

# Shottisham Hall Farm Reservoir, Alderton Road, Shottisham, Suffolk

*Archaeological Evaluation*



*for:*  
Hawes Associates

*on behalf of:*  
Capel St. Andrew Farms

CA Project: SU0429  
OASIS ID: cotswold2-507172  
HER Ref: STT 094

November 2022





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## CONTENTS

SUMMARY .....	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	7
4. METHODOLOGY.....	7
5. RESULTS.....	9
6. THE FINDS .....	17
7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE .....	23
8. DISCUSSION.....	24
9. CA PROJECT TEAM.....	26
10. REFERENCES.....	26
APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS.....	29
APPENDIX B: THE FINDS.....	36
APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE.....	38
APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM .....	39

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## LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

- Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000 @ A4)
- Fig. 2 HER plan (1:7,500 @ A3)
- Fig. 3 Trench location plan showing archaeological features (1:750 @ A3)
- Fig. 4 Trench 1: plan, sections and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 5 Trench 2: plan, section and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 6 Trench 5: plan, section and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 7 Trench 6: plan, section and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 8 Trench 7: plan, sections and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 9 Trench 8: plan, section and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 10 Trench 9: plan, section and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 11 Trench 11: plan, sections and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 12 Trench 12: plan, sections and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 13 Trench 13: plan, section and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 14 Trench 14: plan, sections and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 15 Trench 15: plan, sections and photographs (1:200 and 1:20 @ A3)
- Fig. 16 Plan showing interpreted alignments (1:750 @ A4)

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project name:</b>	Shottisham Hall Farm Reservoir
<b>Location:</b>	Alderton Rd, Shottisham, Suffolk
<b>NGR:</b>	631496 244125
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	26th September– 4th October 2022
<b>Planning reference:</b>	DC/22/1072/AGO
<b>OASIS ID:</b>	Cotswold2-507172
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
<b>Site Code:</b>	STT 094

In September/October 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road, Shottisham, Suffolk involving the excavation of fifteen trenches.

The trenches revealed small undated ditches/gullies within the northern trenches and a large medieval enclosure ditch and quarry pit within the southern trenches. Sparse finds of Prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery were recovered from the features and medieval and post-medieval metal work was recovered from the topsoil.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In September/October 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road, Sapiston (centred at NGR: 631496 244125; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Hawes Associates who were acting on behalf of Capel St Andrew Farms.
- 1.2. A planning application (DC/22/1072/AGO) for the construction of an agricultural reservoir is under consideration with an archaeological condition requiring a programme of archaeological investigation prior to determination. The need for the work was identified by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisors (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 1.3. The scope of this evaluation was defined by SCCAS archaeologist Hannah Cutler in a Brief dated 23rd May 2022 (Cutler 2022). The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CA (2022) and approved by Hannah Cutler.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also undertaken in line with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2020a), *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (ClfA 2020b) the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and *Project Planning Note 3* (Heritage England 2015a and 2015b respectively).

### The site

- 1.5. The site forms parts of a single field, bounded by Shottisham Creek to the north and west, with open fields to the south and the B1083 immediately east of the proposed area. The site lies at the base of a west-facing slope and straddles the 5m contour line.
- 1.6. The underlying bedrock changes from west to east across the site with the westernmost being Thames Group - clay, silt and sand, sedimentary rocks formed thirty-four to fifty-six million years ago in the Palaeogene Period in a local environment previously dominated by deep seas. These sedimentary rocks are marine in origin, detrital and comprise coarse- to fine-grained slurries of debris from



the continental shelf flowing into a deep-sea environment, forming distinctively graded beds. The geology to the east is Red Crag Formation – sand, a sedimentary deposit formed two to four million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/>.

- 1.7. The surface geology seen on site was mixed with red crag sand, yellow cover sand and grey chalk flecked clays being observed. The clays were mostly seen within the southern trenches with the sands to the north.

## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The Brief stated that the site lies in an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER). It is in close proximity to various find-spots and artefact scatters of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon date (HER codes: STT 015, 078, 042, 017, 083, 058, 057, 048, 076; SUT 274 and 059). In addition, the location of the site is such that it would have been topographically favourable for human activity in all periods. A formal HER search was commissioned for the projects, the results of which are presented below and in Figure 2.

HER code	Period	Location from site	Description
STT 086	Neolithic	480m East	Findspot of Neolithic axe
STT 020	Bronze Age	450m North-east	Cropmark of a possible ring ditch
STT 052	Prehistoric	680m North-east	Finds spread
STT 041	Prehistoric	850m South, south-west	Finds spread
SUT 209	Prehistoric	470m North	Possible burnt mound and finds spread
SUT 049	Prehistoric	950m North-east	Crop marks
STT 043	Prehistoric	850m East	Possible burnt mound
SUT 033	Prehistoric	800m North-west	Possible burnt mound
STT 017	Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval	220m South-east	Finds spread from multiple periods
STT 040	Iron Age	600m South south-east	Finds spread
STT 044	Iron Age	930m East	Finds spread
STT 015 STT 042 STT 078	Iron Age Roman Undated	350m South	Area of crop marks and finds spreads likely to be Iron Age to Roman
STT 093	Roman	140m North	Finds spread
STT 051	Roman and medieval	600m North-east	Finds of Roman and medieval date
STT 018	Anglo-Saxon	300m South-east	Finds spread
STT 043	Anglo-Saxon	400m South-east	Finds spread

HER code	Period	Location from site	Description
STT 049	Anglo-Saxon	350m North-east	Finds spread
STT 059	Anglo-Saxon and medieval	650m North-east	Late Saxon to medieval historic village core of Shottisham.
STT 083	Medieval	140m North	Finds spread
STT 051	Medieval	550m North-east	Finds spread
SUT 059	Medieval	300m West	Finds spread
STT 029	Medieval	430m North-east	Finds spread
SUT 119	Medieval	560m North	Finds spread
STT 012	Medieval	770m North-east	Finds spread
SUT 018	Medieval	700m North-west	Location of medieval wood hall and associated features
STT 048	Medieval	120m East north-east	Finds spread
STT 058	Medieval	200m North	Finds spread
STT 057	Medieval	300m North	Finds spread
SUT 354	Medieval to post-medieval	1km North-west	Location of Nut Farm with associated medieval and post-medieval features
STT 092	Late medieval to post-medieval	500m South south-east	Location of Shottisham hall and associated farmstead
STT 027	Post-medieval	450m North	Post-medieval bridge
Various	Post-medieval	Historic core of Shottisham	Various listed buildings
SUT 356	Post-medieval to modern	950m West	Outfarm farmstead location
STT 072 STT 073	Modern	Along Alderton Road	WWII Pillboxes
SUT 135	Modern	1km North-west	WWII search lights
RMS 042	Modern	1km South	WWII decoy
RMS 058	Modern	1km South-east	WWII military activity
STT 021	Undated	550m North-east	Undated cropmarks
SUT 274	Undated	500m North	Undated cropmarks
RMS 021	Undated	900m South	Undated cropmarks
STT 046	Undated	300m South-east	Undated cropmarks
STT 076	Undated	450m East	Undated cropmarks
SUT 134	Undated	800m North-west	Undated cropmarks

Table 1. HER data within 1km search radius

- 2.2. The closest HER entry is medieval in date (STT 048), a finds spread of pottery located within the same field as the site. Other finds spreads in close proximity are STT 083 (medieval) and STT 093 (Roman) with an Anglo-Saxon finds spread STT 018, STT 043 and STT 049 also within 400m of the site.
- 2.3. Due to the immediate proximity of the medieval finds spread STT 048, it was considered that the potential for further medieval archaeological deposits to be revealed within the proposed development area was high.

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### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of any future development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021). A further objective of the project was to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.
- 3.2. The SCCAS Brief (Section 4.2) states the specific aims of the evaluation were to:
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
  - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
  - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
  - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and order of costs.
- 3.3. In addition, any archaeological remains identified were to be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medlycott 2011) and the more recent updated version (<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>) and, where appropriate, referring to *Deposit Modelling and Archaeology; Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits* (Historic England 2020).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of fifteen 30m long, 1.8m wide trenches (Figs. 3 and 16).

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- 4.2. The trenches were positioned to provide a representative sample of the entire development site and no variations from the original trench plan presented in the WSI were required due to previously unknown constrictions.
- 4.3. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. Trench depths varied between 0.5m - 0.9m as colluvial layers were sometimes present. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.
- 4.4. Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) were undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Michael Green) throughout the fieldwork; prior to the trenches being dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which were not from hand-excavated features had their locations recorded by GPS.
- 4.5. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.6. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.
- 4.7. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.8. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was prepared in accordance with the *ClfA Toolkit for Selecting Archaeological Archives* (ClfA n.d.), the *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2020c), *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2022), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019).

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4.9. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the project archive upon completion of the project. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).

4.10. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

## 5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results by trench. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.

5.2. All excavated trenches were 30m in length and 1.8m in width.

5.3. The evaluation revealed archaeological features below a variable thickness of overburden which included colluvial layers locally. Prehistoric, medieval and undated features were recorded; the undated and prehistoric features were located mostly within the northern trenches with the medieval features within the southern trenches.

5.4. Trenches 3 and 4 were archaeologically blank, Trenches 2 and 10 contained only tree throws. The tree throw in Trench 10 was not recorded; the tree throw in Trench 2 was recorded but not fully excavated. Neither tree throw contained finds.

### *Topsoil*

5.5. The topsoil on site varied in depth, comprising a consistent mid grey brown loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. Table 2 below presents the topsoil depths for each trench and the metalwork finds recovered from metal detecting.

Trench	Context number	Depth (m)	Finds
1	0100	0.50	None
2	0200	0.36	None
3	0300	0.36	RA 12 (medieval coin)
4	0400	0.36	RA 1 (post-medieval object)
5	0500	0.36	None
6	0600	0.40	RA 4 (post-medieval token)
7	0700	0.37	RA 2 (medieval coin)
8	0800	0.43	RA 5 (post-medieval token)
9	0900	0.38	RA 6 (post-medieval object)

Trench	Context number	Depth (m)	Finds
10	1000	0.40	None
11	1100	0.37	RA 10 (post-medieval coin)
12	1200	0.33	RA 8 (medieval coin)
13	1300	0.39	RA 7 (post-medieval coin), RA9 (medieval coin)
14	1400	0.32	RA 3 (medieval buckle)
15	1500	0.34	RA 11 (Roman coin)

Table 2. Topsoil depths and finds

- 5.6. The metal detected finds were mostly medieval, post-medieval and modern in date and evenly spread throughout the trenches, along with one Roman coin.

#### *Subsoil*

- 5.7. The subsoil recorded immediately below the topsoil in all of the trenches varied between 0.10m and 0.30m in thickness (see Table 3 below) and had a diffuse horizon with the underlying colluvial layer where present. It was a mid-yellow brown soft silty sand with rare small flint inclusions.

Trench	Context number	Thickness (m)	Finds
1	0101	0.17	Struck flint
2	0201	0.12	None
3	0301	0.19	None
4	0401	0.15	None
5	0501	0.30	None
6	0601	0.23	None
7	0701	0.12	None
8	0801	0.23	None
9	0901	0.26	None
10	1001	0.14	None
11	1101	0.10	None
12	1201	0.14	None
13	1301	0.13	None
14	1401	0.11	None
15	1501	0.12	None

Table 3. Subsoil depths and finds

- 5.8. Finds were only recovered from Trench 1 where the subsoil did exhibit flecks of brick and coal showing a degree of modern mixing.

#### *Colluvium*

- 5.9. The colluvial layer was recorded intermittently across the site and varied in thickness, possibly suggesting that during its deposition there was an undulating landscape with the hollows subsequently filled with colluvial wash. It was a mottled light-yellow brown loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions and patches

of yellow and red sands. Table 4 below details the thickness of colluvium recorded in each trench along with the finds recovered.

Trench	Context number	Depth (m)	Finds
1	0102	0.28	None
2	0202	0.17	None
3	0302	0.24	None
4	0402	0.26	None
5	0502	0.36	None
6	0602	0.26	None
7	0702	0.13	None
8	Not present	-	-
9	0902	0.28	None
10	1002	0.20	None
11	1102	0.21	None
12	1202	0.12	None
13	1302	0.13	None
14	1402	0.13	None
15	1502	0.31	None

Table 2. Colluvium depths

- 5.10. The colluvium did not contain any finds and was recorded as sealing all the features on the site. It likely dates to the post-medieval to modern periods when the current field system was introduced and the area was formalised for mechanical cultivation.

#### *Natural geology*

- 5.11. The natural geological substrate varied throughout the area. Light yellow cover sands were encountered within the northern trenches with the central trenches having patches of red crag sands with frequent fossilised shells and grey clay within the yellow cover sands. In the south-east trenches it comprised predominantly of grey chalk flecked clay.

#### **Trench 1 (Figs. 3, 4 and 16)**

- 5.12. Trench 1 was located at the north-west edge of the development area, aligned east to west with a maximum depth of 0.95m. Two features, both small ditches/gullies (104 and 106) and located towards the western end of the trench. No finds were recovered.
- 5.13. Ditch/gully 0104 was orientated north to south, measured 0.66m in width, 0.09m deep and terminated within the trench with a north facing butt-end. It had a shallow rounded profile and contained a single fill (0105) of mid-brown orange fine soft sand with moderate small stones.

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- 5.14. Ditch/gully 0106 was orientated north-north-east to south-south-west and located immediately to the west of 0104. It measured 0.57m in width, 0.18m in depth with an irregular profile and a single fill (0107) comprising mid-yellow brown loose silty sand with occasional small stones.

#### **Trench 2 (Figs 3, 5 and 16)**

- 5.15. This trench was located at the northern end of the site, aligned north to south and measured 0.68m in depth. One feature, a tree throw (0204) was recorded. No finds were recovered.
- 5.16. Tree throw 0204 was located towards the southern end of the trench where it continued under its western edge, measuring 2.1m in length, in excess of 0.82m in width and was excavated to a depth of 0.4m. It was irregular in plan with moderately variably sloping irregular sides; the base was not encountered due to depth constraints. Two fills were recorded; a lower component (0206) of dark brown/grey loose coarse sand with frequent iron panning and manganese flecks and an upper fill (0205) of mid-brown grey loose fine sand with frequent iron panning and occasional small stones.

#### **Trench 5 (Figs. 3, 6 and 16)**

- 5.17. Trench 5 was located relatively central to the development area, aligned east to west with a maximum depth of 1.02m. One feature, a small ditch/gully (0504) was recorded towards the western end of the trench. No finds were recovered.
- 5.18. Ditch/gully 0504 was orientated north to south, measuring 0.3m in width, 0.06m deep with a slightly irregular rounded profile and a single fill (0505) comprising mid-yellow/brown loose silty sand.

#### **Trench 6 (Figs. 3, 7 and 16)**

- 5.19. This trench was located on the eastern edge of the site, aligned north to south with a maximum depth of 0.86. One feature, a small ditch/gully (0604) was recorded close to the northern edge of the trench. No finds were recovered.
- 5.20. Ditch/gully 0604 was orientated east to west, measuring 0.41m in wide, 0.08m deep with a rounded profile and a single fill (0605) comprising mid-yellow/brown loose silty sand.



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### **Trench 7 (Figs. 3, 8 and 16)**

- 5.21. Trench 7 was located towards the western edge of the site, aligned east to west and measured 0.62m in depth. Three features, two small parallel ditches/gullies (0704 and 0706) along with a tree throw towards the eastern end of the trench that was excavated but not recorded. No finds were recovered.
- 5.22. Ditch/gully 0704 was orientated north to south, measuring 0.44m in width, 0.21m in depth with a rounded profile and a single fill (0705) of mid-brown/grey loose sandy silt with patches of clay and occasional small stones.
- 5.23. Ditch/gully 0706 was also orientated north to south, located immediately to the west of 0704, measuring 0.32m in width, 0.09m in depth with a rounded profile and single fill (0707) comprising mid-brown/grey loose sandy silt with grey clay patches and moderate small stones.

### **Trench 8 (Figs. 3, 9 and 16)**

- 5.24. Trench 8 was located central to the site, aligned north to south and measured 0.66m in depth. Three features were recorded; a medieval ditch (0803) and two tree-throws which remained unexcavated.
- 5.25. Ditch 0803 orientated east-north-east to west-south-west, measuring 1.88m wide, 1.05m deep with steeply sloping, shouldered sides to a flattish base. Two fill were recorded; a basal component (0804) comprising mid-brown soft silty clay with occasional yellow clay lumps and charcoal flecks and an upper fill (0805), a mid-brown soft sandy silt with occasional small stones. Twenty-eight sherds (84g) of pottery with an overall spot-date of 13th to 14th century were recovered from the upper fill (some earlier medieval sherds were present along with one Late Saxon Thetford Ware sherd). Two small fragments (3g) of animal bone were also recovered. Given its similarity in size, character and artefactual dating with ditches 1104 in Trench 11 and 1306 in Trench 13, ditch 0803 may have formed part of a contemporary, medieval enclosure feature.

### **Trench 9 (Figs. 3, 10 and 16)**

- 5.26. Trench 9 was located on the eastern side of the site, aligned east to west and measured 0.92m in depth. One feature, a ditch (0904) was recorded. No finds were recovered.

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5.27. Ditch 0904 was aligned north-east to south-west, measured 1.48m in width, 0.2m deep an open V-shaped profile and a single fill (0905) comprising light orange/brown soft sandy silt with occasional small stones. This feature appears to line up with ditch 1109 in Trench 11 and ditch 1304 in Trench 13.

#### **Trench 11 (Fig. 3, 11 and 16)**

5.28. Trench 11 was located in the southern central part of the site, aligned east to west with a maximum depth of 0.68m. It contained three features, all ditches (1104, 1107/1111 and 1109). Finds were only recovered from ditch 1104.

5.29. Ditch 1104 was orientated north to south across the western end of the trench, measuring 2.16m in width, 1m in depth with steep sloping, shouldered sides to a tight angled base. Two fills were recorded; a basal component (1105) comprising light orange/brown soft clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and an upper fill (1106), a light to mid brown soft sandy silt with occasional small stones. Seven sherds of medieval pottery spot-dating from the 13th to 14th century were recovered from upper fill 1106. This is likely to be the same feature recorded in Trenches 8 and 13 as 803 and 1306 respectively.

5.30. Ditch/gullies 1107 and 1111 were two sections excavated through the same west-north-west to east-south-east orientated feature which butt-ended to the west-north-west. Where excavated as 1107, it measured between 0.3m and 0.4m in width, 0.22m in depth moderately steeply sloping sides to flat base and was cut by ditch 1109. It exhibited a single fill (1108) comprising dark grey brown compact sandy clay with yellow clay mottles and occasional small flint inclusions. Butt-end 1111 was 0.5m wide, 0.22m deep with a U-shaped profile and a single fill comprising dark grey/brown compact sandy clay with yellow clay mottles and occasional small stones. To the west of the butt-end, a further butt-end was recorded with the feature continuing under the northern edge of the trench; this remained unexcavated. No finds were recovered either of the two excavated components.

5.31. Ditch 1109 was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.6m wide, 0.2m deep with a rounded profile and was recorded as cutting ditch/gully 1107. It contained a single fill (1110) comprising mid-brown soft sandy silt. It is likely that this represents the same feature recorded in Trenches 9 and 13 as 904 and 1304 respectively.

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### **Trench 12 (Figs. 3, 12 and 16)**

- 5.32. Trench 12 was located towards the south-east corner of the site, aligned north to south with a maximum depth of 0.54m. Three features, a ditch 1204 and two possible pits (1206 and 1208) were recorded. Finds were only recovered from pit 1208.
- 5.33. Ditch 1204 was orientated north-west to south-east, measured 0.75m in width, 0.29m in depth with moderately sloping sides to a flat base and exhibited a single fill comprising mid-orange/brown moderately compact sandy clay with occasional large stones.
- 5.34. Pit 1206 was rounded in plan, continuing under the eastern edge of the trench, measuring 1.23m by in excess of 0.79m, 0.1m deep with a shallow undulating profile. The single fill (1207) comprised mid-orange/brown friable sandy clay with frequent small rounded stones.
- 5.35. Pit 1208 was rounded in plan, continuing under the western edge of the trench, measuring 1.5m by in excess of 1.3m with a shallow irregular profile and a single fill (1209) comprising mid-orange/brown soft coarse sand with fossil shell inclusions. Two sherds of abraded Iron Age pottery were recovered and a bulk soil sample (Sample 1) was taken which produced only a small amount of poorly preserved wood charcoal and a single mollusc shell of a species that may suggest established open countryside in the vicinity.

### **Trench 13 (Figs. 3, 13 and 16)**

- 5.36. Trench 13 was located in the south-west corner of the site, aligned east to west with a maximum depth of 0.8m. Two features, both ditches (1304 and 1306) were recorded. No finds were recovered.
- 5.37. Ditch 1304 was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.51m in width, 0.12m in depth with asymmetrically sloping sides to a flat base and a single fill (1305) comprising mid-grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional small stones. This feature is likely to be the same as that excavated as ditches 904 in Trench 9 and 1109 in Trench 11.
- 5.38. Ditch 1306 was aligned north to south and measured 2m in width and remained unexcavated. This feature was considered to be the same as that excavated as 803 and 1104 in Trenches 8 and 11 respectively.

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### Trench 14 (Figs. 3, 14 and 16)

- 5.39. Trench 14 was located at the southern end of the site, aligned north to south with a maximum depth of 0.56m. Two features were recorded; a ditch (1504) and a large natural hollow (1506). Finds were recovered from both features.
- 5.40. Ditch 1404 orientated north-east to south-west, measured 0.8m in width, 0.33m deep with a very irregular undercut profile and a single fill (1405) comprising dark grey/brown soft clayey silt with redeposited natural lumps and occasional small stones. Three sherds (9g) of probably prehistoric pottery were recovered, although one could be Early Anglo-Saxon in date.
- 5.41. Hollow 1406 was irregular in plan, measuring c.8.8m long, and continuing beyond both edges of the trench. In the excavated section adjacent to its northern edge it exhibited relatively gently sloping sides to a base at 0.33m with a single fill (1407) comprising mixed mid grey brown and dark grey brown friable clayey silt with frequent manganese flecks and lumps and occasional small stones. One struck flint and a single piece of heat-altered stone (15g) was recovered from the surface of the feature and is probably later prehistoric in date.

### Trench 15 (Fig. 3, 15 and 16)

- 5.42. Trench 15 was located in the south-east corner of the site, aligned east to west with a maximum depth of 0.77m. Three features, two ditches (1504 and 1506) and a large quarry pit (1508) were recorded. No finds were recovered from the ditches with those from the quarry pit very abraded.
- 5.43. Ditch 1504 was orientated north-east to south-west across the western end of the trench and is almost certainly the same feature recorded as 1404 in Trench 14 to the south-west. It measured 0.46m in width, 0.31m in depth with near vertical, almost undercut sides to a flat base and a single fill (1505) comprising dark grey/brown soft clayey silt with redeposited natural lumps and occasional small flint inclusions.
- 5.44. Ditch 1506 was orientated north-east to south-west across the trench, measuring 0.52m in width, 0.18m in depth with a slightly irregularly rounded profile and a single fill (1507) comprising a mid to dark yellow/brown firm clayey sand with occasional fossilised shell inclusions.

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5.45. Quarry pit 1508 was located in the centre of the trench and was amorphous in plan, measuring at least 5m long by in excess of 1.8m wide. In the excavated sondage against its northern edge it exhibited moderately steeply sloping, but irregular sides with an indeterminate depth as it was only excavated to a safe depth of 0.85m. Four fills were recorded; a basal element (1509) comprised light blue grey friable silty sand which underlay 1510, a mid-blue grey loose silty sand that, in turn, was overlain by 1511, a mid-yellow grey friable silty sand with occasional small stones and manganese flecks with a top fill (1512) comprising mid-yellow brown friable clayey sand with occasional small stones. The finds were limited to a single sherd (2g) of prehistoric or Early Anglo-Saxon pot from fill layer 1511 and one sherd (14g) of roman pottery from fill layer 1512; both were heavily abraded.

## 6. THE FINDS

6.1. A small quantity of finds were recovered from twelve of the fifteen excavated trenches. The assemblage ranges in date from prehistoric to modern. The material was recovered by hand and is recorded in accordance with the ClfA Finds Toolkit (ClfA 2021, Level 2). A quantification by material type in each context is presented in Appendix B, Table 1.

### Pottery

6.2. Forty-two sherds of pottery (146g) were collected from six contexts. A summary by context is included in Appendix B, Table 1 while a quantification by fabric is presented in Appendix B, Table 2. Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, minimum number of vessels (MNV) and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2020). 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.

### Prehistoric

6.3. A small quantity of probably prehistoric pottery was recovered. The earliest is a sherd in a relatively coarse flint-tempered fabric of likely Late Bronze Age date from ditch 1404. Three sherds in a fine sandy ware, from pit 1208 and ditch 1404, are of probable Iron Age date. Three sherds in handmade sandy fabrics from ditch 1104,

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ditch 1404 and quarry 1511 are of uncertain, Iron Age or possibly Early Anglo-Saxon date.

#### *Roman*

- 6.4. A single sherd in a Roman greyware fabric came from quarry 1508.

#### *Medieval*

- 6.5. Ditch 0803 (fill 0805) contained twenty-eight sherds from twenty vessels, most of which were moderately to heavily abraded. The earliest is a small body fragment of THETI, and there are six small abraded body sherds of early medieval wares in typical local fabrics (EMWSS, EMWcp, EMWES). High medieval wares from this feature comprise three fragments of a gritty vessel, body sherds of several MESCW vessels, an abraded piece of Chillesford-type, and several sherds of Hollesley ware including a jar rim and a glazed body sherd. These suggest a date later than the late 13th/14th century for the fill.
- 6.6. Ditch 1104 (fill 1106) also contained largely medieval wares. One abraded sherd is a fine to coarse sandy handmade blackware of uncertain date (prehistoric or Early Anglo-Saxon as noted above). There is one small body sherd of early medieval ware (EMWES) and a small fragment of ?Hollesley ware, with the remaining four sherds from this context all being MESCW, including a ?bowl rim.

#### *Summary*

- 6.7. This is a small and widely dispersed assemblage with elements dating to the prehistoric, Roman, Late Saxon, early and high medieval periods. It is unlikely to represent intensive occupation within the site, and given the high degree of abrasion of sherds of all period, much of it may have been deposited via midden distribution across open fields.
- 6.8. The range of medieval wares recovered is typical of the south-east of the county, and includes wares which pre-date the local Hollesley (and possibly Shottisham) production sites, as well as a few which were probably made there, suggesting continuous activity between the early and high medieval periods, broadly covering the 11th to 14th centuries.

#### *Lithics*

- 6.9. Three struck flints (116g) were recovered by hand excavation from two deposits – the subsoil in Trench 1 and the fill of natural hollow 1406 in Trench 14.

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- 6.10. The assemblage contains two flakes and one small core. The flint was struck from blue black glassy flint and orange-brown glassy flint (Shepherd 1972) and shows differing edge damage. The struck flint has been fully detailed in Appendix B, Table 1.
- 6.11. Natural hollow 1406 contained the small crude core which was the only diagnostic struck flint recovered. It likely dates to the later prehistoric period, possibly Bronze Age in date.
- 6.12. Overall, the small assemblage cannot be considered any more than indicative of a background scatter in a wider landscape of prehistoric activity and settlement.

#### Heat-altered stone

- 6.13. A single piece of heat-altered stone (15g) was recovered from natural hollow fill 1407. It was discoloured red black and was a sandstone type pebble. The single piece of heat-altered stone does not suggest that hot works were occurring on site and it was most likely accidentally incorporated into the fill from topsoil deposits

#### Metalwork

- 6.14. Twelve metal objects were recovered during the archaeological evaluation. Six of the artefacts are copper alloy and six are silver – all the silver artefacts being coins. All the metal objects originate from topsoil contexts across several trenches and were recovered via metal detecting. None were excavated from stratified archaeological features/deposits.
- 6.15. The artefacts have been catalogued directly onto an MS Access database and recorded in concordance with guidelines set out in the ClfA Toolkit for Specialist Recording ([ClfA](#) 2021). They have been examined with the assistance of low powered magnification, but without the undertaking of radiography. A summary catalogue listing is provided in Appendix B, Table 1.
- 6.16. The overall condition of the objects varies from poor to fair, with most of the finds displaying some degree of corrosion, wear or distortion/breakage consistent with spending time in heavily turbated topsoil contexts.

#### Roman

A worn and corroded fragment of a copper alloy barbarous radiate (Registered Artefact (Ra 11) copying an issue of the British usurper emperor Carausius (AD

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286-293) was recovered from topsoil 1500 in Trench 15. Its incomplete state and highly blundered, mostly illegible legends make secure identification difficult - but the reverse probably is copying a PAX AVG prototype (Pax standing left holding sceptre and branch). Compare RIC V, part II, 490, no. 305 for general type (Mattingly and Sydenham 1962).

### *Medieval*

- 6.17. Five objects could be assigned a medieval date, of which four are coins. The coins are all of silver, and range in date from c.1248/50 to the early 15th century.
- 6.18. Two coins are issues of Henry III. One (Ra 2) is a worn cut halfpenny of class 3b-c probably struck by the moneyer ION at the mint of Norwich between c.1248 and 1250 (North 1994, 226, nos. 987-988), found in topsoil 0700 of trench 7. The second (Ra 8) is a penny of class 5b dating c.1250-1256, struck by the moneyer HENRI at the mint of London (North 1994, 227, no. 992). This originates from topsoil 1200 in Trench 12. A rather bent penny of Edward I (Ra 9) was also discovered in topsoil 1300 of Trench 13. This coin is of class 9b2 and was struck at the mint of Canterbury, probably dating c.1300-1301 (Wither and Withers 2006, 34; North 1991, 30, no. 1037/1). Finally, an incomplete and rather distorted Venetian *soldino* (Ra 12) struck under the authority of Doge Michele Steno (1400-1413) was found in topsoil 0300 of Trench 3. *Soldini* circulated in England during the early years of the 14th century, arriving in large numbers via the Venetian trade fleets. They enjoyed widespread adoption as halfpence across the country, despite efforts to remove them, due to the lack of locally issued small change (Daubney 2009).
- 6.19. The remaining object of medieval date (Ra 3) originates from topsoil 1400 of Trench 14. Though incomplete and heavily distorted by post-depositional damage, it can be identified as a relatively large double looped buckle probably dating to the 15th century. Of rectangular form with linear, grooved decoration visible on the surviving portion of its frame, it can be broadly paralleled in general appearance with nos. 479-480 in Whitehead's (2003) guide, and nos. 447/450 in Egan's catalogue (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 62). Double looped buckles do not tend to appear until relatively late in the medieval period, from the late 14th century onwards (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 53).



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*Post-medieval and modern*

- 6.20. Six objects can be assigned a post-medieval or modern date, of which four comprise coins, tokens or jettons.
- 6.21. Two post medieval coins are present. The earlier of these is very worn silver halfgroat of Elizabeth (Ra 10) with uncertain initial mark – as such datable only broadly from c.1558 to 1603 (cf North 1991, nos. 1999/2016). By contrast, the second coin is a very worn milled silver sixpence of William III (Ra 7) dating to either 1696 or 1697. The letter ‘y’ underneath the bust denotes this coin’s manufacture at the mint of York, though the date is obscured due to extreme wear on the reverse face (cf Spink 2018, nos. 3525 or 3626). The edges of this coin have been bent outwards in opposite directions, indicating this coin’s modification into a so-called ‘love token’.
- 6.22. A copper alloy trader’s token (Ra 4) of 17th century date (c.1648-1672) was found in topsoil 0600 of Trench 6. Though corroded and with a small piece broken away, sufficient detail remains to identify it as a farthing issued by John Cookson, a merchant tailor based in Woodbridge, Suffolk (Williamson 1967, 1104, no. 358). Trader’s tokens were produced in the mid-17th century as a response to the lack of small change, only being suppressed through Royal decree in the early 1670s.
- 6.23. Metal detecting in topsoil layer 0800 in Trench 8 produced a rather worn and corroded copper alloy Nuremberg jetton of the Rose-Orb type (Ra 5), of the series which display various religious mottoes on their reverse faces. This example is of the ‘GOTTES SEGEN MACHT REICH’ (God’s blessing brings riches) reverse type, though the mint master cannot be identified due to encrustation on its obverse face. Hans Krauwinckel II (1586-1635) and Wolf Lauffer II (1612-1651) are both potential possibilities (see Mitchiner 1988 nos. 1540-1552 and 1703-1719). This jetton seems to demonstrate some kind of reuse, demonstrating a rather irregular, off-centre perforation. The purpose of the latter is uncertain.
- 6.24. Finally, two copper alloy objects were recovered from topsoil 0400 (Ra 1) and 0900 (Ra 6) in Trenches 4 and 9 respectively. While the former is a post medieval (c.17th to early 19th century) incomplete copper alloy blunt-hooked clasp/dress fastener of Read’s Class A, type 1 (see Read 2008, 155, nos. 582-584, 156, nos. 586, 589), the latter can be identified as an incomplete tinned copper alloy 17th century toggle clasp (cf Read 2008, 208-9, nos. 753-755), probably originating from a sword belt.

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### *Discussion*

- 6.25. This small assemblage of metalwork is of quite limited value in assisting with dating or in understanding the function of the site, exclusively consisting of unstratified topsoil finds. However, Ra 11 (barbarous radiate) suggests some degree of activity on site from the later 3rd century onwards.
- 6.26. The assemblage of medieval to post medieval coinage, tokens and jettons may reflect casual losses deriving from general foot traffic over a lengthy period, or alternatively indicate low-scale mercantile or transactive activity in the broad vicinity of the site.
- 6.27. Nevertheless, it is likely that most of the metal objects present within this assemblage entered the archaeological record as casual losses.
- 6.28. All the artefacts have been fully recorded to archive standards. It is recommended that the metalwork undergo radiography before deposition with the archive.

### **Summary**

- 6.29. This small assemblage of finds provides evidence of limited activity on the site from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period and possibly later. The prehistoric finds comprise three pieces of struck flint – a core of possible Bronze Age dating from Trench 14 (natural hollow 1406) and two undiagnostic flakes from the subsoil of Trench 1 – and four small sherds of pottery from Trenches 12 (pit 1208) and 14 (ditch 1404). Evidence for Roman activity is also minimal – represented by a single sherd of pottery from quarry 1508 in Trench 15 and a coin of late 3rd century date from the topsoil of the same trench.
- 6.30. Finds of medieval date are the most numerous, comprising thirty-four sherds of pottery (117g) and five metal objects (four coins and one buckle). The pottery is of 11th to 14th century date and was recovered from ditches 0803 and 1104 in Trenches 8 and 11 respectively, but is abraded and likely to have been dispersed as midden material. The four silver coins range in date from c.1248/50 to the early 15th century, the copper alloy buckle is also of 15th century date. Found in the topsoil of Trenches 3, 7, 12 and 13, the metal objects are all likely to represent casual losses.
- 6.31. Limited evidence for activity during the post-medieval period is provided by two silver coins, a copper alloy trader's token and a copper alloy Nuremberg jetton

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(topsoil of Trenches 6, 8, 11 and 13), a tinned copper alloy toggle clasp of 17th century date (topsoil Trench 9) and a copper alloy blunt-hooked clasp/dress fastener of c.17th to early 19th century date, from the topsoil of Trench 4. These are also likely to have entered the archaeological record as casual losses.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

7.1. Two fragments of animal bone and a one bulk soil sample were retrieved from the site. The animal bone and sample flot were poorly preserved and little to no biological evidence was obtained.

### **Animal bone**

7.2. Two small fragments (3g) of animal bone was recovered from fill 805 of ditch 803 in Trench 8 (See Table 1, Appendix C). The fragments were very poorly preserved, displaying a severe amount of surface erosion. As a result, neither fragment was identifiable to either skeletal element or species level and no useful interpretive information was obtained. Long term deposition is not recommended.

### **Plant macrofossils**

7.3. A single bulk sample (Sample 1; 20 L) was taken from undated pit 1208 in Trench 12. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, and state of preservation. The sample was taken to evaluate the preservation and range of paleoenvironmental remains in this area, and with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. It was also hoped that the sample would assist in providing a date for this activity.

7.4. The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification. The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total. The mollusc remains have been noted in Table 2 (Appendix C). Nomenclature is according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

7.5. The flot was small and contained a good proportion of fibrous root material, which may be an indication of a high level of risk for potential post-depositional movement

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of the material. The charcoal pieces in the flot were mostly poorly preserved and comminuted. This material probably represents windblown/dispersed settlement waste. This material does not suggest any settlement activity in the vicinity of this trench. The mollusc was a *Hellicella itala*, an open country species. Tentatively, this single mollusc shell suggests that the environment in the vicinity of Trench 12 was established open countryside.

### Summary

- 7.6. The sparse charcoal recovered cannot be considered to represent intensive settlement or other activity in the vicinity of Trench 12 at the time that the essentially undated pit 1208 was filled (two prehistoric pot sherds were recovered, but these were heavily abraded and may be residual). While the one mollusc shell present could be considered to be evidence for open countryside in the vicinity, as a single specimen, this is less than convincing.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. The site revealed generally sparse archaeological remains with limited dating evidence. Two possible discrete pit-like features, up to eleven generally small linear features, a quarry pit and a hollow were recorded. All of the features identified (including natural tree throws and hollows) were sealed below colluvial layers and subsoil, with some trenches revealing up to 1m of overburden.
- 8.2. The archaeological evidence can be split into two main phases. The small gullies and possible discrete features were mostly undated but arguably could relate to limited prehistoric activity, while the intercutting ditches/gullies recording within Trench 11 may indicate further sub-phasing within this period.
- 8.3. The second phase relates to the medieval period with a possible a possible ditched enclosure and a quarry pit. Finds recovered from surface metal detecting are also indicative of later medieval and post-medieval activity within the wider landscape, although how much of the finds assemblage relates to the dispersal of midden material, possibly in the context of manuring, or directly relates to activity within the site remains unclear.

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### **Bronze Age (2400 BC–700 BC)**

- 8.4. A single sherd of pottery was recovered from ditch fill 1405 in Trench 14 which is possibly later Bronze Age in date. A small number of residual flints were also recovered that could be Bronze Age in date.
- 8.5. The limited evidence suggests a limited background of Bronze Age activity was present within the area, although some of the undated features may relate to this phase.

### **Iron Age (700 BC–AD 43)**

- 8.6. Two sherds of possible Iron Age pottery were recovered from pit fill 1209 from Trench 12 and two possible fragments were recovered from ditch fill 1405 in Trench 14.
- 8.7. The small number of sherds may suggest that some of the features identified on the site date to this phase of activity, however their abraded nature means that they could be residual.

### **Roman (AD 43–AD 410)**

- 8.8. A single Roman sherd of pottery was recovered from quarry pit 1508 in Trench 15, but this is likely to be residual. A worn Roman coin was also discovered within the topsoil deposits.
- 8.9. Roman archaeology is recorded in the near vicinity (see Section 2) and the finds recovered from the site may have been generated by this activity. No clear activity or features within the site can be assigned to this phase.

### **Medieval (1066–1539)**

- 8.10. Medieval activity was present on the site in the form of a large enclosure ditch recorded within Trenches 8, 11 and 13. Ceramic finds from this feature suggest activity from the later Saxon period continuing into the later medieval period when the feature became redundant. However, the assemblage was of a size that while not insignificant and possibly directly associated activity on the site itself, could equally have been generated by activity elsewhere and represent midden material dispersed on the site as a manuring scatter.

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- 8.11. A large quarry pit was present in Trench 15 which contained abraded Roman and prehistoric pottery. Medieval quarrying is known within the wider area and this pit likely dates to this phase of activity with the earlier pottery probably residual.
- 8.12. Medieval metal finds were also found within the topsoil deposits from multiple trenches which may, similarly to the ceramic assemblage, relate to a low level of medieval activity within the development area, or be the result of manuring.

#### **Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)**

- 8.13. Topsoil finds were recovered from the site associated with post-medieval activity. These finds are likely casual losses and suggest a low level of post-medieval activity.

#### **Undated**

- 8.14. Many of the small ditch/gully features on the site produced no finds and remained undated.
- 8.15. While some of these features are likely to be related to the background prehistoric phase (Bronze Age and Iron Age) others may relate to the later, medieval activity.

## **9. CA PROJECT TEAM**

- 9.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by Michael Green, assisted by Alex Ellul, Bethan Morgan and Aiona Vega. This report was written by Michael Green. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Grace Jones, Sue Anderson (pottery), Mike Green (lithics) and Alex Bliss (metalwork), respectively. The report illustrations were prepared by Ken Lymer. The project archive has been compiled by Michael Green and prepared for deposition by Zoe Emery. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter who also edited the report.

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0100		Topsoil	1	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.5				
0101		Subsoil	1	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.17				
0102		Colluvial Layer	1	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.28				
0103		Natural	1	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand	Natural							
0104	0104	Ditch	1	cut	Linear in plan with a rounded terminal end, moderate concave sides and a flat base. Aligned n-s.	Small ditch/ gully terminus	1m ex	0.66	0.09	0103	0105		
0105	0104	Ditch	1	fill	Mid brown orange fine loose sand with frequent small flint inclusions.	Single fill of ditch	1m ex	0.66	0.09	0104	0102		
0106	0106	Ditch	1	cut	Linear in plan with moderate straight sides and an uneven flat base. Aligned SSW-NNE.	Small gully with a single fill.	1m ex	0.57	0.18	0103	0107		
0107	0106	Ditch	1	fill	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand with rare small flint inclusions.	Single fill of gully	1m ex	0.57	0.18	0106	0102		
0200		Topsoil	2	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.36				
0201		Subsoil	2	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.12				
0202		Colluvial Layer	2	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.17				
0203		Natural	2	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand	Natural							
0204	0204	Tree throw	2	cut	Irregular half oval in plan with irregular concave sides. Base not excavated due to depth. Elongated N-S.	Irregular elongate pit/ tree throw. Very irregular. Base not excavated due to depth. No finds and 2 fills.	2.1	0.82	0.4	0203	0206		
0205	0204	Tree throw	2	fill	Mid brown grey fine loose sand with frequent iron panning and manganese inclusions.	2nd fill of 2 in tree throw.	2.1	0.82	0.4	0206	0202		
0206	0204	Tree throw	2	fill	Dark brown grey loose coarse sand with frequent manganese and iron pan flecks.	Basal fill in tree throw.	2.1	0.82	0.4	0204	0205		
0300		Topsoil	3	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.36				
0301		Subsoil	3	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.19				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0302		Colluvial Layer	3	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.24				
0303		Natural	3	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand	Natural							
0400		Topsoil	4	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.36				
0401		Subsoil	4	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.15				
0402		Colluvial Layer	4	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.26				
0403		Natural	4	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand	Natural							
0500		Topsoil	5	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.36				
0501		Subsoil	5	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.3				
0502		Colluvial Layer	5	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.36				
0503		Natural	5	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand	Natural							
0504	0504	Ditch	5	cut	Linear in plan with moderately sloping irregular sides and an uneven base. Aligned SSW-NNE.	Small gully with a single fill	1m ex	0.3	0.06	0503	0505		
0505	0504	Ditch	5	fill	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand with no inclusions.	Single fill of gully	1m ex	0.3	0.06	0504	0502		
0600		Topsoil	6	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.4				
0601		Subsoil	6	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.23				
0602		Colluvial Layer	6	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.26				
0603		Natural	6	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand	Natural							
0604	0604	Ditch	6	cut	Linear in plan with gentle concave sides and a slight concave to flat base. Aligned E-W.	Small gully with a single fill.	1m ex	0.41	0.08	0603	0605		
0605	0604	Ditch	6	fill	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand with no inclusions.	Single fill of gully.	1m ex	0.41	0.08	0604	0602		
0700		Topsoil	7	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.37				
0701		Subsoil	7	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.12				
0702		Colluvial Layer	7	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.13				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0703		Natural	7	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand and firm grey brown clay patches	Natural							
0704	0704	Ditch	7	cut	Linear in plan with irregular concave side and a narrow concave base. Aligned N-S.	Small gully next to parallel gully 0706. Single fill.	1m ex	0.44	0.21	0703	0705		
0705	0704	Ditch	7	fill	Mid brown grey loose sandy silt with occasional clay patches. Common small flint inclusions and occasional iron pan patches.	Single fill of gully.	1m ex	0.44	0.21	0704	0702		
0706	0706	Ditch	7	cut	Linear in plan with steep flat sides and a flat base. Aligned N-S.	Small gully next to and parallel with 0704. Single fill	1M EX	0.32	0.09	0703	0707		
0707	0706	Ditch	7	fill	Mid brown grey loose sandy silt with common small stone and occasional iron panning.	Single fill of gully	1m ex	0.32	0.09	0706	0702		
0800		Topsoil	8	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.43				
0801		Subsoil	8	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.23				
0802		Natural	8	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand and firm grey brown clay patches	Natural							
0803	0803	Ditch	8	cut	Linear in plan with steep convex sides and a narrow U shape base. Aligned ENE-WSW.	Large ditch with 2 fills. Medieval pot found in upper fill and likely the same as the ditch in trenches 11 and 13.	1m ex	1.88	1.05	0802	0804		
0804	0803	Ditch	8	fill	Mid brown soft silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional yellow clay lumps.	Basal fill of 2 in ditch.	1m ex	0.69	0.32	0803	0805		
0805	0803	Ditch	8	fill	Mid brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Top fill of 2 in ditch.	1m ex	1.88	0.78	0804	0801		
0900		Topsoil	9	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.38				
0901		Subsoil	9	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.26				
0902		Colluvial Layer	9	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.28				
0903		Natural	9	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand and firm orange yellow shell rich crag sand	Natural							
0904	0904	Ditch	9	cut	Linear in plan with moderate to shallow concave sides and an irregular shallow concave base.	Ditch with a single fill. Likely the same as ditch 1109 in TR9 and 1304 in TR13.	1m ex	1.48	0.2	0903	0905		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0905	0904	Ditch	9	fill	Light orange brown loose sandy silt with moderate amounts of small flint inclusions.	Single fill in ditch	1m ex	1.48	0.2	0904	0902		
1000		Topsoil	10	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.4				
1001		Subsoil	10	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.14				
1002		Colluvial Layer	10	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.2				
1003		Natural	10	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand and firm grey brown clay patches	Natural							
1100		Topsoil	11	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.37				
1101		Subsoil	11	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.1				
1102		Colluvial Layer	11	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.21				
1103		Natural	11	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand and firm grey brown clay patches	Natural							
1104	1104	Ditch	11	cut	Linear in plan with steep convex sides and a slight step on the east edge with a narrow U shape base. Aligned N-S	Large ditch with 2 fills, same as unexcavated ditch 1306 in TR13.	1m ex	2.16	1	1103	1105		
1105	1104	Ditch	11	fill	Light orange brown soft clayey silt with occasional charcoal fleck.	Basal fill of 2 in ditch.	1m ex	0.68	0.64	1104	1106		
1106	1104	Ditch	11	fill	Light brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Top fill of 2 in ditch.	1m ex	2.16	0.66	1105	1102		
1107	1107	Ditch	11	cut	Linear in plan with steep near vertical flat sides and a flat uneven base. Aligned SE-NW.	Relationship slot with ditch 1109. Cut by 1109, same as ditch 1111.	1.5m ex	0.5	0.22	1103	1108	1109	
1108	1107	Ditch	11	fill	Dark grey brown moderately compact sandy clay with occasional small flint inclusions and moderate amounts of yellow clay lumps.	Single fill of ditch	1.5m ex	0.5	0.22	1107	1109	1109	
1109	1109	Ditch	11	cut	Linear in plan with moderate concave sides and a concave base. Aligned NE-SW.	Shallow ditch cutting ditch 1107.	1m ex	0.6	0.2	1108	1110		1107, 1108
1110	1109	Ditch	11	fill	Mid brown soft sandy silt with no inclusions.	Single fill of ditch	1m ex	0.6	0.2	1109	1102		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1111	1111	Ditch	11	cut	Linear in plan with a rounded terminal end, steep near vertical flat sides and a flat uneven base. Aligned NW-SE	Terminal end of small ditch, same as 1107.	1.2m ex	0.3	0.23	1103	1112		
1112	1111	Ditch	11	fill	Dark grey brown moderately compact sandy clay with occasional small flint inclusions and moderate amounts of yellow clay lumps.	Single fill of small ditch.	1.2	0.3	0.23	1111	1102		
1200		Topsoil	12	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.33				
1201		Subsoil	12	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.14				
1202		Colluvial Layer	12	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.12				
1203		Natural	12	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand and firm grey brown clay patches and patches or orange crag sand	Natural							
1204	1204	Ditch	12	cut	Linear in plan with irregular concave sides and a flat base. Aligned NW-SE.	Cut of ditch with a single fill.	1m ex	0.75	0.29	1203	1205		
1205	1204	Ditch	12	fill	Mid orange brown soft clayey sand with occasional large flint inclusions.	Single fill	1.4	0.75	0.29	1204	1202		
1206	1206	Pit	12	cut	Sub circular in plan, obscured by the trench edge with steep irregular concave sides and a irregular flat base.	Possible pit with a single fill.	0.78	1.23	0.1	1203	1207		
1207	1206	Pit	12	fill	Mid orange brown friable clayey sand with frequent small stones and flints.	Single fill of pit.	0.78	1.23	0.1	1206	1202		
1208	1208	Pit	12	cut	Oval in plan, obscured by trench edge with steep flat sides and a flat base. Elongated N-S	Shallow possible pit.	1.3	1.5	0.09	1203	1209		
1209	1208	Pit	12	fill	Mid orange brown friable coarse sandy clay with occasional small flint inclusions.	Single fill of pit.	1.3	1.5	0.09	1208	1202		
1300		Topsoil	13	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.39				
1301		Subsoil	13	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.13				
1302		Colluvial Layer	13	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.28				
1303		Natural	13	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand and firm grey brown clay patches	Natural					1304		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1304	1304	Ditch	13	cut	Linear in plan with moderately sloping slight convex sides and a flat base. Aligned NE-SW	Ditch with a single fill. Likely same as 1109 and 904.	1m ex	0.51	0.12	1303	1305		
1305	1304	Ditch	13	fill	Mid grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Single fill of ditch.	1m ex	0.51	0.12	1304	1302		
1306	1306	Ditch	13	cut	Unexcavated ditch.	Surveyed only. Same as ditch 1104 in TR11.		2m					
1400		Topsoil	14	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.32				
1401		Subsoil	14	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.11				
1402		Colluvial Layer	14	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.13				
1403		Natural	14	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand and firm grey brown clay patches	Natural							
1404	1404	Ditch	14	cut	Linear in plan with steep flat to undercut sides with a flat uneven base. Aligned NE-SW	Cut of ditch with a single fill. Same as 1504 in TR15.	1m ex	0.8	0.33	1403	1405		
1405	1404	Ditch	14	fill	Dark grey brown friable clayey silt with patches of re-deposited natural and rare small pebble inclusions.	Single fill of ditch.	1m ex	0.8	0.33	1404	1402		
1406	1406	Natural Feature	14	cut	Unclear in plan due to trench edges by generally irregular with moderate to gentle concave sides and a irregular base.	Natural hollow with a single fill. 2 flints recovered.	8.8m vis	1.8m vis	0.33	1403	1407		
1407	1406	Natural Feature	14	fill	Mixed mid grey brown and dark black brown friable clayey silt with rare small flint inclusions and frequent manganese flecks.	Single fill of hollow.	8.8	1.8m vis	0.33	1406	1402		
1500		Topsoil	15	layer	Mid grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.34				
1501		Subsoil	15	layer	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand	Subsoil			0.12				
1502		Colluvial Layer	15	layer	Mid brown yellow soft silty sand with mid brown mottled patches	Colluvium			0.31	1505, 1507			
1503		Natural	15	layer	Light orange yellow loose sand and firm grey brown clay patches	Natural					1504, 1506		
1504	1504	Ditch	15	cut	Linear in plan with almost vertical flat to undercutting sides with a flat base. Aligned NE-SW	Ditch with a single fill. Same as 1404 in TR14.	1m ex	0.46	0.31	1503	1505		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1505	1504	Ditch	15	fill	Dark grey brown friable clayey sand with rare small flint inclusions.	Single fill of ditch	1m ex	0.46	0.31	1504	1502		
1506	1506	Ditch	15	cut	Linear in plan with moderate concave sides and a shallow concave base. Aligned NE-SW	Ditch with a single fill	1m ex	0.52	0.18	1503	1507		
1507	1506	Ditch	15	fill	Mid to dark yellow brown firm clayey sand with rare fossil fragments.	Single fill of ditch.	1m ex	0.52	0.18	1506	1502		
1508	1508	Quarry	15	cut	Mostly obscured by trench edges due to size but is likely to be an irregular oval in plan with steep irregular concave sides, base not excavated.	Cut of a large quarry pit with 4 fills.	>5	>1.8	0.85m ex	1503	1509		
1509	1508	Quarry	15	fill	Light blue grey friable silty sand with no inclusions.	Basal fill of 4 in quarry pit.			0.17	1508	1510		
1510	1508	Quarry	15	fill	Mid blue grey loose silty sand with no inclusions.	2nd fill of 4 in quarry pit			0.17	1509	1511		
1511	1508	Quarry	15	fill	Mid yellow grey friable silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions and manganese flecks.	3rd fill of 4 in quarry pit.			0.31	1510	1512		
1512	1508	Quarry	15	fill	Mid yellow brown friable slightly clayey sand with occasional small sub rounded flints.	Upper fill of 4 in quarry pit.			0.4	1511	1502		

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds Concordance

Context	Material	Description	Fabric Code	No.	Wt. (g)	Spot-date
0102	Flint	2 mid-sized crude thick flakes. 1 x primary, 1x secondary. Hard hammer struck. No patination, heavy edge damage		2	25	
0300	Silver	Coin (Ra 12)		1	0.33	
0400	Copper alloy	Hooked fastener/clasp (Ra 1)		1	0.73	
0600	Copper alloy	Token (Ra 4)		1	0.72	
0700	Copper alloy	Coin (Ra 2)		1	0.68	
0800	Copper alloy	Jetton (Ra 5)		1	1.76	
0805	Pottery	Ipswich Thetford-type ware	THETI	1	1	LC13-14
		Early medieval ware sparse shelly	EMWSS	3	6	
		Early medieval ware East Suffolk	EMWES	2	6	
		Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	MWSCW	13	29	
		Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3	3	
		Early medieval ware clay pellets	EMWCP	1	11	
		Chillesford ware	CHIL	1	2	
		Hollesley ware	HOLL	3	23	
		Hollesley-type glazed ware	HOLG	1	3	
0900	Copper alloy	Toggle clasp/sword belt fitting (Ra 6)		1	2.48	
1100	Silver	Coin (Ra 10)		1	0.72	
1106	Pottery	Medium sandy fabric	UNHM	1	2	LC13-14
		Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	MESCW	4	30	
		Early medieval ware East Suffolk	EMWES	1	2	
		Hollesley ware	HOLL	1	1	
1200	Silver	Coin (Ra 8)		1	1.41	
1209	Pottery	Fine sandy ware	QU1	2	2	?Iron Age
1300	Silver	Coin (Ra 7)		1	2.57	
		Coin (Ra 9)		1	1.32	
1400	Copper alloy	Buckle (Ra 3)		1	4.99	
1405	Pottery	Flint-tempered (Bronze Age)	F1	1	2	?IA/ESax
		Fine sandy ware	QU1	1	1	
		Fine sandy ware	UNHM	1	6	
1407	Flint	1 small crude multi-platform core. Some hertzian cones present on platforms. Not prepared. No patination or edge damage		1	91	Bronze Age
1500	Copper alloy	Coin (Ra 11)		1	1.12	
1511	Pottery	Medium sandy fabric	UNHM	1	2	Uncertain
1512	Pottery	Roman greyware	GREY	1	14	RB



Table 2: Summary of pottery by fabric

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Flint-tempered	F1	Bronze Age	1	2		1
Sandy ware	QU1	?Iron Age	3	3		
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	?prehistoric+	3	10		3
Roman	ROM	1st-4th c.	1	14		1
Ipswich Thetford-type ware	THET1	L.9th-11th c.	1	1		1
Early medieval ware sparse shelly	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	3	6		3
Early medieval ware clay pellets	EMWCP	11th-13th c.	1	11		1
Early medieval ware East Suffolk	EMWES	11th-13th c.	3	8		3
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	12th-13th c.	3	3		1
Medieval East Suffolk coarseware	MESCW	12th-14th c.	17	59	0.04	11
Hollesley ware	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.	4	24	0.04	4
Chillesford ware	CHIL	L.13th-14th c.	1	2		1
Hollesley-type glazed ware	HOLG	L.13th-14th c.	1	3		1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>42</i>	<i>146</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>33</i>

## APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

**Table 1:** Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Fill	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
805	2	2	3
Total	2	2	
Weight	3	3	

Ind = indeterminate

**Table 2:** Assessment table of the paleoenvironmental remains

Feature type	Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Charred Other	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Other notes
<b>Trench 12 Undated pit</b>												
pit	1208	1209	1	20	1	20	-	-	-	*/*	Moll-t (*)	<i>Helicella itala</i>

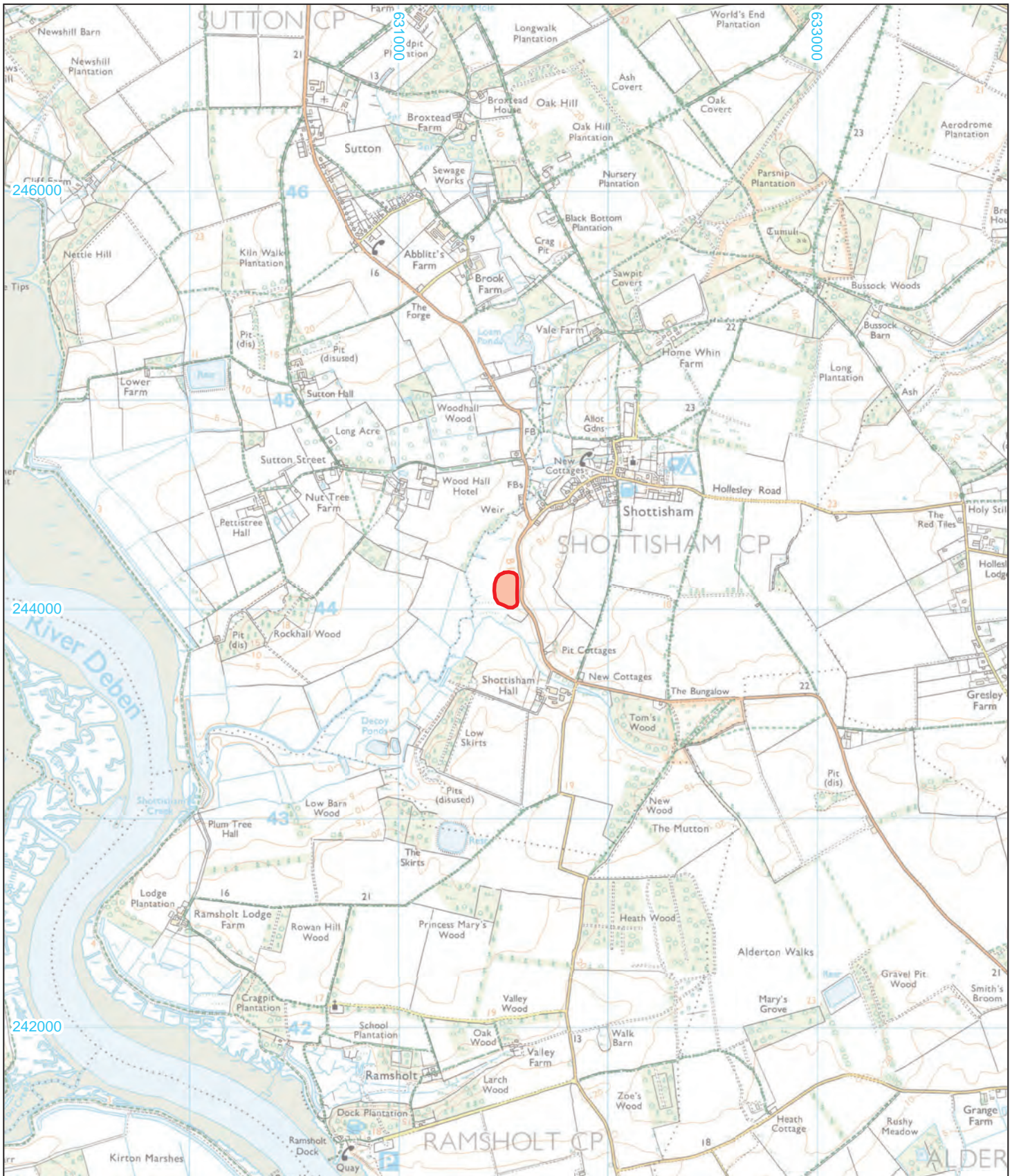
Key: \* = 1–4 items; \*\* = 5-19 items; \*\*\* = 20–49 items; \*\*\*\* = 50–99 items; \*\*\*\*\* = >100 items, Moll-t= terrestrial mollusc

## APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

### Summary for cotswold2-507172

OASIS ID (UID)	cotswold2-507172
Project Name	Evaluation at Shottisham Hall Farm Reservoir
Sitename	Shottisham Hall Farm Reservoir
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	Shottisham Hall Farm Reservoir Evaluation
Planning Id	DC/22/1072/AGO
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Between application and determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Cotswold Archaeology
Project Dates	26-Sep-2022 - 04-Nov-2022
Location	Shottisham Hall Farm Reservoir NGR : TM 31496 44125 LL : 52.0471411105937, 1.37460209535629 12 Fig : 631496,244125
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : East Suffolk Parish : Shottisham
Project Methodology	Small evaluation with c.15 trenches across land south-west of Shottisham village, in advance of the construction of a proposed water reservoir.
Project Results	In September/October 2022, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road, Shottisham, Suffolk involving the excavation of fifteen trenches.  The trenches revealed small undated ditches/gullies within the northern trenches and a large medieval enclosure ditch and quarry pit within the southern trenches. Sparse finds of Prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery were recovered from the features and medieval and post-medieval metal work was recovered from the topsoil.
Keywords	Boundary Ditch - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Ditch - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - UNCERTAIN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Extractive Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Capel St Andrew Farms
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	MICHAEL , GREEN
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - STT094
Archives	Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service; Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;





 Site boundary

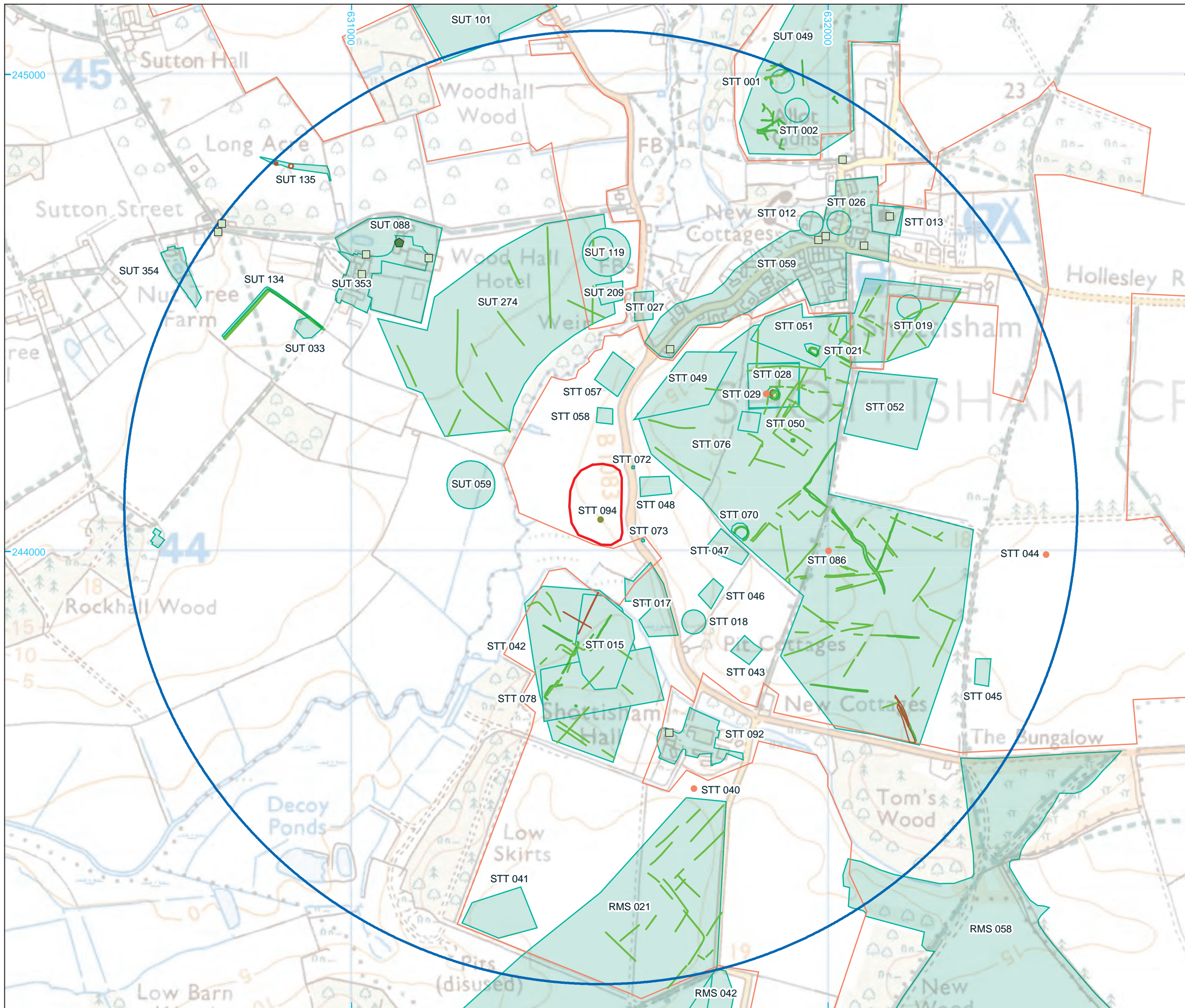


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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road,  
 Shottisham

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	SU0429	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	27/10/2022	1
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Study area
- Grade II Listed Building
- ◆ Grade II\* Listed Building
- HER monument
- HER event
- NMP ditch
- NMP bank



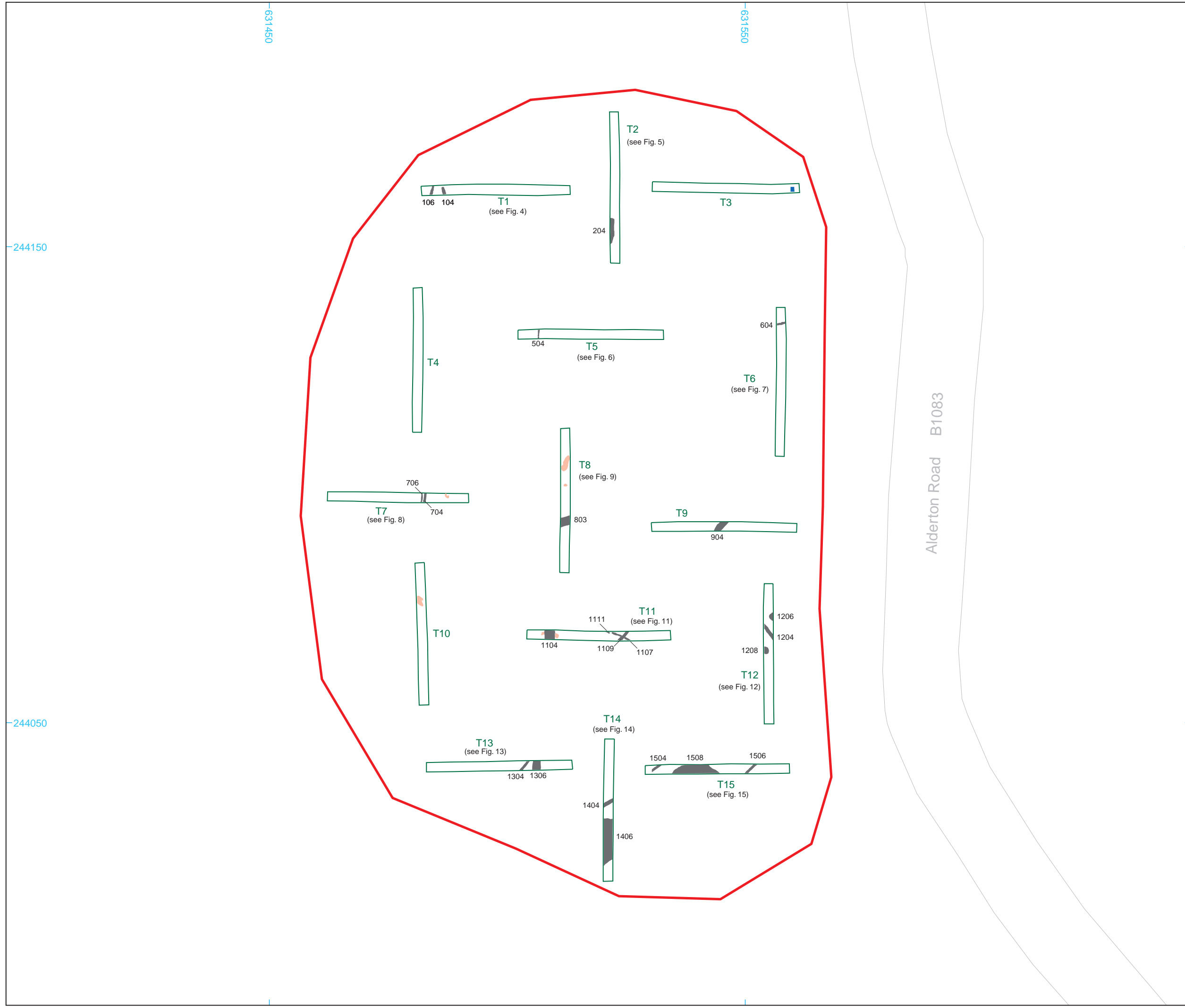
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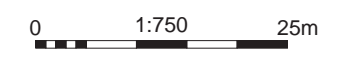
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 Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road, Shottisham

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 HER

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<small>CHECKED BY</small> DB	<small>DATE</small> 31/10/2022	
<small>APPROVED BY</small> SB	<small>SCALE@A3</small> 1:7500	



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Archaeological feature
- Modern
- Tree throw



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**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road,  
 Shottisham

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench location plan

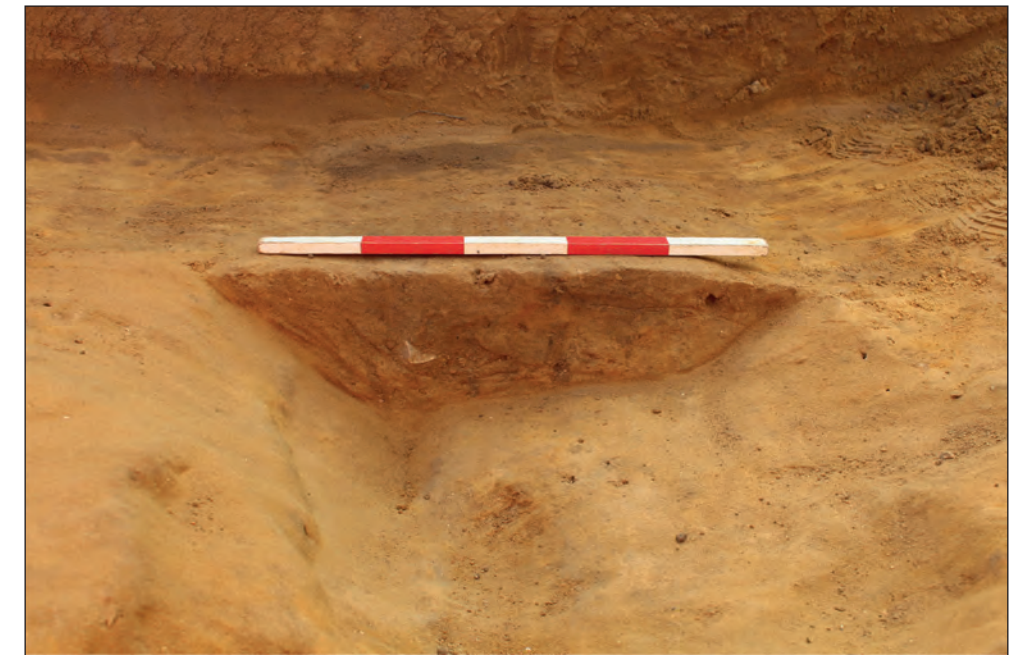
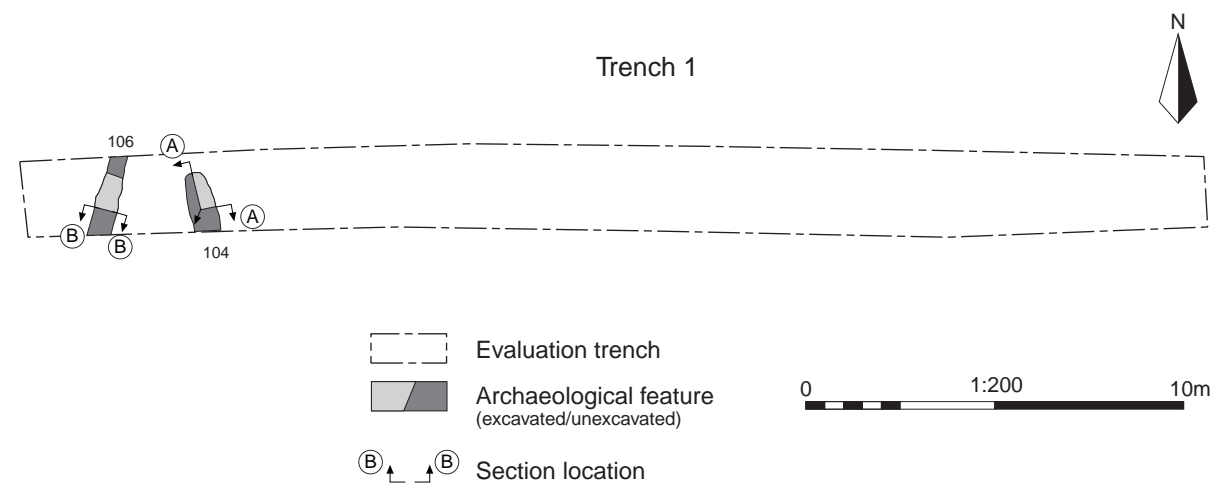
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Trench 1, looking east (1m scales)

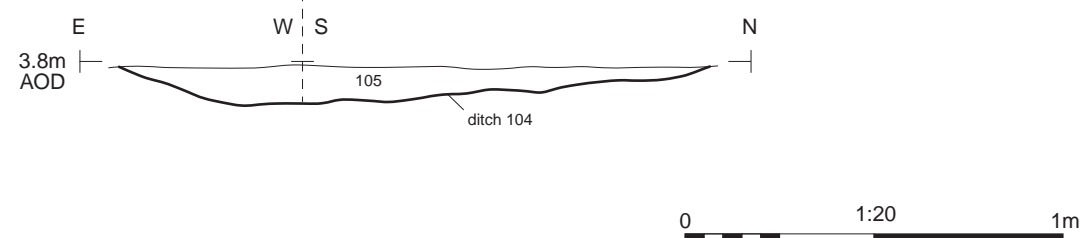


Ditch 104, looking west (1m scale)

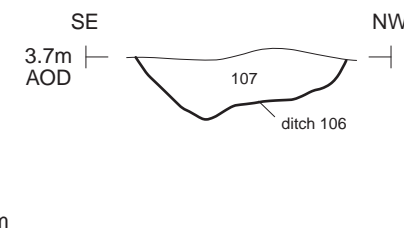


Ditch 106, looking south-west (0.5m scale)

Section AA



Section BB

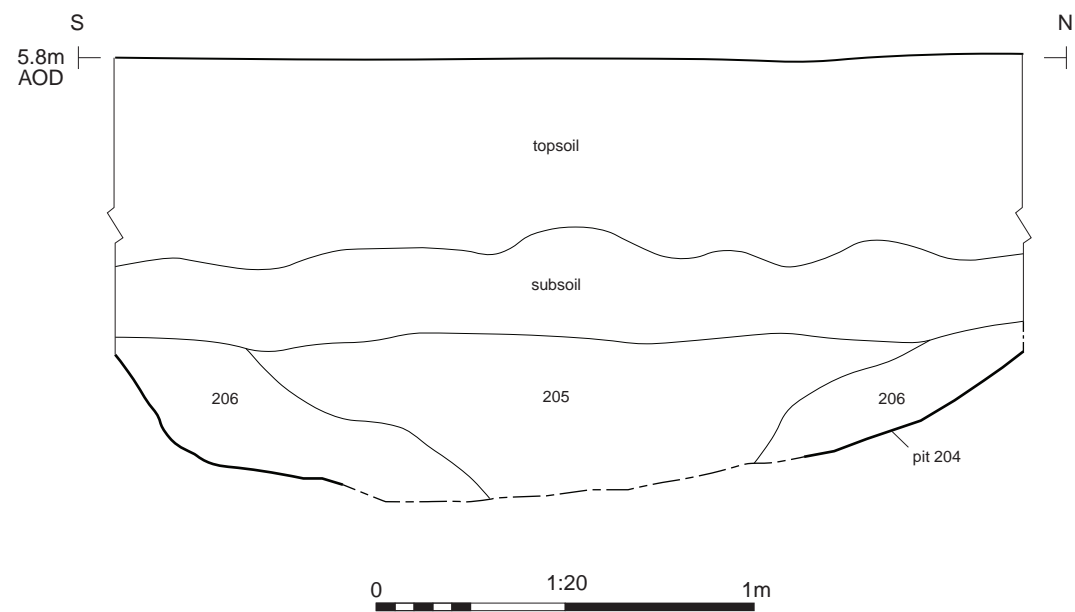




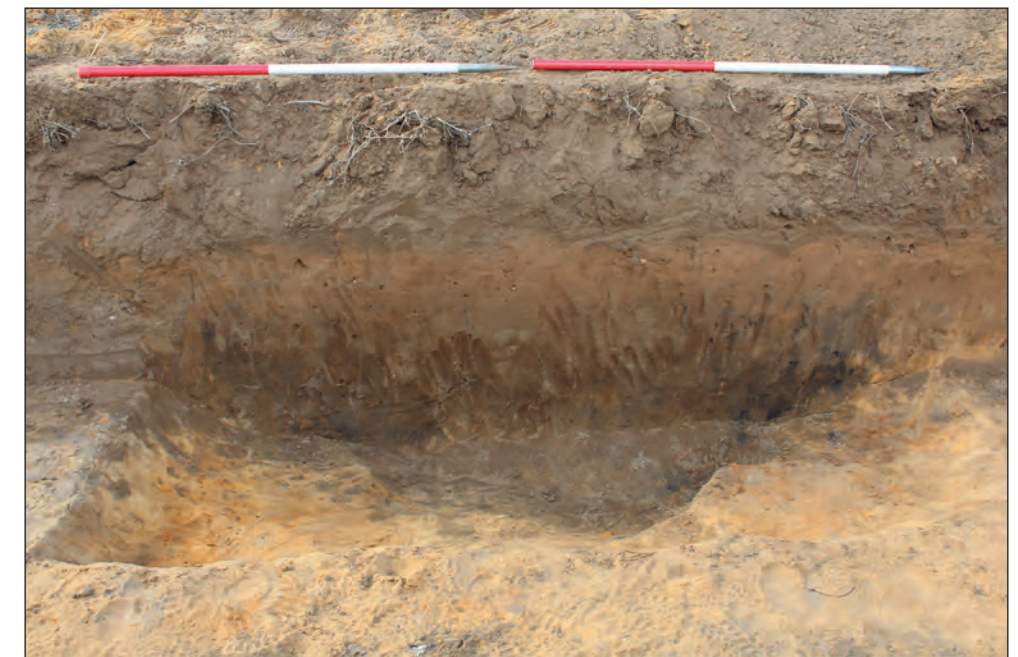
Trench 2



Section CC



Trench 2, looking south (1m scales)



Pit 204, looking west (1m scales)

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)

Section location

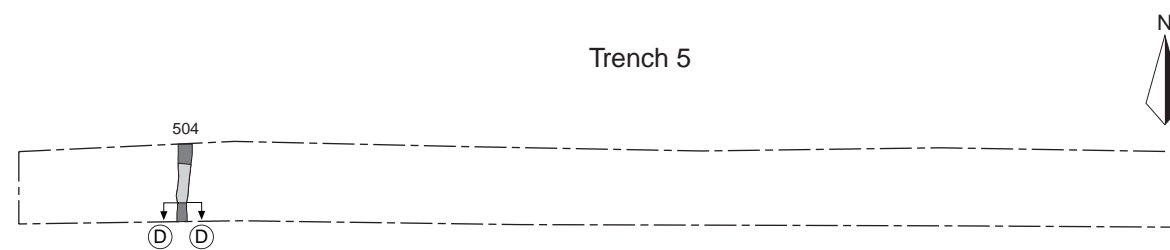
0 1:200 10m

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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 2: plan, section and  
photographs**

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CHECKED BY DB DATE 27/10/2022  
APPROVED BY SB SCALE@A3 1:200 & 1:20 5



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location

0 1:200 10m

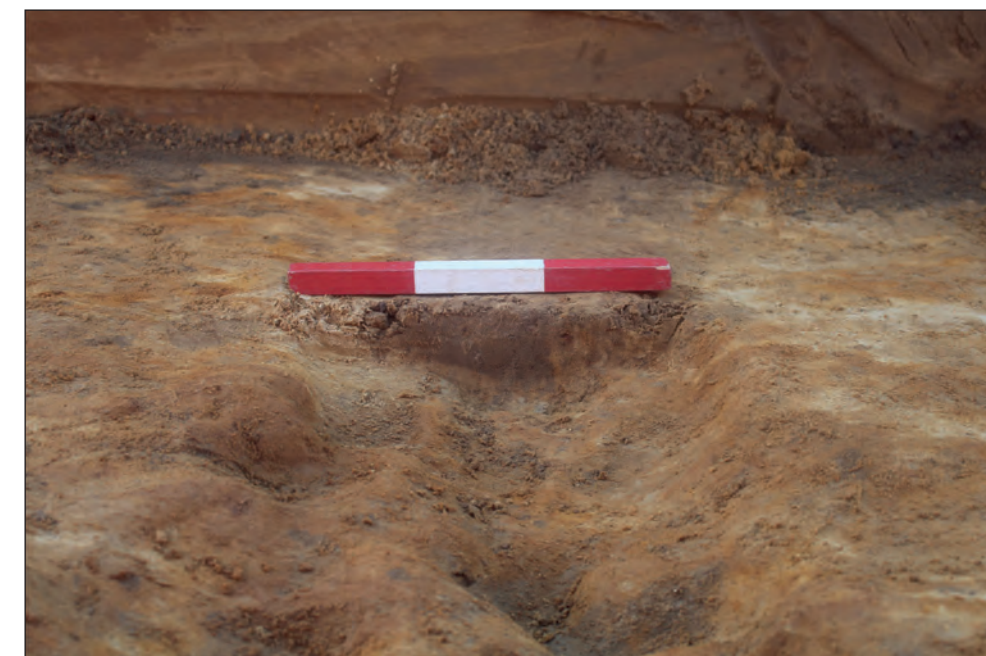
Section DD



0 1:20 1m



Trench 5, looking west (1m scales)



Ditch 504, looking south (0.3m scale)

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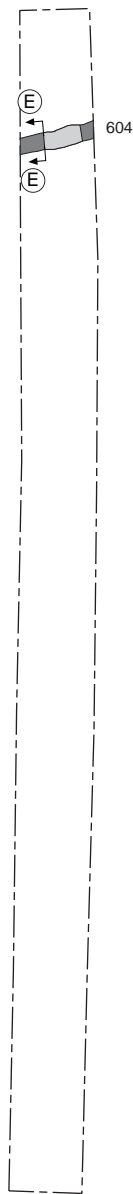
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 Cirencester 01285 771022  
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PROJECT TITLE  
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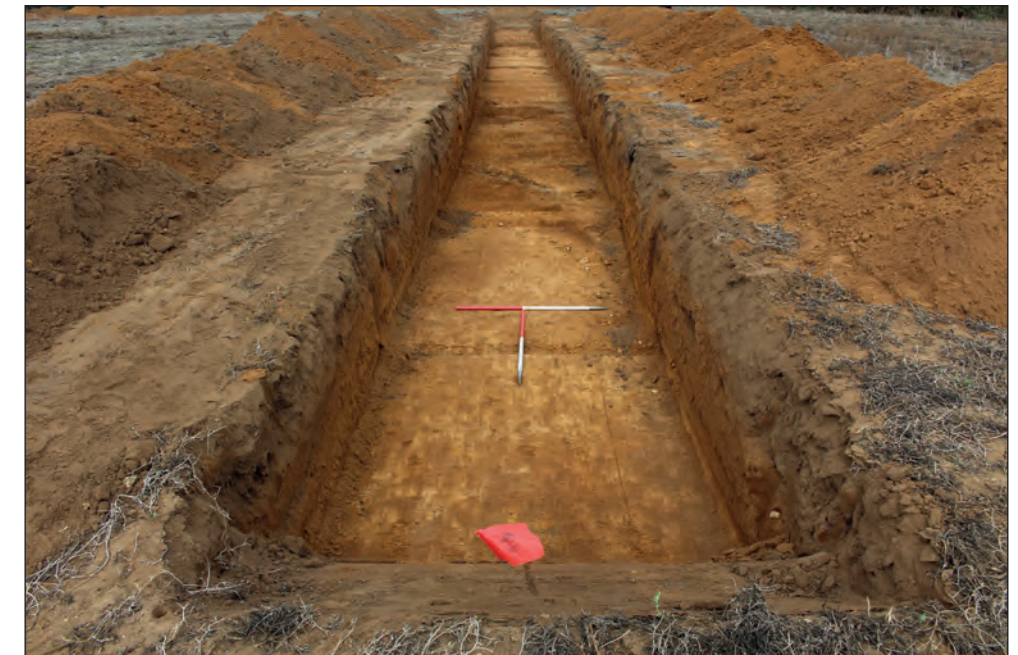
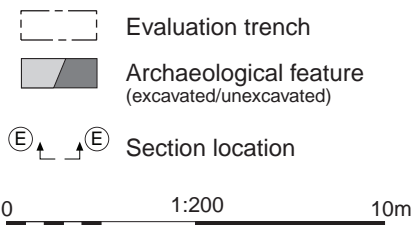
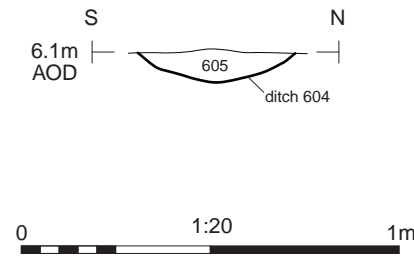
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 5: plan, section and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	SU0429	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	27/10/2022	6
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:200 & 1:20	

Trench 6



Section EE



Trench 6, looking north (1m scales)



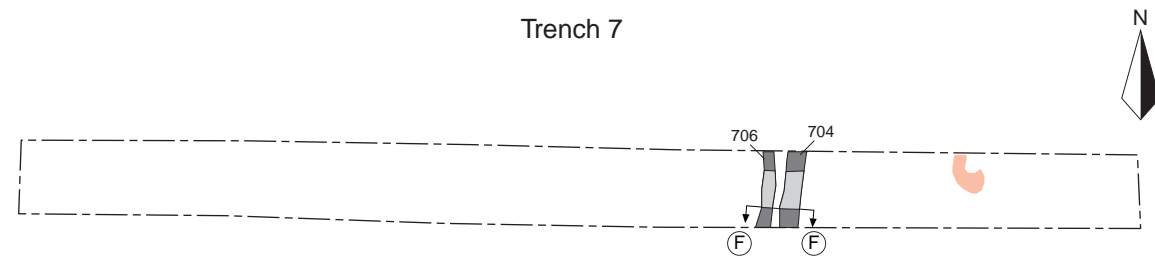
Ditch 604, looking west (0.4m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE  
**Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road, Shottisham**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 6: plan, section and photographs**

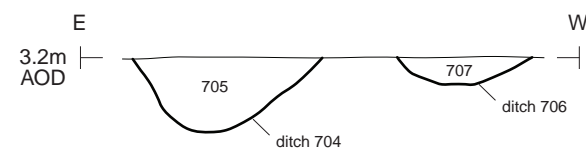
DRAWN BY **KL** PROJECT NO. **SU0429** FIGURE NO.  
 CHECKED BY **DB** DATE **27/10/2022**  
 APPROVED BY **SB** SCALE@A3 **1:200 & 1:20** **7**



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Tree throw
- Section location

0 1:200 10m

Section FF



0 1:20 1m



Trench 7, looking east (1m scales)



Ditches 704 and 706, looking south (1m scale)

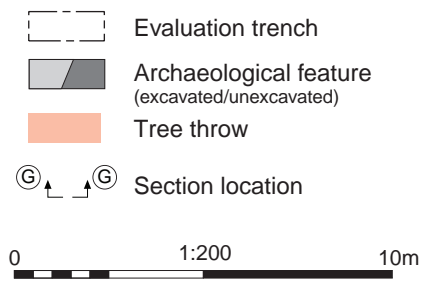
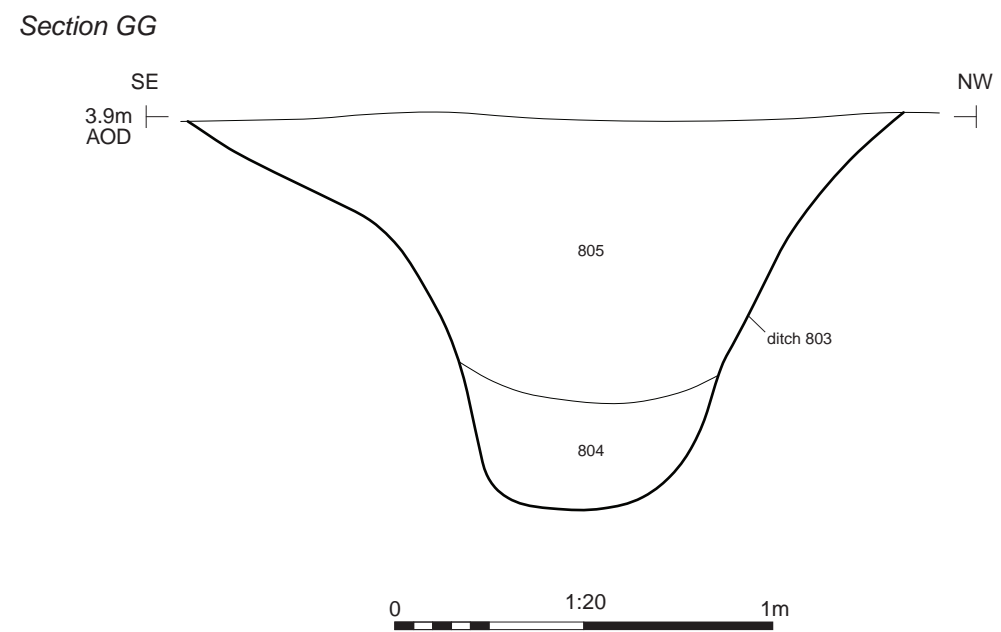
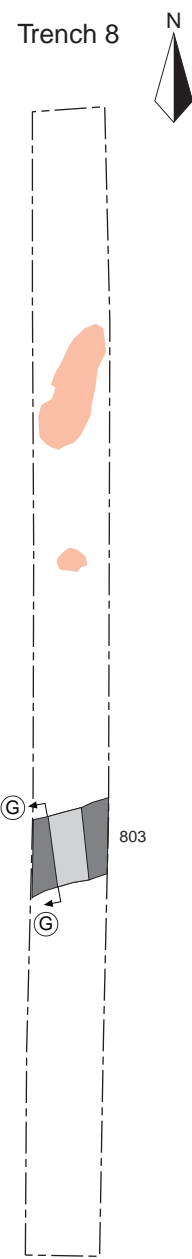
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 7: plan, section and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	SU0429	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	27/10/2022	8
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:200 & 1:20	



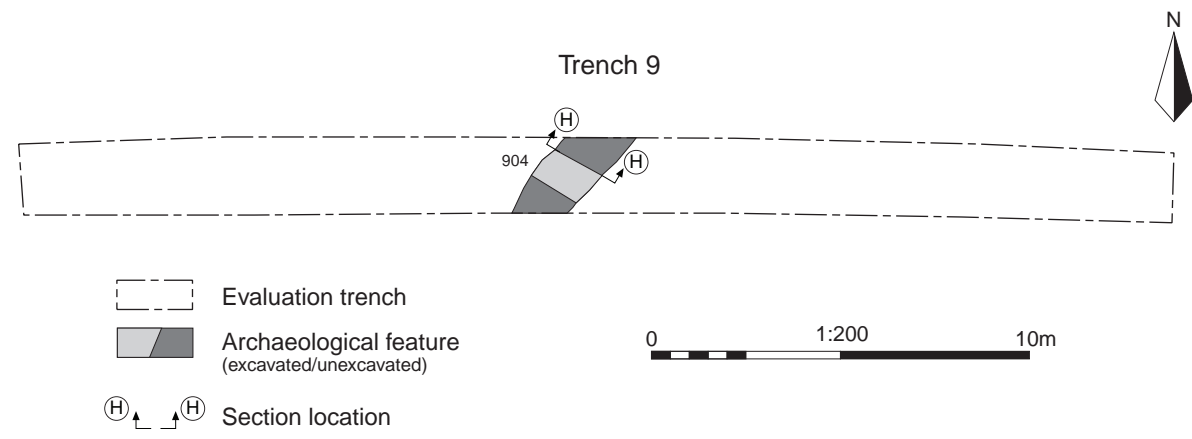
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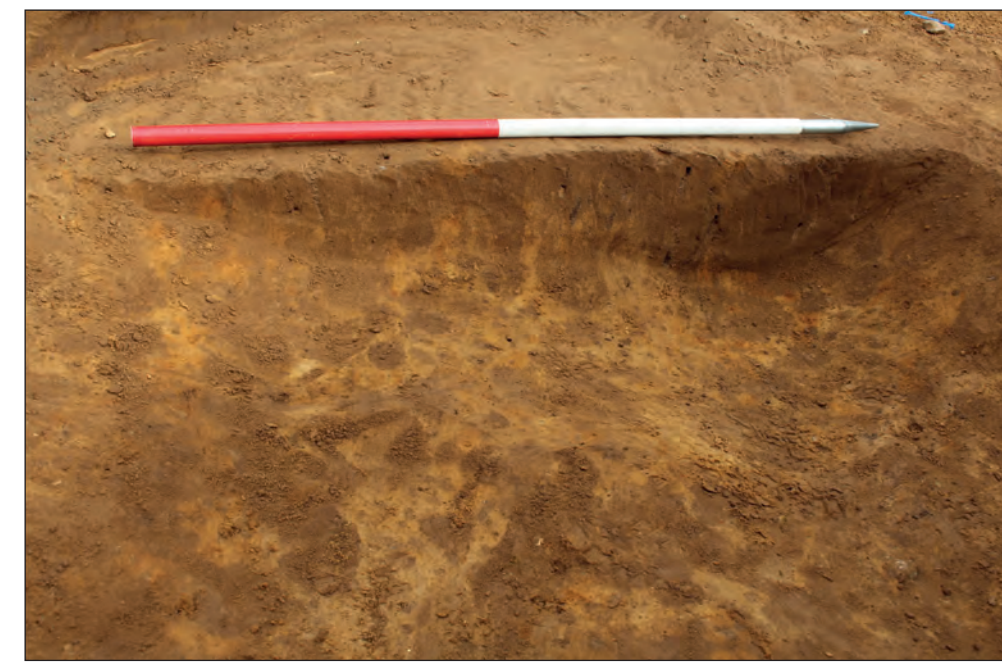
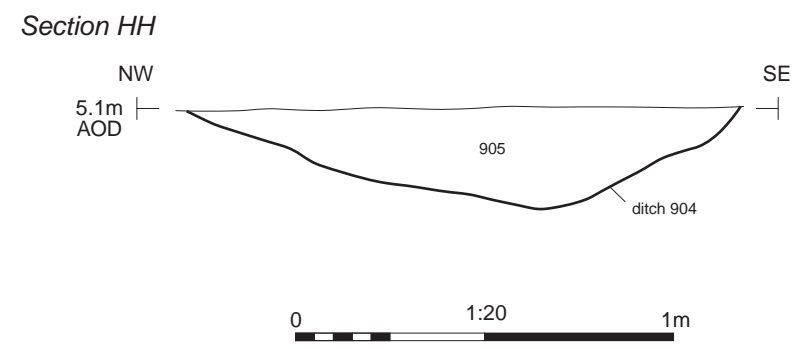
PROJECT TITLE  
 Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road, Shottisham

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 8: plan, section and photographs**

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Trench 9, looking east (1m scales)



Ditch 904, looking north-east (1m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 9: plan, section and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	SU0429	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	31/10/2022	10
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:200 & 1:20	



Trench, looking south-west (1m scales)



Ditch 1112, looking south-east (0.3m scale)

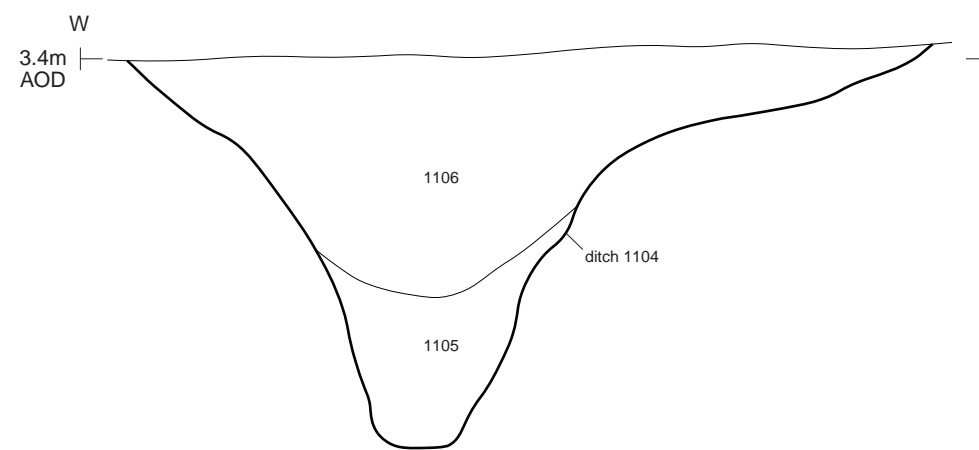


Ditch 1104, looking north (1m scales)

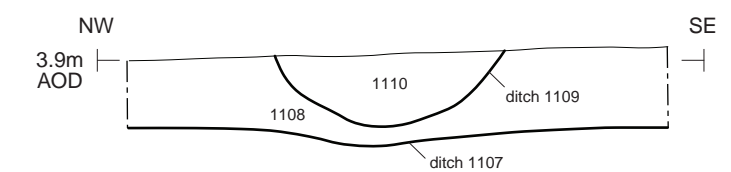


Ditches 1109 and 1109, looking north-east (1m scale)

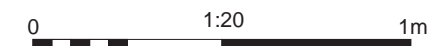
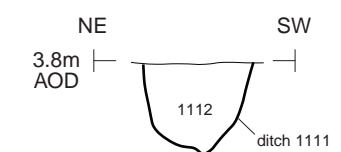
Section II



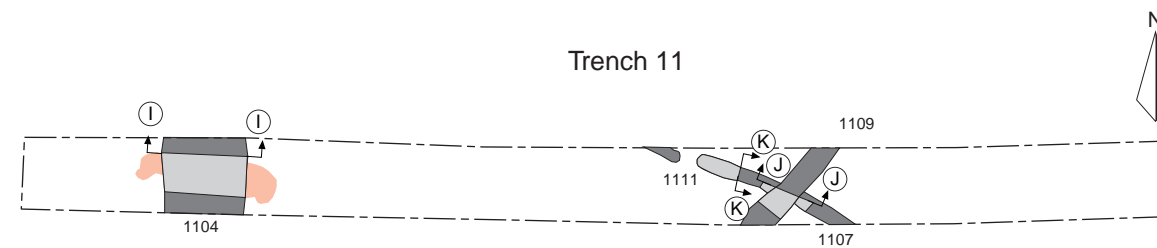
Section JJ



Section KK



Trench 11



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Tree throw
- Section location



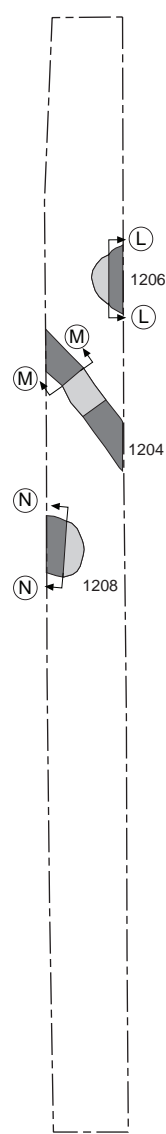
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PROJECT TITLE  
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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 11: plan, sections and  
 photographs**

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 CHECKED BY DB DATE 31/10/2022  
 APPROVED BY SB SCALE@A3 1:200 & 1:20 11

Trench 12



--- Evaluation trench  
 ▨ Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)

Ⓛ ↗ ↘ Ⓛ Section location

0 1:200 10m

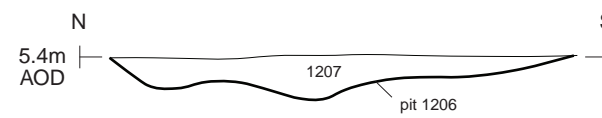


Trench 12, looking north (1m scales)

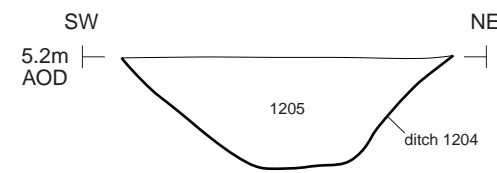


Ditch 1204, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

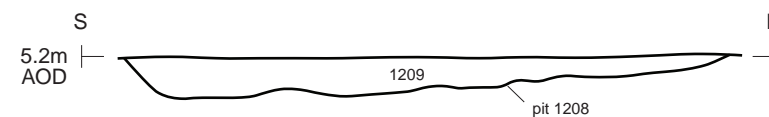
Section LL



Section MM



Section NN



0 1:20 1m



Pit 1208, looking west (1m scale)

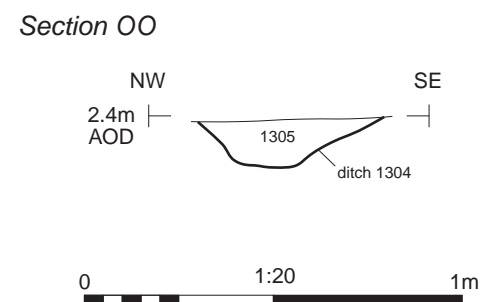
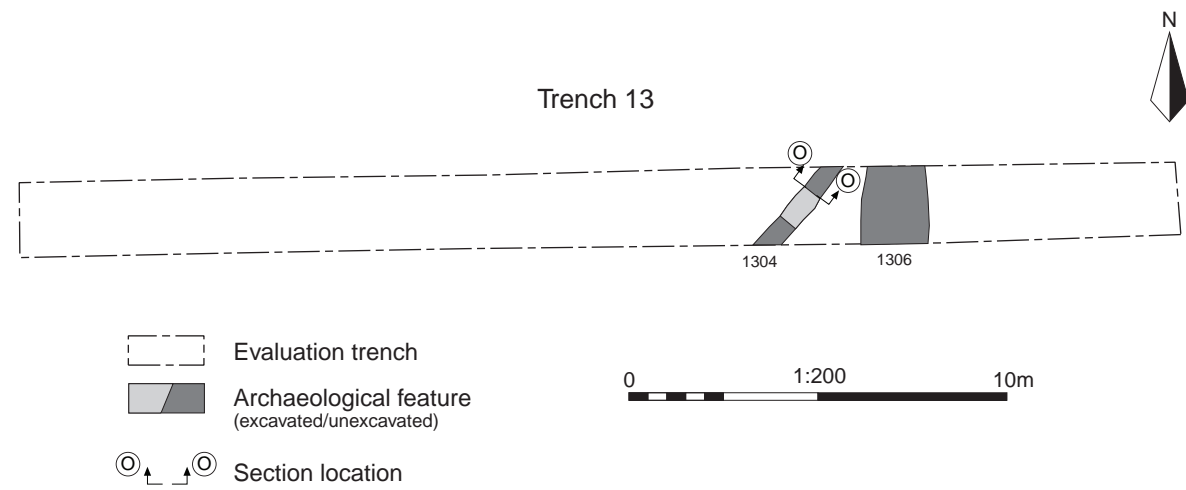
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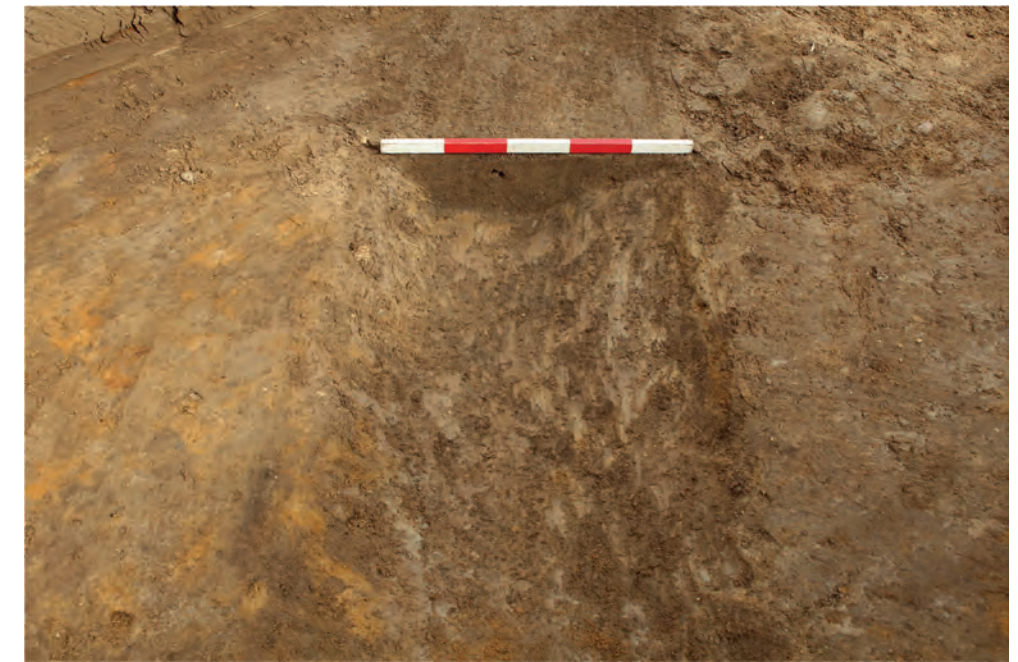
FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 12: plan, sections and  
 photographs**

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Trench 13, looking east (1m scales)



Ditch 1304, looking north-east (0.5m scale)

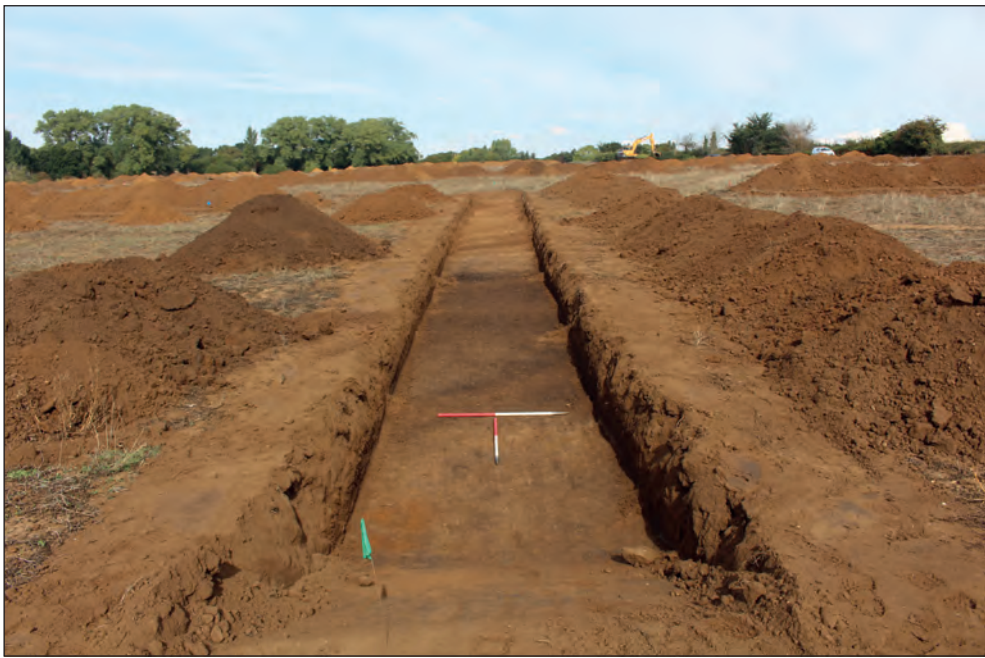
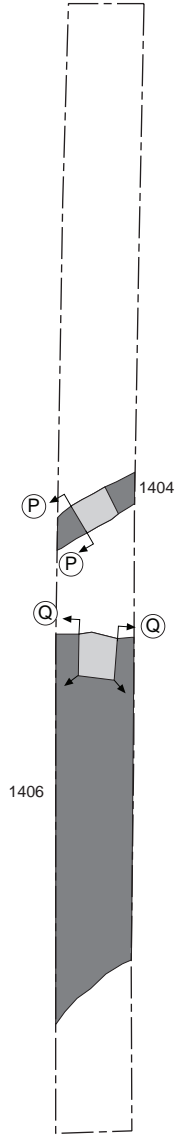
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PROJECT TITLE  
**Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road, Shottisham**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 13: plan, section and photographs**

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	SU0429	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	31/10/2022	<b>13</b>
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:200 & 1:20	

Trench 14 



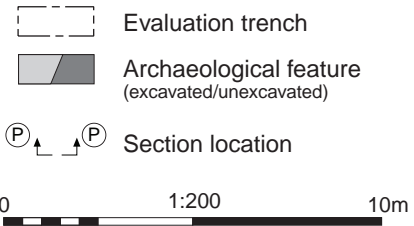
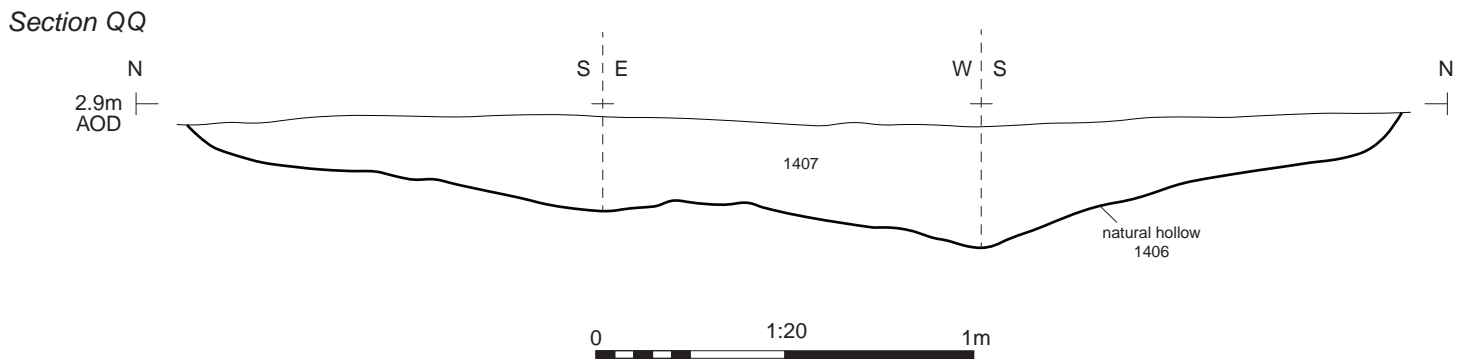
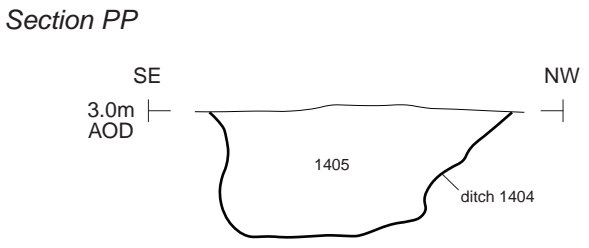
Trench 14, looking north (1m scales)



Ditch 1404, looking south-west (0.5m scale)



Natural hollow 1406, looking south (1m scale)



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FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 14: plan, sections and  
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	KL	PROJECT NO.	SU0429	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DB	DATE	27/10/2022	14
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:200 & 1:20	



Trench 15, looking west (1m scales)



Ditch 1506, looking north-east (0.4m scale)

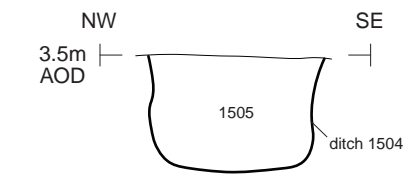


Ditch 1504, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

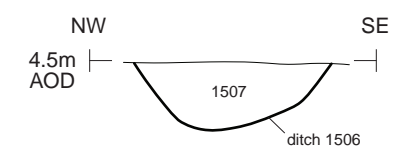


Quarry pit 1508, looking north-east (1m scale)

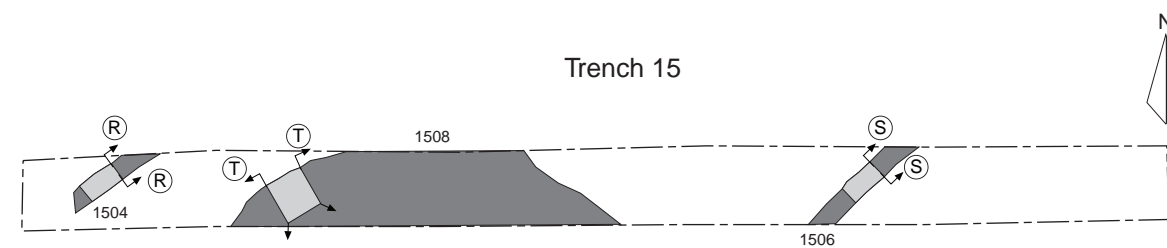
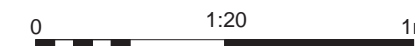
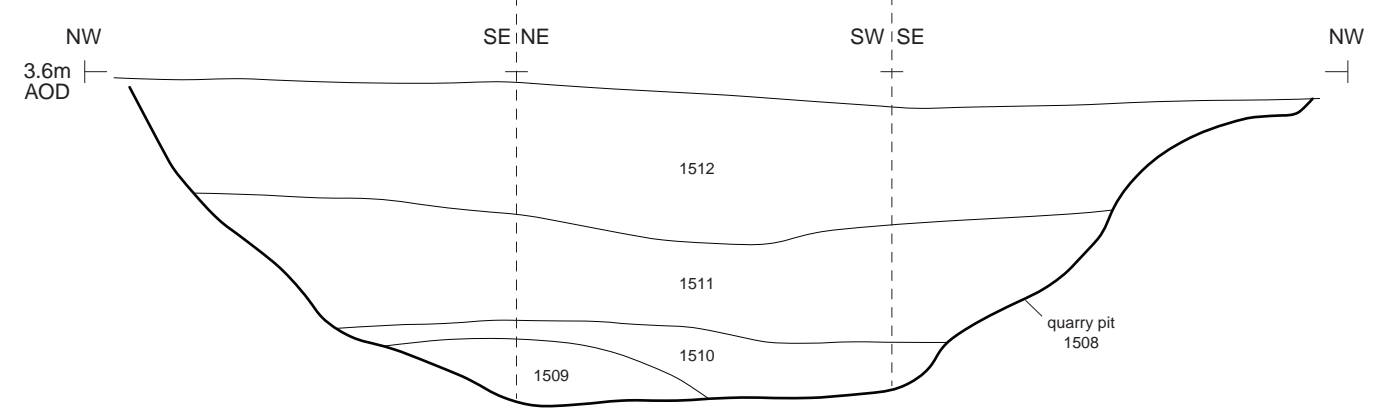
Section RR



Section SS



Section TT



- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Section location

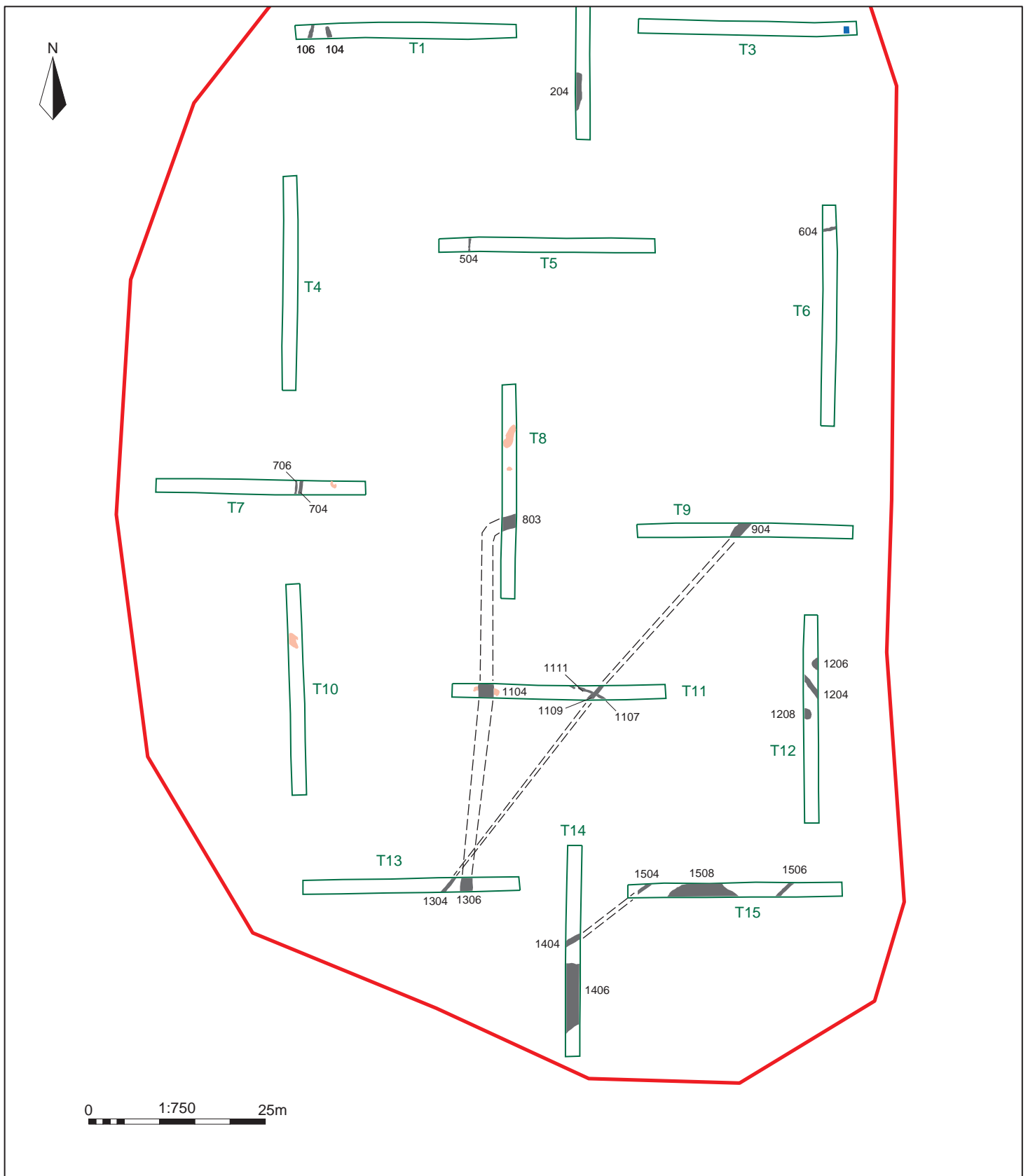








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PROJECT TITLE  
**Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road, Shottisham**

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 15: plan, sections and photographs**

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 CHECKED BY **DB** DATE **27/10/2022**  
 APPROVED BY **SB** SCALE @A3 **1:200 & 1:20** **15**



-  Site boundary
-  Excavation area
-  Archaeological feature
-  Modern
-  Tree throw
-  Projected



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PROJECT TITLE

Shottisham Hall Farm, Alderton Road,  
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FIGURE TITLE

Plan showing interpreted alignments

DRAWN BY KL PROJECT NO. SU0429  
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 APPROVED BY SB SCALE@A4 1:750

FIGURE NO.

16



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