Cotswold Archaeology

# Stowupland High School
# Stowupland
# Suffolk

*Archaeological Excavation*

*for*
Concertus

CA Project: SU0114
CA Report: SU0114_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-384957
HER Ref: SUP 048

October 2020

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes Suffolk

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## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

## SUMMARY

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|---|---|
| **Project Name:** | Stowupland High School |
| **Location:** | Stowupland, Suffolk |
| **NGR:** | 606873 259883 |
| **Date:** | March 2020 |
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An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in March 2020 at Stowupland High School, Suffolk. The excavation took place at the south of the development area, targeted on medieval features identified during previous evaluation of the site.

Part of what may have been a single field system was identified which appears to align with the medieval Thorney Green edge to the southwest and an assumed medieval or earlier route, Church Road, to the southeast. Ceramic dating evidence suggests a 12th-14th century date and what may be continuous occupation through the early to high medieval period. No settlement evidence was identified within the excavation area, although the finds assemblage included concentrated and localised deposits of domestic waste likely to have come from occupation in the near vicinity, possibly from road or green-side settlement.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological investigation at the request of Concertus, at Stowupland High School, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 606873 259883; Figure 1).

1.2 Planning permission was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (ref: SCC/0051/19MS; DC/19/04608) for buildings and associated parking for a new sixth form centre within the existing school grounds. This was conditional on a programme of archaeological work, comprising a wider evaluation followed by targeted excavation focused on medieval features identified close to the southern limit of the proposed development area. The archaeological condition was recommended by Matthew Baker of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

1.3 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA according to a Brief issued by Matthew Baker of SCCAS. The fieldwork also followed Standard and Guidance:
Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014; updated 2020); Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003), Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (SCCAS 2017) the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide and accompanying PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015). The fieldwork was monitored by Matthew Baker.

### *The site*

1.4 Stowupland High School is bounded by properties which front Church Road to the southeast, by Thorney Green to the southwest and housing elsewhere. The development area itself, a proposed car park, covered approximately 0.1ha and was located to the southeast of the main school building at a height of approximately 60m AOD. At the time of the excavation, the area was under grass.

1.5 The underlying geology of the site is mapped as being Crag Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. This is overlain by the Lowestoft Formation, an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. The till is characterised by its chalk and flint content and formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period. (British Geological Survey).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An HER search (invoice No. 9232673) was undertaken as part of the trenched evaluation which revealed a total of fifteen entries situated within 1km of the site (Figure 2). The following text has been taken directly from the earlier report (Sommers 2020).

2.2 No evidence for any prehistoric activity in the local area is recorded on the HER. The earliest activity recorded is the very tentatively dated fragments of quernstone (SUP 041), which have been attributed to the Roman period, although this is far from conclusive.

2.3 Late Saxon activity is suggested by the discovery of Thetford ware on a site to the far west (SUP 034), which was recorded along with medieval wares.

2.4 The greatest majority of sites recorded on the HER in the local vicinity are of medieval date. Of major interest is Thorney Green (SUP 022), a medieval green situated to the west of the evaluation areas, and the moated site of Columbine Hall (SUP 003), just to the northwest of the green. These suggest the existence of a medieval settlement that would have been situated around the green's circumference. This settlement continued into the post-medieval period, as suggested by the 16th and 17th century structures at SUP 024 and 026, and has formed the basis of the present village. The discovery of medieval features on sites off Gipping Road (SUP 025), Thorney Green Road (SUP 034) and Church Road (SUP 036), and the presence of 13th century pottery at The Croft (SUP 004), would suggest that occupation was not just concentrated on the green edge but that it also extended along the frontages of the roads approaching the green.

2.5 Also recorded on the HER is the site of a moat at Crown Farm, on the north side of Church Road. (SUP 002), a location that overlaps with parts of the evaluation areas (i.e. the whole of Area 3 and part of Area 2). The HER entry is very brief and gives little indication as to the evidence for a moat at this site. It is possibly based on the extant, 'L'-shaped pond adjacent to Crown Farm, a now filled stretch of ditch that ran parallel to Church Road, and a small section of pond within the mapped HER entry's northwest corner. Together these features could be interpreted as the remnants of a former moat, although the possibility they are simple unconnected ponds and ditches should not be discounted. No further evidence is recorded on the HER despite the

construction of a number of houses in the southern half of the possible moat island (built post 1985) and the development of the school car and coach park which lie across the moat's projected northwestern arm.

2.6 The evaluation undertaken in December 2019 involved the excavation of six trenches opened in three separate areas of the proposed development site. No archaeological features were revealed in two of the areas but a small but significant number of features (identified at the time as ditches and a pit) , all thought to be medieval in date, were recorded in Trenches 5 and 6 in the third area. The nature of the finds and the feature fills suggest domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity (Sommers 2020).

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The principal objective of the archaeological mitigation works were to:

- record in detail the character of the archaeological deposits within the footprint of the proposed carpark that will be compromised by the development process.

3.2 The specific aims of the work were to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use of the site
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy
- produce a complete and ordered archive for deposition with the Suffolk County HER

3.3 The results of the archaeological work were to be placed within their local and regional context with regard to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2020). The location of the excavation area was agreed with Matthew Baker (SCCAS), informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation. The excavation area measured 843 square metres and was recorded using Leica GPS and surveyed 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 Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil and subsoil from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket, under archaeological supervision.

4.3 The archaeological features exposed were hand-excavated to the bottom of archaeological stratigraphy and subsequently planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.4 Deposits were assessed for their environmental potential and five features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.5 All artefacts recovered from the excavation were retained in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of finds immediately after excavation*.

## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 4–23)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the excavation results, with a full context list included as Appendix A and information relating to the finds and environmental evidence recovered from the site given in Sections 6 and 7 and in Appendix B.

5.2 The natural geological substrate into which the features were cut generally comprised an orangey-yellow silty clay with regular flint inclusions and patches of pale yellowish brown clay-silt. Across the excavation area, the features were all sealed by subsoil 701 which was in turn sealed by layer 700, a dark brown clay loam topsoil averaging 0.3m thick and which had been subject to modern agricultural activity.

5.3 The ceramic dating evidence indicates that with the exception of two later gullies, 717 and 769, archaeological activity on site dates to the medieval period and specifically to what may be a period of continuous activity between the 11th-14th century, with all features investigated thought to broadly appear to belong to this single phase of activity spanning the early to high medieval period.

5.4 No archaeological features were present to the northwest of a large, southwest to northeast orientated ditch, 744, which bisected the site. On the southeastern side of this ditch, the predominant features were five approximately northwest to southeast ditches (702, 704, 714, 719 and 754) and two further southwest to northeast ditches (721 and 773). Their orientation and spatial relationships suggest they belong to the same field system or pattern of land division.

5.5 *Ditch 744 (Figures 3 & 4)*

This ditch had been observed and sampled during the earlier evaluation when it was allocated the context number 608. It measured an average of 2.15m wide on the stripped surface where it was visible as a clear cut with straight, even sides along its length. The excavated sections all had sides which started sloping relatively gently at first before then diving steeply to an open 'v'-shaped base with a total depth of 0.75m-0.8m. It was filled by a sequence of mid orangey-brown friable sandy clays, with the basal fill slightly darker and wetter and incorporating a number of snail shells. Finds from these fills were sparse, and dated from the 12th-14th century, but included a single sherd which may be Iron Age in date and likely to be residual. The upper fill of the ditch was somewhat darker and incorporated post-medieval CBM fragments, suggesting it may represent later material settling over the consolidated fills below. A cast copper alloy ring (RA2; Figure 24) was recovered as a metal detector find in this upper fill. Whilst difficult to date precisely in isolation, a Late Bronze Age – Late Iron Age date is likely.

5.6 *Ditch 721 (Figures 3, 5 & 6)*

This 28m long stretch of ditch ran southwest-northeast immediately adjacent to the southeast side of ditch 744 and was cut by it towards its northern end. It measured an average of 1m wide and 0.26m-0.5m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by a mid-pale brown silty clay which was very difficult to distinguish from the surrounding natural. Finds were restricted to three fragments of animal bone and a single sherd of 13th-14th century pot.

5.7 *Ditch 719 (Figures 3, 7 & 8)*

This southeast-northwest aligned ditch was located close to the southwestern limit of excavation, measured an average of 0.9m wide and its excavated sections were between 0.2m and 0.42m deep. The ditch ended with a terminus at the northern end 1.25m from the southern edge of ditch 744 and was within 0.4m of the western terminus of perpendicular ditch 721, potentially creating the corner of an enclosed parcel of land. At the southern end of 719, a second ditch or re-cut was visible both in plan and in section, with the two cuts allocated numbers 723 and 725 (Figure 9). 723 is assumed to be the continuation of 719, but where this might have been confirmed in section was disturbed by deep gully 717, with no sign of a second cut into 719 north of that. The silty clay fill was a mid grey brown silty clay at its northern end, gradually darker towards the south and with a very dark charcoal rich area where it had been observed in evaluation Trench 6 (cut number 606). Notable in this charcoal rich area, but throughout the fill to a lesser degree, was the presence of fired clay fragments likely to be associated with former hearth, oven or kiln structures. 12th-14th century pottery was recovered from this feature.

5.8 *Ditch 714 (Figures 3, 10 & 11)*

This ditch was aligned southeast-northwest, terminating at its northern end just 0.3m from the southern edge of ditch 721. Although this ditch terminus was within the excavated base of Trench 5, it had not been observed during this earlier phase of work, probably due to the similarity of its fill to the surrounding natural subsoil at this point. A small section of a narrow, shallow southwest-northeast gully, 750 (Figure 12), cut 714, close to its terminus. This feature had been observed during the evaluation when it was partially exposed in the side of the trench and interpreted as a possible pit and allocated context number 504. No finds were recovered from this feature during either phase of fieldwork.

714 measured approximately 0.9m wide, was up to 0.56m deep and generally contained two sandy clay fills, with a third deposit observed in section J at its southern extent within the excavation area. Finds from this ditch comprised six sherds of 12th-14th century pot alongside animal bone and fragments of fired clay, the latter mainly recovered from where this fill incorporated charcoal rich material in section K. Here, the ditch converged with a short north-south aligned shallow ditch or gully, 732. Although these two features shared broadly the same charcoal rich silty clay fill at this point, there was a suggestion in plan that 704 cut 732. Where the section was cut to

demonstrate the relationship, animal disturbance made this impossible to establish with any certainty.

5.9 *Ditch 704 (Figures 3, 13 & 14)*

This feature had been observed in Trench 5 (cut number 502), partially exposed in the side of the trench and interpreted as a probable pit. Excavation showed it to be the northern terminus of a northwest-southeast aligned stretch of ditch measuring 13m long to a terminus at the southern end, with a variable width of between 0.9m and 1.2m, and was up to 0.45m in depth. In sections E and D, a thin layer of pale yellowish brown silty clay was sealed by a mid-dark brown silty clay from which three sherds of 12th-13th century pottery were recovered as well as fragments of fired clay. Late 13th-14th century pot was collected from the surface of this ditch and from fill 737, a dark brown charcoal-rich deposit present in all the cut features in this part of the site. 704 appeared to cut ditch 732 on its western side and was cut by a short stretch of ditch/oval pit, 710 (Figure 15), on its eastern side. 710 measured 2.25m long and 0.5m wide and incorporated some of the same charcoal rich material, in its northern end. No finds were recovered from either excavated section.

5.10 *Ditch 702 (Figures 3, 16 & 17)*

Ditch 702 was southeast-northwest aligned, measuring an average width of 0.75m and up to 0.54m deep with initially shallow sides becoming fairly steep and breaking to a generally flat base. At its northern end, it converged with ditch 721 but did not continue north of it. No relationship could be determined between 721 and 702 from the excavated section. Finds from its silty clay fills comprised seven sherds of 12th-14th century pottery, an oyster shell and a fragment of undated lead waste (RA3).

5.11 *Ditch 754 (Figures 3, 18 & 19)*

754 was a northwest-southeast orientated ditch with gently sloping, slightly convex sides to narrow rounded base. It was somewhat uneven and irregular in plan, measuring up to 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Four sherds of 13th-14th century pottery were recovered from the single silty clay fill of this ditch, along with two sherds of undated pot, cattle bone and a fragment of post medieval brick.

754 converged with ditch 744 and investigation of the area to the north of this ditch showed that it did not continue beyond its northern edge. A section cut where the two ditches met showed that 744 cut 754, but the profile of 754 suggested it could have

been shallowing out to a possible terminus at this point. 754 also had a relationship with 773, with the latter cut by 754 but not continuing beyond it to the southwest.

5.12 *Ditch 773 (Figures 3 & 20)*

Ditch 773 was a shallow, narrow, southwest-northeast aligned feature with a rounded profile, the assumed western terminus of which was cut by ditch 754. Six sherds of 12th-14th century pottery were recovered from its orangey brown firm silty clay fill.

5.13 Gullies 717 and 769 *(Figures 3, 21, 22 & 23)*

A narrow, east-west aligned gully was recorded in the southwestern corner of the site, cutting across ditch 719. It was approximately 0.25m wide and 0.38m deep, with very steep sides creating a v-shaped profile. Its loose, silty clay fill contained a fragment of clay tobacco pipe, suggesting a 17th century or later date.

769 was a shallow, narrow approximately north-south gully cutting across ditches 744 and 754 in the northernmost part of the site. No finds were recovered, but its dark, silty clay fill similar to topsoil suggests a post medieval or modern date.

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1 The bulk finds recovered during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, and quantified and are reported on by material type and within this, by date. The reports by finds specialists are presented as appendices and are briefly summarised below. The types of bulk finds from the excavation are listed by quantity (count and weight) in Table 1 below, together and the number (count) of registered artefacts. A full listing of bulk finds by context can be seen in Appendix B Table 1.

| Finds type | Category | Count | Wt (g) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pottery | Hand-made, poss prehistoric | 1 | 12 |
| | Roman | 1 | 4 |
| | Late Anglo-Saxon | 1 | 4 |
| | Medieval | 114 | 631 |
| | Post-medieval and modern | 11 | 176 |
| | Other (unidentified) | 3 | 4 |
| | **Total** | **131** | **831** |
| Ceramic Building Material (CBM) | | 3 | 79 |
| Heat-altered flint and stone (not from samples) | | 2 | 66 |
| Fired clay | | 803 | 3007 |
| Clay pipe | | 1 | 1 |
| Iron nails | | 1 | 4 |
| Registered artefacts | | 3 | 13 |

Table 1: Quantities of bulk and registered artefacts

6.2 Only small quantities of prehistoric and Roman finds were recovered from the excavation, consisting of a single sherd of pottery of possible prehistoric date, a metal detected copper alloy fitting, possibly part of a horse harness which may be of later prehistoric date, and a residual sherd of Roman pottery. There were no fragments of struck flint, only two pieces of heat-altered flint that may be of later date and associated with past events of heating or burning. The fired clay assemblage though may contain certain components dating to the prehistoric period, with the identification of the remains of a possible triangular loomweight dating to the Iron Age.

6.3 The largest element of the finds assemblage consists of a group of medieval pottery (114 fragments weighing 631grammes) with a further eleven sherds of post-medieval date. The group contains locally made coarsewares, dating both to the early and to the high medieval period, with some local glazed wares. The vast majority of the ceramics and the fired clay was deposited into the fills of a number of ditches, suggesting that much of the assemblage may be redeposited from nearby habitation or perhaps from manuring events on the fields.

6.4 Very little of the artefactual material dates to the post-medieval period.

***Pottery***

6.5 A total of 131 sherds of pottery (831g) was recovered from the evaluation and the excavation. The majority of the assemblage dates to the medieval period, but small quantities of earlier material and some post-medieval wares were also identified.

6.6 A single coarse hand-made and very abraded sherd of pottery which was found in the lower fill 610 of ditch 608 may be of prehistoric date.

6.7 A single fragment of a Roman micaceous greyware was found as a residual find in deposit 771 with medieval pottery and an iron nail.

6.8 A possible sherd of Late Anglo-Saxon ware was identified in fill 503 of feature 502; no other artefacts were recovered from the context. 502 was classified as a pit when only partially revealed during the evaluation stage but excavation showed it to be the terminus of ditch 704 which contains 11th-14th century fabrics in its other excavated sections.

6.9 Forty sherds of hand-made early medieval ware were identified; these were often found with fragments of medieval coarseware and local medieval glazed wares. Medieval forms identified were jars, bowls and a jug. No imported wares were recorded.

6.10 Small quantities of Late medieval and transitional wares (LMT) and Glazed red earthenwares (GRE) were identified, dating from the 15th-18th century. There are no ceramics of a later date.

6.11 The relatively small group of medieval pottery recovered from the site may represent evidence of continuous settlement nearby, with sparse indications of later activity. However, as much of the material was deposited into the fills of ditches, there is an unknown degree of redeposition of the ceramics, and it is possible that they were originally deposited on the fields as part of the manuring process.

***Ceramic building material***

6.12 Three fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material were recovered from the fills of two ditches.

***Fired clay***

6.13 Fifteen contexts produced a total of 803 fragments (3,007g) of fired clay were collected from fifteen contexts, mainly from ditch fills.

6.14 The eight fragments from fill 503 of 502/ditch 702 were a mixed brown/red/buff colour and one fragment appeared to have a diagonal hole running from the surface, which would be consistent with a triangular loomweight of Iron Age date. The sherd of pottery which was found in this context has wide girth-grooves and may be Late Anglo-Saxon and a Thetford-type ware.

6.15 The remainder of the fired clay assemblage is characterised by one main fabric type which has a silty/sandy matrix with chalk inclusions. This is a common fabric used in the superstructures of medieval ovens, hearths and kilns.

***Heat-altered flint***

6.16 Small amounts of heat-altered flint fragments were found, mostly in the ditch fills. It seems likely that this material may have been deposited into the ditches as the same

time as the fired clay, when the ovens or hearths were cleared at some point in the medieval period.

### *Miscellaneous*

6.17 A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe was the only find present in fill 728 of fill 717 dating to the post-medieval period (17th-19th C).

### *Registered artefacts (RA)*

6.18 Only three items of metalwork were recovered through metal detecting which were assigned as Registered artefacts. A catalogue and report are included as Appendix B.5.

6.19 A cast copper alloy annular ring was found in fill 761 of the boundary ditch 744. Such objects are difficult to date but it may be later prehistoric, possibly dating from the middle Bronze Age to the late Iron Age period. The ring may have formed an element of the metalwork making up a horse harness.

6.20 A fragment of copper alloy sheet recovered from fill 607 of ditch 606 is probably medieval and may have formed part of an accessory such as a belt buckle plate or strap-end.

6.21 A piece of lead sheet waste (RA3) from fill 760 of ditch 702 is of uncertain date.

## 7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

7.1 The biological evidence recovered is listed in the table below. Specialist reports are presented as Appendices B.6-8.

| Finds type | Category | Count | Wt (g) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Animal bone | | 117 | 723 |
| Shell | Snail (terrestrial) | >73 | 83 |
| Shell | Marine | 18 | 167 |
| Plant macrofossil samples | | 6 | |

Table 4: Quantities of biological material by major type

### *Animal bone*

7.2 A total of 723g of faunal remains, consisting of 117 elements was recovered from this excavation, which was collected manually and also recorded in the samples taken for plant macrofossils. Much of the bone was associated with medieval ceramics, and

some was not datable by associated finds. The animal bone is fully catalogued and discussed in Appendix B.6.

7.3 The rich assemblage shows that cattle, pig and sheep were the predominant species present in the fills of the ditches, with some horse and sheep/goat bones also being present. Cattle appear to have provided the bulk of the meat, with sheep providing both meat and fleeces. Pigs and fowls are also represented. An equestrian bone is likely to be from a pony-sized horse. Bank voles were recorded in two examples found in the environmental samples.

***Shell***

7.4 A total of 167g of oyster shell was recovered from a number of ditch fills, associated with refuse from domestic habitation. A catalogue of this material can be seen in Appendix B.7.

7.5 A further 83g of terrestrial shell was collected from a further twelve contexts which were also the fills of ditches. This part of the assemblage is characterised mainly by larger species such as garden snails (*Cornu aspersum*) and white-lipped snails *(Cepaea hortensis),* but other molluscs are also represented. Semi-aquatic species indicate that the ditches were damp or water-filled, perhaps seasonally or through flooding.

***Plant macrofossils***

7.6 The plant macrofossil assemblage was mixed but contained abundant evidence of cereal grains, peas and beans, together with the detritus of general domestic waste. These are all consistent with the interpretation that the ditches had been backfilled with discarded rubbish perhaps from medieval habitation nearby. A full catalogue and report is presented in Appendix B.8.

## 8. DISCUSSION

8.1 The excavation showed that the medieval features observed during the evaluation formed part of a wider pattern of field and/or property boundaries. The ditches generally conformed to a broadly northeast-southwest or northwest-southeast orientation, making them approximately parallel with or perpendicular to Church Road to the southeast and the eastern boundary of the medieval Thorney Green to the

southwest. These may have been more major earthworks with which the field system in the excavation area was connected.

8.2 In the south western corner of the site, the ditch fills included varying quantities of what appeared to be deposits of charcoal-rich domestic waste and larger quantities of ceramic finds than had been recovered from the other excavated ditches. The presence of these quite localised deposits of likely hearth or midden material suggest that although no evidence for occupation was identified within the excavation area, settlement was somewhere in the near vicinity, likely off to the south and west and thus in the direction of the current and assumed historic village core. Elsewhere, the relatively small quantities of finds recovered are likely to represent residual and redeposited material, including that which was originally spread on the land via manuring.

8.3 The 11th–14th century ceramic assemblage suggests continuous activity from the early to high medieval periods, with fabrics mainly sourced from local production sites. In terms of vessels represented by the pottery, bowls used for activities such as dairying and bread-making dominated the assemblage, as is frequently found in rural communities of the period. Earlier material recovered appears residual and very little material post-dating the 14th century was present. Three probable Iron Age finds, namely a loomweight, a cast annular ring and a single pot sherd, could indicate occupation of that period close to the excavation area, although no known Iron Age sites are recorded nearby on the HER.

8.4 The northwest-southeast orientated ditches extended as far as, but not beyond, the northern side of southwest-northeast ditch 744. It is possible that ditches 719, 702 and 754 are associated with land divisions behind the frontage of Church Road, with open fields, pasture, woodland or such beyond ditch 744. Where there were close spatial relationships between perpendicular features, it is possible that they originally joined but that later truncation has destroyed evidence for this.

8.5 The mixed nature of the plant macrofossils recovered from sampled ditch fills is most likely to represent general domestic waste from activities such as food preparation and housekeeping. The accompanying molluscs recovered are consistent with this, additionally suggesting calcareous soils with grasslands or meadows which are seasonally damp or subject to flooding. The presence of semi-aquatic species suggests that the ditches were at least periodically water retaining. Two samples also

contained bank vole bones which might support this. The small animal bone assemblage was dominated by the main domestic species, with evidence for primary and secondary butchering.

## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM

9.1 Fieldwork was undertaken by Linzi Everett, assisted by Jezz Meredith and Matthew Stevens. The report was written by Linzi Everett. The finds report was prepared by Richenda Goffin, with additional contributions by Sue Anderson (pottery, CBM and fired clay), Julie Curl (animal bone), Anna West (environmental) and Ruth Beveridge (registered artefacts). The illustrations were prepared by Amy Wright. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter who also edited this report.

## 10. STORAGE AND CURATION

10.1 The archive is currently held at CA offices in Needham Market. Upon completion of the project, and with the agreement of the legal landowners, the site archive and artefactual collection will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, which has agreed in principle to accept the complete archive upon completion of the project. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain. The digital archive will be deposited with ADS.

## 11. REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | | 1 | | Layer | Topsoil - dark |
| 101 | | 1 | | Layer | Subsoil, pale brown-orange silty clay |
| 200 | | 2 | | Layer | Topsoil |
| 201 | | 2 | | Layer | Subsoil |
| 300 | | 3 | | Layer | Topsoil |
| 301 | | 3 | | Layer | Subsoil |
| 400 | | 4 | | Layer | Topsoil |
| 401 | | 4 | | | Subsoil |
| 500 | | 5 | | | Topsoil |
| 501 | | 5 | | | Subsoil |
| 502 | 502 | 5 | Pit | Cut | Sub oval shaped cut with steep sides down to a flat base |
| 503 | 502 | 5 | Pit | Fill | Fill in Cut 502. Dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent charcoal |
| 504 | 504 | 5 | Pit | Cut | Possible pit or natural feature. Steep sides down to a flat base. |
| 505 | 504 | 5 | Pit | Fill | Fill in cut 5054. Light greyish brown silty clay |
| 600 | | 6 | | Layer | Topsoil |
| 601 | | 6 | | Layer | Subsoil/made ground deposit - layer of 'topsoil' containing a large proportion of modern debris spread over much of the SE two-thirds of Trench 6 |
| 602 | 602 | 6 | Ditch | Cut | Ditch, aligned roughly south-east northwest. Gently sloping sides down to a slightly rounded, flat base. Narrows as it progresses to the northwest. |
| 603 | 602 | 6 | Ditch | Fill | Fill in cut 602. Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with chalk and charcoal flecks |
| 604 | 602 | 6 | Ditch | Cut | Ditch - same as 602 although narrower at this point |
| 605 | 602 | 6 | Ditch | Fill | Fill in cut 604. Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with chalk and charcoal flecks |
| 606 | 606 | 6 | Ditch | Cut | Ditch, aligned approximately southeast-northwest. Steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. |
| 607 | 606 | 6 | Ditch | Fill | Fill in cut 606. Mid-dark brownish grey silty clay with chalk and charcoal flecks. Also, numerous lumps of fired clay |
| 608 | 608 | 6 | Ditch | Cut | Ditch, aligned approximately southwest-northeast. Sloping sides, initially gently before |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | becoming abruptly steeper with depth down to a narrow base. |
| 609 | 608 | 6 | Ditch | Fill | Upper fill in cut 608. Mid yellow-brown clay. |
| 610 | 608 | 6 | Ditch | Fill | Lower fill in cut 608. Mid yellow-brown clay with frequent snail shells. |
| 700 | 700 | | Bioturbation | Layer | Topsoil, dark brown loamy sandy clay |
| 701 | 701 | | Bioturbation | Layer | Subsoil, mid grey brown friable silty sandy clay |
| 702 | 702 | | Ditch | Cut | Ditch SE-NW oriented, concave sides and irregular base. Medieval? |
| 703 | 702 | | Ditch | Fill | Light brownish grey, soft silty clay with very rare small to medium sized sub-angular flint. Very wet when excavated. Regular horizon clarity. |
| 704 | 704 | | Ditch | Cut | Ditch terminus with 2 fills (706 bottom fill / 705 top fill). SE-NW oriented, concave sides and concave base. Ditch cut by 710 |
| 705 | 704 | | Ditch | Fill | Dark blackish grey, soft silty clay with rare small sub-angular flint. Distinct horizon clarity and some rooting disturbance. |
| 706 | 704 | | Ditch | Fill | Light brown, soft silty clay with very rare small sub angular flint. Some rooting |
| 707 | 704 | | Ditch | Fill | Basal fill of ditch 704. Pale grey brown clay silty sand with pebbles and pale orangey grey brown compact clay with charcoal. Numerous snail shells found towards the base. |
| 708 | 704 | | Ditch | Fill | Upper fill of ditch 704. This layer is compact mid grey sandy clay mottled with orange sandy clay. Pot and fired clay found in it. |
| 709 | 704 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid to dark grey brown clay silty sand, friable. Bone and fired clay in it. |
| 710 | 710 | | Slot | Cut | Linear oval with irregular NW end, concave sides, concave base, SE-NW oriented. Slot with single fill. Cuts ditch 704 SE end = (711) NW end = (712) Bone, CBM and fired clay |
| 711 | 710 | | Slot | Fill | SE end of feature 710. Medium blackish grey, soft silty clay. Rare small to medium sub-angular flints, rare small pieces of burnt clay. |
| 712 | 710 | | Slot | Fill | NW end of feature. Medium grey soft silty clay with rare small to medium and some large sub-angular flint. Indistinct horizon clarity. |
| 713 | 704 | | Ditch | Fill | Dark greyish brown, soft silty clay, with very rare medium dub-angular flint and rare small pieces of burnt clay. |
| 714 | 714 | | Ditch | Cut | SE-NW oriented ditch. S.2 W side = 45° E side = 35°, both breaking gradually to a rounded base. Relationship with 732 not clear. |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 715 | 714 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid grey brown friable to firm sandy clay flecked with fired clay and chalk. Contains some fired clay. |
| 716 | 714 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid to pale grey brown friable sandy clay mottled with orangey brown sandy clay |
| 717 | 717 | | Gully | Cut | Gully with even sides and a U shaped base, E-W oriented. |
| 718 | 717 | | Gully | Fill | Medium brownish grey, soft silty clay with occasional small to medium subangular flint. Some rooting disturbance. |
| 719 | 719 | | Ditch | Cut | Ditch terminus SE-NW oriented, concave sides and concave base. Possibly medieval ditch. Ditch cut by 717 (post medieval gully). |
| 720 | 719 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish brown, firm silty clay, rare medium sub-angular flints some rooting and animal burrows. Animal bone and fired clay in it |
| 721 | 721 | | Ditch | Cut | Ditch, SW-NE oriented, concave sides and concave base. |
| 722 | 721 | | Ditch | Fill | Pale brown soft silty clay, rare medium sized sub-angular flint. Some rooting. One piece of medieval pot in this fill. |
| 723 | 723 | | Ditch | Cut | NW-SE ditch in the SW corner of site. Cut by 725. 50° Shallow, gently sloping sides and rounded profile, E side truncated by 725. |
| 724 | 723 | | Ditch | Fill | Pale grey brown sandy clay, friable, grading into a more orangey sandy clay against W side. |
| 725 | 725 | | Ditch | Cut | NW-SE ditch in the SW corner of site. Cuts 723. Shallow cut, gently sloping sides and flattish base. |
| 726 | 725 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid grey brown, friable sandy clay. |
| 727 | 721 | | Ditch | Fill | Pale greyish brown, loose silty clay. Moderate amount of sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, and specs of daub on top. Some rooting |
| 728 | 717 | | Gully | Fill | Dark grey soft silty clay, very rare amount of small sub-angular flint, some rooting. Clay pipe in the fill. |
| 729 | 719 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid greyish brown, loose silty clay, with a moderate amount of small to medium sub-angular flint. Some rooting. |
| 730 | 714 | | Ditch | Fill | Lower fill of 714. mid orange brown sandy clay. |
| 731 | 714 | | Ditch | Fill | Upper fill of 714, indistinguishable from fill 733 of 732. Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate small to medium rounded and sub-angular flints, occasional small |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | flakes of charcoal. Bone and fired clay in it, pot on surface. |
| 732 | 732 | | Ditch | Cut | A shallow, straight-sided ditch, NNW/SSE oriented. Short stretch between ditches 704 and 714 with gently sloping sides to shallow, broad, slightly rounded base. |
| 733 | 732 | | Ditch | Fill | Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate, small to medium rounded and sub-angular flints, occasional small charcoal flakes and pieces and no finds. |
| 734 | 732 | | Ditch | Fill | Single fill of ditch 732. Dark grey brown silty clay with occasional to moderate, small to medium flints and occasional flecks and pieces of fired clay (larger pieces retained as finds).<br>In plan, looked like ditch 704 cuts this fill, but not so clear in the section. Disturbance. |
| 735 | 704 | | Ditch | Fill | Lower fill of ditch 704. Mid to dark grey brown silty clay with frequent lenses of redeposited yellow sand/clay natural. |
| 736 | 719 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid yellowish brown, loose silty clay, with rare small sub-rounded stones. |
| 737 | 704 | | Ditch | Fill | Upper fill. Dark grey to black silty clay with frequent small crumbs of fired clay, occasional to moderate small to medium round and sub-angular flints, occasional charcoal flakes. Fired clay and bone as finds (pot as surface finds). |
| 738 | 719 | | Ditch | Fill | Dark brownish grey soft silty clay with rare medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Rare specs of charcoal. Some rooting. Fired clay in the fill. Medieval? |
| 739 | 719 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid brownish grey soft silty clay, occasional sub-rounded small and medium flint. Fired clay in it. Some rooting. |
| 740 | 714 | | Ditch | Fill | Basal fill of 714. Mixed mid to dark grey brown silty clay and mid orange brown sandy clay |
| 741 | 714 | | Ditch | Fill | Middle fill. Mid orange sandy clay with occasional to moderate chalk flakes and small pieces, occasional small to medium flints. |
| 742 | 714 | | Ditch | Fill | Top fill. Mixed mid and dark grey brown silty clay with orange brown sandy clay mottles, with moderate chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and small flints. |
| 743 | 702 | | Ditch | Fill | Dark brownish grey, soft silty clay. Occasional small to medium sub-angular flint. Pot, bone and oyster shells in it. Medieval? |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 744 | 744 | | Ditch | Cut | NE-SW aligned ditch, continues beyond both W and E edges of site. Section excavated during evaluation and allocated context numbers (608-609 610). Sides start sloping relatively gently then dive steep to an open V shaped base. Water present towards the base. Heavy disturbance (rodents). |
| 745 | 744 | | Ditch | Fill | Upper fill of ditch 744. Mid reddish grey brown silty sandy clay, firm to friable. Rooting. Possible subsoil accumulation. |
| 746 | 744 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid orangey brown friable sandy clay with regular chalk flecks. Rooting. |
| 747 | 721 | | Ditch | Fill | Pale to mid yellowish brown silty clay, firm to friable. |
| 748 | 714 | | Ditch | Fill | Lower fill of ditch terminus of 714. Mid orange brown sandy clay, becoming more clay towards top and to NW end. Occasional small to medium flint. |
| 749 | 714 | | Ditch | Fill | Upper fill. Mid brown silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and small pieces, occasional small charcoal flecks. |
| 750 | 750 | | Ditch | Cut | Shallow irregular gully, slightly curving, roughly NE/SW running. |
| 751 | 750 | | Ditch | Fill | Mottled mid to dark brown clay with occasional small flints. |
| 752 | 702 | | Ditch | Fill | Medium brown firm silty clay, moderate amount of medium angular flint. Pot and oyster shell in fill. |
| 753 | 721 | | Ditch | Fill | Medium brown firm silty clay, rare small to medium angular flint. |
| 754 | 754 | | Ditch | Cut | NW-SE running ditch, straight sided with gently sloping, slightly convex sides to narrow rounded base. |
| 755 | 755 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional and moderate small charcoal flecks, occasional small to medium flints. |
| 756 | 744 | | Ditch | Finds | Surface finds collection from top of ditch. 3m to NW from slot. As from top of ditch more likely to be from vestige of subsoil 701 |
| 757 | 744 | | Ditch | Fill | Dark brown soft silty clay with rare small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. Upper fill. Pot and snail shells |
| 758 | 744 | | Ditch | Fill | Medium brownish grey soft silty clay, rare small to medium sub-angular flint. Lower fill. Oyster and snail shells. |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 759 | 744 | | Ditch | Fill | Medium orangey brown, firm silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded and sub angular stones. Lighter fill on side containing pottery and snail shells. |
| 760 | 702 | | Ditch | Fill | Same as 753. Allocated where RA3 was detected from the ditch surface |
| 761 | 744 | | Ditch | Fill | Upper fill of ditch, same as 745. Allocated where a copper alloy ring (RA2) was detected from the ditch surface |
| 762 | 750 | | Ditch | Fill | Mottled mid grey to pale orange silty clay with occasional small rounded and sub-angular flints with occasional charcoal flaked. |
| 763 | 744 | | Ditch | Fill | Basal fill of ditch 744. Mid orangey grey friable sandy clay with occasional chalk flecks and some snail shells. |
| 764 | 721 | | Ditch | Fill | Basal fill of ditch 721. Mid orangey brown firm to friable sandy clay mottled with pale mid grey brown silty sandy clay. |
| 765 | 702 | | Ditch | Fill | Pale yellowish brown silty clay, firm, very wet. Basal fill of 702 |
| 766 | | | | | NOT USED |
| 767 | 744 | | Ditch | Fill | Medium greyish brown, soft silty clay. Occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Medieval? |
| 768 | 754 | | Ditch | Fill | Medium greyish brown, soft silty clay with occasional sub-rounded flint. |
| 769 | 769 | | Gully | Cut | Shallow modern gully with concave sides and concave base. N-S oriented. Cuts 744. Modern? |
| 770 | 769 | | Gully | Fill | Dark brown soft clay with rare small sub-angular stones. |
| 771 | | | Bioturbation | Deposit | Subsoil, likely to be the same as 701 |
| 772 | 754 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small flints, charcoal and chalk flecks. |
| 773 | 773 | | Ditch | Cut | Shallow ditch with concave sides and concave base, E-W oriented. Relationship with 754 visible in plan, less obvious in section 30 but visible nonetheless |
| 774 | 773 | | Ditch | Fill | Medium orangey brown firm silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. |
| 775 | 754 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid orangey grey brown silty sandy clay, firm, with occasional charcoal flecks. Finds mainly from close to the surface and potentially from subsoil 701 but no visible difference here as with other sections of this ditch. |

| Context Number | Feature Number | Trench | Feature Type | Category | Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 776 | 773 | | Ditch | Fill | Mid orangey brown silty clay, firm, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. |
| 777 | 704 | | Ditch | Fill | Sample 13 collected from ditch 704, between sections G and D where the ditch fill was dense with charcoal and fired clay |

**APPENDIX B: THE FINDS**

| Context | Pottery | | Fired Clay | | Heat-altered Flint | | Animal bone | | Shell | | Charcoal | | Other finds | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No | Wt/g | No | Wt/g | No | Wt/g | No | Wt/g | No | Wt/g | No | Wt/g | | |
| 503 | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | LSax? |
| 607 | 7 | 59 | 18 | 136 | | | 2 | 17 | | | | | | Med |
| 609 | 2 | 24 | | | | | | | | | | | | Med |
| 610 | 1 | 13 | | | | | 3 | 24 | 1 | 10 | | | | ?Pre |
| 700 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | Med |
| 701 | 13 | 112 | | | | | | | | | | | | Med/ Pmed |
| 708 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 52 | | | | | | | | Med |
| 720 | | | 2 | 13 | | | 13 | 71 | 2 | 5 | | | | |
| 722 | 1 | 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | Med |
| 724 | | | 1 | 6 | | | 10 | 34 | | | 12 | 1 | | |
| 726 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | Med |
| 727 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | | |
| 728 | | | | | | | | | | | | | Clay pipe:1-1g | Pmed |
| 729 | 3 | 14 | 1 | 4 | | | 4 | 15 | | | | | | Med |
| 731 | 2 | 30 | 6 | 36 | | | 5 | 10 | | | | | | Med |
| 733 | 2 | 18 | | | | | 2 | 10 | | | | | | Med |
| 734 | | | 2 | 4 | | | 1 | 60 | | | | | | |
| 736 | | | | | | | 4 | 87 | | | 20 | 1 | | |
| 737 | 4 | 16 | 33 | 179 | 1 | 14 | | | | | | | | Med |
| 738 | 6 | 40 | 8 | 77 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | | | Med |
| 739 | | | 12 | 302 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 740 | | | 1 | 5 | | | 1 | 2 | 12 | 110 | | | | |
| 742 | 3 | 16 | | | | | | | | | | | | Med |
| 743 | 5 | 48 | | | | | | | 1 | 37 | | | | Med |
| 745 | 4 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | CBM:2-74g | Med/ PM |
| 746 | 2 | 7 | | | | | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | | | | Med |
| 747 | | | | | | | 1 | 14 | 7 | 6 | | | | |
| 748 | 1 | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | Med |
| 752 | 2 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | Med |
| 756 | 13 | 124 | | | | | | | | | | | | Med |
| 757 | 3 | 7 | | | | | | | 4 | 3 | | | | Med |
| 758 | | | | | | | | | 13 | 15 | | | | |
| 759 | 2 | 10 | | | | | | | 3 | 4 | | | | Med |
| 771 | 17 | 136 | | | | | | | | | | | Iron nail:1-4g | Rom/ Med |
| 774 | 6 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | Med |
| 775 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 3 | | | 11 | 82 | | | | | | Med/P |

Table 1: Catalogue of bulk finds from evaluation and excavation

**APPENDIX B.1: POTTERY**

By Sue Anderson

### *Introduction*

One hundred and thirty-one sherds of pottery (831g) were collected from twenty-eight contexts during the evaluation and excavation. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric.

| Description | Fabric | Date range | No | Wt/g | Eve | MNV |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unidentified handmade | UNHM | preh? | 1 | 12 | | 1 |
| RB Grey Micaceous (Wattisfield?) | RBGM | RB | 1 | 4 | | 1 |
| Thetford-type ware (Local variants) | THETL | 10th-11th c. | 1 | 4 | | 1 |
| Early medieval ware | EMW | 11th-12th c. | 7 | 19 | | 7 |
| Early medieval ware East Suffolk | EMWES | 11th-13th c. | 5 | 21 | | 5 |
| Early medieval ware gritty | EMWG | 11th-12th c. | 2 | 8 | 0.06 | 1 |
| Early medieval sparse shelly gritty ware | EMWSG | 11th-13th c. | 5 | 25 | | 5 |
| Early medieval sparse shelly ware | EMWSS | 11th-13th c. | 16 | 59 | | 14 |
| Gipping medieval coarseware | GPPMCW | 11th-13th c.? | 3 | 43 | | 1 |
| Yarmouth-type ware | YAR | M.11th–12th c. | 2 | 16 | 0.10 | 2 |
| Stowmarket medieval coarsewares | SKTMCW | 12th-14th c. | 22 | 107 | 0.14 | 16 |
| Waveney Valley coarseware micaceous | WVCWM | L.12th-14th c. | 1 | 7 | 0.05 | 1 |
| Medieval East Suffolk coarseware | MESCW | 13th-14th c. | 15 | 108 | 0.09 | 15 |
| Stowmarket Hollesley-type ware | SKTHOLL | 13th-14th c.? | 26 | 194 | 0.18 | 23 |
| Stowmarket MCW micaceous | SKTMCWM | 13th-14th c. | 1 | 9 | | 1 |
| Hollesley coarseware | HOLL | L.13th-14th c. | 1 | 2 | | 1 |
| Haughley glazed ware 1 | HGHGW1 | 13th-14th c. | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Hollesley glazed ware | HOLG | L.13th-E.14th c. | 3 | 5 | | 2 |
| Ipswich glazed ware | IPSG | L.13th-E.14th c. | 4 | 7 | | 2 |
| Late medieval and transitional wares | LMT | 15th-16th c. | 1 | 34 | | 1 |
| Glazed red earthenware | GRE | 16th-18th c. | 10 | 142 | | 2 |
| Unidentified | UNID | | 3 | 4 | | 3 |
| ***Totals*** | | | ***131*** | ***831*** | ***0.62*** | ***106*** |

Table 1: Pottery quantification by fabric

### *Methodology*

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). Minimum numbers of vessels (MNV) were estimated for each context based on sherd families. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

### *Pottery by period*

*Pre-medieval pottery*

One large sherd of handmade pottery, heavily abraded, was recovered from ditch fill 610. The fabric was hard and very sandy with sparse coarser grits, and the sherd may be of prehistoric date.

Deposit 771 contained one abraded sherd of highly micaceous greyware which showed signs of burning. It is likely to be of Roman date and was residual in this context.

There was one body fragment of a vessel with girth-grooving from pit fill 503. This surface treatment is commonly seen in Suffolk Thetford-type wares and this may be a local version, as the fabric was more typical of the local medieval wares than of any of the urban Thetford-type wares from the county.

*Early medieval pottery*

Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheelmade rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered transitional between the Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval wheelmade traditions, and their use overlaps with both period groups.

Several coarsewares were identifiable, although it was clear that most contained a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

Forty sherds of this period were recovered, generally in association with later wares. Only three rims were present, an everted beaded jar type in EMWG, found in ditch fill 746, and two fragments of YAR jar rims from ditch fill 738, both upright beaded and possibly from the same vessel, although one piece was grey and the other dark red. The fragments of Gipping-type coarseware appeared to be wall sherds from a dish or bowl.

| | |
|---|---|
| EMW | Handmade, fine sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, or oxidised. Probably Norfolk/Suffolk fabric. |
| EMWES | Handmade medium sandy wares, usually thicker and coarser than typical EMW, frequently oxidised. Similar to Essex type EMW. |
| EMWG | Handmade thick-walled vessels, probably coil or slab-built. Rims may be wheelmade. Moderate to common coarse rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions. Similar to the coarser type of Essex EMW. Generally reddish brown with a grey core, but variable. |
| YAR | Handmade body with wheelmade rim, adundant fine to medium sand with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red surfaces and grey core. |
| EMWSS | Handmade, fine to medium sandy, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, sparse shell inclusions. Hard. 12th-13th c. |
| EMWSG | Similar to EMWSS but with moderate medium to coarse sand. |
| GPPMCW | Fine to medium sand inclusions up to 1mm. From a possible production site identified in Gipping (Tester and Fawcett 2011). |

*Medieval pottery*

Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. Most in this group are well-fired and fully reduced to pale to dark greys, although oxidised wares are also present. This period group is dominated by coarsewares, many of which are unprovenanced. Fabric groups are described below:

| | |
|---|---|
| SKTMCW | Fine to medium sandy with sparse coarse quartz, occasional ferrous inclusions, mica and chalk, generally oxidised brown on one or both surfaces, grey core. Hard. Forms include both early and developed rim types, although at this site most are developed. |
| MESCW | Hollesley-type forms, but usually softer and containing abundant medium or coarser sand. Colours variable, but usually very pale grey, mid grey or buff. |
| WVCWM | Fine sand-tempered fabrics with sparse to moderate mica, and with sparse inclusions of typical local geological origin (clay pellets, chalk, ferrous particles, flint). |
| SKTHOLL | Fine to medium, fairly soft fabric with abundant fine sand (including 'sparkly'), sparse to moderate mica, occasional self-coloured clay lenses and occasional ‘local’ inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually pale grey but may be oxidised to a buff or orange. |
| SKTMCWM | Fine sandy, compact fabric with sparse mica, occasional burnt out organics. Light grey to buff. Forms are Hollesley types and generally developed. |
| HOLL | Very fine sandy fabric, sparse to moderate mica, occasional ‘local’ inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually grey. |
| HGHGW1 | Moderate to common fine to medium quartz and rare coarse to very coarse quartz or flint. Sparse silver mica can be present mainly on surfaces. Fabric may also contain very small amounts of chalk or white calcareous inclusions, rare red iron oxide and rare to sparse black shiny iron mineral (Thompson 2018). |
| HOLG | Fine to medium sandy with occasional ferrous, flint and organic inclusions, finer surface appearance than the coarsewares. Usually oxidised to a dark red externally with internal half of section reduced pale to dark grey. Patchily glazed with lead glazes in green and orange, sometimes with slip decoration. |
| IPSG | Fine, hard oxidised fabric with abundant fine sand and very fine black inclusions (visible under microscope only), with occasional ‘local’ inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Usually dark red, but sometimes reduced. |

The majority of coarsewares were types previously identified in and around Stowmarket (e.g. Anderson 2004; Anderson and Thompson 2016), closely matched by typical East Suffolk wares. Single sherds of coarsewares from further afield (Waveney Valley and Hollesley) were also present. Despite the high proportion of developed wares in this assemblage, no contemporary Haughley-type coarsewares were identified.

Eight rim sherds were present in the medieval coarseware assemblage, representing three jars, four bowls and a jug. All were in the developed 13th/14th-century square-beaded rims typical of East Suffolk, apart from the jug which was a flat-topped everted type (13th c.). A body sherd from another bowl, identified from the deep finger-tip impression at the shoulder, was also present. Other decoration in this group comprised a body sherd with short combed drag-marks.

Glazed wares represent 8.1% of the total high medieval assemblage by MNV, a moderate proportion which is slightly higher than other rural sites in the region, but may relate to the generally later date of this assemblage. All of the glazed wares in this group are from Suffolk (Hollesley, Haughley, Ipswich) and all consist of body fragments. Two Ipswich sherds have traces of slip decoration.

*Late medieval and post-medieval pottery*

One large body sherd has been identified as late medieval and transitional ware. This was in a relatively soft red sandy fabric and was poorly made, with spots of clear glaze externally and spots of green internally – it may be an early version of the fabric.

Post-medieval wares were represented by a GRE body sherd with internal brown glaze, and nine fragments of a GRE ?bowl with internal olive glaze. Both were in relatively soft fabrics and were not comparable with the only known GRE production site in the area, at The Gables, Stowmarket (Anderson 2015).

### *Pottery by context*

A summary of the pottery by context and feature is provided in Table 2.

| Context | Feature | Type | Preh | Rom | LSax | EMed | Med | LMed | PMed | Un | Spotdate |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 503 | 502 | Ditch | | | 1 | 4 | 8 | | | | 12-14 |
| 607 | 606 | Ditch | | | | 7 | | | | | 12-13? |
| 609 | 608 | Ditch | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 12-14 |
| 610 | 608 | Ditch | 1 | | | | | | | | IA? |
| 700 | - | Bioturbation | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 12-13? |
| 701 | - | Bioturbation | | | | | 11 | | 2 | | M.16-18 |
| 708 | 704 | Ditch | | | | | 2 | | | | L.13-14 |
| 709 | 704 | Ditch | | | | 3 | | | | | 11-13 |
| 722 | 721 | Ditch | | | | | 1 | | | | L.13-14 |
| 726 | 725 | Ditch | | | | | 1 | | | | 12-14 |
| 729 | 719 | Ditch | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | 14 |
| 731 | 714 | Ditch | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | 12-14 |
| 733 | 732 | Ditch | | | | | 2 | | | | 12-14 |
| 737 | 704 | Ditch | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | L.13-14 |
| 738 | 719 | Ditch | | | | 5 | 1 | | | | 12? |
| 742 | 714 | Ditch | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | 13? |
| 743 | 702 | Ditch | | | | 2 | 3 | | | | 14 |
| 745 | 744 | Ditch | | | | | 4 | | | | L.13-14* |
| 746 | 744 | Ditch | | | | 2 | | | | | 12-13 |
| 748 | 714 | Ditch | | | | | 1 | | | | 12-14 |
| 752 | 702 | Ditch | | | | | 2 | | | | 13-14 |
| 756 | 744 | Surface finds | | | | 3 | 2 | | 8 | | M.16-18 |
| 757 | 744 | Ditch | | | | | 3 | | | | 13-14 |
| 759 | 744 | Ditch | | | | | 2 | | | | 12-14 |
| 771 | - | Bioturbation | | 1 | | 4 | 11 | 1 | | | M-L.14? |
| 774 | 773 | Ditch | | | | | 6 | | | | 12-14 |
| 775 | 754 | Ditch | | | | | 4 | | | 2 | 13-14* |
| 777 | 704 | Ditch | | | | 2 | 2 | | | 1 | 12-14 |

(* = later CBM present)

Table 2: Pottery present by trench, context and pot period, with spotdates

Apart from two bioturbation layers and a group of surface finds, most of the features containing post-Roman pottery are of early to high medieval date. Generally early and high medieval pottery was found in the same contexts.

### *Discussion*

Other than a few sherds of possible prehistoric, Roman and Late Anglo-Saxon pottery, the assemblage comprises largely 11th–14th-century wares and may represent continuous occupation from the early to high medieval periods, with little material post-dating this. However, the quantities in almost every context are relatively small and, as most were recovered from ditch fills, may represent residual and redeposited material which was originally spread on the land via manuring.

The medieval assemblage includes similar coarsewares to those identified elsewhere around Stowmarket, although only one sherd was identified as a product of the Haughley kiln. In the early period, both shelly and sandy wares are present suggesting that wares were sourced equally from areas to the north and south of the village. Glazed wares were relatively scarce, but came from local production sites. Although both early and high medieval sherds are

present, all closely dateable forms are of 13th/14th-century date. Bowls are the dominant form, as is frequently found in rural communities of the period, where they were used for activities such as dairying and bread-making.

A full catalogue is available in the archive as an Access database, with a summary below (Table 3).

| Context | Fabric | Form | Rim | No | Wt/g | Spot date | Dates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 503 | SKTHOLL | | | 1 | 7 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 503 | EMW | | | 3 | 7 | | 11th-12th c. |
| 503 | EMWES | | | 1 | 3 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 503 | THETL | | | 1 | 4 | | 10th-11th c. |
| 503 | SKTHOLL | | | 2 | 14 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 503 | SKTMCW | | | 1 | 5 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 503 | SKTMCW | | | 2 | 18 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 503 | SKTMCW | | | 1 | 2 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 503 | MESCW | | | 1 | 4 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 607 | EMWSS | | | 3 | 12 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 607 | EMWES | | | 1 | 3 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 607 | GPPMCW | | | 3 | 43 | 12-13 | 11th-13th c.? |
| 609 | SKTHOLL | | | 1 | 19 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 609 | EMW | | | 1 | 6 | | 11th-12th c. |
| 610 | UNHM | | | 1 | 12 | preh/emed? | |
| 700 | EMWES | | | 1 | 4 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 700 | MESCW | | | 1 | 6 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 701 | MESCW | | | 4 | 26 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 701 | SKTHOLL | | | 2 | 14 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 701 | SKTMCW | | | 3 | 9 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 701 | SKTMCWM | | | 1 | 9 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 701 | SKTHOLL | Bowl? | EVSQ | 1 | 18 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 701 | GRE | Bowl? | | 1 | 3 | | 16th-18th c. |
| 701 | GRE | | | 1 | 33 | | 16th-18th c. |
| 708 | HOLG | | | 2 | 3 | | L.13th-E.14th c. |
| 709 | EMWSS | | | 2 | 1 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 709 | EMW | | | 1 | 1 | | 11th-12th c. |
| 722 | HOLL | | | 1 | 2 | | L.13th-14th c. |
| 726 | MESCW | | | 1 | 1 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 729 | EMWSS | | | 1 | 2 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 729 | MESCW | | | 1 | 2 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 729 | WVCWM | Jar | SQBD | 1 | 7 | 14 | L.12th-14th c. |
| 731 | EMWSS | | | 1 | 8 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 731 | SKTHOLL | | | 1 | 21 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 733 | SKTHOLL | | | 2 | 18 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 737 | EMW | | | 1 | 3 | | 11th-12th c. |
| 737 | EMWSS | | | 1 | 7 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 737 | SKTHOLL | | | 1 | 3 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 737 | IPSG | | | 1 | 2 | | L.13th-E.14th c. |
| 738 | YAR | Jar | UPBD | 1 | 8 | | M.11th–12th c. |
| 738 | YAR | Jar | UPBD | 1 | 8 | | M.11th–12th c. |
| 738 | EMWSG | | | 2 | 11 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 738 | EMWES | | | 1 | 9 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 738 | MESCW | | | 1 | 4 | | 13th-14th c. |

| Context | Fabric | Form | Rim | No | Wt/g | Spot date | Dates |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 742 | EMWSG | | | 1 | 3 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 742 | EMWSS | | | 1 | 3 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 742 | SKTMCW | Jug | UPFTEV | 1 | 11 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 743 | EMWSS | | | 1 | 2 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 743 | EMWSG | | | 1 | 2 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 743 | SKTMCW | | | 1 | 8 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 743 | SKTHOLL | | | 1 | 9 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 743 | SKTHOLL | Jar | SQBD | 1 | 27 | 14 | 13th-14th c.? |
| 745 | SKTMCW | | | 1 | 7 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 745 | IPSG | | | 3 | 5 | | L.13th-E.14th c. |
| 746 | EMWG | Jar | EVBD | 2 | 8 | | 11th-12th c. |
| 748 | SKTMCW | | | 1 | 7 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 752 | MESCW | Bowl | EVSQ | 1 | 18 | 13-14 | 13th-14th c. |
| 752 | HOLG | | | 1 | 2 | | L.13th-E.14th c. |
| 756 | EMWSS | | | 2 | 4 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 756 | EMWES | | | 1 | 2 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 756 | SKTMCW | | | 1 | 3 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 756 | MESCW | Bowl | | 1 | 7 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 756 | GRE | Bowl? | | 8 | 106 | | 16th-18th c. |
| 757 | SKTHOLL | | | 2 | 3 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 757 | SKTMCW | | | 1 | 4 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 759 | SKTMCW | | | 2 | 11 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 771 | RBGM | | | 1 | 4 | | RB |
| 771 | EMW | | | 1 | 2 | | 11th-12th c. |
| 771 | EMWSS | | | 2 | 14 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 771 | EMWSG | | | 1 | 9 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 771 | SKTHOLL | | | 7 | 28 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 771 | SKTHOLL | Jar | COLL | 1 | 9 | 14 | 13th-14th c.? |
| 771 | MESCW | | | 1 | 14 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 771 | MESCW | Bowl | EVSQ | 1 | 20 | 14 | 13th-14th c. |
| 771 | HGHGW1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 771 | LMT | | | 1 | 34 | M-L.14? | 15th-16th c. |
| 774 | SKTMCW | | | 6 | 15 | | 12th-14th c. |
| 775 | SKTHOLL | | | 1 | 2 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 775 | MESCW | | | 1 | 2 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 775 | MESCW | | | 1 | 4 | | 13th-14th c. |
| 775 | SKTMCW | Bowl | EVSQ | 1 | 7 | 13-14 | 12th-14th c. |
| 775 | UNID | | | 2 | 1 | | |
| 777 | EMWSS | | | 2 | 6 | | 11th-13th c. |
| 777 | SKTHOLL | | | 2 | 2 | | 13th-14th c.? |
| 777 | UNID | | | 1 | 3 | | |

Rim: COLL – collared; EVBD – everted rounded bead; EVSQ – everted square beaded; SQBD – square bead; UPBD – upright beaded; UPFTEV – upright flat-topped everted.

Table 3: summary catalogue of pottery by context

**APPENDIX B.2: CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND FIRED CLAY**

By Sue Anderson

### *Ceramic building material*

Three fragments (79g) of post-medieval CBM were recovered from two contexts. From ditch fill 745 there was a fragment of pantile (PAN) in a fine sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions (fsf), and an abraded piece of post-medieval brick (LB) in a fine sandy (fs) fabric. From ditch fill 775 there was a small, heavily abraded fragment of dense ?brick in a fine sandy fabric with streaks of white clay (fsx).

| Context | Fabric | Form | No | Wt/g | Min no | Abr | Length | Width | Height | Comments | date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 745 | fsf | PAN | 1 | 27 | 1 | + | | | | | pmed |
| 745 | fs | LB | 1 | 48 | 1 | + | | | | | pmed |
| 775 | fsx | LB? | 1 | 4 | 1 | ++ | | | | | pmed |

Table 1: CBM by context

### *Fired clay*

Fifteen contexts produced a total of 803 fragments (3,007g) of fired clay. Most of the assemblage was from contexts which contained medieval pottery. The largest groups were found in ditch fills 607 (106 fragments, 687g), 737 (40 fragments, 179g), 739 (293 fragments, 1,077g) and 777 (252 fragments, 806g).

Apart from eight pieces (51g) in a fine sandy (fs) fabric from pit fill 503, the whole assemblage was in a fairly uniform silty/sandy fabric containing rounded chalk inclusions (fsc; chalk sometimes leached out) and generally in a range of pink/red/orange colours with streaks of cream/white/buff.

The eight fragments from 503 were a mixed brown/red/buff colour and one fragment appeared to have a diagonal hole running from the surface, which would be consistent with a triangular loomweight of Iron Age date.

All other fragments in this assemblage appeared to have been used for a single purpose. There were several large pieces with flat surfaces which tended to be a thin white/cream layer above a thicker reddish layer, and in one case was heavily fire-cracked. The largest pieces were up to 25mm thick with a flattish underside parallel to the surface. Many of the smaller fragments had no original surfaces and were in colours similar to the thicker fragments below the surface (*i.e.* oxidised). The lack of reduction suggests that they were exposed to plenty of oxygen during firing. Although similar, the large group of fragments (252 pieces) recovered

from 777 were less abraded and more angular than the rest of the assemblage and included one slightly convex piece of roughly oval shape which may have been a patch or cover for a smoke hole. Chalk-tempered clay appears to have been commonly used in the medieval period in East Anglia, and although the exact function is often difficult to determine, it is likely that this material represents part of the lining or superstructure for a hearth, oven or kiln.

| Context | Sample | Fabric | Type | No | Wt/g | Colour | Surface | Impressions | Abr | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 503 | <2> | fs | LW? | 8 | 51 | brown/red/buff | | | + | diag hole? |
| 503 | <2> | fsc | | 17 | 7 | red/orange/white | | | ++ | |
| 607 | | fsc | | 16 | 125 | cream-orange | flattish | | + | up to 20mm thick |
| 607 | | fsc | | 1 | 14 | cream-orange | flattish, cracked | | + | heavily fired surface, 10+mm thick |
| 607 | <1> | fsc | | 89 | 548 | buff-pinkish red | several flattish | | + | incl thick chunks without surfaces |
| 708 | | fsc | | 6 | 7 | red/cream | 1 flat | | + | |
| 709 | <10> | fsc | | 58 | 47 | red/cream | | | ++ | 3 largeish frags, rest small |
| 720 | | fsc | | 2 | 14 | white-red | convex? | | + | irreg rounded lumps |
| 724 | | fsc | | 1 | 6 | orange | | | + | |
| 729 | | fsc | | 1 | 4 | orange | | | + | |
| 731 | | fsc | | 6 | 36 | orange/cream | | | + | |
| 734 | | fsc | | 1 | 2 | cream/pink | | | ++ | |
| 734 | | fsc | | 1 | 1 | buff-red | flattish | | | thin flake |
| 737 | | fsc | | 40 | 179 | orange/cream | 3 flattish, 1 slightly convex | | + | |
| 738 | | fsc | | 9 | 77 | orange/cream | 1 flattish | | + | |
| 739 | | fsc | | 13 | 301 | cream-orange | 1 flattish | | + | up to 35mm thick |
| 739 | <12> | fsc | | 280 | 776 | cream/orange | several flattish | | ++ | a few large with no original surfaces |
| 740 | | fsc | | 1 | 5 | orange/cream | corrugated? | | + | |
| 763 | <11> | fsc | | 1 | 1 | orange | | | + | tiny |
| 777 | <13> | fsc | | 1 | 112 | buff-red | rough on both sides, slightly concave | | | up to 25mm thick |
| 777 | <13> | fsc | | 1 | 97 | red/buff | | thumb impression? | + | large lump, almost no surface |
| 777 | <13> | fsc | | 250 | 597 | red/cream | a few flattish | | + | rougher than rest of assemblage - less abraded |

Table 2: Fired clay by context

#### APPENDIX B.3: HEAT-ALTERED FLINT AND STONE

By Richenda Goffin

Two fragments of heat-altered flint were hand-collected from the excavation, weighing 66g (Appendix B, Table 1). In addition, further pieces were present in the environmental samples taken from Sample 10, 709, Sample 12, 739 and Sample 13, 777.

The flint varies in colour but is mostly pale grey/white and fire-cracked. Although intrinsically undatable, the features and finds with which such flint is associated can sometimes provide

some indication of its earlier history. In this case, the heat-altered flint was recovered from two ditches, especially ditch 704 (fills 708, 709, 737 and 777). Medieval pottery was also recovered from some of the contexts and in most cases, fragments of fired clay. It seems likely that the heat-altered flint may have been deposited into the ditches at the same time as the fired clay and that it may represent material associated with the remains of ovens or hearths during the medieval period.

#### APPENDIX B.4: MISCELLANEOUS

A single fragment of undecorated clay tobacco pipe was found in fill 728 of gully 717. It is the only find recovered and cannot be closely date beyond the 17th-19th centuries.

The remains of a corroded iron nail was recovered from bioturbation deposit 771, along with fragments of medieval pottery.

#### APPENDIX B.5: THE REGISTERED ARTEFACTS

By Ruth Beveridge

*Introduction*

Three artefacts recovered by metal-detecting were recorded as registered artefacts. The objects were collected from ditch fills; two of the objects are of copper alloy and one is a fragment of lead waste. They have been fully recorded and catalogued with the assistance of low-powered magnification but without radiographs. A catalogue listing is provided as Table 1. The overall condition of the objects is poor; the lead object is fragmentary, and the copper alloy items display a characteristic green patina and corrosion products.

*Prehistoric-Roman*

Two copper alloy artefacts were collected on site and recorded as RA's1 and 2. From the excavation phase of work, RA2 was retrieved from fill 761 of boundary ditch 744. It is a compete cast, annular ring of a type that when found in isolation can be difficult to date precisely. The band of the hoop is oval in cross section. In diameter it is 28.5mm with an internal diameter of 16.5mm; it is 5.9mm thick. Where it survives, the exterior surface is a dark grey colour; however large areas are pitted where green corrosion products are now visible (Figure 24). A similar, smaller ring (SF5) was excavated at the site of the West Suffolk Operations Hub at Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St. Martin (Beveridge, 2020, 68 and Pl. 5) with a suggested date range of middle Bronze Age to late Iron Age, *c*.1500 BC – AD 50.

The precise function of this type of ring is uncertain. Examples of similar rings recovered in Suffolk are listed on the Portable Antiquities Database (Brown 2010 and Minter 2006) and were also identified in a Late Bronze Age hoard in Essex (Cuddeford and Sealey 2000, no. 46). Rings of this form and date have been variously interpreted as either decorative parts of horse harness fittings (McDonald 2005) or beads (Battye 2005), depending on their size and the diameter of the interior perforation. The condition of RA2 prevents any examination of wear patterns; however, the internal diameter of the perforation could indicate that it may have been used as a horse harness fitting.

*Medieval*

RA1 was collected from fill 607 of ditch 606 in Trench 6 of the evaluation. It is a fragment of sheet copper alloy, sub-rectangular in plan. One surface has oblique filing marks across it; the other is plain. Due to its fragmentary nature and lack of diagnostic features, it is not possible to identify the function or date of RA1. However, early medieval and medieval pottery sherds were recovered from the same ditch fill (607), as were numerous pieces of fired clay. It is therefore likely that the copper alloy sheet is of a contemporary date. Sheet copper alloy was frequently used in forming belt buckle plates and strap ends during the medieval period (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 55); RA1 may be a fragment of one such artefact.

*Uncertain date*

The remaining object, RA3, is a piece of lead sheet waste, possibly from flashing or binding. It was collected from fill 760 in ditch 702.

*Discussion*

The small assemblage of metalwork is of limited value in assisting with the dating or in understanding the function of the site and the objects are likely to have entered the archaeological record through redeposition, as casual losses or as debris discarded into the ditches when open.

| RA No | Context No | Object | Material | Frag. No | Weight (g) | Description | Depth (mm) | Width (mm) | Length (mm) | Period |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 607 | Sheet frag | Copper alloy | 1 | 0.43 | Fragment of sheet copper alloy, sub-rectangular in plan. One face has oblique filing marks across it; the other is plain. | 0.36 | 17.7 | 25.1 | Med? |
| 2 | 761 | Ring | Copper alloy | 1 | 11.5 | Cast, annular ring of late BA to LIA date, c. 1150 BC - AD 50. Circular in plan and sub-oval in cross section. It has a large central circular hole with an internal diam. of 16.5mm. Ext diam. = 28.5mm. In areas the ring has a smooth dark grey patina. Several large areas where abrasion has removed the patina and light green powdery corrosion has developed. | 5.9 | | | Prehistoric |
| 3 | 760 | Waste | Lead | 1 | 1.1 | Small fragment of sheet waste, triangular in plan. Possibly flashing. | 2.4 | 6.6 | 16.7 | |

Table 1: Catalogue of registered artefacts

## APPENDIX B.6: ANIMAL BONE

By Julie Curl

### *Introduction and methodology*

A total of 723g of faunal remains, consisting of 117 elements was recovered from this excavation. The majority (96% of the assemblage by weight) was recovered from ditch fills, with one pit fill producing the remaining bone. Much of the bone was found with medieval ceramics, and some was not datable by associated finds. The remains are catalogued in Table 1.

The faunal remains 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. Where 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 database and a summary catalogue from this appears as part of this appendix. A full record is available in the digital archive.

### *The bone assemblage – quantification, provenance and preservation*

Remains were recovered by hand-collection and extraction from samples, with a total of 30g of the total weight and forty-three fragments recovered from five sieved samples (Sample nos.1, 2, 10, 12 and 13). Sieved samples largely consisted of fragments of the main domestic species, but two samples did produced bones from rodent; many of the sample fragments were too small and damaged to identify to species.

| Ditch fill | Count | Wt (g) |
|---|---|---|
| 503 | 19 | 27 |
| 607 | 7 | 18 |
| 610 | 3 | 24 |
| 709 | 15 | 12 |
| 720 | 10 | 71 |
| 724 | 9 | 34 |
| 727 | 2 | 2 |
| 729 | 4 | 152 |
| 731 | 5 | 108 |
| 733 | 2 | 10 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 734 | 1 | 60 |
| 736 | 5 | 87 |
| 738 | 1 | 2 |
| 739 | 4 | 5 |
| 740 | 1 | 2 |
| 746 | 1 | 7 |
| 747 | 1 | 14 |
| 775 | 13 | 82 |
| 777 | 14 | 6 |
| **Totals** | **117** | **723** |

Table 1: Quantification of the bone by major feature type

The bone is generally in good condition and recovery was very good, with the survival and collection of small elements by hand-collection methods as well as from samples. A small amount of gnawing was seen, which would suggest general scavenging and food waste being given to domestic or working dogs and cleared away with other rubbish. Invertebrate damage (from insects, isopods and molluscs) was low, suggesting much of the rubbish was buried rapidly, preventing access by invertebrates and other scavengers.

One bone showed canid gnawing, with a red deer tibia from fill 729 exhibiting tooth marks and removal of the proximal end of the bone.

### *Species, observations and discussions*

Seven species were identified from both phases of the excavation, with the assemblage dominated by domestic species, but with the presence of two wild species. A breakdown of the assemblage by feature type is shown in Table 2.

Cattle bones were the most frequent in terms of NISP and were found in eight ditch fills. Most cattle were from adults, with one sub-adult animal seen. Elements consisted of good quality cuts of meat and lesser cuts or marrow bones. One complete bone allowed measurements, which produced a shoulder height range of 968mm to 1000mm, a short animal well within the range for the small Dexter type cattle. Cattle, even small breeds, would be used for ploughing and traction in the medieval period as well as for meat, milk and by-products like hides and horn.

Eight fills produced the bones of sheep/goat, with all remains from adults. A dominance of adults is expected with the sheep in the medieval period as there would be a need to keep animals into maturity to produce fleeces for the growing wool trade. Elements included meat

and primary waste remains. Bones recovered were small in stature and suggest small sheep; no positive identifications of goat were made. Two sheep bones from samples were burnt quite heavily, with a metacarpal from ditch fill 503, Sample 2 and a caudal (tail) vertebra from ditch fill 777, Sample 13; the burning of these primary waste elements might suggest evidence of skin processing by this method of disposal of the waste.

Pig/boar were recovered from two deposits. A distal tibia was seen in ditch fill 709, Sample 10. A small pig tusk was found in ditch fill 733.

Equid were found in two fills. A patella (knee-cap) was found in the pit fill 503 which is from a pony-sized animal. An incomplete incisor was produced from the ditch fill 739, Sample 12; the tooth was well worn, and so was from a mature animal. Equid were used for traction and riding in the medieval period with a range of sizes kept.

A single deposit yielded red deer, with a tibia from the ditch fill 729; this bone had been cut to remove meat and it had been gnawed by a dog around the proximal end of the bone in particular and the proximal articular end. Red deer would be common in woodland in the medieval period, and would feed in meadowland. They were regularly hunted by the élite and are generally considered high status animals. It is interesting to note that the only canid gnawing in this assemblage was on the deer bone, which could perhaps suggest that a leg bone might have been given to the dog who hunted it as a reward.

Rodent bones were produced from two sieved samples., both identified as bank vole. A scapula was found in the ditch fill 739, Sample 12 and an ulna was retrieved from ditch fill 777, Sample 13. Bank voles would have been common around more rural settlements, living around ditches, hedgerows and around buildings where they would scavenge stored grain and other foods.

A single fowl bone, a tibiotarsus, was seen from ditch fill 727. Fowl would be commonly kept on site and around yards for a supply of eggs and eventually meat; feathers might also be used for filling mattresses and pillows.

| Species | Feature Type and NISP | | Totals |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Ditch | Pit | |
| Bird - Fowl | 1 | | 1 |
| Cattle | 14 | | 14 |
| Deer - Red | 1 | | 1 |
| Equid | 1 | 2 | 3 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mammal | 70 | 16 | 86 |
| Pig/boar | 2 | | 2 |
| Rodent - Bank Vole | 2 | | 2 |
| Sheep/goat | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Totals | 98 | 19 | 117 |

Table 2: Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and NISP

## Conclusions

This small assemblage is rich in species and in information. The faunal remains from this site represent primary and secondary butchering and meat waste, with generally good cuts of meat from the main domestic meat species. Some lesser cuts of meat were included suggesting a use for savoury jelly and soups and stews. The various rib and vertebrae fragments were also likely to have been used in stews and broths, making the most of the marrow. Cattle appear to have provided the bulk of the meat, with sheep providing less meat but with a greater value for their fleeces which raised more money in the medieval period. Pigs would have provided less meat and fowl were available for a supply of eggs and meat. The equid in this assemblage was in the size range for pony,

The samples have provided additional information with one extra species and environmental evidence with two records of bank vole that had not been recorded in the hand-collected material.

| Context | Sample | Ctxt Qty | Wt (g) | Species | NISP | Adult | Juvenile | Neo | ement range | Measure | Count | Butchering | Burnt | Gnaw | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 503 | | 14 | 21 | Equid | 2 | * | | | patella in 2 pieces | | 1 | | | | pony sized |
| 503 | | | | Mammal | 12 | | | | frags | | | | | | |
| 503 | 2 | 5 | 6 | Sheep/goat | 1 | | | | metacarpal frag | | | | 1 | | burnt white |
| 503 | 2 | | | Mammal | 4 | | | | frags | | | | | | |
| 607 | | 2 | 17 | Sheep/goat | 1 | | | | tibia shaft | | | many cuts | | | tibia shaft with numerous fine knife cuts along shaft |
| 607 | | | | Mammal | 1 | | | | single fragment | | | | | | |
| 607 | 1 | 5 | 1 | Mammal | 5 | | | | very small frags | | | | | | all less than 10mm in length |
| 610 | | 3 | 24 | Cattle | 1 | * | | | scapula | | 1 | chopped | | | articular end, chopped on neck |
| 610 | | | | Mammal | 2 | | | | frags | | | | | | |

| Context | Sample | Ctxt Qty | Wt (g) | Species | NISP | Adult | Juvenile | Neo | ement range | Measure | Count | Butchering | Burnt | Gnaw | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 709 | 10 | 15 | 12 | Sheep/goat | 1 | * | | | mandible frag with M3 | | 1 | | | | M3 in full wear |
| 709 | 10 | | | Pig/boar | 1 | | * | | distal tibia | | | | | | UF |
| 709 | 10 | | | Cattle | 1 | * | | | cuniform | | | | | | |
| 709 | 10 | | | Mammal | 12 | | | | frags | | | | | | small fragments |
| 720 | | 10 | 71 | Cattle | 5 | * | | | mandible frags, isolated P3 and P4 | | | | | | |
| 720 | | | | Mammal | 5 | | | | frags | | | | | | |
| 724 | | 9 | 34 | Sheep/goat | 1 | * | | | tibia | | | chopped | | | slender, probably sheep |
| 724 | | | | Mammal | 8 | | | | frags | | | | | | |
| 727 | | 2 | 2 | Sheep/goat | 1 | | | | tooth | | | | | | incisor |
| 727 | | | | Bird - Fowl | 1 | | | | tibio-tarsus | | 1 | | | | incomplete |
| 729 | | 4 | 152 | Deer – Red | 1 | * | | | tibia | | | cuts on shaft | | 1 | tibia, knife cuts on shaft, canid gnawing at proximal end |
| 729 | | | | Mammal | 3 | | | | frags | | | | | | |
| 731 | | 5 | 108 | Cattle | 2 | * | | | humerus frag, scapula frag | | 1 | chopped | | | both chopped |
| 731 | | | | Sheep/goat | 1 | * | | | Lower M3 | | | | | | low wear |
| 731 | | | | Mammal | 2 | | | | frags | | | | | | |
| 733 | | 2 | 10 | Pig/boar | 1 | | * | | tusk | | | | | | split in half, fairly short so either domestic pig or small boar |
| 733 | | | | Mammal | 1 | | | | single frag | | | | | | |
| 734 | | 1 | 60 | Cattle | 1 | | SA | | meta-carpal | 1 | 1 | ?cut | | | probable skinning cut on proximal end, very short animal, probably DEXTER type , SH 968mm to 1000mm |
| 736 | | 5 | 87 | Cattle | 2 | * | | | upper jaw frag and isolated M2 | | | | | | |
| 736 | | | | Mammal | 3 | | | | frags | | | | | | |
| 738 | | 1 | 2 | Mammal | 1 | | | | single frag | | | | | | |
| 739 | 12 | 4 | 5 | Equid | 1 | | | | front tooth, incomp. | | | | | | well worn |

| Context | Sample | Ctxt Qty | Wt (g) | Species | NISP | Adult | Juvenile | Neo | ement range | Measure | Count | Butchering | Burnt | Gnaw | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 739 | 12 | | | Rodent – Bank Vole | 1 | | | | scapula | | 1 | | | | |
| 739 | 12 | | | Mammal | 2 | | | | frags | | | | | | |
| 740 | | 1 | 2 | Mammal | 1 | | | | single frags | | | | | | |
| 746 | | 1 | 7 | Sheep/goat | 1 | | | | femur shaft | | | chopped | | | |
| 747 | | 1 | 14 | Cattle | 1 | * | | | upper molar | | | | | | |
| 775 | | 13 | 82 | Cattle | 1 | * | | | humerus frag | | 1 | chopped | | | part of distal end |
| 775 | | | | Mammal | 12 | | | | frag | | | | | | |
| 777 | 13 | 14 | 6 | Rodent – Bank Vole | 1 | | | | ulna | | | | | | |
| 777 | 13 | | | Sheep/goat | 1 | | | | caudal vertebra | | | | 1 | | caudal (tail) vertebra, burnt to uniform grey colour |
| 777 | 13 | | | Mammal | 12 | | | | frags | | | | | | |

**Key to table:**
NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present
Measure = following Von Den Driesch, 1976
Count = countable following Davis, 1992

Table 3: Catalogue of animal bone by context

## APPENDIX B.7: SHELL

### Marine shell

By Anna West

A total of 167g of marine shell fragments was hand collected from five contexts, all ditch fills; the results are recorded in Table 1. The remains were all from common oysters (*Ostrea edulis*). The majority of the shells recovered were near complete or large fragments with only a low number of smaller fragments present. Both top and base shells were recovered with bases being dominant. Burrowing worm damage was only observed on one base shell. No cut marks or evidence of the shells being prised open were observed.

A small number of fragments from ditch fill 777 appear to be charred possibly through an attempt to dispose of culinary waste on a domestic fire. It is likely the recovered oyster shells represents food waste or mixed midden material, disposed of within the backfill of the excavated features.

| Context | Count | Wgt (g) | L/ A/ M | Species | Common name | Left | Rt | Condition | Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 610 | 1 | 10 | M | *Ostrea edulis* | Oyster | 1 | | 1 hinge, large frag, abraded | Marine and brackish habitats |
| 740 | 11 | 103 | M | *Ostrea edulis* | Oyster | 4 (2 comp-lete) | 4 | 9 hinges, large frags | marine and brackish habitats |
| 743 | 1 | 37 | M | *Ostrea edulis* | Oyster | 1 | | 1 hinge, near complete, burrowing worms | Marine and brackish habitats |
| 758 | 1 | 14 | M | *Ostrea edulis* | Oyster | 1 | | 1 hinge, large frag | Marine and brackish habitats |
| 777 | 3 | 1 | M | *Ostrea edulis* | Oyster | | | burnt frags, small, friable | Marine and brackish habitats |
| 738 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | fossil shell frag. | |

Table 1: Oyster shell

Snails

By Anna West

Approximately 83g of snail shells were recovered from twelve contexts, all ditch fills coming from a total of six features. Larger shells were hand collected from seven contexts and these were supplemented with material recovered from bulk samples from five contexts. The results are recorded in Table 2. Nomenclature follows Anderson (2005). Shells of the burrowing blind snail (Cecilioides acicula) were recorded from three ditch fills and may be intrusive within these deposits.

The hand collected shells consisted of larger terrestrial species such as garden snails (*Cornu aspersum*) and white-lipped snails (*Cepaea hortensis*). These are both common around human habitations, woodland and hedges along roads and lanes.

Smaller shells were recovered from bulk soil samples through wet sieving and were present in both the non-floating residues and a number of flots. Where molluscs were common within the flots they are recorded by frequency in Table 2 rather than by count and weight. Hairy snails (*Trochulus hispidus*) were most common; these favour woodlands, hedges and wetlands or dry calcareous grasslands. Smooth grass snails (*Vallonia cf. pulchella*), slippery moss snails (*Cochlicopa lubrica/lubricella*) and chrysalis snails (*Lauria cf. cylindracea*) favour hedges and woodlands, damp meadows and marshes. Door snails (Clausiliidae) can be found in crevices between rocks and under bark and litter in woodlands. These species suggest the

ditches were most likely damp, and perhaps containing detritus such as vegetation or settlement waste. Cellar glass snails (*Oxychilus cellarius*) were present within ditch fill 739 (Sample 12); these are found in a wide range of habitats including woodlands and gardens.

Two slug plates were recovered from ditch fill 607 (Sample 1). These are likely to be from field/grey slugs (*Deroceras/Limax*) which favour damp cultivated ground, gardens and woods.

White-lipped ramshorns (*Anisus leucostoma*) and dwarf pond snails (*Galba truncatula*) were recovered in low numbers from ditch fills 763 (Sample 11), 739 (Sample 12). Amber snails (*Succinea / Oxyloma* sp.) were also present in very low numbers in ditch fill 739 (Sample 12). These favour moist habitats, damp meadows or temporary bodies of water and may indicate the ditches were subject to flooding and/or were partially filled with water at least some of the year. These semi-aquatic snails may also have been moved to the settlement area attached to gathered wetland plants or within collected water supplies.

Blind snails (*Cecilioides acicula*) were recovered from ditch fills 607 (Sample 1), 739 (Sample 12) and 777 (Sample 13). These are subterranean and live mainly in calcareous soils. Given that this is a burrowing species, they are unlikely to be related to the context (Sarah Wyles, pers. comm.).

Discussion

The mollusc shells recovered are consistent with an area of human settlement, with domestic activities and the disposal of refuse taking place. The semi-aquatic species indicate the ditches retained water, at least some of the time; these species mostly likely reside within the damp or water filled ditches, they may however have been moved to the site attached to plant material or within collected water. In general, the molluscs recovered suggest calcareous soils, perhaps disturbed through settlement activities such as gardening and horticulture, along with grasslands or meadows which are seasonally damp or subject to flooding. The excavated ditches may have remained damp or periodically filled with water and had domestic waste deposited within them.

| Context | Sample | Count | Wgt | L/A/M | Species | Common name | Condition | Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 607 | 1 | 2 | <1 | L | *Trochulus hispidus* | Hairy snail | 2 whole | woodlands, wetlands and hedges, rough and quite dry calareous grasslands |
| 607 | 1 | 2 | 10 | L | *Cornu aspersum* | Garden snail | 2 whole | human habitations |
| 607 | 1 F | x | | L | *Trochulus hispidus* | Hairy snail | whole and frags | woodlands, wetlands and hedges, rough and |

| Context | Sample | Count | Wgt | L/A/M | Species | Common name | Condition | Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | quite dry calareous grasslands |
| 607 | 1 F | x | | L | *Vallonia cf. pulchella* | Smooth grass snail | whole and frags | open calcareous habitats, wetter places, damp meadows and marshes |
| 607 | 1 F | xxx | | L | *Cecilioides acicula* | Blind snail | whole and frags | subterranean, mainly in calcareous soils |
| 607 | 1 F | x | | L | *Cochlicopa cf. lubrica/ lubricella* | Slippery moss snails | whole and frags | woods, hedges, damp grassland and wetlands |
| 607 | 1 F | # | | L | *Lauria cf. cylindracea* | Chrysalis snail | whole and frags | woods, damp grassland, walls and hedges |
| 607 | 1 F | # | | L | *Deroceras/ Limax* | Field/Keeled slugs | slug plates | damp cultivated ground, gardens and woods |
| 709 | 10 | 1 | <1 | | Indent | | crushed | unidentifiable |
| 720 | | 2 | 5 | L | *Cornu aspersum* | Garden snail | 1 whole plus frags | human habitations |
| 739 | 12 | 4 | 1 | L | *Trochulus hispidus* | Hairy snail | whole or near whole | woodlands, wetlands and hedges, rough and quite dry calareous grasslands |
| 739 | 12 | 1 | <1 | L | *Cepaea* sp. | Banded snails | frag | woods and hedges, some calcareous grasslands |
| 739 | 12 | 7 | 3 | L | *Cornu aspersum* | Garden snail | 1 whole plus frags | human habitations |
| 739 | 12 F | xxx | | L | *Cecilioides acicula* | Blind snail | whole and frags | subterranean, mainly in calcareous soils |
| 739 | 12 F | x | | A | *Galba truncatula* | Dwarf pond snail | whole and frags | damp meadows and small bodies of water |
| 739 | 12 F | xx | | L | *Cochlicopa cf. lubrica/lubricella* | Slippery moss snails | whole and frags | woods, hedges, damp grassland and wetlands |
| 739 | 12 F | xx | | L | *Trochulus hispidus* | Hairy snail | whole and frags | woodlands, wetlands and hedges, rough and quite dry calareous grasslands |
| 739 | 12 F | # | | A | *cf. Succinca/ Oxyloma* sp. | Amber snails | whole | wet places, semi-aquatic, on vegetation in water |
| 739 | 12 F | x | | L | *Vallonia cf. pulchella* | Smooth grass snail | whole and frags | open calcareous habitats, wetter places, damp meadows and marshes |
| 739 | 12 F | x | | L | *Oxychilus cellarius* | Cellar glass snail | whole and frags | wide range of habitats, woodlands to gardens |
| 740 | | 1 | 3 | L | *Cepaea hortensis?* | White-lipped snail | whole, bleached | woods, hedges along lanes and roads |
| 746 | | 1 | <1 | L | *Cornu aspersum* | Garden snail | near whole, bleached | human habitations |

| Context | Sample | Count | Wgt | L/A/M | Species | Common name | Condition | Habitat |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 747 | | 8 | 6 | L | *Cornu aspersum* | Garden snail | 2 plus frags | human habitations |
| 757 | | 2 | 5 | L | *Cepaea hortensis* | White-lipped snail | 1 plus frag | woods, hedges along lanes and roads |
| 757 | | 9 | <1 | L | *Cornu aspersum* | Garden snail | frags | human habitations |
| 758 | | 41 | 2 | L | *Cornu aspersum* | Garden snail | 1 plus frags | human habitations |
| 759 | | 16 | <1 | L | *Cornu aspersum* | Garden snail | small frags | human habitations |
| 763 | 11 | 40 | 2 | L | *Trochulus hispidus* | Hairy snail | 27 plus frags | woodlands, wetlands and hedges, rough and quite dry calareous grasslands |
| 763 | 11 | 2 | <1 | A | *Anisus leucostoma* | White-lipped ramshorn | near whole | moist habitats, temporary bodies of water |
| 763 | 11 | 6 | <1 | A | *Galba truncatula* | Dwarf pond snail | whole | damp meadows and small bodies of water |
| 763 | 11 | 33 | 3 | L | *Cepaea* sp. | Banded snails | frags | woods and hedges, some calcareous grasslands |
| 763 | 11 | 11 | 21 | L | *Cornu aspersum* | Garden snail | 2 plus frags | human habitations |
| 763 | 11 | 6 | 14 | L | *Cepaea hortensis* | White-lipped snail | whole | woods, hedges along lanes and roads |
| 763 | 11 F | xx | | A | *Anisus leucostoma* | White-lipped ramshorn | whole and frags | moist habitats, temporary bodies of water |
| 763 | 11 F | xx | | A | *Galba truncatula* | Dwarf pond snail | whole and frags | damp meadows and small bodies of water |
| 763 | 11 F | x | | L | *Cochlicopa cf. lubrica/ lubricella* | Slippery moss snails | whole and frags | woods, hedges, damp grassland and wetlands |
| 763 | 11 F | x | | L | *Trochulus hispidus* | Hairy snail | whole and frags | woodlands, wetlands and hedges, rough and quite dry calareous grasslands |
| 763 | 11 F | ## | | L | *Clausiliidae* | Door snails | whole and frags | woods, rock crevices and under litter |
| 777 | 13 F | x | | L | *Cecilioides acicula* | Blind snail | whole and frags | subterranean, mainly in calcareous soils |
| 777 | 13 F | # | | L | *Vallonia pulchella* | Smooth grass snail | whole and frags | open calcareous habitats, wetter places, damp meadows and marshes |

Table 2: Terrestrial snail shells

## APPENDIX B.8: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

By Anna West

Introduction and methods

Six bulk samples were taken from ditches and a single pit, mostly dating from the medieval period. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the 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 1. 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 purpose of this report, 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 flots produced by the samples varied in size from 20ml to 300ml. Rootlets were common within many of the samples; these are considered modern contaminants and intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

Plant macrofossil remains were present in all the flots but were particularly sparse within ditch fill 763 (Sample 11) where the flot material consisted of mainly small mollusc shells and small fragments of wood charcoal, this sample will not be included within any discussion of plant macro remains. The preservation of the plant remains recovered is through charring and is fair to poor. Wood charcoal fragments were frequent, although generally highly comminuted.

Cereal grains were present in all the samples. Many of the grains recovered were fragmented, making identification difficult to impossible; fragments are included in the rough counts recorded in Table 1, along with whole grains. The rounded grains of a free threshing bread wheat, most likely (*Triticum aestivum* L.) were common within all the samples and dominant

over barley (*Hordeum* sp.) which were frequent but abraded. A single barley grain within pit fill 503 (Sample 2) appeared to be sprouted and as only a single sprouting grain was observed and no detached sprouts were present within any of the flots, it is more likely to be an occasional grain that has begun to spoil during storage rather than being indicative of the early stages of brewing. A small number of possible oat/rye (*Avena*/*Secale cereale* L.) grains were also present within ditch fills 607 (Sample 1) and 709 (Sample 10). Many fragments of cereal grains were too puffed, fragmented and abraded to be positively identified. Free threshing bread wheats were the wheats most commonly grown during the medieval period (Greig 1991) and would have provided a lighter, whiter more desirable bread (Moffett 2006, p.46-47). Suitable for heavy soils and winter or spring sowing these wheats were a staple crop throughout lowland England during the period of activity on this site.

Chaff remains were rare; only two partial rachis fragments were recovered from fills 709 (Sample 10) and 777 (Sample 13), both from ditch 704, along with a small number of culm fragments and culm nodes, from the same samples. All these remains were most likely from free threshing wheat and may indicate the utilisation of cereal waste, perhaps as animal fodder, bedding, tinder or fuel for a fire, or thatching material. Cereal straw is also used as temper in ceramics or within building materials such as daub (Moffett 2006, 45).

Charred legume fragments were present in all the samples, being most frequent in ditch fill 503 (Sample 2). Whole or large fragments of peas (*Pisum* sp.) were present in all samples in low numbers, along with whole or fragments of larger legumes most likely ‘celtic’ or broad beans (*Vicia faba* L.), particularly from ditch fill 777 (Sample 13). Although a small number of legumes were complete or near complete, many were too fragmented and abraded for positive identification and can only be recorded as ‘large legume’ or ‘small legume’. A small number of specimens were possibly vetch (*Vicia sativa* L.) however, the abraded and fragmented nature of the remains prevented positive identification and they have therefore been recorded as pea/vetch. Pulses provide an important source of protein within the medieval diet, and as a fodder crop. However, as they do not require processing with heat, in the way some cereals do, they are often under-represented in the archaeological record. The presence of legumes suggests that horticulture/agricultural activity was taking place in the vicinity of the site. Legumes would be grown as part of a crop rotation, as they fix nitrogen in the soil preventing nutrient depletion through over cropping. They were also grown as part of a mixed crop with cereals, particularly oats, in the form of bulmong/harascum and with the addition of vetch mengrell/pulmentum. These mixtures were used as fodder crops for animals or as pottage for human consumption (Stone 2006 13).

Charred weed seeds were relatively rare within the samples. Grasses (Poaceae) were most common, with both bromes (Bromeae) and rye grass (*Lolium* sp.) type caryopses being observed. As with the cereals, many of the grains were fragmented and abraded making identification impossible. A single possible rush (*Juncus* sp.) achene was also recovered from ditch fill 777 (Sample 13). Corncockle (*Agrostemma githago* L.), field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense* L.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula* L.), cleavers (*Galium aparine* L.), knapweeds (*Centaurea* sp.), goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus* L.), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapthifolia* L.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), dead-nettles (*Lamium* sp.) and brambles (*Rubus* sp.) were all observed. The majority of these charred seeds were recovered from fills 709 and 777 of ditch 704. The weed seeds are predominantly those of the larger seeded species or those with seed heads or those with seeds with appendages. Many of them represent weeds of arable fields and may have been accidentally harvested along with the crop, or be incorporated within bedding, litter or fuel along with the cereal waste. The presence of stinking chamomile suggests heavier soils being utilised as well as the lighter drier soils favoured by species such as field gromwell, and pale persicaria and rushes suggest potential damp ground nearby or perhaps areas of fields that became flooded or waterlogged during bad weather.

Hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments were present in very low number, these may be elements of food waste. A small number of possible charred leaf/flower buds were present within pit fill 502 (Sample 2), these remain unidentified but may be from seasonal wood incorporated within fuel.

A small number of coprolite fragments was recovered from ditch fill 709 (Sample 10); these were recorded during examination under magnification and are too small and fragmented to identify whether they are human or animal. This material may have become incorporated within general domestic or settlement waste, perhaps on a midden. Small fragments of animal bone were also present within three samples, ditch fills 709 (Sample 10), 739 (Sample 12) and 777 (Sample 13). The fragmented and mixed nature of this material again suggests mixed domestic waste or midden material.

Conclusions

In general, the samples were good in terms of identifiable material, with both cereals and pulses being common within the majority of the contexts sampled. Free-threshing bread wheat was dominant, with barley, oats/rye also being present. Peas and beans were common and suggest crop rotation and/or possible animal fodder. The weed assemblage consists of weeds

of cultivated and waste ground so may have been incorporated within a harvested crop or material used around any dwellings as flooring, bedding, thatch or tinder. Old litter or bedding may have been disposed of through burning and the waste deliberately deposited either within the open ditches or on a midden, or may have been moved through the actions of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated within the backfill of the sampled features.

The mixed nature of the remains recovered from these samples is most likely to represent general domestic waste, from activities such as food preparation and housekeeping. Agricultural and horticultural activities may have been taking place in the vicinity, during the medieval period, perhaps on heavy soils prone to flooding as well as lighter drier soils. It is unclear the exact mechanism by which the material become incorporated within the backfill of the excavated features; larger concentrations of charred plant remains may have been the result of deliberate dumps of domestic waste within the open feature, or the sparse remains may simply be settlement detritus that made its way into the ditches and pit through the actions of wind or water.

| **Sample No.** | **1** | **2** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Context No.** | **607** | **503** | **709** | **763** | **739** | **777** |
| **Cut No.** | **606** | **502** | **704** | **744** | **719** | **704** |
| **Feature type** | **ditch** | **ditch** | **ditch** | **ditch** | **ditch** | **ditch** |
| **Date** | **11-13th** | **11-14th** | **11-13th** | **11-12th** | **unkn** | **11-13th** |
| **Cereals/other food plants** | | | | | | |
| *Triticum* sp. (bread wheat) (grains) | xxx | xx | xxx | | xx | xxx |
| *Hordeum* sp. (grains) | xx | x | x | | x | xx |
| *Secale cf.Avena* sp. (grains) | x | | # | | | |
| Indent frags (grains) | xxx | xx | xxx | | xxx | xxx |
| Rachis frag | | | # | | | # |
| Culm frags (*Triticum?*) | | | | | | # |
| Culm internode (*Triticum?*) | | | # | | | |
| *Pisum* sp. | x | x | ## | | # | # |
| Small legumes frags | x | xx | ### | | # | |
| *Vicia faba* L. | # | # | | | | # |
| Large legume frags | # | # | | | | ## |
| *Pisum cf.Vicia* | # | | # | | | |
| **Tree/shrub charred** | | | | | | |
| *Corylus avellana* L. nutshell frags | | | | | | # |
| Indent buds/twigs | | # | | | | |
| **Weeds/other charred** | | | | | | |
| Poaceae seed | x | | | | | xx |
| Bromeae seed | | | # | | # | x |
| *Lolium* L. seed | | | # | | # | x |

| **Sample No.** | **1** | **2** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Juncus cf*. | | | | | | # |
| *Agrostemma githago* L. | | | # | | | # |
| *Lithospermum arvense* L. | | | # | | | |
| *Anthemis cotula* L. | | | # | | | |
| *Centaurea* sp. | | | | | | # |
| *Galium aparine* L. | | | | | | # |
| *Fallopia convolvulus* Adans. | | | # | | | |
| *Chenopodium* sp. | # | | | | | |
| *Persicaria lapathifolia* L. | # | | | | | |
| *Rumex* sp. | | | | | | ## |
| *Lamium* sp. | | | | | # | |
| *Rubus* sp. | # | | | | | |
| *Vicia cf. Lathyrus* sp. | | | | | | ## |
| **Other plant macrofossils** | | | | | | |
| Charcoal 0-5mm | xxx | xx | x | | xxx | xxx |
| Charcoal 5-10mm | xx | xx | x | | x | xxx |
| Charcoal >10mm | | x | x | | | x |
| **Other materials** | | | | | | |
| Animal bone frags | | | # | | # | # |
| Snail shells | | | | xxx | xx | |
| Coprolite frags | | | # | | | |
| **Non-floating residue** | | | | | | |
| Charcoal 0-10mm | # | ### | # | | # | # |
| *Corylus avellana* L. nutshell frags | | | | | # | |
| Cereal grains | | # | | | # | |
| *Vicia faba* L. | | # | | | | # |
| *Pisum* sp. | | | | | | # |
| **Sample volume (litres)** | **40** | **40** | **40** | **30** | **20** | **40** |
| **Volume of flot (ml)** | **60** | **100** | **50** | **20** | **30** | **300** |
| **Flot sorted %** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |
| **C14 suitable material** | **Y** | **Y** | **Y** | **N** | **Y** | **Y** |
| **Species id** | **N** | **N** | **N** | **N** | **N** | **N** |

Table 1: Plant macrofossils and other remains

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

## OASIS ID: cotswold2-384957

### Project details

| | |
|---|---|
| Project name | SUP 048 Stowupland High School, Excavation |
| Short description of the project | Small scale excavation revealing part of a medieval field system |
| Project dates | Start: 01-03-2020 End: 15-10-2020 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / No |
| Any associated project reference codes | SUP 048 - HER event no. |
| Any associated project reference codes | SCC/0051/19MS - Planning Application No. |
| Any associated project reference codes | DC/19/04608 - Planning Application No. |
| Type of project | Recording project |
| Site status | None |
| Current Land use | Other 14 - Recreational usage |
| Monument type | DITCH Medieval |
| Significant Finds | CERAMIC Medieval |
| Significant Finds | RING Late Prehistoric |
| Significant Finds | LOOM WEIGHT Iron Age |
| Investigation type | "Open-area excavation" |
| Prompt | Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS |

### Project location

| | |
|---|---|
| Country | England |
| Site location | SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STOWUPLAND SUP 048 Stowupland High School |
| Study area | 843 Square metres |
| Site coordinates | TM 06873 59883 52.197794919669 1.027428911569 52 11 52 N 001 01 38 E Point |
| Height OD / Depth | Min: 59m Max: 60m |

### Project creators

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of Organisation | Cotswold Archaeology |
| Project brief originator | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services |
| Project design originator | Matthew Baker |
| Project director/manager | Stuart Boulter |
| Project supervisor | Linzi Everett |
| Type of sponsor/funding body | Consultant |

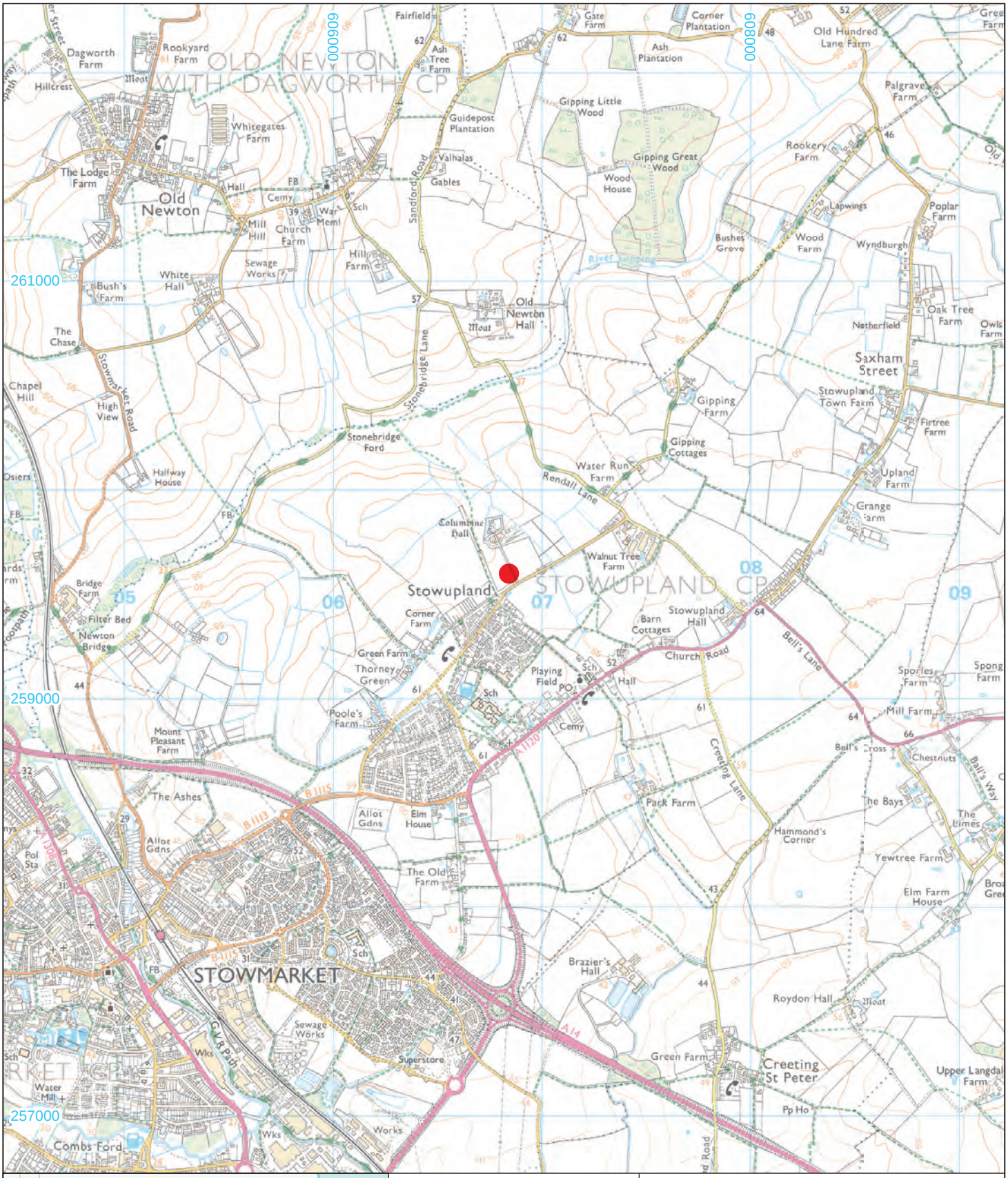
| | |
|---|---|
| Name of sponsor/funding body | Concertus |

**Project archives**

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services |
| Physical Archive ID | SUP 048 |
| Physical Contents | "Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Animal Bones" |
| Digital Archive recipient | Archaeological Data Service |
| Digital Archive ID | SUP 048 |
| Digital Contents | "other" |
| Digital Media available | "Images raster / digital photography","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive |
| Paper Archive ID | SUP 048 |
| Paper Contents | "other" |
| Paper Media available | "Context sheet","Photograph","Section","Unpublished Text" |

**Project bibliography 1**

| | |
|---|---|
| Publication type | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript) |
| Title | SUP 048 Stowupland High School Excavation |
| Author(s)/Editor(s) | Everett, L. |
| Other bibliographic details | SU0114_1 |
| Date | 2020 |
| Issuer or publisher | Cotswold Archaeology |
| Place of issue or publication | Needham Market |





N

Site

0 1km



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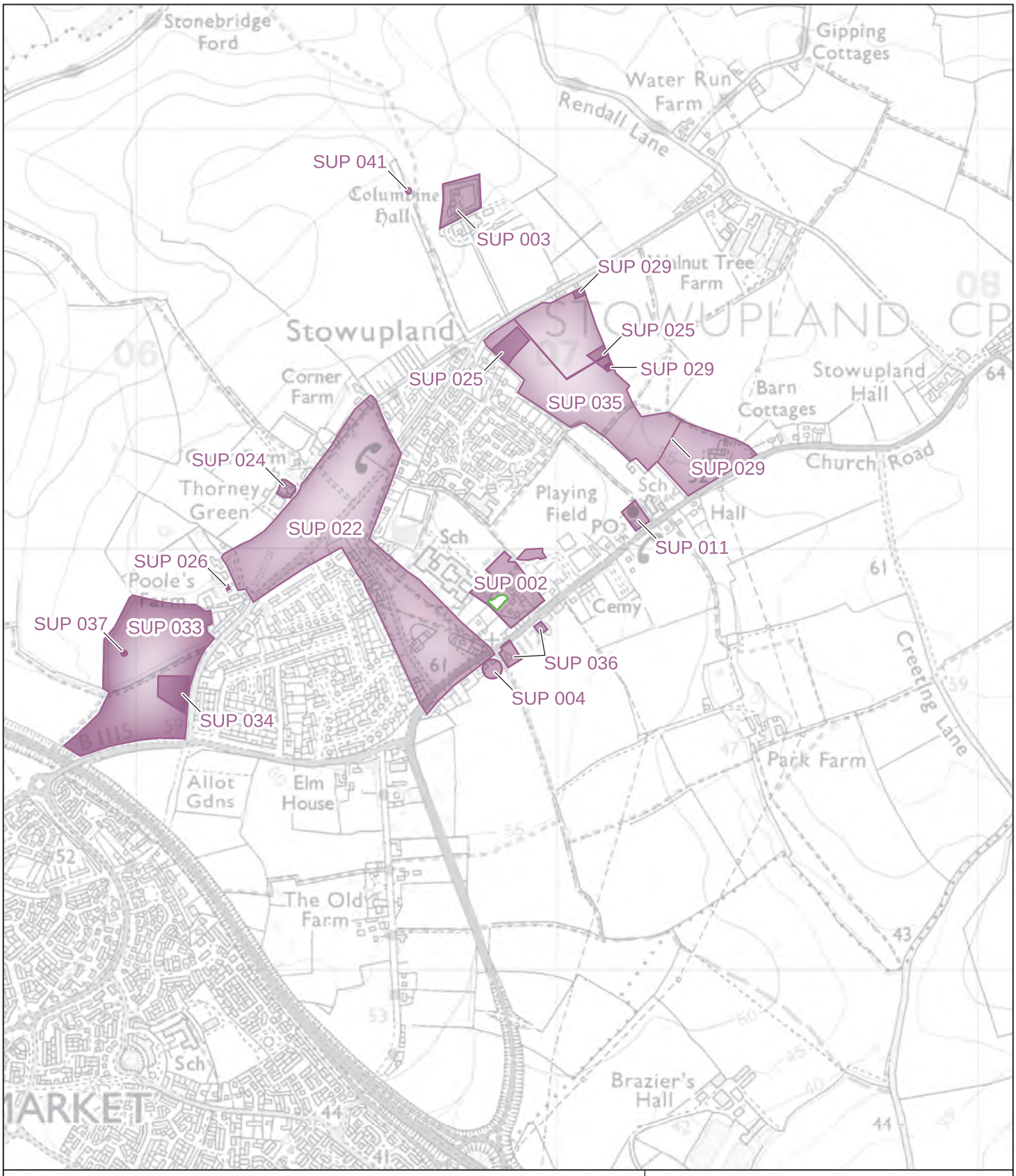
*PROJECT TITLE*

Stowupland High School, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Site location plan**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0114** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **24/06/2020** | **1** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A4* | **1:25,000** | |




N

Excavation limit

Selected HER entry

0 1:12,500 500m



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**Site location with surrounding HER entries**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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| CHECKED BY | DJB | DATE | 16/10/2020 |
| APPROVED BY | LE | SCALE@A4 | 1:12,500 |

FIGURE NO. **2**


N

- Excavation limit
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Modern feature
- Deposit
- Section location
- Registered artefact
- Previous evaluation trench (CA 2019)
- Previous evaluation feature (CA 2019)

0 1:150 5m



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**Plan of excavation within Proposed Development Area**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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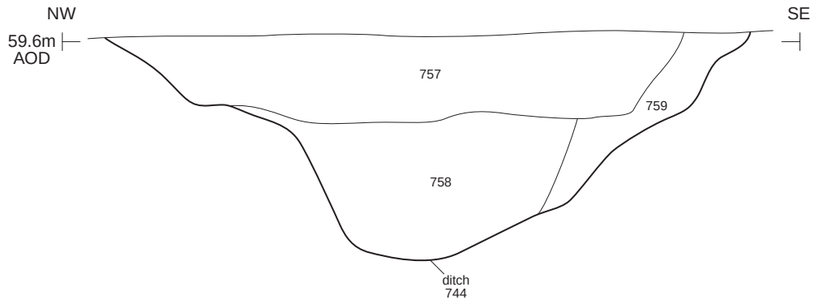
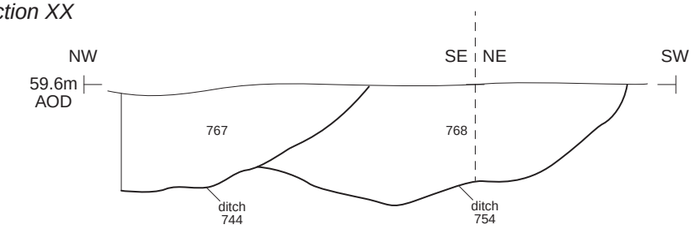
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **24/06/2020** | **3** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:150** | |

*Section WW*




*Section XX*





*Ditch 744 through fills 757-759, looking north-east (1m scale)*


*Ditches 744 (left) and 754 (right), looking north-east (1m scale)*

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**Ditch 744: sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
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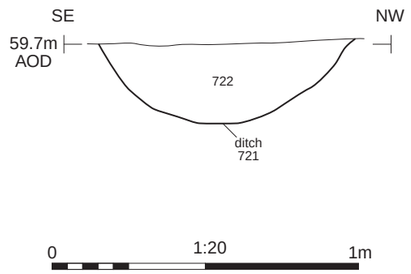
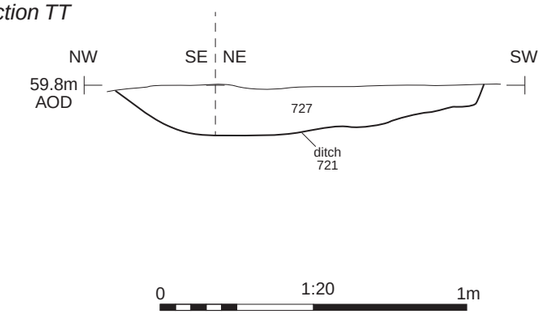
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:20** | |

*Section SS*




*Section TT*





*Ditch 721through fill 722, looking north-east (1m scale)*


*Ditch 702 through fill 743, looking north-east (1m scale)*

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**Ditch 721: sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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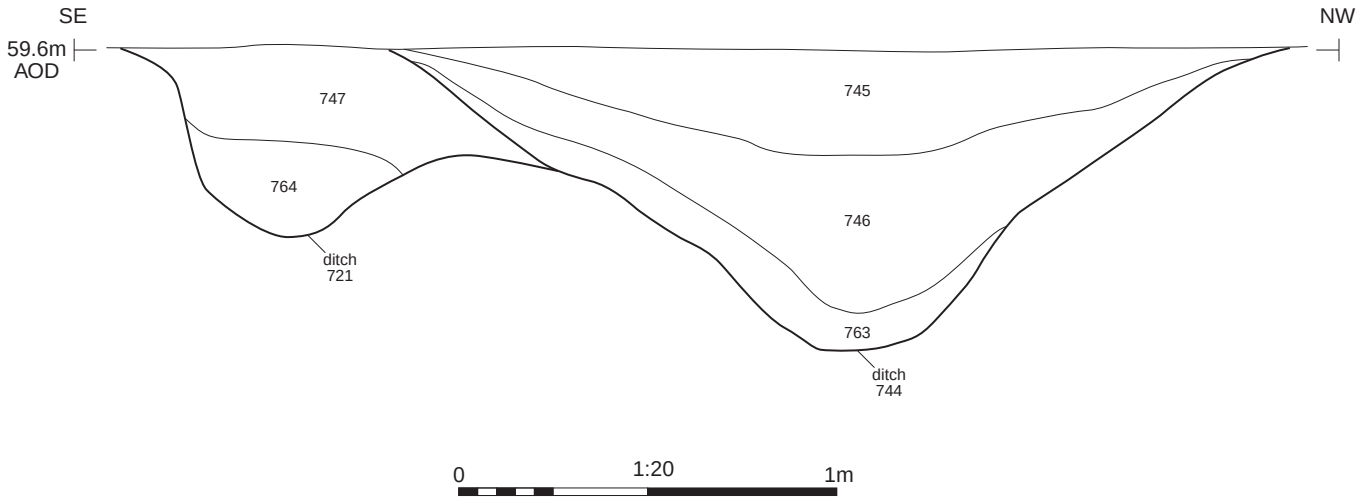
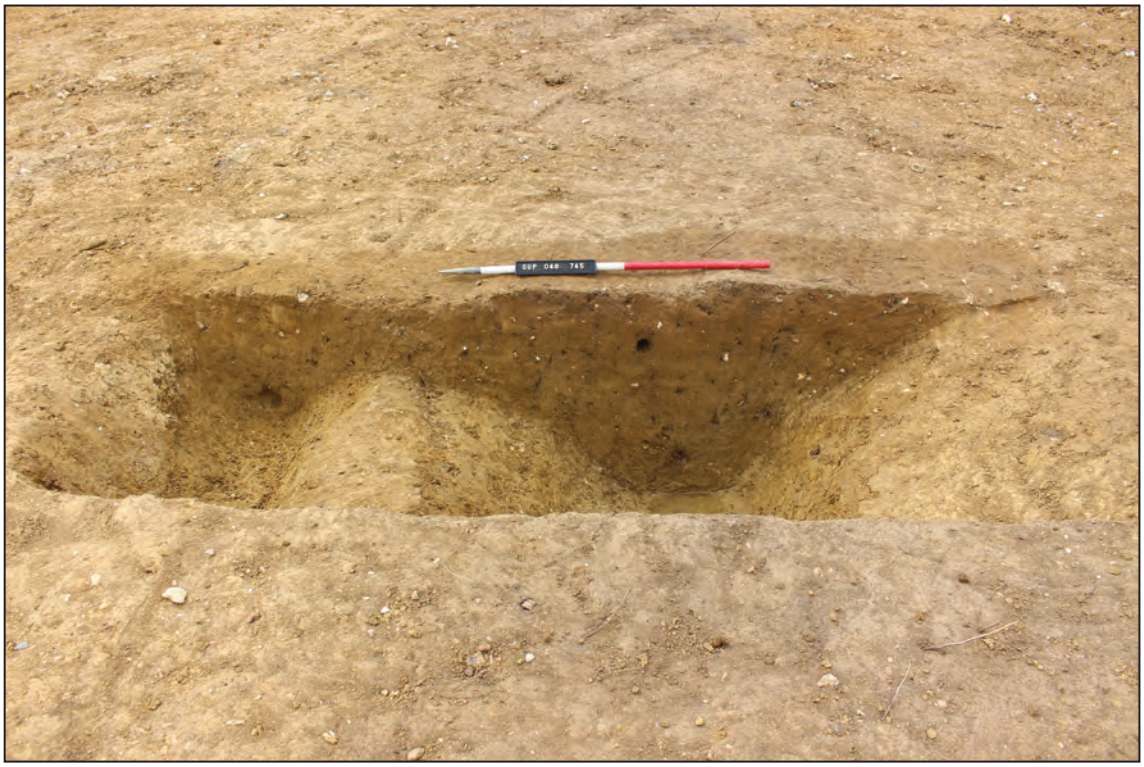
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **05/08/2020** | **5** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:20** | |

*Section UU*



*Ditches 721 (left) and 744 (right), looking sout-west (1m scale)*

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**Ditch 721: section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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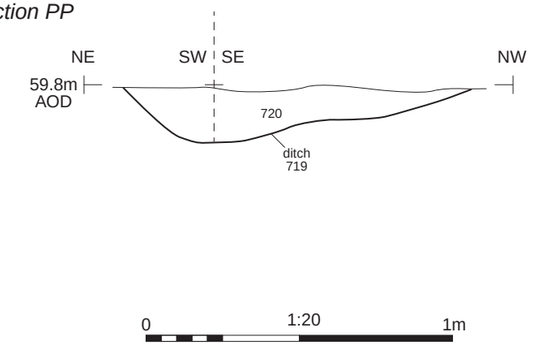
*Section PP*

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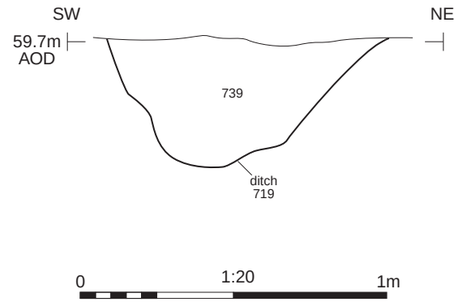



*Ditch 719 through fill 720, looking south-west (1m scale)*


*Ditch 719 through fill 738, looking north-west (1m scale)*

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**Ditch 719: sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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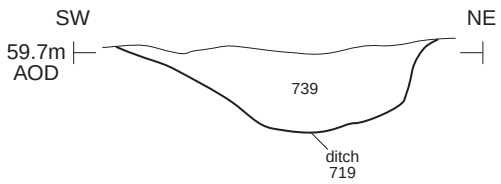
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:20** | |

*Section RR*






*Ditch 719 through fill 739, looking north-west (1m scale)*

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**Ditch 719: section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **05/08/2020** | **8** |
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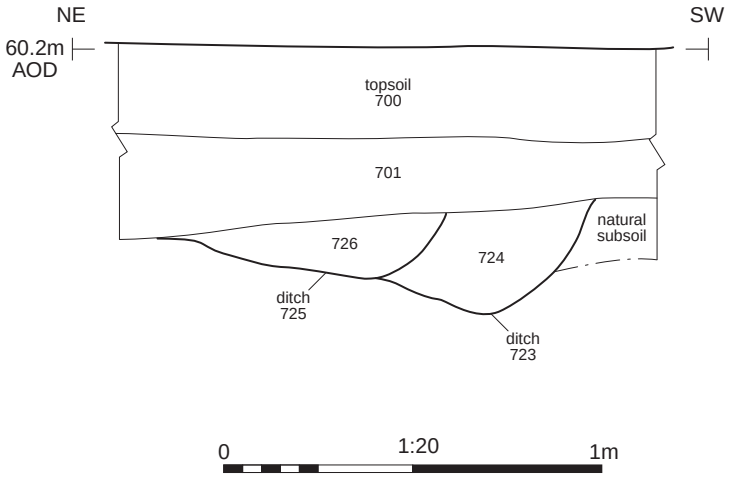
*Section VV*








*Ditches 725 (left) and 723 (right), looking south-east (1m scale)*

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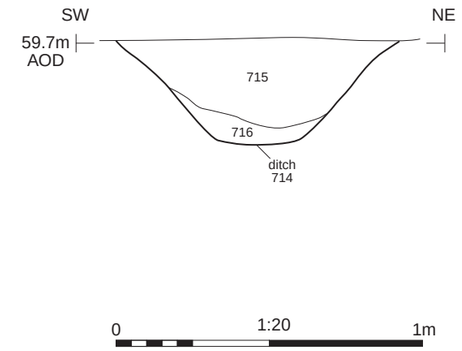
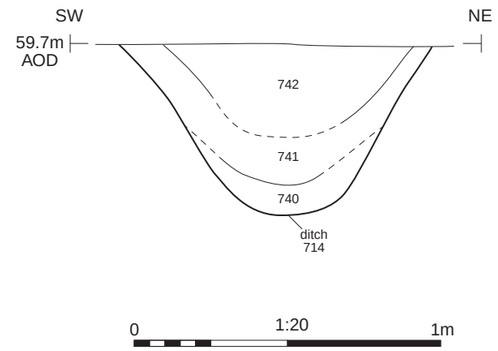
**Ditch 723: section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0114** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **05/08/2020** | **9** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A4* | **1:20** | |

*Section II*




*Section JJ*





*Ditch 714 through fills 715 and 716, looking north-west (1m scale)*


*Ditch 714 through fills 740-742, looking north-west (1m scale)*

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*PROJECT TITLE*

Stowupland High School, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Ditch 714: sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0114** | *FIGURE NO.* |
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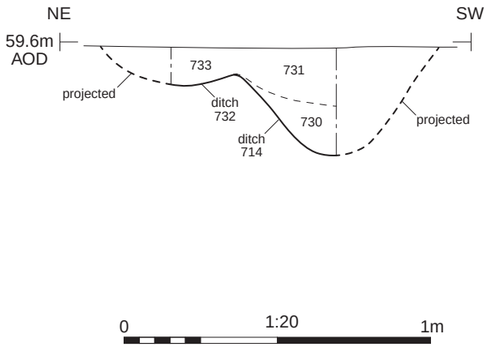
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:20** | |

*Section KK*

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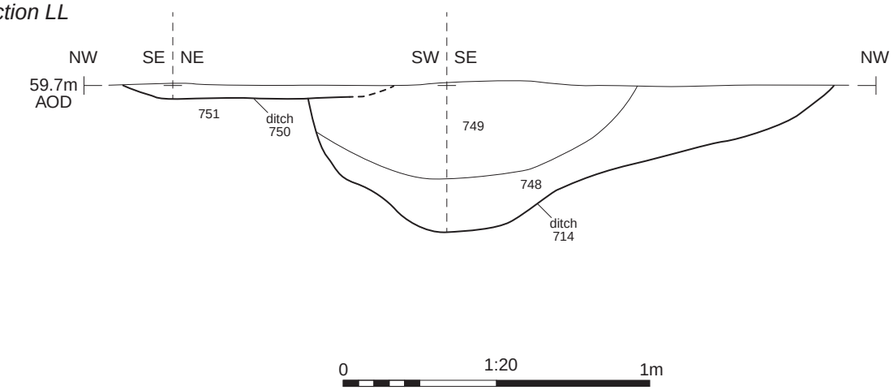



*Ditches 732 (left) and 714 (right), looking south-east (0.2m scale)*


*Ditch 714 at juntion of gully 750, looking south-west (1m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

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*PROJECT TITLE*

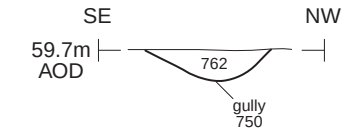
Stowupland High School, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Ditch 714: sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0114** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **05/08/2020** | **11** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:20** | |

*Section YY*






*Gully 750, looking south-west (0.2m scale)*

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**Gully 750: section and photograph**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
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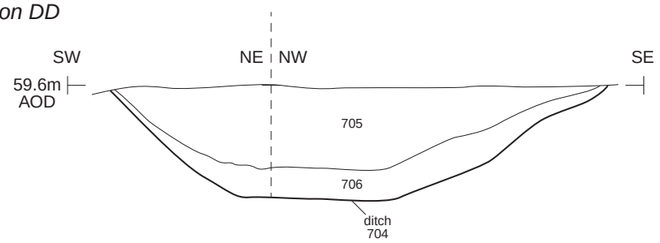
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **05/08/2020** | **12** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A4* | **1:20** | |

*Section DD*

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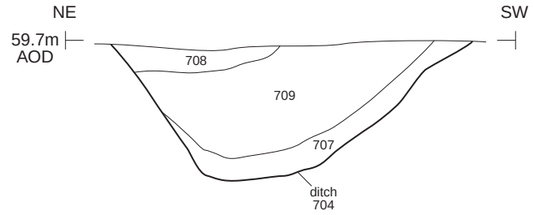
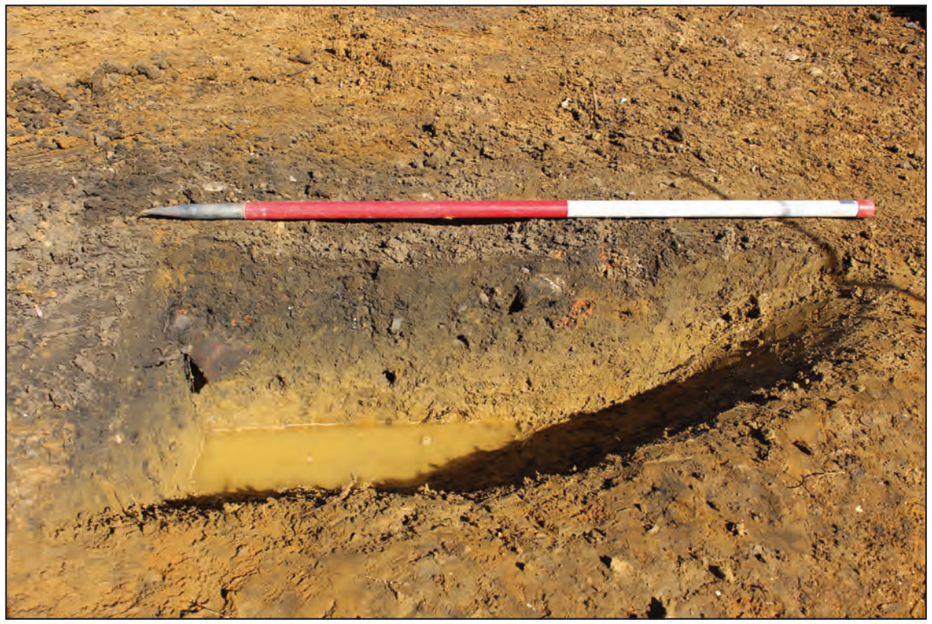
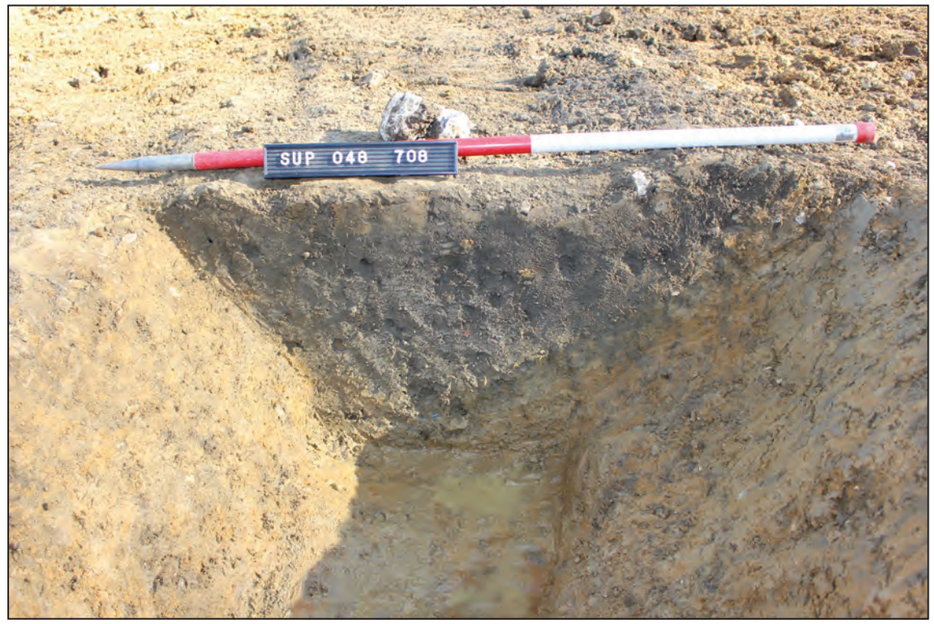


*Ditch 704 through fills 705 and 706, looking north-east (1m scale)*




*Ditch 704 through fills 707, 708 and 709, looking south-east (1m scale)*

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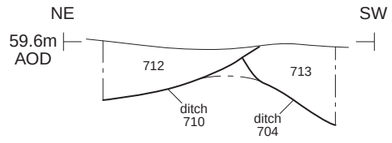
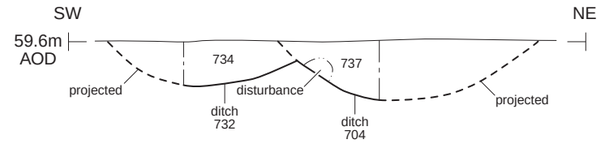
**Ditch 704: sections and photographs**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0114** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **05/08/2020** | **13** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:20** | |

*Section FF*




*Section GG*





*Ditches 710 (left) and 704 (right), looking south-east (0.2m scale)*


*Ditches 732 (left) and 704 (right), looking north-west (0.2m scale)*

Cotswold Archaeology

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*PROJECT TITLE*

Stowupland High School, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Ditch 704: sections and photographs**

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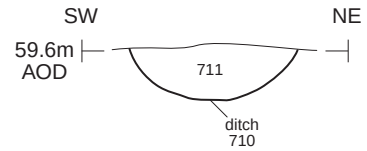
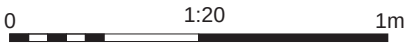
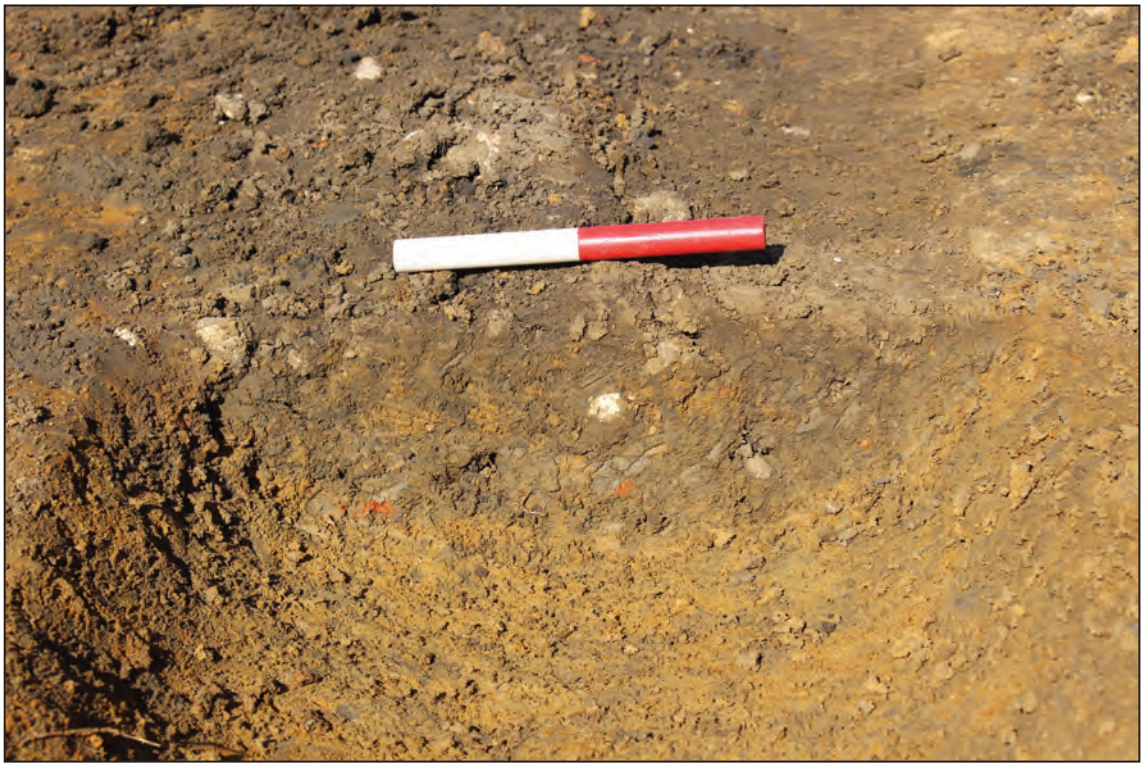
| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0114** | *FIGURE NO.* |
| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **05/08/2020** | **14** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:20** | |

*Section HH*



*Ditch 710 through fill 711, looking north-west (0.2m scale)*

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**Ditch 710: section and photograph**

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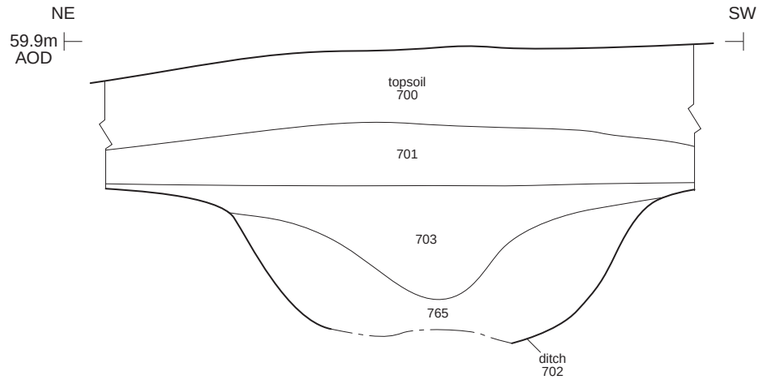
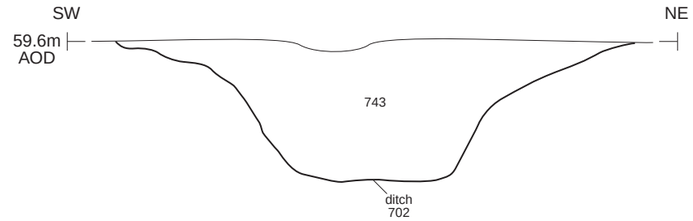
*Section AA*




*Section BB*





*Ditch 702 through fill 703, looking south-east (1m scale)*


*Ditch 702 through fill 743, looking north-west (1m scale)*

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*PROJECT TITLE*

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*FIGURE TITLE*

**Ditch 702: sections and photographs**

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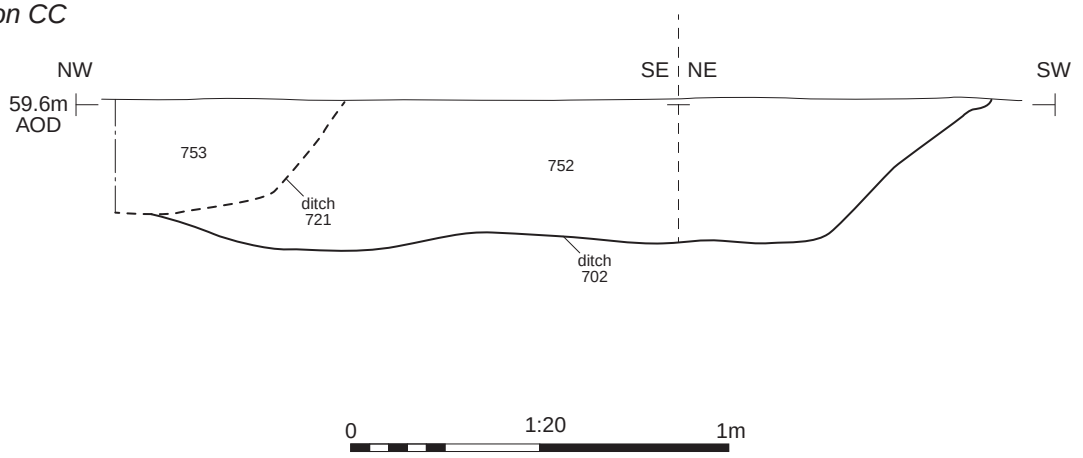
*Section CC*





*Ditches 721 (left) and 702 (centre) through fill 752, looking north-east (1m scale)*

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*PROJECT TITLE*

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*FIGURE TITLE*

**Ditch 702: section and photograph**

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| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0114** | *FIGURE NO.* |
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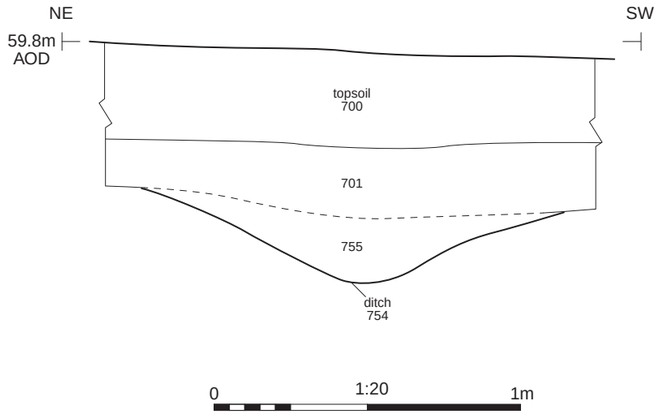
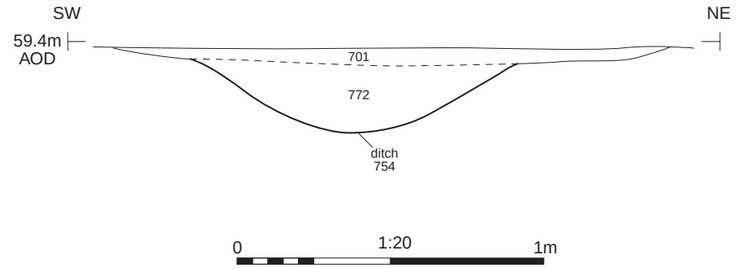
*Section ZZ*




*Section aa*





*Ditch 754 through fill 755, looking south-east (1m scale)*


*Ditch 754 through fill 722, looking north-west (1m scale)*

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*PROJECT TITLE*

Stowupland High School, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Ditch 754: sections and photographs**

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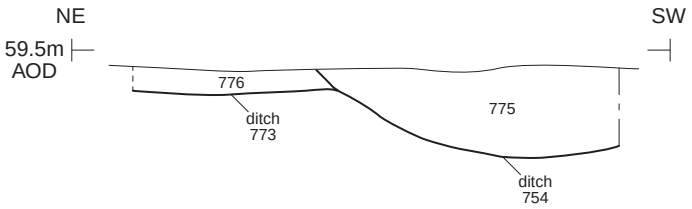
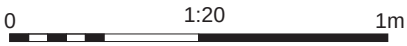
*Section bb*





*Ditches 773 (left) and 754 (right), looking south-east (1m scale)*

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*PROJECT TITLE*

Stowupland High School, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Ditch 754: section and photograph**

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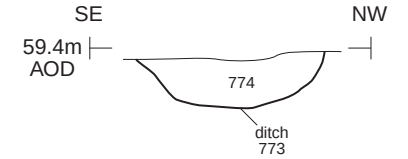
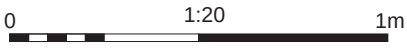
*Section dd*





*Ditch 773 through fill 774, looking south-west (0.2m scale)*

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*PROJECT TITLE*
Stowupland High School, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*
**Ditch 773: section and photograph**

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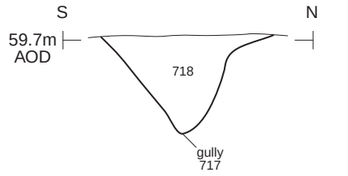
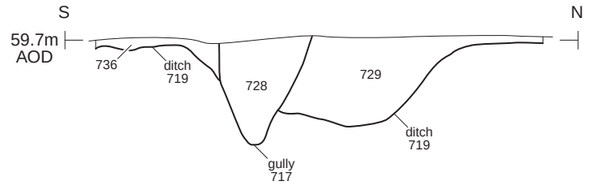
*Section MM*




*Section NN*




*Gully 717 through fill 718, looking west (0.2m scale)*


*Gully 717 (centre) and ditch 719 (left and right), looking west (1m scale)*

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*FIGURE TITLE*

**Gully 717: sections and photographs**

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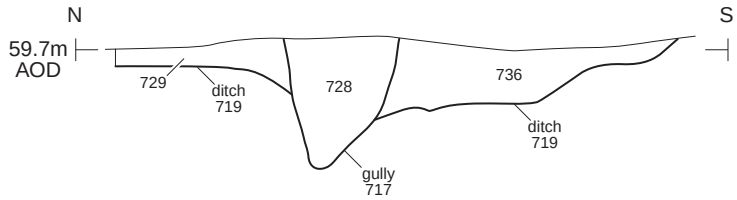
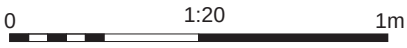
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A3* | **1:20** | |

*Section OO*





*Gully 717 (centre) and ditch 719 (left and right), looking east (1m scale)*

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*FIGURE TITLE*

**Gully 717: section and photograph**

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| *DRAWN BY* | **RW** | *PROJECT NO.* | **SU0114** | *FIGURE NO.* |
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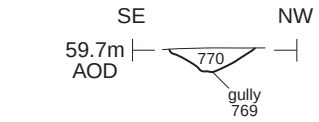
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A4* | **1:20** | |

*Section cc*






*Gully 769 through fill 770, looking north-west (1m scale)*

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Stowupland High School, Suffolk

*FIGURE TITLE*

**Gully 769: section and photograph**

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*Copper alloy annular ring, RA2, at 2:1*

0 2:1 25mm

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*PROJECT TITLE*

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**Registered Artefact 2: photographs**

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| *CHECKED BY* | **DJB** | *DATE* | **16/10/2020** | **24** |
| *APPROVED BY* | **LE** | *SCALE@A4* | **2:1** | |

Suffolk County Council

**The Archaeological Service**

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

# Brief for an Archaeological Excavation

AT

# Stowupland High School, Church Road, Stowupland

| | |
|---|---|
| **PLANNING AUTHORITY:** | Mid Suffolk District Council |
| **PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER**: | SCC/0051/19MS<br>DC/19/04608 |
| **HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:** | To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk) |
| **GRID REFERENCE:** | TM 06866 59881 |
| **DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:** | Carpark |
| **AREA:** | *0.15ha* |
| **THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:** | Matthew Baker<br>Archaeological Officer<br>Tel. : 01284 741329<br>E-mail: matthew.baker@suffolk.gov.uk |
| **Date:** | 6th February 2020 |

**Summary**

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following conditions relating to archaeological investigation:

1. 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.

2. 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 Condition 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 (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), 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 evaluation report may be rejected.

1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

## Archaeological Background

2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, directly on a medieval moated site (SUP 002). An archaeological evaluation undertaken in 2019 found medieval occupation in the form of ditches and pits, with the presence of burnt clay suggesting the presence of structural remains in the vicinity. This was all located on the moat platform; however, no moat was found during the evaluation. Therefore, there is high potential for the further discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.

## Planning Background

3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

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

## Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to development of the carpark. A controlled strip and excavation is to be undertaken within the area indicated [outlined Blue], where significant groundworks are going to be carried out as part of the development.

4.2 Upcast soils are to be closely monitored during the excavation by the archaeological contractor, this must include a metal detector survey during the strip, this is to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for the cleaning of archaeological horizons, where encountered, archaeological recording or archaeological deposits during excavation and of soil sections following excavation.

4.3 A scale plan showing the proposed excavation area should be included in the WSI and must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork can begin.

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

4.6 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 the earth moving operations.

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

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

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

**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 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 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 rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

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 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.

5.8 The archaeological contractor must give SCCAS ten working days' notice of the commencement of the excavation the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

5.9 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval should be communicated directly to SCCAS for approval.

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

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

5.12 SCCAS should be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

5.13 The excavation area cannot be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS.

**Reporting 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 2019. 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 museums 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, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6.16 **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.**

## Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Excavation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2019.

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 field evaluation* (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 (http://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.


Plan showing proposed excavation area outlined blue

Cotswold Archaeology

# Stowupland High School

*Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Excavation*

*for*
Concertus

CA Project: SU0114
OASIS ID: cotswold2-384957
HER Ref: SUP 048
February 2020

# Stowupland High School, Church Road, Stowupland, Suffolk

## Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Excavation

CA Project: SU0114
OASIS ID: cotswold2-384957
HER reference: SUP 048

| Document Control Grid | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Revision | Date | Author | Checked by | Status | Reasons for revision | Approved by |
| A | 2020/02/17 | Stuart Boulter | Stuart Boulter | Internal review | General edit | Stuart Boulter |
| | | | | | | |
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CONTENTS

## SUMMARY OF PROJECT DETAILS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Location** | Site Name | Stowupland High School |
| | Parish/County | Stowupland/Suffolk |
| | Grid Reference | 606873 259883 |
| **Site details** | Project type | Archaeological Excavation |
| | Size of Area | 0.15 hectares (*c*.1,500 square metres) |
| | Access | From Church Road |
| | Planning proposal | New carpark |
| **Staffing** | No. of personnel (CA) | Estimated as 1 x PO + 2 archaeologists, surveyor and metal detectorist as required |
| | No. of subcontractor personnel | None (all plant etc. provided by main building contractor) |
| **Project dates** | Start date | Winter/Spring 2020 |
| | Fieldwork duration | Projected as 2 weeks |
| **Reference codes** | Site Code | SUP 048 |
| | OASIS No. | Cotswold2-384957 |
| | Planning Application No. | SCC/0051/19MS; DC/19/04608 |
| | HER Search Invoice Number | 9232673 (undertaken for the trenched evaluation) |
| | CA Jobcode | SU0114 |
| **Key persons** | Project Manager | Stuart Boulter |
| | Project Officer | **TBA** |
| | Metal Detectorist | Steve Hunt or Mike Green |
| **Hire details** | Plant | *NA* |
| | Welfare | *NA* |
| | Tool-hire | *NA* |

## Personnel and contact numbers

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office** | Suffolk Office Head | Dr Rhodri Gardner | 01449 900120 |
| | Project Managers | John Craven, Joanna Caruth | 01449 900121 |
| | | Stuart Boulter | 01449 900122 |
| | Finds Dept | Richenda Goffin | 01449 900129 |
| | H&S | John Craven | 01449 900121 |
| | EMS | Jezz Meredith | 01449 900124 |
| **Client** | Client | Concertus | - |
| | Client Contact | Ian Barber | 01473 316512 |
| | Landowner/Tenant | - | - |
| **Archaeological** | Curatorial Officer | Matthew Baker (SCCAS) | 01284 741329 |
| | EH Regional Science Advisor | Dr Zoe Outram | 01223 582707 |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for a programme of archaeological excavation of a *c*.0.15 hectares area that will form a new area of carparking at Stowupland High School, Stowupland, Suffolk (Fig.1; centred at NGR: 606873 259883).

1.2 Planning permission for the development was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council (ref: SCC/0051/19MS; DC/19/04608), conditional on a programme of archaeological work subject to an initial *brief* for archaeological evaluation and a subsequent *brief* for archaeological excavation, both issued by Matthew Baker Archaeological Officer for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), in his role as archaeological advisor to Mid Suffolk District Council (Baker 2019 and 2020 respectively).

1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Brief*, *Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2014), the Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (SCCAS 2017), 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.

### *The site*

1.4 The overall development site covers an area of approximately 0.15 hectares (1,500 square metres)(Fig. 2).

1.5 The site lies at approximately 60m AOD on the east side of a plateau overlooking a shallow south-facing valley to the east.

1.6 The surface geology comprises Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton; a superficial deposit formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions that overlies Crag Group – Sand; a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (British Geological Survey).

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 An HER search (invoice No. 9232673) was undertaken as part of the trenched evaluation which revealed a total of fifteen entries situated within 1km of the site; the following text has been taken directly from the earlier report (Sommers 2020).

2.2 No evidence for any prehistoric activity in the local area is recorded on the HER. The earliest activity recorded is the very tentatively dated fragments of quernstone (SUP 041), which have been attributed to the Roman period, although this is far from conclusive.

2.3 Late Saxon activity is suggested by the discovery of Thetford ware on a site to the far west (SUP 034), which was recorded along with medieval wares.

2.4 The greatest majority of sites recorded on the HER in the local vicinity are of medieval date. Of major interest is Thorney Green (SUP 022), a medieval green situated to the west of the evaluation areas, and the moated site of Columbine Hall (SUP 003), just to the northwest of the green. These suggest the existence of a medieval settlement that would have been situated around the green's circumference. This settlement continued into the post-medieval period, as suggested by the 16th and 17th century structures at SUP 024 and 026, and has formed the basis of the present village. The discovery of medieval features on a sites off Gipping Road (SUP 025), Thorney Green Road (SUP 034) and Church Road (SUP 036), and the presence of 13th century pottery at The Croft (SUP 004), would suggest that occupation was not just concentrated on the green edge but that it also extended along the frontages of the roads approaching the green.

2.5 Also recorded on the HER is the site of a moat at Crown Farm, on the north side of Church Road. (SUP 002), a location that overlaps with the parts of the evaluation areas (i.e. the whole of Area 3 and part of Area 2). The HER entry is very brief and gives little indication as to the evidence for a moat at this site. It is possibly based on the extant, 'L'-shaped pond adjacent to Crown Farm, a now filled stretch of ditch that ran parallel to Church Road, and a small section of pond within the mapped HER entry's northwest corner. Together these features could be interpreted as the remnants of a former moat, although the possibility they are simple unconnected ponds and ditches should not be discounted. No further evidence is recorded on the HER despite the construction of a number of houses in the southern half of the

possible moat island (built post 1985) and the development of the school car and coach park which lie across the moat's projected northwestern arm.

2.6 The evaluation undertaken in December 2019 involved the excavation of six trenches opened in three separate area of the proposed development site. No archaeological features were revealed in two of the areas but ditches and a pit, all thought to be medieval in date, were recorded in the third area. The nature of the finds and the feature fills suggest domestic occupation in the immediate vicinity (Sommers 2020).

## 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The principal objective of the archaeological mitigation works is to:

- record in detail the character of the archaeological deposits within the footprint of the proposed carpark that will be compromised by the development process.

3.2 The specific aims of the work are to:

- record any evidence of past settlement or other land use of the site.
- recover artefactual evidence to date any evidence of past settlement that may be identified
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy

3.3 The archaeological remains will be placed within their local and regional context with regard to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

*Fieldwork*

4.1 The evaluation trenching revealed a topsoil and other overburden of between 0.30m and 0.65m, with the increased depth, seen locally at the south-east end of Trench 6, the result of a deposit of modern construction rubbish.

4.2 The *Brief* (section 4.1) states that prior to development, archaeological investigation should be carried out in the carpark area where archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 5 and 6 during the evaluation (Fig. 2).

4.3 Due to the constricted nature of the site within the working school, it has been proposed that the main site contractor undertakes the soil-strip, under archaeological supervision, with the archaeological excavation works forming part of an integrated programme of works.

4.4 Soil-stripping will be undertaken to the level of the archaeological uppermost deposit or the surface of the naturally occurring subsoil, whichever is encountered first.

4.5 Examination of features will concentrate on recovering a stratigraphically coherent site plan and investigate any structural sequences that are present. Particular emphasis will be placed upon gaining a secure understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological development of the site, including the recovery of artefactual evidence and samples suitable for radiocarbon dating where appropriate.

4.6 A metal detector search will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;

i) Ground surface prior to stripping
ii) The stripped surface
iii) The upcast spoil
iv) Individual feature fills

The metal detector search will be undertaken by CA staff members Steve Hunt or Michael Green with the locations of all finds recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment.

4.7 Essentially, the excavation methodology and recording process will adhere to the following the guidelines. Funerary/ritual activity and domestic/industrial and structural deposits will be **100%** excavated while discrete features (isolated post-holes and 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 SCCAS) 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. All of the above will be subject to continuous assessment during the fieldwork and the final decision regarding the extent of the excavation works will be with SCCAS.

4.8 Data will be collected in a format that permits comparison with that recovered from comparable sites, both locally and nationally, and also evidence that will accrue from future work. There will be a programme of volumetric analysis that allows the quantities of artefacts and ecofacts recovered from cut features (ditches; pits) to be related to the volume of fill from which they have been recovered (eg. *X* kg pottery per $m^3$).

4.9 All archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual* and the SCCAS Requirements for Excavation (2017). 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) will be taken as appropriate. Finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. 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*

4.10 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'). For artefacts collected from stratified excavated contexts, there will be no on-site discard policy with the exception of 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*

4.11 In the event of human remains being encountered, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and

respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (McKinley and Roberts 1993). Following full recording and analysis, the remains will either be stored in a suitable archive repository or reburied at an appropriate site.

*Environmental remains*

4.12 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* (English Heritage 2011), *Additional Requirements for Palaeoenvironmental Assessment* (SCCAS 2017) 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 below. Bulk soil samples will be a maximum of 40 litres each (with the exception of cremation burials which will be 100% retained) and will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. In general terms, a suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to merit taking a sample. If necessary, advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science, currently Dr Zoe Outram, on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

4.13 Preference will be given to secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures to facilitate the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. As previously stated, cremation-related deposits will be 100% 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.

4.14 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.

4.15 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.

4.16 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (English Heritage 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*

4.17 Should any of the artefacts recovered qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996, then then following process will be followed.

- The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.

- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.

- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish

to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers *etc*. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

- If the landowner waives their share, the British Museum and Coroner will be informed, and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.

## 5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

5.1 This project will be managed by CA Project Manager Stuart Boulter MCIfA.

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 (**TBA**) who will be on-site throughout the project.

5.3 The proposed field team will consist of three staff (1 Project Officer and 2 Archaeologists). Metal detecting will be undertaken by CA Supervisor Steve Hunt or, in his absence, CA Project Officer Mike Green.

5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require, in addition to the soil-stripping time, approximately ten days of fieldwork, although the actual duration will depend on the concentration of the archaeological deposits and other less definable constraints such as bad weather. Assessment of the results and subsequent reporting will is likely to take between three and six months. **NB Any additional analysis and publication requirements will be determined by SCCAS following completion of the assessment and will be subject to further documentation and costing**.

5.5 The most frequently used specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ceramics | Ed McSloy, Steve Benfield (CA) |
| Metalwork | Ed McSloy, Ruth Beveridge (CA) |
| Flint | Jacky Sommerville, Michael Green (CA) |

| | |
|---|---|
| Animal Bone | Julie Curl (freelance) |
| Human Bone | Sharon Clough (CA) |
| Environmental Remains | Sarah Wyles, Anna West (CA) |
| Conservation | Pieta Greeves (freelance) |
| Geoarchaeology | Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA) |

5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists; 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 Suffolk Archive Guidelines (SCCAS 2019). A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy.

6.2 A post-excavation assessment will be undertaken following completion of all site works. This will be prepared in accordance with the specification given in Appendices 4 and 5 of *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006) of and the ALGAO 'Advice note for post-excavation assessment' 2015/MoRPHE. Any variations to these post-excavation requirements will require the written approval of Mathew Baker or other member of the SCCAS curatorial team. 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 trench and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;

(x) plans of the trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of the trench 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 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 areas 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 consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context;

(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).

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

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 (SCCAS) thereafter for verification and approval. Subsequently, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor and the local Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested, and 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 with Matthew Baker or another member of the SCCAS curatorial team. The UPD will be included as a section of the Assessment Report. Once the scope of any additional work has been agreed, the client will be made aware of the costs. Arrangements will then be made for an appropriate level of academic publication of the results of the excavations. In addition, a summary report will also be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

6.6 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*

6.7 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 twelve months of completion of the project (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/).

*Archive preparation and deposition*

6.8 An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk; Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019) and *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007).

6.9 CA will make arrangements with SCCAS and the county archive for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. The Suffolk county archive will be consulted at this stage concerning their requirements and notified in advance of the expected time limits for deposition of the 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). A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork. In addition, any Health and Safety requirements of the on-site contractor will be taken into account.

7.2 It will be the site owner's and/or developer's responsibility to make the site secure and to minimise unauthorised access to the excavation area. Any deep or potentially dangerous excavations will however be fenced off to minimise risk to staff and visitors to the site.

## 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 Notification of the start of site works (minimum 10 days) will be made to Matthew Baker or other member of the SCCAS curatorial team so that there will be opportunities to visit the excavation and check on the quality and progress of the work.

## 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. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

## 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.

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## APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

***Ceramics***

| | |
|---|---|
| Neolithic/Bronze Age | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Emily Edwards (freelance)<br>Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) |
| Iron Age/Roman | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) |
| (Samian) | Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) |
| (Amphorae stamps) | Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance) |
| Anglo-Saxon | Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)<br>Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) |
| Medieval/post-medieval | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance)<br>Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance)<br>Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance)<br>John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) |
| South West | Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter) |
| Clay tobacco pipe | Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance)<br>Marek Lewcun (freelance) |
| Ceramic Building Material | Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA)<br>Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) |

***Other Finds***

| | |
|---|---|
| Small Finds | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) |
| Metal Artefacts | Katie Marsden BSc (CA)<br>Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance)<br>Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) |
| Lithics | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) |
| (Palaeolithic) | Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton) |
| Worked Stone | Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance)<br>Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance) |
| Inscriptions | Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford) |
| Glass | Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA)<br>Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)<br>Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) |
| Coins | Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)<br>Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University)<br>Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) |
| Leather | Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance) |
| Textiles | Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) |
| Iron slag/metal technology | Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University)<br>Dr David Starley BSc PhD |
| Worked wood | Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance) |

| | |
|---|---|
| ***Biological Remains*** | |
| Animal bone | Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)<br>Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) |
| Human Bone | Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) |
| Environmental sampling | Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA)<br>Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)<br>Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) |
| Pollen | Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton)<br>Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading) |
| Diatoms | Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum)<br>Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London) |
| Charred Plant Remains | Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA)<br>Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) |
| Wood/Charcoal | Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA)<br>Dana Challinor MA (freelance) |
| Insects | Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust)<br>Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham) |
| Mollusca | Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA)<br>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)<br>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)<br>Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) |

## APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES


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