		Pit	Iron Age	70	617	Cattle	4	*			thor vert, metatarsal fragments (2 proximal, 1 distal), femur head		2	chopped, cut			
0127		Pit	Iron Age			Sheep/goat	7	*			radius, upper jaw, metatarsal, isolated molars, mandible	1	1	chopped, cut			
0127		Pit	Iron Age			Pig/boar	3		*		robust radius x 2, proximal femur		2	cuts			
0127		Pit	Iron Age			Mammal	56				includes rib sections and fragments			butchered			
0128	16	Pit	Iron Age	14	3	Sheep/goat	1	*			dph						
0128	16	Pit	Iron Age			Mammal	13				small fragments						
0128		Pit	Iron Age	5	18	Sheep/goat	1				metatarsal shaft						
0128		Pit	Iron Age			Mammal	4				fragments						
0129		Pit	Iron Age	68	577	Equid	37	*			skull fragments						small equid

0129		Pit	Iron Age			Cattle	4	*			tibia, rubs			all chopped			
0129		Pit	Iron Age			Bird - Duck	4	*			carpometacarpus, ulna, radius		2	chopped, cut			
0129		Pit	Iron Age			Mammal	23				many small fragments						
0131		Pit	Iron Age	2	13	Cattle	2				tib fragments			ch			
0145		EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age	489	3517	SKULL - Equid south	126	*			upper jaw, skull and nasal fragments	1		none			some periodontal disease, SMALL PONY. FEMALE based on lack of canine, length of tooth row 155mm, aged 20-40 years
0145		EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			Deer - Roe	1	*			tibia			chopped, cut			very slender, Roe female
0145		EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			SKULL - Equid west	103	*			skull fragments, isolated molars	1		none			PONY, MALE based on canine, aged 9 - 20 years
0145		EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			SKULL - Equid east	61	*			front upper jaw, upper right jaw, skull frags, isolated molars, rear of skull	2		none			PONY, FAIRLY YOUNG FEMALE based on canine, probably less than 10 years old
0145		EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			SKULL - Equid	71	*			upper jaw, rear of skull, skull fragments, isolated molars and premolars	1		skull cut on frontal bone			knife cut on frontal bone of this skull, estimated age 20 years . ?FEMALE based on canine
0145		EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			Sheep/goat	5	*			PPH, isolated upper molar 1 and P4, 2 pelvic frags			chopped pelvis			
0145		EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			Pig/boar	4		*		metapodial, proximal ulna, scapula, fibula			cut, chopped			
0145		EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			Cattle	1		*		proximal and distal radius pieces			chopped, cut			unfused
0145		EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			Bird - OWL	1	*			humerus and metapodial						LONG-EARED OWL
0145		EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			Mammal	116				fragments						medium and large mammal fragments
0145	15	EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age	28	47	Mammal	10				fragments				1		one burnt fragment, burnt white

0145	15	EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			Pig/boar	2	*			pelvis fragments						
0145	15	EQ SKULL Pit	Iron Age			Mammal	16				small fragments						
0118		Pit	Late Saxon	14	230	Cattle	2	*			2 horncores and 1/4 skull, metatarsal condyle	1	1	MT split LW			Metatarsal split lengthways - typically Saxon marrow extraction, skull split down frontal bone
0118		Pit	Late Saxon			Pig/boar	1	*			mandible fragment			cut			
0118		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	11				fragments						
0119	12	Pit	Late Saxon	47	102	Pig/boar	3		*		radius, 2 isolated teeth						
0119	12	Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	2		*		Dp4 in full wear, skull fragment						
0119	12	Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	42				including rib fragments						
0119		Pit	Late Saxon	72	509	Cattle	3	*			dph, tibia, scapula		2.5	ch			
0119		Pit	Late Saxon			Pig/boar	3	*	*	2	young juv scap, older femur, mp		1	ch		1	femur heavily gnawed
0119		Pit	Late Saxon			Bird - Fowl	1	*			scapula		1				
0119		Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	2	*			metatarsal shaft. LM1						
0119		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	63				fragments						
0120		Pit	Late Saxon	19	101	Bird - Fowl	1	*			tarsometatarsus	1	1				spur 11mm, GL76
0120		Pit	Late Saxon			SM - Hare	1	*			scapula						
0120		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	17				ncluding many rib fragments						
0132		Pit	Late Saxon	5	50	Sheep/goat	1				upper jaw						
0132		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	4				rib and fragments						
0134		Pit	Late Saxon	2	8	Mammal	2				fragments						

0144		Pit	Late Saxon	11	202	Cattle	3		*		distal metacarpal, scapula fragment, mandible		1	cut, chopped			Distal MC UF = <2.5 years lesion on side of shaft
0144		Pit	Late Saxon			Pig/boar	2		*		mandible, fibula	1	1	ch fibula			
0144		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	6				fragments						
0170		Pit	Late Saxon	11	135	Cattle	1	*			distal metacarpal	1	1	chopped			FLV at disatl, = <2.5yrs
0170		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	10				fragments						
0171		Pit	Late Saxon	46	372	Cattle	2	*			mature mandible, pelvis	1	1				
0171		Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	1	*			tibia shaft						
0171		Pit	Late Saxon			Pig/boar	9	*			2 metapodials, IPH, PP, iso teeth, upper jaw, rib		0.6				
0171		Pit	Late Saxon			Bird - Fowl	1	*			femur fragments	1	1				
0171		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	33				many rib sections						
0180		Pit	Late Saxon	32	461	Cattle	4	*			metatarsal, pph, radius, femur shaft	1	1.5	cut, choped			
0180		Pit	Late Saxon			Pig/boar	1		*		robust pph		0.2				
0180		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	25				includes rib sections and fragments			cut, chopped ribs			sections of rib for soups
0180		Pit	Late Saxon			Bird - Duck	2	*			tibiotarsus, carpometacarpus		2	cut tib			Mallard sized
0184		Pit	Late Saxon	25	279	Cattle	2		*		Dp4, small skull frontal bone and base of horncore						
0184		Pit	Late Saxon			Equid	1	*			calcaneus		1			1	heavily gnawed
0184		Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	1	*			tibia shaft						
0184		Pit	Late Saxon			Bird - Fowl	2	*			tibiotarsus, femur	1	1				
0184		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	19				includes rib sections and fragments			ch/c ribs			chopped and cut sections of rib for soups
0193		Pit	Late Saxon	56	552	Pig/boar	7		*		2 juv mandibles, jaw frags, pelvic fragment	2	3	cut jaw, ch pel			

0193		Pit	Late Saxon			Bird - Fowl	1	*			tibiotarsus		1	cut			
0193		Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	3	*			pelvis	1	1				
0193		Pit	Late Saxon			Cattle	5	*			mandible fragments, upper jaw, IPH		0.5				
0193		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	40				fragments						
0194		Pit	Late Saxon	1	47	Cattle	1				mandible fragment			ch			
0194	19	Pit	Late Saxon	42	144	Cattle	3	*			mandible fragments, carpal						
0194	19	Pit	Late Saxon			Pig/boar	1		*		scapula		1	cut			
0194	19	Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	38				many small fragments						
0205		Pit	Late Saxon	5	76	Cattle	1	*			proximal ulna						
0205		Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	2	*			metatarsal shaft						
0205		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	3				fragments						
0210		Pit	Late Saxon	8	187	Cattle	2	*			skull fragment with base of horncore, rib			ch hc, cut rib			
0210		Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	1	*			radius shaft						
0210		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	5				fragments						
0212		Pit	Late Saxon	4	12	Mammal	4				fragments						
0213		Pit	Late Saxon	21	77	Mammal	21				rib and other fragments			ch, cut	10		10 charred fragments
0214		Pit	Late Saxon	66	869	Cattle	14		*		mandible, metatarsal , metacarpal, upper molars, lower Dp4s, pelvis, radius		3	ch, cut			sub-adult, P4 ne, MT UF at distal, MC fused at distal, radius has hole from spilt
0214		Pit	Late Saxon			Pig/boar	2		*		radius shaft, IPH						
0214		Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	4	*			shafts of humerus, tibia, metatarsal, fragment of jaw/skull		1				premolars sloping to rear of jaw
0214		Pit	Late Saxon			Bird - Fowl	1	*			radius		1				

0214		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	45				fragments				8		some charred fragments
0214	17	Pit	Late Saxon	40	42	Sheep/goat	1	*			cuboid						
0214	17	Pit	Late Saxon			Pig/boar	1		*		distal tibia		1	chopped			
0214	17	Pit	Late Saxon			Cattle	2	*			horncore fragments, isoalted LP4						
0214	17	Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	36				fragments						
0218		Pit	Late Saxon	2	44	Cattle	1	*			talus		1	ch			
0218		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	1				single fragment						
0220		Pit	Late Saxon	48	850	Cattle	9	*			upper jaw fragments, isolated M1 and P4, PPH		0.5	pph cut			
0220		Pit	Late Saxon			Pig/boar	1		*		radius					1	
0220		Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	1	*			skull with horncore base			HC ch at base			Sheep hc chopped at base - hornworking
0220		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	37				small fragments						
0223		Pit	Late Saxon	4	4	Mammal	4				fragments						
0225		Pit	Late Saxon	7	59	Mammal	7				fragments						
0228		Pit	Late Saxon	6	113	Pig/boar	1		*		mandible	1	1	cut			
0228		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	5				fragments						
0229		Pit	Late Saxon	14	106	Equid	1				IPH		1				pony size
0229		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	13				fragments						
0230		Pit	Late Saxon	23	197	Cattle	1	*			thoraic vert			ch			
0230		Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	1	*			upper jaw						
0230		Pit	Late Saxon			Pig/boar	5		*		3 thoracic vert, humerus, rib						
0230		Pit	Late Saxon			Bird - Fowl	2	*			tibiotarsus, coracoid		2				

0230		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	14				rib and vert frags						
0233		Pit	Late Saxon	1	217	Equid	1	*			radius		1	cut, chopped			
0234		Pit	Late Saxon	3	110	Cattle	1				tibia		1	chh, cut			
0234		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	2				fragments						
0235		Pit	Late Saxon	1	3	Pig/boar	1		*		canine						
0245		Pit	Late Saxon	9	396	Equid	2	*			scapula, calcaneus		2			1 calc	
0245		Pit	Late Saxon			Sheep/goat	2		*		mandible fragment, tibia		1	cut			M3 nfe
0245		Pit	Late Saxon			Mammal	5				fragments						
0250		Pit	Late Saxon	8	45	Mammal	8	*			rib fragments			chopped			
0251		Pit	Late Saxon	1	55	Cattle	1	*			tibia		1	chopped			
0263		Pit	Late Saxon	12	10	Mammal	12				fragments						
0137	14	Pit	Medieval	46	176	Rabbit	8	*			mandibles x 2, tibia, skull fragments and teeth						
0137	14	Pit	Medieval			Mammal	38				many rib fragments				12		burnt white
0137		Pit	Medieval	32	378	Cattle	3	*			distal metacarpal, mandible fragment, isolated Lower M1	1	1				
0137		Pit	Medieval			Sheep/goat	8	*			2 mandibles, 2 tibias, 1 metacarpal, sheep horncore, isolated teeth,	4	4				
0137		Pit	Medieval			Pig/boar	2		*		fibula, humerus		1	both chopped			
0137		Pit	Medieval			Bird - Fowl	1	*			scapula		1				
0137		Pit	Medieval			Mammal	18				small fragments						
0158		Pit	Medieval	24	187	Cattle	2	*			rad, vertebra frags			ch			
0158		Pit	Medieval			Sheep/goat	3	*			metacarpal, humerus, tibia		2	cut prox MT, ch HU			
0158		Pit	Medieval			Pig/boar	2		*		radius			ch rad			

0158		Pit	Medieval			Mammal	17				fragments						
0161	18	Pit	Medieval	16	28	Mammal	16				fragments						
0161		Pit	Medieval	6	155	Sheep/goat	2	*			Ram horncore, metacarpal	1		ch HC bas			large ram GL155
0161		Pit	Medieval			Cattle	1	*			Upper molar M2						
0161		Pit	Medieval			Mammal	3				fragments						
0163		Pit	Medieval	5	21	Mammal	5				fragments						
0164		Pit	Medieval	7	26	Sheep/goat	2	*			lower molars 1 and 2						
0164		Pit	Medieval			Mammal	5				fragments						
0173		Pit	Medieval	71	925	Cattle	15	*			metatarsal in seven pieces, metacarpal, proximal tibia, skull fragment and robust horncore attached, pph	1	2	cut pph and MT			prox tib UF = 3.5ys<, dist UF MC = < 2yrs, robust horn
0173		Pit	Medieval			Mammal	56				very small fragments of skull and ribs						
0204		Pit	Medieval	356	3564	Cattle	22	*		3	horncore fragments, metapodial fragments, upper jaws, 4 mandibles (MNI=3), metatarsal, horncore, pph, iph, distal metacarpals, isolated teeth,	6	8.5	ch, c			periodontal disease, cuts from skinning and tongue removal, upper jaw cut from skinning, feet cut from skinning
0204		Pit	Medieval			Sheep/goat	18	*			2 lge Ram horncores, skull fragments, mandibles, upper jaws, isolated teeth, 3 metatarsals, humerus	1	2	ch, c			cut metatarsals - skinned, 2 large ram horncores
0204		Pit	Medieval			Pig/boar	12		*	2	Neo mandible and ulna, older juv: rad, tib, scap, upper jaw, MP, cerv vert		2	ch, c			included neonatal mandible and ulna
0204		Pit	Medieval			Fish - Thornback/Skate	1				vertebra						
0204		Pit	Medieval			Bird - Fowl	5	*			femur, coracoid, scapula, proximal phlanage, radius		3				
0204		Pit	Medieval			Mammal	298				many skull and rib fragments			butchered	3		rib sections 50-110mm, 3 burnt fragments

0242		Pit	Medieval	50	513	Cattle	8	*			upper jaw and isolated molars and premolars						all teeth in wear
0242		Pit	Medieval			Mammal	42				skull fragments						probably from cattle in same fill
0240		Pit	P-med	53	585	Cattle	5		*		femur fragments						
0240		Pit	P-med			Sheep/goat	6	*	*	2	2 sheep skulls, mandible, upper jaw, robust tibia, thoracic vert		3	sag ch vert, 1 split skull, ch tib			M3 nfe
0240		Pit	P-med			Pig/boar	2		*		humerus and metapodial						
0240		Pit	P-med			Bird - Woodcock	1	*			tibiotarsus		1	cut			
0240		Pit	P-med			SM - Hare	1	*			pelvis			cut			
0240		Pit	P-med			Mammal	37				fragments						
0240		Pit	P-med			Fish - Perch	1				vertebra		1				
0138		Pit	Undated	4	22	Sheep/goat	1	*			pelvic fragment			ch			
0138		Pit	Undated			Mammal	3				fragments						
0188		Pit	Undated	13	170	Cattle	4		*		thoracic vertebra, rib, radius shaft, PPH		0.5	ch, c			pph UF
0188		Pit	Undated			Pig/boar	2	*			radius, pelvis		1	ch, c			
0188		Pit	Undated			Mammal	7				fragments						
0189		Pit	Undated	3	45	Cattle	1				neural spine from thoracic vertebra			chopped			
0189		Pit	Undated			Mammal	2				frag						
0211		Pit	Undated	10	49	Fowl	1	*			radius						
0211		Pit	Undated			Mammal	9				fragments						

Table C.03 Catalogue of tooth record following Hillson, 1996

Context	Date	Feature	Type	Taxa	Orientation	Tooth No	Eruption	TWS	Comments
0127	Iron Age		Pit	Cattle		P4	e	g	
0127	Iron Age		Pit	Cattle		M1	e	l	
0127	Iron Age		Pit	Cattle		M2	e	f	
0127	Iron Age		Pit	Cattle		M3	e	e	
0137	Medieval		Pit	Sheep/goat		P4	e	missing	
0137	Medieval		Pit	Sheep/goat		M1	e	m	
0137	Medieval		Pit	Sheep/goat		M2	e	l	
0137	Medieval		Pit	Sheep/goat		M3	ne	ne	
0137	Medieval		Pit	Sheep/goat		P4	e	e	
0137	Medieval		Pit	Sheep/goat		M1	e	f	
0137	Medieval		Pit	Sheep/goat		M2	e	e	
0137	Medieval		Pit	Sheep/goat		M3	nfe	nfe/a	
0144	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig/Boar		P4	e	e	
0144	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig/Boar		M1	e	f	
0144	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig/Boar		M2	e	d	
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	south	upm2	e	15-40	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	south	upm3	e	20-40	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	south	um1	e	15-40	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	south	um2	e	20-40	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	south	um3	e	18-40	Levine

0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	south	upm4	e	15-20	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	west	um1	e	3 to 9	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	west	um2	e	3 to 9	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	east	Lin 1	e	4 to 11	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	east	Lin 2	e	5 to 11	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	east	Lin 3	e	3 to 9	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	east	Rin1	e	4 to 11	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	east	Rin2	e	5 to 11	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	east	Rin3	e	5 to 11	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	east	PM4	e	3 to 11	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	east	UM1	e	3 to 11	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	east	UM2	e	4 to 11	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID	east	UM3	e	3.6 to 11	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID		UPM4	e	15-20	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID		UM1	e	15-40	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID		UM2	e	20-40	Levine
0145	Iron Age	EQ skulls	Pit	EQUID		UM3	e	18-40	Levine
0193	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig/Boar		Dp4	e	c	
0193	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig/Boar		DM1	nfe	nfe	
0193	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig/Boar		Dp4	e	c	
0193	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig/Boar		DM1	nfe	nfe	cut
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		P4	e	g	
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		M1	e	k	
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		M2	e	l	
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		M3	np	np	
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		P4	e	np	

0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		M1	e	g	
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		M2	e	e	
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		M3	np	np	
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		P4	e	f	
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		M1	e	k	
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		M2	e	g	
0204	Medieval		Pit	Cattle		M3	np	f	
0228	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig		P4	e	c	
0228	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig		M1	e	f	
0228	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig		M2	e	b	
0228	Late Saxon		Pit	Pig		M3	ne	ne	

Table C.04 Charred plant remains

	sample	10	11	15	16	13	12	17	19	14
	context	0110	0113	0145	0128	0127	0202	0214	0194	0137
	feature	0109	0111	0125			0123	0208	0190	0124
	feature type	pit	pit	pit			pit	pit	pit	pit
	period	1	1	1			2	2	2	3
CEREAL GRAINS	COMMON NAME									
Triticum dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt grain	68	*366	23	47	15		1		
Triticum aestivum/compactum	bread wheat	2			1	1	27	28	19	34
Hordeum vulgare	hulled barley grain	111	*26		1	10	12	28	3	11
Avena/Secale sp.	oats						2			
Indeterminate cereals	indet grain frags	++	*229	35	43	18		61	15	54
CHAFF										
T. spelta	spelt glume base		1	1	4					
T. dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt glume base		1							
T. spelta spikelet forks	spelt spikelet forks		4							
T. dicoccum/spelta	emmer/spelt spikelet fork		2							
OTHER POTENTIAL CROPS/FOOD SOURCES										
Vicia/Pisum sp.	large bean/pea fragment					1	2		1	
Vicia/Pisum sp.	small pea/vetch frags						4	14	7	15
Corylus avellana L.	hazel	1			1		3	1		1
Prunus spinosa/Crataegus sp.	blackthorn/hawthorn (thorn)							1		
Chenopodium album L.	fat hen	24+						4		2
Atriplex cf. *prostata*	oraches	74 +								
WEEDS & WILD PLANTS										
Agrimonia cf. eupatoria/procera	Agrimony/fragrant agrimony		1							
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	vetch/vetchling	2			3	1	7			4
Polygonum sp.	knotgrasses							1		
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á.Löve	black bindweed	1	2				1			
Trifolium/Medicago/Lotus sp.	clovers/medicks/trefoils								1	1
Rumex sp.	docks									3
Polygonum/Rumex sp.	knotgrasses/docks			1						
Silene cf *latifolia*	white campions	1								
Silene sp.	campions							1	1	
Galium aparine L.	cleavers				1	1		1		
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	cabbages/mustards	2								
Centaurea sp.	knapweeds		2							
Carex sp.	sedge trigonous achene				1					
Juncus sp.	rushes									1
Bromus/Festuca sp.	bromes/fescues	3			6					
Bromus/Avena sp.	bromes/oats		*15	1		5		17		2
Bromus sp.	bromes						20			20
Poaceae	indet grasses									4
Indeterminate seeds	abraded/fragmented/distorted	2			2					
vitrified organic material	charred food waste		21	6			5	4	1	3
TOTAL		291	670	67	110	52	83	162	48	155
volume of soil processed (litres)		40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
volume of flot produced		10	400	20	15	10	300	95	70	20
volume of flot scanned		10	20	20	15	10	300	95	70	20

charred fragments per litre		7.3	318	1.7	2.75	1.3	2.1	4.0	1.2	3.9
NON-PLANT REMAINS										
ferrous spheroids/flakes		#		#	xx		###		#	xx
burnt animal bone			#			#				#
animal bone frags				#	#		#			
amphibian bones				#	#	#		#	#	#
fish bones/scales				#	#		#			#
fired clay					#					
fly pupia										##
snails					#		#			
cess nodules							#			#

* count within subsample of five percent of flot examined

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

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 Iron Age date. Of particular interest was a set of horse skulls recovered from the fill.
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

APPENDIX E: RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
26 May 2021

Laboratory Code	SUERC-97883 (GU57487)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	SUY 164
Context Reference	145
Material	Animal bone : Eqqus caballus
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.7 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.5 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.3
Radiocarbon Age BP	2158 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

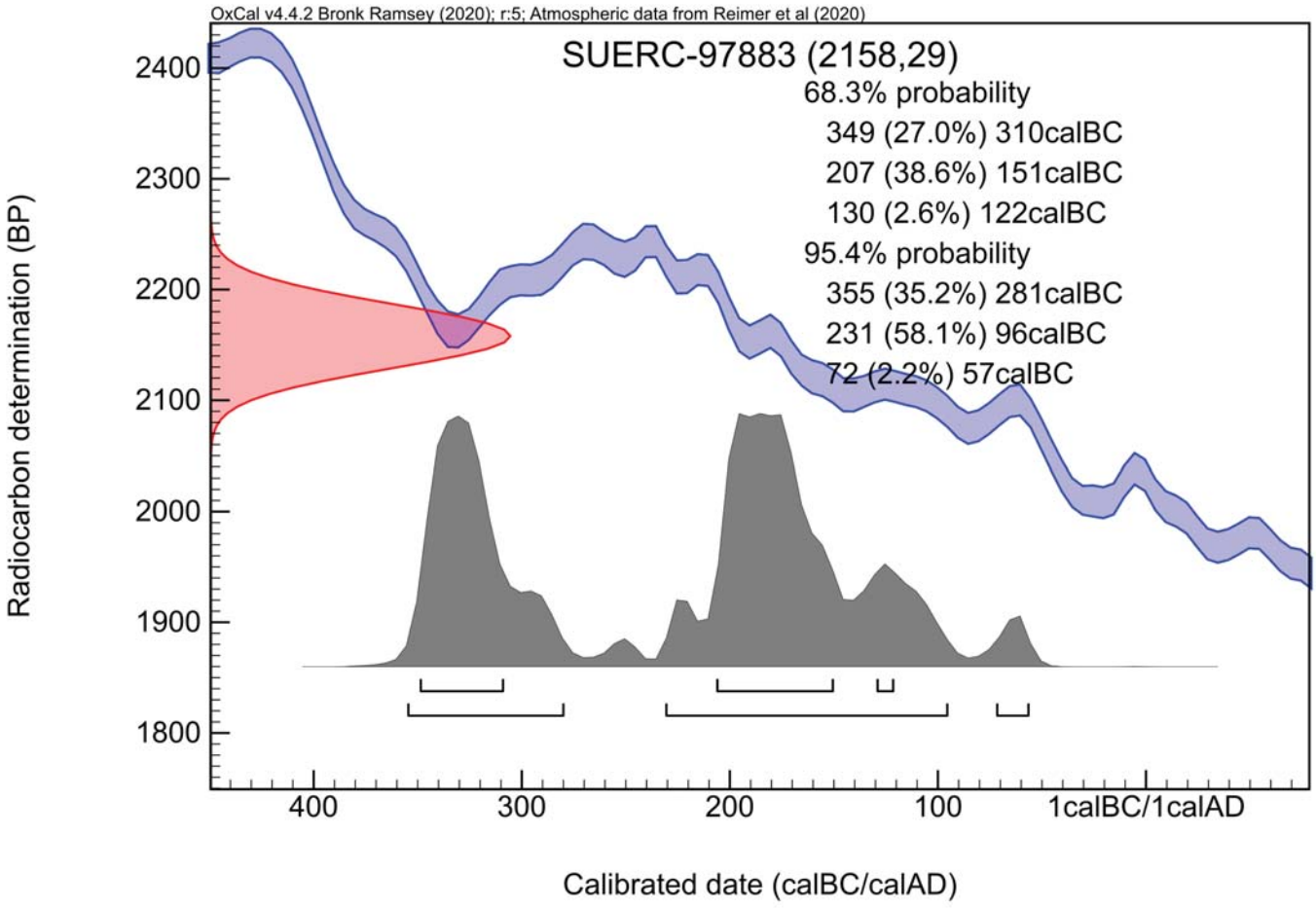
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont



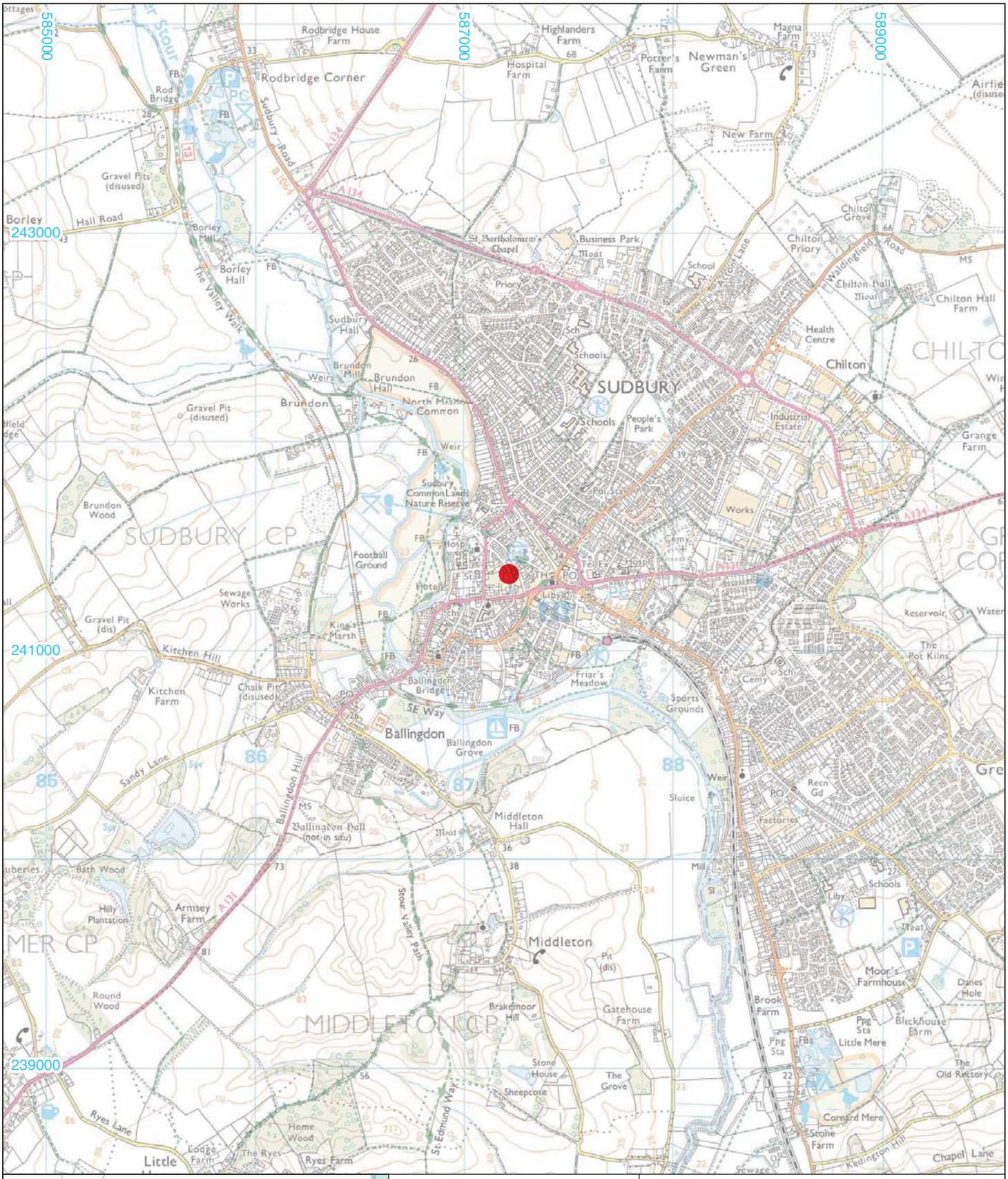
The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*



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PROJECT TITLE

Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0236**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/08/2021**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	

Site boundary

Study area

HER monument

N

0 1:2500 100m

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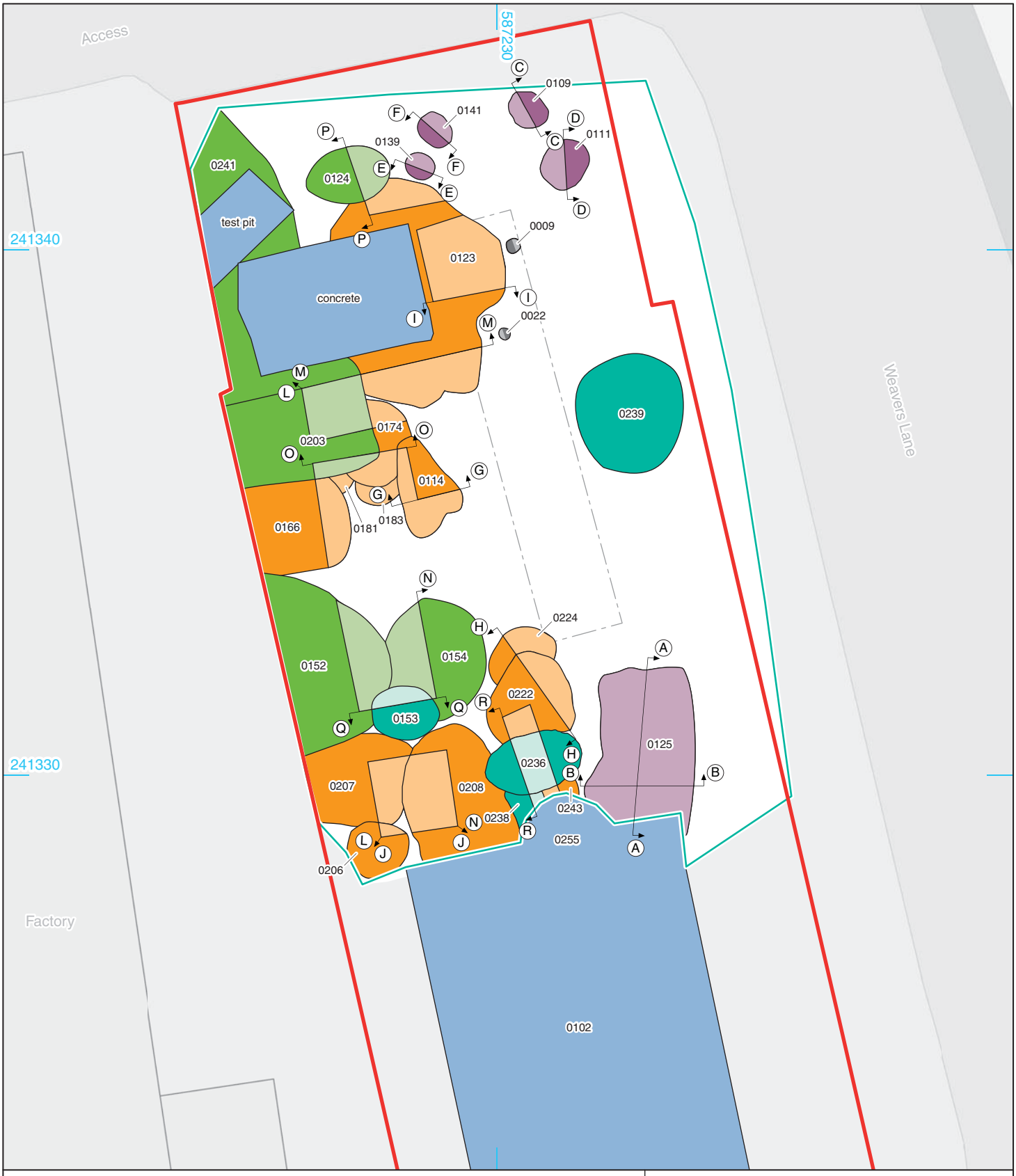
PROJECT TITLE

Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site plan, showing surrounding HER Monuments

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0236	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16/08/2021	2
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:2500	



Site boundary

Watching brief area

Previous archaeological work

Section location

Excavated / unexcavated

Period I: Iron Age

Period II: late Anglo Saxon

Period III: medieval

Period IV: post-medieval

Undated

Modern

N

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, RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0236	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/07/2021	3
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:100	

Site boundary

Watching brief area

Excavation area

Previous archaeological work

Section location

Excavated / unexcavated

Period II: late Anglo Saxon

Period III: medieval

Modern

N

0 1:100 5m

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PROJECT TITLE

Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

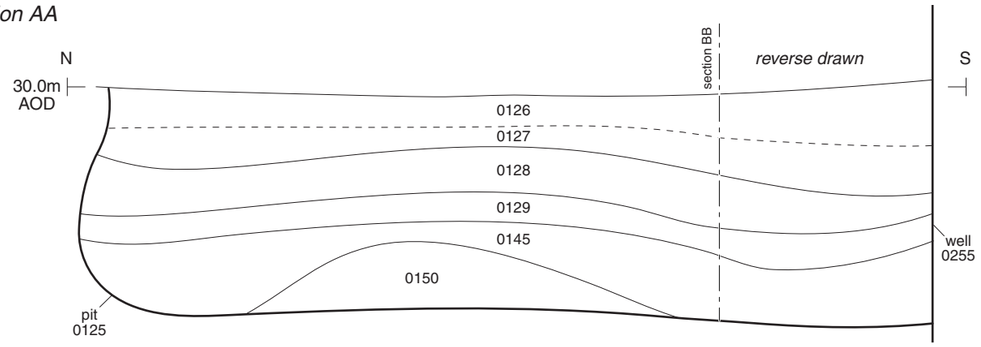
FIGURE TITLE

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

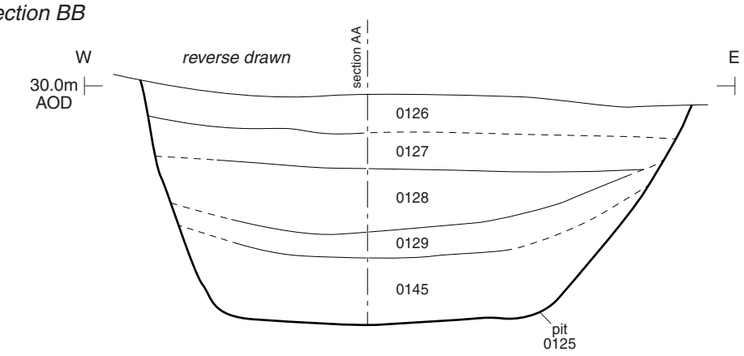
DRAWN BY	GB, RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0236
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	08/07/2021
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:100

FIGURE NO. 4

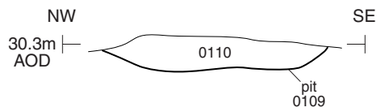
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



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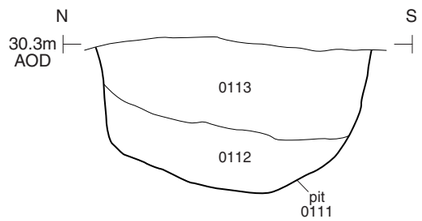

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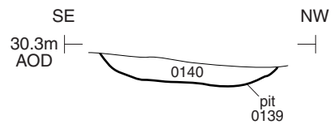

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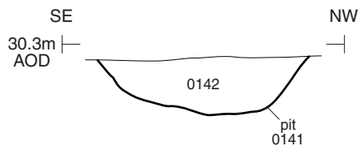

0 1:20 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

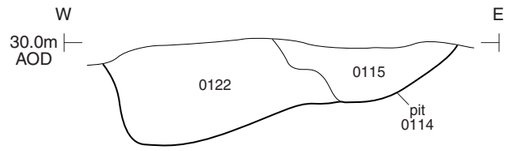
Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Period I: Iron Age sections

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0236**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/08/2020**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section GG



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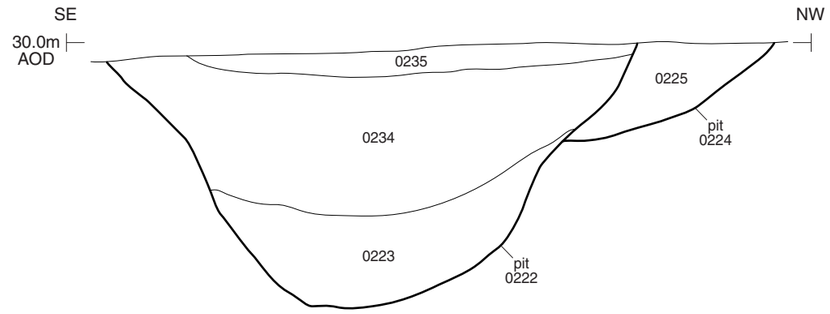

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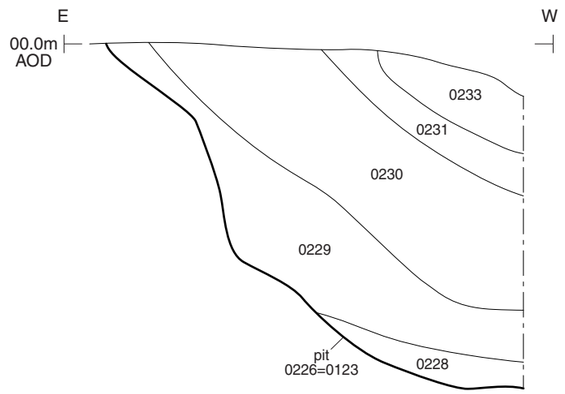
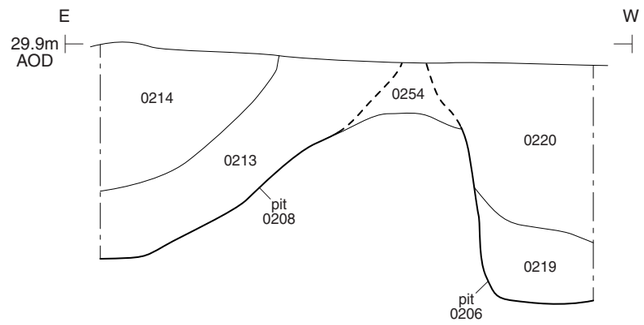


Section JJ



Section KK

0 1:20 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

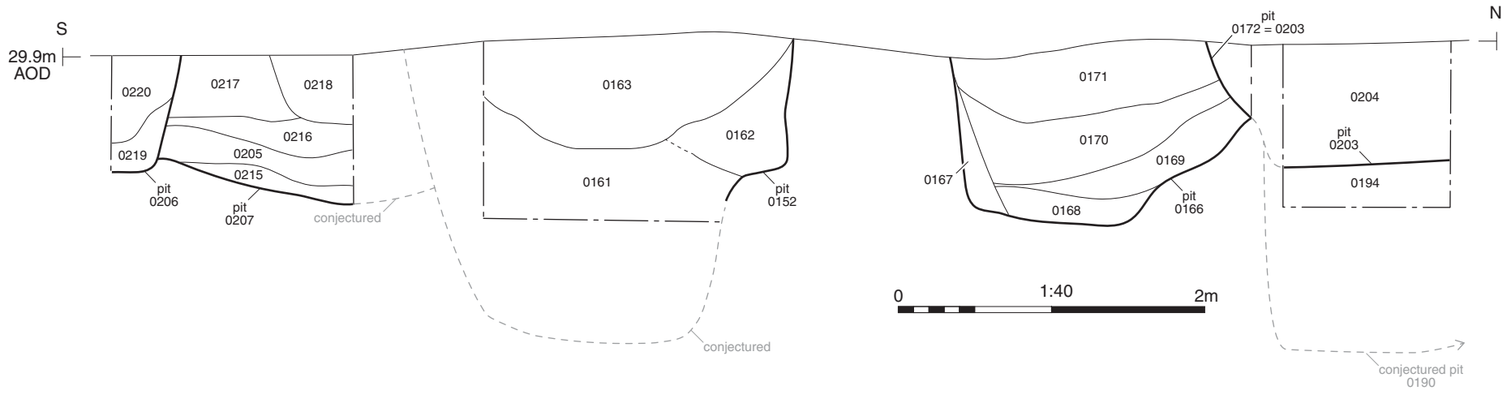
Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Period II: late Anglo Saxon sections

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0236**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/08/2020**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section LL



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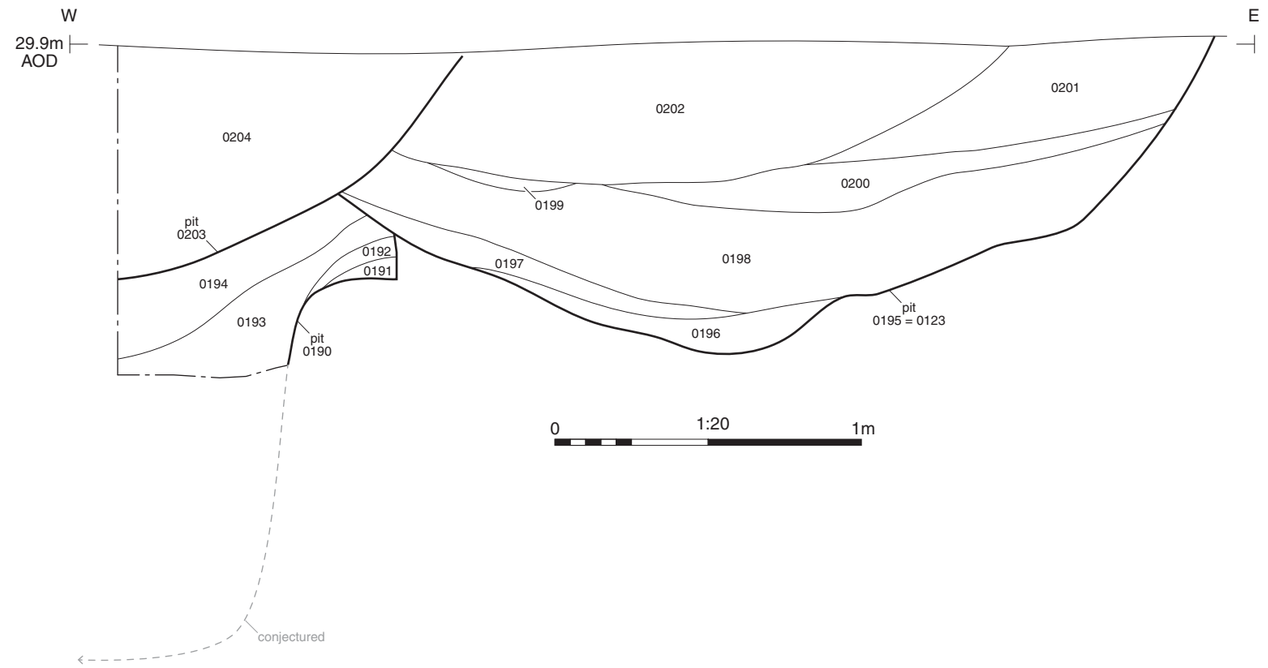

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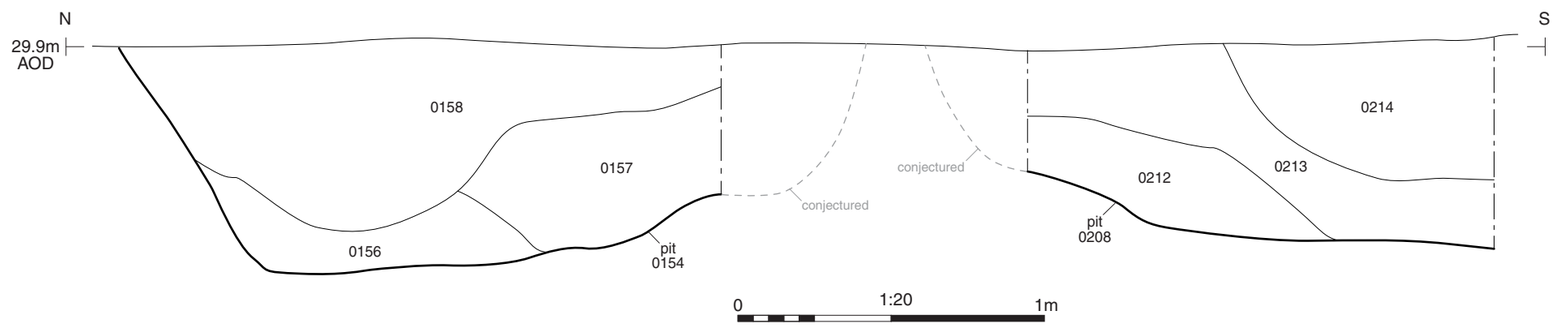

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PROJECT TITLE

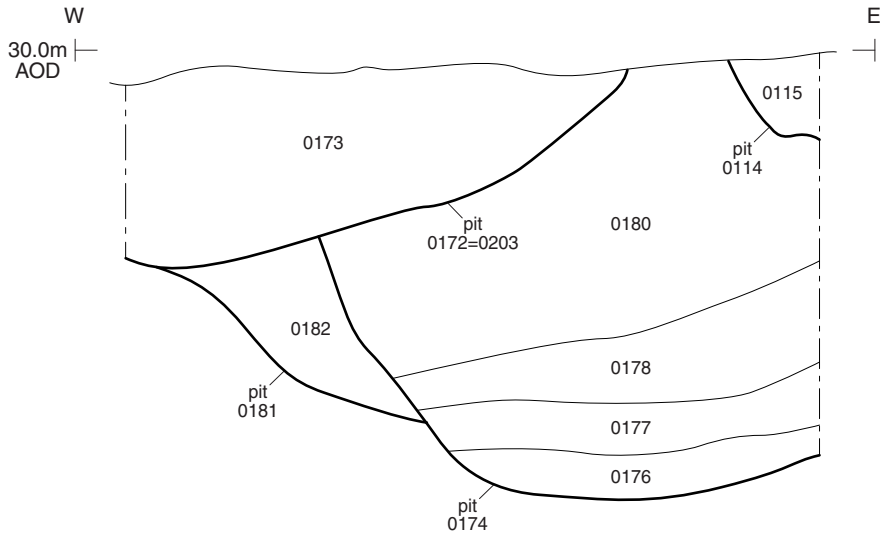
Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Periods II and III: late Anglo Saxon and medieval sections

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0236**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/08/2020**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:40, 1:20**	

Section OO



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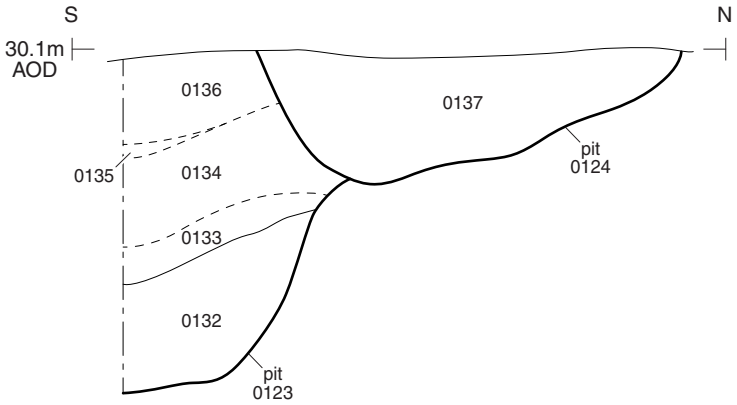

0 1:20 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

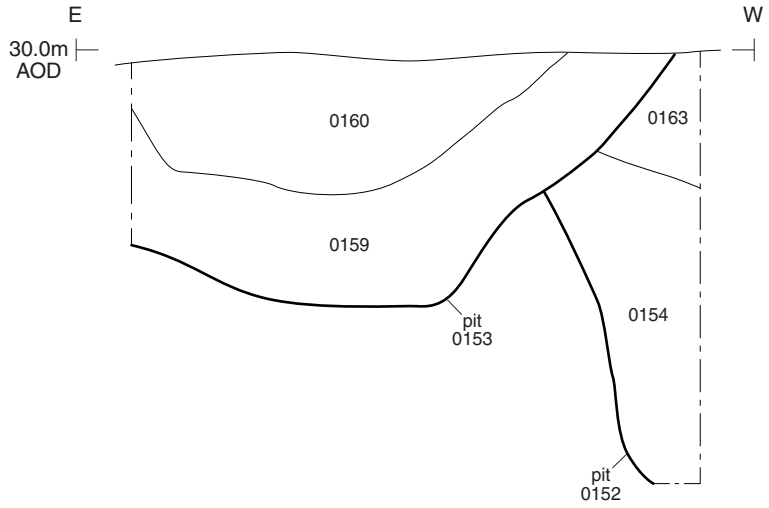
Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Periods II and III: late Anglo Saxon and medieval sections (continued)

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0236**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/08/2021**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Section QQ



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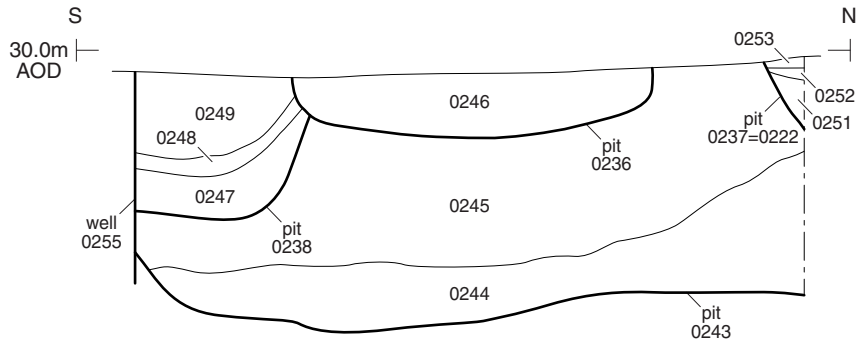

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PROJECT TITLE

Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

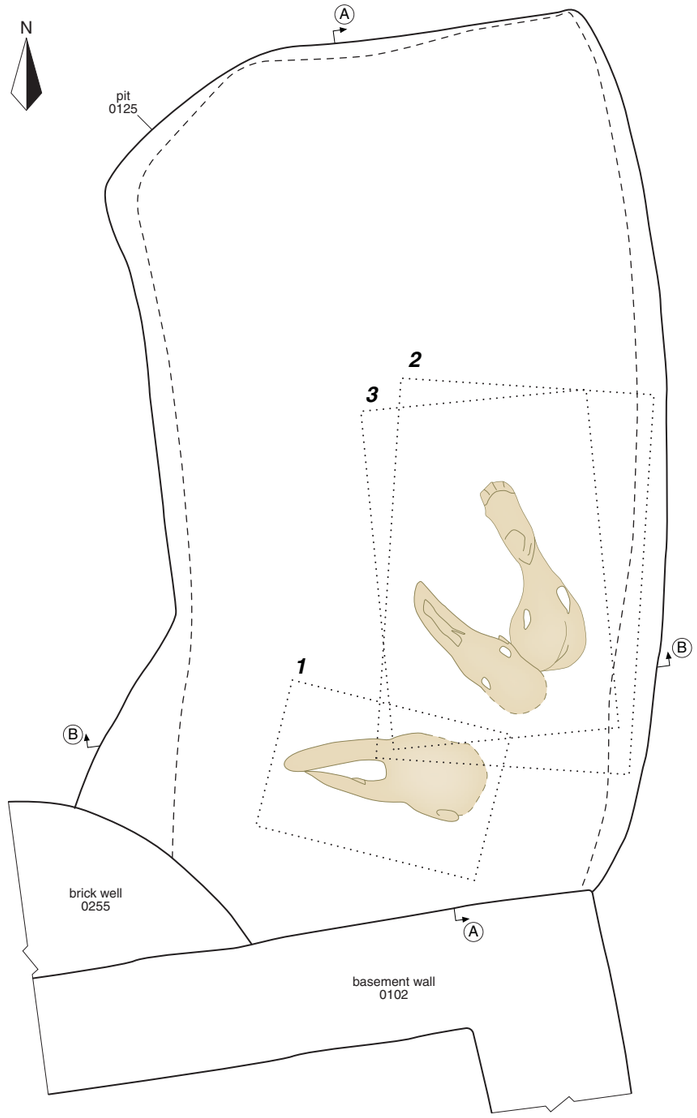
Periods IV: post-medieval sections

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0236**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**16/08/2021**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

1

2

3



4

Pit 0125 post-excavation, looking north (1m scales)

Archaeological feature
Base of feature
Horse skeletal remain
A A Section line

0 1:20 1m

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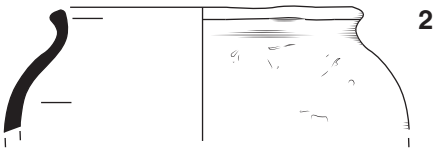
PROJECT TITLE
Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

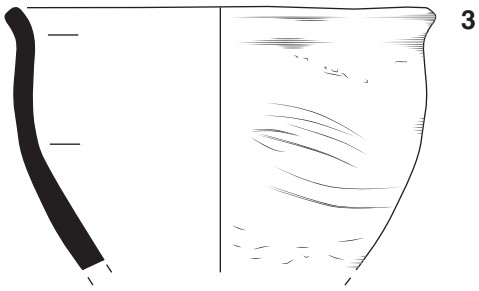
FIGURE TITLE
Period I: Iron Age pit 0125 plan and photographs

DRAWN BY	GB	PROJECT NO.	SU0236	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	16/08/2020	10
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A3	1:20	

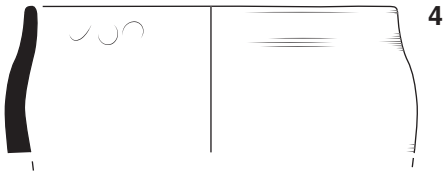
0126

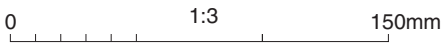
0127





0145





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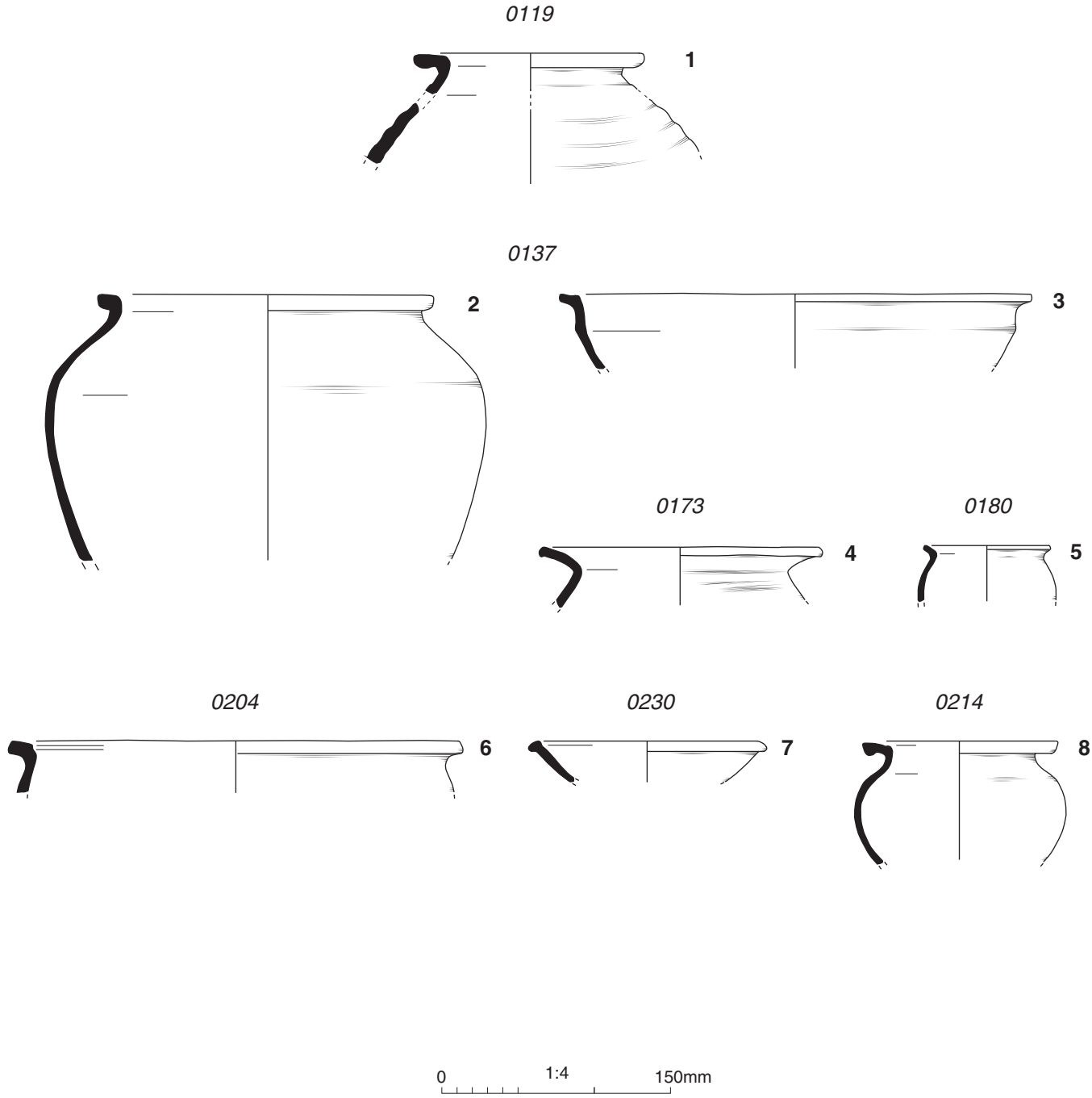
PROJECT TITLE

Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Period I: Iron Age pottery illustrations

DRAWN BY	**HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0236**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**AO**	*DATE*	**15/11/2021**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:3**	



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PROJECT TITLE
Gainsborough House, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Period II: late Anglo Saxon pottery illustrations

DRAWN BY	HMM	PROJECT NO.	SU0236	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	AO	DATE	15/11/2021	12
APPROVED BY	JM	SCALE@A4	1:4	

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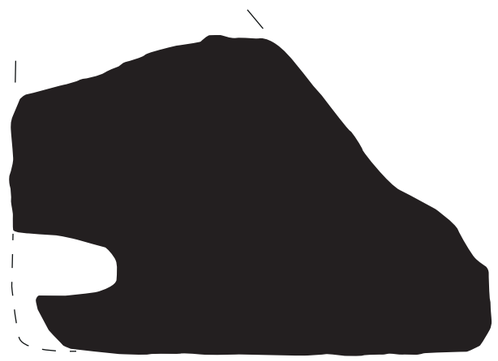

0 1:2 100mm

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Period I: Iron Age quernstone photographs and illustration

DRAWN BY	**RW, HMM**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0236**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**08/11/2020**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**JM**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:2**	

RA 1022

1

RA 1019

2

RA 1018

3

RA 1024

4

RA 1000

5

RA 1029

6

0 1:1 50mm

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Artefact photographs and x-rays

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