

# Land Adjacent to Holly House, Bardwell

**BAR 072**

## **Post-Excavation Assessment Report**

**SCCAS REPORT No. 2008/226**

**Client: Mrs S. Bone**

Author: Elizabeth Muldowney

**January 2012**



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Report Date: January 2012

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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** SE/05/1280/P

**Date of Fieldwork:** 4th August – 27th August 2008

**Grid Reference:** TL 9438 7383

**Funding Body:** Mrs S. Bone

**Curatorial Officer:** Dr. Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** Elizabeth Muldowney

**Oasis Reference:** Suffolkc1-41333

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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## Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land adjacent to Holly House, Bardwell between the 4th and the 27th of August 2008. It revealed evidence for a shifting pattern of occupation within the development area. The majority of the activity was dated to between the late 12th and the 14th century, with two undated earlier phases as well as some post-medieval to modern land use.

The earliest land use comprised part of a probable post-built structure and a number of isolated pits and truncated ditches, all of which were undated. Six phases of development have been indentified within the medieval period. The length of the individual phases is unknown although it is likely that none were of lasting duration. This period saw the construction of ditched boundaries/enclosures and numerous deep pits believed to have a craft/industrial function, possibly associated with tanning, which predated the construction of a small building that probably fronted onto Up Street. However, as the excavation area was relatively small no full building or enclosure plans were retrieved. The site appears to have been disused or formed part of a paddock following the disuse of the structure in the 14th century. The clay floor surfaces of the structure survived well despite shallow topsoil coverage and showed no sign of agricultural disturbance. A small number of garden rubbish pits were constructed in the early 20th century close to the northern boundary of the site.

# 1. Introduction

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An archaeological excavation was carried out on land adjacent to Holly House, Bardwell between the 4th – 27th August 2008. The work was undertaken in accordance with a brief and specification issued by Jess Tipper, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Conservation Team (Appendix 1).

Previously an evaluation was carried out on the site in April 2008 by SCCAS Field Team (Tester 2008). The fieldwork was required to mitigate for the impact of the proposed construction of two holiday cottages, a new driveway and parking area (Planning Application SE/05/1280/P).

## 1.1 Topography and geology

The site lies at TL 9438 7383 at a height of c. 33m OD on the east side of Up Street within the village of Bardwell (Fig. 1). The development area was generally flat and had been most recently used as a horse paddock, although immediately prior to the excavation the area was vacant and had become overgrown with brambles and scrub. The site overlies sands and gravels to the east, becoming increasingly clayey to the west. There is an almost vertical drop of approximately 1.5m at the western limit of the property down to the level of Up Street.

## 1.2 Archaeological and historical background

The site lies within the medieval village of Bardwell, on the edge of the green, and as such had a high potential for archaeological remains dating from the medieval period onwards. Previous archaeological interventions within the village have been sparse; however, the remains of a possible medieval floor foundation level had been identified at Croft House, Quaker Lane (BAR 067, Fig. 1). A brief summary of the Historic Environment Records (HER) is included in Table 1 below.

Reference	Type	Form	Date	Description
BAR 026	Building	Church	Medieval	Church of St. Peter and Paul. Roman coin found near gate in c. 1930
BAR 028	Find Spot	Architectural fragment	Medieval	13th-century carved stones and pillar from demolished manor house
BAR 038	Building	Windmill	Post-medieval	19th–20th-century tower windmill
BAR 058	Watching Brief	Ditch and pits	?Medieval/post-medieval	Undated features identified during watching brief on foundation trenches
BAR 067	Monitoring	Structural remains	Medieval	Clay floor surface within a 14th-century hall building, Croft House
BAR 071	Evaluation	Ditch	Post-medieval	Large boundary ditch parallel with School Lane, infilled 16th–18th century

Table 1. Selected HER information for Bardwell

The first edition OS map (1880; Fig. 2) shows a small structure on the site of the present Holly House within a large irregular field. There is a slight offset to the north-east between the modern and old mapping; however, if the two were realigned the structures would overlap. By 1890 the house and outbuildings on the 2nd edition map match the modern arrangement reasonably well with little or no alteration to the field. The north-western part of the field was taken up as gardens for the properties facing onto Up Street at some point after the 3rd edition map was created in the early 20th century, at which point the field was much reduced in size and divided into two land parcels (Fig. 1).

Three linear trenches (Fig. 3) were excavated during the evaluation in April 2008, and two ditches, a clay building platform and a posthole were revealed (Tester 2008). The features were predominantly sited in the north-west corner of the development area within the footprint of the proposed structures and on the line of the new access road. The artefact assemblage retrieved indicated a 12th to 14th century date for the structure, and ditches with no evidence for continuation of use in the late medieval period or beyond. The clay platform survived well despite the shallow topsoil coverage in this part of the site (Tester 2008). These two factors suggested that after the structure had fallen into disuse the field had not been used for arable agriculture and that little or no intervention had taken place from the 14th century onwards. The good state of preservation and extent of the threat to the deposits posed by the proposed development necessitated the full excavation of the building footprint and the associated access road and carpark area.



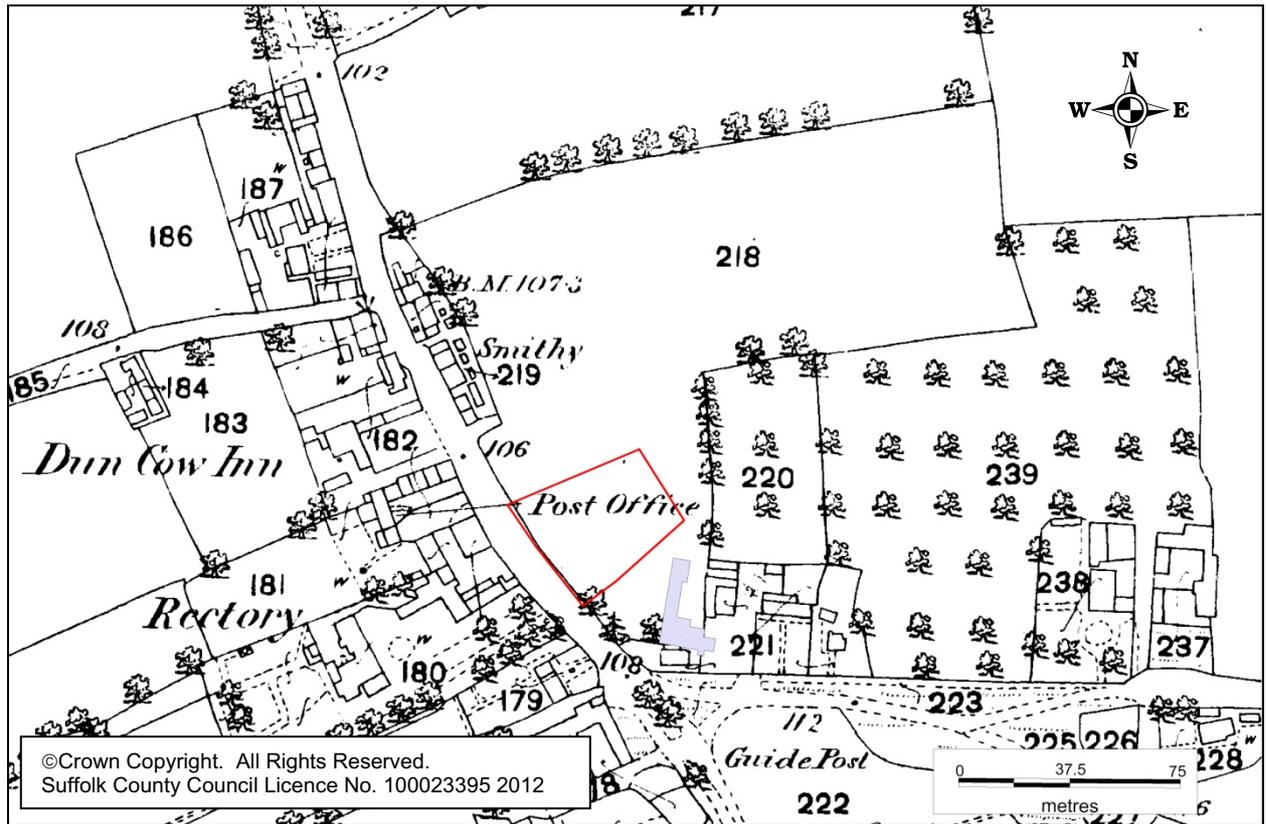


Figure 2. 1st Edition OS map (c.1880), development area outlined in red, modern footprint of Holly House shaded blue

## 2. Aims and objectives

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The excavation specification states that 'the academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation, in the form of finds and features'. The main aims of the project were therefore to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site with particular reference to origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organization, character, function, status and significance, as well as the nature of any social, economic and industrial activities taking place. The research aims discussed below were considered pertinent at the commencement of the project; they will be reappraised and their relevance reconsidered in Section 7 below.

All datable features encountered in the evaluation were identified as being of medieval date (12th to 14th century), and as such the initial research aims were focused on this period. The main themes identified for this period in the regional research framework (Wade 2000) that might be addressed by the analysis of the site are listed below.

- Origins of current rural settlements – although it is known that most rural settlements in the region date from the Saxon or medieval period little is known of their origins.
- Form of medieval buildings – few plans of medieval structures have been recorded.
- Role of craft/industry – questions concerning the role and significance of rural production in the increasingly unified landscape have been highlighted for investigation.
- The character of rural settlements – layout and form of the medieval settlement and its development

### 3. Methodology

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The somewhat irregular shape of the excavation area was a reflection of the shape of the proposed development and included the footprint of the two proposed dwellings, associated drainage features, carpark and driveway. Topsoil and subsoil, where present, were stripped using a three tonne tracked compact 360° excavator, following the removal of a number of small trees and scrub. The stripping was carried out in two episodes due to the compact nature of the site and problems with spoil storage space. The southern part of the site was stripped and excavated first, and following approval from the SCC Archaeological Development Control Officer this area was then used to store the spoil from the remainder of the excavation area. In total an area of 2500 sq m was investigated. The position of the excavation area was located using a total station theodolite (TST) in relation to OS reference points.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection other than those that were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using SCCAS pro-forma sheets. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales, monochrome photographs and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits. Levels were taken across the stripped area using the TST but were not recorded for individual excavated features.

Three 20L and three 30L environmental samples were taken from relevant contexts to investigate possible survival of micro and macro-botanical remains.

Weather conditions were generally favourable for the excavation and the site itself was on good free-draining geology, however, towards the western end of the area the natural sands and gravels included a higher percentage of clay, and all features in this area over a depth of 0.8m filled rapidly with ground water, which hindered their excavation.

## 4. Results

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### 4.1 Introduction

Archaeological remains were encountered across the whole excavation area (Fig. 3), but were densest towards the north-west side of the site closest to the road frontage on Up Street. The majority of the features encountered were pits and layers (predominantly associated with one or more structures), with a smaller number of ditches and postholes present. The full quantification of feature types is listed in Table 2.

<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Number</b>
Construction cut	1
Ditch	6
Hollow	1
Layers	28
Linear feature	2
Pit	19
Posthole	8
Total	65

Table 2. Number of features by type

### 4.2 Phasing

Two main periods of occupation have been identified, with some evidence for two earlier undated phases. The undated activity and medieval period have been subdivided into separate activity phases.

Undated – Phases 1 - 2

Medieval (late 12th–14th century) – Phases 3 - 9

Post-medieval to modern (16th–20th century)

However, for the medieval period there was little differentiation in the pottery assemblage and all activity is believed to have taken place in a relatively short period. The phasing has therefore been reliant upon stratigraphy, spatial relationships and groupings based on feature types. The results will be presented below by period and then by phase where appropriate. Within each period or phase the features will be described in the following order: pits, postholes, ditches, other features. Fill descriptions will only be included where appropriate, as full context descriptions are presented in Appendix 2. A summary of the phasing and pottery spotdating can be found in Appendix 3.

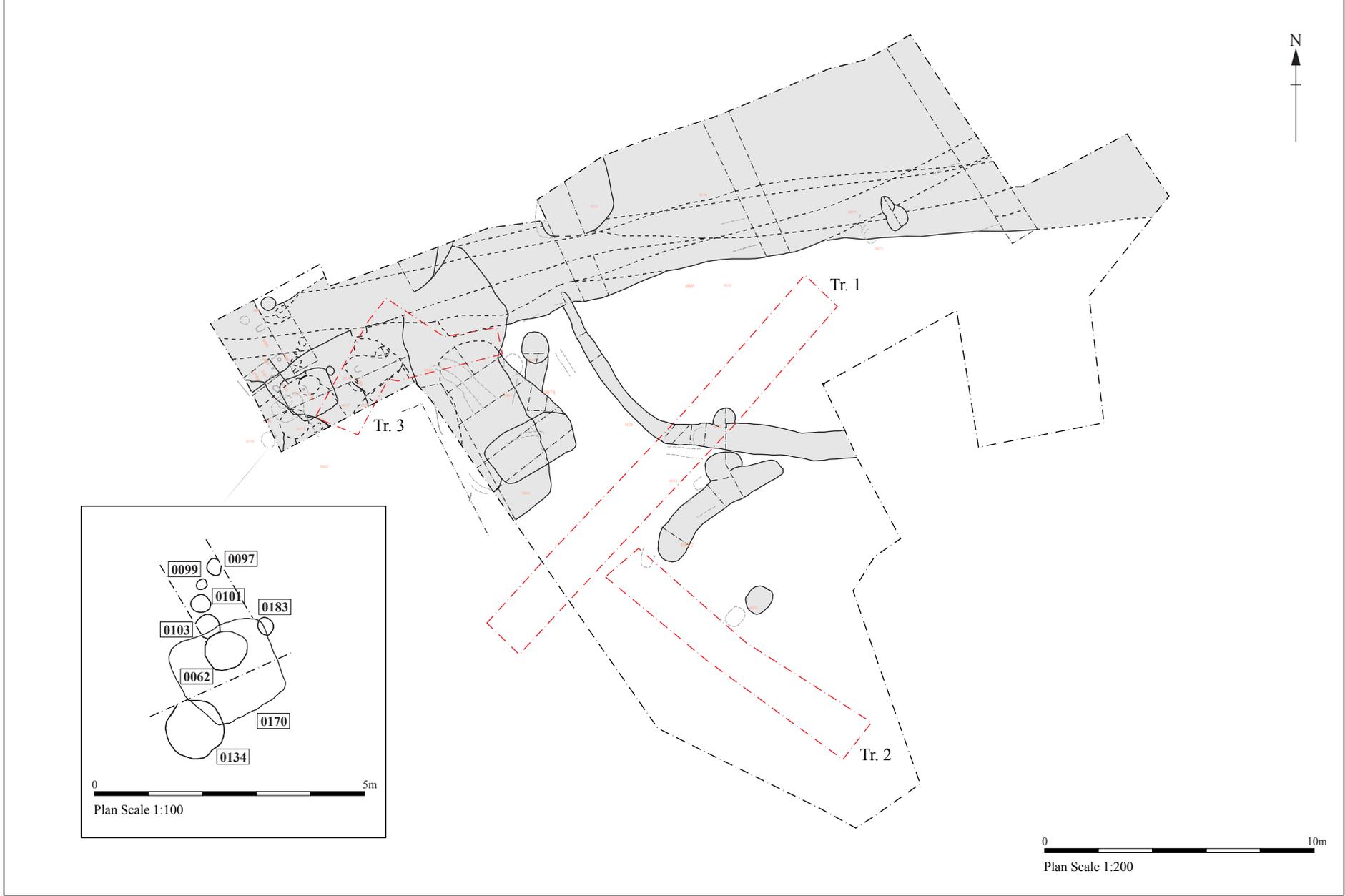


Figure 3. Site plan showing location of all features and evaluation trenches

## **4.3 Undated**

This period has been subdivided into two phases of activity (Phases 1 to 2), neither of which could be dated. It comprises a small number of stratigraphically early postholes, a pit and ditches sealed by a redeposited gravelly layer. The features attributed to Phases 1 and 2 were totally devoid of artefacts and, as a consequence, remain undated.

However, they clearly predate the Phase 3 features and must themselves, therefore, be medieval or earlier in date.

### *4.3.1 Phase 1*

This phase comprises six postholes, a small pit and two linear features (described as ditches), none of which contained any artefacts (Fig. 4). Five postholes (0097, 0099, 0101, 0103 and 0183) formed an arc and may have been part of a structure, but no ground plan was discernible from the remaining evidence. Four of these postholes, plus a fifth which was not part of the arc, were sealed by a layer of redeposited sandy gravel 0093 (Phase 2; Fig. 5) that had accumulated in a slight hollow. Although the two linear features/ditches (0078 and 0180) are included in this phase as stratigraphically early, their association with the postholes and the pit is not well defined and their inclusion is tentative.

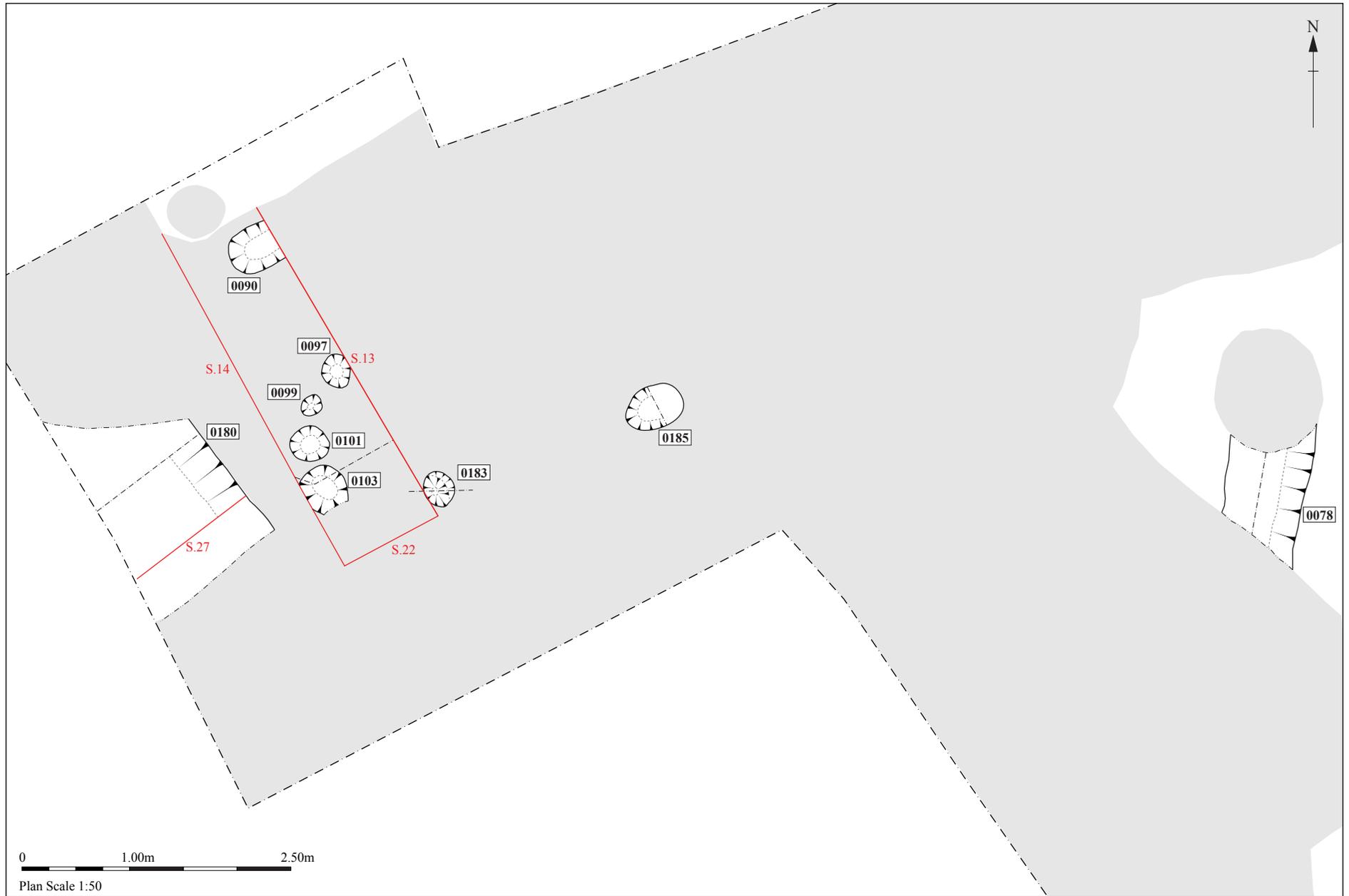


Figure 4. Phase 1 plan

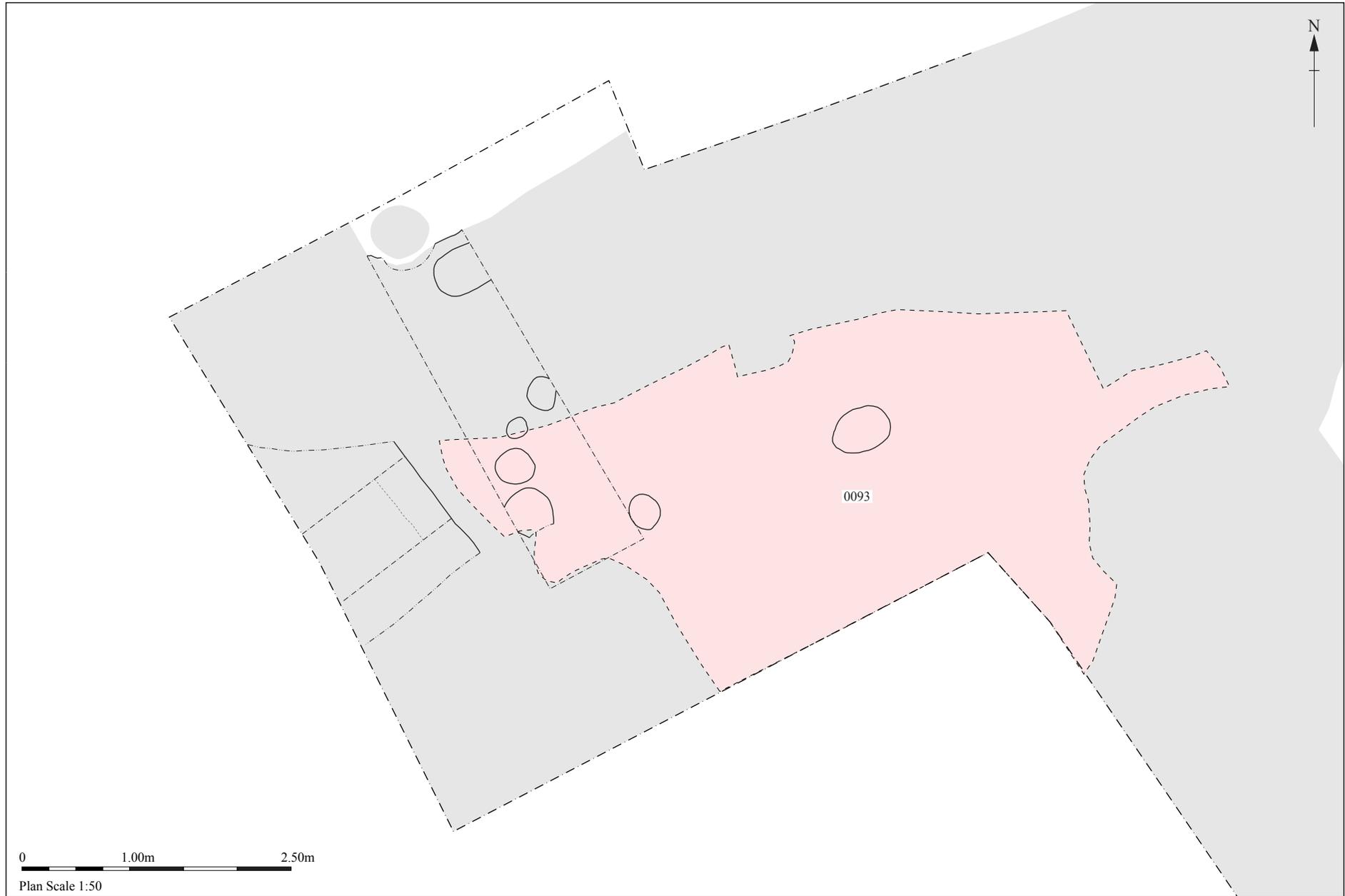


Figure 5. Phase 2 layer 0093

## **Pits**

Pit 0090 was sub-circular in plan and U-shaped in profile with a flat base, it measured 0.53m in length, 0.42m in width and 0.08m in depth. The single fill (0091) contained no datable artefacts. The pit was heavily truncated by Phase 5 ditch 0086 (Fig. 6, Section 13).

## **Postholes**

Posthole 0097 was located 1m to the south-east of pit 0090. It was circular in plan with a U-shaped profiled, steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.32m in diameter and 0.22m deep. The single undated fill (0098) was described as being mid brownish grey silty sand similar to the fills of adjacent postholes 0099, 0101 and 0103. It was truncated by Phase 5 ditch 0088.

Posthole 0099 was located 0.16m to the south-west of posthole 0097. It was circular in plan with almost vertical sides narrowing to a tapered base. It measured 0.22m in diameter and 0.45m deep. The single fill (0100) was undated.

Posthole 0101 was located 0.08m to the south of posthole 0099. It was circular in plan with a U shaped profile, and it had steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.38m in diameter and 0.13m deep. The single fill (0102) was undated.

Posthole 0103 was situated 0.05m to the south of posthole 0101. It was circular in plan with a U shaped profile and a concave base. It measured 0.22m in diameter and 0.45m deep. The single fill (0104) was undated.

Posthole 0183 was situated 0.7m to the east of posthole 0103. It was oval in plan with a U shaped profile which was stepped on the east side, and a flat base. It measured 0.34m in width and 0.28m deep. The single fill (0184) was undated.

Posthole 0185 was situated 1.7m to the east of posthole 0183. It was oval in plan with a U shaped profile, steep to vertical sides and a concave base. It measured 0.52m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.19m in depth. The single fill (0186) was undated.

Postholes 0099, 0101, 0103, 0183 and 0185 were all sealed by Phase 2 layer 0093.

## **Ditches**

Ditch 0078 was located 6m to the east of the main cluster of features, it was a narrow undated linear feature oriented north to south. It had a shallow U-shaped profile and measured 1.3m in length, 1m in width and 0.14m deep. Its single fill (0079) contained no artefacts. The ditch was truncated to the north by the late 13th to mid 14th-century pit 0047 (Phase 8) and to the south by Phase 3 pit 0082.

Ditch 0180 was located at the western limit of the development area and was partially obscured by the baulk (Fig. 7, Section 27). It was oriented north-west to south-east. Linear in form, it had a wide U-shaped profile with a concave base. It measured 0.7m in length, 1.05m in width and 0.27m in depth. There were two fills within the ditch. Lower fill 0181 was a light yellowish grey clay with orangey green mottling that suggested the presence of cess like material. Upper fill 0182 contained moderate amounts of medium to large flint nodules, which were notably absent from the other ditches recorded on the site.

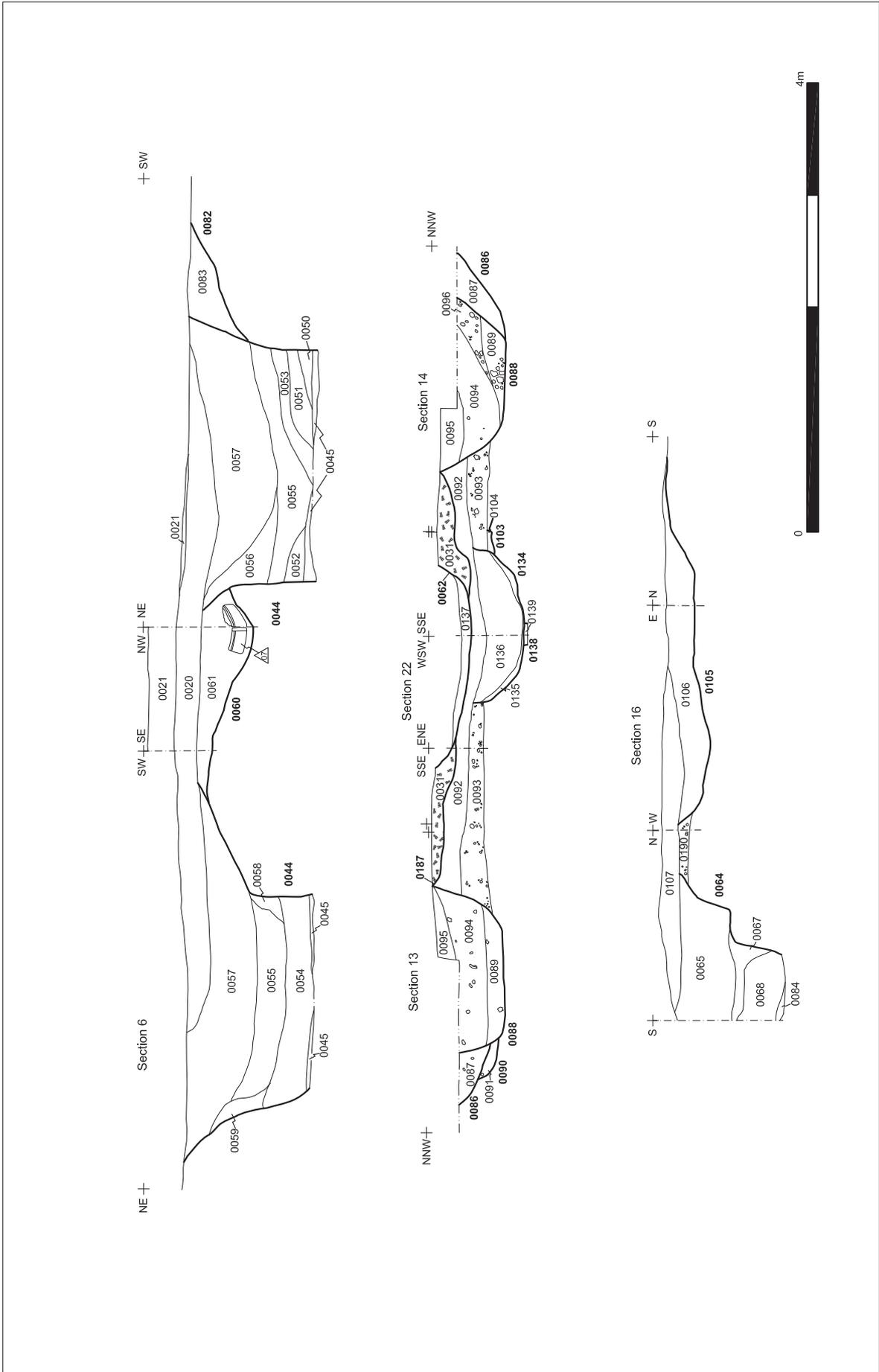


Figure 6. Sections 6, 13, 16 & 22 (scale 1:50 on A4)

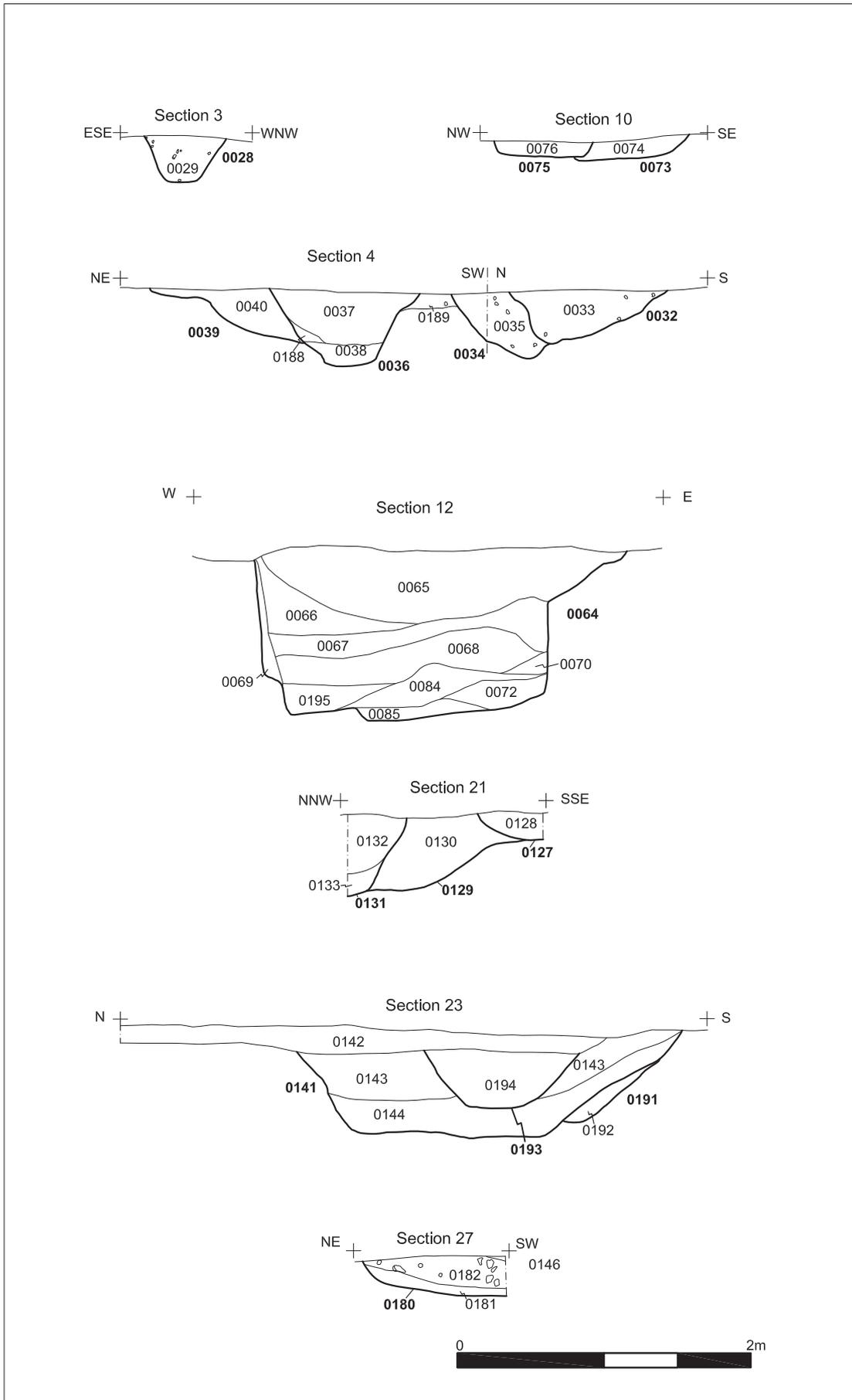


Figure 7. Sections 3, 4, 10, 12, 21, 23 & 27 (scale 1:40 on A4)

### *4.3.2 Phase 2*

This phase consisted of a single layer of redeposited natural sandy gravel. The accumulation/ deposition of this material marked the disuse of the Phase 1 posthole cluster. It filled a slight hollow in the land surface and may have derived from levelling the area around the possible posthole structure after it was disused (Fig. 5).

#### **Other features**

Layer 0093 (Fig. 6, Section 13, also recorded as 0178 and 0190) extended across an area measuring 5m by 3m and survived to a maximum depth of 0.28m. It was described as being light brownish orange silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. The layer had been comprehensively truncated by later intrusions on all sides, however it did not extend to the west as far as ditch 0180 and to the east it petered out where the land sloped upwards. Its function is uncertain, and no artefacts were retrieved suggesting that it predated the medieval period.

## **4.4 Medieval (12th–14th c.)**

Most of the activity on the site dates to the medieval period, predominantly between the late 12th and 14th centuries. Seven phases of development have been identified within the two hundred year range indicated by the pottery assemblage (Phases 3 to 9). The length of the individual phases is unknown although it is likely that none were of lasting duration. This period saw the construction of ditched boundaries/enclosures and numerous deep pits as well as the construction and modification of a small building. However, as the excavation area was relatively small there were no complete building or enclosure plans.

### *4.4.1 Phase 3*

This phase comprised a north-east to south-west orientated ditch and two large sub-rectangular pits (Fig. 8). The single ditch was almost entirely truncated by later recuts, but the straight edge found at the western end suggested that it either terminated or that there was a corner return to the north here. The form of the later versions (Fig. 10) suggests that it was turning and may well have been the south side of an enclosure lying almost entirely to the north of the development area. The two pits were substantial features, both had been truncated by later activity and were partially obscured by the baulks. Their function is uncertain but their large size and vertical sides might indicate that they were tanks used for some form of industrial processing, possibly tanning.

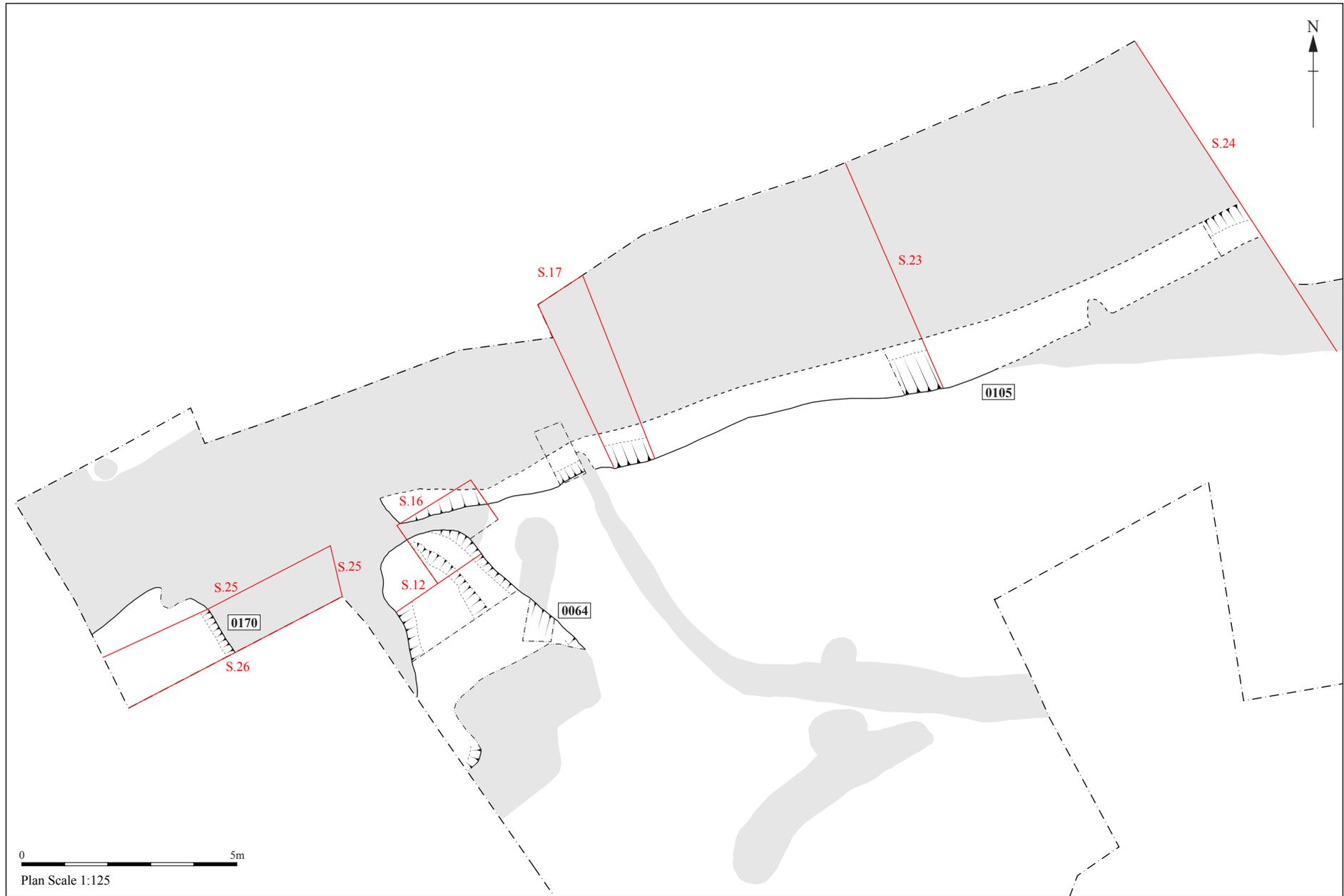


Figure 8. Phase 3 plan

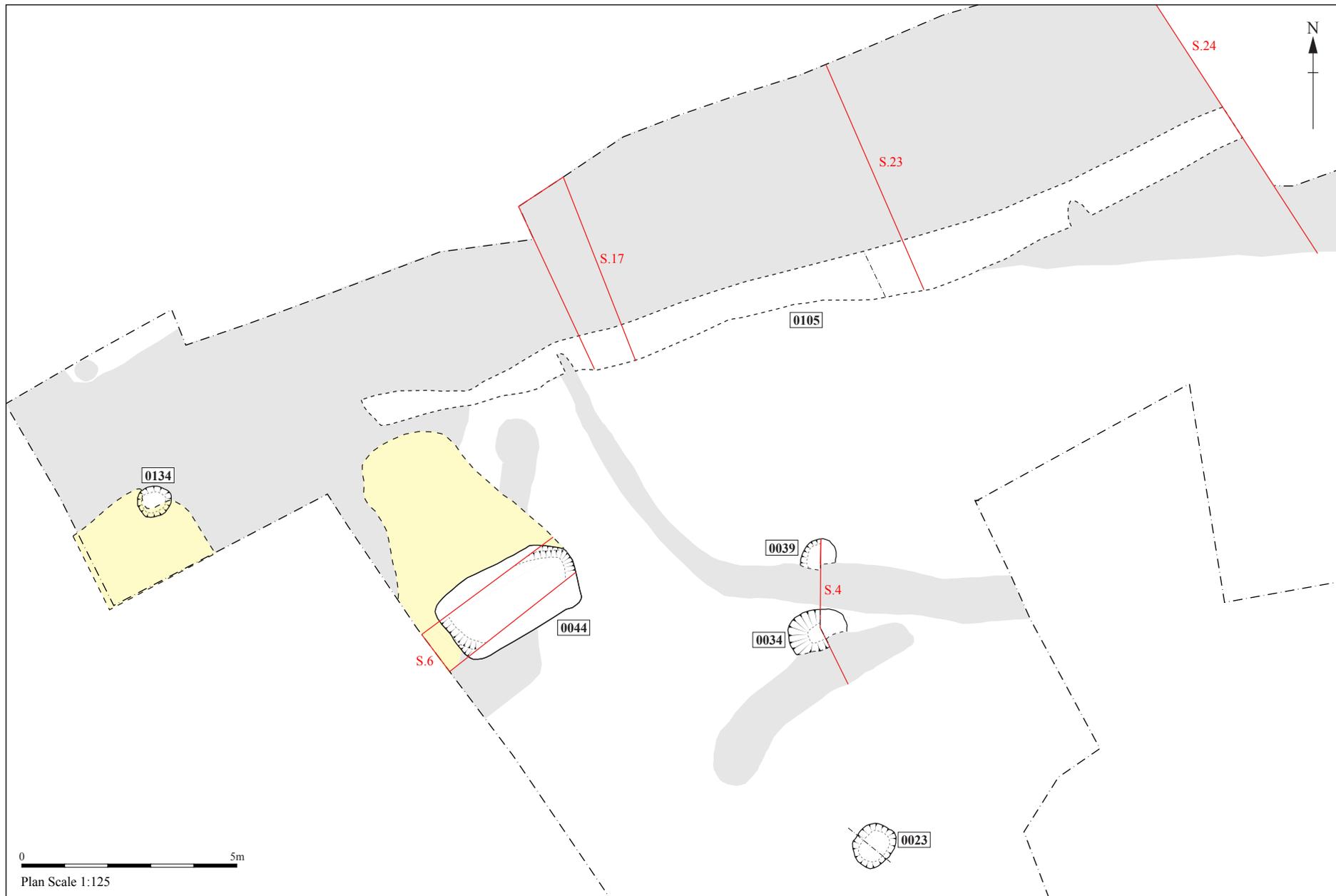


Figure 9. Phase 4



Figure 10. Phase 5 plan

## Pits

Pit 0170 (also recorded as 0138) was located at the western side of the development area (Fig. 11, Sections 25 and 26). Its western and southern sides both extended beyond the limit of excavation, but it is likely to have been sub-rectangular in plan. It measured 2.6m+ in length, 2.1m+ in width and 0.82m+ in depth. The east side of the pit was vertical. The base was not exposed as excavation stopped due to the depth below topsoil and the rising groundwater which made the sections unstable. It contained two fills: lower fill 0173 contained two small fragments of fired clay; upper fill 0174 (0139) also contained five fragments of fired clay. The pit cut Phase 2 redeposited gravelly layer 0093, and was truncated by small pit 0134 (Phase 4).

Pit 0064 (also recorded as 0060, 0171 and 0082) was located 4m to the east of pit 0170 (Fig. 7, Section 12). It measured approximately 5m in length, 3m in width and 1.18m in depth. Its west side was almost vertical, but the east side had a shallow upper edge forming a shelf before a sharp break of slope to a vertical edge, the base was slightly irregular but generally flat. It contained the remnants of a clay lining (0069) on the western edge of the pit and nine further identified fills. Lower fill 0085 was a thin deposit of inwashed gravel, presumably derived from the edges of the pit, which partially covered the natural clay base of the pit. Fill 0085 was sealed by an 0.2m deep deposit of dark humic rich material (0072), which was in turn, below a deposit of mid grey sandy material with lenses of orange sand and gravel (0084) that appears to have entered the pit from the east side and was 0.31m at its deepest. Fill 0084 was below a further dark humic deposit (0195) similar to fill 0072, measuring 0.2m deep, which was in turn sealed by a relatively thick deposit (0.26m deep) of mid grey silty sand 0068. This was overlaid by a band of redeposited orangey yellow gravelly sand (0067) approximately 0.16m deep. The extent and uniformity of this layer suggested that it was unlikely to derive from collapsed material from the upper sides of the pit and it may have been deliberately dumped into the pit to seal the deposits below. Above this was a deposit of very dark brown silty sand with some clay content (0066), which was confined to the western side of the pit. Upper fill 0065 (0061, 0083, 0072) was also very dark brown in colour and distinguished from deposit 0066 by chalk flecks, its composition and appearance suggests a gradual accumulation of material within the disused pit. No datable material was derived from the lower five fills, fill 0068 contained two sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery and one fragment of animal bone, fill 0066 contained four

sherds of late 12th to 14th century pottery as well as one piece of oyster shell, upper fill 0065 (0061, 0083) contained twenty-two sherds of similarly dated pottery, one fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) and three fragments of animal bone. Two fragments of a circular limestone moulding were also retrieved from 0061. The finds within fills 0066 and 0065 probably derive from a period after the pit was no longer used.

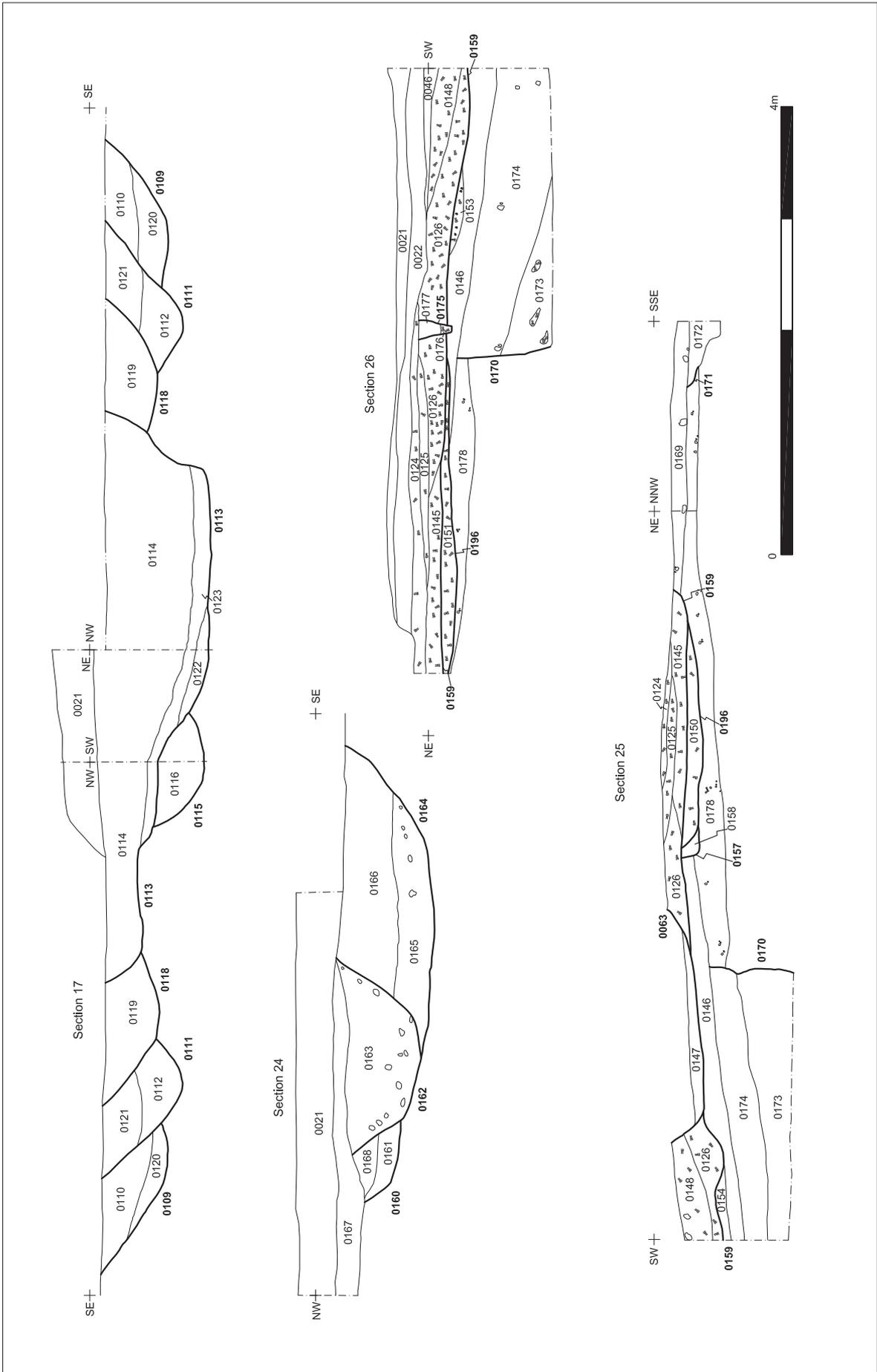


Figure 11. Sections 17 & 24-26 (scale 1:50 on A4)

## **Ditch**

Ditch 0105 (also recorded as 0109, 0129, 0160 and 0191) was a linear feature oriented WSW to ENE that ran for 21m from its western terminal/corner to the eastern limit of excavation (Fig. 6, Section 16; Fig. 11, Section 17). It measured 0.92m+ in width and had an average depth of 0.52m. Within the five excavated segments between one and two fills were present, none of which contained any artefacts. The origin of this feature is uncertain, but it is included here because it is possible that the construction of the pits was contemporary with the setting out of the ditch to the north-east, although it remains possible that this boundary was an earlier feature, predating Phase 3, or a later feature associated with the pits in Phase 4.

### *4.4.2 Phase 4*

This phase comprised the probable maintenance of Phase 3 or earlier ditch 0105 and the construction of five pits and an associated layer (Fig. 9). Pit 0044 was similar to, although smaller than, the large sub-rectangular pits in Phase 3, and may have been a replacement with a similar function. Pits 0134, 0023, 0034 and 0039 were considerably smaller and likely to have served a separate and not well understood function. The inclusion of the three pits 0023, 0034 and 0039 in this phase is tentative because they were stratigraphically unconnected to the other features in this phase and the available dating evidence is too homogenous to clearly define ceramic phases. However they are included here because of their physical similarity to pit 0134.

## **Pits**

Pit 0044 (Fig. 6, Section 6) cut Phase 3 pit 0064, it was sub-rectangular in plan oriented east to west along its long axis. It measured 3.3m in length, 1.6m in width and 1.28m in depth, with near vertical sides showing some erosion of the upper edges. The base was not observed but when augured it was found to be 0.08m below the excavated level and as such it is likely that the pit had a rectangular profile similar to its precursor 0064. The pit contained nine fills. Basal fill 0045 was dark brown silty clay measuring 0.12m deep, and contained two sherds of late 12th to 14th century pottery, one small fragment of animal bone and an iron blade fragment (SF 1005). This lay below three relatively thin dark silty fills (0050, 0051 and 0052/0053/0054). Context 0054 contained two sherds of late 12th–13th-century pottery as well as one piece of CBM and one animal bone fragment. These deposits were below two undated lenses of slumped sandy clay (0058 and 0059) adhering to the east and west sides of the pit. These were sealed by a 0.23m

deep band of redeposited gravelly sand (0055) that appeared to be deliberately deposited; it contained one sherd of late 12th–13th-century pottery as well as one fragment of fired clay. This was below a deposit of dark brownish grey sandy silt (0056), with some charcoal and daub flecks, that was confined to the western side of the pit entering from that side. It contained medieval pottery and one piece of fired clay. Upper fill 0057 was mid dark brownish grey silty sand measuring 0.54m deep, which contained a large finds assemblage including twenty-three sherds of late 12th–14th-century pottery, ten fragments of CBM, eight pieces of fired clay, four animal bone fragments and two oyster shells.

Pit 0134 (Fig. 6, Section 22) was circular in plan with steep sides, a U shaped profile and a flattish base, it measured 0.66m in diameter and 0.38m in depth. It contained two fills. Lower fill 0135 was a light yellowish grey clay silt derived from inwashed loose material from the edge of the pit. This was below the main fill 0136, a dark brownish grey clayey silt with a higher humic content. This upper fill contained four sherds of pottery dating from the late 12th–14th century. It cut the north-east corner of Phase 3 pit 0170. No similar features could be confidently ascribed to this phase and its function remains unclear.

Pit 0023 was sub circular with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 1.0m in length, 0.9m in width and 0.28m in depth and it contained two fills. Lower fill 0025 was undated, upper fill 0024 contained one sherd of late 12th–14th-century pottery, five CBM fragments, four pieces of daub and three pieces of clunch.

Pit 0034, located 4m to the north of pit 0023, was circular with steep sides and a concave base. The pit measured 1.1m in length, 0.9m in width and 0.48m in depth, and it was truncated to the south by Phase 5 ditch 0032. It was recorded as truncating layer 0189 which was only identified in section (Fig. 7, Section 4), but it is likely that this deposit formed as a result of trampling around the area when the pit was constructed and as such the layer is included in this phase. Single fill 0035 was undated.

Pit 0039 was located 0.98m to the north of pit 0034 on the north side of Phase 5 ditch 0036. It was circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, its southern side was truncated by ditch 0036. Single fill 0040 was undated.

## **Ditch**

Ditch 0105, if constructed in Phase 3, is likely to have remained in use in its original form during this phase, because once established it was replaced along broadly similar lines twice and is therefore unlikely to have been out of use at this point.

## **Other features**

Layer 0189 was located in the gap between pit 0034 and Phase 5 ditch 0036 (Fig. 7, Section 4). It comprised mid brownish grey clayey silt with moderate small stones and occasional gravel, measuring approximately 0.1m in depth. Its location and appearance indicate that this deposit derived from trampling close to the pit during its construction and use, as it appeared to be a very dirty version of the natural silty sand mixed with some humic material. It was not clearly visible in plan and its location was restricted to the small area between the pit and ditch. No datable artefacts were retrieved.

### *4.4.3 Phase 5*

This phase comprised the replacement of Phase 3/4 boundary or enclosure ditch 0105 with an extended version of the same feature, the construction of two ditches associated with it, as well as the accumulation of a humic layer sealing the disused Phase 4 pit 0134 (Fig. 10). Replacement ditch 0141 almost entirely truncated the earlier version 0105, and extended the boundary by at least 8m to the west where it passed beyond the limit of excavation. At this western end the ditch appeared to be starting to turn to the north which suggested that it might be the southern arm of a rectilinear enclosure, although this may only represent a localised irregularity with the feature continuing on to the contemporary road to the west. Ditch 0028 was offset from the southern side of this boundary/enclosure and may have formed part of an ancillary enclosure associated with its use. Short curvilinear ditch 0032 is tentatively included in this phase on account of its proximity to ditch 0028; its function is unclear. The full extent of the humic layer 0146 is unknown as only its east side survived within the area. To the north it was truncated by the Phase 6 replacement of ditch 0141 (0088) and to the west and south it extended beyond the limit of excavation. Its appearance suggested that it was an accumulation/deliberate deposit of soil, possibly to level the area over the deep Phase 3 pit 0170 which it also sealed.

## Ditches

Ditch 0141 (Fig. 7, Section 23, also recorded as 0086 (Fig. 6, Sections 13 and 14), 0111 (Fig. 11, Section 17), 0131, 0164 (Fig. 11, Section 24) and 0197) was a linear feature oriented WSW to ENE that ran for 34m across the full length of the development area passing into the limits of excavation to both the west and east. At the west end it appeared to curve away to the north and may have cornered just beyond the limit of excavation forming the southern side of a possible rectilinear enclosure lying to the north of the development area. It had fairly steep sides with some erosion of the upper edges and a flattish base. At its widest it measured 2.7m across and had a maximum depth of 0.70m. Within the six investigated segments between one and three fills were present, and artefacts were retrieved from three of the excavated slots predominantly from the upper fill. Lower fill 0165 contained one sherd of 12th–13th-century pottery and fill 0112 contained a 12th–14th-century sherd. Upper fills 0166, 0143 and 0132 contained four sherds of late 12th–14th century pottery. Fifteen animal bone fragments and a small quantity of fired clay, shell and flint were also retrieved from the feature.

Ditch 0028 (Fig. 7, Section 3, also recorded as 0036 (Fig. 7, Section 4) and 0127 (Fig. 7, Section 21)) was identified as ditch 0002 in Trench 1 in the evaluation (Tester 2008). It was curvilinear in plan, possibly forming the west and south sides of a small enclosure offset from the larger ditch 0141 to the north. It terminated at the north end (0127) 0.3m from the south side of ditch 0141 before running south for approximately 7m then curving to the east for 7.5m before passing beyond the limit of excavation. No return was located within the development area. It was U-shaped in profile with steep sides and a flat base measuring 0.55m in width and between 0.31 and 0.50m in depth. Between one and three fills were present in the three excavated slots. The upper fill in two of the slots contained datable artefacts producing nine sherds of late 12th/13th and late 12th–14th-century pottery, which was comparable with the 12th–13th-century date given to the nine sherds retrieved from the segment excavated in the evaluation. The ditch also contained eight fragments of fired clay and a single piece of animal bone. The ditch truncated the Phase 3/4 ditch 0105 and Phase 4 pit 0039.

Ditch 0032 (Fig. 7, Section 4, also recorded as 0026) was located immediately to the south of ditch 0028, truncating the southern side of Phase 4 pit 0034. It was a slightly curved short ditch measuring 5.4m in length, 1.1m in width and 0.33m in depth. It had an irregular U-shaped profile with gradual sides and a concave base. The single fill

contained no artefacts. Its inclusion is tentative and based on its proximity to the curving ditch to the north.

### **Other features**

Layer 0146 (also recorded as 0092) was located towards the west limit of excavation. Its full extent was unknown because it was truncated to the north by Phase 6 ditch 0088 and extended beyond the west and south limits of excavation. The layer was described as being dark yellowish brown friable clay silt with moderate charcoal flecks and small chalk fragments. It measured 0.2m at its deepest but on the east side it was truncated by later activity and petered out (Fig. 11, Sections 25 and 26). It was stratigraphically later than Phase 4 pit 0134 and also sealed Phase 3 pit 0170. It appeared to be a buried soil horizon possibly deliberately deposited to level the area for reuse following the disuse of the large pits in this area.

#### **4.4.4 Phase 6**

This phase comprises the replacement of Phase 5 ditch 0141 with the similarly aligned ditch 0088, as well as the truncated remains of a possible structure and a further posthole (Fig. 12).

### **Pits**

A single pit is included in this phase; pit 0149 cut clay layers 0153 and 0154 which are believed to be remnants of one or more clay floor surfaces associated with Structure 1 (Fig. 12). The pit was circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base, it measured 1.1m in diameter and 0.62m in depth. It contained two fills. Lower fill 0156 was dark greyish brown clay silt with frequent chalk flecks, daub fragments and moderate amounts of charcoal flecks, 0.50m deep. Upper fill 0155 was very different in appearance being a mixture of light yellow, orangey red and mid grey brown clay with some fired clay and mid brown grey clay silt, 0.12m deep.

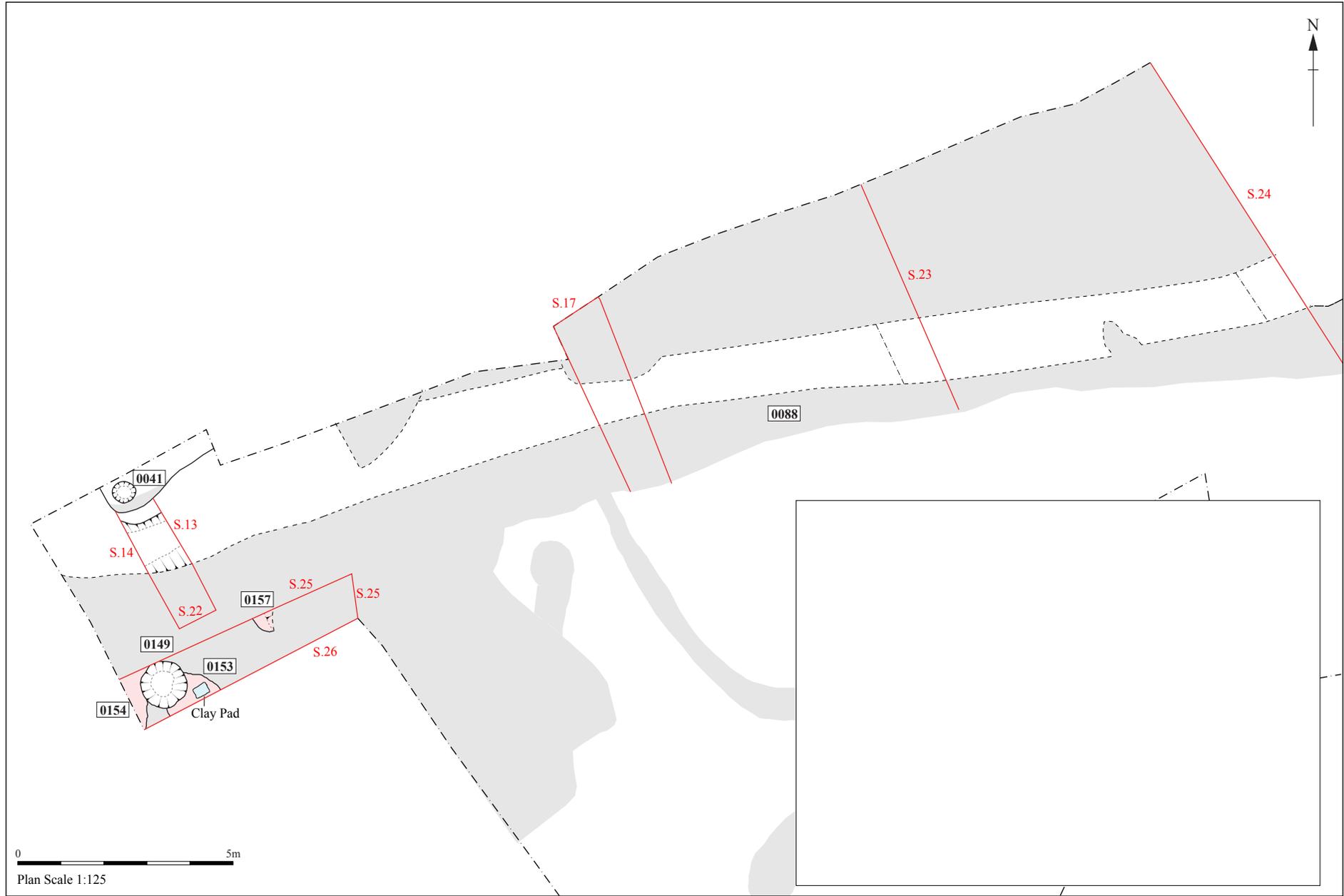


Figure 12. Phase 6 plan

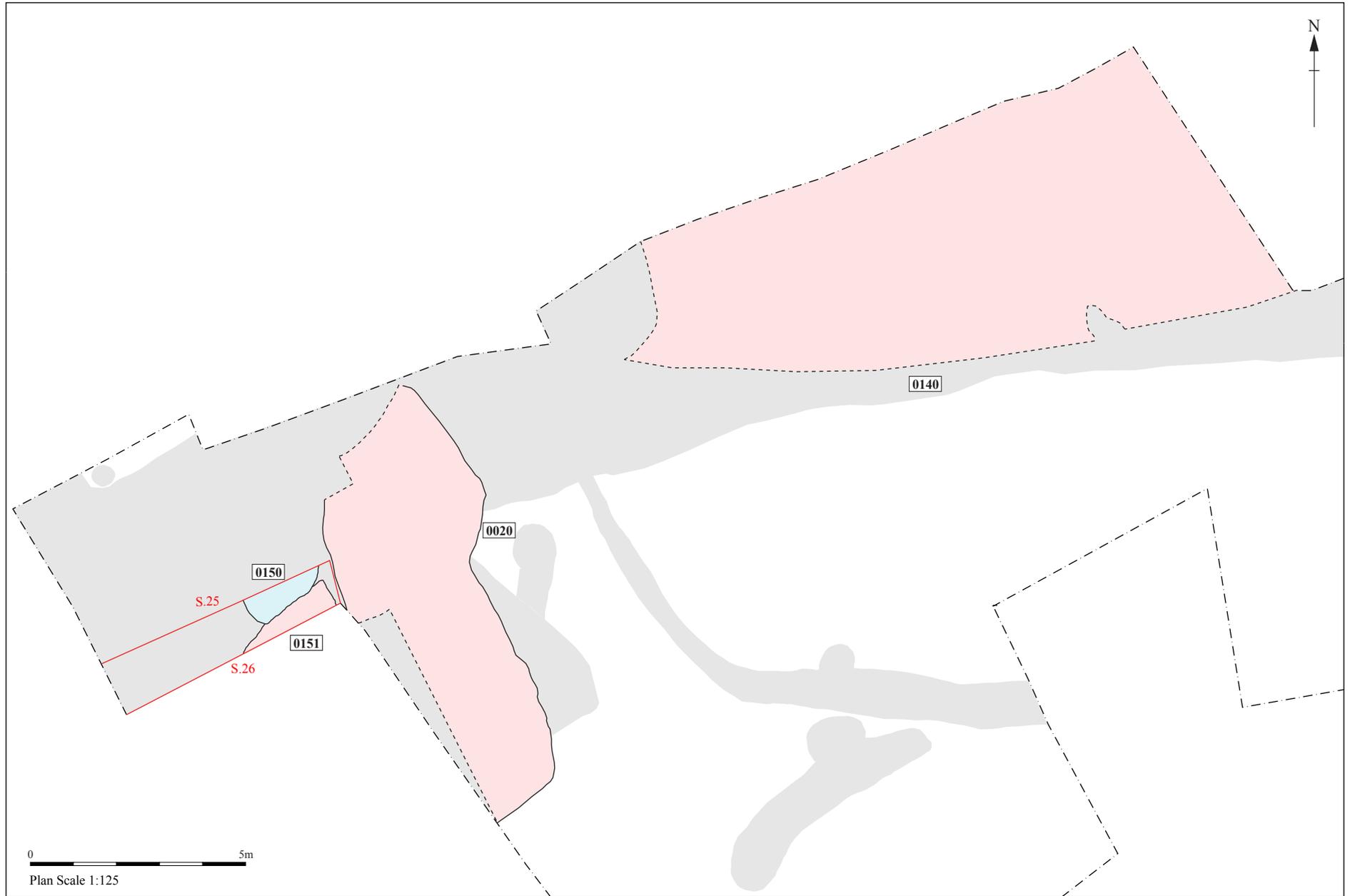


Figure 13. Phase 7 plan (Pink shading showing extent of layers 0020, 0140 & 0151. The blue shading shows the extent of earlier layer 0150)

Like the lower fill it contained moderate quantities of charcoal flecks and frequent daub fragments. The lower fill is likely to have derived from decayed organic matter and redeposited fill from pit 0170 into which it had been cut, whilst the upper fill looked like construction debris and might have derived from the use/repair of Structure 1. The lower fill contained three sherds of late 12th–14th century pottery, and upper fill 0155 contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. The pit was only partially filled in when it was subsequently sealed by Phase 8 clay floor surface 0126.

### **Postholes**

Two postholes are included in this phase; posthole 0157 is believed to be part of Structure 1 and is described under 'Other features'. Posthole 0041 was located in the north-west corner of the site cutting into the north side of Phase 5 ditch 0141. It was circular in plan with steep almost vertical sides and a flat base, measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The single undated fill 0042 contained some charcoal flecks. It is included in this phase because it was located in the corner of possible enclosure ditch 0088, but it is not clear whether the posthole respects the presence of the ditch or whether the ditch is cornering around the posthole and it is not known whether this was associated with a structural feature or whether it was part of a fence line or an isolated post.

### **Ditch**

Ditch 0088 (Fig. 6, Sections 13 and 14, also recorded as 0118 (Fig. 11, Section 17), 0162 (Fig. 11, Section 24) and 0193 (Fig. 7, Section 23) was the final element in the ditch sequence running WSW to ENE close to the northern boundary of the development area. Its construction represented maintenance of the Phase 5 ditch 0141 with little alteration to its plan, but it was much shallower and narrower, measuring between 1.3–1.6m in width and between 0.39–0.51m deep. Between one and four fills were recorded in the ditch; the upper fill produced four sherds of pottery, two dated to the late 12th–13th century and two to the late 12th–14th century, nine pieces of fired clay and nineteen animal bone fragments were also retrieved. An iron chain link (SF 1008) was also retrieved from this upper fill.

## **Other features**

### *Structure 1*

The badly truncated remains of a possible building were located on the west side of the development area (Fig. 12). It comprised two small clay layers, a fired clay post pad and a truncated posthole:

Layer 0153 (Fig. 11, Section 26) was light brownish yellow clay with moderate daub fragments measuring 1.34m in length, greater than 0.74m in width and 0.10m thick. It was truncated to the north-west by pit 0149. It was probably part of a clay floor surface and may have originally been contiguous with similar clay layer 0154. Set into the layer 0153 was a rectangular fired clay pad measuring 0.34m by 0.25m by 0.03m, the upper surface of which appeared to have been burnt, although there was no evidence for heat affecting the surrounding clay layer and presumably the pad had been fired elsewhere and deliberately set into the clay surface, possibly as a post pad.

Layer 0154 (Fig. 11, Section 25) was also truncated by pit 0149, it was mixed light yellow/orange red and yellowy brown clay with moderate charcoal flecks, frequent daub flecks and lumps measuring 0.7m in length, 0.38m in width and 0.10m thick. It appeared to be a fragment of a clay floor surface with building debris pressed into it.

Posthole 0157 (Fig. 11, Section 25) was located approximately 2.5m to the north-east of pit 0149. It was probably circular in plan although had been truncated on the north side by building construction cut 0196. It was U-shaped in profile with an almost vertical surviving south side and a flat base, measuring 0.33m in diameter and 0.14m deep. The single undated fill 0158 was light greyish yellow clay with frequent small chalk flecks/fragments. It is likely that this fill was deliberately packed in after the post was removed as part of the levelling for the later building floor.

### *4.4.5 Phase 7*

This phase comprises the creation of a new floor surface as part of a repair or replacement to Structure 1, as well as the accumulation of a soil layer immediately to the east of the building and the accumulation of a silt layer within the enclosure to the north of the development area extending over and sealing Phase 6 ditch 0088 (Fig. 14).

## **Other features**

### *Structure 1*

It is likely that Structure 1 continued in use in this phase but underwent some modification (Fig. 14). It is unknown whether the two patches of clay floor surface 0153 and 0154 and the pit 0149 continued in use in this phase. Posthole 0157 was truncated by construction cut 0196 (Fig. 11, Sections 25 and 26) and was definitely no longer in use.

Floor construction cut 0196 was shallow, flat-based with a steep west side where surviving, measuring approximately 2.8m in length, 1m+ in width and 0.12m in depth. Two slightly overlapping clay layers 0150 and 0151 were packed into the cut to create the floor level. Layer 0150 was mid yellowy brown slightly silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and moderate daub and charcoal flecks measuring 1.85m in length, 0.62m+ in width and 0.12m deep. Layer 0151 lipped over 0150 on the north side, it was paler in colour being light brownish white clay with similar inclusions. It measured 2.35m in length, 0.63m+ in width and 0.09m in depth. It is possible that this layer was a later repair to the clay floor but it is equally possible that separate dumps of clay were used to create the floor surface. The floor was truncated by the replacement floor construction cut 0159.

Layer 0020 (Fig. 6, Section 6; also recorded as 0107 (Fig. 6, Section 16) and 0169 (Fig. 11, Section 25)) was located immediately to the east of this floor/structure. It formed a band of material measuring approximately 8m north-west to south-east and 4m west to east. To the north it was truncated by a large modern pit. It was dark brownish grey slightly clayey sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, moderate rounded and sub-angular stones and moderate charcoal and daub flecks. It was at its deepest over Phase 4 pit 0044 which it sealed at 0.3m, petering out both to the east and west. It produced twenty-eight sherds of mid 12th- to mid 13th-century pottery as well as small quantities of CBM and worked stone including a lava ?quernstone fragment, and thirty-one animal bone fragments. A copper alloy staple (SF 1001) and a copper alloy mount fragment (SF 1002) were also retrieved.

Layer 0140 (also recorded as 0142 (Fig. 7, Section 23) and 0167 (Fig. 11, Section 24)) was located at the northern end of the development area where it merged with the large enclosure ditch. It was mid yellowy brown slightly clayey silty sand with moderate poorly

sorted stone/gravel inclusions. Although it extended over and sealed the latest (Phase 6) recut of the enclosure ditch it is likely that it began to accumulate during the use of the enclosure because it did not extend to the south beyond this point. It produced eighteen sherds of mid 12th–14th-century pottery and five fragments of animal bone. Its appearance suggested that it might have derived from trample on the inside of the enclosure.

#### *4.4.6 Phase 8*

This phase comprises the replacement of the floor surface associated with Structure 1 and some further modifications/repairs to the building as well as three small pits (Fig. 15). No above ground elements of the building survived and its full plan was obscured by the baulk, therefore its form and function are uncertain.

##### **Pits**

Pit 0047 was located approximately 4m to the east of Structure 1, it was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.91m in length, 0.75m in width and 0.46m in depth. The pit contained two fills, undated lower fill 0048/0081 was mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent gravel inclusions 0.12m deep. 0.34m deep upper fill 0049/0080 was similar in composition to the lower fill but had only sparse gravel inclusions. It produced a good assemblage of late 13th–14th-century pottery, two CBM fragments, six flint fragments as well as twenty-one animal bone fragments. The pit truncated Phase 1 ditch 0078, but is included here because of its pottery date.

Pit 0073 (Fig. 7, Section 10) was located approximately 13m to the north-east of pit 0047. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base, measuring 0.8m in length, 0.72m in width and 0.12m in depth. Its single fill (0074) was undated. The pit cut into the south side of Phase 7 layer 0140.

Pit 0075 (Fig. 7, Section 10) truncated pit 0073, it was also sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base measuring 0.64m in length, 0.54m in width and 0.07m in depth. The single undated fill 0076 contained some mortar fragments. Although undated, these two stratigraphically late pits contained no post-medieval artefacts which suggests that they were likely to be medieval in date.

## **Other features**

### *Structure 1*

The third floor surface was laid down within the building; it was set within construction cut 0159 (Fig. 11, Sections 25 and 26; also recorded as 0187 (Fig. 6, Sections 13 and 14)) which truncated previous clay floor surfaces 0151, 0153 and 0154. The north and east sides of the floor survived within the development area, whilst the south and west sides were beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 5.8m+ in length and 2.8m+ in width and 0.16m deep. This floor surface was also packed into and sealed the Phase 6 pit 0149, indicating the possibility that the pit had remained open till this point. It comprised two overlapping clay layers 0145 and 0031/0126, which contained moderate quantities of fragments of daub and small chalk fragments. Upper layer 0126 produced one sherd of 12th–14th-century pottery and a fragment of animal bone, lower layer 0145 also produced a sherd of similarly dated pottery. These clay surfaces were identified as layer 0005 in the evaluation (Tester 2008).

Clay layer 0148 was laid down over the western part of layer 0031/0126. This deposit was similar to the underlying layers but contained frequent flint fragments and medium nodules. This layer was either part of the same episode of floor construction using a different source of clay or it was a later repair to the surface perhaps to re-level it after it had slumped into the underlying deep pit 0170.

A single posthole 0175 was the only structural feature associated with this floor, cutting through floor surface 0126/0031 (Fig. 11, Section 26). It was not seen in plan but had a V-shaped profile with a flat base measuring 0.16m in diameter and 0.3m in depth. It contained two fills. Lower fill 0176 was light grey clay with occasional chalk flecks 0.1m in depth. This deposit was likely to have been deliberately deposited in the base of the posthole, possibly to bed in the post. Upper fill 0177 comprised a mixture of greyish yellow and orangey red clay with 70% daub inclusions, which appeared to be mostly building debris. It was sealed by Phase 9 layer 0124 which comprised similar material. This suggests that the upper fill of the posthole accumulated after the removal/decay of the post whilst the building fell into decay.

#### 4.4.7 Phase 9

This phase represents the final use and disuse of Structure 1; no other features within the development area have been associated with it. It comprised two overlapping clay layers mixed with building debris and an eroded hollow in the clay floor surfaces that filled with a mixture of clay and gravels (Fig. 16).

#### **Other features**

##### *Structure 1*

Layer 0125 was located towards the east side of the structure over part of floor layer 0126/0031. It was irregular in plan measuring 2.4m+ in length by 1.5m in width and 0.1m in depth (Fig. 11, Sections 25 and 26). The layer was identified in the evaluation as 0005 (Tester 2008). It was composed of mid yellowish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and daub/CBM inclusions, and contained one sherd of 12th–14th-century pottery. This layer was partially sealed by similar deposit 0124.

Layer 0124 (Fig. 11, Sections 25 and 26, also recorded as 0043) measured 1.8m+ in length, 1.4m in width and 0.06m in depth. It was similar in composition to the underlying layer 0125 but was darker in colour being mid greyish brown silty clay with small quantities of chalk, charcoal and CBM present. No datable artefacts were retrieved.

Hollow 0062 (Fig. 11, Section 25) was located 1m to the west of these layers. It was sub-rectangular in plan with irregular gradual sides and a flat base. It measured 2.08m in length, 1.62m in width and 0.38m in depth. It truncated the clay floor surfaces 0126 and 0148, and was sited over the north-east corner of the deep pit 0170. Its position indicates that it was created by erosion of the floor surfaces where they were laid over the pit and probably formed during the final use of the building with the two fills accumulating within it during its disuse. Lower fill 0147 was a mid yellowish orange silty clay mixed with mid brown gravelly silt with occasional chalk pebbles and frequent flint fragments 0.09m deep. It produced one sherd of late 12th–14th-century pottery. Upper fill 0063 was 0.15m deep it and composed of mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium flint fragments, it also contained one sherd of late 12th–14th-century pottery.

#### 4.5 Post-medieval (16th–20th c.)

A small number of features were identified that dated from the post-medieval period onwards (Fig. 16). No phasing has been applied to these features.

Layer 0046 (Fig. 11, Section 26) was located at the west side of Structure 1. It was mid orangey brown silty clay with moderate flint fragments and occasional chalk lumps. It had accumulated on the slight slope down to the current property boundary, and at the east side it lapped over the hollow 0062 and sealed the underlying floor surface 0148. It contained a sherd of 16th–18th-century pottery and one fragment of animal bone. Its stratigraphic position suggests this layer accumulated whilst the structure continued to decay.

Pit 0115 (Fig. 11, Section 17) was located at the northern limits of the site and was almost entirely truncated by pit 0113 (Pl. 1). Only the base of the pit remained to a depth of 0.42m. The single surviving fill 0116 was a mixture of dark yellowish grey silt and redeposited orangey yellow sandy gravel. It was undated but the appearance of the fill was similar to that of later pit 0113 which suggests that it was also 20th-century in date.



Plate 1. Pit 0115 almost completely truncated by pit 0113, looking south-west (scale bar 1m)

Pit 0113 (Fig. 11, Section 17) was located at the northern limit of the site partially obscured by the baulk. It was probably sub-rectangular in plan with steep, though slightly eroded, upper sides and a flattish base, measuring 2.5m in length, 2.5m in width and 0.92m in depth. It contained three fills; lowest fill 0122 was very dark grey silty clay with iron staining and orange gravel lenses. Fill 0123 was dark brownish grey clay silt again with iron staining. Upper fill 0114 was dark brownish grey clay silt with moderate chalk flecks, which produced a metal dustbin lid and 19th/20th-century glass bottles as well as five 19th-century+ pottery sherds.

A further unexcavated pit was located 3.5m to the west of pit 0115. This pit was partially obscured by the northern baulk and truncated by a recent geological test pit to the west. Flower pot fragments and glass bottles were observed in the top of the pit but not retained.

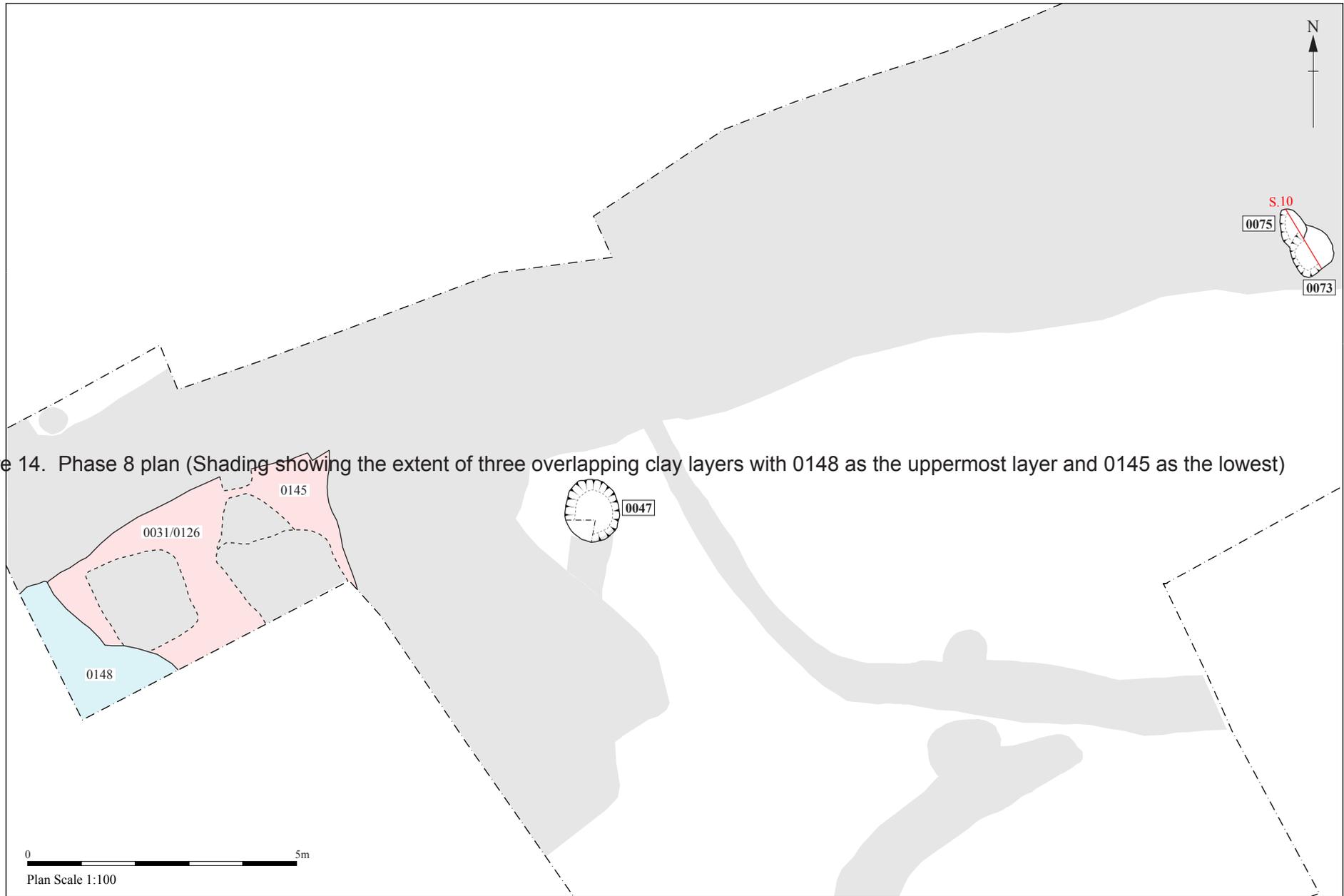


Figure 14. Phase 8 plan (Shading showing the extent of three overlapping clay layers with 0148 as the uppermost layer and 0145 as the lowest)

Figure 14. Phase 8 plan



Figure 15. Phase 9 plan (Phase 8 floor surface shaded yellow with pink and blue shading showing the extent of two clay layers over the floor layer)



Figure 16. Post-medieval plan

## 5. Quantification and Assessment

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### 5.1 Excavation records

The records generated by the excavation have all been cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The context records and finds information have been entered on to an Access 2003 database (BAR 072.mdb). A phased context matrix has been produced in AutoCAD and is included here in Appendix 4. All records and finds are kept under the site code BAR 072. The physical archive is currently stored at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service offices in Bury St Edmunds.

Type	Number	Format
Index sheets	7	A4 paper
Context record sheets	178	A4 paper
Photo record sheets	3	A4 paper
14 pencil drawn plans	10	A1 and A4 plain permatrace
29 pencil drawn sections	3	A1 plain permatrace (some on plan sheets)
Monochrome films	2	
Digital images	55	Stored as jpeg files
Context matrix	1	AutoCAD dwg file
Evaluation report SCCAS 2008/105)	1	A4 ring-bound

Table 3. Quantification of excavation archive

### 5.2 The Finds Evidence

Richenda Goffin

#### 5.2.1 Introduction

Table 4 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation and the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 5.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	260	2763
CBM	26	1879
Fired clay	91	4551
Stone	11	451
Glass	6	394
Worked flint	8	122
Burnt flint/stone	6	159
Animal bone	112	1662
Shell	14	147

Table 4. Finds quantities.

#### 5.2.2 Pottery

##### Introduction and methodology

A total of 260 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the evaluation and the excavation (2763g).

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been input as a spreadsheet (Appendix 6).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

The quantities of pottery by period are shown in Table 5.

Period	No of sherds	Weight (g)	% by shd count	% by shd weight
?Late Saxon	1	12	0.4	0.4
Medieval	254	2685	97.6	97.1
Post-medieval	5	66	1.92	2.3
Total	260	2763	99.9	99.8

Table 5. Pottery by period

### The pottery by period

In spite of the limited evidence of probable prehistoric activity recorded on the excavation, no prehistoric pottery sherds were recovered.

#### *Late Saxon*

A single rim sherd from a coarseware jar in pit fill 0056 may be a fragment of Thetford ware. It has an everted rim with wedge-shaped sides, but the fabric is more similar to a medieval coarseware.

#### *Medieval*

The vast majority of the pottery belongs to the medieval period. The assemblage is dominated by medieval coarsewares dating from the 12th–14th centuries. However a small quantity of earlier medieval fabrics was identified, dating to the 11th–12th centuries. These are usually residual elements in a fully medieval group, such as the early medieval rim present in deposit 0146. In addition there is a consistent presence of

shell-dusted medieval wares, which have been given the code MSDW, which date to the late 11th-13th century. In addition to the collective term of medieval coarseware, fragments of Ely coarsewares were provisionally identified in small amounts, as well as some instances of Hedingham coarseware.

Small amounts of glazed medieval wares were also identified, including sherds of Ely-type glazed wares, Hedingham ware and unprovenanced glazed wares. These included lead glazed wares similar to Grimston but made in a different fabric. Some degraded sherds with evidence of slip were present in deposit 0020. The only recognisable imported ware was found in pit fill 0048, where fragments of a Saintonge jug from south-western France were identified, including part of the base and body of a jug decorated in green bands and brown slip dating to c.1280-1290. However it is likely that some of these highly decorated vessels were carefully curated, as complete polychrome Saintonge jugs have been found in 14th-century wells in London (Orton 1988, 362–3).

The forms present are jars, bowls and jugs, and a possible curfew handle in pit fill 0114.

Medieval pottery was recovered from a series of pits and ditches, but some was also associated with structural features.

#### *Post-medieval*

Five fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered in total (66g). Most of this material came from the pit fill 0114 and consisted of late post-medieval wares.

#### **The significance of the pottery**

The ceramics consist of a medium sized assemblage dating almost entirely to the medieval period. The ceramics provide valuable dating evidence for the stratigraphic sequence on site including the evidence for structures. As little work has been done in this parish, the group provides a useful addition to our knowledge of medieval ceramic types in north central Suffolk.

Much of the pottery consists of small body sherds which have few other features. However a closer study of these fabrics will enable a better picture of the supply of ceramics to the site, and may identify those production centres which were supplying the site. The presence of several fragments of shell-dusted wares is of interest, since

they have not been present in other sites in the vicinity, although they have been found in sites in Bury St Edmunds. The question of whether there are any Bury coarsewares present in the assemblage should also be considered, as a few were found at Walsham le Willows and at Honington (Anderson forthcoming). The presence of the single imported vessel is of interest, since Saintonge wares tend to be found in coastal areas or in ports, such as Ipswich. By the middle of the 13th century, Gascony had begun to replace northern France as the main source of imported French wine. It is thought that many Saintonge jugs arrived in this country as a by-product of the Gascon wine trade (Blackmore 1994).

The significance of this assemblage is to provide evidence for the dating and phasing of the site; pottery use and consumption, trading links within the region and beyond, and the status of the settlement. In addition the group contributes to a larger research issue which concerns gaining an overall understanding of the sources of supply to this part of north-western Suffolk during the medieval period.

### **Recommendations for further work**

A re-examination of the pottery to identify production centres and refine the dating may contribute to establishing a closer dating sequence for the structural evidence on site. In addition confirmation of the dating of specific fragments such as the rim from pit fill 0056 would be beneficial.

A re-examination of the pottery is required with the aim of identifying production centres more closely. Included in this would be to identify any Bury coarsewares, examine the shell-dusted wares more closely, and provide closer identification of the unprovenanced glazed ware. This should result in some discussion on the sources of the pottery that were reaching this part of the county. Comparisons can be made with the medieval pottery from Troston Road, Honington and Elmside Farm, Walsham le Willows (Anderson forthcoming). This could be undertaken as part of a synthetic report on medieval ceramics in Suffolk at some time in the future. None of the pottery requires illustration.

### 5.2.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

#### **Introduction and methodology**

Eighteen fragments of ceramic building material were collected from seven contexts (1.870kg). The assemblage was fully catalogued and the information input into the database. The material is fragmentary and its condition is mostly very abraded.

#### **The assemblage**

Most of the CBM was recovered from several pits which contained pottery and other finds which are medieval in date. The ceramic building material from these features however is mostly Roman. Two very abraded fragments of box flue tile with a surface treatment of combing and a circular vent were present in pit fill 0042, with other probable Roman fragments. Other featureless fragments of Roman brick and tile were identified in pit fills 0057 and 0054, with a fragment of *tegula* with part of the flange and cutaway present in pit fill 0061. Two fragments of unstratified Roman brick and tile were collected under the context number 0108 together with two small fragments of post-medieval ?brick. A fragment of fine orange tile with red clay inclusions found in deposit 0020 is also likely to be Roman.

A fragment of late post-medieval brick was present in pit fill 0114, together with a piece of white-firing local brick dating to the 18th/19th-century. An abraded brick fragment in a medium sandy fabric with flint inclusions is also likely to be post-medieval, although it has a reduced core which is a feature of Roman brick and tile.

#### **The significance of the material**

This small group of ceramic building material is of interest as it is made up mainly of residual fragments of Roman date, which reflect the location of the site in the vicinity of intense Roman occupation at Pakenham and Ixworth. Curiously, however, this is the only Roman artefact type to be positively identified on the site, as there is no Roman presence reflected in the pottery or small finds. The Post-Roman ceramic building material is restricted to late post-medieval bricks and there is no evidence of any medieval roofing tiles, suggesting that the medieval structures, of which remnants were identified on the site, were covered with other types of roofing materials such as thatch. As this was a rural settlement and ceramic tiles were usually associated with higher

status dwellings in a more urban environment during this period, this is only to be expected.

### **Recommendations for further work**

The ceramic building material assemblage has been fully catalogued and no further work is required.

#### *5.2.4 Fired clay*

##### **Introduction**

A total of 131 fragments weighing 1.466kg was recovered from the excavation, with a further 2.888kg from 0153 which consisted of many fragments too numerous to quantify. The assemblage was fully catalogued by fabric, with any diagnostic features recorded.

For the most part the assemblage is made up of two fabric variants, a fine sandy fabric with moderate chalk inclusions (fsc) and a medium sandy fabric with chalk inclusions (msc). Red clay pellets were observed as being present in some of these fragments, from both fabric variants (fscp and mscp). Some of the fired clay also had occasional flint inclusions up to 2mm in length. One fragment from pit 0023 has a different fabric consisting of a fine silty buff matrix with occasional sparse organic voids.

Very few diagnostic features were observed on the fragments. However of the fired clay from pit 0113, upper layer 0124, 0125, ditch 0162 had a distinctive flat surface which is hard and worn, suggesting that the fragments were part of a beaten surface or floor.

Twenty-one fragments were recovered from the fills of pits (334g), with a further twenty-nine from the fills of the ditches (205g). The largest quantity was recovered from layer 0153, a sample taken from the remains of a clay floor surface of the Phase 6 Structure 1. Most of the fragments from this feature contained moderate chalk inclusions up to 6mm in length, and for the most part they were soft and crumbly, dark orange in colour, with some flat surfaces.

Smaller quantities of fired clay were found in association with the Phase 9 Structure 1. Thirty-one fragments of fine sandy fired clay with chalk inclusions were collected from layers 0124 and 1025 (230g). Once again some fragments have flat surfaces and are likely to be remnants of beaten clay floors.

The significance of the assemblage lies mainly in examining its distribution more closely in relation to the structural features.

### **Recommendations for further work**

The assemblage has been fully quantified, but further analysis of the distribution of the fired clay in relation to the different phases of floor construction may provide additional information on the structural sequence.

#### ***5.2.5 Lavastone***

Six fragments of lavastone were recovered from the excavation (18g). The stone is almost certainly of Rhenish origin. A single fragment from layer 0020 (Phase 7) with a thickness of 23mm has no diagnostic features. Five other fragments (probably from the same stone) from unstratified context 0117 also have no identifiable features. These fragmentary remains are likely to be from domestic hand-turned querns, although the possibility that they come from millstones cannot be discounted.

No further work is required.

#### ***5.2.6 Worked flint***

Identified by Colin Pendleton

A single fragment of worked flint was present in pit fill 0048 (Phase 8) (42g). It is a small squat flint with limited edge retouch dating to the later prehistoric period.

#### ***5.2.7 Burnt flint***

Small quantities of burnt flint and stone were found in four contexts, one of which is unstratified. The others were recovered from ditch fill 0133, ditch fill 0163 and pit fill 0174.

No further work is required on this material.

## 5.2.8 Miscellaneous

### Slag

A single fragment of probable fuel ash slag was identified in pit fill 0114 (post-medieval), which also contained post-medieval pottery and 19th-century bottle glass.

### Stone

A small number of fragments of unworked stone and possible fragments of iron ore was collected from the excavation. A fragment of slate present in pit fill 0114, which may be part of a roofing tile, was found with late post-medieval vessel glass.

### Post-medieval bottle and vessel glass

Fragments of blue and green 19th-century bottle glass were recovered from pit fill 0114. One of these has an 'IXWORTH' relief impression on the cylindrical wall of the bottle. Two fragments of clear glass were present in 0108 (unstratified), dating to the 19th–20th-century.

### Recommendations for further work

No further work is required on these small categories of miscellaneous finds.

## 5.2.9 Small Finds

### The coins and other metalwork

Nina Crummy with Richenda Goffin

Nine small finds were recovered from the excavation. The majority are medieval in date. A breakdown of the small finds by material is shown in Table 6.

<b>Material</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Copper alloy	2
Iron	3
Silver	2
Stone	2
Total	9

Table 6. Small finds by material

The assemblage consists for the most part of metalwork but two fragments of worked stone were also assigned individual small find numbers. Several of the small finds were recovered from 0020, a layer to the east of the Phase 7 floor surface of Structure 1. The finds are catalogued below.

SF1001 Copper alloy staple or clip.

The object is made from an elongated lozenge cut from copper-alloy sheet. Similar staples from Norwich came from a context dated from c. 1100–1400 (Margeson 1993, 139, fig. 104, 939A–B). Length 29mm, maximum width 11mm.

From layer dating to the 12th–13th century 0020, Phase 7

SF 1002 Copper alloy mount

Bar mount with angled sides, concave underneath and flattened at one end. There is a central hole for a rivet. Mounts of this type, with a single central rivet rather than one at each end, come from folding strap-clasps dating from the later 13th or early 14th century to the early 15th century (Egan & Pritchard 1991, 116–19). Length 17mm, width 5.5mm.

From layer 0020 dating from the mid 12th to mid 13th century, Phase 7

SF 1003 Silver coin

Worn silver long-cross halfpenny of Edward I, London mint, c. 1280–1. Obverse, crowned bust facing, rolled collar, -/DWA/-/D; reverse, long cross with pellets in angles, -/DON CIVITAS. Diameter 14mm. As North 1960, Class 3a–b.

From 0022 machining layer

SF 1004 Silver coin

Worn silver long-cross penny of Edward III, with clipped edges, third coinage, 1344–51. Obverse, crowned bust facing, -/WAR ANGL DNS/-; reverse, long cross with pellets in angles, central part of legend removed by clipping, LON/-/TAS. Diameter 16mm. As North 1960, 33, no 1113.

Unstratified, from 0001.

SF 1005 Iron blade fragment

Broken iron slicker blade of rectangular-section, with a short tang at each end for attachment to a wooden handle. The sharp lower edge is visible at one of the rounded corners. Other examples are known from Iron Age contexts at Hod Hill in Dorset and from medieval contexts at Winchester (Manning 1985, 39; Goodall 1990b, 249, fig. 53b, 324–5). Length (bent) 105mm, height of blade 2 mm.

From fill of late 12th–14th century pit 0044. Phase 4

SF 1006

Fragment of worked circular shelly limestone, diameter c.300mm, height 63mm. Signs of burning on one surface. One face has tooled groove running parallel to the outer edge of the stone, with oval recess on both surfaces, possibly for a clamp. No sign of wear on either of the main surfaces to suggest a grinding stone such as a domestic quern stone.

From pit fill 0061. Medieval, Phase 3

SF 1007

Fragment of worked circular shelly limestone, diameter c.360mm, height 80mm. Signs of burning on one surface. Unmarked except for slight groove around the external edge. Similar to SF 1006, but slightly larger diameter. Function uncertain.

From pit fill 0061. Medieval, Phase 3

SF 1008 Iron staple

Staple with the arms meeting on the underside. Length 44mm, width 24mm.

From fill of enclosure ditch 0193. Medieval, Phase 6

SF 1009 Iron swivel-hook

Swivel-hook with stout knobbed terminal and fine hooked terminal. Length 110mm.

From layer 0020 dating from the mid 12th to mid 13th century. Phase 7

## **Discussion**

Nina Crummy with additional comments by Richenda Goffin

The majority of the datable finds belong to the high to late medieval period, including the two coins, which are worn issues minted in London, one in the later 13th and the other in the mid 14th century.

The iron slicker blade (SF 1005) recovered from the deep rectangular pit 0044 provides a possible clue concerning the function of this feature. The steep-sided pit is likely to have been a tank relating to the processes associated with the tanning industry.

It is likely that any tannery at Bardwell would have been sited close to the Black Bourn as the process requires good access to water. In addition this activity may have taken place on the peripheries of the village rather than in its centre, as the process of tanning hides is a dirty and malodorous one, which was often undertaken away from the residential areas of a settlement. It is interesting to note the presence of Skinner Lane to the north-west of the site, which may also be surviving evidence of other industrial activities undertaken in the vicinity.

The iron slicker blade (SF 1005) is evidence of a stage in leather-working between tanning and making the finished leather up into shoes or other items. The early stage of cleaning the hides is best done in running water and water is also needed to make up the solutions used in the tanning pits (Cherry 2001, 295–6). After tanning, the hides were stretched, cleaned, softened and trimmed by a currier, who used a wooden-handled slicker to force dirt and any residue of the final tanning solution out of each hide and then work in grease or oil to soften it. In an urban context the hides were then sold on to a shoe-maker, saddler or some other producer of leather goods, but it is possible that a village economy may not have supported three distinct craftworkers and instead both currying hides and manufacturing finished products were done in a single workshop. Interestingly, no cattle horn cores, which are usually recovered from tanning sites were recovered, only sheep horn cores (see animal bone report below).

The iron swivel-hook (SF 1009) is rather different to the usual examples, which have a more pronounced hook. With the knobbed terminal fitted through a pierced link or ring and the hook over another link, they were used as vertical fittings at the upper junctions of suspension chains used for hanging metal vessels over cooking fires (Goodall 1990a,

fig. 246, 2590; Egan 1998, fig. 146; Ottaway & Rogers 2002, fig. 1414, 12315, 15038). The reduced curvature of the Bardwell example makes it unsuitable for this use and it was probably used in a horizontal position, much like a wall-hook (Ottaway & Rogers 2002, fig. 1413, 12990).

Strap-clasps (SF1002) may be comparatively high-status belt or girdle fasteners as one from York had a piece of tablet-woven silk braid still attached (Ottaway & Rogers 2002, 2898).

### **Recommendations for further work**

No further work is required on the metal small finds described above, but some illustrations have been recommended. The stone fragments (SFs 1006 and 1007) would benefit from further examination by a specialist to establish their function.

## **5.3 Environmental Evidence**

### *5.3.1 Animal bone*

Julie Curl

#### **Methodology**

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context that was examined in more detail. No measurements of bones were recorded as this is a small and fragmentary assemblage that could not provide sufficient data for meaningful analysis. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and analysis.

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

A total of 1.544kg of faunal remains, consisting of seventy-one pieces, was recovered from twenty contexts, most of a medieval (12th- to 14th-century) date. All of the animal bone was collected from the excavation. Most remains were derived from pit and ditch

fills, other bone was collected from layers, finds and other deposits. Quantification of the faunal remains by phase is presented in Table 7.

Phase	Quantity	Weight (g)
3	4	189
4	5	98
5	15	300
6	1	336
7	32	265
8	1	192
Undated	13	164
Totals	71	1544

Table 7. Animal bone by phase, context quantity and weight.

The bone in this assemblage is generally in quite good condition, although fragmentary from heavy butchering and wear, with few complete elements present. Some canid gnawing was noted on a cattle scapula in the Phase 6 pit 0044, fill 0045; this gnawed bone was found in the basal fill of this pit, so more likely to be from domestic dog waste rather than from scavenging.

### Species, butchering and discussion

A minimum of five species was identified. Cattle were the most frequently identified, although absent from earlier phases, with sheep/goat the second most common; pigs (in Phase 2 only) and equid (recorded in Phase 6) were seen in equal numbers. One metapodial from a dog/wolf was also recovered from Phase 5. Quantification of the species recovered by phase is shown in Table 8.

Species	Phase							Species Total
	3	4	5	6	7	8	Undated	
Cattle			5	1	7	7	1	21
Dog/Wolf			1					1
Equid				2				2
Mammal	8	3	9	15	24	16	13	88
Pig	2							2
Sheep/Goat	1	2		1	1	2		7
Phase Totals	11	5	15	19	32	25	14	121

Table 8. Animal bone species by phase.

A distal juvenile cattle metacarpal from layer 0126 had been heavily butchered with several hard chops around the mid-distal shaft. Further heavy butchering of cattle remains was noted in pit fill 0048, with a pelvis showing several heavy chops and cuts and some sections of rib that may have been prepared for cooking soup, where chopping into small sections will release the marrow; similar examples were seen at Greyfriars in Norwich (Huddle in Emery 2007).

Sheep skull fragments with horncores removed were seen in pit fill 0048, presumably for working/craft use. A further chopped sheep horncore was noted in the Phase 3 pit 0064 (fill 0065).

The pig remains in Phase 2 were from a juvenile. The size of the equid metatarsal would suggest a pony-sized animal. The canid metapodial would suggest an animal the size of a medium-sized to large dog.

### **Pathologies**

A proximal cattle metatarsal from Phase 5 fill 0146 showed some additional growth at the proximal end of the bone that can indicate some physical stress on the legs, probably from use as a traction animal.

A complete adult sheep metatarsal produced from pit fill 0057 shows a healed fracture on the mid-shaft. The fracture was not too severe, with only some 'swelling' of the bone and little deviation from the anatomical axis; though the animal would have been in pain and shown a limp.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

The bulk of the remains are derived from the butchering of cattle, sheep/goat and pig, with cattle the most frequent. Juvenile cattle were present in the remains, which might suggest calves removed from their mothers to allow milking, which largely began in the medieval period (Albarella 1997).

The presence of a cattle pathology that is commonly seen in draught animals would suggest that cattle were still used for traction here. Evidence for traction is frequently seen and noted at nearby Thetford (Curl 2006) and Bury St Edmunds (Curl 2008).

The healing of the fracture on the sheep/goat leg bone does not necessarily imply human intervention to aid the animal, as similar or worse fractures and even unevenly healed breaks have been observed in modern wild mammal skeletons (Udrescu and Van Neer 2002) and in modern wild mammal reference collections.

The chopped sheep horncores would suggest some industrial/craft activity at this site during the medieval period, and evidence of likely tanning pits were identified during the excavation. The assemblage is broadly similar, albeit on a much smaller scale, to faunal groups from nearby Bury St Edmunds (Curl 2008), as well as many other local and national medieval sites.

There would be a limited amount of use for the metrical and statistical data from this assemblage, therefore no further work is needed on this particular assemblage.

### *5.3.2 Shell*

Fourteen fragments of shell were recovered from the excavation (147g). Oyster shells were collected from five contexts, and land snails were present in pit fill 0114, and ditch fills 0143 and 0163.

### *5.3.3 Plant macrofossils and other remains*

Val Fryer

#### **Introduction and method statement**

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from fills within ditch 0036 and pits 0044, 0064 and 0149, and six were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in the catalogue in Appendix 7. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous and woody roots, buds and seeds were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

#### **Results**

Cereal grains and seeds of common grassland plants were present at a low to moderate density in all six samples (Appendix 7). Preservation was poor to moderate,

with a high density of the cereals being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded with wheat occurring marginally more frequently than barley. With the exception of two bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes and a fragmentary wheat rachis internode, chaff was entirely absent. Non-cereal food plant remains included a possible field bean (*Vicia faba*) and a fragmentary cotyledon of an indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae).

Seeds of common grassland herbs were present in all six samples, although mostly as single specimens within an assemblage. Taxa noted included spurge (*Euphorbia* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosallapathifolia*), grass (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Wetland plant macrofossils included a bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*) fruit and a possible saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) nutlet, and tree/shrub macrofossils included an elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) 'pip' and a possible fragment of sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) fruit stone.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments were present within Samples 1 and 2 and common within the assemblage from Sample 3. The fragments of black porous material noted within all six assemblages were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains occurred infrequently but did include pellets of burnt or fired clay, pieces of bone and a small fragment of possible iron slag.

## **Discussion**

Although cereal grains are present throughout, most are very poorly preserved, probably indicating that they had been subjected to very high temperatures of combustion on one or more occasions. Such assemblages are occasionally seen within domestic contexts but are, perhaps, more commonly associated with areas in which grain was being processed, either by drying prior to storage or during culinary preparation. It is, perhaps, also of note that three of the assemblages contain heather stem fragments; heather was favoured as a fuel for use within ovens as it ignites easily and maintains an even, high temperature throughout combustion. It would, therefore,

appear most likely that the assemblages are derived from mixed refuse deposits including possible hearth or oven waste. As the assemblages are so small, deliberate deposition is probably not represented, and it is most likely that the material is derived from scattered refuse, which accidentally accumulated within the feature fills.

### **Recommendations for further work**

Although two of the assemblages do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), the material is so poorly preserved that such analysis would add little to the data already contained within this assessment.

Therefore, no further work is recommended. However, a written summary of this current report should be included within any publication of data from the site.

## **5.4 Discussion of the finds evidence**

Although possible prehistoric activity was recorded on site, there is sparse evidence in the artefactual record of anything of this date, apart from a single fragment of worked flint and possibly some burnt flint.

Residual Roman building material was identified, but this appears to represent a scattering of background material reflecting the locality of the site within an area of known intensive Roman settlement.

There is considerable artefactual evidence of medieval activity dating predominantly to the 12th to 14th centuries. The medium-sized assemblage of pottery has enabled provisional phasing of the medieval features. Many of the small finds were also datable, and the slicker blade (SF 1005) provides some useful evidence for the possible function of one of the deep pits. It seems likely that activities undertaken on the site included both tanning and subsequent stages in the processing of the hides.

Overall the quality of the medieval finds is mixed; the presence of the imported fineware jug with polychrome decoration may suggest a higher status for the occupants, also the folding strap clasp (SF 1002). Other finds appear to be very utilitarian. Most of the pottery is made up of coarsewares and locally produced glazed wares, and the remainder of the iron small finds are highly functional. The presence of chopped sheep horncores also supports the industrial interpretation of some of the medieval features. The medieval artefactual assemblage thus has some potential for contributing to the

overall research aims of the nature of medieval rural settlements, and in particular rural craft working during this period (Wade 2000).

Evidence for post-medieval activity is limited, and restricted to late post-medieval finds which were found in pit fill 0144.

Further analysis of the pottery is suggested as the main recommendation for further work and an examination of the distribution of this material on the site may provide more evidence for the dating sequence. It is not envisaged that any of the pottery requires illustration. One possibility is that the pottery analysis could form part of a project based on the ceramic assemblages from other sites in this part of the county, such as Elmside Farm, Walsham le Willows and Troston Road, Honington. In addition there is some potential for discussing the features and artefacts which were associated with tanning or other industrial processes. It has been recommended in addition that two of the small finds should be illustrated for future inclusion in a more synthetic publication (SFs 1005 and 1009).

## 6. Discussion

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The excavation at Holly House, Bardwell revealed evidence for occupation/activity within the development area. The majority was dated to between the late 12th and 14th centuries, with some evidence for earlier, albeit undated activity as well as some post-medieval to modern land use. The site will be discussed below by period.

### 6.1 Undated

Undated, Phases 1 and 2 predated the earliest securely dated medieval phase (Phase 3) and on that basis could relate to any period from the prehistoric to medieval. It has been suggested that the pale, leached fills of the features and the total absence of artefacts within their fills, unlike the medieval features which generally contained some pottery and were filled with darker more humic deposits, provides evidence for a prehistoric date. However, there were residual earlier medieval pottery sherds recovered from later features along with one possible later Saxon sherd and it is not impossible that Phases 1 and 2 are Anglo-Saxon or earlier medieval. The early phases comprised the construction of a possible small post-built feature, perhaps part of a circular structure (Pl. 2) as well as a small number of pits and ditches, followed by the deposition of a layer of redeposited gravel which levelled the area over the probable structure. The function of these features, their date and significance remains uncertain.



Plate 2. Postholes 0097,0099, 0101 & 0103 forming possible circular structure, looking east

## **6.2 Medieval (12th–14th c.)**

This period includes seven identified phases within the development area, focused on the northern side of the area with the majority of activity in the north-west corner adjacent to Up Street. It seems likely that Up Street was at least of medieval origin and was slowly eroded down to its present level (approximately 1.5m below modern ground level within the development area) as a hollow way prior to being surfaced with tarmac.

There was little differentiation in the pottery assemblage from the seven phases with the majority of sherds dating between the late 12th and 14th centuries, suggesting that the medieval use of the site was relatively short lived, lasting perhaps 150 years at the most and possibly considerably less.

The pattern of occupation indicates initial use of the site for small scale industrial/craft processing (probably associated with tanning) to the south of a ditch which may have been part of a rectilinear enclosure, the interior of which would have been beyond the northern limit of excavation (Phases 3 to 5), or a simply a boundary that would have extended to the south-west to a junction with the road. If this was an enclosure, its function remains uncertain and may have been agricultural and or domestic in nature. Phase 6 saw the first evidence for a medieval structure (Structure 1) within the limits of the development area although its early elements were badly truncated by later modifications. The structure underwent two identified phases of change/modification (Phases 7 and 8); however, in general only the floor surfaces survived with little or no indication of the nature of the superstructure, therefore the form and significance of this building is uncertain (Pl. 3). Phase 9 represented the final use and disuse of the structure with unrepaired holes appearing in the floor surface and building debris layers accumulating.

### *Phase 3*

This phase saw the initial construction of ditch 0105, possibly forming the southern arm of an enclosure to the north of the development area and the excavation of two large sub-rectangular pits/tanks 0064 and 0170. The pits were similar in form, although pit 0170 lay mostly beyond the limit of excavation. Pit 0064 had a stepped profile on the east side where it would have been possible to climb in and out (Pl. 4). Their function is uncertain but their form and profile suggest that they might have been used for some form of processing with a slicker blade (Crummy above) possibly indicative of tanning.



Plate 3. Structure 1, looking north-west (scale bar 0.5m)



Plate 4. Pit 0064, showing stepped profile, looking north-west (scale bar 1m)

#### *Phase 4*

This phase saw the modification and continued use of the ditch forming the southern arm of the possible enclosure to the north, as well as the construction of pit 0044 replacing similar though larger pit 0064 and a number of smaller pits of uncertain function.

#### *Phase 5*

During this phase the land to the south of the ditch to the north changed in function, the pits associated with the presumed industrial processing had been sealed and soil layers accumulated in them. The slope down towards Up Street was levelled with the accumulation/deposition of soily layer 0146. A small ditched enclosure 0028 was constructed on the south side of the northern enclosure offset from its southern edge. This was not substantial measuring approximately half a metre wide and less than half a metre deep and as such would not have been suitable as a stock enclosure without an associated hedgerow for which there is no evidence remaining. This might suggest that this small enclosure was domestic in nature.

#### *Phase 6*

It is possible that small Phase 5 enclosure 0028 continued to function in this phase offset from the re-dug ditch, 0088, to the north. However, the small pottery assemblages do not allow an estimation of duration of use. This phase witnessed the construction of Structure 1, on the north-western side of the site close to and probably fronting onto Up Street. The majority of the structure lay beyond the limit of excavation but the surviving elements indicate that it had a packed clay floor surface and that some upright timbers had been used in its superstructure, with a single posthole and a possible post pad present. There was no evidence for stone footings indicating that the superstructure is likely to have been timber built. The presence of small pieces of daub, some with lime render within the clay surfaces suggests that there may have been another building present in the vicinity and that its elements got reincorporated into the floor surface of this structure. Pit 0149, cutting into the floor surfaces, is likely to have been in contemporary use as it was subsequently sealed by a later floor surface. Its function is uncertain but it was backfilled with a mixture of clay from the floors and daub as well as a dark soil possibly derived from Phase 3 pit 0170 which it truncated.

## *Phase 7*

The Phase 6 elements of Structure 1 may well have continued in use in this phase when the repairs to the east side of the floor took place. This involved the digging of a shallow construction cut to create a level floor by packing in overlapping clay layers. The spread of soil-like material 0020 immediately to the east of the structure contained an assemblage of domestic material including moderate quantities of pottery sherds, animal bone, daub and two metal fragments from fixtures and fittings. This assemblage and the location and extent of the deposit indicate that domestic debris had been dumped to the rear of the property. Layer 0140 which accumulated within the northern ditch, sealing its final phase, was a mixture of humic material and redeposited natural suggesting trampling on the northern side of the feature. This layer probably began to accumulate as a result of this activity and continued to develop as the ditch filled in, finally sealing it because it did not extend beyond the ditch to the south.

## *Phase 8*

This phase described the final repairs/modifications to Structure 1, with the construction of a new clay packed floor surface laid down in a shallow construction cut. This floor sealed pit 0149 and all remnants of the previous floor surfaces. Although its northern and eastern sides survived well, no evidence for any external superstructure remained. It is possible that the walls had no below ground elements: if wall beams were used they could have been positioned on the ground surface and no trace would remain. Single posthole 0175 may well have been an internal feature.

The inclusion of the three pits in this phase is tentative because of the absence of well stratified links across the site. Pit 0047 is included because of the imported fineware vessel it contained; this vessel was dated to the late 13th to 14th century which would place it later rather than earlier within the sequence of activity, and such an item in such good condition with little or no abrasion is unlikely to have moved far from its point of use. It may therefore have come from Structure 1 and been deposited in a pit to the rear of the property once broken. Pits 0073 and 0075 were stratigraphically late as they truncated Phase 7 layer 0140 but are undated; they have been included in this medieval phase because of the presence of lime mortar in the fill of the later pit 0075 (Pl. 5). It is possible that both pits were of post-medieval date, but the mortar is probably more likely to be of medieval origin and the pit may have been open during the modifications to the nearby structure.



Plate 5. Pit 0075 showing presence of lime mortar, looking north-east (scale bar 1m)

### *Phase 9*

This phase represents the final stages of use and the subsequent disuse of Structure 1. The floor surface laid down in Phase 8 was worn away in a square patch over part of the deep backfilled pit 0170. The pit would have been unstable and prone to sagging, leaving the floor surface vulnerable to erosion. The gravelly fills which accumulated in the hollow in the floor surface probably accumulated after the structure ceased to function because no attempt had been made to repair the hole in the floor and the upper silty fill was friable in composition with no evidence for compaction. The two overlapping clay layers to the east of the hollow comprised large percentages of daub and charcoal, and appeared to be the remains of decayed superstructure. The upper fill of Phase 8 posthole 0175 probably accumulated at this point and was likely to be derived from layer 0124 which spread over it and was very similar in composition. No other activity within the development area was believed to be contemporary with this and it seems likely that once the structure passed out of use the plot of land became a paddock or open space not subject to arable agriculture because the structural remains were undisturbed with less than 0.2m of topsoil coverage.

### **6.3 Post-medieval (16th–20th c.)**

Any activity within the development area taking place during the post-medieval period left little or no below ground trace. Layer 0046 accumulated directly over the filled in hollow and western floor surface of Structure 1 where it sagged into the underlying pit

0170 and probably also where it slipped down the slope towards Up Street. Because it lay directly above the floor surface, it is likely that at least part of the structure remained in place until this period; its decay process was probably gradual and with no apparent pressure to reuse the land it might have remained in some form for some considerable period of time.

The three pits 0013, 0115 and the unexcavated pit were all modern, dating from the early 20th century and appear to have been domestic/garden refuse pits.

## **7. Updated Research Aims and Conclusions**

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The excavation on the land associated with Holly House, Bardwell revealed evidence mainly for the medieval use of the area, as was anticipated by the previous evaluation; however, there were some indications that there might have been earlier activity on the site.

### **7.1 Undated**

The undated, stratigraphically early features described in Phases 1 and 2 could date from anytime between the prehistoric and medieval periods as there was a total lack of artefactual evidence. The postholes described in Phase 1 could have been part of or associated with a structure, with their presence at least indicating occupation in the vicinity as these features are more likely to be associated with settlement than dispersed agricultural land use. However, as these features were entirely undated and their interpretation is therefore speculative it would not be possible to address any research questions. The possibility that the features are prehistoric should be borne in mind if future planning applications are registered in the vicinity.

### **7.2 Medieval**

The seven phases of medieval occupation within the development area reveal a gradually shifting pattern of land use indicating a potentially dynamic rural economy in the late 12th to 14th century. Several research aims within the medieval period could be addressed, although the absence of complete enclosure plans and the fragmentary survival of the structure will limit its potential.

### *Origins of current rural settlements*

The absence of Anglo-Saxon or early medieval activity within the development area means that it is not possible to contribute to the study of the origins of Bardwell.

### *Form of medieval buildings*

The clay floor surfaces of Structure 1 were well preserved, but there was no real evidence for its superstructure. There is no overall plan for the building, so interpreting its original form, function and significance will be difficult. However, it may be possible to contribute in broad terms to the understanding of medieval building types and their status.

The excavation revealed that this structure had well constructed packed clay floors that had undergone at least two stages of maintenance/modification during its use and that initially a small circular pit was set into the floor that was subsequently buried below the latest floor. The surviving elements of the building and the spread of domestic debris that accumulated behind the building during Phase 7 indicate that this was likely to be part of a timber built domestic dwelling fronting onto Up Street. A similarly constructed floor surface was noted during an archaeological monitoring within the 14th-century hall building at Croft House (BAR 067) on the opposite side of Up Street. Despite the presence of the fineware vessel deposited in pit 0047, there is no evidence to suggest that this was a high status building.

### *Role of rural craft/industry*

The site has potential to contribute to this research theme because of the discovery of the three large pit/tanks ascribed to Phases 3 and 4.

The large pit/tanks are unusual in form and indicate some form of industrial processing taking place on the site. Both pits 0064 and 0044 had shallow shelves/steps on at least one side to allow access into the pits, with the worn appearance of this upper part of the cut suggesting that it had been repeatedly used for this purpose and was not purely a factor of its original construction. Pit 0064 had remnants of clay lining adhering to its sides. All three pits rapidly filled with ground water during excavation and it is likely that they would have always been at least half full of water. Evidence for industrial/craft processing of this date has not previously been encountered within the small number of archaeological interventions within the village. Although the pits were only partially

exposed within the development area they could provide an insight into rural life and economy during the 12th to 14th century. Further findings of this nature could potentially contribute to the understanding of this rural settlement within its wider socio-economic networks.

### *The character of rural settlements*

Sufficient evidence has been collected to contribute to the study of the layout and form of the medieval settlement and its development during the 12th to 14th centuries.

The boundary ditch at the northern edge of the site may have been the southern arm of a large rectilinear enclosure lying mainly beyond the northern limit of excavation. If the evidence for its western return has been correctly interpreted, it suggests that it was set back from, although probably parallel with, the Up Street frontage. Alternatively, the boundary may have continued on beyond the confines of the excavated site up to the road. The layer 0140 that accumulated within it towards the end of its use might suggest that livestock had been kept within it and had churned up the ground surface close to the inside edge of the ditch. Although little can be determined about its full form and function from the investigated area, its presence does impact on the layout of features within the development area including the Phase 5 curvilinear enclosure ditch, and therefore it does provide some evidence for the form of the medieval settlement. An evaluation (BAR 071) on land to the rear of the Dun Cow (Fig. 3) revealed evidence for a large ditch following the internal edge of School Street that was believed to be part of a spring fed enclosure ditch running around the inside edge of the four streets that form a square in the centre of Bardwell (Gill 2006). However, this ditch, although believed to be in use during the medieval period, contained only 16th to 18th-century pottery in its lower fill.

Structure 1 stopped being maintained at some point in the 14th century and the area surrounding it appears to have lain unused or was part of a paddock until the modern period. The study area is too small to determine whether this abandonment was part of a wider process of contraction within the village in response to the socio/economic difficulties of the 14th century or whether it was an isolated instance of a redundant property on an overlooked parcel of land.

### **7.3 Post-medieval**

The reversion of the site to open/non-arable land following the 14th-century disuse of Structure 1 and the large enclosure means that it will not be possible to contribute to research topics for this period. The 16th to 18th-century accumulation of layer 0046 over part of Structure 1 is likely to have developed from natural processes during the slow decay of the building.

## **8. Recommendations**

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Specialist recommendations are included with the individual assessments in Section 5. It is proposed that no further stratigraphic analysis would be required and that no further reporting should be undertaken for the site in isolation. Although it could contribute to a number of identified medieval research topics for the region, the small scale of the site and the fact that the main features were only partially contained within the development area severely limit its potential in isolation. However, it would be possible to integrate the findings of this excavation with those of other sites in the region to contribute more effectively to the understanding of medieval rural settlement form and status as well as rural craft/industrial practices. This proposed synthetic publication could encompass, amongst others, the work carried out at Elmside Farm, Walsham-le-Willows (WLW 093). As part of this, a full documentary study of Bardwell would help understand the medieval layers of the village, and is therefore recommended. However, this proposed work would be beyond the scope of the current project.

## 9. Acknowledgements

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This project was funded by Mrs S Bone and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by Dr. Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by Simon Picard, Steve Manthorpe, Fiona Gamble and Mo Muldowney, all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Liz Muldowney, and managed by Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental assessment reports by Richenda Goffin, Nina Crummy, Julie Curl and Val Fryer. Post excavation assistance was provided by Gemma Adams.

Editing of this report was undertaken by Sue Anderson (CFA) and Richenda Goffin, while some substantive changes to the text and figures were made by Stuart Boulter.

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# Appendix 1 - Brief and Specification

the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.

- 6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 16 June 2008

Reference: / HollyHouse\_Bardwell2008

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**



## Appendix 2. Context List

Context Feature Identifier			Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m
0020	0020	Layer	deposit	Fairly firm. Dark brown/greyish. Clayey sandy silt. Freq chalk flecks and small nodules. Mod-freq mixed rounded and sub ang stones upto 80x70mm poorly sorted. Mod charcoal flecks. Freq pot sherds. Occ animal bone and reddened clay (daub?) extending approx 2.5m from SW limit of excavation. Layer/deposit clearly sealing feature [0060] and pit [0044]. Sketch on sheet.	2.5	5	0.3
0021	0021	Layer	deposit	Dark brown grey. Clay silt. Friable. Topsoil.			0.28
0022	0022	Layer	deposit	Mid yellowy grey. Clayey silt. Friable. Subsoil - not present across whole area.			0.22
0023	0023	Pit	cut	Cut of subcircular pit with steep sides to a flat sand and clay base. Section no. 0001. southern end of site. Isolated pit, poss associated with similar features [0034] and [0039] similar in size and form a linear group.	0.9	1	0.28
0024	0023	Pit	fill	Upper fill, dark brown silty sand, moderate compaction. Tile, small piece of pottery, clay daub/mortar. Presence of charcoal.			
0025	0023	Pit	fill	Mid to light brown silty sand, lower fill around the edges and base of pit. Soft compaction no finds. Some charcoal flecks.			
0026	0026	Linear feature	cut	Cut of terminus of linear feature. Feature runs from eastern site section and terminates roughly in the centre of the site. Section is very disturbed and is shallow bowl shaped with a disturbed sandy base. East/west running feature, N/S section. Section no. 0002. short ditch segment close to west side of 'L' shaped ditch [0028]/[0036]. Same as [0032]. Disturbed. Sketch on sheet.			
0027	0026	Linear feature	fill	Dark brown gravelly sand of moderate compaction. No finds. Single heavy rooted fill of ditch terminus [0026].			
0028	0028	Ditch	cut	Linear. 'u' shaped section. Flattish base. N-S orientation. NW corner area 1. ditch could be made out in subsoil but its line was not properly visible at that height. Relatively narrow possible enclosure ditch. Medieval pottery and poorly baked CBM retrieved. No internal features within enclosed area in development area. Same as 0036 0127. sketch on sheet.	0.55	1	0.31
0029	0028	Ditch	fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Mod angular flint frags: occ burnt flint frag: occ chalk fleck. Single homogenous fill of ditch [0028]. Root disturbed.			
0030		Layer	deposit	Yellowy orange gravels and sand. Whitish yellow (blue tinged) clay. Becomes yellowy orange sandy clay to SE. natural. Sketch on sheet.			
0031	0187	Surface	structure	Light brownish yellow, v slightly silty clay. Freq chalk frags, mod small-med flint pieces, occ-mod daub. Firm. SW end of site. Building platform. Not clear is its construction level or an internal floor. Full extent not exposed/truncated. NE edge might survive within excavated area. Sits within a construction cut 0187. same as 0126. sketch on sheet.			
0032	0032	Ditch	cut	East/west running ditch. Flat base of sandy gravel with steep sides to the south. Northern edge is cut by probable pit. Relationship with pit s unclear. Extensive root disturbance. Same as 0026. sketch on sheet.	1.1		0.33
0033	0032	Ditch	fill	Mid brown silty sand with gravel olwer down. Very stoney. No finds.			
0034	0034	Pit	cut	Probable pit. Irregular base of gravelly sand, steep sides. Good circular edge to north and north west. Roughly circular in plan, although eastern edge is not clear. Relationship with ditch is unclear. Pit cut by ditch [0032] possibly assocd with pits [0039] and [0023]. Seems to cut mushy layer (0189) but it was probably derived from the construction of the features in this area. Root disturbance.	1.1	0.9	0.48
0035	0034	Pit	fill	Light brown silty sand, soft compaction, numerous small stones and flints. No finds. Single fill of pit [0034].			
0036	0036	Ditch	cut	Cut of north west/south east running ditch. Steep sides to a flat sand base. Ditch was cut at [0028] but this section shows ditch was deepened. Ditch cuts pit [0039] to northeast of section. L shaped ditch terminating to north as [0127]. Full extent to the SE unclear. Same as 0028 0127. sketch on sheet.	1		0.5
0037	0036	Ditch	fill	Upper fill of ditch 0036. Dark brown silty sand, moderate compaction. Some broken tile and pottery. Sketch on sheet. (Soil Sample 1 — 3 buckets)			
0038	0036	Ditch	fill	lower fill of ditch, under possible slump from pit. Mid to dark brown silty sand, moderate compaction. Sketch on sheet.			

Context Feature Identifier		Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m	
0039	0039	Pit	cut	Steep sides to a flat base, which then drops away to base of ditch. Pit appears circular in plan. Small pit poss assoc with pits [0034] and [0023]	0.8		0.32
0040	0039	Pit	fill	Mid brown silty sand, soft compaction. No finds. Single fill of small pit [0039].			
0041	0041	Posthole	cut	Circular in plan, steep almost vertical sides to a flat sand base. Northwest edge of site. No section drawn, sketch overleaf. Posthole located in corner of ? enclosure close to edge of recut ditch. Truncates earlier ditch [0086].	0.6	0.7	0.1
0042	0041	Posthole	fill	Mid brown silty sand, soft compaction. No finds. Some charcoal flecks and fragments. Sketch on sheet.			
0043	0159	Layer	deposit	Same as 0124			
0044	0044	Pit	cut	Cut of oval pit. Oval/capsule shaped in plan. E-W orientated. Sub rectangular. Seems to have a shallow gently sloping lip at the top. Sharp BOS at approx 0.5m depth to sharp vertical edge. Not bottomed. Dug to a depth of 1.2m. Base unknown. Augured base 0.08m below excavated level. Approx 3.45m E-W. 1.6m N-S. fill no's (0045)-(0050)-(0059). Unusual pit very deliberate shape in plan and with steep vertical sides. Depth of base would indicate rectangular profile (sketch on sheet). Probably a tank for some kind of processing. Sketch and matrix on sheet.	1.6	3.45	
0045	0044	Pit	fill	Possibly basal fill of pit 0044. Fairly sticky (wet) below water table. Dark brown/black silt with some sand and clay content. Fairly organic. Mod charcoal. Occ small stones. V occ pot sherds and bone. 2 x 2 bucket samples (SS 2 & 3) taken at different locations 02 and 03. See section drawing and rough plan [0044]. SF 05 iron object.			
0046	0046	Layer	deposit	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Mod flint frags: occ chalk lumps. Friable. Full layer not exposed at limit of excavation, mod boundary hedge, fence and ditch immediately adjacent. Prob eroded edge because of bank down to road. Layer accumulated over clay surface (0031) marked slope to SW towards mod boundary. Surprisingly little occupational debris in it mind. Contained single sherd ? 16thc black glazed Cistercian ware type pot. Root disturbed. Sketch on sheet.	1.58	5	0.19
0047	0047	Pit	cut	N.B. in retrospect this feature is a pit cutting linear feature [0078]. Circular in plan. Bowl like profile. Mod-sharp BOS to flattish base. 0.46m depth, 0.91m diameter E-W. circular pit.	0.91	0.75	0.46
0048	0047	Pit	fill	Mid brownish grey. Silty clay. Freq flint gravel incls. Friable. Lower fill of Pit contains in washed gravel from ditch edges. Root disturbed. Same as 0081.			0.12
0049	0047	Pit	fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Occ-mod flint gravel. Friable. Upper fill of pit contained reasonable assemblage of 13th century (?) pottery animal bone and CBM. Root disturbed. Same as 0080.			0.34
0050	0044	Pit	fill	Friable. Mid brown sandy silt. Mod-occ small stones. Occ charcoal flecks. No finds. Small lower fill extending approx 0.3m from NE-SW section in NE 'corner' of pit.			
0051	0044	Pit	fill	Fairly firm but friable. Gravely. Light brown/yellow silty sand. Frequent small rounded stones upto 40x30mm. No finds. Fill extending approx 0.5m from N/E corner of pit directly over (0050).			
0052	0044	Pit	fill	Friable. Dark brown/grey. Sandy silt. Freq rounded stones upto 40x40mm. Mod charcoal flecks. Some yellow sandy clay lenses (small) dark charcoal area/lense to SW extent of deposit. No finds. Possible same as (0053).			
0053	0044	Pit	fill	Friable. Dark brown/grey. Sandy silt. Freq small rounded stones upto 40x30mm occ larger stones sub ang and round upto 50x70mm. Mod charcoal flecking. No finds. Possibly same as (0052). Almost certainly same as (0054).			
0054	0044	Pit	fill	Friable. Dark brown/grey. Sandy silt. Mod charcoal flecks. Freq small round stones upto 30x40mm. Occ larger sub ang and round stones upto 60x40mm. V occ pot, animal bone and CBM. Same as (0053)			
0055	0044	Pit	fill	Fairly firm. Mottled light brown/grey to yellow. Slightly silty sand with some clay content. Freq small round stones. Occ larger sub ang and round stones upto 70x50mm. V occ charcoal flecking. V occ reddened clay flecks and lumps. 1 pot sherd recovered. This event probably occurs after slumping (0058) and (0059). Redeposited natural fill. Lack off finds suggests deliberate back filling of pit.			
0056	0044	Pit	fill	Mod firm but friable. Dark brown/grey to black. Fairly charcoal rich sandy silt with some clay content. Occ small stones round, upto 20x40mm. V occ larger stones sub ang and round upto 60x40mm. V occ pot sherds and reddened clay (daub?). Extends approx 0.5m from NW section. Probably same fill/lens in fill (0057)			

Context Feature Identifier			Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m
0057	0044	Pit	fill	Mod firm but friable. Mid dark brown/grey. Sandy silt with some clay content. Mod small rounded stones upto 30x40mm. Occ mod larger stones sub ang and round upto 80x60mm. Mod charcoal flecking. Mod reddened clay flecking and small lumps (daub?). Mod pot sherds. Occ animal bone and oyster shell (some root disturbance.) upper pit fill.			
0058	0044	Pit	fill	Firm light brown/yellowy orange sandy clay with occ stones upto 50x70mm some silt lines (root disturbance). No finds. May represent some clay lining around NE-south edge of pit but more likely natural slumping.			
0059	0044	Pit	fill	Firm light brown - yellowy orange sandy clay occ small stones upto 40x50mm some silt probably root disturbance. Looks like natural. May represent some clay lining around NE-south edge of pit but more likely natural slumping.			
0060	0060	Pit	cut	Partially exposed cut up against SW limit of excavation. Dimensions unknown max depth of 0.5m. Sloping gently from east into bowl like depression to west in west corner of section 6. fill no (0061). See sheet [0044] for sketch plan. Possible pit/ditch associated with building area to west. Could be same as shallow linear [0078] more likely to be pit 0064.			0.5
0061	0060	Pit	fill	Mod firm. Mid brown - greeny/grey clayey sandy silt. Mod large sub ang stones upto 110x90mm. Occ small rounded stones. Occasional charcoal flecks. V occ charcoal flecks. V occ CBM and pot sherds. Contains SF 06 and 07 rotary quern stones or possible building materials.			
0062	0062	Hollow	cut	Sub square. Irregular U shape. Flattish, slightly irregular. Sharper edge on NE side, more gradual to SW. NE side parallel with adjacent ditch edge. I reckon that's not coincidence - though you never know. Possible eroded hollow cutting into layer (0031)/(0125) could be a function of use of surface or postdate its disuse. Not much domestic refuse within. No level taken. Sketch on sheet.	1.62	2.08	0.38
0063	0062	Hollow	fill	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Mod small - med flint frags. Friable. Upper fill of possible hollow. Contained a single sherd of med pot. Layer (0046) lapped over SW edge of hollow backfill. Root disturbed.			0.15
0064	0064	Pit	cut	Large sub rectangular pit. Section 16 excavated through section 12, approx 1m from edge of feature, shows curve of pit in plan and edge in section, did not excavate to base, approx 0.25m from base. Probable oval shaped, very similar to [0044] which is next to [0064]. Steep vertical sides to flat clay base. Clay lining appears on sides and can be seen in section. (section 12). Very substantial layer of redeposited natural. Large sub rectangular pit. Same as 0082 0171. sketch on sheet.	1.1	1.2	1.2
0065	0064	Pit	fill	Dark brown/grey silty sand, some chalk appearing. Fairly soft compaction. Some small pieces of pottery and bone fragment. Top fill. Upper fill of pit.			
0066	0064	Pit	fill	Dark brown, black silty sand with occ clay. Oyster shell and some small pottery fragments. Moderate compaction. Extends from western edge of pit for approx 1m. Deposit seen on N side of pit only.			
0067	0064	Pit	fill	Layer of redeposited natural, gravelly sand, orange/yellow. Eastern edge is 0.4m deep running to approx 0.2m deep at western edge. Originally thought base of pit but western edgeways showing darker clay flecks and was dirty, further excavation revealed fill (0065) cutting underneath. Moderate compaction. No finds. Slump? Of natural material unmodified and spreading over slot.			0.4
0068	0064	Pit	fill	Mid grey silty sand with some clay occurring, moderate compaction. Some small pottery fragments, bone fragment. Fill of pit.			0.3
0069	0064	Pit	fill	Light grey clay with flint and chalk flecks, firm compaction. No finds. Can be seen in section as lining pit, running down both edges to a thickness of approx 0.1m runs to base of pit. Lining only visible in northern section but had been present patchily on s side.			
0070	0064	Pit	fill	A lower fill of pit 0064. Dark grey silty sand, some organic matter, soft compaction. No finds. Again thought of as possible basal fill although further excavation revealed this to be untrue. Occurs in eastern end of pit, about 0.15m in depth disappearing often about 0.2m into (0084). (3 bucket Sample 4)			
0071		Layer	deposit	Gravel/silt layer below (0031).			
0072	0064	Pit	fill	Basal fill of pit 0064. Dark grey silty sandy, clay, soft compaction, some organic matter. Can be seen in section at both eastern and western edges, but was present across base of section as bands of fill running through (0084) and (0085). No finds. V dark humic			

Context Feature Identifier		Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m	
0073	0073	Pit	cut	looking deposit possibly associated with use of pit rather than upper fills which look a bit like backfill. (3 bucket Sample 5.) Sub circular. Wide u-shape. Flat base. Truncated by small pit [0075]. Truncates ? encl ditch [0164]/[0162] etc. might postdate deposit (0166). Small pit, truncated by [0075] both seem quite isolated in development area. Undated function uncertain.	0.72	0.8	0.12
0074	0073	Pit	fill	Dark brownish grey. Sandy clay. Friable. Single fill of small pit, derived from natural silting. Root disturbed.			0.12
0075	0075	Pit	cut	Circular. Wide 'u' shape. Flat base. Small pit. Prob replacement for [0073]. Undated contained some mortary material.	0.54	0.64	0.07
0076	0075	Pit	fill	dark grey sandy clay. Occ med flint nodule. Lenses of mortar (lime?). Softer and darker than fill of earlier pit [0073]. Single fill of small shallow pit. Function unknown. Presence of mortar is interesting though. Root disturbed.			0.07
0077	0020	Finds		Find's from machined off part of layer (0020). South of pit [0044]. Sketch on sheet.			
0078	0078	linear feature	cut	Linear N-S running shallow gully/ditch. Shallow dish like profile. No 1 perceptible BOS. Concaved base (a little irregular). Some root disturbance. Fill no (0079). Sketch on back of sheet. Possible worn trackway? Possibly same cut as [0060]		1.3	0.14
0079	0078	Linear feature	fill	Friable and stoney. Mid brown to greyish sandy silt. Some lighter brown sandy patches at base (probably root disturbance?). May represent a lower fill but no real clear horizon. Freq mixed ang , sub-ang and round stones upto 70x40mm. No finds.			
0080	0047	Pit	fill	Mod firm-friable. Mid-dark brown slightly sandy silt. Occ charcoal flecks. Mod mixed stones ang/sub round/round upto 50x30mm. (1 x bone frag recovered). Some root disturbance. Upper pit fill. Same as 0049			
0081	0047	Pit	fill	Friable. Light brown/greyish sandy silt and a little clay content. Mod small-med mixed stones ang/sub ang and round upto 30x30mm. No finds. Some root disturbance. Lower pit fill. Same as 0048.			
0082	0082	Pit	cut	Large fairly shallow dished area cut by pit [0044]. Dimensions unknow? Max depth 0.5m in section 6 but this cannot be certain. Depth 0.26m in section 11. fill no (0083). See sheet [0078] for rough sketch plan. Possible large shallow pit? [0060] may be part of this. Prob sane as 0064.			
0083	0082	Pit	fill	Fairly friable. Mid-dark brown/greyish sandy silt with some clay content. Mod mixed stones upto 60x50mm. Occ charcoal flecks. Some sandy lenses (probably root dist.) towards base. 1x pot sherd recovered. Some root disturbance.			
0084	0064	Pit	fill	Mid grey silty sand with orange and yellow sand appearing throughout, gravelly, moderate compaction. No finds.			
0085	0064	Pit	fill	Orange gravelly sand, firm compaction. No finds. Looks a lot like the natural but has clay lining running underneath. Appears in the middle of the section upto a depth of 0.1m but also appeared as a very thin layer underneath (0072) and above clay base during excavation.			
0086	0086	Ditch	cut	Curving linear. Truncated u shape. Not seen fully (base). Truncated by [0088]. E-W orientation. Heavily truncated by recut [0088]. Possible enclosure ditch. Excavated close to corner where it heads off approx N-S. undated. No level taken.	0.4	1	0.42
0087	0086	Ditch	fill	Light yellowy grey. Clayey sand. Friable. Truncated by posthole [0041]. Single surviving fill of ditch [0086] undated. Root disturbed.			0.42
0088	0088	Ditch	cut	? Curvilinear (or a corner of a rectangular linear enclosure ditch.). U shape. Steep sides, imperceptible BOS to a flat base. Truncates clay building platform (0031) and earlier version of ditch [0086]. Probably an enclosure ditch (?rectilinear?). Contained 1/2 sherds of pot and a bit of animal bone. Surprisingly little compared to other ? earlier features.	1.6	1	0.51
0089	0088	Ditch	fill	Mid orangey brown. Silty sand (with lenses of clayey gravel). Mod gravel: occ-mod flint nodules: occ chalk frag. Loose. Basal fill of ditch [0088] derived from gradual silting, relatively unmodified. Contained a small amount of animal bone. Root disturbed.			0.16
0090	0090	Pit	cut	? Circular. Possibly U shaped. Flat base. Truncated by [0086] ditch. Much of this feature was truncated away by later ditch leaving full form and profile unclear. Only partly visible within excavated slot. Possible pit below later ditches. Function uncertain.	0.42	0.53	0.08
0091	0090	Pit	fill	mid yellowy brown. Silty sand. Mod small flint frags. Loose. Undated single remaining fill of poss pit [0090]. No level taken. Root disturbance.			0.08
0092	0092	Layer	Deposit	Dark brownish grey. Sandy clay (small silt content). Firm. Layer	1	0.65	0.17

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m
			and explored in slot through ditches [0086] and [0088] to check structure relationships. Contained a single sherd of pottery (broken into 2 bits oops). Deposit immediately below clay building platform (0031) and above redeposited gravelly layer (0093). Probably part of make up for structure. Root disturbed.			
0093	0093	Layer	deposit			0.2
0094	0088	Ditch	fill			0.32
0095	0088	Ditch	fill			0.19
0096	0088	Ditch	fill			0.21
0097	0097	Posthole	cut	0.32		0.22
0098	0097	Posthole	fill			0.22
0099	0099	posthole	cut			0.45
0100	0099	Posthole	fill			0.45
0101	0101	posthole	cut	0.35	0.38	0.13
0102	0101	posthole	Fill			0.12
0103	0103	Posthole	cut	0.37		0.12
0104	0103	Posthole	fill			0.12
0105	0105	Ditch	cut	0.65	2	0.44
0106	0105	Ditch	fill			
0107	0107	Layer	deposit	1.6	1.4	0.2
0108		Finds	Steve unstrat finds No 7			
0109	0109	Ditch	cut	0.92	1	0.54
0110	0109	Ditch	fill			0.38

Context Feature Identifier		Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m	
0111	0111	Ditch	cut	Linear. U shaped. Rounded v shape. Truncated by ditch [0118]. E-W. recut of ditch [0109] may continue to E as [0086] but paler in fill there.	0.92	1	0.7
0112	0111	Ditch	fill	Mid grey brown. Clay silt. Mod feq round flint nodules. Occ peagrit. Friable. Lower fill of ditch.			0.36
0113	0113	Pit	cut	Sub circular. Flat based u shape. Located close to N limits of excavated feature. Extends beyond baulk. Large relatively modern pit. Contains glass bottles and metal dustbin lid and pottery.	2.5	2.5	0.92
0114	0113	Pit	fill	Dark brown grey. Clay silt. Firm. Mod chalk flecks. Occ rounded flint nodules. Main fill of pit. Contained dustbin lid and glass bottles. ? Late 19th/early 20th century date likely.			0.82
0115	0115	Pit	cut	Shape in plan unknown - disappears into baulk. U shape. Base not fully seen. Truncated by large - rel mod pit [0113]. Close to northern baulk majority of feature beyond baulk. Possibly a pit although too little was observed to be certain. No artefacts. Not clear if its relatively recent like big pit 0113. not disturbed. Sketch on sheet.			0.42
0116	0115	Pit	fill	Dark yellow grey. Clay silt. Occ rounded flint nodules. Friable. Single identifiable fill in partially observed pit.			0.4
0117		Finds		Steve gave his finds a context.			
0118	0118	Ditch	cut	linear. U shape. Concave. E-W. truncated by pit [0113]. Truncates ditch [0111]. 3rd in ditch sequence. Recut of [0111]. Might continue to east as [0088]. No level taken.	1.12	1	0.48
0119	0118	Ditch	fill	Mid grey. Clay silt. Occ small flint frags. Soft. Single fill of ditch [0118] much darker and less stoney than fill (0121) in earlier version [0111]. No level taken			0.48
0120	0109	Ditch	fill	mid yellow brown. Silty clay. Freq flint frags. Freq peagrit. Lower fill of ditch [0109]			0.17
0121	0111	Ditch	fill	Mid brown grey. Clay silt. Occ-mod flint nodules. Friable. Upper fill of ditch [0111].			0.34
0122	0113	Pit	fill	V dark grey silty clay (iron stained). Gravel lens (orange). Rare flint frags. Friable. Basal fill of pit [0113].			0.11
0123	0113	Pit	fill	Dark brown grey. Clay silt (iron stained). Occ flint frag. Friable. Second fill in pit. Similar to lowest fill 0122. no level taken.			0.14
0124	0124	Layer	deposit	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Chalk - occ v small rounded. Flint - common, v sm to med ang. Charcoal - occ sm. CBM - occ sm to med sub rounded. Friable. N edge of slot, towards E end. Uppermost surviving layer of structure? Sketch on sheet.			0.06
0125	0125	Layer	deposit	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Friable. Chalk - common, sm to med. Sub rounded. CBM - common, sm to med, sub-rounded. Flint - occ sm sub ang. Directly beneath (0124). Layer with concentration of CBM. Mixed.			0.1
0126	0126	Layer	deposit	Light brownish yellow clay. Compact. Chalk - freq sub ang sm to med. CBM - heated clay patches, c0.05m-0.1m wide, flecks occasional. Charcoal - rare, sm ang. Pot - rare, sm sherds. Middle to western end of slot through structure. Flint - common, v sm to large, sub ang and broken and whole nodules. Middle to western end of slot through structure. Compacted clay layer, part of structure? Disturbed. Same as 0031			0.24
0127	0127	Ditch	cut	Cut of ditch running S-N - ditch terminus. Same as [0028]. Ends adjacent to [0129]. Flat base. Relatively shallow sides. West of section 17. ditch terminates here. Ditch terminal. Poss contemp with later versions of ditch ie [0131]. Ditch truncates earliest version of ditch [0129]. Same as 0028, 0036	0.33	0.5	0.17
0128	0127	Ditch	fill	Mid/dark brown silty clay. High level of root disturbance. No finds. Moderate small angular stones.			
0129	0129	Ditch	cut	Cut of ditch running E-W. flat base - gradual sloping side at approx 45 degrees. Same as [0109]? West of section 17. part of enc/bd ditch sequence.	0.6	0.7	0.48
0130	0129	Ditch	fill	Mid brown silty clay (40:60%). Frequent medium subangular flint inclusions. High level of root disturbance. Same as (0110)? No finds. Single pale fill of ditch [0129].			
0131	0131	Ditch	cut	Cut of ditch running NNE-SSW. Flatish base. Almost bowl shaped in plan (sketch on sheet). Wst of section 17. same as [0110]? Part of seq of encl/bd ditches.	0.3		0.56
0132	0131	Ditch	fill	Mid grey silty clay with frequent medium subangular flint inclusions. A high level of root disturbance. Pottery found. Same as (0121)? Upper fill of ditch.			
0133	0131	Ditch	fill	mid brown silty clay basal fill of ditch. Extremely frequent large angular flint inclusions and extreme root action. Bone found near the base. Same as (0112)? Lower fill of ditches. Same as (0112).			
0134	0134	Pit	cut	Prob circ. U shape. Flatish base. Sealed below layer 0092. cuts redep nat layer 0093. truncates posthole [0103] - poss posthole	0.66		0.38

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m
			seen in very corner of section but unexcavated [0138]. Pit function uncertain below layer (0092) below clay platform for structure (0031) prob its presence is cause of eroded hollow [0062] which is above it, eroding clay platform.			
0135	0134	Pit	fill			0.02
			Light yellowy grey. Clay silt. Mod small flint frags. Mod peagrit. Friable. Basal fill of pit derived from inwashed loose material from edge.			
0136	0134	Pit	fill			0.36
			Dark brownish grey. Clay silt. Occ flint fragment. Upper fill of pit. Quite humic, though only 4 sherds of med pot retrieved.			
0137	0062	Pit	fill			0.05
			Mid browny orangey. Sandy silt 50% gravel. Mod gravel. Friable. Lower fill of hollow/pit 0062. not recognised during excavation because it looked like redep natural. Seen in section 22 whilst exploring structure make up horizons. Same as 0147.			
0138	0138	Pit	cut			
			? Sub-rectangular. Section/base not seen. Same as [0170]. Truncated by pit [0134]. Pit 0138 = 0170. seen in edge of pit [0134]. Not excavated in slot after relationship established. Same as 0170			
0139	0138	Pit	fill			
			Same as 0174			
0140	0140	Layer	deposit			
			Mid brown clayey silty sand . Extends from ditch [0141] northwards to site edge and can be seen on surface between. Some root disturbance. Same as 0142. sketch on sheet.			
0141	0141	Ditch	cut	1	2.7	0.7
			Cut through NW/SE running ditch. Steep sides to a flat clay and gravelly sand base. Fills show only one ditch. Recut of encl ? ditch. Some root disturbance.			
0142		Layer	deposit			
			dark brown clayey sand, moderate compaction occ small stones. No finds. Top layer of fill to a depth of 0.2m. Although this layer extends over recut ditch [0193] its likely that it begins to accumulate during lifespan of ditched enclosure. Its not present on the other side of the ditch.			
0143	0141	Ditch	fill			
			Mid grey sandy clay, fairly firm compaction. Chalk flecks throughout, occ red flecks (daub?). Flint and stones occurring. 1 small pot sherd, small piece of bone, snail and oyster shells. Daub. Central fill, runs from edge to edge from approx 0.2 to 0.6m. Approx 0.4m depth. Upper fill of recent ditch 0141.			
0144	0141	Ditch	fill			
			Dark grey organic sandy clay, moderate compaction, more organic than upper fills. Occ chalk. Bone fragments, animal tooth, daub, small pottery sherds. Lower fill runs from edge to edge, depth of 0.3m. Lower fill of ditch. No level taken. Some root disturbance.			
0145	0159	Layer	deposit			
			Mixed browny yellow clay. Freq chalk flecks. Freq daub flecks. Mod charcoal flecks. Firm. Below yellow clay (0126) and (0125) - reddish dauby clay. Part of structure 1's make up probably. No disturbance. Mixed.			
0146	0146	Layer	deposit			
			Dark yellowish brown clay silt. Friable. Flint - common sm to mid ang. Charcoal - common, flecks. Chalk - common, sm to med sub rounded. CBM rare, sm to med sub rounded. Buried soil layer? Same 0092. mixed.			
0147	0062	Pit	fill			0.09
			Mid yellowish orange - mid brown gravelly silt. Friable. Chalk - occ sm to med sub rounded. Flint - common, rounded - ang sm to med. Pot - rare, sm sherds. Fill of pit [0062]. Sketch on sheet.			
0148	0148	Layer	deposit			0.26
			Mid brownish yellow clay. Compact. Chalk - common, small to med, sub rounded. Flint - common, sm to large, fragments and nodules. Charcoal - occasional small angular. CBM - common, sm to large lumps, sub ang. Flint concentration at top of deposit. Clayey layer over floor surface 0126. possible levelling layer? Repair?			
0149	0149	Pit	cut	1.05	1.1	0.62
			Circular. Wide o shape. Irregular - flattish. Possible pit, apparently cutting another poss pit (not sure yet) filled with rammed yellow clay layer (0126) which extends beyond it to form foundation platform? Sketch on sheet.			
0150	0196	Layer	deposit	0.62	1.85	
			Mid yellowy brown silty clay. Freq chalk flecks. Mod daub flecks. Mod charcoal flecks/frags. Part of structure make up of seq? sketch on sheet.			
0151	0196	Layer	deposit	0.63	2.35	0.09
			Light brownish white clay. Frequent medieval chalk fragments. Freq chalk flecks. Deposit dips down to south and laps over 0151 to north. Sketch on sheet. Floor layer?			
0152	0193	Layer	deposit			
			Mid grey/brown clayey, silty sand. Between ditch [0141] and investigation section 2.5m to east of ditch. Beneath darker layer, top fill of ditch [0141], (0142). Same as 0194.			
0153	0153	Layer	deposit	0.74	1.34	0.1
			Light brownish yellow clay. Mod daub fragments. One large sq daub fragment pressed into top. Burnt on upper surface. Friable. Close to west end of slot truncated by hollow/pit [0149]. Layer part of a structure contains sq pad(?) of fired clay quite interesting. Sketch plan on sheet.			

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m	
0154	0154	Layer	deposit	Light yellow: orange/red: yellowy brown. Clay and silty clay. Mod charcoal flecks: mod daub flecks: freq daub lumps. Firm. W end of slot. Truncated by pit/hollow [0149]. Mixed deposit of building materials.	0.38	0.7	
0155	0149	Pit	fill	Mixed light yellow: orangey red and mid grey brown clay, fired clay and clay silt. Mod charcoal flecks: freq daub frags. Firm. Looks like building debris or poss construction material. Fill of pit [0149] sealed by clay layer (0126). Seals lower siltier fill (0156): contained one sherd med pot.			0.12
0156	0149	Pit	fill	Fill of pit [0149] below deposit 0155. Dark greyish brown. Clay silt. Freq chalk flecks, mod daub flecks, mod charcoal lumps. Friable. (2 bkt Sample 6)			
0157	0157	Pit	cut	Prob circ. U shape. Flat. Truncated by/sealed by layer 0150. steep side where surviving to west. Poss small pit. No level taken.	0.33	0.33	0.14
0158	0157	Pit	fill	Light greyish yellow clay. Freq small chalk frags/flecks. Single fill of small pit/hollow filled with clay as part of levelling?			0.14
0159	0159	Construction cut	structure	Prob sq or rectangular linear observed. Wide u shape. Flat base. Truncated by eroded hollow [0062]. Construction cut for building! Contains clay layers 0145, 0126, 0125, 0124. same as 0187.	1	5.8	0.16
0160	0160	Ditch	cut	NE-SW running ditch excavated at NE baulk of site. Linear NE-SW in plan. Cut away by ditch [0162] to SE. sloping 45 degree NW edge. Mod BOS. To slightly concave base. 0.4m max depth. Width unknown. Some root disturbance. Fill no's (0161) and (0168). Earlier cut of enclosure ditches.			
0161	0160	ditch	fill	fairly soft. Mottled mid brown/grey silty sand and orange sand. Occ mixed stones ang and round upto 50x60mm. V occ chalk flecks. No finds. Primary fill of ditch. Root disturbed.			
0162	0162	Ditch	cut	Cut of NE-SW ditch excavated at N/E baulk. Linear NE-SW in plan. U shaped profile. Sloping 45 degree edges. Non perceptible BOS to concave base. 1.3m width NW-SE. 0.62m depth. length unknown. Fill no (0163). Part of enclosure ditch group.	1.3		0.62
0163	0162	Ditch	fill	Fairly homogenous. Compact. Mid brown slightly sandy, clayey silt. Freq chalk flecks and small nodules. Mod fairly large rounded flints upto 110x90mm fairly well sorted. Mod-occ charcoal flecks. Occ snail shells and bone and reddened clay (daub?). V occ pot sherds and oyster shell. Single ditch fill. Root disturbed.			
0164	0164	Ditch	cut	Cut of NE-SW running ditch. Excavated at NE baulk. Linear NE-SW in plan. Cut away by ditch [0162] to NW. wide u shaped profile. Sloping 35-40 degree SE edge. Non perceptible BOS to flattish concave base. 0.6m depth. Fill no's (0165) and (0166). Part of enclosure ditch group.			0.6
0165	0164	Ditch	fill	Softly compacted and friable. Mid brown sandy silt with a little clay content. Mod large rounded flints upto 80x90mm. Occ chalk flecks. Occ charcoal flecks. 1 x ot sherd recovered. Primary ditch fill. Root disturbed.			
0166	0164	Ditch	fill	Mod compact. Mid-light brown. Slightly sandy clayey silt. Mod stones mixed round, sub ang occ larger flints round upto 80x100mm. Mod chalk flecks and small nodules. V occ daub/reddened clay flecks. 1 x bone recovered. Upper ditch fill.			
0167		Layer	deposit	Layer over enclosure ditches at NE extent of exc. Friable. Mid brown sandy silt. Mod-freq mixed round and sub ang stones (poorly sorted). 0.24m depth max. spreads across section 24. occ bone and pot. Probably same deposit/layer as (0140)/(0142). Med sub soil? Buried soil horizon. Same as 0142, 0140			0.24
0168	0160	Ditch	fill	Friable softly compacted. Mid brown/grey sandy silt. Occ-mod mixed sub ang and round stones upto 60x70mm. Occ charcoal flecks. No finds. Upper ditch fill. Root disturbed.			
0169	0169	Layer	deposit	Mid yellowy brown silty clay. (occ-mod small flint frag, mod chalk flecks). Firm-compact. At east end of slot investigating structure 1. see 0147 sketch. Layer poss same as (0146) don't think it is now. Sealing redeposited gravel layer (0178). Truncated by construction cut [0159]. Single small eroded fragment of med pot. Same as 0107. No level taken. No disturbance.	1.3	1	0.07
0170	0170	Pit	cut	? Unseen. V steep/vertical sided - e side. Base and W side not seen. Not bottomed - depth and flooding. Large pit/tank below structure 1.	1	2.6	0.82
0171	0171	Pit	cut	Same as simons tank [0064]. Edge of large tank/pit seen in slot through building 1. same as 0064	0.54	0.3	0.3
0172	0171	Pit	fill	Upper fill of pit. Same as (0065)			
0173	0170	Pit	fill	V dark brownish grey clay silt. Patches of whitish yellow clay. Mod flint frags. Mod char flecks. Occ daub flecks. Lower fill of pit (observed).			0.38
0174	0170	Pit	fill	Dark greyish brown clay silt. Occ mod flint frags. Occ charc flecks.			

Context	Feature Identifier	Type	Description	Width in m	Length in m	Depth in m
			Upper fill of pit [0170]. Sealed by layer 0146. cut by pit [0134] then sealed by layer 0146. cut by pit [0134] then sealed by layer (0146). Same as 0139			
0175	0175	posthole	cut			
			Not seen in plan. V shaped. Flat. Poss posthole, base filled with clean grey clay upper part burnt daub mixed deposit. Could be part of structure. Cuts foundation layer (0126).	0.16		0.3
0176	0175	Posthole	fill			
			Light grey clay. Occ chalk fleck. Basal fill of poss posthole. Looks like deliberate deposit.			0.1
0177	0175	Posthole	fill			
			Mixed greyish yellow and orangey red. Clay and daub (70%). Firm. Upper fill of posthole looks like bedris, CBM etc. sealed by layer (0124). Full of similar debris.			0.2
0178	0178	layer	deposit			
0179		finds				
0180	0180	Ditch	cut			
			same as 0093 unstrat finds.			0.28
			Linear. Wide u. concave base. Truncated by pit [0170] and ditch [0088]. V little of feature left and partly beyond LOE to west. Shallow ? truncated ditch at LOE. Low in str seq but no datable artefacts retrieved. No level taken.	1.05	0.7	0.27
0181	0180	Ditch	fill			
			Light yellowish grey (orangey green flecks). Silty clay. Friable. Occ small flint frags. Lower fill of ditch [0280]. Possible cassy feel to it.			
0182	0180	ditch	fill			
			Mid yellowy brown silty clay. Mod med flint nodules: occ med chalk frags (flint increases to west in ditch) friable. Upper fill of ditch [0180]			
0183	0183	Posthole	cut			
			Oval. U shape: stopped on east side. Flat base. Small posthole prob assoc with similar features 0097, 0099, 0101, 0103.			
0184	0183	Posthole	fill			
			Light yellowish grey. Clayey sand. Mod small flint frags. Friable, becoming sticky towards base. Single fill of posthole v similar to fills of adjacent similar features.			0.28
0185	0185	Posthole	cut			
			Oval. U shape - steep to vertical sides. Concave base. Posthole poss assoc with similar features 0097, 0099, 0101, 0103, 0183.	0.4	0.52	0.19
0186	0185	Posthole	fill			
			Mid yellowy brown clayey sand. Mod to freq small flint frags. Occ peagrit towards base. Friable. Undated single fill of posthole.			0.19
0187	0187	Construction cut	cut			
			Same as [0159] not recognised during excavation. Construction cut for latest building platform/floor surface and seen in slot through ditch 0086-0088. same as cut [0159] where excavated to south.	1	1	0.18
0188	0036	Ditch	fill			
			light orangey yellow mottled grey sandy clay. No inclusions. Friable. On NE side of ditch. Slump of material isolated where ditch cut through pit [0039]			0.08
0189	0189	layer	deposit			
			Mid browny grey clay silt. Med small stones: occ gravel. Friable. Mushed deposit between pit [0034] and ditch [0036]. Prob mushed from construction of one or other. Stratigraphically prob contemp with their construction and predating their fill but that doesn't work so its down as earlier. Level taken.			0.1
0190	0190	layer	deposit			
			same as 0178. redeposited natural seen in slot to investigate turning/terminating ditch 0105.			
0191	0191	Ditch	cut			
			Prob U shaped. Heavily truncated by recut [0144] only s side survives. Early ditch in encl seq not clearly visible on site. Shows up well in photograph. Prob same as 0109	0.5	1	1.12
0192	0191	Ditch	fill			
			mid yellowy brown. Clay silt (some sand). Firm. Remnant ditch fill in [0191] not recognised on site.			
0193	0193	Ditch	cut			
			? Linear. U shape. Flattish. Part of sequence of an enclosure ditch. Section suggests layer 0142 covers it but likelihood is deposit developed while ditch was in use and continued to fill hollow into p of ditch after disuse.	1.3	1	0.39
0194	0193	Ditch	fill			
			Light brownish yellow silty clay. Freq small stone fragmnts. Friable. Fill of ditch 0193. same as 0152			0.39
0195	0064	Pit	fill			
			Dark brownish grey silty clay. Occ stone frags. Friable. Fill of pit [0064] v similar to (0072) originally recorded as same context but this deposit is above a context above (0072)			0.21
0196	0196	Construction cut				
			Not really seen in plan but it appears to be a construction cut for a building. Probably flat based. Truncated by later version [0159]. Possible building/floor construction cut. Contains deposits 0050 and 0051.			
0197	0197	Ditch	cut			
			Unexcavated linear feature. S side of ditch exposed in sondage thru layer (0107) revealed this ditch cutting the terminating/turning ditch [0105]			
0198	0197					
			Unexcavated. Light yellowish brown clay silt. Upper fill of ditch 0197 seen only in plan			

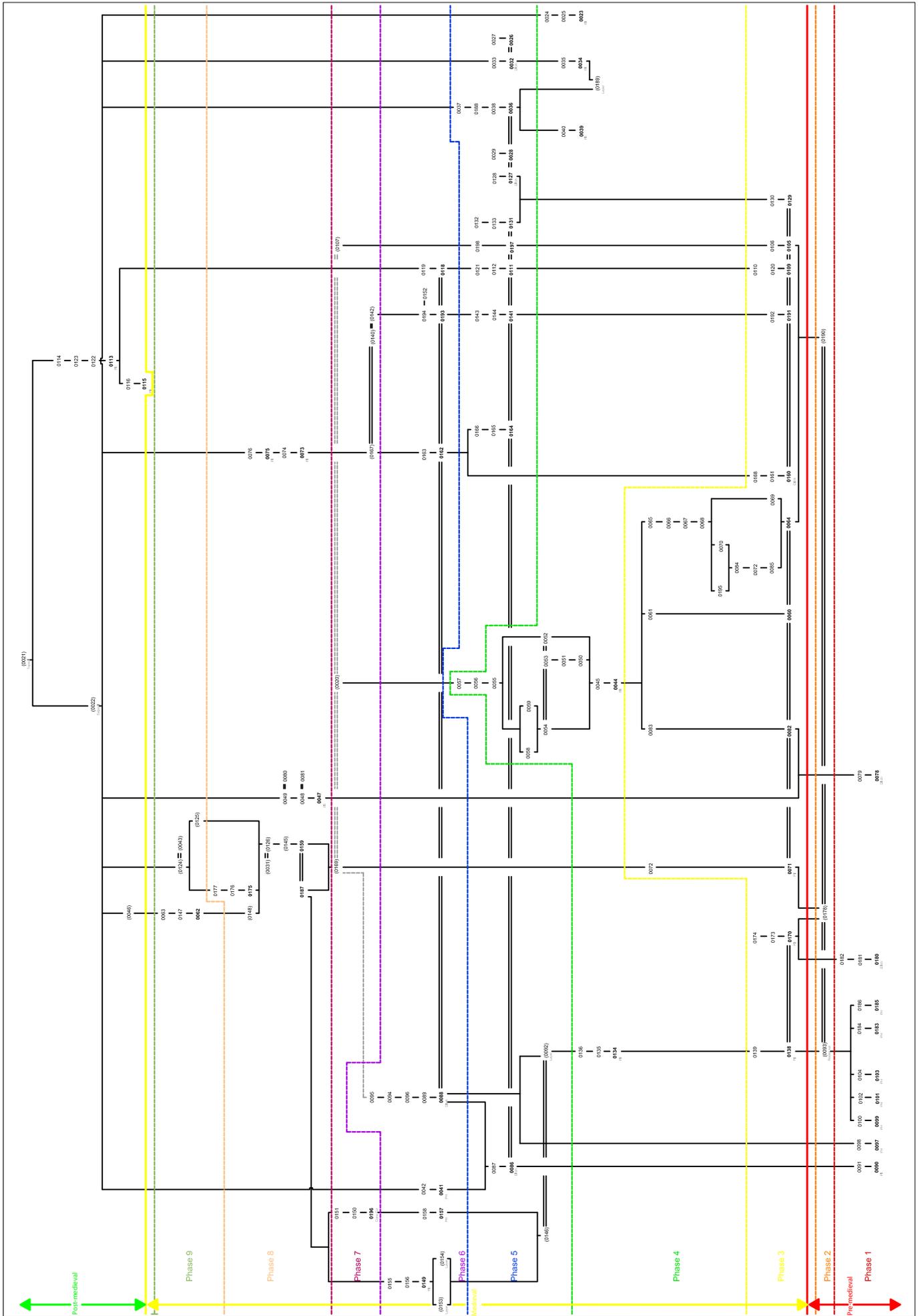
## Appendix 3. Phase summary table

Period	Phase	Group	Context	Feature	Identifier	Sherd No	Spotdate	
Un	Un		0021	0021	Layer			
			0022	0022	Layer			
			0030		Layer			
			0071		Layer			
			0077	0020	Finds		6	L12th-14th C
			0108		Finds		6	L12th-14th C
			0117		Finds		3	L12th-14th C
			0137	0062	Pit			
	0179		Finds		8	Med		
Pre-medieval	1		0078	0078	Linear feature			
			0079	0078	Linear feature			
			0090	0090	Pit			
			0091	0090	Pit			
			0097	0097	Posthole			
			0098	0097	Posthole			
			0099	0099	posthole			
			0100	0099	Posthole			
			0101	0101	posthole			
			0102	0101	posthole			
			0103	0103	Posthole			
			0104	0103	Posthole			
			0180	0180	Ditch			
			0181	0180	Ditch			
			0182	0180	ditch			
	0183	0183	Posthole					
	0184	0183	Posthole					
	0185	0185	Posthole					
	0186	0185	Posthole					
Pre-medieval	2	0093	0093	0093	Layer			
		0093	0178	0178	layer			
		0093	0190	0190	layer			
Medieval	3	0064	0060	0060	Pit			
		0064	0061	0060	Pit		9	L12th-14th C
		0064	0064	0064	Pit			
		0064	0065	0064	Pit		17	L12th-14th C
		0064	0066	0064	Pit		4	L12th-14th C
		0064	0067	0064	Pit			
		0064	0068	0064	Pit		4	12th-14th C
		0064	0068	0064	Pit		4	L12th-14th C
		0064	0069	0064	Pit			
		0064	0070	0064	Pit			
		0064	0072	0064	Pit			
		0064	0082	0082	Pit			
		0064	0083	0082	Pit		1	L12th-14th C
		0064	0084	0064	Pit			
		0064	0085	0064	Pit			
		0064	0171	0171	Pit			
		0064	0172	0171	Pit			
		0064	0195	0064	Pit			
		0105	0105	0105	Ditch			
		0105	0106	0105	Ditch			
		0105	0109	0109	Ditch			
		0105	0110	0109	Ditch			
		0105	0120	0109	Ditch			
		0105	0129	0129	Ditch			
		0105	0130	0129	Ditch			
		0105	0160	0160	Ditch			
		0105	0161	0160	ditch			
0105	0168	0160	Ditch					
0105	0191	0191	Ditch					
0105	0192	0191	Ditch					
Medieval	3	0170	0138	0138	Pit			
		0170	0139	0138	Pit			
		0170	0170	0170	Pit			
		0170	0173	0170	Pit			
		0170	0174	0170	Pit			
Medieval	4		0023	0023	Pit			
			0024	0023	Pit		1	L12th-14th C

Period	Phase	Group	Context	Feature	Identifier	Sherd No	Spotdate
			0025	0023	Pit		
			0034	0034	Pit		
			0035	0034	Pit		
			0039	0039	Pit		
			0040	0039	Pit		
			0044	0044	Pit		
			0045	0044	Pit	2	L12th-14th C
			0050	0044	Pit		
			0051	0044	Pit		
			0052	0044	Pit		
			0053	0044	Pit		
			0054	0044	Pit	2	L12th-13th C
			0055	0044	Pit	1	L12th-13th C
			0056	0044	Pit	2	L12th-14th C
			0057	0044	Pit	23	L12th-14th C
			0058	0044	Pit		
			0059	0044	Pit		
			0134	0134	Pit		
			0135	0134	Pit		
			0136	0134	Pit	5	L12th-14th C
			0189	0189	layer		
Medieval	5		0028	0028	Ditch		
			0028	0029	Ditch	2	L12th-13th C
			0028	0036	Ditch		
			0028	0037	Ditch	7	L12th-14th c
			0028	0038	Ditch		
			0028	0127	Ditch		
			0032	0026	Linear feature		
			0032	0027	Linear feature		
			0032	0032	Ditch		
			0032	0033	Ditch		
			0128	0128	Ditch		
			0141	0086	Ditch		
			0141	0087	Ditch		
			0141	0111	Ditch		
			0141	0112	Ditch	1	L12th-14th C
			0141	0121	Ditch		
			0141	0131	Ditch		
			0141	0132	Ditch	2	L12th-14th C
			0141	0133	Ditch		
			0141	0141	Ditch		
			0141	0143	Ditch	1	L12th-14th C
			0141	0144	Ditch	1	Med
			0141	0164	Ditch		
			0141	0165	Ditch	1	12 <sup>th</sup> -13th C
			0141	0166	Ditch	1	L12th-14th C
			0141	0188	Ditch		
			0141	0197	Ditch		
			0141	0198			
			0146	0092	Layer	4	L12th-14th C
			0146	0146	Layer	16	12 <sup>th</sup> -14th C
Medieval	6		0041	0041	Posthole		
			0042	0041	Posthole		
			0149	0149	Pit		
			0155	0149	Pit	1	Med
			0156	0149	Pit	3	L12th-14th C
			0157	0157	Pit		
			0088	0088	Ditch		
			0088	0089	Ditch		
			0088	0094	Ditch		
			0088	0095	Ditch	2	L12th-14th C
			0088	0096	Ditch		
			0088	0118	Ditch		
			0088	0119	Ditch		
			0088	0152	Layer		
			0088	0162	Ditch		
			0088	0163	Ditch	2	L12th-13th C
			0088	0193	Ditch		
			0088	0194	Ditch		
		Str 1	0153	0153	Layer	1	12th-13th C
		Str 1	0154	0154	Layer	1	L12th-14th C
		Str 1	0158	0157	Pit		

Period	Phase	Group	Context	Feature	Identifier	Sherd No	Spotdate
Medieval	7	0020	0020	0020	Layer	56	M12th-M13th C
		0020	0107	0107	Layer	2	L12th-14th C
		0020	0169	0169	Layer		
		0140	0140	0140	Layer	9	L12th-14th C
		0140	0142		Layer		
		0140	0167		Layer	9	L12th-14th C
		0196	0150	0196	Layer		
		0196	0151	0196	Layer		
	0196	0196	Construction cut				
Medieval	8		0047	0047	Pit		
			0073	0073	Pit		
			0074	0073	Pit		
			0075	0075	Pit		
			0076	0075	Pit		
			0145	0159	Layer	1	L12th-14th C
			0148	0148	Layer		
			0175	0175	posthole		
			0176	0175	Posthole		
			0177	0175	Posthole		
		0031	0031	0187	Surface		
		0031	0126	0126	Layer	1	L12th-14th C
		0047	0048	0047	Pit	10	1280-1350
		0047	0049	0047	Pit		
		0047	0080	0047	Pit		
		0047	0081	0047	Pit		
0159	0159	0159	Construction cut				
0159	0187	0187	Construction cut				
Medieval	9		0062	0062	Hollow		
			0063	0062	Hollow	1	L12th-14th C
			0125	0125	Layer	1	L12th-14th C
			0147	0062	Pit	1	L12th-14th C
		0124	0043	0159	Layer		
		0124	0124	0124	Layer	6	Med
Post-medieval to modern			0046	0046	Layer	1	16 <sup>th</sup> -18th C
			0113	0113	Pit		
			0114	0113	Pit	5	19th C +
			0115	0115	Pit		
			0116	0115	Pit		
			0122	0113	Pit		
	0123	0113	Pit				

# Appendix 4. Context Matrix









## Appendix 6. Pottery catalogue

Context No	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0001	MCW	BODY		1	1	12				Unstratified
0001	UPG	BODY		1	1	17				
0020	MCW	BODY/BASE		1	1	6		Sagging base; fine fabric		
0020	ELCW	BODY		1	1	10		Unglazed Ely type, oxid margins		
0020	UPG	BODY	SLIP	2	1	63		Faint white slip		
0020	MCW	CP/JAR	INCD	1	1	22		Incised wavy line on rim, thickened rounded rim		
0020	HFW	BODY		5	1	7		Orange sandy fabric, red pellets, lead glaze		M12th-M13th C
0020	UPG	BODY		1	1	9		Fine fabric, lead glaze		
0020	ELYG	BODY		3	0	17		mel, lead glaze & calc		
0020	EMW	BODY		1	1	2				
0020	MCW	BODY		35	0	279	SAR	Some with limescale inside		
0020	MCW	BODY	INCD	1	1	6				
0020	MCW	BODY	APD	3	2	72				
0020	UPD	BODY		2	1	58		2 joining, fine silty fabric, splashed glaze		
0024	MCW	BODY		1	1	6	s			L12th-14th C
0029	HFW	BODY		1	1	6		Micaceous orange fabric fine		L12th-13th C
0029	MCW	CP/JAR		1	1	65	S	Rilled, lid-seated, 12th C+?,		
0037	MCW	BOWL		2	2	58		Squared rim, oxid ext margins, L12th-13th C?		
0037	MCW	BODY		5	0	41		1 with some calc		L12th-14th c
0045	MCW	BODY		1	1	20		Poss Hedingham coarseware		
0045	MCWG	BODY		1	1	4	S	Flint inclusions		L12th-14th C
0046	IGBW	BODY		1	1	3				16th-18th C
0048	SAIN	JUG	POLY	10	1	79		Saintonge jug with green band and dark brown	1280-1350	1280-1350
0054	MSDW	BODY		1	1	2			12th-13th C	L12th-13th C
0054	MCWG	BODY		1	1	7				
0055	HCW?	BODY		1	1	11				L12th-13th C
0056	THET?	CP/JAR		1	1	12	S	Small sooted jar, sim to THET but poss med		
0056	MCW	BODY		1	1	3	S			
0057	MCWG	BODY		1	1	4				

Context No	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0057	MCWG	BODY		2	2	43	S			
0057	ELYG?	JUG		3	0	12		Orange margin fab w lead glaze, sparse calc		
0057	UPG	BODY		2	0	15		Grimston-type, lead glaze, but fine fabric		
0057	COLC?	BODY		1	1	11		Med sandy oxid fab w mottled lead gl, jug sherd		L12th-14th C
0057	MCW	BODY		13	1	92	R			
0057	MCW	JUG		1	1	37	A	Jug rim and strap handle		
0061	MCW	JUG		1	1	21	AS			L12th-14th C
0061	MCW	BODY		6	0	62	A	1 gritty sherd		
0061	EMWSS	BODY		2	1	7				
0063	MCW	BODY		1	1	6				L12th-14th C
0065	MCWG	BODY		2	0	17				
0065	MCW	BODY		15	0	162	S			L12th-14th C
0066	MSDW	BODY		1	1	4				L12th-14th C
0066	MCW	BODY		2	2	11	S			
0066	MCW	BOWL		1	1	21				
0068	MCW	BODY		2	1	20	S			12th-14th C
0068	MCW	BASE		1	1	12	AA	Base, almost EMW		
0068	MCW	JUG?		1	1	7		Strap handle frag? Jug or curfew		L12th-14th C
0077	MCW	BODY	APD	6	0	59				L12th-14th C
0083	MCW	BODY		1	1	7				L12th-14th C
0092	MCW	BODY		4	0	21		2 joining		L12th-14th C
0095	MCW	BODY	INCD W	1	1	4	S			L12th-14th C
0095	MCWG	BODY		1	1	19		Coarse fabric		
0107	HFW?	BODY		1	1	9	S			L12th-14th C
0107	MCW	BODY		1	1	5		Poss shell dusted		
0108	MCW	BOWL		1	1	18		Flat topped, 12th-E13th C		
0108	HOLL?	BODY		1	1	5	S			
0108	MCW	BODY		3	0	27	S	Includes sagging base		
0108	EMW	BODY		1	1	3				L12th-14th C
0112	MCW	BODY		1	1	7	R	Sandy grey fabric with some calc?		L12th-14th C
0114	REFW	BODY		1	1	3				
0114	REFW?	SAUC		2	1	35				19th C +

Context No	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0114	ENGS	BODY		1	1	25				
0114	MCW	JUG/CURF		1	1	34	A	Wide strap handle		
0117	MCW	BODY		1	1	2	AA			
0117	MCW	BODY		2	2	6	A			L12th-14th C
0124	MCWG	BODY		1	1	2				
0124	MCW	BODY		1	1	11		Poss some surface calc		
0124	MCW	BODY		1	1	5	S			
0124	UPG	BODY		1	1	2		Hard-fired, glazed		
0124	UPG	JUG?		2	1	18		Sm rod hdle, spl gl Has calc		
0125	MCW	BODY		1	1	6		Grey core, some v fine calc?		L12th-14th C
0126	MCW	BODY		1	1	7				L12th-14th C
0132	MCWG	BODY		1	1	14				L12th-14th C
0132	MCW	BODY		1	1	14				
0136	MCW	BODY		2	2	16				L12th-14th C
0136	EMWC	BODY		1	1	2	AS			
0136	MCW	BODY	APD	1	1	5		Poss MSDW?		
0136	GRIM	BODY		1	1	2		Grimston type		L12th-14th C
0140	MSHW	BODY		1	1	15	A	Soft, oxidised		
0140	HCW?	BODY		1	1	6				
0140	MCW	BODY		6	0	26				
0140	EMWSS	BASE		1	1	4		Sagging		L12th-14th C
0143	MCW	BODY		1	1	2	S	Oxid, fine orange fabric		L12th-14th C
0144	HCW?	BODY/BASE		2	2	19				
0145	GRIM	BODY		1	1	3		Grimston type but not Grimston		L12th-14th C
0146	MSDW	BODY		1	1	5		Silver mica	12th-13th C	
0146	EMW	BODY	APD	0	1	1				
0146	MCW	BODY		9	0	46				
0146	HOLL	BODY		4	0	16				L13th-14th C
0146	MSHW	BODY		1	1	9		Sparse shell		12th-14th C
0146	EMW	CP/JAR		1	1	6	S	Flared rim, poss cup/lamp		
0147	MCW	BODY		1	1	5				L12th-14th C
0153	MSDW	BODY		1	1	6		Some surface calc		12th-13th C
0154	MCW	BODY		1	1	2				L12th-14th C

Context No	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0155	MCW	BODY		1	1	10				
0156	HCWF?	BODY		1	1	7		Much silver mica		
0156	MSHW	BODY		1	1	13		Base sherd		
0156	MCW	BODY		1	1	4				L12th-14th C
0163	MSDW	BODY		1	1	7			12th-13th C	
0163	MCWG	BOWL		1	1	15 A		Squared, sl internal bead, L12th-13th C		L12th-13th C
0165	MSDW	BODY/BASE		1	1	4				12th-13th C
0166	MCW	BODY		1	1	2				L12th-14th C
0167	MCW	JUG	THB	3	1	94 AA				L12th-14th C
0167	MCW	BODY		3	1	12				
0167	MCW	BODY		3	0	44				
0179	MCWG	BODY		1	1	13				
0179	MCW	BODY		5	0	58		Incs base. 1 body shd heavily rilled, ressem THET		
0179	UPG?	BODY		2	0	29		Oxidised sheds, poss originally glazed?		

## Appendix 7. Catalogue of plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>0037</b>	<b>0045</b>	<b>0045</b>	<b>0070</b>	<b>0072</b>	<b>0156</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>0036</b>	<b>0044</b>	<b>0044</b>	<b>0064</b>	<b>0064</b>	<b>0149</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Ditch</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Pit</b>
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>						
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf				xcf	
Large Fabaceae indet.			x			x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf	x	xcf	x	xcf	x
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)				xcf		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx		x	x	x	xx
(rachis internode frag.)						x
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x	x				
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxx	x	x	x	x	xx
<i>Vicia faba</i> L.			xcf			
<b>Herbs</b>						
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x					
<i>Euphorbia</i> sp.	x					
Fabaceae indet.	x	x		x	x	x
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.			x			
<i>Persicaria maculosallapathifolia</i>			x			
Small Poaceae indet.	x					
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	x				
<b>Wetland plants</b>						
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl			xcf			
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> L.	x					
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>						
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L.	xcf					
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.			x			
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>						
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xx	xx	x	x	xx
Charcoal>5mm						x
Charred root/stem	x	x	xxx	x		x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xx	x	xxx			
<b>Other remains</b>						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	xx	x	x	xx	x
Bone		x		x	x	x xb
Burnt/fired clay		x	x	x	x	x
Ferrous slag				x		
Fish bone			x			
Mineralised soil concretions		xxx				
Small coal frags.	x					
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
cf = compare    b = burnt





# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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