



# Land North-West of Haverhill, Suffolk Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

December 2018

**Client:** CgMs for Persimmon Homes

Issue No: 1 (Draft)  
OA Report No: 2232  
NGR: TL 672 468



Client Name: CgMs for Persimmon Homes  
Client Ref No.: 21340  
Document Title: Land North-West of Haverhill  
Document Type: Post Excavation Assessment (PXA) and Updated Project Design  
Report No.: 2232  
Grid Reference: TL 672 468  
Planning Reference: DC/16/2836  
Site Code: WTL013  
Invoice Code: XSFNHR 18  
Accession /HER No.: WTL013

OA Document File Location: Suffolk\XSFNHR18\_Haverhill\Project Reports  
OA Graphics File Location: Suffolk\XSFNHR18\_Haverhill\Project Data\Graphics

Issue No: 1 (Draft)  
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## Land North-West of Haverhill, Suffolk

### *Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design*

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## Summary

Between February and April 2018 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out archaeological excavations at land north-west of Haverhill (within the parish of Little Wratting), Suffolk. Six areas (Areas A-F) were excavated within the proposed 8.8ha residential development, targeting predominantly medieval remains revealed by a previous evaluation undertaken in 2007.

Part of an extensive but undated field system was revealed that represents the earliest activity on the site. This was on a different alignment to the later boundaries and is likely to be later prehistoric in origin.

The most significant discoveries relate to a series of boundaries delineating a sequence of fields and enclosures laid out on either side of a trackway, but predominantly on its northern side. The (extant) track led westwards from the Haverhill road towards the site of a medieval property known as Alderton Chapel, later occupied by Chapel Farm. The earliest boundaries and a smaller track appear to have been established in the early medieval period (late 11th-12th/13th century) but were subsequently reworked on a number of occasions during later phases, with notable activity during the high medieval period. Although predominantly agricultural in character, there was clear evidence of domestic activity within some of the enclosures, including structural remains and (rubbish) pits along with more 'industrial' pits/tanks, quarries and possible work surfaces. The densest activity appears to have been concentrated in the western extents of the excavated areas, closer to the track and the presumed site of the chapel. Activity seems to have begun to decline by the 14th century and the land was no longer inhabited by the late medieval to early post-medieval period; a fate presumably linked to that of the adjacent chapel.

Associated finds include a moderately large pottery assemblage and smaller groups of early medieval lava quern, fired clay (possibly from ovens or hearths) and a few metal objects. The small faunal assemblage hints at sheep rearing, however plant remains were not well preserved and represent a low-level background scatter of charred cereal grains and occasional deliberate deposits of burnt food waste

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## Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank CgMs (on behalf of Persimmon Homes) for commissioning this project. OA is grateful to Rachael Abraham (Planning Archaeologist) who monitored the work on behalf of Suffolk County Council, and provided advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by James Drummond-Murray. The fieldwork was directed by James Fairbairn and Steve Graham, who were supported by Hannah Blannin, Ro Booth, Rory Coduri, Lexi Dawson, Scott Forsyth, Jamie Hurst, Adele Lord, Thomas Lucking, Ryan Neal, Anna Nicholls, Anne-Marie Webb and Frankie Wildmum. Survey and digitising were carried out by Sarita Louzolo. The illustrations were produced by Dave Brown and Rachel Clarke was the editor. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton. Thanks are also extended to the various specialists for their contributions.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 Between 26th February and 12th April 2018, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out archaeological excavations at land north-west of Haverhill (NGR TL 672 468; Fig. 1). The site lies on the border of Little Wratting and close to Chapel Farm; believed to be the site of the medieval Alderton Chapel. The work was commissioned by CgMs Heritage in advance of a proposed 8.8ha residential development by Persimmon Homes extending along the Haverhill Road (A143).
- 1.1.2 As agreed with the Senior Archaeological Officer at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS; Planning ref. DC/16/2836), six areas (A-F) totalling c.1.78ha were investigated that formed the core areas of interest identified by a previous programme of evaluation carried out by SCCAS Field Team during the winter of 2007 (Craven 2007a and 2007b). This revealed boundaries, enclosures and associated settlement activity predominantly dating to the medieval period (12th-14th century) concentrated in the eastern part of the 45ha area of farmland, close to a trackway leading to the site of Chapel Farm.
- 1.1.3 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment, specifically the MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2006) and PPN3 Archaeological Excavation (2008).

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The site geology consists of Boulder clay (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> accessed June 2018). On the areas of high ground or upper slopes, this surface geology was frequently plough damaged; directly underlying a thin layer of ploughsoil. Towards the base of the slope(s) the natural was generally sealed below colluvial deposits of mid-brown clay/silt measuring a maximum of 1m in thickness.
- 1.2.2 The site lies across the upper slopes and top of a plateau forming the northern side of the Stour Brook valley. The generally south-west facing slope was cut by the valleys of two drainage channels which meant that the various fields actually lay on a mixture of south-west or south-east facing slopes. Ground levels ranged from c.108m OD on the plateau in the north-east corner of the site, c.100m OD on the upper slopes in the western fields and c.82m OD in the southwestern part of the site.
- 1.2.3 The site consists of arable farmland, interspersed with hedges and drainage ditches. Residential development extends to the south of the site, which is bisected by a track leading westwards to Chapel Farm from the Haverhill Road to the east.

### 1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 There is considerable archaeological evidence for human activity in the area around the site, largely as a result of the extensive evaluation undertaken in 2007 (Craven 2007a and 2007b). The following summary is based on this and other data held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER), with the location of pertinent records shown on Fig. 1. The evaluation report

also included an historical background by A. Breen, which is not repeated here but will be referenced and utilised during further analysis and reporting.

### *Prehistoric and Roman*

- 1.3.2 Late prehistoric pottery was retrieved from the western part of the 2007 evaluation (Craven 2007b; not illustrated), although the sherds were unstratified.
- 1.3.3 A Bronze Age hoard (WTH 011) was found during metal-detecting in a field c.500m to the west of the site. Subsequent evaluation and excavation (WTH 012) in advance of housing development in the same area identified evidence of Bronze Age settlement consisting of a ditched enclosure and associated pits. A Bronze Age axe head fragment has also been found 350m to the south-west of the site (WTH 023).
- 1.3.4 Evaluation and excavation at Westfield Primary school, Chalkstone Way to the south of the site (TL 6802 4592) identified a Middle Iron Age settlement and two un-urned Bronze Age cremations (HVH 072).
- 1.3.5 A coin hoard consisting of 50 Gallo-Belgic coins was found to the south of the site at Place Farm (TL 6776 4594) in 1788 during land draining (HVH 001; not illustrated).
- 1.3.6 Nearby evaluation (2007) and excavation (2013) at land north of Ann Suckling Road (TL 6754 4659) to the south-west of the site identified a possible roundhouse gully, ditches and finds indicative of a Late Iron Age / Roman settlement in the vicinity (Atkins 2013; HVH 065).
- 1.3.7 Also to the south-east of the site, OA East conducted an archaeological excavation at land adjacent to Boyton Hall (TL 6757 4659), where features dating to the 1st century BC/AD were identified (HVH 083). These comprised part of a polygonal enclosure, two parallel ditches, a trackway and a small boundary ditch (Stocks-Morgan 2014).

### *Medieval*

- 1.3.8 The site is located to the north-east of an area of land now occupied by Chapel Cottage and Boyton Hall, but formerly believed to be the site of the medieval Alderton Chapel (HVH 046). The chapel, which is marked on the 1783 Hodkinson map of Suffolk, and its lands later became a post-medieval farmstead known as Chapel Farm, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. Fields belonging to Chapel Farm form part of the current site and the complex was linked, on the eastern side, by a trackway to the main Haverhill – Bury St Edmunds road.
- 1.3.9 The (adjacent) evaluation carried out by SCCAS in October 2007 (WTL 009/ HVH 065) identified part of a substantial phase of medieval settlement activity dating to the 12th-14th centuries, with a possible Late Saxon or early medieval origin. The larger part of this occupation evidence was revealed by the evaluation (WTL 008/HVH 064) related to the current site, including remains of possible buildings, rubbish pits and subdivisions of land extending along the north side of the access track to the former sites of Alderton Chapel (HVH 046) and Chapel Farm.
- 1.3.10 An archaeological evaluation carried out by OA East (Haskins 2016) at Ann Suckling Road (TL 6738 4665) revealed a large pond which contained ceramic building material, glass, white earthen wares its backfills. The 1st edition OS map shows several ponds in association with Chapel Farm which could potentially be medieval fish ponds relating to the former chapel. A

crushed chalk layer was also identified which probably formed a yard surface for the farmyard, test pits through which yielded four sherds of c.13th-15th century pottery (HVH 103).

### *Post-medieval/modern*

- 1.3.11 Chapel Farm Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building (LB 466432), is an amalgamation of two 19th century cottages which are believed to have reused material from the former medieval chapel. Boyton Hall is marked on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, which shows only the southern half of the site, and appears to have been built between 1886 and 1904.

## 1.4 Original research aims and objectives

### *Introduction*

- 1.4.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced for the excavations (Drummond-Murray 2018) that identified a suite of research aims (organised on a national, regional, local and more site-specific level) that were designed to provide a framework for the excavation and subsequent assessment and analysis of results. These are included below.

### *Site Specific Research Objectives*

#### *Prehistoric:*

- i. Examine the area around the cremation in Trench 184 to see if the cremation is an isolated occurrence or part of a cemetery
- ii. Is the cremation related to an area of wider activity and/or settlement?

#### *Anglo-Saxon/medieval:*

- iii. Is there a Saxon origin to the site?
- iv. Is there any evidence for the Alderton Chapel?
- v. Establish the nature and extent of any settlement
- vi. Are there structures related to settlement?
- vii. Can the status of any settlement be established?
- viii. How the settlement relates to the wider medieval settlement of Haverhill
- ix. Examine the imbalance between pottery and other finds
- x. Can the evidence be used to draw wider inferences eg with regard to trade, production & consumption?
- xi. What date was settlement abandoned on site and why?
- xii. Can environmental evidence further elucidate activity on site?

### *Regional Research frameworks*

- 1.4.2 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims have been updated and revised (see Section 6), to ensure that they contribute to the goals of the following Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);

*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)

*Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)

## 1.5 Fieldwork methodology

- 1.5.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Carr 2007) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Drummond-Murray 2017) which required that five areas

- totalling c.1.78ha (Fig. 2) were to be machine stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon.
- 1.5.2 Archaeological work was carried out on Area A (1735 m<sup>2</sup>) between 29th January and 9th February 2018, where part of a possible prehistoric field system and series of medieval ditches were uncovered. Area B (1980 m<sup>2</sup>) was investigated between 12th February and 9th March 2018 and revealed a series of intercutting medieval enclosures, pits and other remains.
  - 1.5.3 Logistical issues delayed the start of Area C, so the contingency area (Area D; 1190 m<sup>2</sup>) was opened in the area for an attenuation pond where a cremation had been identified during the evaluation. This was opened up between the 12th and 13th February 2018 and two linear prehistoric and medieval features were identified. This area was subsequently incorporated into the larger Area C work on which commenced 19th February 2018, with a total area of 14880m<sup>2</sup> excavated. A continuation of the possible prehistoric field system noted in Area A was identified along with a group of medieval enclosures, ditches, pits and postholes.
  - 1.5.4 Work on Area E (900 m<sup>2</sup>) was undertaken between 19th and 27th March 2018 and revealed three ditches, two of which were continuations of features previously noted in Area C. Work commenced on Area F (1030 m<sup>2</sup>) on 28th March until 3rd April 2018 and uncovered the corner of a medieval enclosure and an adjacent ditch.
  - 1.5.5 As a result of the paucity of archaeology within Areas E and F, the decision was made not to excavate four additional 30m-long trenches or the associated contingency provision made for full excavation of this area (3685m<sup>2</sup>). These had been proposed to further define the archaeological interest of the area around evaluation trench 194 and north of trench 195, which couldn't previously be trenched due to overhead cables.
  - 1.5.6 Machine excavation was carried out by two tracked 360° type excavators using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The spoil was removed by two dumper lorries and arranged in bunds on locations at the site agreed with by the planning archaeologist, the consultant and the client.
  - 1.5.7 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 which were obviously modern.
  - 1.5.8 Site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 dGPS with SmartNET live correctional data feed.
  - 1.5.9 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Area locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
  - 1.5.10 A total of 95 bulk samples were taken from a range of excavated features. These each totalled between 1-40L (with an overall total of 1730L) and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.
  - 1.5.11 Site conditions were variable with heavy rain and snow at times. Drainage on parts of the site was particularly poor, this was most evident at the eastern end of the site in Areas A and C and the northern edge of Area B.
  - 1.5.12 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, local and national planning policies, and the WSI.



## 1.6 Project scope

- 1.6.1 This report deals solely with the 2018 excavations undertaken by OA East at land to the North-West of Haverhill, Suffolk. The previous phases of archaeological evaluation work on the site (Craven 2007a; Craven 2007b) will be referred to during the assessment where appropriate.

## 2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

### 2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 As outlined above, six areas were investigated (Areas A-F; Fig. 2), the results of which are summarised by phase and area below. Preliminary phasing has been based on stratigraphic and spatial associations, with similarity of morphology of features also considered, combined where possible with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts.
- 2.1.2 Summary descriptions of the features and artefacts included in this section are supplemented by a context inventory presented in Appendix A. Specialist assessment reports including spot-dating are included as Appendices B and C. An overview of the excavation results is shown on Figure 2. Excavation plans of Areas A-F with preliminary phasing are presented as Figures 3-6. Selected sections are included as Figure 7 and a photogrammetric image of Area C/D as Figure 8.
- 2.1.3 The archaeological works uncovered evidence for activity possibly spanning the pre-medieval (?later prehistoric) to the post-medieval periods, but predominantly dating to the medieval period. A few residual finds, notably small assemblages of worked and burnt flint (largely from Areas C and E), prehistoric and Roman pottery and Roman ceramic building material (CBM), were recovered from the site suggesting some earlier activity in the vicinity. Similarly, a small group of Late Saxon wares is also present (37 sherds) in the pottery assemblage, all of which appears to have been residual in later contexts. Despite a fairly extensive sampling programme, preservation of plant remains was generally poor with a typical scatter of occasional charred cereal grains and occasional deliberate deposits of burnt food waste. The assemblages of animal bone and molluscs (oyster shell) were also relatively small.

### 2.2 Phasing

- 2.2.1 Five preliminary phases of activity have been identified (Phases 1-5), two of which – relating to the medieval period – have been sub-divided due to the relative complexity of the activity represented:
- Phase 1: Pre-medieval (?later prehistoric)
  - Phase 2.1: Early medieval (*c.* late 11th/early 12th-early 13th century AD)
  - Phase 2.2: Early medieval (*c.* late 11th/early 12th-early 13th century AD)
  - Phase 3.1: High medieval (*c.* 13th-early 14th century AD)
  - Phase 3.2: High medieval (*c.* 13th-early 14th century AD)
  - Phase 4: Late medieval (*c.* 15th-16th century)
  - Phase 5: Post-medieval-modern (*c.* AD1750-present)
- 2.2.2 Some undated features have not been assigned to a phase at this stage and are grouped under Phase 0 (Unphased).
- 2.2.3 Ditches formed one of the major feature-types and of these, the overwhelming majority from all phases were notably similar, having U-shaped profiles and generally containing grey brown sand or silt clay fills. In general, cut numbers are highlighted in **bold** in the text, with the lowest cut number assigned acting as an 'umbrella' number to link, for example, excavated sections

along the length of a ditch. Some broad groups have also to be assigned to associated features or land-use elements such as enclosures, pits and possible structures (posthole groups) and these are annotated on the accompanying phase plans; these will be reviewed and refined during analysis.

## 2.3 Overview of results

### *Pre-medieval (Phase 1)*

- 2.3.1 Parts of an extensive field system were identified in Areas A, B and C, represented by a series of ditches (and possibly associated postholes) that were quite sinuous in plan and appear to have been stratigraphically earlier than the medieval (Phases 2-4) features. The field system seemingly followed the natural contours of the land, while the layout and orientation of the ditches were at a complete variance to all later features. With the exception of a few intrusive sherds of medieval pottery, no datable finds were retrieved from the ditches, which may represent later prehistoric land management and could conceivably be related to the Bronze Age activity previously identified 500m to the west of the site (see Section 1.3).
- 2.3.2 Several pits, notably in Area E, are currently unphased but produced occasional worked flints; although thought to be residual, these features may be rephased during analysis.

### *Medieval (Phases 2-4)*

- 2.3.3 Evidence for medieval occupation was focused in Areas A-C/D, extending either side of the trackway (Trackway 1) leading from the Haverhill Road to the former Chapel Farm/site of the medieval Alderton Chapel, located just to the west of the site. From the earlier medieval period a smaller field track (Trackway 2) leading northwards was established and a sequence of fields/enclosures was laid out adjacent to the tracks, associated with which were a number of possible structures and pit groups. The enclosures/plots/boundaries and associated activity were subsequently reworked a number of times throughout the early and high medieval phases, particularly on the north side of Trackway 1, although by the late medieval period just one enclosure appears to have still been occupied/in use. This probably reflects the broader fate of the adjacent Alderton Chapel. Associated medieval finds assemblages are dominated by pottery, indicative of domestic settlement – presumably associated with the adjacent chapel – within at least some of the enclosures. The presence of animal bone and quern/millstones (and some of the metal finds) along with a number of pits/tanks and possible work surfaces, also points to agricultural and more industrial/processing activities being undertaken within these areas.

### *Post-medieval to modern (Phase 5)*

- 2.3.4 The final enclosure within the central part of Area C/D seems to have fallen from use by the post-medieval period, and the land flanking the main trackway appears to have been abandoned/given over to pasture. Very little related activity was identified, other than the re-use (in the 19th or early 20th centuries) of the eastern ditch/boundary delineating the north-south field track (Trackway 2) to lay down a modern drain pipe.

## 2.4 Phase 1: Pre-medieval (?prehistoric)

### *Area A (Fig. 3)*

- 2.4.1 A single segmented curvilinear ditch **12 (14, 22/45, 40/79)**; Fig 9, Plate 1) extended for 38m close to the northern edge of excavation, following a broad east to west alignment. The ditch cuts were wide (between 0.40m to 0.85m) and shallow (between 0.06m to 0.34m); the only finds recovered comprised a single sherd of intrusive medieval pottery (fill 46, cut 45).

### *Area B (Fig. 3)*

- 2.4.2 Revealed in the north-western corner of Area B, to the west of Area A, was a wide steep-sided curving ditch (**95, 97 and 203**) that may be the continuation of a ditch (**114/460**) in Area C/D to the north-east (see below). It was between 0.9m to 2.15m wide and 0.17m and 0.42m deep and contained a single sterile fill.

### *Area C/D (Fig. 3)*

- 2.4.3 A series of sinuous ditches was revealed extending across Area C/D that appear to have been broadly contemporary. The earliest features were two short lengths of parallel ditch (**489 and 546**) located in the eastern part of the area and aligned north-east to south-west; possibly forming a small enclosure. They measured between 0.50m and 0.8m wide and between 0.18m and 0.32m deep and contained similar pale sterile fills.
- 2.4.4 Forming the main axis of the field system, and cutting the small parallel ditches, were ditches **114**, aligned roughly north-east to south-west and **460/576** that was exposed from the southern edge of the area in a north-westerly direction before turning sharply towards the south-west. Both ditches were steep-sided, measuring between 0.67m and 1.28m wide and between 0.19m and 0.53m deep. Ditch **114** contained two fills, while ditch **460** had a single fill.
- 2.4.5 Joining with these ditches was another ditch (**384**) on a north-west to south-east alignment. This feature had steeply angled sides was between 1.25m to 3.8m wide and 0.56m deep. It contained three sterile fills. Situated in the north-western corner of the excavation area was ditch **197**. This north-east to south-west aligned ditch, which had more gently angled sides, measured a maximum of 2.10m wide and was between 0.47m and 0.74m deep. It contained a single silt clay fill.
- 2.4.6 Other ditches that may have been contemporary include an unexcavated ditch close to the southern edge of the excavation and a pair of parallel ditches (**362 and 433**) to the north (although these may equally belong to the early medieval period). To the east were other short lengths of ditch that may have been related to the field system: **686, 899 and 448**; the latter possibly associated with Posthole Group 1 (see below).

Ditches
114/118/545, 460/576 (432, 530, 691, 846, 873 and 888), 197/219, 384, 448/659, 489, 686, 899

*Table 1: Area C/D, Phase 1 ditch cut inventory (all undated)*

### Posthole Group 1

2.4.7 Located in the south-east part of the field system and broadly aligned with ditch **576** and **114**, this loose cluster of nine postholes and small pits may have represented at least two structures, with ditch **448** possibly forming a boundary to the east. The postholes were all sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and diameters ranging from 0.5m to 0.97m, and depths between 0.16m to 0.28m. They all contained single fills of light grey clay silt that produced no finds.

PHG1
436, 438, 493, 563, 574, 592, 594, 692, 846

Table 2: Area C/D: Posthole Group 1 cut inventory (all undated)

### Areas E and F (Fig. 4)

2.4.8 A group of pits located in Area E may belong to this phase as some contained (possibly residual) worked flint; these are currently unphased (see below). One of the pits (pit **581**) is of note as it produced a sherd of possible Bronze Age pottery from one of its two clay silt fills. The pit was sub-circular with gently sloping sides, measuring 1m in diameter and 0.20m deep.

## 2.5 Phase 2.1: Early medieval

### Area A (Fig.5)

2.5.1 Two ditches (**50** and **57**) within Area A are assigned to this phase, although only a small part of the latter was exposed as it was cut by later features. Ditch **50** extended from the western edge of the excavation area on a north-west to south-east alignment before terminating. It measured between 0.5m to 2.3m wide and was a maximum of 0.42m deep. Of the two, only ditch **57** produced datable finds in the form of two sherds of 12th-13th century pottery.

Ditches
<b>50/62/77, 57</b>

Table 3: Area A: Phase 2.1 ditch cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

### Area B (Fig.5)

2.5.2 Within Area B were two parallel ditches aligned south-east to north-west, a pit and the remnants of a cobbled surface. L-shaped ditch **83** was located in the north-western corner, with parallel ditch **127** to the south-west. They measured a maximum of 0.40m and 1.12m in width and 0.06m and 0.72m deep respectively. Both contained single fills, with ditch **83** producing several sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery. Part of an undated ditch (**110**) lay to the south and was cut by a later (Phase 3.1) feature.

2.5.3 Partly exposed at the western edge of the area was a steep sided sub-circular pit **94** (0.9m wide and 0.38m deep), which contained a sherd of 11th to 13th century pottery. A single sherd

of pottery of the same date was also recovered from surface 221 (Plate 2) close to the northern edge of the excavation. This surface, which was 1.5m wide and sub-circular in plan, was composed of various-sized closely compacted angular and sub-angular stones, located directly adjacent to a series of (later) intercutting pits to the south.

Various features
<b>83</b> (99/128/136/162/194), <b>94</b> , 127 (130/158/160/182), 105, 110/145, <b>221</b>

Table 4: Area B: Phase 2.1 feature cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

### Area C/D (Fig. 5)

#### Trackway 2 and associated fields/boundaries

- 2.5.4 A c. 8m-wide track, delineated by parallel ditches (**336** to the east and **374** to the west), extended to the NNE from the main east-west trackway to the south. Laid out to the east and west of this was a series of ditched fields/enclosures following the same broad axis as the tracks.
- 2.5.5 Both trackway ditches (**336** and **374**) were steep-sided and measured between 0.20m to 1.28m wide and 0.14m to 0.63m deep (Fig. 7 S. 142 and Plate 4), generally deepening to the south. After an apparent break of 5m, possibly forming an entrance to the field to the west, ditch **374** continued to the edge of the excavation area as ditch **902**, while ditch **336** was also identified in Area E as cut **522**. Ditch **374** contained two fills, while ditch **336** had three, one of which produced a single sherd of late 12th to 13th century pottery.

#### Field 1

- 2.5.6 Extending to the south-east of Trackway 2/ditch **336** was a large field or enclosure defined by ditch **371**, which turned sharply to the south to presumably join with Trackway 1. The ditch was between 0.64m and 1.4m wide and 0.20m and 0.58m deep. Its single fill contained three sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery.
- 2.5.7 This large field was sub-divided (Fields 1a and 1b) in its western part by north-south orientated ditch **506** that was between 0.56m and 1.05m wide and 0.15m and 0.34m deep. Its single fill contained eight sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery.

#### Possible structure(s)

- 2.5.8 Located within the smaller subdivision of Field 1 (Field 1B), close to its southern extent, were the remains of a possible structure or small enclosure on a slightly different (north-south) alignment to the surrounding boundaries. This was represented by a narrow and steep sided L-shaped ditch or gully (**682**) that was 0.60m wide and between 0.15m and 0.30m deep. Its single fill contained 12 sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery. Possibly associated with this was another small gully (**647**) which extended slightly further to the west before turning north and terminating.
- 2.5.9 Directly to the north of gully **682** was a group of sub-circular postholes (PHG2) consisting of two parallel lines of three postholes on an east to west alignment, four of which were excavated (**693**, **695**, **754** and **756**). They were all U-shaped in profile with steep sides, their

widths varied from 0.4m to 0.5m and they were between 0.35m to 0.8m deep. Their single fills of silt sand contained small quantities of 11th to 13th century pottery (in **693**, **695** and **754**).

Gully and PHG2
<b>682/758/859</b> , 647; <b>693</b> , <b>695</b> , <b>754</b> , 756

Table 5: Area C/D: Gully **682** and Posthole Group 2 cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

*Posthole Group 3*

2.5.10 A second group of postholes (PHG3) possibly representing a structure was found to the south-west of gully **682** and PHG2, close to the southern edge of excavation (Plate 3). This group consisted of six sub-circular postholes forming a rough rectangle in plan. The posthole diameters ranged from 0.55m to 0.8m and they were between 0.10m and 0.35m deep with U-shaped profiles. All contained fills of silt clay, which produced (from cut **497**) two sherds of 12th-century pottery.

PHG3
458, <b>497</b> , 832, 834, 848, 865

Table 6: Area C/D: Posthole Group 3 cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

*Pit Group 2*

2.5.11 Directly adjacent to PHG3 were three pits/postholes (PG2) on a broad north-west to south-east alignment. The pits were all sub-circular and steep sided, measuring between 0.14m to 1m in diameter and from 0.14m to 0.42m deep. Sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery were recovered from pits **690** and **928**.

PG2
<b>690</b> , 718, <b>928</b>

Table 7: Area C/D: Pit Group 2 cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

*Field 2*

2.5.12 A ditch (**578**) delineating another field or enclosure was identified extending south-eastwards from Trackway 2 in the northern part of the area. The ditch had gently-sloping sides and was 0.3m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single clay silt fill that produced 29 sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery. The ditch was recut (possibly in Phase 2.2) by ditch **579**, which was 1m wide and 0.30m deep, with a U-shaped in profile, that contained a single fill. At the south-eastern corner of the ditch an additional linear feature (**556**) extended towards the south-

east. This ditch was 0.87m wide and 0.42m deep with two clay silts fills, both of which were devoid of finds.

### *Field 3*

- 2.5.13 Located on the western side of Trackway 2 was at least one large enclosure or plot (Field 3), which was defined to the west by trackway ditch **374** and sub-divided by a number of smaller ditches. At the break in the trackway ditch line was a segmented ditch (**398**) that extended at right angles to the north-west, perhaps delineating an entrance into the field. The ditch was 0.64m wide and 0.20m deep with gently-sloping sides.
- 2.5.14 To the north, a number of similar linear features projected from ditch **374** on the same alignment, dividing this field/area into narrow enclosure strips (ditches **383** and **382**, **495**). To the south-west of these was another discontinuous/segmented ditch (**213** and **410**) which was 0.78m wide and 0.22m deep. This ditch-line may also have formed the northern side of a plot or strip with ditches **166** and **170** that were positioned at right angles in the north-west corner of the excavation area. Ditch **166** was steep-sided, 0.55m wide and 0.29m deep. Its single fill contained six sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery.
- 2.5.15 Further divisions within this field/area were created by other short lengths of ditch (**442** and **251**). Steep-sided ditch **442** was 1.25m wide and 0.46m deep. Although undated, it was cut at its south-eastern end by a sub-circular pit **802** measuring 1.10m in diameter and 0.40m deep that produced a single sherd of 11th century pottery from the middle of its three fills. L-shaped ditch **251** located to the south-west was steep sided and contained a single sterile fill. This ditch was parallel to ditch **170** but may equally have been associated a small enclosure (Enclosure 1) located to the south.

### *Enclosure 1*

- 2.5.16 In the south-western corner of the excavation area/Field 3 was part of what may have been an oval enclosure (Enclosure 1), largely defined by curvilinear ditch **247**. This undated ditch, which measured 0.76m wide and 0.24m deep, curved round from the south-east to the north-west before terminating. There may have been a 13m-wide entrance to the enclosure formed with ditch **230** that was revealed close to the western extent of the excavation area.
- 2.5.17 Within the enclosure was a collection of large pits/tanks and postholes, possibly associated with industrial processes, that produced moderately large finds assemblages. Pit **267** was a sub-circular feature with a diameter of 2.77m and a depth of 0.72m. Its single sand clay fill contained 21 sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery. Located to the north, pit **282** was sub-rectangular in plan, 2.63m long, 1.17m wide and 0.8m deep with a flat base and very steep sides. The pit contained three fills, the earliest of which (283) contained 41 sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery. Other finds from this pit include a large collection of fired clay (1071g), possibly from an oven or similar structure, and fragments of quernstone. Directly adjacent to this feature to the west was rectangular a pit (**386**) measuring 1.68m long, 1.45m wide and 0.41m deep, which also had steep sides and a flat base. Its two fills (387 and 388) contained sherds of 13th century pottery and lava quern. Directly to the north of this feature was sub-circular pit **258** which measured 0.48m in diameter and 0.16m deep with a rounded profile and gentle sloping sides. The single fill (259) of this pit contained several sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery.



Trackway 2, Fields 1-3 and Enclosure 1
Trackway 2: <b>336/397/467/891</b> and <b>374/377/381, 902</b> ; Field 1: <b>371/445/467/482/547/784</b> and <b>N-S ditch: 506/528/635/861</b> ; Field 2: <b>578/628, 579/630, 556</b> ; Field 3: <b>398, 383, 382, 495, 213, 410, 166, 170, 442, 251/253</b> ; Enclosure 1: <b>247, 230</b>

Table 8: Area C/D: Phase 2.1 Ditch cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

*Posthole Group 4*

2.5.18 Also within Enclosure 1, close to the southern edge of the excavation area and to the south-west of the large pits, was another group of postholes (PHG4). These may have formed part of a circular structure continuing to the south, or - if the unexcavated features to the north were associated - a rectangular building. This group consisted of five sub-circular postholes, three of which were excavated. Concave with steep sides, these features were between 0.45m and 0.7m wide and between 0.19m and 0.28m deep. The clay fills of these features produced similar finds to those from the nearby pits, including 14 sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery and quernstone in posthole **274**, and two sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery in cut **305**.

PHG4
<b>274, 288, 305</b>

Table 9: Area C/D: Posthole Group 4 cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

*Pit Group 5*

2.5.19 Located in the extreme north-west corner of the excavation area was a cluster of five sub-circular pits. They ranged between 0.56m and 1.7m in diameter and between 0.42m and 0.72m deep and contained between one and two silt clay fills. Pits **168** and **172** each produced two sherds of 11th century pottery, while pit **238** contained 26 sherds of 11th to 13th century pottery, largely recovered from its upper disuse fill (240).

PG5
<b>168, 172, 199, 201, 238</b>

Table 10: Area C/D: Pit Group 5 cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

*Area F (Fig. 4)*

2.5.20 Located in the south-eastern part of Area F was a ditch (**735**) possibly forming the corner of an enclosure. This steep-sided feature was 1.4m wide and 0.34m deep and its single fill contained two sherds of 11th to 12th century pottery.

## 2.6 Phase 2.2: Early medieval

### *Area C/D (Fig. 5)*

#### *Field 1*

#### *Enclosure 2 and ditch 226*

- 2.6.1 In this phase the south-western part of Field 1 (1a) was reworked, suggesting a change in land management; all of the ditches in this phase produced datable finds (pottery). A smaller, possibly sub-rectangular, enclosure (Enclosure 2) was created that cut across the southern part of Trackway 2 to the west and the possible structural remains within Field 1b to the east. It was delineated on its western side by ditch **359**, to the north by **553** and to the east by **648** (a short length of ditch (**485**) extending to the east may also have been associated). The more westerly ditch was steep sided, and measured a maximum of 2m wide and 0.48m deep. This part of the ditch contained three fills, from which 42 sherds of 11th to 14th century pottery were recovered. Eastern ditch **491** had less steep sides and measured between 0.68m and 1.10m wide and between 0.23m and 0.47m deep. This element contained two fills, the earliest of which produced three sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery.
- 2.6.2 Perpendicular and to the east of ditch **648** was gully **662** (width 0.6m and 0.22m deep) and ditch **664** (width 0.7m and 0.20m deep). The fills of both ditches each contained one sherd of 11th to 12th century pottery.
- 2.6.3 Extending north-westwards from Enclosure 2, cutting across the southern part of Field 3 and Enclosure 1 in the western half of Area C/D, was another ditch **226 / 298** (Plate 4). This presumably created a new enclosure or plot adjacent to Trackway 1. The steep-sided ditch was a maximum of 1.54m wide and between 0.31m and 0.90m deep. All of the excavated sections produced pottery, with a combined total of 41 sherds dating from the 11th to 13th century.

## 2.7 Phase 3.1: High medieval

### *Area A (Fig.6)*

- 2.7.1 A series of parallel ditches (**20**, **40** and **47**) possibly aligned with the southern edge of Trackway 1 were revealed in this area, along with further ditches set at right angles (**6** and **10**) and a number of smaller features (**24**, **32** and **53**). Ditch **20** was between 0.7m to 1m wide and 0.09m to 0.30m deep. Its single fill contained ten sherds of late 12th to early 13th century pottery. Ditch **47** was probably a continuation of ditch **20** but had steeper sides, and measure between 0.45m to 0.62m wide and 0.14m to 0.20m deep. Its single fill contained two sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery. Parallel ditch **40** to the south had gently sloping sides was a maximum of 1.10m wide and 0.36m deep. Its single fill contained eight sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery. The remaining features were quite truncated, although most including pit **53** at the northern edge of the area, produced small quantities of pottery; with gully **24** containing 24 sherds of early to mid 13th century pottery.

Ditches and other features
6/8 <b>10/4</b> , <b>24/75</b> , <b>32</b> , <b>20/35</b> , <b>40/41/52</b> , <b>47/67</b> , 69; pit <b>53</b>

*Table 11: Area A, Phase 3.1 cut inventory (dated features are in bold)*

### *Area B (Fig. 6)*

- 2.7.2 Similar evidence was found to west in Area B. Located on the western side was ditch **81 (85, 101, 108, 140, 143 and 270)** which extended on a north to south alignment before sharply curving towards the west. The two ditch fills produced 52 two sherds of pottery dating from the 11th to 13th century.
- 2.7.3 This ditch was cut by ditch **89 (90, 177 and 205)**, possibly forming the corner of a rectangular enclosure partly exposed in the north-western part of the excavation area. The ditch, which was a maximum of 1.5m wide and 0.58m deep, contained two fills from which 13 sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery were recovered.

### *Area C/D (Fig. 6)*

#### *Field 1 and boundary ditches 357 and 478*

- 2.7.4 The area to the north of Trackway 1 was further reworked in this period, with new ditches laid out parallel and at right angles to the track. The former eastern side of Trackway 2 was recut as a boundary (**357**) which bisected the earlier/Phase 2.2 Enclosure 2. Ditch **357 (396 and 475)** extended NNE across the site and had steep sides, measuring between 1m and 1.66m wide and between 0.3m and 0.69m deep. It contained two fills, producing eight sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery.
- 2.7.5 Laid out to the east of this was ditch **478 (480 and 540)** across the centre Field 1 (the boundary of which may still have been extant), cutting across earlier north-south sub-divisions. This steep-sided ditch was between 0.26m and 1.63m wide and 0.15m and 1.02m deep. It contained three fills, two of which produced seven sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery. Positioned directly to the north of this ditch and running parallel to it was undated ditch **571**, which was a maximum of 1.24m wide and 0.38m deep and contained two sterile fills.
- 2.7.6 The area to the south of ditch **478** was sub-divided by a number of north-south aligned ditches. At the eastern side was steep-sided ditch **631**, truncated by a later enclosure. To the west were ditches **516/637** and **440/577**, separated by an entranceway. Ditch **516** was between 0.94m and 1.35m wide and 0.57m and 0.62m deep and contained four fills that produced 38 sherds of 13th century pottery. Ditch **440** was also steep-sided, measured 1.3m wide and a maximum of 0.60m deep. It contained three fills, with the upper/disuse fill producing 26 sherds of mid-13th century pottery.

#### *Posthole Group 5*

- 2.7.7 Adjacent and at right angles to ditch **440** was a group of postholes/small pits on a broad east to west alignment (PHG5). These sub-circular features were all steep sided with U-shaped profiles. The diameter of these pits varied from 0.5m to 1.10m and they were between 0.12m and 0.65m deep. Of these, posthole **714** contained four sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery, posthole **716** a sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery, while posthole **937** contained 61 sherds of 13th century pottery. This group may have formed a wicket gate perhaps to control the access of livestock into the enclosed area(s), and may have been associated with two postholes **880** and **912** located on the other (west) side of the entrance ditches, one of which (**912**) contained a sherd of 12th to 13th century pottery. Alternatively, and given the relative number of pottery sherds, these postholes may have been related to a (domestic) structure.

<b>Posthole Group 5</b>
714, 715, <b>716</b> , <b>717</b> , 880, <b>912</b> , <b>937</b>

Table 12: Area C/D: Posthole Group 5 cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

*Pit Group 3*

2.7.8 Located within the northern half of Field 1 was a group of pits following a broad east to west alignment parallel to the northern boundary ditch **371**. This group comprised 19 pits of which 14 were excavated. The diameters of these sub-circular pits ranged from 0.5m to 1.44m and they were between 0.10m and 0.73m deep. In general, the pits contained relatively sterile single fills of grey brown silt clay. There were a few exceptions, some of which contained two fills: pit **706** produced a sherd of 13th century pottery; pit **809** produced a sherd of 11th to 13th and a sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery; and pit **830** which contained two sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery.

<b>Pit Group 3</b>
684, <b>706</b> , 712, 727, 761, 763, 765, 795, 797, <b>809</b> , 812, 814, <b>830</b> and 871

Table 13: Area C/D: Pit Group 3 cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

*Pit Group 4*

2.7.9 Directly to the west of ditches **516** and **540** was another group of four sub-circular and steep-sided pits (*PG4*). The diameter of these features ranged from 0.65m to 1.2m, whilst they were between 0.2m and 0.86m deep. Pit **524** contained sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery, while pit **787** (Plate 5) produced 52 sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery.

<b>Pit Group 4</b>
455, <b>524</b> , <b>787</b> , 863

Table 14: Area C/D: Pit Group 4 cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

**Field 3 and boundary 321**

2.7.10 Extending to the west of NNE-SSW ditch **357** was boundary ditch **321**, which lay to the south of parallel earlier ditch **298** (see above). Ditch **321** was between 0.23m and 0.80m wide and between 0.03m (at its terminal) and 0.36m deep. The ditch contained two fills, producing one sherd of 13th century pottery. The ditch was recut along its length by ditch **323** (**366** and **773**) which was between 0.4m and 0.75m wide and between 0.12m and 0.36m deep. Nine sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery were recovered from its two fills.

2.7.11 Located at the western end of ditch **321** was curvilinear ditch **550**. This ditch extended from the southern edge of excavation in an arc towards the west. The ditch had gently angled sides and was between 0.45 and 0.70m wide and between 0.12m and 0.24m deep. Its single fill contained two sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery.

2.7.12 North of ditch 550 was pit 311. This sub-circular, steep-sided feature was 3.18m in diameter with a depth of 0.88m and contained five fills. The lower two fills produced a total of 51 sherds of 12th to 13th century pottery, although the pit seems to have remained open for a while as it was finally infilled in Phase 3.2.

Ditches
321/369/775/779, <b>323</b> , <b>357</b> , <b>440</b> , <b>478</b> , <b>516</b> , 550/769/668, 571, 631

Table 15: Area C/D: Phase 3.1 ditch cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

## 2.8 Phase 3.2: High medieval

### Area A (Fig.6)

2.8.1 Four features (**16**, **29**, **59** and **64**) are assigned to this phase, one of which (ditch **29/34**) contained pottery. This 3.27m-long feature was aligned NNE-SSW and probably continued as ditch **64** to the south. It was a maximum of 0.58m wide and 0.22m deep and produced 35 sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery.

Features
16, <b>29/34</b> , 59, 64

Table 16: Area A: Phase 3.2 cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

### Area B (Fig.6)

#### Enclosure 3

2.8.2 The southern part of a rectangular enclosure was revealed in this area, cutting across the Phase 3.1 ditches. Ditch **112** extended on an east to west alignment before terminating and recommencing after a 1m-wide entrance as L-shaped ditch **116**. The steep-sided ditch was between 0.6m and 1.22m wide and 0.22m and 0.72m deep. Its two fills produced seven sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery.

Enclosure 3
112/134/186/196 and <b>116/124/176</b>

Table 17: Area B: Phase 3.2 ditch cut inventory (dated cuts are in **bold**)

#### Pit Group 1

2.8.3 Located within Enclosure 3 was a series of intercutting sub-circular and sub-rectangular pits/quarries that appear to have been utilised for rubbish disposal. The pits had diameters ranging between 1.3m and 4.11m and were between 0.22m-1.08m deep with fairly steep sides. Of these, the largest pit (**255** (Fig.7, S.126, Plate 6) is of note as it contained three sandy

clay fills that produced a variety of finds. The initial fill (280) contained 109 sherds of late 13th to 14th century pottery, while the secondary fill produced 26 sherds of 13th century pottery and the upper fill (280) contained 110 sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery. Other finds include metal objects such as a key (SF18), knife (SF23) and hook (SF24). This pit was cut on its western edge by elongated pit **332**, from which ten sherds of 13th-century pottery were recovered. Pit **152** contained ten sherds and pit **353** 15 sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery; pit **353** also produced late medieval pottery, indicating that this feature remained open into Phase 3. Adjacent pit **263** contained 30 sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery, while pit **184** contained nine sherds and pit **224** eight sherds of 13th century pottery respectively.

Pit Group 1
152, 184, 224, 255, 263, 332, 353

Table 18: Area B: Pit Group 1 cut inventory (dated features are in **bold**)

### Area C/D (Fig. 5)

#### Field 1: Enclosure 4

- 2.8.4 A sub-rectangular/U-shaped enclosure was created in Field 1 to the east of boundary **357** – which may have been maintained into this phase – cutting across Phase 3.1 ditch **478**. The enclosure was delineated by ditch **508 (670/613/923)** that extended northwards before turning towards the east and then turning back towards the southern limit of the excavation area. This would have enclosed a small area, with access presumably from Trackway 1 to the south, however, no definitely contemporary features (apart from one possible pit) have been identified within the enclosure. The ditch was recut in the subsequent phase (see below), although the original cut was at least 0.78m wide and 0.3m deep with fairly steep sides and a rounded base. It contained two fills, the earliest of which produced two sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery; small quantities of late medieval pottery were also recovered from cut **923** on the western side of the enclosure.
- 2.8.5 Directly north-east of the enclosure was a curvilinear ditch **503 (532/536)** aligned north-west to south-east that may have been associated, possibly acting as an outer boundary. The ditch was between 0.9m and 1.36m wide and between 0.1m and 0.34m deep. It contained two fills, of which the primary fill produced five sherds of 12th to 14th century pottery. A small length of ditch (**519**) lay to the south and although undated may have been contemporary.

#### Field 3: Enclosure 5 and associated pits

- 2.8.6 A further new enclosure was created to the west of boundary **357**, forming a large rectangular plot parallel to Trackway 1. The enclosure was defined by ditch **296 (413/417)**, which extended north-westwards from ditch **357** before turning towards the south. The ditch, which was between 0.64m and 1.13m wide and 0.19m and 0.42m deep, produced six sherds of 13th to 14th century pottery in addition to a number of metal objects including a buckle and a strap loop.
- 2.8.7 A short length of undated ditch (**424**; and possibly **433**) appears to have sub-divided the northern part of the enclosure, but may belong to Phase 1.

Area C/D Enclosure ditches
Enclosure 4: 508/ <b>670/613/923</b> ; ditch 503/532/ <b>536</b> , 519; Enclosure 5: <b>296/413/417</b> ; 424

Table 19: Area C/D Phase 3.2: ditch cut inventory (dated features are **bold**)

2.8.8 Located within Enclosure 5 were three large intercutting sub-circular pits (**911**, **910** and **466**; Plate 7 and Fig. 7, S. 311), all with steep sides and U-shaped profiles. They ranged in diameter from 1.3m to 2.43m, were all similar depths (1m-1.12m deep), and contained between three and five fills. Combined, these produced a moderate collection of 13th-14th century pottery, with the majority (107 sherds) deriving from the secondary fill of pit **466**. Close-by, a large pit (**895**) measuring c.3m wide and 1m deep was identified in the south-east corner of Enclosure 5, cutting boundary ditch **357**. The small quantity of pottery recovered from its three fills dates to the 12th-13th century and may have been reworked from earlier features.

2.8.9 Just to the west of Enclosure 5/ditch **296** was a further group of three large sub-circular pits (**771**, **551** and **549**) forming a broad north to south line and cutting Phase 3.1 ditches **321** and **550**. They measured between 2.2-3.4m in diameter and 0.34m-1.14m deep, with the deepest two (**551** and **549**) having quite steep sides. They contained between one and four fills, which produced a few sherds of 13th and 12th-14th century pottery each, with pit **549** producing the most (26 sherds). Of note is that the upper fills of pits **551** and **549** both comprised 'capping' deposits of angular flint and stones of varying sizes.

*Pit Group 6*

2.8.10 A further group of 13 sub-circular and oval pits was identified in the south-western corner of the excavation area. These measured between 0.7m and 1.24m in diameter and between 0.14m and 0.46m deep. With two exceptions, the majority of these pits contained a single fill of sandy clay. Combined, the pits produced 43 sherds of pottery with a date range from the 12th to 14th centuries; some of which may have been reworked from the fills of underlying features.

Pit Group 6 inventory
189, 228, 241, 277, 274, 290, 307,309,318, 334, 342, 344 and 351

Table 20: Area C/D: Phase 3.2 Pit Group 6 cut inventory (dated features are **bold**)

## 2.9 Phase 4: Late medieval

### *Area C/D (Fig. 6)*

#### *Enclosure 4 (recut)*

2.9.1 The perimeter ditch of Enclosure 4 was recut as **510** (**616**, **673** and **948**). The ditch followed the same course as its predecessor **508**. Its width varied from 0.90m to 2.01m and it was between 0.20m to 0.54m deep. The ditch contained four fills of silt and sand clays from which

a few sherds of (residual) medieval and four sherds of late 14th to 15th century pottery (the latter from the infill of earlier ditch 923) was recovered.

- 2.9.2 An additional small L-shaped ditch 534 (914 and 916) was cut from the northern end of the enclosure. This 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep ditch extended towards the north-east before sharply turning south-east before terminating. It contained two fills from which (in 916) a sherd of late medieval/early post-medieval pottery was retrieved.

## 2.10 Phase 5: Modern

### Area C/D (Fig 3/6)

- 2.10.1 A modern (19th century) drain was cut through the upper fill along the length of Phase 2.1 boundary ditch 336 (Fig. 7, S. 142).

### Area E

- 2.10.2 The modern drain noted in Area C/D continued along Period 2.1 ditch 522 (Fig. 4) in this area.

## 2.11 Phase 0: Unphased features (Fig. 2)

- 2.11.1 These features will be re-assessed during analysis and assigned to an appropriate phase where possible.

### Area A (Fig.3)

Area A: Uphased features
18, 27, 72, 37

Table 21: Area A unphased features

### Area B (Fig.4)

- 2.11.2 A number of curvilinear ditches/gullies may be pre-medieval; two were cut by Phase 3.2 ditch 116.

Area B: Unphased features
103, 132, 149, 164, 187, 192, 138/152/154/156

Table 22: Area B: Unphased features

### Area C/D

Area C/D: Uphased features
120, 122, 189, 237, 241, 330, 347,364, 426, 462, 563, 574, 767, 789, 802, 818, 820, 823, 838,840, 842, 844, 853, 904

Table 23: Area C/D: Unphased features



*Area E and F*

Area E: Unphased features
561, 584, 597, 599, 601, 603, 607, 609, 653, 655

*Table 24: Area E: Unphased features*

Area F: Unphased Features
737, 746, 750, 752

*Table 25: Area F: Unphased features*

### 3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

#### 3.1 General

3.1.1 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds has been entered onto an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below.

Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Count
Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.385	18
Ceramic	Fired clay	3.209	330
Ceramic	Vessel	18.99	1962
Cua (copper)	Copper Alloy Artefact	0	4
Fe (iron)	Nail	0	19
Fe (iron)	Artefact	0	15
Flint	Flint (worked/burnt)	0.315	28
Lava	Quern/millstone	7.74	c. 90
Stone	Stone (unworked/burnt)	8.33	24

*Table 26: Finds totals*

#### 3.2 Metalwork

3.2.1 A total of four copper-alloy artefacts (Cua) and 34 iron (Fe) objects (mostly nails) were recovered from archaeological features in Areas A, B, C and E, namely ditch and pit fills along with layers. The finds are dated predominantly to the medieval or late medieval periods and include items related to dress accessories, household, horse equipment and building construction.

#### 3.3 Flint

3.3.1 A total of 14 worked flints and 315g (14 fragments) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavations, predominantly from Areas C and E. The worked flint appears to be largely later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date.

#### 3.4 Worked and burnt stone

3.4.1 An assemblage consisting of 16.08 kg (104 pieces) of stone was examined, of which 0.54 kg consisted of burnt stone, 7.74 kg of worked stone (lava quern), and 7.79 kg of unworked natural stone (glacial erratics). Most of the quern came from early medieval features.

### 3.5 Pottery

- A.1.1 A total of 1962 sherds weighing 18,991g was collected from 185 contexts during the excavations. Previous evaluation produced a further 724 sherds from the site, including small quantities of prehistoric and Roman wares, but predominantly of medieval date (Goffin 2007a). The assemblage is dominated by early and high medieval wares in a variety of fabrics, with a few small fragments of heavily abraded (residual) prehistoric and Roman sherds and a small group of Late Saxon wares (37 sherds).

### 3.6 Ceramic building material (CBM)

- 3.6.1 Eighteen fragments of CBM (385g) were recovered from 14 contexts, ranging in date from Roman to post-medieval.

### 3.7 Fired clay

- 3.7.1 A total of 330 fragments of largely undiagnostic fired clay (3209g) was recovered from 60 contexts. Small assemblages were collected from Areas A, B and D with most coming from Area C. The majority of fired clay was recovered from pits and ditches with small quantities found in postholes and layers. The largest single groups by weight were from pits **201** and **282**. Some of the fired clay may represent the remains of oven or hearth domes, while two fragments of structural daub were identifiable based on the presence of impressions of withies.

## 4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

### 4.1 General

Material	Object Name	Weight in kg	Count
Organic	Bone	4.594	(104 recordable)
Organic	Shell	0.239	35
Samples	Bulk	-	92

Table 27: Ecofact totals

### 4.2 Animal bone

4.2.1 The faunal assemblage is of a small size (4.6kg), providing 104 (2.4kg) recordable fragments. All material recorded was recovered via hand-collection and was recovered mainly from pits and ditches. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus* sp.) and goose (*Anser anser*).

### 4.3 Mollusca

4.3.1 A total of 0.239kg of shells were collected by hand, all are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered post-depositional damage.

### 4.4 Environmental bulk samples

4.4.1 Ninety-two bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas; samples were taken from layers and deposits that are mainly medieval in date. Preservation of plant remains is generally poor with a typical scatter of occasional charred cereal grains and occasional deliberate deposits of burnt food waste.

## 5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

### 5.1 Stratigraphy

5.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Number
Context Register	42
Context Records	947
Plan Registers	1
Plans at 1:20	6
Section register Sheets	9
Sections at 1:10	49
Sections at 1:20	255
Sample Register Sheets	20
Photo Register Sheets	24
Digital Photographs	1074
Small Finds Register Sheets	1

*Table 28: Quantity of Written and Drawn Records*

#### *The excavation record*

5.1.2 The written and drawn elements of the contextual record form the main components of the excavation data and are sufficient to form the basis of the site narrative. This record has good potential to further understand the archaeological remains dating to the early and high medieval periods in particular.

#### *Condition of the primary excavation sources and documents*

5.1.3 The records are complete and have been checked for internal accuracy. Written and drawn records have been completed on archival quality paper and are indexed. All paper archives have been digitised into the individual site Access database. Site drawings have been digitised in AutoCAD.

5.1.4 All primary records are retained at the offices of OA East, Bar Hill. The site code WTL 013 (excavation) has been allocated and all paper and digital records, finds and environmental remains are stored under this codes.

5.1.5 The site data is of sufficient quality to address the majority of the project's Research Objectives and form the basis of further analysis and targeted publication of the key features, finds and environmental assemblages. Further analysis will concentrate on the pre-medieval and (in

particular) medieval phases of activity, as the modern features have no potential to address the Research Objectives.

### *Range and variety of features and deposits*

- 5.1.6 Features on the site included: enclosure/boundary ditches, structural remains (postholes and possible beamslots) and a range of pit-types, some of which may have had specific functions. Although the majority of feature fills comprised sandy clays, some pits contained what appear to be the remains of broken-up hearths or ovens and several had capping deposits of compacted flints/stones.

### *Condition of the features and deposits*

- 5.1.7 The condition and survival of the archaeological features on site was good, although in some small areas of the site, this was slightly compromised by poor drainage and flooding.

## **5.2 Metalwork**

- 5.2.1 The metalwork has limited potential to inform about the activities being undertaken on the site, although the range of objects appears to suggest a more agricultural rather than domestic focus for the site. As with the ceramic assemblage, the metalwork was concentrated in Areas C and B, possibly supporting the idea of an intensification of activity in this part of the site during the period spanning the 12th to the 15th centuries.

## **5.3 Flint**

- 5.3.1 At this stage of assessment, the worked flint assemblage appears to almost exclusively represent residual material. The small size of the assemblage and its lack of contextual integrity dictates that it has little potential for further research.

## **5.4 Worked and burnt stone**

- 5.4.1 There is some potential (along with the pottery and other finds) to analyse the distribution of quern stones to see if there are any concentrations that might help define specific areas of activity across the site. However if analysis identifies that the lava quern is on the whole residual, the potential research value of this material in relation to the project aims would be somewhat reduced. Alongside the other early medieval assemblages from recently excavated sites in Bramford, Long Melford and other sites in Suffolk, the Haverhill material has some limited value as a published record in the historical/ archaeological based research into the broader importance of Ipswich and other East Anglian ports in the Saxon-medieval trade of Mayen lava quern and millstone.

## **5.5 Pottery**

- 5.5.1 Together with the material recovered during the evaluation, the assemblage forms the largest medieval assemblage to have been excavated within the parish of Little Wratting. The potential of the assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and status of the occupants (and potentially their association with Alderton Chapel).

## 5.6 Ceramic building material (CBM)

5.6.1 This small assemblage has no research potential.

## 5.7 Fired clay

5.7.1 There is good potential to analyse the fired clay in its spatial and temporal contexts, particularly in relation to other finds categories such as querns and pottery, in order to elucidate specific areas of activity across the site.

## 5.8 Faunal remains

5.8.1 The assemblage has the potential to offer some insightful information about domestic activity in this region in Suffolk. Collecting full biometric data would allow for comparison to be made with other assemblages in the area. The size of the assemblage however does not allow for solid interpretations to be made regarding dietary and husbandry practices.

## 5.9 Mollusca

5.9.1 The small assemblage indicates transportation of a marine food source to the site but otherwise has little potential to aid regional or local research objectives.

## 5.10 Environmental bulk samples

5.10.1 The environmental samples from this site have produced a low density and diversity of charred plant remains. Evidence of human activity is present predominately in the form of charred cereal grains which are commonly recovered from medieval sites as they were a staple food that was consumed as whole grains in soups, stews and porridge and ground for flour for bread. The most significant sample is from Phase 2.1 pit 201 which appears to have been a deliberate deposit of burnt grain. The recovery of fired clay with straw/witlie impressions from this deposit suggests that the assemblage could be the remains of an oven.

5.10.2 The assemblage has little potential to address the project's research aims due to the low density and diversity of preserved plant remains, which may be due to the clay soils which are less likely to be conducive to preservation.

## 5.11 Overall potential

5.11.1 When considered together, the stratigraphic data along with the potential offered by some of the artefacts (medieval pottery, metal objects and to a lesser extent the quern and fired clay) and ecofacts (faunal remains and to a lesser extent archaeobotanical remains) is considered to be of sufficient quality to address the majority of the project's Research Objectives and provide a firm base on which to progress an archive report and targeted publication work.

## 6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

### 6.1 Revised research aims

#### *General*

- 6.1.1 The research aims and objectives identified for the prehistoric and medieval remains revealed during the excavation, listed in Section 1.4, are revisited and refined below. Summary statements are given outlining the potential for further analysis and discussion in terms of achieving these objectives.
- 6.1.2 In general terms the site will contribute to the over-arching research into prehistoric/pre-medieval and medieval occupation in the environs of Haverhill/Little Wratting, with particular reference to the probable association with Alderton Chapel.

#### *Site specific research objectives*

##### *Prehistoric/pre-medieval*

*Can the pre-medieval field system be placed within the wider context of later prehistoric land-use and settlement in the vicinity? How does it relate to the cremation deposit?*

- 6.1.3 Although undated, the series of sinuous linear features extending across Areas A, B, C and D clearly predated the medieval activity and followed a totally different alignment to the later enclosures. There is a strong possibility that these features could potentially be Bronze or Iron Age, especially given the presence of residual fragments of heavily abraded prehistoric (and Roman) sherds in later features on the site. In order to further elucidate their origin, it would be useful to place the results within the wider archaeological and topographical context, with particular reference to the Bronze Age site excavated 0.5km to the west (WTH 012) and the Middle Iron Age settlement with Bronze Age cremations (HVH 072) to the south.
- 6.1.4 No further cremations were identified in the area around the cremation burial in Trench 184, suggesting that it was an isolated feature.

##### *Anglo-Saxon*

*Is there a Saxon origin to the site?*

- 6.1.5 A small group of Late Saxon wares (37 sherds from 22 contexts) was recovered, of which St Neots-type shelly wares were the most frequent, with sherds of possible Thetford-type ware also present. However, in this group, Late Saxon material was generally residual and found in association with later wares. Whilst the evidence is not conclusive there is certainly scope for a Late Saxon origin for the site, which shall have to be investigated further and include stratigraphic and spatial analysis. Further evidence may be provided by the lava quern assemblage which includes moderately well-preserved (?Late Saxon/) early medieval examples. Their presence supports other existing evidence from rural Suffolk for the high incidence of imported material which could relate to the importance of Ipswich as a port for receiving lava blanks from the Rhineland, and perhaps also their manufacture here into querns and millstones during the later Saxon period. It seems possible that this material was re-used here, although it is very difficult to say whether the quern recovered from medieval features was residual (i.e. from earlier Saxon settlement), or whether it represents an 'earlier' type which persisted in use into a later period. However, it is unlikely that the primary use of this post-dates the 11th century, and it may well have become redundant before. Research will be



required to ascertain if it is possible for the site to be tied into the wider Saxon-medieval trade links of lava quern and millstone between Ipswich and other East Anglian ports.

### *Medieval*

*Can the nature, extent and morphology of the medieval settlement/activity be ascertained, including its relationship to the adjacent medieval trackway? What might be the reasons for its origins, development and decline?*

6.1.6 Five distinct phases of medieval activity have been identified that were seemingly focused along the trackway leading from the Haverhill road located to the east. The area to the north of the trackway appears to have been sub-divided into fields and enclosures/plots with a smaller field track/boundary extending north from the main trackway. Evidence of structures was found in the areas close to the track, while less intense activity was found to the south of the track. The fields/enclosures were regularly reworked, indicating changes in land-use and possibly ownership over the early and high medieval periods.

6.1.7 The pottery assemblage forms the largest medieval assemblage to have been excavated within the parish of Little Wratting. Assessment of this material has indicated that significant activity began on the site in the later 11th or early 12th century and ended during the 13th century or early 14th century – with few late jar forms and almost no late medieval pottery present. Spatial and stratigraphic analysis of the pottery and other finds (metal objects, quern, fired clay, animal bone and to a lesser extent plant remains) should help to identify specific areas/types of activity within the different enclosures/settlement areas, which in turn will help to answer questions relating to site development, function and morphology. The reasons for the decline and abandonment of the site can also be explored, whether due to local issues (linked to the fate of the chapel?) or part of a much wider regional pattern. A combination of worsening climate, wet summers, poor harvests from the early 14th century and outbreaks of plague all contributed to the widespread shrinkage and desertion of rural settlements across the country (Woolhouse 2016), can the abandonment of the site at the late medieval period be tied into this?

*Can the status of the settlement be ascertained? What is the evidence for structures on the site?*

6.1.8 The stratigraphic and associated artefactual evidence point to this being a predominantly agricultural settlement, presumably servicing the adjacent Alderton Chapel (see below). No evidence for high status was found, although there was clearly some domestic settlement on or near the site, focused within the smaller enclosures adjacent to the main track. Further analysis of the structural remains (posthole groups, possible beamslots) will be undertaken in relation to the associated enclosures and finds distributions to elucidate the types of structures present and whether they were domestic dwellings or more agricultural buildings.

*Is there any evidence for the Alderton Chapel?*

6.1.9 Whilst there is no direct evidence for the chapel (the site of which lies to the west) within the excavation area, there is certainly good circumstantial evidence to indicate that the chapel was possibly located close to the excavation area's western limit. This part of the site revealed a relatively dense concentration of pits and ditches within the western edge of Area B and the south-western corner of Area C, possibly relating to enclosures and boundaries associated with the chapel. These enclosures/fields/plots were located on either side of the trackway leading up to Chapel Farm which was seemingly built using reutilised material from the chapel. As the high medieval enclosures were all laid out in relation to the trackway, this indicates that

it was at least medieval (if not earlier) in origin and would presumably have led to the chapel. The trackway (possibly 'Alderton Street' mentioned in an early but undated survey of Haverhill described by A. Breen (2007)), is evidenced on the 1886 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map and is suggested on Hoskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk (which indicates the position of the chapel). The enclosures and associated features presumably represent an extended agricultural settlement that serviced the adjacent chapel and/or associated manor. The evidence will need to be reviewed against the documentary research undertaken by A. Breen for the evaluation report in order to investigate whether the results can be linked more definitively with the history and development of the chapel. Relatively little is known about the chapel and as such the documentary research combined with the excavation results make an important contribution to the historical study of Haverhill and Little Wratting.

*How does the site relate to the wider medieval settlement of Haverhill/Little Wratting?*

- 6.1.1 Further research will be carried out to compare this site with other medieval sites in the immediate Haverhill/Little Wratting and western Suffolk areas to place it within its wider economic and landscape context. This will be underpinned by documentary and cartographic research (see above), particularly in relation to the identified fields, enclosures and trackways (Medlycott 2011).

*Why is there an imbalance between pottery and other finds and what information can the assemblage provide about site activities/formation, trade, production and consumption?*

- 6.1.2 As was found during the evaluation, the predominant material recovered during the excavations was pottery, suggesting domestic settlement on or near the site and/or that these areas were used for the disposal of domestic waste. The paucity of ceramic building material indicates that any structures on the site were thatched, while the small number of metal objects is perhaps not unusual for a rural and predominantly agricultural site. The poor survival of plant remains and to a lesser extent animal bone may in part be due to the natural soil conditions. However, the presence of lava quern is of some interest (see above) both in terms of understanding site activities and wider trade patterns.

- 6.1.3 Within the pottery assemblage the presence of oxidised medium to coarse sandy wares with varying degrees of mica was noted, which may have been made in either Essex or Suffolk. Some of these wares must be more locally made, most notably the coarse chalk and shell-tempered early medieval ware which is hardly found outside Haverhill. Together with the pottery recovered from the evaluation and the sites to the south (Goffin 2007a and b), this assemblage represents a very large quantity of material from a medieval rural site. It is one of few such sites to have been excavated in this part of the county in recent years, and it is of significance in adding to our knowledge of the fabrics and forms in use in this area in the medieval period. Much of the pottery was probably sourced locally, with little material from the known kiln sites in Suffolk appearing in this assemblage. The assemblage from the excavation can add to the overall understanding of the medieval pottery industries both at a local and regional scale (Medlycott 2011). Further analysis including finds distributions, evidence of cross-fits and residuality will help understand different areas of activities, site formation processes and chronology.

*Can the site contribute to the understanding of the local food production, processing and supply for markets? How much can environmental evidence further elucidate activity on site?*

- 6.1.4 The environmental bulk samples produced a low density and diversity of charred plant remains, meaning that apart from one notable pit sample, the assemblage provides little potential to answer this question. The presence of quern fragments on the site is suggestive

of cereal processing, while the remains of broken up oven superstructures may indicate grain drying and/or bread baking in the vicinity. The small faunal assemblage recovered includes the standard main domestic species as would be expected on a rural medieval site in this region. The slightly higher numbers of sheep/goat could suggest sheep were kept for wool, however the small amount of ageing data and the overall sample size do not allow for clear trends in husbandry to be identified. Pigs were likely slaughtered when reaching optimum weight as their main product is meat. Cattle may have been exploited for both meat and secondary products, however the small sample size does not allow for any specific trends to be identified. The assemblage can offer some insightful information about domestic activity in this region in Suffolk.

## 6.2 Interfaces

- 6.2.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Steve Graham (SG) and edited, augmented and quality assured in-house by Post-Excavation Editor Rachel Clarke (RC), Senior Project Manager James Drummond-Murray (JDM) and Regional Manager (Pau Spoerry). It will be distributed to the Client (Persimmon Homes) and Rachel Abraham (RA) from Suffolk County Council (SCC) for comment and approval.
- 6.2.2 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, discussions will be had between SG, JDM, the Client and RA to progress the post-excavation analysis and publication. Input shall also be sought at this stage from Elizabeth Popescu (EP), OA East Head of Post-Excavation and Publications. As a result of this meeting, a publication proposal will be prepared.
- 6.2.3 Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis, or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

## 6.3 Methods statement

### *Stratigraphic analysis*

- 6.3.1 Contexts, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database in combination with AutoCAD and GIS applications, along with the photogrammetry created from aerial drone surveys (e.g. Fig. 8). Finds distribution plots will be produced to aid the interpretation of areas of activity across the site. The site matrix will be finalised and the specialist information will be fully integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed grouping and phasing of the site. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced and integrated with the results of the specialist analysis and will form the basis of the archive report.

### *Illustration*

- 6.3.2 The existing CAD plans and sections will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections digitised if appropriate. Report/publication figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

### *Documentary research*

- 6.3.3 Primary and published sources will be consulted where appropriate using the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and other resources and will also include aerial photographs where appropriate and reports on comparable sites locally and nationally in order to place the site

within its landscape and archaeological context. The latter will include pertinent results of investigations around Boyton Hall and Ann Suckling Way in particular (see Section 1.3 and Fig. 1). Documentary research will be based on that already undertaken for the evaluation by A. Breen (2007), with some additional targeted research. This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the full grey literature report and any subsequent publication.

### *Artefactual and ecofactual analysis*

#### *Metalwork*

- 6.3.4 It is recommended that – with the exclusion of nails – iron finds from datable archaeological features are x-rayed to confirm their identification, aid any illustration and act as an archive for any highly degradable artefacts. Iron artefacts can be dispersed after x-ray while any stratified copper-alloy finds need to be cleaned/stabilised and archived according to OA/SCC standards.
- 6.3.5 All four copper-alloy objects should be considered for illustration, while a maximum of 11 stratified iron artefacts have been suggested for illustration.
- 6.3.6 The assessment needs to be updated after finds are x-rayed and final site phasing is available.

#### *Flint*

- 6.3.7 No further analysis of the material is necessary. The brief characterisation and quantification presented in the assessment will be included in any final grey literature report for the site. The entire worked flint assemblage should be retained whilst the burnt flint can be discarded.

#### *Stone*

- 6.3.8 Little further work is required on this assemblage, much of which can be disposed of prior to archiving. The material (quern/millstone) recommended for retention should be drawn (minimum of two items) and/or photographed in advance of publication, and also further parallels should be sought for the re-used quern/millstone. The assessment text can then be augmented to reflect any changes for the full grey literature and publication reports.

#### *Medieval pottery*

- 6.3.9 The assemblage has been catalogued in full, but the pottery needs to be put into context with relation to site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed grey literature/publication report produced. It will be of value to study the distribution of the main early/high medieval wares and their association with earlier and later fabrics in relation to their stratigraphic positions. This may enable a tightening of date ranges for the forms and/or fabrics which will be of value for the study of future Suffolk assemblages.
- 6.3.10 Comparison of the assemblage with groups recently excavated in north-west Essex, south-east Cambridgeshire and south-west Suffolk will help to place the group in context.
- 6.3.11 Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the site. It is also clear that cross-matches exist between several contexts, and study of these will aid interpretation of site formation processes. Estimation of the degree of residuality by context will also be of use in this study, and may aid the interpretation of other finds, such as animal bone, which are not intrinsically datable.

- 6.3.12 Illustration of a maximum of 19 vessels will be undertaken, along with thin section analysis of samples of medieval coarsewares (up to 10 samples).

#### *Ceramic building material*

- 6.3.13 No further work other than incorporation into archive report. The post-medieval CBM could be discarded if required.

#### *Fired clay*

- 6.3.14 Further work is required to analyse the fired clay in its spatial and temporal contexts, particularly with reference to the location possible oven/hearth material. A report is required which describes the assemblage in more detail.

#### *Faunal remains*

- 6.3.15 Full recording, including measurement, of the recordable assemblage is necessary, incorporating the remains from the environmental samples. Analysis and reporting will focus on datable assemblages and will incorporate updated phasing and spatial/distribution analysis. The assemblage should be retained as it has the potential to add to the overall picture of diet and husbandry practices when combined with other local assemblages.

#### *Mollusca*

- 6.3.16 No further work is required, the mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise it may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

#### *Environmental bulk samples*

- 6.3.17 No further work on these assemblages is required. Should phasing be altered during subsequent post-excavation analyses, this report will require revision and amendment.

- 6.3.18 The sample residues have been fully sorted and discarded. The flots will be retained in the project archive.

## 6.4 Publication and dissemination of results

### *Report writing*

- 6.4.1 Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 29 (see Section 7.2 below). An archive report, incorporating the evaluation data where appropriate, will be prepared that will include results of all analyses.

### *Publication*

- 6.4.2 The most appropriate outlet for and type of publication will be decided, with approval from SCCAS, following production of the grey literature report. One option would be to publish a 'synthetic' article that focuses on the key aspects of the site in *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History*, or possibly the journal of *Medieval Settlement Research*. However, given the large amount of fieldwork being undertaken in this area around Haverhill, it may be of more academic value to collate the results of several sites together either as an extended article or a small monograph.

## 6.5 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

- 6.5.1 Recommendations for the retention and/or disposal of each artefactual or ecofactual assemblage have been made by the relevant specialists during this assessment stage (see Appendices B.1-10). On completion of full analysis, discussions will be had between the relevant parties (see Section 6.2 above) to oversee the disposal of redundant material and preparation for archiving of material considered to hold continuing value for the archaeological record. The retained material will be deposited with the site archive in due course (see below).

## 6.6 Ownership and archive

- 6.6.1 OA will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright); OA will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011), and any standards specific to the relevant county/museum; the documentary archive has been security copied; the finds and documentary archive will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Stores; the digital archive will be deposited with ADS (if appropriate); and that the landowner's permission to donate the finds to this repository has been obtained or will be sought.
- 6.6.2 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to SCCAS to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.
- 6.6.3 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.
- 6.6.4 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Suffolk County Council Stores under the Site Code WTL013. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. SCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition.

## 7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in Table 29 below:

Name	Initials	Organisation	Role
James Drummond-Murray	JDM	OA East	Project management
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	OA East	Head of Post-Excavation and Publication
Rachel Clarke	RC	OA East	Post-Excavation Editor
Steve Graham	SG	OA East	Project Officer and Author
Hayley Foster	HF	OA East	Faunal Remains Specialist
Simon Timberlake	ST	Freelance	Worked and Burnt Stone Specialist
Sue Anderson	SA	Freelance	Pottery Specialist
Denis Sami	DS	OA east	Metalwork Specialist
Rachel Fosberry	RF	OA East	Environmental co-ordinator and archaeobotanist
Anthony Breen	AB	Freelance	Researcher
Lawrence Billington	LB	OA East	Flintwork Specialist
Karen Barker	KB	Freelance	Conservator and X-radiography
Illustrator	III	OAE	Illustrator
Katherine Hamilton	KH	OAE	Archive Supervisor
Patrick Quinn	PQ	Freelance (UCL)	Pottery Analysis

Table 29: Project team

### 7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 The next phase of work will be timetabled following approval of this document and discussions with Suffolk CC (Rachel Abraham) and CgMs (Matt Smith).

7.2.2 A task list (Table 30) is presented below.

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
<b>Project Management</b>			
1	Project management	EP JDM	2
2	Team meetings	SG JDM etc	1
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information (matrix, searchable plans, phasing) and materials	JDM SG RC HF ST SA DB DS RF LB	2
<b>Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis</b>			
4	Complete full site matrix (Area C/D esp) and integrate ceramic/artefact dating	SG	3
5	Create distribution plots of main artefacts and ecofacts, focusing on pottery and other datable finds	SG/III	2
6	Finalise site phasing	SG	2
7	Add final phasing and groups to database and distribute to specialists	SG	1
8	Compile final group and phase text and overall stratigraphic text/site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	SG	5
9	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	SG	2
<b>Illustration</b>			
10	Prepare final phase plans/mock-ups, select sections and plates/other report figures (HER; historic maps) and captions	SG	2
11	Digitise additional sections	III	1.5
12	Prepare draft report figures	III	5
13	Illustrate medieval pottery: max 19 sherds	III	4
14	Illustrate stone items (x 2)	III	1
15	Illustrate maximum of 4 Cua and 11 Fe objects	III	3
<b>Documentary research</b>			



Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
16	Research into relevant BA/IA sites	SG	1
17	Research into relevant medieval sites and Alderton Chapel	SG/AB	3
<b>Artefact studies</b>			
18	Metalwork: update archive report and publication synopsis	DS	3 hours
19	Stabilisation/cleaning of metalwork items prior to deposition in the archive	KB/DS	2
20	Ironwork (8 x items): X-radiography 1 plate at £22	KB	£25
21	Flint: update assessment and catalogue for full report	LB	2 hours
22	Stone: archive catalogue and prepare comment for publication	ST	0.5
23	Medieval pottery and fired clay: macroscopic inspection, archive catalogue, research, report and publication synopsis	SA	2.5
24	Thin section analysis of samples of medieval coarsewares (up to 10 samples)	PQ	TBC
<b>Ecofact studies</b>			
25	Faunal remains: archive catalogue, further analysis, research, archive report and publication synopsis	HF	1.5
26	Marine Mollusca: archive catalogue and prepare comment for publication	CF	0.1
27	Archaeobotany: update an phasing to produce archive report and prepare comment for publication	RF	0.5
<b>Stage 2: Report Writing</b>			
28	Integrate documentary research	SG	1
29	Write historical and archaeological background text and integrate stratigraphic narrative	SG	1
30	Write discussion and conclusions	SG	3
31	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	SG	1
32	Internal edit	RC	3

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
33	Incorporate internal edits	SG	1
34	Final edit	RC JDM	0.5
35	Send to SCC for approval	JDM SG	0.1
36	Approval revisions	SG	0.5
<b>Stage 3: Publication</b>			
37	Produce draft publication text	SG/RC	5
38	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	SG III RC	1
39	Produce publication figures	III	3
40	Internal edit	RC	3
41	Incorporate internal edits	SG III	1
42	Final edit	RC EP	1
43	Send to publisher for refereeing	RC EP III	0.5
44	Post-refereeing revisions	RC EP	1
45	Copy edit queries	RC EP	0.5
46	Proof-reading	RC EP	0.5
<b>Stage 4: Archiving</b>			
47	Compile paper archive	SG KH	1
48	Archive/delete digital photographs	SG KH	1
53	Deposition of Archive	KH	0.5
54	Marking of finds and paperwork	various	10
55	Cataloguing of archive	various	2

Table 30: Project Task list

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## APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
1		X	surface (external)	Topsoil	0	0
2	1	X		sub soil	0	0
4	0	A	Ditch	Unknown	3.1	4
5	4	A	Ditch	Unknown	3.1	4
6	0	A	Ditch	Unknown	3.1	6
7	6	A	Ditch	Unknown	3.1	6
8	0	A	Ditch	Unknown	3.1	6
9	8	A	Ditch	Unknown	3.1	6
10	0	A	Ditch	Unknown	3.1	4
11	10	A	Ditch	Unknown	3.1	4
12	0	A	ditch	Unknown	1	12
13	12	A	ditch	Unknown	1	12
14	0	A	ditch	Unknown	1	12
15	14	A	ditch	Unknown	1	12
16	0	A	pit	Unknown	3.2	0
17	16	A	pit	Unknown	3.2	0
18	0	A	pit	Unknown	0	0
19	18	A	pit	Unknown	0	0
20	0	A	ditch	use/disuse	3.1	20
21	20	A	ditch	use/disuse	3.1	20
22	0	A	ditch	boundary (?)	1	22
23	22	A	ditch	Boundary (?)	1	22
24	0	A	ditch	Refuse	3.1	24

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
25	24	A	ditch	Refuse	3.1	24
26	27	A	pit	Disuse	0	0
27	0	A	pit	potential post support	0	0
28	29	A	ditch	Disuse	3.1	29
29	0	A	ditch	agricultural? Boundary?	3.1	29
30	32	A	pit	rubbish pit	3.2	0
31	32	A	pit	rubbish pit	3.2	0
32	0	A	pit	Rubbish pit	3.2	0
33	34	A	ditch	Disuse	3.1	29
34	0	A	ditch	cultivation? Enclosure?	3.1	29
35	0	A	ditch	boundary?	3.1	20
36	35	A	ditch	boundary?	3.1	20
37	0	A	ditch	Unknown	0	0
38	37	A	ditch	Unknown	0	0
39	40	A	ditch	Enclosure	3.1	40
40	0	A	ditch	Enclosure	3.1	40
41	0	A	ditch	use/disuse	3.1	40
42	41	A	ditch	use/disuse	3.1	40
43	44	A	ditch	Enclosure	1	0
44	0	A	ditch	Enclosure	1	0
45	0	A	ditch	boundary?	1	22
46	45	A	ditch	boundary?	1	22
47	0	A	ditch	use/disuse	3.1	47
48	47	A	ditch	use/disuse	3.1	47



Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
49	50	A	ditch	Disuse	2	50
50	0	A	ditch	Enclosure	2	50
51	52	A	ditch	Disuse	3.1	40
52	0	A	ditch	boundary. Enclosure	3.1	40
53	0	A	pit	Quarry pit	3.1	0
54	53	A	pit	Quarry Pit	3.1	0
55	53	A	pit	redeposited natural - disuse	3.1	0
56	53	A	pit	Disuse	3.1	0
57	0	A	ditch	Unknown	2	57
58	57	A	ditch	Unknown	2	57
59	0	A	ditch	Unknown	3.2	0
60	59	A	ditch	Unknown	3.2	0
61	62	A	ditch	Enclosure	2	50
62	0	A	ditch	Enclosure	2	50
63	64	A	ditch	Enclosure	3.2	0
64	0	A	ditch	Enclosure	3.2	0
65	0	A	ditch	Unknown	3.1	57
66	65	A	ditch	Unknown	3.1	57
67	0	A	ditch	Boundary?	3.1	47
68	67	A	ditch	Boundary	3.1	47
69	0	A	ditch	Unknown	3.1	0
70	69	A	ditch	Unknown	3.1	0
71	72	A	ditch	Enclosure	0	72
72	0	A	ditch	enclosure and disuse	0	72

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
73	74	A	ditch	Disuse	0	72
74	0	A	ditch	enclosure terminal	0	72
75	0	A	ditch	Unknown	3.1	24
76	75	A	ditch	Unknown	3.1	24
77	0	A	ditch	Unknown	2	50
78	77	A	ditch	Unknown	2	50
79	0	A	ditch	Unknown	1	40
80	79	A	ditch	Unknown	1	40
81	0	B	ditch	Unknown	3.1	81
82	81	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	81
83	0	B	ditch	Enclosure?	2.1	83
84	83	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	83
85	0	B	ditch	Boundary	3.1	81
86	85	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	81
87	89	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	89
88	89	B	ditch	Silting	3.1	89
89	0	B	ditch	Enclosure	3.1	89
90	0	B	ditch	Boundary	3.1	89
91	90	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	89
92	90	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	89
93	94	B	pit	Disuse	2.1	0
94	0	B	pit	Hollow?	2.1	0
95	0	B	ditch	Unknown	1	95
96	95	B	ditch	Disuse	1	95

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
97	0	B	ditch	Boundary	1	95
98	97	B	ditch	Disuse	1	95
99	0	B	ditch	Enclosure/boundary	2.1	83
100	99	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	83
101	0	B	ditch	Boundary/enclosure?	3.1	81
102	101	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	81
103	0	B	pit	Unknown	0	0
104	103	B	pit	Disuse	0	0
105	0	B	ditch	Unknown	2.1	105
106	105	B	ditch	Disuse	1	105
107	105	B	ditch	Disuse	2	105
108	0	B	ditch	Unknown	3.1	81
109	108	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	81
110	0	B	ditch	Unknown	2.1	110
111	110	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	110
112	0	B	ditch terminus	Boundary	3.2	112
113	112	B	ditch terminus	Disuse	3.2	112
114	0	D	ditch	Unknown	1	114
115	114	D	ditch	Disuse	1	114
116	0	B	ditch	Boundary	3.2	116
117	116	B	ditch	Disuse	3.2	116
118	0	D	ditch	Unknown	1	114
119	118	D	ditch	Disuse	1	114
120	0	D	ditch	Unknown	0	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
121	120	D	ditch	Disuse	0	0
122	0	D	pit	Unknown	0	0
123	122	D	pit	Disuse	0	0
124	0	B	ditch	Enclosure/boundary?	3.2	116
125	124	B	ditch	Disuse	3.2	116
126	127	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	127
127	0	B	ditch	Enclosure	2.1	127
128	0	B	ditch	Boundary	2.1	83
129	128	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	83
130	0	B	ditch	Boundary	2.1	127
131	130	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	127
132	0	B	ditch	Unknown	1	0
133	132	B	ditch	Disuse	1	0
134	0	B	ditch	Enclosure/boundary	3.2	112
135	947	B	ditch	Disuse	1	0
136	0	B	ditch terminus	Boundary	2.1	83
137	136	B	ditch terminus	Disuse	2.1	83
138	0	B	ditch	Unknown	0	0
139	138	B	ditch	Disuse	0	0
140	0	B	ditch	Unknown	3.1	81
141	140	B	ditch	Disuse/natural infilling	3.1	81
142	140	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	81
143	0	B	ditch	Unknown	3.1	81
144	143	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	81

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
145	0	B	ditch	Unknown	2.1	110
146	145	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	110
147	947	B	ditch	Disuse	1	0
148	134	B	ditch	Disuse	3.2	112
149	0	B	ditch terminus	Unknown	0	0
150	149	B	ditch terminus	Disuse	0	0
151	134	B	ditch	Disuse	3.2	112
152	0	B	pit	Unknown	3.2	PG1
153	152	B	pit	Disuse	3.2	PG1
154	0	B	pit	Unknown	0	0
155	154	B	pit	Disuse	0	0
156	0	B	pit	Unknown	0	0
157	156	B	pit	Disuse	0	0
158	0	B	ditch	Boundary	2.1	127
159	158	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	127
160	0	B	ditch	Enclosure	2.1	127
161	160	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	127
162	0	B	ditch	Unknown	2.1	83
163	162	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	83
164	0	B	ditch	Boundary	0	0
165	164	B	ditch	Disuse	0	0
166	0	C	ditch	Drainage	2.1	0
167	166	C	ditch	Disuse	2.1	0
168	0	C	pit	Uncertain	2.1	PG5

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
169	168	C	pit	Backfill	2.1	PG5
170	0	C	ditch	Drainage	2.1	0
171	170	C	ditch	Disuse	2.1	0
172	0	C	pit	Uncertain	2.1	PG5
173	172	C	pit	midden fill	2.1	PG5
174	176	B	ditch	Disuse	3.2	116
175	176	B	ditch	Unknown	3.2	116
176	0	B	ditch	entrance terminal	3.2	116
177	0	B	ditch	Boundary	3.1	89
178	177	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	89
179	186	B	ditch	enclosure/boundary	3.2	112
180	0	B	ditch	Unknown	3.2	0
181	180	B	ditch	Disuse	3.2	0
182	0	B	natural hollow	Natural	2.2	127
183	182	B	natural hollow	Natural	2.2	127
184	0	B	pit	Disuse	3.2	PG1
185	184	B	pit	Unknown	3.2	PG1
186	0	B	ditch	enclosure/boundary	3.2	112
187	0	B	natural hollow	Natural	0	0
188	187	B	natural hollow	Unknown	0	0
189	0	C	pit	Unknown	3.2	0
190	189	C	pit	Disuse	3.2	0
191	192	B	pit	Disuse	0	0
192	0	B	pit	natural? Hedge row?	0	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
193	194	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	83
194	0	B	ditch	Enclosure	2.1	83
195	196	B	ditch	Disuse	3.2	112
196	0	B	ditch	Enclosure	3.2	112
197	0	C	ditch	field boundary	1	197
198	197	C	ditch	Disuse	1	197
199	0	C	pit	Unknown	2.1	PG5
200	199	C	pit	Unknown	2.1	PG5
201	0	C	pit	possible kiln waste	2.1	PG5
202	201	C	pit	possible kiln waste	2.1	PG5
203	0	B	ditch	Boundary	1	95
204	203	B	ditch	Boundary	1	95
205	0	B	ditch	Boundary	3.1	89
206	205	B	ditch	Disuse	3.1	89
207	0	B	ditch	Boundary	3.2	0
208	207	B	ditch	Disuse	3.2	0
209	0	B	ditch	Boundary	3.2	0
210	209	B	ditch	Disuse	3.2	0
211	0	B	ditch	Boundary	0	0
212	211	B	ditch	Boundary	0	0
213	0	C	ditch	Boundary	2.1	213
214	213	C	ditch	Disuse	2.1	213
215	0	B	pit	Unknown	0	0
216	215	B	pit	Disuse	0	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
217	0	B	pit	Unknown	0	0
218	217	B	pit	Unknown	0	0
219	0	C	ditch	Boundary	1	197
220	219	C	ditch	Disuse	1	197
221	0	B	surface (external)	Pathway	2.1	0
222	0	B	ditch	Boundary	2.1	0
223	222	B	ditch	Disuse	2.1	0
224	0	B	pit	Unknown	3.2	PG1
225	224	B	pit	Unknown	3.2	PG1
226	0	C	ditch	Boundary	2.2	226
227	226	C	ditch	Disuse	2.2	226
228	0	C	pit	Unknown	3.2	0
229	228	C	pit	Disuse	3.2	0
230	0	C	gully/ wheel rut	trackway ?	2.1	0
231	230	C	gully/ wheel rut	Disuse	2.1	0
232	0		gully/ wheel rut	Disuse	0	0
233	232	C	gully/ wheel rut	trackway?	0	0
234	0	C	timber slot	Structural	0	0
235	234	C	timber slot	Structure	2	0
236	237	C	pit	disuse ?	2	0
237	0	C	pit ?	industrial? Natural ?	0	0
238	0	C	pit	Unknown	2.1	PG5
239	238	C	pit	Disuse	2.1	PG5
240	238	C	pit	Disuse	2.1	PG5



Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
241	0	C	pit	Quarry	2.1	0
242	241	C	pit	Disuse	3.2	0
243	0	C	pit	Unknown	0	0
244	243	C	pit	Disuse	0	0
245	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.2	226
246	245	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	226
247	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.1	0
248	247	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0
249	0	C	ditch	boundary	2	0
250	249	C	ditch	disuse	2	0
251	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.1	251
252	251	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	251
253	0	C	ditch	boundary	2	251
254	253	C	ditch	disuse	2	251
255	0	B	pit	unknown	3.2	PG1
256	255	B	pit	structural?	3.2	PG1
257	255	B	pit	disuse	3.2	PG1
258	0	C	pit/ tree throw	uncertain	2.1	0
259	258	C	pit/ tree throw	midden fill	2.1	0
260	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.2	260
261	260	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	260
262	260	C	ditch	Boundary	2.2	260
263	0	B	pit	unknown	3.2	PG1
264	263	B	pit	disuse	3.2	PG1

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
265	0	B	post hole	structural	0	0
266	265	B	post hole	disuse	0	0
267	0	C	pit	Quarrying	2.1	0
268	267	C	pit	refuse	2.1	0
269	270	B	ditch	silting	3.1	81
270	0	B	ditch	enclosure	3.1	81
271	272	B	pit	disuse	2	0
272	0	B	pit	quarrying	2	0
273	217	B	ditch	disuse	0	0
274	0	C	post hole	structural	2.1	PHG4
275	274	C	post hole	deposit	2.1	PHG4
276	274	C	post hole	deposit	2.1	PHG4
277	0	C	post hole	structural	0	0
278	277	C	post hole	deposit	0	0
279	270	B	ditch	disuse	3.1	81
280	255	B	pit	disuse	3.2	PG1
281	274	C	post hole	deposit	2.1	PHG4
282	0	C	pit	uncertain, storage?	2.1	0
283	282	C	pit	disuse-midden	2.1	0
284	282	C	pit	disuse- oven dump	2.1	0
285	282	C	pit	disuse-midden	2.1	0
286	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.2	226
287	286	C	ditch	refuse/disuse	2.2	226
288	0	C	post hole	structural	2.1	PHG4

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
289	288	C	post hole	disuse	2.1	PHG4
290	0	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
291	290	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
292	0	C	pit	structural	2.1	0
293	292	C	pit	disuse	2.1	0
294	292	C	pit	disuse	2.1	0
295	292	C	pit	disuse	2.1	0
296	0	C	ditch	enclosure/Boundary	3.2	296
297	296	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	296
298	0	C	ditch	Enclosure/Boundary	2.2	226
299	298	C	ditch	slumping	2.2	226
300	298	C	ditch	silting	2.2	226
301	0	C	ditch terminus	unknown	2.2	260
302	301	C	ditch terminus	disuse	2.2	260
305	0	C	pit	unknown	2.1	PHG4
306	305	C	pit	disuse	2.1	PHG4
307	0	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
308	307	C	ditch terminus	disuse	3.2	0
309	0	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
310	309	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
311	0	C	pit	industrial?	3.2	0
312	311	C	pit	disuse	3.1	0
313	311	C	pit	disuse	3.1	0
314	311	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
315	318	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
316	318	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
317	318	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
318	0	C	pit	use	3.2	0
319	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
320	319	C	ditch	unknown	0	0
321	0	C	ditch	boundary?	3.1	321
322	321	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	321
323	0	C	ditch	boundary	3.1	323
324	323	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	323
325	321	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	321
326	0	C	pit	structural	0	0
327	326	C	pit	disuse	0	0
328	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
329	328	C	pit	disuse	0	0
330	0	C	pit	unknown use	0	0
331	311	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
332	0	B	ditch	unknown	3.2	PG1
333	332	B	ditch	disuse	3.2	PG1
334	0	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
335	334	C	pit	refuse/disuse	3.2	0
336	0	C	ditch	enclosure	2.1	336
337	336	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	336
338	336	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	336

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
339	336	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	336
340	336	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	336
341	344	C	pit	redeposited natural/disuse	3.2	0
342	0	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
343	342	C	pit	disuse/refuse	3.2	0
344	0	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
345	344	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
346	330	C	pit	backfill?	0	0
347	0	C	pit	unknown use	0	0
348	347	C	pit	backfill?	0	0
349	347	C	pit	backfill?	0	0
350	347	C	pit	backfill?	0	0
351	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	0
352	351	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	0
353	0	B	pit	unknown	3.2	PG1
354	353	B	pit	unknown	3.2	PG1
356	353	B	pit	disuse	3.2	PG1
357	0	C	ditch	enclosure	3.1	357
358	357	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	357
359	0	C	ditch	enclosure	2.2	359
360	359	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	359
361	357	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	357
362	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.1	0
363	362	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
364	0	C	post hole	post hole	0	0
365	364	C	post hole	disuse	0	0
366	0	C	ditch terminus	unknown	3.1	323
367	366	C	ditch terminus	disuse	3.1	323
368	366	C	ditch terminus	disuse	3.1	323
369	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.1	321
370	369	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	321
371	0	C	ditch	unknown/drainage?	2.1	371
372	371	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	371
373	371	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	371
374	0	C	ditch	unknown, drainage	2.1	374
375	374	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	374
376	374	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	374
377	0	C	ditch	unknown-drainage?	2.1	374
378	377	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	374
379	377	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	374
380	282	C	pit	disuse-midden/cess?	2.1	0
381	0	C	ditch	enclosure	2.1	374
382	0	C	ditch	enclosure	2.1	0
383	0	C	ditch	enclosure	2.1	0
384	0	C	ditch	use/disuse boundary?	1	384
385	384	C	ditch	disuse	1	384
386	0	C	pit	uncertain	2.1	0
387	386	C	pit	disuse-rubbish/midden	2.1	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
388	386	C	pit	disuse-midden	2.1	0
389	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.2	226
390	389	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	226
391	0	C	ditch	unknown	2	213
392	391	C	ditch	disuse	2	213
393	391	C	ditch	disuse	2	213
394	384	C	ditch	disuse	1	384
395	384	C	ditch	disuse	1	384
396	0	C	ditch	enclosure	3.1	357
397	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.1	336
398	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	0
399	398	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0
400	0	C	ditch	unknown	1	0
401	400	C	ditch	disuse	1	0
402	381	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	374
403	381	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	374
404	397	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	336
405	397	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	336
406	397	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	336
407	396	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	357
408	382	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0
409	383	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0
410	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	213
411	410	C	ditch	Unknown	2.1	213

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
412	410	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0
413	0	C	ditch	plot boundary	3.2	296
414	413	C	ditch	disuse, plot boundary.	3.2	296
415	0	C	ditch	plot boundary	3.2	296
416	415	C	ditch	disuse-plot boundary	3.2	296
417	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	296
418	417	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	296
419	417	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	296
420	0	C	post hole	structural	0	0
421	420	C	post hole	disuse	0	0
422	0	C	ditch	unknown	1	384
423	422	C	ditch	disuse	1	384
424	0	C	ditch	boundary?	3.2	0
425	424	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	0
426	0	C	pit	Unknown	0	0
427	426	C	pit	disuse- initial silting	0	0
428	426	C	pit	disuse	0	0
429	426	C	pit	Unknown	0	0
430	432	C	ditch	disuse	1	432
431	432	C	ditch	initial disuse	1	432
432	0	C	ditch	enclosure	1	432
433	0	C	ditch	boundary?	3.2	0
434	433	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	0
435	311	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0



Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
436	0	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
437	436	C	pit	disuse	1	PHG1
438	0	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
439	438	C	pit	disuse	1	PHG1
440	0	C	ditch	boundary/enclosure	3.1	440
441	440	C	ditch	disuse/refuse	3.1	440
442	0	C	ditch	unknown-drainage?	2.1	0
443	442	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0
444	442	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0
445	0	C	ditch	enclosure/disuse	2.1	371
446	445	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	371
447	440	C	ditch	slump	3.1	440
448	0	D	ditch	boundary	1	448
449	448	D	ditch	disuse	1	448
450	0	D	ditch	enclosure	2.1	371
451	450	D	ditch	disuse	2.1	371
452	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	0
453	452	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0
454	452	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0
455	0	C	pit	structural/industrial?	3.1	PG4
456	455	C	pit	structural	3.1	PG4
457	455	C	pit	disuse	3.1	PG4
458	0	C	post hole	structural	2.1	PHG3
459	458	C	post hole	disuse	2.1	PHG3

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
460	0	C	ditch	unknown	1	432
461	460	C	ditch	disuse/unknown	1	432
462	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
463	462	C	pit	disuse	0	0
464	462	C	pit	disuse	0	0
465	466	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
466	0	C	pit	industrial	3.2	0
467	0	C	ditch	plot boundary/drainage	2.1	336
468	467	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	336
469	467	C	ditch	disuse?	2.1	336
470	467	C	ditch	drain backfill?/disuse	2.1	336
471	0	C	pit	uncertain	3.1	0
472	471	C	pit	disuse?	3.1	0
473	0	C	ditch	plot boundary	3.1	396
474	473	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	396
475	0	C	ditch	plot boundary	3.1	357
476	475	C	ditch	slump	3.1	357
477	475	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	357
478	0	D	ditch	boundary?	3.1	478
479	478	D	ditch	disuse	3.1	478
480	0	D	ditch	boundary?	3.1	478
481	480	D	ditch	disuse	3.1	478
482	0	D	ditch	enclosure	2.1	371
483	482	D	ditch	disuse	2.1	371

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
484	458	C	post hole	modern intrusion	2.1	PHG3
485	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.2	359
486	485	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	359
487	485	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	359
488	485	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	359
489	0	D	ditch	boundary	1	489
490	489	D	ditch	disuse	1	489
491	0	C	ditch	drainage	2.2	491
492	491	C	ditch	unknown/disuse	2.2	491
493	0	D	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
494	493	D	pit	unknown/disuse	1	PHG1
495	0	C	ditch	boundary?/drainage?	2.1	0
496	495	C	ditch	boundary?/drainage?	2.1	0
497	0	C	pit	uncertain	2.1	PHG3
498	497	C	pit	uncertain	2.1	PHG3
499	0	C	ditch	enclosure	1	0
500	499	C	ditch	disuse	1	0
501	0	C	ditch	enclosure	1	489
502	501	C	ditch	disuse	1	489
503	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	503
504	503	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	503
505	503	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	503
506	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	506
507	506	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	506

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
508	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	508
509	508	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	508
510	0	C	ditch	boundary	4	510
511	510	C	ditch	disuse	4	510
512	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	0
513	512	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	0
514	512	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	0
515	510	C	ditch	Unknown	4	510
516	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.1	516
517	516	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	516
518	519	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	0
519	0	C	ditch	enclosure	3.2	0
520	0	E	ditch	unknown	3.1	520
521	520	E	ditch	disuse	3.1	520
522	0	E	ditch	Unknown	2.1	522
523	522	E	ditch	backfill	2.1	522
524	0	C	pit	industrial?	3.1	PG4
525	524	C	pit	disuse (primary silting)	3.1	PG4
526	524	C	pit	disuse	3.1	PG4
527	0	C	Nat. Redeposit	disuse	1	0
528	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.1	506
529	528	C	ditch	refuse/disuse	2.1	506
530	0	C	ditch	unknown	1	432
531	530	C	ditch	disuse	1	432

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
532	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	503
533	532	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	503
534	0	C	ditch	unknown	4	534
535	534	C	ditch	disuse	4	534
536	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	503
537	536	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	503
538	536	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	503
539	528	C	ditch	refuse/disuse	2.1	0
540	0	C	ditch	enclosure	3.1	478
541	540	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	478
542	540	C	ditch	refuse	3.1	478
543	540	C	ditch	refuse/disuse	3.1	478
544	0	C	ditch	enclosure terminal	1	489
545	0	C	ditch	enclosure	1	114
546	0	C	ditch	enclosure	1	0
547	0	C	ditch	enclosure	2.1	371
548	0	C	ditch	enclosure	1	548
549	0	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
550	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.1	550
551	0	C	pit	unknown, cesspit?	3.2	0
552	799	C		surface?	0	245
553	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.2	359
554	553	C	ditch	disuse/refuse	2.2	359
555	553	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	359

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
556	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	0
557	556	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	0
558	556	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	0
559	0	E	ditch	unknown	2.1	559
560	559	E	ditch	disuse	2.1	559
561	0	E	ditch	unknown	0	0
562	561	E	ditch	disuse	0	0
563	0	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
564	563	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
565	544	C	ditch	disuse	1	489
566	545	C	ditch	disuse	1	114
567	546	C	ditch	disuse	1	0
568	547	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	371
569	547	C	ditch	silting up	2.1	371
570	548	C	ditch	disuse	1	548
571	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.1	571
572	571	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	571
573	571	C	ditch	rooting	3.1	571
574	0	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
575	574	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
576	0	C	ditch	enclosure	1	432
577	0	C	ditch	entrance terminal	3.1	440
578	0	C	gully	drainage	2.1	578
579	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.1	579

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
581	0	E	pit	unknown	1	0
582	581	E	pit	disuse	1	0
583	581	E	pit	disuse	1	0
584	0	E	pit	unknown	0	0
585	584	E	pit	disuse	0	0
586	576	C	ditch	disuse	1	432
587	577	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	440
588	578	C	gully	disuse	3.1	440
589	579	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	579
590	577	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	440
591	540	C	ditch	refuse	3.1	0
592	0	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
593	592	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
594	0	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
595	594	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1
596	0		VOID	VOID	0	0
597	0	E	ditch	unknown	0	559
598	597	E	ditch	disuse	0	559
599	0	E	pit	unknown	0	0
600	599	E	pit	disuse	0	0
601	0	E	pit	unknown	0	0
602	601	E	pit	disuse	0	0
603	0	E	pit	unknown	0	0
604	603	E	pit	disuse	0	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
605	603	E	pit	disuse	0	0
606	609	E	pit	disuse	0	0
607	0	E	pit	natural?	0	0
608	607	E	pit	natural?	0	0
609	0	E	pit	natural?	0	0
610	609	E	pit	disuse or natural?	0	0
611	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
612	611	C	pit	unknown	0	0
613	0	C	ditch	boundary/enclosure?	3.2	508
614	613	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	508
615	613	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	508
616	0	C	ditch	boundary?	4	510
617	616	C	ditch	disuse/rooting	4	510
618	616	C	ditch	disuse	4	510
619	616	C	ditch	Unknown	4	510
620	616	C	ditch	slump/disuse	4	510
621	0	C	ditch	boundary/enclosure	3.2	296
622	621	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	296
623	621	C	ditch	refuse	3.2	296
624	0	C	ditch	boundary/enclosure	3.1	571
625	624	C	ditch	refuse	3.1	571
626	624	C	ditch	disuse/refuse	3.1	571
627	628	C	gully	disuse	2.1	578
628	0	C	gully	drainage	2.1	578



Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
629	630	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	579
630	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.1	579
631	0	C	gully	unknown	3.1	0
632	631	C	gully	unknown	3.1	0
633	0	C	gully	unknown	3.1	0
634	633	C	gully	unknown	1	0
635	0	C	gully	drainage	2.1	506
636	635	C	gully	drainage	2.1	506
637	0	C	ditch	enclosure entrance	3.1	516
638	630	C	pit	disuse	0	0
639	630	C	pit	disuse	0	0
640	629	C	pit	disuse	0	0
641	629	C	pit	disuse	0	0
642	637	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	516
643	637	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	516
644	637	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	516
645	637	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	516
646	647	C	gully	disuse	2.1	682
647	0	C	gully	beam slot ?	2.1	682
648	0	C	ditch	boundary/enclosure	2.2	491
649	648	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	491
650	648	C	ditch	rooting	2.2	491
651	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
652	652	C	pit	unknown	0	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
653	0	E	pit	unknown	0	0
654	653	E	pit	disuse	0	0
655	0	E	pit	natural?	0	0
656	655	E	pit	natural	0	0
659	0	C	ditch	drainage	1	448
660	659	C	ditch	drainage	1	448
661	662	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	662
662	0	C	ditch	enclosure	2.2	662
663	664	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	662
664	0	C	ditch	enclosure	2.2	662
665	551	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
666	551	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
667	551	C		capping	3.2	0
668	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.1	550
669	668	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	550
670	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.2	508
671	670	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	508
672	670	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	508
673	0	C	ditch	boundary?	4	510
674	673	C	ditch	disuse	4	510
675	673	C	ditch	disuse/refuse	4	510
676	0	E	ditch	unknown	3.1	520
677	676	E	ditch	disuse	3.1	520
678	0	E	ditch	unknown	2.1	522

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
679	678	E	ditch	disuse	2.1	522
680	0	C	ditch	drainage	2.1	0
681	680	C	ditch	drainage	2.1	0
682	0	C	ditch	drainage	2.1	682
683	682	C	ditch	drainage	2.1	682
684	0	C	pit	unknown	3.1	PG3
685	684	C	pit	disuse/refuse	3.1	PG3
686	0	C	ditch	ditch terminal	1	0
687	0	C	post hole	structural	0	0
688	0	C	ditch	structural	3.1	0
689	0	C	post hole	structural	0	0
690	0	C	pit	industrial ?	2.1	PG2
691	0	C	ditch	enclosure	1	432
692	0	C	post hole	structural	1	PHG1
693	0	C	pit	disuse	2.1	PHG2
694	693	C	pit	disuse	2.1	PHG2
695	0	C	pit	disuse	2.1	PHG2
696	695	C	pit	disuse	2.1	PHG2
697	686	C	ditch	disuse	1	0
698	687	C	post hole	disuse	0	0
699	688	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	0
700	689	C	post hole	disuse	0	0
701	690	C	pit	disuse	2.1	PG2
702	690	C	pit	disuse	2.1	PG2

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
703	691	C	ditch	disuse	1	432
704	692	C	post hole	disuse	1	PHG1
705	714	C	post hole	disuse	3.1	PHG5
706	0	C	pit	unknown, possible fire pit?	3.1	PG3
707	706	C	pit	backfill/disuse	3.1	PG3
708	549	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
709	549	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
710	549	C	-	Surface?, Capping?	3.2	0
711	550	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	550
712	0	C	pit	unknown	3.1	PG3
713	712	C	pit	refuse	3.1	PG3
714	0	C	post hole	structural	3.1	PHG5
715	0	C	post hole	structural	3.1	PHG5
716	0	C	post hole	structural	3.1	PHG5
717	0	C	post hole	structural	3.1	PHG5
718	0	C	pit	industrial	2.1	PG2
719	715	C	post hole	packing ?	3.1	PHG5
720	716	C	post hole	packing	3.1	PHG5
721	717	C	post hole	disuse	3.1	PHG5
722	717	C	post hole	packing ?	3.1	PHG5
723	717	C	post hole	packing	3.1	PHG5
724	718	C	pit	disuse	2.1	PG2
725	718	C	pit	disuse	2.1	PG2
726	718	C	pit	disuse	2.1	PG2

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
727	0	C	pit	unknown	3.1	PG3
728	727	C	pit	refuse	3.1	PG3
729	466	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
730	715	C	post hole	post pipe	3.1	PHG5
731	716	C	post hole	post pipe ?	3.1	PHG5
732	717	C	post hole	disuse	3.1	PHG5
733	717	C	post hole	slump	3.1	PHG5
734	549	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
735	0	F	ditch	unknown	2.1	735
736	735	F	ditch	disuse	2.1	735
737	0	F	ditch	unknown	0	0
738	737	F	ditch	disuse	0	0
739	0	F	ditch	unknown	2.1	735
740	739	F	ditch	disuse	2.1	735
741	0	F	pit	unknown	2.1	0
742	741	F	pit	disuse	2.1	0
743	741	F	pit	disuse	2.1	0
744	0	F	Cremation/pit	?	0	0
745	744	F	Cremation/pit	?	0	0
746	0	F	ditch	unknown	0	0
747	746	F	ditch	disuse	0	0
748	0	F	ditch	Unknown	2.1	735
749	748	F	ditch	disuse	2.1	735
750	0	F	pit	unknown	0	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
751	750	F	pit	disuse	0	0
752	0	F	ditch	unknown	0	0
753	752	F	ditch	disuse	0	0
754	0	C	Pit/post hole?	disuse/structure?	2.1	PHG2
755	754	C	Pit/Post hole?	disuse/structure	2.1	PHG2
756	0	C	pit/post hole	disuse/structure	2.1	PHG2
757	756	C	Pit/post hole?	disuse/structure?	2.1	PHG2
758	0	C	ditch	drainage	2.1	682
759	758	C	ditch	drainage	2.1	682
760	758	C	ditch	drainage	1	0
761	0	C	pit	Unknown	3.1	PG3
762	761	C	pit	Unknown	3.1	PG3
763	0	C	pit	Unknown	3.1	PG3
764	763	C	pit	Unknown	3.1	PG3
765	0	C	pit	Unknown	3.1	PG3
766	765	C	pit	Unknown	3.1	PG3
767	0	C	pit	Unknown	0	0
768	767	C	pit	Unknown	0	0
769	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.1	550
770	769	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	550
771	0	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
772	771	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
773	0	C	ditch	unknown	3.1	323
774	773	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	323

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
775	0	C	pit	unknown	3.1	321
776	775	C	pit	disuse	3.1	321
777	0	C	pit	unknown	3.2	0
778	777	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
779	0	C	gully	drainage?	3.1	321
780	779	C	gully	disuse	3.1	321
781	0	C	pit	disuse	2.1	682
782	781	C	pit	disuse	2.1	682
783	781	C	pit	disuse	1	0
784	0	C	ditch	enclosure	2.1	371
785	784	C	ditch	secondary	2.1	371
786	784	C	ditch	secondary	2.1	371
787	0	C	pit	possible industrial	3.1	PG4
788	787	C	pit	disuse/industrial	3.1	PG4
789	0	C	ditch	drainage	3.1	0
790	789	C	ditch	drainage	3.1	0
791	0	C	ditch	drainage	3.1	0
792	791	C	ditch	drainage	3.1	0
793	791	C	ditch	drainage	3.1	0
794	791	C	ditch	drainage	3.1	0
795	0	C	pit	unknown	3.1	PG3
796	795	C	pit	disuse	3.1	PG3
797	0	C	pit	unknown	3.1	PG3
798	797	C	pit	disuse	3.1	PG3

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
799	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.2	226
800	799	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	226
801	799	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	226
802	0	C	pit	unknown	2	0
803	802	C	pit	disuse	2	0
804	802	C	pit	disuse	2	0
805	0	C	ditch/gully	unknown	0	0
806	805	C	ditch/gully	disuse	0	0
807	802	C	pit	disuse	2	0
808	787	C	pit	disuse	3.1	PG4
809	0	C	pit?	unknown	3.1	PG3
810	809	C	pit?	refuse	3.1	PG3
811	809	C	Pit?	refuse	3.1	PG3
812	0	C	natural hollow	natural	3.1	PG3
813	812	C	natural hollow	refuse	3.1	PG3
814	0	C	pit	unknown	3.1	PG3
815	814	C	pit	refuse	3.1	PG3
816	814	C	pit	disuse	3.1	PG3
817	814	C	pit	disuse	3.1	PG3
818	0	C	post hole	structural	0	0
819	818	C	post hole	disuse	2	0
820	0	C	post hole	structural	0	0
821	820	C	post hole	disuse	0	0
822	820	C	post hole	disuse	0	0



Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
823	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
824	823	C	pit	disuse	2	0
825	0	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
826	825	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
827	825	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
828	825	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
829	825	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
830	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
831	830	C	pit	disuse	0	0
832	0	C	post hole	structural	2.1	PHG3
833	832	C	post hole	structural	2.1	PHG3
834	0	C	post hole?	structural	2.1	PHG3
835	834	C	post hole?	structural	2.1	PHG3
836	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
837	836	C	pit	disuse	0	0
838	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
839	838	C	pit	disuse	0	0
840	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
841	840	C	pit	disuse	0	0
842	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
843	842	C	pit	disuse	0	0
844	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
845	844	C	pit	disuse	0	0
846	0	C	pit	unknown	1	PHG1

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
847	846	C	pit	disuse	1	PHG1
848	0	C	post hole	structural	2.1	PHG3
849	848	C	post hole	structural	2.1	PHG3
850	0	C	pit	unknown	3.1	PG3
851	850	C	pit	refuse	3.1	PG2
852	830	C	pit	refuse	2	0
853	0	C	pit	unknown	0	0
854	853	C	pit	disuse	0	0
855	853	C	pit	disuse	0	0
856	853	C	pit	disuse	0	0
857	0	C	ditch	use	2.1	0
858	857	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0
859	0	C	ditch	use	2.1	682
860	859	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	682
861	0	C	ditch	Unknown	2.1	506
862	861	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	506
863	0	C	pit	structural?	3.1	PG4
864	863	C	pit	disuse	3.1	PG4
865	0	C	pit	structural/unknown	2.1	PHG3
866	865	C	pit	disuse		PHG3
867	0	C	pit	refuse?	3.1	0
868	867	C	pit	disuse	3.1	0
869	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	0
870	869	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
871	0	C	natural	natural	3.1	PG3
872	871	C	natural	refuse	3.1	PG3
873	0	C	ditch	boundary	1	432
874	873	C	ditch	silting	1	432
875	873	C	ditch	disuse	1	432
876	0	C	structure	structural	0	0
877	876	C	wall	structure	0	0
878	0	C	structure	Unknown	0	0
879	876	C	floor	structural	0	0
880	0	C	post hole	structural	3.1	0
881	880	C	post hole	structural	3.1	0
882	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.2	226
883	882	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	226
884	0	C	ditch	boundary	2.2	226
885	885	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	226
886	0	C	ditch	unknown	1	548
887	886	C	ditch	disuse	1	548
888	0	C	ditch	unknown	1	432
889	888	C	ditch	disuse	1	432
890	888	C	ditch	disuse	1	432
891	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	336
892	891	C	ditch	disuse	2.1	336
893	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.2	0
894	893	C	ditch	disuse	2.2	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
895	0	C	pit	unknown	2.2	0
896	895	C	pit	Unknown	2.2	0
897	895	C	pit	Unknown	2.2	0
898	895	C	pit	Unknown	2.2	0
899	0	C	ditch	unknown	1	0
900	899	C	ditch	disuse	1	0
901	884	C	ditch	refuse	2.2	226
902	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	0
903	902	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	0
904	0	C	ditch	drainage	3.1	0
905	904	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	0
906	904	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	0
907	904	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	0
908	904	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	0
909	904	C	ditch	disuse	3.1	0
910	0	C	pit	industrial	3.2	0
911	0	C	pit	industrial ?	3.2	0
912	0	C	post hole	structural	0	0
913	912	C	post hole	disuse	1	0
914	0	C	ditch	unknown	4	534
915	0	C	ditch	unknown	4	534
916	0	C	ditch	unknown	4	534
917	916	C	ditch	disuse	4	534
918	916	C	ditch	disuse	4	534

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
919	0	C	ditch	unknown	1	0
920	919	C	ditch	disuse	1	0
921	0	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	374
922	921	C	ditch	unknown	2.1	374
923	0	C	ditch	boundary	3.2	613
924	923	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	613
925	923	C	ditch	disuse	3.2	613
926	948	C	ditch	disuse	4	510
927	948	C	ditch	disuse	4	510
928	0	C	post hole	structural	2.1	PG2
929	928	C	post hole	disuse	2.1	PG2
930	910	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
931	910	C	pit	disuse (cess??)	3.2	0
932	910	C	pit	slump	3.2	0
933	911	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
934	911	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
935	911	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
936	911	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
937	0	C	post hole	disuse	3.1	PHG5
938	937	C	post hole	Unknown	3.1	PHG5
939	937	C	post hole	disuse	3.1	PHG5
940	937	C	post hole	disuse	3.1	PHG5
943	232	C	ditch	disuse	0	0
944	234	C	ditch	disuse	0	0

Context						
Context	Cut	Area	Feature Type	Function	Phase	Group
945	466	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
946	911	C	pit	disuse	3.2	0
947	0	B	ditch	enclosure	1	0
948	0	C	ditch	enclosure	4	510

## APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

### B.1 Metalwork

*By Denis Sami*

#### *Introduction and methodology*

- B.1.1 A total of four copper-alloy artefacts (Cua) and 34 iron (Fe) objects were recovered from archaeological features and deposits in Areas A, B, C and E, namely fills of ditches, pits and layers (see Tables 31 and 32).
- B.1.2 In the writing of this assessment the monographs about medieval household by Egan (1998) and medieval dresses accessories by Egan and Pritchard (1991) were used as reference and as a general guideline. The discussion on medieval horse equipment is based on the volume published by Clark (1995). The portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) data base was searched to provide, when necessary up dated references.
- B.1.3 The catalogue is organised by SF number. Measurements such as length (L), width (W), thickness (Th), diameter (Diam.), height (H) and when relevant weight (Wg) together with the description of the objects, the context and feature of provenience, as well as a suggested chronology are provided in the catalogue.

#### *Factual data*

Area	Copper-alloy	Iron
A		2
B		6
C	3	21
E		1
<i>Total</i>	3	30

*Table 31 Quantity of metal artefacts by Area*

Feature	Copper-alloy	Iron
<i>Ditch</i>	3	15
<i>Pit</i>		12
<i>Gully</i>		1
<i>Layer</i>		1
<i>Sub-soil</i>	1	1

*Table 32: Quantity of metal artefacts by feature*

B.1.4 The collected metalwork can be dated predominantly to the medieval or late medieval periods. Iron nails are, however, notoriously difficult finds to date and the assemblage may include some post-medieval or even modern artefacts. The comparison with the ceramic assemblage is, therefore essential to refine the metal artefacts chronology.

B.1.5 Finds can be grouped in: dress accessories, household, horse equipment and building construction.

#### **Dress Accessories**

B.1.6 Two buckles, a strap loop and a button represent the only documented dress accessories on site. Buckle SF11 is a common 13th to 14th century item used to fasten shoes as well as dresses, however, because of their versatility, they are sometimes used as horse equipment (Egan and Pritchard 1991: 51-53). Buckle SF30 and strap loop SF13 are recurrent finds in medieval sites dating to the 12th and 15th centuries. The heart-shaped button dates to the late medieval or possibly to the early post-medieval period; a similar object is documented from Worlington, Suffolk (Portable Antiquities Scheme: SF-CDC8B1).

#### **Household items**

B.1.7 The household artefact group includes a simple forged chest mount bar (SF14), a poorly preserved key (SF18) and two knives (SFs 23 and 37). These last two items are multifunctional tools and other uses may be applicable.

#### **Horse equipment**

B.1.8 Horse equipment represent the larger group of finds. A fragment of horseshoe of Clark's type 3 or 4 type (1995, 86-89) was recovered and it dates to the medieval period. Three different types of horseshoe nails were recorded: "fiddle-key" (SFs 34 and 48), expanded head (SFs 25 and 45) and T-shaped (SF54) (Clark 1995, 86-87). Despite being poorly preserved and incomplete, SF51 is a possible snaffle-bit component (Clark 1995: 49). Finally, buckle SF11 is a multifunctional fastener most likely part of a saddle or harness.

#### **Construction**

B.1.9 Different sizes and shapes of nails and fittings generally used in the building of wood structures were recovered. These objects are multifunctional artefacts and because of their little variation in shape, size and forging techniques through the century are difficult to date.

#### ***Retention, dispersal and display***

B.1.10 It is recommended that – with the exclusion of nails – iron finds from datable archaeological features are x-rayed to confirm their identification, to aid illustration (if publication is planned) and document highly degradable artefacts. Iron artefacts can be dispersed after x ray while copper-alloy finds should be archived according to OA/SCC standards.

B.1.11 All copper-alloy objects should be considered for illustration, while selected iron artefacts suggested for drawing are listed in Table 33.



SF	Feature	Object
14	Subsoil	Chest mount
15	Fill of pit	Fitting hook
18	Fill of pit	Key
23	Fill of ditch	Knife
24	Fill of ditch	Fitting
33	Fill of ditch	Tool?
35	Fill of gully	Buckle
37	Fill of ditch	Knife
39	Fill of ditch	Hook
44	Pit	Fitting
47	Fill of ditch	Artefact
50	Fill of pit	Fitting
51	Fill of pit	? Snaffle bit

*Table 33: Proposed list of iron artefacts for illustration.*

***Further work***

B.1.12 The present assessment needs to be updated after finds are X-rayed and final site phasing/distribution plots are available (total hours of work 3).

## Catalogue

SF	Context	Area	Feature	Object	Description	Date
11	2	N/A	Sub-soil	Buckle	Incomplete buckle and plate. Slightly trapezoidal frame with three filed groves on outside edge. A straight pin is still attached to the frame. Incomplete plate rectangular plate. (Egan and Pritchard 1991: 96 n434). Frame, L: 18 mm; W: 16.5; Th: 04 mm; Wg:2.9 g	13th-14th
12	416	C	Fill of ditch 415	Button	Complete heart shaped plate with sides bent forward from a central groove. A narrow striated border decorates the edge (SF-CDC8B1). H: 22 mm; W: 14 mm; Th: 0.9 mm; Wg: 2 g	15th to 18th
13	414	C	Fill of ditch 413	Strap loop with internal projections	Complete trapezoidal frame with rectangular cross-section and two tapering projections (Egan and Pritchard 1991: 233-34). L: 17 mm; W: 20.3 mm; Th: 1.8 mm; Wg: 1.4 g	1150-1400
30	414	C	Fill of ditch 413	Buckle	D shaped frame with slightly concave outside bar and D shape cross-section. A triangular plate with three slots is still attached to the frame. Frame: L: 14.4 mm; W: 28.5 mm; Th: 2.3; Plate, L; 31 mm; W: 29 mm; Th: 0.9 mm; Wg: 5.8 g	1350-1550

Table 34: Copper Alloy (Cua) objects

SF	Context	Area	Feature	Object	Description	Date
10	2	N/A	Sub-soil	Horseshoe	Incomplete right angle calkin, branch and toe with two rectangular holes (Clark type 3 or 4)	Medieval to post-medieval
14	2	N/A	Sub-soil	Chest mount	Incomplete bent strip of metal with three circular holes. L: 200 mm; 37 mm; 2.8 mm	Medieval to modern
15	268	C	Fill of pit 267	Fitting hook	Incomplete L shape with flat stem and tapering projection with circular cross-section (Egan 1998: 54-57)	Medieval to modern
18	280	B	Fill of pit 255	Key	Incomplete rotary key with oval bow, circular in cross-section shank and incomplete bit. L: 121 mm; bow, W: 31 mm; shank cross-section: 18 mm	Medieval to modern
21	293	C	Fill of pit 292	Nail	Incomplete tapering stem	Medieval to modern
22	280	B	Fill of pit 255	Nail	Long tapering stem with square cross-section	Medieval to modern
23	280	B	Fill of pit 255	Knife	Incomplete and fragmented knife with tapering tang with rectangular cross-section stepping into a blade with straight back and curved cutting edge	Medieval to modern
24	280	B	Fill of pit 255	Fitting	L shape fitting with circular cross-section	Medieval to modern
25	338	C	Fill of ditch 336	Horseshoe nail	Complete nail with tapering stem with square cross-section and expanded head (Clark 1995: 87, n6a)	Medieval
26	340	C	Fill of ditch 336	Nail	Complete nail with tapering stem with square cross-section and circular head	Medieval to modern
27	358	C	Fill of ditch 357	Nail	Short incomplete nail with tapering stem	Medieval to modern
32	517	C	Fill of ditch 516	Nail	Short bent nail with tapering stem	Medieval to modern
33	517	C	Fill of ditch 516	Tool?	An incomplete possible tapering tang with circular cross-section splaying into a possible curved blade	Medieval to modern
34	527	C	Layer	Horseshoe nail	Complete fiddle-key nail with tapering stem, square cross-section (4x4 mm) and semi-circular in profile head (Clark 1995: 86, n 64a)	Medieval

SF	Context	Area	Feature	Object	Description	Date
35	588	C	Fill of gully 578	Buckle	Complete D shaped frame with straight tapering pin and rectangular plate	Medieval to modern
36	625	C	Fill of ditch 624	Artefact	Incomplete bent stem with oval cross-section	Medieval to modern
37	663	C	Fill of ditch 664	Knife	Tip of blade with straight back and curved edge	Medieval to modern
38	649	C	Fill of ditch 648	Nail	Incomplete nail with tapering stem with square cross-section and circular head	Medieval to modern
39	523	E	Fill of ditch 522	Hook	Incomplete with flat stem with rectangular cross-section and tapering hook	Medieval to modern
41	868	C	Fill of pit 867	Nail	Incomplete stem	Medieval to modern
42	862	C	Fill of ditch 861	Nail?	Incomplete possible stem with square cross-section	Medieval to modern
43	999	C	Fill of Pit	Nail	Complete nail with tapering stem with square cross-section and circular head	Medieval to modern
44	999	C	Fill of Pit	Fitting	Incomplete L shape fitting with tapering stem and square cross-section	Medieval to modern
45	465	C	Fill of pit 466	Horseshoe nail	Incomplete tapering stem with square cross-section and trapezoidal in profile head	Medieval
47	92	B	Fill of ditch 90	Artefact	Very small lump of metal	Medieval to modern
48	939	C	Fill of pit 937	Horseshoe nail	Complete fiddle-key type with tapering stem and square cross-section.	Medieval
49	829	C	Fill of pit 825	Nail	Incomplete tapering stem with square cross-section and circular flat head	Medieval to modern
50	31	A	Fill of pit 32	Fitting	L shape with flat head and tapering stem with square cross-section.	Medieval to modern
51	31	A	Fill of pit 32	? Snaffle bit	Incomplete slightly triangular plate with hooked terminal (Clark 1995: 49)	Medieval to modern
52	262	C	Boundary ditch 260	Nail	Three incomplete fragments of nails	Medieval to modern

SF	Context	Area	Feature	Object	Description	Date
53	312	C	Fill of pit 311	Nails	Two incomplete fragments of nails	Medieval to modern
54	331	C	Fill of pit 311	Horseshoe nail	Incomplete T shaped horseshoe nail with rectangular head and tapering stem with rectangular cross-section.	Medieval to modern
55	354	B	Fill of pit 353	Nails	Two incomplete nails. One with large T shaped head	Medieval to modern

Table 35: Iron (Fe) objects

## B.2 Flint

*By Lawrence Billington*

### *Introduction*

- B.2.1 A total of 14 worked flints and 315g (14 fragments) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavations, predominantly from Areas C and E. The assemblage is quantified by context and type in Table 36.
- B.2.2 The worked flint originated from 15 individual contexts, only one of which produced more than a single flint (pit **603**). At this stage of assessment all of the worked flint is thought to represent residual material caught up in later features, which is supported by the condition of much of the flintwork, which is consistent with having seen a degree of post-depositional disturbance. However, it is possible that, following final analysis, some of the features that contained worked flint but are currently unphased (notably pits within Area E) may be re-assigned; possibly to Phase 1.

### *Factual data*

- B.2.3 The assemblage includes two unretouched blade-based removals, deriving from pits **599** and **601**. These pieces are the product of systematic Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic technologies. The remainder of the assemblage is dominated by flake based removals, generally simple hard-hammer struck flakes. Although not strongly diagnostic this material is consistent with a broad later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date – with the possibility that some could relate to later (Later Bronze Age/Iron Age) activity.
- B.2.4 Two retouched pieces are present in the assemblage; both were recovered from pit **603**, where they were recovered alongside two unretouched flakes. Differences in the condition (recortication) between the pieces from this feature suggest this material is chronologically mixed and probably residual. One of the retouched pieces is a fine short end/horseshoe scraper made on thick flake blank with regular, steep convex retouch applied directly to its distal end. The second piece is a relatively large decortication flake with low angle/invasive retouch on its dorsal side at its distal extremity. Although not strongly diagnostic both would be most consistent with a later Neolithic-Early Bronze Age date.

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### *Statement of potential and further work*

- B.2.5 At this stage of assessment, the worked flint assemblage appears to almost exclusively represent residual material. The small size of the assemblage and its lack of contextual integrity dictates that it has little potential for further research and no further analysis of the material is necessary. The brief characterisation and quantification presented here should be included in any final grey literature report for the site, otherwise no further work is recommended.

### *Retention, dispersal and display*

- B.2.6 The entire worked flint assemblage should be retained whilst the burnt flint can be discarded.

Context	Cut	Area	Phase	Context type	Irregular Waste	Primary Flake	Secondary Flake	Tertiary Flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Secondary Blade	Scraper	Retouched flake	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
157	156	B	0	Pit		1							1		
235	234	C	2.1	Beam slot										2	83.5
284	282	C	2.1	Pit (oven dump fill)										1	90.4
291	290	C	3.2	Pit			1						1		
314	311	C	3.2	Pit	1								1		
329	328	C	0	Pit										9	138.8
350	347	C	0	Pit										2	2.5
360	359	C	2.2	Ditch			1						1		
562	561	E	0	Ditch			1						1		
600	599	E	0	Pit						1			1		
602	601	E	0	Pit					1				1		
605	603	E	0	Pit				2			1	1	4		
654	653	E	0	Pit	1								1		
679	678	E	2.1	Ditch			1						1		
917	916	C	4	Ditch			1						1		
<b>Totals</b>					<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>315.2</b>

Table 36: Quantification of flint assemblage by context and type

## B.3 Worked and burnt stone

*By Simon Timberlake*

### *Introduction*

- B.3.1 An assemblage consisting of 16.08 kg (x104 pieces) of stone was examined from this excavation, of which 0.54 kg consisted of burnt stone, 7.74 kg of worked stone (lava quern), and 7.79 kg of unworked natural stone (glacial erratics). Most of the quern came from early medieval features.
- B.3.2 The quern consists of one fragment from a 740mm (2.5 feet) diameter early medieval-type millstone (lower stone) plus numerous smaller fragments (2.5 kg) of somewhat similar-dated quernstone. All of this material consists of imported 'basalt' lava quern extracted from the quarries at Mayen near Andernach in the Eastern Eifel region of Germany.
- B.3.3 Most of the cracked cobbles of burnt stone appear to be 'pot boilers'; almost certainly these are domestic and most probably late prehistoric in date (Bronze Age - Iron Age in date), and most of this will have been re-deposited in later features.
- B.3.4 The large amount of natural (unworked and un-utilised) stone collected consists of concretionary nodular limestones or septaria derived mostly from Upper Jurassic clays, and transported as glacial erratics, then dumped in the Boulder clay. The scratches on the surface of these are glacial striations.

### *Methodology*

- B.3.5 All of the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. This included a number of specimens of basalt collected from the lava flow beds quarried in the Roman-Medieval quern quarries at Mayen, in Germany. The projected quern diameters were estimated using a chart. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

### *Factual data*

#### *Burnt stone*

- B.3.6 Analysis of the burnt stone has revealed a small and fragmentary assemblage, much of which was subsequently weathered (x12 pieces = 0.545 kg). The composition is quite typical of the range of cobbles selected for use as burnt stone from amongst the erratic pebbles present in the gravels.
- B.3.7 However, there is no evidence here for the collection and use of stone for building purposes; either as foundation trench material or as dry or mortar-bonded stone for walling.



Context	Phase	Small Find no.	Nos.	Weight (kg)	Size (mm)	Shape	Geology	Notes * = drawing recommended D = dispose of
025	3.1		1	0.011	30	sub-round	fine g glauconitic micac sstn (greensand)	BS <b>D</b>
092	3.1		3	1.83	160+140 +30+	angular frags	limestone from Upper Jurassic (with fossil fish debris)	natural glacial erratic limestone nodules broken up by frost <b>D</b>
131	2.1		3	0.116	20+ 40+ 70	sub-angular	dolerite (weathered)	BS? <b>D</b>
167	2.1		1	0.025	50	flat	micac sstn	BS <b>D</b>
240	2.1		1	0.046	70	sub-angular	med g sstn	BS <b>D</b>
275	2.1		1	0.105	75	sub-angular	micac quartzitic sstn	BS <b>D</b>
331	3.2		1	0.019	40	sub-ang	micac sstn	BS <b>D</b>
542	3.1		3	0.071	20-60	flat angular	Mid Jurassic shelly limestone	BS <b>D</b>
856	0		1	0.152	90	sub-ang	med g sstn	BS (weathered) <b>D</b>
868	3.1		2	0.096	32 + 36	round	flint nodule (flint surround sponge fossil?)	labelled as 'sling stones' but no evidence for <b>D</b>
9999	0	1	2	2.064	160 + 110	flat nodular	limestone concretion from U Jurassic clays	natural glacial erratic from Boulder Clay—with glacial striae <b>D</b>
9999	0	1	5	3.799	280+ 200+ 160+ 85+40	flat nodular	limestone concretion from U Jurassic clays	natural glacial erratic from Boulder clay with glacial striae and pot-lid fractures <b>D</b>

Table 37: Catalogue of unworked (natural) and burnt stone

### Worked Stone

B.3.8 All of the rotary quern/ millstone fragments identified were of an early medieval-type. In fact, most of the fragments examined were from smaller early medieval 'Saxon' type collared querns (see Illustrations 3 and 4), almost all of them from broken-up lower stones, the majority of which were less than 500mm in diameter (Horter et al. 1950-1; Watts 2002, 39). However, the largest example ([275] a) was most likely a fragment of a lower millstone (c.740mm diameter) belonging to a slightly later Early Medieval type; one which had a raised rim into which the top stone fitted (SEE Horter *ibid.*, figure 1.8; and Illustration 3 (this report)). These types of quern/millstone were being produced from AD 1000 onwards (Horter *ibid.* 70). This particular example appears to have been worn across the projected rim as a result of its re-

use with a larger top (runner) stone in the style of a 'Saxon' collared millstone/quern (See Illustration 6).

Context	Phase	SF no	Wt (g)	Size (mm)	Original diam (mm)	Grinding surface	Geology	Notes *=drawing recommended D = dispose of
31	3.2		86	x4 frags (largest 40x30x23mm thick)	>480?	peck pattern – well worn	'basalt' lava from Mayen	burnt and weathered non-diagnostic frags (EM?) <b>D</b>
236	2		573	135 x 110 x20(thick)	370	peck pattern – moderate-well worn	'basalt' lava from Mayen	lower? worn stone Early Med ('Saxon' 9 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> C?) *
275 (a)	2.1	16	5200	370x240x 45-70mm (thick)	c.740 (2.5 feet)	all-over peck pattern -	'basalt' lava from Mayen	Early Med (11 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> C?) lower millstone re-used with wider runner*
275 (b)	2.1	16	157	100x50x 20	?	?	'basalt' lava from Mayen	EM quern frag? <b>D</b>
276	2.1		5	x2 frags	?	?	'basalt' lava from Mayen	burnt non-diag frag <b>D</b>
285	2.1		393	x7 frags: 20-75 mm wide and (1) 27 mm thick (2) 20mm	(1) 245 (2) 480	peck pattern (1) well worn (2) mod worn	'basalt' lava from Mayen	(1) frag upper stone? burnt (2) lower stone? (EM?) <b>D</b>
300	2.2	20	217	x3 frags: largest 60x50x30 mm thick	c.500?	peck pattern – v well worn	'basalt' lava from Mayen	lower? stone E Med (Saxon 9 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> C) <b>D</b>
306	2.1		33	x3 frags: largest 20mm thick	?	?	'basalt' lava from Mayen (vugh with epidote)	non-diagnostic quern (EM?) <b>D</b>
331	3.2		428	90 x 55 x 40 (thick)	>500	peck pattern – moderate-well worn	'basalt' lava from Mayen	lower? stone Early Med (Saxon 9 <sup>th</sup> -11 <sup>th</sup> C)
387	2.1		23	35 x 12 x 25 (thick)	?	moderately well-worn	'basalt' lava from Mayen	non-diagnostic (EM?) <b>D</b>
425	3.2		48	x13 frags (10 mm thick)	?	?	'basalt' lava from Mayen	burnt and weathered non-diag frags (EM?) <b>D</b>
465	3.2	40	155	85 x 55 x 30 (thick)	500	peck pattern moderately worn	'basalt' lava from Mayen	lower stone rim Early Med (Saxon pre-11 <sup>th</sup> C?)
474	3.1		168	x36 frags (c.25mm thick?)	?	?	'basalt' lava from Mayen	burnt frags non-diag (EM?) <b>D</b>
517	3.1		18	x2 frags (20 thick)	?	?	'basalt' lava from Mayen	burnt frags non-diag <b>D</b>

800	2.2		163	65 + 50 + 35+20 (23mm thick)	?	?	'basalt' lava from Mayen	burnt and weathered non-diag frags (EM?) <b>D</b>
934	3.2		77	40 x 30 x 25 (thick)	?	well worn	'basalt' lava from Mayen	burnt frag non-diag(EM?) <b>D</b>

Table 38: Catalogue of worked stone (quern)

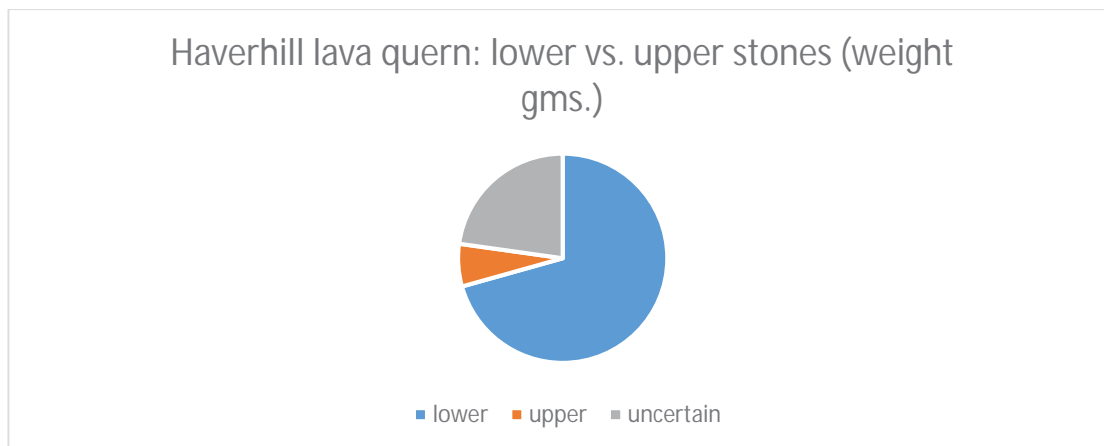


Illustration 1: Weight of lower to upper stone fragments for lava quern.

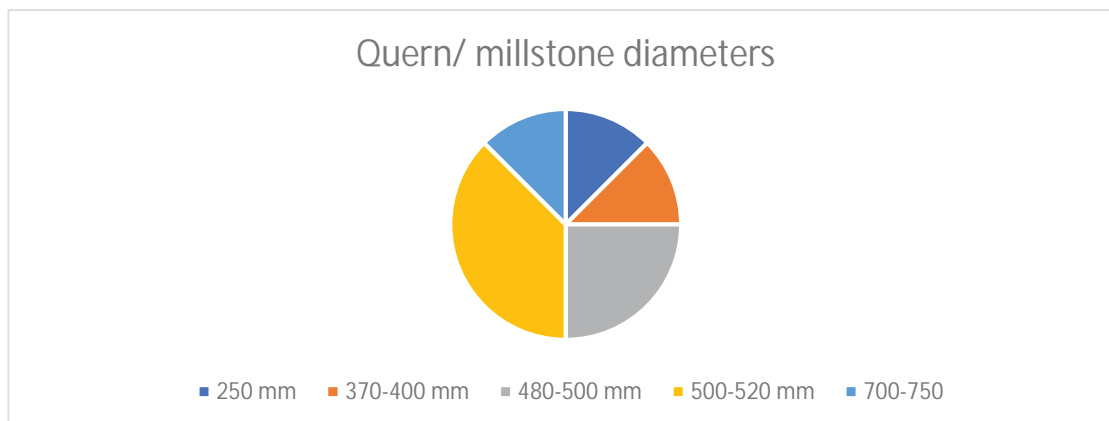


Illustration 2: Comparison of stone diameters for individual querns and millstones from Haverhill.

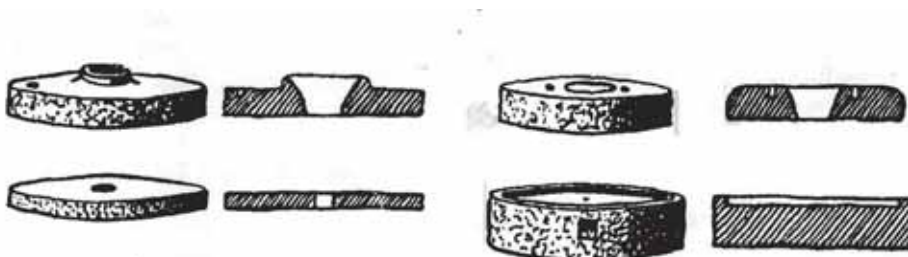


Illustration 3: A = Early Medieval 'Saxon' type quern + B = later Early Medieval (post 10thC AD) quern (after Horter et al. 1950-51, p.69 Figure 1).

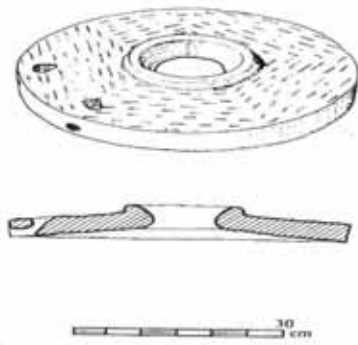


Illustration 4: Saxon 'collared' quern (after Watts 2002).



Illustration 5: Medieval quern operation

([www.onlineacademiccommunity.uvic.ca//brewing](http://www.onlineacademiccommunity.uvic.ca//brewing))



Illustration 6: Photograph of millstone/ quern (275) lower stone showing original position of raised rim (blue line) and over-wear (red line) as a result of modification and re-use with a larger diameter runner stone

### Discussion

- B.3.9 Fragments of at least seven different querns are represented within this assemblage, most of them already worn and discarded, and in many cases intentionally burnt, perhaps as a result of these disposed-of querns having been re-used as hearth surrounds within contemporary or later medieval dwellings (Watts *ibid.*, 40).
- B.3.10 The overall thinness of the used lower stones suggests a considerable history of wear and tear, given that 'new' stones of the 'Saxon' and later early medieval quern types are typically found to be around 40-65 mm in thickness (Watts *ibid.*, 39; Horter *ibid.* 70). Both this and the absence of any freshly-dressed or else re-dressed (i.e. restored) quernstone, plus the evidence for burning, weathering and in many cases fragmentation of these, is suggestive that some or all of this assemblage might have been re-deposited within later features.

- B.3.11 Both the style of manufacture and the lithologies of these querns and millstones were all pretty similar, suggesting that their extraction and subsequent fabrication were pretty much contemporary, and that they began life perhaps as blanks quarried from very similar beds (i.e. lava flow horizons) within the quarries at Mayen.
- B.3.12 Strictly speaking the 'basalt' with its phenocrysts of clinopyroxene and occasionally sanidine and nepheline is not a proper basalt, but instead is a tephritic phonolite (Reniere et al. 2016). Whilst there are many subtle variations in these rock types from the different beds and locations around Mayen, Niedermendig and Kottenheim within the Eastern Eifel volcanic field, these particular examples (from Haverhill) compare well with reference samples obtained from the Roman-Medieval quarries at Mayen (the Quaternary Bellerberg lava field), as they do with each other.
- B.3.13 Although originally produced from the 7th-8th centuries AD, lava querns of the 'Saxon' type become more commonplace in Europe during the 9th - 10th century AD, reflecting the re-activation of the Roman quarries (Hörter et al. *ibid.*, 73) and also the increase in cross-channel trade. However, in England we witness the continuing import of these earlier models well beyond the introduction of the pot quern which only began to be produced at Mayen (and later Niedermendig) around AD 1000.
- B.3.14 Once the industry and trade route(s) were revived in Mid-Late Saxon times, both the finished products (hand querns and millstones) and blanks were shipped to England from a series of distribution centres, including that of Dorestad in the Netherlands (Parkhouse 1997). London, Southampton and Ipswich and York were amongst the receiving ports for this trade between the 9th-11th centuries AD, and as this trade declined before its brief revival spurred on by the development of the pot quern and also locally produced (English) quern and millstones in the 12th century, we witness a period of re-cycling of a temporarily scarce resource.
- B.3.15 Both Pohl (2010) and Parkhouse (1997) emphasise the likely nature of this early medieval cross-channel trade in lava quern, and also the importance of distribution centres, and subsequently manufacturing workshops within the country of import; these turning the quern and millstone blanks into well-fitting upper and lower stones for use in hand or traction mills. England was in fact one of the main recipients of this trade, with probably most of the quern being unloaded and worked in London; the Thames Exchange site (1989) having produced one of the largest finds of these (235 fragmentary querns – most of them being blanks) recovered from behind a 10th century AD waterfront (Parkhouse 1991). Both York and Ipswich have also produced important assemblages of both unworked blanks, working waste, and part-finished or else flawed stones, much of this being Mid-Late Saxon in date.
- B.3.16 The importance of Ipswich (along with London) as a port and manufacturing site for finished quern and millstone during the Mid-Late Saxon period should be recognized with respect to the seemingly high incidence of lava quern (some of which may well have been recycled) at Early Medieval settlements in Suffolk. This may be what we are seeing at Haverhill; a phenomenon clearly also found elsewhere in rural Suffolk at sites (only recently) excavated by OAE, such as those at The Street, Bramford and Long Melford.
- B.3.17 Beyond the useable life of a quern we might witness its 're-use' as hearth-surround stone, or possibly even as stone for floors or for walls. In fact there are numerous examples of the discovery of quern used within the ovens and hearths of medieval houses, and sometimes even its deliberate concealment to avoid confiscation at the time of the rise of the manorial

mill; the privilege for the use of which would have been an important source of income for the manor or the church (Watts *ibid.*, 40). Nevertheless, freemen were still allowed to possess and use querns and handmills and, while there are accounts of fines being imposed for their illegal use, there are also documents which clearly grant their permission (Watts *ibid.*, 41).

- B.3.18 In terms of the operation of these handmills, some were clearly still used upon the floor, as was observed in the deserted medieval village of Thrislington in County Durham (Watts *ibid.* 40), although there is evidence in the form of medieval illustrations which show that other querns were mounted upon wooden frames (as can be seen here in Illustration 5). In this the upper stone was turned by means of a long upright handle, one end of which was socketed into the stone, whilst the other was located in a ring in the beam above. Such handmills would doubtless have held these early medieval 'Saxon' type flat lava querns, and still later on pot querns; both types being used for grinding wheat to make flour, but also for milling malted grain and for grinding mustard seed and other spices.

### *Statement of potential/Conclusions*

- B.3.19 This assemblage of moderately well-preserved early medieval lava quern from Haverhill supports other existing evidence from rural Suffolk for the high incidence of imported material which could relate to the importance of Ipswich as a port for receiving lava blanks from the Rhineland, and perhaps also their manufacture here into querns and millstones during the later Saxon period. It seems possible that this material is being re-used here, although it is very difficult to say whether such quern recovered from medieval features was residual (i.e. from earlier Saxon settlement), or whether it just represents an 'earlier' type which persists in use into a later period. However, it is unlikely that the primary use of this post-dates the 11th century, and it may well have become redundant before. The lava may have seen a secondary use as hearth stone, floor or walling material.

### *Further work required*

- B.3.20 Little further work is required on this assemblage, although the material recommended for retention should be drawn in advance of publication, and also further parallels should be sought for the re-used quern/ millstone.

### *Disposal*

- B.3.21 Many of the highly fragmented non re-fitting pieces of weathered quern may be safely disposed of alongside all of the burnt stone and un-worked/ un-used natural stone. The items that can be disposed of are clearly indicated in the catalogues (Tables 37 and 38), as are the items to be drawn and retained.

## B.4 Pottery

By Sue Anderson

### *Introduction*

B.4.1 A total of 1962 sherds weighing 18,991g was collected from 185 contexts during the excavation. Previous evaluation has produced a further 724 sherds from the site, including small quantities of prehistoric and Roman wares, but predominantly of medieval date (Goffin 2007a), and 147 sherds were found on evaluations to the south (Goffin 2007b).

### *Methodology*

B.4.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series. Local wares were identified based on work in Essex (Cotter 2000; Drury 1993; Cunningham 1985; Drury and Petchey 1975). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes. The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

### *Factual data*

B.4.3 Table 39 provides a summary of the quantification by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	Preh or ESax?	3	27		3
Unidentified prehistoric	PREH	Prehistoric	3	8		2
Roman greywares micaceous	RBGM	1st-4th c.	1	13		1
Roman greyware	RBGW	1st-4th c.	2	8		1
St. Neots-type Ware	STNE	M.9th-M.12th c.	34	147	0.21	33
Thetford-type ware	THET	10th-11th c.	2	21		2
Thetford-type ware (local?)	THETL	10th-11th c.	1	24		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-E.13th c.	115	638	0.36	86
Early medieval shell and chalk	EMSC	11th-12th c.?	30	268	0.30	1
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	11th-12th c.	1	51		1
Essex-type shell and sand EMW	EMSS	11th-13th c.	1	4		1
Early medieval ware chalky	EMWC	11th-12th c.	1	4		1
Early medieval ware with chalk and limestone	EMWCL	11th-13th c.	2	34	0.05	2
Essex-type EMW	EMWE	11th-13th c.	140	1170	0.43	111

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	96	1082	0.41	60
Early medieval ware gritty micaceous	EMWGM	11th-13th c.	12	101		9
EMW micaceous	EMWM	11th-13th c.	8	71		7
EMW shell-dusted	EMWSD	11th-13th c.	1	22	0.05	1
St. Neot's Ware Developed	STND	M.11th-M.13th c.	38	317	0.10	14
S Cambs smooth sandy ware	SCASS	M.11th-E.13th c.	2	13		2
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	12th-14th c.	1	4		1
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	12th-14th c.	2	13	0.08	2
Bury medieval coarseware gritty	BMCWG	12th-14th c.	1	5		1
Bury sandy ware	BSW	L.12th-14th c.	7	88		6
Colchester Ware	COLC	L.13th-M.16th c.	15	249	0.52	11
Ely coarseware	ELCW	Med	1	5		1
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	L.12th-13th c.	227	1837	1.73	124
Hedingham coarseware (fine variant)	HCWF	L.12th-13th c.	4	11		2
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th-14th c.	478	5853	6.02	351
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th-14th c.	155	1400	0.85	94
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th-14th c.	39	245	0.14	23
Medieval coarseware 4	MCW4	12th-14th c.	92	626	0.61	81
Medieval coarseware 5	MCW5	12th-14th c.	47	486	0.34	41
Medieval coarseware 6	MCW6	12th-14th c.	39	329	0.86	20
Medieval coarseware 7	MCW7	12th-14th c.	3	8		3
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	27	352	1.10	20
Medieval coarseware micaceous 1	MCWM1	12th-14th c.	112	1441	1.34	90
Medieval coarseware micaceous 2	MCWM2	12th-14th c.	67	449	0.36	49
Medieval shell-dusted ware	MSDW	12th-13th c.	1	3		1
Hedingham fine ware	HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.	84	711	0.74	51
Brill/Boarstall glazed ware	BRIL	L.12th-E.14th c.	56	782	0.68	2
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	15th-16th c.	6	30		3
Late medieval Essex-type wares	LMTE	15th-16th c.	1	11		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	1	3		1



Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Unidentified	UNID		3	27	0.15	3
<i>Totals</i>			<i>1962</i>	<i>18991</i>	<i>17.43</i>	<i>1321</i>

Table 39: *Summary of pottery quantification.*

- B.4.4 This assemblage is dominated by early and high medieval wares in a variety of fabrics. There were a few small fragments of heavily abraded prehistoric and Roman sherds, but these were residual and unlikely to represent intensive activity of these periods on the site. Late and post-medieval wares made up a small proportion of the assemblage.
- B.4.5 A small group of Late Saxon wares was present (37 sherds, 192g, MNV=36), of which St Neots-type shelly wares were the most frequent. These included fragments of at least four bowls with beaded or inturned rims, and two jar rims. Sherds of possible Thetford-type ware were also present, but in this part of Suffolk they appear to be less common. This may, in part, be due to the difficulty of distinguishing the harder versions of Hedingham coarsewares from the typical 'urban' Thetford-type wares. However, in this group, Late Saxon material was generally residual and found in association with later wares – the finer greywares in this assemblage tended not to be abraded and are likely to be later.
- B.4.6 The early medieval wares (447 sherds, 3775g, MNV=296) were dominated by Essex types, as described by Cotter (2000). Only a few shelly wares were present, all of Essex rather than Suffolk types, and only one shell-dusted ware was found; these are generally more common closer to Ipswich and Colchester. A bowl, in a carinated form similar to St Neots types, was made from a coarse fabric containing rounded chalk, occasional shell and flint; a similar fabric was identified at Crowland Road, Haverhill (site of St Botolph's Church, HVH 005; Anderson 2005, 24) and occurred in small quantities on the Haverhill Bypass (HVH 022; Walker n.d.), but has not yet been found elsewhere in the county. Most identifiable vessel forms were jars, with a few bowls and one large storage vessel also present. Rim types included beaded, everted beaded and flat-topped everted types (including Essex B2, B4 and H1). A few vessels were decorated with applied thumbed strips and/or incised/combed wavy lines, one vessel had lines of small stab marks, and one had combed chevrons. It is likely that this group dates broadly to the 12th/13th centuries, rather than earlier, given the high proportion of later rim types.
- B.4.7 High medieval wares were predominant in this assemblage (1458 sherds, 14,897g, MNV=974). A variety of fabrics was recorded, although perceived differences were largely due to the sand inclusions present, as most fabrics had a clay matrix containing very fine (microscopic) black inclusions, silty sand and clay pellets/soft ferrous particles with occasional rounded quartz, flint and chalk. Some fabrics were similar to those identified in Bury St Edmunds, and there was a high proportion of Hedingham coarseware. From further afield there were a few sherds of Colchester ware and a fragment of Ely coarseware. This group was also dominated by jars, with only a few bowls and jugs present. Jar rims were more likely to be Essex type H1 or H2 than anything else, although the later H3 and E5 types were also present and there were some earlier beaded and everted beaded forms too.
- B.4.8 These wheelmade wares overlap in their date range with the early medieval wares and are probably broadly contemporary in this group, with only limited activity in the 14th century.

Glazed wares were infrequent, with Hedingham ware being the most frequent type. Sherds of Brill/Boarstall ware were largely from a single jug in Mellor’s OXAW fabric (Mellor 1994).

- B.4.9 Late medieval pottery comprised only one sherd of Essex type redware with internal white slip and orange glaze, and six fragments of Suffolk-type LMT. The latter included four joining sherds of a vessel which was either a waster or had been heavily burnt whilst intact, as the inner surface was normal but the outer was heavily vitrified and porous with blown air pockets. These were recovered from ditch fills 926 and 927.
- B.4.10 Modern pottery comprised a single sherd of refined white earthenware of 19th-20th-century date from pit fill 829.

***Distribution***

- B.4.11 Table 40 shows the distribution of the pottery by Area and period. A list of contexts with summary quantification by period, and suggested spotdates, is included in Table 42 at the end of this report.

Area	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Un	Totals
A		3	43	155				201
B		8	42	404	2		2	458
C	1	24	355	854	5	1	4	1244
D			1					1
E				4			1	5
F	2		2	1			2	7
U/S		2	4	40				46
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>447</b>	<b>1458</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1962</b>

*Table 40: Distribution of pottery by Area and period*

- B.4.12 The largest quantities of pottery were recovered from Area C, but as this was the largest area to be excavated and contained most of the features, this is not surprising. The quantities from Areas A and B are relatively large for these two smaller areas, and the small quantities from the other areas suggest that these areas were peripheral to the main occupation.
- B.4.13 Within the areas, proportions of pottery by period were slightly different, with medieval pottery making up 77% of the total sherd count in Area A, 88% in Area B and 69% in Area C. The slightly larger proportion of early medieval ware in Area C, may suggest that activity started here before moving further south. However the proportion of Late Saxon pottery is similar in each, but perhaps reflects a ploughsoil scatter rather than occupation of this period.
- B.4.14 Table 41 shows the distribution of pottery of all periods by feature type. This shows that the majority of pottery was recovered from pit fills, with a high proportion also found in ditches.

Feature Type	No	Wt/g	MNV
ditch / ditch terminus	679	6192	439
Gully	38	379	32
timber slot	2	7	2
Pit	1113	11058	769
pit/tree throw	7	20	6
pit/post-hole?	4	49	1
post-hole	28	155	23
surface (external)	1	4	1
nat. redeposit	44	438	37
Unstratified	46	689	11

*Table 41: Distribution of pottery by feature type*

### *Statement of potential*

- B.4.15 Together with the material recovered during the evaluation, this assemblage forms the largest medieval assemblage to have been excavated within the parish of Little Wratting. Based on the pottery evidence, it appears that significant activity began on the site in the later 11th or early 12th century and ended during the 13th century or early 14th century – with few late jar forms and almost no late medieval pottery present. There is also little medieval glazed ware, although this is often a feature of rural sites in the county.
- B.4.16 Whilst there is some pottery of Hedingham type in the assemblage, the variety of fabrics present suggests that this was not the major source of vessels at the site. Also found were oxidised medium to coarse sandy wares with varying degrees of mica which are comparable with wares present on the Haverhill Bypass excavations and which may have been made in either Essex or Suffolk. Some of these wares must be more locally made, most notably the coarse chalk and shell-tempered early medieval ware which is hardly found outside Haverhill. Other villages to the south of Suffolk have produced greater quantities of Colchester wares, but perhaps this site, at 34km distance (as the crow flies) from the kilns at Great Horkesley, was just outside the main catchment area.
- B.4.17 Together with the pottery recovered from the evaluation and the sites to the south (Goffin 2007a and b), this assemblage represents a very large quantity of material from a medieval rural site. It is one of few such sites to have been excavated in this part of the county in recent years, and it is of significance in adding to our knowledge of the fabrics and forms in use in this area in the medieval period. It is clear that the majority of the pottery from this site has parallels in the Essex corpus (Cotter 2000) and that much of the pottery was probably sourced locally, with little material from the known kiln sites in Suffolk appearing in this assemblage. This may in part be due to the period of activity, as the Hollesley and Ipswich potteries are currently dated to the later 13th and 14th centuries. However, Haverhill is closer to the market towns of north Essex and south Suffolk than to Ipswich, and this is reflected in the range of fabrics recovered from the site.

### *Further work*

- B.4.18 The assemblage has been catalogued in full, but this report represents only an interim summary of the findings. Completed site plans, phasing and grouping were not available at the time of writing. The pottery needs to be put into context with relation to site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed publication report produced.
- B.4.19 If it is possible to produce a narrow phasing structure for the site, or if a Harris matrix is available, it will be of value to study the distribution of the main early/high medieval wares and their association with earlier and later fabrics in relation to their stratigraphic positions. This may enable a tightening of date ranges for the forms and/or fabrics which will be of value for the study of future Suffolk assemblages.
- B.4.20 Comparison of the assemblage with groups recently excavated in north-west Essex, south-east Cambridgeshire and south-west Suffolk will help to place the group in context.
- B.4.21 Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the site. It is also clear that cross-matches exist between several contexts, and study of these will aid interpretation of site formation processes. Estimation of the degree of residuality by context will also be of use in this study, and may aid the interpretation of other finds, such as animal bone, which are not intrinsically dateable.
- B.4.22 In summary, the potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and status of the occupants.

Spatial and temporal analysis	1 day
Study of fabric groups based on periods	0.25 day
Comparison with other local groups	0.25 day
Completion of report	1 day
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.5 days (£665) including fired clay</b>

*Please note:*

- an updated context database with phasing and a **searchable** site plan in pdf format will be required to complete the report, and a Harris matrix will also be of value.
- This estimate was prepared on 20 June 2018, and is valid if work is carried out before March 2019 (if later, please add 3%).

*Additional work required:*

- Illustrations of 19 vessels
- Thin section analysis of samples of medieval coarsewares (up to 10 samples)

Area	Context	Cut	Type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate
A	11	10	ditch			2	4				12th-E.14th c.
A	17	16	pit			1	7				12th-E.14th c.
A	21	20	ditch			2	6				E.13?
A	25	24	ditch			7	27				L.12-13
A	28	29	ditch			1	3				L.12-13
A	31	32	pit		2	9	42				13?
A	33	34	ditch				1				12-14
A	36	35	ditch				2				L.12-13
A	42	41	ditch			4	1				12-13
A	46	45	ditch				1				12-14
A	48	47	ditch				1				12-14
A	51	52	ditch			1	2				12-E.13?
A	54	53	pit		1		8				12-14
A	58	57	ditch				2				12-13
A	68	67	ditch				1				12-14
A	70	69	ditch				2				12-14
A	76	75	ditch			16	45				E-M.13
B	221	0	surface			1					11-13
B	82	81	ditch				3				12-14
B	84	83	ditch			1	6				12-13
B	86	85	ditch		1		14				12-13
B	87	89	ditch			2	2				E-M.13
B	92	90	ditch			1	7				L.12-13
B	93	94	pit			1					11-13
B	100	99	ditch				2				12-14
B	102	101	ditch			7	22				12-13
B	106	105	ditch				1				L.12-13
B	107	105	ditch		1		1				13?

Area	Context	Cut	Type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate
B	109	108	ditch		1	4					11-12
B	117	116	ditch		1		2				12-14
B	148	134	ditch				4				M.12-E.14
B	153	152	pit			1	9				M.12-E.14
B	178	177	ditch				8				M.12-E.14
B	185	184	pit			1	8				13?
B	206	205	ditch				1				12-14
B	225	224	pit		1		7				E-M.13
B	257	255	pit				26				E-M.13
B	280	255	pit		1		109			1	L.13-M.14
B	264	263	pit			3	27				L.13-M.14
B	271	272	pit			1	53				13?
B	333	332	ditch			5	5				13?
B	354	353	pit		2	12	59	2		1	L.14-15+
B	356	353	pit				15				12-14
B	135	947	ditch			2	13				L.12-13
C	527	0	nat. redeposit		1	12	31				L.12-13
C	167	166	ditch			6					11-12?
C	169	168	pit		2						11?
C	173	172	pit		2						11?
C	227	226	ditch				18				13?
C	229	228	pit			1	1				12-14
C	235	234	timber slot				2				13?
C	236	237	pit				1				13-14?
C	239	238	pit			1					M.11-M.13
C	240	238	pit			24	1				M.11-M.13
C	242	241	pit			1	5				12-14

Area	Context	Cut	Type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate
C	246	245	ditch			1	2				12-13
C	259	258	pit/ tree throw			4	3				12-13
C	262	260	ditch			18	34				L.12-13
C	268	267	pit			10	11				L.12-13
C	275	274	post hole			2	7				L.12-13
C	276	274	post hole			1	4				L.12-13
C	283	282	pit			1	40				12-13
C	285	282	pit			5	20				13?
C	380	282	pit				1				12-14
C	287	286	ditch			3	3				12-13
C	291	290	pit				3				13?
C	294	292	pit			8	25				L.12-13
C	299	298	ditch			2	9				L.12-13
C	300	298	ditch			1	20				L.12-13
C	306	305	pit				2				12-13
C	308	307	ditch terminus			1	2				12-14
C	312	311	pit			6	9				13?
C	313	311	pit	1	5	8	22				L.12-13
C	314	311	pit			14	8				14?
C	331	311	pit		7	8	11				L.13-M.14
C	435	311	pit				2				12-14
C	316	318	pit				3				12-14
C	322	321	ditch				1				E-M.13
C	324	323	ditch			2	1				12-13
C	335	334	pit			4	13				13-14?
C	340	336	ditch			1					L.12-E.13
C	343	342	pit				2				12-14

Area	Context	Cut	Type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate
C	345	344	pit				7				E-M.13
C	352	351	ditch				1				L.12-13
C	358	357	ditch				1				12-14
C	360	359	ditch				1				12-13
C	368	366	ditch terminus				2				12-14
C	387	386	pit			5	6				13?
C	388	386	pit			2	2				13?
C	390	389	ditch			4					12-13
C	401	400	ditch				18				12-13
C	419	417	ditch				6				13-14?
C	441	440	ditch			8	18				E-M.13
C	465	466	pit			13	94				L.13-M.14
C	729	466	pit			1	17				13-14
C	474	473	ditch			1	4				12-14
C	477	475	ditch			1	6				12-14
C	487	485	ditch		1	36					11-12
C	498	497	pit				2				12?
C	517	516	ditch		1	3	26			1	E-M.13
C	518	519	ditch				1				M.12-E.14
C	525	524	pit				1				M.12-E.14
C	526	524	pit		1	3	2				12-13
C	529	528	ditch			8					M.11-M.13
C	531	530	ditch				2				M.12-E.14
C	537	536	ditch				5				12-14
C	542	540	ditch			1	5			1	12-13
C	543	540	ditch				1				13
C	708	549	pit		1	11	14				L.12-13



Area	Context	Cut	Type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate
C	711	550	ditch			1					11-13
C	665	551	pit			5	7				13?
C	554	553	ditch			2					11-13
C	588	578	gully			4	25				M.12-13
C	614	613	ditch				1				13?
C	615	613	ditch				1				12-14
C	619	616	ditch			2					11-13
C	623	621	ditch			1	3				M.12-13
C	625	624	ditch			5	23				M.12-13
C	626	624	ditch			1	2				13-14?
C	634	633	gully				1				12-13
C	642	637	ditch			1	9				M.12-13
C	644	637	ditch			1	1				12-13
C	646	647	gully				8				M.12-13
C	649	648	ditch				3				M.12-13
C	663	664	ditch			1					11-12+
C	669	668	ditch				2				12-14
C	671	670	ditch			1	2				12-13
C	672	670	ditch				2				12-14
C	674	673	ditch			1					11-12+
C	681	680	ditch			1	1				12-13
C	683	682	ditch			2					11-13
C	699	688	ditch		1	1	15				13?
C	701	690	pit			1	1				12-13
C	694	693	pit			2					11-13
C	696	695	pit				5				L.12-13
C	707	706	pit				1				13+
C	705	714	post hole				4				M.12-13

Area	Context	Cut	Type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate
C	720	716	post hole				1				12-14
C	721	717	post hole			1	3				M.12-13
C	755	754	pit/post hole?			4					11-12
C	760	758	ditch			2	8				M.12-13
C	772	771	pit				1				12-14
C	774	773	ditch			2	2				M-L.13
C	783	781	pit				1				M.12-13
C	786	784	ditch			3					11-12
C	788	787	pit		1	11	40				13-E.14
C	794	791	ditch			2	1				12-13?
C	800	799	ditch			2					11-13
C	801	799	ditch				5				L.13-M.14
C	803	802	pit		1						11+
C	810	809	pit?			1					11-12
C	811	809	Pit?				1				12-14
C	819	818	post hole				1				12-14
C	824	823	pit			1	1				12-14
C	827	825	pit				1				13-M.14+
C	829	825	pit			1	15	1	1		L.12-13
C	852	830	pit				2				12-14
C	833	832	post hole							1	preh or Rom??
C	868	867	pit			11	5				13
C	883	882	ditch				1				L.12-13
C	901	884	ditch			2					11-13
C	885	885	ditch			2					11-13
C	894	893	ditch				2				M.12-13
C	896	895	pit								11-13

Area	Context	Cut	Type	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate
						1					
C	897	895	pit			2					12-13
C	898	895	pit				2				M.12-13
C	930	910	pit			3	10				M.12-13
C	931	910	pit			10	13				L.13-M.14
C	934	911	pit				2				E-M.13
C	935	911	pit			1	3				M.13-E.14
C	936	911	pit				3				M.12-13
C	913	912	post hole				1				M.12-13
C	917	916	ditch							1	lmed/pmed??
C	926	923	ditch				1	1			L.14-15+
C	927	923	ditch			4	3	3			L.14-15+
C	929	928	post hole			1	1				12-13
C	939	937	pit			13	48				13
C	999		U/S		2	3	2				U/S
C	99999		U/S			1	5				U/S
D	483	482	ditch			1					11-13+
E	560	559	ditch				4				12-14
E	583	581	pit							1	BA?
F	736	735	ditch	2		2					11-12
F	742	741	pit				1			2	12-13
?	941	?	pot sf29				33				E-M.13
?	99999		U/S				1				12-E.13

Table 42: Pottery summary by area and context with spot date

## B.5 Ceramic building material (CBM)

*By Sue Anderson*

### *Introduction and factual data*

B.5.1 Eighteen fragments of CBM (385g) were recovered from 14 contexts. Table 43 presents the quantities by form, and Table 44 contains the catalogue by context.

Category	Type	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT?	1	16
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	2	136
		RTM?	2	4
	Plain roof tile: late/post-medieval	RTP	6	93
		RTP?	1	2
	Pantile?	PAN?	1	11
Walling	Later brick	LB	1	65
Flooring	Floor brick?	FB?	1	14
Misc	Post-med roof tile/brick?	RTP/LB?	1	4
	Field drain	FD	1	16
		FD?	1	24
<i>Totals</i>			<i>18</i>	<i>385</i>

*Table 43: CBM quantities by form*

- B.5.2 A small fragment of heavily abraded? Roman tile was recovered from Quadrant B of pit fill 313. It was in a soft fine sandy fabric with clay pellets (fscp).
- B.5.3 Four fragments of plain roof tile were probably of medieval date. A small abraded piece from ditch fill 058 was in a soft, fine sandy fabric with chalk inclusions (fsc) and was orange with a grey core. A larger fragment in a coarse sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (csfe) was found in ditch fill 677, and was brown with an orange core. Two joining flakes of a red fine sandy (fs) tile with a grey core were found in pit fill 465.
- B.5.4 Post-medieval roof tiles comprised seven small fragments of plain tile in red-firing fine and medium sandy fabrics with flint or ferrous inclusions (fs, fsfe, msfe, fsf), and a small piece of pantile (or possibly field drain) in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous and very fine calcareous inclusions (fscfe). These were recovered from ditch fills 340 and 562, and pit fills 776, 829 and 837. One other fragment of possible post-medieval tile or brick came from pit fill 331.
- B.5.5 One piece of post-medieval red brick in a fine sandy flint and ferrous fabric (fsffe) was found in pit fill 935.
- B.5.6 A flake of white-firing fine sandy (wfs) CBM, most likely part of a floor brick or paviour, was recovered from ditch fill 681.
- B.5.7 Field drain fragments in medium sandy calcareous (msc) and fine sandy ferrous (fsfe) fabrics were found in ditch fill 68 and a possible structural fill 456.
- B.5.8 The small assemblage was widely dispersed, occurring in two ditches in Area A, two ditches in Area E, and six pits, a possible structural fill and two ditches in Area C.

### *Recommendations for further work*

B.5.9 No further work is required on this small assemblage. The post-medieval CBM could be discarded if required.

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Abr	L	W	T	Notes	Date
58	Fsc	RTM	1	13	+			10	orange, grey core, soft	med/lmed
68	Fsfe	FD?	1	24	+			12		pmed
313	Fscp	RBT?	1	16	++			18 +	Quad B	Rom?
331	Fsc	RTP?	1	2	+				Quad B; v fine calc; chip, poss LB or PAN	lmed/pmed
340	Fs	RTP	1	18	+			15	soft	lmed?
456	Msc	FD	1	16	+			12		pmed
465	Fs	RTM?	2	4					flake, red with grey core	med?
562	Fsfe	RTP	1	17	+					pmed
562	Fsfe	RTP/LB?	1	4					flake	pmed
677	Csfe	RTM	1	123	+			14	brown with orange core	med/lmed
681	Wfs	FB?	1	14	+				flake, 1 original edge	pmed
776	Fscfe	PAN?	1	11					or field drain? V fine calc	pmed
776	Fsf	RTP	1	11	+			10		pmed
829	Msfe	RTP	1	14	+			9		pmed
837	Fsfe	RTP	2	33	+			13	joining frags	pmed
935	Fsffe	LB	1	65	+					pmed

Table 44: CBM catalogue

## B.6 Fired clay

*By Sue Anderson*

### *Introduction and factual data*

- B.6.1 A total of 330 fragments of fired clay (3209g) was recovered from 60 contexts. The fired clay was fully catalogued and quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. The presence and form of surface fragments and impressions were recorded, and wattle dimensions measured where possible. Data were input into an MS Access database which forms the archive catalogue.
- B.6.2 Table 45 shows the basic fabric types identified in this assemblage, and the total quantities of fired clay for each. Table 46 provides a catalogue by context.

Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g
Fs	fine sandy with few other inclusions, usually soft and oxidised buff or orange with a reduced 'core'	18	68
fsc	fine sandy with chalk inclusions, colours varied	6	249
fscfe	fine sandy with chalk and ferrous inclusions, orange-red	1	1
fscpp	fine sandy with common chalk and sparse to moderate clay pellets (buff, red), generally orange or occasionally buff or cream-coloured, sometimes with a grey 'core'	297	2850
silt	fine silty clay with few inclusions, colours varied	8	41
<i>Totals</i>		<i>330</i>	<i>3209</i>

*Table 45: Fired clay fabrics and quantities*

- B.6.3 Few of the pieces in the bulk fired clay were diagnostic for function. Many fragments were small, abraded, amorphous lumps.
- B.6.4 Fine sandy fabrics with chalk and clay pellets were overwhelmingly the most common type. Where surfaces were present, these were generally slightly convex or flattish. It is likely that this material represents the remains of oven or hearth domes.
- B.6.5 Fragments of structural daub are identified based on the presence of impressions of wattles, either running parallel to each other or at right-angles; there were only two examples of this, recovered from ditch fill 337 and pit fill 804. Both were in 'fsc' fabrics. Two other fragments, both fscpp, and found in pit fills 202 and 313, had possible impressions of single wattles.
- B.6.6 Small assemblages were collected from Areas A, B and D with most coming from Area C. The majority of fired clay was recovered from pits (216 fragments, 2605g) and ditches (105 fragments, 583g), with 4 (4g) from post-holes and 5 (17g) from natural redeposits. The largest single groups by weight were from pit 201 (499g) and pit 282 (1071g).

### *Recommendations for further work*

- B.6.7 The fired clay has been fully recorded and catalogued. Further work is required to analyse the fired clay in its spatial and temporal contexts. A report will be prepared which describes the assemblage in more detail.

Context	Quad	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
5		Fsccp		1	2	orange			+	
7		Fsccp		1	3	orange	smoothed, convex		+	
11		Fsccp		1	5	orange	undulating		+	
17		Fscfe		1	1	orange-red	flattish		+	
25		Fsccp		1	7	orange			+	
28		Fsccp		1	2	orange			+	
31		Fsccp		1	9	orange			+	
33		Fsccp		2	3	orange			+	
54		Fsccp		5	11	orange	flattish?		+	
58		Fsccp		2	13	orange	1 flattish area		+	
60		Fsccp		21	94	orange	several flattish		+	
76		Fsccp		7	43	orange	several flattish		+	
76		Fsccp		4	5	grey-reddish	flattish		+	
92		Fsccp		1	2	grey			+	
167		Fsccp		8	33	orange	2 flattish		+	
202		Fsccp		35	499	orange	some flattish, some rounded	poss wattle?	+	unwashed
208		fsc?		1	1	orange-black			+	tiny
225		Fsc		2	7	grey	flat		+	
229		Fsccp		1	38	orange	undulating, convex?		+	
239		Fsccp		1	6	buff/orange	flattish			
240		Fsccp		6	79	orange/grey	flattish, 1 piec poss right-angle			
240		Silt		4	37	cream			+	dense, poss stone?
257		Fsccp		9	44	orange	flattish		+	
259		Fsccp		1	5	buff			+	
262		Fs		1	4	buff-black	buff area flattish		+	
262		Fsccp		9	21	orange				
264		Fsccp		1	2	orange			+	
275		Fsccp		1	1	orange			+	

Context	Quad	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
280		Fsccp		1	6	orange	flat		+	
284		Fsccp		36	866	orange	several flattish or slightly convex			largest frag 35mm thick
285		Fsccp		3	205	orange	2 large flattish			27-34mm thick
294		Fsccp		5	18	orange	some flattish		+	
312	B	Fs		1	2	orange/grey			++	
312	A	Fsccp		3	8	orange			+	
312	B	Fsccp		5	7	orange			+	
313	A	Fsccp		4	14	orange/grey	1 flattish	1 ?wattle	+	
313	B	Fsccp		8	36	orange	3 flattish		+	
314	A	Fsccp		5	11	orange			+	
324		Fsccp		1	2	orange			+	
331	B	Fs		1	8	grey-black			+	
331		Fsccp		9	27	orange			+	
331	B	Fsccp		7	17	orange	1 flat		+	
337		Fsc	D?	1	8	buff/orange		right-angled wattles, 7mm & >17mm	+	sparse chalk
338		Fsccp		2	30	orange	1 flattish			
348		Fs		11	41	buff/grey/red			++	
350		Fs		3	9	buff-grey			++	
358		Fsccp		8	51	orange			+	
360		Fsccp		1	4	orange				
387		Fsccp		1	6	orange			+	
407		Fsccp		3	61	cream/orange			+	dense, angular lumps, hard
435		Fsccp		1	1	orange			++	
435		Silt		1	1	dark red			+	
465		Fsccp		4	21	orange			+	
483		Fsccp		3	4	orange/grey			++	
527		Fsc		1	8	dark red				sparse chalk, hard, sub-angular
527		Fsccp		4	9	orange				



Context	Quad	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
625		Fsccp		5	15	orange				
626		Fsccp		2	4	orange	flat		+	
663		Fsccp		1	4	buff-orange			+	
665		Fsccp		1	10	cream/orange			+	
681		Fsccp		4	11	orange			+	
699		Fsccp		2	6	orange			+	
708		Fsccp		5	24	orange	1 flat		+	
711		Fsccp		1	2	orange			++	
788		Fs		1	4	buff-black	convex?		++	
788		Fsccp		18	167	orange/cream	flattish, undulating		+	
794		Fsccp		10	143	orange	some flattish			2 large-ish
804		Fsc	D	1	225	cream	flat	4+ parallel wattles, 15-16mm diam		up to 45mm thick, 18mm thick to wattles
822		Silt		3	3	orange			+	
829		Fsccp		7	26	orange	some flattish		+	
829		Fsccp		1	10	grey			+	
856		Fsccp		4	46	orange/grey	some flattish		+	
856		Fsccp		2	51	orange	flattish on both surfaces	grass		small 'plate', sub-rounded 56 x 60 x 12mm

Table 46: Fired clay catalogue

## APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

### C.1 Faunal remains

*By Hayley Foster*

#### *Introduction and Methodology*

- C.1.1 This is a small animal bone assemblage (total of 4.5kg), with the number of recordable fragments being 104 (2.4kg). All material recorded was recovered via hand-collection and was recovered mainly from pits and ditches. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus sp.*) and goose (*Anser anser*).
- C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996).
- C.1.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes. Attempts to distinguish between sheep and goat were carried out based on morphological characteristics following Boessneck (1969, 339-341) and Prummel and Frisch (1986, 569-570).
- C.1.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion.

#### *Factual data*

- C.1.5 The faunal material is in fair to good condition with moderate levels of fragmentation. Material has been phased to Phase 1: the pre-medieval, Phase 2: the early-medieval and Phase 3: the high-medieval. There are also three fragments recorded that were from unphased contexts.
- C.1.6 Material from Phase 1 consisted of a single horse metatarsal retrieved from ditch 203. The primary use for equids would have been for traction and transportation. Evidence of this is seen in one case of spavin (ditch 203), where exostosis appears on the joint of the tarsals and metatarsals and has caused fusion of these elements. The aetiology of the disease is unknown however possibilities include ligament strain, concussion, and heavy work (Brothwell and Baker, 1980). Spavin causes varying degrees of lameness in the leg of a horse (ibid).
- C.1.7 Phase 2 contained the most faunal material with 69 fragments. Sheep/Goat dominate the Phase 2 assemblage (58% of the NISP), followed by cattle. The ageing data indicated that there was a presence of sheep/goat less than 6-16 months of age at death as an unfused proximal first phalanx was noted, and less than 30-42 months due to an unfused proximal tibia and femur. There were no signs of burning, gnawing or pathology but there was one case of butchery. A cattle axis was chopped transversely, suggesting a separation of the head from the spinal column (pit 386). The appearance of goose remains in this phase suggests the species was consumed, however the remains are likely to be from one individual bird. Two horncores were identified as sheep opposed to goat.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat	40	58.0	2	33.3
Cattle	13	18.8	1	16.7
Horse	8	11.6	1	16.7
Pig	2	2.9	1	16.7
Goose	6	8.7	1	16.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 47: Number of identifiable fragments from Phase 2.

C.1.8 Phase 3 contexts date to the high medieval period and produced 31 identifiable fragments. There were no indications of taphonomic changes in this phase. Ageing was possible from a sheep/goat mandibular third molar and a pig mandible. The pig mandible from pit 551 was aged to 9-10 months of age at death. The sheep/goat tooth from pit 311 was identified as an adult specimen. Long bones recovered all contained fused epiphyses suggesting a lack of young animals. One radius was positively identified as sheep.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/Goat	7	22.6	1	20.0
Cattle	12	38.7	2	40.0
Horse	10	32.3	1	20.0
Pig	2	6.5	1	20.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 48: Number of identifiable fragments from Phase 3

### *Statement of potential*

C.1.9 The remains consist of the main domestic species that might be expected for a rural medieval bone assemblage for the region. The slightly higher numbers of sheep/goat could suggest sheep were kept for wool, however the small amount of ageing data and the overall sample size do not allow for clear trends in husbandry to be identified. Pigs were likely slaughtered when reaching optimum weight as their main product is meat. Cattle could have been exploited for both meat and secondary products, however the small sample size does not allow for any specific trends to be identified.

*Recommendations for further work*

Description	Performed by	Days
Full recording (including measurements)	Hayley Foster	0.3
Analysis of bone from environmental sample	Hayley Foster	0.5
Writing report	Hayley Foster	0.5

Context	Phase	Species	Element
21	3.1	Cattle	Humerus
86	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Humerus
92	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
107	2	Cattle	Pelvis
117	3.2	Horse	Phalanx 2
117	3.2	Sheep	Radius
167	2.1	Horse	Calcaneus
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Atlas
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Axis
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Axis
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Femur
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1

Context	Phase	Species	Element
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Phalanx 1
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
169	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
173	2.1	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
173	2.1	Horse	Radius
200	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
200	2.1	Sheep	Horncore
200	2.1	Sheep	Horncore
200	2.1	Goose	Metacarpal 1
202	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal 1
202	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
202	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
202	2.1	Goose	Metacarpal 1
202	2.1	Goose	Radius
202	2.1	Goose	Radius
202	2.1	Goose	Ulna
202	2.1	Goose	Ulna
204	1	Horse	Metatarsal 1
221	2.1	Cattle	Pelvis

Context	Phase	Species	Element
235	2	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
246	2.2	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
246	2.2	Horse	Scapula
246	2.2	Horse	Scapula
257	3.2	Horse	Tibia
257	3.2	Horse	Humerus
264	3.2	Horse	Calcaneus
264	3.2	Horse	Metapodial 1
271	2	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
280	3.2	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
280	3.2	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
280	3.2	Horse	Humerus
280	3.2	Horse	Metatarsal 1
280	3.2	Cattle	Astragalus
280	3.2	Cattle	Horncore
280	3.2	Cattle	Humerus
283	2.1	Pig	Loose maxillary tooth
285	2.1	Cattle	Atlas
287	2.2	Cattle	Pelvis
293	2.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
294	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
294	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
294	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
299	2.2	Horse	Radius
299	2.2	Horse	Metacarpal 1
312	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
313	3.1	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
313	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose maxillary tooth
313	3.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
313	3.1	Cattle	Horncore

Context	Phase	Species	Element
314	3.2	Cattle	Astragalus
314	3.2	Horse	Metatarsal 1
314	3.2	Cattle	Metapodial 1
340	2.1	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth
388	2.1	Cattle	Axis
465	3.2	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis
505	3.2	Horse	Metatarsal 1
646	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Femur
663	2.2	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
663	2.1	Cattle	Phalanx 1
663	2.1	Cattle	Phalanx 2
665	3.2	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
665	3.2	Cattle	Radius
665	3.2	Pig	Loose mandibular tooth
681	2.1	Cattle	Radius
681	2.1	Sheep/Goat	Loose mandibular tooth
742	2.1	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
751	0	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
751	0	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
751	0	Cattle	Loose mandibular tooth
794	3.1	Cattle	Axis
801	2.2	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
939	3.1	Horse	Loose mandibular tooth

*Table 49: Total fragments recorded by context and provisional phase*

## C.2 Mollusca

*by Carole Fletcher*

### *Introduction*

- C.2.1 A total of 0.239kg of mollusca were collected by hand, the shells recovered are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is moderately well-preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, however, it has suffered post-depositional damage

### *Methodology*

- C.2.2 The shells were weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established. Average size was not recorded for complete or near-complete shells, therefore sizing is broad and relative. Age, infestations and descriptive characteristics, apart from shucking marks, have not also been noted due to the low numbers of shells present in the assemblage. All information is recorded in the table at the end of this report.

### *Factual data*

- C.2.3 Shells were recovered from features across three Areas. In Area A, ditches **20**, **36** and **76**, each produced one or two incomplete medium shells. Three pits in Area B produced shell. Pit **255** produced 10 shells, incomplete examples of medium or small right and left valves. Pit **263** produced three fragments from a large, thick (older) shell (left valve), while **353** contained two small right valves.
- C.2.4 The majority of the features that produced shell were recorded in Area C. Two pits **292** and **825**, produced eight shells including a shucked left valve, and a single incomplete right valve respectively. Five ditches also produced shell, **441**, **681**, **794** and **801** produced only single shells; that from **801** may have been shucked. Ditch **400** produced four incomplete medium shells, two left and two right valves, including a shucked valve.

### *Discussion*

- C.2.5 The shells were recovered mainly from ditches where the shells likely became incorporated into the fills as general rubbish. Few features contained enough shells to indicate a single meal of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. The number of shells produced is limited and the assemblage is too small to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions, indicating trade with the wider area. The majority of features produced only one or two shells, only three shells show evidence of shucking damage in the form of small 'V' or 'U' shaped hole on the outer edge of (commonly) the left valve. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening or 'shucking' of the oyster prior to its consumption.
- C.2.6 The shells are mostly of a moderate or small size with fragments from one larger individual and represent general discarded food waste. Although not closely datable in themselves, the



shells may be dated by their association with pottery or other datable material also recovered from the features.

### *Statement of potential*

C.2.7 The mollusca recovered are few in number and represent a small number of meals, indicating transportation of a marine food source to the site and forming a small part of the medieval diet. However, the assemblage has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives, beyond indicating the ability of the settlements occupants to access foods sources outside their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

### *Further work*

C.2.8 A statement should be prepared for publication (based on this report) and the catalogue acts as a full record, beyond this no further work is recommended.

### *Mollusca Catalogue*

Area	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No of shells or frags	No left valves or fragments of valve	No right valves or fragments of valve	Description/Comment	Total Weight (kg)
A	21	20	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	Incomplete medium right valve	0.018
A	36	35	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1			0.015
A	76	75	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		Incomplete medium left valve, damage to upper surface	0.009
B	264	263	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	3	3		Fragments of large thick shell, possibly the same individual	0.026
B	280	255	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	10	3	7	Incomplete medium left valve; one incomplete elongated medium left valve; three incomplete medium right valves; one incomplete elongated medium right valve; one incomplete small right valve; pair of small elongated left and right valves that fit together; one fragment	0.084
C	294	292	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow	8	4	4	Three incomplete medium left valves, one shucked; an incomplete	0.053

Area	Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No of shells or frags	No left valves or fragments of valve	No right valves or fragments of valve	Description/Comment	Total Weight (kg)
					coastal water				small left valve; three incomplete small right valves; juvenile right valve	
B	354	353	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	2		2	One near-complete small right valve; partial small right valve	0.008
C	401	400	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	4	2	2	Two incomplete medium left valves; two near-complete medium right valves, one shucked	0.044
C	441	440	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	Incomplete medium right valve	0.007
C	681	680	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	Incomplete medium right valve	0.006
C	794	791	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	Near-complete small right valve	0.004
C	801	799	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1	1		Incomplete medium left valve with possible shuck mark	0.014
C	829	825	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	1		1	Incomplete small right valve	0.005
<b>Total</b>						<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>0.293</b>

Table 50: Mollusca

### C.3 Environmental bulk samples

*by Rachel Fosberry*

#### *Introduction*

C.3.1 A total of 92 bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas; samples were taken from layers and deposits that are mainly medieval in date. Preservation of plant remains is generally poor with a typical scatter of occasional charred cereal grains and occasional deliberate deposits of burnt food waste.

Area	A	B	C	E	F
No. of samples	9	10	69	1	5

*Table 51: Samples by area*

C.3.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

#### *Methodology*

C.3.3 The samples were soaked in a solution of sodium carbonate for a few days prior to processing in order to break down the heavy clay matrix of the soils. The samples were then processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.3.4 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.3.5 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 52-9.

C.3.6 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

C.3.7 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

# = 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

### *Factual data*

C.3.8 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation (charring) with no evidence of waterlogging or mineralisation. Four of the main cereal groups are represented; free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena* sp.). Wheat grains predominate with the other cereals occurring at very low densities. Charred cereal chaff is entirely absent although straw impressions were noted on fired clay from Phase 2.1 pit 201. Charred legumes occur occasionally but mainly as poorly-preserved single specimens or fragments and a single seed of flax/linseed is the only other economic plant represented. Weed seeds include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) which is a plant associated with the cultivation of heavy clay soils and was probably a contaminant of the wheat crop. Seeds of other plants that are associated with cultivated soils include bromes (*Bromus* sp.), cornflower-type (*Centaurea* sp.) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*). Evidence of the use of wetland plants such as rushes (*Juncus* sp.) are also scarce.

#### *Phase 1: Pre-medieval*

C.3.9 Preservation of plant remains from pre-medieval deposits in Areas B, C, E and F is poor with only occasional, poorly-preserved wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains recovered from two features. It is likely that these items are intrusive. A possible cremation (744) did not contain any charcoal as evidence of pyre material, and only produced a tiny fragment calcined bone that is not identifiable; suggesting that it was not a cremation burial.

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	est. charcoal Volume (ml)
135	134	12	B	Ditch	16	5	0	0
198	197	22	C	Ditch	16	5	0	<1
401	400	50	C	Ditch	16	2	0	0
527	526	58	C	Nat. Redeposit	16	15	#	0
697	686	63	C	Ditch	16	1	0	0
704	692	65	C	post hole	18	1	0	0
847	846	81	C	Pit	11	1	#	0
582	581	60	E	Pit	11	1	0	<1
745	744	71	F	Cremation?	8	1	0	0

Table 52: Phase 1 samples

#### *Phase 2.1: Early medieval*

C.3.10 Most of the samples were taken from Area C. Charred cereal grains are present in most of the samples but their low density suggests that these are probably a background scatter. The most significant assemblage is from fill 202 of pit 201, which was located in the extreme north-west corner of the excavation area (Pit Group 5). A flot volume of 230ml is almost entirely comprised of wheat grains with an estimated density of 105 grains per litre of soil. Legumes are well-represented with 17 peas (cf. *Pisum sativum*) and two beans (*Fabaceae*). A possible lentil (*Lens culinaris*) was also noted. Other seeds within the assemblage include crop weeds

such as bromes, stinking mayweed, cleavers, docks, black-bindweed, ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*).

- C.3.11 A lower density of charred bread-wheat was recovered from fill 694 of posthole **693** located in the south-west of Area C within Post Hole Group 2. A single seed of stinking mayweed was the only contaminant of the fully-processed grain. A charred seed of flax/linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*) may represent the use of this plant for both the oil-rich seed and also the stems which were processed to make linen cloth.

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	est. charcoa Volume (ml)
235	234	27	C	timber slot	12	5	#	0	0	0
173	172	18	B	pit	16	15	#	0	0	2
167	166	15	C	ditch	16	1	#	0	0	<1
169	168	16	C	pit	18	20	#	0	0	5
169	168	17	C	pit	4	1	#	0	0	0
202	201	23	C	pit	16		#####	0	0	
231	230	26	C	gully/ wheel rut	12	1	0	#	0	0
240	238	28	C	pit	16	10	#	0	0	<1
259	258	30	C	pit/ tree throw	16	1	##	0	0	0
276	274	34	C	post hole	16	1	0	0	0	0
283	282	35	C	pit	12	15	##	0	0	1
284	282	36	C	pit	16	15	##	0	0	5
285	292	37	C	pit	17	30	##	0	0	3
294	292	41	C	pit	16	10	0	0	0	0
306	305	42	C	pit	16	2	#	0	#	<1
388	386	49	C	pit	16	1	#	0	0	<1
498	497	54	C	pit	18	15	#	0	0	<1
681	680	62	C	ditch	14	1	0	0	0	0
701	690	64	C	pit	15	1	#	0	0	0
694	693	66	C	pit	16	20	###	0	#	0
696	695	67	C	pit	14	2	#	0	0	<1
929	928	95	C	post hole	8	2	#	0	#	1
742	741	72	F	pit	16	1	0	0	0	0

Table 53: Phase 2.1 samples

**Phase 2.2: Early medieval**

C.3.12 Six samples taken from ditches within Area C contain only occasional charred cereal grains.

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	est. charcoal Volume (ml)
227	226	25	C	ditch	14	5	#	0	0
262	260	31	C	ditch	16	1	#	0	0
287	286	38	C	ditch	16	10	#	#	<1
299	298	40	C	ditch	16	5	0	0	0
487	485	55	C	ditch	12	1	0	0	0
801	799	76	C	ditch	16	1	0	0	1

*Table 54: Phase 2.2 samples*

**Phase 3.1: High medieval**

C.3.13 Twenty-six samples were taken from Phase 3.1 samples from Areas A, B, C and F. Charred plant remains are scarce with the only significant assemblage recovered from fill 906 of ditch 904 located in Area C. This assemblage is also comprised of fully processed bread wheat grains with occasional seeds of stinking mayweed and dock (*Rumex* sp.)

C.3.14 A single charred rush seed was recovered from fill 312 of Area C pit 311. Duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) seeds within this deposit would have derived from water, probably an indication that the pit contained water whilst it was open as duckweed is an early coloniser of standing water.

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	est. charcoal Volume (ml)
9	8	1	A	ditch	8	5	0	0	0
11	10	2	A	ditch	14	10	0	#	0
25	24	4	A	ditch	9	5	0	0	0
28	29	5	A	ditch	16	10	#	0	0
42	41	7	A	ditch	8	10	0	0	0
68	67	8	A	ditch	12	10	0	0	0
70	69	9	A	ditch	11	15	#	#	0
86	85	11	B	ditch	18	10	0	0	0
87	89	10	B	ditch	16	20	0	0	0
269	270	39	B	ditch	14	10	0	0	0
312	311	51	C	pit	16	10	#	#	0
477	475	52	C	ditch	16	5	#	0	<1
517	516	56	C	ditch	16	10	0	0	0
525	524	57	C	pit	9	1	0	0	0
588	577	59	C	gully	12	2	##	#	<1
707	706	68	C	pit	8	5	#	0	<1
793	791	75	C	ditch	8	1	#	0	0
810	809	77	C	pit?	8	1	0	0	<1
813	812	78	C	natural hollow	4	1	0	0	<1
815	814	79	C	pit	8	1	#	0	<1
868	867	86	C	pit	16	5	#	0	0
872	871	87	C	natural	3	1	0	0	0
909	904	88	C	ditch	18	10	0	0	1
906	904	89	C	ditch	16	35	####	#	<1
788	741	73	F	pit	17	15	##	#	5
794	791	74	F	ditch	16	5	#	0	<1

Table 55: Phase 3.1 samples



**Phase 3.2: High medieval**

C.3.15 Fourteen samples were taken from deposits within Areas A, B and C. A similar pattern of a background scatter of charred plant remains was noted.

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	est. charcoal Volume (ml)
17	16	3	A	pit	8	20	#	0	0	0
30	32	6	A	pit	16	40	##	#	#	1
153	152	14	B	pit	16	20	##	0	0	0
174	176	19	B	ditch	16	1	0	0	0	0
225	224	24	B	pit	17	1	0	0	0	0
354	353	48	B	pit	17	1	#	#	#	0
185	184	20	C	pit	16	10	#	0	0	0
190	189	21	C	pit	17	10	0	0	0	0
314	311	43	C	pit	16	2	0	0	0	<1
465	466	90	C	pit	16	10	#	0	0	<1
729	466	91	C	pit	12	2	#	0	0	0
708	549	69	C	pit	18	5	#	0	0	<1
665	551	61	C	pit	14	1	0	0	0	0
936	911	92	C	pit	12	10	#	0	0	0

Table 56: Phase 3.2 samples

**Phase 4: Late medieval**

C.3.16 Occasional mixed cereal grains with a fragment of a pea and a single charred buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) seed is present in ditch **923**.

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	est. charcoal Volume (ml)
927	923	94	C	ditch	18	40	##	#	#	2

Table 57: Phase 4 samples

**Phase 0: Undated**

C.3.17 Samples were taken from thirteen undated deposits. Pottery recovered from the sample residue should help date context 278 (posthole **277**). An assemblage of charred plant remains from fill 856 of pit **853** is comprised of wheat grains with occasional grains of barley and rye with single seeds of brome and rush. This assemblage is similar to the other medieval assemblages from this site and is most likely to be medieval in date.

Context No.	Cut No.	Sample No.	Area	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	est. charcoa Volume (ml)	Pottery
150	149	13	B	ditch terminus	8	1	0	0	0
278	277	33	C	post hole	15	1	0	<1	#
346	330	44	C	pit	16	2	0	0	0
348	347	45	C	pit	4	1	#	0	0
349	347	46	C	pit	6	2	0	<1	0
350	347	47	C	pit	17	2	0	<1	0
463	462	53	C	pit	16	5	0	<1	0
768	767	70	C	pit	8	25	0	5	0
822	820	80	C	post hole	6	1	0	0	0
831	830	82	C	pit	8	1	0	<1	0
856	853	83	C	pit	16	30	###	5	0
855	853	84	C	pit	16	5	#	<1	0
854	853	85	C	pit	11	5	0	0	0

Table 58: Samples from undated deposits

### *Statement of potential*

- C.3.18 The environmental samples from this site have produced a low density and diversity of charred plant remains. Evidence of human activity is present in the form of charred cereal grains which are commonly recovered from medieval sites as they were a staple food that was consumed as whole grains in soups, stews and porridge and ground for flour for bread. Legumes are a valuable protein source that is particularly useful in that they can be dried for storage. They could be consumed in pottage, and also ground for flour but, as such, they are less likely to be exposed to fire and are less likely to be recovered as preserved plant remains. The most significant sample is from Phase 2.1 pit 201 which appears to have been a deliberate deposit of burnt grain. The recovery of fired clay with straw impressions from this deposit suggests that the assemblage could be the remains of an oven. Grain was thought to have been spread over the oven shelves to prevent the bread sticking (Moffett 1984, 60).
- C.3.19 The low density of preserved remains from this site may be due to the clay soils which are less likely to be conducive to preservation.
- C.3.20 The assemblage has little potential to the project's research priorities due to the low density and diversity of preserved plant remains recovered.

### *Recommendations for further work*

- C.3.21 No further work on these assemblages is required. Should phasing be altered during subsequent post-excavation analyses, this report will require revision and amendment for which a few hours will be required.

*Retention, dispersal and display*

C.3.22 The sample residues have been fully sorted and discarded. The flots will be retained in the project archive.

## APPENDIX D WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



# Land Northwest of Haverhill Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation

## Client: CgMs

Prepared by	James Drummond-Murray
Date prepared	December 2017
Version	Draft

Planning application no.	[application number]
Site code	
Project number	21340
Project type	Excavation
NGR	TL 672 468
Event number	
Museum accession no.	



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## 1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

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- 1.1.1 This WSI conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the *MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation*.
- 1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.
- 1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

### 1.2 Circumstances of the project

- 1.2.1 Outline permission has been sought for residential development. An Archaeological evaluation was conducted by SCCAS (Craven 2007). This revealed c 1.5ha of medieval settlement dating from the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> Centuries. These deposits will be compromised by the development
- 1.2.2 Following the archaeological evaluation, Archaeological excavation on the site has been required by the Local Planning Authority, Suffolk CC. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to discussions with the Senior Archaeological Officer

### 1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

- 1.3.1 The archaeological evaluation in 2007 identified an area of medieval settlement c1.5ha in extent, divided into three discrete areas either side of a track between Alderton Chapel and Chapel Farm. North of the track there was one large area of 9435m<sup>2</sup>. South of the track there were two smaller areas of 2605m<sup>2</sup> and 2280m<sup>2</sup> respectively. These three areas will be subject to archaeological excavation.

### 1.4 Changes to this method statement

- 1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – the County Archaeologist will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.



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## 2 THE GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND OTHER FEATURES OF THE SITE

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- 2.1.1 The site geology consists of Boulder Clay (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html> ). (Dec 2017).

On the areas of high ground or upper slopes this natural soil was frequently plough damaged, as it directly underlaid a thin ploughsoil. Towards the base of slopes the natural was generally sealed below colluvial deposits of mid brown clay/silt reaching up to 1m thick.

- 2.1.2 The site lies across the upper slopes and top of a plateau forming the northern side of the Stour Brook valley (Fig. 2). The generally south-west facing slope was cut by the valleys of two drainage channels which meant that the various fields actually lay on a mixture of south-west or south-east facing slopes. Ground levels ranged from c.108m OD on the plateau in the north-east corner of the site, to c.100m OD on the upper slopes in the western fields and c.82m in the southwestern part of the site.

- 2.1.3 The site consists of arable farmland , interspersed with hedges and drainage ditches.

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### 3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

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- 3.1.1 The following is taken from the evaluation report (Craven 2007): Although the site, at 45ha, was of a substantial size there were no known sites or find spots within its extent recorded on the County HER (Historic Environment Record) which, as a general comparison, records an average of one site per c.5ha. A desk-based assessment of the site and wider area previously carried out by CgMs Consulting (Gailey 2007) indicated that the site had low-moderate potential for multi-period archaeological deposits.
- 3.1.2 Two areas of particular interest lay close to the vicinity to the site. Firstly, 500m to the west, a metal-detected Bronze Age hoard (WTH 011), was later followed by evaluation and excavation in advance of housing development (WTH 012), which identified evidence of Bronze Age settlement consisting of a ditched enclosure and associated pits. A Bronze Age axehead fragment has also been found at WTH 023, 350m to the south-east of the site. There was some potential therefore for identifying prehistoric activity throughout the evaluation area. Secondly the site surrounds, on three sides, an area of land now occupied by Chapel Cottage and Boyton Hall, but formerly believed to be the site of the medieval Alderton Chapel (HVH 046).
- 3.1.3 The chapel, which is marked on the 1783 Hodskinson map of Suffolk and its lands later became a post-medieval farmstead known as Chapel Farm, as shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey. Fields belonging to Chapel Farm form part of the current site and the complex was linked, on the eastern side, by a trackway to the main Haverhill – Bury St Edmunds road. Chapel Cottage, a Grade II Listed Building (LBS 466432), is an amalgamation of two 19<sup>th</sup> century cottages which are believed to have reused material from the former Chapel. Boyton Hall is marked on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey, which shows only the southern half of the site, and so was built between 1886 and 1904.

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## 4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

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### 4.1 Aims of the excavation

- 4.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.
- 4.1.2 Based on the results of the evaluation, more specific aims and research questions can be formulated:
- Is there a Saxon origin to the site?
  - Is there any evidence for the Alderton Chapel?
  - What date was settlement abandoned on site and why?
- 4.1.3 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims will be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

### 4.2 Research frameworks

- 4.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
  - Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
  - Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)

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## 5 METHODS

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### 5.1 Background research

5.1.1 The following is taken from the evaluation report (Craven 2007):

The main area of activity identified in the evaluation is concentrated on either side of the trackway leading to the site of Alderton Chapel/Chapel Farm. The archaeological deposits relate to a phase of medieval occupation, mainly from the late 12th to the 14th century. A few finds indicated a possible earlier origin for the settlement in the Late Saxon/Early medieval period of the 10th-11th centuries. The archaeological deposits were relatively well preserved, there was only occasional disturbance caused by modern drainage pipes and features were generally sealed beneath a layer of silt/clay subsoil which had protected them from plough damage.

The medieval activity lies in a 35m wide strip on the north side of the trackway for a distance of c.120m. The northern limit of this strip appears to broadly align with the boundary of the field to west. The area of occupation also extends through this latter field, which was simultaneously evaluated as WTL 009, continuing along the north edge of the track. Activity on the south side of the trackway was limited to two distinct but contemporary clusters of features. The areas of activity appear to be well defined, with a sharp drop in the number of features being identified in trenches immediately beyond these limits.

Identified features consisted of a mixture of linear ditches, postholes and a range of pits of varying sizes. Linear ditches generally respect the alignment of the trackway, being either on a parallel or 90° alignment, which demonstrates that the track is at least of a contemporary date. These ditches probably had mixed functions, for drainage of the heavy clay soils and as boundaries between a series of plots along the track. In some cases these ditches appear to have become silted up and subsequently recut several times, implying that these boundaries were probably in use throughout the period of occupation.

Possible evidence for structures consists of features such as the group of postholes in Trench 209 or the pairs of small pits in Trench 197. The linear cobbled feature, 0134, does not appear to be solid enough for either a foundation or the base of a wall and is perhaps more likely to be a cobbled track or yard surface. The stray piece of carved sandstone in pit 1224 may be architectural in origin, and perhaps has come from the nearby chapel. No defined layout of any structure was identified.

### 5.2 Event number

5.2.1 Before work commences on site, an event number will be obtained from the County HER, and a unique site code assigned to the project.

## 5.3 Excavation method

### Excavation standards

- 5.3.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.
- 5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.
- 5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual*. These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.
- 5.3.4 The excavation will also adhere to the SCCAS *Requirements for Excavation* (2012).

### Pre-commencement

- 5.3.5 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.
- 5.3.6 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with the client/landowner before work on site commences:
- the location of entrance ways
  - sites for welfare units
  - soil storage areas
  - refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps
  - access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

### Soil stripping

- 5.3.7 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. Before excavation areas are stripped, they will be scanned by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.
- 5.3.8 All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 5.3.9 The excavation areas will be stripped by a mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick.
- 5.3.10 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that trenches are safe to enter.

- 5.3.11 South of the track spoil will be stored between the two areas of excavation. North of the track spoil will be stored to the north-west of the site.

**Hand excavation**

- 5.3.12 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.
- 5.3.13 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.
- 5.3.14 All excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with the Senior Archaeological Officer that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine. The method of excavation will be decided by the senior project archaeologist.
- 5.3.15 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless others are agreed during the project.

	Feature Class	Proportion
	Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
	Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%
	Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%
	Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50%
	Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	20%
	Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%
	Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100%
5.3.16	Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand augur or boreholes, in order to assess their depth and structure.	
5.3.17	Significant archaeological features (e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes) will be preserved intact, even if fills are sampled.	
5.3.18	If preservation <i>in situ</i> is required by the Senior Archaeological Officer, all exposed surfaces will be cleaned and prepared for reburial beneath construction materials. If appropriate, the areas will be protected with geotextile or other buffering materials.	
5.3.19	If exceptional or unexpected feature are uncovered, the Senior Archaeological Officer will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.	

#### 5.4 Human remains

- 5.4.1 If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client, County Coroner, and the Senior Archaeological Officer will be informed immediately.
- 5.4.2 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations. Excavation will only take place after Oxford Archaeology has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation license.

#### 5.5 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

- 5.5.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Excavated areas will be detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features will be metal detected immediately after stripping.
- 5.5.2 Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 5.5.3 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

- 5.5.4 If finds are made that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and County Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The County Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

## 5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

- 5.6.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

### Survey

- 5.6.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica CS10/GS08 or Leica 1200) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 5.6.3 The site grid will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

### Written records

- 5.6.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.
- 5.6.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.
- 5.6.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

### Plans and sections

- 5.6.7 Pre-excavation plans will be prepared using either GPS-based survey equipment or photogrammetry.
- 5.6.8 Site excavation plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).
- 5.6.9 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All section levels will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 5.6.10 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, plan or section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

### Photogrammetric recording

- 5.6.11 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-



resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and will incorporate reference points taken by GPS-based survey equipment.

### Photographs

- 5.6.12 The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.
- 5.6.13 Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

## 5.7 Post-excavation processing

- 5.7.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.
- 5.7.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.
- 5.7.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of the County Store.

## 5.8 Finds recovery

### Standards for finds handling

- 5.8.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:
  - United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
  - Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
  - Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*
  - English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds*.
- 5.8.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON),

### Procedures for finds handling

- 5.8.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

- 5.8.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.
- 5.8.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)
- 5.8.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:
- those which are obviously modern in date
  - where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
  - where directed to discard on site by the Senior Archaeological Officer
- 5.8.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.
- 5.8.8 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

## 5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

### Standards for environmental sampling and processing

- 5.9.1 Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance with the guidelines set out in:
- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
  - Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
  - Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1: 24-26
  - Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*.

### Procedures for sampling and processing

- 5.9.2 Bulk samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken from a range of site features and deposits to target the recovery of plant remains (charcoal and macrobotanicals) fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Environmental samples will be taken from well-

- stratified, datable deposits. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.
- 5.9.3 If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis. Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.
- 5.9.4 Where features containing very small artefacts – such as micro-debitage and hammerscale – are identified, bulk samples will be taken (up to 40 litres or 100% of context).
- 5.9.5 Typically, 10 litres of each bulk sample will be processed using tank flotation, with the remaining sub-sample processed where appropriate or necessary. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed. Waterlogged samples will be wet sieved and stored in cool or wet conditions as appropriate.
- 5.9.6 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, in situ. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).
- 5.9.7 The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on

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## 6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

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### 6.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

- 6.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in English Heritage's (2009) Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.
- 6.1.2 A site summary will be provided to the Senior Archaeological Officer two weeks after completing the excavation.
- 6.1.3 A post-excavation assessment report and updated research design will be delivered within six months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 6.1.4 If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will be included in the post-excavation assessment report.

### 6.2 Contents of the Assessment Report

- 6.2.1 The post-excavation assessment report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.
- 6.2.2 The report will include:
  - a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address
  - full list of contents
  - a non-technical summary of the findings
  - a description of the geology and topography of the area
  - a description of the methodologies used
  - a description of the findings and assessment of the stratigraphic evidence
  - tables summarising features and artefacts
  - site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
  - selected sections of excavated features
  - specialist assessment reports on artefacts and environmental finds
  - relevant photographs of features and the site
  - a discussion of the findings and their significance
  - a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
  - an updated project design linked to relevant local and regional research issues, including a programme of work and timetable for further analysis and publication (where appropriate)

- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

### **6.3 Analysis Report and Publication**

- 6.3.1 Where appropriate (in consultation with the Senior Archaeological Officer), and following the production of the post-excavation assessment report, a post-excavation analysis report and/or publication will be produced.
- 6.3.2 The content of the post-excavation analysis report will be detailed in the updated project design contained within the post-excavation assessment report. Where required, this will be delivered within 24 months of the completion of fieldwork.
- 6.3.3 The scope, format and venue of any publication will be proportionate to the significance of the results.
- 6.3.4 If the Senior Archaeological Officer requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the County Archaeological Journal. If the evidence contained within the archive report is of significance, the Senior Archaeological Officer may require publication of the site in local journals or an academic monograph.
- Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History

### **6.4 Draft and final reports**

- 6.4.1 A draft copy of all post-excavation reports will be supplied to the Senior Archaeological Officer for comment.
- 6.4.2 Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

### **6.5 OASIS**

- 6.5.1 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.
- 6.5.2 A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

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## 7 ARCHIVING

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### Archive standards

- 7.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the County Store.
- Suffolk County Council Stores

- 7.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

### Archive contents

- 7.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:
- artefacts
  - ecofacts
  - project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
  - photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
  - a printed copy of the Written Brief
  - a printed copy of the WSI
  - a printed copy of all reports
  - a printed copy of the OASIS form.
- 7.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

### Transfer of ownership

- 7.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA East who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the County Store, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the County Store. A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to the Senior Archaeological Officer before the archive is deposited. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

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## 8 TIMETABLE

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- 8.1.1 Fieldwork is expected to take 8 weeks to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.
- 8.1.2 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.
- 8.1.3 A site summary, including a site plan, will be provided to the Senior Archaeological Officer two weeks after completing the excavation.
- 8.1.4 The Post-excavation Assessment will take 6 months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis. Publication of the archive report will be completed within a further 2 years.
- 8.1.5 The project archive will be deposited after delivering the final report, unless the Senior Archaeological Officer requires further excavation on the site.

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## 9 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

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### 9.1 Fieldwork

- 9.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:
- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
  - 1 x Project Officer/Supervisor (full-time)
  - 5 x Site Assistants (as required)
  - 1 x Archaeological Surveyor
  - 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
  - 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 9.1.2 The Project Manager will be James Drummond-Murray and the Project Officer responsible for work on site will be [tbc]. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.
- 9.1.3 All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

### 9.2 Post-excavation processing

- 9.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.
- 9.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Carole Fletcher or Sur Anderson
- 9.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis).
- 9.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster.
- 9.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Ipswich and Colchester Museums / Karen Barker (Antiquities Conservator), and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).
- 9.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.



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## 10 OTHER MATTERS

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### 10.1 Monitoring

- 10.1.1 The Senior Archaeological Officer will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.
- 10.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the client (Matt Smith of CgMs), Oxford Archaeology East (James Drummond-Murray) and the Senior Archaeological Officer (Rachael Abraham) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

### 10.2 Insurance

- 10.2.1 OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Lloyds Underwriters, policy number CC004337. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology East office.

### 10.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

- 10.3.1 Oxford Archaeology is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

### 10.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

- 10.4.1 The client will inform the project manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.
- 10.4.2 The client will likewise inform the project manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.
- 10.4.3 The client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The client will also inform the project manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

### 10.5 Site Security

- 10.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to

commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

## 10.6 Access

- 10.6.1 The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology East's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.

## 10.7 Site Preparation

- 10.7.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

## 10.8 Site offices and welfare

- 10.8.1 All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

## 10.9 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

- 10.9.1 A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences. The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA East's activity-specific risk assessment literature.
- 10.9.2 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of Oxford Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

## 11 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Suffolk County Council
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Billington, Laurence	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darrah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeologist
Donnelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Hayley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	

<b>NAME</b>	<b>SPECIALISM</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University

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<b>NAME</b>	<b>SPECIALISM</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Magnitude Surveys Ltd.

## APPENDIX E RISK LOG

E.1.1 The table below lists potential risks for the PX analysis work.

No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time/costs	Owner	Date updated
1	Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems	Medium	Variable	OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary	Variable		
2	Non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on co-authors	Medium	Medium-high	Liaise with OA management team	Variable		

## APPENDIX F HEALTH AND SAFETY

F.1.1 All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSHH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

## APPENDIX G OASIS REPORT FORM

### Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-306745		
Project Name	Land North-West of Haverhill, Suffolk, PXA and Updated Project Design		
Start of Fieldwork	29/01/18	End of Fieldwork	13/04/18
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	WTL 013	Planning App. Number	DC/16/2836
HER Number		Related Numbers	

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority
Development Type	Rural Residential

### Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation           | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new            | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation                | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation                   | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey                    | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation          | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation           | <input type="checkbox"/> Test-pit Survey                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey                         | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation             |   |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Bronze Age ( - 2500 to - 700)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Animal Bone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)		Choose an item.

### Project Location

County	Suffolk	Address (including Postcode) Land North-West of Haverhill Haverhill Suffolk CB9 0DZ
District	St Edmundsbury	
Parish	Haverhill	
HER office	Suffolk	
Size of Study Area	1.78 ha	
National Grid Ref	TL 672 468	



**Project Originators**

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham
Project Design Originator	James Drummond-Murray
Project Manager	James Drummond-Murray
Project Supervisors	James Fairbairn and Steve Graham

**Project Archives**

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCC Stores	WTL013
Digital Archive	OA East	XSFNHR 18/WTL 013
Paper Archive	SCC Stores	WTL013

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Digital Media**

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

**Paper Media**

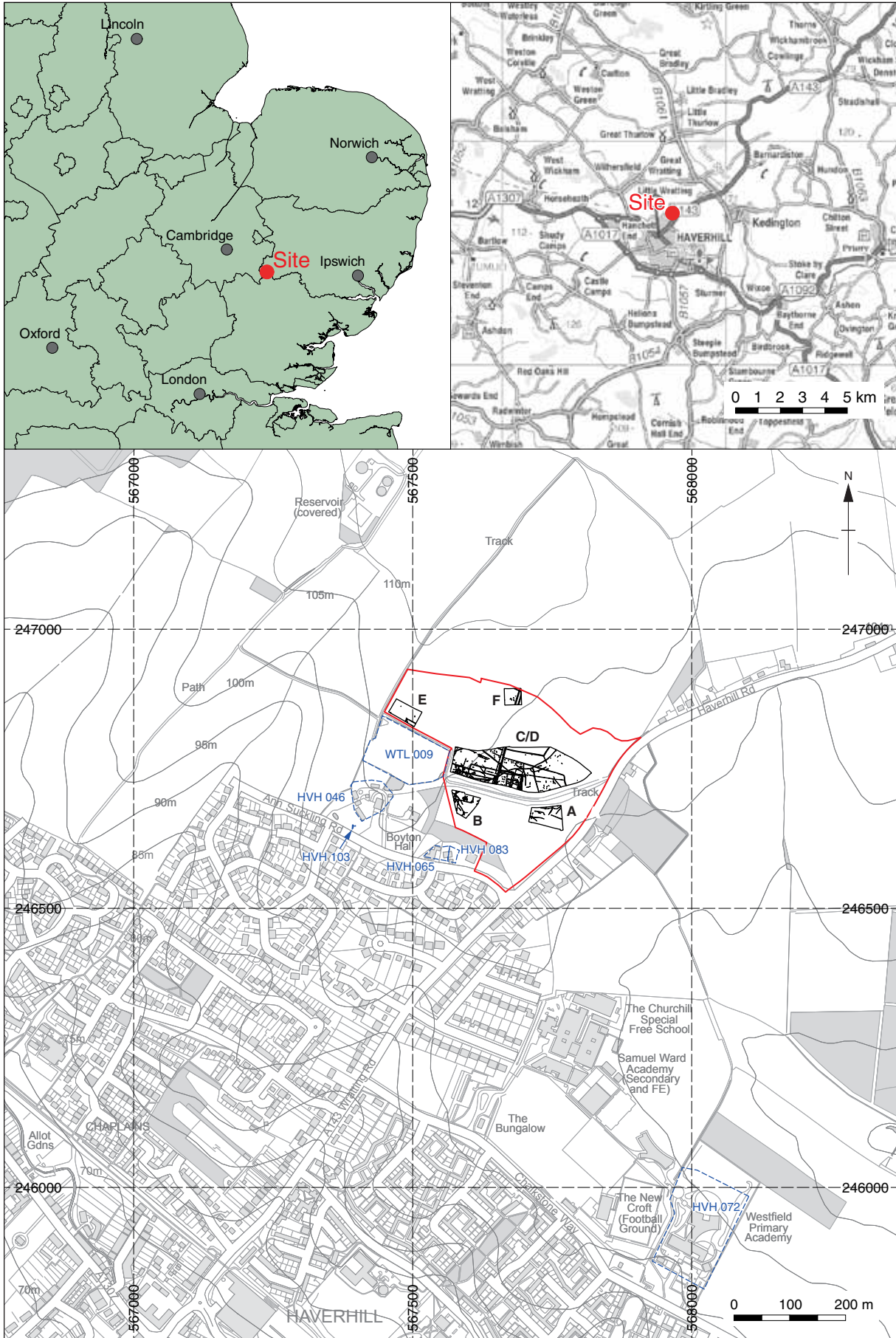
Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

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Survey



Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red), with HER entries mentioned in the text (blue)

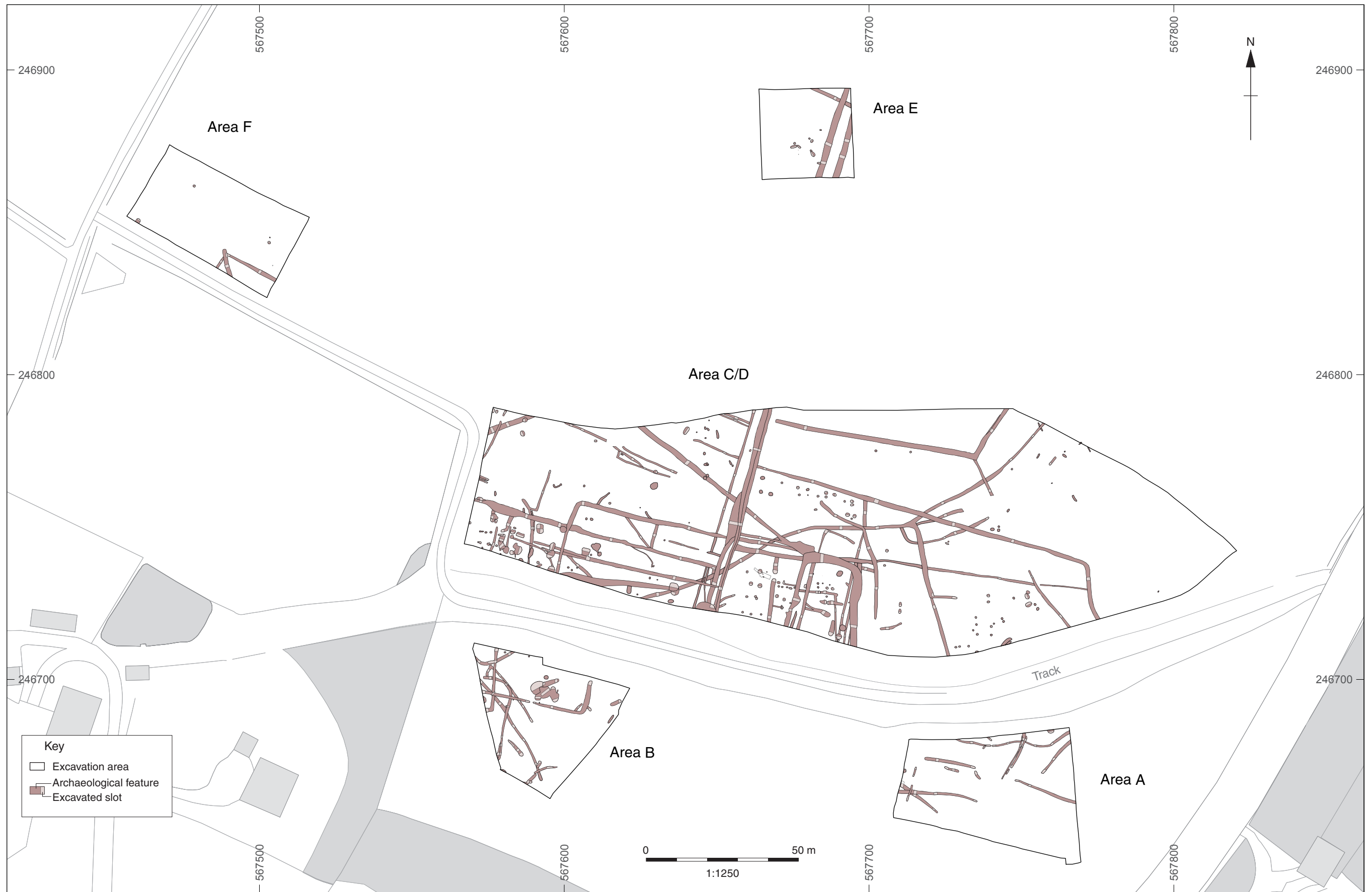


Figure 2: Area A-F all features plan

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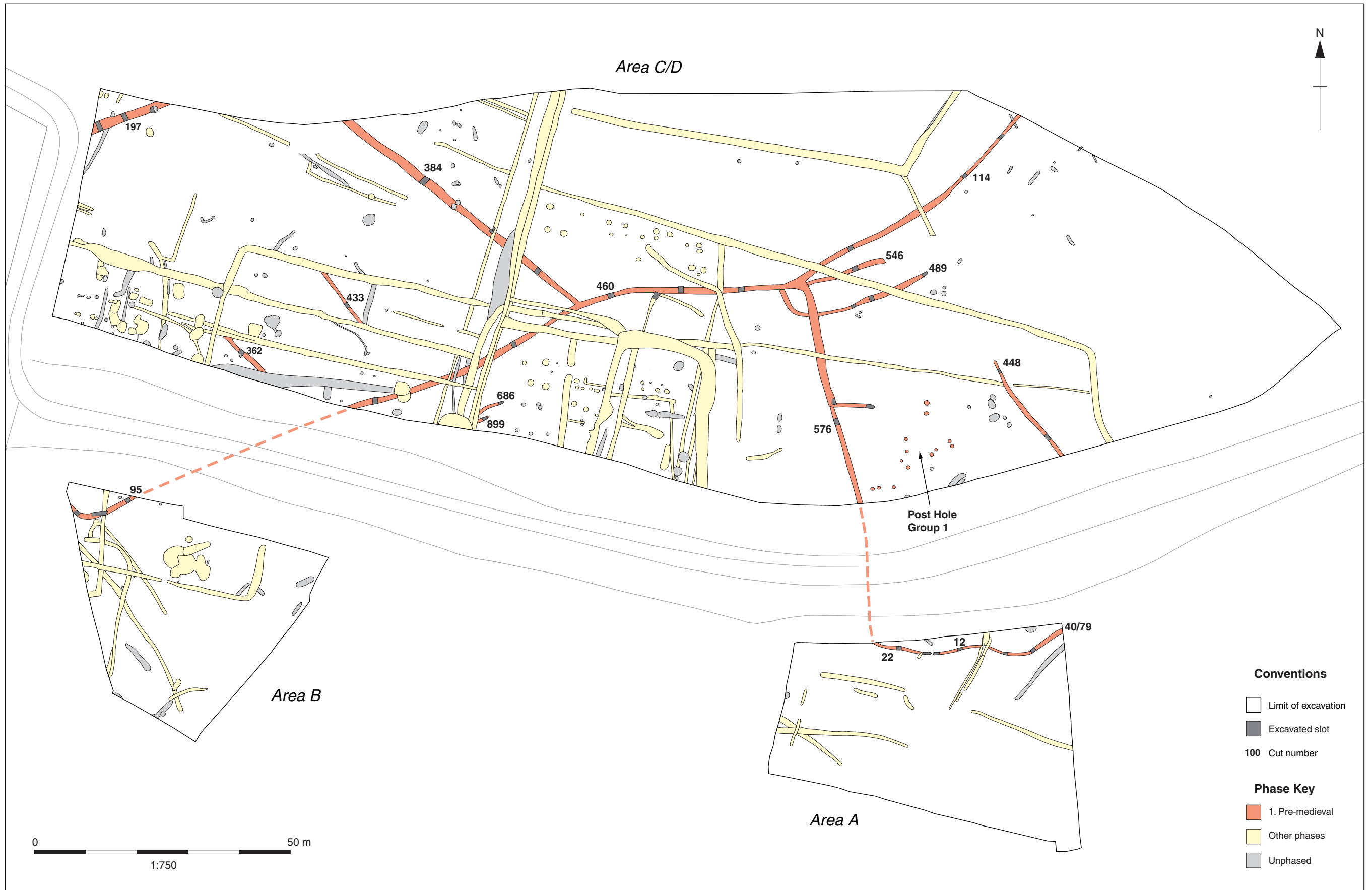


Figure 3: Areas A-C/D Phase 1 (pre-medieval) plan

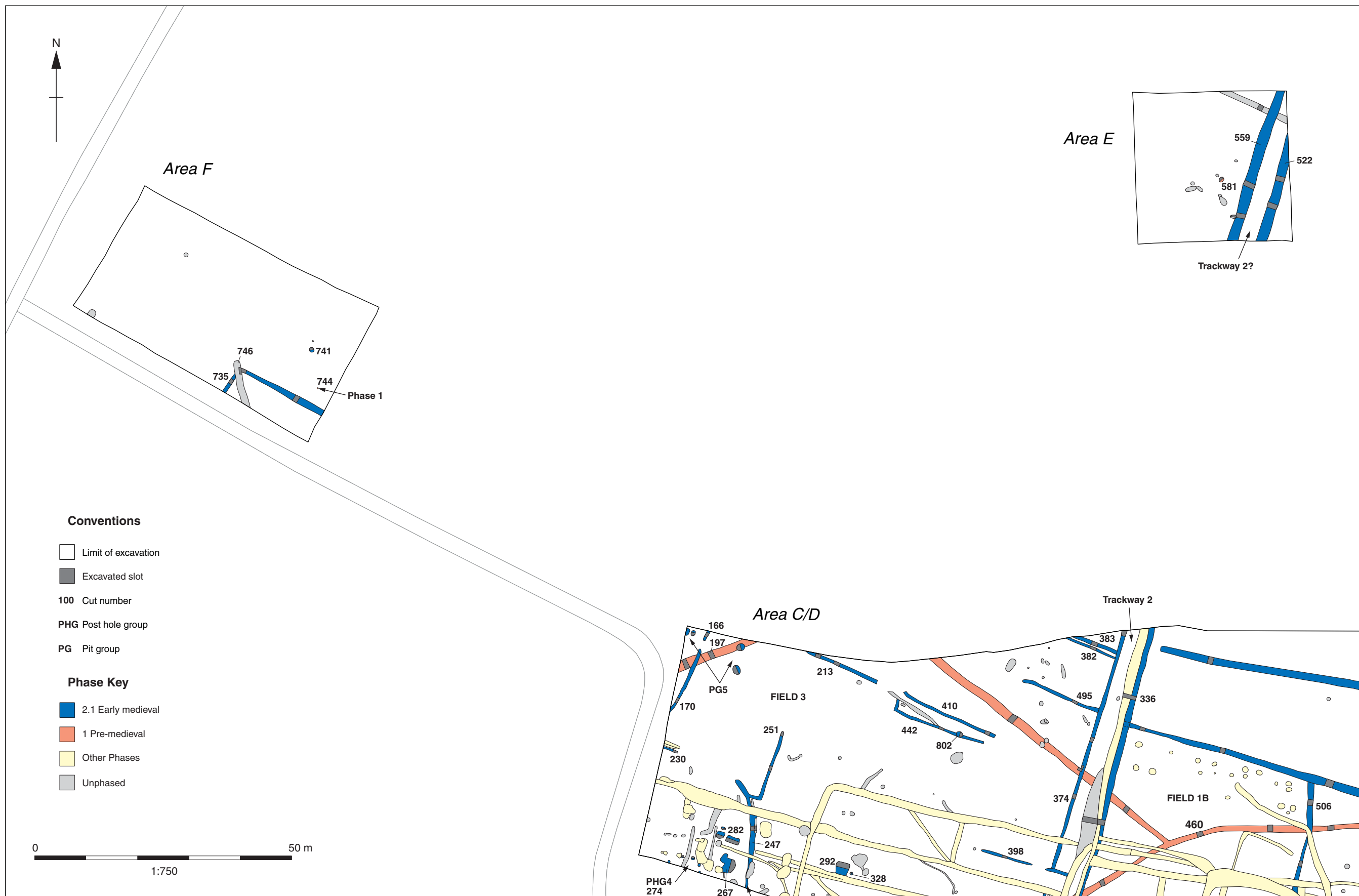


Figure 4: Areas E and F (with northern part of Area C/D) all phases plan

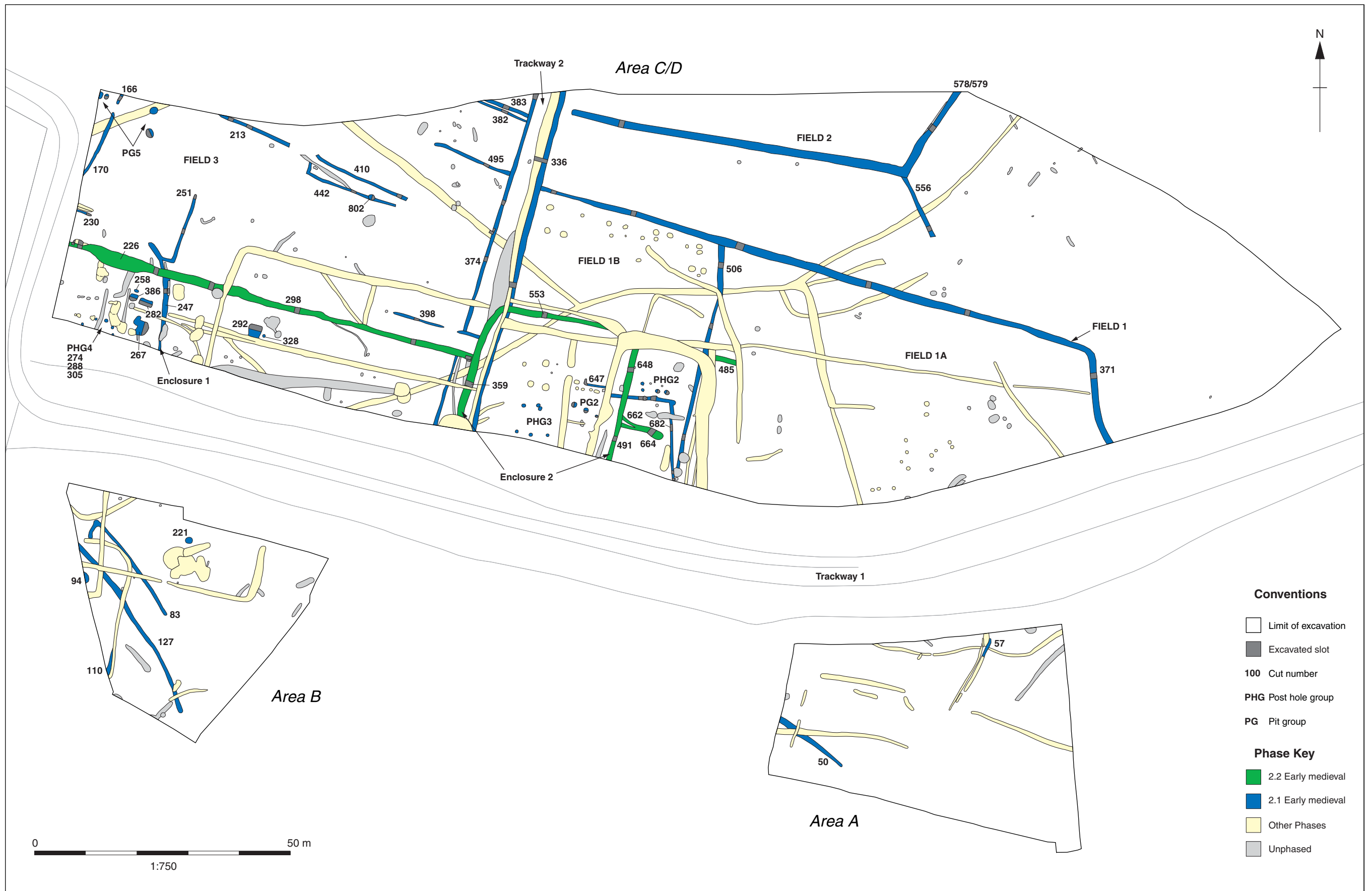


Figure 5: Areas A-C/D Phase 2 (early medieval) plan

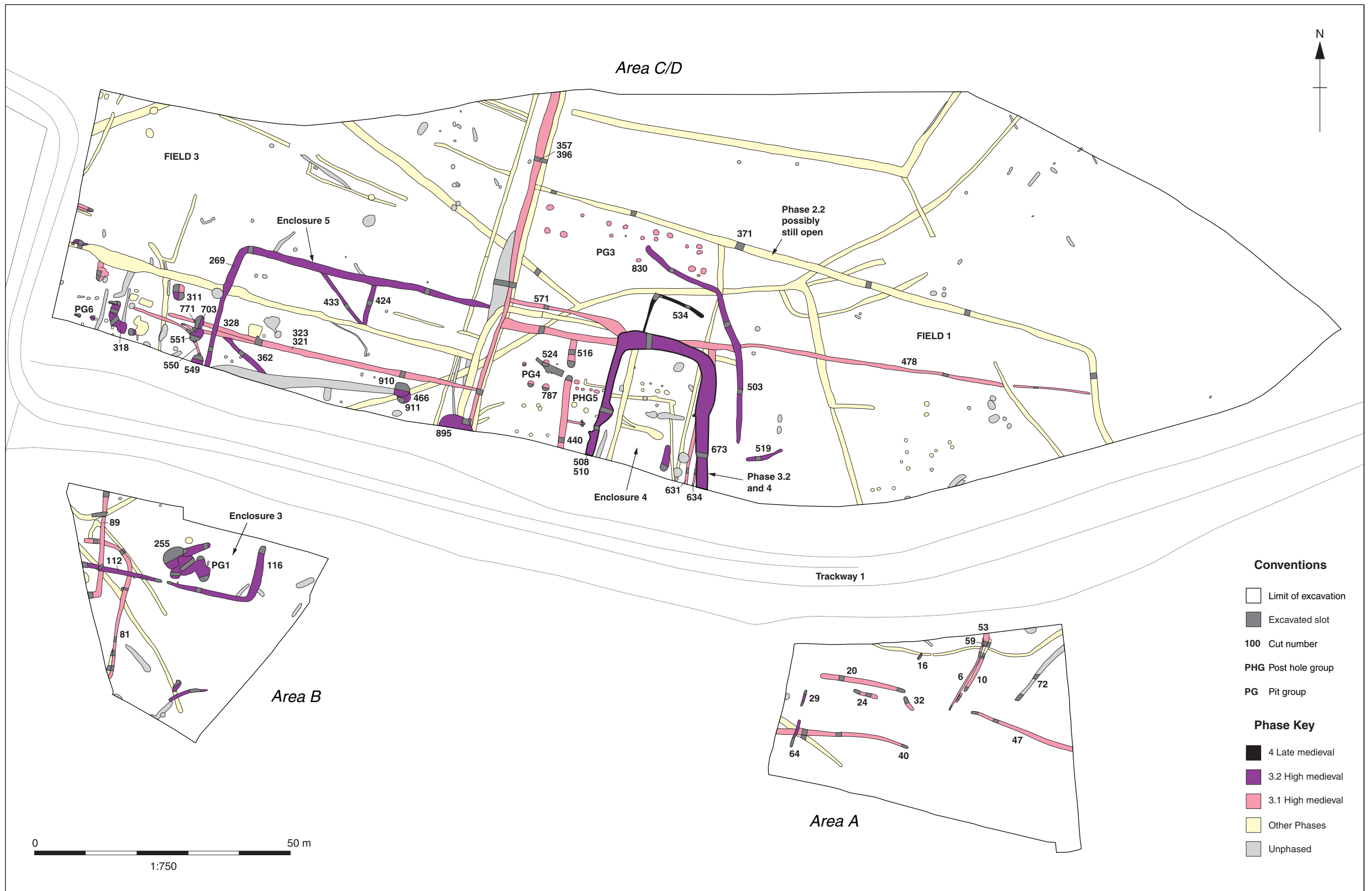


Figure 6: Areas A-C/D Phase 3-4 (high and late medieval) plan



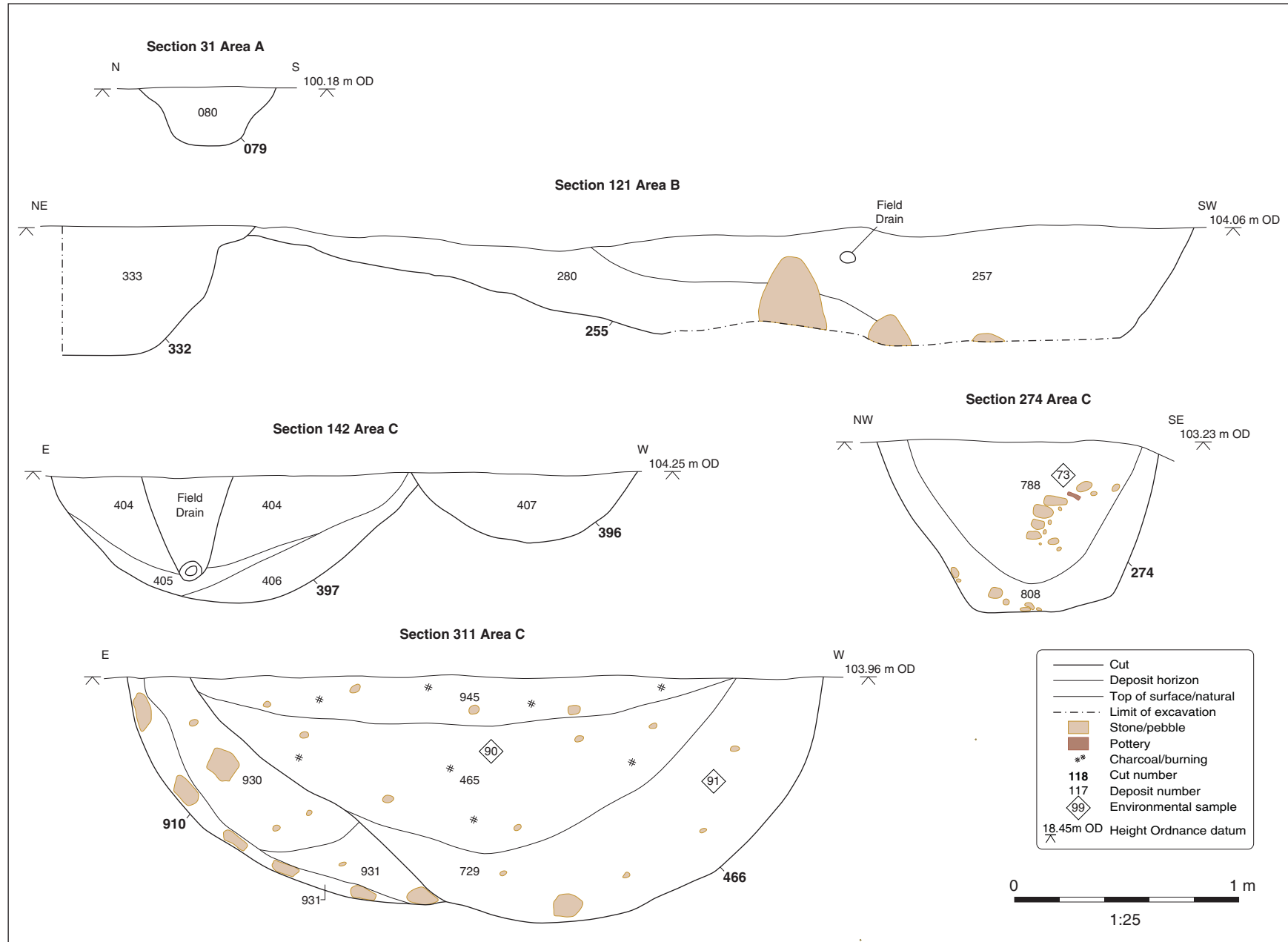


Figure 7: Selected sections



Figure 8: Photogrammetric image of Area C/D



Plate 1: Area A, Phase 1, ditch **79** from north-east



Plate 2: Area B, Phase 2.1, cobble surface 221, polecam shot



Plate 3: Area C, Phase 2.1 Posthole Group 3 from the southern edge of excavation



Plate 4: Area C, Phase 2.1 ditch **397** and Phase 3.1 ditch **396**, from north



Plate 5: Area C, Phase 3.1 pit **787** (Pit Group 4), from south



Plate 6: Area B, Phase 3.2 pit **255** (Pit Group 1), from south-west



Plate 7: Area C, Phase 3.2 pits **466** and **910**, from south



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