

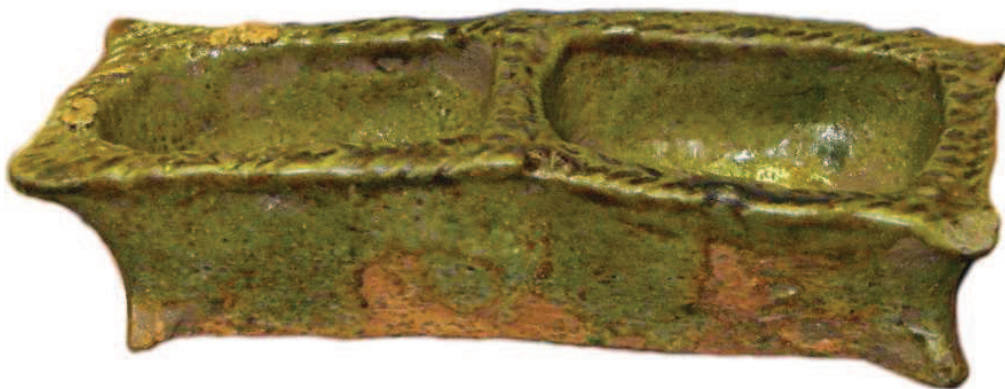
**Land at King Street and St Helen's Street
Derby**

**Archaeological Investigation
and Recording**

Project Code: DKS.4

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SUMMARY

- Trent & Peak Archaeology were contracted by Metropolitan Housing Trust to undertake archaeological investigations on land between King Street and St Helen's Street, Derby prior to redevelopment of the site.
- Prior evaluation had established that much of the site had been significantly truncated by post-medieval and modern development, but that there was localised survival of medieval remains, with a greater depth of stratigraphy surviving in the north-east quarter particularly.
- Archaeological investigations established three principal phases of medieval activity on the site, beginning in the 11th-12th century and culminating in the 13th-14th (and perhaps early 15th) centuries. Post-medieval and modern truncation means that little or no evidence survived for earlier post-medieval occupation/use of the site (but this is in any case shown as open ground/orchards on mapping as late as the 18th century). The area only became fully developed during the 19th century with clearance and construction of industrial premises in the 20th century.
- A large ditch, some 4.5m in width and up to 2m in depth, in existence by the 11th-12th century and maintained for at least two centuries, is interpreted as the Derby Town Ditch. This would have formed a defence on the northern and western side of the town, crossing the higher ground between the River Derwent and the Markeaton Brook. Its line is suggested by other discoveries to the southwest and to the east where documentary reference to the 13th century *Altundichfeld*, 'old town ditch field' provides some further confirmation. The ditch was re-cut several times in the course of its life but out of use by the 13th or 14th century.
- From the 12th century at least, the site appears to have lain within the precinct of St Helen's Oratory, one of the earliest monastic foundations in the town and the precursor to Darley Abbey, to which it later became attached. Although elements of the Oratory buildings are presumed to have survived within Old St Helen's House on the King Street frontage until its demolition at the end of the 18th century, no direct evidence for its location has been discovered. However, the discovery of human remains in that vicinity points strongly to the existence there of a church/chapel in which case the area between King Street and the 'Town Ditch' would in all likelihood have fallen within its bounds.
- There is little distinctive about the activity evidenced in the surviving remains which might confirm a monastic character to the site, however. The sequences of intercutting pits attest to fairly intense use over several centuries but would not be atypical of mundane urban domestic and/or industrial processes. The faunal assemblage is largely typical of everyday consumption of beef, mutton and pork. What evidence there is for higher status consumption, in the form of deer and wild fowl, amounts only to a few pieces. The ceramic assemblage is likewise fairly typical of what might be expected within the town in that period. With the exception of the Stamford-type wares there is little evidence for traded material, the vast majority of the pottery originating in Derby/Nottingham and the hinterland. However, the unusual compartmented rectangular vessel, although probably of local manufacture, might perhaps have served to contain salt/pepper, again hinting at some higher status dining.

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Appendix 1: Context Summary

Appendix 2: Matrices

Archaeological Investigations at Derby King Street

1. Introduction and Background

Location

The site lies on the north side of St Helen's Street and west of King Street/Quaker Way on the northern edge of Derby's historic core at National Grid Reference SK 34941 36744 (Figure 1). It lies at c. 55m OD on the ridge of ground between the River Derwent to the east and the Markeaton Brook to the south and west. Underlying geology comprises mudstones/clays of the Mercia Mudstone Group (BGS 50000 scale digital geology).

Project Background

Residential development of the site was proposed by the Metropolitan Housing Trust. Desk-based assessment and evaluation indicated potential for medieval activity at the site, but also showed that there had been significant truncation across the western half, with a greater depth of stratigraphy surviving in the north-east quarter (Kinsley and Sheppard 2006; Lewis 2007). The mitigation strategy developed with the Derbyshire County Council Planning Archaeologist consisted of a combination of watching brief during site clearance together with areas of controlled strip, map and sample investigations (Figure 2). This was partly pre-empted by an early start to decontamination excavations in the northern part of the site which necessitated a swift response and allocation of resources to recording of remains uncovered.

Numbering of site investigation areas began with the above (Area 10). Gradual extensions were made to this initial area and appear in the site archive as Areas 10, 11, 12 and 13. These will be considered together here as Area A, ultimately comprising an area of some 17m x 18m. The main area of strip, map and record lay to the south of this and measured c. 22m x 23m (Areas 25 and 26). This will be discussed as Area B. Further discoveries were made during watching brief further to the west (Area 20). For simplicity, this will be referred to here as Area C (Figure 3).

Medieval Derby

The early history of medieval Derby remains obscure. Little is known of pre-Norman development. There is evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation (or re-occupation) of the Roman fort at Little Chester in the period from the 5th to early 7th centuries, but on the west bank of the Derwent there is little evidence for settlement prior to the 9th century. However, the early existence of a significant settlement is suggested by reference in the chronicle of Aethelweard to a place called 'Northworthy' (*Nordweordig*), but 'in the language of the Danes' *Deoraby* (recording the events of 871, but in a document of c.1000), the name Derby itself being of Old Scandinavian origin from *djur* and *by* meaning 'farm or village where deer are found'. The English name is 'north enclosure' but we do not know what it was north of, and the name does not reappear in later documents, Derby being prevalent in historical documents from the 10th century onwards (Cameron 1959, 446).

The Anglo-Saxon burgh may have lain in the north of the historic core around the former site of St Alkmund's Church. Anglo-Saxon sculptured stone recovered when the medieval church was replaced in the 1840s, and during excavations prior to final demolition in the 1960s, are interpreted as belonging to a minster church perhaps dating from the early 9th century (Raleigh Radford 1976). At the time of the Norman conquest the town had expanded and was centred around the churches of St Alkmund and All Saints on the higher ground around King Street and Queen Street with further foci to the south around St Peter's and to the south-west around St Werburgh's. The Domesday Book recorded that there had been 243 burgesses, 6 churches and 14 mills in Derby in 1066, but by 1086

the town had declined with 103 residences which had formerly paid dues now lying unoccupied, Having once been larger than neighbouring Nottingham, it was now significantly smaller.

Expansion from this early core seems largely to have been southwards, and eastwards towards the river, probably influenced by the presence of ecclesiastical institutions – St Helen's Oratory, the convent of St Mary de Pratis, the Dominican Friary and Darley Abbey – dominating the western and northern suburbs. The area west of King Street, and around the later St Helen's Street, appears to have been part of the landholding of St Helen's Oratory. As late as Speed's map of 1610 it appears to have remained largely undeveloped.

Early History of the Site

The site apparently lies within the grounds of the 12th century St. Helens Oratory, although evidence for the location of this institution, and extent of its precinct, remains circumstantial (see below 6. Discussion). The name is preserved in St Helen's Street and by the Grade I listed St Helen's House, built in 1767, on the east side of King Street, and before that by Old St Helen's House and St Helen's Walk.

The Oratory was founded in 1137, and served by brethren or canons who followed the rule of St. Augustine (Page 1907, 83-4). A further endowment by Robert Ferrers, Earl of Derby, in 1154 and the gift of land about a mile north of the town in 1160 led to the establishment of the Abbey of St Mary, Darley and the removal of the greater part of the canons from Derby to Darley. St Helen's was refounded as a hospital at this time, remaining under the governance of the Abbey. Later documentary references down to 1306 attest to its continued separate existence but it was not in existence as a separate establishment at the time of the Reformation, and had probably become absorbed by Darley Abbey some time prior to 1538 (Page *loc. cit.*; D'Arcy and Steer 2002, 101-2). After the suppression of the abbey, it passed into private hands. William Berners held a property of that name in 1544; by 1585 it seems to have been in the hands of Sir Godfrey Foljambe (Simpson 1826, 283).

William Wooley writing c. 1712 stated that: '*At the upper end of the Briggate towards Nuns Green there was a religious house called St. Hellen's, now converted into dwelling houses, and good orchards and an alley or footway called St. Hellen's Lane*' (Glover and Riden 1981). This is presumably the cluster of buildings shown on Speed's 1610 Map of Derby and still present on Burdett's 1767 map (with further structures having been added to the north). A sketch of 1792 shows Old St Helen's House, set back from the King Street frontage. Overall, the superficial style of the building as depicted appears to be 17th century, but one or two details – a doorway with a pointed arch, the asymmetry arrangement of windows in the northern range – hint at the incorporation of earlier fabric (Simpson 1826, 283; Hewitson 2012, 18).

The house had been demolished by February 1800 when the Derby Mercury advertised a public auction of building materials from a 'House and premises called Saint Helen's'. Construction of a Marble and Spar Manufactory followed soon after, during the course of which 'a great quantity of skulls and human bones, as well as several skeletons' were discovered (Britton and Brayley 1802, 373-75). These presumably belonged to the cemetery of the former St Helen's Oratory. Works within the footway of St Helen's Street immediately to the south uncovered further human remains from the same cemetery apparently dating to the 11th to mid 12th century (Hewitson 2012, 19).

The extent of the precinct attached to St Helen's Oratory is unclear. It has been suggested that it might have included the block of open land depicted on Speed's 1610 map of the town, west of King Street and the presumed location of the Oratory buildings, bounded by Walker Lane to the south, Willow Row to the west and Lodge Lane to the north (Hewitson 2012, 18). The development site lies within this former open area, depicted as orchards (matching Wooley's description) on mapping as

late as Money Penny 1791, but becoming occupied by buildings by 1819 with the laying out of St Helen's Street across the formerly open land. A large 'genteel residence' (Glover 1833) was constructed in the southwestern part of the site, later (and rather confusingly) attracting the name St Helen's House after the 1767 house of that name east of King Street became Derby School in the 1860s. This St Helen's House (within the development site) had been demolished by 1938 and the site occupied by industrial premises.

2. Archaeological Investigations

Summary of Evaluation Findings

Five evaluation trenches were excavated by Trent & Peak Archaeology at the proposed development site in May 2006 (site constraints meant that Trench 2 had to be divided into 2A and 2B). Trenches were cut by machine in areas clear of standing buildings (Figure 2). These were then cleaned by hand and features revealed were sampled for evidence as to their function and date.

Trench 1, south-east part of site, running parallel to St Helen's Street

Here, the natural clay was found to be less than 0.3m below the present car-park surface. Cut into this clay was the south-east part of a large lime-kiln [1002] with vertical sides and evidence of burning. No finds were recovered to help date the feature at this stage. On its north-west side it had been cut by a 19th century ditch feature.

Trenches 2A (west) and 2B (east) in north-west part of site

Beneath the tarmac in these trenches there was a build-up of about 1m of rubble which in turn overlay a concrete slab about 0.25m thick. This slab was found to continue across the west part of the site, following the slope down to St Helen's Street. Beneath the slab there was only 10-15cm of silty clay overlying the natural. The only features found were a post-medieval drain and a pit (1207), filled with lime mortar, cut by a modern disturbance.

Trench 3, west part of site, running at a right angle to St Helen's Street.

At the southern end of this long trench, beneath a concrete slab, a large disturbance was found, about 4m across (1309). This was initially suspected to be a ditch but an exploratory extension from Trench 01 to the east failed to find any further extension in that direction. On the south side the feature cut through natural clay to a flattish base, but its northern edge had cut through post-medieval rubble (1307). The feature may correspond to the footprint of a former small building known to have been in this location. The rubble layer itself had cut through a possible ditch from which medieval pottery was recovered (1300). This appeared to be running in a NNE-SSW direction. Also cutting this feature was a brick-built lime-kiln with sloping sides and a flat base. The bricks used were 2½ inches (63mm) thick, suggesting a possible late 18th - early 19th century date. This in turn overlay a brick-built box-drain.

Trench 04, north-east part of site

This area was noticeably higher in level than the area to the west. Beneath the tarmac there was a considerable build-up of soil with a number of post-medieval industrial features present, principally a wall foundation trench (1432), part of a wall (1434) and a pit (1431). A few sherds of residual medieval pottery were also recovered in a build-up of soil in the south part of the trench.

Conclusion

Although it was only possible to conduct evaluation within part of the overall development site because of the presence of standing buildings, the evaluation suggested that across much of the western part of the site the ground surface had been truncated to the natural clay. In the north-east of the site (Trench 4), however, a greater depth of (post-medieval) stratigraphy survived. Although there was a little evidence for medieval features, this zone of the site showed greater promise. The evidence for lime burning indicates industrial activity, perhaps dating to before the area was occupied by large houses and their gardens, such as the second St Helen's House, in the 19th century. Subsequent, 19th and 20th century, industrial use of the site had significantly truncated

earlier deposits but there were sufficient features still present cutting into the clay natural to provide evidence for long industrial use of the site.

The 2007 Excavations

Site Chronology

There are three principal phases of medieval activity across the site defined by ceramic chronology and supplemented by scientific dating:

Phase 1	11 th -12 th century	characterised by the presence of Stamford ware radio-carbon date 989-1045 pit [3033]
Phase 2	12 th -13 th century	
Phase 3	13 th -14 th century	

Post-medieval, Phase 4, features truncate and intrude into the earlier deposits but clearance of the site left little indication of any sequence of later development. As a result Phase 4 is something of a catch-all for 17th century and later activity across the site.

Area A (Figure 4)

The general stratigraphic sequence across this area is as follows (see Appendix 2A matrix):

- Pit [2514] cut into the natural clay (single abraded mortaria sherd, probably residual)
- 'Town Ditch' [2072] with bank/upcast on the north (external) side sealing earlier features.
- Ditch recuts [2073], [2075]
- Pits [2412], [2516] and ditch [2405] cut through the bank
- Major 'town ditch' recut [2072]=[2508] truncating ditch [2405]
- 'Precinct ditch' [2076]=[2502]=[2505] cut into southern edge of backfilled town ditch
- Post-medieval pits and truncation.

Pre Phase 1

There is slight evidence, in the form of residual Roman pottery, for Roman period activity within the vicinity. However, no features of the period can be confidently identified. Pit [2514] (Figure 10, Section 18; Plate 2) cuts into the natural clay at the bottom of the stratigraphic sequence. It might conceivably be Roman in date, but the single abraded mortaria sherd has limited value as dating evidence and the pit has been included here within Phase 1. Individual RB sherds are otherwise present in primary fill (2061) of the town ditch [2072], and in fills (2018), (2406, (3013), (3015), (3026), (3036), (3063), (3112).

Town Ditch [2072]/[2508] (Figures 4, 7, 9; Plate 3)

This large ditch showed several phases of recutting. In Phase 1 [2072] was up to 4.5m in width and 1.6m in depth, shallower on the internal edge and with a steeper, stepped, profile externally. Evidence for a bank (or upcast deposit) on the north-western, external, side survives in the form of deposits of reddish clay with blue mottles (2316) (2317) (2329) (2330) (2415), derived from the underlying mudstone. This was some 7.3m in width and up to 0.6m in height, but considerably truncated. The basal fill of the ditch (2061) was of greyish brown silty clay, above which were a series of reddish brown silty clay fills (2058, 2059, 2060, 2069). The latest fills (2058, 2069) were up to 1.2m

in thickness suggesting deliberate and almost complete backfilling with redeposited clay, perhaps derived from the bank which may have stood along the northern edge (see below). Dating evidence from pottery suggests a late 10th to mid 12th century date for this phase. A shallower, and apparently narrower, re-cut [2075] is evident along the southern edge but has been almost wholly truncated and little survives to suggest its overall dimension. A narrower ditch was also cut just to the north of [2072]. This ditch [2405] was at least 1.4m wide and 0.75m deep, cutting through the bank material, and filled with light to mid brown clay (2304), (2324) (Figures 9, Section 16; 10, Section 20). There is no dating evidence to clarify whether either of these belong to the latter stages of Phase 1 or the early stages of Phase 2.

In Phase 2, the town ditch was again re-cut [2508], evidently from a higher level but to similar dimensions (at least 4.5m wide x 1.9m deep), without the stepped profile, but again steeper externally than internally. Initial filling of this ditch consists of greyish and reddish brown silty clays (2055, 2056) and grey sandy silt (2057) against the northern edge, representing primary silting and erosion of the ditch side (and perhaps of an external bank). Above these are thicker dumped deposits of greyish and reddish brown silty clay (2053, 2063, 2054); reddish brown clay with dark grey silty patches (2051) and mid reddish brown mixed silty clay and clay (2071). Dating evidence for this phase indicates a late 11th to 13th century date. Ditch [2504] seen only in Section 9 is cut by Phase 3 ditch [2502] and may belong to this phase [if not earlier].

In Phase 3 a variety of features were seen cut into the top of the backfilled ditch. [2077] was at least 3.5m wide (only 0.5m deep, but probably originally deeper) and flat bottomed. Its shape in plan could not be determined but no continuation was found in other sections and the profile suggests a large pit. A small amount of medieval pottery was recovered but dating of this feature remains imprecise. Pit [2512], 0.5m across and 0.35m in depth, belongs to this phase, but is not directly dated (Figure 9, Section 15). Large pit [2412] cut through ditch [2405] and the bank material on the northern edge of the ditch (Figure 10, Section 23). This was at least 5.0m by 2.4m and at least 0.7m deep but considerably truncated. A smaller pit [2515] cut into the fill contained pottery of late 11th to 13th century date. The southern edge of the 'Town Ditch' was cut by ditch [2076]=[2502]=[2505]. This was 1.8m wide and 1.1m in depth running roughly parallel for at least 10m (Figures 6, 7; Plate 3). The reddish-brown clay fills contained pottery of late 11th to 13th century date.

Phase 4. Post-medieval truncation. Levelling layers up to 0.4m thick were present above infilled ditches [2502] and [2508]. In Section 10 these layers are cut by post-medieval ditch/pit [2503] (Figure 6). Up to 1.4m of post-medieval levelling/build-up was recorded in Sections 11 and 12 in the western part of Area A (medieval deposits here were at 52.95m OD). In Section 14, however, the fills of the Town Ditch can be seen to lie directly beneath modern concrete floor (2014)/(2015) at 54.25m OD (Figure 8). The ditch fills are here cut by various post-medieval pits [2506] [2507]. In Section 15 there is indication of post-medieval material settling over the ditch and perhaps being used to level up, e.g. stone and brick rubble layer (2318) beneath 17th century levelling (2300), cut by post-medieval pit [2511] (Figure 9). Rubbly layers (2322) (2323) in Section 16 may represent similar late levelling over the ditch.

Area B (Figure 5)

The stratigraphic sequence here is less well defined owing to the degree of truncation. The majority of excavated features can be phased but feature groups remain somewhat isolated with an absence of cross-site stratigraphy to define relationships further (see Appendix 2B matrix).

Phase 1 [3033] lime pit, lay in the southeast corner of Area B. This was identified in Trench 1 during the evaluation [1002] and partly investigated at that stage. Once fully exposed it was seen to be

roughly rectangular 4.1m x 3.2m and 1.2m deep with near vertical sides (Figures 14, 15; Plates 4, 5). At base were the remains of a series of burnt timbers evident as linear bands of concentrated charcoal, 0.25m – 0.40m in width and up to 3.3m in length (3114, 3116, 3118, 3122). These appeared to be the remains of timbers burnt in situ. A radiocarbon date (Beta-244266) obtained from a sample of the charcoal gives a date of 989-1045 calAD (at 1 sigma: see Section 5 below). The timbers were embedded in a matrix of soft greyish-brown sandy clay (3117, 3120) and concreted whitish brown lime (3115=3034) the latter deposit (3034) overlay them filling the pit entirely.

Cut into this thick lime deposit was a sequence of pits [3035]=[3100], [3037]=[3099] and [3029]=[3101] filled with mid brown and reddish brown clays and silty clays from which pottery of 11th-12th century date was recovered (Figure 15, Sections 38, 39).

A complex series of intercutting pits was evident within the north centre of Area B. Their extent in plan proved difficult to determine owing to later intrusions and the sequence here defined owes much to the evidence of box-sectioning (Figures 5, 12, 16). The earliest parts of this sequence belong to Phase 1 but activity continues through into Phase 2. The earliest features in the sequence were pits [3066]=[3043] and [3187] (Figure 12, Section 29; 16, Section 49). The former was at least 1.8m across and greater than 0.25m in depth. [3187] was at least 0.4m in depth and 0.9m across as seen in this section, but possibly represents the southern end of ditch [3151], at least 1.2m in width and 0.9m in depth recorded in plan and section some 3.7m to the north (Figures 5, 16 Section 41). [3066] was cut by pit [3064], at least 0.5m in depth and 1.0m across. A sherd of residual Roman and a single sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from fill (3063) of this latter pit. [3254]=[3197] was cut into [3187], at least 0.55m in depth and 1.2m across. Both of these were cut by pit [3179]=[3048]=[3060], 3.25m across and 0.8m in depth (Figures 12, Section 29; 16, Sections 49, 50). Pottery of 11th-12th century date was recovered from mid-grey brown silty clay fill (3049). Pit [3064] was also cut on its eastern edge by pit [3042], at least 1.5m by 0.4m and 0.65m in depth with moderately sloping sides to a flat base (Figure 12; Plate 6). Basal fills (3072, 3070) were stony, including large pieces of gritstone, final infilling was of red brown silty clay (3071). Pit [3050]=[3032]=[3191] cut into [3048]. This was 1.3m by 0.85m and at least 0.5m in depth. Primary fill (3041) contained large broken stones, animal bone and pottery of 10th to mid 12th century date.

Just to the north, Slot 3 identified a large pit [3181] measuring as much as 4.4m across and at least 1.25m in depth (Figure 18, Sections 54, 55; Plate 7). Greyish brown and mid brown clay fills yielded pottery of 11th-12th century date. Not enough was seen to establish the profile, although the sequence of infilling suggests that this is the eastern edge of a larger feature extending westwards.

Phase 2 activity within Slot 2 includes the excavation of two further pits: [3104], at least 4.0m across and 0.8m deep, from which pottery of 11th-13th century date was retrieved, followed by [3108], 2.25m across by 0.7m in depth which yielded a range of pottery of late 11th to late 13th/14th century date (Figure 12, Section 31).

Phase 3. Linear gully [3230]=[3161] was 0.6m in width and at least 0.26m in depth, running NW-SE (Figure 18, Section 51). It was truncated at its southeast end by post-medieval pit [3240] and at its northwest end by ditch [3153]. This ditch was 1.5m in width and up to 0.5m in depth curving slightly from southeast to a northerly alignment over a distance of c. 12m, truncated by post-medieval features in the northeast of Area B. The dark brown clay fill (3154) contained a pottery assemblage of 13th-14th century date.

Pit [2999], in the eastern half of Area B, was sub-circular c. 2.4m across and 1.2m in depth with steeply sloping sides to a flattish base (Figure 11, Sections 24-27; Plates 8-9). Initial silting/erosion deposits at base of sloping sides before deposition of 0.25m thick brownish blue silty clay (3003)

containing near complete Burley Hill ware pottery vessel (Plate 10). Above this were thicker (backfill) deposits of mid-dark brown and orange brown silty clay (3002, 3006, 3126) below a final infilling of rubbly dark brown clay (3000, 3001). A large pottery assemblage of 13th-14th century date was recovered.

On the eastern margin of Area B were inter-cut pits [3131] and [3152]. These had very similar fills; the sequence is not clear in plan, but in section suggests that [3152] was excavated and at least partly filled before the excavation of [3131]. Pit [3152] was oval in plan, c. 2.7m x 1.3m, and 0.7m in depth with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. [3131] was roughly circular, 1.0m in diameter with a similar steep sided profile (Figure 17, Sections 42-47; Plate 11). Both were filled predominantly with mid-dark brown silty clay. Pottery of late 11th-13th century and 13th-14th century date was recovered from the fills (3132, 3183) of the pits.

Pit [3025] lay at the southern edge of the investigation area. This was 2.25m across and sloping shallowly to a maximum depth of 0.2m (Figure 13, Section 28). The mid-brown silty clay fill (3026) contained pottery of 13th-14th century date.

Phase 4. Cutting through backfilled lime-pit [3033] was curving linear [3102]=[3232]. This was c. 0.7m wide and at least 1.2m deep with near vertical sides (Figures 5, 14, 16 Section 58), and most likely a post-medieval service/drainage trench. It was cut by two further post-medieval pits [3240] and [3228].

Post-medieval disturbance and truncation was widely evident and has not been recorded in detail except where relevant to record of earlier features. Larger areas of disturbance are noted on the overall plan (Figure 5) but not individually described.

Undated. A section was recorded at the northeast edge of Area B, showing a complex sequence of intercutting features (probably pits) and layers, truncated by post-medieval activity, but still preserving at least 0.75m of stratified archaeological deposits (Figure 18, Section 52/53). These are unfortunately not securely dated, but are similar in character to medieval deposits recorded just to the southwest. The earliest feature in this sequence is pit [3178], at least 0.7m across and 0.3m in depth, followed by pit [3252], at 0.6m by 0.25m in depth. Several layers of brown/reddish-brown clay (3168, 3169, 3170) were then laid down before the excavation of pit [3251], only a small portion of which was seen, at least 0.35m across and 0.6m in depth. This was itself overlain by reddish brown silty clay layer (3165) before the cutting of the latest feature in the sequence [3253], at least 0.3m across and 0.35m in depth with steeply sloping sides to a flat base.

At the northwest corner of Area B and running into its westward extension was linear feature [3075]=[3134]. A 12m length of this ditch was recorded, c. 1.2m in width, running northeast to southwest and then south. The ditch had a u-shaped profile, c. 0.4m in depth as surviving with mid grey and reddish brown clay fills (Figure 13, Sections 36, 40). No dating evidence was retrieved from the excavated sections.

Pit [3027] overlay Phase 1 feature [3181] but has no direct dating evidence. This pit was sub-circular, some 0.75m across and 0.15m in depth filled with reddish brown and grey brown silty clay (Figure 13, Sections 32-35).

Area C

A 10m length of ditch [2420]/[2422] was recorded running NNE-SSW across this area. The ditch was 2.2m in width and 0.6m in depth (Figure 11, Sections 21, 22; Plates 12, 13). The dark brown and dark reddish brown clay fills contained pottery of 10th-12th and 11th-13th century date. This ditch may represent the, considerably truncated, continuation of the Phase 2 'town ditch' [2508].

The northern end of the ditch was overlain by stone wall foundation (2518), probably part of the former St Helen's House, to judge by its alignment, but no further evidence of date was recovered.

3. Artefactual Evidence

Medieval and later pottery assessment *C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD*

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from the excavations in King Street, Derby was examined by the author between the 21st and 26th May 2008. The details of the assemblage are summarised in Tables 1 to 9. The abbreviations used in the data tables are explained in Table 10. The Roman pottery from the site (largely residual within medieval contexts) is the subject of a separate catalogue and report by Ruth Leary (below) and has been omitted from the data tables presented here.

The brief for the work called for basic identification of the wares present and spot dating of the material from the various contexts defined on the site. In practice this task, normally the minimum required for an assessment, was rendered difficult by the situation pertaining in Nottingham and Derby with no significant publications of medieval pottery from Derby since Coppack's report on the Full Street assemblage in 1972. In order to set the assessment in context it is necessary to outline the sources of information used as the basis for this report. The basic text is that of Coppack (1972), but this is now seriously out of date and in need of major revision. A shorter, more recent publication by the same author (Coppack 2002) usefully extends the earlier fabric series but lacks detail.

The uncompleted report of the pottery from Queen Street, Derby, which exists simply as an uncorrected catalogue (Cumberpatch unpublished 1) provided a useful source of comparison for the present assemblage but the process of cataloguing the Queen Street material raised many questions regarding identification, the definition of hitherto unrecognised ware types and dating. The fact that the work on the assemblage remains incomplete means that these issues remained unresolved and the same problems attend the present report which appears to be of a broadly similar date range.

An unpublished type series for Nottingham (Nailor and Young 2001) was supplied by one of the authors (Jane Young, pers comm.) and this was used, together with a partial fabric type series held in the Brewhouse Yard Museum, Nottingham to assemble an *ad hoc* type series for use in conjunction with another unpublished site in St Mary's Gate / Warser Gate in Nottingham (Cumberpatch 2007). This partial type series was the basis of the identification of the Nottingham wares in the King Street assemblage. It remains part of the St Mary's Gate / Warser Gate archive, currently held by the author but due to be returned to the contractor (Birmingham Archaeology) in the near future.

A recent review of pottery assemblages from Derbyshire (Cumberpatch 2004a) drew attention to the existence of a group of what are believed to be earlier medieval wares, perhaps linked with Coppack's Derby Brown Sandy ware (2002:245) and these are noted as appropriate in the data tables.

The problems surrounding this assessment (and the earlier work on the Queen Street assemblage) attest to the very poor state of our understanding of the medieval pottery industry of Nottingham and Derby and the urgent need to publish selected pottery groups from both Nottingham and Derby. It is little short of scandalous that the best guide to the medieval and early post-medieval pottery of Derby dates to 1972 and that the best published guide to the pottery of Nottingham is contained in the corpus of pottery from Lincoln (Young and Vince 2005). There is a good case to be made for an externally funded review of the pottery of Nottingham and Derby (independent of the vagaries of commercial project funding) which will result in the publication of a full type series for the two towns and their immediate environs. This should draw together the early work of Coppack, the unpublished work of Nailor, Young and Vince on the Nottingham pottery, the unpublished work on

assemblages from Derby and published work on the local rural potteries, notably Burley Hill (Cumberpatch 2002/3, unpublished). Until such time as a project of this type can be carried out, reports on assemblages from Derby and to some considerable extent, Nottingham, will remain partial, inconsistent and potentially misleading. The contrast with other regionally important medieval towns such as Hull, Doncaster and Southampton (to name but three) in this regard is striking.

Discussion

The following notes provide a guide to the principal details summarised in the data tables and are not a substitute for a full report, the scope and content of which is outlined in the final section of the report.

DKS 01

Area DKS 01 produced only a single sherd of pottery, a piece of Creamware, as described in Table 1.

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range
1023	Creamware	1	20	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820

Table 1. Pottery from King Street, Derby, Area DKS 01

DKS 04

Area DKS 04 produced only one small sherd of a Derbyshire type sandy ware, as described in Table 2. Further discussion of these as yet poorly dated wares can be found elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004).

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1421	Derbys Soft Orange Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Quartz grit with non-crystalline red grit in a pinkish buff matrix with grey core

Table 2. Pottery from King Street, Derby, Area DKS 04

DKS 02A

Area DKS 02A produced a small group of nine sherds dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. The details are summarised in Table 3.

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
1202	Mottled ware	1	3	1	BS	Bowl	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	
1202	URE	1	11	1	BS	Bowl/dish	U/Dec	LC17th - C18th	
1203	Bone China	1	30	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/ID TP design ext	C19th	Part of a Staffordshire maker's mark on underside; 'MASON S...'
1203	Creamware	2	19	2	BS	Flatware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
1207	BGCW	4	21	4	BS	Hollow ware	Dark brown glaze int	LC17th - C18th	Very light buff fabric with rounded non-crystalline grit
	Total	9	84	9					

Table 3. Pottery from King Street Derby, Area DKS 2A

DKS 10

In contrast to Areas 01 and 2A, DKS 10 produced a significant assemblage of earlier medieval pottery, listed in Table 4, with a smaller early modern and recent component in contexts 2037, 2038, 2039, 2041, 2042, 2043 and 2044. The general impression of the medieval pottery was that it dated to the earlier part of the post-Conquest period (mid to later 11th century to the early 13th century). Splash glazed wares were well represented although the presence of a small number of highly fragmented vessels in contexts 2052 and 2054. The fabric appears to be similar to the Local Developed Splashed ware described by Coppack (1972:45) but this requires confirmation. It is unclear exactly how many vessels are represented (and the vessels are split between a number of bags) and while the author rarely recommends reconstruction, in this case it would be useful to determine the exact form of the jug and the extent to which significant parts of the pipkin are present in the context group.

Other contexts produced examples of Stamford type ware, also seen on other sites in Derby (Cumberpatch, unpublished 1). Hitherto this would have been automatically ascribed to Stamford but the recent demonstration that Stamford ware was being produced in Pontefract (Roberts and Cumberpatch, in press) opens up the possibility of a more local source. Further work is required to establish the precise source of the material from Derby and this may be beyond the scope of the present project.

A group of nineteen medieval sherds were described as 'unstratified' and notes on the bags indicated that they many had been recovered from the bucket of an earth-moving machine. Time precluded their inclusion in the data tables but a brief scan of the sherds indicated that the range of types was similar to the stratified pottery and included Stamford type ware and splash glazed wares.

DKS 11

Area DKS 11 produced a small, diverse assemblage of pottery which ranged in date from the earlier medieval period (splash glazed wares) to the 17th century (context 2300), as listed in Table 5. The earlier part of this range was reflected in the small unstratified group (not listed in the data table) which included sherds of splash glazed wares. The diversity of the group reflects a similar situation seen in area DKS 25, described below.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2037	Tin Glazed Earthenware	1	15	1	Base	Hollow ware	Red mottling ext; pinkish tinge to int glaze	C17th	cf. Pontefract Castle; possibly Lambeth
2037	TP Whiteware	1	40	1	Rim	Dish	Willow border	M - LC19th	
2038	BGCW	1	36	1	BS	Pancheon	Clear glaze on thin red slip int on an orange body	C18th - C19th	
2039	Fine Redware	2	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	Brown shiny glaze int & ext with impressed grooves	C18th - EC19th	Very hard, fine red body
2039	Midlands Purple type ware	2	33	2	BS	Hollow ware	One unglazed, one with purple glaze	C16th - C17th	Hard, dense purple fabric
2039	Stamford type ware	1	8	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	Significantly sandier than typical Stamford sandy ware; ?local variant
2039	Yellow ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Yellow glaze int & ext	C17th	
2041	Yellow ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thick shiny glaze int & ext	C17th - C18th	
2042	Yellow ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin hard yellow glaze int & ext	C16th - C17th	Abraded and chipped
2042	Yellow ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin hard yellow glaze int & ext	C16th - C17th	
2043	Reduced ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse, heavily damaged glaze ext	Medieval	A very heavily abraded sherd containng abundant quartz grit in a white to pale grey matrix
2043	Late Blackware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext on a dark red body	C18th	
2044	Creamware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
2044	Creamware	1	9	1	Ring foot base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	c.1740 - c.1820	
2050	Derbys Coarse White Sandy ware type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	Earlier medieval	See Cumberpatch 2004 for details
2051	Oxidised Sandy ware	3	40	2	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A hard, dense but vesicular fabric with moderate quantities of fine quartz, evenly distributed in an orange body with a pale grey core
2051	Stamford type ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	Burnt; sandier than typical Stamford ware
2052	Buff Sandy ware	6	20	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Unidentified local ware
2052	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Clubbed rim	LC11th - C13th	Unidentified local ware
2052	Derby Brown Sandy ware	1	4	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Saxon/Early medieval	
2052	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised/combed wavy line ext	LC11th - C14th	Unidentified type; see also cxt 2054 for a similar sherds
2052	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC11th - C14th	Pale orange fabric with abundant rounded quartz grit and occasional sub-angular white non crystalline grit
2052	Shell Tempered ware	2	9	2	BS	Hollow ware	Hard, thin yellow glaze int only	Medieval	Two abraded sherds which require a specialist report
2052	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	145	1329	1	Handle & BS	Jug	Applied and impressed strip on strap handle; green glazed ext	LC11th - EC13th	See Coppack 1972: 45; a coarser fabric than BUH001 but with a similar range of inclusions; no rim or base and only three handle frags
2052	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	50	1	Rod handle	?Pipkin	Green splashed glaze on top of the handle	LC11th - EC13th	The same fabric as the jug from this context

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2052	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	2	1	Rim	Jar	Clear to green splash glaze internally	LC11th - EC13th	Everted rim with a prominent external bulge; fabric as the jug and pipkin from this context
2052	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	5	45	1	Rim	Jug	Clear to green splash glaze externally	LC11th - EC13th	Inturned jug rim with internal bulge
2052	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	33	364	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear to green splash glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	Body sherds with sparser green glaze than the larger group of body sherds and bagged separately
2052	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	2	51	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze on underside of thick base	LC11th - EC13th	Thicker than the other base sherds from this context but in the same fabric
2052	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	17	293	1	Base & body	Hollow ware	Patchy clear to green splash glaze ext & on underside of base	LC11th - EC13th	Thin sagging base and lower walls of ?jug
2053	Derbys Coarse White Sandy ware	1	3	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Earlier medieval	See Cumberpatch 2004 for details; sooted ext
2053	Sandy ware	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/ID	Medieval	Small internal flake
2053	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	Thick green glaze ext with pitting	LC11th - EC13th	
2054	Derby Coarse White Sandy ware type	3	14	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	See Cumberpatch 2004 for details
2054	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	Incised/combed wavy line ext	LC11th - C14th	Unidentified type; see also cxt 2052 for a similar sherds
2054	Oxidised Sandy ware	3	9	3	Rim & BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	C13th	Pale orange fabric with abundant rounded quartz grit and occasional sub-angular white non crystalline grit
2054	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Densely tempered with rounded and sub-rounded quartz grit and fine black grit; unidentified type
2054	Shell Tempered ware	2	5	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Requires specialist report
2054	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	11	1	Rim	Jug	Green splashed glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	Inturned rim with internal bulge; cf. cxt 2052
2054	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green splash glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	cf. 2052
2055	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy green splash glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	
2055	Stamford type ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	
2058	Micaceous Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Unidentified non-local sandy ware with fine mica prominent at surface
2058	Stamford type ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	Sooted ext
2059	Shell Tempered ware	2	1	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Requires specialist report
2059	Stamford type ware	1	7	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	
2105	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse patchy green splash glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	
2441	Reduced Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A small, heavily abraded reduced sherd of unknown type and date
2052?	Shell Tempered ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Requires specialist report
U/S	BGCW	1	429	1	Rim	Pancheon	Red-brown glaze int	C18th - C19th	Large pancheon with sharply everted rim
U/S	Blackware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext on a red body	C17th	Could be Late Blackware; C18th
U/S	Yellow ware	1	24	1	Base	Hollow ware	Hard, thin yellow glaze int only	C16th - C17th	
U/S	Yellow ware	1	7	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Hard, thin yellow glaze int only	C16th - C17th	
	Total	266	3020	66					

Table 4. Pottery from King Street, Derby, Area DKS 10

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2024	Whiteware (medieval)	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC11th - C13th?	Moderate, well sorted fine rounded quartz grit in a white to pale grey body; very thin walled vessel
2026	CBM	2	25	2	Fragments	Tile	U/Dec	?Medieval	Requires specialist report
2026	Coarse Sandy ware	1	6	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Reduced core with oxidised margins containing prominent rounded to sub-rounded quartz grit
2026	Reduced Sandy ware	1	15	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin white slip ext	Medieval	Fine quartz grit in a dense matrix; oxidised external margins, reduced int & core
2026	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splash glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	Buff margins int & ext, reduced core
2300	Yellow ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int & ext	C17th	
2302	BRK001	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of brown glaze ext	C13th - C14th	
2307	Reduced Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A hard, dense reduced body with thin dull orange margins int & ext; sparse to moderate quartz grit and occasional non-crystalline grit
2307	Splash Glazed Whiteware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear to pale green splashed glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	White body with dense fine, rounded quartz grit
2307	Whiteware (medieval)	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	White body with dense fine, rounded quartz and sparse round red grit inclusions
	Total	11	79	11					

Table 5. Pottery from King Street, Derby, Area DKS 11

DKS 13

Area DKS 13 produced a small group of pottery which appeared to date to the period between the later 11th and 13th centuries. The range of wares and the date range reflected that seen in the larger groups from the site. Details of the group are summarised in Table 6.

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2408	Buff Sandy ware	1	9	1	Rim	Jug	Friable green glaze ext	C13th	A white to pale cream fabric containing abundant sub-angular quartz grit in a dense matrix
2408	Nott Early Splashed ware type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin friable clear glaze ext	LC11th - MC12th	The fabric closely resembles NESP but the glaze is not the typical splashed type
2417	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Angular quartz grit with occasional round red grit, reduced core with orange margins int & ext
	Total	3	16	3					

Table 6. Pottery from King Street, Derby, Area DKS 13

DKS 20

Area DKS 20 produced a small group of eight sherds dating to the earlier medieval period, as summarised in Table 7. Stamford type ware was particularly common in the group, accompanied by poorly dated local wares. In this regard the group resembled those from DKS 10 and DKS 13 more closely than it did DKS 25. As noted above, further work is required to determine the precise affinities of the Stamford wares.

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2420	Soft Orange Sandy ware type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C13th	Soft, oxidised body with a pale grey core and well sorted rounded quartz grit
2420	Stamford type ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	A sandy textured Stamford type ware; burnt ext
2420	Stamford type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	A sandy textured Stamford type ware; burnt ext
2422	Reduced Sandy ware	1	5	1	Rim	Jar	Flakey green (?splashed) glaze ext	LC11th - C13th	Reduced core with oxidised ext margin with abundant rounded to sub-rounded quartz grit
2422	Reduced Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Flakey green (?splashed) glaze ext	LC11th - C13th	Reduced core with oxidised ext margin with abundant rounded to sub-rounded quartz grit
2422	Stamford type ware	2	31	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	A sandy textured Stamford type ware;

									burnt ext
2422	Stamford type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale yellow-green glaze ext	LC10th - MC12th	Pinkish buff fine sandy textured Stamford type ware
	Total	8	54	7					

Table 7. Pottery from King Street, Derby, Area DKS 20

DKS 25

The pottery assemblage from Area DKS 25 was considerably more diverse than that from DKS 10 and included a significant group of Burley Hill (BUH) wares, notably in contexts 3000, 3001, 3002, 3003, 3004 and 3026 with individual sherds in other contexts (Table 8). While the dating of the Burley Hill wares remains uncertain, they seem to post-date the local splash glazed wares and, together with the presence of Nottingham wares, may suggest that the activity represented in DKS 25 was longer lived than that in DKS 10, although the presence of splash glazed wares, Stamford wares, the late Saxon type wares and probably the Derbyshire Medieval Sandy and Gritty wares suggests that the earlier phases of activity were contemporary with that seen in DKS 10. Activity most probably continued into the 13th, 14th and probably the earlier 15th centuries, but there was no evidence of post-medieval (mid to later 15th, 16th and 17th century) activity in the form. Early modern and recent activity was represented by the pottery from context 3097.

A notable individual vessel was recovered from context 3004. This was a rectangular, slightly irregular, trough-like vessel measuring approximately 16.5 cm x 6.5 cm and stood approximately 4 cm high. Internally the space was glazed and subdivided into two compartments. The rim decorated with irregular impressions forming a 'herringbone' pattern on two sides and pairs of parallel impressions on the remaining two sides. The upper and lower corners were pinched and projected beyond the line of the rim and base.

A small group of ten sherds of unstratified material was scanned and included wares represented in the stratified groups, including earlier medieval material.

A closer examination of the material from DKS 25 might be of assistance in beginning the process of establishing the ceramic sequence in Derby more closely, particularly with reference to the relationship between the Burley Hill wares and earlier types. While this would hardly be definitive, given the small size of the assemblage, it would represent an important first step in resolving some of the problems with medieval pottery in Derby which were highlighted in Coppack's report on the Full Street assemblage but which have not been systematically investigated subsequently.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Context codes
2999	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A fine light buff fabric with abundant fine rounded quartz grit; non-local?	
2999	BUH001	2	242	1	Base & body	Hollow ware	Patchy green-brown glaze on upper surface	C13th	Lime deposit int	
2999	BUH001	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	Lime deposit int	
2999	BUH001	1	18	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	Lime deposit int	
2999	Nott Early Green Glazed ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext with slight mottling	E - MC13th	see Nailor and Young 2001	
2999	Nott Early Splashed ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - E/MC12th	See Nailor and Young 2001	
2999	Nott Light Bodied Gritty ware	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC14th - C15th	See Nailor and Young 2001	
2999	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	30	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled ext, patchy clear glaze int	C12th - C14th	Hard, dense quartz tempered fabric, oxidised margins with grey core and white streaks; some sooting ext	
2999	Reduced Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Fine black fabric with buff ext margin; moderate, poorly sorted quartz grit	
3000	?CBM	5	5	5	Fragments	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Five small fragments of orange oxidised fired ceramic, probably CBM	
3000	BUH001	1	42	1	BS	Jug	Patchy dark green glaze ext; handle thumbing	C13th - C14th		
3000	Nott Light Bodied Green Glazed type	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	E/MC13th - E/MC14th	Slightly coarser than some examples of the type	
3000	Oxidised Gritty ware	1	34	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C15th	Very coarse, bright orange gritty ware with abundant rounded and sub-rounded quartz grit and rounded red inclusions	
3000	Oxidised Sandy ware	4	9	3	BS	Hollow ware	Two green glazed ext, two unglazed but sooted	EC13th - EC14th?	Fine quartz tempered oxidised sandy ware	
3000	Shell Tempered ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Needs specialist report	
3001	Buff Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	?Nottingham	
3001	BUH001	5	74	5	BS	Jug	Green glazed ext; some rilling on shoulder	C13th		
3001	BUH001	1	63	1	Rod handle	Jug	Patchy overfired purple glaze	C13th	Typical BUH rod handle	
3001	BUH001	1	8	1	Rim & spout	Jug	Dark green mottled glaze ext	C13th		
3001	BUH001	1	59	1	Base	Hollow ware	Dark purplish overfired glaze ext	C13th	Misfired	
3001	BUH001 type	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	Sparse green glaze ext	C13th		
3001	BUH004 (OX)	7	37	4	Base & BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th	Bright orange fabric containing quartz & red rounded grit	
3001	BUH004 (OX)	3	47	2	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy clear glaze on a bright orange body	C13th		
3001	BUH004 (OX) type	9	40	9	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy glaze ext	C13th	Some variation in the density of inclusions and colour	
3001	BUH004 (OX) type	1	35	1	Spigot hole	Cistern	Patchy green glaze int; stabbed	C13th	Small bore spigot hole	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Context codes
							impressions around spigot hole			
3001	NSP - F/S	1	52	1	Base	Hollow ware	Clear splashed glaze ext	C12th	Sooted on underside; Nottingham type	
3001	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	6	2	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green glaze ext; ?splash glaze	C12th - C13th	Probably a Nottingham sandy ware	
3001	Shell Tempered ware	1	11	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Requires specialist report	
3001	Whiteware (medieval)	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th - C14th	Pale grey to white with rounded quartz grains	
3002	Buff Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C14th	Quartz tempered buff sandy ware with occasional red grit	
3002	BUH001	2	174	1	Rod handle	Jug	Dark green glaze ext; deep stabbed upper handle attachment with slashes on spine of handle	C13th	Typical Burley Hill handle; cf Cumberpatch 2002/3: Fig 5; 1, 2	
3002	BUH001	1	403	1	Rim & handle	Jug	Brown streaky glaze ext	C13th	Rod handle and pulled spout	
3002	BUH001	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; rilled shoulder	C13th		
3002	BUH001	2	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th		
3002	BUH004 (OX)	1	251	1	Sagging base	Jug/Jar	Patchy dark green glaze ext	C13th	White deposit int	
3002	Hallgate B	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C12th	Doncaster Hallgate B ware; see Buckland et al 1979	
3002	NSP F/S	3	14	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body with thin, friable brown glaze ext	MC12th	Glaze is not obviously splashed, but is not conventional suspension type	
3002	Oxidised Coarse Sandy ware	3	16	3	BS	Hollow ware	One with clear glaze ext, two unglazed	C13th - C14th	Distinctive dark orange fabric with a rough texture and prominent quartz grit	
3002	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C14th	Heavily sooted ext; fine dark orange fabric with quartz grit	
3003	BUH001	5	325	1	Rim & handle	Jug	Odd greenish-brown glaze ext; rod handle	C13th	Chipped all around the collared rim	
3003	BUH004	2	2156	1	Profile	Baluster jug	Mottled clear glaze ext with small cross-stamped pads ext and angular impressed baluster base	C13th	Typical Burley Hill form	CBG&CBH
3003	BUH004 (OX) type	13	553	1	Profile	Jar/pancheon	U/Dec but with a very distinctive wide, sharply everted rim; thin clear glaze int	C13th	Very heavily sooted ext; form; cf. Cumberpatch 2002/3; Fig 8; 30-31	
3004	?Nottingham type ware	1	284	1	Complete	Segmented trough	Rectangular trough-like vessel with green glaze int & partially ext with impressed decoration on rim	C13th - C14th	Complete vessel; difficult to determine fabric; could be Burley Hill or Nottingham; unusual rectangular form with internal sub-division	
3004	BUH001	2	9	1	Rim	Jug	Patchy green glaze ext	C13th	See discussion of dating in text	
3004	BUH001	2	25	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	C13th	White deposit ext	
3011	Fine Sandy ware	5	13	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	Medieval	A hard, dense fabric with moderate quartz grit, well sorted; reduced core, orange-buff margins int & ext	CAU
3011	Late Saxon Greyware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC9th - MC11th	Very fine sandy textured with fine rounded quartz grit	
3011	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A hard but vesicular fabric with abundant sub-angular to rounded quartz grit and sparse rounded	CAT

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Context codes
									red grit	
3011	Oxidised Sandy ware	3	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A hard but vesicular fabric with abundant sub-angular to rounded quartz grit and sparse rounded red grit	CAQ
3011	Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C13th	A hard reduced fabric with abundant sub-rounded quartz, grey core, dull orange margins	CAN
3011	Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C13th	A hard, even reduced fabric containing abundant sub-rounded quartz grit	CAM
3011	Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	2	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C13th	Dull orange ext surface and dark grey internal surface	CAR
3011	Reduced Coarse Sandy ware	4	24	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C13th	Some variation in colour between sherds	CAD
3011	Reduced Sandy ware	2	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C14th	Thin walled vessel, sooted int; quartz and rounded red and black grit	CAE
3011	Reduced Sandy ware	1	11	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A hard, dense fabric, reduced throughout with angular to sub-angular quartz grit and rounded red grit	CBD
3011	Reduced Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A hard, dense fabric, reduced throughout with angular to sub-angular quartz grit and rounded red grit	CAB
3011	Sandy ware	2	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A sandy textured ware containing abundant rounded quartz grit and occasional red grit	CAL
3011	Shell Tempered ware	1	5	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Very fine quartz temper, leached leaving fine vesicles at surface and in cross-section	CAJ
3011	Splash Glazed Coarse Sandy ware	7	237	1	Base	Baluster jug	Pale green splashed glaze ext, triangular impressions on splayed base	C12th - EC13th	Form resembles Burley Hill but the fabric is coarser and lighter orange	CAI
3011	Splash Glazed Coarse Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green splashed glaze ext, triangular impressions on splayed base	C12th - EC13th	See the base from this context	CAH
3012	Reduced Sandy ware	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later medieval	Thick walled vessel, reduced core, oxidised margins int & ext; fine texture with fine quartz grit	CBC
3013	Coarse Sandy ware	1	23	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Abundant rounded quartz grit (up to 1mm); reduced core, dull buff oxidised margins	CAF
3013	Coarse Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Abundant rounded quartz grit (up to 1mm); reduced core, dull buff oxidised margins	CBB
3014	Coarse Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	C13th - C15th	Hard, dense fabric containing abundant angular to sub-angular quartz grit	CBA
3015	Coarse Sandy ware	1	8	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A hard, dense fabric with abundant angular quartz grit; reduced core, pale orange margins	CAW
3015	Derbyshire Med Sandy ware type	1	18	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC11th - C12th	See Cumberpatch 2004 for discussion of the Derbyshire wares; cf Coppack 2002; Derby Brown Sandy ware	CAX
3016	?Nottingham type	2	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze and applied scales ext	C13th - C14th	Fine, hard, dense sandy textured fabric with fine	

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Context codes
	ware								sub-rounded quartz grit	
3016	BUH004 type	4	64	4	Base	Baluster jug	Splayed base with triangular impressions	C13th	cf. Cumberpatch 2002/3: 95	
3022	Gritty ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Early medieval	A hard, dense coarse quartz gritted ware, reduced throughout containing abundant quartz grit and occasional rounded red grit	
3022	Splash Glazed Sandy ware type	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - EC13th	cf. cxt 2052 but slightly coarser texture	
3024	Early Stamford ware	1	12	1	Rim	Jar	Sharply everted rim with smooth surfaces; reduced to dark brown/black throughout	LC9th - EC10th	Young, pers. comm;	
3026	Brackenfield type ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black ext, white int	C13th - C14th	Fine white fabric, dark grey where reduced	
3026	BUH001	2	24	2	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body with dark green glaze ext	C13th		
3026	BUH001	11	46	11	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext; one sherd with applied scales	C13th		
3026	BUH004	5	87	5	BS	Jug	Green glazed with applied strips and incised decoration, possibly a face pot or similar	C13th	Some superficial resemblance to Nott Early Green Glazed which needs further investigation	
3026	BUH004	4	64	3	BS	Jug	Green glaze and applied scales ext	C13th		
3026	BUH004 type	22	402	1	Handle & rim	Jug	Green glaze and large cross-stamped pads externally; stabbed handle with cross stamped pad at base	C13th	Very pale orange and light grey fabric, closely resembling BUH004	CAG
3026	BUH004 type	2	33	2	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext and applied scales ext	C13th	Very pale orange and light grey fabric, closely resembling BUH004	CAG
3026	BUH004 type	9	205	1	Base	Hollow ware	Sparse pale patchy green glaze ext, splashes of white slip int	C13th	Sagging base	
3026	BUH004 type	5	17	5	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze ext	C13th		
3026	Burley Hill type	1	3	1	Decorative handle	Jug	Small curved rod, probably a decorative handle or anthropomorphic arm	C13th	Unusual very fine, homogenous pale orange to pale grey fabric	
3026	CBM	1	8	1	Fragment	?Brick	N/A	?Recent	Appears to be a fragment of a perforated brick; Intrusive?	
3026	Splash glazed sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Small spots of green splashed glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	Pale orange fabric with a pale gray core; moderate quantities of fine quartz grit	CAG
3034	Late Saxon Greyware	2	40	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	Late Saxon	A hard, dense quartz tempered fabric, reduced to grey throughout with lighter grey surfaces; distinctive hammerhead rim	CDQ
3041	Stamford type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C10th - MC12th	Sandy textured Stamford type ware	
3046	Local Late Saxon type ware	2	2	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC9th - MC11th	Fine quartz tempered black sherds, probably the same vessel	CDW

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Context codes
3046	Oxidised Gritty ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Buff gritty ware with abundant rounded quartz grit; sooted ext	CDV
3049	Derbys Early Medieval Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - C12th	See Cumberpatch 2004 for discussion of the Derbyshire wares; cf Coppack 2002; Derby Brown Sandy ware	CAP
3063	Derbys Coarse Soft Orange Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Poorly dated; see Cumberpatch 2004 for discussion of Derbyshire wares	
3081	Gritty ware	2	11	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Early medieval	Hand made gritty ware containing abundant coarse grit angular to sub-angular with occasional rounded red grit	CDU
3083	Local Late Saxon type ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very shallow grooves ext	LC9th - MC11th	Thin walled vessel, abundant quartz in a black reduced matrix	
3083	Soft Orange Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Traces of soft friable glaze ext	Medieval	Very soft orange fabric with sparse quartz grit; very heavily abraded	
3083	Stamford type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	Sandy textured Stamford type ware	0 - 20cm
3090	Derbys Early Medieval Sandy ware	2	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C12th	Fine sandy textured ware; black to grey	
3096	Mottled Coarseware	1	65	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark mottled glaze int & ext on a buff body	C18th		
3097	BGCW	1	33	1	Rim	Pancheon	Red slip internally under glaze	C18th - C19th	Square sectioned rim	
3097	BGCW	2	24	2	Base	Bowl/pancheon	Red slip under glaze int only	C18th - C19th	The use of red slip on BGCW is distinctive and ?local	
3097	BGFW	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shiny black glaze int & partially ext	C18th - EC19th		
3097	BSGSW	1	24	1	Base	Bowl	U/Dec	LC18th - C19th		
3097	Late Blackware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Black glaze int & ext	C18th		
3097	Pearlware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green externally; ?banded ware	c.1780 - c.1840		
3105	Gritty ware	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Early medieval	A hard, dense coarse quartz gritted ware, reduced throughout	Slot 2 CCZ
3109	?CBM	1	2	1	Fragment	U/ID	U/Dec	Undated	Small rounded fragment of fine bright orange oxidised fired clay; possibly a piece of a brick	CCF
3109	Coarse Sandy ware	1	25	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C13th	Resembles NSP Coarse but with sparse but prominent large red grit	CCG
3109	Coarse Sandy ware	1	16	1	BS	Hollow ware	Shallow impressed lines ext, no glaze	C12th - C13th	An orange sandy ware with abundant sub-rounded quartz grit and occasional red grit	CDF
3109	Coarse Sandy ware	1	21	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - LC13th/C14th	Unidentified very coarse fabric containing abundant quartz grit	CCC
3109	Late Saxon Greyware	1	19	1	Rim	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Saxon	A very hard, dense, reduced quartz tempered geryware sherd with a clubbed, everted rim	CCI
3109	Late Saxon Greyware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Late Saxon	A body sherd in thre same fabric as the Late Saxon rim sherd from this context	Slot 2 CDB
3109	Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Pale grey core with buff margins; moderate to abundant fine quartz grit	CDI
3109	Splash Glazed Sandy	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze int &	LC11th - EC13th	Coarser than examples of Nottingham splash glazed	CCD

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Context codes
	ware						ext		ware	
3110	Gritty ware	1	13	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC11th - EC13th	Hard, quartz tempered gritty ware, pale grey throughout with buff margins	CDY Slot 2
3111	Shell Tempered ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Needs specialist report	CDZ/slot 2
3112	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A fine, bright orange sandy ware with moderate quantities of quartz grit and occasional non-crystalline incs	CEB
3112	Reduced Gritty ware	3	6	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C13th	See cxt 3046/3109 for similar sherds; date not certain	CEB
3112	Stamford ware type	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	Slight burning ext	CEB
3132	BRK001	1	9	1	Base	Hollow ware	Green glazed underside with stacking scar	C13th - C14th	Brackenfield wares are poorly dated	
3132	Nott Early Splash Glazed ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy clear splash glaze ext	LC11th - E/MC12th		20 cm
3132	Nott Light Bodied Green Glazed type	1	14	1	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze ext	EMC13th - E/MC14th		20 cm
3132	Nott Light Bodied Green Glazed type	4	201	1	Base	Hollow ware	Knife trimmed ext; spots of green glaze on underside of base, green glazed int	E/MC13th - E/MC14th	The body is not as dense as examples from Nottingham	
3132	Reduced Sandy ware	1	20	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Pale grey throughout; abundant rounded quartz grit	20 cm
3132	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	A fine, thin walled body; dull orange margins, grey core with abundant fine quartz	
3132	Reduced Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Thick walled sherd, black deposit ext; abundant, dense round quartz grit and occasional round red grit	
3132	Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Dull orange ext surface and dark grey core and internal surface; abundant quartz grit with occasional rounded red grit	10 cm
3132	Stamford type A ware	2	12	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC10th - MC12th	Burnt ext	20cm & 25cm
3132	Stamford ware type	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC10th - MC12th	Slightly sandier than typical Stamford ware; local variant?	10 cm
3153	BRK001 type	1	10	1	Base	Hollow ware	Clear glaze int	C13th - C14th	Brackenfield wares are poorly dated	20 - 30cm
3153	BUH001	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	Very thin pale green glaze ext	C13th	Grey core, buff margins int & ext	0 - 20cm
3153	Derbys Coarse White Sandy ware	1	12	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C14th	Very poorly dated; see Cumberpatch 2004	0 - 20cm
3153	Derbys Medieval Sandy ware type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C14th	Very poorly dated; see Cumberpatch 2004: Soft quartz tempered fabric with abundant quartz grit; chipped & abraded	0 - 20cm
3153	Nott Early Green Glazed ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Dark green glaze ext	E - MC13th	See Nailor & Yong 2001	0 - 20cm
3153	Nott Splashed ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Clear glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	Slightly coarser textured fabric than the finer Nott	0 - 20cm

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Context codes
	type								Spl wares and with non-crystalline red grit	
3154	Coal Measures type ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Bright green mottled glaze	C13th - C14th	White fabric with quartz and black grit; cf. BRK001	
3154	Late Saxon Greyware	1	40	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	Late Saxon	A thinner, lighter rim than that from 3034 but also with a hammerhead profile and in a similar fabric	
3156	Burley Hill type ware	1	64	1	Base	Baluster jug	Patchy green glaze ext and triangular impressed grooves on base	C13th	Harder and somewhat denser in appearance than typical Burley Hill types but the form is BH type	
3180	Gritty ware	2	15	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Early medieval	Hand made gritty ware containing abundant coarse grit angular to sub-angular with occasional rounded red grit	[3179]
3182	Derbys Soft Orange Sandy ware type	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Probably earlier medieval; see Cumberpatch 2004 for discussion	Slot 3
3183	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	Spots of clear splashed glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th		
3183	Unidentified	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval?	A very unusual sandy textured sherd, grey internally and dark orange externally	
3199	Derbys Medieval Gritty ware type	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C12th	See Cumberpatch 2004 for discussion; reduced throughout, unlike Derbys Medieval Gritty ware	CAY
3199	Derbys Medieval Sandy ware	3	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C12th	See Cumberpatch 2004 for discussion of the Derbyshire wares; cf Coppack 2002; Derby Brown Sandy ware	0.25m Slot 3
3201	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	10	1	BS	Hollow ware	Patchy green splash glaze ext	LC11th - EC13th	cf. context 2052	
3046/3109	Reduced Gritty ware	1	53	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C13th	Appears to be hand-made; a hard, reduced gritty ware with abundant sub-angular & rounded quartz grit	CBZ
3046/3109	Reduced Gritty ware	1	16	1	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C11th - C13th	Similar to the body sherd but does not appear to be hand made	CCB
3109/3046	NSP Coarse type	1	17	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th	See Nailor & Young 2001 but coarser than the type defined as NSP	CCA
	Total	289	7522	206						

Table 8. Pottery from King Street, Derby, Area DKS 25

DKS 26

The pottery assemblage from area DKS 26 consisted of only six sherds, listed in Table 9. These were of 18th and 19th century date. Medieval pottery was not identified in this area.

Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3076	BGCW	1	65	1	Rim	Pancheon	Clear glaze on red slip int	C18th - C19th	Square sectioned everted rim
3076	BGCW	1	145	1	Rim	Jar	Clear glaze on red slip int	C18th - C19th	Small square rim with a groove in the top
3076	BGCW	1	182	1	Base	Pancheon	Clear glaze on red slip int	C18th - C19th	Flat base, abraded and chipped
3076	Late Blackware	2	48	1	Rim	Jar	Black glaze int & ext on a red body	C18th	Very thin walled vessel with everted rim
3076	Mottled ware	1	93	1	Base	Porringer/ bowl	Mottled glaze int & ext	C18th	Footed base and part of rilled band ext
	Total	6	533	5					

Table 9. Pottery from King Street Derby, Area DKS 26

Abbreviation	
BGCW	Brown Glazed Coarseware
BRK001	Brackenfield 001; ref report
BSGSW	Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware
BSGSW	Body sherd
BUH001	Burley Hill 001; see Cumberpatch 2002/3 and archive report
ext	External
int	Internal
Nott	Nottingham
NSP F/S	Nottingham Fine Sandy ware Fine/Sandy; See Nailor & Young 2001
TP	Transfer printed
U/Dec	Undecorated
U/ID	Unidentified
URE	Unglazed Red Earthenware

Table 10. Abbreviations used in Tables 1 – 9.

Conclusion

The pottery assemblage from King Street, Derby, while not large by the standards of many medieval pottery assemblages displays a number of features of interest and is worthy of a full archive report and subsequent publication in an appropriate journal, either regional or period-specific. As outlined in the introduction, our knowledge of the pottery sequence in Derby is extremely poor and we have no real answers to the range of questions surrounding the local and regional pottery industry and its wider social and economic context. The question of the possible existence of potters located in the town of Derby itself in the earlier medieval period, a pattern seen elsewhere (notably in Doncaster) cannot yet be answered and the relationship to potteries located in the surrounding area is likewise obscure. The presence of Burley Hill wares (which are believed to post-date the splash glazed wares) suggests a relationship between the town and the countryside which has parallels elsewhere (Doncaster, Hull, Pontefract, Chesterfield) but the links with Nottingham potters remain to be clarified.

Future research themes

The King Street pottery assemblage is worthy of further work leading to publication in an appropriate regional or national journal. The following work would address some of the outstanding questions raised by the assemblage which could then be used as the basis for a publication report. Attention will focus on the groups from Areas DKS 4, DKS 10, DKS 11, DKS 13, DKS 20 and DKS 25 as there is little more information to be gained from further work on the material from the remaining areas than is presented in this assessment report.

- The creation of a site-specific type series with discussion of the ware types present on the site would conform to the principles set out by the Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG 2001) and could summarise the references to wares of known types allowing the definition and description of wares of currently unknown or poorly known wares.
- Stamford type wares: Stamford type ware were identified at both Queen Street and King Street and further work may enable identification of the sub-group to which they belong and enable the question of whether they originate from Stamford, Pontefract or an as yet unknown pottery to be addressed.
- Late Saxon greywares: A number of sherds of Late Saxon greywares are listed in the data tables, including some diagnostic rims. These require positive identification and the inclusion of parallels from other sites.
- Burley Hill wares: The pottery recovered from excavations and field walking at Burley Hill up to 2004 has been published in summary form elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2002/3) with copies of the full report (Cumberpatch, unpublished) deposited at Derby Museum and in the County Sites and Monuments Record. The dating of the Burley Hill wares is insecure and the 13th century date quoted in the tables is based upon very poor evidence. A fuller discussion of the issues around the dating may be found in the published and unpublished reports but the King Street assemblage offers an opportunity to consider the position of the Burley Hill wares in relation to other, dated material and to propose a date range on the basis of better information than has been available hitherto.
- Brackenfield wares: A small number of sherds were identified as of Brackenfield type. A full report on the very large but unstratified assemblage has been published elsewhere (Cumberpatch 2004b) and should be referred to for details of the ware types identified in the King Street assemblage. Like Burley Hill, the dating of the Brackenfield pottery is very poorly established and the suggestion that it belongs to the 13th and 14th centuries should be regarded with appropriate scepticism. Although the quantities from King Street are small, its presence may be sufficient to establish a chronological 'peg' for the ware type that will be of value in starting the process of establishing the date range of the ware type.
- A specialist report on the Shell Tempered wares is required in order to establish the date range and origin of these wares.
- A maximum of twenty drawings will be required to illustrate the publication.

Romano-British pottery *R.S. Leary*

Ten sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from ten contexts (Table 11). All are apparently residual sherds in later contexts, the only possible exception being the mortarium sherd from (2406), but this is very abraded and probably also residual.

Three vessels were from the local kilns at Derby Racecourse, all dating to the late first to early second century. Two vessels were from the Derbyshire Ware potteries around Belper and dating after c. AD140-mid-fourth century. These were relatively unabraded. A very abraded scrap of fine orange ware with a black colour coat was also present. This had a grey core and is likely to be a British ware used for roughcast beakers of the second century. Three sherds came from later vessels. The long-necked beaker from the Nene Valley industry dates to the late third or fourth century, while a bodysherd from a Nene Valley colour-coated folded beaker dated from the late second to third century. The abraded fragment from a Mancetter-Hartshill mortarium is also of late date, in the third or fourth century and is likely to come from a hammerhead mortarium. One very abraded grey ware sherd is of indeterminate type but compares with Romano-British grey ware

Area	Cxt	Code	Fabric	Ware	Source	No	Wt	Abrasion	Part	Form	Type	Vessel	Rim diam	Rim %	Dec	Motif	Position	Date
3	1300		DBY	Derbyshire ware	Belper area	1	5.2	U	rim	LA4/OB1	everted-rim small jar or narrow-necked jar	jar	10	10				140+
10	2061		DBY	Derbyshire ware	Belper area	1	22.5	U	rim	LA6	cupped-rim jar	jar	18	8				140+
11	2018		CCRHC	fine orange with grey core and black colour-coat	local?	1	0.9	V	bodysherd		closed vessel	beaker						2, prob Hadrianic-early Antonine
13	2406		MH2	Mancetter-Hartshill	Mancetter-Hartshill, Coventry	1	17.5	A	incomplete rim	HH?	probably a hammerhead mortarium	mortarium						3-4
25	3013	CBE	NV1	Nene Valley colour-coat	Nene Valley	1	2.5	A	rim	FG3	long-necked bead rim beaker	beaker	10	5				L3-4
25	3015	CAV	GRA2	Fine grey ware	Derby Racecourse	1	7.5	U	bodysherd	LC	rusticated jar	jar			rusticated	linear	outside body	L1-E2
25	3026		GRB1	grey ware	local?	1	20.3	V	bodysherd		closed vessel	jar						RB
25	3036	CDR	GRB1	Medium grey ware	Derby Racecourse	1	7.9	U	rim	EVT	everted rim, probably from neckless everted-rim jar of Flavian-Trajanic type	jar	14	6				L1-E2?
25	3063	CCY	GRA2	Fine grey ware	Derby Racecourse	1	10.5	M	bodysherd	LC	rusticated jar	jar			rusticated	nodular	outside body	L1-E2
25	3112		NV1	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	Nene Valley	1	2.9	B	bodysherd	FE	folded beaker	beaker						L2-3
Total						10	97.7							29				

Table 11. Romano-British Pottery from King Street, Derby

Other Artefacts

Brick and Tile

Cxt	Area	Object	Period	Count	Wt(g)	Comment
1202	02a	TILE FRAGMENT		1	44	
1207	02a	FRAGMENT		1	3	
2001	10	BRICK FRAGMENT	MED/PM	1	124	
2001	10	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	4	314	ONE WITH GLAZE SPOT
2003	10	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	2	117	
2007	10	BRICK	PM/MOD	1	2925	L 235-240mm x W 112-115mm x D 55-58mm
2007	10	BRICK FRAGMENT	PM/MOD	1	2000	W 115 x D 55-60mm
2007	10	BRICK FRAGMENT	PM/MOD	1	1787	W 110 x D 55-63mm
2007	10	BRICK	PM/MOD	1	2850	L 235mm x W 115mm x D 60mm
2007	10	BRICK	PM/MOD	1	2825	L 240-245 x W 115mm x D 55-60mm
2007	10	BRICK	PM/MOD	1	2800	L 235mm x W 110-115mm x D 55-60mm
2007	10	BRICK	PM/MOD	1	2800	L 240mm x W 115mm x D 55-60mm
2016	11	FRAGMENT	MED/PM	1	19	
2018	11	FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	6	41	
2018	11	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	3	208	
2018	11	BRICK FRAGMENTS	PM	4	336	TWO WITH D 45mm
2021	11	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	4	987	2 JOINING FRAGMENTS WITH NIB, W 160mm. MORTAR ON 1
2021	11	BRICK FRAGMENTS	PM	2	234	ONE WITH D 50mm
2026	11	FRAGMENT	MED/PM	1	7	2 sherds (CBM) require analysis
2031	10	BRICK FRAGMENT	MED/PM	1	72	
2031	10	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	8	764	FROM AT LEAST 3 TILES. ONE WITH PAW PRINT
2038	10	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	5	529	
2039	10	FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	6	180	
2039	10	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	7	882	FROM AT LEAST 3 TILES. ONE WITH GLAZE RUN
2039	10	BRICK FRAGMENTS	PM	2	785	ONE WITH D 55mm
2040	10	TILE FRAGMENT	MED/PM	1	184	
2042	10	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	11	959	ONE WITH NIB. FROM AT LEAST 3 TILES
2042	10	BRICK FRAGMENTS	PM	3	2082	ONE W 100mm x D 50mm
2043	10	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	14	780	ONE GLAZED
2043	10	BRICK FRAGMENTS	PM	5	464	ONE WITH D 55mm
2050	10	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	2	628	ONE MORTARED ON BACK
2050	10	BRICK FRAGMENTS	PM	5	3276	D 50mm; D 55mm; W 100 x D 55mm; W 110 X D 50-55mm
2052	10	FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	5	57	
2052	10	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	2	121	
2052	10	TILE FRAGMENT,	MED?	1	168	DITCH ON S EDGE OF BIG DITCH.

		ROOF				WITH NIB
2052	10	CERAMIC?	MED/PM	1	57	FROM DITCH - S EDGE OF BIG DITCH. ?CERAMIC/?STONE. GLAZED
2300	11	FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	3	16	
2300	11	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	3	193	
2300	11	BRICK FRAGMENT	PM	1	145	D 40mm
2305	11	TILE FRAGMENT	MED/PM	1	33	
2306	11	TILE FRAGMENT	MED/PM	1	30	
2407	13	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	2	343	SAME AS/SIMILAR TO 2050. FROM TWO TILES
2407	13	BRICK	PM	1	2250	SAME AS/SIMILAR TO 2050. L 230mm x W 105mm x D 50-60mm
2407	13	BRICK FRAGMENT	PM	1	502	SAME AS/SIMILAR TO 2050. D 55mm
2408	13	TILE FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	2	343	BELOW 2407. 2 JOINING FRAGMENTS
2420	20	FRAGMENT	MED/PM	1	0	<1g. ABRADED
2420	20	FRAGMENTS	MED/PM	2	18	ABRADED
2420	20	FRAGMENTS	PM	3	174	2 FRAGMENTS JOIN
2422	20	BRICK FRAGMENT	PM	1	327	D 45-50mm
2422	20	CERAMIC	PM	2	41	
2999	25	TILE FRAGMENT	MED	1	379	
3001	25	TILE FRAGMENT	MED	1	10	
3041	25	TILE FRAGMENT		1	463	
3074	26	BRICK FRAGMENTS		5	1294	
3109	25	BRICK FRAGMENT		1	68	POSSIBLE EVIDENCE OF BEING ASSOCIATED WITH WATTLE
3148	25	BRICK FRAGMENTS		4	436	D 32mm
3200	25	TILE FRAGMENT		1	84	SLOT 3. AT DEPTH 0.84cm. LINEAR SQUARE CUT GROOVES
U/S	11	BRICK FRAGMENTS	PM	4	1271	TWO JOINING FRAGMENTS D 55mm
3201	25	FRAGMENT		1	19	

The majority of the brick and tile recovered from the site is post-medieval or modern. Only 39 of the 159 pieces were recovered from medieval contexts. These vary from quite large pieces of nibbed roof tile to small, and somewhat indeterminate, fragments. Medieval tile was recovered from the Phase 2 'town ditch' [2508] ?=[2420] [2422] and Phase 3 'precinct ditch' [2076] as well as other isolated Phase 3 features.

Metal

Cxt	Area	Find Code	Material	Object	Period	Count	Wt(g)	Comment
1002	01		SLAG	FRAGMENT		1	112	
1004	01		SLAG	FRAGMENTS		3	87	
1300	03		SLAG	FRAGMENTS		3	16	
2018	11		SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	80	
2026	11		SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	2	13	
2050	10		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	6	2276	
2051	10		SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	21	
2052	10		METAL, IRON	LUMP	MED	1	9	
2052	10		METAL, IRON	NAIL	MED	2	10	2 FRAGMENTS, COULD BE SAME NAIL
2052	10		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	11	324	DITCH - S EDGE OF BIG DITCH
2053	10		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	2	137	
2053	10		SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	22	WITH CLAY
2054	10		METAL, IRON	FRAGMENT	MED	1	4	?NAIL FRAGMENT
2054	10		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	3	83	
2055	10		SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	10	BELOW 2056 ONE OF LOWER FILLS OF BIG DITCH
2056	10		SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	44	BELOW 2057 BIG DITCH
2058	10		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	8	338	
2063	10		METAL/SLAG?	FRAGMENT	MED	1	103	MAYBE SLAG, SOME COPPER, COULD CONTAIN METAL
2301	11		METAL	DISC	PM	1	24	CIRCULAR, DIAMETER 65mm. ALMOST COMPLETE
2304	11		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	4	7	
2305	11		SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	27	
2306	11		SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	6	
2307	11		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	4	117	
2405	13		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	29	572	
2406	13		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	5	490	
2408	13		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	2	97	BELOW 2407
2420	20		METAL, IRON	FRAGMENT	MED	1	17	BASE OF DITCH. HEAD OF ?RIVET OR SIMILAR
2420	20		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	18	455	
2420	20		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	2	14	
2420	20		SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	4	
2420	20		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	22	455	
2420	20		SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	3	BASE OF DITCH
2422	20		SLAG	FRAGMENTS	MED	17	884	
2999	25		IRON	NAIL	MED	1	14	S.E QUADRANT
2999	25		IRON	NAILS	MED	2	17	S.W QUADRANT

3001	25		IRON	NAIL/FRAGMENTS	MED	3	12	
3001	25		METAL SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	4	
3004	25		IRON	FRAGMENTS	MED	2	85	
3011	25	CAJ	IRON SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	19	
3011	25	CAK	IRON SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	7	
3026	25		IRON	FRAGMENTS	MED	3	138	
3046	25	CDL	IRON	CIRCULAR LUMP	MED	1	352	SLOT 2
3063	25	CBM	IRON	LUMP	MED	1	31	
3090	25		IRON SLAG	LUMP	MED	1	63	
3103	25	CCW	METAL	FRAGMENT		1	2	SLOT 2
3103	25	CCX	SLAG	LUMP		1	257	SLOT 2
3109	25	CDJ	IRON	LUMP	MED	1	123	SLOT 2
3109	25	CDC	IRON	LUMP	MED	1	30	SLOT 2
3125	25		METAL SLAG	FRAGMENT		1	9	SLOT 2
3132	25		METAL SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	27	25CM
3132	25		METAL SLAG	FRAGMENT	MED	1	9	40CM
3138	25		IRON SLAG	FRAGMENT		1	9	POST HOLE IN N CORNER OF SITE
3183	25		LEAD	FRAGMENT	MED	1	8	
U/S	10		METAL	NAIL	PM	1	2	FROM CONTEXTS 2040-2043.1.5 INCH ROUND-HEADED NAIL
U/S	10		METAL, Cu ALLOY	ROD WITH CHAIN FRAGMENT		1	3	
U/S	10		METAL, LEAD	FRAGMENTS	PM	2	64	FROM CONTEXTS 2040-2043. TWISTED
U/S	10		SLAG	FRAGMENTS		2	124	POSSIBLE BASAL FILL OF BIG DITCH. 1 WITH CLAY
U/S	10		SLAG	FRAGMENT		1	19	2.70m IN RELATION TO GROUND SURFACE
U/S	10		SLAG	FRAGMENTS		2	80	MACHINE STRIPPING

Iron slag is prevalent across Areas A and B in both ditches and pits throughout the medieval phases (Phases 1-3) of activity at the site. The concentrations are not large enough to suggest iron smelting in the immediate vicinity but it was presumably taking place somewhere not far from this quarter of the town. Other than a few nails and nail fragments there are no clearly identifiable objects from medieval contexts.

Clay Pipe

Cxt	Area	Material	Object	Period	Count	Wt(g)	Comment
1202	02a	CLAY PIPE	STEM FRAGMENTS	PM	2	4	
2037	10	CLAY PIPE	FRAGMENTS, BOWL + STEMS	PM	3	21	
2043	10	CLAY PIPE	FRAGMENT, STEM	PM	1	2	
2044	10	CLAY PIPE	FRAGMENT, STEM	PM	1	1	
U/S	13	CLAY PIPE	BOWL & PART STEM	PM	1	1	

A small collection of clay pipe stem and bowl fragments recovered from post-medieval layers in Area A. These are of minor significance except in so far as they confirm the ceramic dating of these contexts.

Flint/Stone

Cxt	Area	Find Code	Material	Object	Period	Count	Wt(g)	Comment
1023	01		STONE	WORKED FRAGMENTS		4	170	?CHIPPINGS
1208	02a		STONE	FRAGMENTS		3	54	GYPSUM?
1300	03		STONE	WORKED FRAGMENT		1	2025	WORKED STONE, MORTAR ADHERING
2031	10		STONE	SLAB FRAGMENT		1	2275	LIMESTONE FRAGMENT
2040	10		STONE	FRAGMENT	PM	1	28	
2052	10		STONE	FRAGMENT, PEBBLE	MED	1	29	SANDSTONE PEBBLE, ANGULAR BREAKS
2105	10		STONE	WORKED FRAGMENT		1	14000	SHAPED, ?BASIN/?MOULD
2405	13		STONE	FRAGMENT, PEBBLE	MED	2	51	QUARTZ PEBBLES, ANGULAR BREAKS
2405	13		FLINT	CHUNK	MED	1	2	
2406	13		STONE	FRAGMENT, PEBBLE	MED	1	32	SANDSTONE PEBBLE, ANGULAR BREAKS
2422	20		STONE	WORKED? FRAGMENT	MED	1	1975	WORKED OR SMOOTHED, DISHED SURFACE, SANDSTONE
2422	20		STONE	FRAGMENT	MED	1	934	SANDSTONE LUMP
3026	25		STONE	FRAGMENT	MED	1	6	
3051	25	CCM	STONE	FRAGMENT	MED	1	4	
3109	25	CCL	STONE	FRAGMENT	MED	1	9	
U/S	03		STONE	WORKED, PEDESTAL`		1	480	GYPSUM?
U/S	03		STONE	WORKED, PERFORATED DISC		1	5	GYPSUM?
U/S	11		STONE	WORKED, BLOCK		1	632	L 85mm X W70mm x D 37-40mm. MARBLE OR

								SIMILAR
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---------

Although a number of pieces of stone were recovered from medieval contexts, these are all fragmentary, several probably just natural pebbles, and only one worked (that from 2422 with a smoothed, dished surface). The large shaped basin/mould from (2105) is unfortunately unlocated/unphased and its date uncertain.

Glass

Cxt	Area	Find Code	Object	Period	Count	Wt(g)	Comment
1023	01		BOTTLE BASE	PM	1	296	DARK GREEN, DOMED BASE, DEGRADING
2301	11		DROPLET	PM	1	1	<1g
2999	25		FRAGMENT	MED	1	3	S.W. QUADRANT
3041	25	CDP	FRAGMENT	MED	1	1	50cm depth

The post-medieval glass is of little or no significance. The two pieces from medieval contexts are of rather more interest but little can be said from such small fragments except to note the presence of such material within the artefact assemblage from as early as Phase 1.

Marble

Cxt	Area	Material	Object	Period	Count	Wt(g)	Comment
3097	25	MARBLE	FRAGMENT	PM	1	39	

A single piece of decorative stone from 18th-19th century layer in Area 25, presumably deriving from the 19th century structures on site, perhaps the late 19th century St Helen's House, demolished in 1938.

Plaster/Mortar

Cxt	Area	Material	Object	Period	Count	Wt(g)	Comment
2050	10	PLASTER?	FRAGMENTS	PM?	2	275	SHAPED, PLASTER ADHERES, ?MOULDING
2421	20	PLASTER/MORTAR	FRAGMENTS, MOULDING		2	710	FINE PLASTER MOULDING ON COARSER BED
2421	20	PLASTER/MORTAR	FRAGMENTS		2	167	THIN SKIM OF PLASTER ON COARSER BED, WASHED YELLOW
3026	25	LIME MORTAR	CHUNKS	MED	3	30	

The moulding from (2050) is attributed to ditch/pit [2077], but this was truncated by post-medieval layers and this may be intrusive. (3026) belongs to Phase 3 and these chunks of lime mortar, therefore, possibly to some medieval phase of construction in the vicinity (although no structural remains are evident within the boundaries of the site).

Slate

Cxt	Area	Material	Object	Period	Count	Wt(g)	Comment
2038	10	SLATE, ROOF	FRAGMENT	PM	1	74	NAIL HOLE
2421	20	SLATE, ROOF	FRAGMENTS		2	613	ONE WITH NAIL HOLE &

							MORTAR/PLASTER
3001	25	SLATE	FRAGMENT	MED	1	170	
3026	25	SLATE	FRAGMENT	MED	1	10	
3153	25	SLATE	FRAGMENT	MED	1	17	0-20CM

Three fragments of slate were recovered from medieval contexts. The use of slate for roofing in medieval England is well attested (e.g. Jope and Dunning 1954) but in the absence of local sources was not commonly used and its presence here is testament to access to resources traded from without the local area.

Coal/Charcoal

Cxt	Area	Find Code	Material	Object	Period	Count	Wt(g)	Comment
3103	25	CCU	CHARCOAL/COAL?	CHUNK		1	56	SLOT 2
3132	25		COAL	CHUNKS	MED	5	169	65CM

The piece of coal from (3132) is attributable to Phase 3, 13th-14th century. It is of limited significance in itself except as confirmation of the early exploitation of the mineral resources of the county. The earliest clear documentary references to coal mining in South Derbyshire date from about this time (1208, if the 'blackepit' in the land grant is a coal mine; certainly from 1294: Stroud 1999, 4).

4. Ecofactual and Environmental Evidence

The Faunal Bone Assemblage *by Ruth Woods*

Introduction

This report addresses faunal remains from the excavation site at the junction between King's Street and St. Helen's Street, Derby. The report will address: 1) the methodology applied to the identification, recording and interpretation of the animal bones, 2) the site, and the detailed results of the bone analysis, 3) the species and bone element representation and the biases that are produced when interpreting them, 4) preservation and recovery of this site and in the broader picture (i.e. not specific to this site), the factors that shape the preservation and recovery (bone density, soil pH etc.) and the effect that this has on the interpretation of the site, 5) Medieval cuisine, both in general and specific to this site, 6) butchery patterns, indicating possible standardised production, and 7) the deductions that can be made from this site and how this conforms to, or differs from, other recorded examples of Medieval life.

Methodology

Identification and recording

Two boxes of bones, totalling some 422 pieces, were received from the excavations in Derby. The remains were identified to species and element using Schmid's (1972) identification tables and the zoo-archaeological specimen reference collection at the University of Nottingham. Any specimen of which there was any doubt was discussed with other zoo-archaeologists, so that a consensus could be reached. Differentiation between sheep and goat was made following Payne's (1985) model, where possible, but the only element that could be distinguished with any certainty was that of horn cores. For an accurate identification of the bird bones, comparison was made with Cohen and Serjeantson (1996). Where it was difficult to determine between species, especially with unidentifiable skull fragments, ribs and vertebra they were grouped into small, medium and large categories. These are included in the overall identified bone count, but due to their fragmentary nature further identification was impossible.

Any butchery marks that could be identified were interpreted and recorded following Lauwerier's (1988) scheme. Signs of burning on the fragment, if sufficiently clear, were also recorded and classed according to the colour and level of burning. Unfortunately there was only one unidentifiable bone that had clear evidence of burning.

Dental wear was recorded using Grant's (1982) system. This system was applied to mandibles with one or more age-able teeth, single deciduous premolars and third molars. Due to the size of the assemblage, isolated lower molars were also recorded to gather as much information as possible. The age groups were assigned to the dental remains following Payne's (1973) system for sheep, Halstead's (1985) system for cattle, and Hambleton's (1999) system for pigs. All measurements that could be taken on fused bones and adult molars follow the standards set by Von den Dreisch (1976).

Many bones could not be identified to species due to the fragmentary nature of the assemblage. Many, however, could be identified to a size class with mammalian bones categorised as large, medium or small. Under these categories, large would encompass cattle, horse and red deer, medium would consist of pig, sheep and goat and small would involve rabbit, hare, dog and mice. For bird bones, most could only be identified to a group of species, namely chicken, geese and fowl as these are all similar and without more remains it would be impossible to differentiate between

them. Unfortunately a large number of bones could not be identified even to this level, they have been labelled 'unidentified'.

Quantification

Quantification is an essential part of the interpretation of a site and helps to organise the data into material which is comparable with that from other sites. Firstly the NISP (Number of Identifiable Species) and the relative percentage NISP were calculated from the number of fragments identified to species level. However as this can easily lead to an over representation of the assemblage, as discussed by O'Connor (2000, 57), the decision was made to use alternative quantification methods. Serjantson's (1996) zoning system was used to calculate the MNI (Minimum Number of Individuals) and MNE (Minimum Number of Elements), using the most common element and dividing it by the number of times that element occurs in the animal's body. Unfortunately due to the preservation levels, and recovery methods used in the excavation of this site, both the NISP and MNI are potentially unrepresentative. This issue is dealt with in more detail in the discussion section.

Presentation of Results

Different types of graphs are presented herein to convey the different kinds of information to enable the reader to visually see the comparisons and proportions that are present in each context and area. In the pie charts the sequence of categories on the charts starts at top centre ('twelve o'clock') and progress clockwise. The sequence is followed by the key explaining the different colours presented below the chart. There is also a glossary of abbreviations and information on various bones in Appendix II. The analysis discusses the bones in terms of the distinction between corporal and peripheral parts of the animal. Corporal body parts are located at the centre of the animal and are bone that bear high quantities of meat, while peripheral bones are located on the extremities of the animal and so include very little meat and are so primarily considered less desirable: they were also used for the extraction of marrow.

Taphonomy

A variety of factors influencing preservation and recovery will affect the degree to which an excavated assemblage is representative of the original deposition of faunal remains. In this instance, it was clear during the identification process that the preservation of the assemblage was poor. Moreover, hand collection was employed as the means of recovery, leading to a bias of representation towards certain anatomical body parts which have a higher density. This is also influenced by several other factors that will be discussed later in section 5.2. This also includes bones which have had their physical properties changed by processes such as by burning, as mentioned by Lyman (1994). Only one burned bone was recovered here, however. Whether this is representative of the original presence of burnt bone or whether this is due to factors of preservation and recovery is uncertain.

Assemblage composition

The overall composition of the assemblage and representation of the various species is presented in the table below:-

NISP AND MNI	NISP	MNI
Cow	80	3
Deer	2	1
Dog	5	1
Goat	1	
Horse	1	1
Pig	24	2
Sheep/goat	43	3
Sheep	2	
Goose	2	
Chicken/goose/fowl	1	1
Small	3	
Medium	71	
Large	87	

As is evident from the table above the NISP is a more useful statistic for this assemblage, as the MNI for all the animals is too low to give meaningful results.

The relative NISP percentage, or percentage of each species represented are represented as follows:-

Relative NISP%	
Cow	50
Deer	1
Dog	3
Horse	0.5
Pig	15
S/G	28.5
C/G/F	2
	100

The representation of each of the species is represented in figure 4.1.

Animal Representation of the entire site

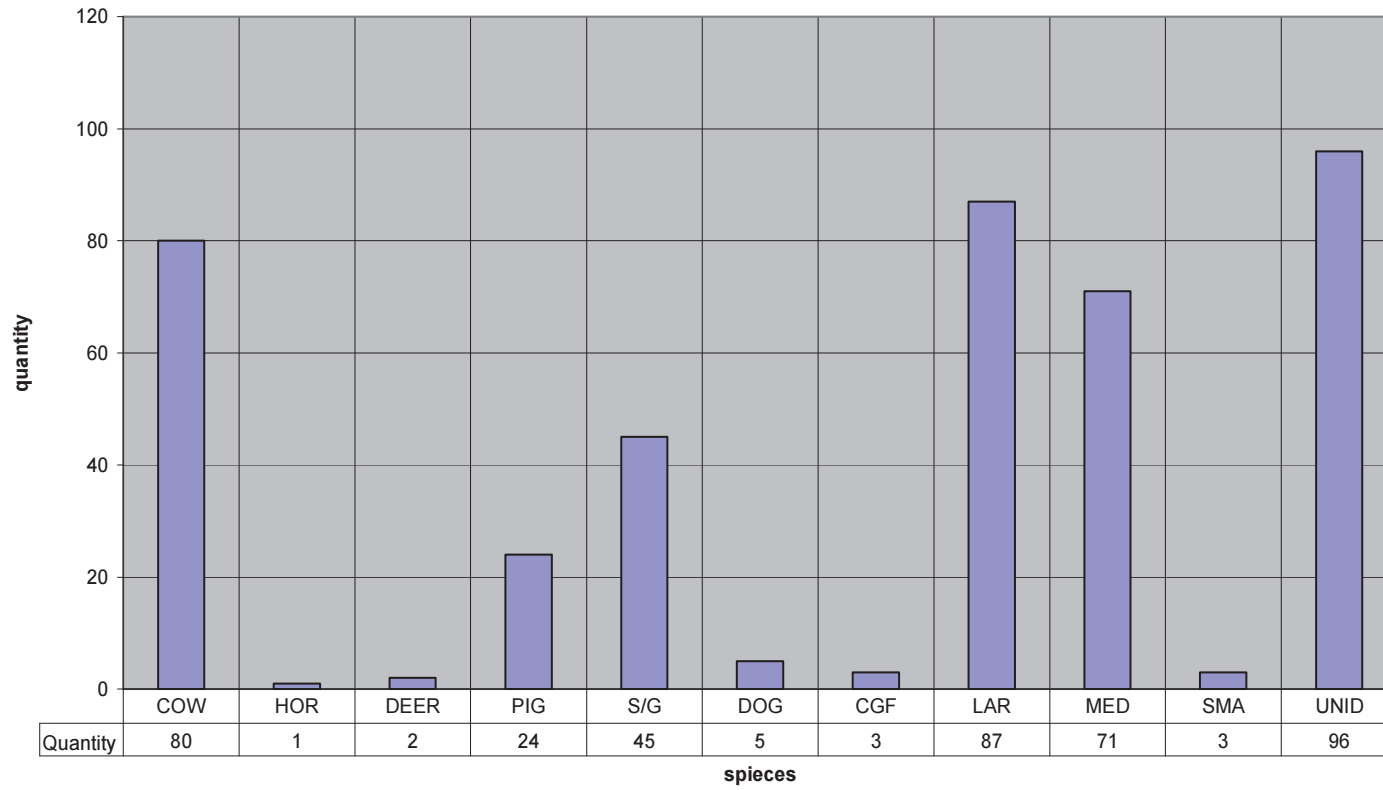


Figure 4.1. Species representation of entire site.

Results

Breakdown by Context and Phase

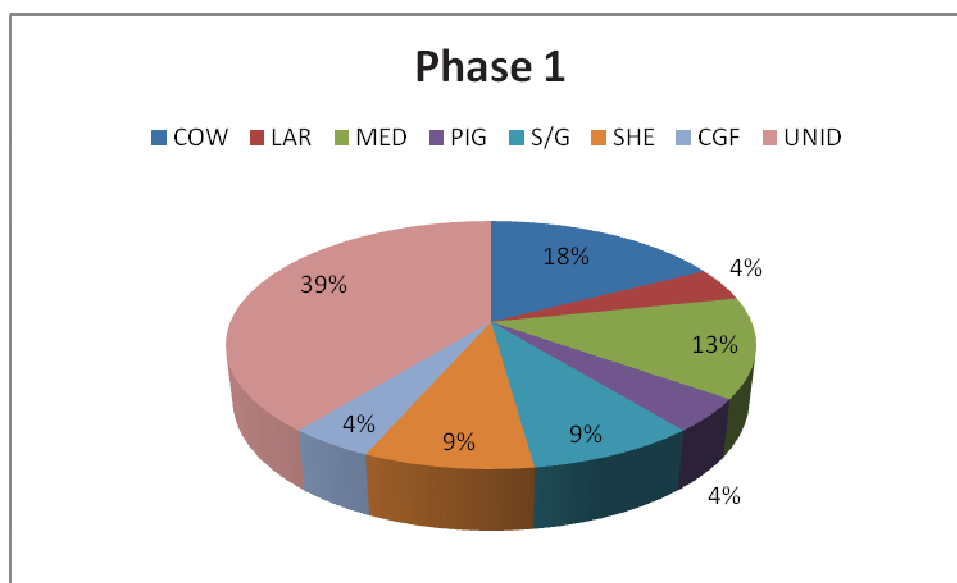
Using the above described methodology, the animal bone assemblage was broken down into context and analysed, to give an account of the material and how it links with other surrounding contexts. No single context had greater than 56 items rendering more detailed analysis by context statistically unreliable. Graphs have been constructed by Phase. The resulting data is summarised as follows:

Phase 1 Area B

CONTEXT 3035	CGF	TMT	1
	COW	MAN	1
	LAR	MAN	1
	MED	LONG	1
	MED	RAD	1
	MED	VER	1
	UNID	UNID	4
			10

CONTEXT 3083	COW	HUM	2
	COW	PH1	1
	PIG	PH1	1
	S/G	MAN	1
	S/G	MAX	1
	SHE	HC	2
	UNID	SKF	1
	UNID	UNID	4
			13

In these contexts, there is a small majority of medium (i.e. including pig, sheep, goat) over large sized animals; however the totals are too small for this to be very informative. There was one chicken/goose/fowl tarso-metatarsal bone also recovered, which might give an indication of a more conspicuous consumption as not much meat is present on bird bones.

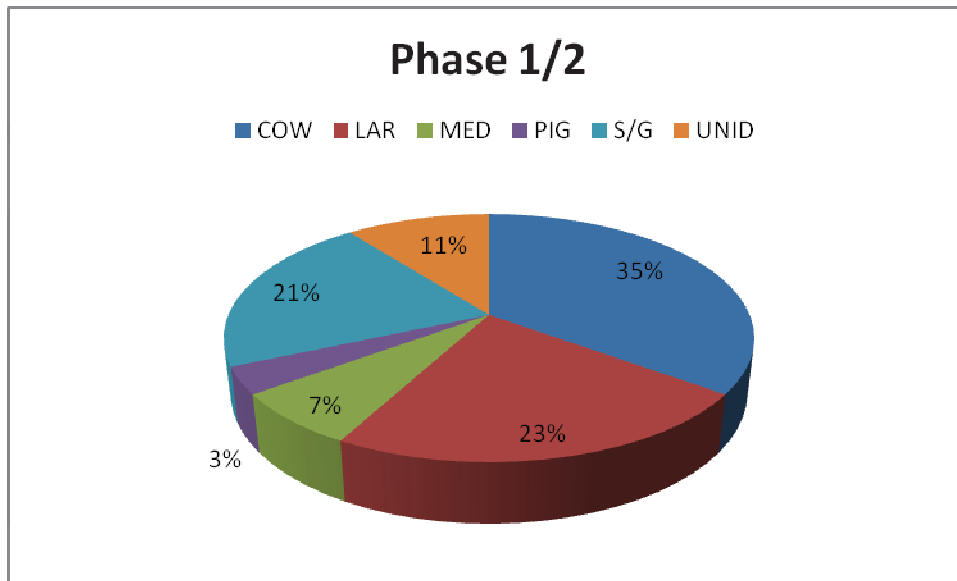


*

Phase 1/2 AREA C

CONTEXT 2422	COW	LONG	6
	COW	M.C.	1
	COW	RAD	1
	COW	TIB	1
	LAR	RIB	1
	MED	RIB	1
	PIG	PH1	1
	S/G	LONG	2
	S/G	M.C.	1
			15

CONTEXT 2420	COW	AST	1
	COW	FEM	2
	COW	LM3	1
	COW	PEL	2
	COW	SCAP	2
	COW	SKF	2
	COW	TIB	1
	LAR	LONG	3
	LAR	RIB	9
	MED	LONG	1
	MED	NAV	1
	MED	RIB	1
	PIG	SKF	1
	S/G	FEM	1
	S/G	HUM	1
	S/G	LM3	1
	S/G	LONG	1
	S/G	M.C.	2
	S/G	M.T.	1
	S/G	SCAP	1
	S/G	TIB	1
	UNID	LONG	1
	UNID	UNID	5
			42



The assemblage from these contexts differs from the majority of the site as large animals are in the majority. Elements from all over the body are represented in both category of size (i.e. large and medium), from toes to skull fragments. This indicates that the entire animal was being used or at least deposited in the same place. Once again pig is represented but only by a skull fragment and a first phalange (toe bone), giving the indication that both sheep/goat and cattle were more regularly consumed within the society that generated this deposit.

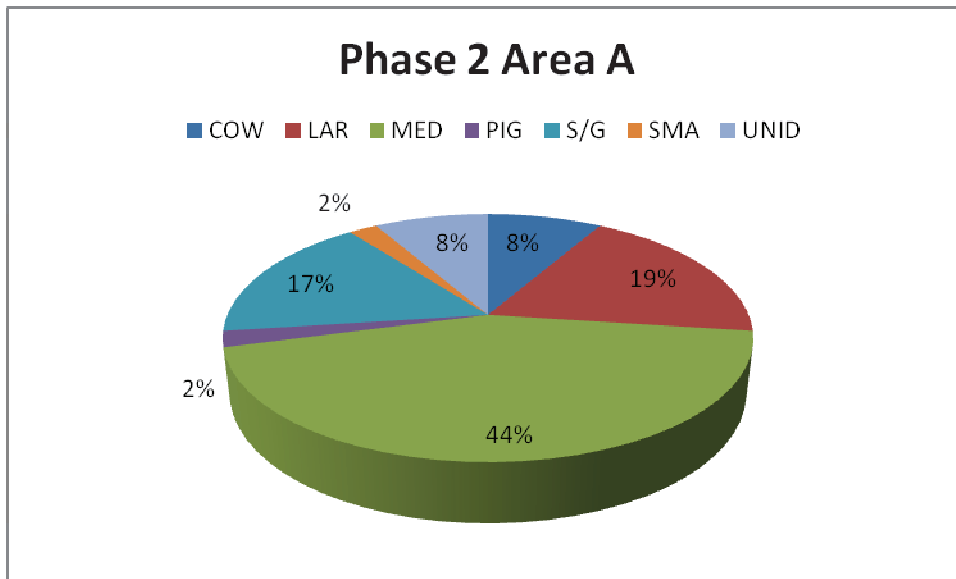
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Phase 2 Area A

CONTEXT 2052	COW	HUM	2
	COW	PEL	1
	COW	PH2	1
	LAR	LONG	5
	LAR	RIB	1
	LAR	VER	1
	MED	PEL	1
	MED	RIB	9
	MED	UNID	4
	MED	VER	1
	PIG	TIB	1
	S/G	AST	1
	S/G	HUM	3

CONTEXT 2026	LAR	LONG	1
	LAR	VER	1
	MED	LONG	2
	MED	RIB	1
	MED	VER	3
	S/G	FEM	1
	SMA	NAV	1
			10

S/G	LONG	1
S/G	MAN	1
S/G	TIB	1
UNID	LONG	3
UNID	UNID	1
		38



In this context the majority of the elements recovered were of medium sized species. This restricts the potential species down to most probably, sheep, goat or pig. These bones however were missing vital distinguishing characteristics that could be able to narrow down the identification beyond the description 'medium'. Along with these, several large bones were recovered; these were also too degraded to enable full identification. However 'large' would primarily indicate that of a horse, cow or possibly red deer. Pig bones making up only 2% of the assemblage. This seems to be representative throughout the whole site, as pig bones account for only 6% of the entire assemblage.

Within this context there was also a small mammal bone present, consistent with a species along the size of a rabbit or hare. Although only a few small animal bones were recovered overall (probably a result of the hand collecting of the sample, where small animal bone can be easily overlooked), such bones are still relatively important as a representation of the wild versus domesticated importance of various animals. From the evidence from this site, since there are so few small mammal remains, it is probable that these were wild species caught for food. From this context we can see that medium sized animals were the majority of the assemblage, being easier to keep in larger numbers than the large domesticates.

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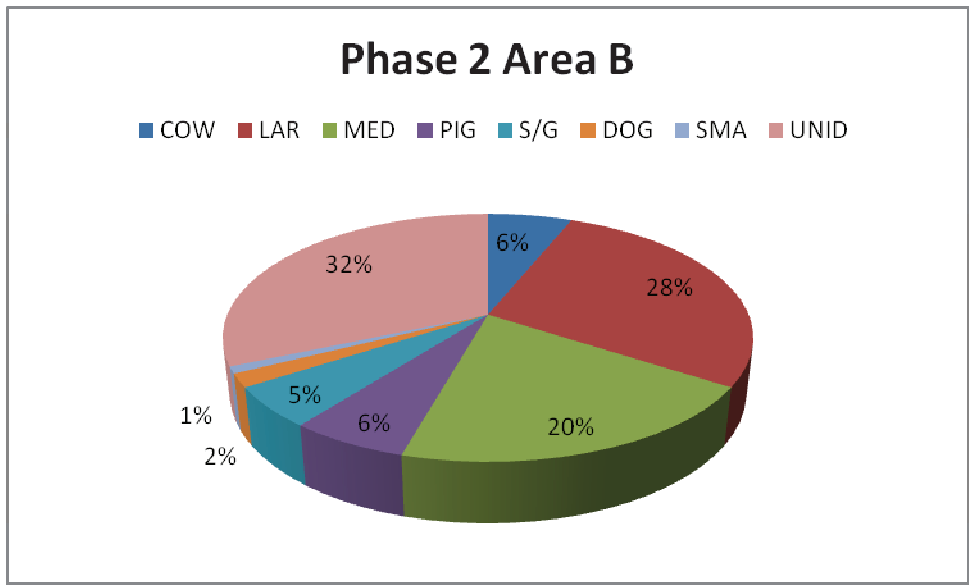
Phase 2 Area B

CONTEXT 3000	COW	SCAP	1
	COW	TIB	1
	DOG	FEM	1
	DOG	SCAP	1
	MED	JAW	1
	MED	VER	2
	S/G	UM2	1
	UNID	UNID	22

CONTEXT 3002	LAR	LONG	4
	LAR	VER	4
	MED	LONG	2
	PIG	MAN	1
	S/G	MAN	1
	S/G	MAX	1

CONTEXT 3109	LAR	LONG	1
	LAR	RIB	3
	LAR	SCA	1
	LAR	VER	1
	MED	RIB	2
	MED	TIB	1
	MED	UNID	2
	MED	VER	2
	SMA	FEM	1
	UNID	UNID	1
			15

CONTEXT 3026	COW	CAL	1
	COW	FEM	2
	COW	PH2	2
	LAR	LONG	4
	LAR	RIB	9
	LAR	VER	5
	MED	LONG	3
	MED	RIB	8
	PIG	LWC	1
	PIG	LWI	1
	PIG	UM2	1
	PIG	UPC	1
	PIG	UP1	1
	PIG	ZYG	1
	S/G	HUM	1
	S/G	LM1	1
	S/G	TIB	1
	UNID	SKF	6
	UNID	UNID	7



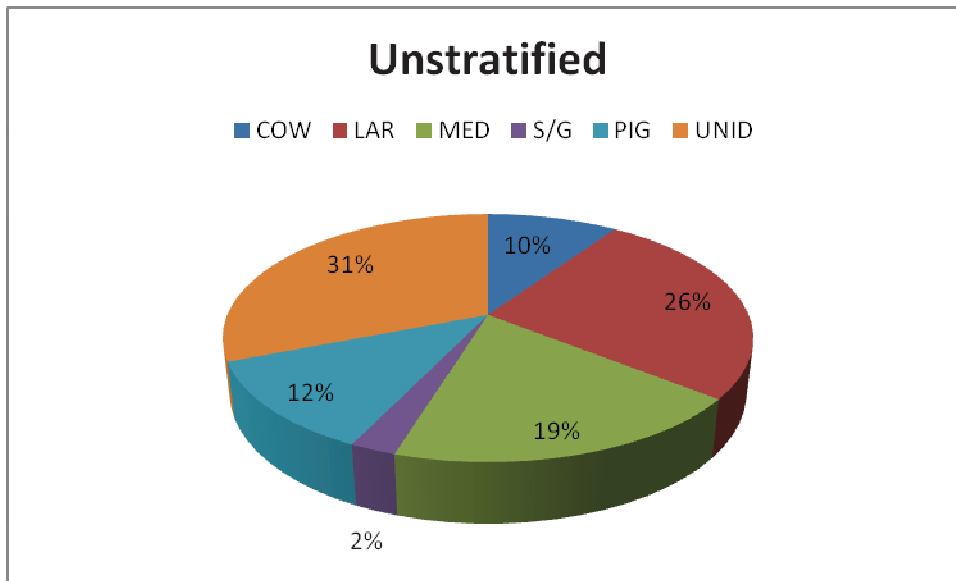
Within this area, unfortunately a large proportion of the specimens were unidentifiable. However, the identifiable bones show roughly equal proportions of both large and medium sized animals. It is notable that the pig and sheep/goat bones are largely mandible or maxilla bones, which have very little meat and are traditionally seen as a poor person's meal. Also worthy of note are the two dog bones recovered. The bones were of similar relative size and so it is possible that they came from the same animal. There was also a small mammal bone recovered, but unfortunately this could not be identified to species level.

*

Unstratified Areas 10/25

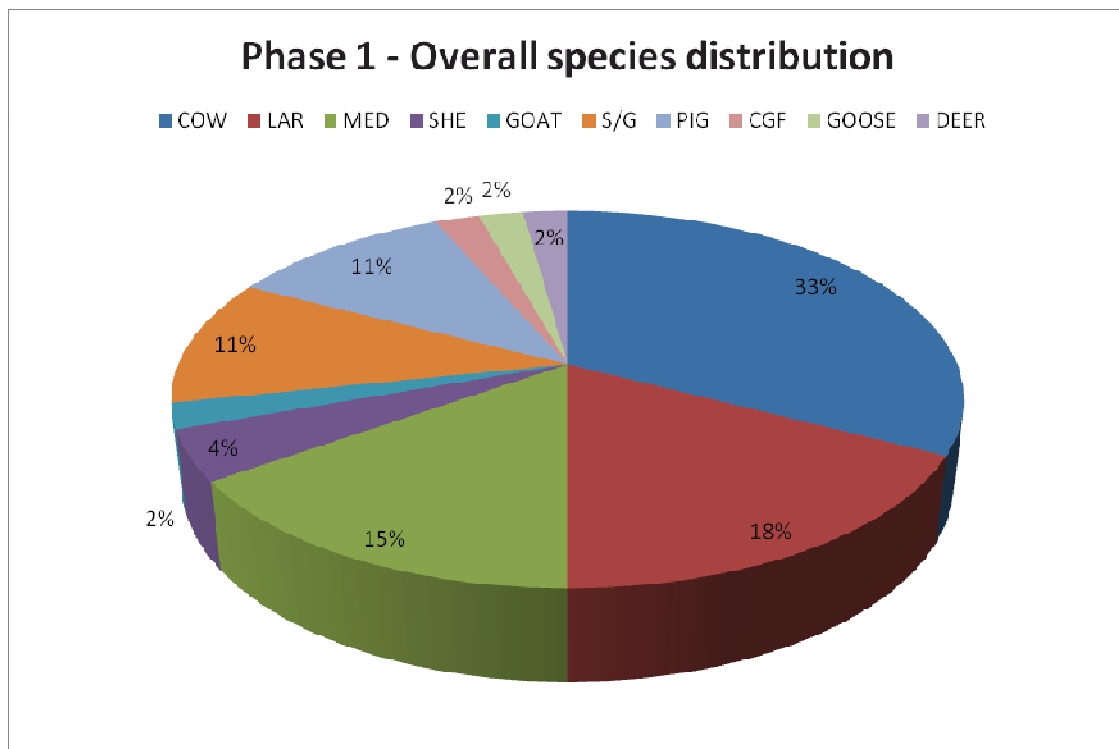
Area 10 U/S	COW	HUM	2	
	COW	PH2	1	
	COW	RAD	1	
	LAR	RIB	5	
	LAR	VER	5	
	MED	LONG	1	
	MED	MAN	3	
	MED	PEL	2	
	MED	VER	1	
	UNID	UNID	3	
				24

CONTEXT 3071	LAR	RIB	1
	MED	LONG	1
	PIG	FEM	1
	PIG	LWC	2
	PIG	LWI	2
	S/G	FEM	1
	UNID	RAD	1
	UNID	UNID	9

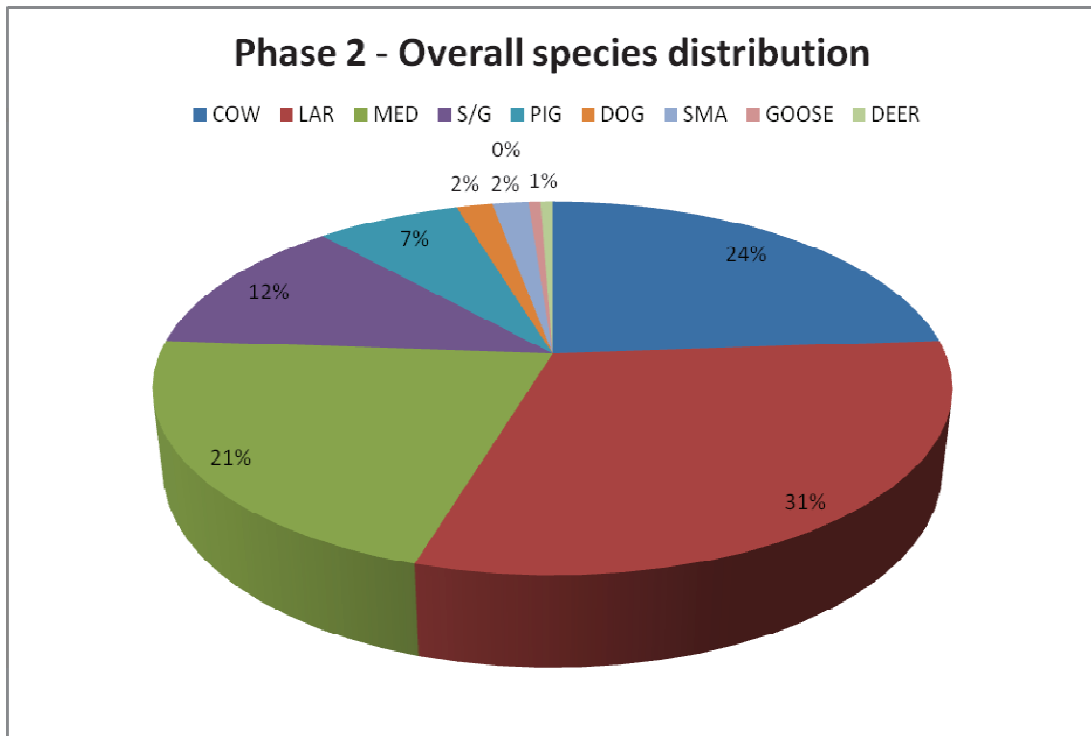


Two further small assemblages derive from unstratified/unlocated contexts and are of limited potential. There is a higher proportion of pigs than seen across the site assemblage as a whole, but this could be explained by the fact that four out of the five bones recovered were teeth which normally survive much better than bone.

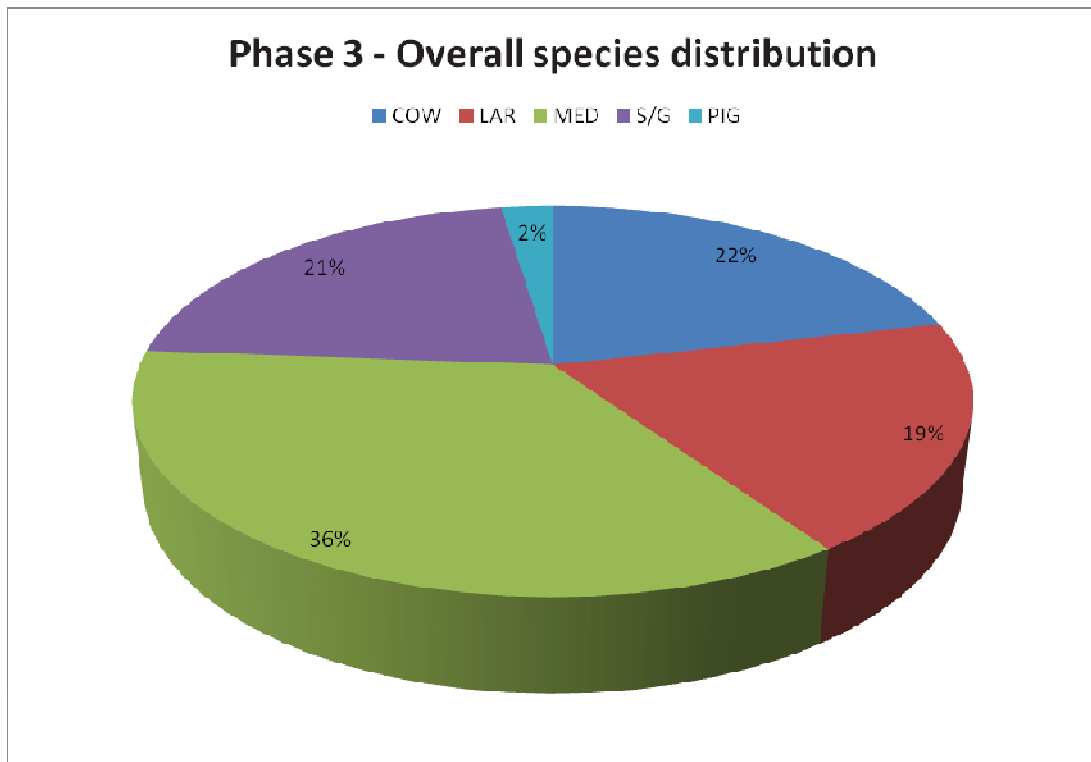
Contexts producing less than ten items have not been separately analysed but are included in the overall totals used in producing the distributions by phase below. Unidentified items have been excluded here.



n=46



n=172



The balance of 50%+ COW/LAR to 33% S/G/MED with just a small representation of PIG or other species is consistent across Phases 1 and 2. Phase 3 shows a greater preponderance of MED, but overall totals here are too small (n=42) for much significance to be attached to this distribution.

Discussion

From the above results we can see a varied picture of the site with different Areas and Phases demonstrating differences in species and body elements represented. Although the excavation of the site was largely a rescue operation rather than archaeological research, it is probable that the picture presented by the faunal remains is not merely an artefact of the retrieval process but reflects deposition across the site related to the processes of food preparation and consumption. Although both the species and elements vary quite considerably, the best interpretation is that the different assemblages were primarily the result of the disposal of everyday food remains. This is apparent from the species remains and also the fragmentary nature of the bone which implies heavy processing. However there is also some evidence of conspicuous consumption with the presence of deer and birds on the site.

Recovery and preservation

The bone was hand collected, which inevitably means that there is a bias in the representation, as bigger bones are easier to see, while bones from smaller animals are more difficult to identify, especially in the absence of a trained zoo-archaeologist at the site. It is widely recognised that sieving retrieves a much larger proportion of smaller bones, than hand collecting, which can consequently change the outlook of the entire site (see Eryvnc et al. 2003, 434). This may account for some of the discrepancy in the representation of small mammals, birds and fish within the assemblage and must be taken into account in any analysis made on the site's faunal assemblage.

As well as collection methods, preservation plays an important part in bone recovery. There is a substantial literature discussing bone preservation and the various factors that play a part (e.g. Nicholson 1996; Janaway 1987). Species, bone element, sex, age, soil pH, depositional factors, cooking, skinning, weather, local flora and fauna all contribute to the overall picture of the post-depositional bone attrition. In essence bone preservation is site specific, and a general 'one size fits all' attitude accounts for none (Nicholson 1996).

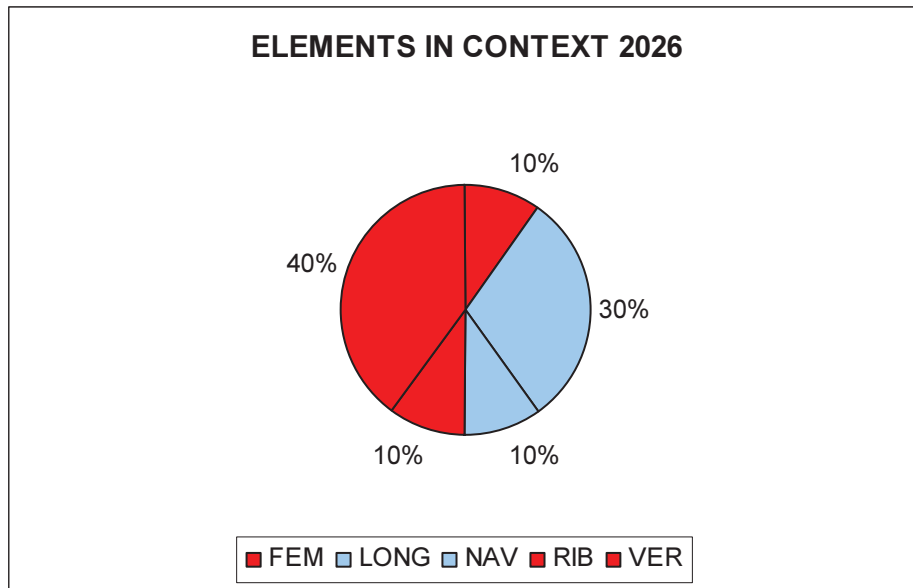
Although the pH of the soils at the site is not known, it is reasonable to presume from the fairly well preserved large mammal bones, that the soil is neutral or basic and that the lack of bird and fish remains may be due to the hand collected recovery rather than the bones not surviving. Sieving, either wet or dry, would have possibly increased the numbers of bones recovered, but this is a long and painstaking procedure and must be measured against the overall productivity and the fact that it also might add a considerable amount of unidentifiable fragments to the assemblage.

From the above it can be seen that comparative quantification methods such as the NISP and the MNI (presented above to conform with standard approaches, but possibly quite unrepresentative) can be misleading as they do not take into account the vast differentiation between sites that plays an important role in the preservation of the bones.

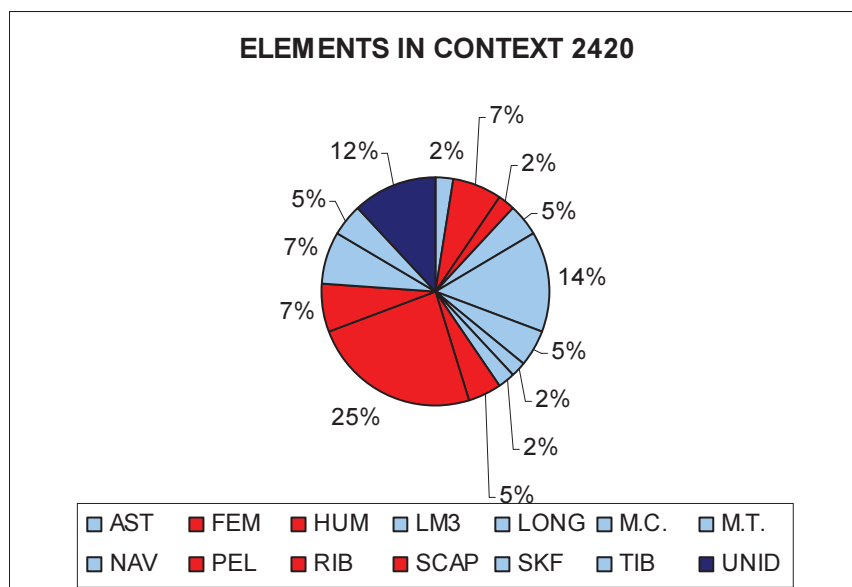
Breakdown of element representation

In context 2026, Area A, unfortunately most of the bones were impossible to identify beyond size level, but the proportions are somewhat different to the site as a whole. Medium sized bones are in the majority, with large in second place and there is a small but significant presence from a small mammal. From the element representation (see diagram) we can see that corporal bones i.e. bones close to the centre of the animal and bearing the most meat - outnumber the peripheral bones by a margin of 20%. From this one can infer that at least some people were getting reasonable cuts of meat and that these outnumbered the less appealing cuts (i.e. those with less meat on them). The diagram below is the representation of the bone elements in this context, the different elements are each represented, starting at twelve o'clock and proceeding clockwise but have been coloured due

to their location on the corporal- peripheral scale, red is corporal, light blue is peripheral and dark blue is unidentified. This colour coding will continue throughout this report.

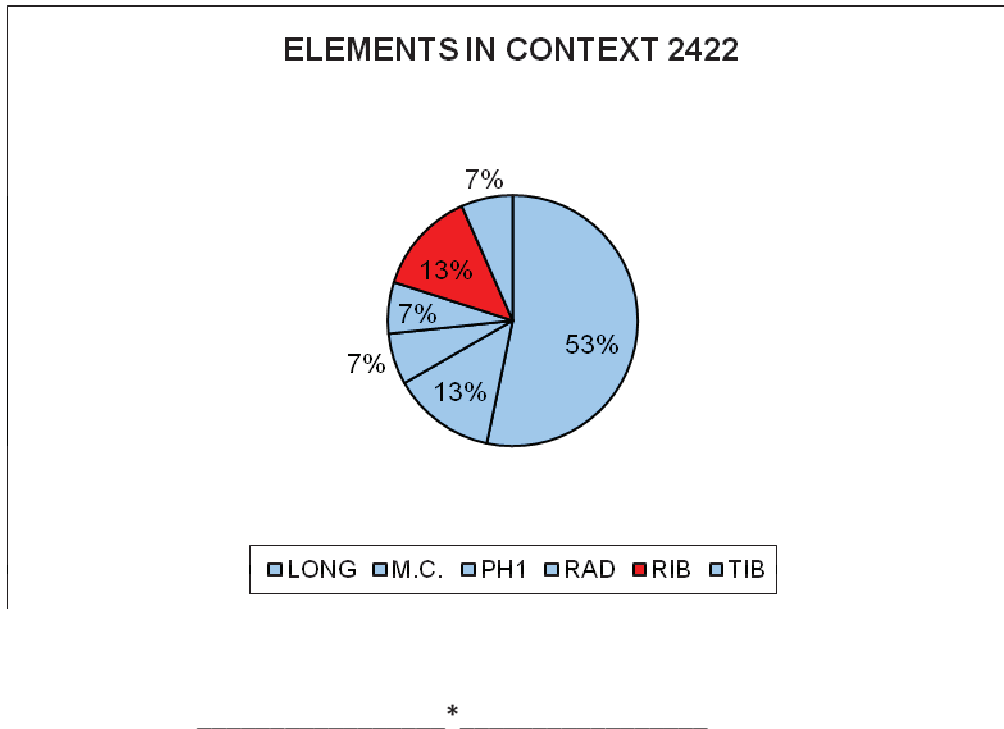


In context 2420, Area B, the proportional representations of the species is typical of the general norm for this site. Here large sized mammals account for 56% of the assemblage. The corporal-peripheral ratio is reasonably equal with corporal (C) equalling 46%, and peripheral (P) equalling 42%.

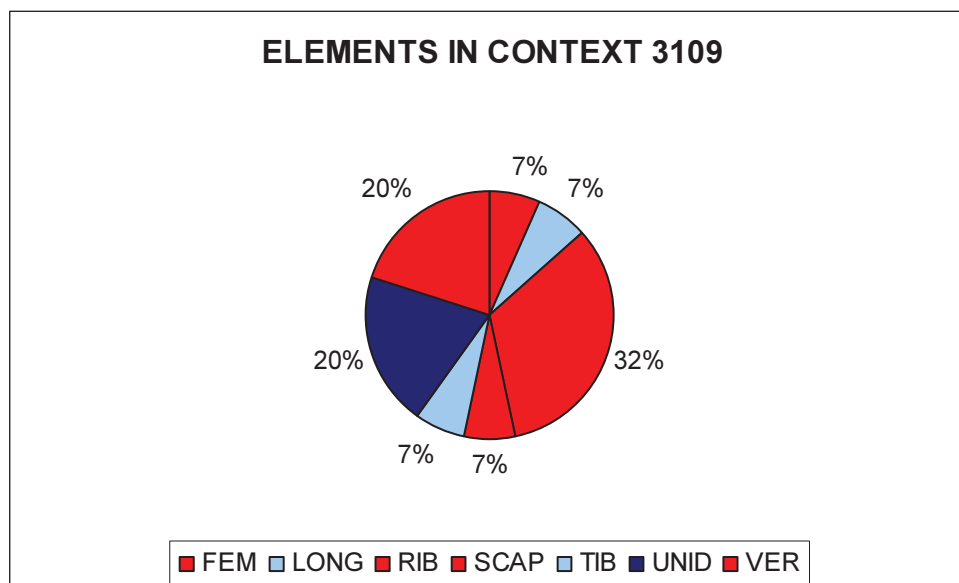


In context 2422, Area B, the vast majority of the species represented are large with 66% of the assemblage. This representation is slightly higher than the site as a whole and as well as this, the

element representation consists primarily of peripheral bones. This is one of the only contexts that have more peripheral than corporal bones represented. The only corporal bones recovered from this context are those of ribs, which while they can hold a lot of meat, can also be passed on as spare ribs which contain very little meat.

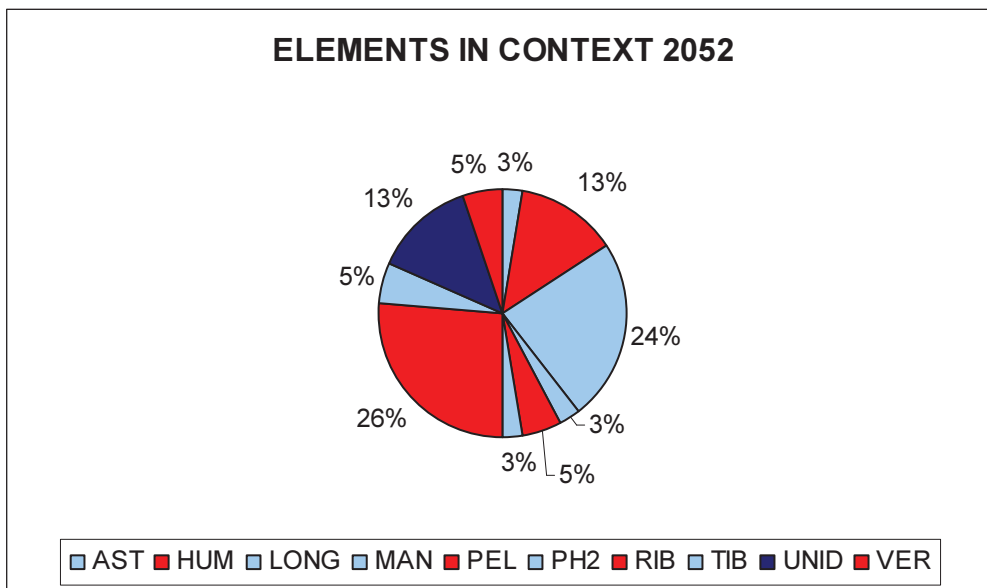


In context 3109, Area B, there is not much to separate the number of medium bones from that of large bones. However what can be seen across both size groups is that they were primarily used for their corporal components. Only 14% of the assemblage is peripheral, while 66% of the bones come from corporal parts of the body. This indicates that the rich parts of the meat were used and so it might imply that some wealth was present in whatever social unit produced this assemblage.



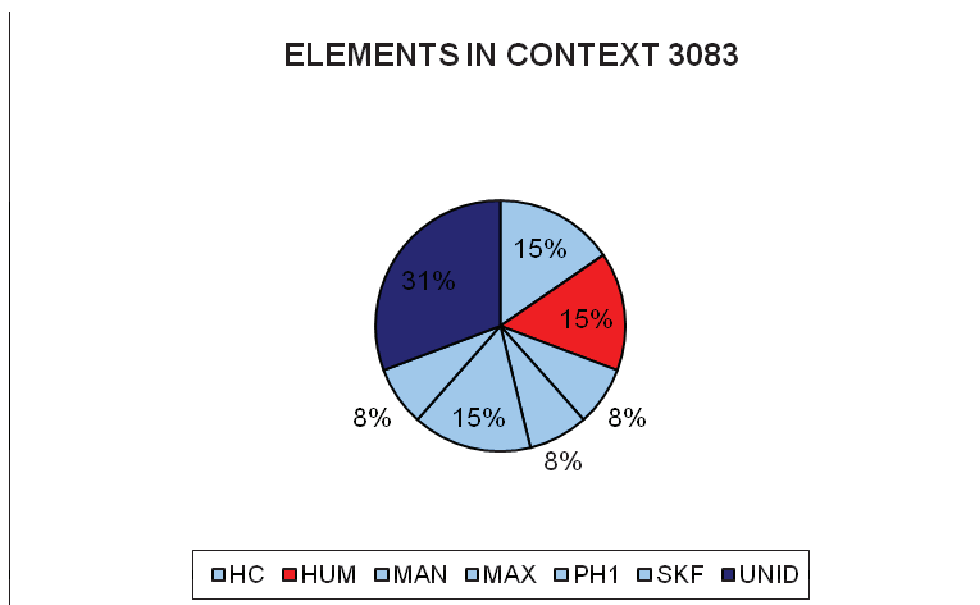
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In context 2052, Area A, there are more medium sized bones present, this is coupled with the fact that corporal bones outnumber peripheral bones, 49% to 38% of the context assemblage.

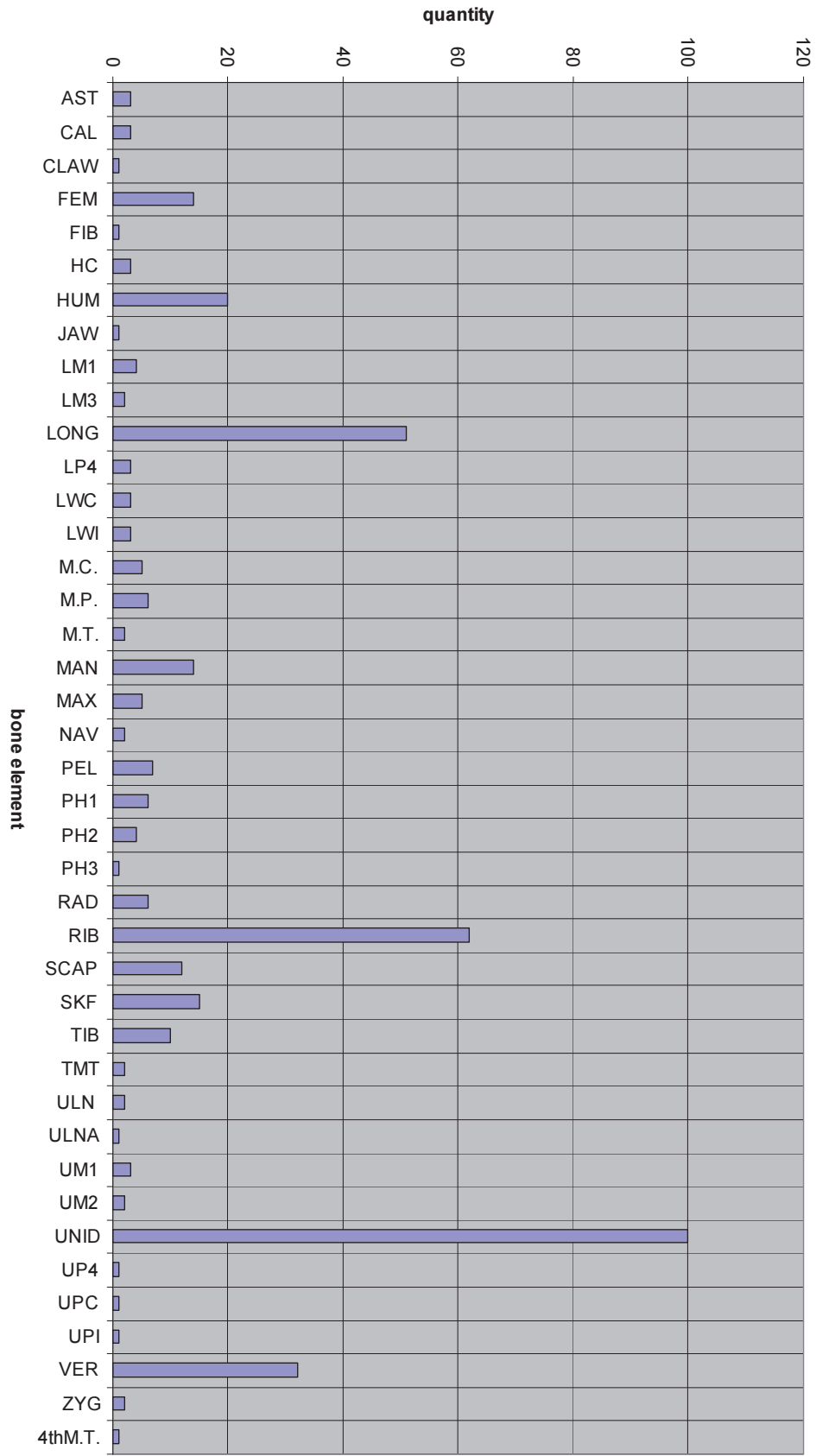


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In context 3083, Area B, medium is the dominant size of bone. In contrast with the trends of the other contexts in this assemblage, peripheral rather than corporal elements dominate. Corporal bones account for just 15% of this assemblage, all of which are *humeri*.



*



Representation of elements over the entire site

Butchery evidence

Social status is one of the key questions concerning the assemblage. However interpretation is dependent on a degree of subjective analysis. While certain areas like Area B in Phases 1/2 contain most of the exotic species such as the deer and geese, and so can be tentatively be assigned 'wealthy' status, other areas have no such defining features. Analysis of the bone element representation, whilst useful, also has its pitfalls. Although low meat bearing bones are generally considered of lower status, this is not necessarily definitive, for even today the wealthy eat otherwise unappealing pieces because they have been culturally defined as having a high status. A prime example of this is foie gras (liver, as a form of offal, would generally be perceived as low status; foie gras however is the opposite and is consumed by the wealthy as a form of conspicuous display). This example emphasises the potential difficulty in interpreting bone assemblages (although offal itself is not archaeologically detectable!).

Given the evidence over the whole site it can be seen that the site reflects something of a cross section. There is evidence of both rich and poor given the species and element representation, and given the evidence of butchery it can be deduced that the animals were used for meat (not ruling out possible secondary product functions as well). The breakdown for the butchery patterns can be seen in the table below:

Cattle:

Astragali	2/3 have butchery patterns 12a and 14a, (using Lauwerier's 1988 criteria). Considering that these were both left elements, this pattern was probably a butchery practice.
Femora	2/3 show signs of butchery on the shaft of the bone. This might indicate that this was a possible method used in butchery to make it easier to manage a long bone that is otherwise difficult to process. 2/3 also shows signs of cut marks on both the proximal and distal ends.
Humeri	this bone shows little evidence of butchery on the shaft but a concentration on the proximal and distal ends of the bone. There is some correspondence between the butchery indicating that there was some form of standardisation.
Metapodials	show signs of the cleaving of the bone down the medial of the bone.
Pelvis	shows butchery on the ventral side with a cut through the acetabulum on the caudal side.
1 st Phalange	shows lateral chop through the medial length.
2 nd Phalange	shows a chop on the proximal epiphysis.
Radii	shows cut marks on the medial side of the proximal end.
Scapula	shows a range of butchery marks including: a distal end chop on the caudo-lateral side of the distal articulation, a distal chop on the processus coracoideus or cranial side of the articulation and a distal cut on the distal side of the margo thoracalis, a distal caudal chop on the distal end of the spina, a distal caudal chop with the spina cut off from the distal side and the distal end of the spina and the cranio-lateral side of the distal articulation severed.
Skull fragments	a dorsal chop, with a hole in the aboral part of the frontale.
Tibia	with the distal end sagittally cut through.

One femur and one metacarpal also displayed signs of dog gnawing.



Figure 5.6, this is an example of the butchery documented on the astragali.

Photograph taken by Author

Sheep/goat:

Humeri	the only evidence of butchery on sheep/goat was on the humerus and was a chop and cut on the lateral side of the distal end of the diaphysis, which occurred on two separate bones.
--------	---

There was also evidence of dog gnawing on one metacarpal.

Pig:

1 st Phalange	there was only one bone with evidence of butchery, which was a chop on the axio-volar side and a cut on the distal half of the volar side
--------------------------	---

From the butchery and species representation we can deduce that this was a mixed economy site with a range of social statuses. Both poor and wealthy economic consumption are represented.

Medieval Cuisine

Everyday food was governed by the person's status within society. The literary sources indicate beef and pork as the most commonly consumed meat; however from the archaeological record the primary meats were beef or mutton (Sykes 2006, 65), depending on location, with pig in third place (Albarella 2006). The low representation of pork in the archaeological record could be because pork was often preserved (salted, smoked, or both) and so was not necessarily left on the bone and would not be as archaeologically visible.

Chickens and geese were common to all levels of society (Serjeantson 2006, 131), being easy and inexpensive to rear. However consumption of wild fowl was of higher status and more often seen

among the upper echelons of society (Serjeantson 2006, 131). Wild animals in general were more prestigious and were more often associated with the upper class, whose diet also consisted of larger proportions of pork, poultry, fish and game than the lower class (Sykes 2006, 71). What was served on the table of the upper classes was influenced by power relationships with the source of the animal, the product of which was a complex interlinked but discrete economic system and was also constrained by the need for certain secondary products such as wool, milk and traction (O'Connor 1989, 21). This provides pitfalls within archaeological interpretation as the purpose of the animal is often difficult to establish purely by the presence of bones. The distance which the food had to travel was again another marker of status (Sykes 2006, 65) and is influenced by the economics of the market at that time.

Determining the economic and social status of various households or a particular location is difficult and is subject to interpretation (or misinterpretation). What is often agreed is that the presence of a diverse species range is a clear indication of wealth, while large amounts of a few species such as cattle, sheep/goat and pig are a classic indicator of poverty. Bone elements of the species are also important to ascertain social status as the prime cuts are often saved for the wealthiest client (e.g. Albarella 2006; Sykes 2006; Ijzereef 1989).

Conclusion

From the overall review of the finds and interpretation we can deduce something of the basic economy of the site, although variations between areas and between phases can only be hinted at given the relatively low sample sizes. From the animal remains it is clear that we are dealing with animal consumption as evidenced by the butchery marks found on the bones and that there was a mix of both everyday and conspicuous consumption. The vast majority of butchery evidence relates to cattle, with only two bones presenting signs of butchery in the sheep/goat category and only one pig bone displaying signs of butchery.

As noted above, it is difficult to say with any certainty what was deemed luxurious food (for further discussion see Eryvynck *et al.* 2003). However the presence of both deer and geese provides some indication of conspicuous consumption as these would have been difficult to obtain.

As is evident from figure xxx above and the overall species distribution by phase, large mammals are more numerous within the entire site assemblage. This conforms to the normal patterns for the medieval period, with cattle and sheep in the majority, while pig brings up the rear. There is a range of bone elements represented implying that there was a range of social statuses represented within the deposition. Over the whole site there are more peripheral bones than corporal bones. This would be logical as only a relatively small number of elite or wealthy households can be sustained within a certain area and these will always be outnumbered by the poor (Sullivan 2004). In the overall distribution of elements above we can see that the most abundant element represented was the various long bones and that there was a substantial amount of feet and head bones (mandible, maxilla, teeth etc.), which indicate that the entire carcass was being used.

As discussed above the taphonomic conditions of the site greatly influence any interpretations that can be made. However if we are to take the contexts as reasonably complete and with minimal cross contamination, we can see that there is a range of activities that led to the eventual deposition. The differentiation within the assemblage can be construed in two ways 1) as a product of social status and ethnicity or 2) as a result of changing social organisation and the increase of wealth over time (Driver 2003, 250). Given the overall heterogeneity of the assemblage it is reasonable to presume that since the wealth-associated faunal remains (i.e. the deer and geese) are relatively few in number, we may infer that we are dealing with two distinct social classes, wealthy and poor, rather than any radical change in status of the site over time.

The processing of the bones provides us with more evidence for these distinctions. With the major domesticates, a larger proportion was found to be very fragmented indicating that they were heavily processed to exploit as much as possible, whereas the upper class faunal remains were found to be much more complete, having undergone much less processing to reach the dining table. This observation applies not only to domestic and exotic goods but also suggests that different sized animals may have been butchered and disposed of in different ways (Halstead *et al.* 1978), separating kitchen refuse from consumption refuse (Gautier 1987). The differentiation between kitchen and consumption refuse lies predominately in processing of the food remains, kitchen remains are still undergoing the transformation from 'nature' to 'culture' and any faunal remains are by products of this. Consumption remains however have already been transformed into 'culture' and any of these remains would show indications of the social occasion that created them (i.e. a feast, social gathering etc.)

Therefore using the above theoretical basis the site at King's Street, Derby would appear to be a communal deposition site that was used by both the rich and the poor within the local area.

In closing the discussion of this site, it is worthwhile to once again consider the importance of this relatively small faunal assemblage. Although the assemblage is small, a considerable amount of information can be gathered nonetheless, not just about the site in question but of a broader interpretation of that period in history. As has been shown above, even given the limitations of a modest assemblage collected under sub-optimal conditions, one can deduce much more than the fact that all the major domesticates were represented. Animal bones are rarely if ever ideally preserved, (see Nicholson 1996 for an example of the procedures taken to ensure complete recovery in an experimental site). Issues of recovery and preservation will therefore intrude even under research excavation conditions and are therefore central to all faunal analyses. It is therefore in the very nature of osteozoarchaeology to be forced to interpret the bones the best we can in the knowledge that some data are compromised and take into consideration what might have been lost due to taphonomic factors.

Glossary

Astragalus – AST (abbr.) = ankle bone
Calcaneus – CAL (abbr.) = heel bone
Claw – CLAW or known as a talon
Femur – FEM = thigh bone
Fibular – FIB = calf bone
Horn Core – HC
Humerus – HUM = upper arm bone
Jaw – JAW
Lower 3rd molar – LM3
Lower 1st molar – LM1
Long – LONG
Lower 4th premolar – LP4
Lower canine – LWC
Lower incisor – LWI
Metacarpal – M.C. = located in the hand or front leg
Metapodial – M.P. = could be either a metacarpal or a metatarsal
Metatarsal – M.T. = located in the foot
Mandible – MAN = lower jaw
Maxilla – MAX = upper jaw
Navicular cuboid – NAV = located in the foot ankle area
Pelvis – PEL
1st Phalange – PH1 = toe bone
2nd Phalange – PH2 = toe bone
3rd Phalange – PH3 = toe bone
Radius – RAD = forearm or front leg
Rib – RIB
Scapula – SCAP = shoulder bone
Skull fragment – SKF
Tibia – TIB = 'shin bone' or lower back leg
Tarsometatarsus - TMT = bird lower leg
Ulna – ULNA = forearm or front leg
1st Upper molar – UM1
2nd Upper molar – UM2
Unidentified – UNID

4th Upper premolar – UP4

Upper canine – UPC

Upper incisor – UPI

Vertebra – VER

Zygomatic process – ZYG = bone just above the eye

4th Metatarsal – 4th M.T. (only applies to certain species such as dogs, cats and pigs)

Environmental assessment *Alison Wilson*

Introduction

This report provides an assessment of the environmental samples retrieved during the investigations. Contexts are listed below, with brief descriptions of the deposit from which the samples were recovered.

Method of assessment

For the purposes of initial assessment, one litre sub-samples were taken from soil samples from Area 10 of the excavation. In the laboratory the soil samples were first deflocculated using hydrogen peroxide and then wet sieved through 4mm, 2mm, 1mm and 300 μ stainless steel sieves. Once dry the retained fractions were examined using a x10 binocular microscope and the presence of environmental remains such as charcoal, plant remains and bone was noted and the quantity recorded, the results being displayed in the tables below. The finds were separated and stored in phials for further analysis if required.

Table 1: Environmental finds from Context 2057, Area 10.

Sediment description: Firm sandy silt, sometimes friable. Grey with red lenses and reddish brown with grey lenses. Occasional pebbles, frequent charcoal.

Sample volume (before sieving): 1 litre

Residue volume (before sorting): 135ml

Material	Quantity
>2mm Charcoal	43 small pieces
Charred Grain	10 fragments (indet.)
Bone	12 fragments (indet.)

Table 2: Environmental finds from Context 2061, Area 10.

Sediment description: Primary fill of the original ditch. Firm greyish-brown, silty clay, one large inclusion and frequent charcoal.

Sample volume (before sieving): 1 litre

Residue volume (before sorting): 110ml

Material	Quantity
>2mm Charcoal	11 small pieces
Charred Grain	2 bread wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i>) 1 fragment (indet.)
Bone	7 Fragments (indet.)

Conclusion

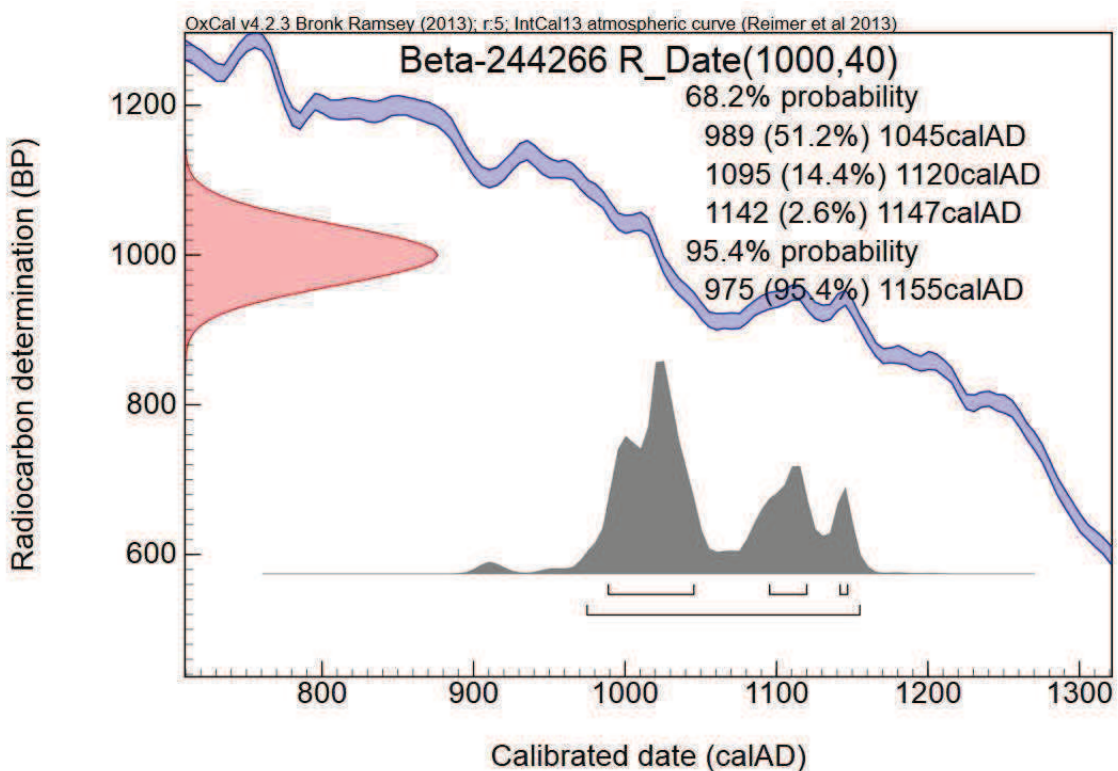
The material recovered from the two samples was in a poor state of preservation. Environmental remains included small, unidentifiable fragments of bone alongside charcoal and charred cereal grain fragments, including two bread wheat grains (*Triticum aestivum*), all of which would indicate medieval domestic refuse.

On the whole the assemblage was small and of little interpretive value; although there were charred grains in both samples, they were poorly preserved and present in very low concentrations. Therefore further analysis of these samples or others from similar deposits does not seem likely to be worthwhile from an archaeobotanical view point.

5. Scientific Dating

Radiocarbon date

A sample of charcoal was obtained from burnt timbers at the base of lime pit [3033]. This was submitted to Beta Analytic for radiometric dating (Beta-244266). A conventional radiocarbon age of 1000+/-40BP was determined. This determination was calibrated using OxCal version 4.2.3 and the IntCal13 atmospheric curve. At 2 sigma (95.4% probability) this gives a possible calendar date in the range 975-1155 AD. At 1 sigma (68.2%) the calibration curve gives intercepts at 989-1045 (51.2%), 1095-1120 (14.4%) and 1142-1147 (2.6%). The date range 989-1045 calAD has the greatest likelihood and has been adopted within this report, but although it is unlikely to fall much earlier, a somewhat later date remains possible.



6. Discussion and Conclusions

The 'Town Ditch'

Ditch [2072]/[2058] in Area A was at least 4.5m wide by 1.9m deep with a complex sequence of cutting and recutting. The earliest phases are dated to the late 10th to mid 12th century with the ditch backfilled and out of use by the 13th-14th century. The ditch ran northeast to southwest and possibly continues as [2420]/[2422] in Area C, considerably truncated but still 2.2m in width and 0.6m in depth and containing pottery of 10th-12th and 11th-13th century date. This feature may also be represented by the ditch identified (but not fully excavated) during evaluation and excavation by Birmingham Archaeology a short way to the northeast, to the rear of the King Street frontage, and dated to the 11th-12th century (Hewitson 2012, 23-24). Further to the south and west, a medieval ditch identified during watching-brief at Cathedral Road could represent a further continuation (Hunt and Gnanaratnam 2004 and see Figure 19 here).

The significance of Derby as an Anglo-Saxon centre is evidenced by the early Anglo-Saxon stonework (cross-shafts, sarcophagus, etc.) from St Alkmund's Church (Ralegh Radford 1976) and reference to the Mercian town (*Northworthig*) in early chronicles. A minster church from as early as the early 9th century is postulated and a circuit of defences assumed. The description of Derby as a *burgh*, and by implication the presence of defences around the town, dates back to the 9th century occupation by the Vikings/Danes and the incorporation of Derby into the Danelaw. The Anglo-Saxon chronicle records the fall of the army of Derby to Aethelfled in 917 with reference to fighting inside the gates of a fortification. It has been suggested that the Danes might have used the former Roman fort at Little Chester as their military headquarters, but the reference to Derby is clear (Stafford 1985, 48). However, it is far from clear what area this defensive fortification might have encompassed. No evidence exists that the medieval town was ever supplied with stone walls, but the existence of a town ditch is implied by reference within the 14th century Darley Abbey Cartulary to land '*iuxta fossatum ville Derb'*' (Darlington 1945, 38). Furthermore, the field north of Bridge Gate (a short way to the east) was known as *Altundichfeld* in the 13th century ('the old town ditch field': Cameron 1959, 454; Craven 2005, 38). It is possible that the ditch found here, and in these other investigations, is this northern town ditch forming a defence on the northern and western side of the town, crossing the higher ground between the River Derwent and the Markeaton Brook. On the evidence of the field name it was already known as the 'old' town ditch by the mid 13th century and certainly the excavations would indicate that this ditch was largely infilled by the time of these early documentary references. Why this ditch was slighted (or at least no longer maintained), remains unclear, unless it was just that the labour of maintenance was not thought worthwhile. To judge by Speed's map of 1610 the town had not expanded beyond this line at that date and even by the time of Burdett's 1767 map it had not proceeded much further.

Although a ditch of this scale, in this location, and at this early a date would certainly seem a candidate for the (or 'a') Town Ditch, its relationship to the site of St Helen's Oratory raises some questions. Reconstruction of the likely position and land-holding of the Oratory sits uncomfortably with a town ditch (or indeed any large boundary) in this area. The assumption has been that the Oratory, like the Dominican Friary and the nunnery of St Mary de Pratis, would have been established outside of the walls of the town (Page 1907, 46, 83) and that the presence of these institutions limited expansion of the town northwards and westwards (Hewitson 2012, 16). The former presence of the Oratory in this quarter seems to have remained known and Old St Helen's House supposed to have incorporated parts of the original structure (see above). However, no evidence of structures earlier than the 17th century was discovered during excavations at the junction of St Helen's Street and King Street (Hewitson 2012, 19-23). The discovery of extensive human remains in the early 19th century remains the clearest indication of the presence of the Oratory and associated church/chapel in this vicinity. If this is the case, then it would seem to imply

that St Helen's actually lay within the town and that its original holdings were much smaller than has been interpreted from Speed's 1610 depiction. The Priory and Hospital of St James lay similarly within the town just southwest of the market place, so its position need not surprise. As the original foundation was at the behest of a 'burgess of Derby, of the name of Towyne [Tovi], with the support of the greater part of the burgesses' (Page 1907, 83), perhaps a gift of land within, but on the edge of, the town is more likely.

The excavators interpreted ditch [2076] running just within the 'town ditch' as possibly a precinct ditch related to St Helen's Oratory. However, it seems likely that the town ditch formed the boundary of the precinct here and that these are effectively one and the same. It seems unlikely that there could have been any separate land ownership between the precinct boundary and the town ditch given the degree of overlap. A five metre wide town ditch may not have been deemed necessary after the 14th century (for whatever reason), but the property boundary presumably persisted and was marked by the later ditch.

If all of the area from the current line of St Helen's Street out to the town ditch did in fact lie within the precinct of St Helen's Oratory, then all of the activity recorded here during Phases 2 and 3 should relate to this institution. There is little to distinguish any ecclesiastical use from everyday secular activities (but most everyday activities may have been hardly distinguishable anyway). The sequences of intercutting pits attest to fairly intense use over several centuries but would not be atypical of mundane urban domestic and/or industrial processes. The material remains recovered dating to these periods is not conspicuously high status. The faunal assemblage (below, Section 4) is largely typical of everyday consumption of beef, mutton and pork. What evidence there is for higher status consumption, in the form of deer and wild fowl, amounts only to a few pieces. The ceramic assemblage (below, Section 3) is likewise typical of what might be expected within the town in that period. With the exception of the Stamford-type wares there is little evidence for traded material, the vast majority of the pottery originating in Derby/Nottingham and the hinterland. However, the unusual compartmented rectangular vessel from pit [2999], although probably of local manufacture, might perhaps have served to contain salt/pepper, perhaps again hinting at some higher status dining.

The Lime Pit [3033]

Although the presence of a thick deposit of lime, and indication of burning at the base of the pit, provide a good indication of the production and/or use of lime on, or in the vicinity of, the site in the early 11th century, it remains unclear what part this pit might have played in the process. Medieval lime kilns generally comprised an open-topped combustion chamber above which a vault of stone blocks would be built so that the limestone could be stacked above. This way the fuel would not be in direct contact with the charge of limestone and a good quality lime, unmixed with ash, could be produced (Smith 2011). Although it would not be unusual for the hearth to be the only part of the lime kiln to survive, this pit lacks any sign of stoke- or flue-holes which would have been necessary for the maintenance of the fire, which would have to burn for several days. Nor is there any evidence for lining or support for any superstructure.

This pit predates the known establishment of St Helen's which might have included mortared stone buildings and lime was necessary for a number of other processes (e.g. in tanning) as well as for the production of mortar. However, arguments have been made for the earlier existence of a chapel to St Helen, on the basis of the number of priests recorded in the town at Domesday (Hewitson 2012, 17). Timber was giving way to stone in the construction of churches during the 10th and 11th centuries (Morris 1989, 303; and cf St Alkmund's Church: Raleigh Radford 1976) so that it remains possible that these activities relate to the earliest establishment of the chapel, even if land was only gifted for the establishment of the Oratory at a somewhat later date.

The density of intercutting pits in the centre of Area B indicates sustained activity over several centuries, although the nature of this remains far from clear. The degree of post-medieval and modern truncation meant that an overall site stratigraphy could not easily be developed. As seen above, it is plausible that the site belonged to the chapel, and later Oratory, of St Helen throughout this period of activity. In any case, no structural remains were identified within any of the medieval phases and current understanding of the development of the medieval street pattern would place us far from any street frontage, so that activity within the precinct of St Helen's perhaps remains the most likely interpretation.

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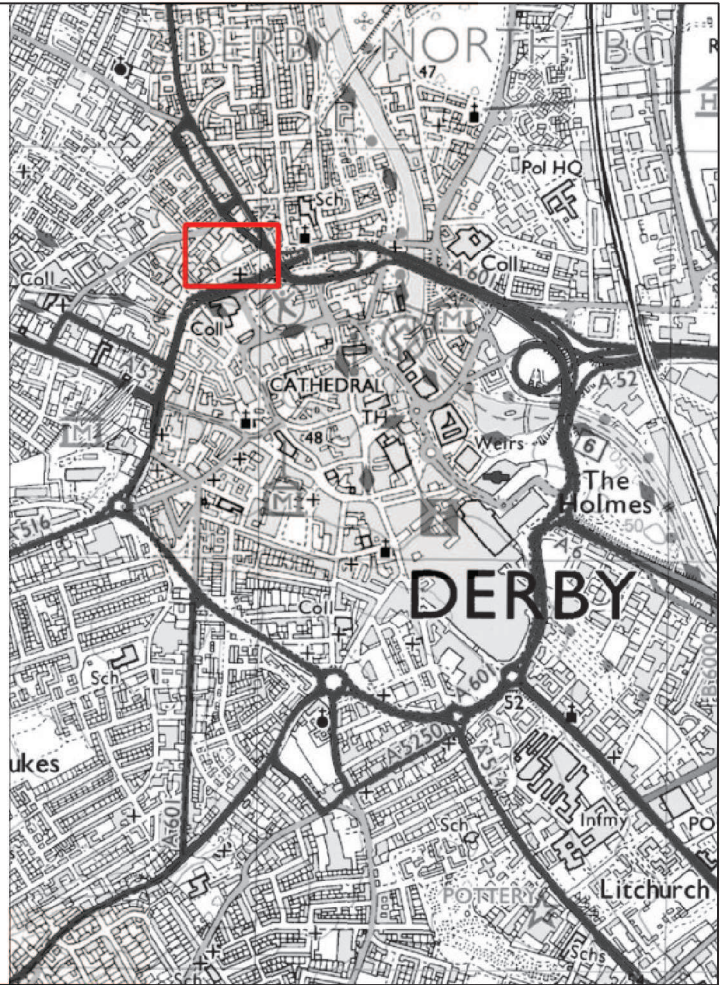
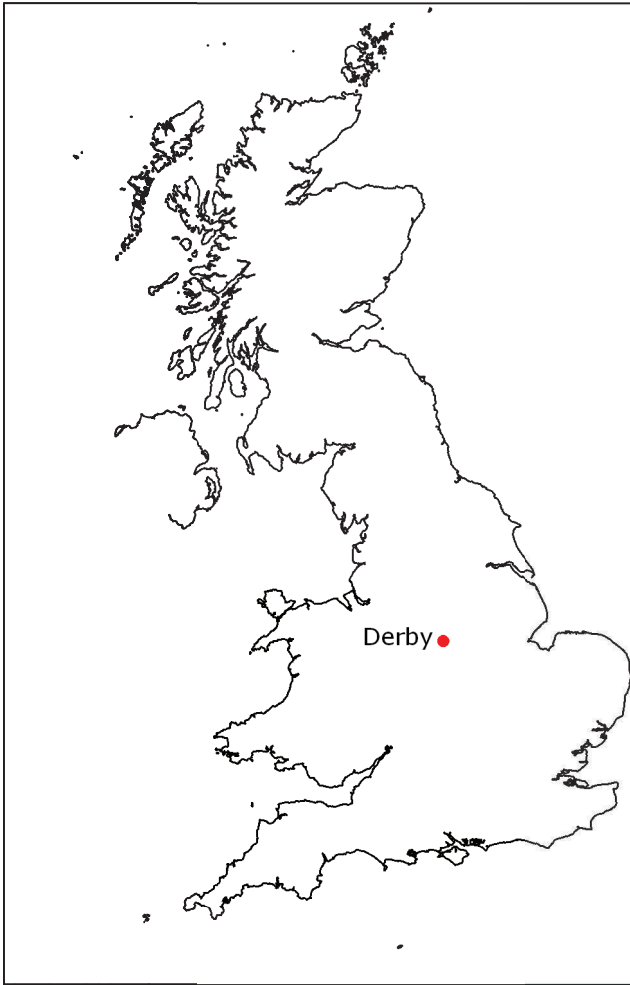
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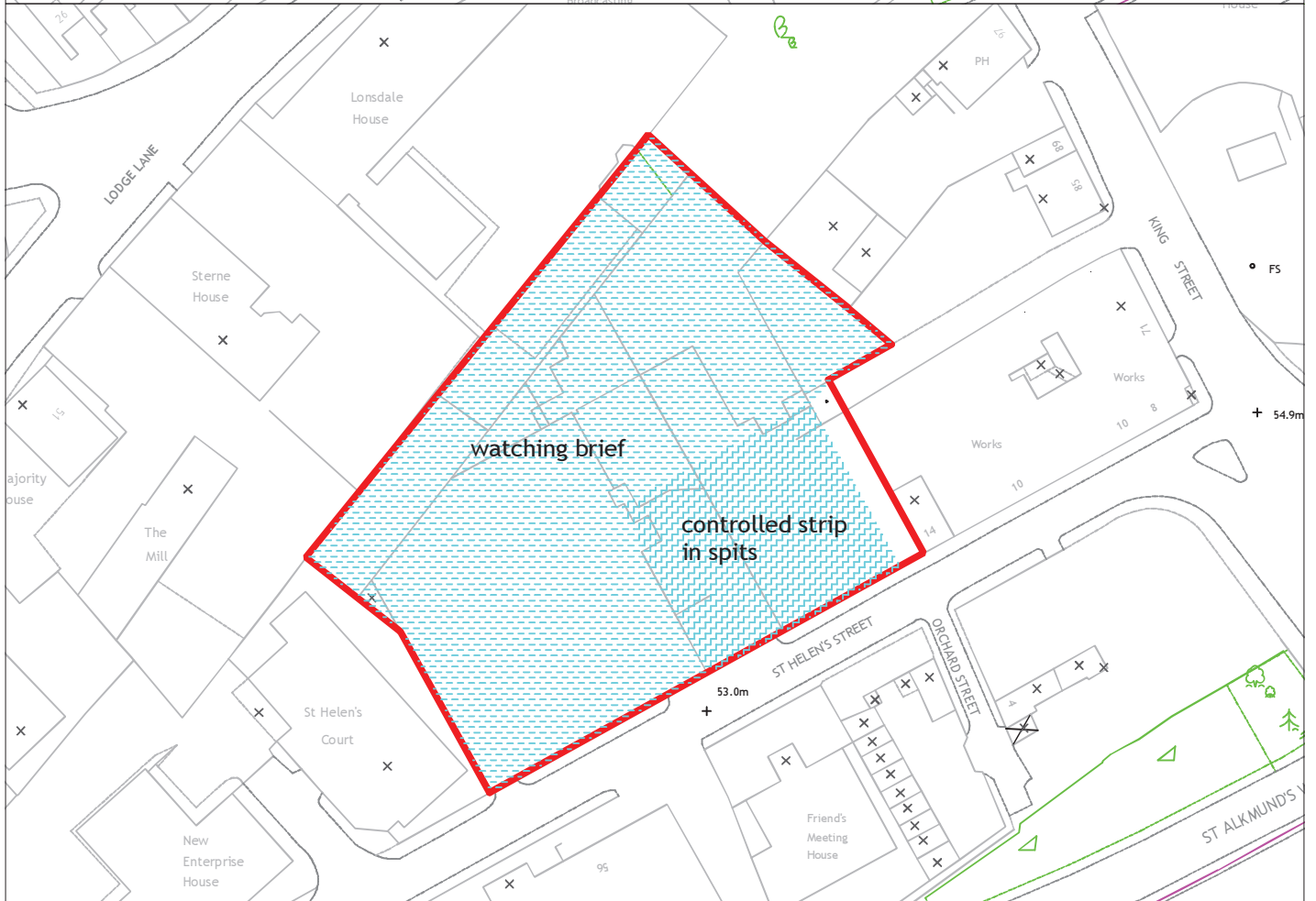
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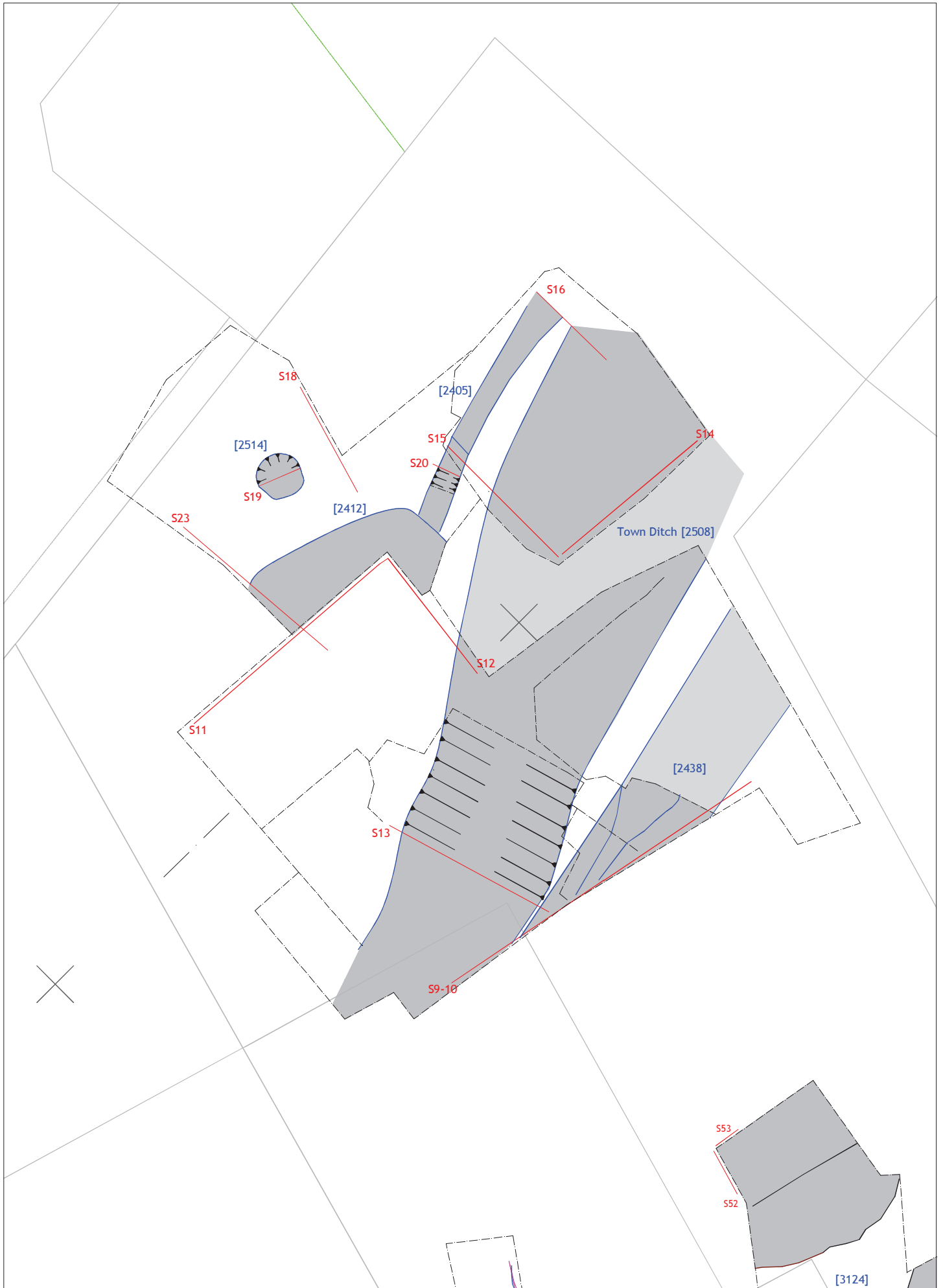
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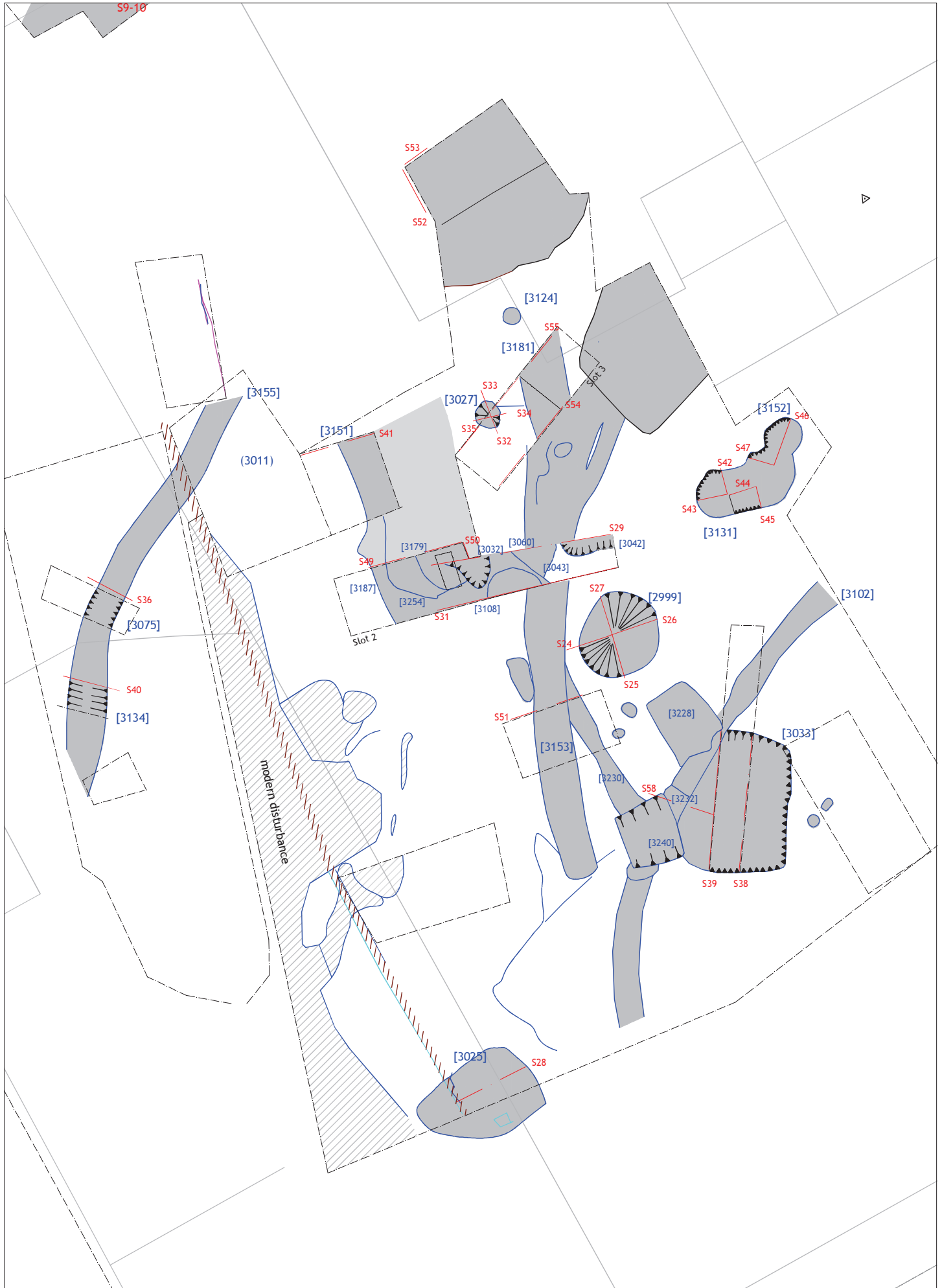




DKS Derby King Street
Figure 2 Location of evaluation trenches and mitigation areas
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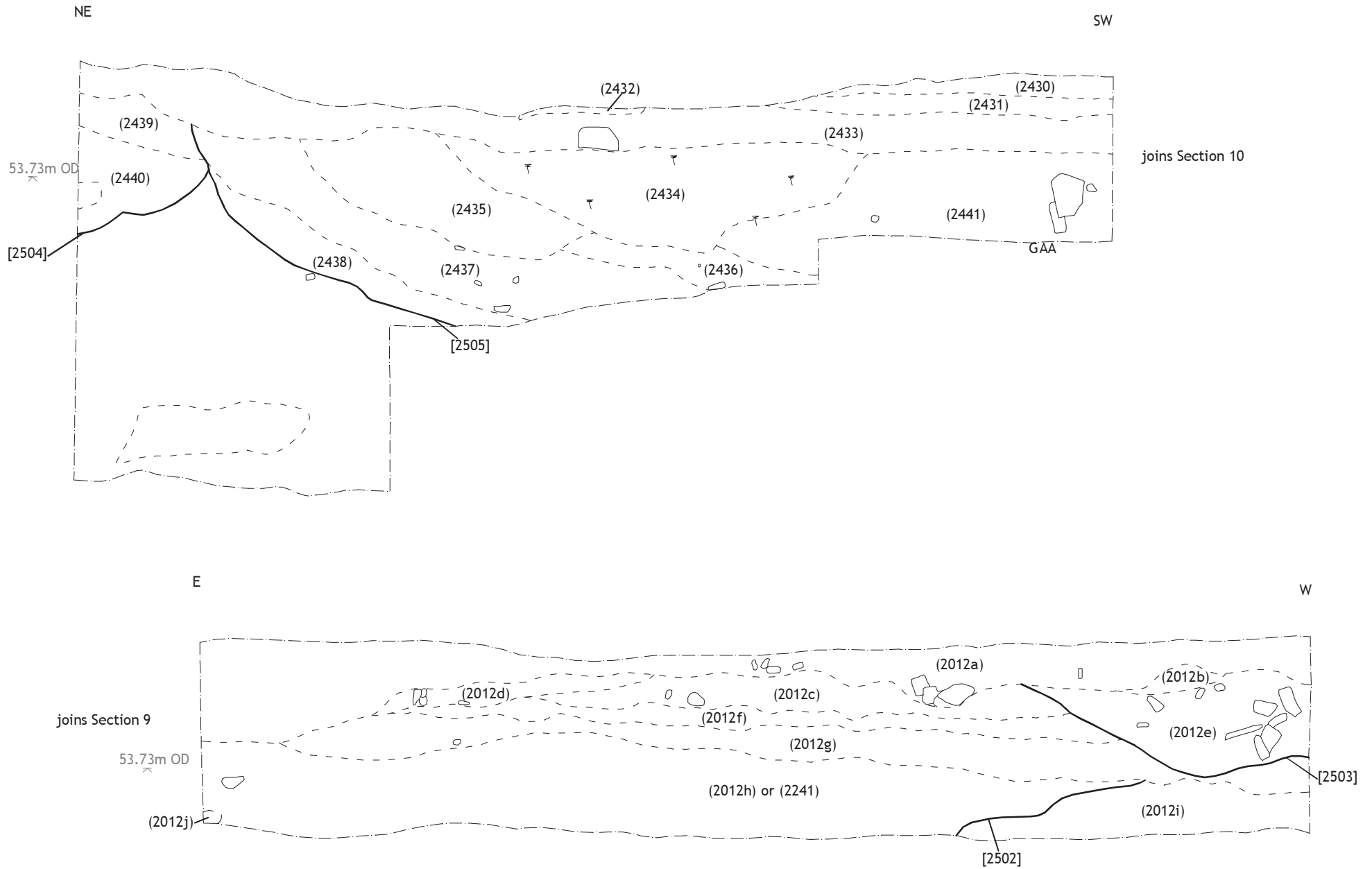


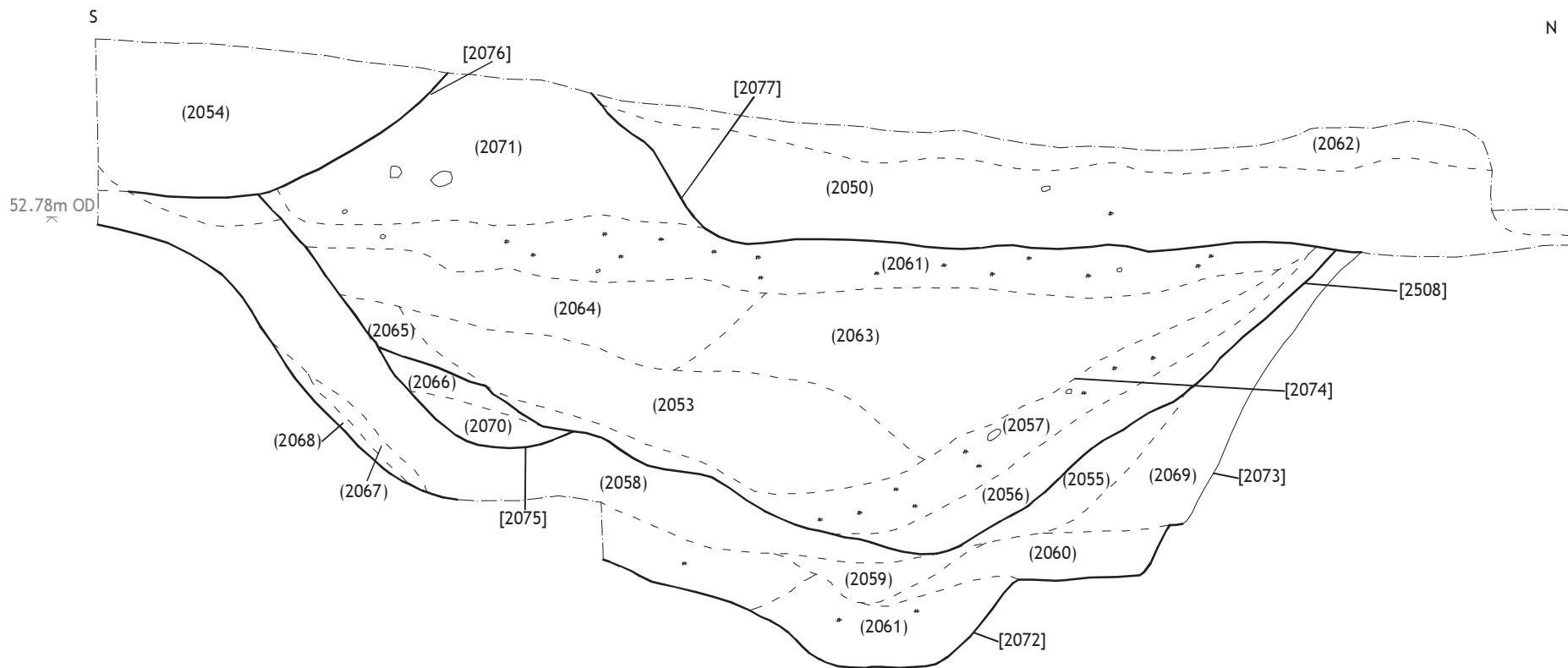



 DKS Derby King Street
 Figure 4 Area A post-excavation plan and key to sections
 Scale at A3 1:100



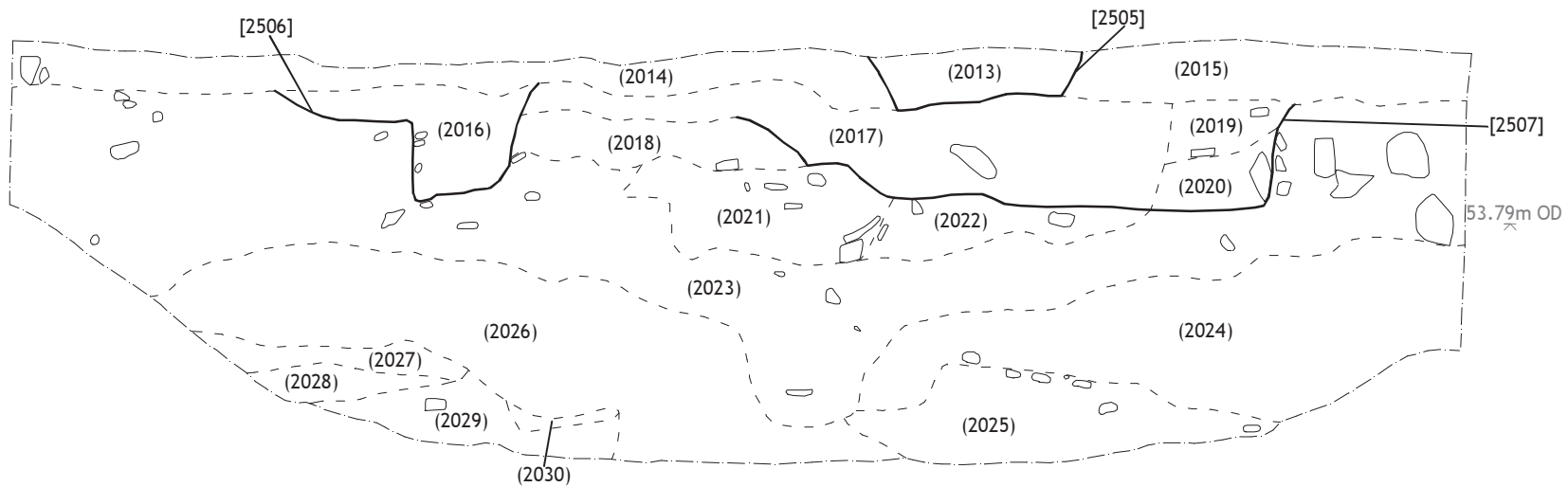

 DKS Derby King Street
 Figure 5 Area B post-excitation plan and key to sections
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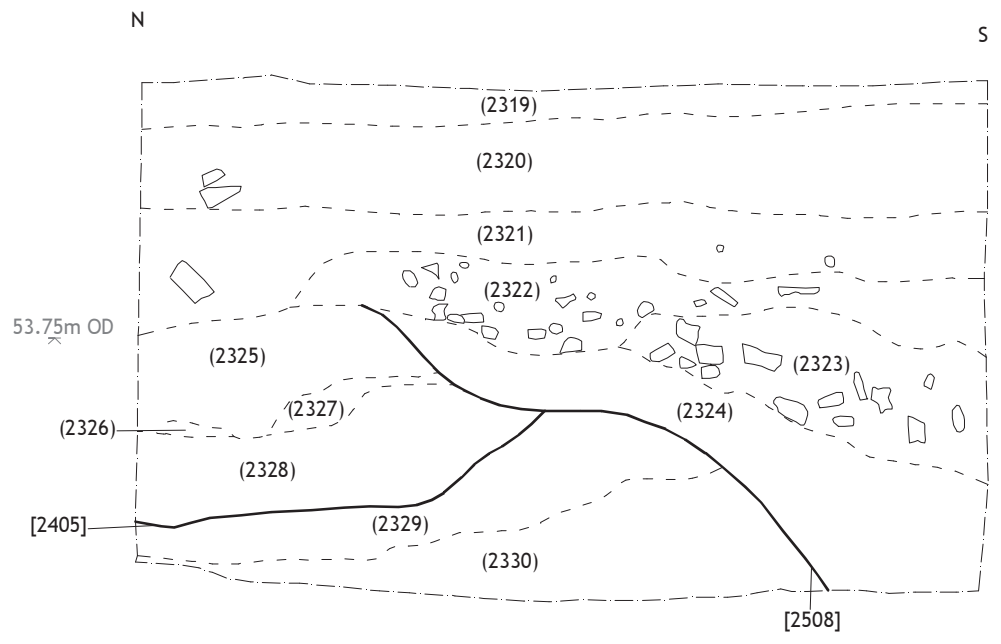
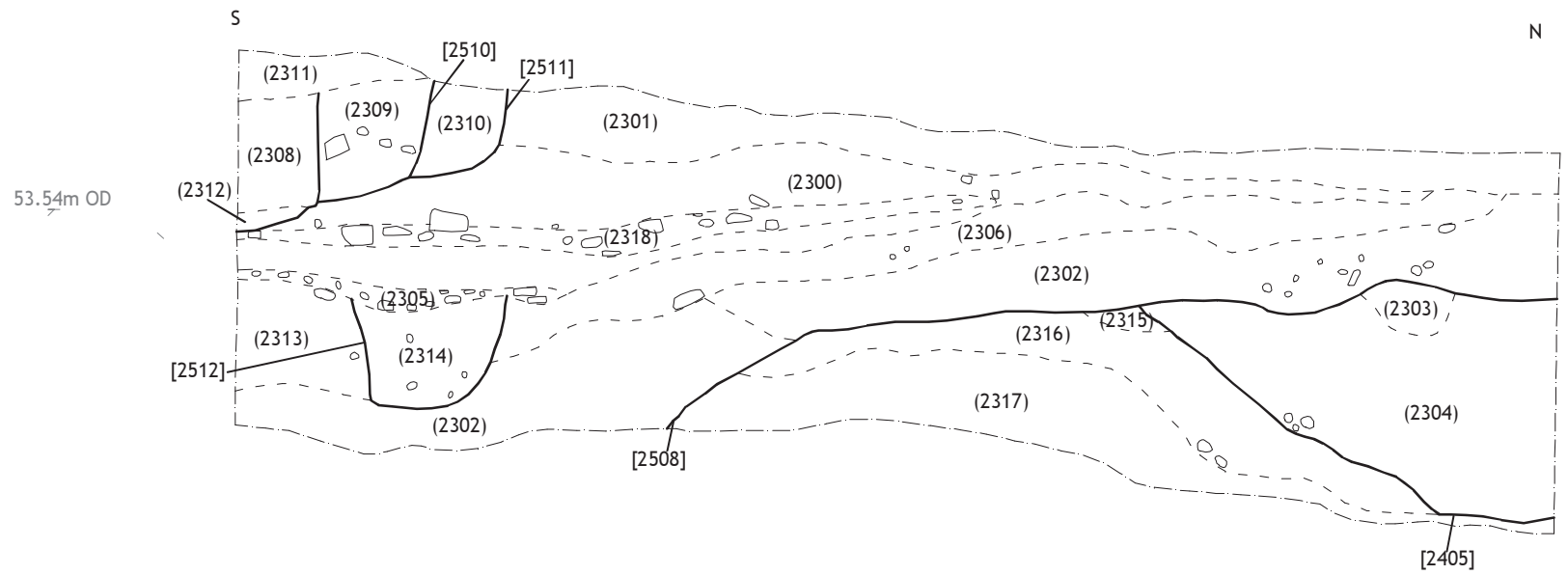


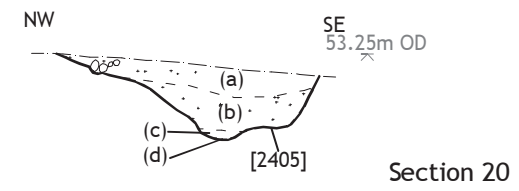
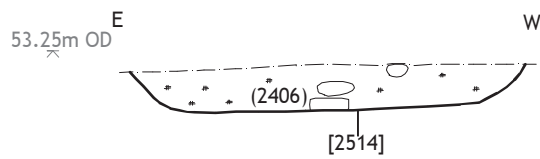
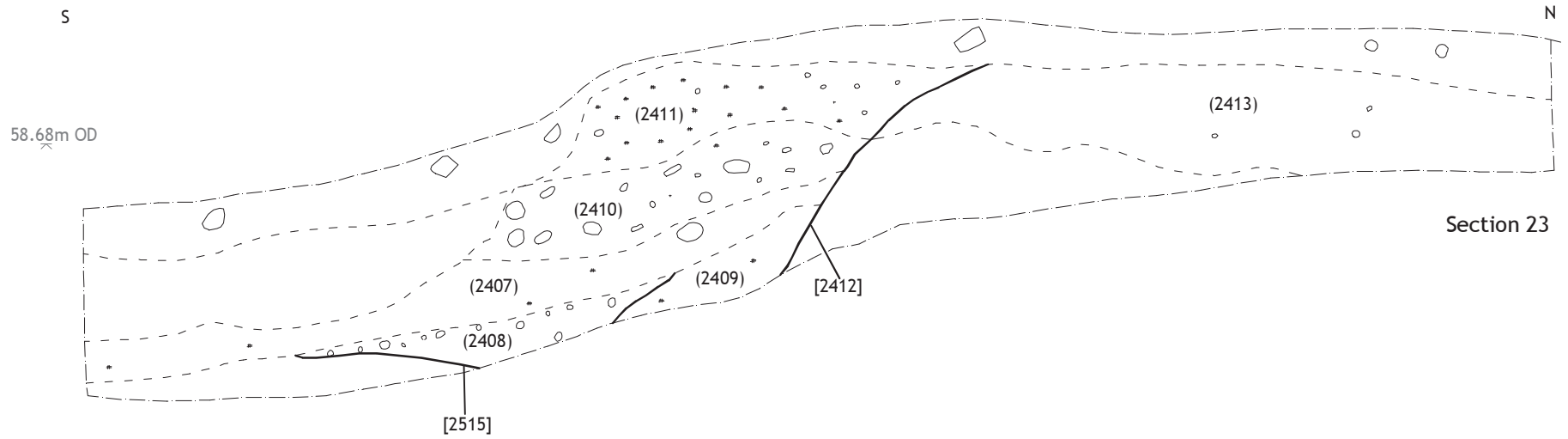


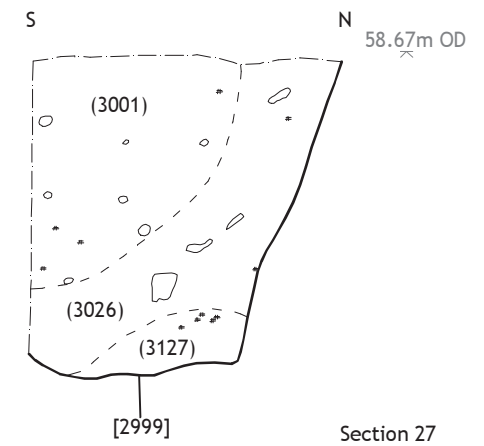
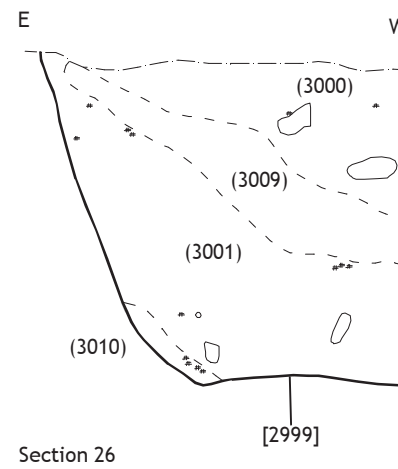
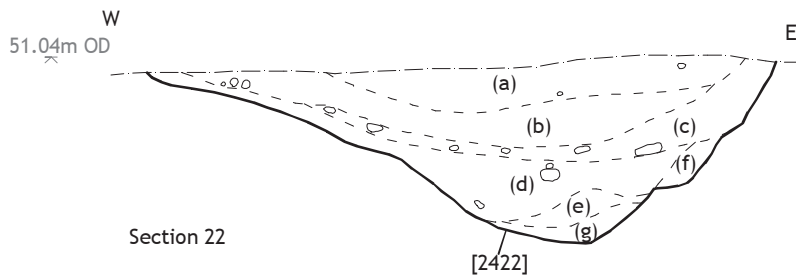
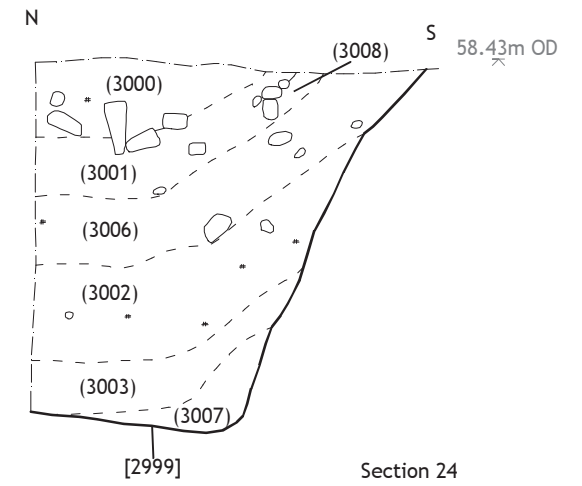
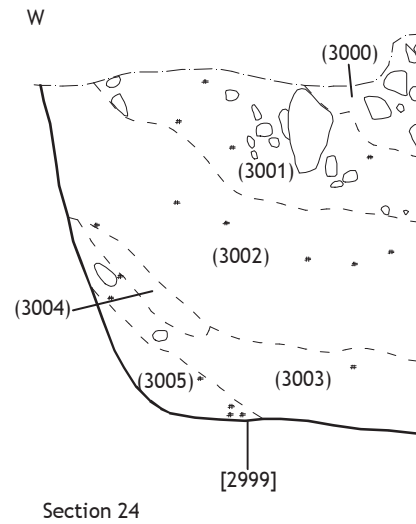
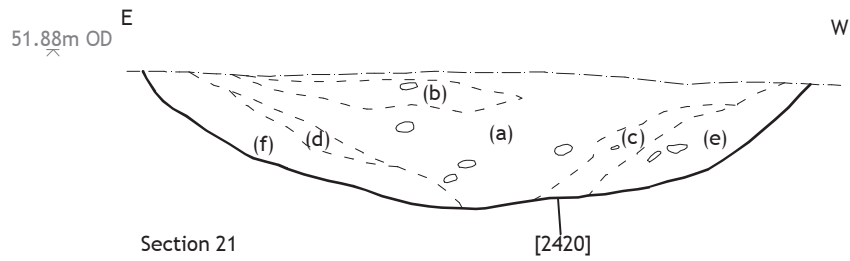
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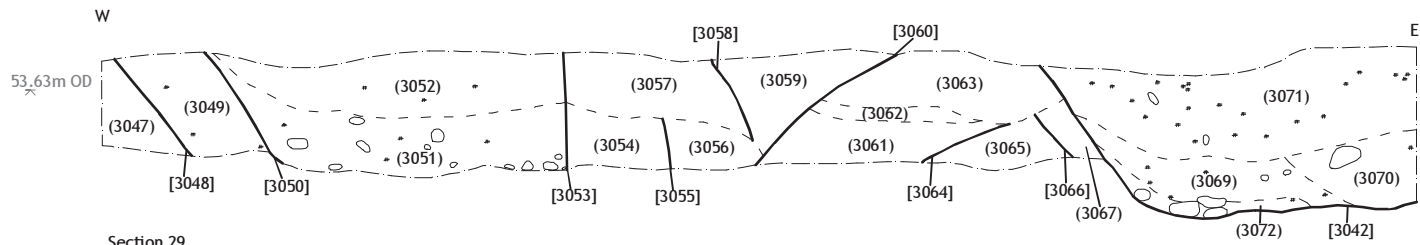
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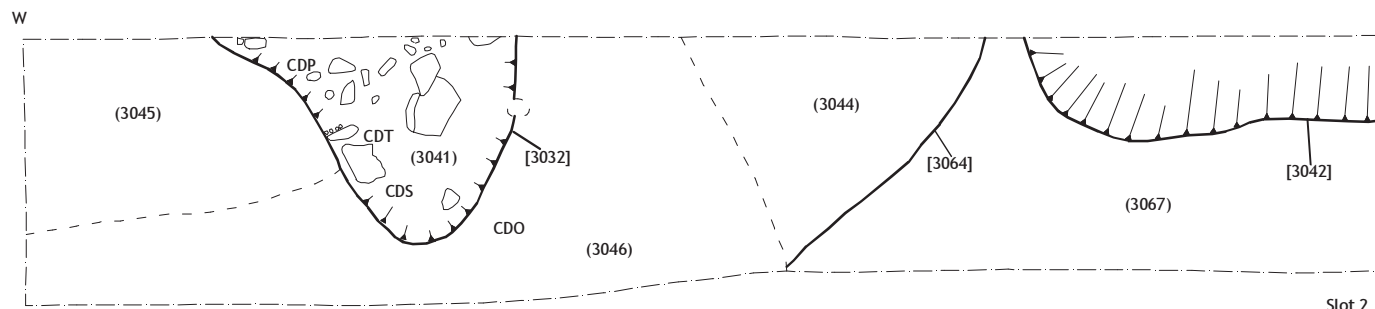




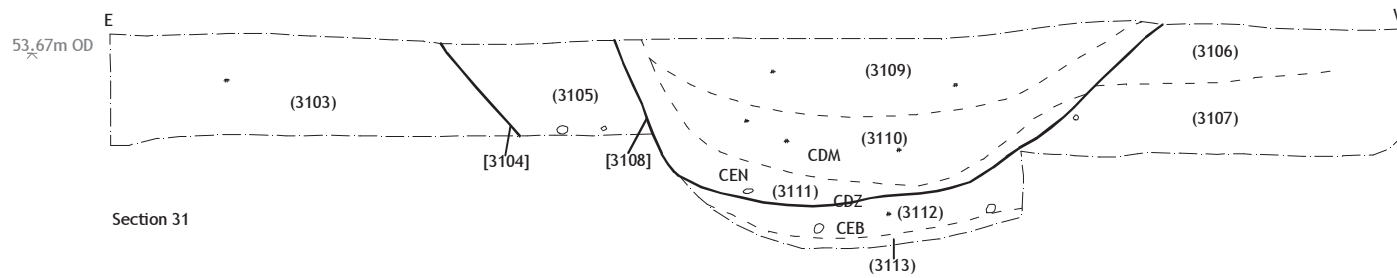




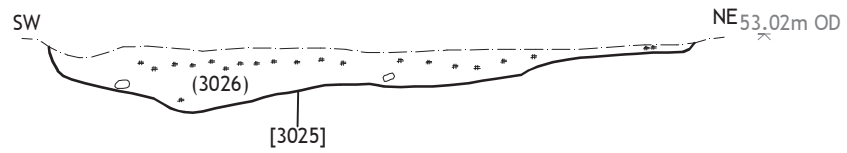
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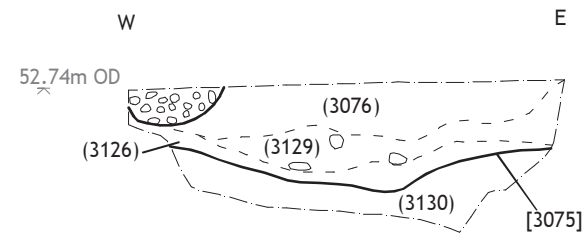
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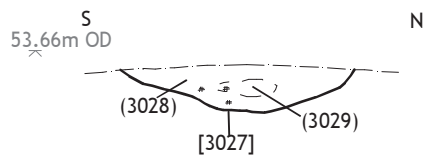
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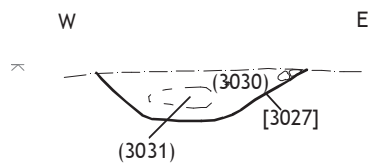
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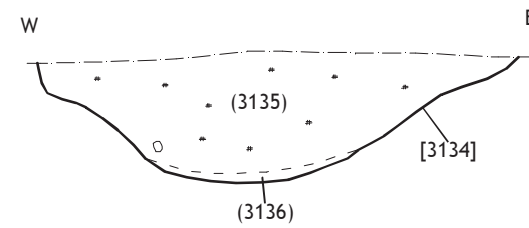
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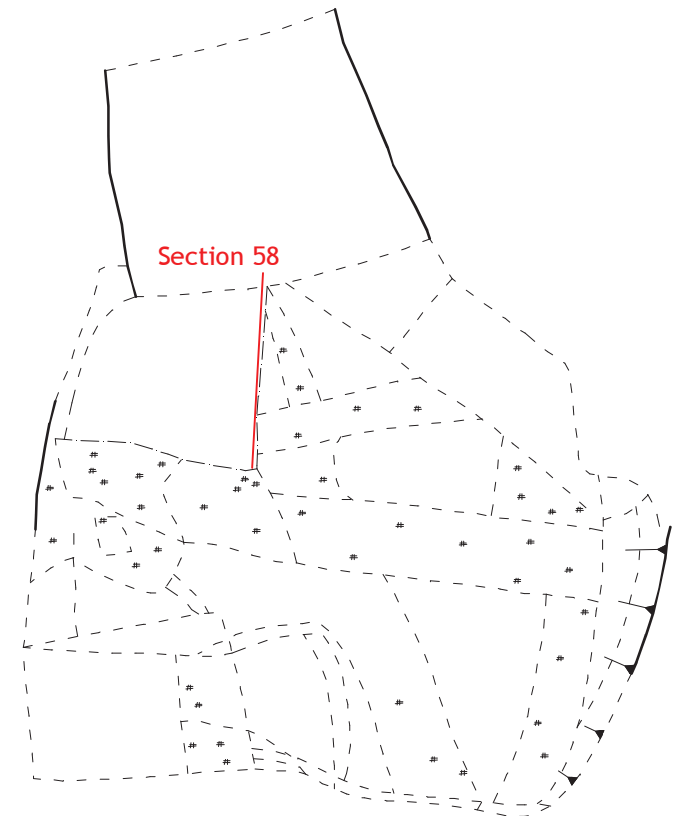
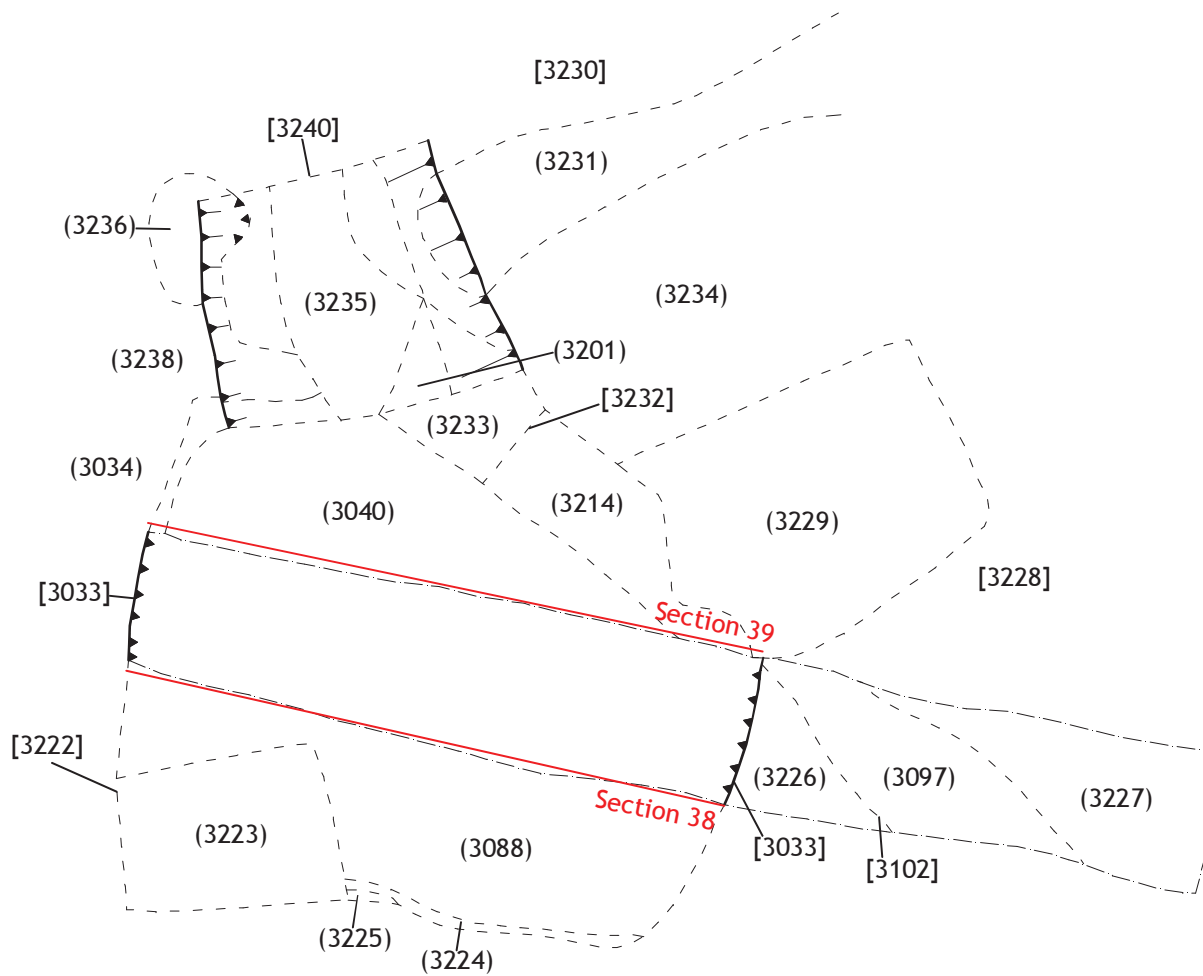
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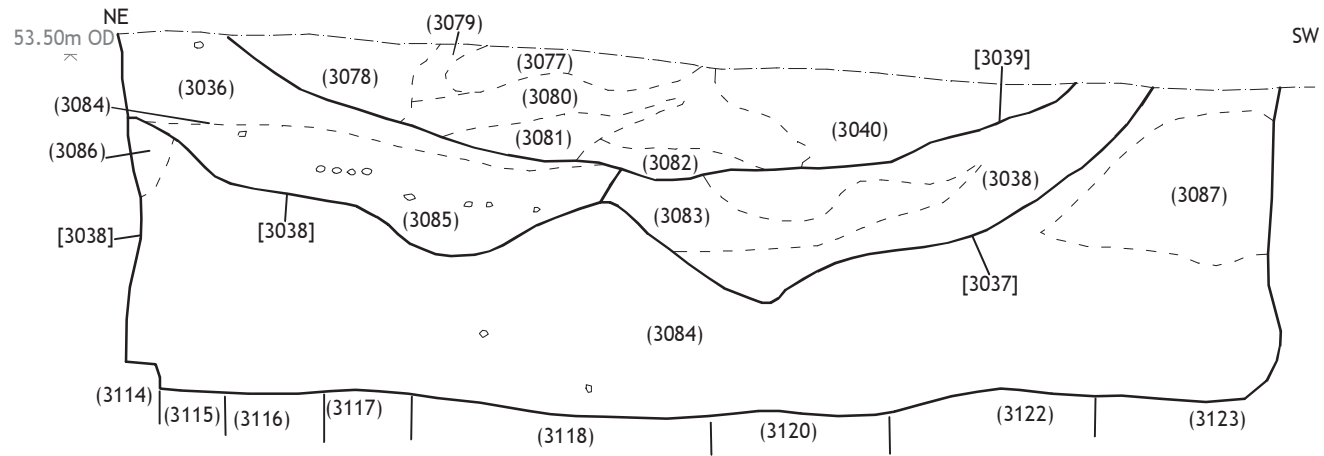
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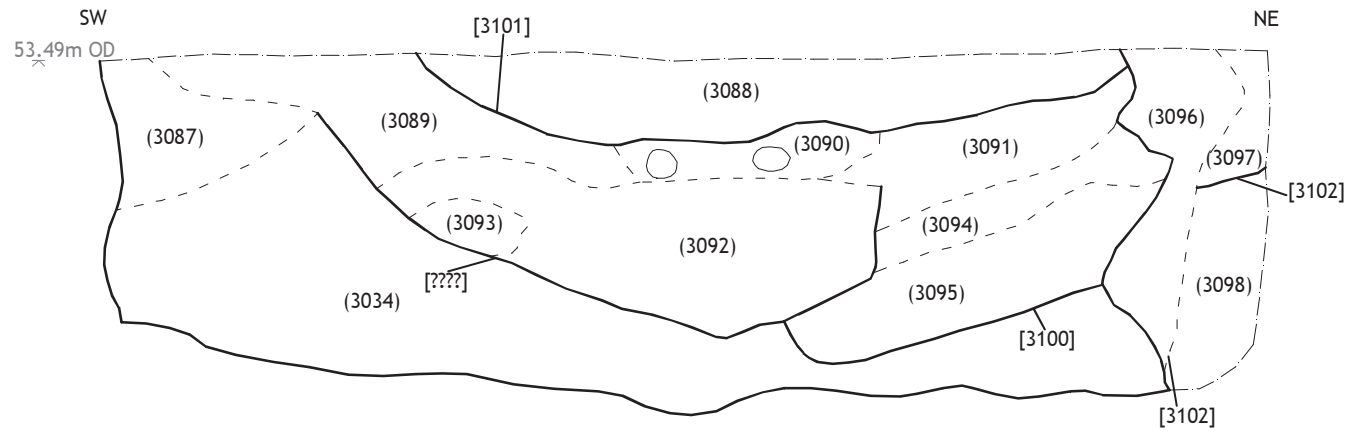
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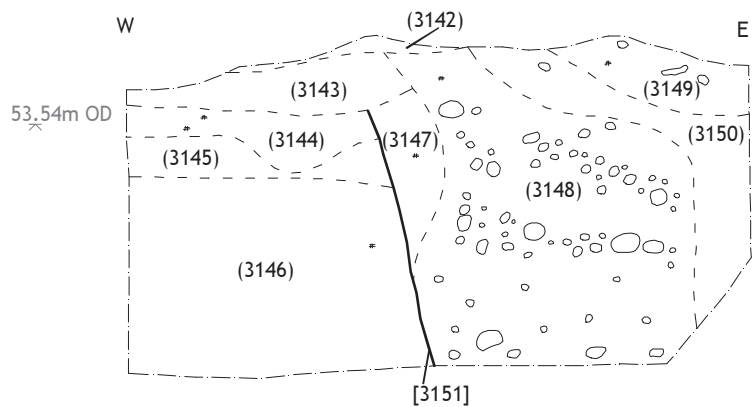


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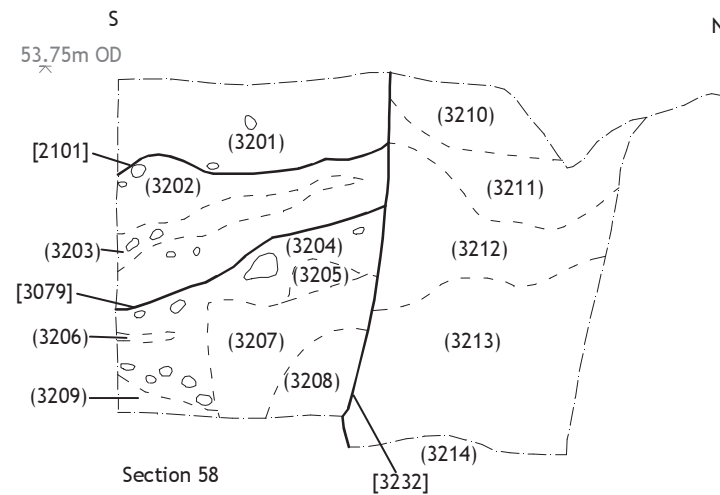


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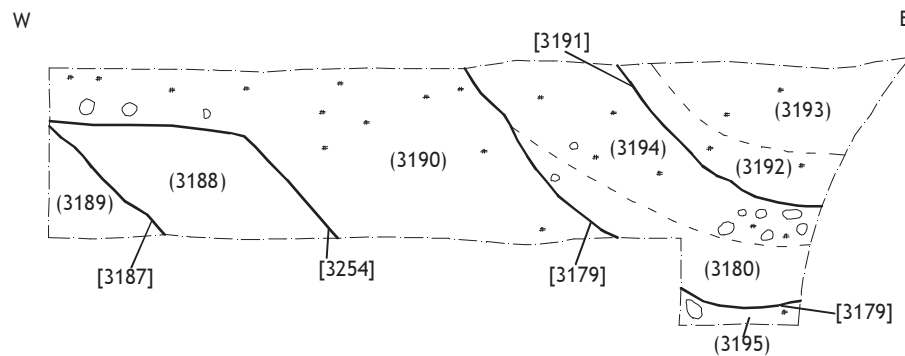




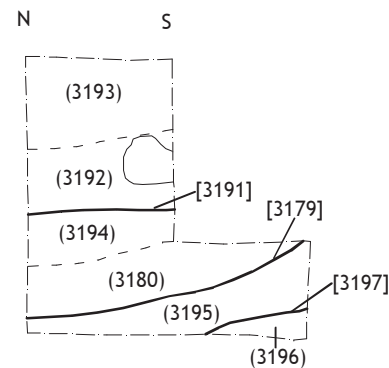
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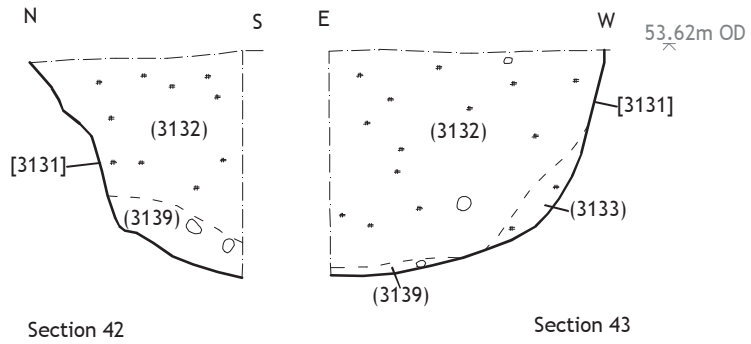
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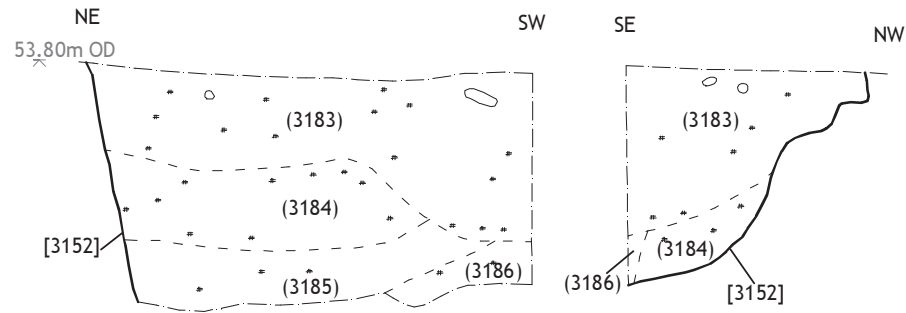


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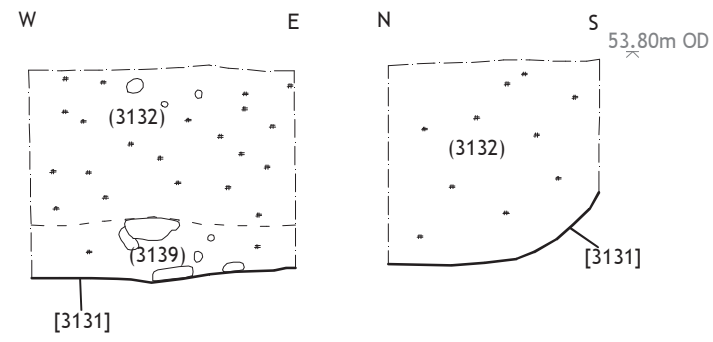
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Section 43



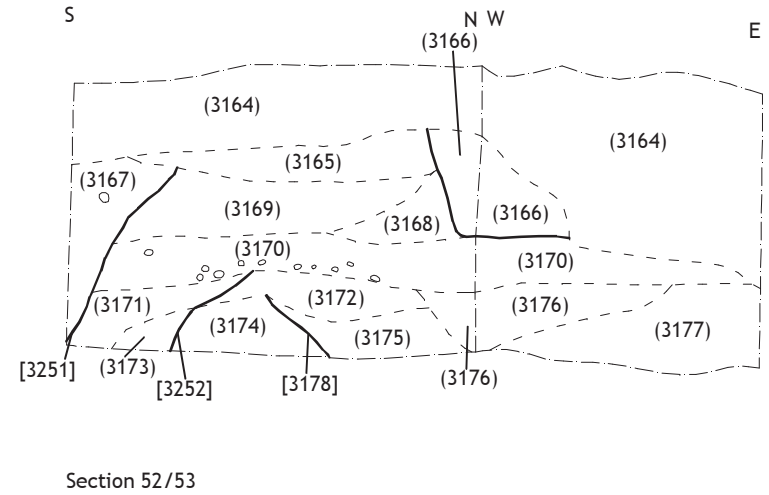
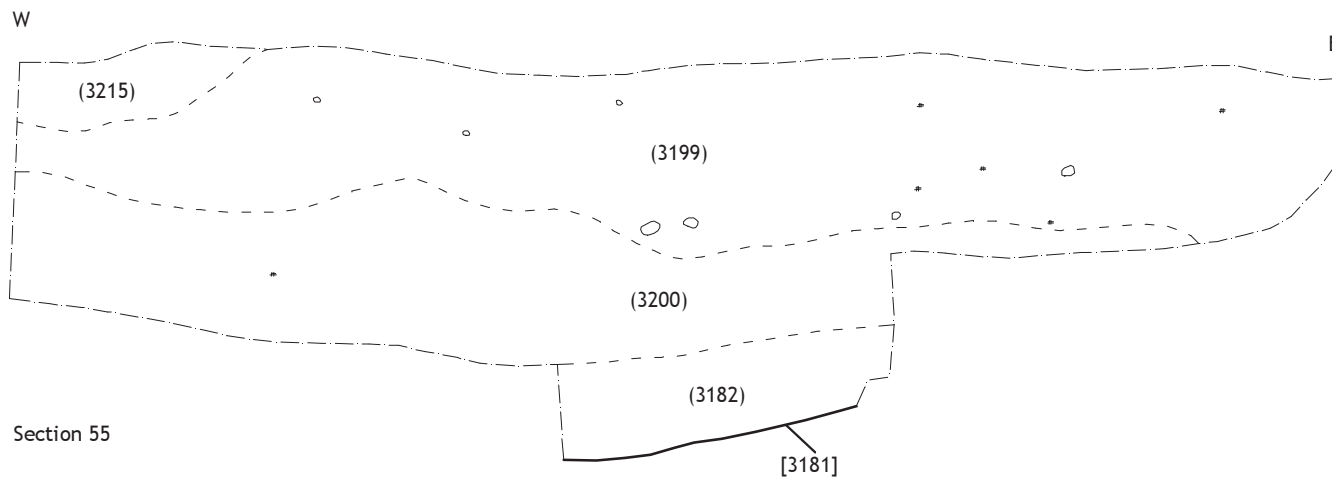
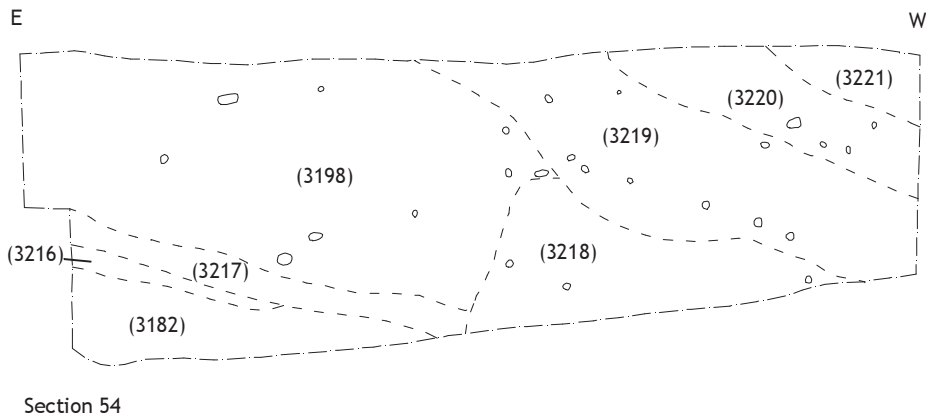
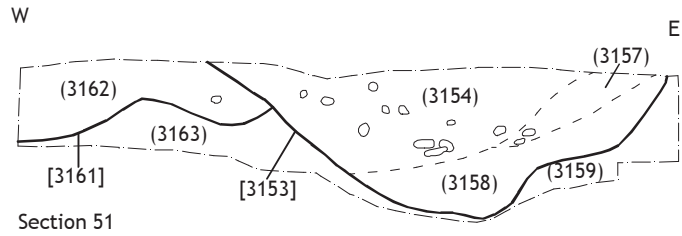
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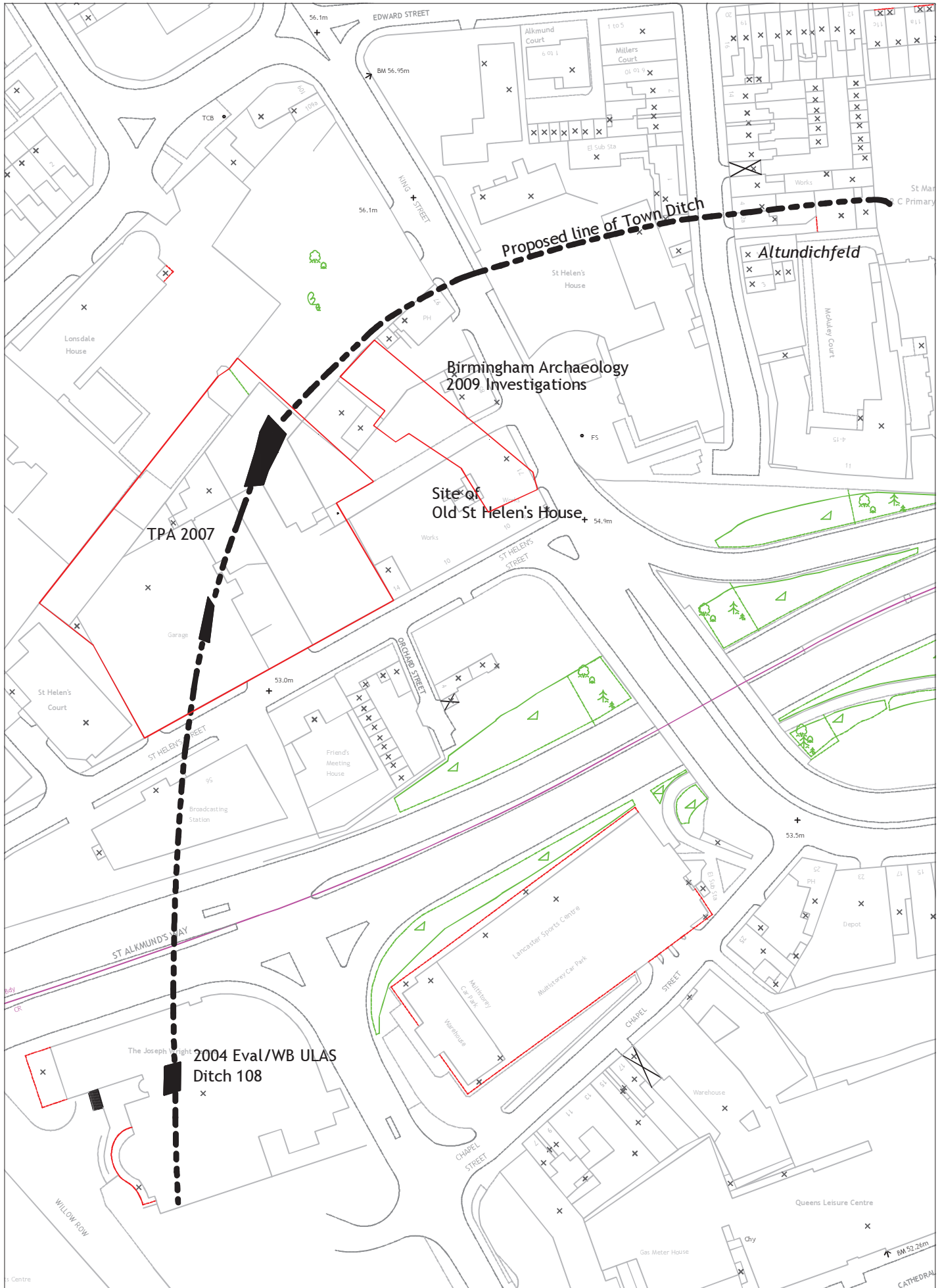
Section 47



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Section 45





DKS Derby King Street
 Figure 19 Evidence for the course of the Town Ditch
 Scale at A4 1:1250

Plates



Plate 1: General view, excavation in progress Area 25



Plate 2: Pit [2514] (fill 2406), looking south



Plate 3: Ditch [2072], looking south



Plate 4: Slot through [3033] showing later features cut into top of lime fill



Plate 5: [3033] fully excavated, showing linear concentrations of charcoal at base



Plate 6: Pit [3042], looking north



Plate 7: Ditch/pit [3181], looking northeast



Plate 8: Pit [2999] quarter sectioned, looking north



Plate 9: Pit [2999] fully excavated



Plate 10: [2999] Burley Hill pot at base of pit



Plate 11: Pit [3152], looking south



Plate 12: Area C, ditch [2420]/[2422] (passing in front of standing figure)



Plate 13: Ditch [2420]/[2422], excavated sections, looking northeast



Plate 14: [2099] under excavation, unusual vessel from (3004)

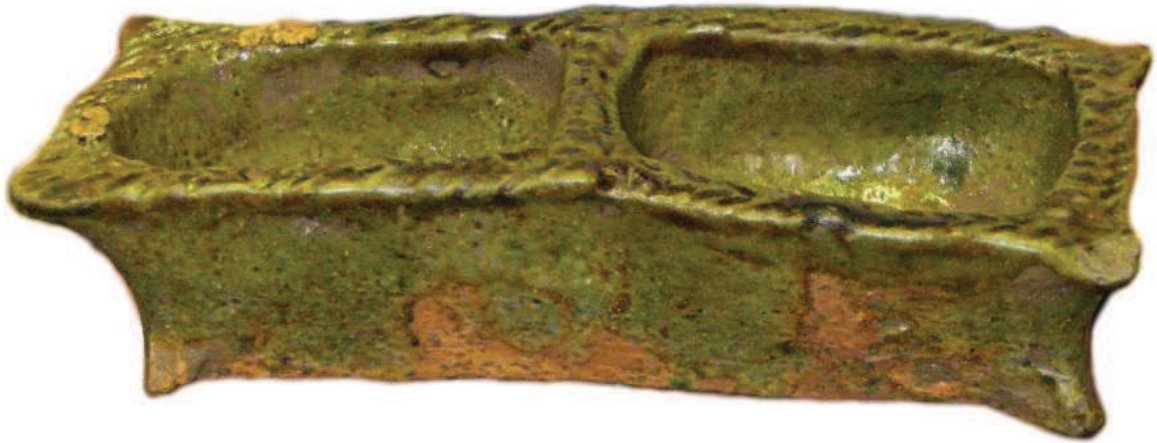


Plate 16: Burley Hill/Nottingham rectangular sub-divided vessel

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Area	Category	Description	Interpretation
1000	01	Pit	Oval, flat bottom, steep sides below 1001	Pit
1001	01	Fill	Grey/green clay rare charcoal and rounded pebbles below 1008	Upper fill of 1000
1002	01	Pit	Rectangular, 3.25m x 1.5m gentle sloping sides, flat base	Lime pit = 3033
1003	01	Fill	Red clay, rare charcoal and rounded pebbles	Upper fill 1002
1004	01	Fill	Mid brown clay, rare charcoal and rounded pebbles	Fill of 1002
1005	01	Surface	Tarmac, possibly covers entire area, above 1006	Modern yard
1006	01	Layer	White limestone hardcore below 1005	Foundation 1005
1007	01	Layer	Mid grey/grit sand below 1006	Levelling for 1005
1008	01	Layer	Flat, 0.05m deep, black grit, 90% charcoal	Levelling for 1005
1009	01	Fill	Clay and charcoal towards base of pit below 1001	Primary fill of 1000
1010	01	Fill	Red clay at base of pit below 1009	Primary fill of 1000
1011	01	Natural	Red clay with post med debris trampled in	Natural
1012	01	Fill	Loose rounded pebbles below 1004	Fill of 1002
1013	01	Fill	Lime ash below 1004	Fill of 1002
1014	01	Fill	Pebbles below 1013	Fill of 1002
1015	01	Fill	Orange/brown ash below 1013	Fill of 1002
1016	01	Fill	Charcoal and burnt wood	Fill base of 1002
1017	01	Fill	Burnt red clay	Fill base of 1002
1018	01	Pit	Slightly rounded based cut of pit 2.16 x 2.17 x 1.2m	Pit part of 1002
1019	01	Layer	Burnt clay	Lining of pits 1002 and 1018
1020	01	Fill	Lime ash	Fill of 1002
1021	01	Fill	Dark grey brown lime	Fill of 1002 - RB
1022	01	Fill	Degraded limestone pebbles	Fill of 1002
1023			No record of context however according to finds record a single sherd of creamware 1740-1820 recovered	
1200	02	Surface	Tarmac	Modern yard
1201	02	Layer	Concrete below 1200	Foundation for 1201
1202	02	Layer	Hard brown clayey loam, frequent charcoal and tile	Levelling for 1200 LC17-18th
1203	02	Gully	NE-SW linear, vertical sides 0.44m wide	Land drain, modern c1740-19th
1204	02	Fill	Firm brown loamy sand with frequent brick and tile	Fill of 1203
1205	02	Pit?	Rectangular, measuring 1.17m NE-SW, cut by 1203	Modern? feature
1206	02	Natural	Very hard mixed brown clay	Natural
1207	02	Layer	Triangular, 1.66 x 0.5 NE-SW above 1206	Layer LC17 th - 18th
1208	02	Fill	White/grey brown mortar, stoney fill clast supported	Fill of 1208
1209	02	Surface	Tarmac	Modern yard/drive
1210	02	Layer	Hardcore	Foundation 1209
1211	02	Fill	Redeposited marl	Ditch fill
1212	02	Fill	Brown silty clay	Primary fill of ditch, modern
1213	02	Layer	Rubble, Victorian bricks	Demolition layer
1214	02	Surface	Concrete below 1213	Victorian floor
1215	02	Layer	Yellow brown silty clay below 1214	Poss levelling for 1214
1300	03	Ditch	Slightly round based, gradual sloped sides infilled with yellow/brown clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of 2501 Ditch, medieval? = 3075 RB 140+
1301	03	Natural	Red marl-limestone	Natural
1302	03	Layer	Red clay	Layer sealing med ditch 1300
1303	03	Layer	Loosely compacted yellow sand below 1307, above 1302	Layer
1304	03	Ditch	Slightly rounded base, steep sides matrix of brownish yellow silty sand with rubble and brick. Cuts 1307, 1308, below 1314	Fill of Post med ditch 2500
1305	03	Layer	Red clay lens at 45 degree angle below 1314, above 1307	Dumped material post med
1306	03	Layer	Red clay lens at 45 degree angle below 1314, above 1307	Dumped material post med
1307	03	Layer	Loose black/grey ashy silt occasional rubble above 1303	Post med
1308	03	Layer	Limestone fragments in matrix of loose yellow brown silt at 45 degree angle below 1314, above 1307	Dumped material post med
1309	03	Ditch	Flat base, steep sided infilled with mid brown silt, with some red clay	Post med ditch possibly
1310	03	Surface	Asphalt	Modern yard
1311	03	Layer	Hardcore below 1310	Foundation 1310

1312	03	Layer	Black cinder below 1311	Demolition/levelling
1313	03	Surface	Concrete	Modern building floor
1314	03	Layer	Limestone fragments in matrix of yellow brown silt	Foundation 1313
1315	03	Wall	Brick built, sloping sides, flat base, N-S aligned	Late 18th/early 19th lime kiln
1316	03	Wall	Extends NE-SW across whole area, one brick wide, cuts 1300	Box drain? modern
1400	04	Surface	Tarmac	Modern yard
1401	04	Layer	Pale aggregates	Foundation for 1400
1402	04	Surface	Level brick surface	Modern brick floor
1403	04	Layer	Dark brown sand below 1402	Foundation for 1402
1404	04	Layer	Lenses of black ash, pale rubble and brick below 1401	Modern demolition
1405	04	Layer	Mid brown loose sand, frequent plaster fragments	Modern levelling?
1406	04	Layer	Similar to 1404 Lenses of black ash, pale rubble and brick below 1407 and 1406	Modern levelling?
1407	04	Layer	Yellow brown silty sand, frequent plaster fragments	Modern levelling?
1408	04	Pit	Round base, steep sides 0.72m wide, 0.35m deep, cuts 1405-7	Modern pit
1409	04	Fill	Dark grey – black clay, loose sandstone, brick and plaster	Fill of 1408
1410	04	Pit/ditch	Only W edge visible, steep side, exceeds 0.8m in depth. Cuts 1415	Modern pit/ditch
1411	04	Fill	Firm light brown-yellow sandy clay rare pebbles.	Fill of 1410
1412	04	Fill	Dark red brown weak clayey silt. Occasional brick frags	Fill of 1410
1413	04	Fill	Dark red brown weak clayey silt. Occasional brick and plaster frags	Fill of 1410
1414	04	Fill	Dark red brown weak clayey silt. Occasional brick and plaster frags	Primary fill of 1410
1415	04	Fill	Firm strong brown-grey silty clay, rare charcoal and brick/tile frags	Fill of 1421
1416	04	Layer	Firm-strong light grey pure clay within 1415	Lense in 1415
1417	04	Natural	Strong dark red-orangey red clay, common mottles light grey clay	Keuper marl sub strata
1418	04	Feature	Vertical cut, exceeds 0.76 in depth, cuts 1415, 1416, 1422	Modern feature
1419	04	Fill	Mid brown firm-strong slightly silty clay, occasional pebbles	Fill of 1419
1420	04	Layer	Dark grey firm silty clay, 2% charcoal, animal bone and pottery	Medieval? Layer / fill 1421
1421	04	Ditch	Not fully excavated, 0.62m in depth, cuts 1417	Post med? ditch
1422	04	Layer?	Brown silty clay containing brick frags	Layer/possible fill of 1421
1423	04	Wall cut	0.26m wide, 0.31m deep	Wall trench for 1402
1424	04	Fill	Concrete, brick	Fill of 1423
1425	04	Layer	Brick rubble, bricks 3", below 1401	Modern demolition
1426	04	Layer	Brown-black rubble, below 1425	Post 1928 layer
1427	04	Layer	Grey brown clay with brick fragments, below 1428 and 1426	Modern layer
1428	04	Layer	Black ash and clinker, below 1426	Modern? layer
1429	04	Layer	Mixed brown redeposited clay, rare charcoal flecks and brick frags	Modern? layer
1430	04	Layer	Loose brown sand abundant plaster fragments	Modern demolition
1431	04	Pit	Possibly circular	Post med
1432	04	Foundation cut	Linear wall with unknown dimensions	Post med foundation cut for 1433
1433	04	Foundation	Fluorspar and other rubble	Post med wall footing
1434	04	Wall	Brick	Post med/modern
1435	04	Fill	Brown clay, black ash, coal frags	Fill of 1431
2012a	10	Layer	Silty red clay rubble same as 2433	Modern? layer
2012b	10	Layer	Dark brown/black clay with 1% charcoal pieces (<1cm)	Modern deposit?
2012c	10	Fill	Rubble deposit with 30% large (10cm+) brick/tile pieces	?datable
2012d	10	Fill	Black clay with 5% stone inclusions (3-5cm)	
2012e	10	Fill	Dark brown clay with 5% small to large (1-5cm) stone inclusions	Post med ditch/pit [2503]
2012f	10	Fill	Red clay with 8% charcoal flecks	Med ditch fill of [2502]
2012g	10	Fill	Brown clay with 10% charcoal flecks	Med ditch fill of [2502]
2012h	10	Fill	Reddish brown clay (peels away in lumps)	Med ditch fill of [2502] = 2441
2012i	10	Fill	Compacted reddish brown clay	Med ditch fill or Natural?
2012j	10	Fill	Bluish brown clay	Med ditch fill of [2502]
2013	11	Fill	Dark brown silty clayey loam common small stones and rubble cuts 2014 and 2015	Fill of modern foundation cut [2505]
2014	11	Surface	Concrete	Modern floor
2015	11	Surface	Concrete	Modern floor
2016	11	Fill	Dark brown silty clay	Post med? pit fill [2506]
2017	11	Fill	Mid to dark brown clay	Post Med? pit fill [2507]
2018	11	Fill	Reddish brown clay	Med? ditch fill [2508]

				RB Hadrianic/early Antonine
2019	11	Fill	Whitish clayey sand	Post Med? pit fill [2507]
2020	11	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay abundant small rounded pebbles	Post Med? pit fill [2507]
2021	11	Fill	Off white clayey sand with common large tile/brick/stone inclusions	Med? ditch fill [2508]
2022	11	Fill	Off white clayey sand with charcoal inclusions	Med? ditch fill [2508]
2023	11	Fill	Mid brown clay with rare large rounded pebbles	Med? ditch fill [2508]
2024	11	Fill	Mottled reddish brown slightly silty clay with patches of blue clay	Med? ditch fill [2508] MC11th-13 th ?
2025	11	Fill	Mid-dark brown slightly silty clay	Med? ditch fill [2508]
2026	11	Fill	Mottled reddish brown slightly silty clay with patches of blue clay	Med? ditch fill [2508] Medieval? Medieval, LC11th-13 th , LC11th-EC13th
2027	11	Fill	Reddish clay with blue clay throughout	Med? ditch fill [2508]
2028	11	Fill	Reddish clay	Med? ditch fill [2508]
2029	11	Fill	Bluish clay	Med? ditch fill [2508]
2030	11	Fill	Reddish clay with blue clay throughout	Med? ditch fill [2508]
2033			=3033	
2037	10	Layer	Mid-dark brown firm sandy silt with common charcoal flecks and rounded pebbles, below 2045	Post med layer M-LC17th – 19th
2038	10	Layer	Red brown clay with rare charcoal flecks and rounded pebbles, below 2037 and above 2039	Post med layer C18th – 19th
2039	10	Layer	Brown friable sandy silt mixed with yellow/white sand with rounded pebbles, tile and charcoal flecks	Post med layer C18th-EC19th, C16th-C17th, LC10th-MC12th, C17th
2040	10	Layer	Mid-dark brown friable sandy silt, charcoal rich, below 2039	Post med layer
2041	10	Layer	Rubble , with rounded pebbles, tile and charcoal flecks, below 2038	Post med layer C17th-18th
2042	10	Layer	Mid-dark brown firm sandy silt with rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks, below 2041	Post med layer C16th-17th
2043	10	Layer	Mid brown clay below 2039-41	Post med layer Medieval and C18th
2044	10	Layer	Firm dark brown clayey silt charcoal rich below 2045	Post med layer c1740-1820
2045	10	Layer	Rubble	Modern layer
2050	10	Fill	Brown firm silty clay occasional pebbles	Fill of Med ditch/pit [2077] Earlier medieval
2051	10	Fill	Reddish brown clay and dark grey silty patches.	Fill of Med town ditch [2508] Medieval and LC10th-12th
2052	10	Fill	Firm mid red dish brown silty clay, rare stones, occ. green glaze	Fill of ?precinct ditch [2076] Late Saxon-Early Medieval, Medieval, LC11th-13 th , CH11-EC13th, LC11th-C14 th
2053	10	Fill	Brown firm silty clay occasional pebbles	Fill of Med town ditch [2508] Earlier medieval, medieval, LC11th-EC13th
2054	10	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay, rare medium stones, occ. Green glaze pot	Fill of precinct ditch? / alternative ditch [2076] Medieval, LC11th-C14 th , C13th, LC11-EC13th
2055	10	Fill	Firm greyish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks	Fill of Med town ditch [2073] LC10th-MC12, LC11th-EC13th
2056	10	Fill	Firm reddish brown silty clay, occasional charcoal flecks, rare pebbles	Fill of Med town ditch [2508]
2057	10	Fill	Firm sandy silt grey with red and reddish brown lenses, occasional pebbles, frequent charcoal	Fill of Med town ditch [2508]
2058	10	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown with yellow sand patches	Fill of Med town ditch [2073] Medieval, LC10th – MC12 LATE MED?POST MED? NOT LOOKED AT
2059	10	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown silty clay	Fill of Med town ditch [2073] Medieval REQUIRES SPECIALIST REPORT, LC10th – 12th
2060	10	Fill	Firm / hard silty clay reddish brown to purple occasional charcoal	Fill of Med town ditch [2073]
2061	10	Fill	Firm greyish brown silty clay, frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of Med town ditch [2072] RB 140+

2062	10	Fill	Grey and red patchy silty clay	Fill of Med ditch/pit [2077]
2063	10	Fill	Firm greyish brown silty clay, frequent charcoal flecks	Fill of Med town ditch [2508]
2064	10	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay, small patch of green sand, few inclusions	Fill of Med town ditch [2508]
2065	10	Fill	Reddish brown silty clay	Fill of Med town ditch [2508]
2066	10	Fill	Firm greyish brown silty clay with some sand	Fill of Med town ditch [2075]
2067	10	Fill	Reddish brown sandy clay	Fill of Med town ditch [2073]
2068	10	Fill	Reddish brown silty sandy clay	Fill of Med town ditch [2073]
2069	10	Fill	Reddish brown firm silty clay with few inclusions	Fill of Med town ditch [2073]
2070	10	Fill	Reddish brown slightly silty clay	Fill of Med town ditch [2075]
2071	10	Fill	Mid reddish brown mixed silty clay and clay with occasional patches of marl and pebbles	Fill of Med town ditch [2508]
2072	10	Ditch	Flat base, N edge fairly steep, S edge gentle	Primary cut of Med town ditch
2073	10	Ditch	N side of ditch, steep sided	Primary cut of Med town ditch
2074	10	Ditch	Slightly rounded base with gentle sloping sides	Recut of Med town ditch?
2075	10	Ditch	Rounded base and rounded sides	Recut of Med town ditch
2076	10	Ditch	Flat base rounded sides	Med precinct ditch cut
2080	10	Fill	Firm mid reddish brown few inclusions and yellow sandy patches	fill of Medieval post hole [2509] in base of town ditch
2105			void	
2300	11	Fill	Compact mid brown clay with common charcoal	Post Med layer C17th
2301	11	Layer	Soft and friable dark brown silty clay with rare stone and brick	Post med demolition
2302	11	Fill	Compact light-mid brown clay rare rounded stones	Med ditch fill [2508] C13th-14th
2303	11	Fill	Compact pale reddish brown clay	Med ditch fill [2405]
2304	11	Fill	Firm pale brown clay rare small rounded stone inclusions	Med ditch fill [2405]
2305	11	Fill	Soft-firm pale-mid brown clay with abundant rounded stone	Med ditch fill [2508] or post-med layer?
2306	11	Fill	Firm pale reddish brown clay mottled with blue clay	Med ditch fill [2508]
2307	11	Fill	Soft-firm mid-dark brown clay	Med ditch fill [2508] Medieval, LC11th – EC13th
2308	11	Fill	Soft dark brown clay with occasional charcoal patches	Post med pit? [2511]
2309	11	Fill	Mid brown clay , 65% mortar, 20% small-medium stone	Fill of robbed wall modern [2510]
2310	11	Fill	Friable dark brown clay with abundant coal/charcoal	Post med pit? [2511]
2311	11	Layer	Loose concrete rubble	Modern demolition
2312	11	Layer	Charcoal possibly part of 2308	Post med
2313	11	Fill	Firm pale reddish brown clay mottled with blue clay	?Med pit fill [2512]
2314	11	Fill	Firm reddish brown clay with rare rounded stone inclusions	?Med pit fill [2512]
2315	11	Layer	Firm blue clay	Natural
2316	11	Layer	Soft-firm red clay	Natural
2317	11	Layer	Soft and friable blue clay	Natural
2318	11	Fill	Compacted mid brown clay with abundant stone and brick rubble	Post med layer
2319	11	Surface	Concrete	Modern floor
2320	11	Layer	Soft and friable dark brown slightly silty clay common charcoal flecks below 2319	Foundation 2319
2321	11	Layer	Soft mi-dark brown silty clay below 2320	Levelling for 2319
2322	11	Fill	Soft and friable dark brown to black slightly silty clay with rare charcoal flecks and rubble parches	Tertiary fill for med ditch [2508]
2323	11	Fill	Soft and friable mid brown silty clay with abundant small to large rubble inclusions	Tertiary fill for med ditch [2508]
2324	11	Fill	Firm light to mid brown clay with rare charcoal flecks	Fill for med ditch [2508]
2325	11	Fill	Compact mid brown clay	Fill for med ditch [2405]
2326	11	Fill	Soft and friable red and blue mottled clay lense within 2325	Fill for med ditch [2405]
2327	11	Fill	Soft and friable red and blue mottled silty clay	Fill for med ditch [2405]
2328	11	Fill	Compact mid brown slightly silty clay with rare charcoal flecks	Fill for med ditch [2405]
2329	11	Fill	Soft friable deep red silty clay	Natural
2330	11	Natural	Soft and friable red clay mottled with blue clay	Natural
2400	12	Fill?	Mid yellowish brown firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Possibly same as 2050	Pit fill unknown date [2513]

2401	12	Fill	Dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and green mottling	Pit fill unknown date[2513]
2402	12	Fill	Hard mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and green mottling	Pit fill unknown date [2513]
2403	12	Fill	Light-mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and green mottling	Pit fill unknown date [2513]
2404	12	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and green mottling	Pit fill unknown date [2513]
2405	13	Ditch		
2405a	13	Fill	Dark brown clay occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks	Ditch/gully fill possibly medieval
2405b	13	Fill	Dark brown clay occasional angular stones and charcoal flecks	Ditch/gully fill possibly medieval
2405c	13	Fill	Dark brown clay mottled with bluey green clay	Ditch/gully fill possibly medieval
2405d	13	Fill	Blue green clay	Ditch/gully fill possibly medieval
2405e	13	Fill	Blue green clay mottled with 5% dark brown clay	Ditch/gully fill possibly medieval
2406	13	Fill	Brownish red clay rare rounded pebbles, rocks and charcoal	Pit fill, unknown date [2514] RB C3th-C4th
2407	13	Fill	Brownish red clay rare rounded pebbles, rocks and charcoal	Fill of med ditch 2412
2408	13	Fill	Contains occasional to frequent pebbles	Pit fill, medieval [2515] LC13th and C11-12
2409	13	Fill	Brownish red clay, occasional flecks of charcoal	Fill of med ditch 2412
2410	13	Fill	Dark brown silty clay with some sand, frequent inclusions of brick and stone	Fill of med ditch 2412 – tertiary post med backfilling
2411	13	Fill	Mid brown silty clay with frequent pebbles, charcoal and rust	Fill of med ditch 2412 – tertiary post med backfilling
2412	13	Ditch cut	Steep sided, exceeds 0.8m contains fills 2407-2411	
2413	13	Layer	Firm mid brown silty clay, frequent rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks	layer
2414	13	Layer	Topsoil	Topsoil/overburden
2415	13	Layer	Red / green clay mix	Medieval layer UPGAST/bank?
2416	13	Layer	Mid brown clay rare rounded pebbles and common charcoal flecks	Post med deposition layer
2417	13	Fill	Brownish red clay, rare rounded pebbles and angular rock	Medieval? pit fill [2516] LC11th – 13th
2418	13	Fill	Concrete rubble and red/green clay	Backfill of robbed wall trench [2517]
2420	20	Ditch	Linear, extends NE-SW through Area 20, round base concave sides, 2.22m wide, 0.44 deep	Medieval ditch cut = 2422 LC10th-MC12 th SPIT 0-0.1m and SPIT 0.4-0.5m, LC11-C13 SPIT 0.3-0.4m
2420a	20	Fill	Compacted dark brown clay with 2% charcoal flecks	Fill of 2420
2420b	20	Fill	Compacted dark brown clay mottled with 80% red clay	Fill of 2420
2420c	20	Fill	Dark brown clay with 5% charcoal flecks and 3% blue clay flecks	Fill of 2420
2420d	20	Fill	Dark brown clay with 5% charcoal flecks and 3% blue clay flecks	Fill of 2420
2420e	20	Fill	Dark brown clay mottled with 80% red clay	Fill of 2420
2420f	20	Fill	Dark brown clay mottled with 70% red clay with 2% charcoal flecks and 5% blue clay	Fill of 2420
2422	20	Ditch	Linear, extends NE-SW through Area 20, rounded base concave sides, not fully excavated at the west side 2.10m wide and 0.6 deep	Medieval ditch = 2420 LC11th – 13 th SPIT 0.2m-0.3m LC10 th –MC12 th SPIT 0.3m–0.4m LC10th -MC12 th SPIT 0.2-0.3m
2422a	20	Fill	Dark reddish brown hard clay	Fill of 2422
2422b	20	Fill	-	Fill of 2422
2422b	20	Fill	-	Fill of 2422
2422c	20	Fill	Dark reddish brown clay with green mottling	Fill of 2422
2422d	20	Fill	-	Fill of 2422

2422e	20	Fill	-	Fill of 2422
2422f	20	Fill	-	Fill of 2422
2422g	20	Fill	Dark reddish brown hard clay with green mottling	Fill of 2422
2430	10	Layer	Concrete rubble	Modern demolition
2431	10	Layer	Black silty clay abundant charcoal	Modern demolition
2432	10	Layer	Dark brown clay	Modern layer
2433	10	Layer	Reddish brown clay	Modern layer
2434	10	Fill	Mid brown clay mottled with 20% blue clay patches	Medieval precinct ditch fill [2502]
2435	10	Fill	Reddish clay mottled with blue clay patches	Medieval precinct ditch fill [2502]
2436	10	Fill	Reddish clay	Medieval precinct ditch fill [2502]
2437	10	Fill	Reddish to dark brown clay with a hint of blue clay throughout	Medieval precinct ditch fill [2502]
2438	10	Fill	Dark reddish brown clay	Medieval precinct ditch primary fill [2502]
2439	10	Fill	Reddish brown clay mottled with 5% blue clay patches	Fill of pit/ditch [2504]
2440	10	Fill	Blue clay	Fill of pit/ditch [2504].
2441	10	Fill	Pale brown clay with slight red hint and 5% blue clay patches	Medieval precinct ditch primary fill [2502] Medieval
2500	03	Pit	Fill 1304	
2501	03	Ditch	Fill 1300	
2502	10	Ditch	Fills 2434-2438, 2441, 2012h etc	Precinct ditch
2503	10	Ditch	Fill 2012e	Post-med ditch
2504	10	Ditch	Fills 2439, 2440	
2505	10	Wall	Fill 2013	Modern wall cut
2506	10	Pit	Fill 2016	Post-med pit
2507	10	Pit	Fill 2017, 2018?, 2019, 2020	?post-med
2508	10	Ditch		Town ditch C12-13 recut?
2509	10	Post-hole	Fill 2080	
2510	11	Wall	Fill 2309	Modern wall robber cut
2511	11	Pit	Fills 2308, 2310, 2312	Post-med intrusion
2512	11	Pit	Fills 2313, 2314	
2513	12	Pit	Fills 2400-2404	
2514	13	Pit	Fill 2406	
2515	13	Pit/ditch	Fill 2408	
2516	13	Pit/ditch	Fill 2417	
2517	13	Robber trench	Fill 2418	Modern wall
2518	20	Wall		Post-medieval wall
2999	25	Pit	Steep sided quarter section measures 1.3m N-S x 1.3m E-W and 1.2m deep	Medieval pit Medieval, C13th, E-MC13th, LC11th-MC12, LC14th-C15, C12-C14
3000	25	Fill	Dark brown firm clay with 1% charcoal flecks, 50% large (5-10cm) angular stone inclusions	Fill of medieval pit 2999 Undated, C13-C14th, E/MC13th-E/MC14th, C13th-C15th, EC13th-EC14?, Medieval
3001	25	Fill	Mid dark brown firm clay with 2% small (1cm) charcoal pieces, 20% large and very large angular stone inclusions	Fill of medieval pit 2999 C13th, C12th, C12-C13th, Medieval,
3002	25	Fill	Orange brown firm clay with 1% charcoal flecks, 1% small to medium (1-3cm) rounded pebbles	Fill of medieval pit 2999 C12th-C14th, C13th, C12th, MC12th, C13th-C14th, C12-C14th,
3003	25	Fill	Brownish blue friable slightly silty clay	Fill of medieval pit 2999 C13th
3004	25	Fill	Brownish orange firm clay with 5% small charcoal pieces	Fill of medieval pit 2999

				C13th – C14th, and C13th
3005	25	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty clay with 10% large charcoal patches	Fill of medieval pit 2999
3006	25	Fill	Friable mid-dark brown clay with 2% small (1cm) charcoal pieces and 20% large angular stone inclusions	Fill of medieval pit 2999
3007	25	Fill	Yellowish brown soft sand	Fill of medieval pit 2999
3008	25	Fill	Firm reddish brown clay with 10% small charcoal inclusions	Fill of medieval pit 2999
3009	25	Fill	Large (5cm+) angular stones with 2% dark brown firm clay	Fill of medieval pit 2999
3010	25	Fill	Soft bluish brown slightly silty clay with 5% medium (3cm) charcoal patch	Fill of medieval pit 2999
3011	25	Layer	Brownish silty clay	Spread Medieval, LC9th-MC11, C11th-C13th, C12-14 th , C12th-EC13th
3012	25	Layer	Brownish silty clay	Spread date unknown Later medieval
3013	25	Fill/layer	Greyish brown silty clay	Possibly fill of ditch 3043 Medieval RB LC3rd-C4th
3014	25	Fill?	Greyish brown silty clay	Possible fill of gully C13th-C15th
3015	25	Layer	Brownish silty clay	Medieval spread Medieval, MC11th-C12th RB L1st-E2nd
3016	25	Fill	Same as 3026	Fill of pit 3025 C13th-C14th, C13th
3017	25	Fill	Same fill as 2022 5% rounded pebbles ranging from under 1cm to 5cm in matrix of greyish brown silty clay	Fill of pit 3021
3021	25	Pit	Irregular, 1m x 0,5m x 0.1m deep	Pit cut
3022	25	Fill	Same fill as 3017	Same pit fill as 3017 LC11th-EC13th, Early medieval
3023	25	Unknown	Amorphous splodge	Cut of feature
3024	25	Fill	Darkish brown silty clay	Fill of 3023 LC9th-EC10th
3025	25	Pit	Undulating base, 2,28m in width and 0,22 in depth	Pit cut
3026	25	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay with 5% angular stones (1-2cm)	Fill of 3025 C13-C14th, C13th, ?recent, LC11th-EC13th RB
3027	25	Post hole	0.78m x 0.76m 0.16m deep	Post hole cut
3028	25	Fill	Red/brown silty clay	Fill of 3027
3029	25	Fill	Grey/brown clay	Fill of 3027
3030	25	Fill	Red /brown silty clay	Fill of 3027
3031	25	Fill	Grey/brown clay lens within 3030	Fill of 3027
3032	25	Pit	Irregular, 0.86m x 1.26m	= 3050 Pit cut Saxo-Norman on drawings
3033	25	Pit	Vertical sides, exceeds 3.9m at surface and extends beyond baulks, at least 1.1m deep	Lime pit cut Saxo-Norman on drawings
3034	25	Fill	Concreted and loose lime mortar with 20% angular tiny stone inclusions	Fill of 3033 Saxo-Norman Late Saxon
3035	25	Pit/ditch	2.2m wide 0.72m deep	Pit/ditch cut into top of Lime Pit
3036	25	Fill	Firm mid brown clay	Fill of 3035 RB LC1st-EC2nd?
3037	25	Pit/ditch	1.78+m wide and 0.8m deep, rounded, slightly undulating base, extends beneath baulks	Pit/ditch cut into top of Lime Pit
3038	25	Fill	Firm mid brown clay	Fill of pit ditch 3037
3039	25	Pit/ditch?	2.79m wide and 0.36m deep, extends beneath the baulks	Pit/ditch cut into top of Lime Pit =3101?
3040	25	Fill	Firm mid brown clay with traces of blue and red clay	Fill of 3039
3041	25	Fill	Firm mottled grey-yellow-brown silty clay with large mottles of different coloured clay, 1% charcoal and rounded pebbles, 10% large broken stones	Fill of 3032 same as fill 3051 C10th-MC12th

3042	25	Pit	Exposed portion sub rectangular extends beneath baulks, 1.5m x 0.44m	Pit cut =3068
3043	25	Ditch	Curvilinear 1m in length	Ditch cut possibly same as 3066
3044	25	Fill	Firm grey brown silty clay, 1-2% charcoal and small rounded pebbles	Fill of 3064?
3045	25	Layer	Firm red-grey-brown silty clay	Redeposited natural? Possibly the same as 3047
3046	25	Fill	Firm mid to dark brown crumbly clayey silt, 1% charcoal and small to medium rounded pebbles	Fill of 3060 LC9th-MC11th, Medieval
3046	25	Fill	probably =3110 or 3107	CBZ C11th -C13th CCB C11th-C13th
3047	25	Layer	Firm red-grey-brown silty clay with 1% charcoal flecks	Layer cut by ditch 3048
3048	25	Pit/ditch	Full dimensions unknown, depth exceeds 0.4m	Ditch cut = 3060=3108? Saxo-Norman on drawings
3049	25	Fill	Firm mid grey-brown silty clay, 1% charcoal flecks and small stones	Fill of ditch/pit 3048 LC11th-C12th
3050	25	Pit	Steep sides, depth 0.46m, extent not established	Pit cut =3032 Medieval/Saxo Norman on drawings
3051	25	Fill	Firm mottled grey-yellow-brown silty clay, 1% charcoal, pebbles rounded to angular, 10% large broken stones	= 3041 Lower fill of 3050 Medieval/Saxo Norman on drawings
3052	25	Fill	Firm mottled grey-yellow-brown silty clay, 1% charcoal, pebbles rounded to angular, 10% large broken stones	Upper fill of 3050 Medieval/Saxo Norman on drawings
3053	25	Pit/ditch	Vertical side, depth 0.5m continues beyond limit of excavation	Pit/ditch cut unknown date =3032/3050
3054	25	Fill	Firm mid-dark brown crumbly clayey silt with 1% small to medium rounded pebbles	Fill of ditch 3060
3055	25	Pit?	Vertical cut, exceeds 0.2m deep	Pit? or fill within 3060
3056	25	Fill	Firm mid-dark brown crumbly clayey silt with 1% charcoal and small to medium pebbles	Fill of ditch 3060
3057	25	Fill	Firm mid-dark brown crumbly clayey silt with 1% charcoal and small to medium pebbles	Fill of ditch 3060
3058	25	Pit?	Steep sides, 0.42m deep	Cut of possible pit in top of 3060
3059	25	Fill	Firm red brown silty clay with 1% charcoal	Fill of 3058
3060	25	Ditch	Steep side, up 0.7m deep	Ditch cut
3061	25	Fill	Firm grey-brown silty clay, 1-2% charcoal flecks, 1% small rounded pebbles	Fill of ditch 3064
3062	25	Fill	Firm grey-brown silty clay, 1-2% charcoal flecks, 1% small rounded pebbles	Fill of ditch 3064
3063	25	Fill	Firm grey-brown silty clay, 1-2% charcoal flecks, 1% small rounded pebbles	Fill of ditch 3064 Medieval RB LC1st-EC2nd
3064	25	Ditch	Eastern edge of encountered, 45 degree slope, 0.28m deep	Cut of ditch
3065	25	Layer/fill	Firm grey brown silty clay 1-2% charcoal flecks, 1% small rounded pebbles	Layer cut by 3064
3066	25	Ditch?	Western edge encountered, steep side, 0.17m deep	Cut of ditch 3066
3067	25	Fill	Firm grey brown silty clay 1-2% charcoal flecks, 1% small rounded pebbles	Fill of ditch 3066
3068	25	Pit/ditch	1.6m in width, exceeds 0.6m in depth (exceeds excavation depth)	Pit same feature as 3042
3069	25		void	
3070	25	Fill	Crumbly dark grey brown clayey silt with large patch of charcoal (200mm diameter) including gritstone	Fill of 3069
3071	25	Fill	Firm red brown silty clay 1% charcoal inclusions	Upper fill of 3069
3072	25	Fill	Firm ash grey-brown clayey silt with large gritstone inclusions (up to 200mm)	Fill of ditch 3068
3073	26	Feature	c.3mx2m	Cut of C17 th /18 th feature
3074	26	Fill		Fill of 3073 C17th/18 th
3075	26	Ditch	1.24m wide, 0.38m deep	Precinct ditch, Medieval
3076	26	Fill	Firm red brown clay	Upper fill 3075

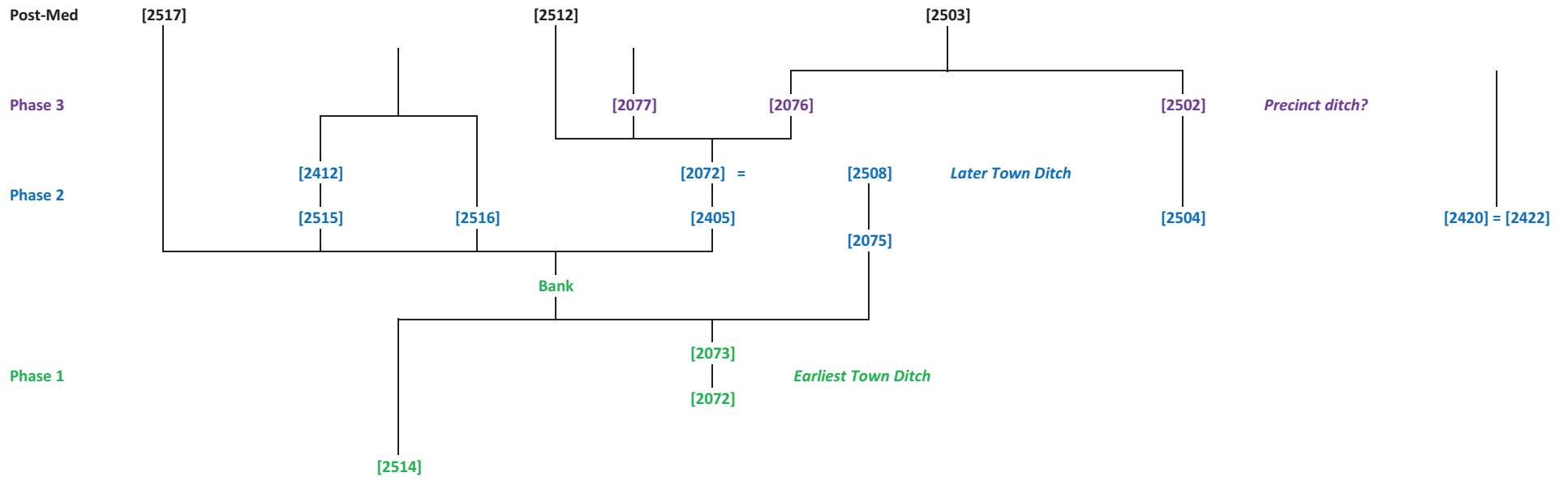
3077	25	Fill	Firm red clay	Fill pit/ditch 3039
3078	25	Fill	Firm red clay	Fill pit/ditch 3039
3079	25	Fill	Hardened blue clay lumps with 10% firm red clay	Fill pit/ditch 3039
3080	25	Fill	Firm mid brown slightly silty clay, 1% charcoal	Fill pit/ditch 3039
3081	25	Fill	Firm red clay	Fill pit/ditch 3039 Early medieval
3082	25	Fill	Firm brown clay	Fill pit/ditch 3039
3083	25	Fill	Firm mid brown slightly silty clay, 70% lime inclusions	Fill of 3035/3037 LC9th-MC11th, medieval, LC10th-MC12th
3084	25	Fill	Limestone lens	Fill of 3035
3085	25	Fill	Firm reddish mid brown with a hint of blue clay	Primary fill of 3035
3086	25	Layer/dump	Small to medium (1-3cm) rounded pebbles	Layer
3087	25	Layer/dump	Small to medium (1-3cm) rounded pebbles	Deposit / dump of pebbles within lime pit - possibly slump relating to former lining of pit?
3088	25	Fill	Firm mid brownish red clay with traces of blue clay	Fill of cut 3101 - possibly same as fill 3040 seen in opposite section
3089	25	Fill	Firm mid brown clay	Fill of 3099
3090	25	Fill	Firm dark brown slightly silty clay with 2 large (10+cm) angular stones	Fill of 3099 C11th-C12th
3091	25	Fill	Firm mid brownish clay	Fill of 3100
3092	25	Fill	Firm dark brown slightly silty clay with 2 large (10+cm) angular stones	Fill of 3099 possibly the same as 3083
3093	25	Fill	Firm mid brown red clay	Fill of 3099
3094	25	Fill	Firm red clay with a brown hue	Fill of 3100
3095	25	Fill	Firm brown silty clay with 2% charcoal	Primary fill of 3100
3096	25	Fill?	Firm yellow clay with mudstone top (yellow)	Possible later intrusion into LIME pits Fill of 3250 C18th
3097	25	Fill	Soft to firm slightly bluish brown silty clay with 20% charcoal/coal and 5% rounded pebbles	Fill of gully 3102 C18th-C19th, C18th-EC19th, LC18th-C19th, c1780-1840
3098	25	Layer	Soft deep red clay with hints of blue clay	?natural Layer cut by 3102
3099	25	Pit/ditch	2.8m wide and 0.9m deep	Cut of pit / ditch - possibly same as 3037?
3100	25	Pit/ditch	1.24 and 0.64m in depth, rounded base with gentle sloping sides	Cut of pit / ditch. Possibly same as 3035?
3101	25	Pit/ditch	2.4m and 0.28m deep, rounded base, gentle sloping sides	Cut of pit / ditch - possibly same as 3039?
3102	25	Gulley	Vaguely flat based cut with unknown sides (not in section)	Gulley cut
3103	25	Natural?	Firm red clay	Natural substrata, possibly redeposited
3104	25	Ditch/pit	Steep sided 0.4+m deep, below 3105	Ditch/pit cut ?=3064
3105	25	Fill	Firm mid grey silty clay with 5% rounded pebbles (2-4cm)	Fill of 3104 Early medieval
3106	25	Fill	Firm mottled light orange red grey clay with 5% rounded pebbles (1- 2cm)	Fill of 3104
3107	25	Fill	Firm mottled orange red grey clay with 5% rounded pebbles (1-2cm)	Fill of 3104
3108	25	Ditch/pit	0.7m deep, 3,36m east to west, rounded with fairly steep sides	Ditch/pit cut
3109	25	Fill	Firm mottled orange grey brown silty clay	Upper fill of 3108 Early medieval, undated, C12th-C13th, LC11th- LC13/C14th, late Saxon, medieval, LC11th-EC13th
3109/30 46	25			CCA C12th
3110	25	Fill	Very firm grey brown silty clay with 10% orange mottles	Fill of 3108 LC11th-EC13th

3111	25	Fill	Friable mid grey clayey silt	Fill of 3108 Medieval
3112	25	Fill	Firm mid brown clayey silt	Fill of 3104 Medieval, C11th-C13th, LC10th-MC12th RB LC2nd-EC3rd
3113	25	Fill	Firm light brown clayey silt	Fill of 3104
3114	25	Burnt timber?	Solid charcoal	Burnt timber? Possibly extending across full extent of lime kiln pit 3033
3115	25	Fill	Concreted whitish lime with 10% brownish silty clay	Deposit - possibly same as 3034 - possibly also above burnt timbers
3116	25	Fill	Charcoal	Possible burnt timber - possibly same as 3114
3117	25	Fill	Mid-firm brown silty clay with 50% concreted lime inclusions	Deposit sitting above burnt timbers in 3033
3118	25	Fill	Solid charcoal	Possible burnt timber - possibly same as 3114,3116
3119	25	Fill	Soft to firm reddish brown clay	Deposit possibly above burnt timber in 3033
3120	25	Fill	Soft mixed greyish brown sandy clay	Deposit of pit possibly above burnt timber in 3033
3121	25	Fill	Soft to firm reddish brown clay, / solid charcoal layer	Deposit possibly above burnt timber - fill of pit 3033
3122	25	Fill	Burnt timber	Possible burnt timber - possibly same as 3118
3123	25	Fill	Soft reddish clayey sand with patches of orange-brown clayey sand	Fill of pit 3033 - possibly above burnt timber
3124	25	Post hole	0.52m x 0.49m	Post hole
3125	25	Fill	?excavated	Fill of post hole 3124?
3126	25	Fill	Dark brown firm clay with a hint of orange, 5% angular stones and 2% charcoal	Fill of 2999
3127	25	Fill	Brownish blue friable slightly silty clay	Fill of 2999
3128	25	Fill	Medium grey clay	Fill of 3075
3129	26	Fill	Firm red clay	Fill of ditch cut 3075
3130	26	Layer	Firm red clay	Natural? Or redeposited natural in slot through ditch [3075]?
3131	25	Pit	Steep sided, slightly rounded base cut. 1.4m N-Sx1.8m E-W x depth 0.76m. Roughly circular in plan.	Pit.
3132	25	Fill	Mid- dark silty clay (friable) w/ 10% rounded pebbles 1-2cm in size, 5% angular stones (1-4cm) and 10% charcoal/coal 1-2cm inclusions.	Fill of pit 3131 C13th-C14th, LC11th- E/MC12th, EMC13th- E/MC14th, medieval, MC10th- MC12th, LC10th-MC12
3133	25	Fill	Orange/red clay with 5% charcoal flecks	Fill of pit 3131
3134	26	Ditch	Fairly shallow sided cut with slightly rounded base. Measures 1.7m E-W x depth 0.44m	Ditch date?
3135	26	Fill	Firm mid brow red silty clay with 5% angular stones (1-2cm) and 5% charcoal fleck inclusions.	Fill of ditch cut 3134
3136	26	Fill	Firm light-mid grey silty clay	Fill of ditch cut 3134
3137	25	Posthole	Vaguely circular- unknown dimensions	Possible posthole?
3138	25	Fill	Unknown- NOT EXCAVATED	Fill of possible posthole. presumably 3137
3139	25	Fill	Friable mid-dark silty clay with large angular stone debris (2-5cm) and charcoal pieces (1-5cm)	Fill of pit 3131
3140			VOID	
3141			VOID	
3142	25	Layer	Demolition rubble	Layer of demolition rubble
3143	25	Layer	Firm red clay	Redeposited natural?

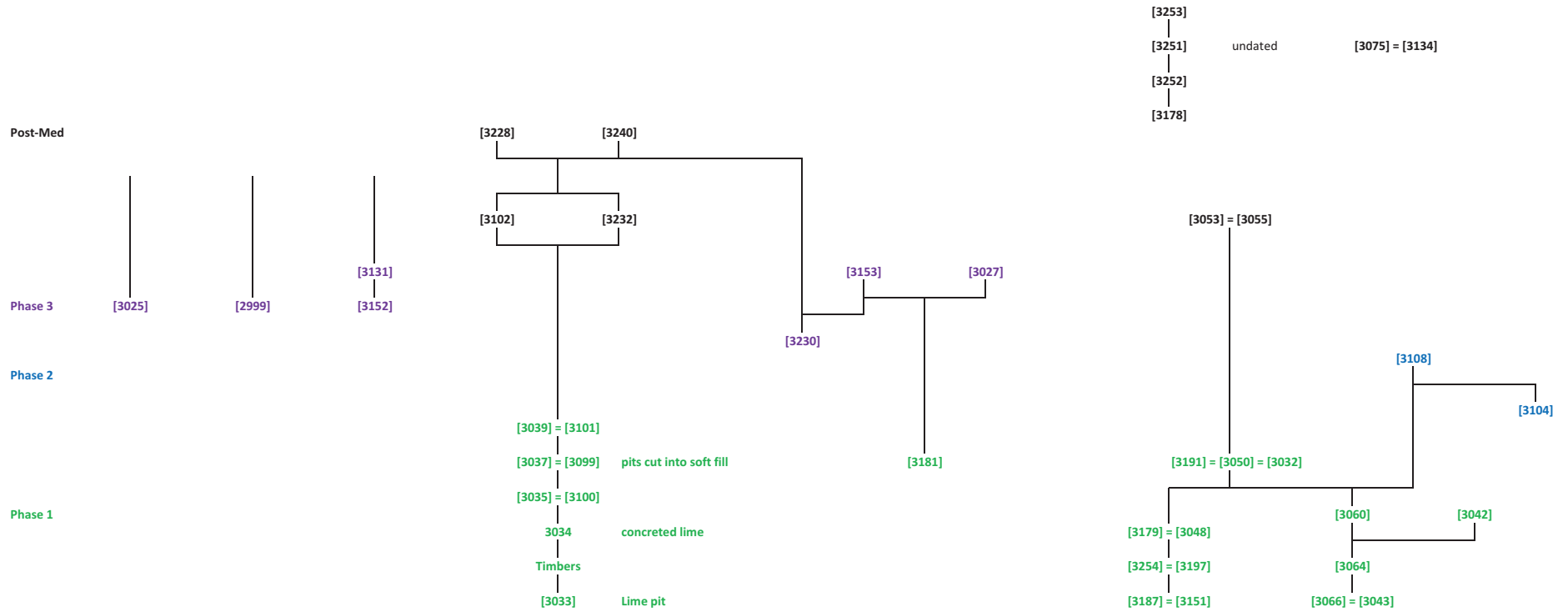
3144	25	Layer	Firm mid yellow brown clayey silt with 5% charcoal flecks and 5% angular stone (2-4cm) inclusions	cut by possible ditch 3151
3145	25	Layer	Firm light yellow brown clayey silt with 5% charcoal fleck and 5% angular stone (2-4cm) inclusions	cut by possible ditch 3151
3146	25	Layer	Firm mid reddish brown clay	cut by possible ditch 3151
3147	25	Fill	Mid brown clay	fill of possible ditch 3151
3148	25	Fill	Firm orange, red, brown mix with 40% rounded pebble (1-7cm) inclusions in two distinct layers	fill of possible ditch 3151
3149	25	Fill	Mid-dark brown clay with modern rubble mixed in	fill of possible ditch 3151
3150	25	Fill	Mid brown silty clay	fill of possible ditch 3151
3151	25	Ditch	Steep sided flat bottomed cut. Depth 0.86cm	Possible ditch. Date?
3152	25	Pit	Near vertical NE sided cote with stepped NW side. Measures 1.46m NE-SW x 0.8 NW-SE x depth 0.8m+	Pit. Date? Uppermost fill 3183 dated 11-13thC on drawing
3153	25	Gulley	Undulating base with fairly shallow sides. Measures 1.5m E-W x depth 0.5m	Cut of ditch/gulley. C13th-C14th, C13th, C12-C14th, E-MC13th, LC11th-EC13th
3154	25	Fill	Dark brown (with hint of red) firm clay with 5 charcoal flecks + 10% medium (<5cm) angular stone inclusions	Fill of ditch/gulley 3153 C13th-C14th, Late Saxon
3155			void	
3156			void	C13th
3157	25	Fill	Dark brown clay with 1% charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch/gulley 3153
3158	25	Fill	Dark brown clay with 15% red mottles and 2% charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch/gulley 3153
3159	25	Natural	Reddish clay	Natural?
3160	25	Lens	Reddish clay	Circular lens within 3158
3161	25	Gulley	Undulating cut (in a vague 'uu' shape) measuring 0.86m+ E-W (extends beyond W limit of excavation) x depth 0.22m	Gulley = 3230 Date?
3162	25	Fill	Mid-dark brown clay with 1% charcoal flecks and sandstone inclusion	Fill of possible gulley 3161
3163	25	Deposit	Reddish clay with hint of brown	Redeposited natural? Below 3153 and 3161.
3164	25	Layer	Loose mixed brownish silty clay with 60% rubble inclusions	Modern dump/backfill (in machine excavated section)
3165	25	Layer	Deep reddish brown silty clay with 1% small rounded stone inclusions	Layer (in machine excavated section)
3166	25	Fill	Mid-dark brown clay with 3% red silty clay mottles.	Fill of 3253 (in machine excavated section)
3167	25	Fill	Mid yellowish brown friable clayey sand with 30% small-medium angular stone inclusions and brick rubble	Fill of 3251 (in machine excavated section)
3168	25	Layer	Brownish red firm clay with 1% charcoal flecks	Layer (in machine excavated section)
3169	25	Layer	Firm pale-mid brownish red clay with 50% brown clay mottles and <1% charcoal flecks	Layer (in machine excavated section)
3170	25	Layer	Darkish brown silty clay with 10% small-medium rounded pebble inclusions and 2% charcoal flecks	Layer (in machine excavated section)
3171	25	Layer	Mid-dark brown firm clay with 1% charcoal flecks and 1% small angular stone inclusions	Fill of 3252? Second cut here? (in machine excavated section)
3172	25	Layer/fill?	Firm brownish red clay with 60% yellowish brown clay mottles	Layer or fill of 3178? (in machine excavated section)
3173	25	Layer	Firm mid-brown clay	Fill of 3252 (in machine excavated section)
3174	25	Layer	Firm reddish brown clay with 1% charcoal flecks	Layer (in machine excavated section)
3175	25	Fill	Firm pale reddish brown clay	Fill of possible ditch cut 3178 (In machine excavated section).
3176	25	Fill?	Firm pale brown clay	Fill of possible ditch cut 3178 (In machine excavated section).
3177	25	Fill	Firm reddish brown clay with 30% blue clay mottles	Fill of possible ditch [3178]. (In machine excavated section).
3178	25	Ditch	Fairly steep sided cut (although extends below lower limit of	Cut of possible ditch.

			excavation). 0.2m+ deep.	
3179	25	Pit	Slightly round based cut with fairly steep W side, although shallower S side. Measures 0.38m+ E-W (beyond E limit of excav) x 0.9m + N-S (extends beyond N and S limits of excav) x depth 0.56m. Cuts 3190	Cut of pit. Contains fill 3180 annotated as 'Early Med'
3180	25	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay with mottles of red and 5% charcoal flecks	Fill of 3179. Early medieval
3181	25	Ditch/Pit	Fairly flat bottomed cut with unknown edges as beyond limits of excavation. Measures 1m+ E-W	Cut of ditch/pit. Date? Earliest fill 3182 annotated as 'prob early med'. May also contain later fill 3199 annotated 11-12thC on drawing.
3182	25	Fill	Firm greyish brown clay with 15% orangey mottles.	Fill of ditch/pit 3181 (slot 3 on drawing). Medieval
3183	25	Fill	Firm mid-dark brown silty clay with 10% rounded pebbles (1-2cm) and 15% charcoal flecks (1-3cm)	Fill of pit 3152. LC11th-EC13th, Medieval?
3184	25	Fill	Firm orangey-red clay with 10% charcoal fleck (1-5cm) inclusions	Fill of pit 3152
3185	25	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay with 5% rounded pebbles, 5% charcoal fleck inclusions and striations of 3184	Fill of pit 3152
3186	25	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay with 5% charcoal flecks	Fill of pit 3152
3187	25	Ditch	Fairly steep sided cut of ditch- full dimensions and form unknown as extends beyond limit of excavation. Depth as visible 0.38m+	Cut of ditch. Date?
3188	25	Fill	Firm red clay mixed with dark brown black silt. 5% charcoal flecks.	Fill of ditch 3187
3189	25	Layer	Firm orange red clay	Layer. (Below 3187- natural?)
3190	25	Fill	Firm red clay with broken fragments of green rock clay (20%)	Fill of ditch 3187 or of possible re-cut 3254?
3191	25	Pit	Slightly rounded based cut with fairly steep W side. Extends beyond E limit of excavation. Measures 0.42m deep x 0.6m+ E-W. Cuts 3194	Cut of pit. Date?
3192	25	Fill	Firm mid-dark brown silty clay with 5% charcoal flecks, 5% rounded pebble (1-2cm) inclusions.	Fill of pit 3191.
3193	25	Fill	Firm mid dark brown silty clay with 10% orange mottles, 5% charcoal flecks, 5% rounded pebbles (1-2cm) inclusions.	Fill of pit 3191
3194	25	Fill	Firm mid orangey brown silty clay with a 40% concentration of rock/pebbles (2-4cm)	Fill of pit 3179
3195	25	Fill	Firm mid brown silty clay with 5% charcoal flecks and 5% rounded pebble (1cm) inclusions.	Fill of ditch 3197
3196	25	Fill	Firm light grey silty clay with 5% charcoal flecks.	Fill of ditch-3187?
3197	25	Cut- pit	Cut with gently sloping S side- rest beyond limit of excavation	Cut of pit
3198	25	Fill	Firm greyish brown clay with 1% charcoal flecks and 2% medium to large (3-5cm) rounded pebble inclusions	Possible fill of ditch/pit 3181 (slot 3)
3199	25	Fill	Firm mid brown clay with 1% charcoal flecks and 1% small-medium rounded pebble inclusions	Possible fill of ditch/pit 3181 (slot 3) C11th-C12th
3200	25	Fill	Firm reddish brown clay with 30% brown clay mottles + <1% charcoal flecks	Fill of ditch/pit 3181
3201	25	Fill	Firm mottled red and brown clay with 1% charcoal flecks	= 3088 Fill of 3101 LC11th-EC13th
3202	25	Fill	Firm mid-dark brown clay with 5% lime inclusions	=3089 fill of 3099
3203	25	Fill	Firm mid brown clay with 25% lime inclusions and 1% charcoal flecks.	Lens within 3202
3204	25	Fill	Firm mid brown clay with 5% firm red clay mottles, 5% small (1-2cm) angular stone, 10% large (5cm+) angular stone inclusions	Fill of 3033
3205	25	Fill	Firm orangey red clayey sand	Fill of 3033
3206	25	Lens	Compacted lime (yellowish white)	Fill of 3033
3207	25	Fill	Very dark brown clayey sand	Fill of 3033
3208	25	Fill	Bright red clayey sand	Fill of 3033
3209	25	Fill	Whitish compacted/concreted lime	Fill of 3033
3210	25	Fill	Firm mottled mid-dark brown and red clay with 1% charcoal flecks and 3% sub-angular tiny stone inclusions. Above 3211	Post-medieval deposit fill of 3232
3211	25	Fill	Softish deep red clayey sand with 5% compacted blue clay inclusions. Above 3212	Post-medieval deposit fill of 3232
3212	25	Fill	Mid-dark brown firm slightly sandy clay with 15% red clayey sand	Post-medieval deposit fill of

			inclusions and 5% small rounded pebble inclusions. Above 3213	3232
3213	25	Fill	Deep reddish brown friable sandy clay with 25% rounded pebble inclusions. Above 3214	Post-medieval deposit fill of 3232
3214	25	Fill	Firm yellow clay. Bellow 3213	Post-medieval deposit fill of 3232
3215	25	Fill	Firm reddish brown clay. Above 3199.	Fill of ditch/pit 3181 (slot 3).
3216	25	Fill	Firm greyish brown clay. Above 3182.	Fill of ditch/pit 3181 (slot 3).
3217	25	Fill	Firm greyish brown clay with 30% red clay. Above 3216.	Fill of ditch/pit 3181 (slot 3).
3218	25	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown clay with 2% small rounded pebble inclusions and 1% charcoal flecks.	Possible fill of ditch/pit 3181 (slot 3).
3219	25	Fill	Dark greyish brown firm clay with 5% charcoal flecks and 1% small-medium rounded pebble inclusions. Above 3218.	Possible fill of ditch/pit 3181 (slot 3).
3220	25	Fill	Firm reddish brown clay with 1% charcoal flecks and 1% medium rounded pebble inclusions. Above 3219	Possible fill of ditch/pit 3181 (slot 3).
3221	25	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown clay with 1% charcoal flecks . Above 3220.	Possible fill of ditch/pit 3181 (slot 3).
3222	25	Cut	Rectangular cut measuring 1.35m N-S x 1m E-W	Cut of excavation of feature during evaluation phase
3223	25	Fill	Modern backfill including large angular stones, grey clay and tarmac	Modern backfill from evaluation phase in 3222
3224	25	Fill	Mid to firm grey clay	Fill of lime pit. 3033
3225	25	Fill	Fairly bright red slightly silty clay. Firm.	Burnt clay lining of lime pit 3033
3226	25	Deposit	Slightly brownish greyish red clay.	Re-deposited natural?
3227	25	Fill	Slightly brownish greyish red clay. Firm.	Re-deposited natural?
3228	25	Pit?	Rectangular cut measuring 2m NW-SE x 1.25m NE-SW	Cut of pit? Modern?
3229	25	Fill	Vaguely compacted blackish brown clay with 50% small to medium (1-5cm) angular stone inclusions and 15% charcoal flecks/small pieces	Fill of modern pit 3228?
3230	25	Gulley	Linear gulley measuring 2.5m+ NW-SE (extends beyond cleaned area) x 0.6m NE-SW. Cut by 3240	Cut of linear gulley = 3161
3231	25	Fill	Softish to firm mid brown clay, Cut by 3240	Fill of linear gulley 3230
3232	25	Cut	Rectangular cut measuring 1.75m N-S x 1.35m E-W. Cut by 3240.	Cut of post-med intrusion. Annotated as
3233	25	Fill	Softish blackish brown clay with 10% small-medium angular stone inclusions.	Fill of 3232
3234	25	Layer	Soft-firm brownish red clay. Cut by 3240.	Spread- redeposited natural?
3235	25	Fill	Dirty brownish yellow clayey sand with 5% brick inclusions and angular stone	Could be the same as 3214 but degraded. Fill of 3232. Cut by 3240?
3236	25	Fill	Firm yellow clay. Cut by 3240.	Post-Medieval deposit part of 3214. fill of 3232 ?
3237	25	layer	Soft deep red silty clay.	Spread- redeposited natural?
3238	25	Fill	Firm deep red clay. Cut by 3240.	Deposit- natural?
3239	25	Fill	Firm brownish red clay.	Redeposited natural? Cut by 3240?
3240	25	Pit	Rectangular cut measuring 1.5m NW-SE x 1.75m NE-SW	Cut of modern pit
3250	25	cut	Fill 3096	Post-med intrusion
3251	25	cut	Fill 3167	Post-med intrusion
3252	25	Cut	fills 3171, 3173	
3253	25	Cut	fill 3166	
3254	24	?cut	Fill 3190	



Appendix 2A Area A matrix and phasing



Appendix 2B Areas B, C matrix and phasing