Cotswold Archaeology

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Needham Market
Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation

for
Tothill Services Ltd

HER Ref: NDM 057
CA Project: SU0083
CA Report: SU0083_02

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Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Needham Market
Suffolk

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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Location:	Needham Market, Suffolk
NGR:	608240 255840
Type:	Excavation
Date:	25 November to 20 December 2019
Planning Reference:	DC/18/03965
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk HER
OASIS ID:	373645
Site Code:	NDM 057

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) in November and December 2019 on land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk.

This phase of work followed a trenched evaluation, undertaken by CA in May 2019, which recorded prehistoric ditches, pits, postholes, potential drip gullies and a large post-medieval pit. The collection of archaeological features prompted a programme of archaeological excavation, covering an area of 0.29 hectares located in the central third of the field.

The excavation produced a further eight discrete medieval pits, a single water well pit, two medieval ditches and a post-medieval gully. An Iron Age ditch recorded during the evaluation was further investigated along its curvilinear course, skirting the base of the Gipping tributary that is now a dry valley. A thin layer of finds rich material located below the topsoil, was identified as a night-soil deposit, containing 23 small finds; the majority of which were of medieval origin and included coins, tokens, buckle plates, buckles and jewellery. A post-medieval quarry pit and boundary subdivision were further recorded.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November and December 2019, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) undertook an archaeological excavation on behalf of Tothill Services Ltd on land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 608240 255840; Fig. 1).

1.2 Two conditions were placed on the planning application DC/18/03965 for an archaeological excavation, following an earlier trenched evaluation (Schofield 2019). The required work was detailed in a Brief (dated 11/09/2019) produced by Kate Batt of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (Craven 2019) and approved by Kate Batt. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation (CIfA 2014), Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003), Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (SCCAS 2018), the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide and the accompanying PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015)*. In the absence of Kate Batt, the site was monitored by her colleague Gemma Stewart.

1.4 This archive report represents the final stage of reporting at the site. In isolation, the site is deemed to have limited potential for the study of prehistoric and medieval activity, therefore it is not thought to warrant publication. The evaluation data has been fully integrated with the excavation data and is supported by illustrations, finds and environmental data. It will attempt to address the relevant local and regional research topics for agrarian activity in the prehistoric period and rural medieval settlement activity in Suffolk.

The site

1.5 The proposed development consists of nine new properties, with garages and access, located within a *c*.0.7ha pasture field on the northwestern edge of modern-day Needham Market (Fig. 1). The 0.29-hectare excavation area was specified by SCCAS and it was located in the central third of the field (Fig. 2).

1.6 Situated between Stowmarket Road to the southwest and the Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds railway line to the northeast, the site is located upon a northwest facing slope at a height of between *c*.24-27m above Ordnance Datum (AOD); descending *c*.320m northeast down to an extant tributary drain of the River Gipping, that forms the northwestern boundary of the field. The southeastern boundary borders 96 Stowmarket Road, which also marks the current limit of Needham Market.

1.7 The superficial geology on the high ground to the southeast, consists of sand and gravel deposits of the Lowestoft Formation, whilst alluvial clay and silts dominate the low ground to the northwest. The underlying bedrock is of the Newhaven Chalk Formation (BGS, 2020).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The SCCAS brief (Batt 2019) states that the site *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. Evidence from aerial photographs indicates the presence of a number of burial mounds (BAD 007, CRM 052, CRM 012, CRM 053, BAD 055, BAD 028, BAD 006) of probable prehistoric and Roman date, in the surrounding fields. Surface find scatters and metal detected artefacts of multiple periods have also been found nearby. Of particular interest is an antiquarian find of a hoard of late Roman coins in an imported bowl of early Anglo-Saxon date (BAD 004), which was found on or near to the development site.'* A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. 9225575) was commissioned for the project and this is illustrated on Figure 3.

2.2 The bulk of the entries in the HER lie to the east of the railway line, on the floodplain of the River Gipping. The Roman pottery vessel containing Roman coins was found immediately to the north, however, an alternative location puts this find *c*.300m to the northwest (BAD 002/004). A cast copper bowl and an enamelled bowl of Saxon date are further recorded under this entry. A Roman scatter, including brooches and coins (BAD 016) was found *c*.250m to the southeast. Anglo-Saxon finds including a fastener and a strap end were also discovered in the same area. Further medieval finds were recovered from BAD 016, including a buckle and a token.

2.3 Examination of the historic Ordnance Survey (OS) maps revealed that apart from the general expansion of Needham Market to the southeast, relatively little has changed

on the site and its surroundings since the late 19th century. The 1885 OS First Edition map records the railway line, tributary drain and road as they are today, however, the field itself extends slightly further to the southeast. A low-lying area to the northwest is depicted as a separate small plot of trees. On the 1927 OS Third Edition, trees are no longer shown, but the separate plot alongside the drain remains. Later maps, after 1927, record the modern limits of the site with the boundary running alongside the tributary drain and the construction of number 96, Stowmarket Road to the southeast.

2.4 The evaluation of the site in May 2019 consisted of seven trenches totalling 195m in length, which equates to 5% of the application area. The stratigraphic sequence was shown to vary considerably, owing to the site's topography. Topsoil thickness ranged from 0.30m to 0.47m, directly overlying the superficial geology on the high ground to the southwest. Trenches T1, T2, T3, T6 and T7 were located on the side of the natural slope or on the lower-lying land, where the topsoil overlay subsoils of colluvial and alluvial origin, with the superficial geology ranging from 0.4m to c.1.2m+ below the ground surface (Fig. 2).

2.5 Four of the seven trenches (T1, T2, T5 and T6) contained archaeological features cutting into the natural drift geology, demonstrating the survival of an archaeological horizon representing three phases of datable site activity.

2.6 Evidence for Neolithic occupation was present in Trench 1, in the form of a single pit containing Middle Neolithic pottery (possibly Peterborough ware).

2.7 A phase of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was revealed as a spread of pits and ditches that contained small quantities of pottery and worked or heat-altered flint. Several features, including three curvilinear gullies and two postholes, were undated but are thought likely to be contemporary with the Bronze Age/Iron Age features and together indicate the presence of a relic field system and possible settlement.

2.8 One substantial pit or ditch edge in Trench 5, contained late medieval and post-medieval finds, potentially indicating a quarrying event or rubbish pit.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation are to:

- excavate the specified area of 0.3ha, which is centred upon the archaeological deposits known in Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 (Fig. 2)
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

3.2 The specific aims of the work are to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
- 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

3.3 Research aims identified from the Regional Research Framework (Medlycott 2011, 13-14, 20-21 & 29-32) include:

- Bronze and Iron Age settlement and landscapes.
- Typological identification of Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery cross-referenced with scientific dating.
- Study of development, frequency and significance of flint-working in the Bronze Age.
- Bronze Age/Iron Age transition.
- Development of the agrarian economy in the Iron Age.
- Finds studies – development of regional pottery sequences and chronologies for the Iron Age.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (Craven 2019). The location of the excavation area was agreed with Kate Batt, principally informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (Schofield 2019). An excavation area

measuring 150m by 143m was laid out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica Viva GS08+ RTK GNSS GPS in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*. The excavation area was scanned for live services by trained CA staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the CA *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*.

4.2 The Suffolk HER officer confirmed that the project will continue to use site code NDM 057 and this will be included on all future project documentation. An OASIS online record (373645) has been initiated, with key fields in details, location and creator forms completed.

4.3 Overburden was mechanically removed, under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket. All machining ceased when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate was reached.

4.4 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) took place throughout the project, using an experienced metal-detectorist (Steve Clarkson). Layers were machine excavated in steady spits, allowing metal detecting to be safely undertaken as the deposits were removed. The XYZ coordinates of the registered artefacts were recorded by GPS.

4.5 Hand-cleaning of the stripped surfaces to better define archaeological deposits/features was undertaken, with all archaeological features recorded in plan by GPS. All features, including relationships, were investigated by hand and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. The full archaeological sequence was exposed down to the undisturbed natural deposits.

4.6 Features were excavated in stratigraphic units, to better understand their stratigraphic and chronological relationship with the site's development. Samples were taken where suitably sealed contexts were identified.

4.7 All domestic deposits were 100% excavated, with discrete features (post holes, pits) half sectioned by hand. A minimum of 10% of all linear features (ditches, gullies) were investigated.

4.8 Archaeological features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context was recorded on a pro-forma

context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using a Leica GPS and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20). Detailed feature planning was undertaken using a GPS in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour – 18mp, 5184 x 3456 pixels in raw and .jpg format) were also taken. Finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. Artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

LiDAR data and topographic modelling

4.9 Open source LiDAR data, published by the Environment Agency as part of the National LIDAR Programme, was used to create a 3D model of the site (Figs 29 and 30). A raster image of the archaeological features was geolocated over 0.50m digital terrain model (DTM) data. This allowed a visual representation of the archaeological features in the landscape to be created. It should be noted that the raster image is located at the top of the stratigraphic sequence and *not* at the base. A water level plan was also modelled at four heights AOD, to investigate the impact of changes to the water level of the Gipping River on the archaeology. A 3m vertical exaggeration algorithm was applied to the data, in order to proportionally amplify Z axis data. This allows subtle height differences to be plotted with greater clarity.

Environmental remains

4.11 Care was taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, following the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Campbell *et al* 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.* The sampling strategy followed the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.12 Samples were taken from secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Bulk environmental samples were a minimum of 40l.

4.13 Samples were processed following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (Campbell *et al* 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples were processed to 0.25mm. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods

of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 4 – 28)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the contexts, finds and environmental samples (biological evidence) are to be found in Appendices A – O.

Site Stratigraphic Sequence

5.2 The deposit model was changeable and heavily influenced by the local topography. At the top of the sequence was Topsoil Layer 1000, a dark grey brown, loose silty clay with occasional subangular flint stones, present to a maximum thickness of 0.62m at the base of the river valley.

Beneath Topsoil 1000, was Subsoil 1001, a consistent homogenous layer of mid grey brown, loose sandy silt with lime flecks, present across the entire excavation area (0.18m thick). The component elements suggest that this once organic layer did not accumulate on site and neither was it deposited from a water borne source. It is therefore considered to be a nightsoil, imported on to site, potentially via cart from the pit latrines, privy middens and pail closets of Needham Market, before being spread across the field as a manure. Its lime content may have been added to balance the pH of the fertiliser. The high number of metalwork finds recovered from within this layer adds credence to this theory, with 23 finds potentially lost within the latrines, never to be retrieved by their owners. These registered artefacts were triangulated by GPS and include medieval coins, tokens, buttons and some moderately high-status buckles and jewellery (see paragraph 6.11 and Appendix J).

Below Subsoil/Nightsoil Layer 1001 was Alluvium 1002, composed of mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint stone inclusions. This layer was exclusively located within the basin of the former riverbed. Finds recovered from this layer include Bronze Age pottery and a struck flint, a medieval and a Georgian coin, a hook clasp and a flint scraper. A single discrete layer of colluvium (0608) was further present in a natural hollow on the cusp of the rise, in the area of Trench 6. It was originally recorded as the basal fill of a potential pit and was a mid-red grey brown, friable silty

sand with occasional small, medium and large angular gravel stones. It was present below Layer 1001 and sealed medieval pits (1081/85 and 1078) recorded in the northwestern corner of the excavation area.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was a variable Natural Superficial Geology 1003, which was composed of mid yellow, friable silty sand and gravel, mid red orange and mid blue grey, compact silty clay with gravel pockets and mid grey and whitish grey very soft and loose granular chalk. This rock was broadly split into areas of compact clay, silt and loose chalk deposits solely located on the higher ground, whilst a friable sandy geology was predominant in the dry river valley.

The finds assemblage, together with the stratigraphic evidence, identifies four distinct phases of activity, the majority of which date to the medieval period; with natural and undated features further recorded. These are detailed below:

- Phase 1: Prehistoric
- Phase 2: Medieval (11th – 14th Century AD)
- Phase 3: Post-medieval (15th – 20th Century AD)
- Phase 4: Modern

Natural Features (Figs 4 – 6)

5.3 The majority of natural features were located in the river valley, all of which were half-sectioned to investigate their origin. Fills contained within these features were composed of sandy silt, with their irregular form being indicative of natural variations and tree hollows.

Irregular Tree Hollow 1025 was located on the side of the rise, it contained Fill 1026 that was composed of dark orange-brown, friable silty sand with sparse small sub-rounded flint stones. A few sherds of 17th to 18th century pottery and Registered Artefact 145, a medieval buckle fragment (1200 - 1250 AD), were recovered from the very top of the context and are therefore thought to have been residually deposited.

A further seven features excavated during the evaluation (0103, 0106, 0108, 0110, 0115, 0117 and 0204) were found to be either geological hollows, tree hollows or natural channels in the subsequent excavation. Natural features are illustrated in Figures 4, 5 and 6.

Phase 1, Prehistoric (Figs 4, and 9 – 16)

5.5 Ditch G1042 was originally investigated in Trenches 1 and 2 (0113, 0206) during the archaeological evaluation; with a further ten segments (1013, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1027, 1029, 1035, 1039) subsequently excavated. It had steep sides and a concave base and was orientated east to west, cutting the sandy river valley deposits and closely skirting the base of the former tributary. Ditch G1042 has been tentatively assigned a prehistoric date; however, its fill is more heavily leached than those present in the pits and ditches of medieval date and many of the excavated segments contained abraded Neolithic to Iron Age pottery sherds and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age struck flint flakes (1014, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1028 1036 and 1040). Equally, the abraded nature of the prehistoric pottery and flint may indicate that these finds have been residually deposited (Appendix B and E) and therefore the ditch is of a later date. Finds of a later date were recovered from two ditch segments (1023 and 1027), that number five heavily abraded sherds of Roman pottery (Fill 1024) and a single Colchester ware (13th-14th century) pottery sherd from Ditch Fill 1028. These later finds are considered to be intrusive, however, it is possible that the ditch is either Roman or contemporaneous with the medieval features on site. Charred cereal grains, a single barley and an unidentified cereal grain fragment were further recovered from Ditch Fill 1030 (sample 103, Ditch Slot 1029).

Natural Hollow/Pit 0103 was oval, measuring 1.67m long, 1.45m wide and 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained single fill 0104, consisting of a firm, mid-orange-brown silty sand with occasional iron pan, charcoal flecks and rounded flint stones. A single Neolithic pottery sherd and struck flint blade (potentially washed into the feature) were recovered from the top of the fill.

Phase 2, Medieval (Figs 4, 5, and 17 – 23)

5.6 The medieval period is represented by two ditches (G1062 and G1098) and ten pits (0608, 1008, 1010/1064, 1033, 1046, 1060, 1070, 1076, 1078, 1081/1085) recorded during the trenched evaluation and excavation stages, and phased by the diagnostic pottery sherds recovered. Two distinct medieval zones became apparent when the dating evidence was confirmed. The first includes a group of eight pits (0608, 1033, 1046, 1060, 1070, 1076, 1078, 1081/1085) that are enclosed by Ditch G1062 and its recut G1098 in the southwestern corner of the site; the second set comprise outlying rubbish pits 1008 and 1010/1064, located more centrally within the limits of excavation.

Enclosure Ditch G1062 and recut G1098

Ditch G1062 and its recut Ditch G1098 formed a boundary enclosing the pit group described below, all were located in the south-western corner of the excavation area.

Ditch G1062 comprised ditch slot segments 1044, 1056, 1068 and 1096 and was linear in plan (27m+ in length), orientated north-northwest to south-southeast with steep sides and a concave base. Fills from two excavated segments (1044 and 1096) contained sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery, with animal bone, fired clay and shell further recovered. Bulk Sample 105 was taken from Fill 1045 of ditch segment 1044, in which charred cereal grains, legumes, fragments of charcoal, snail shells and animal bone fragments were recovered.

Ditch G1098, comprised segments 1072 and 1093 and is a recut of G1062. It runs on a similar alignment (north-northwest to south-southeast) to G1062, before diverging at its south-southeastern extreme and had steep sides and a flat base. Fill 1073 of Cut 1072 was light yellow-brown, compacted clay-silt with occasional chalk stones, in which animal bone was collected. Segment 1093 contained Basal Fill 1094, a mid reddish-brown, compact silt with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions; no finds were present. Upper Fill 1095 was dark orange-brown, friable sandy silt with occasional flint and stone inclusions, a single intrusive pottery sherd of late 17th to 18th century pottery was recovered. No distinct terminus of G1098 was identified during the excavation, with the north-northwestern end ostensibly merging with Ditch G1062. It was cut by Pit 1074 and Quarry Pit 1066/1089 and cut Ditch G1062 and Pit 1070.

Enclosed Pits 0607, 1033, 1046, 1048/1060, 1076, 1070, 1078, 1081/1085

These eight pits were enclosed by Ditches G1062 and G1098, located in the southwestern corner of the excavation area.

Well Pit 1081/1085 was perhaps the most interesting of all features present on site. It was oval in plan, 3.73m by 2.14m in diameter, with near vertical sides and a deep flat base. It contained three fills 1082/1086, 1083/1087 and 1084/1088, described in the table below.

Fill	Composition	Dimensions (l x w x d)	Finds	Enviro. Sample
1084/1088	Upper fill. Dark red brown, firm sandy silt, mottled throughout with clay, inclusions of charcoal and chalk flecks and frequent stones and flints. Hand excavated	1.00m+ x 1.40m x 0.50m	13th – 14th century pottery, animal bone, struck flint	<102>
1083/1087	Second fill. Mid orange-brown, firm sandy silt with a clay tip line at the base of the fill, some charcoal flecks, and frequent small- mid stones and flints. Hand excavated	1.00m+ x 0.94m x 0.32m	13th – 14th century pottery	-
1082/1086	Basal fill. Dark grey brown friable silty sand, with iron pan staining and inclusions of moderate small-mid stones and flints, waterlogged. Hand excavated to 1.10m below ground surface level, machine excavated to base	1.00m+ x 1.07m x 0.75m	-	-

Table 2. Fills of Well Pit 1081/1085.

Bulk Sample 102 was taken from the finds rich Upper Fill 1088, in which charred cereal grains, legumes, seeds, marine shell, snail shells, herpetofauna and charcoal were present. The feature was excavated to a safe depth in two quadrants, however, its base could not safely be reached; therefore, in consultation with the Curatorial Archaeologist, a machine was brought in to safely excavate the feature in spits to its base, a total depth of 1.57m. No finds were recovered from the waterlogged, sterile homogenous basal fill (1082/1086) that was removed by the mechanical excavator.

Pit 1033 was oval in plan with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Basal Fill 1034 was a light orange-brown, friable silty sand with moderate chalk flecks and gravel stone inclusions, no finds were present. Upper Fill 1043 was a mid-grey brown, firm sandy silt with lenses of clay. Oyster shell, residual prehistoric struck flint flakes and 14th century pottery were recovered. Bulk Sample 100 was taken from Upper Fill 1043, charred cereal grains, legumes and seeds, along with shell, snail shells, herpetofauna and charcoal.

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Pit 1046 was oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, it contained a single fill (1047) that was a mottled mid grey brown and mid orange, friable silty sand with small sub-angular gravel stones and chalk flecks. Late 13th to 14th century pottery sherds, oyster shell and residual prehistoric struck flint flakes were recovered from its fill.

Pit 1048/1060 was oval in plan, measuring 5.82m by 1.14m+ and 0.37m (max.) deep. The northwestern edge of which ran beyond the limits of the excavation. Its fill

(1049/1061) was a mid-orangish brown friable silty sand, with grey mottling and frequent small-medium flint stones. The pit was truncated by Ditch G1063. Late 13th to 14th century pottery, prehistoric struck flint flakes, intrusive post-medieval ceramic building material and fired clay were recovered.

Pit 1078 was oval in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.25m+ by 1.90m+ and 1.06m in depth, it was recut by pit 1076. Basal Fill 1079 was mid greyish brown, compacted chalky clay with redeposited natural throughout, no finds were present. Upper Fill 1080 was mid reddish brown, soft clayey silt, containing 13th to 14th century pottery, oyster shell, animal bone and struck flint flakes. Registered Artefact 147, a residual retouched worked flint blade, was recovered from the top of the context.

Pit 1076 was oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 1.00m+ by 1.25m+ and 0.78m deep. It contained single Fill 1077, that was mid reddish brown, compacted clayey silt with large lenses of redeposited clay, and sub-rounded flint stones. No finds were present. Pit 1076 was a recut of Pit 1078, it has therefore been given a medieval date.

Pit 1070 was oval in plan (1.00m+ by 1.52m+ and 0.95m deep) with steep sides to a flat base, it was truncated by 1066, 1068 and 1072. Its Fill 1071 was dark orange-brown, compacted clayey silt, in which no finds were present. This feature predates Ditches 1068 and 1072 and its stratigraphic relationships, character and topographic location suggests it dates to the medieval period.

Contexts 0607/0608/0609 were originally interpreted as a pit with two fills, located in the corner of Trench 6 and situated on the side of the rise. Following the removal of overburden deposits, this “feature” was found to be two discrete layers of colluvium, lying in a slight depression. Layer 0609 lying below the Nightsoil Deposit 1001 and Layer 0608 overlying the natural superficial deposit (1003).

Pits 1008, 1010/1064

These two pits were located near the centre of the excavation, to the east of the medieval enclosure limits that was present in the southwestern corner.

Pit 1008 was present to the southeast of undated Pits 1004 and 1006, it had slightly

irregular sides and base indicative of a re-used tree hollow. Sherds of 14th to 15th century, animal bone, oyster shell and CBM were present within its Fill 1009. Bulk Sample 104 was taken, it contained bread wheat type charred cereal grains, barley grains, a small number of charred legumes (possibly peas) and a small number of grass family caryopses were further observed.

Large Pit 1010/1064 was located on top of the rise, it was roughly rectangular in plan with moderately steep sides, in which two quadrants were excavated. Four fills, interpreted as discrete tip line deposits were recorded in its western quadrant and a single homogenous fill was present in the eastern slot, these are described in the table below:

Fill of Segment 1010	**Composition**	**Dimensions (l x w x d)**	**Finds**	**Enviro. Sample**
1012	Upper fill. Mid grey brown, firm clay silt with charcoal flecks and chalk pebbles, with a lens of large stones along the NE side of the fill	1.00m+ x 2.60m x 0.42m	Med / post-medieval cbm, animal bone, struck flint, RA111	-
1011	Third fill. Mid yellow brown, compact silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, sparse charcoal and moderate small-mid sub-rounded stones and flints	1.00m+ x 1.22m x 0.23m	-	-
1032	Second fill. A mid yellowish brown compacted silty clay with some chalk flecks and moderate stones and flints	1.00m+ x 1.04m x 0.39m	-	-
1031	Basal fill. Light yellowish brown compacted silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and sparse small stones	1.00m+ x 0.23m x 0.18m	-	-
Fill of Segment 1064	**Composition**	**Dimensions (l x w x d)**	**Finds**	
1065	Mid orange-brown, compact silty clay with moderate inclusions of charcoal and chalk flecks, moderate small-mid stone and flint inclusions, Bulk Sample 101 taken	1.00m+ x 3.42m x 0.40m	13th – 14th century pottery, animal bone, struck flint, cbm, RA111	101

Table 1. Fills of Pit 1010/1064.

Registered Artefact 111, an Edward complete farthing of Edward I-III (AD 1272-1377). was recovered from its upper fill (1012/1065). Late 13th to 14th century pottery and the largest amount of animal bone collected on site, came from the eastern excavated segment (Fill 1065), along with shell and prehistoric struck flint. The single fragment of post-medieval CBM is considered to be intrusive. Bulk Sample 101, taken from Fill 1065, contained bread wheat type charred cereal grains, barley grains, a small number of charred legumes (possibly peas) and grass family caryopses.

Phase 3, Post-medieval (Figs 4, 5 and 24 – 26)

5.7 Ditch G1063 was a narrow, shallow linear feature orientated perpendicular to Stowmarket Road, it ran northeast to southwest along the northwestern baulk and was excavated in six slots (1037, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1058, 1091). Its fill was dark in colour and a lot looser in comparison to the other fills on site. Metal work of possible post-medieval date, along with CBM and pottery were recovered.

Large Quarry Pit 0502/1066/1089 was oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 26.75m by 13.17m+ and contained a single fill 1067/1090. Ceramic building material and metal fragments were recovered from its Fill 1090, a compact mid-yellow-brown clay, that was 0.43m thick. This quarry pit was previously evaluated in Trench 5, its ceramic building material and metal fragments are indicative of a post-medieval origin.

Phase 4, Modern (Figs 3, 4 and 5)

5.8 One modern pit (blue hatching) was excavated to the west of Pits 1004 and 1006. Located on top of the rise, it contained a single fill that had been backfilled with paint pots and a bicycle wheel.

Undated Features (Figs 4, 5 and 27)

5.9 Intercutting pits 1004 and 1006 were oval in plan and located close to the top of the rise, near the centre of the excavation area. Pit 1006 was smaller in size and cut into Pit 1004. Animal bone, fired clay and shell were present within Fill 1007 of Pit 1006. The character of these fills is similar to those recorded as medieval.

Pit 1074 was oval in plan, with steep sides and a flat base, it cut Ditch 1072. Its Fill 1075 was dark grey brown, compact clay silt with moderate chalk inclusions. Post-medieval CBM, that was potentially intrusive, was collected from the very top of the feature. Its character and location suggest a broadly medieval date; a pit opened following the infilling of Ditch Group G1098.

6. THE FINDS

Report prepared by Richenda Goffin, with contributions from Stephen Benfield: *Prehistoric pottery*; Sue Anderson: *Medieval and later pottery*; Michael Green: *Struck*

flint; Julie Curl: *Animal bone*; Ruth Beveridge: *Registered artefacts* and Anna West: *Plant macrofossils*.

6.1 Finds recovered are listed by broad material type in the table below.

Finds Type	Count	Wt (g)
Pottery	105	1113
Prehistoric	*2*	*13*
Post-Roman	*103*	*1100*
CBM	31	1025
Clay tobacco pipe	5	21
Post-medieval bottle glass	2	6
Fired clay	16	41
Worked flint	63	515
Heat altered flint	1	18
Lava quern	2	104
Registered artefacts	156	n/a

Table 3. Finds types by quantity

The bulk finds from the excavation were cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued. Bulk finds, from the excavation are listed by type and quantity (count and weight) in Table 3 above, but a detailed breakdown of finds by context is available in the archive. The individual material reports by finds specialists are presented as appendices (B-M) and are briefly summarised below. The registered artefacts have been fully catalogued with a report that follows on from the bulk finds materials.

6.2 The finds from the excavation consist primarily of material of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval date. There are small but consistent indications of evidence of a prehistoric date reflected in the pottery and struck flint assemblages dating to the Neolithic period, but Bronze Age and later activity is also represented. The bulk of the artefactual material however, dates to the medieval period and includes a quantity of pottery consisting mainly of local coarsewares, together with other finds deposited into pits and ditches. Although there is a small quantity of pottery dating to the 11th-12th centuries, the majority of the ceramic assemblage covers the period of the 12th-14th century. In addition, a significant amount of medieval and later medieval metalwork was identified, which is likely to represent material recovered from night soiling. There is some indication of activity of late medieval date but there is little artefactual evidence dating to the 16th-18th century apart from some of the building material, although the later post-medieval period is well represented.

Worked flint

6.3 Eighty-two fragments of struck flint were recovered weighing 719g. The assemblage

was mostly found with medieval pottery and is therefore considered to be largely residual. The flint showed variable signs of edge damage ranging from none to heavy and many pieces showed patination.

Multiple prehistoric periods appear to be represented within the assemblage. A small number of blades are likely to be Neolithic, whilst some finer flakes and the denticulated flake from fill 1030 are of an earlier Bronze Age date. The remaining crude squat flakes and shatter are likely to be later Bronze Age and Iron Age. The five tools recovered from the site consisted of four scrapers and a single denticulated flake, all of which are simple and crude. They probably range from the Neolithic to Bronze Age period and are all residual. The small amount of flint suggests limited flint-making activity over a long period, on or near site of an intermittent nature.

Heat-affected flint

6.4 Twenty-three fragments of heat-affected flints with an overall weight of 225g were recovered from six contexts, including from five samples taken for plant macrofossils and other remains. Such flint is not intrinsically datable and may have been deliberately or accidentally affected by exposure to heat. In some instances, the flint was associated with medieval or later artefacts.

Pottery

Prehistoric

6.5 Two sherds dating to the prehistoric period were identified. One of these, from a pit in Trench 1 is a fragment of Peterborough of Neolithic date. The second fragment which was recovered from a pit in Trench 6 is likely to date to the later part of the Iron Age, *c.* 500 BC-AD 50.

Roman

A total of seven small sherds of abraded Roman coarseware pottery were recovered. A single sherd from the Night Soil Layer 1001 and Pit 1033, with five potentially intrusive sherds from Ditch Segment 1023 (G1042). The condition of the pottery suggests it is either intrusive or residual in these contexts. These few sherds may indicate a low level of site activity in the area, possibly of an agricultural nature, peripheral to Roman settlement. Alternatively, this material may originate from the nightsoil layer, before becoming incorporated within the ditch fills.

Post-Roman

The remainder of the ceramic assemblage is post-Roman and consists of 103 sherds weighing 1100g. The main component dates to the medieval period. There is a small quantity of early medieval wares dating to the 11th-12th century, but the largest group date from the 12th-14th century and consists of locally made coarsewares. Only two sherds of glazed medieval wares were present. Three fragments of Colchester-type ware are likely to be late medieval in date. Some late post-medieval wares were present dating to the 18th-19th century, most of which were collected from the topsoil.

Ceramic building material

6.6 Thirty-one fragments of CBM weighing 1025g were recovered. The assemblage consists for the most part of late medieval/early post-medieval roofing tiles, although two pieces of possible medieval tile were identified, which are probably residual. Much of the group was collected from the topsoil, with small fragments found in the fills of ditches and pits. None of the ceramic building material was associated with walls or other structural elements.

Fired clay

6.7 Sixteen fragments of fired clay weighing 41g were recovered from the excavation. All fragments were small and abraded. Some of the pieces may represent the remains of a hearth, whilst others may be fragments of broken-up oven domes but overall, the group is undiagnostic.

Lavastone

6.8 Two small fragments of probable Rhenish lavastone were collected from two contexts, both of which are likely to be medieval by association with the accompanying ceramics. No diagnostic features had survived, but the lavastone is probably from quern or millstones.

Clay tobacco pipe

6.9 Five fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from two fills in Trench 1. They are undecorated and cannot be dated closer than the 17th-19th century.

Post-medieval glass

6.10 Two fragments of post-medieval glass were recorded. One of these is a piece of modern moulded bottle glass from the topsoil, whilst the second is a fragment of

window glass dating from the late 17th through to the 19th century from the fill of a ditch.

Registered artefacts

6.11 156 registered artefacts were identified, which were metal detected mainly from topsoil and a layer interpreted as night soiling across the site. In addition, fifteen artefacts were recovered from the fill of one of the ditches, tree hollows and an alluvium layer. The medieval component includes five silver coins, ten items of dress accessories and two possible household items.

Forty-one objects were post-medieval in date; they include artefacts that reflect commercial activity in the form of coins, tokens or jettons; dress accessories; household objects and a number of bookfittings. In addition, more modern items of metalwork were noted such as a number of buttons and coins, along with a few unidentified modern objects.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 The biological evidence recovered from the excavation consists of animal bone and shell, with plant macrofossils. These are listed by count in the table below. Details are to be found in Appendices K-M.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments (ID to species)	59
Shell	Biological	26
Plant macros	Environmental	10

Table 4. Biological types by quantity

Faunal remains

7.2 The animal bone assemblage consists of 59 elements, which have a total weight of 1116g. Cattle are the most frequent species identified but sheep and goat were also present and pig/boar in small quantities. The group largely represents meat waste from the main domestic species.

Shell

7.3 Small numbers of oyster shell were present in some of the fills of the medieval pits and the well 1081/1085. These may represent discarded waste from the kitchen. Oyster was also found in some of the ditches, along with terrestrial snails which are typically found in ditches.

Plant macrofossils

7.4 Ten samples were taken, mainly from the fills of ditches, and pits, but also the well 1081/1085. The material from the medieval features consists mainly of charred cereal remains, but these were mostly poorly preserved. Some evidence of charred legumes was identified, which again were difficult to precisely identify. Overall, the plant macrofossil evidence indicates domestic and agricultural activities, taking place in the vicinity from the medieval into the post-medieval period.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 This excavation phase has helped to clarify the type and date of features first excavated in the preceding trenched evaluation; identifying those of an archaeological origin (Figs. 3 and 6) from others that are naturally derived. The presence, survival and potential of the archaeological, artefactual and ecofactual remains has been recorded, revealing evidence for the types of past settlements and previous land use and economy.

8.2 The earliest evidence of site activity is represented by a single pit, containing Neolithic struck flints and a rim sherd recovered during the evaluation from Pit 0103 in Trench 1 (Fig. 28, 1). Its decorated external and internal rim, with double stab indentations consistent with the end of a small bone or thick wound cord, is indicative of middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware (c. 3500-2500 BC). A further eighty-two residual struck flints were recovered from within medieval pits and ditches, ranging in date from the Neolithic to Iron Age periods. Together these finds suggest dispersed and intermittent site activity, during the later prehistoric periods.

8.3 A single fairly substantial ditch (G1042), that was originally investigated in the evaluation and further examined in the excavation, traverses the side of the slope following the course of the river (Figs. 29 and 30). It is possible that the ditch would have acted as a form of water management and potentially a boundary marker; the LiDAR data model (Fig. 30) reveals that the ditch would have become inundated by water at 24.60m AOD. Finds evidence was recovered from seven of the twelve excavated ditch segment fills, with Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery sherds and struck flint flakes, tentatively dating the ditch to the prehistoric period. Charred cereal grains, a single barley and an unidentified cereal grain fragment were also recovered from Ditch Fill 1030 (Sample 103, Ditch Slot 1029), that provide evidence

of agricultural activity. Sparse prehistoric activity has been previously identified in the area, with several cropmarks registered in the Suffolk HER (the closest to site being BAD005, BAD006, BAD028, BAD053, BAD014), but this information suggests a broad prehistoric funerary landscape. In contrast, the single Neolithic pit, potential Iron Age ditch and residual worked flints present on site, indicate a low-level of dispersed intermittent activity with an agricultural phase. This relatively low level of prehistoric site activity suggests that there is limited potential for addressing prehistoric topics in the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).

8.4 Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity has been recorded in the vicinity, the nearest entry *c*.150m to the north comprised a Roman pottery vessel containing a coin hoard (BAD 004). A handful of residually deposited Roman pottery sherds were recovered from within both archaeological features (1023, 1033) and the Nightsoil Layer 1001 on site; however, no Anglo-Saxon finds, or features were present. This lack of features in combination with a small number of intrusive Roman pottery sherds, reveals a very low level of site activity, providing a correspondingly low contribution to the regional research agendas for the Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods.

8.5 Twelve features are assigned to the medieval period, which forms the main phase of occupation on the site and demonstrates a tantalising glimpse into an area of previously unknown marginal medieval activity, to the northwest of Needham Market (Figs. 4, 5 and 17 – 23). This new evidence reveals that the medieval footprint of the Market Town may have once bordered the tributary of the River Gipping, before retreating south-eastward. The pottery assemblage indicates that medieval activity began in the 11th - 12th centuries, with 12th - 14th century sherds present in larger numbers, suggesting an increase in site activity at this time. A water well pit and refuse pits were recorded in the southwestern corner, bounded by an enclosure ditch that had been remodelled, perhaps during de-silting events. To the east, two outlying medieval pits (1008, 1010/1064) were further recorded. Plant macrofossil analysis of the ditch fills reveal that the processing of cereals, including spelt, emmer wheat and barley was undertaken close to the enclosure. Faunal remains recovered further indicate the presence of cattle and sheep/goat, potentially reared on or near the site. The favourable topographic location, on the edge of the tributary, would have provided a natural water source for the cattle, a trade route to markets, a means of transport, communication and access to local wild food resources. Its location, on top of the slope, would have also allowed drainage downslope, with its aquifer (well pit 1081/1086) supplying water to the settlement. The tributary would have provided a

natural northwestern boundary to the settlement, which is thought likely to continue beyond Stowmarket Road to the southwest, potentially running along the course of the tributary. It is further reasoned that this medieval activity may represent the rear of a plot that backed on to the main road running through Needham Market to Stowmarket. The ditches north-northwest to south-southeast alignment is slightly at odds with the current Stowmarket road layout (northwest to southeast), however, there may have been a precursor that ran on a more parallel course with the boundary enclosure (G1098/G1062).

8.6 Following cessation of the earlier medieval activity, it appears that this now vacant tract of land on the edge of town was given over to agriculture and covered by a nightsoil deposit. This material was potentially taken from the pit latrines, privy middens and pail closets of Needham Market. It comprised a c. 0.20m thick layer of dark, lime flecked material (1001) lying below the topsoil (1000), that would have presumably been used as an agricultural fertiliser. The registered artefacts collected from within it reveal that some of the citizens of Needham Market had a moderately high social status, driven by the wool combing industry that flourished before the onset of the black death at Needham Market in 1663. Seventy-four registered artefacts (Figs 4 and 5) were recovered from Night Soil Layer 1001, 17 of which were medieval (Appendix J, Table 19). Eleven of these were dress accessories, predominantly buckles, five were coins or tokens. Household and crafting activity is further represented by a single iron knife (RA156) and lead spindle whorl (RA125).

8.7 Five medieval long cross silver coins were recovered from site, that included the two from the Nightsoil Layer 1001 (RA110, RA113) mentioned above. The earliest (RA110), a voided Henry III (1247-1272) long cross penny minted in Norwich, was present in Alluvium 1002. Coin RA113 (Layer 1000) was folded in half, with the cross side visible. The practice of coin folding, leaving the cross side showing, was a contemporary custom carried out when taking a vow of pilgrimage, prior to presenting the coin at a saintly shrine on fulfilment of this pledge (Blick, 2010, 47-48).

8.8 In total, eleven medieval dress accessories were collected, with two being of particular note. Copper alloy buckle plate RA105 (Fig. 28 No. 3) recovered from Topsoil 1000 was decorated with the slightly raised form of a wyvern in profile; the remnants of gilding and enamelling were present within the recessed areas. Oval-shaped copper alloy buckle frame RA145 (Fig. 28 No. 2), was present in the top of Pit 1026, and resembles a Limoges-style buckle, dating between 1200 - 1250 AD. Despite being

found in separate contexts, it is possible that RA105 and RA145 are individual components of the same object. These registered artefacts, were of relatively high status, revealing Needham Market had a degree of wealth in the medieval period probably fuelled by the wool combing trade, located on Church Street, Hawks Mill Street and High Street. Despite the low degree of medieval archaeological features on site, those that are present, combined with the finds, have a moderately high level of local significance, contributing to the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011) for medieval settlement.

8.9 Two post-medieval features were further recorded, the largest being the result of a clay extraction event, recorded as Quarry Pit 502/1066/1089. Its adjacent location to the main road between Needham Market and Stowmarket, would have provided easy access to remove the aggregate. The second post-medieval feature ran perpendicular to the extant field boundary on Stowmarket Road, indicating the presence of a former field subdivision. In addition to the features, forty-one post-medieval objects were recovered. These include those of commerce (coins, tokens or jettons), dress accessories, household objects and artefacts associated with literacy. Fifteen coins, tokens or jettons were collected, six from Topsoil Layer 1000 and nine from Nightsoil Layer 1001. The presence of these artefacts in the nightsoil, reveals a continuation of this practice on site into the post-medieval period. Post-medieval tokens recovered from the excavation reveal the presence of successful tradesmen in the locale, issued by tradesman from Bury St Edmunds, Ipswich and Colchester. Two tokens dating to 1664 from Needham Market were further collected, suggesting a wealth of trade within the town.

8.10 The dress accessories recovered, were primarily made of copper alloy, along with some iron buckles, with silver shoe buckle RA144 (*c.* 1720-1790 date) being of particular note. Buttons, belt mounts, a cast strap fitting, and a belt fitting/sword hanger were further collected. Household objects include a bone knife handle, a copper alloy thimble and several copper alloy suspension (curtain) rings. A collection of four book fittings from the topsoil are of particular interest, Copper book clasp RA127 (Fig. 28 No. 7) has a decoratively cut attachment end, with the decorated examples RA102 (Fig. 28 No. 4) and RA117 (Fig. 28 No. 5) appearing with good clarity on the radiographs. The latest registered artefact was Cruciform Book Fitting RA104 (Fig. 28 No. 6) that dates from between AD 1700 to 1850. Similar post-medieval finds (BAD 016) were also metal detected on the flood plain, 250m to the north. The post-medieval features are of limited regional significance, however, the registered

artefacts, are of high local interest, adding tangible finds evidence to the archaeological record of Needham Market.

8.11 A single modern pit was recorded near the centre of the excavation, it contained metal paint tins and a bicycle wheel and was recorded in plan only.

9. CONCLUSION

9.1 The archaeological excavation was expected to reveal evidence of Bronze and Iron Age settlement and landscape, through the study of the development, frequency and significance of flint-working in the Neolithic to Iron Age, using pottery as a cross-reference to aid in the scientific dating of archaeological features. The reinterpretation of archaeological features to those of natural origin, a lack of pottery from the prehistoric period in combination with the presence of only a single Neolithic pit, means that the prehistoric aims and objectives of the excavation cannot be fully answered. This lack of features and finds has meant that only a broad interpretation of the periods can be drawn. Finds data reveals low level transient occupation of the river valley during the later prehistoric periods, culminating in a single event of water level management or agricultural land subdivision on the river's edge tentatively assigned to the Iron Age.

9.2 By contrast, medieval features and finds were found to dominate the assemblage, with an enclosed settlement present in the southwestern corner of site. Following the closure of the medieval settlement, a nightsoiling event is recorded in the stratigraphic sequence, comprising a 0.20m deposit of human waste, presumably collected from Needham Market, stored and then spread across the site. This activity appears to transition into the post-medieval period, that also includes a phase of quarrying activity on the road front. Following the closure of the quarry pit, agricultural activity appears to continue into the modern period.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

10.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Nigel Byram, Alice Crush, Georgina Palmer, Tara Schug and directed by Tim Schofield. The Project Managers were John Craven and Jo Caruth.

10.2 Post-excavation management was provided by Jo Caruth. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The finds report was prepared by Richenda Goffin with contributions from Stephen Benfield, Sue Anderson, Michael Green, Julie Curl, Ruth Beveridge and Anna West. The report was written by Tim Schofield.

10.3 The report illustrations were created by Ryan Wilson and Tim Schofield and the report was edited by Jo Caruth. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT TABLES

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1000					Topsoil	Topsoil	Loose dark grey brown silty sand topsoil with occasional small-mid sub-angular stones and flints.	Topsoil across the site			0.62	1001			
1001					Colluvium	Layer	Loose mid grey brown sandy silt.	Likely colluvium layer covering all except the highest part of site, numerous metallic finds associated with the layer indicates there may be nightsoiling present.			0.18	1077, 1041, 1038, 1002	1000		
1002					Alluvium	Layer	Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone and flint inclusions.	Likely alluvium layer present at the bottom of the hill in the river basin.			0.42	1018, 1084, 1088, 1090, 1045, 1003, 1012, 1014	1021, 1023, 1027, 1029, 1035, 1001, 1017	1021, 1023, 1027, 1029, 1035, 1017	
1003					Natural	Natural	Very mixed, mid yellow brown, mid reddish brown/ mid grey brown/ whiteish grey/ mid blue grey, silty sand/ clay / chalk / gravel.	Very mixed natural across site, depth increases to the east towards the river, creating a basin which has allowed the formation of colluvium 1001 and alluvium 1002					1019, 1025, 1050, 1052, 1056, 1060, 1064, 1070, 1078, 1081, 1085, 1089,		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
													1096, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1033, 1039, 1002, 1004, 1008, 1010, 1013		
1004					Pit	Cut	Sub-oval pit with steeply sloping sides to a flat base. Truncated by later pit 1006.	Pit of unknown function, truncated by later pit 1006.	1.2	0.95	0.36	1003	1005		
1005	1004				Pit	Fill	Moderately compacted mid greyish brown silty clay mottled with yellow sand and pale yellow clay patches, with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks.	naturally, accumulated fill, potentially a clay lining to one side, or alternatively a change in natural.	1.2	0.95	0.36	1004	1006	1006	
1006					Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit with gently sloping sides to a flat base. Truncates pit 1004	Pit of unknown function which truncates earlier pit 1004.	3	2	0.3	1005	1007		1005
1007	1006				Pit	Fill	Single fill which consisted of a compacted mid greyish brown silty clay, with yellow clay mottling and inclusions of common chalk flecks and sparse small sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks.	Single fill of pit which appeared to form over a long period of time from the mottling. Shell, bone and fired clay present. Possibly medieval in date?	3	2	0.3	1006			

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1008					Pit	Cut	Sub-oval, slightly irregular shaped pit with an asymmetrical profile, the SW edge was moderately steep sloping, and the NE side gently sloping with a step, down to a concave base.	Potentially a utilised tree hollow, with evidence of burning on the sides and top of the feature.	2.25	1.88	0.48	1003	1009		
1009	1008				Pit	Fill	Single fill of feature consisting of a compacted light yellowish brown silty clay, with inclusions of dark brown clayey silt, frequent chalk flecks, sparse small sub-rounded stones and pebbles. A small lens of sand at the base, on the SW side.	Potentially a utilised tree hollow for refuse? ?Med pottery, oyster shell, and CBM.	2.25	1.88	0.48	1008			
1010					Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular, but obscured by SE LOE, aligned SW-NE, with moderately sloping sides to an irregular base.	Large pit, could be a quarry or rubbish pit, slightly rectangular in shape. Excavation extended to locate its eastern edge.	4+	3.45	0.61	1003	1031		
1011	1010				Pit	Fill	Compacted mid yellow brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, sparse charcoal and moderate small-mid	Deliberately backfilled with redeposited natural.	1+	1.22	0.23	1032	1012		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							sub-rounded stones and flints. Upper middle fill of four.								
1012	1010				Pit	Fill	Top fill consisting of a mid greyish brown firm clayey silt with charcoal flecks and chalk pebbles, a lens of large stones along the NE side of the fill.	Uppermost fill likely backfilled due to the tip line of large stones.	1+	2.6	0.42	1011	1002		
1013		1042			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated WNW-ESE, with slightly concave sides down to a concave base, this ditch becomes deeper to the WNW and the base becomes flatter.	Shallow ditch of possible IA date.	1+	1	0.18	1003	1014		
1014	1013				Ditch	Fill	Single fill consisting of a mid yellow brown loose/ friable sandy silt with rare small sub-rounded stones and a clear horizon.	Accumulation fill of ditch. - Please note if any finds were associated with VOIDED number 1016 they can be assigned here.	1+	1	0.18	1013	1002		
1015					VOID	VOID	VOID SEE 1013								
1016					VOID	VOID	VOID SEE 1014								
1017		1042			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated E-W, with steep slightly concave sides to a concave base.	Part of ditch group 1042, running across the site.	10+	0.95	0.34	1002	1018		1002
1018	1017				Ditch	Fill	Single fill which consisted of mid grey brown loose silty sand with very rare small sub-	Natural accumulation fill	10+	0.95	0.34	1017	1002		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							angular flint inclusions, clear horizon.								
1019		1042			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated E-W with moderate sides down to a concave base with a narrow channel at the base.	Ditch running across site. Part of group 1042	10+	1.26	0.52	1003	1020		
1020	1019				Ditch	Fill	Mid - dark yellowy grey soft sand with some small stones, single fill.	Single fill of ditch, likely natural accumulation.	10+	1.26	0.52	1019			
1021		1042			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated WNW-ESE with a steeply sloping NNE side a a more gently sloping convex SSW side, down to a concave base.	Ditch running across site, part of ditch group 1042	1+	0.9	0.37	1002	1022		1002
1022	1021				Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowy brown soft-friable sandy silt with inclusions of small-mid sub-rounded stones.	Accumulation fill of ditch.	1+	0.9	0.37	1021			
1023		1042			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NW-SE with a moderately steep profile to a rounded base, truncates 1002	Ditch running across site, part of group 1042	10+	0.9	0.35	1002	1024		1002
1024	1023				Ditch	Fill	Mid gey brown friable silty sand with small sub-angular flints, single fill	Accumulation fill of ditch, pottery found on surface.	10+	0.9	0.35	1023			
1025					Pit	Cut	Sub-oval with gently sloping sides to an irregular base.	Tree hollow	2.9	0.83	0.2	1003	1026		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1026	1025				Pit	Fill	Friable dark orangish brown silty-sand with sparse small sub-rounded stones and flints, with a diffuse horizon.	Natural accumulation with finds washed in, contained RA 145, a medieval belt fitting.	2..9	0.83	0.2	1025			
1027		1042			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated E-W with the south side moderately steep straight and the north side more gradual but convex, down to a concave base. Truncates 1002	Part of ditch group 1042.	10+	1.5	0.46	1002	1028		1002
1028	1027				Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular flints	Natural accumulation fill	10+	1.5	0.46	1027			
1029		1042			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated WNW-ESE but slightly curving to the WSW, with moderate sides to a concave base. Truncates 1002	Ditch running across site, becoming deeper and wider to the WNW	1.1+	2.02	0.58	1002	1030		1002
1030	1029	1042			Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow brown, loose silty sand, with small angular and rounded flint gravel stones. Struck flint flakes recovered from the fill	Single fill of ditch segment, part of group 1042, prehistoric in date, probably Iron Age.	1.10m+	2.02m	0.58m	1029			
1031	1010				Pit	Fill	Light yellowish brown compacted silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and sparse	The basal fill, formed by slumping.	1+	0.23	0.18	1010	1032		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							small stones. Basal fill.								
1032	1010				Pit	Fill	A mid yellowish brown compacted silty clay with some chalk flecks and moderate stones and flints. Lower middle fill of feature	Lower middle fill of feature, likely formed by deliberate backfill.	1+	1.04	0.39	1031	1011		
1033					Pit	Cut	Sub-circular pit, the northern side slopes steeply to the base, whilst the south is gentler, with an irregular base.	This was likely an extraction pit which was repurposed to be a refuse pit.	3.66	3.17	0.58	1003	1034		
1034	1033				Pit	Fill	Light orange brown friable silty-sand with moderate inclusions of chalk flecks and small-mid sub-rounded stones. Diffuse basal fill.	Basal fill of pit, likely slumping when the feature first went out of use.	1.95	1+	0.13	1033	1043		
1035		1042			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated SSW-NNE with steep sides to a rounded base, truncates 1002, truncated by 1037	Ditch running across site, part of group 1042	10+	1.3	0.55	1002	1036		1002
1036	1036				Ditch	Fill	Mid orange brown friable silty sand with occasional sub-angular stone and flint inclusions. Truncated by 1037	Accumulation fill of ditch	10+	1.3	0.55	1035	1037	1037	
1037		1063			Ditch	Cut	Linear aligned NE-SW with a moderately steep, slightly concave profile to a concave	Post-med ditch cutting 1035	10+	0.85	0.24	1036	1038		1036

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							base. Truncates ditch 1035								
1038	1037				Ditch	Fill	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt with common sub-angular flints and CBM. Single fill of feature.	Single accumulation fill of post-med ditch.	10+	0.85	0.24	1037	1001		
1039		1042			Ditch	Cut	Curvilinear in plan aligned roughly WNW - ESE with moderately sloping slightly concave sides to a concave base.	This section of ditch is covered by layer 1041	1+	2.21	0.52	1003	1040		
1040	1039				Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowy brown loose/ waterlogged silty sand with common small stones.	Accumulation fill	1+	2.12	0.52	1039	1041		
1041					Layer	Layer	Mid brownish yellow friable sandy silt with inclusions of sub-rounded stones.	Layer of material overlying ditch 1039, potentially an alluvial layer (although not the same as 1002) or possibly backfilling the ditch with bank material.	1+	2.41+	0.35	1040	1001		
1042					Group	Other	Group number for Ditch running roughly NW-SE across site, following the natural topography. Consists of 1013, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1027, 1029, 1035, 1039	Likely a drainage ditch.							

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1043	1033				Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with clay patches. Inclusions of charcoal and chalk flecks, and frequent large pebbles. Diffuse horizon	Top fill of large pit likely formed by deliberate backfilling.	3.66	3.17	0.55	1034			
1044		1062			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NNW-SSE with steep sides to a concave base.	Ditch, very steep.	1+	1.13	0.66	1003	1045		
1045	1044				Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark yellow brown friable sandy silt with inclusions of small - mid sub-rounded stones and chalk nodules and flecks,	Accumulation fill	1+	1.13	0.66	1044	1002		
1046					Pit	Cut	Sub oval (Although slightly obscured by SW LOE) with gently sloping sides to a flattish base.	This pit is part of a small cluster of pits in the SW corner of site, of unknown function	1.88+	1.5	0.21	1003	1047		
1047	1046				Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with orange mottling throughout, frequent small-mid sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and flints and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.	Natural accumulation fill.	1.88+	1.5	0.21	1046			
1048					Pit	Cut	Likely sub-oval, although obscured by LOE, with moderate sloping sides to a concave base, truncated by 1091	Large, elongated pit truncated by later post-med ditch 1091. This is the southwestern end, 1060 is the	2+	1.14	0.31	1003	1049		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
								northeastern end of the pit.							
1049	1048				Pit	Fill	mid orangish brown friable silty sand with grey mottling throughout and frequent small-mid stones and flints. Diffuse horizon, truncated by 1091	natural accumulation fill, same as 1061.	2+	1.14	0.31	1048	1091	1091	
1050		1063			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW with gradual sloping sides to a flat base.	Small ditch terminus.	1+	0.5	0.08	1003	1051		
1051	1050				Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow brown friable sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.	Natural accumulation fill	1+	0.5	0.08	1050			
1052		1063			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW with steeply sloping sides to a flat base.	Post-med ditch	1+	0.73	0.25	1003	1053		
1053	1052				Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow brown friable sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.	Natural accumulation fill	1+	0.73	0.25	1052			
1054		1063			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW with steeply sloping sides to a flat base, truncates 1056	Post-med ditch truncating 1056	1+	0.78+	0.32	1057	1055		1057
1055	1054	1063			Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow brown friable sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.	Natural accumulation fill	1+	0.78+	0.32	1054			
1056		1062			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated N-S with steeply sloping sides to a	Medieval ditch truncated by later post-med ditch.	1+	0.72+	0.33	1003	1057		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							flat base, truncated by 1054								
1057	1056				Ditch	Fill	mid yellowish brown friable sandy-sit with rare stone inclusions. Truncated by 1054	Accumulation fill of ditch	1+	0.72+	0.33	1056	1054	1054	
1058		1063			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW with steeply sloping sides to a flat base, truncates 1060	Post-med ditch	1+	0.45+	0.40	1061	1059		1061
1059	1058				Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow brown friable sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.	Natural accumulation fill	1+	0.45+	0.4	1058			
1060					Pit	Cut	Likely sub-oval, although obscured by LOE, with moderate sloping sides to a concave base, truncated by 1058	This pit is part of a small cluster of pits in the SW corner of site, of unknown function. It is the northeastern edge, 1048 is the southwestern edge.	1+	0.75	0.37	1003	1061		
1061	1060				Pit	Fill	mid orangish brown friable silty sand with grey mottling throughout and frequent small-mid stones and flints. Diffuse horizon, truncated by 1058	natural accumulation fill, same as 1049.	1+	0.75	0.37	1060	1058	1058	
1062					Group	Other	Group number for ditch running N-S across site. Segments:								

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							1056, 1044, 1096, 1068								
1063					Group	Other	Group number for ditch running NE-SW across site. Segments: 1050, 1052, 1054, 1058, 1091								
1064					Pit	Cut	Sub-oval with gradual sloping sides to a flat base.	Large medieval pit, possibly a quarry pit repurposed as refuse pit, same as 1010	1+	3.42	0.4	1003	1065		
1065	1064				Pit	Fill	Mid orangish brown compacted silty clay with moderate inclusions of charcoal and chalk flecks, moderate small-mid stone and flint inclusions.	Deliberate backfill of large pit, containing ?medieval pottery, lots of animal bone, shell, CBM and struck flint.	1+	3.42	0.4	1064			
1066					Quarry Pit	Cut	Oval pit with steep sides to a flat base, truncates 1068 and 1070	Large post-med quarry pit.	0.63+	0.55+	0.3	1069	1067		1069
1067	1066				Quarry Pit	Fill	Mid yellow grey compacted silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions.	Fill of post-med quarry pit	0.63+	0.55+	0.3	1066			
1068		1062			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated N-S with steep sides to a flat base. Truncates 1070,	Medieval ditch	1+	0.8+	0.83	1071	1069	1072	1071

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							truncated by 1066 and 1072								
1069	1068				Ditch	Fill	Mixed yellow brown compacted silty clay with occasional chalk stones.		1+	0.8+	0.83	1068	1066, 1072	1066, 1072	
1070					Pit	Cut	Oval pit with steep sides to a flat base. Truncated by 1066, 1068, 1072	Undated pit.	1+	1.52+	0.95+	1003	1071		
1071	1070				Pit	Fill	Dark orange-brown compacted clayey silt.	Fill of undated pit	1+	1.52+	0.95+	1070	1068	1068	
1072		1098			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated N-S with steep sides to a flat base, truncates 1068, truncated by 1074	Medieval? Ditch	1+	1.3+	0.79	1069	1073	1074	1068, 1069
1073	1072				Ditch	Fill	Light yellow brown compacted clay silt with occasional chalk stones.		1+	1.3+	0.79	1072	1074	1074	
1074					Pit	Cut	Sub oval pit with steep sides to a flat base. Truncates 1073	Undated pit.	0.95+	0.7+	0.56	1073	1075		1073, 1072
1075	1074				Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown compacted clayey silt with moderate inclusions of chalk.		0.95+	0.7+	0.56	1074			
1076					Pit	Cut	Oval with steep sides to a flat base, truncates 1078	Re-cut pit	1+	1.25+	0.78	1080	1077		1080
1077	1076				Pit	Fill	Mid reddish brown compacted clayey silt with large lens of redeposited clay, and sub-rounded flint stones.		1+	1.25+	0.78	1076	1001		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1078					Pit	Cut	Oval pit with steep sides to a flat base, truncated by pit 1076	Cut of pit	1.25+	1.9+	1.06	1003	1079		
1079	1078				Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown compacted chalky clay with redeposited natural throughout.	Basal fill of pit.	1.25+	1.25	0.45	1078	1080		
1080	1078				Pit	Fill	Mid reddish brown soft clayey silt with no significant inclusions. Top fill	Top fill of pit	1.25+	1.9	1	1079	1076	1076	
1081					Well	Cut	Sub-circular pit with near vertical SW side, and a more gradual NW side till approx. 0.7m where it then drops to near vertical, base reached by machine bucket.	Cut of probable well, positioned in the lowest part of the site, and clay lined.	3.73	2.14	2+	1003	1082		
1082	1081				Well	Fill	Darkish grey brown friable silty sand, with iron panning staining and inclusions of moderate small-mid stones and flints.	The lowest excavated fill of well, waterlogged and likely naturally accumulated.	1+	1.07	0.66	1081	1083		
1083	1081				Well	Fill	Mid orangish brown firm sandy silt with a clay tip line at the base of the fill, some charcoal flecks, and frequent small- mid stones and flints	Potentially a deliberately backfilled layer due to the clay tip line.	1+	0.94	0.32	1082	1084		
1084	1081				Well	Fill	Dark reddish-brown firm sandy silt mottled throughout with clay, with	The uppermost fill in well, likely deliberate backfill	1+	1.4	0.5	1083	1002		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							inclusions of charcoal and chalk flecks, and frequent stones and flints	after well fell out of use.							
1085					Well	Cut	Sub-circular pit with near vertical SW side, and a more gradual NW side till approx. 0.7m where it then drops to near vertical, base not reached due to depth.	Well	3.73	2.14	2	1003	1086		
1086	1085				Well	Fill	Darkish grey brown friable silty sand, with iron panning staining and inclusions of moderate small-mid stones and flints.	The lowest excavated fill of well, waterlogged and likely naturally accumulated.	1+	1.47	0.45	1085	1087		
1087	1085				Well	Fill	Mid orangish brown firm sandy silt with a clay tip line at the base of the fill, some charcoal flecks, and frequent small- mid stones and flints	Potentially a deliberately backfilled layer due to the clay tip line.	1+	1.59	0.51	1086	1088		
1088	1085				Well	Fill	Dark reddish-brown firm sandy silt mottled throughout with clay, with inclusions of charcoal and chalk flecks, and frequent stones and flints	The uppermost fill in well, likely deliberate backfill after well fell out of use.	1+	1.59	0.49	1087	1002		
1089					Quarry Pit	Cut	Large oval, obscured by SW LOE, with steep sides to a flat base,	Large shallow quarry pit			0.43	1003	1090		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
							very shallow for size.								
1090	1089				Quarry Pit	Fill	Mid yellow brown compacted clayey silt with chalk inclusions and occasional rounded and angular stones and flints.				0.43	1089	1002		
1091		1063			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW with steeply sloping sides to a flat base.	Post med ditch	1+	0.31	0.29	1049	1092		1049
1092	1091				Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow brown friable sandy silt with rare stone inclusions.		1+	0.31	0.29	1091			
1093		1098			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated N-S with steep sides to a flat base. Truncates 1096	Ditch	1+	1.78	0.98	1097	1099		1097
1094	1093				Ditch	Fill	Mid reddish-brown compacted silt with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions, Basal fill of feature.	Basal/ fill of ditch	1+	1.25	0.37	1099	1095		
1095	1093				Ditch	Fill	Dark orange-brown friable sandy silt with occasional flint and stone inclusions, upper fill	Upper fill of recut ditch	1+	1.58	0.38	1094			
1096		1062			Ditch	Cut	Linear orientated N-S with steep sides, unknown base due to truncation by later recut 1093	Earlier recut of ditch 1093	1+	0.25+	0.73	1003	1097		
1097	1096				Ditch	Fill	Light reddish brown friable silty sand with occasional flint stones.		1+	0.25+	0.73	1096	1093	1093	

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Area	Grid Square	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1098					Group	Other	Group number for N-S aligned ditch Segments 1072 and 1093								
1099	1093				Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow brown compacted silty clay with frequent flint nodules. Basal fill of feature	Basal fill	1+	1.6	0.98	1093	1094		

APPENDIX B: POTTERY

Prehistoric

The prehistoric pottery consists of ten small sherds with a combined weight of 40g. This includes both the pottery from the evaluation (two sherds) as well as the excavation. It consists mostly of abraded body sherds, the majority being single finds from ditch fill and the largest number from any one context being three sherds (ditch 1029). The small sherd size and their abraded condition suggest that most if not all of these are residual in the contexts from which they were recovered. The lack of diagnostic pieces, with just one rim sherd (which is dated to the Neolithic) means that almost all of the dating that follows relies on the nature of the pottery fabrics. Here, these are only generally a broad indicator as to date within the prehistoric period. The fabrics recorded and the quantity of pottery by fabric type is listed in Table 5 and all of the pottery is listed and described by context in Table 6.

Fabric	Code	Count	Wt(g)
Flint: moderate medium-large flint in a relatively fine sand matrix with some larger sand (quartz) grains	FQ1	1	5
Flint: common small-medium flint, well sorted	F2	4	13
Flint: common small-medium flint, ill-sorted, occasional large piece	F3	1	2
Flint: common small-large flint, ill-sorted	F4	1	5
Sand: sand-tempered with some grog and shell/calcareous fragments	Q1(GS)	1	8
Sand: fine-medium size sand-temper	Q2	1	5
Sand: medium-coarse quartz sand-temper	Q3	1	2
Total:		*10*	*40*

Table 5. Prehistoric pottery fabrics and quantity of pottery by fabric type

Ctxt	Tr.	Feature	Ctxt type	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	Abr.	Desciption/Notes	Spot date
0104	1	0103	pit	FQ1	1	5	*	Small rim sherd, bowl, dark fabric, and relatively fine with occasional large pieces of flint (FQ1). – (reported in Eval) The decoration consists of close-set indentations on the rim top, around the outside of the rim and around the internal rim area below the lip. The internal and rim top impressions are both made up of two indentations that appear to represent a double stab rather than made with a single two-lobed point, although this is not entirely clear. The indentations on the external rim are slightly damaged but also appear to be double marks.	Middle Neolithic *c*. 3500-2500
0609	6	0607	pit	Q1GS	1	8		Plain sand-tempered sherd, fabric suggest a date in the later part of the Iron Age period c. 500 BC-AD 50 – (reported in Eval)	Prob. Later IA
1014		1013	ditch	F2	1	7	*	Plain, oxidised reddish-brown, mostly medium flint	BA/LBA-EIA

Ctxt	Tr.	Feature	Ctxt type	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	Abr.	Desciption/Notes	Spot date
1022		1021	ditch	F2	1	1		Sandy fabric, oxidised buff/black	BA?
1030		1029	ditch	Q2	1	5	*	Fine –medium sand, dark surface	IA?
1030		1029	ditch	Q3	1	2		Small sherd, medium-coarse quartz sand-temper	LBA-IA?
1030		1029	ditch	F2	1	1	**	Small sherd	Neo-BA
1088		1085	well	F2	1	4	**	Moderately thick sherd, moderate flint, possibly some grog-temper	Preh Neo-BA
1092		1091	ditch	F4	1	5		Thick sherd, grey-brown, flint well embedded	Neo-BA
1092		1091	ditch	F3	1	2		Thick sherd, grey-brown, flint well embedded	Neo-BA

Table 6. Prehistoric pottery by context

A small, decorated rim sherd (5g) identified as Neolithic Peterborough Ware was recovered during the evaluation from the fill (0104) of pit 0103 in Trench 1 (Fig. 28, 1). The fabric is dark, and relatively fine with occasional large pieces of flint (FQ1). The rim has a flat (faintly curved) top with an internal (pinched inward) lip and is slightly swollen externally. The decoration consists of close-set indentations on the rim top, around the outside of the rim and around the internal rim area below the lip. The internal and rim top impressions are both made up of two indentations that appear to represent a double stab rather than made with a single two-lobed point. The indentations on the external rim are slightly damaged but also appear to be double marks. This apparent consistent repetition in the form of the indentations might reflect the use of an implement such as the end of a small bone or thick wound (whipped) cord.

Overall, although appearing relatively fine both in sherd thickness and in fabric, the nature of the close-set decoration on the rim and on the internal area just below the rim lip indicate that the sherd is middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware (either of Ebbsfleet or Mortlake bowl-type), current from *c*. 3500-2500 BC. Some Iron Age jars have a similar internal lip and very rarely decoration can appear on the internal rim area of Iron Age pots, for example as indentations at Harston Mill, Cambridgeshire (Last and Thompson 2016, fig 58 no.9) and West Harling, Norfolk (Clark and Fell 1953, fig 12 no. 18). Internal decoration just below the rim also occasionally appears on pottery of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date. However, the nature

of the decoration here is very difficult to parallel outside of the Neolithic and is relatively common, if not typical of many Peterborough Ware pots.

Finds of Peterborough Ware are not particularly common in Suffolk, although this is not in itself unusual as significant groups of this pottery, for example at Springfield, Essex (Brown 2001), appear generally to be relatively rare. The Suffolk Heritage Explorer, the web-based version of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (https://heritage.suffolk.gov.uk/home), currently lists twenty-one finds spots in the county. Most if not all of these consist of just one or a few sherds, recovered both as casual finds and finds from archaeological investigations. Published examples are few but include a rim from a Mortlake style bowl from Little Bealings (Martin 1993, fig 55, no.1).

Apart from one sherd from the fill of pit 0607 and one from the fill of well 1805 the remaining prehistoric pottery was recovered from ditch fills. All of this pottery can be broadly divided between flint-tempered sherds which are likely to date to the period of the Neolithic-Bronze Age, or possibly the Early Iron Age and sand-tempered sherds that are most likely to be of Iron Age date. Three of the sherds, from ditches 1029 and 1091, are broadly dated as Neolithic-Bronze Age. The remainder suggest a Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date. One sherd from ditch 1013 is most probably of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date (*c*. 1000-400 BC) while that from pit 0607 (above) has a relatively soft, coarsely sanded fabric with some grog and shell or calcareous fragments (Fabric Q1GS) which suggests a date in the later part of the Iron Age period, *c*. 400 BC-AD 50.

Overall, a potentially broad chronological but mostly unfocused picture is presented by the pottery. The closely dated Neolithic sherd demonstrates activity here during the Middle Neolithic period and two or three other sherds might also date to the earlier prehistoric period of the Neolithic-Bronze Age. The remaining sherds suggests some limited activity here in the late Bronze Age/Iron Age and later Iron Age period.

Roman pottery

By Steve Benfield

Seven small sherds of abraded coarseware pottery that can be identified as Roman (rather than medieval as is more common on the site) were recovered during the excavation. Together these weigh a total of 7g. The pottery is listed by context and fabric in Table 7 (below).

Context	Feature	Context type	Find	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	Abr.	Description/Notes	Spot date
1001		Layer: colluvium	pot	GX	1	3	**	Small greyware base sherd	Rom
1024	1023	ditch	pot	GX	5	2	**	Small greyware sherds, abraded, most probably Roman rather than medieval	Rom
1043	1033	pit	pot	GMG	1	2	**	Small grey micaceous sherd – probably Wattisfield pottery	Rom

Table 7. Roman pottery by context

The pottery was recovered as single sherds from a colluvium layer, 1001, and a pit, 1033, as well as a group or collection of five very small sherds from a ditch, 1023. The condition of the pottery suggests it is all residual in these contexts.

The pottery fabrics are all sandy grey coarseware, mostly unprovenanced as to source but likely to be of local or regional origin (Fabric GX), with one micaceous greyware sherd (Fabric GMG) that is most likely to originate from the Wattisfield pottery industry in the Waveney Valley.

These few sherds indicate some activity in the area in the Roman period, possibly agricultural, but that the site is peripheral to the actual Roman settlement(s) in the area.

Post-Roman pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

One hundred and three sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 1100g were collected from 21 contexts from both stages of the excavation. Table 8 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Table 9.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2019). A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998) and methods follow the MPRG guidelines (2001). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

Pottery by period

Medieval

Medieval pottery of broadly 11th–14th-century date formed the bulk of this assemblage. Only six sherds of early medieval handmade wares were recovered, of which two were the thin walled EMW typical of north Suffolk and Norfolk, and four were more typical of south-east Suffolk, being shelly and sandy versions of a soft brown fabric with clay pellets. No rims of this period were present.

A range of medieval coarsewares was found, the largest group of which was Stowmarket-type Hollesley ware (originally identified at Cedars Field moated site; Anderson 2004). Hollesley ware itself was also relatively frequent, although based on MNV the Colchester ware group was larger (this includes wares which in Essex would be recorded simply as greywares, but which are typical of the gritty fabric used in the town). Several vessels of the slightly coarser East Suffolk coarseware were also present, and there were up to three vessels of South Suffolk blackware – one of these was a jar with an Essex type rim of later 13th/14th-century date. Overall, therefore, the range of fabrics and forms present suggests more activity in the second half of the medieval period than earlier.

Most vessels were represented by undiagnostic and undecorated body and base sherds. Only one jar rim was present, and there were four sherds of a skillet with a pan handle in a gritty oxidised fabric, probably of Essex origin. These are rare in high medieval rural contexts but occur infrequently in Colchester in association with Mill Green ware (later 13th to 14th century; Cotter 2000).

Only two glazed sherds were present, a frequency of only 3.7% (based on MNV of the medieval group), but this is common at rural sites of the period. Both sherds were Hollesley-type glazed wares, one decorated with white slip lines and the other with thick brown slip lines which had burnt in the kiln, and a line of finger-nail impressions just below the neck.

Late medieval

Three sherds of Colchester-type ware were considered to be late medieval. These included an everted rim jar with internal green glaze, a body sherd with possible white slip internally, and a heavily burnt base fragment with internal glaze.

Post-medieval and modern

A heavily abraded rim fragment of iron-glazed blackware and a body sherd of glazed red earthenware were the only post-medieval sherds.

Modern pottery comprised fragments of 'country pottery' glazed earthenwares (LGRE) including a bowl rim, a fragment of a blue-decorated Westerwald stoneware vessel, a plate rim in Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, a black stoneware lid-seated rim, a Nottingham-type stoneware bowl rim, a green transfer-printed plate rim and a body sherd with a blue transfer print externally. Most of this group was recovered from topsoil.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Table 10. Most of the pottery, especially that of later 13th and 14th-century date, was recovered from features towards the south-western corner of the site, particularly from well 1081/1085 and pits 1033 and 1046.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No.	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	2	3		2
Early medieval ware clay pellets	EMWCP	11th-13th c.	2	7		1
Early medieval sparse shelly gritty ware	EMWSG	11th-13th c.	2	14		2
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	4	100		1
Medieval sandy coarseware	MCW	12th-14th c.	5	26		2
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th-14th c.	2	16		1
Medieval coarseware Essex micaceous type	MEMS	12th-14th c.	1	3		1
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	L.12th-13th c.	1	11		1
Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	MESCW	13th-14th c.	6	88		5
Medieval South Suffolk blackware	MSSBW	12th-14th c.	11	131	0.11	3
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware	MSSCW	12th-14th c.	1	7		1
Stowmarket Hollesley-type ware	SKTHOLL	13th-14th c.?	30	281		21
Hollesley coarseware	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.	9	49		6
Colchester-type ware	COLC	L.13th-M.16th c.	9	133		9
Hollesley glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.	2	50		2
Late Colchester-type Ware	COLL	15th-16th c.	3	56	0.04	3
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	1	11		1
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	1	11	0.09	1
Westerwald Stoneware	WEST	E.17th-19th c.	1	7		1
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	L.17th-L.18th c.	1	6	0.08	1
Staffs white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	18th c.	1	16	0.05	1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th-19th c.	4	49	0.07	2
Black stonewares and basaltes	BLSW	L.18th-20th c.	1	6	0.08	1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	2	14	0.07	2
Totals			103	1100	0.59	71

Table 8. Pottery quantification by fabric in approximate date order

Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spotdate
-	0100	topsoil	SKTHOLL LGRE	18th c.+
0607	0609	pit	EMWSG	11th–13th c.
-	1000	topsoil	SKTHOLL HOLL COLC WEST SWSW BLSW REFW	19th–20th c.
-	1001	layer	SKTHOLL	13th c.+
-	1002	layer	EMWCP SKTHOLL	13th c.+
1008	1009	pit	EMW COLL	14th–15th c.
1025	1026	pit	IGBW	17th/18th c.+
1027	1028	ditch 1042	COLC	13th-14th c.
1037	1038	ditch 1063	EMW GRE LGRE	18th c.+
1033	1043	pit	EMWSG HCW SKTHOLL HOLL COLC COLL	14th c.
1044	1045	ditch 1062	MSSBW SKTHOLL	13th-14th c.
1046	1047	pit	MESCW SKTHOLL HOLG	L.13th-14th c.
1048	1049	pit	MSSBW MEMS HOLL COLC	L.13th-14th c.
1064	1065	pit	MCWG MESCW	L.13th-14th c.
1078	1080	pit	SKTHOLL	13th-14th c.
1081	1083	well	SKTHOLL COLC	L.13th-14th c.
1081	1084	well	MSSBW MCW HOLL MESCW SKTHOLL COLC	L.13th-14th c.
1085	1087	well	MESCW MSSCW SKTHOLL	13th-14th c.
1085	1088	well	MCW MCWM HOLL MESCW SKTHOLL HOLG	L.13th-14th c.
1093	1095	ditch 1098	ESWN	L.17th-19th c.
1096	1097	ditch 1062	SKTHOLL	13th-14th c.

Table 9: Pottery types present by feature context

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Date range
0100	LGRE	3	19	1			pale pinkish fabric	18-19	18th-19th c.
0100	SKTHOLL	1	4	1					13th-14th c.?
0609	EMWSG	1	8	1					11th-13th c.
1000	BLSW	1	6	1	?	LSEV?	ID uncertain, poss turned shale??		L.18th-20th c.
1000	COLC	1	7	1					L.13th-M.16th c.
1000	HOLL	4	19	1					L.13th-14th c.
1000	REFW	1	1	1			ext flake		L.18th-20th c.
1000	REFW	1	13	1	plate	EV			L.18th-20th c.
1000	SKTHOLL	4	11	2					13th-14th c.?
1000	SWSW	1	16	1	plate	FTEV			18th c.
1000	WEST	1	7	1					E.17th-19th c.
1001	SKTHOLL	1	2	1					13th-14th c.?
1002	EMWCP	2	7	1					11th-13th c.
1002	SKTHOLL	1	4	1					13th-14th c.?
1009	COLL	1	5	1	jar	EV			15th-16th c.
1009	EMW	1	1	1					11th-12th c.
1026	IGBW	1	11	1	?	?	glaze mostly lost		16th-18th c.
1028	COLC	1	14	1			greyware		L.13th-M.16th c.
1038	EMW	1	2	1			poss preh? Thin-walled		11th-12th c.
1038	GRE	1	11	1					16th-18th c.
1038	LGRE	1	30	1	bowl	BD	pale buff fabric		18th-19th c.
1043	COLC	1	30	1	jar		greyware		L.13th-M.16th c.
1043	COLL	1	41	1			heavily burnt		15th-16th c.
1043	COLL	1	10	1			int surface mostly lost		15th-16th c.
1043	EMWSG	1	6	1					11th-13th c.
1043	HCW	1	11	1					L.12th-13th c.
1043	HOLL	1	6	1					L.13th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Date range
1043	SKTHOLL	4	20	3			poss 1 vessel		13th-14th c.?
1045	MSSBW	6	36	1					12th-14th c.
1045	SKTHOLL	1	4	1					13th-14th c.?
1047	HOLG	1	25	1					L.13th-E.14th c.
1047	MESCW	1	19	1					13th-14th c.
1047	SKTHOLL	2	14	1					13th-14th c.?
1049	COLC	1	3	1			greyware		L.13th-M.16th c.
1049	COLC	1	5	1			overfired, poss waster?		L.13th-M.16th c.
1049	COLC	1	44	1	jug		redware		L.13th-M.16th c.
1049	HOLL	1	7	1					L.13th-14th c.
1049	MEMS	1	3	1					12th-14th c.
1049	MSSBW	3	59	1	jar	FTEV		14?	12th-14th c.
1065	MCWG	4	100	1	skillet?	THEV?	oxid surfaces, poss COLC variant		L.11th-13th c?
1065	MESCW	1	3	1					13th-14th c.
1080	SKTHOLL	1	12	1					13th-14th c.?
1083	COLC	2	12	2			greywares		L.13th-M.16th c.
1083	SKTHOLL	5	46	4					13th-14th c.?
1084	COLC	1	18	1			greyware		L.13th-M.16th c.
1084	HOLL	1	3	1					L.13th-14th c.
1084	MCW	1	14	1			v silty fabric, abundant medium sandy		L.12th-14th c.
1084	MESCW	1	15	1			oxid ext		13th-14th c.
1084	MSSBW	2	36	1			oxid ext		12th-14th c.
1084	SKTHOLL	1	6	1					13th-14th c.?
1084	SKTHOLL	1	6	1			oxid ext		13th-14th c.?
1087	MESCW	2	29	1					13th-14th c.
1087	MSSCW	1	7	1					12th-14th c.
1087	SKTHOLL	4	48	3					13th-14th c.?
1088	HOLG	1	25	1					L.13th-E.14th c.
1088	HOLL	1	13	1					L.13th-14th c.
1088	HOLL	1	1	1			oxid ext		L.13th-14th c.
1088	MCW	4	12	1			v silty fabric, sparse fine sandy		L.12th-14th c.
1088	MCWM	2	16	1					12th-14th c.
1088	MESCW	1	22	1					13th-14th c.
1088	SKTHOLL	3	83						13th-14th c.?
1095	ESWN	1	6	1	bowl	FLAR			L.17th-L.18th c.
1097	SKTHOLL	1	21	1					13th-14th c.?

Table 10. Pottery catalogue by context

Notes

Rim forms: BD – beaded; EV – everted; FLAR – flaring; FTEV – flta-topped everted; LSEV – lid-seated everted; THEV – thickened everted.

APPENDIX C: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

Thirty-one fragments of CBM weighing 1025g were collected from eleven contexts. Quantification by form is shown in Table 11, and a full quantification by context is included in Table 13.

Methodology

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

The assemblage

Roofing

Roof tile forms the bulk of this assemblage by fragment count. Table 12 shows the range of fabrics present.

The majority of pieces are in fine or medium sandy fabrics with few inclusions, with clay pellets, or with flint or ferrous fragments. These are the typical fabrics found in the region during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The fragments are generally fully oxidised and are probably of late medieval or post-medieval date. Most were probably pieces of peg tile, although only one fragment had evidence of a peg hole, which was square. Post-medieval examples were recovered from topsoil 1000, alluvial layer 1002, pit fills (1009, 1012, 1049, 1065) and a ditch fill (1038). Four fragments of a very thin, poorly-made tile from pit fill 1012 were probably of medieval date, as was a fragment with a reduced core from layer 1012.

Only two pieces of pantile were recovered, both from topsoil (0100, 1000), one of which had a black slip coating on the upper surface and edge.

Walling

Three small, abraded fragments of brick were recovered from evaluation context 0505, topsoil 1000 and pit fill 1075. All were post-medieval red-firing bricks in a range of fine sandy fabrics (fs, fsf, fsffe).

Flooring

One piece of a white-firing poorly-mixed quarry floor tile was recovered from topsoil 1000; this is likely to be of later 17th to 19th-century date. Two joining fragments of a possible floor brick in a pinkish fabric containing fine sand, ferrous particles and voids (chalk?) were also found in this context and are of similar date.

Discussion

The largest group of stratified CBM from this site was collected from topsoil 1000 (10 fragments), and there were two other pieces from layers 1001 and 1002. The remainder was recovered from pit and ditch fills in very small quantities. None of it was recovered from within walls or other foundations. Much of this assemblage therefore probably represents construction or demolition rubble which was included in feature fills accidentally.

Only two possible medieval CBM objects were recovered, both roof tiles and both residual finds. The majority of roof tile and brick is typical of late medieval and post-medieval assemblages in East Anglia. The assemblage is dominated by roof tile fragments with only three small abraded pieces of brick. The evidence for structures on or near the site is negligible and it is likely that fragments were imported to the site with other rubbish.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)	MNO
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	5	67	2
	Plain roof tile: late/post-medieval	RTP	14	586	13
		RTP?	4	103	4
	Pantile	PAN	2	142	2
Walling	Late brick	LB	3	48	3
Flooring	Quarry floor tile	QFT	1	53	1
	Floor brick?	FB?	2	26	1
Total			31	1025	26

Table 11. CBM by form
(MNO = minimum number of objects)

Fabric	code	RTM	RTP	RTP?	PAN
Fine sandy, few other inclusions	fs		3		
Medium sandy, few other inclusions	ms	4	1		
Fine sandy with flint	fsf		2		1
Medium sandy with flint	msf		1		
Fine sandy with clay pellet inclusions	fscp		1	4	
Medium sandy with clay pellets	mscp	1			
Fine sandy with poorly mixed white streaks	fsx				1
Medium sandy with chalk and flint	mscf		1		
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe		5		

Table 12. Roof tile fabrics

Context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	mno	abr	peg	comments	date
0100	fsx	PAN	1	46	1				pmed
0505	fsffe	LB	1	8	1	+			pmed
1000	msfe	RTP	1	60	1		1 x S		pmed

Context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	mno	abr	peg	comments	date
1000	msf	RTP	1	84	1	+			pmed
1000	fsf	RTP	2	200	2	+			pmed
1000	fs	RTP	1	18	1	+			pmed
1000	fsf	LB	1	5	1	+			pmed
1000	fsf	PAN	1	96	1	+		black-slip surface	pmed
1000	wfx	QFT	1	53	1	+			pmed
1000	fsvfe	FB?	2	26	1	+			pmed
1001	mscp	RTM	1	46	1	+		brown, reduced core	med
1002	fscp	RTP	1	30	1	+			lmed/pmed
1009	msfe	RTP	2	47	1	+			pmed
1012	fs	RTP	1	30	1	+		vfs	pmed
1012	ms	RTM	4	21	1	+		thin	med/lmed
1038	mscf	RTP	1	18	1	+			pmed
1038	msfe	RTP	1	19	1	+			pmed
1038	fscp	RTP?	2	16	2	+		1 flake	lmed/pmed?
1038	ms	RTP	1	36	1	+			lmed/pmed
1049	msfe	RTP	1	22	1				pmed
1065	fscp	RTP?	2	87	2	+			lmed/pmed?
1065	fs	RTP	1	22	1	+			pmed
1075	fs	LB	1	35	1	+			pmed

Table 13. Quantification of CBM by fabric

APPENDIX D: FIRED CLAY

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

Sixteen fragments (41g) of fired clay are present in the assemblage. The fragments were all small, abraded and undiagnostic. The range of fabrics present is shown in Table 14; Table 15 shows the assemblage by context.

The assemblage

The largest group, from ditch fill 1038, comprised black pieces of burnt sandy soil with flint inclusions, possibly the remains of a hearth or similar heat-affected layer. All other fragments were oxidised and may represent the broken-up remains of oven domes or similar heat-related features. There were no particular concentrations and no evidence that any of the material was structural daub.

Discussion

The small quantity of fired clay occurred in a similar range of features and given its abraded nature, is likely to have been redeposited. It was largely undiagnostic but probably represented the remains of fire-related features.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
silty	s	1	2
silty with chalk	sc	2	2
silty with ferrous inclusions	sfe	3	11
fine sandy with chalk	fsc	3	2
fsc with organics	fsco	1	4
fs with voids	fsv	1	3
medium sandy with flint	msf	5	17

Table 14. Fired clay quantities by fabric

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0100		sfe		3	11	buff	slightly concave?		+	
1000		fsv		1	3	buff-red	flat		++	
1007		sc		2	2	orange			++	
1009	104	fsc		2	1	orange	1 flat?		++	
1038		msf		5	17	black			+	burnt **in situ?**
1043	100	fsc		1	1	buff-red	flat		+	
1049		fsco		1	4	buff	irreg	straw		
1069		s		1	2	cream-red			+	

Table 15. Fired clay by context

APPENDIX E: STRUCK FLINT

By Mike Green

Introduction

Eighty-two worked flint fragments weighing a total of 719g were hand-recovered from the evaluation and excavation phase. These were recovered from multiple contexts and six bulk samples on site from layers, ditch fills and pit fills.

Raw material

Cortex was present on *c.*70% of the assemblage. It was highly variable; thin white and yellow chalky cortex and thicker white and brown cortex were all present. The flint is likely to be locally sourced surface flint and frost-fractured worked material was also present. The raw flint was a mixture of dark blue-black glassy flint, light grey-brown glassy flint and light grey chert.

Provenance and condition

The assemblage was recovered from twenty-five contexts and six bulk samples. Most of the struck flint was recovered from features and layers which contained later Roman or medieval pottery and it is mostly residual. Condition in terms of edge damage and rolling (abrasion) was generally poor. The flint showed variable signs of edge damage ranging from none to heavy and many pieces showed patination.

Range and variety

The struck flint assemblage contained five tools, two blades, a single core, sixty-seven flakes and seven shatter fragments. Generally small amounts or single struck flints were recovered from contexts with the largest flint count (10) contained in Ditch Fill 1040.

The small number of fine struck flints recovered were more heavily abraded and damaged than much of the greater flint assemblage, which were more crudely executed but had lesser edge damage. Evidence for the re-use of previously struck flint flakes was found on flint blade RA 147, which had been re-struck potentially in the Bronze Age (Edmonds 1995), revealing at least one phase of prehistoric activity in the near vicinity. Most of the rest of the assemblage is crude, with thick hard hammer struck flakes and squat flakes, crude cores, small blades and shatter pieces.

Discussion

The lithics assemblage from the site is likely to be entirely residual, due to the presence of patination, edge damage and abrasion on their surfaces. It is also evident that multiple prehistoric periods are represented within the assemblage. The small number of blades are likely to be Neolithic, some finer flakes and the denticulated flake from Ditch Fill 1030 are Earlier Bronze Age, with the remaining crude squat flakes and shatter likely to be of later Bronze Age and Iron Age date. The five tools recovered from the site consist of four scrapers and a single denticulated flake, all of which are simple and crude. They probably range from the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods and are all probably residual within later contexts.

The small quantity of flint recovered, suggests that limited prehistoric activity occurred on or near the site within the Neolithic to Late Bronze Age/ Iron Age periods. This activity is likely to be passing and opportunistic, utilizing naturally occurring surface flints to create simple disposable tools and sharp edges.

Flint type	Number	Percentage of assemblage
Primary technology		
Blade	2	2.44%
Chip	0	-
Core	1	1.22%
Flake	67	81.71%
Shatter	7	8.54%
Secondary technology		
Scraper	5	6.10%
Total	**82**	**100%**

Table 16. Worked flint assemblage by type

APPENDIX F: HEAT AFFECTED-FLINT AND STONE

By Mike Green

A small amount of heat-affected flint was collected, as listed in the table below.

Context	Feature	Trench	High Temp HAF	Low Temp HAF	Total	Description	Wt (g)
0207 (Sample 1)	Ditch 0206	Tr 2	2	6	**8**	Hight temperature heat-altered flint	47
0608	Pit 0607	Tr 6	1	1	**2**	High and low temperature heat-altered flint.	65
1030	Ditch 1029	EXC	1		**1**	Mid-sized high temperature heat-altered flint.	18
1030 (Sample 103)	Ditch 1029	EXC		4	**4**	4 small low temperature heat-altered flints	14
1043 (Sample 100)	Pit 1033	EXC		1	**1**	Large reddened low temperature heat-altered flint.	29
1045 (Sample 105)	Ditch 1044	EXC		2	**2**	2 very small low temperature heat-altered flint.	4
1065 (Sample 101)	Pit 1064	EXC		5	**5**	1 natural discarded. 5 small and large low temperature heat-altered flint	48
Total			**4**	**19**	**23**		**225**

Table 17. Heat-affected flint by context

Such material is not intrinsically datable and may represent deliberate or accidental burning of the localised environment at some time in the past. In the majority of cases it was associated with artefacts of medieval date or later.

APPENDIX G: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE

By Richenda Goffin

The assemblage

Five fragments of clay tobacco pipe were collected from two contexts. Fill 1000 consisted of four pieces of plain stem, and a further stem was present in fill 1002. The clay pipe cannot be dated closer than the 17th-19th centuries.

APPENDIX H: LAVASTONE

By Richenda Goffin

The assemblage

Two small fragments of grey vesicular lavastone were recovered from two contexts. The largest piece from 1088 weighed 96g. It is an irregular square-shape fragment from a quern or millstone; one of the two flat surfaces may be worn through usage. The lavastone was found in association with medieval pottery dating to the 13th-14th century in the fill of well 1085, and it is likely too that it is of medieval date. The second fragment which is no more than a chip (9g) was found in layer 1002 with sherds of pottery dating to around the 13th century.

The lavastone is almost certainly Rhenish in origin from the Mayen quarry area. Large quantities of such stone were imported into Britain during the Roman period and from the Middle Saxon through to the post-medieval period.

APPENDIX I: POST-MEDIEVAL GLASS

By Richenda Goffin

The assemblage

Two fragments of post-medieval glass were recovered from the excavation stage. One of these was a fragment of moulded green bottle glass with lettering most probably dating to the twentieth century from topsoil deposit 1000. The second is fragment of post-medieval window glass which was found in the fill 1095 of ditch 1093 which also contained pottery dating from the late 17th through to the 19th century.

APPENDIX J: REGISTERED ARTEFACTS

By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

A total of 279 artefacts were recovered during the excavation carried out on Land adjacent to 96, Stowmarket Road, Needham market, (NDM057) and recorded as 153 registered artefacts (RA). The objects were collected by metal-detecting, with 194 being from the topsoil layer across the site. A further 74 were collected from layer 1001: an organic layer flecked with lime that spread across the entire site, 0.20m in depth, and may well represent night-soiling activity.

10 objects were retrieved from alluvium layer 1002; one object each from tree hollows 1008 and 1025 and four artefacts from fill 1053 of ditch 1052. The metalwork is listed by major period and material in Table 18 below. They have been fully recorded and catalogued with the assistance of low-powered magnification and digital radiographs. The radiographs will be deposited with the archive. A catalogue listing is provided as Table 28 in Appendix N.

The overall condition of the objects is poor. The ironwork is obscured by corrosion and encrusted with dirt and the copper alloy items display a characteristic green patina and corrosion products. The objects have been packaged in perforated plastic bags in air-tight containers and where appropriate, stored with silica gel.

Period	Silver	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Bone	Composite	Total
Prehistoric							5
Medieval	5	9	2	1			17
Post medieval	1	36		4	1		41
Modern		99		1		15	115
Uncertain		36	17	52			106
Total	**6**	**180**	**19**	**58**	**1**	**15**	**284**

Table 18. Breakdown of registered artefacts by date and material type

Medieval

17 of the registered artefacts are of medieval date. 10 of the objects can be categorised as dress accessories, predominantly buckles. Economic activity is reflected in five coins or tokens. Few objects reflect household or crafting activities, with only an iron knife and a lead spindle whorl falling into these categories. Table 19 summarises the objects by functional category.

Category	Material	Object	Quantity
Dress Accessories	Copper Alloy	Buckle Frame	5
	Iron	Buckle Frame	1
	Copper Alloy	Buckle Plate	4
	Copper Alloy	Strap-Slide	1
Commercial Activity	Silver	Coin	5
Household	Iron	Knife	1
Weights and Measures	Lead Alloy	Weight?	1

Table 19. Breakdown of medieval registered artefacts by functional category

Five silver coins were retrieved from across the site: RA110 from alluvium layer 1002; RA111 from pit fill 1012/1065; RA113 from topsoil layer 1000; and RA116 and RA134 from the organic layer 1001.

RA110 is the earliest in date being a clipped half of a voided long cross penny for Henry III (1247-1272) minted in Norwich. The remaining four are long cross denominations dating to Edward I to III (1272-1377). RA113 is of interest as it appears that the function of the coin was no longer commercial. It has been folded in half, obscuring the image of the king and leaving that of the cross visible. The contemporary practice of folding coins could have been undertaken by pilgrims 'at the time of making a vow to go on a pilgrimage' (Randles, 2018, 55). On completion of the pilgrimage the coin would be presented at the saintly shrine, indicating the fulfilment of the pilgrim's pledge (Blick, 2010, 47-48).

Amongst the assemblage, eleven dress accessories of medieval date have been identified; three from topsoil layer 1000 (RAs 105, 126 and 139); seven from the colluvium layer 1001 (RAs 100, 121, 122, 124, 133, 138 and 148) and a single object, RA145, from fill 1026 of pit 1025.

Two of the registered artefacts are of particular interest and may be individual parts of the same object, despite being found in separate contexts on the site. RA105 is a copper alloy buckle plate found in the topsoil and RA145 is an oval-shaped copper alloy buckle frame recovered from fill 1026 that accumulated naturally in tree throw 1025. RA105 is a rectangular plate, broken across the hinges (Fig. 28 No. 3). The front of the plate has a rectangular recessed area that may have been achieved by 'paring away the metal' (Egan and Pritchard, 2002, 113) in the centre of which is a slightly raised form of a wyvern in profile. The animal faces left and has a long curving neck, a single foot under the body, and a large tail that forks and curls. Within each corner of the attachment edge are *in situ*, dome-headed rivets. Close examination of the recessed area reveals evidence for decayed enamelling and clear traces of gilding. RA105 is comparable to a residual example recovered from a post-medieval context in London (Egan and Pritchard, 2002, 113, Fig. 73, No. 530). In their discussion of the object, Egan and Pritchard compare the plate to an example from King's Lynn, Norfolk (Geddes and Carter, 1977, 287-88, Fig. 130, No. 7) that was collected from a 13th century deposit.

RA145 is an oval frame with broad angled outside edge, decorated with raised bands of curvilinear decoration, surrounding which are the remains of decayed enamel in the form of light green residue (Fig. 28 No. 2). The strap bar is missing from the frame; however, comparison with the buckle plate, RA105, shows that the frame and plate correspond in size. The frame resembles Limoges-style buckles dating between 1200 - 1250 AD.

It is possible that both the buckle and plate were decorated with Limoges-style enamelling. The workshops in Limoges, Aquitaine, were renowned for their enamelling techniques during

the 12th and 13th centuries. In England, during the 13th and 14th centuries, the market for objects with Limoges-style enamelling flourished (Boehm, 1996, 45). Buckles were produced in Limoges from 1200, and a fine example of the type is that illustrated in the Metropolitan Museum of Art catalogue (O'Neill and Egan, 1996, 287, No. 91).

RA100 is a copper alloy buckle of similar date. It is the outer edge of an ornate buckle frame that has a projecting, blunt-ended tab. The strap bar is missing. The tab has an elongated pin rest, either side of which are the remains of tooled decoration forming a herringbone pattern. There are also the remains of gilding evident on the front of the buckle. Parallels for this frame can be found in the catalogue of material recovered at Meols on the North Wirral Coast (Griffiths et al, 2007, 103, Pl. 17, No. 762), where examples are recorded that date between the 11th and 13th centuries and also to an example recovered from excavations within Norwich castle (Ayers, 1985, 28, Fig. 24, No. 7).

A further four buckle frames from layer 1001, comprising three of copper alloy and one of iron, are of late medieval date. Of the copper alloy examples RA122, is a single loop buckle with ornate outer edge and narrowed, offset strap bar. It is a common form, frequently recovered amongst medieval assemblages, that remained in fashion from the late 12th century into the late 14th century (Egan and Pritchard, 2002, 76). Parallels include examples from Norwich and Meols, North Wirral (Margeson, 1993, 26, Fig. 13, No. 130 and Griffiths et al, 2007, 91, Pl. 14, No. 534). RA133 is a cast circular frame that has truncated stubs from an integral forked spacer, the remains of the pin sit within a recess. Forked spacers are part of composite buckle plates that date from the 14th into the 15th century (Egan and Pritchard, 2002, 55); a similar, decorated example to RA133, was excavated in London (*ibid*., 61, Fig. 39, No. 213). RA138 is a strap slide with double loop rectangular frame. The outer edge is decorated with a zoomorphic or anthropomorphic design in the same tradition as five examples recorded in the Meols assemblage where they are presumed to date to the 14th century (Griffiths *et al*., 2007, 96). Finally an iron buckle, RA124, with simple rectangular frame and intact pin was recovered; its utilitarian form could have performed a range of functions from belt buckle to horse harness and whilst they are not commonly found, Goodall (2011, 339) notes that sufficient survive to demonstrate they were used throughout the medieval period into the post-medieval era.

A further copper alloy dress accessory was recorded of medieval date: RA121 is a truncated rectangular plate that has the remains of a central, decorative rivet. Although the rivet is obscured by corrosion the plate is reminiscent of an example recorded from London from a deposit dating between c. 1350 – 1400, that had a sexfoil mount centrally riveted to the plate (Egan and Pritchard, 2002, 113, Fig. 73, No. 520); a similar mount was found at the site of

Rivenhall, Essex (Rodwell and Rodwell, 1993, 38, Fig. 15, No. 20).

There are few household or craft related objects within the medieval metalwork assemblage; two exceptions are an iron knife, RA156 collected from topsoil layer 1000, and a lead object, RA125, recovered from layer 1002 that could have been used as a spindle whorl or weight. RA156 is an incomplete whittle tang knife blade with horizontal back and cutting edge that rises up towards the now missing tip. The blade is V-shaped in cross section. The blade has angled shoulders and a tapering tang that is placed off-centre. Whittle tang knives were used throughout the medieval period, with RA156 being similar to Goodall's Type G that has a date range from mid 12th to mid 14th century (Goodall, 2011, 109). The x-ray reveals that the metal along the cutting edge is less dense; probably due to repeated honing over the life of the object.

RA125 is a cast, perforated, cylindrical object that could have been used as a spindle whorl. Such utilitarian objects, common in most medieval households, are often difficult to date. Examples of cast, cylindrical lead spindle whorls were recovered at York from late 9th to 10th century contexts (Walton Rogers, 1997,1742, Fig.809, Nos 6638 and 6639). Similar objects are sometimes recorded as weights as their function cannot be certain (Griffiths, 2019).

Post-medieval

41 objects have been identified as post-medieval in date: they include artefacts that reflect commercial activity in the form of coins, tokens or jettons; dress accessories; household objects and artefacts associated with literacy. Table 20 summarises the objects by functional category.

Category	Material	Object	Quantity
Dress Accessories	Copper Alloy	Buckle Frame	4
	Silver	Buckle Frame	1
	Copper Alloy	Buckle Plate	1
	Copper Alloy	Belt Mount	2
	Copper Alloy	Strap-Fitting	1
	Copper Alloy	Button	1
Commercial Activity	Copper Alloy	Jetton	2
	Copper Alloy	Coin	9
	Copper alloy	Token	7
Literacy	Copper Alloy	Book clasp	4
Household	Bone	Handle	1
	Copper Alloy	Thimble	2
	Copper Alloy	Suspension ring	3
Military	Lead Alloy	Shot	4

Table 20. Breakdown of post-medieval registered artefacts by functional category

The dress accessories are primarily copper alloy and iron buckles with silver shoe buckle RA144 being of note. It consists of a fragment of the cast, rectangular frame, drilled to allow for a separate spindle, and with decorative mouldings of alternating annulets and pyramid motifs around the edges. The pyramid motifs were likely designed to emulate glass gems; it has a date range of *c.*1720-1790 (Whitehead, 1996, No.674). Aside from the buckles an incomplete, cast openwork button dating to *c*. 1500-1700 was retrieved, comparable to an example excavated in Norwich (Margeson, 1993, 21, Fig. 11, No. 102); a 17th century copper alloy acorn-shaped belt mount, RA118, comparable to examples described by Read (2001: 29, Fig. 22, Nos. 331-334); and an incomplete cast strap fitting, possibly a belt fitting or sword hanger of Read's Class F, Type 3 (Read, 2008, 232, No. 829) that dates to *c*. 1500-1800 AD.

The post-medieval household objects include a bone knife handle, RA149; it has a drilled socket that was most likely used for a tanged piece of cutlery. Two additional copper alloy side rivets would have assisted with securing the tang withing the handle. A similar handle was recovered from a 17th century deposit in Norwich (Margeson, 1993, 122, Fig. 87, No. 768). From amongst the bulk metalwork (RA155) there is a copper alloy thimble with finely punched indentations across the sides and dome, similar to the 16th or 17th century thimble recovered in the bailey at Norwich castle (Ayers, 1985, 30, Fig. 26, No. 17) and several copper alloy suspension rings, most likely used for hangings or curtains (Margeson, 1993, 82, Fig. 47).

Of particular interest amongst the post-medieval artefacts is the collection of four book fittings from the topsoil; all found in locations scattered across the site. RAs102 and 117 are both Howsam Type A.3 (hooked fishtail form). The decoration on the plates is clearly apparent on the radiograph. RA 102 is decorated with a punched lozenge motif and fleur-de-lys close to the hook; and at the attachment end, around the rivet hole, engraved concentric circles and a punched floral motif (Fig. 28 No. 4). RA117 is decorated with engraved linear borders within which are engraved triangles; it also has a central boss (Fig. 28 No. 5).

RA104 is a book fitting that appears to be the latest dating example. The main body of the fitting is cruciform in plan and has three trifoliate lobes or fleurs, each with a circular perforation (Fig. 28 No. 6). The stem of the cross has parallel sides and is recurved to form a hook. A small number of this type of fitting are recorded on the Portable Antiquities Database and predominantly dated between AD 1700 to 1850 (Basford, 2018 and Wilding, 2016); however one example from North Yorkshire was dated earlier to AD 1300 to 1500 (Collins, 2012). Parallels from securely dated contexts would be required to assist in resolving the dating.

It is difficult to be certain whether RA127 falls within Howsam's A.3 or A.4 types. Given that it has a decoratively cut attachment end it is here classified as Type A.4 (hooked rectangular form) as they often have similarly cut edges (Fig. 28 No. 7, (Howsam, 2016, 33)).

Fifteen coins, tokens or jettons were collected of post-medieval date: six are from topsoil layer 1000; nine are from layer 1001. Amongst these are two copper alloy Nuremberg rose and orb jettons, RAs101 and 114, of late 16th to early 17th century date; two copper alloy farthings, RAs 103 and 146, issued by James I (1603-1625); five copper alloy rose farthings issued during the reign of Charles I (1625-1649), RAs 106, 136, 140, 142 and 143 and eight copper alloy 17th century traders tokens, RAs 109, 112, 113, 137, 152, 153 and two from 155.

During the 17th century a deficiency in the issue of small denominations due to the Civil War that continued into the Restoration period, resulted in traders issuing their own tokens. Commonly struck as farthings in copper alloy, they usually depicted the trader's initials, full name and place of business; some had pictorial representations of the guilds the traders belonged to. Of those collected during the excavation, several have been identified to tradesmen. RA109 was issued by John Baythorne in Bury St Edmunds in 1657; RA131 is an Ipswich town farthing of 1670 that has been punched from the reverse, possibly to remove it from circulation, and RA137 was produced by Jacob Vol, probably dating to 1668, a baymaker from Colchester. Bay being a special type of cloth, originally from France, that was produced in Colchester (Williamson, 1967, No. 160). More locally, RA112, is identified as being issued in 1664 by John Rozer of Needham Market (Williamson, 1967, No. 262) and one of the tokens from RA155 was issued by Thomas Love In Tel in 1664, also in Needham Market (Williamson, 1967, No. 261).

Modern and Uncertain date

The remaining objects include items of modern date (19th century onwards) and those artefacts that cannot be dated intrinsically, nor identified to type. This includes 69 copper alloy buttons, as well as bullet casings, copper alloy sheet, lead waste fragments, Victorian corset fasteners and modern coinage such as an Elizabeth II two pence piece. Amongst the artefacts that cannot be identified is RA 130 a flat, discoidal object with twenty-seven sub-circular drilled perforations, arranged in rows.

It is recommended that the objects from the topsoil are reviewed before being retained for deposition with the archive.

Discussion

The assemblage of registered artefacts and bulk metalwork discussed above is of limited value in assisting with the dating of features on site. As the large proportion of the items were recovered from the topsoil 1000 and layers 1001 and 1002, it is most likely that the objects entered the archaeological record through the practice of manuring.

During the medieval and post-medieval periods maintaining and improving soil fertility was a major task for arable farmers. Historical texts of the 13th century reveal the steps undertaken to enrich the land and those involved in this process. The *Seneschaucy*, written around 1276, and *Husbandry,* also of the 13th century, identify the bailiff as the man responsible for arranging that the land was enriched with compost and marl.

The manure used included animal dung and human excrement in the form of night soil that was often collected from local farmsteads as well as being imported from neighbouring urban centres. Within the towns such as Needham Market, cesspits and privies were often located under cellar floors or in the yard, into which would have been deposited a range of household debris. This waste would be removed at night and transported to the edges of town. This practice of removing night soil, continued throughout the 17th and 18th centuries.

Within the night soil would also be the remains of damaged or discarded objects; these too would be spread across the fields. Those that are robust survive subsequent ploughing episodes and are what provide evidence for this common manuring practice.

The objects of medieval date, present on the site through this manuring process, give an insight into aspects of life for some of the occupants of the nearby town; they demonstrate a certain level of wealth with the ability to purchase desirable dress accessories such as the Limoges-style buckle and plate; as well as an interest in making pilgrimages.

The later objects point to a flourishing town with the numerous coins and tokens representing economic activity. Items such as the book clasps may reflect the wider access to books at a time when literacy was no longer the domain of the church, and when there is increased appetite for vernacular literature, particularly among the members of noble houses (Howsam, 2016, 206).

APPENDIX K: ANIMAL BONE

By Julie Curl

Methodology

This report 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 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 along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were taken for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Information was recorded into an Excel spreadsheet and a summary catalogue from this appears in this appendix. A full record is available in the digital archive.

The assemblage – quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 1116g of faunal remains, consisting of 59 elements, was recovered from this excavation. The remains are quantified in Table 21 and a catalogue with dating is available in the archive.

Remains were recovered by hand-collection and sample methods, with a total of 17g of the total weight and fragments recovered from five sieved samples.

Ctxt	Sample	Type	Period	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)
0608		Pit 0607	?Prehistoric	1	1
0700		Topsoil	Undated	1	111
1000		Topsoil	19th - 20th	7	410
1001		Layer	13th +	2	95
1007		???	Undated	11	97
1012		???	Undated	2	34
1043	100	???	14th	6	4
1045	105	Ditch 1044	13th - 14th	5	9
1065	101	Pit 1064	13th - 14th	7	3
1065		Pit 1064	13th - 14th	8	172
1069		Ditch 1068	Undated	1	32
1073		Ditch 1072	Undated	1	120
1075		Pit 1074	Undated	1	18
1080		Pit 1078	13th - 14th	4	9
1088	102	Well 1085	13th - 14th	2	1
Totals				**59**	**1116g**

Table 21. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context, feature type, weights and counts

The bone is in good condition, although several bones were fragmented from butchering and recovery was very good, with the survival and collection of small elements from samples. A relatively high number of cattle metapodials showed canid gnawing and would suggest

selected butchering waste being given to domestic or working dogs and cleared away with other rubbish, rather than random scavenging by dogs, wolves or foxes. Invertebrate damage (from insects, isopods and molluscs) was low, suggesting much of the rubbish was buried rapidly, preventing access by invertebrates and other scavengers.

Species, observations and discussions

Five species were identified in this assemblage, which is dominated by domestic species, but with the presence of one wild species. Quantification of the species by feature type and NISP appears in Table 22.

Cattle were the most frequent in terms of NISP and they were seen in eight deposits. The cattle showed a mixed age range, with more adults, some juveniles and one context with neonate remains. Such an age range is typical with cattle in the Medieval period and later where cattle were more commonly used for milk supplies (previously it was sheep and goat) and there was a demand for vellum. Bones included the cut metapodials from skinning waste and a range of meat bones including scapula, humerus, tibias, radii and a jaw, suggesting a range of meats.

Four fills produced metapodials from cattle, with three of these metapodials showing canid gnawing, strongly suggesting these skinning waste bones were selected for dogs, much as they are today, for gnawing and marrow bone.

One metacarpal from topsoil 1000 had been split lengthways, presumably to access the marrow. Associated pottery suggests a 19th to 20th century date for this deposit, but this type of butchering is quite typical of Saxon butchering techniques (Hagan, 1992).

Sheep and goat were both identified, with remains distinguished using Albarella and Salvagno, 2017. Goat was seen from the topsoil 1000, with a humerus and two tibias, all were butchered, with one of the tibias also cleanly sawn, presumably to access marrow. A single sheep mandible was found in the ditch 1068, fill 1069, the mandible was from a young adult animal of around 2-3 years old, cut marks on the jaw show the sheep had been skinned.

A Pig/boar scapula, in two pieces, was discovered in pit 1078, fill 1080; the bone showed a cut mark from meat removal.

Rodent was identified with a bank/field vole tibia from the sieved sample 101, pit 1064, fill 1065. Such rodents are frequently seen close to human habitation and often scavenge around

stored food supplies, especially grain, although they can be brought to site with predators such as cats.

Several heavily fragmented mammal bone fragments were seen; these are likely to come from the species identified in the assemblage.

Feature Type	Species						Totals
	cattle	goat	mammal	pig/boar	rodent	sheep	
Unstratified	13		6				19
Ditch 1044			5				5
Ditch 1068						1	1
Ditch 1072	1						1
Layer	2						2
Pit 0607			1				1
Pit 1064	4		10		1		15
Pit 1074	1						1
Pit 1078			3	1			4
Topsoil	3	3	2				8
Well 1085			2				2
Totals	24	3	29	1	1	1	59

Table 22: Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and NISP

Conclusions

This is a small assemblage that is largely derived from the meat waste from the main domestic species. The cattle bone waste included a relatively high number of metapodials that are typically seen as skinning waste, one had been clearly split for marrow. Three of the others had been gnawed by dogs which suggests these bones were selected for this purpose much as they are in the present times. The clean sawing of the goat bone from the topsoil might suggest this is a much later bone and perhaps contemporary with the late pottery found.

The vole in the assemblage is quite likely to have been living around the site and scavenging on stored food, especially grains, and may have frequented areas were birds like fowl or geese were fed.

APPENDIX L: MOLLUSCS

By Richenda Goffin

The assemblage

No shell fragments were recovered from the evaluation, but 26 fragments were collected in the excavation stage. The assemblage is almost exclusively made up of marine/estuarine shell, but three fragments of terrestrial (garden) shell were also identified. Table 23 shows a breakdown of quantities by context with ceramic dating.

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	No frags	Weight (g)	Type	Dating
1001		Colluvium	1	4	Oyster	13th-14th C?
1007	1006	Pit	2	13	Oyster	Med?
1009	1009	Pit	1	17	Oyster	11th-12th C
1012	1010	Pit	3	20	Oyster	Post-med
1043	1033	Pit	3	14	Oyster	14th-15th C
1045	1044	Ditch	2	2	Terrestrial (cornu aspersum)	
1047	1046	Pit	1	5	Oyster	L13th-14th C
1065	1064	Pit	2	41	Oyster	13th-14th C
1069	1068	Ditch	4	14	3 x Oyster, 1 terrestrial (cornu aspersum)	Med?
1080	1078	Pit	4	87	Oyster	13th-14th C?
1083	1081	Well	1	8	Oyster	L13th-14th C?
1097	1096	Ditch	2	25	Oyster	13th-14th C?

Table 23. Quantification of shell by feature

APPENDIX M: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

By Anna West

Introduction and methods

Ten bulk samples of between 20 and 40 litres were taken from archaeological features from both the evaluation and excavation. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of any further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Table 24 below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace, 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

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

Results

The table below shows the contents of the sample flots with an indication of their frequency.

SS no	Context no	Feature/ cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0207	0206	Ditch	Pre?	charred nut/kernel fragments # charred seeds # charcoal ++ uncharred seeds # snails +
2	0109	0108	Gully	UNKN	charcoal # snails +
3	0111	0110	Posthole	UNKN	charcoal # snails +
4	0608	0607	Pit	BA - IA	legume fragment # charcoal + snails +
100	1043	1033	Pit	14th C	charred cereal grains ## charred legumes # charred seeds # charcoal # snails ++ small mammal/amphibian bones # shell frags #
101	1065	1064	Pit	L13 - 14th C	charred seeds # charcoal # snails ++ bone frags # small mammal/amphibian bones #
102	1088	1085	Well	13 - 14th C	charred cereal grains # charred legumes # charcoal + snails +
103	1030	1029	Ditch	UNKN	charred cereal grains # charcoal ++ snails ++ diptera puparium #
104	1009	1008	Pit	14 - 15th C	charred grains # uncharred seeds # charcoal + snails ++ shell frags #
105	1045	1044	Ditch	13 - 14th C	charred cereal grains # charred legumes # charcoal + snails + bone frags #

Table 24. Plant macrofossils by sample number

Discussion

The samples produced small flots of 20ml or less. The preservation was through charring and was generally poor. Fibrous rootlets, terrestrial snails and fly puparia were present within a number of the samples; these are considered to be modern and intrusive within the contexts sampled.

Prehistoric

Ditch 206 (sample 1), pit 607 (sample 4) and Ditch 1029 (sample 103)

Wood charcoal was relatively frequent within ditch fill 0207 (sample 1); on the whole it was highly comminuted and unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating. A small number of hazelnut (*Corylus* sp.) shell and prunus endocarp, most likely sloe (*Prunus spinosa* L.), fragments were recovered, as well as a single charred elderberry pip (*Sambucus nigra* L.). A low number of uncharred elderberry pips were also present.

Pit fill 0608 (sample 4) contained a single possible legume fragment, which was too fragmented and abraded to identify, whilst wood charcoal fragments were rare. Terrestrial snails were common within the flot of this sample, common garden snails *Helix aspersa* were also recovered from the non-floating residue; these are most likely modern and intrusive within this context.

The flots produced in Sample 103 (Ditch 1029) were small, at 10ml. Charcoal fragments were very rare with a small number of charred cereal grains recovered from the fill (1030), a single barley grain and a single unidentified cereal grain fragment were further present.

The sparse and fragmented nature of the material recovered from the prehistoric features on site makes it impossible to determine the activity associated with the remains. They may signify gathered resources and food preparation, or they may simply represent material accidently collected along with wood used as fuel. It is likely the plant remains recovered from these samples had been subject to movement through wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated within the backfill of the archaeological features.

Medieval

Pits 1008 (sample 104),1033 (sample 100),1064 (sample 101), ditch 1044 (sample 105) and well 1085 (sample 102)

The material recovered from features dating to the medieval period was sparse but relatively consistent across the samples. Charred cereal grains were present in all samples, but in low numbers. A small number of bread wheat type (*Triticum* sp.) grains and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were observed; however, the majority of the cereal grains present were too fragmented and abraded to identify. A small number of charred legumes, possibly peas (*Pisum* sp.) were observed within a few of the samples. Charred seeds were rare and consisted of a small number of grass family (Poaceae) caryopses within a single sample.

The material recovered is fragmented and sparse and most likely represents settlement detritus, the result of domestic, horticultural and agricultural activity taking place within the vicinity of the site. Due to its fragmented nature, it is possible the material has been subject to

movement, through the actions of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated within the backfill of the archaeological features.

Undated

Gully/natural channel 0108 (sample 2) and posthole/natural hollow 0110 (sample 3)

At the time of writing three features sampled remain undated. The flots produced were all small, at 10ml or less. Charcoal fragments were very rare within the samples. No identifiable plant macrofossils were present. Again, the material is most likely fragmented settlement detritus, that has been subject to movement prior to being deposited within the archaeological contexts sampled.

Conclusions

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material; none of the samples produced sufficient material to be suitable for quantification (+100 specimens). The remains identified most likely represent domestic detritus, however, the sparse and fragmented nature of the material means it may have been subject to movement across the site, through the action of wind, water or trample, before becoming incorporated within the contexts sampled. The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions, beyond the fact that domestic, horticultural and agricultural activities were taking place on or in the vicinity of the site over a long period.

APPENDIX N: FINDS TABLES

Table 25. Pottery

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Date range
0100	LGRE	3	19	1			pale pinkish fabric	18-19	18th-19th c.
0100	SKTHOLL	1	4	1					13th-14th c.?
0609	EMWSG	1	8	1					11th-13th c.
1000	BLSW	1	6	1	?	LSEV?	ID uncertain, poss. turned shale??		L.18th-20th c.
1000	COLC	1	7	1					L.13th-M.16th c.
1000	HOLL	4	19	1					L.13th-14th c.
1000	REFW	1	1	1			Ext. flake		L.18th-20th c.
1000	REFW	1	13	1	plate	EV			L.18th-20th c.
1000	SKTHOLL	4	11	2					13th-14th c.?
1000	SWSW	1	16	1	plate	FTEV			18th c.
1000	WEST	1	7	1					E.17th-19th c.
1001	SKTHOLL	1	2	1					13th-14th c.?
1002	EMWCP	2	7	1					11th-13th c.
1002	SKTHOLL	1	4	1					13th-14th c.?
1009	COLL	1	5	1	jar	EV			15th-16th c.
1009	EMW	1	1	1					11th-12th c.
1026	IGBW	1	11	1	?	?	glaze mostly lost		16th-18th c.
1028	COLC	1	14	1			greyware		L.13th-M.16th c.
1038	EMW	1	2	1			Poss. preh? Thin-walled		11th-12th c.
1038	GRE	1	11	1					16th-18th c.
1038	LGRE	1	30	1	bowl	BD	pale buff fabric		18th-19th c.
1043	COLC	1	30	1	jar		greyware		L.13th-M.16th c.
1043	COLL	1	41	1			heavily burnt		15th-16th c.
1043	COLL	1	10	1			int surface mostly lost		15th-16th c.
1043	EMWSG	1	6	1					11th-13th c.
1043	HCW	1	11	1					L.12th-13th c.
1043	HOLL	1	6	1					L.13th-14th c.
1043	SKTHOLL	4	20	3			Poss. 1 vessel		13th-14th c.?

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Date range
1045	MSSBW	6	36	1					12th-14th c.
1045	SKTHOLL	1	4	1					13th-14th c.?
1047	HOLG	1	25	1					L.13th-E.14th c.
1047	MESCW	1	19	1					13th-14th c.
1047	SKTHOLL	2	14	1					13th-14th c.?
1049	COLC	1	3	1			greyware		L.13th-M.16th c.
1049	COLC	1	5	1			overfired, poss waster?		L.13th-M.16th c.
1049	COLC	1	44	1	jug		redware		L.13th-M.16th c.
1049	HOLL	1	7	1					L.13th-14th c.
1049	MEMS	1	3	1					12th-14th c.
1049	MSSBW	3	59	1	jar	FTEV		14?	12th-14th c.
1065	MCWG	4	100	1	skillet?	THEV?	oxid surfaces, poss. COLC variant		L.11th-13th c?
1065	MESCW	1	3	1					13th-14th c.
1080	SKTHOLL	1	12	1					13th-14th c.?
1083	COLC	2	12	2			greywares		L.13th-M.16th c.
1083	SKTHOLL	5	46	4					13th-14th c.?
1084	COLC	1	18	1			greyware		L.13th-M.16th c.
1084	HOLL	1	3	1					L.13th-14th c.
1084	MCW	1	14	1			v silty fabric, abundant medium sandy		L.12th-14th c.
1084	MESCW	1	15	1			oxid ext		13th-14th c.
1084	MSSBW	2	36	1			oxid ext		12th-14th c.
1084	SKTHOLL	1	6	1					13th-14th c.?
1084	SKTHOLL	1	6	1			oxid ext		13th-14th c.?
1087	MESCW	2	29	1					13th-14th c.
1087	MSSCW	1	7	1					12th-14th c.
1087	SKTHOLL	4	48	3					13th-14th c.?
1088	HOLG	1	25	1					L.13th-E.14th c.
1088	HOLL	1	13	1					L.13th-14th c.
1088	HOLL	1	1	1			oxid ext		L.13th-14th c.
1088	MCW	4	12	1			v silty fabric, sparse fine sandy		L.12th-14th c.
1088	MCWM	2	16	1					12th-14th c.
1088	MESCW	1	22	1					13th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Notes	Spot date	Date range
1088	SKTHOLL	3	83						13th-14th c.?
1095	ESWN	1	6	1	bowl	FLAR			L.17th-L.18th c.
1097	SKTHOLL	1	21	1					13th-14th c.?

Notes

Rim forms: BD – beaded; EV – everted; FLAR – flaring; FTEV – flta-topped everted; LSEV – lid-seated everted; THEV – thickened everted.

Table 26. Worked Flint

Context Number	Cut Number/ type	Trench or EXC	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Illustrate/ Photo	Weight (g)
0104	Pit 0103	Tr 1		1				0	Light	Heavy	-	**1**	Heavily patinated small broken blade fragment. Residual. Neo-BA	-	1
0114	Ditch 0113	Tr 1				1		3	Light	None	-	**1**	Small crude squat flake. Late prehistoric	-	9
0207	Ditch 0206	Tr 2				2		10-40	Light	Light	-	**2**	Two small crude flakes. Late prehistoric	-	4
0505	Pit/ Ditch 0502	Tr 5				1		0	Light	Light	-	**1**	Crude damaged flake. Undiagnostic	-	1
0608	Pit 0607	Tr 6				1	1	0	Light	None	-	**2**	Small crude squat flake and small shatter fragment. Late prehistoric	-	7
1000	Topsoil	EXC	1 (Scraper)			1	1	5-30	Heavy	None-light	25% on tool	**3**	1 natural discarded. Broken blade with very abrupt re-touch making end scraper (Neo), crude shatter and flake (late prehistoric). Mixed damaged material from topsoil	-	27

Context Number	Cut Number/ type	Trench or EXC	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Illustrate/ Photo	Weight (g)
1000 RA 147	Topsoil	EXC	1 (Scraper)					0	Heavy	Heavy	20%	**1**	Fine Neolithic patinated blade with BA re-use to make a simple side scraper. Damaged	-	10
1001	Colluvium	EXC				2		0-2	None	None	-	**2**	2 very small undiagnostic flakes.	-	2
1002	Alluvium	EXC			1	8		0-40	Light	None	-	**10**	Thick crude mostly squat flakes with use ware seen on 1 flake and a crude core fragment with Hertzian cones. LBA-IA. Likely residual.	-	135
1002 RA 141	Alluvium	EXC	1 (Scraper)					40	Heavy	None	30%	**1**	Large very crude scraper on a natural frost fracture piece. Natural polishing and rolling. BA-IA. Residual	-	51
1009 (Sample 104)	Pit 1008	EXC				2		0	Light	Light	-	**2**	1 natural discarded. 2 small undiagnostic crude thin flakes.	-	1
1012	Pit 1010	EXC				1		0	Heavy	None	-	**1**	Small damaged undiagnostic flake. Residual.		2
1018	Ditch 1017	EXC				1		0	Heavy	Heavy	-	**1**	Small patinated damaged flake. Undiagnostic. Residual	-	2
1020	Ditch 1019	EXC				1		20	Light	None	-	**1**	Small thick crude flake, some damage. Late prehistoric, residual	-	4
1022	Ditch 1021	EXC				3		5-40	Light-heavy	None-light	-	**3**	3 crude thick flakes, one blade like. Hard hammer	-	20

Context Number	Cut Number/ type	Trench or EXC	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Illustrate/ Photo	Weight (g)
													strikes. Likely BA-IA. Possibly residual		
1028	Ditch 1027	EXC					1	0	None	None	-	**1**	Crude shatter piece. Undiagnostic.	-	25
1030	Ditch 1029	EXC	2 (1 scraper, 1 denticulated flake)			7		0-50	Light	None-light	10% on tool	**9**	2 natural discarded. Crude mixed assemblage, likely BA and BA-IA. Crude scraper on thick blade like flake, small denticulated flake and thick crude squat flakes. Most likely residual.	-	63
1030 (Sample 103)	Ditch 1029	EXC		1		3		0-1	Light-heavy	None-heavy	-	**4**	1 natural discarded. As with hand collected a mixed small collection. 1 narrow fine patinated blade (Neo) and 3 thick small crude flakes (BA-IA). All residual	-	9
1036	Ditch 1035	EXC				7		0-10	Light-heavy	None	-	**7**	Small thick edge damaged and broken flakes. BA, residual	-	16
1040	Ditch 1039	EXC				10		0-40	None-heavy	None-heavy	-	**10**	Mixed assemblage. Some pieces fine and patinated, some thick crude and squat. Mix of NEO-BA and BA-IA. Likely all residual	-	74
1043	Pit 1033	EXC				3		0-20	None	None	-	**3**	Thick crude flakes. All hard hammer struck.	-	28

Context Number	Cut Number/ type	Trench or EXC	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Illustrate/ Photo	Weight (g)
													Likely BA-IA, maybe residual.		
1043 (Sample 100)	Pit 1033	EXC					2	10-50	None	None	-	**2**	4 natural discarded. 2 crude shatter pieces, 1 with a single Hertzian cone. BA-IA.	-	101
1045	Ditch 1044	EXC				2	1	0-20	Light	None	-	**3**	Crude thick flakes and shatter. BA-IA, residual	-	40
1045 (Sample 105)	Ditch 1044	EXC				1		50	None	None	-	**1**	3 natural discarded. Very small thin flake, undiagnostic.	-	1
1047	Pit 1046	EXC				1		0	Light	None	-	**1**	Thick blade like flake with previous flake scars. BA? Maybe not residual	-	9
1049	Pit 1048	EXC				2		0-10	Heavy	Light	-	**2**	Tiny flake and large thick crude patinated flake. LBA-IA. Residual	-	26
1065	Pit 1064	EXC				1		2	None	None	-	**1**	Crude thick flake with Hertzian cones. Late prehistoric	-	11
1065 (Sample 101)	Pit 1064	EXC				1		0	None	None	-	**1**	Broken small thick squat flake. Late prehistoric	-	4
1069	Ditch 1068	EXC				1		0	Light	Light	-	**1**	Broken small flake with previous flake scars. Neo-BA, residual.	-	5
1080	Pit 1078	EXC				2		5-10	None	None	-	**2**	2 small thick crude flakes, one with previous flake scars. BA-IA.	-	10
1088	Well 1085	EXC				1		2	None	Light	-	**1**	Crude thick flake with previous flake scars.	-	4

Context Number	Cut Number/ type	Trench or EXC	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	Illustrate/ Photo	Weight (g)
													Likely late prehistoric. Residual?		
1088 (Sample 102)	Well 1085	EXC					1	40	None	None	-	**1**	Shatter, likely frost.	-	17
Total			**5**	**2**	**1**	**66**	**7**					**81**			**719**

Table 27. Heat-altered Flint

Context Number	Cut number/ type	Trench or EXC	High temp HA Flint	Low temp HA Flint	Total HA	Notes	Weight (g)
0207 (Sample 1)	Ditch 0206	Tr 2	2	6	**8**	Hight temperature heat-altered flint	47
0608	Pit 0607	Tr 6	1	1	**2**	High and low temperature heat-altered flint.	65
1030	Ditch 1029	EXC	1		**1**	Mid-sized high temperature heat-altered flint.	18
1030 (Sample 103)	Ditch 1029	EXC		4	**4**	4 small low temperature heat-altered flints	14
1043 (Sample 100)	Pit 1033	EXC		1	**1**	Large reddened low temperature heat-altered flint.	29
1045 (Sample 105)	Ditch 1044	EXC		2	**2**	2 very small low temperature heat-altered flint.	4
1065 (Sample 101)	Pit 1064	EXC		5	**5**	1 natural discarded. 5 small and large low temperature heat-altered flint	48
Total			**4**	**19**	**Total HA: 23**		**225**

Table 28. Registered artefacts (RA) and bulk metalwork

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
100	1001	Buckle	Copper alloy	DA	1	8.8	An incomplete cast single looped ornate buckle. It has a projecting, blunt-ended tab and an off-set, narrowed strap bar that is now missing. There is a groove on the front of the buckle for a pin rest as well as oblique lines creating a herringbone pattern either side of the pin rest. Traces of gilding remain around the pin rest also. This style of buckle dates from c. AD 1250-1400.	2.3	47.4	27.4		Medieval
101	1000	Jetton	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.91	Near complete Rose orb Nuremberg jetton with minor damage to edge and otherwise clear detail masked by dirt. Made by Hans Krauwinckel II, 1586 - 1635. Obv. Three crowns, alternately with three lis, arranged around a central rose. Legend: HANNS.KRAVWINCKEL.IN.NVR. Rev. Imperial orb within a tressure of three arches and three angles. Legend: HEVT RODT MORGAN TODTT (today red, tomorrow dead).	0.6			21	Post-medieval
102	1000	Book clasp	Copper alloy	LI	1	1.7	Complete book clasp of Howsam type A.3. It is made from a long, narrow piece of sheet copper alloy that flares at one end and is hooked at the opposing end. It has a circular punched perforation at the fared end that is encircled with a ring and triangles motif; in the centre is a raised lozenge motif. Of 15th to 16th century date.	1.2	13.9	35.8		Post-medieval
103	1000	Coin	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.4	Worn and bent farthing of James I (1503-1625) with crown and	0.5			16	Post-medieval

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
							sceptres on obv and legend: [IA]CO [ ]AR [ ]. Rev: crowned harp.					
104	1000	Book clasp	Copper alloy	LI	1	4.8	Complete cast, book clasp with blunt hook. The main body of the clasp is cruciform in plan and has three trifoliate lobes or fleurs, each with a circular perforation. The stem of the cross has parallel sides and is recurved to form a hook. A fourth perforation sits at the start of the stem.	1.1	40	48.3		Post-medieval
105	1000	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	DA	1	2.9	An incomplete, cast buckle plate with only the front sheet surviving. It is rectangular in plan and is recessed for the missing frame and has a rectangular pin slot, with two tabs that act as hinges round the bar. The front face is decorated with a wyvern in side profile. The animal faces left and has a long curving neck, a single foot under the body, and a strange large tail that forks and curls. There is a rivet hole in each corner of the attachment edge with a dome headed rivet surviving in each hole. It probably dates from the 13th century. Patches of gilding are visible on the front.	5.7	15.9	28.7		Medieval
106	1000	Coin	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.8	Complete, worn and encrusted rose farthing of Charles I (1625-1649). Obv: crown with sceptres. Rev: crowned rose.	1			14	Post-medieval
107	1001	Buckle	Copper alloy	DA	1	4	Incomplete cast, double loop, trapezoidal buckle. It has trefoil shaped ends with engraved pin notch and transverse line on the outer edge of each loop. Lobed protrusion either end of the strap	2	23.6	25.9		Post-medieval

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
							bar. Remains of cast pin around strap bar. Originally tinned. Date: c. 1620 - 1680.					
108	1002	Pottery and flint	Ceramic		3	29	Two sherds of bronze age pottery and one struck flint					Pre
109	1001	Token	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.8	Complete 17th century traders token. On obv: it is inscribed " Bury St Edmunds 1657", with the initials I P below a B. It became normal for issuers to include their wife's initials as well, so I stands for John, B for Baythorne, and P was probably his wife's initial. On reverse: shield - the family arms - with inscription 'John Baythorne'.	0.8			16	Post-medieval
110	1002	Coin	Silver	CTJ	1	0.5	Clipped half of a voided long cross penny for Henry III. Obv: two hair curls visible and the letters HE[ ]. ANG: Rev: two quarters with three pellets in each. Of the legend: WIV/A [ ]. Date: 1247-1272.	0.6			22	Medieval
111	1012/1065	Coin	Silver	CTJ	1	0.6	Complete farthing of Edward I-III (AD 1272-1377). Obv: forward bust, crown bi-foliate. Legend: +EDWA [ ] ANGL. Rev: long cross hammered off centre of flan. Legend; CIVI/TAS/LON/DON. Minted in London.	0.7			14	Medieval
112	1001	Token	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	1.2	Complete and worn 17th century trader's token. On the obv: very little of the legend other than [ ] MARK with initials -/IE in the centre. Rev: central rose. Inscription begins with 5 pointed mullet and ends in 1664. Issued by John Rozer of Needam market.	1			15	Post-medieval

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
113	1000	Coin	Silver	CTJ	1	0.6	Complete, hammered long cross half penny (possibly of Edward I-III, AD 1272-1377) that is folded in half. Much of the obverse is not visible as that is on the inside of the fold - can just make out a forward-facing bust. Rev: long cross with legend: CIVI/[ ]/[ ]/DON. Minted in London. Hammered off centre of flan.	0.6			16	Medieval
114	1000	Jetton	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.5	Incomplete Nuremberg rose and orb type jetton; bent slightly. Little of the legend visible. Dating to c. AD 1550-1700.	0.5	13.5	20		Post-medieval
115	1002	Coin	Copper alloy	UN	1	4.1	Flat, discoidal object with worn and corroded surfaces. Possibly a coin.	1.1			11	Post-medieval
116	1001	Coin	Silver	CTJ	1	1	Complete hammered long cross penny - detail masked by dirt. Obv: forward facing bust. Legend [ ]DWARDVS[ ]. Rev: long cross with legend CIVI/ [ ]. Possibly for Edward I - III (AD 1272-1377).	0.7			17	Medieval
117	1000	Book clasp	Copper alloy	LI	1	5.9	Incomplete book clasp of Howsam type A.3. It is made from a long, narrow piece of sheet copper alloy that flares at one end with the opposite end narrowing to a tab that would originally have formed a hook. It has a row of three circular punched perforations along the length; the central hole retains a large dome headed rivet measuring 7.3mm in diameter. The front of the clasp is decorated with rows of incised chevrons close to the hook end. Of 15th to 16th century date.	2.8	19.6	60.4		Post-medieval

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
118	1000	Belt mount	Copper alloy	MF	1	3	Near complete, cast flat mount in the form of a stylised acorn. The mount has a convex front and concave rear. There are two integral rivets on the rear. On the front there is a dividing line between the seed and cupula, but no remains of decoration as is found on similar mounts. At the base of the cupula is an extension representing the stalk, set at a right angle. Dated to c. 17th century.	14.4	28.7	46.1		Post-medieval
119	1000	Buckle	Copper alloy	DA	1	3.5	Incomplete cast double loop oval buckle (spectacle buckle); D-shaped in section with the reverse being flat. Missing pin. Date: c. 1350 - 1650.	2.1	22.1	34.8		Post-medieval
120	1001	Handle?	Copper alloy	UN	1	19.6	Possible fragment from a spoon handle. It has a truncated, elongate shank, oval in cross section that broadens and flattens into a rounded terminal.	6.1	11.7	55.5		
121	1001	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	DA	1	3.9	Incomplete rectangular sheet metal front buckle plate. It is recessed and has a rectangular pin slot that forms two tab which would have folded over the buckle strap bar. It has two punched rivet holes at the attachment end; one of which retains a rivet with rove. A supplementary fixing of the plate to a strap is indicated by a central fixing mount/rivet measuring 12.2mmx10.2mm (may be decorative but masked by corrosion) Suggested date: c. 1250-1400	7.8	18	35.9		Medieval

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
122	1001	Buckle	Copper alloy	DA	1	6	Complete cast, single loop oval buckle frame (missing pin) with ornate outer edges and narrowed, offset strap bar. The outer edge of the frame has two lobed knops flanking four transverse ridges. Date: c. 1250 - 1400.	4.6	27.9	20.7		Medieval
123	1001	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	DA	1	1.7	Incomplete sheet buckle plate truncated along each edge. Roughly rectangular in plan with remains of a rectangular pin notch. Has a central large domed rivet for attachment to the strap, measuring 12.7mm x 12.9mm.	4.3	17.7	23.5		Medieval
124	1001	Buckle	Iron	DA	1	17.7	Complete rectangular/trapezoidal framed buckle, sub-square in cross section, with flattened forged pin folded around an outer edge of the frame. Corroded.	9.4	35.8	40.3		Post-medieval
125	1002	Weight/ Spindle whorl	Lead	TW	1	17.9	Complete cast cylindrical weight or even spindle whorl that is circular in plan. It has a large central hole 9.2mm in diameter. It has a prominent ridge around the hole on the base; neither face is decorated. If a spindle whorl, the form may fit Walton Rogers form C which she dates to AD1100 onwards.	9.4			19	Medieval
126	1000	Clasp?	Copper alloy	DA	1	0.8	Incomplete cast, openwork object, sub-triangular in plan with small, drilled rivet hole at apex. Above the hole are the remains of a suspension hoop. At the base the object is truncated. Possibly for suspending from a belt fitting.	3.1	16.9	20.5		Medieval
127	1000	Book clasp	Copper alloy	LI	1	1.6	Incomplete cast book clasp plate. It is rectangular in plan, flaring at the attachment end. Along the attachment end the edge is	3.4	9.4	13.4		Post-medieval

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
							scalloped and has two square shaped rivets, one situated in each corner.					
128	1000	George coin	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	5.5	Complete, worn milled coin. Obv: remains of possible bust. Rev: no visible detail, but remains of silvering?	1.9			24	Modern?
129	1000	Weight?	Lead	WM	1	28.5	Cylindrical cast object, oval in plan. The appex is flattened with a perforation off centre measuring 6.2mm in diameter. The perforation is incomplete and does not pierce the base of the object; base is flat.	11.6	17.9	21		
130	1000	Disc	Copper alloy	UN	1	1.6	Flat, discoidal object with 27 sub-circular drilled perforations, arranged in rows. The perforations vary in shape and size, diameters range from 1.3 to 2.3mm.	0.8			20	
131	1000	Token	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	2.7	Complete worn Ipswich farthing traders token of 1670. Obv: town arms. Rev: AN IPSWICH FARTHING 1670 , in four lines. The token is slightly folded across the middle and has a square perforation punched through from the reverse.	1.2			22	Post-medieval
132	1002	Strap fitting	Copper alloy	DA	1	9.3	An incomplete post-Medieval cast strap fitting, c1500-1800 AD; possibly a belt fitting/sword hanger. It is slightly convex on the front, flat at the rear. It has the remains of a truncated large blunt hook at one end and an oval loop at the opposite end. In plan, the central area is sub-oval and there is a sub-rectangular transverse panel separating the loop and the body and the hook and the body. The panel before the hook has two	1.9	17.8	53.7		Post-medieval

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
							transverse parallel grooves. The other panel adjacent to the loop has a single transverse groove.					
133	1001	Buckle	Copper alloy	DA	1	3.2	Cast, single loop buckle with remaining stubs from an integral forked spacer. The frame is circular with a pin notch on outer edge and a recessed area for the pin to wrap around. Remains of pin visible. Frame bevelled and also tinned. Date: c.1350 - 1450 AD.	2.6	24	23.3		Medieval
134	1001	Coin	Silver	CTJ	1	1.2	Complete, hammered long cross penny of Edward I (?). Obv: Forward facing bust and legend +EDWAR ANG DNS hYB Rev: long cross and legend CIVI/TAS/LON/DON. In fair condition with little wear, though minor notch damage on edge. c.1279 - 1307 AD	0.6			19	Medieval
135	1001	Buckle	Copper alloy	DA	1	3.5	Fragment from a cast rectangular buckle frame in the form of a series of conjoined roundals; concave on the reverse. One of the roundals has two circular perforations for seating the separate spindle bar.	4.7	9.6	37.3		Post-medieval?
136	1001	Coin	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.7	Complete Charles I rose farthing. Obv: sceptres behind crown and legend CAROLVS D.G [ ]. Some wear. Rev: crowned rose with linear inner circle, legend: FRA; ET. HI; REX. Date: c.1638 - 1642.	0.9			13	Post-medieval

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
137	1001	Token	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.8	Complete 17th century traders token produced by Jacob Vol, a baymaker, from Colchester. Bay being a special type of cloth, originally from France, that was produced in Colchester. Obv: trade symbol representing a rack with lines on it for the cloth and the legend IACOB.VOL BAYMAKER. Rev: initials V/IR in the centre with legend * LVCOLCHESTER. Date: possibly 1668	0.7			16	Post-medieval
138	1001	Strap slide	Copper alloy	DA	1	2.5	Asymmetrical, rectangular double loop frame, rectangular in cross-section, with integral central strap bar and ornate outside edge. The outer edge decoration is zoomorphic or anthropomorphic. Size suggests it could be shoe or garter buckle. Possibly gunmetal.	5.9	19.1	16.5		Medieval
139	1000	Button	Copper alloy	DA	1	2.1	An incomplete, cast openwork button dating to c1500-1700. The object is biconical in profile and hollow with six ovoid perforations in each half of the object. It has a small central nipple and an integral attachment post on the rear that is truncated.	13.5			12	Post medieval
140	1001	Coin	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.7	Complete, worn Charles I rose farthing. Obv: crown with sceptres behind. Legend: CAROLVS D.G MA [ ]. Rev: crowned rose. Date: 1625-49.	0.9			14	Post-medieval
141	1002	Scraper	Flint		1	51.5	Scraper with working along distal edge.					Pre
142	1001	Coin	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.9	Complete Charles I rose farthing. Obv: crown with sceptres behind. Initial mark crescent. Legend: CARO [ ]. Rev: crowned rose with	1.1			14	Post-medieval

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
							lined centre. Initial mark crescent [ ] REX. Date: 1625-49.					
143	1000	Coin	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.6	Complete, worn Charles I rose farthing. Obv: crown with sceptres behind. Legend: CARO [ ]. Rev: crowned rose with lined centre. Date: 1625-49.	1			12	Post-medieval
144	1000	Buckle	Silver	DA	1	2.9	A fragment of a cast shoe buckle frame. The fragment is part of one side of the frame. It has decorative mouldings on the front face and is plain and slightly convex on the rear face. Around the outer edge of the frame are four small lobes each with a central circular indentation. The mouldings on the front consist of alternating annulets and pyramid motifs. The pyramidal motifs are probably intended to emulate glass gems. The frame is drilled to allow for the separate spindle. Date: c. 1690 - 1720.	3.3	8.6	21.5		Post-medieval
145	1026	Buckle	Copper alloy	DA	1	3.9	Fragment of an oval frame with broad angled outside edge with bands of foliate decoration, possibly with remains of decayed enamel. Likely to be a Limoges-style buckle dating between 1200 - 1250 AD.	1.7	11.3	28.9		Medieval
146	1001	Coin	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.4	Complete James I (1603 - 1625) farthing, Obv: crown and sceptres; legend IACO. D.G. MAG. BR [ ]. Rev: crowned harp. Some wear and damage to edges.	0.5			16	Post-medieval
147	1000	Blade	Flint		1	10.8	Elongate blade with retouched edges.					Pre
148	1001	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	DA	1	1.5	Cast, rectangular plate with rounded attachment edge that has a single rivet hole centrally placed	2.5	14.5	16.8		Medieval?

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
							along the edge. The opposite edge has two loops for attachment to the buckle strap bar and a rectangular pin notch.					
149	1000	Handle	Bone	HO	1	35.4	Complete bone handle from a whittle tang knife or fork. It is rectangular in plan with a rounded butt end; it is rectangular in cross section. It has a copper alloy rivet, circular in cross section, extending midway through the side of the handle.	10.4	18.8	100.8		Post-medieval
150	1053	BULK	Composite	UN	4	18.4	2 x copper alloy button; 1 x copper alloy washer; 1 x lead waste. Do not retain for archive					Modern
151	1002	BULK	Composite	UN	2	12.9	1 x complete lead cloth seal; 1 x folded copper alloy sheet (? buckle plate)					Post-medieval
152	1001	Token	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.4	Complete, worn 17th century traders' token. Obv: inititals RG and letters E N DA ERT: G around edge. Rev: detail too worn	0.5			15	Post-medieval
153	1001	Coin	Copper alloy	CTJ	1	0.8	Complete, very worn farthing of either James I or Charles I. Or 17th century traders' token.	0.8			15	Post-medieval
154	1001	BULK	Composite		52	346	11 x copper alloy buttons; 4 x copper alloy sheet; 1 x copper alloy thimble; 2 x copper alloy tack/nails; 3 x bullet casing; 20 x lead waste. Do not need to retain for archive: 1 x lead shot; 3 x lead discs; 1 x lead tubing; 2 x iron nails; 1 x iron washer; 1 x copper alloy washer; 1 x nut; 1 x threaded object.					Modern
155	1000	BULK	Composite		171	1448	56 x copper alloy buttons; 1 x copper alloy thimble; 3 x copper alloy suspension rings; 3 x copper alloy tacks; 1 x copper alloy double loop buckle; 1 x copper					Post-medieval to modern

Small finds no.	Context no.	Object Name	Material	Finds Category	Fragment Count	Weight	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
							alloy/pewter spoon bowl; 2 x copper alloy Victorian corset hooks; 2 x copper alloy nails; 1 x copper alloy linked chain; 1 x copper alloy stair rod fastener; 1 x copper alloy George VI one penny 1945; 1 x copper alloy Elizabeth II two pence ; 2 x copper alloy 17th century traders token; 2 x copper alloy coins; 12 x copper alloy sheet waste objs; 9 x copper alloy bullet casings; 2 x copper alloy rings/washers ; 1 x copper alloy decorative mount 1 x copper alloy spoon handle terminal; 4 x copper alloy rivets; 1 x frag barbed wire 1 x copper alloy waste folded sheet; 3 x lead musket balls/shot; 46 x lead waste; 2 x iron strip; 12 x iron nails					
156	1000	Knife	Iron	HO	1	22.2	Incomplete whittle tang knife with horizontal back and cutting edge that curves up towards the now missing tip. The blade is V-shaped in cross section. The tang extends from the top of the back with angled shoulders. The tang is square in section and tapers to a point, it measures 31.7mm in length.	5.3	17.7	98.1		Medieval

Table 29: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt/g	MNO	Abr	L	W	T	Peg	Comments	Date
0100	Fsx	PAN	1	46	1							pmed
0505	fsffe	LB	1	8	1	+						pmed
1000	msfe	RTP	1	60	1					1 x S		pmed
1000	Msf	RTP	1	84	1	+						pmed
1000	Fsf	RTP	2	200	2	+						pmed
1000	Fs	RTP	1	18	1	+						pmed
1000	Fsf	LB	1	5	1	+						pmed
1000	fsf	PAN	1	96	1	+					black-slip surface	pmed
1000	wfx	QFT	1	53	1	+						pmed
1000	fsvfe	FB?	2	26	1	+						pmed
1001	mscp	RTM	1	46	1	+					brown, reduced core	med
1002	fscp	RTP	1	30	1	+						lmed/pmed
1009	msfe	RTP	2	47	1	+						pmed
1012	fs	RTP	1	30	1	+					vfs	pmed
1012	ms	RTM	4	21	1	+					thin	med/lmed
1038	mscf	RTP	1	18	1	+						pmed
1038	msfe	RTP	1	19	1	+						pmed
1038	fscp	RTP?	2	16	2	+					1 flake	lmed/pmed?
1038	ms	RTP	1	36	1	+						lmed/pmed
1049	msfe	RTP	1	22	1							pmed
1065	fscp	RTP?	2	87	2	+						lmed/pmed?
1065	fs	RTP	1	22	1	+						pmed
1075	fs	LB	1	35	1	+						pmed

Table 29. Fired Clay

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0100		sfe		3	11	buff	slightly concave?		+	
1000		fsv		1	3	buff-red	flat		++	
1007		sc		2	2	orange			++	
1009	104	fsc		2	1	orange	1 flat?		++	
1038		msf		5	17	black			+	burnt in situ?
1043	100	fsc		1	1	buff-red	flat		+	
1049		fsco		1	4	buff	irreg	straw		
1069		s		1	2	cream-red			+	

APPENDIX O: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	NDM 057, Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road Needham Market Suffolk
Short description	An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) in November and December 2019 on land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk. This phase of work followed a trenched evaluation, undertaken by CA in May 2019, which recorded prehistoric ditches, pits, postholes, potential drip gullies and a large post-medieval pit. The collection of archaeological features prompted a programme of archaeological excavation, covering an area of 0.29 hectares located in the central third of the field. The excavation produced a further eight discrete medieval pits, a single water well pit, two medieval ditches and a post-medieval gully. An Iron Age ditch recorded during the evaluation was further investigated along its curvilinear course, skirting the base of the Gipping tributary that is now a dry valley. A thin layer of finds rich material located below the topsoil, was identified as a night-soil deposit, containing 23 small finds; the majority of which were of medieval origin and included coins, tokens, buckle plates, buckles and jewellery. A post-medieval quarry pit and boundary subdivision were further recorded.
Project dates	Start: 02-12-2019 End: 19-12-2019
Project type	Excavation
Previous work	Archaeological Evaluation
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site Location	Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Mid Suffolk, Suffolk
Study area (M^2/ha)	0.28 Hectares
Site co-ordinates	TM 08240 55840
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project Design (WSI) originator	John Craven
Project Manager	John Craven
Project Supervisor	Timothy Schofield
MONUMENT TYPE	PIT Modern PIT Post Medieval PIT Medieval PIT Late Neolithic DITCH Iron Age DITCH Medieval DITCH Post Medieval WELL PIT Medieval
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	COIN Medieval COIN Post Medieval BUCKLE PLATE Medieval TOKEN Post Medieval KNIFE Medieval BONE HANDLE Post Medieval GILDED BUCKLE PLATE Medieval BELT FASTNER Medieval GILT STRAP END Medieval LEAD SPINDLE WHORL Medieval BOOK CLASPS Post Medieval THIMBLE Post Medieval

PROJECT ARCHIVES	SHER	
Physical	Suffolk HER	Animal Bones, Ceramics, Environmental, Glass, Metal, Worked stone/lithics
Paper	Suffolk HER	Environmental, Metal, Context sheet, Drawing, Report, Section, Survey, Unpublished Text
Digital	Suffolk HER	Animal Bones, Ceramics, Environmental, Glass, Metal, Stratigraphic, Survey, Worked stone/lithics
BIBLIOGRAPHY		
Schofield, T, P., 2020 *Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road Needham Market Suffolk Archaeological Excavation*, CA typescript report SU0083_02		

APPENDIX P: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Cotswold Archaeology

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Needham Market
Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation

for
Tothill Services Ltd

CA Project: SU0083
OASIS ID: 373645
HER Ref: NDM 057
October 2019

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road Needham Market Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation

CA Project: SU0083
OASIS ID: 373645
HER reference: NDM 057

DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	12/11/19	J. CRAVEN		DRAFT		J. CRAVEN
B	19/11/2019	J. CRAVEN			CURATOR COMMENTS	J. CRAVEN

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FIGURE 1. SITE LOCATION PLAN
FIGURE 2. EXCAVATION AREA IN RELATION TO EVALUATION TRENCHING

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological excavation in advance of residential development on land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 608232 255838, Fig. 1), at the request of the client Tothill Services Ltd.

1.2 Following an earlier stage of trial trench evaluation (Schofield 2019) the archaeological excavation is required by two conditions on planning application DC/18/03965. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 11/09/2019) produced by Kate Batt of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).

1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2018), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and the accompanying *PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

1.4 It should be noted that, following the excavation fieldwork, the assessment report will establish the further analysis required to publish the site in an updated project design (UPD). If approved by SCCAS the work outlined in the UPD will need to be completed to allow final discharge of planning conditions. The client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the excavation assessment report.

The site

1.5 The proposed development consists of nine new properties, plus access and garages, within a c.0.7ha pasture field on the northwest edge of modern Needham Market. The excavation area specified by SCCAS, which measures 0.3ha, is located across the centre of the site (Fig. 2).

1.6 The site is situated between Stowmarket Road and the Ipswich-Bury St Edmunds railway line. To the southeast lies 96 Stowmarket Road which forms the current edge of the town. The northwest boundary of the site is formed by a tributary drain of the

River Gipping which lies c.320m to the northeast. The site lies at a height of c.24-29m above Ordnance Datum, overall lying upon a northwest facing slope which descends to the drain.

1.7 On the high ground to the southeast the site geology consists of superficial sand and gravel deposits of the Lowestoft Formation, and alluvial clay and silts on the low ground to the northwest. The underlying bedrock is of the Newhaven Chalk Formation (BGS, 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 SCCAS originally stated that the site was of interest as it *'lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. Evidence from aerial photographs indicates the presence of a number of burial mounds (BAD 007, CRM 052, CRM 012, CRM 053, BAD 055, BAD 028, BAD 006) of probable prehistoric and Roman date, in the surrounding fields. Surface finds scatters and metal detected artefacts of multiple periods have also been found nearby. Of particular interest is an antiquarian find of a hoard of late Roman coins in an imported bowl of early Anglo-Saxon date (BAD 004), which was found on or near to the development site.'*

2.2 A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER Ref. 9225575) was commissioned and summarised in the evaluation report (Schofield 2019). Evidence from aerial photographs reveals that there is a large presence of prehistoric and Roman cropmarks located in the surrounding fields, indicative of ring ditches, burial mounds and associated field boundaries (BAD 005 BAD 006, BAD 007, BAD 028, BAD 055, CRM 012, CRM 014, CRM 037, CRM 052, CRM 053, CRM 065). Surface find scatters and metal detected artefacts from a wide variety of periods have also been discovered nearby. Of particular interest is an antiquarian hoard of late Roman coins, found in an imported bowl of early Anglo-Saxon date (BAD 004) on or near the proposed development.

2.3 The bulk of the entries in the HER lie to the east of the railway line, on the floodplain of the River Gipping. A Roman pottery vessel containing Roman coins was found immediately to the north, however an alternative location puts this *c*.300m to the northwest (BAD 002/004). A cast copper bowl and an enamelled bowl of Saxon date

are further recorded under this entry. A Roman scatter, including brooches and coins (BAD 016) was found *c.*250m to the southeast. Anglo-Saxon finds including a fastener and a strap end were also discovered in the same area. Further medieval finds were recovered from BAD 016, including a buckle and a token.

2.4 Examination of historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping revealed that relatively little change had occurred on the site and its surroundings since the late 19th century, apart from the general expansion of Needham Market to the southeast. The 1885 OS First Edition shows the railway line, tributary drain and road as they are today, however the field itself extends slightly further to the southeast. A low-lying area to the northwest is depicted as a separate small plot of trees. On the 1927 OS Third Edition, trees are no longer depicted, but the separate plot alongside the drain remains. At some point after 1927, the modern limit of the site is recorded, with the boundary forming the plot alongside the drain and the construction of 96 Stowmarket Road to the south.

2.5 The evaluation of the site in May 2019 consisted of seven trenches totalling 195m in length, equating to 5% of the application area. The stratigraphic sequence across the site was shown to vary considerably, in large part depending on the topography. The topsoil ranged in depth from 0.30m to 0.47m and on the high ground to the southwest directly overlaid the superficial geology. In trenches 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, which descended the natural slope or were located on lower-lying land, the topsoil overlaid subsoils of colluvial and alluvial origin and the superficial geology was encountered at depths ranging from 0.4m to c.1.2m+.

2.6 Four of the seven trenches contained archaeological features cutting into the natural drift geology, demonstrating the survival of an archaeological horizon representing three phases of datable activity on the site.

2.7 Evidence for Neolithic occupation was present in the form of a single pit containing Middle Neolithic pottery (possibly Peterborough ware).

2.8 A phase of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was indicated by a spread of pits and ditches containing small quantities of pottery and worked or heat-altered flint. Several features, including three curvilinear gullies and two postholes, were undated but are thought likely to be contemporary with the Bronze Age/Iron Age features and together indicate the presence of a relic field system and possible settlement.

2.9 One substantial pit or ditch edge contained late medieval and post-medieval finds, possibly indicating quarrying and dumping of rubbish outside of the contemporary settlement.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the archaeological mitigation are to:

- excavate the specified area of 0.3ha which is centred upon the archaeological deposits known in Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 (Fig. 2)
- record the nature of the main stratigraphic units encountered
- assess the overall presence, survival and potential of structural and industrial remains
- assess the overall presence, survival, condition, and potential of artefactual and ecofactual remains

3.2 The specific aims of the work are to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use
- 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

3.3 Research aims identified from the Regional Research Framework (Medlycott 2011, 13-14, 20-21 & 29-32) include:

- Bronze and Iron Age settlement and landscapes.
- Typological identification of Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery, cross-referenced with scientific dating.
- Study of development, frequency and significance of flint-working in the Bronze Age.
- Bronze Age/Iron Age transition.
- Development of the agrarian economy in the Iron Age.
- Finds studies – development of regional pottery sequences and chronologies for the Iron Age.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The Suffolk HER officer has confirmed that the project will continue to use site code NDM 057 and this will be included on all future project documentation. An OASIS online record (373645) has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.

Excavation and recording

4.2 The archaeological excavation will be undertaken throughout the area shown on the attached plan which measures c.3000m^2 in total area and will adhere to *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2018). The excavation area will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The position and size of excavation areas may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The final 'as dug' areas will be recorded with GPS.

4.3 Initially works will comprise the mechanical removal of non-archaeologically significant soils, under constant archaeological supervision, using a toothless ditching bucket. All machining will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). No machinery will be allowed to track over excavated areas until they have been signed off by SCCAS. No parts of the excavation area shall be released for development without SCCAS approval.

4.4 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, by an experienced CA metal-detectorist (Steve Hunt, Mike Green) or freelancer (Steve Clarkson). Metal detecting will be carried out before and during the stripping of the excavation area (including the scanning of spoil), then over the stripped surface and then at regular intervals as features are excavated. Metal finds will have their locations recorded via Leica GPS.

4.5 Hand-cleaning of the stripped surface, to better define any identified archaeological deposits/features and record the distribution of unstratified/surface artefacts, will be undertaken as appropriate. All archaeological features will be recorded in plan using Leica GPS. All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or

deposits will be investigated and recorded. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

4.6 Examination of features will concentrate on recovering the plan and any structural sequences. Particular emphasis will be placed upon gaining a secure understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological development of the site, including the recovery of samples suitable for radiocarbon dating where appropriate, and on upon obtaining details of the phasing of the site.

4.7 All funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial deposits will be 100% excavated. All discrete features (post holes, pits) will be sampled by hand excavation (average sample unlikely to exceed 50%) unless their common/repetitious nature suggests they are unlikely to yield significant new information. All linear features (ditches, pathways etc) will be sampled to a maximum of 10%. Bulk horizontal deposits will as a minimum be 10% by area hand excavated, after which a decision may be taken (in conjunction with the archaeological advisor to the LPA) to remove the remainder with machinery. Priority will be attached to features which yield sealed assemblages which can be related to the chronological sequence of the site. Under no circumstances will the percentage of sampling of archaeological features be determined solely by resource limitations.

4.8 All archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4 *Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour – 18mp, 5184x3456 pixels in raw and .jpg format) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

Artefact retention and discard

4.9 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but

not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

Human remains

4.10 If human remains are encountered, the client and the archaeological advisor to the LPA will be informed immediately. Where excavation of human remains is undertaken, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice.

Environmental remains

4.11 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (Campbell *et al* 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.* The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.12 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken. Bulk environmental samples will be 40l minimum or 100% of context where less than 40l is available.

4.13 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples will also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and

sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

4.14 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken under the direction of the relevant specialist.

4.15 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (Campbell *et al* 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

Treasure

4.16 CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. If an object qualifies as Treasure it will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the object's discovery and identification, the client will further be informed. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required. Employees of CA, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

5.1 This project will be under the management of John Craven MCIfA, Project Manager, CA.

5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the excavation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.

5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 4 staff (eg 1 Project Officer and 3

Archaeologists).

5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 4 weeks fieldwork. Assessment of the results will take up to a further 12-24 weeks.

5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
	Steve Benfield BA (CA)
	Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (CA)
	Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance)
Metalwork	Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Michael Green (CA)
	Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
Animal Bone	Julie Curl (freelance))
Human Bone	Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental Remains	Anna West BSc (CA)

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2018 and 2019).

6.2 A post-excavation assessment will be undertaken following completion of all site works. In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary and the need for a full PXA or otherwise will be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS within four weeks of the end of fieldwork. The post-excavation assessment report will include:

(i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report and a summary of the project's background;

(ii) description and illustration of the site location;
(iii) a methodology of the works undertaken;
(iv) include plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
(v) a description of the project's results;
(vi) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
(vii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
(viii) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
(ix) a plan showing the location of the site and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
(x) site plans at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of the site in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
(xi) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
(xii) site matrices, if appropriate;
(xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
(xiv) a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identification of research potential, in within the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011);
(xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
(xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
(xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating);
(xviii) a copy of the project OASIS form as an appendix;
(xix) a copy of the project WSI as an appendix.

6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

(i) specialist aims and objectives
(ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
(iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
(iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
(v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
(vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context
(vii) statements of significance for retention of artefacts and recommendations regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal

6.4 Copies of the draft post-excavation assessment report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor thereafter for verification and approval. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) and a hard copy will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.

Academic dissemination

6.5 Should the post-excavation assessment identify the potential for further analysis, an updated project design (UPD) will be prepared for agreement by the archaeological advisor to the LPA prior to the commencement of the detailed analysis and reporting. The UPD will include a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. Arrangements will be made for an appropriate level of academic publication of the results of the excavations. The PXA will provide the basis for measurable standards for SCCAS to monitor this work.

6.6 A summary note will be produced, in the established format, for inclusion within the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

6.7 Copies of any reports arising from the fieldwork will be deposited with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). A summary of information from the project will

also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

6.8 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/).

Archive preparation and deposition

6.9 An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage and all paper and digital records, will be held in the CA Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition with the SCCAS Archive Store. The archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCCAS 2019), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007), MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and United Kingdom Institute of Conservation (ICON) guidelines.

6.10 CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. SCCAS will be consulted at this stage concerning their requirements and fees, and will be notified in advance of the expected time limits for deposition of the archive.

6.11 A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.

6.12 An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management

System (SHE), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

9.1 SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and review the progress of reports and/or archive preparation.

9.2 SCCAS will be given 2 weeks notice and an initial monitoring visit will be booked prior to works commencing on site. The first monitoring meeting will be held after the initial site clean and presentation of the base plan but prior to major excavation work. Subsequent monitoring meetings will be held and will be arranged during the course of the project. SCCAS will be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

9.3 Any proposed changes to this WSI that may be requested as the project progresses will be communicated directly to SCCAS for approval.

9.4 If exceptional, complex or unexpected features or deposits are uncovered, SCCAS will be informed immediately and their advice sought so an investigation strategy can be agreed.

9.5 SCCAS will also monitor the method and form of development to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the

Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

11.1 It is not envisaged that this project will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork due to its likely short duration and expected level of archaeological deposits. However outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, local schools, councillors, societies etc. will be considered as the site progresses but will be dependent on results, timings and Health and Safety issues. If warranted, and with the agreement of the client, a press release will be issued to local media if the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive.

11.2 Updates as to the progress of the project both during excavation and post-excavation stages may be made publically available on Cotswold Archaeology's website and social media accounts (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram). This may include short statements as to the nature of any archaeological discoveries accompanied by photographs or videos. Final results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

11.3 If warranted a post-excavation open day could be held at a local venue to display the results. Alternatively SACIC staff are also available for talks and lectures to local groups and societies on request, and the project results could be incorporated into such presentations at a later date.

11.4 SCCAS will be given advance notice of any outreach events.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-east) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin Roman painted wall plaster, CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)

Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

Biological Remains

Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)

Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum

AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artifacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports.* Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper **9**

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Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

APPENDIX C: SCCAS BRIEF

Growth, Highways and Infrastructure
Bury Resource Centre
Hollow Road
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP32 7AY

Brief for Archaeological Excavation

AT

Land Adjacent To 96 Stowmarket Road

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	MID SUFFOLK
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	DC/18/03965/FUL
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)
GRID REFERENCE:	TM 082 558
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Housing
AREA FOR INVESTIGATION:	See areas in blue on attached plan
CURRENT LAND USE:	Greenfield
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Kate Batt Senior Archaeological Officer Tel. : 01284 741227 email: kate.batt@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	11th September, 2019

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following two-part condition relating to archaeological investigation:

3. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
b. The programme for post investigation assessment
c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation

f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

4. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).

1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.

1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting, will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the excavation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record. Evidence from aerial photographs indicates the presence of a number of burial mounds (BAD 007, CRM 052, CRM 012, CRM 053, BAD 055, BAD 028, BAD 006) of probable prehistoric and Roman date, in the surrounding fields. Surface finds scatters and metal detected artefacts of multiple periods have also been found nearby. Of particular interest is an antiquarian find of a hoard of late Roman coins in an imported bowl of early Anglo-Saxon date (BAD 004), which was found on or near to the development site.

A trenched evaluation undertaken on the site identified a number of archaeological features indicative of Prehistoric occupation, including ditches, postholes, drip gullies and pits. Artefacts recovered included pottery and flint of Bronze-Age/Iron-Age and post-medieval date, and, notably, a small number of sherds of Neolithic Peterborough Ware.

Planning Background

3.1 The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that will damage or destroy archaeological deposits at this site.

3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (Paragraph 199), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to development. A controlled strip and excavation is to be undertaken within the areas outlined in blue on the attached plan, where significant groundworks are going to be carried out as part of the development.

4.2 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the excavation areas should also be included in the WSI and must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.

4.3 The SCCAS Requirements for Excavation 2017 should be adhered to.

4.4 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, within safe parameters.

4.5 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

4.6 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4.7 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before and after the excavation area is stripped and throughout the excavation process (including the scanning of spoil).

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.2 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.

5.3 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular,

must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.4 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS before the fieldwork commences.

5.5 All arrangements for the excavation, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.6 If the archaeological excavation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the commissioning body should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording if unexpected and complex archaeological remains are defined. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of archaeological deposits before any construction work can commence on site (unless otherwise agreed by the LPA on the advice of SCCAS).

5.7 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork, e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations, and land contamination, rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

5.8 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure any deep holes.

5.9 Provision should be included in the WSI for public benefit in the form of communication and outreach activities.

5.10 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days' notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Archival Requirements

6.1 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.

6.2 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see East Anglian Archaeology *Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012).

6.3 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.

6.4 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS to monitor this work.

6.5 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007).

6.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).

6.7 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

6.8 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.

6.9 For deposition in the SCCAS Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.

6.10 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

6.11 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD (or grey literature report if otherwise agreed), clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

6.12 On approval of an adequate PXA and UPD, and confirmation that provision has been made to deliver the UPD, SCCAS will advise the LPA that the scheme of investigation for post-excavation analysis, dissemination and archive deposition has been agreed.

6.13 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved PXA should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museum can be obtained from SCCAS.

6.14 SCCAS supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all

parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

6.15 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Any reference to HER records in any WSI's or reports should be made using the Parish Code (XXX 000) and **NOT** the MSF0000 number.

This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.


River Gipping
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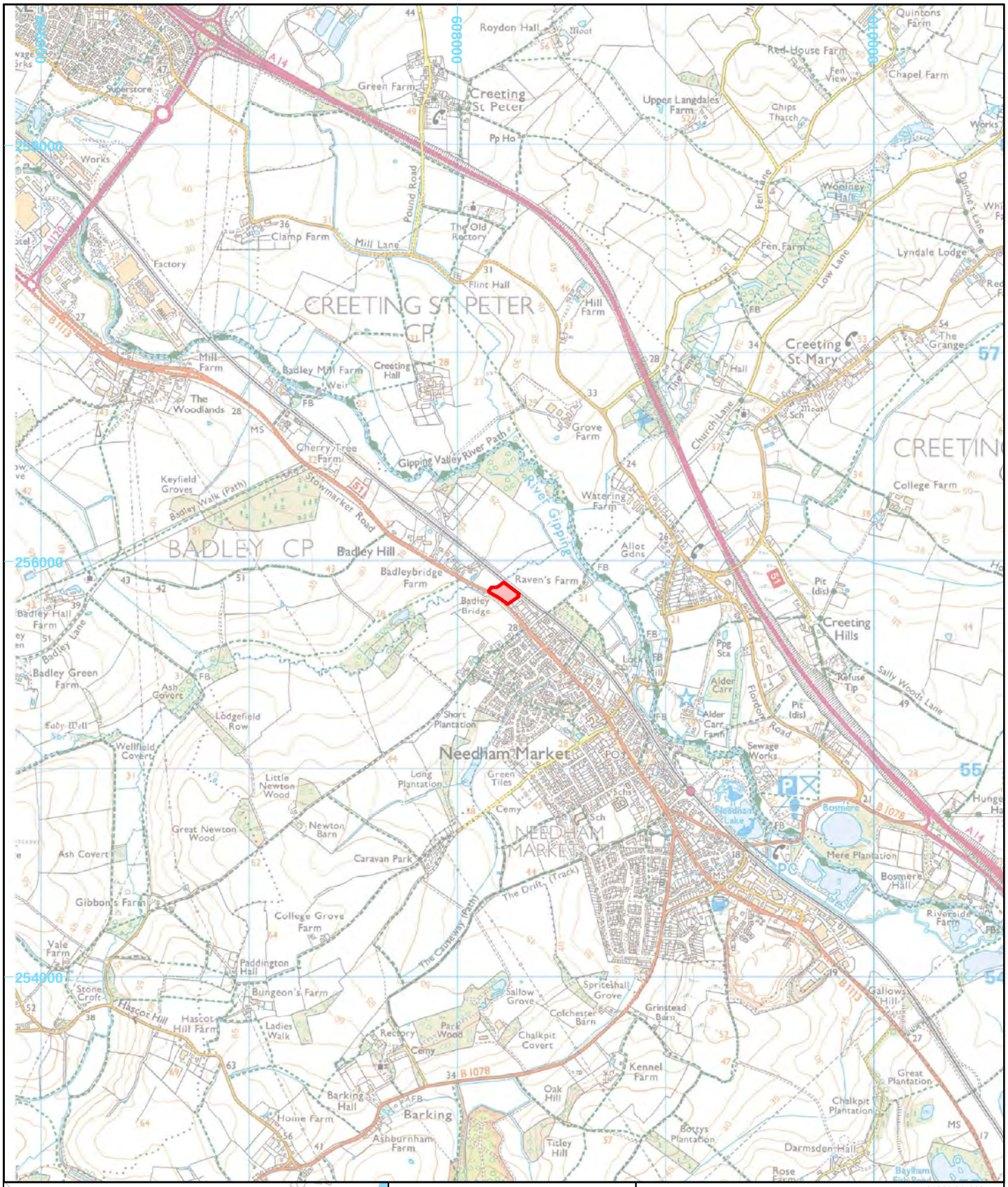
Stowmarket Rd



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Cirencester 01285 771022
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PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
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Legend

- Excavation area
- Site Boundary
- Previous evaluation trench (CA 2019)
- Previous cut feature (CA 2019)
- Previous excavated intervention (CA 2019)

0 25m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Excavation area in relation to evaluation results

DRAWN BY	KW	*PROJECT NO*	SU0083	*FIGURE NO.*
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PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO.	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	18/06/2019	1
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608150
608200
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River Gipping
East Anglia Main Line
Stowmarket Road

T1
T1
T7
T6
T2
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T5
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Figure 4
Figure 5

N

Site boundary

Excavation (CA 2020)
Excavation area
Archaeological feature
Modern feature
Treethrow

Evaluation (CA 2019)
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Natural feature

0 1:500 25m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Excavation and evaluation trench locations

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0083	FIGURE NO.
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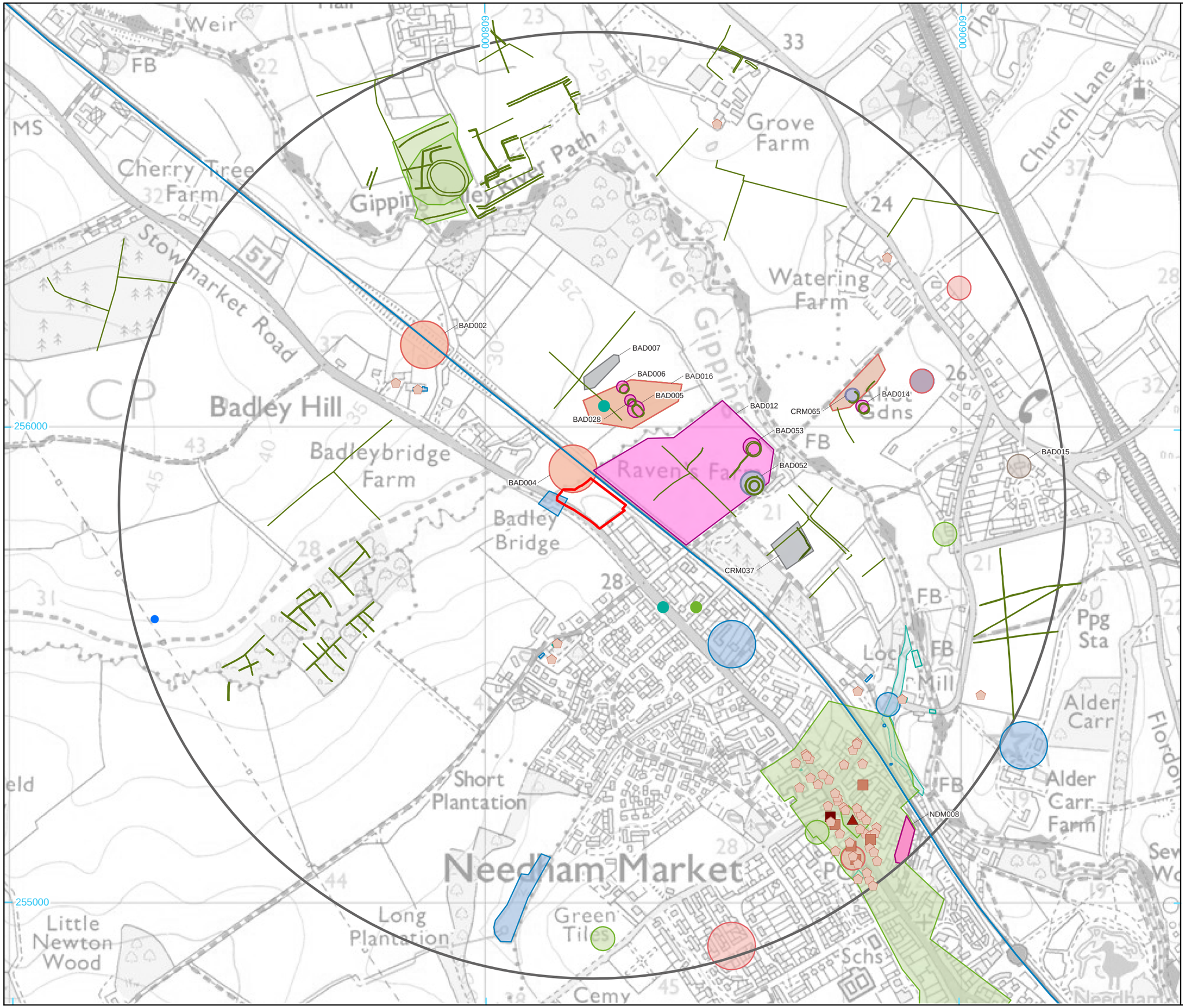

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PROJECT TITLE

Land adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

HER data

DRAWN BY	MP	PROJECT NO	NDMSTR001	FIGURE NO.	
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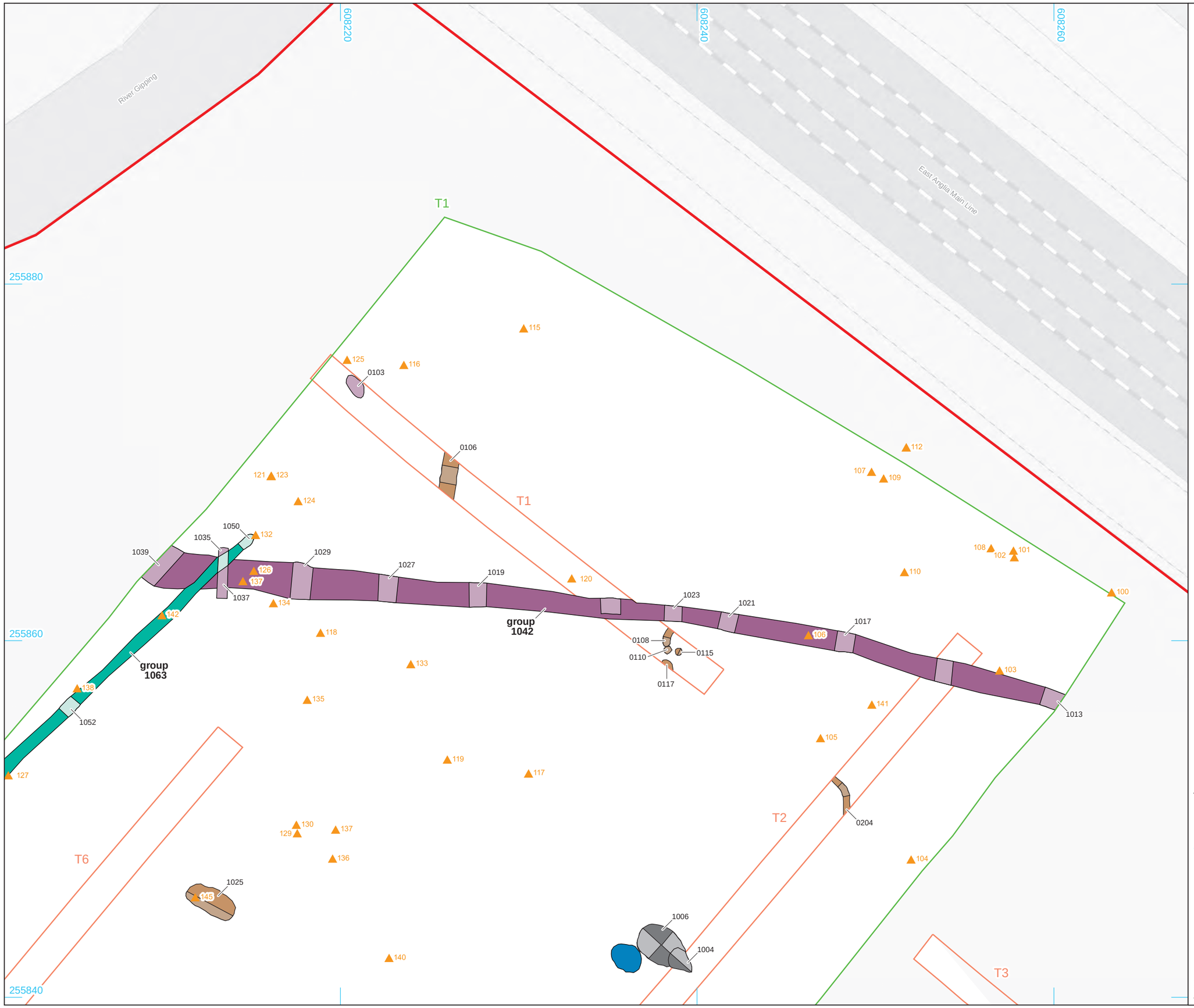

N

Site boundary

Excavation (CA 2020)

- Excavation area
- Natural
- Phase 1 (prehistoric)
- Phase 2 (medieval)
- Phase 3 (post-medieval)
- Phase 4 (modern)
- Undated
- Registered artefact

Evaluation (CA 2019)

- Evaluation trench

0 1:200 10m

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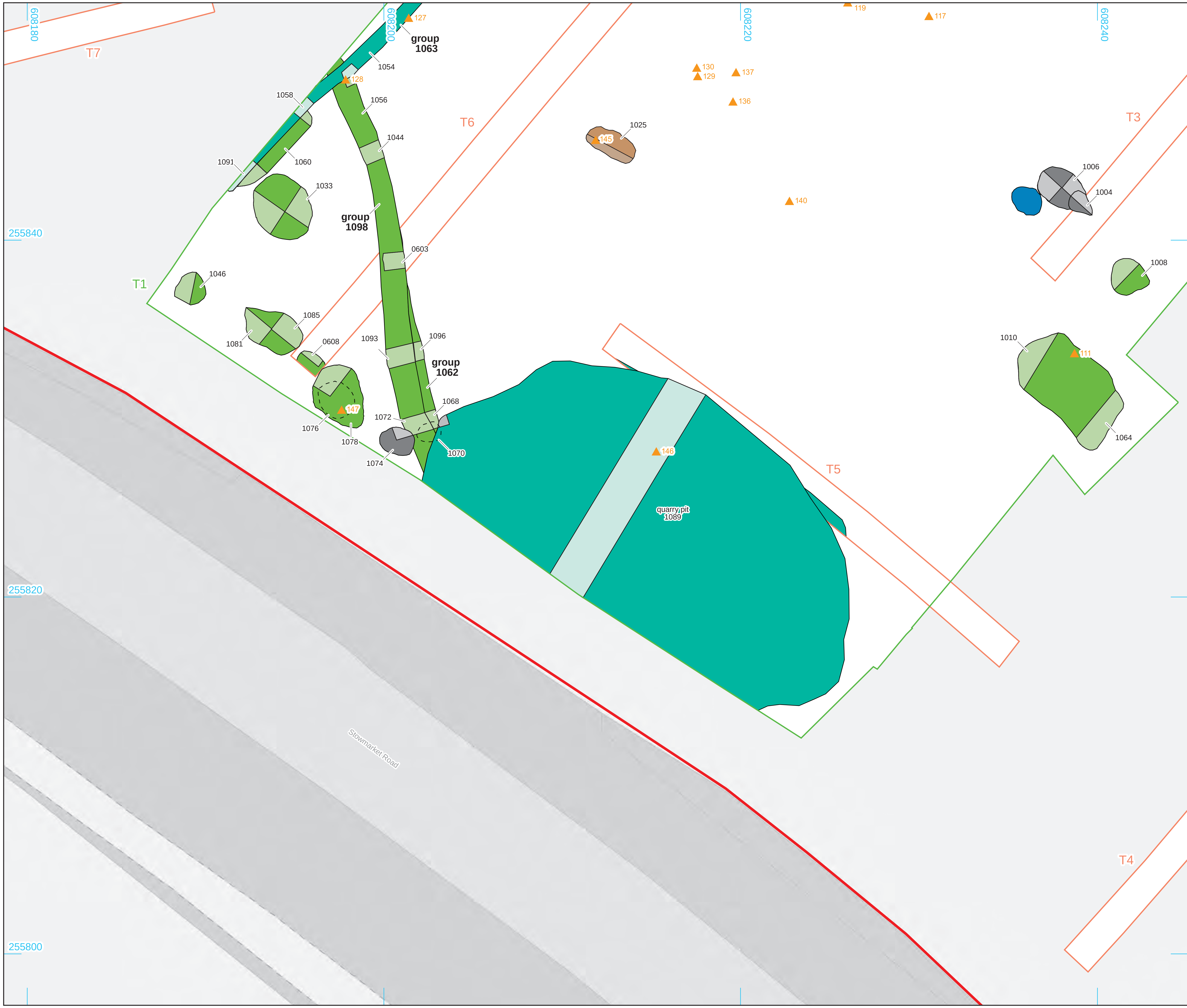
PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Plan of archaeological features (north)

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0083**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:200**	



N

Site boundary

Excavation (CA 2020)

Excavation area

Natural

Phase 2 (medieval)

Phase 3 (post-medieval)

Phase 4 (modern)

Undated

Registered artefact

Evaluation (CA 2019)

Evaluation trench

0 1:200 10m

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PROJECT TITLE
Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Plan of archaeological features (south)

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0083	FIGURE NO.
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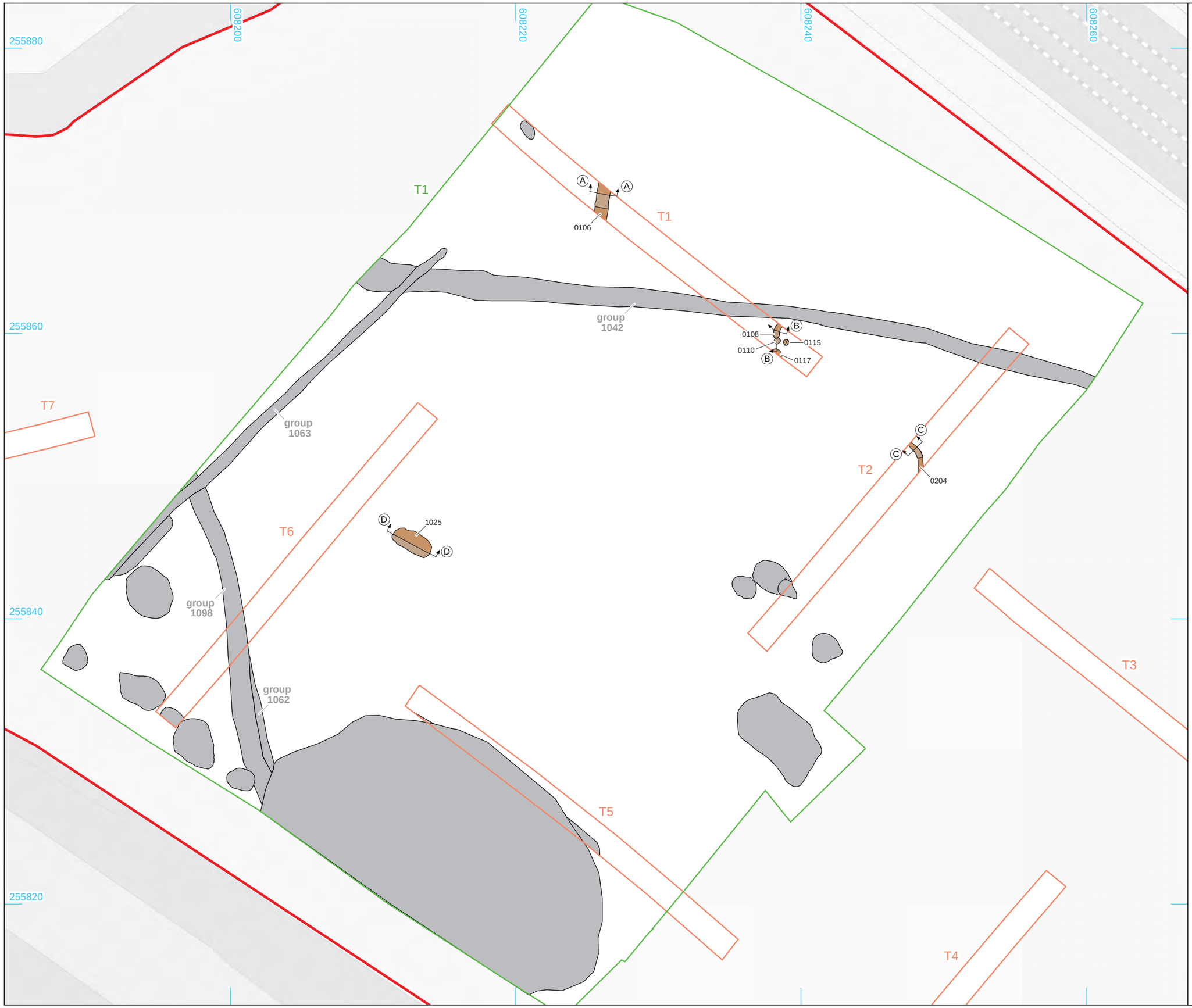

N

Site boundary

Excavation (CA 2020)

Excavation area

Natural

Other Phase

Section line

Evaluation (CA 2019)

Evaluation trench

0 1:250 10m

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PROJECT TITLE

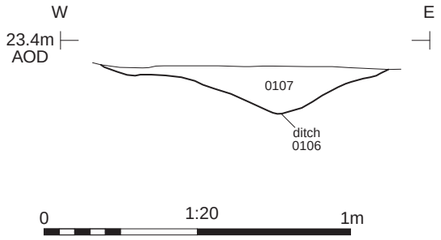
Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 1 (natural): plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0083	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	24/09/2020	6
APPROVED BY	TS	SCALE@A3	1:250	

Section AA



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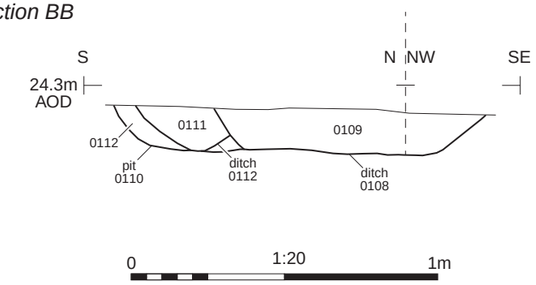

Ditch 0106, looking north (0.5m scale)

Gully 0108 and posthole 0110, looking west (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

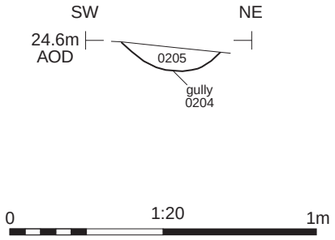
Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Natural: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0083**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section CC



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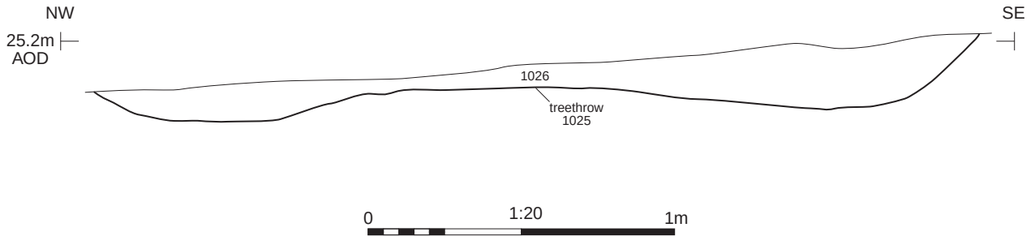
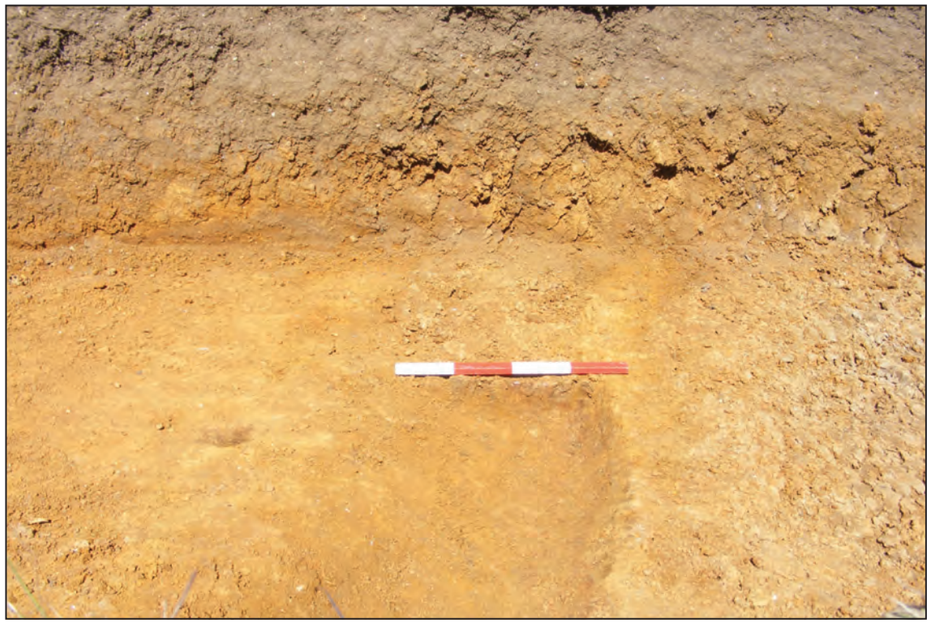
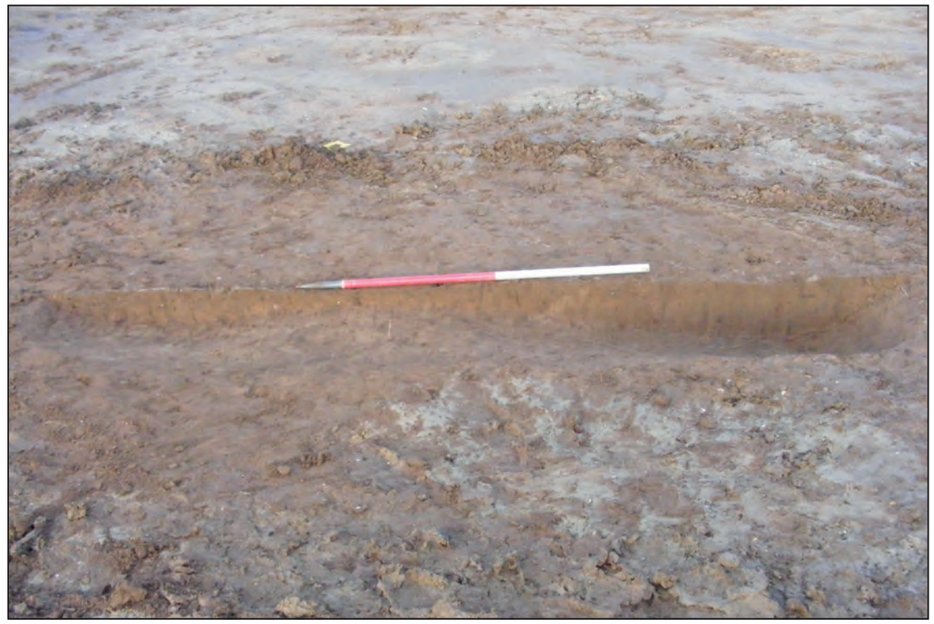




Gully 0204, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Treethrow 1025, looking north-east (1m scale)

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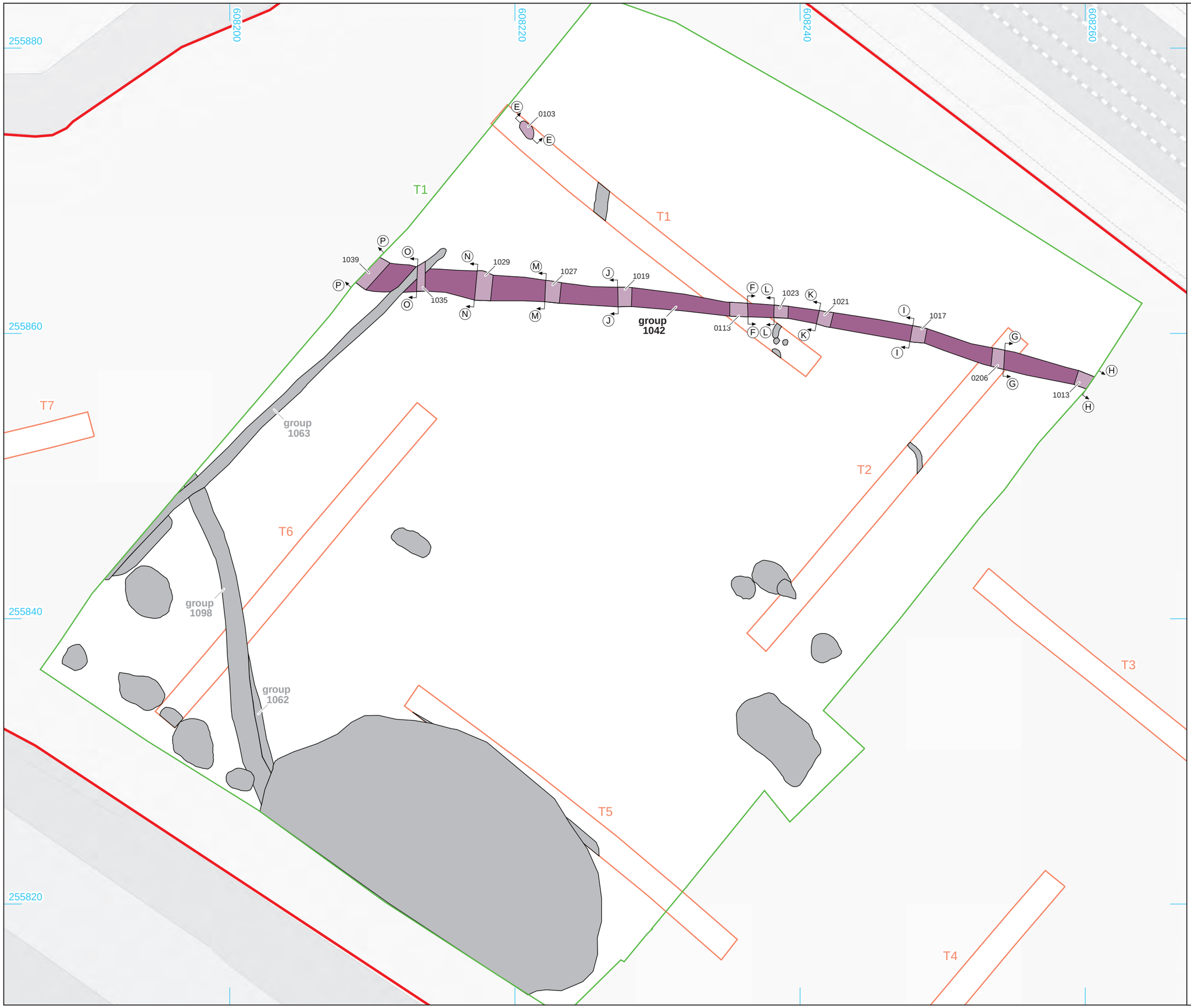
PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Natural: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0083**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



N

Site boundary

Excavation (CA 2020)

Excavation area

Phase 1 (prehistoric)

Other Phase

A A Section line

Evaluation (CA 2019)

Evaluation trench

0 1:250 10m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 1 (prehistoric): plan

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Ditch Group G1042, looking north-west (1m scales)

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Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 1 (prehistoric): photograph

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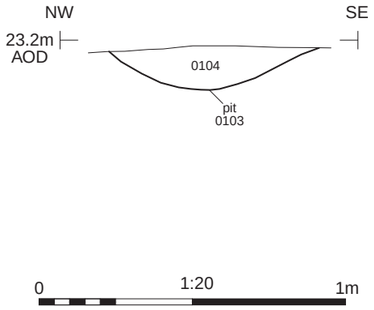
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**10**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Section EE



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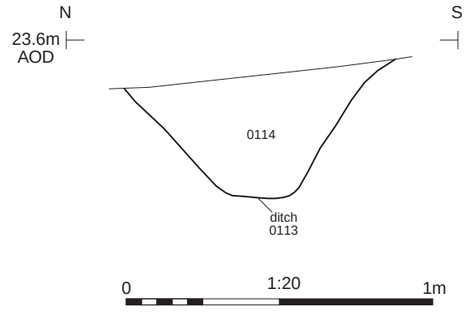

Pit 0103, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

Ditch 0113, looking north (0.5m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 1 (prehistoric): sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

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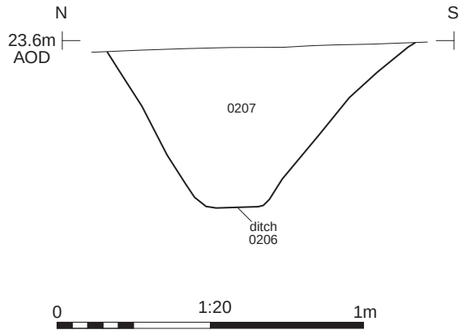

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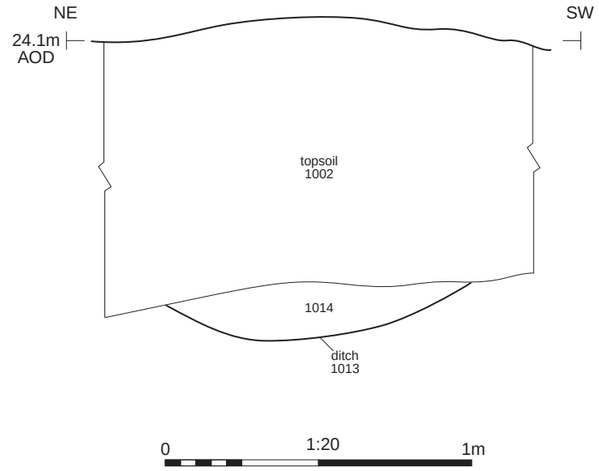

Ditch 0206, looking east (1m and 0.5m scales)

Ditch 1013 (G1042), looking south-east (1m scale)

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Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 1 (prehistoric): sections and photographs

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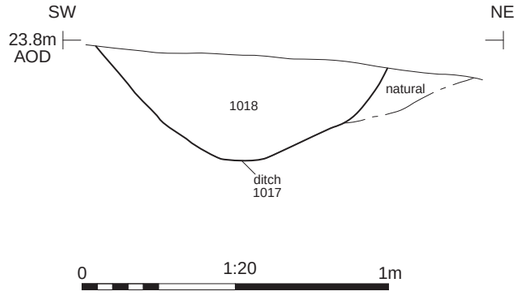
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**12**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section II



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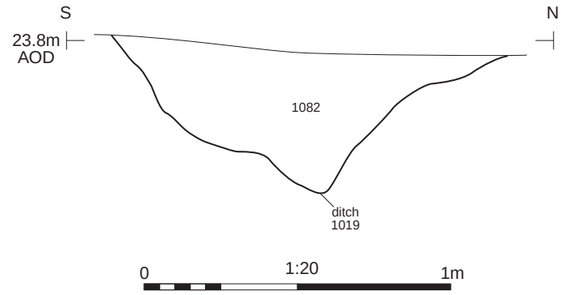

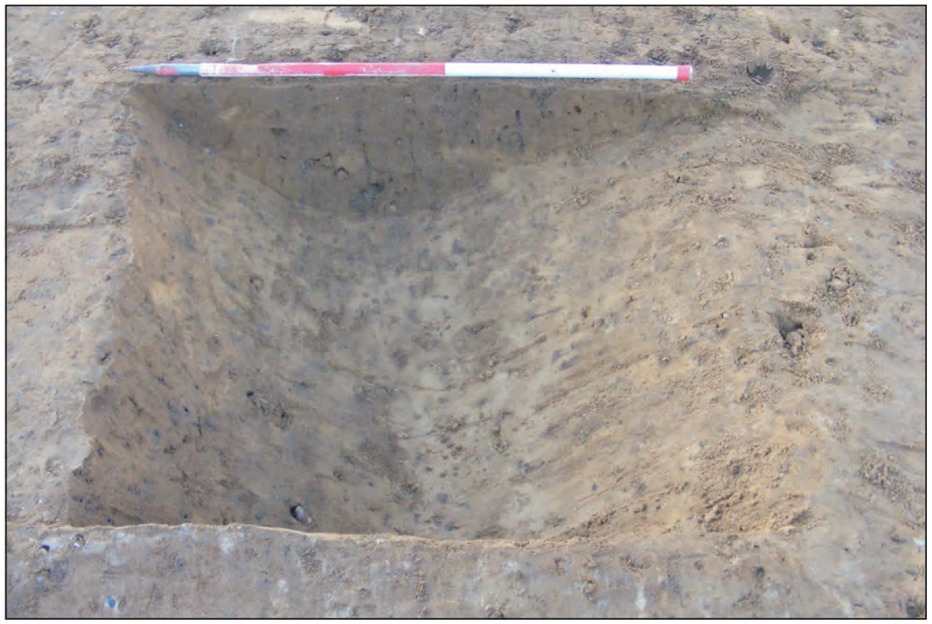

Ditch 1017 (G1042), looking north-west (1m scale)

Ditch 1019 (G1042), looking west (1m scale)

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Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 1 (prehistoric): sections and photographs

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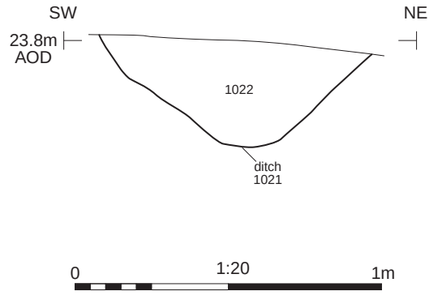
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section KK



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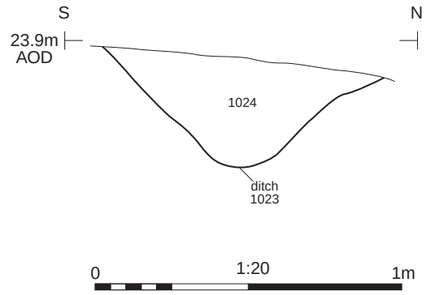

Ditch 1021 (G1042), looking north-west (1m scale)

Ditch 1023 (G1042), looking west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 1 (prehistoric): sections and photographs

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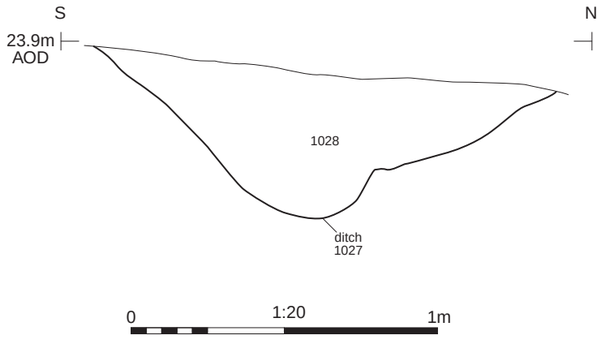
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**14**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section MM



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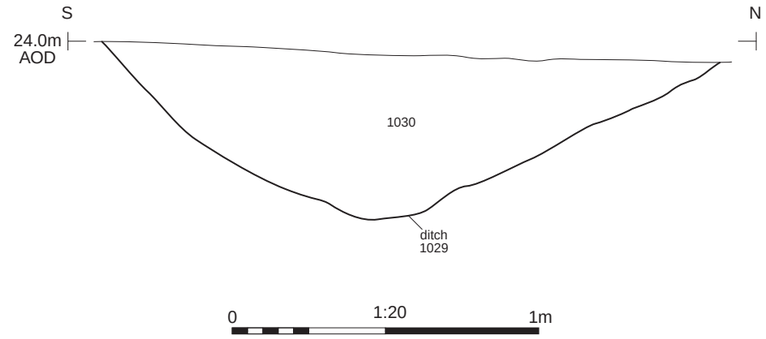

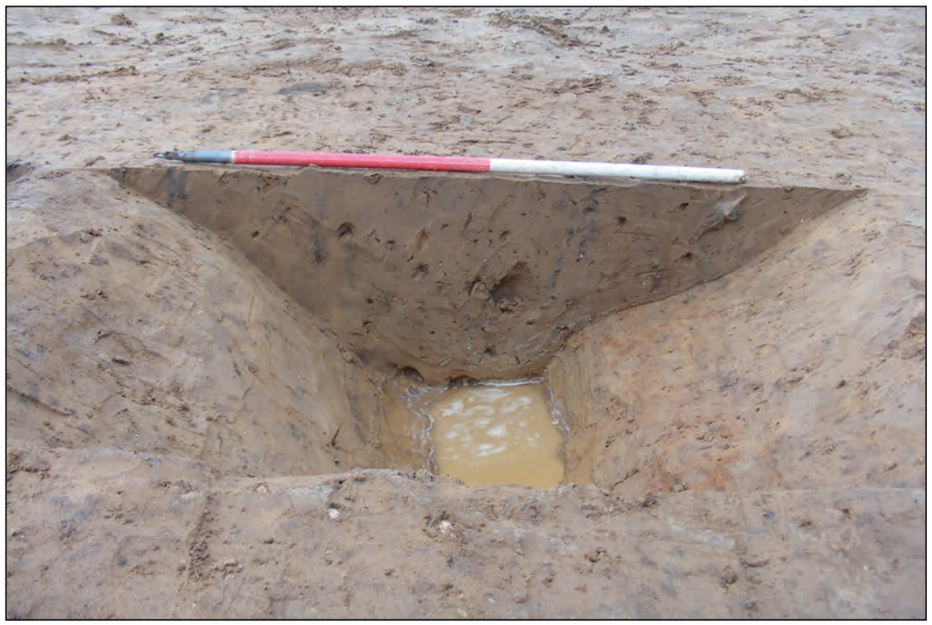

Ditch 1027 (G1042), looking west (1m scale)

Ditch 1029 (G1042), looking west (1m scale)

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Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 1 (prehistoric): sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**15**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

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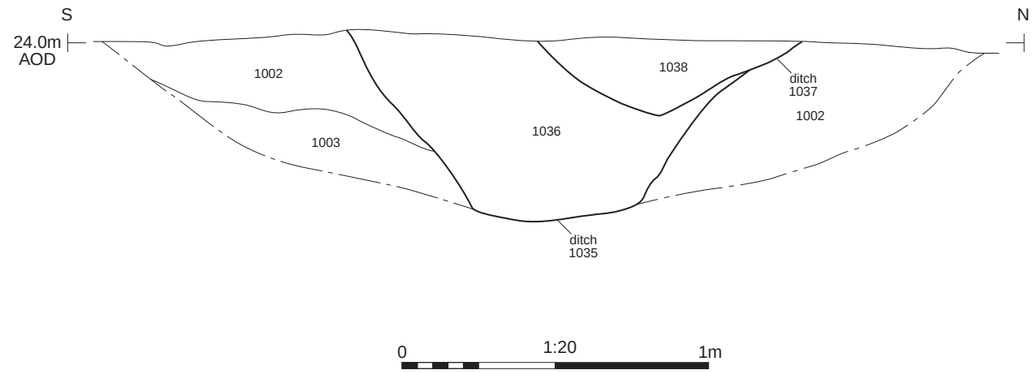

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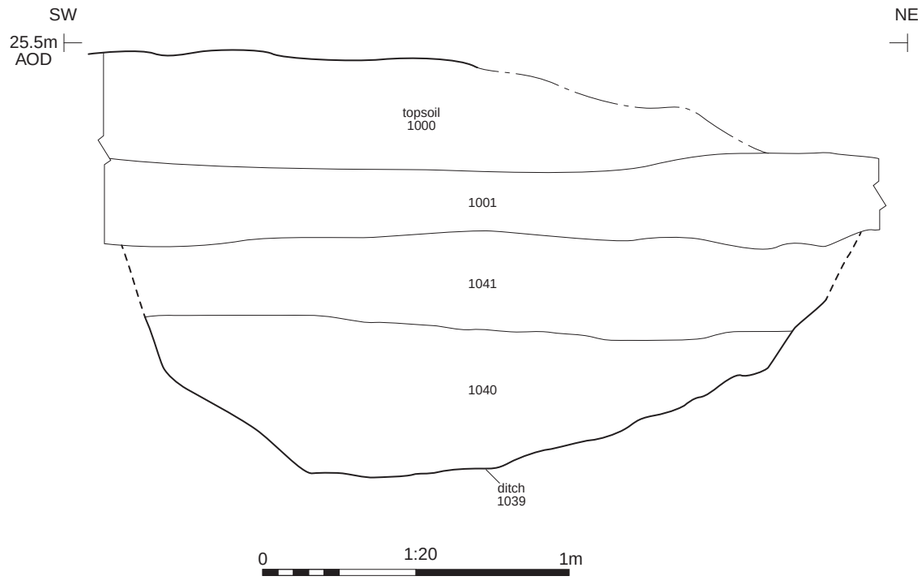

Ditch 1035 (G1042), looking west (1m scale)

Ditch 1029 (G1042), looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 1 (prehistoric): sections and photographs

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APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

N

Site boundary

Excavation (CA 2020)

Excavation area

Phase 2 (medieval)

Other Phase

A A Section line

Evaluation (CA 2019)

Evaluation trench

0 1:250 10m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2 (medieval): plan

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APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250**	

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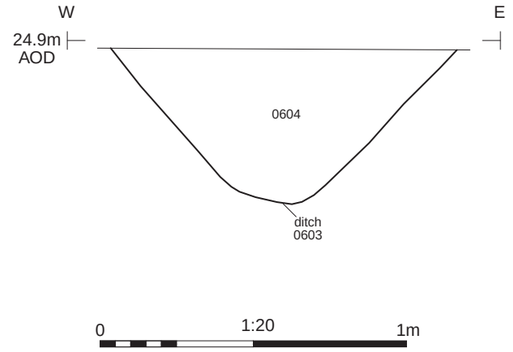

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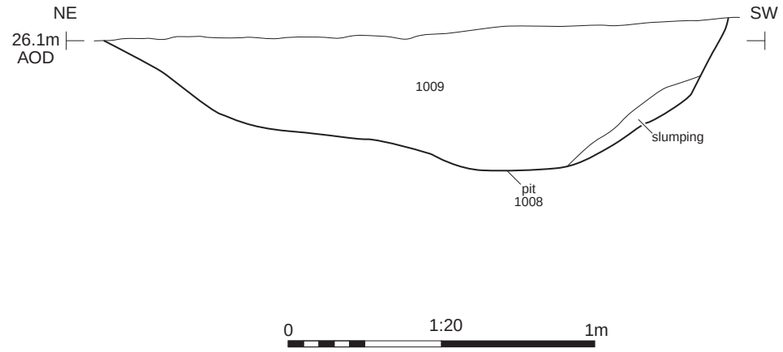

Ditch 0603, looking north (0.5m and 1m scales)

Pit 1008, looking south-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2 (medieval): sections and photographs

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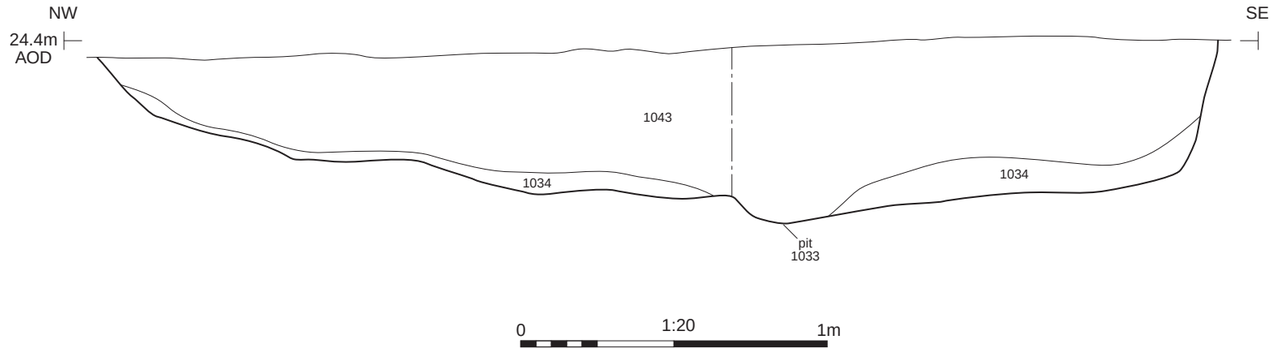
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**18**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section SS



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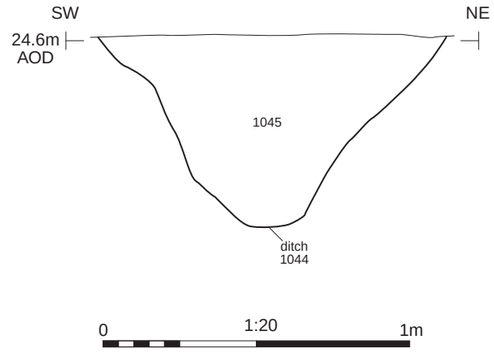

Pit 1033, looking north-east (1m scale)

Ditch 1044 (G1062), looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2 (medieval): sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0083**	*FIGURE NO.*
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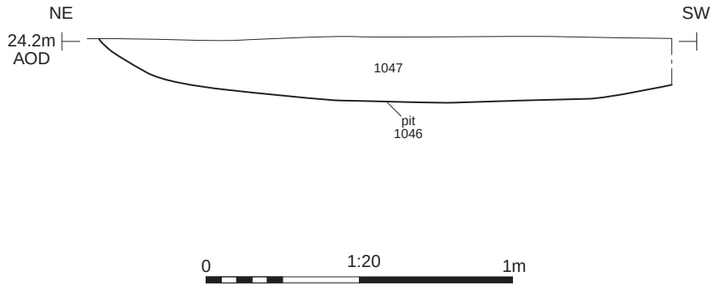
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section UU



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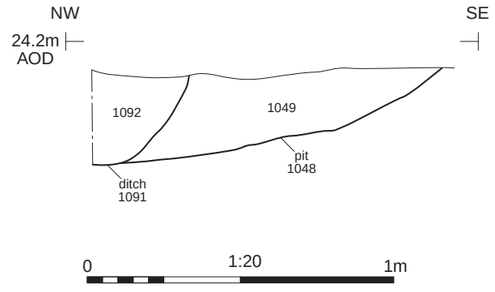

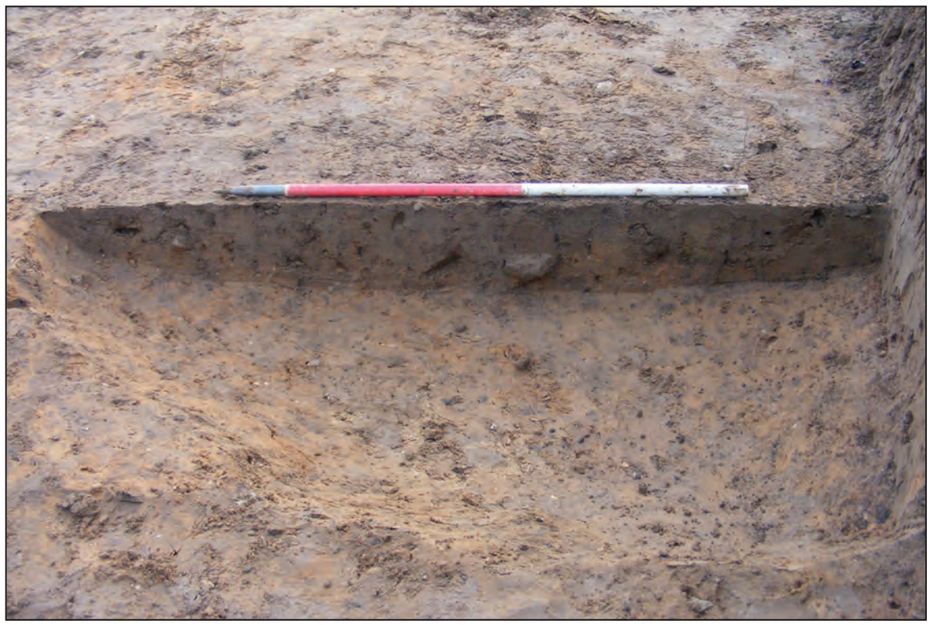

Pit 1046, looking south-east (1m scale)

Ditch 1091 (G1063) (left) and pit 1048 (right(, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

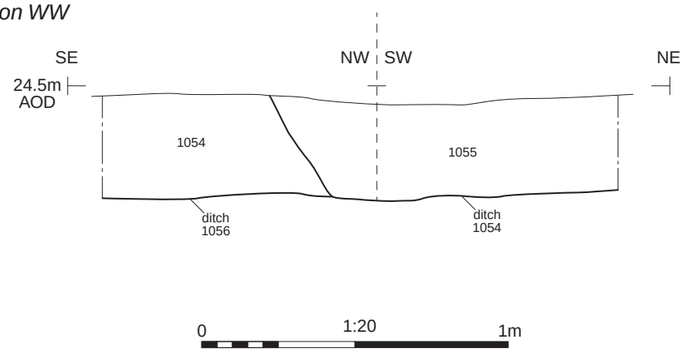
Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

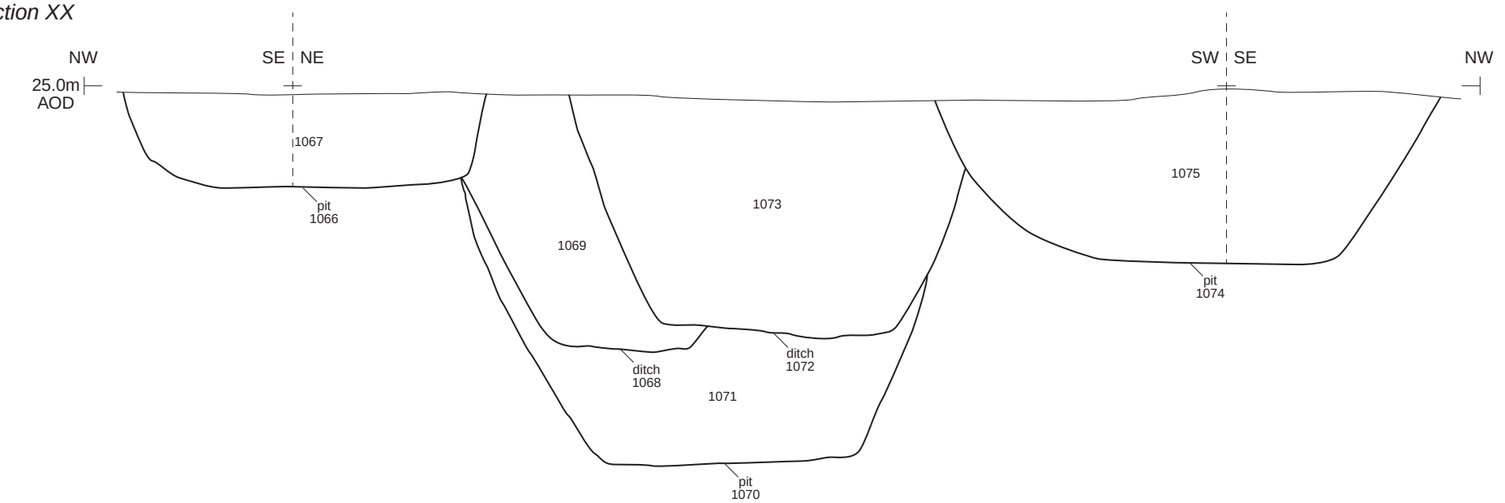
Phase 2 (medieval): sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0083**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**20**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section WW



Section XX



Ditches 1056 (G1062) (left) and 1054 (G1063) (right), looking south-west (0.25m scale)

Pits 1070, 1074, 1076 and 1078, and ditches 1068 and 1072, looking east (1m scale)

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Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2 (medieval): sections and photographs

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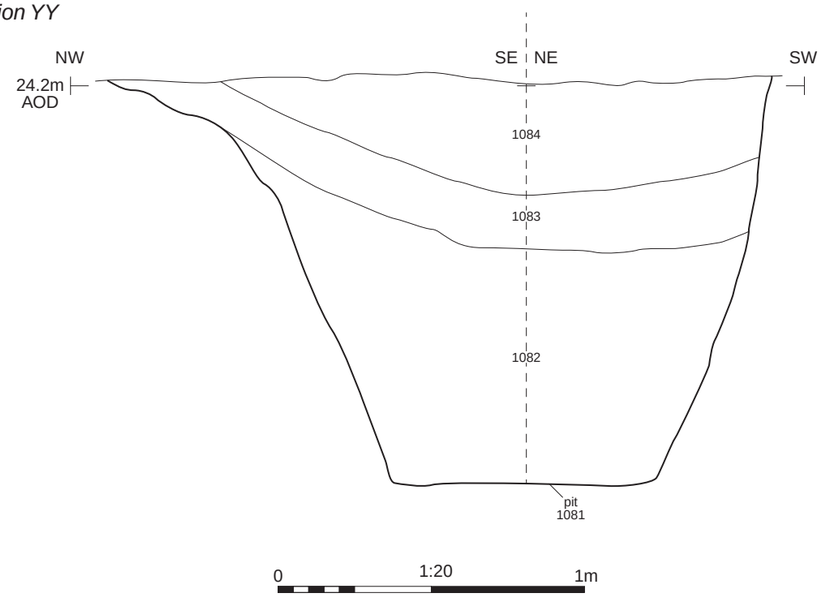
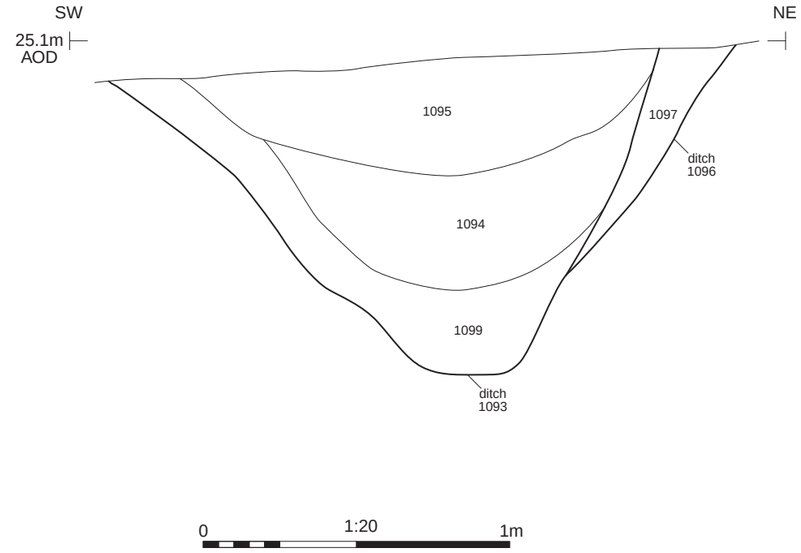
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section YY



Section ZZ



Pit 1081, looking south-west (1m scale)

Ditches 1093 (left) and 1096 (right) (G1098), looking north-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

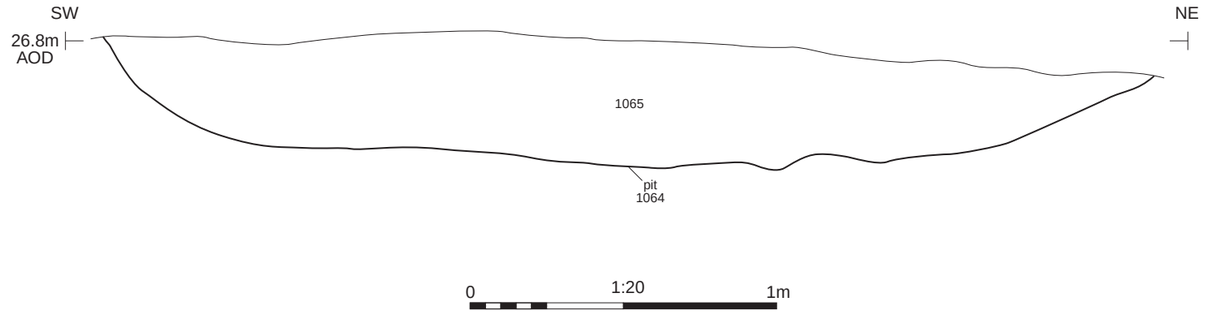
Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

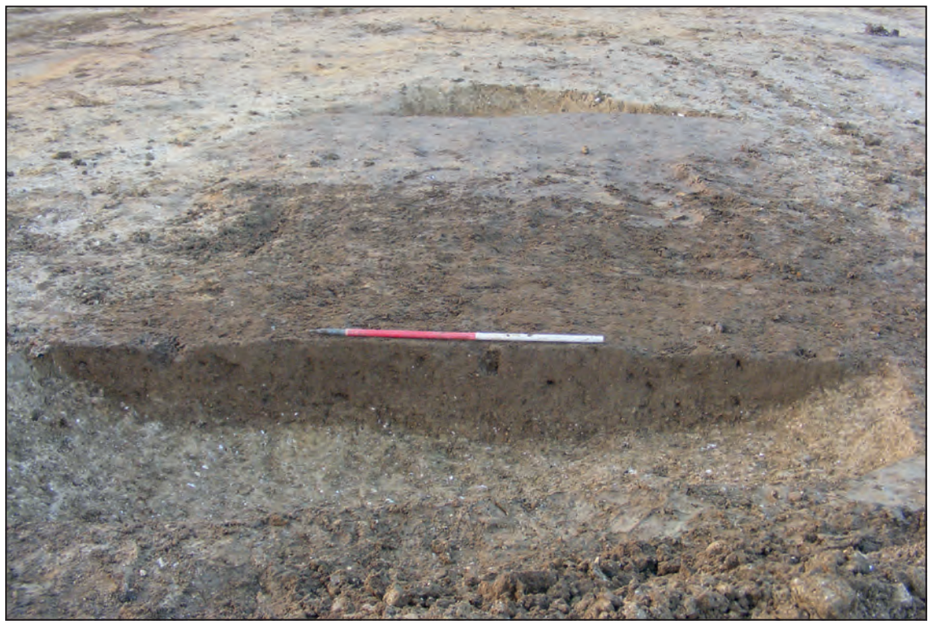
FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2 (medieval): sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0083**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**22**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section aa





Pit 1064 (forground) and 1010 (background), looking north-west (1m scale)

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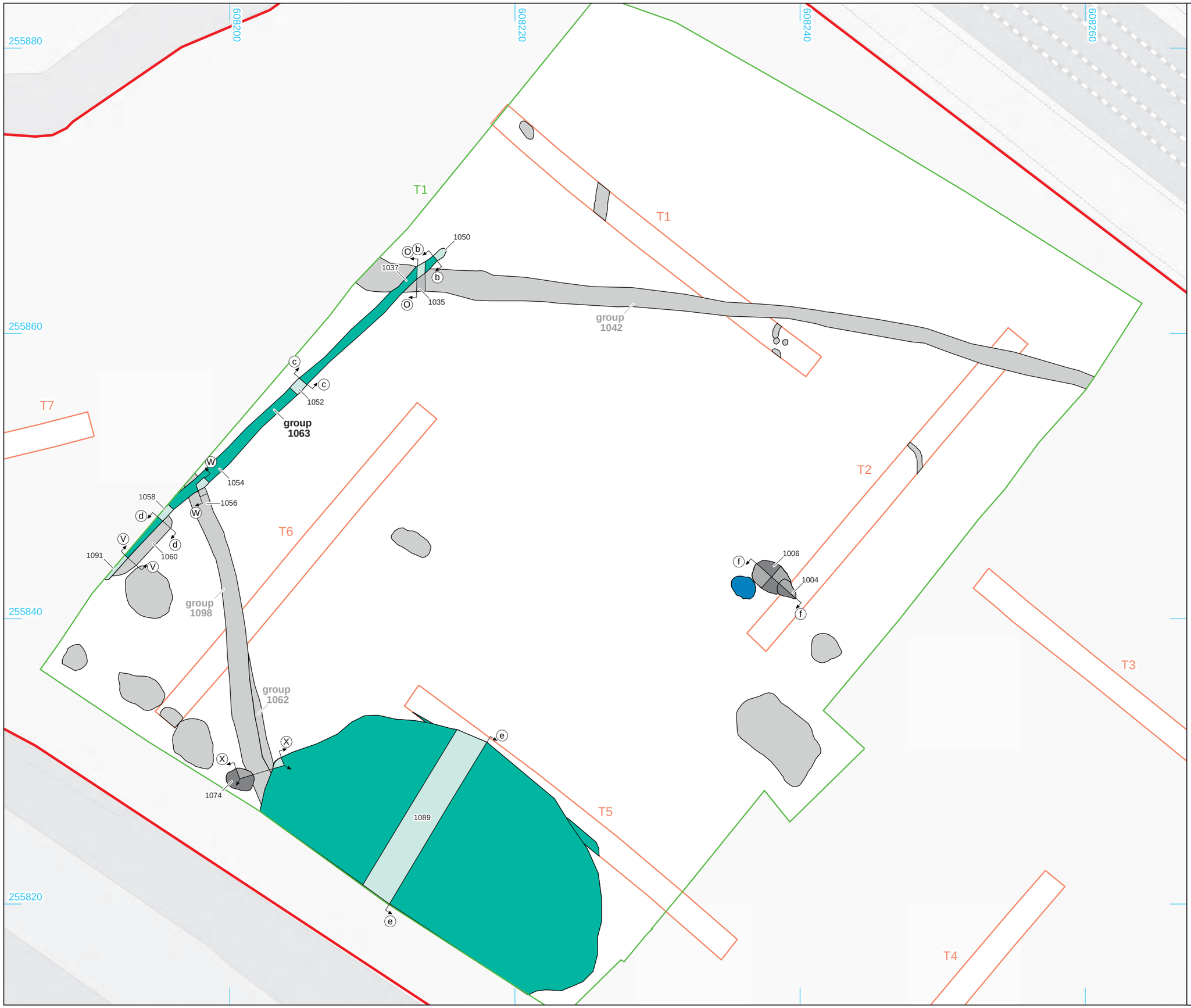
FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2 (medieval): section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0083**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**23**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



N

Site boundary

Excavation (CA 2020)

- Excavation area
- Phase 3 (post-medieval)
- Phase 4 (modern)
- Undated
- Other Phase
- Section line

Evaluation (CA 2019)

- Evaluation trench

0 1:250 10m

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FIGURE TITLE

Phases 3 (post-medieval), 4 (modern) and Undated: plan

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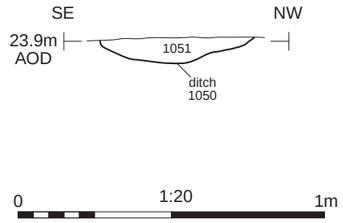
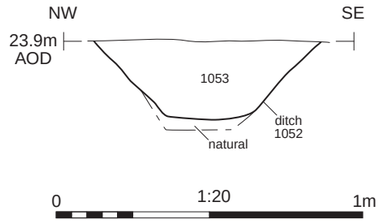
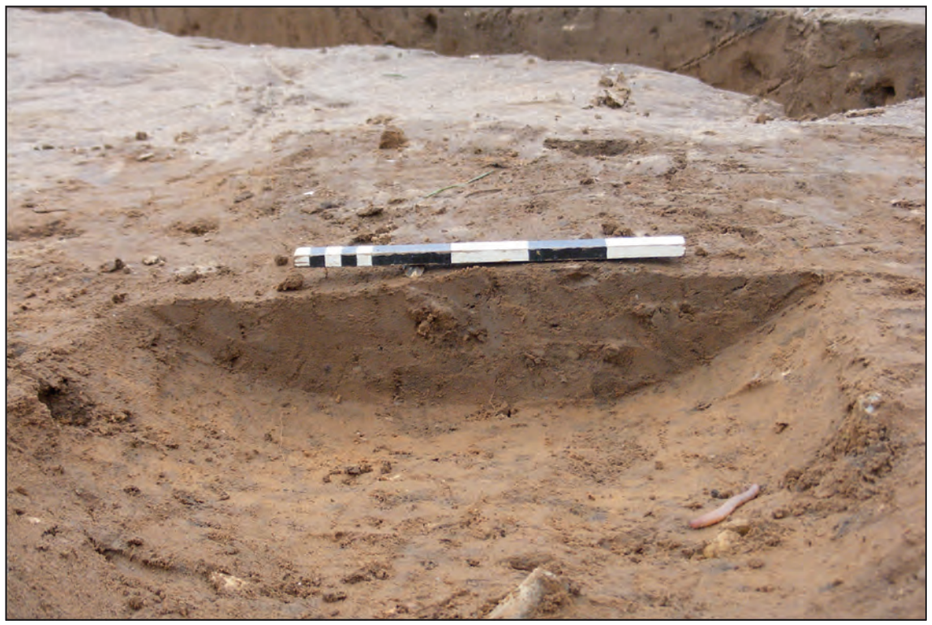
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**24**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250**	

Section bb



Section cc





Ditch 1050 (G1063), looking south-west (0.25m scale)

Ditch 1052 (G1063), looking north-east (0.25m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Phase 3 (post-medieval): sections and photographs

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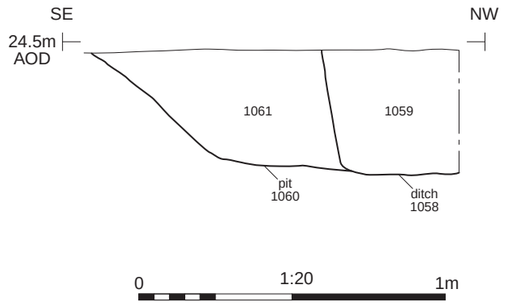
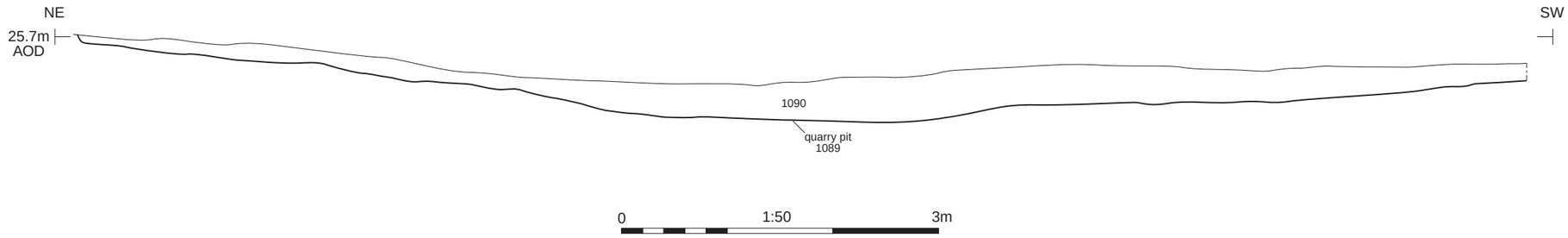
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**25**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section dd



Section ee



Ditch 1058 (G1063) (left) and 1060 (right), looking south-west (1m scale)

Quarry pit 0502 / 1066 / 1089, looking north-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

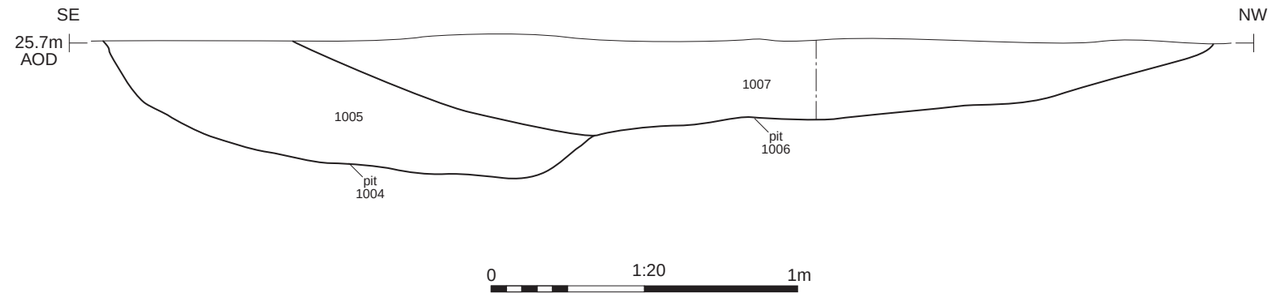
Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 3 (post-medieval): sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0083**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**26**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section ff



Pits 1004 (left) and 1006 (right), looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Undated: section and photograph

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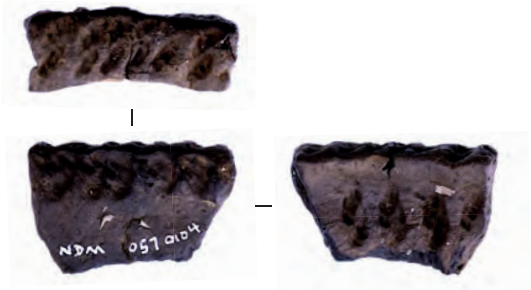
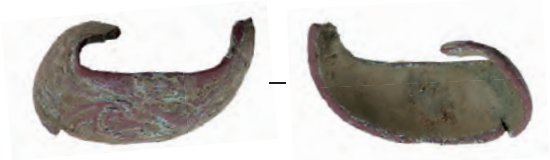
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**24/09/2020**	**27**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



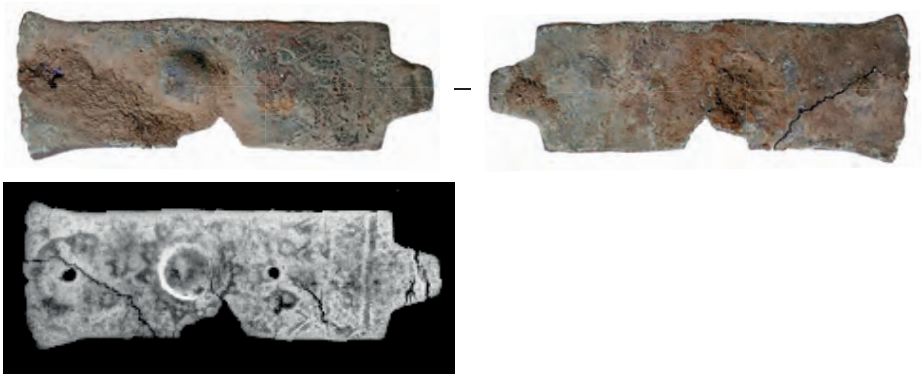
1. *Peterborough ware decorated rim from pit 0103, Neolithic*



2. *Decorated copper alloy buckle frame, medieval (RA145)*

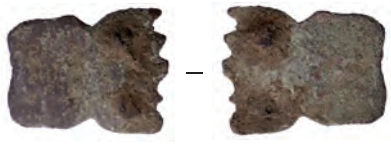
3. *Copper alloy decorated buckle plate, medieval (RA105).*

4. *Decorated copper alloy book fitting, early post-medieval (RA102)*



5. *Decorated copper alloy book clasp, post-medieval (RA117)*

6. *Copper alloy book clasp, post-medieval (RA104)*



7. *Copper alloy book clasp, post-medieval (RA127)*

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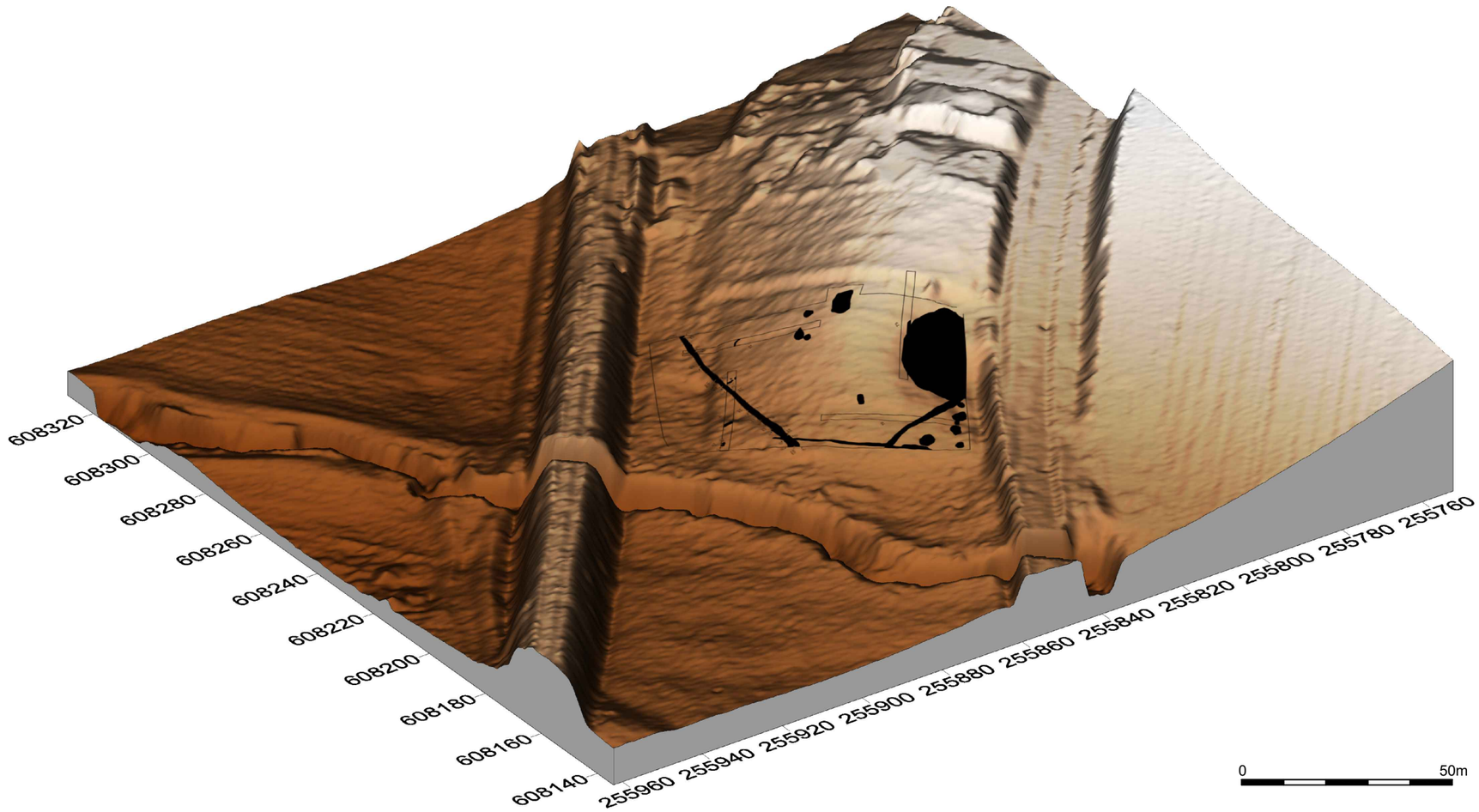
PROJECT TITLE

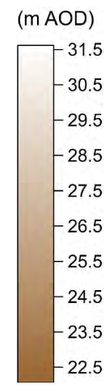
Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road, Needham Market, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE

Pottery and metalwork

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0083**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2020**	**28**
APPROVED BY	**TS**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:1**	





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Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
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FIGURE TITLE

3D surface, relief and feature plan

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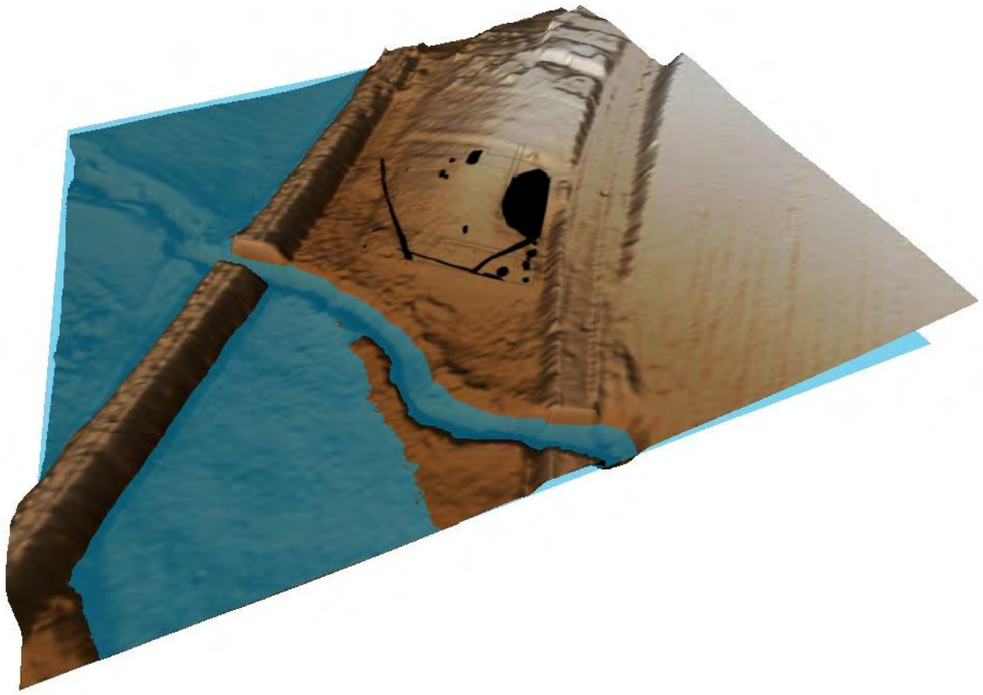
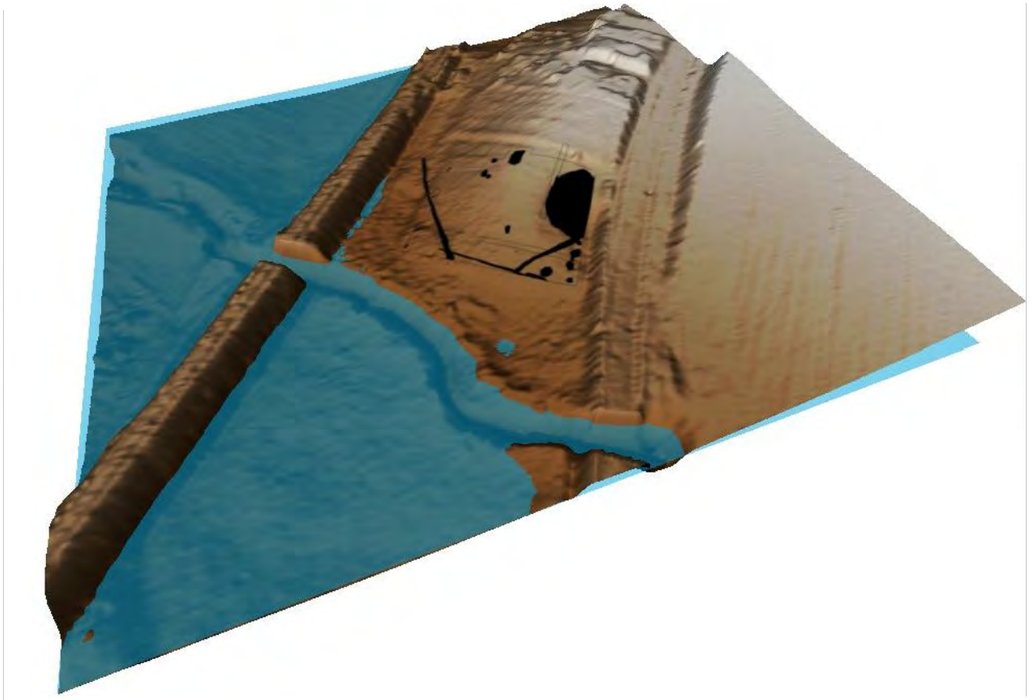
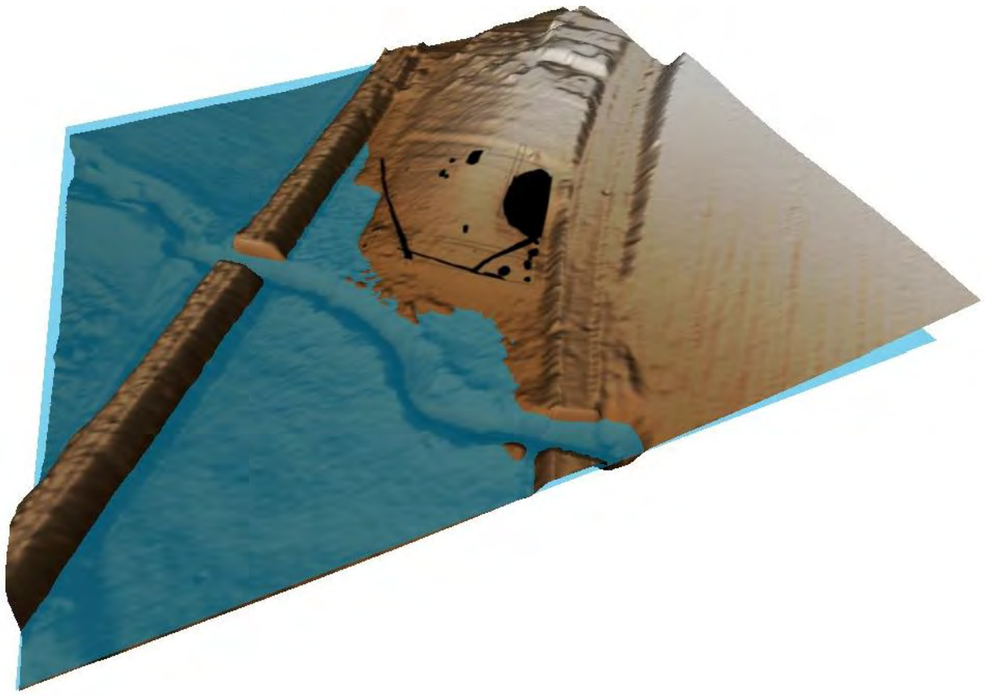
CHECKED BY	**TPS**	*DATE*	**08/10/2020**	**29**
APPROVED BY	**TPS**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:1250**	



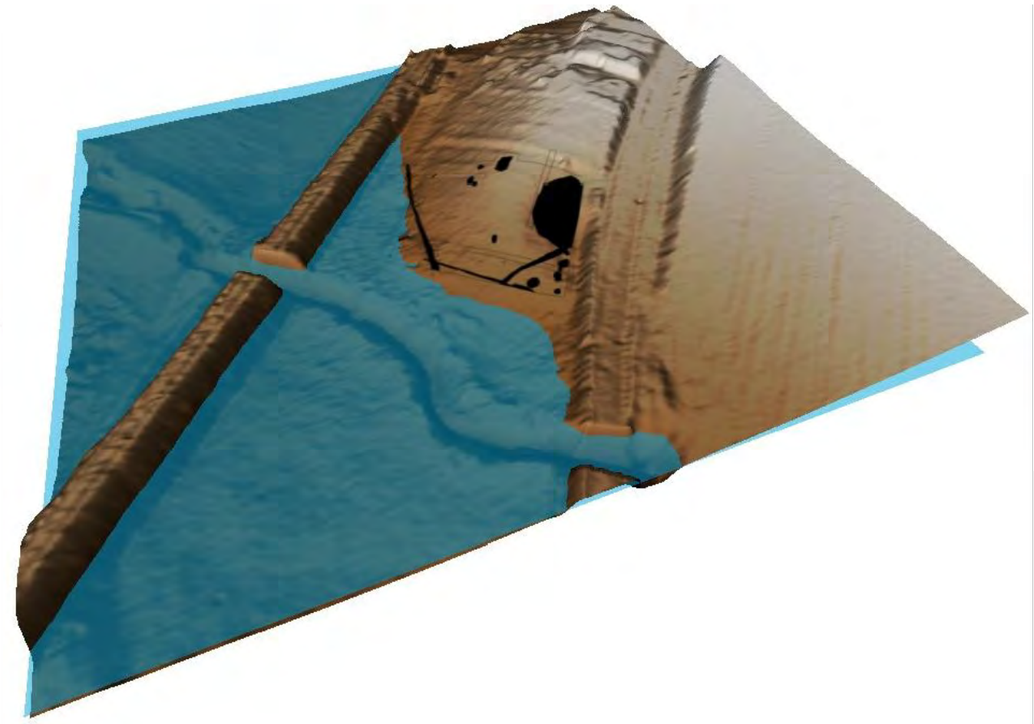
Water level at 24m AOD



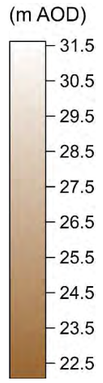
Water level at 24.20m AOD



Water level at 24.40m AOD



Water level at 24.60m AOD



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PROJECT TITLE

Land Adjacent to 96 Stowmarket Road
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FIGURE TITLE

3D surface, relief, water level and feature plan

DRAWN BY	**TPS**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0083**	*FIGURE NO.*
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