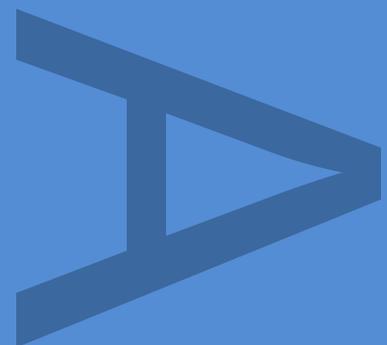


**An Assessment of an
Archaeological Excavation
at London Road, Barking,
London Borough of Barking
and Dagenham, IG11 8AN**

LRN13

May 2014



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at London Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, IG11 8AN

Site Code: LRN13

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 4417 8412

Researched and written by Shane Maher

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May 2014

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1 ABSTRACT

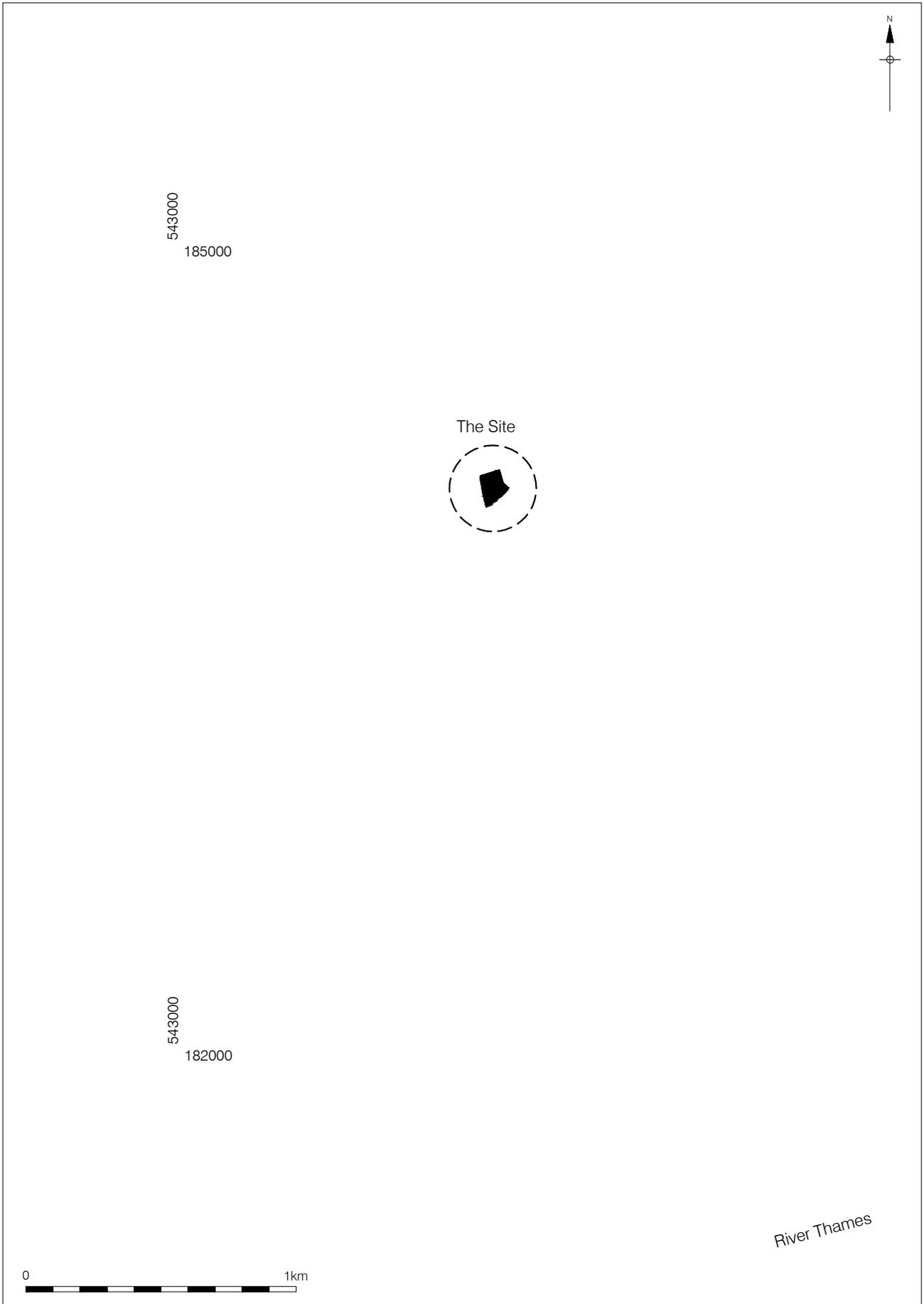
- 1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology was commissioned by Bouygues (UK) LTD to undertake an archaeological investigation on land at London Road Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. The site is located at National Grid reference TQ44178412, within an Archaeological Priority Zone (**Figure 1**). The excavation followed a written scheme of investigation compiled by Helen Hawkins¹ of Pre-Construct Archaeology.
- 1.2 The archaeological works commenced on 8th January 2013 and finished on 12th April 2013. The excavation was supervised by Shane Maher, the project manager was Helen Hawkins (PCA), the work was monitored for English Heritage by Adam Single (GLAAS).
- 1.3 The site lies c.400m to the east of the River Roding, within the Thames Basin and River Roding Floodplain², with Barking Abbey to the immediate west of the site. The ground slopes down from east to west towards Barking Abbey and the River Roding beyond
- 1.4 The excavation was assigned a unique site code LRN13.
- 1.5 The site was divided into six areas of investigation (Areas A, B, C, D, E, F), these lay within the footprint of the proposed development (**Figure 2**).
- 1.6 Excluding the underlying natural, six principal phases of occupation were identified, starting with late Saxon, followed by Norman, medieval, late medieval, post-medieval and early Modern.
- 1.7 Saxon pits and postholes were observed across the site and are likely to relate to the Saxon phase of Barking Abbey, which lies only c. 100m to the southwest of site.
- 1.8 Medieval activity include a chalk wall, a flint lined storage pit/basement, postholes, pits and linear cuts, probably associated with substantial structures on the western periphery of the old medieval town with the eastern precinct wall of the Abbey running parallel and to the west of North Street.
- 1.9 During the post-medieval period a series of large quarry pits were excavated and backfilled across site. In the centre of excavation area these were overlain by brick walls, possibly associated with the Workhouse that occupied part of the study area between 1722 and 1841, which was subsequently converted into shops.
- 1.10 Wells, some over 4m deep with cuts of similar dimensions, were encountered along the western and northern site boundaries and a number of small pits, soakaways and postholes were recorded throughout the site during this period.
- 1.11 1Later 20th Century activities on the site were clearly identifiable in the form of walls and boundary features present on Ordnance Survey plans of the area.

¹ Hawkins, H, 2013, Land at London Road, Barking, London Borough Of Barking and Dagenham, IG11 8AN, A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample

² Ibid

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 This report describes the results and working methods of an archaeological excavation undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at London Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, IG11 8AN. The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for the project (Hawkins 2013). The works were conducted in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site and were preceded by an archaeological evaluation (MOLA 2012). The site central National Grid Reference is TQ4417 8412. The excavation was conducted between 8th January and 12th April 2013.
- 2.2 The site is bounded by London Road to the north, East Street to the south, North Street to the east and the Methodist church and Barking and Dagenham Skills Centre to the east. The site lies within a designated Archaeological Priority Area and is located c.100m to the east of Barking Abbey, a Scheduled Monument (**Figures 1 and 2**).
- 2.3 The project was commissioned and monitored by Bouygues (UK) LTD. The excavation was supervised by Shane Maher, and was project managed by Helen Hawkins. The work was additionally monitored for the local planning authority by Adam Single of the Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS).
- 2.4 A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation was prepared by Helen Hawkins (Hawkins 2013) prior to the fieldwork commencing.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC), Mortimer Wheeler House, Eagle Wharf Road, London N1 7ED.
- 2.6 The site was allocated the site code LNR13.

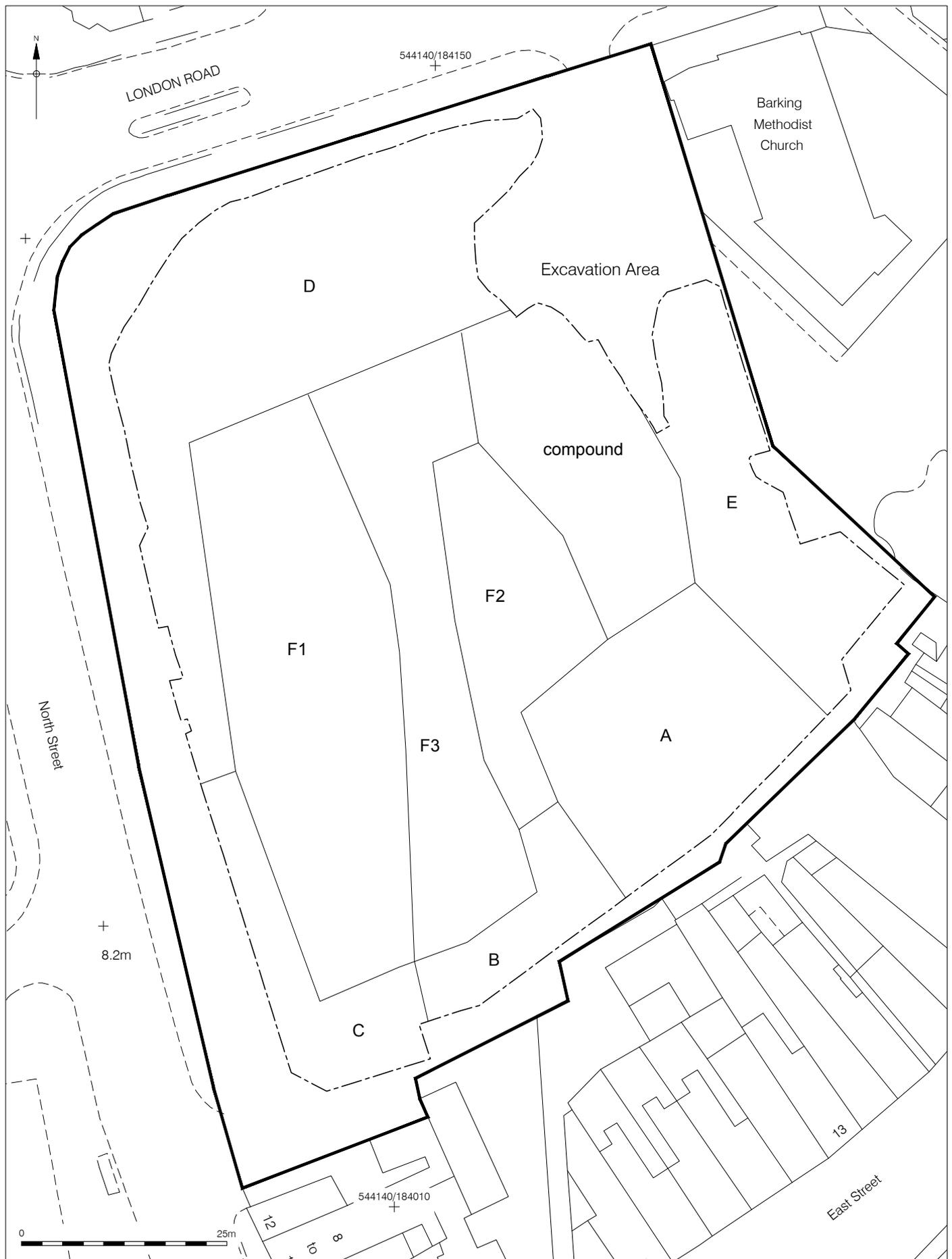


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09/05/14 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

3.1 National Guidance: National Planning Policy Framework

3.1.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on March 27 2012, and now supersedes the former Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining planning applications.

3.1.2 In considering any planning application for development the local planning authority will be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF, by current Local Plan policy and by other material considerations.

3.2 Regional Policy: The London Plan

3.2.1 The relevant Strategic Development Plan framework is provided by “The London Plan, Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with Alterations since 2004” (Feb 2008). It includes the following policy relating to archaeology within central London:

Policy 4b.15 Archaeology

The Mayor, in partnership with English Heritage, the Museum of London and Boroughs, will support the identification, protection, interpretation and presentation of London’s archaeological resources. Boroughs, in consultation with English Heritage and other relevant statutory organisations, should include appropriate policies in their DPDs for protecting Scheduled Ancient Monuments and archaeological assets within their area.

3.3 Local Policy: Archaeology in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham

3.3.1 The relevant local policy is provided by the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham Core Strategy, which was adopted in 2010. It contains the following policy statement with regards to the Historic Environment:

POLICY CP2: PROTECTING AND PROMOTING OUR HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT

Barking and Dagenham has a rich local history. Signs of our fishing, maritime and industrial heritage can still be seen for example at Barking Town Quay, the Ford works in Dagenham, and the Malthouse and Granary buildings on Abbey Road. The Becontree Estate, the Curfew Tower and remains of Barking and Abbey, Eastbury Manor House, Valence House and Dagenham Village are also important symbols of our past.

However, compared to many other areas the Borough has relatively few protected historic environment assets such as listed buildings and conservations areas. With this in mind the Council will take particular care to:

- Protect and wherever possible enhance our historic environment.
- Promote understanding of and respect for our local context.
- Reinforce local distinctiveness.

- Require development proposals and regeneration initiatives to be of a high quality that respects and reflects our historic context and assets.

3.4 Planning Permission

3.4.1 The archaeological evaluation was in advance of the proposed development of the site for mixed use including retail and residential. The proposed scheme has full planning permission (application number **11/00954/FUL**), with conditions requiring archaeological work:

K Archaeology

K1 The development hereby approved shall not commence until a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme for investigation that includes the recording and historic analysis of building structure, architectural details and archaeological evidence, has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. Works to the relevant phase of development shall only take place in accordance with the approved scheme. The archaeological works shall only be carried out by a suitably qualified investigation body acceptable to the Local Planning Authority.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The British Geological Survey (Sheet 256 North London) shows the geological sequence on the site as superficial deposits of sand and gravels of the Taplow Gravel Formation. The underlying solid geology comprises Eocene clay, silt and sand of the London Clay Formation. To the west of the site alluvium is noted.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The site slopes from the east to the west towards the River Roding which lies c.400m to the west.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Methodology

- 5.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2013) and a Health and Safety Method Statement (Hawkins 2013) were prepared before the excavations took place. The Written Scheme of Investigation detailed the methodology required for the excavation of the specified areas.
- 5.1.2 The archaeological works involved one large open area of excavation (**Figure 2**).
- 5.1.3 It was agreed to sub-divide the study site into eight areas (Areas A to F3), so priority could be given to any area dependent on the priorities of the construction works programme. These areas will not be referred to later in this text as they are not relevant.
- 5.1.4 The bulk excavation was undertaken with 360 degree mechanical excavators fitted with toothless buckets. Spoil was removed by mechanical dumper to a designated area. Machine excavation continued in spits of approximately 200mm until the archaeologically undisturbed sequence was observed.
- 5.1.5 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, following the removal of the modern overburden, all archaeological deposits were hand cleaned by archaeologists using appropriate hand tools.
- 5.1.6 Archaeological features were recorded using the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological features and strata excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All detailed plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans being drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 and 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.
- 5.1.7 The limits of excavation were surveyed and ten temporary Bench Marks established using GPS survey equipment.
- 5.1.8 Photographs, comprising colour slide, black and white print film and in digital formats were taken of the archaeological features and deposits where relevant. A professional archaeological photographer visited the site when required in order to take large format shots of areas or specific features. Site staff used 35mm and digital cameras on a day-to-day basis, and the professional photographer used 35mm, medium format (120mm) and digital cameras.
- 5.1.9 A total of 96 bulk samples were taken during the excavation in order to recover environmental information from deposits within cut features encountered on site.
- 5.1.10 In this report contexts are shown by square brackets e.g. [100], small find by chevrons e.g. <1> and environmental samples by brackets e.g. {23}.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The archaeological and historical background is summarised from the evaluation report (MOLA 2012).
- 6.2 Prehistoric
- 6.2.1 Few prehistoric finds have been made within the vicinity of the site, although there have been finds closer to the river which suggest activity in the vicinity.
- 6.3 Roman
- 6.3.1 The landscape surrounding the site during the Roman period is unclear it may have been characterised by open fields or woodland. Archaeological evidence suggests possible Romano-British occupation to the west of the site close to the River Roding, but it is unlikely that this would have extended as far east as the site.
- 6.4 Saxon and Medieval
- 6.4.1 The site was probably open farm land on the periphery of a settlement during the Saxon or early medieval period. During the later medieval period Barking Abbey, close to the river immediately to the west of the site, became the focus for the settlement of Barking. Whether related to activity of the Abbey itself or to activity drawn in by its presence clearly the Abbey's existence served to bring together and encourage local development.
- 6.4.2 The MOLA evaluation carried out in 2010 to the immediate east identified cut features including possible post-holes and a quarry pit. The backfill of the quarry pit included medieval pottery dating from the mid 12th to early 13th century. These features were sealed by a soil associated with the cultivation of the area around Barking Abbey in the medieval period; this also contained pottery dating from the 12th or 13th century.
- 6.5 Post-Medieval
- 6.5.1 Barking Abbey, located immediately to the west of the site, was demolished in 1541-42 after the Dissolution of the monasteries. However settlement around the remains of the Abbey continued into the 16th and 17th centuries, concentrated along North Street in the western part of the site.
- 6.5.2 A 1653 map of Barking village shows buildings, probably shops, within the site on the east side of North Street. In the north-western corner of the site a Free School is marked, and the Bull public house is shown just outside the southern corner of the site.
- 6.5.3 Chapman and Andre's map of 1777 is of too small a scale to show the site in detail, but marks 'Charter School', possibly within the site. In 1722 a workhouse opened, occupying four leasehold tenements on the western part of the site. It was succeeded by a larger workhouse in 1788, which may have been the largest workhouse in Essex. In 1841 it was converted to shops.
- 6.5.4 The Ordnance Survey map of 1864 shows North Street lined with an irregular row of buildings extending into the western edge of the site, probably mainly shops and small houses. Trafalgar Street and un-named alleys run eastwards across the site; these are lined with terraced houses, with gardens or yards to the rear and orchards in the eastern part of the site. The site maintains this structure of buildings and streets until 1937 when much of the area of the site was cleared for the extension of London Road.
- 6.5.5 The Ordnance Survey map of 1949 shows the whole site cleared for redevelopment. By 1962 Ordnance Survey mapping shows the North Street and London Road frontages of the site as rebuilt with a mixture of commercial and residential properties.
-

These buildings remained on the land until they were recently taken down prior to the evaluation.

- 6.5.6 A previous evaluation of the site was carried out by MOLA in July/August 2012 (MOLA 2012). Eight evaluation trenches were excavated in order to assess the archaeological potential of the site. These revealed that archaeological features survived at the site despite disturbance associated with: the building of 19th century cellars, the demolition of previous modern structures and the laying down of services. One of the trenches was extended to further investigate one of the features encountered.
- 6.5.7 In all trenches natural deposits of sands, gravels and brickearth were overlain by a modern make up layer consisting of a dark grey mixture of rubble and clayey sandy silt. The natural deposits were truncated by several cut-features including pits, postholes and quarry pits, as well as the remains of two cesspits or wells. A number of pottery sherds and fragments of building material were recovered from the features with dates ranging from the medieval to the Victorian period.
- 6.5.8 Although some finds evidence dated to the period when nearby Barking Abbey would have been active, no substantive connection could be made between the two. Many of the recorded features appeared heavily truncated by modern construction and associated work.

7 PHASED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence has been divided into seven main phases with sub-phases added where relevant, these phases are as follows:

7.2 PHASE 1 – NATURAL

Sandy Gravels – [1], Natural Features [35], [55], [75]

7.2.1 The natural drift geology recorded across site comprised yellow/orange sandy gravels. Due to past intrusive activities on site no untruncated gravels were observed. The truncated natural was observed at a high point of 7.42m OD in the east of site sloping to 6.67m OD in the west.

7.3 PHASE 2 – Late Saxon (Figure 3)

7.3.1 Phase 2 represents the earliest archaeological activity identified on site which included a probable well and four pits cutting the natural. The dating material recovered suggested that they were Late Saxon in date.

7.3.2 The well [11] was located in the southeast quadrant of site with an associated storage/rubbish pit [9], circa 10.0m to the northwest. The proximity of these features suggests that they are associated with a property nearby.

7.3.3 The well [11] (fills [6], [12], [18], [10], [15], [16], [17]) measured 1.2m N-S by 1.32m E-W and extended beyond the excavated depth of 1.70m. The cut was recorded at 6.42m OD and was characterised by near vertical edges. It was filled by a sequence of silts and clay. The soil description of the fills, environmental sample number, spot dates and finds retrieved are tabulated below. The presence of a decayed timber fill [16] is indicative of a collapsed timber lining. Pottery recovered from contexts [6], [10], [15], [16] and [17] firmly place the well in the Late Saxon Period. Residual Roman CBM was retrieved from [6], [10], [16] and a bead fragment SF<1> from [6].

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Sample number	Small finds number
6	Greyish brown, sandy silty clay with Occ. sub angular/rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks	1000-1050	55-160+	-	1
12	Brownish grey, silty sandy clay with Mod. charcoal flecks	-	-	1	-
18	Brown, sandy silty clay with Mod. lenses of grey sandy clay	-	-	-	-
10	Yellowish brown, sandy silty clay with	1000-1100	55-400+	2	-

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Sample number	Small finds number
	Occ. sub-rounded pebbles and decayed organic material				
15	Brown, sandy silty clay with Occ. sub-rounded pebbles, manganese and charcoal flecks	900-1050	-	-	-
16	Brown, decayed timber with Occ. sub-rounded pebbles	900-1100	55-160+	-	-
17	Yellowish brown, sandy silt with Mod. sub-rounded pebbles	900-1050	-	-	-

- 7.3.4 Pit [9] (fills [8], [13], [14]) was sub-rectangular in shape with near vertical sides and a concave base, to the south it was truncated by a concrete ground beam. The pit was recorded at 6.79m OD measuring 1.94m N-S by 1.45m E-W with a depth of 1.18m. A series of silts and sand deposits filled the feature. The basal fill [14] was a light grey brown clay silt. Pottery recovered from this fill was dated to 900-1050. Overlying this was a charcoal rich deposit [13] which contained burnt bone, burnt Roman brick and pottery of a similar date. The uppermost fill [8] was noted as a mid brown grey silty sand with Roman tile, daub and pottery sherds dated to 1000-1050.
- 7.3.5 A sub-rectangular pit [305] (fill [303], [304]) was excavated c. 40.0m to the northeast of the well and pit features. It was noted to be truncated by later features [205] to the south and [302] west. The pit was characterised by near vertical sides which had a top level of 6.94m OD. The pit was excavated to a depth of 1.2m and then a 0.3m x 0.3m sondage was dug to its base. The feature measured 1.74m N-S by 1.00m E-W with a depth of 1.65m. The basal fill [304] was a soft, mid to dark blue grey, sandy silt with traces of organic material and a fragment of hassock stone rubble which was spot-dated AD 50-400+. The upper fill [303] had a more cess-like appearance and yielded one fragment of Roman tile spot-dated AD 55-160+. These finds were residual.
- 7.3.6 Sub-circular pit [638] (fill [637]) was identified c. 20.0m to the north of [305] at 7.02m OD. The sides were steeply sloping and the pit dimensions were 0.64m N-S by 0.9m E-W with a depth of 0.4m. One pottery sherd dated 900-1100 was recovered from the sandy silt fill [637].
- 7.3.7 Circa 36.0m to the north of pit [9] a sub-rectangular pit [391] (fill [390]), was recorded at 7.19m OD, with sides that sloped steeply to a horizontal base. The pit measured

1.89m N-S by 1.62m E-W and was 0.44m deep. Pottery sherds retrieved from the silty clay fill [390] were dated 900-1050.

7.4 PHASE 3.1 – Norman 1066-1200 (Figure 4)

- 7.4.1 Phase 3 represents the Norman period (c. AD 1066-1200) when archaeological activity increased on site. This phase is characterised by a number of features cut into the natural gravels. On the north side a probable well and four sub-rectangular pits appear to mark what could be a northeast to southwest property boundary. Circa 15.0m to the southeast of this pit line, 2 shallow posthole/pits were excavated. On the west side 3 pits form a roughly north to south alignment, almost parallel to where the medieval road is conjectured. To the east of the northern pit alignment, c. 15.0m, two sub-rectangular pits were recorded.
- 7.4.2 The line of sub-rectangular pits [967], [613], [503], and [454] in the north of study area are all characterised by near vertical sides. The bases of pits [967] and [454] were excavated fully and were found to be almost level, [454] was excavated to a depth of 1.2m then augered to its base. After excavating Pit [613] to a depth of 1.2m a sondage was dug through the basal fill to ascertain its basal level.
- 7.4.3 The most westerly pit [967] (fills [966], [976], [977]) was noted at 6.6m OD measuring 1.46m N-S by 1.5m E-W and 0.96m deep. The basal fill [977] was a sandy gravel deposit (possibly, slippage to the sides) which was overlain by sandy silts. Recovered pottery from fill [976] was dated to AD 1100-1300.
- 7.4.4 Pit [613] (fills [611], [612]) was located c. 10.0m to the northeast of [967] at 7.14m OD with dimensions of 1.4m N-S by 1.6m E-W and 1.4m deep. The basal fill [612] was a silty sand deposit with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles. Pottery sherds retrieved from the overlying clay silt [611] deposit were dated to 1100-1200.
- 7.4.5 Circa 3.5m to the northeast, pit [503] (fills [501], [502]) was at 7.04m OD and measured 1.45m N-S by 1.12m E-W and was 1.68m deep. Two sandy silt deposits filled the pit, these were excavated to a depth of 1.2m, then a 0.3m x 0.3m sondage was dug to reveal the base. Sherds of pottery from the upper fill [502] were dated to the 12th century.
- 7.4.6 The most easterly of the pits [454] (fills [452], [453]), located c. 6.0m to the northeast of [503], was recorded at 7.1m OD measuring 1.32m N-S by 1.29m E-W and was 0.67m deep. Sandy silt deposits were noted filling the cut. The basal fill [453] yielded one sherd of pottery which was spot dated AD 1100-1300. Pottery sherds from the upper fill [452] were dated to the 12th-13th century.
- 7.4.7 Located to the west of and adjacent to [454] the cut for a probable well [421] (fills [420], [428], [432]) was seen at 7.03m OD. The cut measured 1.16m N-S by 1.6m E-W and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, then after augering the base was established at 2.27m deep. A sequence of sandy silts filled the feature. Bone and a metal rod, SF <13>, were recovered from the basal fill [432], a large fragment of Bargate stone was found in [428].
- 7.4.8 A group of N-S arranged pits [1017], [1034] and [1435], measured c. 75.0m from end to end along the alignment, and were almost parallel to the western site boundary which was parallel to the existing road (North Street). Pit [1017], the most northerly of this pit line was located c. 7m to the west of pit [967].
- 7.4.9 Sub rectangular pit [1435] (fill [1436]) had a top level of 6.87m OD and was excavated in the south east quadrant of site. The cut was characterised by overhanging sides and a concave base with dimensions of 1.2m N-S by 1.12m E-W and 0.38m deep. A modern intrusion had truncated the western edge of the cut. Two pot sherds spot dated to 1100-1200 were found in the sandy silt fill [1436] of the cut.
-

- 7.4.10 Circa 53.0m to the north pit [1034] (fills [1031], [1032], [1033]) was located at 6.41m OD measuring 1.45m N-S by 1.2m with a depth of 1.05m. The pit had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Bone and a large assemblage of pottery was recovered from the clay silt basal fill [1033], the pot sherds were dated to 1100-1250. This was capped with successive deposits of coarse grained sand and clay silt.
- 7.4.11 The most northerly pit [1017] (fill [1016]) was recorded at 6.72m OD, c. 21.0m to the north of [1034]. The pit was characterised by near vertical sides and an almost flat base with dimensions of 0.6m N-S by 1.1m E-W and a depth of 0.23m. The silty gravelly sand fill [1016] yielded pottery dated to the 12th century.
- 7.4.12 To the east of this pit group, c. 22.0m, probable well [1459] and sub-rectangular pit [1099] were excavated.
- 7.4.13 A further probable well [1459] (fills [1457], [1458]) was sub-square with a top level of 6.92m OD and had near vertical sides. The feature measured 1.55m N-S by 1.35m E-W and was excavated to depth of 1.2m then hand augered to its base giving a total depth of 2.15m. Sandy silt deposits were recorded filling the cut, the upper fill [1457] contained pottery dated to 1000-1200.
- 7.4.14 Sub-rectangular pit [1099] (fill [1100]) was located at 7.03m OD c. 22.0m to the north of [1459]. The pit had near vertical sides with dimensions of 1.43m N-S by 0.93m E-W and was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, it was then augered to established the base which was at 1.70m depth. Two pot sherds were found in the silty sand fill [1100], which were dated 1000-1200.
- 7.4.15 Circa 14.0m to the south of the northern pit line, a shallow sub-oval pit [829] and a posthole/pit [810] were recorded cutting the natural.
- 7.4.16 A sub-oval pit [829] (fill [828]) had a top level of 7.08m OD and was characterised by gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The pit measured 0.8m N-S by 1.40m E-W with a depth of 0.18m and was filled with a sandy silt deposit [828] which yielded pottery dated 900-1500 and one fragment of early medieval glazed peg tile dated 1135-1220.
- 7.4.17 Posthole/pit [810] (fill [809]) was sub oval in shape and was recorded at 7.25m OD c. 6.0m to the northeast of [829]. The cut had sides that sloped gently to a nearly level base with dimensions measuring 1.1m N-S by 0.82m E-W and 0.25m deep. Pottery sherds recovered from the clay sand fill were dated to 1100-1300.

7.5 Phase 3.2 1200-1400 (Figure 5)

- 7.5.1 This phase represents the period of the 13th and 14th centuries when archaeological activities on site further intensified.
- 7.5.2 The largest of the 13th century features encountered on the plot have been interpreted here as quarry pits, three of these were located in the centre of the site and were observed to be intercutting. Two quarry pits were located c. 34.0m to the south, in the southwest quadrant of the site. A NW-SE alignment of postholes and pits was observed in the west of study area, these measured c. 55.0m end to end and may have marked a property boundary of some kind. A timber lined pit was noted c. 34.0m to the east of the central quarry pits. One posthole and two shallow pits were recorded in the southeast quadrant of site.
- 7.5.3 A series of deep wells and large pits, dated to the 14th century formed an L-shape alignment, which is suggestive of a property boundary, that extended c. 67.0m NE-SW and c. 48.0m NW-SE. In the southwest quadrant of site a concentration of cut features including postholes, pits and a ditch were noted. These lay to the south of the possible property boundary. A group of four shallow pits were noted in the southwest corner of the site, c. 22.0m to the south of the boundary. In the southeast corner of site a group of postholes formed what could have been an enclosure. Two
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shallow pits were noted within it. Circa 10.0m to the southeast of the postholes a group of 7 pits was recorded. To the northwest of the posthole group, c. 36.0m, three postholes were noted in a NE-SW alignment, measuring c. 4m end to end. A group of seven pits was recorded in the north and east of site, c. 24.0m to the east of these postholes. These pits seemed to form a pattern that is suggestive of another property/field boundary. On the west side of the site, just to the east of the L-shaped alignment of wells and pits, a series of small to medium sized pits was recorded. Two linear features and 3 pits were recorded in the centre of site during this phase.

13th Century Features

Quarry Pits

- 7.5.4 Pit [902] (fill [901]) was the earliest of the three intercutting quarry pits noted in the centre of the site. The pit was sub-rectangular and characterised by gently sloping sides with a concave base. It was truncated to the east by [908] and by [911] to the south. The top level was 7.16m OD and it measured 1.1m N-S by 0.86m E-W with a depth of 0.17m. A silty clay deposit filled the pit [901].
- 7.5.5 Sub-rounded quarry pit [911] (fills [909], [910]) was recorded at 7.21m OD with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was truncated to the north by [908] and measured 2.4m N-S by 2.24m E-W and of 0.5m deep. Silty clay deposits were noted filling the pit. Pottery sherds recovered from the upper fill [909] were dated to AD 1200-1300.
- 7.5.6 Quarry pit [908] (fill [907]) was sub-rectangular in shape and characterised by vertical sides and a horizontal base. The dimensions were 2.1m N-S by 1.68m E-W and 1.11m deep with a top level of 7.19m OD. The silty clay fill [907] contained one sherd of pottery dated to 1100-1300.
- 7.5.7 A large sub-rounded quarry pit [1622] (fill [1621]) was located c. 34.0m to the south of [911] at 7.03m OD. The pit had gently sloping sides and a level base measuring 5.04m N-S by 4.84m E-W and 0.28m deep. To the east it was truncated by pit [1662]. The sandy silt fill [1621] yielded 13th century pottery and CBM.
- 7.5.8 Circa 4.0m to the west of [1622] a sub-oval quarry pit [622] (fills [619], [620], [621]) was noted with very steeply sloping sides and a level base. The top level was 7.01m OD and the dimensions were 3.9m N-S by 3.4m E-W with a depth of 1.15m. The pit was truncated by later features [1336], [1302] and [1178] to the east and by [540] in the west. A sequence of sandy silt and clay silt deposits filled the pit. Pottery dated to 1200-1270 and residual Roman brick, tile and medieval peg tile were recovered from the sandy silt basal fill [621]. The upper fill [619] yielded ceramics of the same date range (i.e. 1200-1270) and one fragment of medieval peg tile.

NW-SE Pit and Posthole Alignment

- 7.5.9 A group of pits and postholes, [991], [100], [1194], [1373] and [1393] were noted in a NW-SE alignment. The distance end to end was c.55.0m. It is possible that this represents a former property delimitation.
- 7.5.10 The southernmost posthole [1393] (fill [1392]) was located c. 13.0m to the south of quarry pit [622], at 6.8m OD. The posthole was sub-rounded with dimensions of 0.39m N-S by 0.46m E-W and a depth of 0.34m. Vertical sides and a level base characterised the posthole. A clay sand deposit [1392] without finds filled the cut.
- 7.5.11 Posthole [1373] (fill [1372]) was excavated c. 1.5m to the northwest of [1393]. The cut was sub-rounded in shape with vertical sides and a level base. It was recorded at 6.81m OD measuring 0.44m N-S by 0.54m E-W and 0.35m deep. Pottery from the sandy clay fill [1372] was dated to 1180-1270.
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- 7.5.12 Circa 34.0m to the northwest of posthole [1373] a sub-square pit [1194] (fill [1193]) was recorded at 6.42m OD. The pit measured 0.88m N-S by 0.78m E-W with a depth of 0.44m. A post medieval construction element [524] truncated the upper portion of the pit. The sides were near to vertical and the base almost level. The sandy gravel fill [1193] contained one sherd of pot dated 1100-1225.
- 7.5.13 Sub-circular pit [1000] (fill [999]) was noted, c. 16.0m to the northwest of [1194], with vertical sides and a level base measuring 1.26m N-S by 1.12m E-W and 0.91m deep. The highest level was 6.47m OD. A silty clay deposit [999] with pottery dated AD 1110-1225 filled the pit.
- 7.5.14 A sub-rectangular pit [991] (fill [990]) was seen truncating the northern section of [1000]. The upper level was 6.5m OD and the dimensions were 2.04m N-S by 0.9m E-W and 0.53m deep. The pit had gradually sloping sides and a level base. Fish bones and a substantial assemblage of pottery sherds, dated to 1170-1280, were retrieved from the silty clay fill [990].

Pit Features

- 7.5.15 To the east of posthole [1373], c. 2.0m, pit [1449] (fill [1448]) was recorded at 6.81m OD with measurements of 1.34m N-S by 1.28m E-W and 0.23m deep. The pit was sub-square in shape and had steeply sloping sides and an almost level base. A modern intrusion truncated the eastern segment of the feature. One pottery sherd dated to 1000-1225 and a small copper cube shaped object SF <40> were recovered from the silty clay sand fill [1448].
- 7.5.16 Sub circular pit [425] (fill [424]) was located c.10.0m to the north of [1449] at 7.04m OD. The sides were described as moderate to steeply sloping and the base as slightly concave. A later cut [242] truncated the pit to the west, pit [540] truncated pit [425] to the north and the cut of a Victorian sewer [131] was seen truncating the centre portion of the feature. The dimensions of the pit were 1.35m N-S by 1.20m E-W and 0.5m deep. Filling the pit was a deposit of sandy silt [424] which yielded one fragment of pottery dated 1100-1300.
- 7.5.17 At c.10.0m to the northwest of [425] shallow sub-rounded pit/posthole feature [566] (fill [565]) was located. The top level was noted at 6.73m OD and the measurements were listed as 0.52m N-S by 0.4m E-W and 0.21m deep. The cut was characterised by gently sloping sides and a concave base that had been truncated to the east by cut [467]. One sherd of 13th century pottery recovered from the silty sand fill [565].
- 7.5.18 Circa 19m to the northeast of pit [991] a sub-rectangular pit [666] (fill [665]) was excavated. Cuts [679] and [862] truncated this feature to south and cut [617] truncated it to the northwest. The pit was recorded at 6.98m OD with dimensions of 1.66m N-S by 2.06m E-W and 0.56m deep. The sides sloped steeply to a level base. Filling the pit was a deposit of sandy silt [665] which yielded pottery dated to 1240-1300 and CBM.
- 7.5.19 In the eastern quadrant of site a sub-square, timber lined, pit [1676] (fills [1675], [1677], [1678], [1679]) was located c. 33.0m to the east of quarry pit [908]. The highest level was noted at 7.13m OD and the measurements were 1.24m N-S by 1.2m E-W and 1.23m deep. The pit was characterised by near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. The basal fill [1679] was a gravelly sand that was probably deposited when the timber lining decayed and the sides of the pit collapsed. Traces of the timber lining survived leaving a thin deposit of decayed wood [1678], 0.08m thick, at the base and lower sides of the cut. Successive deposits of fine grained silty sand were recorded filling the remainder of the pit. Pottery dated 1200-1280 and medieval peg tile were retrieved from the uppermost fill [1676].
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14th Century Features

L-shaped well and pit alignment.

- 7.5.20 A group of wells and large pits [1500], [603], [933], [530] and [769] was seen extending in a NE-SW alignment in the west of site. The distance from [1500] in the southwest to [769] in the northeast was c. 64.0m. A second line of features (well [1447] and pit [540]) was seen extending from [1500] c.33m to the southeast forming an L-shape with the first line.
- 7.5.21 Well [1500] (fills [1498], [1499], [1501]) was located on the western edge of site, c. 0.5m from the limit of excavation at 6.46m OD. The cut was sub-rounded in shape and measured 2.12m N-S by 2.73m E-W. The well was excavated to a depth of 1.2m by hand, then machine excavated to a depth of 2.5m (the area surrounding the feature was stepped down to provide safe access to the lower level for recording purposes). Once recording was complete it was decided to try to excavate to the base of the cut, again by machine. At c. 4.0m BGL (below ground level) the remnants of a timber frame became visible, but due to the loose nature of the surrounding natural deposits it was only possible to take photographs. At this level groundwater began seeping into the excavation causing the sides to collapse preventing any further investigations. The lowest recorded fill [1501] was a deposit of sandy gravels which yielded one sherd of 12th-13th century pottery. A deposit of sandy clay [1499] recorded above [1501] constituted the backfill of the upper portion of the well shaft, the timber lining having rotted away. Abraded medieval peg tile was recovered from the upper silty sand fill [1498].
- 7.5.22 Located c. 19.0m to the northeast of [1500] well [603] (fills [602], [1095]) was found at 6.92m OD. This feature was sub-circular in plan shape and measured 2.4m N-S by 2.68m E-W with a depth greater than 4.5m. The upper sandy silt fill [602] was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.2m, this was then augered a further 2.8m. A machine was then used to try to ascertain the depth of the base. At 4.5m BGL the edges of the excavation collapsed making further investigation impossible. During excavation the sides were revealed to be vertical but the base was not observed. The lower fill [1095] was recorded as a silty clay sand at c.3.0m OD. A large assemblage of pottery dated 1270-1350, CBM (including a box comb flue tile) and bone was retrieved from the upper fill [602].
- 7.5.23 Sub-oval pit [933] (fill [932]) was noted c. 8.0m to the northeast of [603] at 6.81m OD with dimensions of 2.0m N-S by 2.8m E-W and 1.85m deep (the fill was excavated by hand to 1.2m then augered to the base). The sides were noted to be steeply sloping, but the base was not seen. The southern edge of the pit had been truncated by a modern pipe cut. Ceramics dated 1240-1350 and fragments of medieval glazed peg tile were recovered from the silty sand fill [932].
- 7.5.24 Circa 19m to the northeast of [933] a large sub-oval pit [530] (fill [529]) was excavated. The pit had gently sloping sides and a level base. The top level was at 7.08m OD and the measurements were 3.2m N-S by 2.04m E-W and 0.47m deep. Filling the pit was a sandy silt deposit [529] which yielded substantial amounts of pottery dated to 1270-1350, medieval peg tile (some possibly Noak Hill – Mill Green fabric types) and burnt German Lavastone quern fragments.
- 7.5.25 The most northerly feature in this alignment was sub-circular pit [769] (fill [768]) located c. 11.0m to the northeast of [530]. The pit had dimensions of 0.9m N-S by 1.1m E-W with a depth of 0.9m and the highest level was recorded at 6.88m OD. The sides were near to vertical and the base was concave. Two sherds of pottery dated 1200-1400 and fragments of unglazed medieval peg tile were recovered from the sandy gravelly silt fill [768].
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- 7.5.26 To the southeast of [1500] at c. 22.0m a rectangular pit [540] (fills [539], [618]) was excavated. This was characterised by vertical sides and a level base. A later truncation [457] cut the pit to the west. The top level was 7.02m OD and the measurements were 2.15m N-S by 1.8m E-W with a depth of 1.5m. Sandy silt deposits were described filling the pit. The basal fill [618] was seen at the base of a 0.3m x 1.0m sondage excavated through the bottom of the upper fill [539] (when its depth exceeded 1.2m). Pottery dated AD 1240-1350, a residual Roman tile and a fragment of Bargate stone were retrieved from [539].
- 7.5.27 The sub-circular cut for a probable well [1447] (fills [1442], [1443], [1444], [1445], [1446], [1546], [1547]) was excavated c. 5.5m to the southeast of [540] at 6.92m OD. It had steeply sloping to vertical sides which measured 3.55m N-S by 2.44m E-W. The cut was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, and then augered to determine the depth of the base, which was found at a depth of 2.6m BGL. It was filled by a sequence of sands and silts. Soil descriptions of the fills, environmental sample number, spot dates and finds retrieved are tabulated below. The steeply sloping to vertical sides and the depth of the cut were all indicative of the feature being a well. Due to the base being augered and not seen, it was not possible to identify the primary fill. Fills [1443] and [1547] are the lowest recorded ones in this sequence. The pottery from this feature places it firmly in the 14th century. A loom weight SF <42> was recovered from fill [1446]. The well was truncated to the south by cut [1461], the east by [1478] and to the west by cuts [1441] and [1438].

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Sample number	Small finds number
1442	Greyish brown, sandy silt, Occ. pot, charcoal, shell, chalk flecks, Mod. Flint pebbles	1270-1350	1180-1600	-	-
1443	Brownish grey, silty sand, Freq. Charcoal, Occ. Flint pebbles	1350-1550	-	-	-
1444	Mixed brown/yellow/reddish grey, sandy silt, Mod. Flint pebbles, Occ. Charcoal, pot, burnt flint, flint, CBM	-	-	-	-
1445	Brownish grey, silty sand, Occ. Flint pebbles, lenses of brown yellow sand, charcoal	-	-	-	-
1446	Greyish brown, Sandy silt, Occ. Charcoal, flint	1270-1350	1135-1220	80	42

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Sample number	Small finds number
	pebbles, pot, CBM, burnt flint.				
1546	Brownish yellow/grey brown, clay silt, Mod. Flint pebbles	--	-	-	-
1547	Brownish grey, silty sand, Occ. Flint pebbles, pot	-	1200-1400	88	-

Intercutting pits and features in southwest quadrant of site

- 7.5.28 To the southeast of pit [504] and well [1447] a concentration of cut features including intercutting pits, postholes and a linear cut were recorded. These appeared to mark a N-S aligned property boundary which respected the line of North Street.

Large Intercutting Features

- 7.5.29 Linear feature [1383] (fill [1381], [1382]) was excavated c.2.0m to the west of well [1447] at 7.01m OD. The cut had steeply sloping to vertical sides and a level base with dimensions of 1.67m N-S by 5.5m E-W and a depth of 1.19m. It was filled with sandy silt deposits. A large assemblage of ceramics dated to 1270-1350 and medieval glazed and unglazed tile was retrieved from the basal fill [1382]. Ceramics and similar CBM were recovered from the upper fill [1381]. The cut was truncated by pit [1380] to the south and [1438] to the east.
- 7.5.30 Sub-square pit [1380] (fill [1379]) was noted at 7.00m OD measuring 1.82m N-S by 1.06m E-W and 0.45m deep. The sides were described as steeply sloping and the base as irregular. Two sherds of pottery dating to 1200-1400 and one fragment of abraded medieval peg tile were recovered from the sandy silt fill [1379].
- 7.5.31 Circa 2.0m to the east of [1380] a sub-rectangular pit [1441] (fills [1439], [1440]) was recorded at 6.97m OD, cutting well [1447]. The pit measured 1.44m N-S by 2.6m E-W with a depth of 0.91m which was characterised by steeply sloping sides and a level base. The northwest portion of the feature was truncated by pit [1438]. Sandy silt deposits were noted filling the cut. Pottery from the basal fill [1440] was dated to 1200-1280 AD.
- 7.5.32 Pit [1438] (fill [1437]) was sub-rectangular in shape with vertical sides, the base was observed by augering. The highest level was recorded at 7.02m OD and the dimensions were 2.08m N-S by 2.54m E-W and it was 1.55m deep. The sandy silt fill [1437] contained a large collection of ceramics dated to 1270-1350, as well as a combed Boxed flue tile and a medieval peg tile. This pit cut both [1380] and [1441].
- 7.5.33 A shallow sub-rounded pit [457] (fill [456]) was seen cutting the top of pit [540] at 7.06m OD. The sides sloped gently to a slightly concave base which was truncated by a modern pipe trench to the west and pit [423] to the north. The feature measured 2.6m N-S by 2.8m E-W and had a depth of 0.3m. A sandy silt deposit [456] with sherds of late 12th to 13th century date filled the cut.
- 7.5.34 To the southeast of well [1447], c. 4.0m, a sub-oval quarry pit [1565] (fills [1562], [1563], [1564]) was excavated at 6.48m OD. The pit was characterised by sides that sloped steeply to a flat shelf, then vertically to a slightly concave base. A modern

truncation had removed the southern edge of the feature. The dimensions of the cut were 2.4m N-S by 3.65m E-W and it was 0.95m deep. A sequence of sand and silt deposits filled the pit. The basal fill [1564] was recorded as a sandy silt deposit with pottery dated to 1270-1500 and one fragment of abraded medieval peg tile. Finds from the top fill [1562] included fragments of a lead object SF<46>, fragments of medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile and a substantial assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1350-1400.

- 7.5.35 The eastern edge of [1565] was cut by a sub-rectangular pit [1616] (fills [1614], [1615]) at a level of 6.45m OD. Its surviving dimensions were 1.62m N-S by 0.86m E-W and it was 1.67m deep. The pit was excavated to 1.2m then a 0.3m x 0.3m sondage was dug to establish the depth at the base. Excavation revealed the sides to be vertical but not enough of the base was visible to determine its form. Sandy silt deposits were noted filling the pit. Pottery dated to AD 1000-1225 and one piece of medieval glazed peg/floor tile was recovered from the upper fill [1614].

Pits

- 7.5.36 Circa 11.5m to the south of well [1447] a sub-rounded pit [1607] (fills [1628], [1629], [1637]) was located at 6.44m OD. The pit was characterised by near vertical sides and an uneven base that was truncated to the south west by modern intrusions. The dimensions were 2.8m N-S by 2.4m E-W and 1.11m deep. The basal fill [1637] was recorded as a silty sand deposit which was covered by a succession of silty clays. Pottery dated to AD 1280-1350 and a large assemblage of medieval peg tile was recovered from [1629]. Similar peg tile and pottery dated to 1200-1400 was retrieved from fill [1628]. A sub-oval posthole [1639] (fill [1638]) was seen in the base of [1607] at 5.47m OD. The posthole measured 0.16m by 0.1m and had a depth greater than 0.34m (it was not possible to fully excavate the cut). The excavated sides were vertical and a silty clay material [1638] was noted as its fill.
- 7.5.37 Located c.7.0m to the northwest of [1607] an irregular sided pit [1323] (fill [1322]) was excavated. The top level was at 7.04m OD and the measurements were 1.7m N-S by 1.8m E-W and it was 0.25m deep. The cut had moderately sloping sides and the base was slightly concave. A silty sand deposit [1322] without finds filled the cut.

L-Shaped alignment of small pits and postholes

- 7.5.38 A group of small pits and postholes ([1461], [1321], [1325], [1327], [1329], [1424], [455]) were noted to the south of well [1447] and pit [540], possibly formed an L-shaped structural element.
- 7.5.39 A small sub-circular pit/posthole cut [1461] (fill [1460]) was recorded at 6.9m OD truncating well [1447]. The pit/posthole was shallow and had gently sloping sides with a concave base. Its measurements were 1.1m N-S by 1.1m E-W and it was 0.25m deep. Pottery dated to AD 1270-1350 and one fragment of residual Roman tile were retrieved from the sandy silt fill [1460].
- 7.5.40 Located c. 5.0m to the southwest of [1461] a sub-circular posthole [1321] (fill [1320]) was excavated. The posthole was noted at 6.92m OD to be 0.8m by 0.74m and 0.26m deep. The sides were moderately steep and its base slightly concave. A silty gravelly sand deposit [1325] with pottery dated AD 1270-1400 filled the posthole.
- 7.5.41 Sub-circular posthole [1325] (fill [1324]) was located c. 1.0m to the northwest of pit [1321] at 6.97m OD. The posthole was characterised by steeply sloping sides and an almost level base with dimensions of 0.7m N-S by 0.66m E-W and 0.17m deep. No finds were recovered from the silty sandy gravel fill [1324].
- 7.5.42 Posthole [1327] (fill [1326]), noted as sub-oval in shape, was recorded at 6.91m OD truncating the south-western edge of [1325]. Steeply sloping sides and a base that
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sloped from south to north were seen measuring 0.42m N-S by 0.36m E-W and 0.14m deep. The silty sand fill [1326] yielded no finds.

- 7.5.43 The north-western edge of [1325] was truncated by posthole [1329] (fill [1328]) at 6.72m OD. Sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, the posthole was filled by a silty sand fill [1328]. The dimensions were 0.9m N-S by 0.9m E-W and 0.28m deep. No dating material was present.
- 7.5.44 A sub-square posthole [1424] (fill [1423]), immediately northwest of [1329], was excavated at 6.87m OD measuring 0.3m N-S by 0.45m E-W and 0.21m deep. Near vertical sides and an uneven base characterised the posthole. The fill was a silty sand deposit truncated to the north by later feature [1408]. No finds were recovered.
- 7.5.45 Circa 6.5m to the northwest of [1424] a sub-oval posthole [455] (fill [427]) was located at 7.09m OD. The posthole was characterised by steeply sloping sides and a concave base with dimensions of 0.6m N-S by 0.44m E-W and a depth of 0.45m. A fragment of daub was retrieved from the sandy silt fill [427]. This posthole is not part of the L-shaped alignment and lay some way off, but it could still be associated.

Pit group in southwest quadrant of site

- 7.5.46 A group of four shallow sub-oval to sub-rectangular pits [1410], [1412], [1416], [1389] was recorded in the southwest quadrant of site c. 6m from the southern L.O.E. (Limit of Excavation). These were located c. 13.0m to the southwest of pit [1323] and are the remnants of once much deeper features that had been horizontally truncated sometime in the late 20th century.
- 7.5.47 The most southerly of this pit group was [1416] (fill [1415]), described as sub-rectangular in shape with gently sloping sides and a level base. The pit was at 6.83m OD measuring 0.8m N-S by 1.2m E-W and 0.08m deep. This is most likely the basal remnant of a once deeper feature. One sherd of pottery dated to AD 1080-1350 was recovered from the silty clay fill [1415].
- 7.5.48 Sub-rectangular pit [1410] (fill [1409]) was excavated c. 1.5m to the north of [1416] at 6.80m OD. The pit was characterised by sides that sloped gently to an uneven base. The dimensions of the cut were 1.6m N-S by 2.1m E-W and 0.18m. A silty clay deposit [1409] with pottery dated to AD 1270-1350 constituted its fill.
- 7.5.49 The southern edge of [1410] was truncated by another sub-rectangular pit [1412] (fill [1411]), recorded at 6.82m OD with dimensions of 0.9m N-S by 1.73m E-W and 0.15m deep. The sides were noted as gently sloping and the base concave to level. One sherd of pottery dated AD 1000-1200 and two fragments of medieval peg tile were recovered from the silty clay fill [1411].
- 7.5.50 Circa 3.5m to the west of [1410] a sub-oval pit [1389] (fill [1388]) was noted at 6.78m OD with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was 1.10m N-S by 1.6m E-W and had a depth of 0.29m. A deposit of silty sand [1388], containing a fragment of burnt Ashlar Reigate stone, constituted its fill.

Posthole enclosure and intercutting pits in south east corner of site

- 7.5.51 A group of postholes [1575], [1577], [1579], [1581], [1583], [1666], [1668] was recorded in the southeast corner of the site. The postholes appear to form some type of small open ended enclosure. The enclosure is on a NW-SE alignment measuring c. 7.0m in length and 7.0m across. The shallow nature of the postholes suggests that they may have been deeper once and that the upper portions of the cuts were truncated away. Intercutting pits [1672] and [1670] lie within this enclosure. Finds from their fills make them contemporary with the postholes. Tabulated below are the top levels and dimensions of the posthole cuts.
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Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
1575	7.2m OD	1.0m	0.73m	0.14m
1577	7.16m OD	1.35m	0.75m	0.19m
1579	7.16m OD	0.7m	0.8m	0.2m
1581	7.24m OD	1.16m	0.75m	0.16m
1583	7.14m OD	1.12m	0.85m	0.04m
1666	7.17m OD	0.65m	0.8m	0.18m
1668	7.14m OD	0.55m	0.55m	0.09m
1670	7.18m OD	1.46m	1.2m	0.4m
1672	7.21m OD	3.05m	2.3m	0.33m

- 7.5.52 Three of the postholes [1579], [1581], [1583] were on a NW-SE alignment which measured c. 5.4m in length. These represent the south-western side of the enclosure. Postholes [1579], [1577] and [1575] were aligned E-W and represent the southern side. These measure c. 5m end to end. The south-eastern side extended c. 5.6m from [1575] to posthole [1666] in the northeast. The north-eastern side of the posthole configuration is in a NW-SE alignment extending c. 4.2m from [1666] to posthole [1668]. The enclosure was open to the north.
- 7.5.53 Sub-oval posthole [1579] (fill [1578]) was located c. 3.0m northwest of the southern L.O.E. The cut was characterised by shallow moderately steep sides and had a concave base. No finds were recovered from the sandy clay fill [1576].
- 7.5.54 Circa 1.2m to the northwest of [1579] posthole [1581] (fill [1580]) was recorded with a sub-oval shape, moderately steep sides and a concave base. Pottery dated AD 1270-1350 was recovered from the silty sandy clay fill [1580].
- 7.5.55 Posthole [1583] (fill [1582]) was noted c. 1.2m northwest of [1581] with very shallow sides and a concave base. A sandy silty clay deposit [1582] without finds filled the posthole.
- 7.5.56 Located c. 2.0m to the east of [1579] was sub-oval posthole [1577] (fill [1576]). The cut was characterised by moderately steep sides and had a concave base. The fill was a sandy clay deposit [1576] containing one sherd of pottery dated AD 900-1500.
- 7.5.57 Posthole [1575] (fill [1574]) was the most southerly of the group and was located c. 0.5m east of [1577]. It touched the south-eastern limit of excavation. The cut was seen to be sub-oval in shape with shallow moderately steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the silty clay fill [1574].
- 7.5.58 To the north of [1575] at c. 4.0m sub-oval posthole [1666] (fill [1665]) was recorded. The cut had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the silty clay fill [1665].
- 7.5.59 Circa 3.0m to the northwest of [1666] sub-oval posthole [1668] (fill [1667]) was located. The sides were described as steeply sloping to concave and the base as concave. The silty clay fill [1667] contained no finds.

7.5.60 Shallow pit [1672] (fill [1671]) was located just off-centre within the posthole enclosure, c. 2.4m from posthole [1666]. The pit was noted as sub-oval in shape with steeply sloping to concave sides and shallow concave base. The shallow depth suggests that the upper portion of the cut had been truncated. A substantial assemblage of ceramics dated to AD 1270-1350 was retrieved from the silty clay fill [1671].

7.5.61 Sub-oval pit [1670] (fill [1669]) truncated the southern edge of [1672]. The cut was characterised by steeply to gently sloping sides and a concave base. Although [1670] is slightly deeper than [1672], it is still suggestive of a once deeper feature with the upper part being truncated. One fragment of abraded medieval peg tile and pottery dated AD 1270-1350 were recovered from the silty clay fill [1669].

Pit group southwest of posthole enclosure

7.5.62 A group of pits [1543], [1569], [1653], [1664], [1704], [1725], [1729] was excavated c. 7.0m to the southwest of the posthole enclosure. The shape and form of the pits vary from pit to pit but their location and concentration suggest that they may have been associated with the rear of a property of some sort kind fronting medieval East Street. The highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below. Due to the close proximity of a large spoil heap which could not be moved it was decided not to excavate pit [1729].

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
1543	6.83m OD	2.4m	1.9m	1.03m
1569	6.9m OD	1.84m	1.6m	0.08m
1653	6.06m OD	1.9m	0.94m	0.16m
1664	6.73m OD	4.0m	1.3m	0.8m
1704	6.14m OD	3.26m	2.94m	0.18m
1725	6.66m OD	2.1m	1.3m	0.8m
1729	6.1m OD	0.78m	2.0m	Not Excavated

7.5.63 Sub-circular pit [1569] (fill [1568]) was located c. 7.0m to the southwest of posthole [1579] (part of the posthole enclosure). The cut was characterised by very shallow concave sides and an almost level base, suggesting that this is the base of a feature which had its upper portion truncated away. No finds were found in the silty sand fill [1568].

7.5.64 Circa 2.0m to the south of [1569] pit [1543] (fill [1540], [1541], [1542]) was described as sub-circular in shape with near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. The pit was filled by successive silty sand deposits. Medieval peg tile from dated to AD 1300 was found in all 3 fills. The basal fill [1542] contained pottery dated to AD 1000-1225, [1541] had pottery dated to AD 1200-1280 and [1540] contained pottery dating to AD 1050-1200.

7.5.65 West of [1543] at c. 3.5m OD a sub-rectangular shaped pit [1704] (fill [1703]) was recorded. The pit had been heavily truncated by features [28], [1700] and by modern intrusions. The sides sloped gently to a concave base. 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered from the silty sand fill [1703]. The size of the pit and the consistency of

the fill suggest this feature is either the remnant of a large quarry pit or a large horticultural feature.

- 7.5.66 Sub-oval pit [1653] (fill [1652]) was excavated c. 2.5m to the southwest of [1704]. The cut was shallow with gently sloping sides and a level base. The cut was observed directly under modern overburden deposits suggesting it was once deeper with the upper portions being truncated. A silty clay deposit [1652] containing one sherd of pottery dated to AD 1175-1400 filled the pit.
- 7.5.67 Located at c. 1.0m further northwest of cut [1653] pit [1729] (fill [1728]) was recorded. Due to safety concerns it remained un-excavated. The pit was sub-circular in shape and was truncated to the north by later feature [28]. Medieval peg tile and pottery dated 1270-1350 were recovered from the top of clay silt fill [1728].
- 7.5.68 A sub-rectangular pit [1725] (fills [1739], [1740], [1741]) was excavated c. 3.0m south of [1653]. A sequence of silts and sands with no dating evidence filled the cut. The basal fill [1741] was described as a sandy silt deposit.
- 7.5.69 To the north this was truncated by sub-rectangular pit [1664] (fill [1663]). The pit was characterised by near vertical sides and an uneven base that was truncated to the north by [28] and a modern concrete footing to the east. Fragments of medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile, a residual fragment of Roman tile and 2 sherds of pottery dated to AD 1270-1350 were retrieved from the silty sand fill [1663].

Posthole and pit alignment in east of site

- 7.5.70 Three postholes [1696], [1698], [1694] formed a NE-SW alignment, measuring c.4.2m end to end, that appeared to be extending beyond the eastern L.O.E.
- 7.5.71 The most northerly of this group was posthole [1694] (fill [1693]) which was located on the eastern L.O.E. at 7.07m OD. The cut was sub-oval in shape with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. The posthole measured 0.84m N-S with a depth of 0.18m and extended beyond 0.8m E-W (the cut went beyond the L.O.E.) Medieval peg tile fragments were recovered from the silty sand fill [1693].
- 7.5.72 Sub-oval posthole [1698] (fill [1697]) was recorded c. 1.5m to the southeast of [1694] at 7.1m OD measuring 0.52m N-S by 5.6m E-W and 0.1m deep. Gradually sloping sides and a concave base characterised the cut. The silty sand fill [1698] had no finds.
- 7.5.73 Circa 0.6m to the southeast of [1698], the most southerly, posthole [1696] (fill [1695]) was excavated. The highest recorded level was 7.11m OD and the dimensions were 0.9m N-S by 0.8m with a depth of 0.51m. The cut was sub-oval in shape with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Pottery dated AD 1270-1350 and medieval peg tile were recovered from the silty sand fill [1695].

Possible property/field boundary on the north side of the site

- 7.5.74 Seven pits [528], [564], [774], [706], [875], [931], [965] were seen on the north side of the site. They appear to have formed a possible irregular shaped property boundary that extended from [774], in the north, running c. 13.7m east to [528], then c. 12.3m southeast to [931] and finally c. 2.0m northeast to [965], on the northeast L.O.E. The highest levels and dimensions of the cuts have been tabulated below. Pits [528], [564] and [744] all had markedly lower levels because of past intrusive activities in that particular area of site. All three pits would probably originally have been much deeper.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
528	6.4m OD	1.7m	1.52m	0.42m

564	6.48m OD	0.57m	1.07m	0.36m
774	6.54m OD	0.8m	1.2m	>1.22m
796	7.05m OD	1.2m	1.94m	0.27m
857	7.09m OD	2.18m	1.41m	0.14m
931	7.09m OD	2.11m	1.5m	0.87m
965	7.12m OD	3.52m	1.54m	>1.2m

- 7.5.75 Pit [774] (fill [773]) was the most westerly of this irregular pit alignment. A modern intrusion truncated the southwest of the pit leaving it semi-circular in shape. The excavated sides were noted to be near vertical but the base was not noted because it was beyond 1.22m. An assemblage of medieval peg and curved roof tile and pottery dated AD 1270-1350 was contained in the silty sand fill [773]. A vertical lens of decayed timber, which may have been the remnant of a timber lining, was seen in its fill.
- 7.5.76 Sub-rectangular pit [564] (fill [563]) was located c. 14.5m east of [774]. The cut was truncated by pit [528] to the northwest and a much later feature [532] to the south. The pit was characterised by near vertical sides and a level base. A deposit of clay silt [563], without finds, was recorded filling the pit.
- 7.5.77 Sub-circular pit [528] (fill [527]) had gradually sloping sides and a level base. The pit was filled by a deposit of silty clay [527] which contained pottery dated 1270-1350.
- 7.5.78 Circa 4.0m to the southeast of [564] a shallow sub-oval pit [796] (fill [795]) was located. The cut had sharp to gradual sloping sides and a concave base. A gravelly silty sand deposit [795] with one fragment of glazed medieval peg tile and pottery dated 1270-1350 formed its fill.
- 7.5.79 To the southeast of [796] at c. 6.4m a sub- rectangular pit [931] (fill [930]) was noted. This had near to vertical sides and a level base. Pottery dated to AD 1100-1200 and fragments of unglazed medieval peg tile were recovered from the sandy silt fill [796].
- 7.5.80 Pit [857] (fill [856]) was recorded adjacent to [931]. The sides sloped gently to a level base and the fill was a sandy silt deposit [856]. This pit was very shallow and may have been the remnant of some horticultural feature (planting?). Pottery dated to AD 1200-1300 was retrieved from the fill [856].
- 7.5.81 Noted adjacent to and northeast of [857] pit [965] (fill [964]) was seen extending beyond the eastern L.O.E.. The sides when excavated were vertical but the base remained unexcavated as it lay beyond the 1.2m safe limit. The size and depth of the cut, although not fully excavated, are suggestive of the feature being a well. One clayey sandy silt fill [964] was recorded containing fragments of Daub, glazed medieval peg tile and pottery dated to AD 1270-1350.

Features to the west of the well and a large pit alignment on the northwest side of the site

- 7.5.82 Two Pits [959] and [998] were recorded in the northwest quadrant of site c. 14m southwest of pit [530] and c. 8.5m northwest of pit [933]. These and a single posthole [1371], located c. 9m west of well [603], were the only evidence of archaeological activity in this area of site during this phase.

7.5.83 Pit [959] (fill [958]) was the most southerly of the two pits at c. 8.5m to the northwest of pit [933]. The cut was sub-circular in shape with near vertical sides and a concave base measuring 1.3m N-S by 1.3m E-W and 0.55m deep. The top level was 9.5m OD. Pottery dated to AD 1100-1250 was recovered from the silty sand fill [958].

7.5.84 Located at c. 1.6m northwest of [956] sub-rectangular pit [998] (fill [997]) was recorded at 6.64m OD to be 1.42m N-S by 1.04m E-W and 0.46m deep. The pit was characterised by steeply sloping sides and a level base. No finds were retrieved from the sandy silt fill [997].

7.5.85 Posthole [1371] (fill [1369], [1370]) was recorded at 5.46m OD next to the western L.O.E.. The Posthole had been covered by later medieval floor deposits suggesting that it may have been deeper with the upper portion removed by truncation [1472]. Described as sub-oval in shape with steeply sloping sides and an irregular base, the cut measured 0.57m by 0.58m and 0.35m deep. Sand deposits with no dating material filled the posthole.

Pits and postholes to the north of wells [1447], [1500] and pit [540]

7.5.86 A group of pits [205], [423], [1055], [1244], [1267], [1317], [1550] was noted to the north of the NW-SE pit and the wells. This formed an L-shaped alignment on the west side of the central area of site. The most westerly of these features was pit [1244] c. 4.0m to the northeast of well [1500] and the most easterly was [1550] c. 13.0m southeast of well [1447]. This group was on a roughly NW-SE alignment and measured c. 32.0m end to end. The highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
205	6.87m OD	2.62m	2.67m	0.45
423	7.04m OD	2.3m	1.7m	0.2m
1055	6.85m OD	1.02m	1.44m	0.2m
1244	6.71m OD	0.9m	0.9m	0.18m
1267	7.08m OD	0.75m	0.8m	0.47m
1317	6.95m OD	2.5m	2.36m	0.42m
1550	6.56m OD	1.1m	1.64m	0.19m

7.5.87 Pit [1244] (fill [1245]) had a sub-rectangular shape with gently sloping sides and an irregular concave base. Pottery dated to AD 1200-1400 and Splash glazed medieval peg tile were recovered from the sandy silt fill [1245].

7.5.88 Circa 5.0m to the southeast of [1244] sub-rectangular pit [1055] (fill [1054]) was located. The cut was characterised by vertical sides and level base. The fill was a sandy clay deposit [1054] which contained fragments of unglazed medieval peg tile and pottery dated to AD 1350-1400.

7.5.89 At c. 7.0m to the southeast of [1055] pit [205] (fills [203], [204]) was positioned. The cut was sub-square with steeply sloping sides and had a level base. It was truncated to the north by later pit [300] and to the south by pits [200] and [205]. The basal fill

[204], a sandy silt deposit, contained no finds. Fragments of Chaff moulded medieval peg tile were recovered from the upper silty sand fill [203].

- 7.5.90 Located c. 7.0m to the southeast of [205] pit [423] (fill [422]) had a sub-rounded shape with gentle to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The centre of the pit had been truncated by a Victorian construction cut [130]. Pottery dated to AD 1000-1200 was retrieved from the sandy silt fill [422].
- 7.5.91 Pit [1267] (fill [1266]) was at c. 7.5m to the east of [205]. The cut was sub-rectangular in shape with near vertical sides and a base that sloped gently to the northwest where it was truncated by later cut [1662]. A silty gravelly sand deposit [1266] containing 13th-14th century pot filled the pit.
- 7.5.92 Circa 5.0m to the southeast of [423] a large sub-rectangular pit [1317] (fill [1316]) was located. The cut was characterised by moderately steep sides and a flat base. Sherds of 14th century pottery and fragments of a millstone grit hone stone were recovered from the sandy silt fill [1316].
- 7.5.93 Sub-oval pit [1550] (fill [1549]) was located c. 16.0m southeast of [1317]. The sides sloped gently to a level base. Pottery dated to AD 1200-1400 was recovered from the sandy silt fill [1549].

A Pit/posthole group north and east of the L-shaped well and pit alignment

- 7.5.94 A group of pits [592], [714], [1075], [1079], [1109], [1196], [1198], a posthole [1109] and a linear feature [1115], were observed on the west of site to the north and east of the L-shaped well and pit alignment. The group appeared to be enclosing an area of site, measuring c. 8.0m by 10.0m, which lacked archaeological activity during this phase. This suggests that these features may respect the perimeter of some type of structure/enclosure formerly in this location. The lack of physical evidence for such a structure (i.e. postholes, etc.) is most likely due to later truncation. The highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are listed in the table below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
592	6.69m OD	1.05m	1.95m	0.58m
714	6.76m OD	1.48m	0.4m	0.33m
1075	6.85m OD	0.97m	0.7m	0.55m
1079	6.86m OD	1.74m	2.8m	0.69m
1103	6.99m OD	1.94m	1.4m	0.25m
1109	6.90m OD	0.4m	0.4m	0.2m
1115	6.97m OD	4.1m	0.8m	0.3m
1196	6.49m OD	0.5m	0.4m	0.11m
1198	6.54m OD	0.4m	0.72m	0.14m

- 7.5.95 Pit [714] (fill [713]) was the most westerly of this group and was located c. 5.0m southeast of well [603]. The cut was described as sub-rectangular in shape with

gradual to near vertical sides and a concave base. Two sherds of pottery dated to AD 1240-1400 and fragments of glazed medieval peg tile were recovered from the sandy silt fill [713].

- 7.5.96 Circa 7.0m to the east of [714] pit [1075] (fill [1074]) was recorded. This was the most northerly of this group of features. The pit was sub-oval in shape with steeply sloping sides and a level base. The cut was truncated by [1079] to the west and a modern intrusion to the east. Pottery dated to AD 1350-1400 and fragments of glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile were retrieved from the sandy silt fill [1074].
- 7.5.97 Sub-oval pit [1079] (fills [1073], [1076], [1077], [1078]) had near vertical sides and a level base. The basal fill [1078] was a clay silt deposit which contained burnt Hassock rubble and unglazed medieval peg tile. A series of sand and silt deposits filled the upper portion of the cut. The uppermost fill [1076] contained fragments of thin unglazed medieval peg tile and pottery dated to AD 1200-1400.
- 7.5.98 Located c. 6.0m to the southwest of [1079] sub-rectangular pit [592] (fills [591], [590]) was excavated. The pit was characterised by near vertical sides and a concave base that sloped to the east. The basal fill [591] was a silty clay deposit with pottery dated to AD 1270-1350. Covering this was a grey clay deposit [590] containing one fragment of medieval glazed peg tile and pottery dated to AD 1270-1350. A later construction cut [524] was noted truncating the western edge of the pit.
- 7.5.99 Two shallow pits [1196] and [1198] noted to the west and south of [592] were also seen to be truncated by [524], this time horizontally, removing the upper portions of their cuts.
- 7.5.100 Sub-circular pit [1196] (fill [1195]) was located c. 1.0m to the west of [592] with shallow gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were retrieved from the sandy gravel fill [1195].
- 7.5.101 Circa 1.5m to the south of [592] pit [1198] (fill [1197]) was recorded. The cut was described as sub-rectangular in shape with shallow gently sloping sides and a concave base. The sandy gravel fill [1197] had produced no dating evidence.
- 7.5.102 To the southeast of [1198], at c. 9.5m, posthole [1109] (fill [1108]) was seen in the base of pit [1103]. The posthole was sub-square in shape with near vertical sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the sandy silt fill [1108]. It is unclear whether this was cut into the base of, or was truncated by [1103].
- 7.5.103 Pit [1103] (fill [1102]) was sub-rectangular in shape with shallow gently sloping sides and an irregular base. A modern intrusion truncated the west of the feature. The silty sand fill [1102] contained 3 sherds of pottery dated to AD 1270-1400.
- 7.5.104 A NW-SE aligned linear cut [1115] (fill [1114]) was excavated c. 6.0m to the northeast of [1103]. The cut was truncated to the north by [451], to the northeast by [639] and in the south by [1121]. One sherd of pottery dated to AD 1180-1350 was found in the sandy silt fill [1114].

Isolated pits

- 7.5.105 Five isolated cut features [43], [283], [376], [784] and [924] were noted in the central area of the site. The feature types, highest levels and dimensions are tabulated below.

Context	Feature type	Highest level	N-S	E-W	Depth
43	Linear cut	7.28m OD	0.6m	1.8m	0.52m

Context	Feature type	Highest level	N-S	E-W	Depth
283	Ditch	7.19m OD	6.0m	1.7m	0.67m
376	Pit	7.09m OD	1.56m	0.76m	0.3m
784	Pit	7.07m OD	1.7m	1.1m	0.13m
924	Pit	6.81m OD	2.0m	1.18m	1.01m

7.5.106 Circa 13.0m to the east of quarry pit [911] a NE-SW aligned linear cut [43] (fill [42]) was recorded. The cut was rectangular in shape with near vertical sides and a level base. Pottery dated to AD 1270-1350 and one fragment of curved glazed medieval roofing tile were recovered the silty sand fill [42].

7.5.107 A ditch [283] (fills [282], [386], [387]) was noted at c.3.5m to the east of [43]. The feature had steeply to gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Pit cut [277] is recorded truncating the western edge of the ditch. Deposits of silt and gravels filled the feature. No datable material was seen in the basal fill [387]. Pottery dated to AD 1240-1350 was recovered from [386].

7.5.108 Pit [376] (fill [375]) was located c. 10.0m to the northeast of [283]. The pit was sub-circular in shape with sides that sloped gently to a level base. It was not possible to fully expose the extent of the pit as it extended beyond the L.O.E. to the east. The silty clay fill [375] contained 2 sherds of 13th-14th century pottery.

7.5.109 Circa 18.0m to the southwest of ditch [283] pit [784] (fill [783]) was recorded. The cut is described as sub-oval in shape with shallow gently sloping to near vertical sides and a slightly concave base. Modern intrusions had removed the upper portions of the cut. Pottery sherds recovered from the sandy gravel fill [783] were dated to AD 1270-1350.

7.5.110 A large pit [924] (fills [921], [922], [923]) was noted at c. 4.5m to the northeast of quarry pit [908]. The pit was characterised by vertical to undercut sides and a slightly concave base. To the west the cut was truncated by pit [920]. Silty clay deposits were recorded filling the pit. No finds were recovered from the basal fill [923]. Glazed medieval peg tile came from [922]. The upper fill [921] contained pottery dated to AD 1300-1350, fragments of glazed medieval peg tile, medieval curved tile and a fragment of residual Roman tile.

7.6 Phase 3.3 1400-1500 (Figure 6)

7.6.1 This phase represents archaeological activities on site during the 15th century. The most notable developments recorded for this phase were the remnants of chalk wall foundations and a dressed flint lined pit/chamber, located alongside the western limit of excavation (L.O.E.). Quarry pitting was noted in an area bordering the eastern L.O.E and continued in the south-eastern quadrant of site. A well with an associated group of pits and postholes was seen in an area c. 11.0m to the east of the eastern group of quarry pits. Alignments of pits were noted in the centre and west of site possibly defining property boundaries.

Masonry and associated deposits

7.6.2 A truncated chalk wall [1285] was present by the western L.O.E. at 6.35m OD. It was constructed of chalk (ashlar blocks on the inner face), Reigate stone, reused medieval peg tile and was bonded with a brown, very gravelly flint rich sandy mortar.

The masonry was aligned just off NNW-SSE with an ENE-WSW return extending beyond the L.O.E. The N-S section of the wall had dimensions of 5.0m N-S by 0.48m wide and 0.83m high, the E-W return measured 0.95m E-W (to the L.O.E.) with a width of 0.72m. The ashlar chalk blocks on the inner face of the wall suggest this to be the remnants of a room/basement belonging to a property fronting North Street. Mortar samples and medieval peg tile fragments were taken from the masonry. The construction cut [1472] for the wall was noted at 5.97m OD measuring 5.0m N-S and 1.2m E-W (to the L.O.E.).

- 7.6.3 A series of interior surface deposits ([1360], [1361] [1362], [1363], [1366]), associated with [1285], were noted within [1472]. Their descriptions, highest levels and thicknesses are tabulated below.

Context	Description	Highest level	Thickness
1360	Greyish black, silty sand with Occ. charcoal flecks	5.71m OD	0.03m
1361	Yellow sand	5.7m OD	0.05m
1362	Whitish grey, silty sand with Freq. crushed chalk and Occ. crushed CBM	5.68m OD	0.1m
1363	Greyish green, silty clay	5.65m OD	0.11m
1366	Yellow sand with Mod. gravels	5.55m OD	0.14m

- 7.6.4 Deposit [1363] was the earliest recorded surface. Two deposits [1366] and [1362] were noted in section above [1363], these have been described as repairs to the original surface. The thin layer of sand [1361] that sealed the repairs was a bedding layer for the upper surface [1360]. The thickness of [1360] suggests that this may have been truncated or was possibly the bedding layer for a tiled floor (the tiles having been robbed out later).
- 7.6.5 At c. 1.0m to the north of [1285] the remains of another heavily truncated chalk wall [1286] was encountered at 5.9m OD. Due to later truncations this measured 0.42m N-S by 0.62m E-W and 0.34m high. The wall was built with materials similar to those used in [1285]. Ashlar chalk blocks were noted on the southern face of the masonry suggesting that this wall may have been on an ENE-WSW alignment.
- 7.6.6 Circa 9.5m to the south of [1285] a rectangular flint lined storage pit/chamber [1284] was recorded at 6.05m OD. The 3 surviving walls of the structure were made from dressed flint cores with occasional fragments of reused Ragstone stone blocks bonded with a green brown, very gravelly flint rich sandy mortar (similar to [1286]). Modern truncations removed the western and upper portions of the structure leaving it with dimensions of 2.0m N-S by 2.24m E-W and 0.97m deep. The construction cut [1490] (Fills [1284], [1430], [1429]) was recorded at 6.2m OD measuring 2.0m N-S by 2.24m E-W and 1.1m deep. A brown grey sandy silt deposit [1430] was noted, under demolition materials [1429], at the base of the structure (pottery recovered from

[1429] was dated to AD 1550-1580 suggesting a post dissolution date for the original demolition of this structure).

Quarry Pits

- 7.6.7 Three large rectangular quarry pits [21], [24] and [28] marked a continuation of quarry pitting in the southeast quadrant of site, their highest levels and dimensions are listed in the table below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
21	6.9m OD	3.1m	1.94m	1.06m
24	6.9m OD	4.2m	8.0m	0.45m
28	6.88m OD	5.8m	12.66m	0.52m

- 7.6.8 The largest of the pits [28] (fill [27]) truncated earlier pits [1664], [1729], [1704] and Late Saxon well [11]. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping to near vertical sides with a level base and was truncated to the northeast by pit [24]. A clay silt deposit [27] with sub-angular pebbles filled the pit.
- 7.6.9 Located c. 4m to the north of [28], heavily truncated quarry pit [21] (fill [22]) was recorded. The pit was truncated to the south by pit [24] and modern intrusions to the east. The cut had near vertical sides with a level base and was filled by a silty clay sand deposit [22] containing charcoal flecks and fragments of medieval peg tile.
- 7.6.10 Quarry pit [24] (fill [26]) truncated pit [21] to the north, pit [28] to the south and was truncated by modern intrusions to the east. The sides were near vertical and the base was almost level. A silty clay sand deposit [26] (similar to [22]) with fragments of medieval sandy and iron oxide splash glazed peg tile filled the cut.
- 7.6.11 Circa 30.5m northwest of [21] the second group of intercutting quarry pits recorded within this phase was located. This group included pits [408], [475], [479], [483], [485], [495], [601], [869], [871], [873], [875] and a small gully [514] that was truncated by pit [495]. The Highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are listed in the table below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
408	7.16m OD	0.6m	1.33m	0.4m
475	7.25m OD	4.2m	4.06m	1.9m
479	7.1m OD	2.74m	1.55m	0.39m
483	7.09m OD	1.36m	0.92m	Not Excavated
485	7.17m OD	2.4m	2.4m	0.77m
495	7.27m OD	5.98m	5.4m	2.24m

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
601	7.11m OD	4.0m	1.94m	0.47m
869	7.01m OD	1.78m	1.34m	0.32m
871	7.08m OD	1.24m	2.8m	0.17m
873	7.06m OD	2.25m	2.9m	0.34m
875	7.12m OD	1.9m	2.16m	0.64m
514	7.24m OD	0.5m	1.0m	0.2m

- 7.6.12 Quarry pit [408] (fill [407]) was the earliest recorded cut of this group. It was sub-circular in shape with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was truncated to the south by pit [410] and to the east by gully [514]. A deposit of sandy silt [407] formed its fill.
- 7.6.13 Gully [514] (fill [515]) was on a northeast to southwest alignment and was characterised by shallow gently sloping sides with a concave base. This had been truncated by pit [516] to the west and by quarry pit [495] to the northeast. The cut was filled by a sandy gravelly silt deposit [515].
- 7.6.14 Pit [485] (fill [484]) was located at c. 6m to the north of [514]. The cut had a sub-rectangular shape with vertical sides and an irregular base. The southern edges of the cut were truncated by quarry pit [495]. A deposit of silty clay [484] containing pottery dated to AD 1400-1600 was recorded filling the pit.
- 7.6.15 Quarry pit [495] (fill [494]) was the largest of the pits recorded in this group. The shape was sub-oval and the sides as gradually sloping. The south-western edge of the cut was truncated by pit [475]. Due to the depth of the pit it was deemed necessary to step the excavation so works could proceed safely. For this reason only a small fraction of the base was visible making it difficult to determine its true nature. One fragment of medieval peg tile was recovered from the silty clay fill [494].
- 7.6.16 Located at c. 3.5m to the west of [485] an irregularly shaped pit [479] (fill [478]) was identified. The pit had gently sloping sides and a level base that were truncated to the south by [475]. A silty clay deposit [478] filled the cut.
- 7.6.17 The excavation of sub-circular pit [475] (fill [474]) was also stepped because the depth exceeded 1.2m. The sides of the cut were revealed to be steeply sloping and the base was almost level. One sherd of pottery dated to AD 1270-1350 and two fragments of medieval peg tile were found in the silty clay fill [474]. The cut was truncated by pit [477] to the west and by [473] to the south.
- 7.6.18 A sub-rectangular pit [483] (fill [482]) with rounded ends was noted truncating the northern edge of [495]. The cut was filled by a silty sand deposit [482].
- 7.6.19 Pit [601] (fills [567], [581], [600]) was located c. 1.5m to the south of [475]. The cut was sub-circular in shape with gradual concave sides and an uneven base. To the east the pit was truncated by [415], the north by [410] and [516], and in the south by linear [329]. Sandy silty deposits were noted filling the cut. The headless skeleton of a young adult pig [567], with no signs of butchery, was excavated between the upper [581] and lower [600] fills. Pottery dated to AD 1400-1500, medieval glazed and

unglazed chaff moulded peg tile fragments and some disarticulated bones belonging to [567] were recovered from fill [581].

- 7.6.20 Circa 0.4m to the west of [475] a sub-oval to sub rectangular pit [875] (fill [874]) was recorded. The cut was characterised by steeply to gradually sloping sides with an almost level base. Modern intrusions truncated the pit to the south. A silty sand deposit [874] filled the pit.
- 7.6.21 Sub-oval pit [871] (fill [870]) was located at c. 0.5m to the west of [875]. The cut had shallow gently sloping sides and a level base. A silty sand deposit [870] was recorded filling the pit. To the south it was truncated by pit [873].
- 7.6.22 Pit [873] (fill [872]) was described as sub-circular to sub-oval in shape with gently sloping sides and an undulating base. Pottery recovered from the silty sand fill [872] was dated to AD 1350-1500.
- 7.6.23 The southern edge of [873] was truncated by sub-circular pit [869] (fill [868]). Steeply sloping sides and a level base characterised the cut. The silty sand fill [868] yielded one sherd of pottery dated to AD 1200-1500.

Well [1736], Pits [1683], [1685], Postholes [1687], [1689], [1738] and Linear [1681]

- 7.6.24 A probable well cut [1736] (fills [1730], [1731], [1732], [1733], [1734], [1735]) was found c. 11m to the east of [495] at 7.11m OD. The cut measured 3.31m N-S by 2.67m E-W and extended below the excavated depth of 1.42m. The feature was undercut to nearly vertical sides. The Collapse of the sides prevented further investigations and as a result the true depth and nature of the base was not determined. The descriptions, highest levels and dimensions of the fills are tabulated below. The lowest recorded fills [1734] and [1732] were described as slippage deposits. The uppermost fill [1730] contained a substantial assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1350-1500.

Context	Description	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
1730	Greyish black, sandy silty clay, Mod. pot	7.11m OD	3.31m	2.67m	0.82m
1731	Greenish grey, sandy silty clay	6.35m OD	N/A	N/A	>0.52m
1732	Orange brown, sandy silty gravel	6.67m OD	N/A	N/A	>0.84m
1733	Orange yellow, sandy silty gravel.	7.1m OD	N/A	N/A	0.86m
1734	Orange grey, clayey sand	6.27m OD	N/A	N/A	>0.46m

Context	Description	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
1735	Blackish grey, silty clay	5.92m OD	N/A	N/A	>0.08m

7.6.25 A group of intercutting features was noted c. 3m to the east of [1736]. These and [1736] were probably associated with a property formerly in the vicinity. Their feature types, highest levels and dimensions are listed in the table below.

Context	Feature Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
1681	Linear cut	7.09m OD	1.62m	1.04m	0.41m
1683	Pit	7.01m OD	1.79m	1.26m	0.34m
1685	Pit	7.07m OD	1.26m	1.56m	0.36m
1687	Posthole	7.03m OD	0.3m	0.28m	0.16m
1689	Posthole	6.68m OD	0.21m	0.18m	0.14m
1738	Posthole	6.71m OD	0.16m	0.28m	0.18m

- 7.6.26 Postholes [1689] (fill [1687]) and [1738] (fill [1737]) are the earliest features in this group. Similar deposits of yellowish white silty sand filled their cuts; no finds came from either fill.
- 7.6.27 Posthole [1738] the most northerly of the two (postholes) was noted at c. 4m east of [1636]. The cut was observed in the base of pit [1685] suggesting that it had once been deeper and that the upper portion had been truncated by [1685]. The pit was described as oval in shape with gradually sloping sides and a concave base.
- 7.6.28 Located at c. 2m southeast of [1738] posthole [1689] was recorded in the base of linear cut [1681]. Similarly this is suggestive of truncation (by [1681]). The cut was sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.
- 7.6.29 Sub-oval pit [1685] (fill [1684]) was the most northerly of this group. The sides were described as gradually sloping and the base was level. Pit [1683] truncated the southern edge of the cut. A silty clay deposit [1684] was seen filling the cut.
- 7.6.30 The most southerly feature in this group was linear cut [1681] (fill [1680]). This was truncated to the north by pit [1683], to the west by posthole [1687] and it extended into the L.O.E. to the east. The cut was on a NW-SE alignment and was characterised by steeply sloping sides and a level base. A silty clay deposit [1680], with no finds, was recorded filling the feature.
- 7.6.31 Posthole [1687] (fill [1686]) was noted truncating the western edge of [1681]. The cut was described as sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and a level base. The posthole was filled by a deposit of the silty sand [1686].

- 7.6.32 Sub-oval pit [1683] (fill [1682]) had gradually sloping sides and a level base which extended into the L.O.E. to the east. Medieval peg tile and pottery was found in the silty clay fill [1682].

Feature groups on the west side of the site forming possible property boundaries

- 7.6.33 Two Groups of pits and well type cuts were noted in alignments radiating away from the western site boundary (and North Street beyond), these formed very distinctive property boundaries, possibly associated with masonry structures [1284], [1285] and [1286]. Another more loosely associated group of features was observed in the southwest quadrant of site. This group appeared to have been respecting a line of properties (or their boundaries) that would once have fronted North Street.

E-W aligned feature group

- 7.6.34 One of these groups was noted c. 4.5m to the northeast of Flint lined storage pit/chamber [1284] on an E-W alignment. This group included wells [1056], [553], linear cuts [1060], [1062] and pits [535], [596], [598], [1145], [1121]. They measured 21.54m from [1062] in the west to [1121] in the east.
- 7.6.35 Well cut [1056] (fills [1057], [1058], [1059], [1190]) was located c. 6m to the east of [1284] at 7.06m OD. To the west it was truncated by linear cut [1062] and to the east by [1060]. The cut was hand excavated to a depth of 1.2m then augered to a depth of 3.75m. This revealed the cut to be sub-square in shape with near vertical sides, the base was not seen. Once recording was complete it was decided to machine excavate the well to locate the base and its depth. Unfortunately this was not possible as the water table was encountered between 4.5m OD and 5.0m OD causing the sides of the excavation to collapse. The cut measured 3.21m N-S by 3.58m E-W and had a depth greater than 3.75m. A series of sands and clays were noted backfilling the well, the lowest recorded was a silty clay deposit [1190]. No pottery dated later than AD 1500 was recovered from the upper fills [1057], [1058], [1059]. The soil descriptions, environmental sample numbers and find spot dates of the fills are tabulated below.

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
1057	Brownish grey, silty sand, Occ. small gravels	1380-1500		1400-1700		-
1058	Greyish yellow, silty sand, Occ. pebbles	1270-1500		1180-1450+		-
1059	Greyish brown, silty clay, Occ. lenses of gravel	1400-1500		-		-
1190	Dark brown, silty clay	-		-		62

- 7.6.36 Linear cut [1062] (fill [1063]) truncated the western edge of [1056]. The cut was recorded at 6.62m OD on an E-W alignment, measuring 1.2m N-S by 1.35m E-W and 0.22m deep. Steeply sloping sides and an uneven base characterised the cut which was truncated to the west by pit [1159]. Late 20th century ground disturbances had

impacted quite heavily on upper portion of the feature, which explains the height difference between this and [1056]. Fragments of splash and unglazed medieval peg tile and daub were recovered from the silty sand fill [1063].

- 7.6.37 The eastern edge of [1056] was truncated by an N-S aligned linear cut [1060] (fill [1061]) recorded at 6.94m OD. This was truncated to the north by pits [723] and [772]. Gradually sloping sides and a flat base that sloped to the west were noted. The cut was found to have dimensions of 3.6m N-S by 1.2m E-W and 0.2m deep. A silty clay deposit [1061] that contained fragments of splash and unglazed medieval peg tile filled the linear.
- 7.6.38 Circa 0.4m to the south of linear [1060] a small sub-rectangular pit [535] (fills [533], [534]) was noted at 6.67m OD. The cut was 0.44m N-S by 0.95m E-W and 0.33m deep with near vertical sides and a base that sloped to the west. A Norwegian Ragstone hone stone was found in the silty sand (basal) fill [534]. Pottery sherds dated to AD 1400-1500, fragments of glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile and residual Roman tile were recovered from the upper silty sand fill [534].
- 7.6.39 A probable well cut [553] (fills [550], [551], [552], [558]) was located c. 4m east of [1060] at 7.07m OD. The cut was described as sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping to nearly vertical sides which measured 1.54m N-S by 1.54m E-W. The well was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, then augered to the base which was encountered at a depth of 2.16m deep. Because of this the base of the feature remained un-seen. Construction cut [522] truncated the eastern edge of the cut. A sequence of silty clay deposits filled the well, their soil descriptions, finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers are listed below. The basal fill was [552].

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
550	Greenish grey, silty sandy clay, Occ. CBM, Pot, charcoal	1400-1500		Med		-
551	Greyish brown, sandy silty clay, Occ. CBM, Pot, charcoal	1480-1500		1180-1450		-
552	Brownish grey, silty clay, Freq. Sub-angular pebbles	-		-		24
558	Dark grey/reddish brown, clay silt, Freq. Wood fragments	-		-		23

- 7.6.40 Sub-rectangular pit [598] (fill [597]) was noted c. 1.5m southeast of [553] at 6.93m OD. This was truncated by pit [596] to the west. The cut was characterised by near vertical sides and a level base with dimensions of 1.05m N-S by 1.1m E-W and 0.86m deep. Fill [597] was recorded as a silty sand deposit.

7.6.41 Pit [596] (fills [593], [594], [595]) was recorded at 6.93m OD, c. 1m, to the east of [553] and truncating [598]. The cut was described as sub-rectangular with steeply sloping sides and a level base which measured 0.88m N-S by 1.36m E-W and 0.86m deep. A post-medieval construction cut [522] truncated the west of the pit. The soil descriptions, finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers of the fills are tabulated below. A partial skeleton of a cat was recovered from the basal fill [595]. Upper fill [593] was found to contain bone of a juvenile capon or turkey.

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Sample number
593	Brownish grey, silty clay, Occ. pot, CBM, Bone	1200-1400	1300-1800	-
594	Greyish yellow, sandy silt	-	-	-
595	Greenish brown grey, silty sandy clay, Occ. pot, CBM, wood, Bone	1430-1500	1180-1600	28

7.6.42 Circa 2.2m east of [598] pit [1145] (fill [1146]) was noted at 7.02m OD to be truncated by a post-medieval construction cut [330] and a modern service trench to the west. The pit was sub-rectangular in shape with steeply sloping sides, the base was not seen. Due to excavation restrictions the cut could only be excavated to a depth of 0.75m, the basal depth was established by auger. The dimensions of the feature after augering were 1.31m N-S by 0.43m E-W and 1.24m deep. A silty sand deposit [1146] with sherds of medieval pottery dated to AD 1270-1350, medieval peg tile and residual Roman tile filled pit.

7.6.43 A sub-circular rubbish pit [1121] (fills [1116], [1117], [1118], [1119], [1120]) was located c. 3m to the east of [1145]. The highest recorded level was 6.97m OD and the measurements were 1.5m N-S by 1.5m E-W and 0.65m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply to gradually sloping sides and a level base. Listed in the table below are the soil descriptions and finds spot dates of the deposits that filled the pit. The basal fill was [1120].

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
1116	Greenish brown, sandy silt, Occ. gravels, pot, CBM	1350-1500	1200-1600
1117	Greyish brown, sandy silt, Freq. Charcoal flecks, Occ. CBM	-	1200-1600
1118	Greenish grey, silty	-	-

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
	sand, Freq. gravels		
1119	Greyish, sandy silt, Occ. charcoal flecks.	-	-
1120	Greyish brown, silty sand, Freq. Gravels, Occ. CBM	-	1180-1700

N-S aligned pit group in south west quadrant of site

- 7.6.44 This group ([1418], [1414], [1420], [1386], [381], [419], [354], [1125]) although not technically in alignment, did form what appears to be a N-S property boundary extending c. 45m from pit [1418] in the south west corner of site to quarry pit [1125], located c. 1m to the south of pit [598]. Tabulated below are the feature types, highest levels and dimensions of the cuts within this group.

Context	Feature Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
354	Pit	6.84m OD	1.51m	1.38m	1.15m
381	Linear cut	6.67m OD	3.44m	1.06m	2.82m
419	Pit	6.57m OD	0.63m	1.1m	0.5m
1125	Quarry pit	7.03m OD	2.45m	3.44m	0.45m
1386	Pit	6.79m OD	1.07m	0.5m	0.14m
1414	Pit	6.63m OD	1.3m	0.4m	0.2m
1418	Pit	6.8m OD	0.36m	0.9m	0.1m
1420	Posthole	6.84m OD	0.5m	0.32m	0.1m

- 7.6.45 Pit [1418] (fill [1417]) was located c. 4m from the southern L.O.E. in the south-western quadrant of site. Modern truncations had removed the upper portions and the southern half of the cut leaving the shallow concave base. The fill was described as a gravelly silt deposit [1417].
- 7.6.46 At c. 1.4m to the north of [1418] pit [1414] (fill [1413]) was excavated. At least half of the cut had been removed by a modern service trench to the east leaving it semi-circular in shape. The cut was characterised by shallow steeply sloping sides and a level base. The shallow nature of the cut is again suggestive of truncation. The pit was filled by a silty clay deposit [1413].
- 7.6.47 A shallow posthole [1420] (fill [1419]) was noted c. 0.2m to the west of [1414]. The sides of the cut were described as gradually sloping and the base as almost level. It is very probable that the shallow nature (depth) of this feature was due to truncation

(the upper parts removed) and that this was in fact the base of a once deeper feature. A grey green gravelly clay deposit [1419] filled the cut.

- 7.6.48 Circa 6.4m to the north of [1414] the truncated remnant of pit [1386] (fill [1387]) was located. The western half of the pit had been removed by a modern service trench (Also truncated [1414]) leaving the cut semi-circular. Shallow gently sloping sides and a concave base are again suggestive of a horizontal truncation removing the upper portions of the cut leaving only the base. One sherd of pottery dated to AD 1350-1500 was recovered from the silty sand fill [1387].
- 7.6.49 Sub-rectangular pit [419] (fill [418]) was recorded c. 13.5m to the north of [1386]. A linear feature [381] was noted cutting the western edge of the pit. The surviving sides of the pit were near vertical and the base was flat with a slight slope to the north. A sandy silt deposit [418] containing pottery dated 1300-1500 and one fragment of abraded, medieval, glazed peg tile filled the pit.
- 7.6.50 Linear cut [381] (fills [379], [380], [384]) was on a NE-SW alignment. The feature was excavated to a depth of 1.2m, revealing the sides to be vertical, then augered to the base,. The depth of the cut is suggestive of a well but the shape, sub-rectangular/linear is not replicated elsewhere on site during this or any other phase of activity. The soil descriptions, finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers are detailed in the table below. Although the pottery suggests a date within the 14th century the presence of medieval glazed and unglazed chaff peg tile dated to AD 1400-1800, within the basal fill [354], it is more likely the feature lies within 15th.

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
379	Grey, sandy gravelly clay, Occ. charcoal flecks	-		1400-1800		-
380	Greyish brown, gravelly clay, Occ. charcoal flecks	13-14 th C		1180-1450		-
384	Brown, clay, Occ. gravels and charcoal flecks	1300-1350		1400-1800		10

- 7.6.51 Located c. 7.m northwest of [381] a sub-circular pit [354] (fills [350], [351], [352], [353]) was excavated. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base. These were truncated to the south by pit [374] and by pit [349] to the west. Tabulated below are the soil descriptions and finds spot dates of the fills. The finds recovered suggest a date somewhere in the 15th Century. No finds were recovered from the basal fill [353]

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM dates	spot
350	Brownish grey, silty sand, Mod.	1200-1300	1180-1600	

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
	Sub-rounded pebbles, Occ. charcoal flecks		
351	Yellowish grey, silty sand, Freq. Sub-rounded pebbles, Occ. charcoal flecks	-	-
352	Greenish brown, silty sand, Occ. small sub-rounded pebbles	1400-1600	-
353	Greyish brown, silty sand, Freq. small sub-rounded pebbles	-	-

7.6.52 Quarry pit [1125] (fills [1126], [1127], [1128]) was located at c. 10.25m NE of [354] and c. 1m south of [598]. The cut was described as irregularly in shape with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Soil descriptions, finds spot dates and the environmental sample numbers for the fills are listed in the table below.

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Sample number
1126	Greyish black, silty clay, Very Freq. charcoal	-	1400-1700	57
1127	Orange brown, silty clay, Occ. small lenses of yellow sand, small sub-angular pebbles	-	1400-1700	-
1128	Brownish grey, silty clay, Mod. Small gravels, Occ. charcoal flecks	1350-1600	-	-

Feature group north of wall [1286]

- 7.6.53 Two pits [506], [957], and a linear cut [950] were noted in a NE-SW alignment c. 1.5m north of wall [1286]. These appeared to form an L-shaped boundary, possibly for a property formerly fronting North Street, when grouped with pit [617] recorded c. 8m to the northwest of [506]. The feature types, highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below.

Context	Feature Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
506	Pit	6.67m OD	2.0m	2.2m	0.88m
617	Pit	6.97m OD	1.12m	1.26m	0.84m
950	Linear cut	6.43m OD	1.0m	2.76m	0.72m
957	Pit	6.48m OD	2.18m	1.09m	0.79m

- 7.6.54 NE-SW aligned linear cut [950] (fills [948], [949]) was seen c. 1.5m to the north of wall [1286]. The cut comprised a sub-rectangular linear, with steeply sloping sides and a gentle concave base, which extended beyond the western site boundary. The basal fill [949], a deposit of clayey sandy gravel silt, was overlain by a sandy clay silt [948].
- 7.6.55 Circa 2.2m northeast of [950] sub-oval pit [957] (fill [956]) was excavated. The feature had vertical sides and a level base. The fill was a compacted deposit of clay [956] which contained pottery dated to AD 1350-1500, a Norwegian Ragstone Hone SF <31> and worn medieval peg tile fragments. A large part of a fragmented cattle skull was also recovered from the fill.
- 7.6.56 Sub-square pit [506] (fill [505]) was recorded c. 9m to the northeast of [957] with near vertical sides and a concave base. A substantial assemblage of 15th century pottery, a very large group of unglazed Penn Tile, yellow medieval brick, medieval peg tile and two fish bones were recovered from the silty sand fill [505].
- 7.6.57 To the northwest of [506], at c. 8m, a sub rectangular pit [617] (fills [615], [616]) was excavated. The cut was characterised by vertical sides and a level base. The basal fill was described as a sandy silt deposit [616]. Pottery dated to AD 1400-1500 and one fragment of medieval peg tile were retrieved from the upper sandy silt fill [615].

Feature group in central area of site

- 7.6.58 A group of pits ([763], [776], [881], [893], [895], [897]), two postholes ([778], [882]) and a well ([900]) was noted in the centre of site c. 12m southwest of pit [869] and c. 11m east of pit [506]. The presence of a well suggests that this group of features was associated with a former nearby property. The feature types, highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are listed in the table below.

Context	Feature Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
763	Pit	7.12m OD	0.3m	1.8m	0.39m
776	Pit	7.11m OD	0.62m	1.88m	0.98m
778	Posthole	7.1m OD	0.36m	0.26m	0.28m

Context	Feature Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
881	Pit	7.18m OD	2.15m	1.05m	0.24m
882	Posthole	6.97m OD	0.5m	0.25m	0.15m
893	Pit	7.13m OD	2.18m	0.7m	0.53m
895	Pit	7.13m OD	0.3m	0.3m	0.25m
897	Pit	7.13m OD	0.7m	0.4m	0.12m
900	Well	7.14m	4.18m	1.34m	4.5m

- 7.6.59 Three pits [893], [895], [897] and well [900] were noted to be the most south-westerly features of this group. Pits [893] and [897] were truncated by well [900] and pit [895] was truncated by [893].
- 7.6.60 Described as sub-rectangular in shape, pit [895] (fill [894]) had gradually sloping sides and a level base which had been truncated to the west by [893]. A silty sand deposit [894] filled the cut.
- 7.6.61 Sub-rectangular pit [893] (fill [892]) was noted with steeply to gradually sloping sides and a flat base that sloped to the south. The cut was filled by a silty sand deposit [892] that was truncated to the west by [900].
- 7.6.62 Located at c. 0.5m to the south of [893] pit [897] (fill [896]) was seen to be semi-circular in shape (due to truncation by [900]). The had gradually sloping sides and a level base. A silty sand deposit [896] filled the cut.
- 7.6.63 Well [900] (fills [898], [899]) was the most south-westerly feature of this group. A deep concrete service duct (this also truncated [763] and [776]) truncated the western portion of the cut leaving it sub-rectangular shaped. The well was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.2m then augered a further 3.3m until the base was reached. The excavated sides were vertical but the base was never seen. A yellowish brown silty sand deposit [899], with glazed medieval peg tile and pottery dated to AD 1350-1600, was recorded as the basal fill. The upper fill was a deposit of sandy silt [898].
- 7.6.64 Circa 4.2m to the north of [900] the cut for a heavily truncated pit [763] (fill [762]) was located. The concrete service duct truncated the south side of this leaving it sub-rectangular in shape. The sides were described as near vertical and the base as unseen (due to the truncation). One sherd of pottery dated to AD 1350-1600 was recovered from the sandy silt fill [762].
- 7.6.65 Posthole [778] (fill [777]) was recorded at c. 3m to the northeast of [763]. To the south the cut was truncated by pit [778]. The cut was sub-square with steeply sloping sides that tapered to a point. A sandy silt deposit [777] filled the posthole.
- 7.6.66 Sub-rectangular pit [776] (fill [775]) was located c.1.3m northeast of [763]. The sides were seen to be steeply sloping, but the base was listed as unknown (due to the concrete service duct truncating the southern portion of the cut). The sandy silt fill [775] contained pottery dated to AD 1350-1600 and fragments of abraded medieval peg tile.
- 7.6.67 To the southeast of [776] at c. 3.5m a shallow posthole [882] (fill [880]) was recorded in the base of pit [881]. The posthole was described as sub-oval in shape with

gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The cut was probably deeper but the upper portions were truncated away by [881]. A sandy silt deposit [880] formed its fill.

- 7.6.68 Sub-oval pit [881] (fill [885]) was located c. 3m southeast of [776]. A modern intrusion truncated the south-eastern edge of the pit. The cut had steeply to gradually sloping sides and an almost level base. Fragments of residual unglazed medieval peg tile and sherds of pottery dated to AD 1200-1300 were recovered from the sandy silt fill [885].

Isolated pits in the north of site

- 7.6.69 Three isolated features were noted in the north-eastern quadrant of site during this phase. Their feature type, highest levels and dimensions are listed in the table below.

Context	Feature Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
726	Pit	6.53m OD	0.9m	1.34m	>0.73m
761	Quarry Pit	6.26m OD	2.5m	2.94m	0.25m
867	Pit	7.04m OD	1.3m	1.92m	1.05m

- 7.6.70 The most southerly of these features was pit [867] (fills [865], [866]) which was located c. 16.4m to the north of pit [776]. The pit was described as sub-oval in shape with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and an almost level base. Pit [532] truncated the northern edge of the cut. A sandy silt deposit [866] was noted to be the primary fill. Overlaying this was a deposit of clay silt [865] which contained pottery dated to AD 1200-1500.

- 7.6.71 Quarry pit [761] (fill [760]) was noted c. 13m to the north of [867]. Concrete foundations for the properties that formerly occupied this part of site had truncated the western and upper portions of the cut. The cut was characterised by vertical sides and a level base. A deposit of sandy silt [760] filled the cut.

- 7.6.72 Circa 8.4m to the west of [761] sub-rectangular pit [726] (fills [724], [725]) was located. The cut extended beyond the northern site limits and was also truncated by the modern foundations. The sides of the pit were seen to be steeply sloping, but the base was not seen as it was only possible to excavate to a depth of 0.73m (because the proximity of the L.O.E. made further excavation to restrictive to continue). The lowest recorded fill was a silty sandy gravel [725] deposit. A large assemblage of late 14th/15th century pottery and one fragment of medieval peg tile were recovered from the upper silty clay fill [724].

Cut features [20], [100], [123], [277], [297], [1645]

- 7.6.73 Five pits [20], [123], [277], [297], [1645] and one posthole [100] were excavated in an area of site between the eastern and southern quarry pit groups. Their locations are suggestive of a possible property/field boundary, with pits [277], [297] and [1645] (in an almost NE-SW alignment) as the northern boundary. Pit [123] and posthole [100] (on an almost NW-SE alignment) acting as the western boundary and pit [20] as the southern boundary. Their feature types, highest levels and dimensions are tabulated below.

Context	Feature Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
20	Pit	6.17m OD	1.32m	1.62m	0.75m
100	Posthole	7.38m OD	0.66m	0.7m	0.31m
123	Pit	7.26m OD	2.0m	3.4m	1.6m
277	Pit	7.19m OD	1.1m	1.44m	0.26m
297	Pit	7.21m OD	1.9m	2.2m	1.01m
1645	Pit	7.09m OD	1.84m	1.45m	0.44m

- 7.6.74 Sub-rounded pit [1645] (fill [1644]) was the most easterly of this group and it was located c. 12.5m to the south of well [1736]. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a level base. Fragments of medieval peg tile and one sherd of pottery dated to AD 1350-1500 were retrieved from the silty sand fill [1644].
- 7.6.75 Circa 2.7m to the west of [1645] sub-oval pit [297] (fills [295], [296]) was recorded. The cut had steeply sloping sides and a level base. A silty gravel deposit [296] was noted as the primary fill. The upper sandy silt fill [295] contained pottery sherds dated to AD 1270-1450 and an assemblage of medieval peg tile fragments.
- 7.6.76 The most westerly of the northern pits was [277] (fill [276]) which was located c. 7.4m southwest of [297]. The cut was described as sub-oval in shape with shallow gently sloping sides and a flat base. Medieval peg tile (dull gritty and Chaff moulded) and the abraded skeleton of an adult pig were recovered from the clayey silt fill [276].
- 7.6.77 Posthole [100] (fill [99]) was excavated c. 13m to the southeast of [277]. To the west it was truncated by pit [102]. Described as sub-circular the cut had steeply sloping sides and a level base. The fill was a silty sand deposit [99] which contained one sherd of pottery dated to AD 1450-1600.
- 7.6.78 Located c. 2.7m to the southeast of [100] a large irregular shaped pit [123] (fills [124], [125]) was recorded. The sides of the cut were described as gently to steeply sloping and the base as concave. Deposits of silt were described filling the pit. An assemblage of pottery sherds dated to AD 1450-1600 and fragments of medieval Chaff moulded peg tile were recovered from the upper fill [124].
- 7.6.79 Sub-rounded pit [20] (fill [19]) was noted c. 13m to the southeast of [123]. The cut was characterised by very steep to vertical sides and a level base. The northeast edge of the pit was truncated by a later quarry pit [3]. A sandy gravel deposit [19] was recorded filling the cut.
- Pits [545] and [996]
- 7.6.80 Located c. 4m to the north of well [1056] a shallow sub-rectangular pit [996] (fill [995]) was recorded at 6.88m OD. Gradually sloping sides and an uneven base, that measured 0.8m N-S by 1.42m E-W and 0.32m deep, characterised the cut. To the west the pit was truncated by [929] the cut for brick soakaway [927]. One sherd of pottery dated to AD 1400-1500 and one fragment of re-used medieval peg tile were recovered from the sandy silt fill [995].

7.6.81 Sub-rounded pit [545] (fill [544]) was recorded c. 4m to the northeast of [996] at 6.95m OD. The cut had steeply sloping sides and a concave base with dimensions of 1.0m by 0.9m and 0.3m deep. The fill was a sandy silt deposit [544].

Cut [1433]

7.6.82 Cut [1433] was seen in section c. 4.8m to the south of pit [381], where it was truncated by pit [382]. The cut was filled by a deposit of silty sandy clay [1433] that contained pottery dated to AD 1350-1500, medieval peg tile and a fragment of cloth SF <38>.

Pit [1702]

7.6.83 Circa 4.3m to the south of quarry pit [28] a small sub-circular pit [1702] (fill [1701]) was excavated at 6.17m OD. Modern intrusions truncated the upper parts and pit [1700] truncated the east of the cut leaving shallow gradually sloping sides and a concave base with dimensions of 0.4m N-S by 0.4m E-W and 0.16m deep. The fill was a deposit of sandy silt [1701].

7.7 Phase 4.1 1500-1550 (Figure 7)

7.7.1 This phase of activity on site relates to the period immediately prior to and shortly after the Dissolution in of the Monasteries in 1536 and the closure of Barking Abbey in 1539. The most notable features recorded for this phase were the two groups of postholes seen in the southeast quadrant of site and the large well-like cuts recorded in the northeast sector of the site. Quarry pitting continued in the south and east. Three new groups of quarry pits were noted through the central area of site (roughly N-S) these could indicate new or a re-alignment of existing property boundaries. Pitting continued in the southwest quadrant of site. Three linear features excavated in this area appeared to respect the property boundary noted for the previous phase. One pit alignment was noted in the northwest of site, by the L.O.E., respecting the line of North Street.

Posthole groups

7.7.2 One group of six postholes (Posthole Group 1) appeared to form an L-shaped fence line or boundary to the north and east of the second (Posthole Group 2). The 6 postholes that made up Posthole Group 2 were almost arranged in a square, which is suggests a small structure.

Posthole Group 1 (PH1)

7.7.3 This group was formed by postholes [941], [1635], [1743], [1745], [1749] and [1747]. Together they formed an L-shaped boundary/fence line. Postholes [1635], [1743], [1745], [1749] and [1747] form a NW-SE alignment that measured c. 9.5m from cut [1747] in the southeast to [1635] in the northwest. Located c. 8m to the southwest of [1635] posthole [941] formed the SW-NE return of this boundary. Similar deposits of silty sand filled all the postholes. The Highest levels and dimensions the postholes are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
941	7.16m OD	0.6m	0.5m	0.18m
1635	7.36m OD	0.75m	0.64m	0.4m
1743	7.34m OD	0.48m	0.38m	0.26m
1745	7.2m OD	0.68m	0.66m	0.38m

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
1749	7.21m OD	1.08m	0.88m	0.44m
1747	7.21m OD	0.54m	0.32m	0.18m

- 7.7.4 Sub-square posthole [1747] (fill [1746]), the most south-easterly of the group, was located c. 10.2m to the northeast of pit [20] and c. 11m to the west of the eastern site limits. The cut had steeply sloping to vertical sides and a level base.
- 7.7.5 Almost touching the northern edge of [1747] sub-oval posthole [1749] (fill [1748]) was noted with gently sloping sides and a concave base.
- 7.7.6 Circa 2m to the northwest of [1470] posthole [1745] (fill [1744]) was recorded. The cut was sub-oval in shape with steeply sloping sides and a level base.
- 7.7.7 Sub-oval posthole [1743] (fill [1742]) was excavated c. 3.2m northwest of [1745]. Vertical sides and a level base characterised the cut.
- 7.7.8 Posthole [1635] (fill [1634]) was recorded c. 1m to the northwest of [1743]. This was sub-oval in shape with gradually sloping sides and a level base. One residual sherd of pottery dated 1175-1400 and fragments of peg tile dated to AD 1400-1800 were recovered from the fill [1634]. A small pin SF <49> was also recovered from the fill.
- 7.7.9 Sub-circular posthole [941] (fill [940]) was noted c. 8m to the southwest of [1635]. The sides were described as vertical and the base as level.

Posthole Group 2 (PH2)

- 7.7.10 Posthole Group 2 was located c. 3m to the south of PH1. The group consisted of four postholes [935], [937], [939], [947], which formed a small, almost, square structure with sides roughly aligned N-S and E-W. The mid points of the cuts were approximately 2m apart giving the structure overall dimensions of c. 2m x 2m x 2m x 2m. Two postholes [943], [945] were added to the eastern side of the structure which extended it by c. 1.5 m to the north (see fig...). The structure is possibly the remains of a small hut or even an animal pen of some description. PH1 seemed to be acting as some kind of boundary/fence line or at least part of one associated with PH2. Similar silty sand deposits were noted filling the cuts. The Highest levels and dimensions the postholes are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
935	7.18m OD	0.66m	0.66m	0.16m
937	7.13m OD	0.8m	0.86m	0.17m
939	7.15m OD	0.6m	0.5m	0.22m
943	7.25m OD	0.6m	0.6m	0.23m
945	7.23m OD	0.5m	0.5m	0.19m
947	7.19m OD	0.74m	0.54m	0.24m

- 7.7.11 Postholes [939] (fill [938]) and [937] (fill [936]) formed the western side of the structure. Located c. 2.5m southeast of [941] (PH1) sub-circular posthole [939] had steeply to gently sloping sides and a level base. Posthole [937] lay to the south of [939] and also had steeply to gently sloping sides and a level base.
- 7.7.12 The southern side of the structure comprised posthole [937] and posthole [935] (fill [934]), which lay to the east. The characteristics of the posthole cuts were similar.
- 7.7.13 Posthole [947] (fill [946]) located to the north of [937] was described as sub-oval in shape with moderately steep sides and a level base. Together with [937] they formed the eastern side of the structure. The northern side comprised [947] and [939].
- 7.7.14 The eastern edge of [947] was truncated by a sub circular posthole [945] (fill [944]). The cut was characterised by steeply to gently sloping sides and a level base.
- 7.7.15 The mid-point of posthole [943] (fill [942]) was located c. 1.3m to the north of [945] (its mid-point). These form a slightly later addition to the original square structure, a northern extension of the eastern side of the structure. Two fragments of late medieval to early post-medieval brick were recovered from the fill.

Wells [500], [508], [794]

- 7.7.16 Three features were noted in the northeast quadrant of site with the size and characteristics of well cuts. Two of these cuts [500] and [508] were partially machine excavated due to their size and depth. It was impossible to discern the true stratigraphic relationship between them. The third well [794] in this area was hand excavated to a depth of 1.2m then augered to the base.
- 7.7.17 Well [508] (the fills are listed in the table below) was excavated c. 3.6m to the south of the northern site limits. The cut was described as sub-circular measuring 4.34m N-S by 3.9m E-W. Because of the feature's size it was agreed to part excavate the upper portions of the cut by machine then excavate the rest by hand. In this way it was possible to excavate to a depth of 2.67m (the cut extended beyond this depth). No further excavation was possible due to safety concerns and the close proximity of other features (in this area). A generic group number [507] was assigned to the fills for the purpose of finds retrieval (all finds were given this number). Fragments of medieval/early post-medieval peg and curved tile and an assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1500-1550 were recovered from the feature. A collection of cattle sized ribs of similar sizes was also retrieved from the fills (see Appendix 9). The interface between fills [746] and [747] is suggestive of infilling against a now decayed structure. The soil descriptions and environmental sample numbers are tabulated below. The lowest recorded fills were [742], [747] and [812].

Context	Soil description	Sample number
727	Greyish brown, sandy silty clay with Occ. small sub-rounded pebbles	-
728	Brownish grey, sandy silt with Occ. charcoal flecks, small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
729	Greyish brown, sandy silt with Occ. pebbles, small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
730	Brownish grey, coarse sandy silt with Occ. pebbles, small sub-rounded flint gravels	-

Context	Soil description	Sample number
731	Brown, sandy silty clay with Occ. mortar flecks	-
732	Greyish brown, coarse sandy silt with Freq. small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
733	Brown, sandy silty clay with Occ. small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
734	Brown, sandy silt with Occ. mortar flecks, sand lenses, small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
735	Brown, sandy clayey silt with Occ. mortar and charcoal flecks	-
736	Brown, sandy clayey silt with Occ. mortar and charcoal flecks	-
737	Brown, sandy, clayey silt with Occ. mortar flecks, small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
738	Brownish grey, fine sandy silt with Occ. small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
739	Brownish grey, sandy silty gravel	-
740	Brown, sandy silty gravel	-
741	Brown, sandy silt with Freq. small sub rounded gravels	-
742	Orangy brown grey, sandy silt with Freq. small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
743	Brownish grey, sandy silt with Freq. small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
744	Brownish grey, sandy silty clay with Freq. small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
745	Orangy brown grey, sandy clayey silt with Occ. chalk frags., small sub-rounded flint gravels	-
746	Yellowish grey, fine sand with Occ. sub-rounded flint gravels	-
747	Brownish grey, silty sand with Occ. sub-rounded flint gravels	-
812	Reddish brown, sandy silt	40

- 7.7.18 Well [500] (fills [504], [580]) was noted touching the southeast edge of [508] at 7.01m OD. It was not possible to determine the true stratigraphic relationship of the two wells. The cut was sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping to vertical sides which measured 4.7m N-S by 4.6m E-W. An overall excavated depth of 2.22m was achieved (part by machine, part by hand) but the base remained unseen. The lowest recorded fill was a clayey gravel deposit [580]. The upper fill [504] was a thick homogeneous deposit of silty clay which contained an assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1480-1600 and fragments of medieval Muddy gritty peg tile and glazed peg tile.
- 7.7.19 Well [794] (fills [791], [792], [793]) was located c. 11.5m to the northeast of [500] at 6.54m OD. The upper portions of the cut had been removed by modern intrusions leaving it sub-circular in shape with almost vertical sides, the base was not seen. The cut measured 1.9m N-S by 1.84m E-W and 2.15m deep (after augering). Soil descriptions and finds spot dates are tabulated below. No finds were retrieved from the basal fill [793]. A substantial assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 and a huge dump of CBM (mainly peg tile) was recovered from the top fill [791].

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
791	Greyish brown, silty clay with Freq. small to medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles, Occ. lenses of organic material, charcoal flecks	1480-1550	1500-1750
792	Black, fine silty ash	-	-
793	Yellowish brown/grey, silty sand with Freq. small to medium sub rounded and sub angular flint pebbles, Occ. charcoal flecks, lenses of clean sand, lenses of black silt	-	-

Quarry Pitting

- 7.7.20 Quarry pits [469], [477] and [481] marked a continuation of quarry pitting in the north-eastern quadrant of site. Their highest levels and dimensions are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
469	7.12m OD	1.7m	2.1m	0.33m
477	7.23m OD	2.28m	1.9m	1.19m
481	7.15m OD	2.0m	3.2m	0.52m

- 7.7.21 Circa 20m to the southeast of [500] sub-oval pit [481] (fill [480]) was noted with gradually sloping sides and an irregular base. The fill was described as a silty clay deposit [480] with an assemblage of glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile fragments and pottery dated to AD 1480-1600.
- 7.7.22 Irregularly shaped pit [469] (fill [468]) was recorded c. 3m to the south of [481]. Truncated to the east by contemporary pit [477] (i.e. Phase 4.1) and 19th century pit [473], the cut had gradually sloping sides and an almost level base. The fill was gravelly silty sand deposit [468] which contained an assemblage of medieval/post medieval CBM.
- 7.7.23 Pit [477] (fill [476]) was sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides. The base was not fully excavated. To west the pit was truncated by 20th century cut [471]. Two sherds of pottery dated 1440-1500 and fragments of unglazed medieval/early post-medieval peg tile were recovered from the silty clay fill [476].
- 7.7.24 Three large pits [3], [1167], [1692] excavated in the southeast quadrant of site provided evidence of continued quarry pitting in this area of site. Their highest levels and dimensions are listed in the table below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
3	6.78m OD	2.18m	4.0m	1.18m
1167	6.75m OD	2.5m	1.7m	0.54m
1692	6.42m OD	1.8m	9.55m	1.9m

- 7.7.25 Quarry pit [3] (fill [2]) was located c. 2.7m to the southeast of posthole [935] (PH2). The cut was described as sub-rectangular with a rounded north east edge. Steeply sloping sides and an irregular base characterised the pit. Residual pottery dated to AD 1350-1500 and a substantial assemblage of medieval CBM dated to AD 1450-1700 (including glazed and splash glazed peg tile and red Tudor brick fragments) were recovered from the clayey silt fill [2]. A Large cattle femur and 2 pig mandibles were also recovered from the fill.
- 7.7.26 Circa 9.9m to the southwest of [3] sub-oval quarry pit [1167] (fills [1165], [1166]) was recorded. The cut had gradually sloping side and an almost level base. Deposits of silty clay were noted filling the pit. The upper fill [1165] contained an assemblage of medieval/early post-medieval CBM and one residual sherd of pottery dated to AD 1200-1500.
- 7.7.27 Located at and extending beyond the southern L.O.E. quarry pit [1692] (fills [1690], [1691], [1726], [1727]) was recorded c. 19m to the southeast of [3]. The soil descriptions, finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers are tabulated below. The excavated sides were almost vertical and the base was revealed to be concave. Modern intrusions truncated the cut to the west and pit [1770] truncated to the north. The basal fill [1691] contained sherds of 16th century pottery, pig bones and medieval/early-post medieval CBM. A substantial assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1480-1550, medieval/post-medieval CBM fragments and fragments of a German Lavastone quern were recovered from the top fill [1690].

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
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Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
1690	Greyish brown, silty sand with Occ. oyster and mussel shell, flint pebbles, charcoal flecks, chalk and mortar fragments,	1480-1550		1450-1700		-
1691	Greenish grey, gravelly silty sand with Occ. oyster shell, plaster frags, limestone cobbles, flint cobbles	16 th Century		1450-1700		95
1726	Greyish/purplish brown, sandy silt with Freq. flint pebbles, charcoal flecks, Mod. ash	-		-		-
1727	Greyish brown to yellowish red, sandy silt with Occ. oyster shell, Mod. Flint pebbles, brickearth patches	-		-		-

7.7.28 A group of 5 quarry pits [1599], [1601], [1657] and [1659] was noted c.12m to the southwest of pit [1167]. Circa 6.8m to the southeast of pit [1601] another quarry pit [1532] was excavated, although not technically part of this group it is included here. The highest levels and dimensions of the pits are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
1532	6.16m OD	2.35m	1.34m	0.13m
1599	6.44m OD	2.2m	2.3m	0.38m
1601	6.44m OD	1.44m	1.9m	0.32m
1608	6.52m OD	1.64m	1.05m	1.12m

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
1657	6.47m OD	2.5m	4.6m	0.34m
1659	6.46m OD	1.26m	2.05m	1.35m

- 7.7.29 Pit [1659] (fill [1658]) was sub-circular in shape with vertical sides and a level base. It was filled with a sandy silt deposit [1658] that was truncated to the north by pit [1657]. Residual pottery dated to AD 1350-1600, glazed medieval/early post-medieval peg tiles and fragments of Calcareous Flemish glazed floor tile were recovered from the fill [1658].
- 7.7.30 Sub-oval pit [1657] (fill [1656]) had almost vertical sides and a level base. The cut was on an E-W alignment and was filled by a sandy silt deposit [1656]. Large assemblages of medieval/early post-medieval CBM (including fragments of glazed peg tile, very early crinkly post-medieval brick and Calcareous Flemish glazed floor tile) and pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 were retrieved from the fill [1656].
- 7.7.31 Located c. 0.6m to the southwest of [1657] sub-rounded pit [1601] (fill [1600]) had gently sloping sides and a level base. A sandy silt deposit [1600] filled the cut.
- 7.7.32 The northern edge of [1601] was truncated by pit [1599] (fill [1598]). The cut was described as sub-circular in shape with gently sloping sides and a level base. Large assemblages of pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 and medieval/early post-medieval CBM (including 12th-13th century glazed floor tile, medieval/very early post-medieval peg and curved tile) were recovered from the sandy silt fill [1598].
- 7.7.33 Circa 0.4m to the north of [1599] sub-oval pit [1608] (fill [1609]) was excavated. The sides of this cut were vertical and the base concave. The sandy silty clay fill [1609] contained fragments of medieval/early post-medieval peg tile and one sherd of pottery dated to AD 1350-1600.
- 7.7.34 Sub-oval pit [1532] (fill [1531]) had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. One residual sherd of pot dated to AD 1350-1550 and one fragment of peg tile dated 1400-1700 was recovered from the sandy silt fill [1531].
- 7.7.35 A large group of quarry pits was noted c.16.8m to the north of pit [1608]. This group was made up of one large group of intercutting pits ([172], [214], [248], [306], [312], [314], [315], [316]) covering an area measuring 8.6m N-S by 6.11m E-W and two outlying pits ([136], [142]) c. 2.1m to the north of the main group. Pits [214] and [306] are the same feature. The highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are listed in the table below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
136	7.25m OD	3.52m	2.76m	0.44m
142	7.25m OD	1.3m	1.26m	0.15m
172	7.2m OD	2.1m	1.6m	0.3m
214	7.07m OD	4.46m	2.38m	>1.27m
248	7.16m OD	1.64m	1.5m	0.5m

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
306	7.0m OD	5.84m	1.85m	>1.1m
312	7.16m OD	3.2m	1.8m	1.04m
314	7.05m OD	2.46m	2.64m	1.06m
315	6.64m OD	0.7m	0.22m	0.13m
316	6.64m OD	1.4m	0.2m	0.22m

- 7.7.36 Quarry pit [248] (fill [247]) was sub-rounded in shape with steeply sloping sides and an almost level base. The southwest corner of the cut was truncated by pit [214/306]. Fragments of Chaff moulded medieval/early post-medieval peg tile were recovered from the silty clay fill [247].
- 7.7.37 Recorded c. 3.5m to the south of [248] quarry pit [314] (fill [313]) was also truncated by [214/306]. This was sub-rounded with gently sloping to vertical sides and had a level base. One almost intact German copy waisted beaker SF <7> and two intact Raeren stoneware drinking jugs SF <8>, <9> (see APPENDIX 2) were recovered from the sandy silt fill [313].
- 7.7.38 The largest quarry pit [214/306] (fills [212/307], [213/308]) was sub-rounded in shape with near to vertical sides. The full extent of the base was not seen as it exceeded 1.27m deep. A modern concrete service duct truncated the eastern edge of the pit. The lowest recorded fill was a sandy, gravelly silt deposit [213/308] which contained one sherd of pottery dated to AD 1400-1600 and two fragments of Splash glazed medieval peg tile. Assemblages of pottery dated to AD 1400-1500 and of medieval/early post medieval peg tile were recovered from the upper fill [212/307]. One fragment of residual Roman tile was also retrieved from this fill. The overall dimensions of the pit were 5.84m N-S by 4.37m E-W.
- 7.7.39 Adjacent to the western edge of [214/306] pits [312], [315] and [316] were recorded. A modern concrete intrusion was noted truncating the western edges of the cuts. These pits were not fully backfilled during this phase (see Phase 4.2), meaning they were probably left open whilst this area was still being quarried.
- 7.7.40 Irregularly shaped pit [312] (fill [311]) was characterised by steeply sloping sides and an almost level base. The fill was a gravelly silty clay deposit [311] which contained three residual sherds of pottery dated to AD 1270-1350 and fragments of peg tile dated to AD 1180-1600. The pit was only partially filled by [311] which is suggestive of a general silting up when the pit lay open.
- 7.7.41 Although pits [315] and [316] were excavated during this phase their backfilling took place in the next phase (Phase 4.2). Both pits were very heavily truncated by the concrete intrusion to the west, which left only the eastern edges of the features intact. These were described as semi-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and concave bases.
- 7.7.42 Sub-circular quarry pit [172] (fill [171]) was noted truncating the northern edge of pit [214/306]. The cut had near vertical sides and a level base which were truncated by pit [153]. Fragments of medieval/early post medieval peg tile and pottery dated to AD 1400-1500 were recovered from the sandy silt fill [171].

- 7.7.43 Circa 2.1m to the northwest of [172] quarry pit [142] (fill [141]) was recorded. This was sub-circular in shape with gently sloping sides and an almost level base. The silty clay fill [141] contained pottery dated to AD 1350-1600 and one fragment of Chaff moulded medieval/early post medieval peg tile.
- 7.7.44 Quarry pit [136] (fill [135]) was located c. 0.2m to the northwest of pit [142]. The cut was irregularly shaped with steeply sloping to vertical sides and a level base. Pottery dated to AD 1480-1600 and fragments of medieval/early post medieval peg tile were recovered from the clayey silt fill [135].
- 7.7.45 In the southwest quadrant of the site, quarry pit [1518] (fills [1514], [1515], [1516]) was located c. 14.7m southwest of pit [1532] at 6.68m OD. Described as sub-rounded the cut had moderately sloping sides and a level base measuring 1.88m N-S by 2.68m E-W and 0.91m deep. The soil descriptions and finds spot dates are listed in the table below. Several sherds of pottery dated to AD 1480-1600 and fragments of medieval/early post medieval CBM were recovered from the top fill [1514]. No finds were found in the basal fill [1516].

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
1514	Greyish brown, silty sand with Freq. CBM, Mod. small sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles, Occ. charcoal, shell	1480-1600	1500-1700
1515	Greyish brown, gravelly clay	-	-
1516	Greyish brown, silty sand with Very Freq. small sub-rounded and sub-angular pebbles	-	-

- 7.7.46 Circa 0.3m to the south of [1518] three smaller intercutting pits [1523], [1525], and [1527] were recorded. The earliest of these was sub-circular pit [1527] (fill [1526]) which was recorded at 6.66m OD measuring 1.26m N-S by 1.1m E-W. Four pottery sherds dated to AD 1200-1400 and one fragment of medieval peg tile with mortar was recovered from the silty sand fill [1526].
- 7.7.47 The northern edge of [1527] was truncated by sub circular pit [1525] (fill [1524]). The top level of the cut was 6.66m OD and the dimensions were 0.7m N-S by 0.55m E-W and 0.1m deep. A gravelly clayey sand deposit [1524] filled the cut.
- 7.7.48 Quarry pit [1523] (fills [1521], [1522]) truncated the eastern edges of both pits ([1527] and [1525]) at 6.67m OD. The cut was sub-circular in shape with vertical sides and a flat base. Fragments of medieval/early post medieval peg tile and sherds of pottery dated to AD 1350-1500 were found in the upper sandy silt fill [1521]. No finds were seen in the, basal fill [1522].

- 7.7.49 A group of six pits was recorded c. 22.2m to the northwest of [136], in the central area of site. Five of these pits were intercutting and the sixth was located c. 0.6m to the west of the main group.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
677	7.07m OD	2.9m	3.0m	1.4m
717	7.07m OD	1.9m	2.25m	0.6m
721	7.04m OD	1.8m	1.35m	0.1m
767	7.09m OD	2.95m	1.1m	1.4m
805	7.06m OD	0.96m	0.3m	0.3m
847	6.67m OD	1.7m	1.3m	0.94m

- 7.7.50 Heavily truncated pit [805] (fill [804]) was seen in section truncated by quarry pit [677] and rectangular pit [767]. The pit was filled by a deposit of sandy silt [804].
- 7.7.51 Sub-rectangular pit [721] (fill [720]) was located c. 19.6m to the west of [469] and c. 22.1m to the northwest of [136]. The pit was characterised by moderately sloping sides and a level base. The eastern edge of the cut was truncated by pits [677] and [717]. Pottery dated to AD 1400-1600 and fragments of medieval/post medieval CBM were recovered from the sandy silt fill [720].
- 7.7.52 Quarry pit [677] (fills [673], [674], [675], [676]) was described as sub-rectangular in shape with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a gentle concave base. Pit [717] truncated the southern edge of the cut and pit [767] truncated the eastern edge. The soil descriptions of the fills, their finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers are tabulated below. The basal fill [676] contained three sherds of pottery dated to AD 1200-1500. Although pottery dated from the 13th and 14th centuries was recovered from the upper fills it is likely that they were residual and may have come from nearby midden deposits, which were used to backfill the feature. One pig phalange and the remains of a sheep/goat scapula were retrieved from [675].

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
673	Yellowish brown, sandy silty gravel with Occ. Pot, charcoal	1270-1350		1180-1600		-
674	Greyish green, sandy silt with Occ. Bone, Pot, Mod. Flint pebbles and charcoal lenses	1200-1270		1180-1450		-

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
675	Brownish grey with Occ. Pot, charcoal, lenses of brownish yellow course sand, Mod. Flint pebbles and cobbles	1200-1270		-		35
676	Brownish yellow with bands of brownish grey, course gritty sand with Occ. Pot, Very Occ. CBM flecks	1200-1500		-		-

7.7.53 Sub-circular pit [717] (fill [672]) truncated the southwest corner of [677]. The cut had moderately to gradually sloping sides and a concave base. An assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1350-1500, fragments of medieval/early post medieval unglazed peg tile and one residual Roman tile fragment were recovered from the sandy silt deposit [672] that filled the pit. The fill also yielded a copper (alloy) button SF <21> and a fragment of bone comb SF <22>.

7.7.54 Sub-rectangular pit [767] (fills [764], [765], [766]) truncated the eastern edge of [677]. The pit was almost aligned NW-SE with steeply sloping to vertical sides and a base that was deeply concave. The soil descriptions of the fills, their finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers are listed in the table below. Five sherds of residual pottery dated to AD 1270-1350, 1 fish and 2 chicken-size bones (See APPENDIX 9) were retrieved from the basal fill [766]. The top fill [764] contained late 14th century pottery, an assemblage of peg tile fragments, a residual Roman tile fragment and the partial remains of a cat skeleton.

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
764	Greyish green, sandy silt with Freq. lenses of course sandy gravel, Occ. charcoal, Pot, CBM, Fe, Bone	Late 14 th Century		1400-1800		-
765	Brownish grey, sandy silt with Occ. Fe	-		-		-

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
	objects, charcoal, Mod. Flint pebbles					
766	Mixed bands of Brownish grey, greyish brown, yellowish grey, yellowish green, sandy silt lenses with Occ. Pot, charcoal	1270-1350		-		38

7.7.55 Circa 0.5m to the west of [721] sub-rectangular pit [847] was recorded. The cut was characterised by near to vertical sides, with a slight undercut on the western side, and a slightly concave base. The soil descriptions of the fills, their finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers are tabulated below. One fragment of late medieval/early post-medieval peg tile was recovered from the basal fill [846]. The largest assemblage of pottery came from the top fill [843]. The date range of the pottery (from [843]) suggests that a nearby midden may have been the source of this backfill deposit and that the lower fills had a more localised source.

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
843	Greyish brown, sandy silt with Mod. Flint pebbles, Occ. charcoal, CBM, Pot, burnt flint, Very Occ. chalk pebbles and shell.	1270-1350		1300-1600		-
844	Mixed greyish to yellowish brown, sandy clayey silt with Mod. Flint pebbles, Occ. Pot, CBM	1380-1500		1400-1600		-
845	Brownish grey, sandy silt with Occ. flint pebbles, Pot, CBM, burnt flint	1480-1550		1480-1700		-

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
846	Brownish green, coarse gravelly sand with Occ. CBM	-		1300-1600		41

7.7.56 A pit [632] (fills [630], [631]) with a shape similar to [847] (i.e. sub rectangular/square) was noted c. 9.7m to the northeast at 7.08m OD. The sides were vertical with an undercut on the western edge (due to collapse) and the base concave. The cut measured 1.6m N-S by 1.5m E-W and 1.25m deep. A sandy silt deposit [631] containing Hassock stone rubble, burnt and abraded medieval peg tile and pottery dated to AD 1350-1500, was recorded as the basal fill. Large assemblages of pottery dated to AD 1400-1550 and medieval/early post medieval CBM were recovered from the upper fill [630]. A deer radius was also identified suggesting this may have been associated with a nearby high status property.

7.7.57 A group of features were noted to be in an N-S alignment in the north-western quadrant of site, by the western site boundary. These included pit [1470] (the most southerly), well cut [1068], and three intercutting pits [1019], [1022] and [1024] (the most northerly). The features appeared to be associated with properties that would have fronted North Street at this time and may have marked their rear boundaries. The highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below. Intrusive activities during the mid to late 20th century had impacted quite heavily upon this part of site.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
1019	6.72m OD	0.9m	0.5m	0.75m
1022	6.72m OD	1.4m	1.2m	1.25m
1024	6.7m OD	1.7m	2.2m	0.81m
1068	6.49m OD	2.1m	2.4m	4.0m
1470	5.8m OD	1.1m	1.1m	0.39m

7.7.58 The most northerly of the features was sub-rectangular pit [1024] (fill [1023]), which was located c. 22m northeast of pit [847] and c. 3m from the western site boundary. The cut had near vertical sides and a concave base. Pit [1022] truncated the south-western edge of the cut and a modern intrusion truncated the eastern edge. A substantial assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 and fragments of abraded and burnt medieval/early post medieval peg tile were recovered from the silty sand fill [1023].

7.7.59 Pit [1019] (fill [1018]) was noted c. 1.2m to the west of [1024]. The cut was sub-rounded with near vertical sides, the base was not seen as the eastern edge of the cut was also truncated by pit [1022]. The pit was filled by a deposit of silty sand [1018].

7.7.60 Sub oval pit [1022] (fills [1020], [1021]) had near vertical sides and a level base. The basal fill was a deposit of silty sand [1021] which contained an assemblage of pottery

dated 1270-1350 and fragments of thin glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile. A cattle humerus, fish and bird bones and incisors from a pig and a sheep/goat were also collected from this fill. Residual pottery dated to AD 1270-1350, fragments of medieval glazed and early post medieval peg tile and a large fish vertebrae were recovered from the upper fill [1020]. A copper alloy ring SF <33> was also recovered from [1020]. The early dates of the pottery suggest that the backfilling material has possibly come from an earlier midden deposit somewhere in the vicinity.

- 7.7.61 Circa 7.5m to the south of [1022] well cut [1068] (fills [1066], [1067], [1113]) was excavated. The southern edge of this feature was truncated by a later well cut [1065]. The well was excavated by hand to a depth of 1.2m then after recording was complete a machine was used to excavate the remainder to the base, which was observed at a depth of 4m. Excavation revealed the sides to be near to vertical, but due to the nature and depth of the cut the base remained unclear. Soil descriptions of the fills, their finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers are listed in the table below. Wood and charcoal was recovered from the 40 litre soil sample {54} taken from the basal fill [1113]. A substantial assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 and fragments of medieval/early post medieval CBM were recovered from the middle fill [1067]. The upper fill [1066] contained medieval pottery and CBM.

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
1066	Brown grey, sandy silt with Occ. CBM frags	1340-1440		1300-1700		-
1067	Brown grey, sandy silt with Occ. CBM frags	1480-1550		2500-1800		-
1113	Greenish grey, silty sand with Mod. Decayed wood, small gravels, Occ. charcoal flecks	-		-		54

- 7.7.62 At the southern end of this group, pit [1470] (fill [1469]) was recorded. This was located c. 10.2m to the south of [1068]. The cut was probably sub-oval in shape but the south-eastern edge had been truncated by a Victorian soakaway cut [1368]. Construction cut [1105] had removed the upper section of the pit leaving the sides steeply sloping and the base irregular. A silty sand deposit [1469] formed the fill.

- 7.7.63 A series of demolition deposits and a robber cut were noted in section c. 1.5m to the southwest of [1470]. These are probably associated with the demolition of chalk walls [1285] and [1286]. Their feature types, highest levels and dimensions have been listed in the table below. The earliest of these deposits was a layer of demolition material consisting of crushed chalk, fragments of CBM and mortar [1359] which covered bedding layer [1360]. This was truncated to the south by robber cut [1355] (fills [1353], [1354]) which had served to rob masonry from wall [1285]. The lowest fill was a silty sand deposit [1353] with frequent demolition material and the upper fill was a silty sand deposit [1354] with occasional gravels. Above this a layer of re-

deposited natural sand [1358] with occasional small gravels was recorded. This had the appearance of a rough surface or bedding layer. A silty clay deposit [1357] with occasional fragments of chalk, CBM and moderate small gravels was noted covering [1358]. Layer [1365] was similar in composition to [1358] (i.e. re-deposited natural sand). It was seen above [1357] and may be the remnant of another surface.

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
1355	Cut	5.67m OD	0.95m	0.4m	0.3m
1357	Layer	6.07m OD	3.1m	-	0.15m
1358	Layer	5.95m OD	2.7m	-	0.12m
1359	Layer	5.87m OD	3.62m	-	0.2m
1365	Layer	6.05m OD	1.25m	-	0.1m

7.7.64 Three pits [629], [641] and [1181] were noted to be in a NE-SW alignment and seemed to respect the property boundary defined by pits [996] and [545], in Phase 3.3. The most northerly of these [641] was located c. 12.7m to the east of pit [1470]. The highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
629	6.86m OD	0.8m	1.5m	1.15m
641	6.96m OD	1.5m	2.6m	0.81m
1181	6.82m OD	1.26m	1.96m	0.95m

7.7.65 Pit [641] (fill [640]) was described as sub-oval in shape with moderately sloping sides and a level base. The southeast edge of the cut was truncated by pit [780]. Sherds of pottery dated 1350-1500 and one fragment of abraded medieval peg tile were retrieved from the silty sand fill [640].

7.7.66 Sub-oval pit [629] (fills [627], [628]) was located c. 10.3m to the southwest of [641]. The cut was characterised by nearly vertical sides and a concave base. The basal fill was a clay deposit [628] containing fragments of burnt and bleached Reigate stone, medieval peg tile and an assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1480-1500. A cattle-size rib was also recovered from this fill. One sherd of late 15th/early 16th century pottery and fragments of burnt medieval/early post medieval peg tile were recovered from the upper sandy clay fill [627].

7.7.67 Circa 2.9m to the southwest of [629] sub-rectangular pit [1181] (fills [1182], [1212], [1213]) was excavated. The sides were described as steeply sloping and the base as slightly uneven. Pit/posthole [1277] truncated the eastern edge of the cut. Soil descriptions of the fills, their finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers are listed in the table below. The basal fill was [1231].

Context	Soil	Pot	spot	CBM	spot	Sample
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	description	dates	dates	number
1182	Brownish grey, silty sand with Occ. charcoal flecks, mortar, CBM, small pebbles, Pot	1480-1550	1400-1800	-
1212	Reddish brown, silty sand with Occ. pebbles	-	-	-
1213	Blackish grey, silty sand with Occ. Pot	1200-1280	-	63

7.7.68 Four pits [467], [589], [610] and [1313] noted in the southwest quadrant of site marked the continuation of the property boundary seen in the previous phase. The highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
467	6.73m OD	4.0m	1.4m	0.43m
589	6.37m OD	1.4m	1.04m	0.14m
610	6.76m OD	2.8m	1.24m	0.4m
1313	6.78m OD	0.82m	2.36m	0.36m

7.7.69 Sub-rectangular pit [1313] (fill [1314]) was the most southerly of this pit group. The pit was located c. 8.5m to the northwest of quarry pit [1518] and was noted to be on an almost E-W alignment. Modern intrusive activities had impacted heavily upon the western portions of the cut. The sides sloped steeply to the base which angled down to the west. Pottery dated to AD 1350-1500 and medieval/early post medieval peg tile were recovered from the silty sandy clay fill [1314].

7.7.70 Sub-square pit [589] (fill [557]) was located c. 12.4m to the north of [1313]. The cut had been truncated by linear cut [457] leaving shallow steeply sloping sides and a level base. A sandy silt deposit [557] was noted filling the cut.

7.7.71 The alignment of linear cut [467] (fills [465], [466], [554], [555], [556]) was seen to be just off NNW-SSE, respecting North Street to the west. The cut was truncated to the north by pit [374], to the south by pit [547] and to the east by pit [450]. Steeply sloping sides and a level base characterised the surviving parts of the cut. Soil descriptions and finds spot dates of the fills are listed in the table below. Deposits [466] and [556] were recorded as the basal fills. These were covered by fill [555] which was a possible occupation surface composed of rotted/degraded timber. This could be associated with some industrial or similar activity related to the properties that would have fronted North Street. The small amounts of slag are listed within upper fill [554] may relate to these activities.

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
465	Greyish brown, silty sand with Freq. small sub-rounded pebbles, Occ. Pot	1270-1350		-		-
466	Brownish grey, silty sand with Mod. small sub-rounded pebbles	-		-		-
554	Brownish grey, silty sand with Mod. small sub-rounded pebbles, Occ. Chalk frags., CBM, Pot, slag	1500-1650		1480-1800		-
555	Purple brown, sandy silt with Freq. rotted/degraded timber, Occ. gravels, yellow sand lenses, charcoal flecks, oyster shell, CBM	-		1400-1800		27
556	Brownish yellow, silty sand with Very Occ. small sub-rounded pebbles	13-14 th Century		1400-1800		-

7.7.72 Linear cut [610] (fills [607], [608], [609]) was excavated c. 0.6m to the east of [467]. The cut was noted to be N-S aligned and truncated to the east by pits [606], [1155]. Soil descriptions and pottery spot dates of the fills are tabulated below. Deposit [609] was the basal fill and was described as a thin layer of decayed organic material, possibly the remains of a surface or lining in the base of the cut. This was covered by [608] which contained traces of metal slag, hinting at a possible industrial purpose for the cut, maybe in conjunction with [467].

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates
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Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates
607	Orangy brown, sand with Very Occ. oyster shell, Occ. Small gravels	1400-1600
608	Greenish brownish grey, silty sand with Occ. oyster shell, metal slag, Pot	1480-1600
609	Dark brown, sandy silt with Occ. charcoal lenses/flecks, Very Occ. decayed timber fragments	1400-1600

7.7.73 In the southwest quadrant of site a sub-rectangular pit [1474] (fill [1473]) was noted extending beyond the western site boundary, c. 9.2m southwest of [1313] at 6.72m OD. Modern intrusive activities in this area of site had impacted upon the upper parts of the feature. The cut was excavated to a depth of 1.2m then a 0.3m x 0.3m sondage was excavated a further 0.3m to establish the depth and nature of the base. The base lay beyond the excavated 1.5m and was never seen as the location and on site conditions made further excavation impossible. Nearly vertical to vertical sides were recorded measuring 1.95m N-S by 2.3m E-W. The size, depth and location (i.e. at the site boundary on North Street) of the pit are suggestive of a well cut. Pottery dated to AD 1350-1550 and glazed Flemish silt floor tile and medieval/early post medieval pet tile were recovered from the silty sand fill.

7.8 Phase 4.2 1550-1600 (Figure 8)

- 7.8.1 Phase 4.2 refers to the period of activity within the study area after the closure of Barking Abbey. The dominant activity recorded during this phase was the excavation and backfilling of groups of large quarry pits which appeared to demonstrate the post Dissolution, redefinition of property boundaries. This was when the abbey lands were parcelled up and sold off. In the south-central area of the site three groups of large quarry pits, Property Boundary 1 (PB1), on a NNW-SSE alignment seemed to form a boundary between the south-eastern and south-western quadrants,. To the north of PB1 several groups of pits were noted to be on an approximate NE-SW alignment that ran from the eastern site limits to the western limits (North Street). This formed what will be referred to as Property Boundary 2 (PB2). In the northern sector of site five large cut features noted on an E-W alignment defined Property Boundary 3 (PB3).
- 7.8.2 In the northwest quadrant of site a square timber lined well [1112] (cut [1065]) was noted on the western site limits. Three other features with the characteristics of well cuts were also noted, one in the southwest [1312], one on the eastern limit of PB2 [415] and one in PB3 [877].
- 7.8.3 Alignments of postholes and smaller pits were noted in the southwest quadrant, possibly defining structures or smaller boundaries associated with properties fronting North Street.
- 7.8.4 A large group of pits noted in the southeast quadrant of site by the site boundary and the presence of a large homogenous layer of agricultural soil were the most notable features in this sector of site. The agricultural soil backfilled and levelled the large quarry pits of the previous phase, possibly in preparation for change of use/ownership.
- 7.8.5 Finds recovered from the demolition backfill of flint lined storage pit/chamber [1284] suggests that this was demolished and backfilled during this phase. It may have

belonged to a property owned by or closely associated with the Abbey that was demolished to re-use the materials.

Property Boundary 1 (PB1)

- 7.8.6 PB1 extended c 31.1m from pit [1590] in the south to pit [317] in the north. The boundary comprised of three groups of quarry pits (QP1, QP2 and QP3) and one outlying pit [1509].
- 7.8.7 Quarry Pit Group 1 (QP1) was the most southerly group of pits in PB1. QP1 was located c. 14.8m to the north of the southern site limits. This group consisted of three large intercutting pits [1618], [1620], [1662] and one outlying pit [1590] to the south. The highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
1590	6.51m OD	1.6m	2.1m	1.65m
1618	6.32m OD	2.88m	2.66m	0.32m
1620	6.27m OD	4.45m	3.65m	1.9m
1662	6.34m OD	4.66m	4.59m	2.81m

- 7.8.8 The most southerly pit [1590] (fills [1591], [1592], [1593], [1594], [1595]) was described as sub-circular in shape with vertical sides and a concave base. Modern concrete footings truncated the northern edge of the cut. A sequence of sand and silty clay deposits were noted filling the pit. Their descriptions, finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers are listed in the table below. Small assemblages of recovered pottery and CBM were recovered from [1591] and [1595]. The primary fill was [1595].

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
1591	Greyish brown, silty clay with Occ. charcoal flecks, CBM, Pot	1350-1550		1450-1600+		-
1592	Orangey yellow, sand	-		-		-
1593	Greyish brown, silty clay, Occ. charcoal flecks, CBM flecks	-		-		-
1594	Orangey yellow, sand	-		-		-
1595	Greyish brown,	1550-1600		1500-1800		86

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Sample number
	silty clay, Freq. charcoal flecks, Occ. CBM, Pot					

- 7.8.9 Quarry pit [1662] (fill [1661]) was the earliest recorded of the three large intercutting pits. This was noted c. 1.75m to the northwest of [1590] with a sub-rounded shape and steeply sloping to vertical sides and a level base. The cut was truncated to the north by [1620] and to the east by modern intrusions. Pottery dated to AD 1350-1600 was recovered from the clay silt fill [1661].
- 7.8.10 Sub-circular quarry pit [1620] (fills [1618], [1660]) was characterised by steeply sloping to near vertical sides and a level base. The primary fill was listed as an orangey yellow gravelly sand deposit [1660].
- 7.8.11 Shallow sub-circular quarry pit [1618] (fill [1617]) was noted cutting the top fill of [1620]. The sides of the cut were described as gradually sloping and the base as level. A silty clay deposit [1617] filled the cut.
- 7.8.12 Quarry Pit Group 2 (QP2) was located c. 2.0m to the northwest of QP1. This group consisted of two large pits [1140], [1142] and one smaller one [193]. Their highest levels and dimensions are tabulated below. Pits [1140] and [1142] were not fully excavated. A modern intrusion truncated both cuts and as a result it was not possible to establish the true stratigraphic relationship between them. Their upper fills were similar sandy silt deposits which were indistinguishable possibly meaning that the pits were backfilled at the same time.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
193	7.0m OD	1.4m	0.9m	1.1m
1140	6.35m OD	5.28m	3.83m	N/A
1142	6.51m OD	6.34m	5.11m	N/A

- 7.8.13 Quarry pit [1142] (Fill [1141]) was irregularly shaped with gently sloping sides, the base was not seen.
- 7.8.14 Sub-rounded quarry pit [1140] (fill [1139]) was noted to the north and east of [1142] with gently sloping sides. Modern concrete and pit [193] truncated the eastern edge of the cut.
- 7.8.15 Pit [193] (fill [192]) was irregularly shaped with gently to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The fill was clay silt deposit [192] that contained pottery dated to AD 1400-1600.
- 7.8.16 Quarry Pit Group 3 (QP3) was located c. 3.4m to the northwest of QP2. This group comprised six intercutting pits [317], [451], [639], [686], [688] and [1096]. Their highest levels and dimensions are listed in the table below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
317	7.18m OD	2.74m	4.84m	>1.2m
451	6.99m OD	2.8m	4.4m	1.8m
639	6.97m OD	1.4m	2.72m	1.8m
686	6.98m OD	2.3m	2.4m	1.5m
688	6.98m OD	3.0m	2.6m	1.3m
1096	6.98m OD	0.98m	1.0m	0.1m

- 7.8.17 The earliest recorded quarry pit was [686] (fill [687]). This was described as sub-rounded with vertical sides and an almost level base. To the north it was truncated by pit [688] and to the east by modern concrete. A small assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1550-1600, glazed and unglazed late medieval/early post medieval peg tile and worked stone (possibly from the Abbey, see APPENDIX 3) was recovered from the clayey silty sand fill [687].
- 7.8.18 Quarry pit [688] (fill [689]) was probably sub-rounded in shape but it had been truncated to the west by [451], [639] and by modern concrete to the north and east. The cut had nearly vertical sides but due to excavation limits the base was not seen. The basal depth was achieved by augering. A silty sand deposit [689] containing a large assemblage of CBM dated to AD 1480-1800 (see APPENDIX 3) filled the pit.
- 7.8.19 Circa 3.7m to the east of [688] shallow pit [1096] (fill [1097]) was also truncated by [451]. This had removed the eastern edge of the cut. The pit had shallow gently sloping sides with an irregular base and was filled by a deposit of silty sand [1097].
- 7.8.20 Sub-rectangular quarry pit [451] (fill [1756]) was truncated to the north by pit [317], by pit [639] to the south and by pit [575] to the east. The sides of the cut were nearly vertical but due to excavation limits the base was not seen. The basal depth was established by augering. A deposit of silty sand (course) [1756] was seen filling the pit.
- 7.8.21 Quarry pit [639] (fill [318]) was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded ends. Nearly vertical sides were recorded but as with [451] an auger was used to determine the depth of the base. The fill was a silty sand (course) deposit [318] that contained a medium sized assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 and a large assemblage of glazed medieval peg tile, glazed Flemish floor tile and medieval brick fragments. Of note among the pottery was a chafing dish in Dutch sgraffito ware and sherds of early Surrey-Hampshire border ware (EBORD), dated to AD 1480-1550 (see APPENDIX 2).
- 7.8.22 Sub-rectangular quarry pit [317] (fills [319], [320]) was only partially excavated. The visible sides were seen to be steeply sloping, but the base was not seen as it lay beyond the excavated depth of 1.2m. The primary fill was a deposit of mid greenish brown silty sand [319]. This was covered by a deposit [320] similar to [1756].
- Property Boundary 2 (PB2)
- 7.8.23 Five separate groups of features in an approximate NE-SW alignment extending c. 59.0m from the eastern site limits to the western limits defined PB2. Two groups of

quarry pits (QP4, QP5) and an almost L-shaped group of pits were the most noteworthy of these. The cut for a possible well was recorded within QP4 in the east.

- 7.8.24 There were three intercutting pits [412], [363], [382] and a well like feature [415] in Quarry Pit Group 4 (QP4). Their highest levels and dimensions are listed in the table below. The group was located c. 4.0m to the west of the eastern L.O.E..

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
363	7.16m OD	1.7m	1.4m	0.64m
382	7.12m OD	2.5m	1.0m	0.54m
412	7.15m OD	0.78m	1.96m	0.25m
415	7.14m	3.9m	3.43m	3.15m

- 7.8.25 The earliest feature of this group was heavily truncated pit [382] (fill [383]). To the north the cut was truncated by pit [365] and linear cut [367], to the south by [363] and to the west by [415]. The surviving sides were described as gently to steeply sloping and the base was level. A silty sand deposit [383] containing pottery dated to AD 1400-1600, Fresh glazed and unglazed medieval and possibly post medieval peg tile filled the cut.

- 7.8.26 The size and depth of sub-square cut [415] (fills [413], [414], [509], [510], [511], [512], [513], [588], [1025], [1026], [1027]) suggests that the feature was a well. Because the depth of the cut exceeded unsupported safety limits it was necessary to use an auger to establish the base. The sides were revealed to be vertical and slightly overhanging. A series of silts and sands were noted filling the cut. Their descriptions, finds spot dates, small find number and environmental sample numbers are tabulated below. A medium sized assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 and one fragment of medieval/early post medieval peg tile were recovered from the lowest recorded fill [1026]. Upper fill [414] was noted for containing a Saintonge ware jug sherd with mottled green glaze (SAIM) and a burnt fragment of an imported unidentified tin-glazed ware (Appendix 2). A Roe deer skull fragment with antler pedicle was also retrieved from this fill. The top fill [413] contained a small strip of copper SF <14> and two bones from birds of prey (see Appendix 9). The finds suggest the presence of a high status property or properties in the locality during this phase.

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Small find number	Sample number
413	Mid grey brown, silty sand with Freq. gravels	1480-1550	1500-1700+	14	-
414	Dark grey brown, silty sand with	1480-1550	1400-1800	-	-

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Small find number	Sample number
	Occ. gravels				
509	Mid/light grey brown, silty sand with Freq. gravel	-	1400-1800	-	-
510	Mid/dark brown grey, silty sand with Freq. gravels	1480-1600	1240-1450+	-	-
511	Yellow sand with Occ. gravels	-	-	-	-
512	Light yellow orange, sand with Freq. gravels	-	-	-	-
513	Light grey brown, sand	-	-	-	-
588	Dark purple brown, sandy silt with Freq. gravels	-	-	-	-
1025	Dark purple brown, sandy silt with Freq. gravels	-	-	-	-
1026	Mid brown grey, silty sand with Freq. gravels	1480-1550	1400-1800	-	50
1027	Blackish grey, organic silt with occasional charcoal	-	-	-	-

7.8.27 Sub-rectangular pit [363] (fill [364]) was noted cutting the eastern edge of [415]. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides and a level base. Filling the cut was a deposit of silty sand [364] which contained pottery dated to AD 1400-1600 and fragments of medieval/post medieval peg tile.

- 7.8.28 The southern edge of [415] was truncated by sub-rectangular pit [412] (fill [411]). Gently sloping sides and a concave base characterised the cut. Pottery dated to AD 1400-1600, fragments of medieval/early post medieval earthy chaff brick and thin Tudor brick were recovered from the silty sand fill [411].
- 7.8.29 Quarry Pit Group 5 (QP5) comprised pits [160], [177], [179], [183], [185], [220], [222], [224] and posthole [72]. Their highest levels and dimensions are tabulated below. QP5 was located c. 11.6m to the southwest of QP4 and marks a continuation of the pitting and backfilling noted in the previous Phase.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
72	7.28m OD	0.6m	0.4m	0.13m
160	7.27m OD	1.82m	1.37m	>1.3m
177	7.27m OD	0.81m	1.37m	1.32m
179	6.57m OD	2.4m	2.83m	>0.58m
183	7.26m OD	1.7m	2.96m	0.38m
185	7.24m OD	0.6m	1.0m	0.2m
220	7.26m OD	2.3m	2.8m	>1.2m
222	7.23m OD	0.38m	2.3m	0.17m
224	7.15m OD	0.63m	0.64m	0.77m

- 7.8.30 The most easterly feature of this group was sub-rectangular posthole [72] (fill [71]). The posthole had steeply to gently sloping sides and an uneven base. One fragment of early post medieval brick was recovered from the gravelly silty sand fill [71].
- 7.8.31 Quarry pit [220] (fills [219], [225]) truncated the north-western corner of [72]. The quarry pit was sub-circular in shape with vertical sides. The bottom was not seen as it lay beyond the excavated depth of 1.2m. Quarry pit [183] truncated the southern and eastern edges of the cut. The basal fill was a deposit of sandy silt [219] that contained pottery dated to AD 1400-1600 and an assemblage of medieval/early medieval peg tile fragments.
- 7.8.32 Pit [185] (fill [184]) was sub-square with steeply sloping sides and a level base. The northern edge of the cut had been truncated by [183]. Filling the cut was a deposit of silty sand [184].
- 7.8.33 The northern and western edges of sub-oval shaped quarry pit [183] (fill [182]) were severely truncated by a 20th century cut [137]. The surviving sides were described as vertical and the base as level. A small assemblage of medieval/early post medieval peg tile and pottery dated 1450-1550 were retrieved from the sandy silt fill [182].
- 7.8.34 Severely truncated quarry pit [222] (fill [221]) was recorded c. 0.2m to the southwest of [183]. The true shape is unknown as pit [224] truncated the south-western edge and [137] completely truncated the base and northern edge of the cut. A silty sand deposit [221] filled the cut.

- 7.8.35 Quarry pit [224] (fill [223]) had also suffered severe truncation by [137]. The base and northern edge were completed truncated away leaving the steeply sloping southern side. Medieval/early post medieval peg tile and fragments of cattle skull, suggestive of butchers waste (see APPENDIX 9), were recovered from the sandy silt fill [223].
- 7.8.36 Large sub-rectangular quarry [179] (fill [178]) was located c. 0.2m to the north-west of [222]. The cut was severely truncated by [137] which removed the base and the upper portions. To the northwest quarry pit [160] also had an impact upon the pit. The sandy silt fill [178] contained medieval/early post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile fragments.
- 7.8.37 Irregularly shaped pit [177] (fill [176]) was noted c. 0.8m to the northwest of [179]. The southern portion of the cut was also truncated by [160]. The sides were described as steeply sloping and the base was not seen. This was due in part to the truncation but also that it went beyond the excavated depth of 1.32m. A silty sand deposit [176] was recorded filling the cut.
- 7.8.38 Sub-circular quarry pit [160] (fills [159], [163], [164], [166], [173]) was truncated to the southwest by 20th century cuts [148] and [137]. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides. The base was not observed as it lay beyond 1.3m (the excavated depth). A sequence of sandy silt deposits were noted filling the cut. Tabulated below are their soil descriptions and finds spot dates. Fragments of medieval/early post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile were found in the lowest recorded fill [173]. Fallow and roe deer bones were found among a large collection (of bones) gathered from fill [164]. Top fill [159] was found to contain a Fallow deer radius (see Appendix 9).

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot dates	CBM dates	spot dates
159	Mid yellowish brown, sandy silt with Occ. oyster shells, CBM, Mod. small sub-angular pebbles	1480-1600		1400-1800	
163	Mid yellowish brown gravelly sand with Freq. small to medium sub-rounded pebbles	-		-	
164	Light to mid bluish grey, sandy silt with Mod. medium sub-angular pebbles	Mid Century	16 th	1500-1700	
166	Mid bluish grey, sandy silt with Mod.	-		1400-1600+	

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot dates	CBM dates	spot dates
	small sub-angular pebbles and charcoal flecks				
173	Light bluish grey, sandy silt with Very Occ. small sub-rounded gravels	-		1400-1700	

7.8.39 Circa 10.8m to the southwest of [160] a sub-rectangular pit [807] (fill [808]) was noted truncating the southern edge of shallow sub-rounded posthole [1753] (fill [1752]). Their highest levels and dimensions are listed in the table below. The pit [807] was on an almost N-S alignment and was characterised by vertical to undercut sides with an uneven base. Pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 and fragments of late medieval/early post medieval peg tile were recovered from the silty sand clay [808]. The posthole [1753] (fill [1752]) had gently sloping sides and a concave base that were filled by a silty sand deposit [1752].

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
807	7.07m OD	1.8m	0.95m	0.94m
1753	7.07m OD	0.3m	0.46m	0.09m

7.8.40 A group of pits [952], [961], [1012], [1081], [1084] was noted forming almost an L-shaped configuration c. 10.1m to the southwest of [807] and c. 6.1m west of quarry pit [317] (PB1). Although this group forms part of PB2 their pattern is suggestive of a structure, maybe they respect the walls of a former building or perhaps they are just marking out a kink in the property boundary. The alignment ran from pit [952] in the north through pits [961] and [1084] to [1081] in the south then east to [1012]. Their highest levels and dimensions are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
952	6.94m OD	0.92m	0.66m	0.29m
961	7.0m OD	0.98m	0.84m	0.24m
1012	7.23m OD	1.04m	1.54m	0.46m
1081	7.01m OD	1.57m	1.74m	0.11m
1084	6.87m OD	0.9m	0.92m	1.14m

- 7.8.41 Sub-circular pit [952] (fill [951]) had steeply sloping sides and an almost level base. A modern drain truncated the eastern edge of the cut. One fragment of late medieval/early post medieval peg tile and one fragment of residual Eccles Roman tile were recovered from the clay silt fill [951].
- 7.8.42 Circa 0.6m to the south of [952] pit cut [961] (fill [960]) was located. This was sub-circular in shape and had very steeply sloping sides and a level base. Pottery dated to AD 1350-1550 and fragments of mainly medieval and some early post medieval peg tile were retrieved from the clay silt fill [960].
- 7.8.43 Pit [1084] (fills [1082], [1083], [1098]) was sub-rectangular in shape with nearly vertical sides and a level base. The cut was truncated to the east by pit [1086] and truncated pit [1081] to the south. Deposits of silty sand filled the pit, their soil descriptions, finds spot dates, small find numbers and environmental sample numbers are listed in the table below. Among the pottery (dated to AD 1370-1500) recovered from the primary fill [1083] was an intact Siegburg stoneware drinking jug (Jakobakanne shape) SF <32>. Early post medieval and possibly late medieval peg tile fragments and pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 were found in [1082], the fill above.

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Small find number	Sample number
1082	Yellowy grey, silty sand with Freq. CBM, Occ. Pot	1480-1550	1500-1800	-	55
1083	Mid grey, silty sand with Occ. Pot, CBM, gravel, Mod. charcoal flecks	1370-1500	-	32	-
1098	Green grey, silty sand with Occ. CBM and charcoal flecks	-	-	-	-

- 7.8.44 The most southerly of the group was pit [1081] (fill [1080]). This was a very shallow feature with an irregular shape, gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Pit [1086] and [1084] truncated the northern edge of the cut. A deposit of silty sand [1080] filled the pit.
- 7.8.45 Sub-rectangular (almost triangular) pit (1012) (fill [1011]) was recorded c. 0.4m to the northeast of [1081]. The cut was characterised by vertical sides and a level base. Pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 and fragments of early post medieval brick and peg tile were retrieved from the clay silt fill [1011]. Chicken, duck and goose bones were also recovered (see Appendix 9).
- 7.8.46 Sub rectangular/linear pit [1010] (fills [1006], [1007], [1008], [1009]) was uncovered c. 2.3m to the west of [961] at 6.76m OD, measuring 1.12m N-S by 2.63m E-W and 0.8m deep. The cut was almost aligned E-W and it was truncated to the northwest by soakaway cut [929]. Steeply sloping sides and a concave base characterised the pit.

A sequence of sand and clay deposits filled the cut. Tabulated below are their soil descriptions and finds spot dates. A slumped deposit [1009] was the basal fill. Chicken bones were recovered from the fill above [1008]. An assemblage of late medieval/early post medieval bricks and post medieval peg tiles were recovered from [1007]. The top fill [1006] contained fragments of early post medieval brick, peg tile and fragments of a German lavastone quern (possibly of Saxon origin)

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
1006	Mid green grey with patches of orange, silty sand with Occ. gravels	-	1500-1700+
1007	Mid/dark brown grey, silty sand with Freq. gravels	1480-1550	1500-1700+
1008	Mid grey, sandy clay with very Occ. gravel	-	-
1009	Mid green brown, fine sand with Freq. gravel	-	-

7.8.47 The most westerly feature in PB2 was pit [1014] (fills [1013], [1048], [1049], [1050], [1051], [1052], [1053]). It was c. 3.5m to the west of [1010] and c. 1.5m to the east of the western site boundary. The cut was sub-circular in shape with nearly vertical sides and a flat base. As a result of 20th century intrusive activities in this part of site the top level was 6.39m OD and the dimensions were 2.06m N-S by 2.29m E-W and 1.5m deep. The fills were in very distinctive bands suggesting this pit might have been used as a domestic storage pit then possibly a cess pit. Bone fragments recovered from [1051] were described as cassy (see Appendix 9). Tabulated below are the soil descriptions, finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers. The primary fill was [1053]. A metal pin/nail SF <34> was recovered from and a large dumped fragment of chalk plaster/mortar was noted within fill [1048].

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Small find number	Sample number
1013	Orangy red, sandy silt with frequent small pebbles	-	-	-	-
1048	Orangy brown, sandy clay with Freq. gravel, small pebbles CBM, Plaster	-	1500-1700	34	-

1049	Brownish grey, silty sandy clay with Occ. lenses of clay and small gravels	1350-1500	-	-	-
1050	Brownish orange, silty sandy clay with Occ. lenses of dark clay and gravels	1350-1400	1300-1800	-	-
1051	Purplish black, silty sandy clay with Freq. CBM, Occ. Pot, Bone	1350-1500	1080-1450	-	-
1052	Greyish brown, silty sand with Freq. small pebbles and gravels, Occ. Pot CBM	1270-1500	1500-1700	-	-
1053	Dark reddish black, sandy silty clay with Frequent charcoal, Pot, CBM	1450-1550	1300-1600	-	52

Property Boundary 3 (PB3)

7.8.48 PB3 extends in an arc shape from QP4 (see PB2) in the east of site to pit [862] in the west. End to end the boundary measured c. 43.0m and included pits [417], [634], [759], [862], [918] and well [877]. The highest levels and dimensions of the pits are listed in the table below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
417	7.15m OD	0.93m	1.16m	0.17m
634	7.00m OD	2.2m	1.76m	1.17m
759	7.11m OD	2.46m	4.06m	2.5m
862	6.98m OD	1.7m	2.3m	1.44m
877	7.05m OD	3.4m	3.3m	>1.23m
918	7.05m OD	3.4m	2.97m	0.3m

- 7.8.49 Sub-circular pit [417] (fill [416]) was recorded c. 4.7m to the northwest of [415] (PB2). The cut was characterised by gently sloping sides and a concave base. Pottery dated 1400-1600 and an assemblage of medieval/post medieval peg tile was recovered from the sandy silt fill [416].
- 7.8.50 Quarry pit [918] was located c. 5.6m to the northwest of [417]. The pit was irregularly shaped with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. The soil descriptions, finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers of the fills are tabulated below. Fragments of late medieval/early post medieval peg tile and a small assemblage of pottery were retrieved from the basal fill [917]. A visible concentration of charcoal and shell within the upper fill [916] resulted environmental sampling (soil sample {44}).

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Environmental sample number
916	Yellowy brown grey, sandy silty clay with Freq. shell, charcoal flecks CBM fragments, Occ. small sub-rounded/sub-angular gravels	-		1500-1700		44
917	Brown grey, sandy silt with Occ. small sub-rounded/sub-angular gravels	1500-1600		1300-1700		-

- 7.8.51 Circa 3.8m to the west of pit [918] a feature [877] (fill [876]) identified as a well was recorded. The base was beyond the excavated depth of 1.23m. Two sherds of pot dated to AD 1500-1600 were recovered from the sandy silt fill [876].
- 7.8.52 Quarry pit [759] (fills [748], [749], [750], [751], [752], [753], [754], [755], [756], [757], [758], [811]) was located c. 8.5m to the west of [877]. The cut was described as sub-rounded to sub-oval in shape with steeply and gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Because of the pit's size it was necessary to part machine excavate the upper fills and step the sides. The soil descriptions, finds spot dates and environmental sample numbers of the fills are listed in the table below. A column sample {39} was taken through fills [748], [749], [750], [751] and [752] (see APPENDIX 10). One sherd of not further identified pottery was recovered from the primary fill [758]. The top fill [748] contained one piece of poorly defined Reigate stone moulding.

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot	Environm ental sample number
748	Yellow brown, sandy silt with Occ. sub-rounded gravels and	1550-1600		1300-1600		39

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Environmental sample number
	charcoal fragments, Freq. CBM			
749	Greyish brown, sandy silt with Occ. gravels, Freq. charcoal flecks	-	-	39
750	Orange brown, sandy silt with Occ. gravels, freq. charcoal flecks, CBM	-	1500-1700	39
751	Greyish brown, silty clay with Occ. sub-rounded gravels, charcoal flecks, Mod. CBM	-	1180-1600	39
752	Yellowish brown, sandy silt with Freq. gravels	-	-	39
753	Greyish brown, sandy silt with Occ. gravels, charcoal flecks, Occ. Pot, CBM,	1480-1550	1400-1800	-
754	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt with Occ. gravels	-	-	-
755	Yellowish brown, sandy silt with Occ. gravels	-	-	-
756	Greyish brown, sandy silt with Freq. gravels, Occ. metal, Mod. CBM	-	1400-1800	-
757	Yellowish brown, sandy silt with Freq. gravels, Occ. Pot	1480-1550	-	-
758	Mid yellowish brown, sandy silt with Occ. gravels,	1300-1600	-	-

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Environmental sample number
	Pot			
811	Greyish brown, sandy silty gravel	-	-	-

7.8.53 Sub-rectangular pit [862] (fill [667]) was located c. 1.7m to the west of [759]. The cut had suffered extensive truncation to the south by a modern intrusion, to the west by pit [679] and to the east by pit [634]. The cut had steeply sloping to vertical sides and a level base. A medium sized assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1580-1900, an enormous group of medieval possibly early post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile and one curved tile (see Appendix 3) came from the sandy silt fill [667]. The CBM derived from demolition material probably from a nearby building demolished during or just after the Dissolution.

7.8.54 Circa 0.5m to the west of [759] pit [634] (fill [633]) was noted to be sub-oval in shape with steeply sloping sides and a base that inclined to the south. Pottery dated to AD 1480-1550 and three fragments of late medieval/early post medieval peg tile were recovered from the sandy silt fill [633].

Posthole Group 3 (PH3)

7.8.55 This group of four postholes [1486], [1508], [1561] and [1751] was located in the south-western quadrant of site, c. 10.3m to the southwest of pit [1590] (in PB1) and 3.6m to the north of the southern site limits. They formed a rough L-shaped configuration (E-W then N-S) suggesting they may have been part of a structure or an enclosure of some kind, possibly associated with a property fronting East Street during this period. Their top levels and dimensions are tabulated below. The pattern extended from posthole [1486] in the east through [1561] to [1751] (c. 9.44m) in the west, then north to [1508] (c. 3.5m).

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
1486	6.29m OD	0.4m	0.4m	0.35m
1508	6.91m OD	0.25m	0.3m	0.2m
1561	6.03m OD	0.55m	0.25m	0.15m
1751	6.55m OD	0.52m	0.58m	0.27m

7.8.56 Sub-circular posthole [1486] (fill [1487]) was located c. 12.2m to the south of [1590] and 3.7m to the north of the southern L.O.E.. The cut had suffered severe truncation, first by pit [1483] then by more modern intrusive activities. The sides of the posthole were described as steeply sloping to almost vertical and the base was level. A silty clay deposit [1487] filled the cut.

7.8.57 Circa 5.3m to the west of [1486] posthole [1561] (fill [1560]) was noted. The cut was sub-rectangular in shape with rounded ends and was characterised by vertical sides

and a level base. Pottery dated to AD 1200-1600, one fragment of residual Roman tile and a flat fragment of possible window glass (see APPENDIX 4) were recovered from the sandy silt fill [1560].

- 7.8.58 Sub-circular posthole [1751] (fill [1750]) was recorded c. 2.8m to the west of [1561]. The sides sloped gradually to a level base. A sandy silty clay deposit [1750] filled the cut.
- 7.8.59 Posthole [1508] (fill [1509]) was located c. 3.5m to the north of [1751]. The cut was sub-rounded in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Construction cut [1502] truncated the western edge of the posthole. The fill was a deposit of silty sand [1509].
- 7.8.60 A heavily truncated pit [1544] (fill [1507]) was seen in section to be truncated by [1508] and pit [1504] at 6.77m OD. The cut had a depth of 0.15m and it was filled by a deposit of clayey silt [1507].
- 7.8.61 Two pits [1478] and [1559] were noted to the north of PH3 on an E-W alignment. Although not part of this group they do seem to be respecting either the structure or the enclosure that PH3 was part of. The highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
1478	6.86m OD	1.05m	0.35m	0.25m
1559	6.49m OD	0.62m	1.08m	0.12m

- 7.8.62 Pit [1478] (fill [1477]) was recorded c. 1.8m to the northeast of posthole [1508]. The eastern portion of the cut had been removed by a modern intrusion leaving it semi-oval in shape. The sides had a moderate slope and the base was level. Pottery dated to AD 1350-1600 and early post medieval peg tile and post medieval brick fragments were found in the clay silt fill [1477].
- 7.8.63 Sub-rounded/square pit [1559] (fill [1558]) was located c. 2.4m to the east of [1478]. This feature was probably once deeper but past intrusive activities had removed the upper portions of the cut, leaving only the uneven base. The silty clay fill [1558] contained mid 16th century pottery, medieval and early post medieval peg tile.
- 7.8.64 Sub-circular pit [1483] (fills [1484], [1485]) truncated the northern edge of posthole [1486], and may mark the termination of whatever PH3 was a part of. The pit was characterised by steeply sloping sides and a level base. Soil descriptions and finds spot dates of the fills are tabulated below. Three fragments of medieval peg tile were recovered from the upper fill [1484].

Context	Soil description	Pot dates	spot	CBM dates	spot
1484	Greyish brown, silty clay with Occ. CBM, charcoal flecks	-		1180-1600+	
1485	Yellowy orange, sand	-		-	

	with Occ. silt mottles		
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Property Boundary 4 (PB4)

7.8.65 To the west of PH3 four features, posthole [1319], well cut [1312], pits [1338] and [1339] were noted on an ENE-WSW alignment. PB4 ran from [1319] in the east through [1312] and [1338] to [1339] in the west, a distance of c. 11.3m. These probably mark a boundary of a property either fronting North Street or East Street. The highest levels and the dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
1312	6.91m OD	1.65m	2.0m	3.2m
1319	6.98m OD	0.4m	0.3m	0.12m
1338	6.86m OD	1.0m	1.0m	0.14m
1339	6.64m OD	1.42m	0.36m	1.0m

7.8.66 Sub-oval posthole [1319] (fill [1318]) was located c. 1.7m to the southwest of [1508] and c. 2.0m to the northwest of [1751]. The sides of the cut had a moderate slope and the base slanted to the north. One fragment of early post medieval peg tile was recovered from the silty sand fill [1318].

7.8.67 Pit [1338] (fill [1337]) was recorded c. 4.0m to the southwest of [1319]. The cut was described as sub-square with near vertical sides and an almost level base. Filling the cut was a silty clayey sand deposit [1337] which contained fragments of early post medieval peg tile.

7.8.68 Circa 1.4m to the west of [1338] well cut [1312] (fills [1306], [1307], [1308], [1309], [1310], [1311]) was noted to be sub-oval in shape with vertical sides. The cut was excavated to a depth of 1.3m then augered to establish the depth of the base. A sequence of sands and silts filled the cut, their soil descriptions and the finds spot dates are listed in the table below. The basal fill was [1311]. Early post medieval brick and peg tile fragments were recovered from fills [1307] and [1311].

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
1306	Mid yellow brown, silty sand with Occ. charcoal fragments and flecks, small fragments of chalk, small, pebbles	-	-
1307	Dark greyish brown, sandy silt with Occ. CBM, charcoal fragments, shell, Pot, small pebbles	1480-1600	1500-1800

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
1308	Mid yellow brown, silty sand with Occ. small pebbles, Freq. Chalk fragments	-	-
1309	Light brown, silty sand with Occ. small pebbles	-	-
1310	Mid to light brown, silty sand with Occ. charcoal flecks, small pebbles	-	-
1311	Mid brown, sandy silt with Occ. charcoal fragments, CBM, Chalk fragments, Pot, small pebbles	1480-1550	1500-1800

7.8.69 Pit [1339] (fill [1340]) was located c. 2.3m to the west of [1312]. A modern drain run truncated the pit to the east leaving it semi-circular in shape. The sides sloped steeply but the base was not seen as it was not possible to excavate beyond a depth of 1.0m. Pottery dated to AD 1480-1600, fragments of Flemish glazed floor tile and early post medieval brick and peg tile were recovered from the silty sand fill [1340].

Property Boundary 5 (PB5)

7.8.70 Circa 12.6m to the north of PB4 a group of four pits [547], [1161], [1261], [1288] and three postholes [1148], [1157], [1265] (Posthole Group 4 PH4) formed what appeared to be another property boundary PB5. The boundary extended c. 24.3m, in an east north-easterly (ENE) direction, from pit [1288] by North Street in the west to posthole [1265] (to the west of PB1) then c. 6.5m north to posthole [1148]. The highest levels and the dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
547	6.55m OD	0.4m	1.4m	0.4m
1161	6.66m OD	1.16m	1.0m	0.15m
1261	6.50m OD	1.1m	2.2m	1.4m
1288	6.59m OD	2.38m	1.71m	0.13m
1148	6.87m OD	0.6m	0.5m	0.34m

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
1157	6.89m OD	0.37m	0.46m	0.7m
1265	7.07m OD	0.7m	0.72m	0.16m

- 7.8.71 Sub-circular pit [1288] (fill [1287]) was located c. 2.3m to the east of North Street and c. 27.5m to the south of [1014]. The pit had gently sloping sides and a concave base that were truncated to the northwest by pit [1269]. A deposit of sandy silt [1287] containing fragments of medieval peg tile with early post medieval mortar filled the cut.
- 7.8.72 Pit [1261] (fills [1259], [1260]) was located c. 0.5m to the east of [1288]. The cut was sub-rectangular in shape with nearly vertical sides. The depth of the base was established by augering as it lay beyond 1.2m. The basal fill was a sandy organic deposit [1260] containing 16th century pottery and a large group of complete or part complete early post med peg tiles. Because of the high organic content within this context it was deemed necessary to take an environmental sample {65} (see APPENDIX 10). A sandy silty clay deposit [1259] with lenses of organic material was noted to be the upper fill. Medieval/early post medieval peg tile and 16th century pottery was recovered from this upper fill. The high organic content of both fills suggests this cut might have been a cess-pit.
- 7.8.73 Sub-rectangular pit [547] (fill [546]) was located c.4.5m to the ENE of [1261]. Steeply sloping to nearly vertical sides and a concave base characterised the cut. The pit was filled by a silty sand deposit [546] containing pottery dated to AD 1480-1600 and fragments of medieval/early post medieval peg tile.
- 7.8.74 Circa 5.2m to the ENE of [547] an irregularly shaped pit [1161] (fill [1160]) was recorded. The sides sloped gently to an uneven base. Pottery dated to AD 1350-1600, a fragment of daub facing and fragments of early post medieval brick and peg tile were recovered from the sand fill [1160].
- 7.8.75 Posthole [1265] (fill [1164]) was noted c. 8.0m to the northeast of [1161]. This posthole was one of three (PH4) noted to the west of PB1. They were on an N-S alignment and may have been part of a rear fence line associated with a building formerly fronting North Street. PH4 seems to have acted as a barrier between the land at the rear of a North Street property and the area of quarry pitting to the immediate east. This posthole was sub-circular in shape with moderately steep sides and a concave base. A silty sand deposit [1264] filled the cut.
- 7.8.76 Sub-oval posthole [1157] (fill [1156]) was recorded c. 3m to the north of [1265]. The sides sloped gently to the base which slanted to the east. The fill was a silty sandy gravel deposit [1156].
- 7.8.77 Circa 2m to the north of [1157] sub-oval posthole [1148] (fill [1147]) was located. Steeply sloping to nearly vertical sides and a slightly concave base characterised the cut. Pottery dated to AD 1350-1500 and fragments of medieval/early post medieval peg tile and brick were recovered from the sandy silty gravel fill [1147].
- 7.8.78 Evidence of archaeological activities in the area of site enclosed by PB1, PB2 and PB5 was limited to two pit cuts [1211], [1276] and a deposit of demolition material [1429] associated with flint lined pit/chamber [1284].
- 7.8.79 Pit [1211] (fill [1210]) was located c. 3m east of the western site boundary and almost halfway between PB2 and PB5. The cut was sub-rectangular in shape with steeply

sloping sides and a concave base. The top level was 6.52m OD and the measurements were 0.7m N-S by 0.72m E-W and 0.34m deep. A modern intrusion truncated the western edge of the cut. One fragment of abraded medieval peg tile was retrieved from the silty sand fill [1210].

- 7.8.80 Sub-oval pit [1276] (fill [1277]) was noted c. 7.6m to the north of [1211] at 6.7m OD with dimensions of 0.78m N-S by 0.76m E-W and 0.18m deep. The cut had nearly vertical sides and an almost level base. Pottery dated to AD 1350-1600 and medieval/early post medieval peg tile fragments were recovered from the silty clay fill [1277].
- 7.8.81 The demolition of flint lined storage pit/chamber [1284] took place during this phase. Evidence for this is provided by deposit [1429] which was seen backfilling the structure. This comprised a mixture of sand and demolition materials which included a smooth Sussex Marble paving slab, frequent complete Flemish glazed silt floor tiles and fragments of late medieval early post medieval brick (see APPENDIX 3). Recovered bone included red and fallow deer, an above average quantity of smaller species including chicken, cat and rabbit (see APPENDIX 9). Pottery dated to AD 1550-1580 and the base of a 16th-century pedestal goblet were also retrieved. The high status nature of these finds suggest that whatever building [1284] was part of, it was possibly associated with or owned by the Abbey which had been sold off and demolished sometime subsequent to the dissolution.
- 7.8.82 In the northwest quadrant of site two features were noted to the north of PB2 and to the southwest of PB3. One was a sub-rectangular pit [955] the other the cut [1065] for timber lined well [1112]. These were probably associated with a property fronting North Street. The highest levels and the dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
955	6.55m OD	0.84m	1.3m	0.34m
1065	6.49m OD	2.0m	1.94m	>3.9m

- 7.8.83 Well cut [1065] (fills [1064], [1112]) was noted on and extending into the western site boundary c. 14.8m to the southwest of pit [862]. The cut was sub-square in shape with vertical sides. Hand excavation stopped at a depth where ground stability was considered to become a potential issue (in this case at 1.2m bgl) then after recording was complete (at that level) a machine was used to excavate to the base. At a depth of 3.4m the timber lining of a well [1112] became visible. The water table was reached at a depth c. 3.5m then at a depth of 4.2m the sides of the excavation collapsed preventing further investigations. It was impossible to accurately measure the timber lining in situ due to the depth at which it was encountered. A full assessment of the recovered timbers can be found in APPENDIX 8. The well cut was backfilled with a sandy silty gravel deposit [1064] containing pottery dated to AD 1480-1600 and fragments of medieval/early post medieval peg tile.
- 7.8.84 Sub-rectangular pit [955] (fill [953], [954]) was noted c. 5m to the east of [1065]. The cut had nearly vertical sides and a level base. The primary fill was a sand deposit [954] containing fragments of late medieval/early post medieval peg tile and pottery dated to AD 1400-1600. This was covered by a deposit of silty sand [953]. One sherd of pottery dated to AD 1080-1350 and fragments of late medieval/early post medieval peg tile were found in this fill [953].

- 7.8.85 In the south east quadrant of site, the area to the east of PB1 and the south of PB2, a large group of quarry pits QP3 was recorded at the eastern site limits. On the west side of this area the land that had been utilised for quarrying in the previous phase and was now backfilled and levelled with a homogenous deposit of agricultural soil. One group of three pits was noted to the north of the backfilled quarry pits. Single pits were found to the south of PB2 and alongside the southern site limits.
- 7.8.86 There were ten pits in Quarry Pit Group 6 (QP6) some of them intercutting. The western edge of QP6 had been heavily truncated by modern intrusions. It was agreed that only a sample excavation, to provide evidence of the stratigraphic relationships and dates, would be needed with this group. A 6.8m NW-SE by 2.17m NE-SW sondage (max. depth 0.6m) was excavated by machine through the centre of QP6, revealing the cuts to be filled with similar deposits of sandy silt (possibly one homogenous backfill deposit). The highest levels and the dimensions of the cuts are listed in the table below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
1706	7.11m OD	1.3m	2.6m	0.72m
1708	6.98m OD	1.54m	1.58m	0.55m
1710	6.97m OD	2.4m	2.12m	Not excavated
1712	6.93m OD	2.4m	1.26m	Not excavated
1714	6.91m OD	2.4m	2.88m	0.6m
1716	7.0m OD	2.02m	1.14m	Not excavated
1718	6.49m OD	1.98m	2.0m	Not excavated
1720	7.21m OD	5.15m	0.96m	Not excavated
1722	7.01m OD	2.91m	1.93m	Not excavated
1724	7.01m OD	1.94m	1.06m	Not excavated

- 7.8.87 Quarry pit [1705] (fill [1705]) was sub-rectangular in shape with near vertical sides and an almost concave base. One sherd of pottery dated to AD 1350-1600, abraded medieval peg tile and early post medieval brick fragments were found in the sandy silt fill [1705].
- 7.8.88 Sub-rectangular quarry pit [1708] (fill [1707]) was not fully excavated and was truncated by [1712] to the south.
- 7.8.89 Sub-rectangular quarry pit [1712] (fill [1711]) was sampled. The cut was truncated to the north by pit [1710] and to the south by [1714].
- 7.8.90 Quarry pit [1710] (fill [1709]) had an irregular shape and extended into the eastern site limits. The cut was not excavated.
- 7.8.91 Irregularly shaped quarry pit [1714] (fill [1713]) was partially excavated. This revealed the sides to have a steep slope. Pottery sherds dated to AD 1350-1500, fragments of

medieval/early post medieval peg tile and early post medieval brick were recovered from the fill [1713].

- 7.8.92 Sub-rectangular quarry pit [1716] (fill [1715]) was identified c. 1.2m to the southwest of [1714]. The cut had been truncated by pits [1718] to the east and by [1720] to the west. The sides and base were not seen as this pit was not fully excavated.
- 7.8.93 Partially excavated quarry pit [1718] (fill [1717]) was sub-square in shape. The sides were unclear and the base was not seen.
- 7.8.94 The eastern edge of quarry pit [1720] (fill [1719]) was truncated by modern intrusions. As a result the cut was sub-rectangular in shape and appeared to be on a NW-SE alignment. The pit was not excavated.
- 7.8.95 Sub-rectangular pit [1722] (fill [1721]) was located c. 0.5m to the north of [1720]. The cut was not fully excavated and the sides were only partially seen and the base not at all.
- 7.8.96 Quarry pit [1724] (fill [1723]) truncated the western edge of pit [1720]. This cut was sub-rectangular in shape and truncated to the west by modern intrusions. The pit was not excavated.
- 7.8.97 Quarry pits [136], [306], [312], [314], [315] and [316], which were noted in the previous phase, were backfilled and levelled during this phase by a homogenous layer of agricultural soil [310]. A medium sized assemblage of pottery dated to AD 1550-1600 and a large group of chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile and fragments of poorly made Tudor Bricks were recovered from this deposit.
- 7.8.98 To the north of this a group of three pits [153], [216] and [218] were recorded at c. 7m to the northeast of [1140]. The uppermost levels and the dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth/thickness
153	7.23m OD	1.74m	1.6m	0.3m
216	7.12m OD	0.4m	1.2m	0.16m
218	7.14m OD	1.2m	0.3m	0.42m

- 7.8.99 Sub oval pit [153] (fill [152]) was located c. 7m to the northeast of [1140]. The pit had gradually sloping sides and a concave base and was truncated by wall [32]. Medieval/early post medieval peg tile and early post medieval brick fragments were recovered from the sandy silt fill [152].
- 7.8.100 Pit [218] (fill [152]) was recorded c. 0.3m to the north of [153]. The cut was semi-circular in shape because it was truncated to the east by soakaway cut [143]. A small pit [216] truncated the cut to the west. Steeply sloping to nearly vertical sides were noted, but the base was not seen. The pit was filled by a silty clay deposit [218].
- 7.8.101 Sub-oval pit [216] (fill [215]) had steeply sloping sides and an almost level base. The cut was filled with a clay silt deposit [215] containing pottery dated to AD 1480-1600.
- 7.8.102 Circa 5.5m to the southeast of posthole [72] sub-square pit [39] (fill [38]) was located at 7.35m OD measuring 1.0m by 1.3m and 0.21m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides and an almost level base. Pottery dated to AD 1450-1600 was recovered from the silty clay fill [38].

7.8.103 In the south of this quadrant, by the southern L.O.E., an irregular shaped pit [1643] (fills [1640], [1641], [1642]) was noted at 6.87m OD. The pit was located c. 16.7m to the east of [1483] and c. 0.5m north of the southern site limits. Nearly vertical sides and a concave base characterised the cut which measured 1.6m N-S by 3.45m E-W and 0.85m deep. The soil descriptions and finds spot dates of the fills are listed in the table below. The basal fill was [1642]. Of note within the top fill [1640] were Flemish glazed floor tile fragments, medieval peg tile, one fragment of burnt Reigate stone and a residual Roman tile fragment.

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
1640	Greyish brown, silty sand with Freq. small rounded and sub-angular pebbles, Mod. charcoal flecks, Occ. CBM flecks	1550-1600	1350-1700
1641	Yellow brown, sandy gravel with Occ. brickearth lenses	-	-
1643	Greyish brown, silty sand	-	-

7.8.104 The only evidence of archaeological activity to the north of PB3 was a sub-circular pit/posthole [913] (fill [912]) which was located c. 2.0m to the east of pit [918] at 7.12m OD. The cut had dimensions of 1.0m by 1.3m and 0.2m deep. The sides were gently sloping and the base was concave. To the south the cut was truncated by pit [915]. A deposit of sandy gravelly silt filled the pit/posthole [912].

7.9 Phase 5 17th-18th Centuries (Figure 9)

7.9.1 Phase 5 represents a period of rapid development on the site. A small number of masonry structures and large concentrations of pits and postholes along what appeared to be property boundaries were noted throughout site.

7.9.2 The masonry structures were predominately seen in the west of the site and were probably associated with buildings fronting North Street during this period. The earliest of these were the 17th century walls [1091] which was constructed of fine maroon intermediate post Great Fire brick (1664-1725), and wall [1092] both in the northwest sector of the site, a boundary wall recorded in west-central area [291] constructed of poorly made bricks in fabric 3033 (dated to AD 1450-1800), a well [1242] in the same 3033 fabric, extending beyond the western L.O.E. and two cess-pits [1451], [1455] which were noted in the southwest of site.

7.9.3 Walls [1091] and [1092] were associated with a property that would have fronted North Street. The walls were on similar alignments to [1285] and [1286] which were noted in this vicinity in phase 3.3. They may have been part of, or an addition to, a structure that replaced the one which [1285] and [1286] had been part of. Three 18th century structures were also identified in this area, wall [1029] to the east of [1092], foundation [1044] and hexagonal drain base [1405] to the south of [1091].

7.9.4 Other masonry structures from the 18th century included two brick lined pits [464] of bricks in fabric 3101, set in brown type 3 mortar, and [541], and the two severely truncated soakaways [132] of bricks in fabric 3046 (dated to AD 1450-1800), and

[1347]. The remains of a pit lining [1343] and a brick lined cess-pit [1530]. Pit [465] had been partitioned into two separate chambers and was probably a type of storage pit. Brick lined pit [541] the primary fill of which [543] contained pottery dated to AD 1740-1770, Soakaway [132] was the most easterly of all the masonry structures. The cut [1344] for pit lining [1343] truncated most of soakaway [1347]. All of which elements may have been associated with the workhouse know to have occupied this part of site in the late 18th century.

- 7.9.5 Clusters of pits and postholes around areas of little or no archaeological activity suggest the presence of a building or buildings or otherwise activities which constrained the excavation of cut features. On site this was seen in a number of locations, but mainly in the west near to North Street. A lack of archaeological activity was noted in the southwest corner of site during the previous phase and continues in this one defined as Building 1 (B1) fronting North St. The space was outlined by the above mentioned cess pits ([1451] and [1455]) and soakaway [1349], as well as a pit [1378] and several post. This suggests that whatever was present then continued to be present during this phase. A similarly conjectured structure, Building 2 (B2) is projected to have been situated immediately to the east of B1 with the aforementioned cesspits ([1451] and [1455]) on its west side and [1530] on its east side as well as a further pit cut [1511], the fill of which included Medieval to early post medieval peg tile and post great fire glazed brick. Open space B3 was situated immediately to the north being flanked by pits [1153] with finds dating to AD 1580-1700 from its fill [1152], pit [1385] with pottery dated to AD 1630-1700, pit [1290], pit cut [1351], pit [208] with pottery dating to AD 1480-1550 from its primary fill and to AD 1580-1700 and 1400-1600 from its secondary fills [226] and [209], pit cut [249] and cut [229] with residual material from its fills [337] and [338], dated to AD 1480-1550. Building 4 (B4) is slightly further east with quarry pits [1215] and [1232] and pits [1200], [1292], [1504], [1613] with pottery dated to AD 1350-1600, and pit [1567], and [1171] around its circumference. Building 5 also fronting North St and situated a little further North than B1 and with soakaway [1242] and pits [1209], [549], [349] with material dated to AD 1660-1870, and pits [493], [201], [302], cut [585] with residual finds dated to AD 1350-1500, and pits [1778], and [1181] in its vicinity. In the northern sector of the site B6 was sited alongside post holes and pits, comprising [989], [971], [963], [643], [698], and [906]. Buildings B7 was outlined by pits [626] with finds dated to AD 1580-1700, and [817], with pottery in its fill [815] dated to AD 1400-1650 and pits [526], [664], as well as [788]. Adjoining B8 was defined by quarry pit [920] and pits [404], [406], [64], [61], [981], and [831] were on the east side of B6.
- 7.9.6 Two wells, the first [1269] which included post-medieval tile and residual pottery in its fill [1268] dated to AD 1480-1500 and the second [1242] were noted to the north of this area. Well [1242] was brick lined which was indicative of it being associated with a high status building, maybe associated with the free school marked on the Map of Barking Manor 1653 (Fanshaw).
- 7.9.7 A cluster of pits was noted to the northeast of pits [626], [817] and [920]. The strip of ground to the immediate south of the northern L.O.E. and these groups of pits was largely without evidence for activity. Only two pits were seen in the west of this strip.
- 7.9.8 To the east of site a line of pits ([569], [410], [516], [365] (with post-medieval CBM and residual pottery dated to AD 1480-1550), [345], [347], [1343], [1597], [1603] with pottery from its fill [1602] dating to AD 1580-1700 was recorded in a NW-SE alignment marking a probable property boundary. To the south of this group three large quarry pits ([1248], [1250], [1252]) were excavated. Only one pit and one posthole were seen in the area to the south and east (southeast corner of site) of the quarry pits.
- 7.9.9 In the centre of site a group of pits and postholes were noted on a NW-SE alignment. Two separate lines of pits/posthole were seen branching off it, one to the NE the
-

other to the W. These may have been all that survived of smaller field/property boundaries.

7.9.10 The nature of the surviving remains suggests that the structures associated with the site during phase 5 were of mixed brick and timber or clay and timber construction, while both the northern and the south-eastern limits of the site saw little activity during this period.

7.10 Phase 6: 19th Century (Figure 10)

7.10.1 During the 19th century the site took on a more formal appearance (see Ordnance Survey map 1864) (**Figure 11**) with the majority of the site developed for housing leaving an area in the southeast corner as an orchard, which by the time of the 1864 Ordnance Survey map is starting to be encroached upon by buildings. It was during this period that the Barking Workhouse, which occupied the south-western quadrant of site, was converted into shops and houses (1841) and when Trafalgar Street and Nelson Street first appear (MoLA 2011). The orchard is absent from the 1897 Ordnance Survey map (**Figure 12**) although still in part undeveloped, while much of the north and south sides of the site have by this time been used for housing..

7.10.2 Masonry structures noted on site during this phase respect this change. Structures associated with the properties on the southern side of Trafalgar Street included walls [30], [31], [32], [294], [288], [332], and [334]. Walls [519], and [520] appear to pertain to the same cellar structure. a floor [523], a Victorian rounded sewer [29] and various brick lined cess-pits and soakaways with the CBM used in its construction dated to AD 1850-1900.

7.10.3 Lines of brick lined soakaways and wells associated with properties on Nelson Street ([430], [434], [436], [498], [802]) to the north, both northern ([647], [650], [653], [653], [656] (with its fill [655] with finds dated to the Mid-late 19th century), [839], [984], [854]) and southern ([96], [108], [236], [360], [398], [518], [927]) sides of Trafalgar Street and with properties to the south were recorded.

7.10.4 Further lines of wells and soakaways extend on the southwest side of the site, continuing on an east-west alignment. These comprise soakaway [518], with fill [538] from which pottery was recovered dating to AD 1830-1900, as well as wells [360] and [398], from which 19th century finds material came, and possibly continued by cesspit [236] with finds dated to AD 1770-1840. The next group comprises soakaways [1270], [1275] and [1177] associated with late 19th century material, followed by well [1625]. A further group of soakaways and cesspits in close proximity to each other and immediately south of this last alignment may be on the south side of a property boundary. These comprise soakaways [246] and [1298] and cess pits [243] and [1185]. Their nearness to each other suggests that this area underwent a short period of rapid changes. All these features appear to relate to buildings fronting on to North Street and behind these present across the site on an east west alignment but not tied in to any clear street frontages. It seems therefore likely that these small buildings were accessed from alleys running at right angles off North Street. Their comparative inaccessibility and size suggests that the buildings present here are likely to have been less desirable and may indeed have been slums.

7.11 Phase 7 20th Century (not illustrated)

7.11.1 The site was cleared in 1937 for the construction of London Road leaving little standing other than a larger building to the rear of 23-25 East St, three small buildings along the eastern side and a few small structures in the western area (Ordnance Survey map 1939). During World War II a bomb shelter was constructed at the site. By 1949 (Ordnance Survey map 1949) all the remaining structures have disappeared leaving the site cleared for re-development. By 1962 redevelopment had been completed (Ordnance Survey map 1962, **Figure 13**) with shops and three story

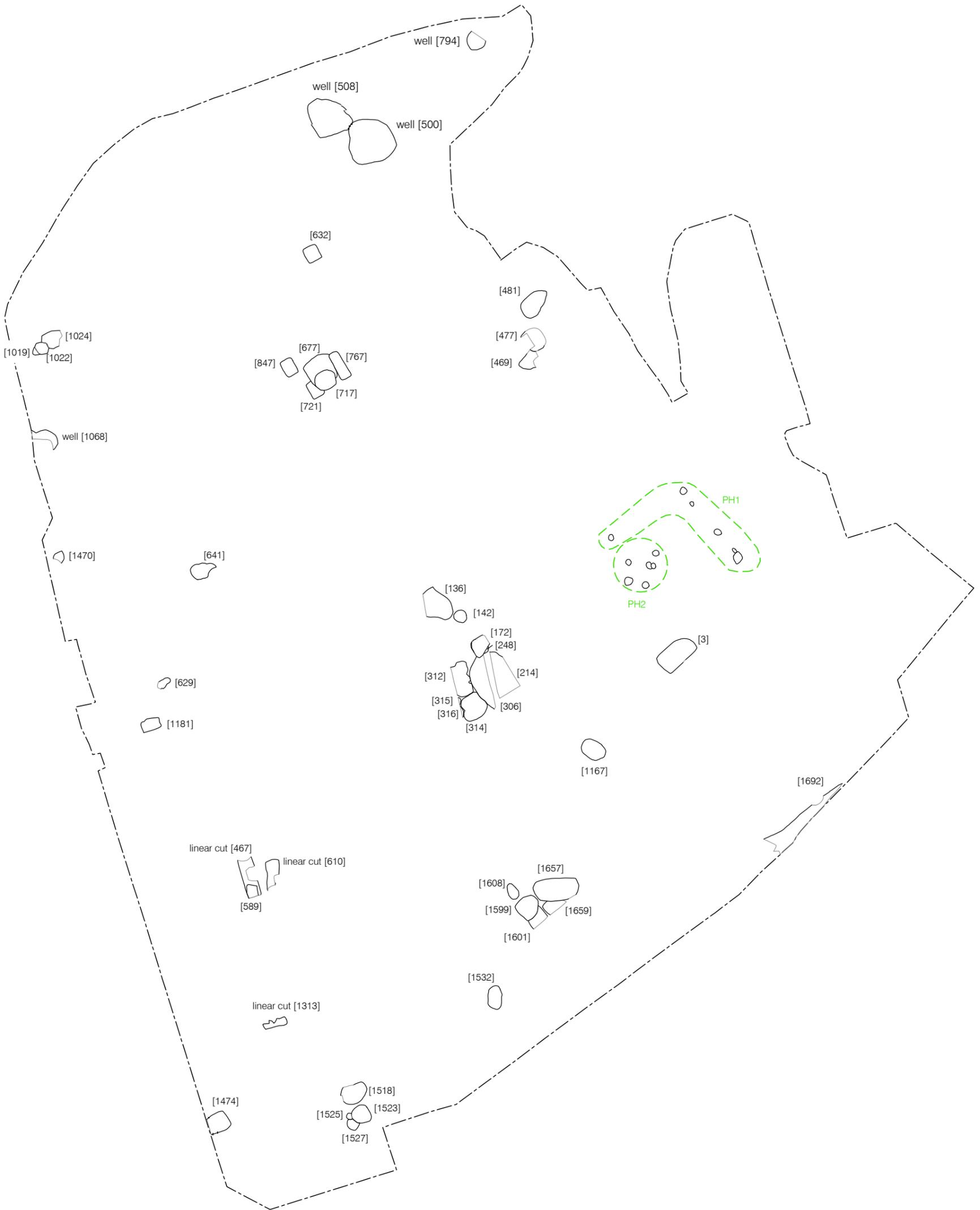
apartment housing above, an electricity substation an old people's home, a Methodist church and car parking covering the site.

7.11.2 The 20th century contexts are tabulated below.

Context	Phase	Description
137	7	Cut for Bomb Shelter
138	7	Bedding for steps
139	7	Concrete steps for Bomb Shelter
140	7	Modern backfill of [137]
147	7	Fill of [148]
148	7	20th Century pit cut
890	7	Fill of [891]
891	7	Modern cut
388	7	Fill of [389]
389	7	Modern cut
298	7	Fill of [299]
299	7	Shallow pit cut
470	7	Fill of [471]
471	7	20th Century pit cut
972	7	Fill of [973]
973	7	Irregular cut
194	7	Fill of [198]
195	7	Fill of [198]
196	7	Fill of [198]
197	7	Fill of [198]
198	7	Modern square pit
903	7	Fill of [904]
904	7	Modern cut







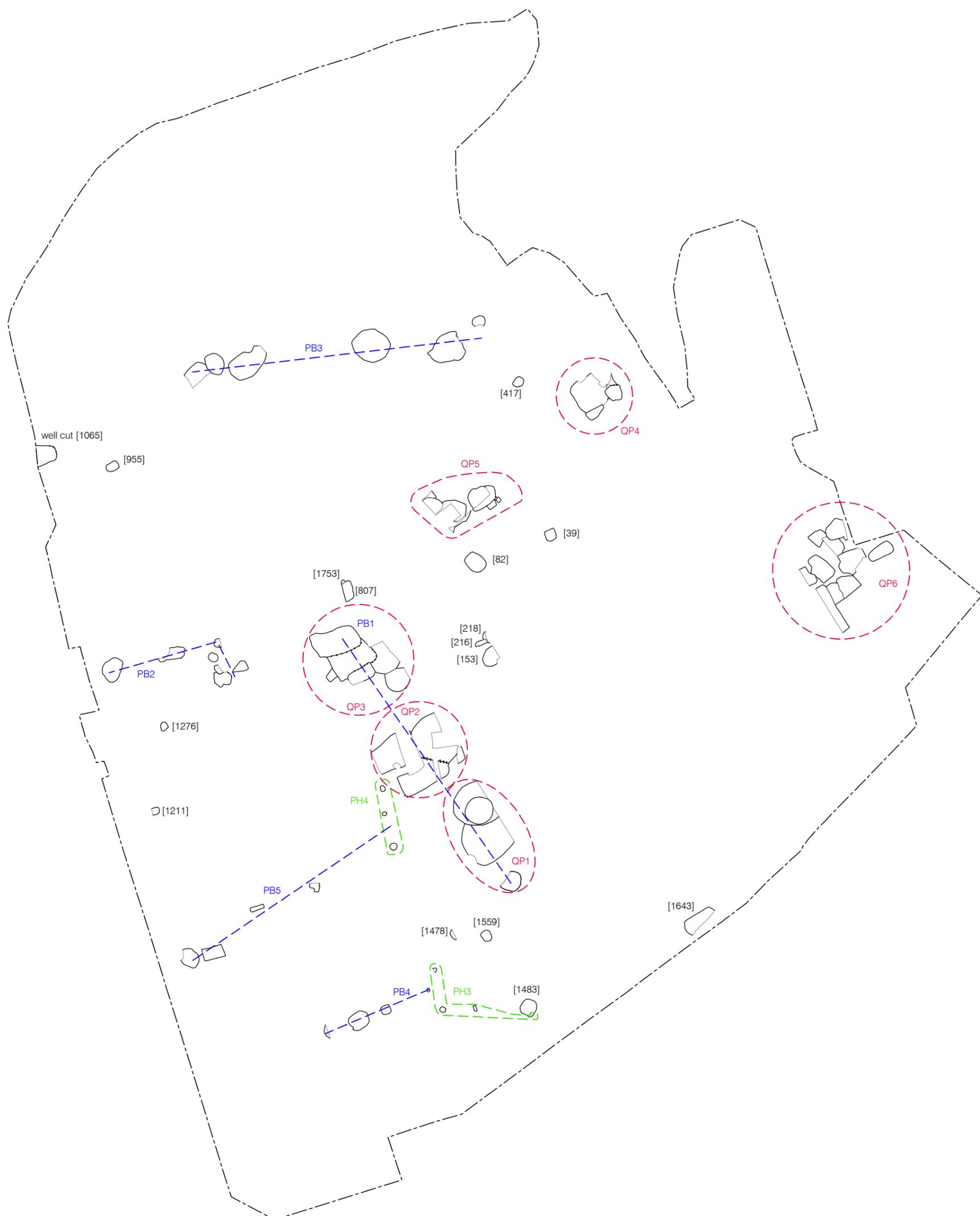
PH = Posthole Group

Note: Context numbers without descriptions are pits or quarry pits.



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Figure 7
Phase 4.1: 1500-1550
1:400 at A3



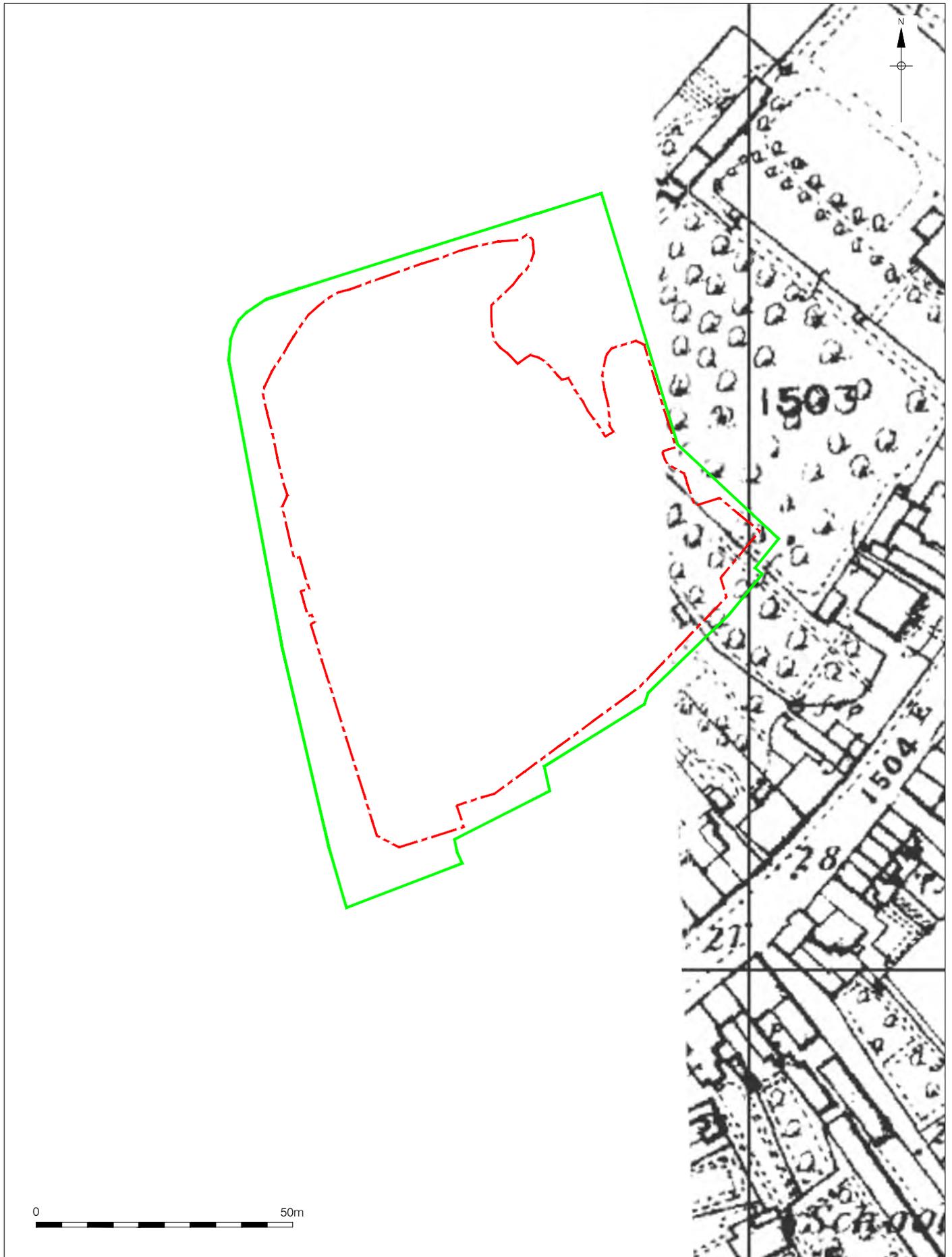
PB = Property Boundary
PH = Posthole Group
QP = Quarry Pit Group

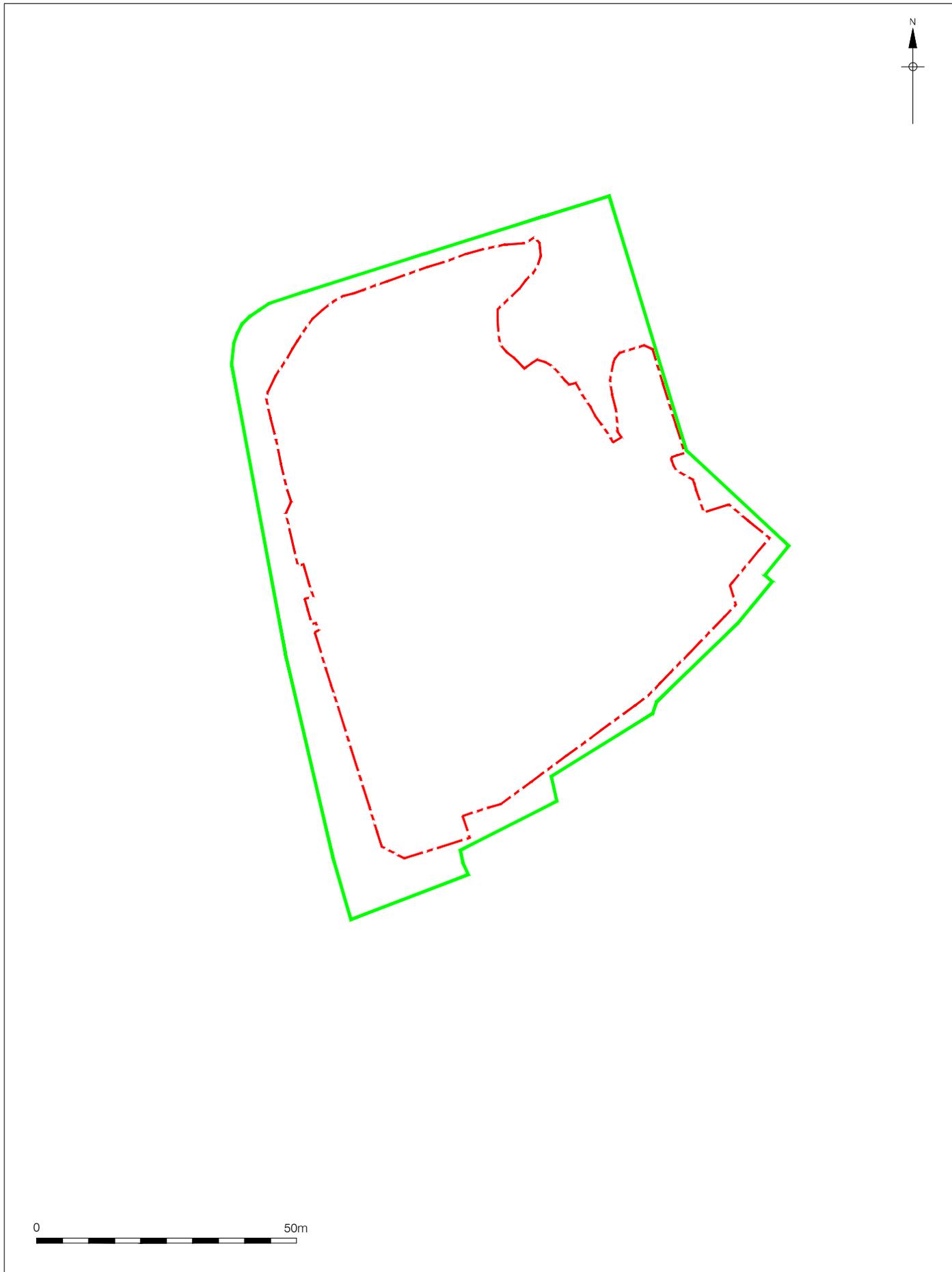
Note: Context numbers without descriptions are pits or quarry pits.

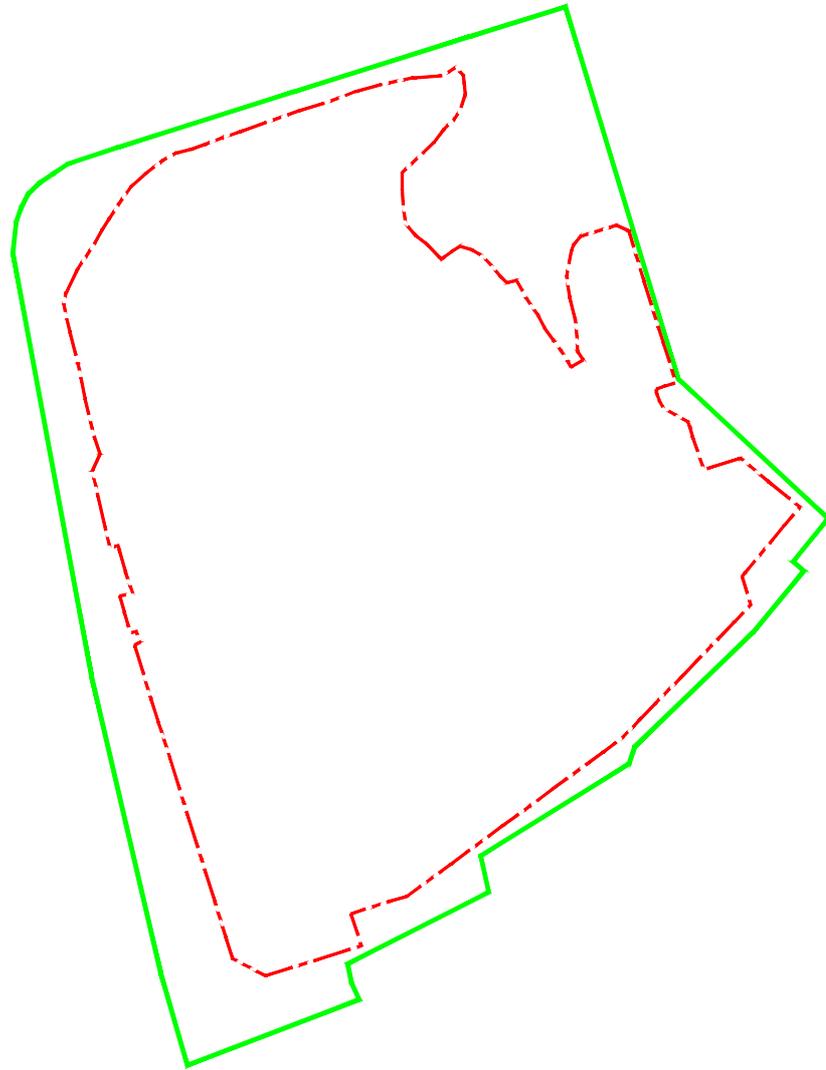


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Figure 8
Phase 4.2: 1550-1600
1:400 at A3







8 A SUMMARY OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS

- 8.1 This large site was bordered to the north by London Road and to the west by North Street. It lies some 100 metres to the north-east of the known location of Barking Abbey i.e. just west of North Street. Excavation revealed a Late Saxon phase characterised by pitting and a proposed well which may be associated with the Saxon phase of the Abbey. There is a clear intensification of archaeological activity moving into the medieval period, with the recovery of several features, including more pits as well as the remains of a chalk wall and a flint-lined storage pit/basement. It is conjectured that this 'structure' may be part of the western periphery of the old medieval town with the eastern precinct wall running parallel and to the west of North Street (as shown in Jarrett 1994, Figure 18).
- 8.2 The later medieval and earlier post-medieval pottery, CBM and glass assemblages produced important new information on the use profiles of these finds categories for the area and will contribute significantly to our understanding of the commercial and trade links as well as the status of the inhabitants of this area of Barking during these periods. The contemporary animal bone assemblage too will contribute significantly to questions of status herd management and meat consumption for these periods. The post-medieval period, following the Dissolution of the Abbey, is marked by a series of large quarry pits. These were overlain, in the centre of this large site, by brick walls, which could be associated with the Workhouse known to have existed on this site between 1722 and 1841. This building was converted, after this date, into shops. The last phase of activity dates to the modern era and other than providing evidence for a World War II shelter produced little of consequence.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 Original Research Questions

The excavation's aims and objectives as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows (Hawkins, 2013):

9.2 The strip, map and sample excavation completed at the London Road, Barking site aimed to address the following primary objectives, as outlined in the evaluation method statement and the following Strip Map and Sample WSI (Hawkins 2013):

- To determine the natural topography of the site.
- What is the nature and level of natural topography?

The natural across the site was truncated, comprised a yellow brown sandy gravel which was observed at a high point of 7.42m OD in the east of site sloping to 6.67m OD in the west.

- What are the latest deposits identified?

The latest deposits identified relate to the 1960s buildings on the site and their use prior to their demolition.

- Is there any evidence of Saxon settlement and/or activity and can this be related to the adjacent Abbey?

A small number of cut features comprising pits and wells associated with late Saxon finds groups have been identified. These will contribute to our understanding of activities in the immediate vicinity of the late Saxon Abbey and the development of its surrounding area as it served to draw in a local lay population seeking protection and to gain from its proximity. A very small number of middle Saxon pot sherds were recovered from residual contexts. Interestingly no evidence for occupation associated with the early Saxon foundation of the Abbey was identified, perhaps suggesting that either the Abbey had a relatively small footprint at this time or perhaps that its focus was more to the northwest at this earlier phase of development.

- Is there any evidence of medieval settlement and/or activity and can this be related to the adjacent Abbey?

Extensive evidence of medieval occupation was uncovered at the site. Numerous pits, wells and a quantity of postholes confirm a significant increase in activity from the Norman period onwards, including habitation. The activity significantly increases during the medieval period including some evidence for the presence of a substantial medieval building; parts of the chalk foundation walls and cellar structure were uncovered. The medieval and later medieval phases increasingly demonstrate quarrying of brickearth for construction, the presence of buildings on the site and industrial craft activities. This activity is clearly related to the existence of the Abbey immediately to the northwest of the site and the development of the medieval and later town on its periphery.

- What is the nature of post-dissolution evidence?

The Dissolution and its immediate aftermath are characterised by evidence for robbing of the building materials from the nearby Abbey.

- Is there any evidence for the large 18th century courtyard workhouse?

A number of features were identified which were contemporary with the 18th century workhouse, comprising several brick lined pits, pit cuts, soakaways and a cesspit. Overall the remains were quite limited. Though it will be possible to flesh out the documentary source material a little in the analysis of the associated finds material there is little additional that can be said about the building itself or the nature of its construction.

- To establish the nature, date and survival of activity relating to any archaeological periods at the site.

The activities identified archaeologically demonstrate the use of the site for habitation, quarrying of brickearth almost certainly related to construction rather than the production of ceramic materials, and small scale industrial activity. The site has some limited evidence for activity in its vicinity from prehistoric and Roman times, all of which was found residually in later features. The site was used with little interruption from the Late Saxon period to the present day.

- To establish the extent of all past post-depositional impacts on the archaeological resource.

All periods of site use show evidence of truncation of the upper ground levels.

9.3 Revised Research Questions

Additional research questions arising out of the excavations are as follows:

- The development of the site topography and nature of the impact of the local developmental sequence on it requires analysis, considering the nature and impact on it of wholesale truncation of contemporary ground surfaces.
 - Activity areas and social differentiation across the site should be analysed using the spatial distribution of cultural and environmental assemblages across the land parcel.
 - The animal bone assemblages from the medieval, late medieval and early post-medieval assemblages identify both the consumption of higher status species and cuts as well as the presence of butchering activity on or near the site. For the subsequent Phase 5 assemblage, butchers waste and possible horn and antler working in the vicinity is identified. This should be further researched and compared across the other lines of contemporary artefactual and ecofactual evidence, such as a number of 15th-16th century dated ceramics that also indicate high status households may have been located on the site. For the medieval and later medieval phases the animal husbandry methods employed should be analysed. Any small mammal bone, bird and fish remains recovered from the bulk samples must be included in the further analysis of the animal bone assemblages.
 - The pottery from this site meets the criteria for the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Research Framework and particularly for Greater London (no. SE18): Creation of an overview and correlation of London ceramics, identifying gaps in knowledge such as North East London (Irving 2011, 39) and requires further research and publication of the results.
 - The Roman and Saxon building materials, both those with parallels from Southwark sites as well as those reflecting long distance connections require further study and inclusion in the publication.
 - The rare 12th century decorated medieval floor tile requires further dating, analysis and publication, as do the early English mouldings and stone capital and column segment.
 - The sources of stone and CBM types require close identification and the implications for social status, trade and exchange require elaboration, as does an analysis of whether this material is likely to exclusively have derived from the Abbey or whether use in the Abbey resulted in the nascent elite in the adjoining medieval town following the example set and opportunity offered by its proximity to the religious establishment.
 - The nature of the local tobacco pipe use and the sourcing of pipes in the area merits analysis and publication.
 - The presence of rare 16th and early 17th-century glass drinking forms in the form of goblets and a beaker and the possibly unique double gourd shaped vessel requires analysis and discussion in respect to its reflection of social status and product access for this period.
 - The early post-medieval well lining requires further analysis and the data should be used to clarify local carpentry technology and practices.
 - Detailed analysis of the available documentary resource will broadly facilitate the interpretation of the various historic archaeological phases.
 - Some of the above listed evidence lines (pottery, CBM, animal bone and glass) will contribute to our understanding of core periphery interaction between the Barking
-

area and the medieval core of London, a research priority identified in the 2002 research framework for London Archaeology. (2002, 62).

10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS AND PUBLICATION PROPOSALS

10.1 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS

10.1.1 The excavation has produced significant evidence for the development on the fringes of the medieval and post-medieval town initially under the dominant presence of the Saxon and medieval Barking Abbey. The very limited publication of excavated materials of the Abbey sites and its environs make the London Road archive significant on a local and regional level with some individual finds such as present in the pottery and glass assemblages being of significance on a national level.

10.2 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

10.2.1 The London Road Barking site will be published in an appropriate journal article such as the Essex Journal of Archaeology and History. The format the publication will follow is that of a publication report of up to 25 to 30 pages including illustrations:

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Geological and topographical background
- Archaeological background
- Archaeological evidence, by phase
- Discussion

The illustrations will include:

- Location plans
- Phase plans
- Plans of features and groups of features
- Sections
- Photographs
- Finds illustrations

11 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The paper archive:

		Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets			1758
Plans & sections	1:20		1000

The photographic archive:

	Excavation / Watching Brief
Black and White Negative Film (35mm)	567 Exposures
Colour Transparency Film (35mm)	567 Exposures
Black and White Medium Format	12 Exposures
Colour Medium Format	12 Exposures
Digital Format	853 Frames

The Finds Archive

Pottery	40 Boxes
CBM	2 boxes & 29 crates
Animal Bone	40 boxes
Clay tobacco pipe	1 box
Glass	4 boxes
Small finds	178
Timber	20
Lithics	1 box
Environmental bulk samples	91
Environmental column samples	1

(Box – standard archive box = 0.46m x 0.19m x 0.13m)

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 12.1 PCA would like to thank Thomas Vandecasteele and Martin Mewett from Bouygues UK for commissioning the excavation and overseeing the site work for the client. thanks also to Adam Single, Archaeological Advisor at English Heritage for monitoring the work on behalf of the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.
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APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT INDEX

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1		Site	Natural		1	7.42m OD	6.67m OD
2	Fill	105/210, 110/210	Mid grey clayey silt	1350-1500	4	6.78m OD	6.48m OD
3	Cut	105/210, 110/210	Quarry pit		4	6.78m OD	5.59m OD
4	Fill	110/505	Fill of pit [5]	1580-1900	5	6.97m OD	6.97m OD
5	Cut	110/505	Pit cut		5	6.97m OD	6.24m OD
6	Fill	105/200	Fill of [11]	1000-1050	2	6.14m OD	6.05m OD
8	Fill	105/205, 105/210	Top fill of [9]	1000-1050	2	6.79m OD	6.79m OD
9	Cut	105/205, 105/210	Posthole/pit cut		2	6.79m OD	5.61m OD
10	Fill	105/200	Fill of well cut [11]	1000-1100	2	6.28m OD	
11	Cut	105/200	Well cut		2	6.42m OD	4.81m
12	Fill	105/200	Fill of [11]		2	5.50m OD	
13	Fill	105/205, 105/210	Fill of [9]	900-1050	2	6.79m OD	6.01m
14	Fill	105/205, 105/210	Primary fill of [9]	900-1050	2	6.79m OD	5.99m OD
15	Fill	105/200	Fill of well cut [11]	900-1050	2	5.54m OD	
16	Fill	105/200	Decayed timber fill in [11]	900-1100	2	5.56m OD	
17	Fill	105/200	Lowest recorded fill of [11]	900-1050	2	5.66m OD	
18	Fill	105/200	Fill of well cut [11]		2	6.40m OD	
19	Fill	110/210	Fill of pit [20]		3	6.17m OD	6.17m OD
20	Cut	110/210	Pit cut		3	6.17m OD	5.41m
21	Cut	120/205	Quarry pit		3	6.90m OD	5.84m OD
22	Fill	120/205	Fill of [21]		3	6.73m OD	N/A
23	Fill	120/205	Fill of [21]		3	6.90m OD	N/A
24	Cut	120/205	Quarry pit		3	6.90m OD	N/A
26	Fill	120/206	Fill of [24]		3	6.90m OD	N/A
27	Fill	105/200, 105/195	Fill of [28]		3	6.68m OD	6.66m OD
28	Cut	105/200, 105/195	Quarry pit		3	6.68m OD	6.66m OD
29	Masonry	GPS	Brick sewer		6	7.66m OD	7.12m OD
30	Masonry	GPS	19th century wall		6	7.53m OD	7.31m OD
31	Masonry	GPS	Same as [30]		6	7.46m OD	7.28m OD
32	Masonry	GPS	18th century wall		6	7.74m OD	7.07m OD
33	Masonry	GPS	Repair of [32]		6	7.44m OD	7.17m OD
34	Fill	195/520	Fill of [35]		1	7.25m OD	N/A
35	Cut	195/520	Natural feature		1	7.25m OD	7.14m OD
36	Cut	200/520, 200/525	Pit cut		6	7.27m OD	7.00m OD
37	Fill	200/520, 200/525	Fill of [36]	1775-	6	7.27m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
				1850			
38	Fill	200/510, 205/510	Fill of [39]	1450-1600	4	7.35m OD	7.33m OD
39	Cut	200/510, 205/510	Pit		4	7.35m OD	7.14m OD
40	Fill	195/515, 195/510	Fill of [41]		5	7.29m OD	N/A
41	Cut	195/515, 195/510	Pit/Posthole		5	7.29m OD	7.14m OD
42	Fill	200/515	Fill of [44]	1270-1350	3	7.28m OD	7.27m OD
43	Cut	200/515	Linear cut		3	7.28m OD	6.75m OD
44	Fill	200/515	Fill of [45]		5	7.25m OD	7.23m OD
45	Cut	200/515	Pit cut		5	7.25m OD	7.14m OD
46	Cut	200/510	Pit cut		5	7.29m OD	6.95m OD
47	Fill	200/510	Fill of [46]		5	7.29m OD	7.28m OD
48	Cut	200/510	Posthole		5	7.29m OD	7.17m OD
49	Fill	200/510	Fill of [48]		5	7.29m OD	N/A
50	Cut	200/510	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.28m OD	7.12m OD
51	Fill	200/510	Fill of [50]		5	7.28m OD	N/A
52	Cut	200/510	Pit cut		5	7.28m OD	7.12m OD
53	Fill	200/510	Fill of [52]		5	7.28m OD	N/A
54	Fill	195/520, 195/525	Fill of [55]		1	7.24m OD	N/A
55	Cut	195/520, 195/525	Natural feature		1	7.24m OD	7.10m OD
56	Fill	195/510	Fill of [57]		5	7.29m OD	7.29m OD
57	Cut	195/510	Stakehole		5	7.29m OD	7.23m OD
58	Fill	195/515	Fill of [59]		5	7.28m OD	N/A
59	Cut	195/515	Posthole		5	7.28m OD	7.12m OD
60	Fill	195/520	Fill of [61]		5	7.27m OD	N/A
61	Cut	195/520	Pit cut		5	7.27m OD	6.32m OD
62	Fill	200/520	Fill of [64]		5	7.25m OD	7.24m OD
63	Fill	200/520	Primary fill of [64]		5		
64	Cut	200/520	Pit cut		5	7.25m OD	6.54m OD
65	Fill	200/520	Fill of [66]		6	7.26m OD	N/A
66	Cut	200/520	Root bole		6	7.26m OD	7.23m OD
67	Fill	200/520	Fill of [68]	1805-1900	6	7.29m OD	N/A
68	Cut	200/520	Pit cut		6	7.29m OD	6.79m OD
69	Fill	200/510	Fill of [70]		5	7.32m OD	7.32m OD
70	Cut	200/510	Posthole		5	7.32m OD	7.16m OD
71	Fill	200/515	Fill of [72]		4	7.28m OD	7.25m OD
72	Cut	200/515	Posthole/Pit cut		4	7.28m OD	7.15m OD
73	Fill	200/510	Fill of [74]		5	7.28m OD	N/A
74	Cut	200/510	Posthole		5	7.28m OD	7.13m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
75	Cut	200/510	Natural feature		1	N/A	N/A
76	Fill	200/510	Fill of [75]		1	N/A	N/A
77	Fill	195/505	Fill of [78]		6	7.37m OD	7.32m OD
78	Cut	195/505	Shallow pit cut		6	7.37m OD	7.27m OD
79	Fill	195/510	Fill of [80]		5	7.27m OD	N/A
80	Cut	195/510	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.27m OD	7.01m OD
81	Fill	195/510	Fill of [82]		5	7.34m OD	7.29m OD
82	Cut	195/510	Quarry pit		5	7.34m OD	6.98m OD
83	Fill	195/520	Fill of [84]		5	7.27m OD	N/A
84	Cut	195/520	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.27m OD	7.09m OD
85	Fill	205/510	Fill of [86]		5	7.33m OD	7.30m OD
86	Cut	205/510	Tree-bole		5	7.33m OD	7.17m OD
87	Fill	200/500	Fill of [89]		5	7.32m OD	7.27m OD
88	Fill	200/500	Primary fill of [89]		5	7.10m OD	N/A
89	Cut	200/500	Quarry pit		5	7.32m OD	6.87m OD
90	Fill	195/505	Fill of [91]		5	7.36m OD	N/A
91	Cut	195/505	Pit cut		5	7.36m OD	6.90m OD
93	Fill	195/510	Fill of [94]		5	7.36m OD	7.33m OD
94	Cut	195/510	Pit cut		5	7.36m OD	7.09m OD
95	Fill	195/505	Backfill of [96]		6	7.33m OD	N/A
96	Masonry	195/505	Brick well soakaway		6	7.33m OD	6.08m OD
97	Fill	195/505	Construction backfill of [98]		6	7.33m OD	N/A
98	Cut	195/505	Cut for [96]		6	7.38m OD	6.09m OD
99	Fill	195/505	Fill of [100]	1450-1600	3	7.38m OD	N/A
100	Cut	195/505	Posthole		3	7.38m OD	7.08m OD
101	Fill	195/505	Fill of [102]		5	7.38m OD	N/A
102	Cut	195/505	Pit cut		5	7.38m OD	7.15m OD
103	Fill	200/500	Fill of [104]		5	7.30m OD	N/A
104	Cut	200/500	Posthole		5	7.30m OD	7.24m
105	Fill	195/505, 200/505	Fill of [106]		5	7.34m OD	7.24m OD
106	Cut	195/505, 200/505	Tree bole/pit		5	7.34m OD	7.06m OD
107	Fill	195/495	Backfill of [108]	Mid 19th C	6	6.86m OD	N/A
108	Masonry	195/495, 195/500	Brick soakaway		6	6.86m OD	N/A
109	Fill	195/495, 195/500	Construction backfill of [110]	1780-1900	6	6.86m OD	N/A
110	Cut	195/495, 195/500	Cut for [108]		6	6.86m OD	6.31m OD
111	Fill	195/505	Fill of [112]		5	7.37m OD	7.35m OD
112	Cut	195/505	Posthole		5	7.37m OD	7.10m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
113	Fill	195/505	Fill of [114]		5	7.36m OD	7.35m OD
114	Cut	195/505	Posthole		5	7.36m OD	7.18m OD
115	Fill	190/505, 190/510	Fill of [116]		5	7.29m OD	N/A
116	Cut	190/505, 190/510	Pit cut		5	7.29m OD	6.99m OD
117	Fill	190/505, 190/510	Fill of [118]		5	7.19m OD	7.01m OD
118	Cut	190/505, 190/510	Pit cut		5	7.19m OD	6.99m OD
119	Fill	195/510	Fill of [120]		5	7.30m OD	N/A
120	Cut	195/510	Posthole		5	7.30m OD	7.21m OD
121	Fill	195/510	Fill of [122]		5	7.54m OD	N/A
122	Cut	195/510	Pit cut		5	7.54m OD	7.10m OD
123	Cut	195/500, 200/500	Pit cut		3	7.26m OD	5.68m OD
124	Fill	195/500, 200/500	Fill of [123]	1100-1200	3	7.26m OD	N/A
125	Fill	195/500, 200/500	Primary of [123]		3	5.68m OD	N/A
126	Fill	190/515	Fill of [127]		5	7.25m OD	N/A
127	Cut	190/515	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.25m OD	7.13m OD
128	Fill	190/510	Fill of [129]		5	7.20m OD	7.18m OD
129	Cut	190/510	Pit cut		5	7.20m OD	7.06m OD
130	Cut	165/490, 170/490	Construction cut for [228]		6	7.11m OD	6.75m OD
131	Cut	165/485, 165/490, 170/485	Cut for [229]		6	7.10m OD	6.79m OD
132	Masonry	190/505	Brick soakaway		5	7.02m OD	6.86m OD
133	Fill	195/500	Fill of [134]	1780-1900	6	7.27m OD	7.19m OD
134	Cut	195/500	Pit cut		6	7.27m OD	6.82m OD
135	Fill	190/505, 190/510	Fill of [136]	1480-1600	4	7.25m OD	N/A
136	Cut	190/505, 190/510	Quarry pit		4	7.25m OD	6.81m
137	Cut	195/515, 200/515	Cut for Bomb Shelter		7	7.27m OD	Not bottomed
138	Fill	195/515, 200/515	Bedding for steps	1350-1600	7		Not bottomed
139	Masonry	195/515, 200/515	Concrete steps for Bomb Shelter		7	6.64m OD	Not bottomed
140	Fill	195/515, 200/515	Modern backfill of [137]	L19thC	7	7.27m OD	7.12m OD
141	Fill	190/505	Fill of [142]	1350-1600	4	7.25m OD	7.17m OD
142	Cut	190/505	Quarry pit		4	7.25m OD	7.06m OD
143	Cut	190/505	Cut for [132]		5	7.14m OD	6.85m OD
144	Fill	190/505	Backfill of [143]		5	7.14m OD	7.14m OD
145	Fill	200/500, 200/505	Fill of [146]		5	7.30m OD	N/A
146	Cut	200/500, 200/505	Linear cut		5	7.47m OD	7.03m OD
147	Fill	195/515, 195/520	Fill of [148]	1820-1900	7	7.26m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
148	Cut	195/515, 195/520	20th Century pit cut		7	7.26m OD	6.76m OD
149	Fill	200/500, 200/505	Fill of [146]		5	7.47m OD	N/A
150	Fill	200/505	Fill of [151]		5	7.34m OD	N/A
151	Cut	200/505	Pit cut		5	7.34m OD	6.63m OD
152	Fill	190/500, 190/505	Fill of [153]		4	7.23m OD	N/A
153	Cut	190/500, 190/505	Quarry pit		4	7.23m OD	6.98m OD
154	Fill	190/505	Fill of [155]		5	7.27m OD	7.16m OD
155	Cut	190/505	Posthole		5	7.27m OD	6.99m OD
156	Fill	185/505,190/505	Fill of [157]		5	7.23m OD	7.15m OD
157	Cut	185/505,190/505	Tree bole/pit		5	7.23m OD	N/A
158	Fill	185/505,190/505	Fill of [170]	1580-1700	5	7.22m OD	N/A
159	Fill	195/515, 195/520	Fill of [160]	1480-1600	4	7.25m OD	N/A
160	Cut	195/515, 195/520	Quarry pit		4	7.27m OD	Not bottomed
161	Fill	185/505,190/505	Fill of [162]		5	7.24m OD	7.05m OD
162	Cut	185/505,190/505	Pit cut		5	7.24m OD	N/A
163	Fill	195/515, 195/520	Fill of [160]		4	7.20m OD	6.62m OD
164	Fill	195/515, 195/520	Fill of [160]	Mid 16thC	4	7.15m OD	6.50m OD
166	Fill	195/515, 195/520	Fill of [160]		4	6.65m OD	6.33m OD
167	Fill	190/495, 190/500	Fill of [168]		6	6.96m OD	6.83m OD
168	Cut	190/495, 190/500	Garden feature		6	6.96m OD	6.10m OD
169	Fill	185/505,190/505	Primary fill of [170]	1270-1350	5	7.06m OD	7.03m OD
170	Cut	185/505,190/505	Quarry pit		5	7.22m OD	6.65m OD
171	Fill	190/500	Fill of [172]	1400-1500	4	7.20m OD	N/A
172	Cut	190/500	Quarry pit		4	7.20m OD	6.90m OD
173	Fill	195/515, 195/520	Primary fill of [160]		4	6.46m OD	Not bottomed
174	Fill	200/505	Fill of [175]		5	7.30m OD	N/A
175	Cut	200/505	Pit cut		5	7.30m OD	6.84m OD
176	Fill	195/520	Fill of [177]		4	7.27m OD	N/A
177	Cut	195/520	Quarry pit		4	7.27m OD	5.95m OD
178	Fill	195/515	Fill of [179]		4	6.57m OD	N/A
179	Cut	195/515	Quarry pit		4	6.57m OD	N/A
180	Fill	190/505	Fill of [181]		5	7.21m OD	7.00m OD
181	Cut	190/505	Shallow ditch/gulley		5	7.21m OD	6.92m OD
182	Fill	200/215	Fill of [183]	1450-1550	4	7.26m OD	N/A
183	Cut	200/215	Quarry pit		4	7.26m OD	6.88m OD
184	Fill	200/215	Fill of [185]		4	7.24m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
185	Cut	200/215	Pit cut		4	7.24m OD	7.04m OD
186	Fill	190/495	Fill of [187]		5	6.63m OD	6.61m OD
187	Cut	190/495	Quarry pit		5	6.63m OD	5.71m OD
188	Fill	185/500, 190/500, 185/505, 190/505	Fill of [189]		5	7.14m OD	7.06m OD
189	Cut	185/500, 190/500, 185/505, 190/505	Quarry pit		5	7.14m OD	6.85m OD
190	Fill	160/195, 165/195	Fill of [191]		5	6.61m OD	N/A
191	Fill	160/495, 165/495	Shallow posthole		5	6.61m OD	6.47m OD
192	Fill	185/495	Fill of [193]	1400- 1600	4	7.00m OD	N/A
193	Cut	185/495	Quarry pit		4	7.00m OD	5.99m OD
194	Fill	GPS	Fill of [198]		7	N/A	N/A
195	Fill	GPS	Fill of [198]	1400- 1600 R	7	N/A	N/A
196	Fill	GPS	Fill of [198]		7	N/A	N/A
197	Fill	GPS	Fill of [198]	1480- 1600 R	7	N/A	N/A
198	Cut	GPS	Modern square pit		7	N/A	N/A
199	Fill	165/495	Fill of [200]		5	6.88m OD	N/A
200	Cut	165/495	Pit cut		5	6.88m OD	5.58m OD
201	Fill	165/495	Fill of [202]		5	6.80m OD	N/A
202	Cut	165/495	Shallow pit		5	6.80m OD	6.68m OD
203	Fill	165/495	Fill of [205]		3	6.87m OD	6.83m OD
204	Fill	165/495	Primary fill of [205]		3	6.60m OD	6.49m OD
205	Cut	165/495	Pit cut		3	6.87m OD	6.41m OD
206	Cut	175/535	Pit cut		6	6.67m OD	5.49m OD
207	Fill	175/535	Fill of [206]	1770- 1840	6	6.67m OD	6.65m OD
208	Cut	160/485	Pit cut		5	6.73m OD	5.32m OD
209	Fill	160/485	Fill of [208]	1400- 1600	5	6.73m OD	6.61m OD
210	Fill	190/495, 190/500	Fill of [211]		5	6.96m OD	6.87m OD
211	Cut	190/495, 190/500	Quarry pit		5	6.96m OD	5.95m OD
212	Fill	190/495, 190/500	Fill of [214]	18/19th C INT?	4	7.07m OD	7.03m OD
213	Fill	190/495, 190/500	Fill of [214]	1400- 1600	4	7.03m OD	5.88m OD
214	Cut	190/495, 190/500	Quarry pit		4	7.07m OD	5.77m OD
215	Fill	190/505	Fill of [216]	1480- 1600	4	7.12m OD	7.12m OD
216	Cut	190/505	Pit cut		4	7.12m OD	6.96m OD
217	Fill	190/505	Fill of [218]		4	7.14m OD	N/A
218	Cut	190/505	Pit cut		4	7.14m OD	6.72m OD
219	Fill	200/215	Primary fill of [220]	1400-	4	6.35m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
				1600			
220	Cut	200/215	Quarry pit		4	7.26m OD	6.06m OD
221	Fill	195/515	Fill of [222]		4	7.23m OD	N/A
222	Cut	195/515	Pit cut		4	7.23m OD	7.06m OD
223	Fill	195/515	Fill of [224]		4	7.15m OD	N/A
224	Cut	195/515	Pit cut		4	7.15m OD	6.38m OD
225	Fill	200/215	Fill of [220]		4	7.26m OD	N/A
226	Fill	160/485	Fill of [208]	1580-1700	5	6.73m OD	N/A
227	Fill	160/485	Primary fill of [208]	1480-1550	5	N/A	N/A
228	Masonry	165/490, 170/490	Reused stone wall		6	7.41m OD	7.06m OD
229	Masonry	165/485, 165/490, 170/485	Brick sewer		6	7.09m OD	N/A
230	Fill	170/490	Fill of [231]		6	7.19m OD	N/A
231	Cut	170/490	Small posthole		6	7.19m OD	7.07m OD
232	fill	165/490	Fill of [233]		6	7.08m OD	N/A
233	Cut	165/490	Small posthole		6	7.08m OD	6.93m OD
234	Fill	185/495, 185/500	Backfill of [236]	1770-1840	6	6.86m OD	6.73m OD
235	Fill	185/495, 185/500	Surface in [235]		6	6.76m OD	6.75m OD
236	Masonry	185/495, 185/500	Brick soakaway		6	6.86m OD	6.73m OD
237	Fill	185/495, 185/500	Backfill of [238]	1480-1550	6	7.12m OD	6.86m OD
238	Cut	185/495, 185/500	Cut for [236]		6	7.12m OD	6.67m OD
239	Layer	175/510, 180/510	Overburden layer	1270-1350	5	7.22m OD	7.07m OD
240	Layer	180/510	Floor deposit?		5	7.19m OD	N/A
241	Fill	165/485	Fill of cesspit [243]	1580-1900	6	7.07m OD	7.04m OD
242	Cut	165/485	Cut for cesspit [243]		6	7.05m OD	6.35m OD
243	Masonry	165/485	Brick lined cesspit		6	7.08m OD	6.84m OD
244	Fill	165/485	Fill of soakaway [246]		6	7.06m OD	N/A
245	Cut	165/485	Cut for [246]		6	7.10m OD	6.77m OD
246	Masonry	165/485	Soakaway		6	7.06m OD	6.91m OD
247	Fill	190/500, 190/505	Fill of [248]		4	7.16m OD	N/A
248	Cut	190/500, 190/505	Quarry pit		4	7.16m OD	6.63m OD
249	Cut	160/490	Pit cut		5	6.59m OD	6.25m OD
250	Fill	160/490	Fill of [249]		5	6.59m OD	N/A
257	Fill	165/495	Fill of [200]		5	6.61m OD	N/A
258	Fill	165/495	Fill of [200]		5	6.68m OD	6.45m OD
259	Fill	165/495	Fill of [200]		5	6.68m OD	6.30m OD
260	Fill	165/495	Fill of [200]		5	6.61m OD	6.23m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
261	Fill	165/495	Fill of [200]		5	6.60m OD	6.15m OD
262	Fill	165/495	Fill of [200]		5	6.20m OD	5.95m OD
263	Fill	165/495	Fill of [200]		5	6.19m OD	N/A
264	Fill	165/495	Fill of [200]		5	6.47m OD	5.93m OD
265	Fill	165/495	Primary fill of [200]	1400-1600	6	5.94m OD	5.85m OD
266	Fill	165/495	Backfill of well [268]		6	6.75m OD	6.72m OD
267	Fill	165/495	Fill of cut [269]		6	6.82m OD	N/A
268	Masonry	165/495	Well		6	7.76m OD	N/A
269	Cut	165/495	Cut for well [268]		6	6.82m OD	5.63m OD
270	Fill	210/510	Fill of [271]		5	7.20m OD	N/A
271	Cut	210/510	Pit/posthole cut		5	7.20m OD	7.08m OD
272	Fill	165/485, 165/490, 170/485	Fill of brick sewer [229]	Mid 19th C	6	7.02m OD	7.01m OD
273	Fill	165/485, 165/490, 170/485	Bedding for [229]		6	6.83m OD	N/A
274	Fill	165/485	Primary fill of [243]		6	6.39m OD	N/A
275	Fill	165/485	Primary fill of [242]		6	7.05m OD	6.35m OD
276	Fill	205/510, 210/510, 105/515, 210/515	Fill of [277]		3	7.19m OD	7.18m OD
277	Cut	205/510, 210/510, 105/515, 210/515	Pit cut		3	7.19m OD	6.93m OD
278	Fill	155/490	Fill of [279]	1480-1600	5	6.65m OD	N/A
279	Cut	155/490	Pit cut		5	6.65m OD	6.46m OD
280	Fill	210/515	Fill of [281]		5	6.99m OD	N/A
281	Cut	210/515	Posthole		5	6.99m OD	6.85m OD
282	Fill	205/510, 210/510, 105/515, 210/515	Fill of [283]		3	7.19m OD	7.11m OD
283	Cut	205/510, 210/510, 105/515, 210/515	Linear cut		3	7.19m OD	6.58m OD
284	Fill	205/510	Fill of [285]		5	7.30m OD	N/A
285	Cut	205/510	Posthole		5	7.30m OD	7.20m OD
286	Fill	215/515	Fill of [287]		5	7.22m OD	N/A
287	Cut	215/515	Pit cut		5	7.22m OD	7.04m OD
288	Masonry	180/510, 180/515	19th century wall		6	7.39m OD	7.28m OD
289	Fill	180/510, 180/515	Backfill of [290]		6	N/A	N/A
290	Cut	180/510, 180/515	Cut for [288]		6	7.27m OD	6.99m OD
291	Masonry	175/510, 180/510	17th century wall		5	7.50m OD	7.36m OD
292	Fill	175/510, 180/510	Bedding for [291]		5		
293	Cut	175/510, 180/510	Cut for [291]		5	7.38m OD	N/A
294	Masonry	175/505, 175/510, 180/505	19th century wall		6	7.58m OD	7.54m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
295	Fill	215/510, 220/510, 215/515, 220/515	Fill of [297]	1270- 1450	3	7.21m OD	7.17m OD
296	Fill	215/510, 220/510, 215/515, 220/515	Primary fill of [297]		3	6.50m OD	6.30m OD
297	Cut	215/510, 220/510, 215/515, 220/515	Pit cut		3	7.21m OD	6.20m OD
298	Fill	205/515, 210/515	Fill of [299]	L19th- 20thC	7	7.25m OD	N/A
299	Cut	205/515, 210/515	Shallow pit cut		7	7.25m OD	7.08m OD
300	Fill	165/500	Fill of [302]		5	6.97m OD	6.95m OD
301	Fill	165/500	Primary fill of [302]		5	6.73m OD	6.62m OD
302	Cut	165/500	Pit cut		5	6.97m OD	6.59m OD
303	Fill	165/500	Fill of [305]		2	6.94m OD	6.70m OD
304	Fill	165/500	Primary fill of [305]		2	6.58m OD	6.23m OD
305	Cut	165/500	Rectangular pit cut		2	6.94m OD	5.31m OD
306	Cut	190/495, 190/500	Quarry pit		4	7.00m OD	5.99m OD
307	Fill	190/495, 190/500	Fill of [306]	1400- 1500	4	7.00m OD	N/A
308	Fill	190/495, 190/500	Fill of [306]		4	6.04m OD	N/A
310	Fill	185/495, 190/495, 185/500, 190/500	Backfill of quarry pits	1550- 1600	4		
311	Fill	185/500, 190/500	Fill of [312]	1270- 1350	4	6.42m OD	6.12m OD
312	Cut	185/500, 190/500	Quarry pit		4	7.16m OD	6.12m OD
313	Fill	185/495, 190/495, 185/500, 190/500	Primary fill of [314]	1480- 1500	4	6.36m OD	6.30m OD
314	Cut	185/495, 190/495, 185/500, 190/500	Quarry pit		4	7.05m OD	5.98m OD
315	Cut	185/500	Pit cut		4	6.64m OD	6.51m OD
316	Cut	185/500	Pit cut		4	6.64m OD	6.42m OD
317	Cut	175/510, 180/510, 175/515, 180/515	Quarry pit		4	7.18m OD	5.47m OD
318	Fill	180/505, 180/510	Fill of [639]	1480- 1550	4	6.97m OD	N/A
319	Fill	175/510, 180/510, 175/515, 180/515	Primary fill of [317]		4	7.04m OD	N/A
320	Fill	175/510, 180/510, 175/515, 180/515	Fill of [317]		4	6.87m OD	N/A
322	Fill	160/490	Fill of [323]	1760- 1830	6	6.60m OD	N/A
323	Cut	160/490	Pit cut		6	6.60m OD	5.87m OD
324	Fill	205/515, 210/515	Fill of [325]		5	7.20m OD	7.13m OD
325	Cut	205/515, 210/515	Pit cut		5	7.20m OD	7.04m OD
326	Fill	205/515, 210/515	Fill of [327]		5	7.15m OD	7.15m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
327	Cut	205/515, 210/515	Pit cut		5	7.15m OD	6.45m OD
328	Fill	210/520, 215/520	Fill of [329]	L19thC	6	7.18m OD	N/A
329	Cut	210/520, 215/520	Linear cut		6	7.18m OD	6.64m OD
330	Cut	170/505, 175/505, 175/510	Cut for wall footing [332]		6	7.07m OD	6.91m OD
331	Fill	170/505, 175/505, 175/510	Backfill of [330]		6	N/A	N/A
332	Masonry	170/505, 175/505, 175/510	19th century wall		6	7.08m OD	7.04m OD
333	Fill	170/495, 175/495	Construction backfill for [334]		6	6.91m OD	N/A
334	Masonry	170/495, 175/495	Wall	1770-1900	6	7.04m OD	6.82m OD
335	Cut	170/495, 175/495	Construction cut for [334]		6	6.96m OD	6.63m OD
336	Fill	205/515, 210/515	Primary fill of [327]		5	6.88m OD	N/A
337	Fill	160/490, 160/495	Fill of [339]	1480-1550	5	6.63m OD	N/A
338	Fill	160/490, 160/495	Primary fill of [339]	1480-1500	5	6.08m OD	N/A
339	Cut	160/490, 160/495	Pit cut		5	6.63m OD	5.52m OD
340	Fill	175/505, 175/510, 180/505	Backfill of [341]		6	N/A	N/A
341	Cut	175/505, 175/510, 180/505	Cut for [294]		6		
342	Fill	220/515	Fill of [343]	1630-1700	5	7.08m OD	N/A
343	Cut	220/515	Pit cut		5	7.08m OD	6.52m OD
344	Fill	220/515	Fill of [345]		5	7.12m OD	7.09m OD
345	Cut	220/515	Pit cut		5	7.12m OD	6.64m OD
346	Fill	220/520	Fill of [347]		5	7.09m OD	7.09m OD
347	Cut	220/520	Shallow pit cut		5	7.09m OD	6.95m OD
348	Fill	160/500	Fill of [349]	1600-1870	5	6.86m OD	N/A
349	Cut	160/500	Pit cut		5	6.86m OD	6.68m OD
350	Fill	160/500	Fill of [354]	1200-1300	3	6.83m OD	N/A
351	Fill	160/500	Fill of [354]		3	6.65m OD	6.25m OD
352	Fill	160/500	Fill of [354]	1400-1600	3	6.40m OD	6.02m OD
353	Fill	160/500	Primary fill of [354]		3	5.95m OD	5.85m OD
354	Cut	160/500	Pit cut		3	6.84m OD	5.65m OD
355	Fill	220/520	Fill of [356]	L16-E17thC	6	7.04m OD	7.04m OD
356	Masonry	220/520	Brick soakaway		6	7.06m OD	7.06m OD
357	Cut	220/520	Cut for [356]		6	7.09m OD	7.04m OD
358	Fill	215/515, 220/515	Fill of [359]	1660-1870	5	7.15m OD	7.13m OD
359	Cut	215/515, 220/515	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.15m OD	7.04m OD
360	Masonry	170/505	Brick soakaway		6	7.06m OD	6.88m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
361	Fill	170/505	Fill of [360]	19th C	6	7.06m OD	6.89m OD
363	Cut	215/515, 215/520	Rubbish pit		4	7.16m OD	6.53m OD
364	Fill	215/515, 215/520	Fill of [363]	1400-1600	4	7.16m OD	6.53m OD
365	Cut	215/520	Quarry pit		5	7.22m OD	6.56m OD
366	Fill	215/520	Fill of [365]	1480-1550	5	7.22m OD	7.16m OD
367	Cut	215/520	Foundation cut?		6	7.15m OD	6.06m OD
368	Fill	215/520	Fill of [367]	L19thC	6		
369	Fill	160/500	Fill of [370]		5	6.85m OD	N/A
370	Cut	160/500	Pit cut		5	6.85m OD	6.59m OD
371	Masonry	175/500	Brick soakaway	VOID	4	VOID	VOID
372	Fill	160/495, 160/500	Fill of [493]	1600-1879	5	6.82m OD	N/A
373	Fill	160/495, 160/500	Fill of [493]		5	6.59m OD	6.41m OD
374	Cut	160/495, 160/500	Pit cut		5	6.78m OD	4.30m OD
375	Fill	220/515	Fill of [376]	13-14C	3	7.09m OD	7.04m OD
376	Cut	220/515	Quarry pit		3	7.09m OD	6.78m OD
377	Cut	215/520	Posthole/Pit cut		6	7.13m OD	6.88m OD
378	Fill	215/520	Fill of [377]		6	7.13m OD	N/A
379	Fill	160/490	Fill of [381]		3	6.57m OD	N/A
380	Fill	160/490	Fill of [381]	13-14th C	3	N/A	N/A
381	Cut	160/490	Linear cut		3	6.67m OD	3.85m OD
382	Cut	215/520	Quarry pit		4	7.12m OD	6.68m OD
383	Fill	215/520	Fill of [382]	1400-1600	4	7.12m OD	N/A
384	Fill	160/490	Primary fill of [381]	1300-1350	3	5.67m OD	N/A
385	Fill	215/520	Fill of [367]	M-L19thC	6	7.15m OD	6.06m OD
386	Fill	205/510, 210/510, 105/515, 210/515	Fill of [283]	1240-1350	3	7.11m OD	6.91m OD
387	Fill	205/510, 210/510, 105/515, 210/515	Fill of [283]		3	6.97m OD	6.77m OD
388	Fill	205/520	Fill of [389]	L19th-20thC	7	7.24m OD	N/A
389	Cut	205/520	Modern cut		7	7.24m OD	7.01m OD
390	Fill	220/520	Fill of [391]	900-1050	2	7.19m OD	7.13m OD
391	Cut	220/520	Pit cut		2	7.19m OD	6.65m OD
392	Fill	160/495, 160/500	Primary fill of [493]		5	6.78m OD	6.21m OD
393	Fill	160/495, 160/500	Fill of [374]	1630-1846	5	6.78m OD	5.81m OD
394	Fill	160/495, 160/500	Fill of [374]		5	6.51m OD	6.25m OD
395	Fill	160/495	Fill of [488]		5	6.40m OD	N/A
396	Fill	160/495, 160/500	Fill of [374]		5	6.35m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
397	Fill	175/500, 175/505	Fill of [398]	19th C	6	7.09m OD	N/A
398	Masonry	175/500, 175/505	Brick soakaway		6	7.09m OD	7.02m OD
399	Fill	170/495, 170/500	Fill of [402]	1350-1600	5	6.94m OD	N/A
401	Fill	170/495, 170/500	Primary fill of [402]		5	6.80m OD	6.32m OD
402	Cut	170/495, 170/500	Rectangular pit cut		5	6.94m OD	5.27m OD
403	Fill	205/520	Fill of [404]		5	7.18m OD	7.16m OD
404	Cut	205/520	Linear cut		5	7.18m OD	7.16m OD
405	Fill	205/520	Fill of [406]		5	7.18m OD	N/A
406	Cut	205/520	Pit cut		5	7.18m OD	7.09m OD
407	Fill	210/525	Fill of [408]		3	7.16m OD	N/A
408	Cut	210/525	Quarry pit		3	7.16m OD	6.77m OD
409	Fill	210/520, 210/525	Fill of [410]	1400-1600	5	7.20m OD	N/A
410	Cut	210/520, 210/525	Quarry pit		5	7.20m OD	6.86m OD
411	Fill	205/215, 210/215	Fill of [412]	1400-1600	4	7.15m OD	N/A
412	Cut	205/215, 210/215	Linear cut		4	7.15m OD	6.90m OD
413	Fill	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Fill of [415]	1480-1550	4	7.14m OD	N/A
414	Fill	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Fill of [415]	1480-1550	4		
415	Cut	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Well		4	7.14m OD	5.91m OD
416	Fill	210/525	Fill of [417]	1400-1600	4	7.15m OD	7.11m OD
417	Cut	210/525	Pit cut		4	7.15m OD	6.98m OD
418	Fill	160/490	Fill of [419]	1300-1500	3	6.57m OD	N/A
419	Cut	160/490	Pit cut		3	6.57m OD	6.07m OD
420	Fill	195/550	Fill of [421]		3	7.03m OD	7.01m OD
421	Cut	195/550	Well/pit cut		3	7.03m OD	4.76m OD
422	Fill	170/490	Fill of [423]	1000-1200	3	7.04m OD	7.02m OD
423	Cut	170/490	Pit cut		3	7.04m OD	6.85m OD
424	Fill	165/485	Fill of [425]	1100-1300	3	7.04m OD	N/A
425	Cut	165/485	Pit cut		3	7.04m OD	6.52m OD
426	Fill	165/490, 170/490	Bedding for [228]		6	7.00m OD	N/A
427	Fill	165/485	Fill of [455]		3	7.08m OD	N/A
428	Fill	195/550	Fill of [421]		3	6.48m OD	6.46m OD
429	Cut	210/550	Cut for [430]		6	6.85m OD	N/A
430	Masonry	210/550	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	6.80m OD	N/A
431	Fill	210/550	Fill of [430]	1805-1900	6	6.85m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
432	Fill	195/550	Primary fill of [421]		3	5.58m OD	N/A
433	Cut	210/550	Cut for [434]		6	6.45m OD	N/A
434	Masonry	210/550	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	6.40m OD	N/A
435	Fill	210/550	Fill of [434]		6	6.45m OD	6.45m OD
436	Cut	215/550	Cut for [437]		6	6.93m OD	6.92m OD
437	Masonry	215/550	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	6.90m OD	6.88m OD
438	Fill	215/550	Fill of [437]		6	6.94m OD	N/A
439	Fill	160/495	Fill of [440]		5	6.76m OD	N/A
440	Cut	160/495	Cut		5	6.77m OD	6.55m OD
441	Fill	160/495	Fill of [445]		5	6.75m OD	N/A
442	Fill	160/495	Fill of [445]		5	6.75m OD	N/A
443	Fill	160/495	Fill of [445]		5	6.75m OD	N/A
444	Fill	160/495	Primary fill of [445]		5	6.75m OD	N/A
445	Cut	160/495	Pit cut		5	6.75m OD	6.38m OD
446	Fill	160/495	Fill of [450]	1400-1550	5	6.75m OD	N/A
447	Fill	160/495	Fill of [450]		5	6.26m OD	N/A
448	Fill	160/495	Fill of [450]	1400-1550	5	6.12m OD	N/A
449	Fill	160/495	Fill of [450]		5	5.58m OD	N/A
450	Cut	160/495	Pit cut		5	6.75m OD	5.25m OD
451	Cut	175/505, 175/510, 180/505, 180/510	Quarry pit		4	6.99m OD	N/A
452	Fill	195/550, 200/550	Fill of [454]	12th-13th C	3	7.11m OD	N/A
453	Fill	195/550, 200/550	primary fill of [454]	1100-1300	3	6.83m OD	N/A
454	Cut	195/550, 200/550	Square pit cut		3	7.11m OD	6.49m OD
455	Cut	165/485	Posthole		3	7.09m OD	6.64m OD
456	Fill	165/485, 170/485, 165/490, 170/490	Fill of [457]	L12th-13thC	3	7.06m OD	6.98m OD
457	Cut	165/485, 170/485, 165/490, 170/490	Pit cut		3	7.06m OD	6.74m OD
458	Fill	170/510	Backfill of chamber	1580-1700	5	6.87m OD	N/A
459	Masonry	170/510	Floor deposit		5	6.65m OD	6.58m OD
460	Fill	170/510	Backfill of chamber	1630-1700	5	7.04m OD	N/A
461	Masonry	170/510	Floor deposit		5	6.71m OD	6.50m OD
462	Masonry	170/510	Wall		5	6.93m OD	6.68m OD
463	Masonry	170/510	Partition wall		5	6.86m OD	6.58m OD
464	Masonry	170/510	Brick chamber		5	7.04m OD	6.50m OD
465	Fill	160/495	Fill of [467]	1270-1350	4	6.62m OD	6.59m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
466	Fill	160/495	Fill of [467]		4	6.42m OD	6.37m OD
467	Cut	160/495	Linear cut		4	6.73m OD	6.30m OD
468	Fill	210/525	Fill of [469]		4	7.12m OD	7.11m OD
469	Cut	210/525	Quarry pit		4	7.12m OD	6.79m OD
470	Fill	210/525	Fill of [471]		7	7.23m OD	7.11m OD
471	Cut	210/525	20th Century pit cut		7	7.23m OD	6.87m OD
472	Fill	210/525	Fill of [473]	1400-1600	6	7.23m OD	N/A
473	Cut	210/525	Quarry pit		6	7.23m OD	6.72m OD
474	Fill	210/525, 210/530	Fill of [475]	1270-1350	3	7.25m OD	N/A
475	Cut	210/525, 215/525	Quarry pit		3	7.25m OD	5.35m OD
476	Fill	210/525, 215/525	Fill of [477]	1440-1500	4	7.23m OD	7.19m OD
477	Cut	210/525, 215/525	Quarry pit		4	7.23m OD	6.04m OD
478	fill	210/525, 210/530	Fill of [479]		3	7.10m OD	N/A
479	cut	210/525, 210/530	Quarry pit		3	7.10m OD	N/A
480	Fill	210/530, 215/530	Fill of [481]	1480-1600	4	7.15m OD	N/A
481	Cut	210/530, 215/530	Quarry pit		4	7.15m OD	6.63m OD
482	Fill	215/530	Fill of [483]		3	7.09m OD	N/A
483	Cut	215/530	Quarry pit		3	7.09m OD	N/A
484	Fill	215/525, 215/530, 220/530,	Fill of [485]	1400-1600	3	7.17m OD	N/A
485	Cut	215/525, 215/530, 220/530,	Quarry pit		3	7.17m OD	6.40m OD
486	Fill	160/495	Fill of [488]		5	6.45m OD	N/A
487	Fill	160/495	Fill of [488]		5	6.37m OD	N/A
488	Cut	160/495	Pit cut		5	6.45m OD	6.08m OD
489	Fill	160/500	Fill of [374]		5	6.19m OD	5.94m OD
490	Fill	160/500	Fill of [374]		5	5.95m OD	5.81m OD
491	Fill	160/500	Primary fill of [374]		5	5.97m OD	5.81m OD
492	Fill	160/495	Crushed brick fill in [440]		5	6.77m OD	N/A
493	Cut	160/495, 160/500	Pit cut		5	6.78m OD	6.41m OD
494	Fill	215/525, 215/530, 220/525, 220/530	Fill of [495]		3	7.27m OD	7.10m OD
495	Cut	215/525, 215/530, 220/525, 220/530	Quarry pit		3	7.27m OD	5.03m OD
496	Fill	195/550, 200/550	Fill of [498]		6	7.05m OD	6.94m OD
497	Fill	195/550, 200/550	Constuction backfill of [498]		6	7.05m OD	6.94m OD
498	Masonry	195/550, 200/550	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	7.05m OD	6.94m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
499	Cut	195/550, 200/550	Cut for [498]		6	7.01m OD	N/A
500	Cut	205/550, 210/550, 210/555	Well cut		4	7.01m OD	4.79m OD
501	Fill	190/545	Primary fill of [503]		3	N/A	N/A
502	Fill	190/545	Fill of [503]	12th Cent	3	7.04m OD	7.00m OD
503	Cut	190/545	Pit cut?		3	7.04m OD	5.36m
504	Fill	205/550, 210/550, 210/555	Fill of [500]	1480- 1600	4	7.01m OD	6.42m OD
505	Fill	175/535, 175/540	Fill of [506]	15th C	3	6.67m OD	N/A
506	Cut	175/535, 175/540	Pit cut		3	6.67m OD	5.79m OD
507	Fill	205/555	Generic fill of [508]	1500- 1550	4	7.01m OD	N/A
508	Cut	210/555	Well cut		4	7.01m OD	4.34m OD
509	Fill	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Fill of [415]		4		
510	Fill	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Fill of [415]	1480- 1600	4		
511	Fill	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Fill of [415]		4		
512	Fill	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Fill of [415]		4		
513	Fill	215/520	Fill of [415]		4	N/A	N/A
514	Cut	215/520, 215/525	Gully		3	7.24m OD	N/A
515	Fill	215/520, 215/525	Fill of [514]		3	7.24m OD	7.02m OD
516	Cut	215/520	Quarry pit		5	7.21m OD	6.93m OD
517	Fill	215/520	Fill of [516]		5	7.21m OD	N/A
518	Masonry	160/505, 160/510	Brick soakaway		6	6.46m OD	N/A
519	Masonry	160/510, 165/510	Brick wall		6	6.89m OD	6.65m OD
520	Masonry	160/505, 165/505	Brick wall		6	6.69m OD	6.63m OD
521	Cut	170/510	Cut for [462]		5	6.93m OD	6.68m OD
522	Cut	170/510	Cut for [464]		5	7.05m OD	6.58m OD
523	Fill	160/505, 165/505, 160/510, 165/510	Floor deposit		6	6.60m OD	6.54m OD
524	Cut	160/505, 165/505, 160/510, 165/510	Cut for [519], [520]		6	6.89m OD	6.54m OD
525	Fill	195/545, 200/545	Fill of [526]		5	7.09m OD	7.07m OD
526	Cut	195/545, 200/545	Pit cut		5	7.09m OD	6.76m OD
527	Fill	205/550	Fill of [528]	1270- 1350	3	6.40m OD	N/A
528	Cut	205/550	Pit cut		3	6.40m OD	5.98m
529	Fill	185/545, 190/545, 190/550	Fill of [530]	1270- 1350	3	7.08m OD	7.06m OD
530	Cut	185/545, 190/545, 190/550	Shallow pit cut		3	7.08m OD	6.60m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
531	Fill	200/545, 205/545, 200/550, 205/550	Fill of [532]	19thC	6	7.04m OD	7.03m OD
532	Cut	200/545, 205/545, 200/550, 205/550	Quarry pit		6	7.04m OD	5.97m OD
533	Fill	160/510, 165/510, 160/515, 165/515	Fill of [535]	1400- 1500	3	6.67m OD	N/A
534	Fill	160/510, 165/510, 160/515, 165/515	Primary fill of [535]		3	6.36m OD	N/A
535	Cut	160/510, 165/510, 160/515, 165/515	Pit cut		3	6.67m OD	6.34m OD
536	Cut	160/505, 160/510	Cut for [518]		6	6.62m OD	
537	Fill	165/510	Fill of [524]	1499- 1600	6	6.89m OD	N/A
538	Fill	160/505, 160/510	Fill of [518]		6	6.44m OD	N/A
539	Fill	165/485, 170/485, 165/490, 170/490	Fill of [540]	1250- 1400	3	7.02m OD	N/A
540	Cut	165/485, 170/485, 165/490, 170/490	Squared pit		3	7.02m OD	5.52m OD
541	Masonry	180/510, 185/510, 180/515, 185/515	Brick lined pit		5	7.06m OD	6.06m
542	Fill	180/510, 185/510, 180/515, 185/515	Backfill of [541]		5	7.03m OD	N/A
543	Fill	180/510, 185/510, 180/515, 185/515	Primary fill of [541]	1740- 1900	5	6.67m OD	N/A
544	Fill	170/520, 170/525	Fill of [545]		3	6.95m OD	6.94m OD
545	Cut	170/520, 170/525	Pit cut		3	6.95m OD	6.61m OD
546	Fill	160/490, 160/495	Fill of [547]	1480- 1600	4	6.65m OD	6.59m OD
547	Cut	160/490, 160/495	Pit cut		4	6.65m OD	6.26m OD
548	Fill	160/500	Fill of [549]		5	6.76m OD	6.73m OD
549	Cut	160/500	Posthole/pit cut		5	6.76m OD	6.57m OD
550	Fill	170/510	Fill of [553]	1400- 1500	3	7.07m OD	N/A
551	Fill	170/510	Fill of [553]	1480- 1500	3	6.85m OD	6.75m OD
552	Fill	170/510	Primary fill of [553]		3	6.12m OD	5.91m OD
553	Cut	170/510	Well cut		3	7.07m OD	4.90m OD
554	Fill	160/495	Fill of [467]	1500- 1650	4	6.73m OD	N/A
555	Fill	160/495	Fill of [467]		4	6.42m OD	N/A
556	Fill	160/495	Fill of [467]	13th- 14thC	4	6.40m OD	N/A
557	Fill	160/495	Fill of [589]	1480- 1600	4	6.37m OD	N/A
558	Fill	170/510	Fill of [553]		3	6.18m OD	5.95m OD
559	Fill	170/525	Fill of [560]		5	6.87m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
560	Cut	170/525	Posthole/Pit cut		5	6.87m OD	6.70m OD
561	Fill	170/525	Fill of [562]		5	6.91m OD	N/A
562	Cut	170/525	Posthole/Pit cut		5	6.91m OD	6.80m OD
563	Fill	205/550	Fill of [564]		3	6.48m OD	N/A
564	Cut	205/550	Pit cut		3	6.48m OD	6.12m
565	Fill	160/495	Fill of [566]	13thC	3	6.73m OD	N/A
566	Cut	160/495	Posthole/Pit cut		3	6.73m OD	6.51m OD
567	Skeleton	210/520	Pig skeleton		3	7.12m OD	7.06m OD
568	Fill	210/520	Fill of [569]		5	7.13m OD	N/A
569	Cut	210/520	Pit cut		5	7.13m OD	6.97m OD
572	Fill	180/510, 185/510, 180/515, 185/515	Fill of [575]	1580- 1700	5	6.93m OD	N/A
573	Fill	180/510, 185/510, 180/515, 185/515	Fill of [614]	1200- 1500	5	7.06m OD	N/A
574	Fill	180/510, 185/510, 180/515, 185/515	Primary fill of [575]	1480- 1900	5	6.54m OD	N/A
575	Cut	180/510, 185/510, 180/515, 185/515	Rectangular pit cut		5	7.02m OD	6.33m OD
576	Fill	170/520	Fill of [577]		5	7.04m OD	N/A
577	Cut	170/520	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.04m OD	6.83m OD
578	Fill	215/520	Fill of [579]		5	7.17m OD	N/A
579	Cut	215/520	Pit cut		5	7.17m OD	7.05m OD
580	Fill	205/550, 210/550, 210/555	Primary fill of [500]		4	5.60m OD	5.57m OD
581	Fill	210/520	Fill of [601]	1400- 1500	3	7.13m OD	N/A
582	Fill	165/510, 165/515	Fill of [585]	1350- 1500	5	7.04m OD	N/A
583	Fill	165/510, 165/515	Fill of [585]	1480- 1550	5	N/A	N/A
584	Fill	165/510, 165/515	Primary fill of [585]		5	N/A	N/A
585	Cut	165/510, 165/515	Pit cut		5	7.04m OD	N/A
586	Fill	165/510, 165/515	Fill of [587]		5	7.04m OD	N/A
587	Cut	165/510, 165/515	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.04m OD	N/A
588	Fill	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Fill of [415]		4		
589	Cut	160/495	Pit cut		4	6.37m OD	6.23m OD
590	Fill	165/510, 170/510	Fill of [592]	1270- 1350	3	6.69m OD	
591	Fill	165/510, 170/510	Primary fill of [592]	1270- 1350	3		
592	Cut	165/510, 170/510	Pit cut		3	6.69m OD	6.11m OD
593	Fill	170/510	Fill of [596]	1200- 1400	3	6.93m OD	6.43m OD
594	Fill	170/510	Fill of [596]		3	6.41m OD	6.15m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
595	Fill	170/510	Primary fill of [596]	1430-1500	3	6.52m OD	N/A
596	Cut	170/510	Pit cut		3	6.93m OD	6.07m OD
597	Fill	170/510	Fill of [598]		3	6.67m OD	6.65m OD
598	Cut	170/510	Pit cut (possible cess-pit)		3	6.93m OD	6.07m OD
600	Fill	210/520	Primary fill of [601]		3	7.13m OD	N/A
601	Cut	210/520	Quarry pit		3	7.11m OD	6.66m OD
602	Fill	165/525, 165/520, 170/525, 170/520	Fill of [603]	1270-1350	3	6.92m OD	6.84m OD
603	Cut	165/525, 165/520, 170/525, 170/520	Well		3	6.92m OD	2.42m OD
604	Fill	160/495	Fill of [606]		5?	6.66m OD	6.60m OD
605	Fill	160/495	Primary fill of [606]		5?	6.57m OD	6.43m OD
606	Cut	160/495	Pit cut		5?	6.66m OD	5.80m OD
607	Fill	160/495	Fill of [610]	1400-1600	4	6.72m OD	6.57m OD
608	Fill	160/495	Fill of [610]	1480-1600	4	6.72m OD	6.69m OD
609	Fill	160/495	Primary fill of [610]	1400-1600	4	6.51m OD	6.39m OD
610	Cut	160/495	Linear cut		4	6.76m OD	6.32m OD
611	Fill	185/545	Fill of [613]	1100-1200	3	7.14m OD	7.13m OD
612	Fill	185/545	Primary fill of [613]		3	6.52m OD	6.07m OD
613	Cut	185/545	Pit cut		3	7.14m OD	5.77m OD
614	Cut	180/510, 185/510, 180/515, 185/515	Cut for [541]		5	7.06m OD	6.06m
615	Fill	180/545	Fill of [617]	1400-1500	3	6.97m OD	6.95m OD
616	Fill	180/545	Primary fill of [617]		3	6.60m OD	6.38m OD
617	Cut	180/545	Pit cut		3	6.97m OD	6.14m OD
618	Fill	165/485, 170/485, 165/490, 170/490	Primary fill of [540]		3	5.84m OD	5.61m OD
619	Fill	170/485, 170/490	Fill of [622]	1200-1270	3	6.97m OD	6.88m OD
620	Fill	170/485, 170/490	Fill of [622]		3	6.98m OD	6.52m OD
621	Fill	170/485, 170/490	Fill of [622]	1200-1270	3	6.91m OD	6.46m OD
622	Cut	170/485, 170/490	Pit cut		3	7.01m OD	5.84m OD
623	Fill	170/520	Fill of [624]		5	7.00m OD	N/A
624	Cut	170/520	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.00m OD	6.88m OD
625	Fill	190/545, 195/545	Fill of [626]	1580-1700	5	7.07m OD	7.05m OD
626	Cut	190/545, 195/545	Pit cut		5	7.07m OD	6.80m OD
627	Fill	160/515, 165/515	Fill of [629]	L15-E16th	4	6.86m OD	N/A
628	Fill	160/515, 165/515	Primary fill of [629]	1480-1500	4	6.46m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
629	Cut	160/515, 165/515	Pit cut		4	6.86m OD	5.71m OD
630	Fill	195/545, 200/545	Fill of [632]	1400-1500	4	7.08m OD	N/A
631	Fill	195/545, 200/545	Primary fill of [632]	1350-1500	4	6.91m OD	N/A
632	Cut	195/545, 200/545	Pit cut		4	7.08m OD	5.80m OD
633	Fill	180/540, 185/540	Fill of [643]	1480-1550	4	7.00m OD	6.70m OD
634	Cut	180/540, 185/541	Pit cut		4	7.00m OD	5.83m OD
635	Fill	160/510, 165/515	Fill of [636]		5	6.89m OD	N/A
636	Cut	160/510, 165/515	Shallow linear cut		5	6.89m OD	N/A
637	Fill	170/520	Fill of [638]	900-1100	2	7.02m OD	N/A
638	Cut	170/520	Posthole/Pit cut		2	7.02m OD	6.62m OD
639	Cut	180/505, 180/510	Quarry pit		4	6.97m OD	5.18m OD
640	Fill	170/520, 170/525, 175/525	Fill of [641]	1350-1500	4	6.96m OD	6.93m OD
641	Cut	170/520, 170/525, 175/525	Pit cut		4	6.96m OD	6.15m OD
642	Fill	170/525	Fill of [643]		5	6.93m OD	6.93m OD
643	Cut	170/525	Posthole/Pit cut		5	6.93m OD	6.67m OD
644	Fill	185/545	Fill of [645]		6	7.02m OD	N/A
645	Cut	185/545	late post medieval pit cut		6	7.02m OD	N/A
646	Fill	180/545	Fill of [647]		6	6.97m OD	N/A
647	Masonry	180/545	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	6.98m OD	N/A
648	Cut	180/545	Cut for [647]		6	6.98m OD	N/A
649	Fill	185/545	Fill of [650]	1830-1900	6	6.95m OD	6.94m OD
650	Masonry	185/545	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	6.97m OD	6.95m OD
651	Cut	185/545	Cut for [650]		6	6.97m OD	N/A
652	Fill	190/545	Fill of [653]		6	7.03m OD	N/A
653	Masonry	190/545	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	7.03m OD	6.95m OD
654	Cut	190/545	Cut for [653]		6	7.03m OD	N/A
655	Fill	195/540, 195/545	Fill of [656]	M-L 19thC	6	7.04m OD	N/A
656	Masonry	195/540, 195/545	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	7.04m OD	N/A
657	Cut	195/540, 195/545	Cut for [657]		6	7.04m OD	N/A
658	Fill	165/515	Fill of Brick cess-pit [660]	1760-1800	6	7.07m OD	N/A
659	Masonry	165/515	Brick cess-pit in [660]	1750-1900	6	7.03m OD	6.82m OD
660	Cut	165/515	Construction cut		6	7.08m OD	6.62m OD
661	Fill	195/545	Fill of [662]		6	7.06m OD	N/A
662	Cut	195/545	late post medieval pit cut		6	7.06m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
663	Fill	200/545	Fill of [664]		5	7.06m OD	N/A
664	Cut	200/545	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.06m OD	6.71m OD
665	Fill	180/540, 180/545	Fill of [666]	1240-1300	3	6.98m OD	6.88m OD
666	Cut	180/540, 180/545	Pit cut		3	6.98m OD	6.42m OD
667	Fill	180/540	Fill of [862]	1580-1900	4	6.98m OD	N/A
668	Fill	165/525	Fill of [669]		5	6.89m OD	N/A
669	Cut	165/525	Shallow pit cut		5	6.89m OD	6.79m OD
670	Fill	165/525	Fill of [671]		5	6.85m OD	N/A
671	Cut	165/525	Shallow pit cut		5	6.85m OD	6.77m OD
672	Fill	190/530, 195/530, 190/535, 195/535	Fill of [717]	1350-1500	4	7.07m OD	7.02m OD
673	Fill	190/535, 195/535	Fill of [677]	1270-1350	4	7.02m OD	6.40m OD
674	Fill	190/535, 195/535	Fill of [677]	1200-1270	4	7.00m OD	6.38m OD
675	Fill	190/535, 195/535	Fill of [677]	1200-1270	4	6.73m OD	5.55m OD
676	Fill	190/535, 195/535	Primary fill of [677]	1200-1500	4	6.25m OD	5.75m OD
677	Cut	190/535, 195/535	Quarry pit		4	7.07m OD	5.66m OD
678	Fill	175/540, 180/540	Fill of [679]	L18th	6	6.86m OD	6.66m OD
679	Cut	175/540, 180/541	19th century rubbish pit		6	6.86m OD	5.59m OD
680	Fill	170/520	Fill of [681]		5	7.05m OD	N/A
681	Cut	170/520	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.05m OD	6.89m OD
682	Fill	200/560	Fill of [683]	1760-1830	6	6.54m OD	6.53m OD
683	Cut	200/560	Pit cut		6	6.54m OD	6.11m OD
684	Fill	170/530	Fill of [685]		5	6.52m OD	N/A
685	Cut	170/530	Posthole/Pit cut		5	6.52m OD	6.42m OD
686	Cut	180/505, 185/505	Quarry pit		4	6.98m OD	5.48m OD
687	Fill	180/505, 185/505	Fill of [686]	1400-1600	4	6.98m OD	N/A
688	Cut	180/505, 180/510, 185/505, 185/510	Quarry pit		4	6.98m OD	5.68m OD
689	Fill	180/505, 180/510, 185/505, 185/510	Fill of [688]		4	6.98m OD	N/A
691	Fill	190/520, 190/525	Fill of [692]	1805-1900	6	7.21m OD	N/A
692	Cut	190/520, 190/525	Rubbish pit		6	7.21m OD	7.11m OD
693	Fill	170/520	Fill of [694]	1480-1600	5	6.48m OD	6.48m OD
694	Cut	170/520	Pit cut		5	6.48m OD	6.28m OD
695	Fill	175/520	Fill of [696]		6	7.02m OD	7.01m OD
696	Cut	175/520	Pit cut		6	7.02m OD	6.44m OD
697	Fill	170/520, 175/520	Fill of [698]	1400-	5	7.03m OD	6.98m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
				1600			
698	Cut	170/520, 175/520	Pit cut		5	7.03m OD	6.49m OD
699	Fill	170/520, 175/520	Fill of [780]	16thC	5	7.06m OD	6.99m OD
700	Fill	170/520, 175/520	Fill of [780]	E16thC	5	6.55m OD	6.30m OD
701	Fill	170/520	Fill of [702]		5	7.09m OD	N/A
702	Cut	170/520	Pit/Posthole		5	7.09m OD	6.97m OD
703	Fill	170/520	Fill of [704]		5	7.03m OD	N/A
704	Cut	170/520	Pit/Posthole		5	7.03m OD	6.89m OD
705	Cut	185/515	Pit cut		5	7.10m OD	7.00m OD
706	Fill	185/515	Fill of [705]		5	7.10m OD	N/A
707	Cut	180/515	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.00m OD	6.77m OD
708	Fill	180/515	Fill of [707]	1580-1600	5	7.00m OD	N/A
709	Cut	185/515	Pit cut		5	7.09m OD	6.48m OD
710	Fill	185/515	Fill of [709]	1270-1350	5	7.09m OD	N/A
711	Cut	185/515	Pit cut		5	7.07m OD	5.94m OD
712	Fill	185/515	Fill of [711]	1664-1750	5	7.07m OD	N/A
713	Fill	165/515	Fill of [714]	1240-1400	3	6.76m OD	N/A
714	Cut	165/515	Small linear cut		3	6.76m OD	6.43m OD
715	Fill	185/530, 190/530	Fill of [716]		5	7.08m OD	N/A
716	Cut	185/530, 190/530	Pit cut		5	7.08m OD	6.50m OD
717	Cut	190/530, 195/530, 190/535, 195/535	Large pit		4	7.07m OD	6.52m OD
720	Fill	190/530, 190/535	Fill of [721]	1400-1600	4	7.04m OD	7.03m OD
721	Cut	190/530, 190/535	Shallow pit cut		4	7.04m OD	7.03m OD
722	Fill	165/515	Fill of [723]		5	7.01m OD	N/A
723	Cut	165/515	Pit cut		5	7.01m OD	61.6m OD
724	Fill	200/560	Fill of [726]	L14/15th C	3	6.53m OD	6.51m OD
725	Fill	200/560	Lowest fill of [726]		3	6.53m OD	6.23m OD
726	Cut	200/560	Pit cut		3	6.53m OD	5.80m OD
727	Fill	205/555	Top fill of [508]		4	7.01m OD	5.88m OD
728	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	6.08m OD	5.86m OD
729	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	6.08m OD	N/A
730	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	6.07m OD	5.56m OD
731	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	5.80m OD	5.47m OD
732	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	5.99m OD	5.49m OD
733	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	6.08m OD	5.33m OD
734	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	6.08m OD	5.46m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
735	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	6.08m OD	5.31m OD
736	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	5.42m OD	5.19m OD
737	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	5.41m OD	4.18m OD
738	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	5.54m OD	5.06m OD
739	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	5.06m OD	5.01m OD
740	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	6.08m OD	4.91m OD
741	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	5.82m OD	4.91m OD
742	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	5.66m OD	4.91m OD
743	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	6.13m OD	5.91m OD
744	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	6.12m OD	5.59m OD
745	Fill	205/555	Fill of [508]		4	5.86m OD	5.54m OD
746	Fill	205/555	Possible const. Backfill in [508]		4	6.13m OD	5.42m OD
747	Fill	205/555	Possible const. Backfill in [508]		4	6.13m OD	5.42m OD
748	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Top fill of [759]	1550-1600	4	6.25m OD	6.05m OD
749	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Fill of [759]		4	5.76m OD	5.56m OD
750	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Fill of [759]		4	5.74m OD	5.55m OD
751	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Fill of [759]		4	5.63m OD	5.23m OD
752	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Fill of [759]		4	5.64m OD	5.15m OD
753	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Fill of [759]	1480-1550	4	5.38m OD	5.27m OD
754	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Fill of [759]		4	5.29m OD	5.20m OD
755	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Fill of [759]		4	5.25m OD	5.15m OD
756	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Fill of [759]		4	5.54m OD	5.06m OD
757	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Fill of [759]	1480-1550	4	5.00m OD	4.74m OD
758	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Primary fill of [759]	1300-1600	4	4.82m OD	4.62m OD
759	Cut	185/540, 190/540	Quarry pit		4	7.11m OD	4.56m OD
760	Fill	210/555, 210/560	Fill of [761]		3	6.26m OD	N/A
761	Cut	210/555, 210/560	Quarry pit		3	6.26m OD	6.01m OD
762	Fill	190/530	Fill of [763]	1350-1600	3	7.12m OD	N/A
763	Cut	190/530	Pit cut		3	7.12m OD	6.73m OD
764	Fill	195/530, 195/535	Fill of [767]	L14C	4	7.09m OD	7.05m OD
765	Fill	195/530, 195/535	Fill of [767]		4	6.33m OD	6.24m OD
766	Fill	195/530, 195/535	Primary fill of [767]	1270-1350	4	6.14m OD	5.94m OD
767	Cut	195/530, 195/535	Rectangular pit cut		4	7.09m OD	5.69m OD
768	Fill	200/555	Fill of [769]	1200-1400	3	6.88m OD	N/A
769	Cut	200/555	Pit cut		3	6.88m OD	5.97m OD
770	Fill	165/515	Fill of [772]	1580-1700	5	6.91m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
771	Fill	165/515	Primary fill of [772]	1450-1650	5	6.91m OD	N/A
772	Cut	165/515	Pit cut		5	6.91m OD	5.96m OD
773	Fill	190/555	Fill of [774]	1270-1350	3	6.54m OD	N/A
774	Cut	190/555	Pit cut		3	6.54m OD	5.32m OD
775	Fill	190/530, 195/530	Fill of [776]	1350-1600	3	7.11m OD	7.04m OD
776	Cut	190/530, 195/530	Pit cut		3	7.11m OD	6.19m OD
777	Fill	190/530, 195/530	Fill of [778]		3	7.10m OD	N/A
778	Cut	190/530, 195/530	Posthole		3	7.10m OD	6.82m OD
779	Fill	170/520, 175/520	Fill of [780]	1480-1550	5	6.62m OD	6.04m OD
780	Cut	170/520, 175/520	Large pit		5	7.03m OD	5.80m OD
781	Fill	195/545	Fill of [782]		5	7.06m OD	N/A
782	Cut	195/545	Square pit cut		5	7.06m OD	6.80m OD
783	Fill	195/495	Fill of [784]	1270-1350	3	7.07m OD	N/A
784	Cut	195/495	Pit cut		3	7.07m OD	6.94m OD
785	Fill	200/545	Fill of [786]		5	7.06m OD	N/A
786	Cut	200/545	Posthole		5	7.06m OD	6.70m OD
787	Fill	200/540	Fill of [788]		5	7.01m OD	7.00m OD
788	Cut	200/540	Posthole		5	7.01m OD	6.92m OD
789	Fill	195/545	Fill of [790]		5	7.05m OD	N/A
790	Cut	195/545	Stakehole		5	7.05m OD	6.77m OD
791	Fill	220/555,225/555	Fill of [794]	1480-1550	4	6.54m OD	6.53m OD
792	Fill	220/555,225/555	Black(ashy?) fill of [794]		4	6.07m OD	5.62m OD
793	Fill	220/555,225/555	Lowest excavated fill of [794]		4	5.80m OD	5.47m OD
794	Cut	220/555,225/555	Well cut		4	6.54m OD	4.39m OD
795	Fill	205/545	Fill of [796]	1270-1350	3	7.05m OD	N/A
796	Cut	205/545	Rubbish pit		3	7.05m OD	6.81m OD
797	Fill	205/240, 205/245	Fill of [797]		5	7.12m OD	7.06m OD
798	Fill	205/240, 205/245	Fill of [797]		5	6.85m OD	6.76m OD
799	Fill	205/240, 205/245	Fill of [797]		5	6.60m OD	6.56m OD
800	Cut	205/240, 205/245	Pit cut		5	7.12m OD	6.34m OD
801	Fill	190/555	Fill of [802]		6	6.85m OD	N/A
802	Masonry	190/555	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	6.88m OD	N/A
803	Cut	190/555	Cut fo [802]		6	6.87m OD	N/A
804	Fill	195/535	Fill of [806]		4	7.06m OD	7.05m OD
805	Cut	195/535	Truncated feature		4	7.06m OD	6.80m OD
806	Fill	200/545	Primary fill of [786]		5	6.83m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
807	Cut	180/515, 185/515	Pit cut		4	7.07m OD	6.13m
808	Fill	180/515, 185/515	Fill of [807]	1480-1550	4	7.07m OD	N/A
809	Fill	200/535	Fill of [810]	1100-1300	3	7.25m OD	7.20m OD
810	Cut	200/535	Posthole/Pit cut		3	7.25m OD	7.00m OD
811	Fill	185/540, 190/540	Fill of [759]		4	5.44m OD	4.93m OD
812	Fill	205/555	Lowest excavated fill of [508]		4	4.71m OD	4.34m OD
813	Fill	205/545	Fill of [814]		5	6.98m OD	N/A
814	Cut	205/545	Posthole/Pit cut		5	6.98m OD	6.53m OD
815	Fill	195/535, 195/540	Fill of [817]	1400-1650	5	6.99m OD	6.61m OD
816	Fill	195/535, 195/540	Primary fill of [817]		5	6.30m OD	N/A
817	Cut	195/535, 195/540	Cesspit		5	6.99m OD	6.20m OD
818	Fill	210/545	Fill of [819]		5	7.04m OD	N/A
819	Cut	210/545	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.04m OD	N/A
820	Fill	210/240	Fill of [821]		6	7.08m OD	7.08m OD
821	Cut	210/240	Victorian pit cut		6	7.08m OD	6.78m OD
822	Fill	210/545	Fill of [823]	1580-1630	5	7.09m OD	N/A
823	Cut	210/545	Pit cut		5	7.09m OD	6.67m OD
824	Fill	205/545, 210/545	Fill [825]		5	7.01m OD	N/A
825	Cut	205/545, 210/545	Quarry pit		5	7.01m OD	6.61m OD
826	Fill	210/545	Fill of [827]		6	7.03m OD	7.02m OD
827	Cut	210/545	19th Century pit		6	7.03m OD	7.02m OD
828	Fill	195/530, 195/535	Fill of [829]	900-1500	3	7.08m OD	N/A
829	Cut	195/530, 195/535	Shallow pit cut		3	7.08m OD	6.90m OD
830	Fill	205/540	Primary fill of [831]		5	7.41m OD	N/A
831	Cut	205/540	Shallow pit cut		5	7.41m OD	7.29m OD
832	Fill	200/540	Fill of [833]		5	7.40m OD	N/A
833	Cut	200/540	Shallow pit cut		5	7.40m OD	7.11m OD
834	Fill	205/240	Fill of [837]	1580-1700	5	7.08m OD	7.05m OD
835	Fill	205/240	Fill of [837]	1340-1500	5	6.79m OD	6.52m OD
836	Fill	205/240	Primary fill of [837]		5	6.42m OD	6.34m OD
837	Cut	205/240	Pit cut		5	7.05m OD	6.10m OD
838	Fill	200/540	Fill of [839]		6	7.00m OD	N/A
839	Masonry	200/540	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	7.01m OD	N/A
840	Cut	200/540	Cut for [839]		6	7.00m OD	N/A
841	Fill	210/545	Fill of [842]		6	7.01m OD	6.98m OD
842	Cut	210/545	19th Century pit		6	7.01m OD	6.98m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
843	Fill	190/535	Fill of [847]	1270-1350	4	6.67m OD	6.61m OD
844	Fill	190/535	Fill of [847]	1380-1500	4	6.42m OD	6.32m OD
845	Fill	190/535	Fill of [847]	1480-1550	4	6.47m OD	6.20m OD
846	Fill	190/535	Primary fill of [847]		4	5.98m OD	5.86m OD
847	Cut	190/535	Rectangular pit cut		4	6.67m OD	5.73m OD
850	Fill	180/535, 180/540	Fill of [851]		5	6.82m OD	N/A
851	Cut	180/535, 180/540	Shallow pit cut		5	6.82m OD	6.73m OD
852	Fill	210/535	Fill of soakaway [854]		6	7.08m OD	7.06m OD
853	Fill	210/535	Fill of soakaway [854]		6	7.01m OD	N/A
854	Masonry	210/535	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	7.08m OD	7.06m OD
855	Cut	210/535	Cut for soakaway [854]		6	7.08m OD	7.06m OD
856	Fill	210/535	Fill of [857]	1200-1500	3	7.09m OD	N/A
857	Cut	210/535	Pit cut		3	7.09m OD	6.94m OD
858	Fill	205/525	Fill of [859]		6	7.47m OD	N/A
859	Cut	205/525	Shallow pit cut		6	7.47m OD	7.36m OD
860	Fill	180/540	Fill of [861]		5	5.93m OD	5.69m OD
861	Cut	180/540	Pit cut		5	5.93m OD	5.29m OD
862	Cut	180/540	Pit cut		4	6.98m OD	5.54m OD
863	Fill	200/525	Fill of [864]		6	6.99m OD	N/A
864	Cut	200/525	Pit cut		6	6.99m OD	6.69m OD
865	Fill	200/545, 205/545	Fill of [867]	1200-1500	3	7.06m OD	7.06m OD
866	Fill	200/545, 205/545	Primary fill of [867]		3	6.31m OD	N/A
867	Cut	200/545, 205/545	Pit cut		3	7.04m OD	5.95m OD
868	Fill	205/525	Fill of [869]	1200-1500	3	7.01m OD	N/A
869	Cut	205/525	Pit cut		3	7.01m OD	6.71m OD
870	Fill	205/530, 210/530	Fill of [871]		3	7.08m OD	7.04m OD
871	Cut	205/530, 210/530	Shallow pit cut		3	7.08m OD	6.91m OD
872	Fill	205/525, 210/525, 205/530, 210/530	Fill of [873]	1350-1500	3	7.06m OD	7.04m OD
873	Cut	205/525, 210/525, 205/530, 210/530	Shallow pit cut		3	7.06m OD	6.72m OD
874	Fill	210/525, 210/530	Fill of [875]		3	7.12m OD	7.03m OD
875	Cut	210/525, 210/530	Quarry pit		3	7.12m OD	6.48m OD
876	Fill	195/535, 200/535	Fill of [877]	1500-1600	4	7.05m OD	6.92m OD
877	Cut	195/535, 200/535	Well		4	7.05m OD	5.82m OD
878	Fill	175/525	Fill of [879]	18th-19thC	5	6.97m OD	6.97m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
879	Cut	175/525	Rectangular pit cut		5	6.97m OD	6.33m OD
880	Fill	190/525	Fill of [882]		3	6.97m OD	N/A
881	Cut	190/525	Pit cut		3	7.18m OD	6.95m OD
882	Cut	190/525	Posthole		3	6.97m OD	6.82m OD
883	Fill	190/525	Fill of [884]		5	7.12m OD	N/A
884	Cut	190/525	Pit cut		5	7.12m OD	6.89m OD
885	Fill	190/525	Fill of [881]	1200-1300	3	7.18m OD	N/A
886	Fill	185/525	Fill of [889]		6	7.16m OD	N/A
887	Fill	185/525	Fill of [889]		6		
888	Fill	185/525	Primary fill of [889]	1780-1900	6		
889	Cut	185/525	Rubbish pit		6	7.16m OD	6.46m
890	Fill	185/525	Fill of [891]		7	N/A	N/A
891	Cut	185/525	Modern cut		7	N/A	N/A
892	Fill	185/525	Fill of [893]		3	7.13m OD	N/A
893	Cut	185/525	Pit cut		3	7.13m OD	6.60m OD
894	Fill	185/525	Fill of [895]		3	7.13m OD	N/A
895	Cut	185/525	Pit cut		3	7.13m OD	6.88m OD
896	Fill	185/525	Fill of [897]		3	7.13m OD	N/A
897	Cut	185/525	Shallow pit cut		3	7.13m OD	7.01m OD
898	Fill	185/520, 185/525	Fill of [900]		3	7.14m OD	N/A
899	Fill	185/520, 185/525	Fill of [900]	1350-1600	3	7.14m OD	N/A
900	Cut	185/520, 185/525	Quarry pit		3	7.14m OD	2.64m OD
901	Fill	190/525	Fill of [902]		3	7.16m OD	N/A
902	Cut	190/525	Quarry pit		3	7.16m OD	6.99m OD
903	Fill	190/520	Fill of [904]		7	N/A	N/A
904	Cut	190/520	Modern cut		7	N/A	N/A
905	Fill	190/520	Fill of [906]		5	7.19m OD	N/A
906	Cut	190/520	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.19m OD	7.03m OD
907	Fill	190/520, 190/525	Fill of [908]	1100-1300	3	7.19m OD	N/A
908	Cut	190/520, 190/525	Quarry pit		3	7.19m OD	6.08m OD
909	Fill	190/520, 190/525	Fill of [911]	1200-1300	3	7.21m OD	N/A
910	Fill	190/520, 190/525	Primary fill of [911]		3	N/A	N/A
911	Cut	190/520, 190/525	Quarry pit		3	7.21m OD	6.70m OD
912	Fill	205/530, 210/530	Fill of [913]		4	7.12m OD	N/A
913	Cut	205/530, 210/530	Posthole/Pit cut		4	7.12m OD	6.95m OD
914	Fill	205/530, 210/530	Fill of [915]		5	7.07m OD	7.04m OD
915	Cut	205/530, 210/530	Shallow pit cut		5	7.07m OD	7.00m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
916	Fill	200/530, 205/530	Fill of [918]		4	7.05m OD	N/A
917	Fill	200/530, 205/530	Primary fill of [918]	1500-1600	4	7.05m OD	N/A
918	Cut	200/530, 205/530	Quarry pit		4	7.05m OD	6.83m OD
919	Fill	195/525, 195/530	Fill of [920]		5	7.14m OD	N/A
920	Cut	195/525, 195/530	Quarry pit		5	7.14m OD	6.59m OD
921	Fill	195/525, 195/530	Fill of [924]	1300-1350	3	6.81m OD	N/A
922	Fill	195/525, 195/530	Fill of [924]		3	6.32m OD	N/A
923	Fill	195/525, 195/530	Fill of [924]		3	6.48m OD	N/A
924	Cut	195/525, 195/530	Quarry pit		3	6.81m OD	5.80m OD
925	Layer	210/530	Layer	VOID	3	7.06m OD	N/A
926	Fill	165/520	Fill of [927]		6	6.58m OD	N/A
927	Masonry	165/520	Brick soakaway		6	6.64m OD	6.63m OD
928	Fill	165/520	Backfill of [929]		6	6.62m OD	6.59m OD
929	Cut	165/520	Construction cut		6	6.62m OD	Not bottomed
930	Fill	210/535	Fill of [931]	1100-1200	3	7.09m OD	N/A
931	Cut	210/535	Pit cut		3	7.09m OD	6.22m OD
932	Fill	175/530	Fill of [933]	1240-1350	3	6.81m OD	N/A
933	Cut	175/530	Large pit		3	6.81m OD	5.57m OD
934	Fill	210/500	Fill of [935]		4	7.18m OD	N/A
935	Cut	210/500	Posthole		4	7.18m OD	7.02m OD
936	Fill	205/500	Fill of [937]		4	7.13m OD	N/A
937	Cut	205/500	Posthole		4	7.13m OD	6.96m OD
938	Fill	210/500	Fill of [939]		4	7.15m OD	N/A
939	Cut	210/500	Posthole		4	7.15m OD	6.93m OD
940	Fill	210/505	Fill of [941]		4	7.16m OD	N/A
941	Cut	210/505	Posthole		4	7.16m OD	6.98m OD
942	Fill	210/500	Fill of [943]		4	7.25m OD	N/A
943	Cut	210/500	Posthole		4	7.25m OD	7.02m OD
944	Fill	210/500	Fill of [945]		4	7.23m OD	N/A
945	Cut	210/500	Posthole		4	7.23m OD	7.04m
946	Fill	210/500	Fill of [947]		4	7.19m OD	N/A
947	Cut	210/500	Posthole		4	7.19m OD	6.95m OD
948	Fill	160/535, 165/535	Fill of [950]		3	6.43m OD	6.42m OD
949	Fill	160/535, 165/535	Primary fill of [950]		3	6.30m OD	6.25m OD
950	Cut	160/535, 165/535	Linear cut		3	6.43m OD	6.42m OD
951	Fill	170/515	Fill of [952]		4	6.94m OD	N/A
952	Cut	170/515	Pit cut		4	6.94m OD	6.65m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
953	Fill	170/535, 170/540	Fill of [955]	1080-1350	4	6.55m OD	6.53m OD
954	Fill	170/535, 170/540	Primary fill of [955]	1400-1600	4	6.38m OD	N/A
955	Cut	170/535, 170/540	Pit cut		4	6.52m OD	6.21m OD
956	Fill	165/535	Fill of [957]	1350	3	6.48m OD	6.44m OD
957	Cut	165/535	Pit cut		3	6.48m OD	5.69m OD
958	Fill	170/540, 175/540	Fill of [959]	1100-1250	3	6.50m OD	N/A
959	Cut	170/540, 175/540	Pit cut		3	6.50m OD	5.95m OD
960	Fill	170/515	Fill of [961]	1350-1550	4	7.00m OD	N/A
961	Cut	170/515	Pit cut		4	7.00m OD	6.76m OD
962	Fill	170/535	Fill of [963]		5	6.58m OD	6.49m OD
963	Cut	170/535	Shallow pit cut		5	6.58m OD	6.42m OD
964	Fill	210/535	Fill of [965]	1270-1350	3	7.12m OD	N/A
965	Cut	210/535	Pit cut		3	7.12m OD	5.91m OD
966	Fill	175/545	Fill of [967]		3	6.55m OD	6.46m OD
967	Cut	175/545	Pit cut		3	6.60m OD	5.64m OD
968	Fill	165/540, 170/540, 170/535	Fill of [969]		5	6.51m OD	N/A
969	Cut	165/540, 170/540, 170/535	Shallow pit/posthole cut		5	6.51m OD	6.26m OD
970	Fill	165/540, 170/540, 165/545, 170/545	Fill of [971]	1630-1700	5	6.53m OD	N/A
971	Cut	165/540, 170/540, 165/545, 170/545	Pit cut		5	6.53m OD	5.62m OD
972	Fill	165/535, 165/540	Fill of [973]		7	6.42m OD	6.39m OD
973	Cut	165/535, 165/540	Irregular cut		7	6.42m OD	5.91m OD
974	Fill	180/555	Fill of [975]		5	6.56m OD	N/A
975	Cut	180/555	Pit cut		5	6.56m OD	6.25m OD
976	Fill	175/545	Fill of [967]	1100-1300	3	6.23m OD	6.07m OD
977	Fill	175/545	Primary fill of [967]		3	5.90m OD	5.66m OD
978	Fill	205/535	Fill of [979]		5	7.08m OD	6.85m OD
979	Cut	205/535	Shallow pit cut		5	7.08m OD	6.85m OD
980	Fill	205/535	Fill of [981]		5	7.07m OD	6.88m OD
981	Cut	205/535	Shallow pit cut		5	7.07m OD	6.88m OD
982	Fill	205/535, 210/235, 205/540, 210/540	Fill of soakaway [984]		6	7.10m OD	7.06m OD
983	Fill	205/535, 210/235, 205/540, 210/540	Fill of soakaway [984]		6	7.10m OD	7.06m OD
984	Masonry	205/535, 210/235, 205/540, 210/540	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	7.10m OD	7.06m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
985	Cut	205/535, 210/235, 205/540, 210/540	Cut for soakaway [985]		6	7.10m OD	7.06m OD
986	Fill	165/540	Fill of [987]		5	6.55m OD	N/A
987	Cut	165/540	Posthole		5	6.55m OD	6.45m OD
988	Fill	165/545	Fill of [989]		5	6.48m OD	N/A
989	Cut	165/545	Posthole/Pit cut		5	6.48m OD	N/A
990	Fill	165/530	Fill of [991]	1170- 1280	3	6.50m OD	N/A
991	Cut	165/530	Sub-rectangular pit cut		3	6.50m OD	5.97m OD
992	Fill	175/550	Fill of [994]	1350- 1550	5	6.53m OD	N/A
993	Fill	175/550	Primary fill of [994]	1480- 1550	5	6.16m OD	N/A
994	Cut	175/550	Cess pit?		5	6.56m OD	5.68m OD
995	Fill	165/520	Fill of [996]	1400- 1500	3	6.88m OD	N/A
996	Cut	165/520	Shallow pit cut		3	6.88m OD	6.54m OD
997	Fill	170/540, 175/540, 170/545, 175/545	Fill of [998]		3	6.64m OD	6.63m OD
998	Cut	170/540, 175/540, 170/545, 175/545	Pit cut		3	6.64m OD	6.18m OD
999	Fill	165/530	Fill of [1000]	1110- 1250	3	6.47m OD	N/A
1000	Cut	165/530	Pit cut		3	6.47m OD	5.56m OD
1001	Fill	170/545, 170/550, 175/550	Fill of [1002]		6	6.57m OD	N/A
1002	Masonry	170/545, 170/550, 175/550	19th century brick lined pit		6	6.59m OD	6.52m OD
1003	Cut	170/545, 170/550, 175/550	Cut for [1002]		6	6.61m OD	N/A
1004	Fill	165/520, 170/520	Fill of [1005]		5	6.97m OD	N/A
1005	Cut	165/520, 170/520	Posthole		5	6.97m OD	6.82m OD
1006	Fill	165/520	Fill of [1010]		4	6.76m OD	N/A
1007	Fill	165/520	Fill of [1010]	1480- 1550	4		N/A
1008	Fill	165/520	Fill of [1010]		4		N/A
1009	Fill	165/520	Primary fill of [1010]		4		N/A
1010	Cut	165/520	Rectangular pit cut		4	6.76m OD	5.90m OD
1011	Fill	170/515	Fill of [1012]	1480- 1550	4	7.23m OD	7.15m OD
1012	Cut	170/515	Pit cut		4	7.23m OD	6.77m OD
1013	Fill	160/520	Fill of [1014]		4	6.39m OD	N/A
1014	Cut	160/520	Rubbish pit		4	6.39m OD	4.89m OD
1015	Layer	160/530	Mortar/demo layer	1350- 1600	5	5.98m OD	N/A
1016	Fill	170/550	Fill of [1017]	12th C	3	6.72m OD	N/A
1017	Cut	170/550	Pit cut		3	6.72m OD	6.49m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1018	Fill	170/550	Fill of [1019]		4	6.72m OD	N/A
1019	Cut	170/550	Pit cut		4	6.72m OD	5.97m OD
1020	Fill	170/550	Fill of [1022]	1200-1270	4	6.72m OD	N/A
1021	Fill	170/550	Primary fill of [1022]	1270-1350	4	6.05m OD	N/A
1022	Cut	170/550	Pit cut		4	6.72m OD	5.55m OD
1023	Fill	170/550	Fill of [1024]	1480-1550	4	6.70m OD	N/A
1024	Cut	170/550	Pit cut		4	6.70m OD	5.89m OD
1025	Fill	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Fill of [415]		4		
1026	Fill	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Fill of [415]	1480-1550	4		
1027	Fill	210/515, 215/520, 210/520, 215/520	Fill of [415]		4		
1028	Fill	165/525, 165/530	Backfill of [1030]		5	6.42m OD	6.30m OD
1029	Masonry	165/525, 165/530	17th/18th Century wall		5	6.45m OD	6.29m OD
1030	Cut	165/525, 165/530	Cut for [1029]		5	6.42m OD	6.11m OD
1031	Fill	165/530	Fill of [1034]		3	6.41m OD	6.16m OD
1032	Fill	165/530	Fill of [1034]		3	6.18m OD	5.82m OD
1033	Fill	165/530	Primary fill of [1034]	1100-1250	3	6.18m OD	5.75m OD
1034	Cut	165/530	Possible cesspit		3	6.41m OD	5.44m OD
1035	Layer	160/530	Mortar layer(surface)	18th-19thC	5	6.23m OD	N/A
1036	Layer	160/530	Layer of charcoal		5	3.00m OD	N/A
1037	Layer	160/530	Clay layer		5	5.95m OD	N/A
1038	Layer	160/530	Mortar layer(surface)		5	5.72m OD	N/A
1039	Layer	160/530	Layer of charcoal		5	5.76m OD	N/A
1040	Layer	160/530	Mortar layer(surface)		5	5.74m OD	N/A
1041	Layer	160/530	Bedding sand		5	5.69m OD	N/A
1042	Masonry	160/530	Brickwork in [1043]		6	6.29m OD	6.10m OD
1043	Cut	160/530	Construction cut		6	6.28m OD	6.10m OD
1044	Masonry	160/530	Wall foundation in [1047]		5	6.39m OD	6.21m OD
1045	Fill	160/530	Bedding [1044]		5	6.09m OD	N/A
1046	Fill	160/530	Demo fill in [1047]		5	6.01m OD	N/A
1047	Cut	160/530	Construction cut		5	6.39m OD	5.78m OD
1048	Fill	160/520	Fill of [1014]		4	6.32m OD	N/A
1049	Fill	160/520	Fill of [1014]	1350-1500	4	6.10m OD	N/A
1050	Fill	160/520	Fill of [1014]	1350-1400	4	5.96m OD	N/A
1051	Fill	160/520	Fill of [1014]	1350-	4	5.88m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
				1500			
1052	Fill	160/520	Fill of [1014]	1270-1500	4	5.67m OD	N/A
1053	Fill	160/520	Primary fill of [1014]	1450-1550	4	5.48m OD	N/A
1054	Fill	160/505	Fill of [1055]	1350-1400	3	6.85m OD	N/A
1055	Cut	160/505	Pit cut		3	6.85m OD	6.66m OD
1056	Cut	160/515, 165/515	Well cut		3	7.06m OD	3.31m OD
1057	Fill	160/515, 165/515	Fill of [1056]	1380-1500	3	7.06m OD	N/A
1058	Fill	160/515, 165/515	Fill of [1056]	1270-1500	3	7.06m OD	N/A
1059	Fill	160/515, 165/515	Fill of [1056]	1400-1500	3	6.48m OD	N/A
1060	Cut	165/515	Linear cut		3	6.94m OD	6.59m OD
1061	Fill	165/515	Fill of [1060]		3	6.94m OD	N/A
1062	Cut	160/515	Linear cut		3	6.62m OD	N/A
1063	Fill	160/515	Fill of [1062]		3	6.62m OD	6.43m OD
1064	Fill	165/540, 165/545	Fill of [1065]	1480-1600	4	6.49m OD	N/A
1065	Cut	165/540, 165/545	Cut for well [1112]		4	6.49m OD	N/A
1066	Fill	165/540, 165/545	Top fill of [1068]	1340-1400	4	6.49m OD	N/A
1067	Fill	165/540, 165/545	Fill of [1068]	1480-1550	4	6.15m OD	N/A
1068	Cut	165/540, 165/545	Pit cut		4	6.49m OD	N/A
1069	Cut	170/505	Posthole		5	6.98m OD	6.78m OD
1070	Fill	170/505	Fill of [1069]		5	6.98m OD	N/A
1071	Fill	160/505	Fill of [1072]		5	6.84m OD	N/A
1072	Cut	160/505	Pit cut		5	6.84m OD	6.65m OD
1073	Fill	170/515, 175/515	Fill of [1079]		3	6.82m OD	N/A
1074	Fill	175/515	Fill of [1075]	1350-1400	3	6.85m OD	N/A
1075	Cut	175/515	Pit cut		3	6.85m OD	6.31m OD
1076	Fill	170/515, 175/515	Fill of [1079]	1200-1400	3	6.86m OD	6.76m OD
1077	Fill	170/515, 175/515	Fill of [1079]		3	6.46m OD	6.44m OD
1078	Fill	170/515, 175/515	Primary fill of [1079]		3	6.41m OD	6.34m OD
1079	Cut	170/515, 175/515	Quarry pit		3	6.86m OD	6.16m OD
1080	Fill	165/515, 170/515	Fill of [1081]		4	7.01m OD	6.98m OD
1081	Cut	165/515, 170/515	Shallow pit cut		4	7.01m OD	6.84m OD
1082	Fill	165/515, 170/515	Fill of [1084]	1480-1550	4	6.22m OD	6.16m OD
1083	Fill	165/515, 170/515	Primary fill of [1084]	1370-1500	4	5.93m OD	N/A
1084	Cut	165/515, 170/515	Pit cut		4	6.87m OD	5.73m OD
1085	Fill	170/515	Fill of [1086]	1830-1900	6	6.98m OD	6.94m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1086	Cut	170/515	Pit cut		6	6.94m OD	6.02m OD
1087	Fill	165/505	Fill of [1088]		5	6.88m OD	N/A
1088	Cut	165/505	Posthole		5	6.88m OD	6.67m OD
1089	Fill	165/505	Fill of [1090]	1350-1600	5	7.01m OD	N/A
1090	Cut	165/505	Posthole		5	7.01m OD	6.79m OD
1091	Masonry	160/530	17th Century wall		5	6.40m OD	5.89m OD
1092	Masonry	160/530, 160/525	17th Century Brick wall		5	6.00m OD	5.82m OD
1093	Cut	170/500	Irregular cut		5	7.00m OD	6.88m OD
1094	Fill	170/500	Fill of [1093]		5	7.00m OD	N/A
1095	Fill	165/525	Fill of cut [603]		3	3.00m OD	N/A
1096	Cut	175/510	Pit cut		4	6.98m OD	6.88m OD
1097	Fill	175/510	Fill of [1096]		4	6.98m OD	N/A
1098	Fill	165/515, 170/515	Fill of [1084]		4	6.88m OD	N/A
1099	Cut	175/505, 175/510	Rectangular pit cut		3	7.03m OD	5.33m OD
1100	Fill	175/505, 175/510	Fill of [1099]	1000-1200	3	7.03m OD	N/A
1102	Fill	170/500	Fill of [1103]	1270-1400	3	6.99m OD	N/A
1103	Cut	170/500	Pit cut		3	6.99m OD	6.80m OD
1104	Layer	160/530	Bedding/floor layer		5	5.78m OD	5.74m OD
1105	Cut	160/530	Construction cut for [1091]		5	6.40m OD	5.74m OD
1106	Cut	160/530, 160/525	Construction cut for [1092]		5	6.00m OD	5.73m OD
1107	Fill	160/530	Backfill of [1043]		6	6.28m OD	N/A
1108	Fill	170/500	Fill of [1109]		3	6.90m OD	N/A
1109	Cut	170/500	Posthole		3	6.90m OD	6.75m OD
1110	Fill	170/495, 175/495	Fill of [1111]		5	6.92m OD	N/A
1111	Cut	170/495, 175/495	Pit cut		5	6.92m OD	6.35m OD
1112	Timber	165/540, 165/545	Timber well in [1065]		4	3.20m OD	N/A
1113	Fill	165/540, 165/545	Primary fill of [1068]		4	N/A	N/A
1114	Fill	175/505, 180/505	Fill of [1115]	1180-1350	3	6.97m OD	N/A
1115	Cut	175/505, 180/505	Linear feature		3	6.97m OD	6.48m OD
1116	Fill	175/505, 180/505	Fill of [1121]	1350-1500	3	6.96m OD	N/A
1117	Fill	175/505, 180/505	Fill of [1121]		3	6.96m OD	N/A
1118	Fill	175/505, 180/505	Fill of [1121]		3	6.96m OD	N/A
1119	Fill	175/505, 180/505	Fill of [1121]		3		N/A
1120	Fill	175/505, 180/505	Primary fill of [1121]		3	6.78m OD	6.62m OD
1121	Cut	175/505, 180/505	Pit cut		3	6.97m OD	6.31m OD
1122	Fill	170/495, 170/500	Fill of [1123]		5	6.96m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1123	Cut	170/495, 170/500	Pit cut		5	6.96m OD	5.77m OD
1124	Fill	170/495, 175/495	Primary fill of [1111]		5	6.45m OD	N/A
1125	Cut	170/505, 170/510	Quarry pit		3	7.03m OD	6.50m OD
1126	Fill	170/505	Fill of [1125]		3	N/A	N/A
1127	Fill	170/505, 170/510	Fill of [1125]		3	7.02m OD	N/A
1128	Fill	170/505, 170/510	Fill of [1125]	1350-1600	3	6.87m OD	N/A
1129	Structure		Structure, walls [1091/1092]		5		
1130	Structure		Structure, walls [1044/1029]		5		
1131	Fill	170/495	Fill of [1132]		5	6.82m OD	N/A
1132	Cut	170/495	Posthole		5	6.82m OD	6.73m OD
1133	Fill	170/495	Fill of [1134]		5	6.82m OD	N/A
1134	Cut	170/495	Posthole		5	6.82m OD	6.74m OD
1135	Fill	175/495	Fill of [1136]		5	6.47m OD	N/A
1136	Cut	175/495	Posthole		5	6.47m OD	N/A
1137	Fill	175/495, 180/495, 175/500, 180/500	Fill of [1138]		5	6.47m OD	6.46m
1138	Cut	175/495, 180/495, 175/500, 180/500	Pit cut		5	6.47m OD	6.46m
1139	Fill	175/495, 180/495, 175/500, 180/500	Fill of [1140]		4	6.35m OD	6.13m OD
1140	Cut	175/495, 180/495, 175/500, 180/500	Quarry pit		4	6.35m OD	6.13m OD
1141	Fill	175/495, 180/495, 175/500, 180/500	Fill of [1142]		4	6.51m OD	N/A
1142	Cut	175/495, 180/495, 175/500, 180/500	Quarry pit		4	6.51m OD	N/A
1143	Fill	170/495	Fill of [1144] contaminated		6	6.82m OD	N/A
1144	Cut	170/495	Pit cut		6	6.82m OD	6.30m OD
1145	Cut	175/505	Pit cut		3	7.02m OD	6.30m OD
1146	Fill	175/505	Fill of [1145]	1270-1350	3	7.02m OD	N/A
1147	Fill	175/495	Fill of [1148]	1350-1500	4	6.87m OD	N/A
1148	Cut	175/495	Posthole		4	6.87m OD	6.53m OD
1149	Fill	170/490	Fill of [1151]	L19/20th C	5	7.06m OD	6.93m OD
1150	Fill	170/490	Primary fill of [1151]	19/20th C	5	6.93m OD	N/A
1151	Cut	170/490	Pit cut		5	7.06m OD	6.63m OD
1152	Fill	170/490	Fill of [1153]	1580-1700	5	6.83m OD	6.78m OD
1153	Cut	170/490	Pit cut		5	6.83m OD	6.63m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1154	Fill	160/495	Fill of [1155]	1530-1650	5	6.71m OD	N/A
1155	Cut	160/495	Pit cut		5	6.71m OD	6.35m OD
1156	Fill	175/495	Fill of [1157]		4	6.89m OD	N/A
1157	Cut	175/495	Posthole		4	6.89m OD	6.82m OD
1158	Fill	160/515	Primary fill of [1159]	1530-1600	5	6.78m OD	N/A
1159	Cut	160/515	Pit cut		5	6.78m OD	6.39m OD
1160	Fill	165/490	Fill of [1161]	1350-1600	4	6.66m OD	6.65m OD
1161	Cut	165/490	Irregular cut		4	6.66m OD	6.51m OD
1162	Fill	175/495	Fill of [1164]	1450-1550	5	6.91m OD	N/A
1163	Fill	175/495	Primary fill of [1164]	1200-1550	5	5.92m OD	N/A
1164	Cut	175/495	Rectangular pit cut		5	6.90m OD	4.96m OD
1165	Fill	195/485, 195/490	Fill of [1167]	1200-1500	4	6.75m OD	N/A
1166	Fill	195/485, 195/490	Primary fill of [1167]		4	N/A	N/A
1167	Cut	195/485, 195/490	Quarry pit		4	6.75m OD	6.20m OD
1168	Fill	195/485	Fill of [1169]		5	6.71m OD	N/A
1169	Cut	195/485	Pit cut		5	6.71m OD	6.52m OD
1170	Fill	195/490	Fill of [1171]		5	6.71m OD	N/A
1171	Cut	195/490	Pit cut		5	6.71m OD	6.55m OD
1172	Fill	175/500	Fill of [1173]		6	6.98m OD	N/A
1173	Cut	175/500	Posthole		6	6.98m OD	6.83m OD
1174	Fill	160/515	Fill of [1159]		5	6.78m OD	N/A
1175	Fill	170/485, 175/485, 170/490, 175/490	Construction backfill of [1177]	L 19th C	6	6.97m OD	6.91m OD
1176	Fill	170/485, 175/485, 170/490, 175/490	Fill of soakaway [1177]		6	N/A	N/A
1177	Masonry	170/485, 175/485, 170/490, 175/490	Brick soakaway		6	6.99m OD	6.97m OD
1178	Cut	170/485, 175/485, 170/490, 175/490	Cut for [1177]		6	6.98m OD	N/A
1179	Cut	160/510, 160/515	Possible posthole		5	6.64m OD	6.51m OD
1180	Fill	160/510, 160/515	Fill of [1179]		5	6.64m OD	N/A
1181	Cut	160/510, 160/515	Pit cut		4	6.82m OD	5.87m OD
1182	Fill	160/510, 160/515	Fill of [1181]	1480-1550	4	6.82m OD	N/A
1183	Fill	170/480	Backfill of [1185]		6	7.00m OD	6.66m OD
1184	Fill	170/480	Construction fill of [1185]		6	7.00m OD	N/A
1185	Masonry	170/480	Brick cesspit		6	7.00m OD	6.70m OD
1186	Cut	170/480	Cut for [1185]		6	7.00m OD	6.70m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1187	Fill	155/500	Fill of [1189]		5	6.74m OD	N/A
1188	Fill	155/500	Primary fill of [1189]		5	N/A	N/A
1189	Cut	155/500	Pit cut		5	6.74m OD	6.30m OD
1190	Fill	160/515, 165/515	Primary fill of [1056]		3	4.92m OD	N/A
1191	Fill	160/510	Fill of [1192]		5	6.44m OD	N/A
1192	Cut	160/510	Shallow posthole cut		5	6.44m OD	6.38m OD
1193	Fill	165/510	Fill of [1194]	1100-1225	3	6.42m OD	6.42m OD
1194	Cut	165/510	Squared pit		3	6.42m OD	6.00m OD
1195	Fill	165/510	Fill of [1196]		3	6.49m OD	6.46m OD
1196	Cut	165/510	Shallow pit cut		3	6.49m OD	6.38m OD
1197	Fill	165/510	Fill of [1198]		3	6.54m OD	6.47m OD
1198	Cut	165/510	Irregular cut		3	6.54m OD	6.40m OD
1199	Fill	175/490, 180/490	Fill of [1200]	1664-1900	5	6.93m OD	N/A
1200	Cut	175/490, 180/490	Quarry pit		5	6.93m OD	6.62m OD
1201	Cut	160/515	Posthole		5	6.69m OD	6.51m OD
1202	Fill	160/515	Fill of [1201]	1550-1600	5	6.69m OD	N/A
1203	Fill	155/290	Fill of [1204]		5?	6.58m OD	6.55m OD
1204	Cut	155/290	Pit cut		5?	6.58m OD	6.41m OD
1205	Fill	160/510	Fill of [1207]		5	6.71m OD	6.71m OD
1206	Fill	160/510	Primary fill of [1207]		5	6.76m OD	N/A
1207	Cut	160/510	Square pit		5	6.76m OD	6.01m OD
1208	Fill	155/500	Fill of [1209]		5	6.63m OD	N/A
1209	Cut	155/500	Pit cut		5	6.63m OD	6.23m OD
1210	Fill	155/505	Fill of [1211]		4	6.52m OD	N/A
1211	Cut	155/505	Pit cut		4	6.52m OD	6.18m OD
1212	Fill	160/510, 160/515	Fill of [1181]		4		
1213	Fill	160/510, 160/515	Primary fill of [1181]	1200-1280	4		
1214	Fill	190/480, 195/480, 190/485, 195/485	Fill of [1215]		5	6.63m OD	N/A
1215	Cut	190/480, 195/480, 190/485, 195/485	Quarry pit		5	6.63m OD	5.30m OD
1216	Fill	195/485, 195/480, 190/480	Fill of [1219]		5	6.65m OD	N/A
1217	Fill	195/485, 195/480	Fill of [1219]		5	6.61m OD	N/A
1218	Fill	190/480, 195/480	Fill of [1219]		5	6.63m OD	N/A
1219	Cut	190/480, 195/485, 195/480	Quarry pit		5	6.65m OD	5.71m OD
1220	Fill	190/480	Fill of [1225]		5	6.58m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1221	Fill	190/480, 195/480, 195/475	Fill of [1225]		5	6.57m OD	N/A
1222	Fill	190/480	Fill of [1225]		5	6.29m OD	N/A
1223	Fill	190/480, 195/480, 195/475	Fill of [1225]		5	6.57m OD	N/A
1224	Fill	190/480, 195/480, 195/475	Fill of [1225]		5	6.17m OD	N/A
1225	Cut	190/480, 195/480, 195/475	Quarry pit		5	6.63m OD	5.86m OD
1226	Fill	190/480, 195/480, 195/475	Fill of [1228]		5	6.64m OD	N/A
1227	Fill	195/475	Fill of [1228]		5	6.29m OD	N/A
1228	Cut	190/480, 195/480, 195/475	Quarry pit		5	6.64m OD	6.14m OD
1229	Fill	190/475, 195/475	Fill of [1232]		5	6.62m OD	N/A
1230	Fill	190/475, 195/475	Fill of [1232]		5	6.23m OD	N/A
1231	Fill	190/475, 195/475	Fill of [1232]		5	6.10m OD	N/A
1232	Cut	190/475, 195/475	Quarry pit		5	6.65m OD	5.72m OD
1233	Fill	190/475	Fill of [1234]		5	5.72m OD	N/A
1234	Cut	190/475	Posthole		5	5.72m OD	5.55m OD
1235	Fill	190/475	Fill of [1236]		5	5.72m OD	N/A
1236	Cut	190/475	Posthole		5	5.72m OD	5.55m OD
1237	Fill	190/475, 195/475	Fill of [1232]		5	N/A	N/A
1238	Fill	155/490, 155/495	Fill of [1239]		5	6.55m OD	6.53m OD
1239	Cut	155/490, 155/495	Posthole		5	6.55m OD	6.42m OD
1240	Fill	150/500	Upper fill of [1242]		5	6.89m OD	N/A
1241	Fill	150/500	Backfill of [1243]		5	6.89m OD	N/A
1242	Masonry	150/500	Brick well		5	6.89m OD	3.39m OD
1243	Cut	150/500	Cut for [1242]		5	6.67m OD	3.39m OD
1244	Cut	155/510, 160/510	Pit cut		3	6.71m OD	6.54m OD
1245	Fill	155/510, 160/510	Fill of [1244]	1200-1400	3	6.71m OD	N/A
1246	Fill	155/495, 155/200	Fill of [1247]		6	6.71m OD	N/A
1247	Cut	155/495, 155/200	Cesspit		6	6.71m OD	6.25m OD
1248	Cut	210/495, 215/495	Pit cut		5	7.18m OD	6.98m OD
1249	Fill	210/495, 215/495	Fill of [1248]		5	7.18m OD	N/A
1250	Cut	210/495	Pit cut		5	7.18m OD	6.78m OD
1251	Fill	210/495	Fill of [1250]		5	7.18m OD	N/A
1252	Cut	210/195, 210/500	Pit cut		5	7.24m OD	5.64m OD
1253	Fill	210/195, 210/500	Primary fill of [1252]	Late 16th Cent.	5	6.84m OD	N/A
1254	Fill	210/195, 210/500	Fill of [1252]		5	7.24m OD	N/A
1255	Cut	210/195, 210/500	Posthole/Pit cut		5	7.33m OD	7.05m OD
1256	Fill	210/195, 210/500	Fill of [1255]		5	7.33m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1257	Cut	205/505, 210/510	Quarry pit		5	7.16m OD	6.88m OD
1258	Fill	205/505, 210/510	Fill of [1257]		5	7.16m OD	N/A
1259	Fill	150/490, 155/490	Fill of [1261]	L16th C	4	6.50m OD	N/A
1260	Fill	150/490, 155/490	Primary fill of [1261]	16th C	4	6.50m OD	5.09m
1261	Cut	150/490, 155/490	Cesspit		4	6.50m OD	5.09m
1262	Fill	145/490, 150/490	Fill of [1263]		5	6.57m OD	6.53m OD
1263	Cut	145/490, 150/490	Posthole		5	6.57m OD	6.49m OD
1264	Fill	175/490	Fill of [1265]		4	7.07m OD	N/A
1265	Cut	175/490	Posthole		4	7.07m OD	6.91m OD
1266	Fill	170/490, 175/490, 170/495, 175/495	Fill of [1267]	13th-14thC	3	7.08m OD	N/A
1267	Cut	170/490, 175/490, 170/495, 175/495	Pit cut		3	7.08m OD	6.61m OD
1268	Fill	150/490, 150/495	Fill of [1269]	1480-1500	5	6.52m OD	N/A
1269	Cut	150/490, 150/495	Well cut		5	6.52m OD	3.07m
1270	Masonry	150/500	Brick soakaway		6	6.60m OD	6.50m OD
1271	Fill	150/500	Backfill of [1270]		6	6.60m OD	6.50m OD
1272	Cut	150/500	Cut for [1270]		6	6.60m OD	6.50m OD
1273	Masonry	150/500, 155/500	Brick soakaway		6	6.63m OD	6.49m OD
1274	Fill	150/500, 155/500	Backfill of [1274]		6	6.63m OD	N/A
1275	Cut	150/500, 155/500	Cut for [1274]		6	6.59m OD	6.38m OD
1276	Cut	160/510, 160/515	Pit/Posthole cut	1350-1600	4	6.70m OD	6.52m OD
1277	Fill	160/510, 160/515	Fill of [1276]		4	6.70m OD	N/A
1278	Cut	160/510	Pit cut		5	6.62m OD	6.02m
1279	Fill	160/510	Fill of [1278]	1580-1900	5	6.62m OD	N/A
1280	Fill	160/510	Fill of [1278]	1350-1600	5	6.26m OD	N/A
1281	Fill	160/510	Primary fill of [1278]		5	6.18m OD	N/A
1282	Masonry	150/505, 155/505	Brick soakaway		6	6.63m OD	N/A
1283	Cut	150/505, 155/505	Cut for [1282]		6	6.66m OD	6.47m OD
1284	Masonry	155/515	Storage room in [1490]		3	6.05m OD	5.81m OD
1285	Masonry	155/525, 160/525, 160/530	Chalk wall		3	6.35m OD	5.52m OD
1286	Masonry	160/530	Truncated chalk wall		3	5.90m OD	5.56m OD
1287	Fill	150/490, 150/495	Fill of [1288]		4	6.59m OD	N/A
1288	Cut	150/490, 150/495	Pit cut		4	6.59m OD	6.38m OD
1289	Fill	160/480	Fill of [1290]		5	6.65m OD	N/A
1290	Cut	160/480	Pit cut		5	6.65m OD	6.54m OD
1291	Fill	175/485	Fill of [1292]		5	6.91m OD	6.90m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1292	Cut	175/485	Pit cut		5	6.91m OD	6.43m OD
1293	Fill	170/485, 175/485	Fill of [1294]		6	6.98m OD	6.95m OD
1294	Masonry	170/485, 175/485	Brick drain		6	6.98m OD	6.95m OD
1295	Cut	170/485, 175/485	Cut for [1295]		6	6.98m OD	6.95m OD
1296	Fill	170/485	Construction backfill of [1298]		6	7.00m OD	6.83m OD
1297	Fill	170/485	Fill of soakaway [1298]		6	7.00m OD	6.83m OD
1298	Masonry	170/485	Brick soakaway		6	7.00m OD	6.83m OD
1299	Cut	170/485	Cut for [1298]		6	7.00m OD	6.83m OD
1300	Fill	170/490	Fill of drain [1301]		6	7.00m OD	6.95m OD
1301	Masonry	170/490	Peg tile drain		6	7.00m OD	6.99m OD
1302	Cut	170/490	Cut for [1301]		6	7.00m OD	6.95m OD
1303	Fill	150/485	Fill of [1304]		6	N/A	N/A
1304	Masonry	150/485	Victorian brick lined soakaway		6	N/A	N/A
1305	Cut	150/485	Cut for [1304]		6	N/A	N/A
1306	Fill	160/475, 160/480	Fill of [1312]		4	6.91m OD	6.78m OD
1307	Fill	160/475, 160/480	Fill of [1312]	1480-1600	4	6.90m OD	6.79m OD
1308	Fill	160/475, 160/480	Fill of [1312]		4	6.78m OD	N/A
1309	Fill	160/475, 160/480	Fill of [1312]		4	6.73m OD	N/A
1310	Fill	160/475, 160/480	Fill of [1312]		4	6.91m OD	6.78m OD
1311	Fill	160/475, 160/480	Primary fill of [1312]	1480-1550	4	5.75m OD	5.66m OD
1312	Cut	160/475, 160/480	Well cut		4	6.91m OD	3.71m OD
1313	Cut	155/480	Linear cut		4	6.78m OD	6.42m OD
1314	Fill	155/480	Fill of [1313]	1350-1500	4	6.78m OD	N/A
1315	Fill	150/490, 150/495	Fill of [1269], well shaft		5	6.44m OD	N/A
1316	Fill	175/485	Fill of [1317]	14th C	3	6.95m OD	N/A
1317	Cut	175/485	Pit cut		3	6.95m OD	6.55m OD
1318	Fill	170/475	Fill of [1319]		4	6.98m OD	N/A
1319	Cut	170/475	Posthole		4	6.98m OD	6.86m OD
1320	Fill	165/475	Fill of [1321]	1270-1400	3	6.92m OD	N/A
1321	Cut	165/475	Posthole		3	6.92m OD	6.66m OD
1322	Fill	165/480	Fill of [1323]		3	7.04m OD	N/A
1323	Cut	165/480	Pit cut		3	7.04m OD	6.79m OD
1324	Fill	165/480	Fill of [1325]		3	6.97m OD	N/A
1325	Cut	165/480	Posthole		3	6.97m OD	6.80m OD
1326	Fill	165/480	Fill of [1327]		3	6.91m OD	N/A
1327	Cut	165/480	Posthole		3	6.91m OD	6.77m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1328	Fill	165/480	Fill of [1329]		3	7.00m OD	N/A
1329	Cut	165/480	Posthole		3	7.00m OD	6.72m OD
1330	Fill	160/480, 165/480	Fill of [1332]	1480-1600	5	7.03m OD	7.01m OD
1331	Fill	160/480, 165/480	Primary fill of [1332]		5	7.01m OD	6.48m OD
1332	Cut	160/480, 165/480	Irregular cut		5	7.03m OD	6.36m OD
1333	Fill	170/490	Fill of [1336]		5	7.08m OD	N/A
1334	Fill	170/490	Fill of [1336]		5		
1335	Fill	170/490	Primary fill of [1336]		5		
1336	Cut	170/490	Pit cut		5	7.08m OD	5.68m OD
1337	Fill	165/475, 165/480	Fill of [1338]		4	6.86m OD	N/A
1338	Cut	165/475, 165/480	Pit cut		4	6.86m OD	6.72m OD
1339	Cut	160/480	Pit cut		4	6.64m OD	5.60m OD
1340	Fill	160/480	Fill of [1339]	1480-1600	4	6.64m OD	N/A
1341	Fill	150/485, 155/485	Earthen floor		5	5.90m OD	N/A
1342	Fill	150/485, 155/485, 150/490, 155/490	Fill of [1344]		5	6.67m OD	N/A
1343	Masonry	150/485, 155/485	Badly truncated wall		5	6.04m OD	5.94m OD
1344	Cut	150/485, 155/485, 150/490, 155/490	Cut for [1343]		5	6.67m OD	5.89m OD
1345	Fill	155/485	Fill of [1346]		5	5.80m OD	N/A
1346	Cut	155/485	Posthole		5	5.80m OD	5.72m OD
1347	Masonry	155/490	Brick soakaway		5	6.54m OD	6.41m OD
1348	Fill	155/490	Bedding for [1347]		5	N/A	N/A
1349	Cut	155/490	Cut for [1347]		5	6.54m OD	6.19m OD
1350	Fill	165/480	Fill of [1351]		5	7.02m OD	N/A
1351	Cut	165/480	Pit cut		5	7.02m OD	6.86m OD
1352	Fill	170/490	Fill of [1336]		5		
1353	Fill	160/530	Clay fill of [1355]		4	5.97m OD	5.93m OD
1354	Fill	160/530	Backfill of [1355]		4	5.93m OD	5.84m OD
1355	Cut	160/530	Robber cut		4	5.99m OD	5.67m OD
1356	Layer	160/530	Burnt material		6	6.09m OD	N/A
1357	Layer	160/530	Demolition material		4	6.07m OD	5.97m OD
1358	Layer	160/530	Gravelly sand layer		4	5.95m OD	5.80m OD
1359	Layer	160/530	Demolition material		4	5.87m OD	5.75m OD
1360	Layer	160/530	Layer of charcoal		3	5.71m OD	5.58m OD
1361	Layer	160/530	Bedding sand		3	5.70m OD	5.56m OD
1362	Layer	160/530	Gravelly chalk layer		3	5.68m OD	5.55m OD
1363	Layer	160/530	Silty clay layer		3	5.65m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1364	Layer	160/530	Natural clay lens		1	5.55m OD	5.53m OD
1365	Layer	160/530	Bedding/floor layer		4	6.05m OD	6.00m OD
1366	Layer	160/530	Gravelly sand layer		3	5.55m OD	5.53m OD
1367	Fill	160/530	Backfill of soakaway [1404]		6	5.99m OD	N/A
1368	Cut	160/530	Cut for [1404]		6	5.99m OD	5.34m OD
1369	Fill	160/530	Fill of [1371]		3	5.39m OD	5.33m OD
1370	Fill	160/530	Primary fill of [1371]		3	5.46m OD	5.16m OD
1371	Cut	160/530	Posthole/Pit cut		3	5.46m OD	5.11m OD
1372	Fill	160/475	Fill of [1373]	1180-1270	3	6.81m OD	N/A
1373	Cut	160/475	Posthole		3	6.81m OD	6.46m OD
1374	Fill	150/510	Fill of [1375]		5	N/A	N/A
1375	Cut	150/510	Pit/Posthole cut		5	N/A	N/A
1376	Fill	155/475, 155/480	Fill of [1378]		5	7.71m OD	N/A
1377	Fill	155/475, 155/480	Primary fill of [1378]		5	N/A	N/A
1378	Cut	155/475, 155/480	Pit cut		5	7.71m OD	6.15m OD
1379	Fill	165/485, 170/485	Fill of [1380]	1200-1400	3	7.00m OD	6.99m OD
1380	Cut	165/485, 170/485	Linear cut		3	7.00m OD	6.55m OD
1381	Fill	165/485, 170/485	Fill of [1383]	1270-1350	3	6.99m OD	6.97m OD
1382	Fill	165/485, 170/485	Primary fill of [1383]	1270-1350	3	6.99m OD	6.65m OD
1383	Cut	165/485, 170/485	Linear cut		3	7.01m OD	5.82m OD
1384	Fill	170/480, 170/485	Fill of [1385]	1630-1700	5	6.98m OD	N/A
1385	Cut	170/480, 170/485	Rubbish pit		5	6.99m OD	6.21m OD
1386	Cut	155/475	Pit cut		3	6.79m OD	6.69m OD
1387	Fill	155/475	Fill of [1386]	1350-1500	3	6.79m OD	N/A
1388	Fill	145/475	Fill of [1389]		3	6.78m OD	N/A
1389	Cut	145/475	Shallow medieval cut		3	6.78m OD	6.49m OD
1390	Fill	145/475	Fill of [1391]	1790-1820	6	6.75m OD	N/A
1391	Cut	145/475	Victorian pit cut		6	6.75m OD	6.13m
1392	Fill	160/475	Fill of [1393]		3	6.80m OD	N/A
1393	Cut	160/475	Posthole		3	6.80m OD	6.46m OD
1394	Cut	155/475	Pit cut		5	6.82m OD	5.88m OD
1395	Fill	155/475	Fill of [1394]	1480-1550	5	6.82m OD	6.73m OD
1396	Fill	165/475, 165/470	Fill of [1397]		6	6.60m OD	N/A
1397	Cut	165/475, 165/470	Victorian pit cut		6	6.60m OD	6.48m OD
1398	Fill	155/475	Fill of [1394]		5	6.78m OD	N/A
1399	Fill	165/475	Fill of [1400]		5	6.78m OD	6.75m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1400	Cut	165/475	Pit cut		5	6.78m OD	6.38m OD
1401	Fill	160/475, 160/480	Fill of [1402]	1480-1550	5	6.68m OD	6.55m OD
1402	Cut	160/475, 160/480	Linear cut		5	6.68m OD	5.44m OD
1403	Fill	155/475	Primary fill of [1394]	1500-1700	5	N/A	N/A
1404	Masonry	160/530	Brick soakaway in [1368]		6	5.82m OD	5.51m OD
1405	Masonry	160/530	Hexagonal brick drain base		5	5.56m OD	5.44m OD
1406	Fill	170/480, 170,485	Primary fill of [1385]		5	6.98m OD	N/A
1407	Fill	165/480	Fill of [1408]		5	6.89m OD	N/A
1408	Cut	165/480	Pit cut		5	6.89m OD	6.69m OD
1409	Fill	150/470, 150/475	Fill of [1410]	1270-1350	3	6.80m OD	N/A
1410	Cut	150/470, 150/475	Shallow medieval pit cut		3	6.80m OD	6.62m OD
1411	Fill	150/470	Fill of [1412]	1000-1200	3	6.82m OD	N/A
1412	Cut	150/470	Shallow medieval pit cut		3	6.82m OD	6.65m OD
1413	Fill	150/470	Fill of [1414]		3	6.83m OD	N/A
1414	Cut	150/470	Shallow medieval cut		3	6.83m OD	6.63m OD
1415	Fill	150/470	Fill of [1416]	1080-1350	3	6.83m OD	N/A
1416	Cut	150/470	Shallow medieval cut		3	6.83m OD	6.75m OD
1417	Fill	150/470	Fill of [1418]		3	6.80m OD	N/A
1418	Cut	150/470	Shallow medieval cut		3	6.80m OD	6.71m OD
1419	Fill	150/470	Fill of [1420]		3	6.84m OD	N/A
1420	Cut	150/470	Shallow medieval post hole cut		3	6.84m OD	6.76m OD
1421	Fill	170/490	Fill of [1422]		5	7.13m OD	7.01m OD
1422	Cut	170/490	Posthole		5	7.13m OD	6.96m OD
1423	Fill	165/480	Fill of [1424]		3	6.87m OD	N/A
1424	Cut	165/480	Posthole		3	6.87m OD	6.70m OD
1425	Cut	155/475	Victorian pit cut		6	6.81m OD	6.40m OD
1426	Fill	155/475	Fill of [1425]	1000-1299	6	6.81m OD	N/A
1427	Fill	160/470	Fill of cut [1428]		5	6.72m OD	N/A
1428	Cut	160/470	Pit cut		5	6.72m OD	6.26m OD
1429	Fill	155/515	Demo backfill of [1284]	1550-1580	4	6.20m OD	N/A
1430	Fill	155/515	Fill of [1284]		3		
1431	Fill	155/490, 160/490	Fill of [1432]	1630-1700	5	6.74m OD	6.17m OD
1432	Cut	155/490, 160/490	Pit cut		5	6.74m OD	5.22m OD
1433	Fill	155/485, 160/485	Fill of [1434]	1350-1500	3		

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1434	Cut	155/485, 160/485	Pit cut		3		
1435	Cut	150/475	Rectangular pit cut		3	6.87m OD	6.49m OD
1436	Fill	150/475	Fill of [1435]	1100-1200	3	6.87m OD	N/A
1437	Fill	170/480, 170,485	Fill of [1438]	1270-1350	3	7.02m OD	N/A
1438	Cut	170/480, 170,485	Pit cut		3	7.02m OD	5.70m OD
1439	Fill	170/480, 175/480	Fill of [1441]		3	6.97m OD	N/A
1440	Fill	170/480, 175/480	Primary fill of [1441]	1200-1280	3	6.31m OD	N/A
1441	Cut	170/480, 175/480	Pit cut		3	6.97m OD	6.06m OD
1442	Fill	175/480, 175/485	Fill of [1447]	1270-1350	3	6.95m OD	6.86m OD
1443	Fill	170/480, 175/480, 170/485, 175/485	Fill of [1447]	1350-1500	3	6.00m OD	N/A
1444	Fill	170/480, 175/480, 170/485, 175/485	Fill of [1447]		3	6.95m OD	5.94m OD
1445	Fill	175/480, 175/480, 175/485	Fill of [1447]		3	6.20m OD	5.70m OD
1446	Fill	170/480, 175/480, 170/485, 175/485	Fill of [1447]	1270-1350	3	6.25m OD	N/A
1447	Cut	170/480, 175/480, 170/485, 175/485	Possible well		3	6.92m OD	4.32m OD
1448	Fill	165/475	Fill of [1449]	1000-1225	3	6.81m OD	N/A
1449	Cut	165/475	Pit cut		3	6.81m OD	6.58m OD
1450	Fill	155/475, 155/470, 160/470, 160/475	Fill of cesspit [1451]		5	6.77m OD	6.76m OD
1451	Masonry	155/475, 155/470, 160/470, 160/475	Brick cess pit in cut [1452]		5	6.78m OD	6.64m OD
1452	Cut	155/475, 155/470, 160/470, 160/475	Cut for cess pit [1451]		5	6.78m OD	6.66m OD
1453	Fill	155/470	Fill of cesspit [1455]	1480-1550	5	6.66m OD	6.66m OD
1454	Fill	155/470	Fill of cesspit [1455]		5	6.44m OD	6.44m OD
1455	Masonry	155/470	Brick cess pit in cut [1456]		5	6.56m OD	6.42m OD
1456	Cut	155/470	Cut for cess pit [1455]		5	6.66m OD	6.54m OD
1457	Fill	170/485, 175/485	Fill of [1459]	1000-1200	3	6.92m OD	6.80m OD
1458	Fill	170/485, 175/485	Primary fill of [1459]		3	6.45m OD	5.95m OD
1459	Cut	170/485, 175/485	Well/pit cut		3	6.92m OD	4.80m OD
1460	Fill	170/480	Fill of [1461]	1270-1350	3	6.90m OD	N/A
1461	Cut	170/480	Base of cut feature		3	6.90m OD	6.66m OD
1462	Fill	165/470, 170/470	Fill of [1463]		6	6.38m OD	N/A
1463	Cut	165/470, 170/470	Rectangular pit cut		6	6.38m OD	6.23m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1465	Fill	155/470	Fill of [1466]		5	6.64m OD	6.62m OD
1466	Cut	155/470	Cut for posthole		5	6.64m OD	6.46m OD
1467	Fill	175/470	Fill of [1468]	1580-1700	5	6.16m OD	6.14m OD
1468	Cut	175/470	Pit cut		5	6.16m OD	5.72m OD
1469	Fill	160/530	Fill of [1470]		4	5.80m OD	N/A
1470	Cut	160/530	Pit cut		4	5.80m OD	5.41m OD
1471	Fill	155/525, 160/525, 160/530	Backfill of [1285]		3	5.97m OD	5.49m OD
1472	Cut	155/525, 160/525, 160/530	Construction cut for [1285]		3	5.97m OD	5.49m OD
1473	Fill	145/475	Fill of [1474]	1350-1550	4	6.72m OD	N/A
1474	Cut	145/475	Late-med pit		4	6.72m OD	5.35m OD
1475	Fill	170/470, 175/470	Fill of [1476]		5	6.17m OD	6.16m OD
1476	Cut	170/470, 175/470	Pit cut		5	6.17m OD	6.16m OD
1477	Fill	175/480	Fill of [1478]	1350-1600	4	6.86m OD	N/A
1478	Cut	175/480	Pit cut		4	6.86m OD	6.62m OD
1479	Cut	170/470	Pit cut		5	6.56m OD	5.72m OD
1480	Fill	170/470	Fill of [1479]	1080-1350	5	6.56m OD	N/A
1481	Fill	170/470	Fill of [1479]		5	6.10m OD	N/A
1483	Cut	175/470	Pit cut		4	6.29m OD	5.95m OD
1484	Fill	175/470	Fill of [1483]		4	6.29m OD	N/A
1485	Fill	175/470	Primary fill of [1483]		4	6.14m OD	N/A
1486	Cut	175/470	Cut for posthole		4	6.29m OD	5.93m OD
1487	Fill	175/470	Fill of [1486]		4	6.29m OD	N/A
1488	Cut	170/480	Pit cut		5	6.98m OD	6.50m OD
1489	Fill	170/480	Fill of [1488]		5	6.98m OD	N/A
1490	Cut	155/515	Construction cut		3	6.20m OD	4.90m OD
1491	Fill	165/465, 165/470	Fill of [1493]	1630-1700	5	6.27m OD	N/A
1492	Fill	165/465, 165/470	Fill of [1493]	1480-1550	5	6.24m OD	N/A
1493	Cut	165/465, 165/470	Early post-med pit		5	6.37m OD	5.13m OD
1494	Fill	160/530	Backfill of [1495]		5	5.54m OD	N/A
1495	Cut	160/530	Cut for [1405]		5	5.54m OD	5.35m OD
1497	Cut	160/530	Cut for [1286]		3	N/A	N/A
1498	Fill	150/505, 155/505	Construction backfill of [1500]		3	6.46m OD	N/A
1499	Fill	150/505, 155/505	Fill of well feature in [1500]		3	6.46m OD	N/A
1500	Cut	150/505, 155/505	Well feature cut		3	6.46m OD	2.46m OD
1501	Fill	150/505, 155/505, 150/510, 155/510	Lowest fill of well feature [1500]	12th-13thC	3	3.96m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1502	Cut	170/480, 170/475	Cut for Victorian Drain [1503]		6	6.98m OD	6.77m OD
1503	Masonry	170/480, 170/475	Drain Victorian		6	6.98m OD	6.96m OD
1504	Cut	170/480, 170/475	Pit cut		5	6.77m OD	6.54m OD
1505	Fill	170/480, 170/475	Fill of [1504]		5	6.77m OD	6.54m OD
1507	Fill	170/480	Fill of [1544]		4	6.77m OD	N/A
1508	Cut	170/480	Possible posthole		4	6.91m OD	6.67m OD
1509	Fill	170/480	Fill of [1508]		4	6.91m OD	N/A
1510	Fill	170/470, 175/470	Fill of [1511]		5	6.18m OD	N/A
1511	Cut	170/470, 175/470	Pit cut		5	6.18m OD	5.96m OD
1512	Fill	155/470	Primary fill of [1513]		5	6.01m OD	N/A
1513	Cut	155/470	Cut for posthole		5	6.66m OD	5.48m OD
1514	Fill	155/470, 160/470	Fill of pit [1518]	1480-1600	4	6.68m OD	6.67m OD
1515	Fill	155/470, 160/470	Fill of pit [1518]		4	6.68m OD	N/A
1516	Fill	155/470, 160/470	Fill of pit [1518]		4	6.70m OD	N/A
1517	Fill	155/470	Fill of [1513]		5	6.66m OD	N/A
1518	Cut	155/470, 160/470	Quarry pit		4	6.68m OD	5.77m OD
1519	Fill	155/470	Fill of [1520]		5	6.67m OD	6.66m OD
1520	Cut	155/470	Cut for posthole		5	6.67m OD	Not bottomed
1521	Fill	155/470	Fill of [1523]	1350-1500	4	6.67m OD	N/A
1522	Fill	155/470	Fill of [1523]		4	6.51m OD	6.48m OD
1523	Cut	155/470	Quarry pit		4	6.67m OD	6.19m OD
1524	Fill	155/470	Fill of [1525]		4	6.66m OD	6.62m OD
1525	Cut	155/470	Cut for pit		4	6.66m OD	6.56m OD
1526	Fill	155/470	Fill of [1527]	1200-1400	4	6.66m OD	6.65m OD
1527	Cut	155/470	Pit cut		4	6.66m OD	6.65m OD
1528	Cut	170/470, 170/475	Cut for Cess pit [1530]		5	6.45m OD	6.39m OD
1529	Fill	170/470, 170/475	Fill of [1528]		5	6.45m OD	6.39m OD
1530	Masonry	170/470, 170/475	Brick cess pit in cut [1528]		5	6.45m OD	6.40m OD
1531	Fill	175/470	Fill of [1532]	1350-1550	4	6.16m OD	N/A
1532	Cut	175/470	Pit cut		4	6.16m OD	6.03m OD
1533	Fill	150/500	Primary fill of well [1242]		5	4.39m OD	N/A
1534	Fill	175/470	Fill of [1535]	1760-1830	5	6.35m OD	N/A
1535	Cut	175/470	Pit cut		5	6.35m OD	5.99m OD
1536	Cut	180/470	Pit cut		5	6.48m OD	6.04m OD
1537	Fill	180/470	Fill of [1536]	1760-1830	5	6.48m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1538	Cut	180/470	Pit cut		5	6.32m OD	6.11m OD
1539	Fill	180/470	Fill of [1538]		5	6.32m OD	N/A
1540	Fill	215/475	Fill of [1543]	1050-1200	3	6.80m OD	N/A
1541	Fill	215/475	Fill of [1543]	1200-1280	3	6.51m OD	6.26m OD
1542	Fill	215/475	Primary fill of [1543]	1000-1225	3	6.21m OD	5.98m OD
1543	Cut	215/475	Pit cut		3	6.83m OD	5.77m OD
1544	Cut	170/480	Pit cut		4	6.77m OD	6.62m OD
1545	Fill	170/480, 170/475	Bedding for [1503]		6	6.87m OD	N/A
1546	Fill	175/480	Fill of [1447]		3	4.85m OD	N/A
1547	Fill	175/480	Primary fill of [1447]	1200-1400	3	4.70m OD	N/A
1548	Fill	165/465, 165/470	Slippage in [1493]	1200-1600	5	5.47m OD	5.22m OD
1549	Fill	185/470	Fill of [1550]	1200-1400	3	6.56m OD	N/A
1550	Cut	185/470	Pit cut		3	6.56m OD	6.37m OD
1551	Fill	185/465, 185/470	Fill of [1552]		6	6.52m OD	N/A
1552	Cut	185/465, 185/470	Pit cut		6	6.55m OD	6.50m OD
1553	Fill	165/465, 165/470	Primary fill of [1493]		5	5.57m OD	5.22m OD
1554	Fill	215/475	Fill of [1555]		5	6.76m OD	N/A
1555	Cut	215/475	Posthole		5	6.76m OD	6.62m OD
1556	Fill	190/470	Fill of [1557]		6	6.52m OD	N/A
1557	Cut	190/470	Victorian pit cut		6	6.52m OD	N/A
1558	Fill	175/480	Fill of [1559]	Mid 16th C	4	6.62m OD	N/A
1559	Cut	190/470	Pit cut		4	6.49m OD	6.12m OD
1560	Fill	170/475	Fill of [1561]	1200-1600	4	6.03m OD	N/A
1561	Cut	170/475	Posthole		4	6.03m OD	5.89m OD
1562	fill	170/475, 175/475	Fill of [1565]	1350-1400	3	6.48m OD	6.45m OD
1563	fill	170/475, 175/475	Fill of [1565]		3	6.45m OD	6.03m OD
1564	fill	170/475, 175/475	Primary fill of [1565]	1270-1500	3	5.77m OD	5.65m OD
1565	Cut	170/475, 175/475	Med quarry pit		3	6.48m OD	5.51m OD
1566	Fill	185/470, 190/470	Fill of [1567]	1480-1550	5	6.58m OD	6.54m OD
1567	Cut	185/470, 190/470	Pit cut		5	6.58m OD	6.01m OD
1568	Fill	215/475, 220/475, 215/480, 220/480	Fill of [1569]		3	6.90m OD	6.87m OD
1569	Cut	215/475, 220/475, 215/480, 220/480	Pit cut		3	6.90m OD	6.82m OD
1570	Cut	195/475	Pit cut		5	6.61m OD	6.34m OD
1571	Fill	195/475	Fill of [1570]		5	6.61m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1572	Cut	195/475	Posthole		5	6.30m OD	6.16m OD
1573	Fill	195/475	Fill of [1572]		5	6.30m OD	N/A
1574	Fill	230/480	Fill of [1575]		3	7.20m OD	7.14m OD
1575	Cut	230/480	Posthole		3	7.20m OD	7.06m OD
1576	Fill	225/480, 230/480	Fill of [1577]	900-1500	3	7.16m OD	7.05m OD
1577	Cut	225/480, 230/480	Posthole		3	7.16m OD	6.97m OD
1578	Fill	225/480	Fill of [1579]		3	7.16m OD	N/A
1579	Cut	225/480	Posthole		3	7.16m OD	6.96m OD
1580	Fill	225/485	Fill of [1582]	1270-1350	3	7.24m OD	7.21m OD
1581	Cut	225/485	Posthole		3	7.24m OD	7.08m OD
1582	Fill	225/485	Fill of [1583]		3	7.14m OD	N/A
1583	Cut	225/485	Posthole		3	7.14m OD	7.10m OD
1584	Fill	185/465, 185/470, 190/465, 190/470	Fill of [1585]		6	6.51m OD	N/A
1585	Cut	185/465, 185/470, 190/465, 190/470	Pit cut		6	6.51m OD	N/A
1586	Fill	190/470	Fill of [1586]		6	6.50 m OD	N/A
1587	Cut	190/470	Small pit cut		6	6.50 m OD	6.24m OD
1588	Fill	190/470	Fill of [1589]		6	6.49m OD	6.12m OD
1589	Cut	190/470	Pit cut		6	6.49m OD	6.12m OD
1590	Cut	180/480	Large circular pit		4	6.51m OD	4.86m OD
1591	Fill	180/480	Fill of [1590]	1350-1550	4	6.51m OD	N/A
1592	Fill	180/480	Fill of [1590]		4	5.86m OD	N/A
1593	Fill	180/480	Fill of [1590]		4	5.74m OD	N/A
1594	Fill	180/480	Fill of [1590]		4	5.61m OD	N/A
1595	Fill	180/480	Primary fill of [1590]	1550-1600	4	5.56m OD	N/A
1596	Fill	220/505, 220/510	Fill of [1597]	1550-1700	5	7.07m OD	N/A
1597	Cut	220/505, 220/510	Pit cut		5	7.12m OD	6.26m OD
1598	Fill	180/475, 180/480, 185,475, 185/480	Fill of [1598]	1480-1550	4	6.44m OD	N/A
1599	Cut	180/475, 180/480, 185,475, 185/480	Pit cut		4	6.44m OD	6.06m OD
1600	Fill	180/475, 185,475,	Fill of [1601]		4	6.44m OD	N/A
1601	Cut	180/475, 185,475	Pit cut		4	6.44m OD	6.12m OD
1602	Fill	220/500, 220/505	Fill of [1603]	1580-1700	5	7.11m OD	N/A
1603	Cut	220/500, 220/505	Quarry pit		5	7.11m OD	7.00m OD
1604	Fill	220/505	Contaminated fill of [1605]		6	7.11m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1605	Cut	220/505	Pit cut		6	7.12m OD	7.11m OD
1606	Fill	220/505, 220/510	Fill of [1597]	1270-1350	5	6.89m OD	N/A
1607	Cut	165/470	Pit cut		3	6.44m OD	5.33m OD
1608	Cut	180/480	Pit cut		4	6.52m OD	5.44m OD
1609	Fill	180/480	Fill of [1608]	1350-1600	4	6.52m OD	N/A
1611	Fill	220/505, 220/510	Primary fill of [1597]		5	6.55m OD	N/A
1612	Fill	175/475	Fill of [1613]	1350-1600	5	6.43m OD	N/A
1613	Cut	175/475	Pit cut		5	6.43m OD	6.18m OD
1614	Fill	175/475	Fill of [1616]	1000-1225	3	6.45m OD	N/A
1615	Fill	175/475	Primary fill of [1616]		3	5.70m OD	5.45m OD
1616	Cut	175/475	Possible cesspit		3	6.45m OD	4.79m OD
1617	Fill	180/490, 185/490	Fill of [1618]		4	6.32m OD	6.27m OD
1618	Cut	180/490, 185/490	Pit cut		4	6.32m OD	6.00m OD
1619	Fill	180/490, 185/490	Fill of [1620]		4	6.27m OD	N/A
1620	Cut	180/490, 185/490	Quarry pit		4	6.27m OD	N/A
1621	Fill	175/485, 180/485, 175/490, 180/490	Fill of [1622]	13th C	3	7.03m OD	7.00m OD
1622	Cut	175/485, 180/485, 175/490, 180/490	Quarry pit		3	7.03m OD	6.77m OD
1623	Fill	215/500	Fill of [1624]		6	7.40m OD	N/A
1624	Cut	215/500	Pit cut		6	7.40m OD	7.27m OD
1625	Cut	180/485	Well cut		6	6.28m OD	6.26m OD
1626	Masonry	180/485	Brick soakaway		6	6.28m OD	6.26m OD
1627	Fill	180/485	Fill of [626]	1830-1900	6	6.28m OD	6.26m OD
1628	Fill	165/470	Fill of [1607]	1200-1400	3	6.44m OD	N/A
1629	Fill	165/470	Fill of [1607]	1280-1350	3	6.07m OD	5.96m OD
1630	Fill	215/500, 215/505	Fill of [1631]		6	7.36m OD	N/A
1631	Cut	215/500, 215/505	Posthole		6	7.36m OD	7.19m OD
1632	Fill	215/500, 215/505	Fill of [1633]		6	7.28m OD	N/A
1633	Cut	215/500, 215/505	Quarry pit		6	7.28m OD	7.01m OD
1634	Fill	215/505	Fill of [1635]	1175-1400	4	7.36m OD	N/A
1635	Cut	215/505	Posthole		4	7.36m OD	6.97m OD
1637	Fill	165/470	Slumped fill in [1607]		3	6.04m OD	N/A
1638	Fill	165/470	Fill of [1639]		3	5.49m OD	N/A
1639	Cut	165/470	Cut for posthole		3	5.49m OD	5.15m OD
1640	Fill	195/470	Fill of [1643]	1550-1600	4	6.86m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1641	Fill	195/470	Fill of [1643]		4	6.00m OD	N/A
1642	Fill	195/470	Primary fill of [1643]		4	5.95m OD	N/A
1643	Cut	195/470	Post med pit		4	6.87m OD	5.51m OD
1644	Fill	220/510	Fill of [1645]	1350-1500	3	7.09m OD	N/A
1645	Cut	220/510	Quarry pit		3	7.09m OD	6.65m OD
1646	Fill	195/470	Fill of [1647]		5	6.87m OD	N/A
1647	Cut	195/470	Cut for posthole		5	6.87m OD	6.72m OD
1648	Fill	195/470	Fill of [1649]		5	6.87m OD	N/A
1649	Cut	195/470	Cut for posthole		5	6.87m OD	6.74m OD
1650	Fill	200/470	Fill of [1651]		5	6.86m OD	N/A
1651	Cut	200/470	Cut for posthole		5	6.86m OD	6.78m OD
1652	Fill	205/475	Fill of [1653]	1175-1400	3	6.06m OD	N/A
1653	Cut	205/475	Pit cut		3	6.06m OD	5.90m OD
1654	Fill	165/470	Fill of [1655]		5	6.35m OD	N/A
1655	Cut	165/470	Pit cut		5	6.35m OD	6.18m OD
1656	Fill	185/475, 185/480	Fill of [1657]	1480-1550	4	6.47m OD	N/A
1657	Cut	185/475, 185/480	Pit cut		4	6.47m OD	6.15m OD
1658	Fill	185/475	Fill of [1659]	1350-1600	4	6.46m OD	6.16m OD
1659	Cut	185/475	Pit cut		4	6.46m OD	5.11m OD
1660	Fill	180/490, 185/490	Primary fill of [1620]		4	5.94m OD	4.34m OD
1661	Fill	180/485, 185/485, 185/495, 180/490	Fill of [1662]	1350-1600	4	6.34m OD	N/A
1662	Cut	180/485, 185/485, 185/495, 180/490	Quarry pit		4	6.34m OD	2.80m OD
1663	Fill	200/470	Fill of [1664]	1240-1400	3	6.73m OD	6.62m OD
1664	Cut	200/470	Med quarry pit		3	6.73m OD	5.90m OD
1665	Fill	230/485, 230/485	Fill of [1666]		3	7.17m OD	7.13m OD
1666	Cut	230/485, 230/485	Posthole		3	7.17m OD	6.99m OD
1667	Fill	230/485	Fill of [1668]		3	7.14m OD	7.12m OD
1668	Cut	230/485	Posthole		3	7.14m OD	7.05m OD
1669	Fill	230/480, 230/485	Fill of [1670]	1270-1350	3	7.18m OD	7.12m OD
1670	Cut	230/480, 230/485	Pit cut		3	7.18m OD	6.78m OD
1671	Fill	230/485	Fill of [1672]	1270-1350	3	7.21m OD	7.16m OD
1672	Cut	230/485	Pit cut		3	7.21m OD	6.88m OD
1673	Fill	205/500	Fill of [1674]	1860-1830	6	7.13m OD	N/A
1674	Cut	205/500	Pit cut		6	7.13m OD	8.87m OD
1675	Fill	225/515	Fill of [1676]	1200-	3	7.13m OD	N/A

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
				1280			
1676	Cut	225/515	Cut for timber lined pit		3	7.13m OD	5.90m OD
1677	Fill	225/515	Fill of [1676]		3	6.71m OD	6.33m OD
1678	Fill	225/515	Timber stain		3	6.48m OD	5.99m
1679	Fill	225/515	Slippage in [1676]		3	6.71m OD	N/A
1680	Fill	235/515	Fill of [1681]		3	7.09m OD	N/A
1681	Cut	235/515	Linear cut		3	7.09m OD	6.68m OD
1682	Fill	235/515, 235/520	Fill of [1683]	1200-1280	3	7.01m OD	N/A
1683	Cut	235/515, 235/520	Quarry pit		3	7.01m OD	6.68m OD
1684	Fill	235/520	Fill of [1685]		3	7.07m OD	N/A
1685	Cut	235/520	Pit cut		3	7.07m OD	6.71m OD
1686	Fill	235/515	Fill of [1687]		3	7.03m OD	N/A
1687	Cut	235/515	Posthole		3	7.03m OD	6.88m OD
1688	Fill	235/515	Fill of [1689]		3	6.68m OD	N/A
1689	Cut	235/515	Posthole		3	6.68m OD	6.54m OD
1690	Fill	205/470, 210/470, 215/470	Fill of [1692]	1480-1550	4	6.42m OD	5.94m OD
1691	Fill	205/470, 210/470, 215/470	Primary fill of [1692]	16thC	4	5.24m OD	5.11m OD
1692	Cut	205/470, 210/470, 215/470	Quarry pit		4	6.42m OD	4.74m OD
1693	Fill	235/525	Fill of [1694]		3	7.07m OD	N/A
1694	Cut	235/525	Posthole		3	7.07m OD	6.89m OD
1695	Fill	230/520	Fill of [1696]	1270-1350	3	7.11m OD	N/A
1696	Cut	230/520	Posthole		3	7.11m OD	6.60m OD
1697	Fill	235/525	Fill of [1698]	1200-1400	3	7.10m OD	N/A
1698	Cut	235/525	Posthole		3	7.10m OD	7.00m OD
1699	Fill	210/475, 210/470, 215/475, 215/470	Fill of [1700]	1200-1400	6	6.79m OD	N/A
1700	Cut	210/475, 210/470, 215/475, 215/470	Victorian pit		6	6.79m OD	5.96m OD
1701	Fill	210/475	Fill of [1702]		3	6.17m OD	N/A
1702	Cut	210/475	Pit cut		3	6.17m OD	6.01m OD
1703	Fill	210/475	Fill of [1704]	13th-14th C	3	6.14m OD	N/A
1704	Cut	210/475	Pit cut		3	6.14m OD	5.96m OD
1705	Fill	230/490	Fill of [1706]	1350-1600	4	7.11m OD	7.03m
1706	Cut	230/490	Quarry pit		4	7.11m OD	6.39m OD
1707	Fill	225/495	Fill of [1708]		4	6.98m OD	N/A
1708	Cut	225/495	Quarry pit		4	6.98m OD	6.43m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1709	Fill	225/495, 230/495	Fill of [1710]		4	6.97m OD	N/A
1710	Cut	225/495, 230/495	Quarry pit		4	6.97m OD	6.91m OD
1711	Fill	225/495	Fill of [1712]		4	6.93m OD	N/A
1712	Cut	225/495	Quarry pit		4	6.93m OD	6.01m OD
1713	Fill	225/490, 230/290	Fill of [1714]	1350-1500	4	6.91m OD	N/A
1714	Cut	225/490, 230/290	Quarry pit		4	6.91m OD	6.31m OD
1715	Fill	225/490	Fill of [1716]		4	7.00m OD	N/A
1716	Cut	225/490	Quarry pit		4	7.00m OD	6.45m OD
1717	Fill	225/490	Fill of [1718]		4	6.49m OD	N/A
1718	Cut	225/490	Quarry pit		4	6.49m OD	6.45m OD
1719	Fill	225/485, 225/490	Fill of [1720]		4	7.21m OD	N/A
1720	Cut	225/485, 225/490	Quarry pit		4	7.21m OD	6.99m OD
1721	Fill	225/490, 225/495	Fill of [1722]		4	7.01m OD	6.42m OD
1722	Cut	225/490, 225/495	Quarry pit		4	7.01m OD	6.42m OD
1723	Fill	220/490, 225/490, 220/495, 225/495	Fill of [1724]		4	7.01m OD	N/A
1724	Cut	220/490, 225/490, 220/495, 225/495	Quarry pit		4	7.01m OD	6.92m OD
1725	Cut	200/470, 205/470	Pit cut		3	6.66m OD	N/A
1726	Fill	205/470, 210/470, 215/470	Fill of [1692]		4	5.97m OD	5.42m OD
1727	Fill	205/470, 210/470, 215/470	Fill of [1692]		4	5.69m OD	5.25m OD
1728	Fill	205/475	Fill of [1729]	1270-1350	3	6.10m OD	N/A
1729	Cut	205/475	Pit cut		3	6.10m OD	N/A
1730	Fill	230/520, 230/525	Fill of [1736]	1350-1500	3	7.11m OD	N/A
1731	Fill	230/520, 230/525	Fill of [1736]		3	6.35m OD	N/A
1732	Fill	230/520, 230/525	Fill of [1736]		3	6.67m OD	N/A
1733	Fill	230/520, 230/525	Fill of [1736]		3	7.10m OD	N/A
1734	Fill	230/520, 230/525	Fill of [1736]		3	6.27m OD	N/A
1735	Fill	230/520, 230/525	Fill of [1736]		3	5.92m OD	N/A
1736	Cut	230/520, 230/525	Well cut		3	7.11m OD	5.78m OD
1737	Fill	235/520	Fill of [1738]		3	6.71m OD	N/A
1738	Cut	235/520	Posthole		3	6.71m OD	6.53m OD
1739	Fill	200/470, 205/470	Fill of [1725]		3	6.62m OD	N/A
1740	Fill	200/470, 205/470	Fill of [1725]		3	6.62m OD	N/A
1741	Fill	200/470, 205/470	Primary fill of [1725]		3	6.62m OD	N/A
1742	Fill	215/505	Fill of [1743]		4	7.34m OD	N/A
1743	Cut	215/505	Posthole		4	7.34m OD	7.08m OD

CONTEXT	TYPE	GRID SQUARE	DESCRIPTION	Pot Spot Dates	PHASE	HIGHEST LEVEL	LOWEST LEVEL
1744	Fill	215/500, 220/500	Fill of [1745]		4	7.20m OD	N/A
1745	Cut	215/500, 220/500	Posthole		4	7.20m OD	6.82m OD
1746	Fill	215/495, 220/495	Fill of [1747]		4	7.21m OD	7.15m OD
1747	Cut	215/495, 220/495	Posthole		4	7.21m OD	6.77m OD
1748	Fill	220/495	Fill of [1749]		4	7.21m OD	N/A
1749	Cut	220/495	Posthole		4	7.21m OD	7.03m OD
1750	Fill	170/475	Fill of [1751]		4	6.55m OD	N/A
1751	Cut	170/475	Posthole		4	6.55m OD	6.28m OD
1752	Fill	180/515, 185/515	Fill of [1753]		4	7.07m OD	N/A
1753	Cut	180/515, 185/515	Posthole/Pit cut		4	7.07m OD	6.93m OD
1754	Fill	170/500	Fill of [1755]		4		
1755	Cut	170/500	Posthole/Pit cut		4		
1756	Fill	175/510, 180/510	Fill of [451]		4	6.99m OD	N/A

APPENDIX 2: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

INTRODUCTION

A medium sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (44 boxes). The Post-Roman pottery dates from the Middle Saxon, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Only 0.3% of the sherds show evidence for abrasion, while residual material is low as 0.4% by sherd count indicating that the pottery was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material, although there is a high incidence of vessel with complete profiles and fourteen vessels were intact, nearly so or can be fully reconstructed. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. The pottery recovered from contexts [672] onwards were scanned (see Table 7 for the exceptions) and quantified by sherd count and weight and what pottery types present were noted for each deposit. Pottery was recovered from 391 contexts. The sizes of the groups of pottery are all small (fewer than 30 sherds), medium (31-100 sherds) and large (over 100 sherds). There are five large groups of pottery and context [1492] produced the largest quantity as 437 sherds.

In total the assemblage consists of 4497 sherds, 1328 ENV, 72.898kg (of which ten sherds / 4 ENV / 540g were unstratified). The assemblage was examined macroscopically and microscopically using a binocular microscope (x20), and entered into a database format, by fabric, form and decoration. The classification of the pottery types follows the Museum of London Archaeology (Museum of London Archaeology 2013), typology (form and fabric series) as the ceramic sequence for Barking and North East London is poorly understood, pottery codes used by the former Passmore Edwards Museum / Newham Museum Service have been used where appropriate. The pottery is discussed by types and its distribution.

THE POTTERY TYPES AND THEIR FORMS

The quantification of the pottery by chronological period is as follows:

Middle Saxon: three sherds, 2 ENV, 139g

Late Saxon: 59 sherds, 23 ENV, 1.427kg

Medieval: 877 sherds, 440 ENV, 14.606kg

Medieval/post-medieval (including local transitional wares): 2639 sherds/398 ENV/17.030kg

Post-medieval: 919 sherds, 465 ENV, 39.832kg

Middle Saxon (Blackmore 2003)

Ipswich intermediate ware (IPSM), 730-850, 2 sherds, 1 ENV, 139g

Sand-tempered ware, coarse pink brown core, black surfaces (SSANA), 600-850, 1 sherd, 1 ENV, 3g

Only non-diagnostic body sherds were recovered in the Middle Saxon pottery types and their forms were uncertain. All of the pottery from this period was residual.

Late Saxon (Vince and Jenner 1991)

Late Saxon shelly ware (LSS), 900-1050, 30 sherds, 10 ENV, 670g

Essex-type late Saxon shelly ware (LSSX), 900-1100, 29 sherds, 13 ENV, 757g

Only rounded jars/cooking pots could be identified in both the Late Saxon shelly ware fabrics.

Medieval

The range of medieval pottery types and their quantification are shown in Table 1. The forms present in the medieval wares are recorded in Table 2. The latter shows that the early medieval wares were found mostly in the form of jars or cooking pots and occasional bowls, although a lamp is noted in EMSSX. Medieval jug forms tend to be the only shapes made in the London-type ware, Mill Green ware and also in the imported wares (an exception being a DUTR bowl), while jars were noted only in Coarse Mill Green ware. The Surrey whiteware industries and the Essex orange sandy wares provided both kitchen (jars) and table wares (jugs). Generally, this pattern follows that for these pottery types also found in London.

Pottery type	Fabric code	E date	L date	SC	ENV	Weight
Early medieval (Vince and Jenner 1991)						
Early medieval chalk-tempered ware	EMCH	1050	1150	3	1	278
Early medieval flint-tempered ware	EMFL	970	1100	2	1	67
Early medieval shell-tempered ware	EMSH	1050	1150	1	1	15
Essex early medieval ware with fossil shell	EMSHX	1000	1225	3	3	45
Early medieval coarse sand-and-shell-tempered ware	EMSSX	1000	1225	20	18	329
Essex early medieval sandy ware	EMSX	1000	1200	34	9	528
Ipswich/Thetford-type ware	THET	900	1100	3	3	63
Imported wares (Hurst <i>et al</i> 1986)						
Dutch red earthenware	DUTR	1300	1650	3	3	36
Unsourced German stoneware	GERST	1480	1900	1	1	1
Saintonge ware with even green glaze	SAIG	1280	1350	1	1	152
Siegburg stoneware Jakobakanne	SIEG JAKO	1370	1500	1	1	504
London (type)area glazed wares (Pearce <i>et al</i> 1985)						
Coarse London-type ware	LCOAR	1080	1200	11	3	775
Late London-type ware	LLON	1400	1500	3	3	48
Late London-type slip-coated ware	LLSL	1400	1500	8	6	215
London-type ware	LOND	1080	1350	35	28	736
London-type ware baluster jug	LOND BAL	1180	1350	1	1	311

Pottery type	Fabric code	E date	L date	SC	ENV	Weight
London-type ware in the highly decorated style	LOND HD	1240	1350	2	2	12
London-type ware with Rouen-style decoration	LOND ROU	1180	1270	1	1	10
London-type ware tulip-necked baluster jug	LOND TUL	1270	1350	1	1	12
Essex wares (Pearce et al 1982; Cotter 2000; Davey and Walker 2009)						
Colchester-type slipware	COLS	1200	1550	21	13	782
Colchester-type ware	COLW	1250	1400	12	8	274
Essex calcareous red earthenware	ESCA	1200	1500	16	14	394
Essex iron-rich ware	EXIR	1270	1500	11	8	184
Harlow sandy ware	HARM	1200	1500	20	20	194
Hedingham-type ware	HEDI	1150	1250	1	1	13
Mill Green ware	MG	1270	1350	42	34	440
Mill Green coarseware	MG COAR	1270	1400	44	9	1005
Mill Green ware with white slip decoration	MG WSD	1290	1350	1	1	10
Essex-type reduced coarse ware	RCWX	1175	1400	14	14	182
South Essex shell-tempered ware	SEMS	1100	1300	88	48	1386
Essex unsourced sandy orange ware	SOWX	1200	1550	145	98	2967
Essex shelly-sandy ware	SSWX	1100	1250	6	6	36
Essex sandy variant of SSWX	SSWXS	1100	1280	1	1	12
Surrey whitewares (Pearce and Vince 1988)						
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270	1500	26	24	352
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with bifid rim	CBW BIF	1380	1500	1	1	36
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim	CBW FT	1340	1500	1	1	70
Cheam whiteware	CHEA	1350	1500	19	16	390
Cheam whiteware barrel-shaped jug	CHEA BAR	1430	1500	1	1	1114
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240	1400	3	3	16
Tudor Green' ware	TUDG	1350	1500	2	2	4
Non-local (Jenner and Vince 1983)						
Late medieval Hertfordshire glazed ware	LMHG	1340	1450	1	1	17
Miscellaneous						
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery	MISC	900	1900	10	6	411

Table 1. LRN13: medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight.

Fabric code	Forms							
	Bowl	Cooking pot	Cooking pot/jar	Drinking jug	Jar	Jug	Lamp	Lid
CBW		3				11		

Fabric code	Forms							
	Bowl	Cooking pot	Cooking pot/jar	Drinking jug	Jar	Jug	Lamp	Lid
CHEA				1		15		
COLS					1	7		
COLW					3	4		
DUTR	1							
EMCH					3			
EMSH			1					
EMSHX					2			
EMSSX	1		1		4		1	
EMSX			19		10			
ESCA	1	1	1		4			
EXIR	4					3		
HARM			2		1	8		
HEDI						1		
LCOAR						11		
LLON						1		
LLSL		1						
LMHG						1		
LOND						36		
MG						40		
MG COAR			40		2			
MISC	1	3			1	2		
RCWX					3	1		
SAIG						1		
SEMS	5		40		11			
SIEG JAKO				1				
SOWX	5		39		6	41		1
SSWX			1		2			
THET					1			

Table 2. LRN13: quantification of forms and the fabrics they occur in by sherd count.

Medieval/early post medieval Essex transitional wares

The range of Essex transitional wares are shown in Table 3 and the codes are adapted from those used by the Passmore Edwards Museum, which further split the coding as to regards surface colour and decoration, although an approach has been taken here to rationalise the fabrics. These wares are high-fired versions of the

medieval Essex orange sandy wares (SOWX, Essex Fabric 21) and known production sites are Harlow (Davey and Walker 2009) although other production centres may include Loughton and elsewhere (Clark *et al* 1972; Cotter 2000). They appear to follow the late medieval high-fired pottery traditions recorded elsewhere in Chelmsford and East Anglia as well as the other industries recorded in the Home Counties surrounding London. Vessels can be either intentionally reduced or oxidised and are often sparsely glazed, although frequently they are decorated with white-slip curving motifs. These wares are poorly dated and are suggested here as having a broad currency of c.1340-1600, although they mostly occur in deposits dated to the late 15th and 16th century. The forms recorded in the Essex transitional redwares are shown in Table 4 and demonstrate that this pottery tradition made a wide range of vessel shapes to cater for a number of functions.

Pottery type	Fabric	E date	L date	SC	ENV	Weight
Essex, late medieval coarse sandy ware	LMCSX*	1340	1600	91	68	2629
Essex, late medieval coarse sandy ware, with grog	LMCSX + GROG*	1340	1600	1		8
Essex, late medieval fine sandy ware	LMFSX*	1340	1600	110	77	3650
Essex late medieval fineware	LMFX*	1340	1600	272	119	6667
Essex late medieval fineware, with grog	LMFX + GROG*	1340	1600	1	1	11
Late medieval sandy ware	LMSX*	1340	1600	403	97	4091

Table 3. LRN13: Essex late medieval/early post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight.

Fabric code	Bowl	Bung-hole jar	Cauldron	Cooking pot/jar	Dish	Jar	Jug	Lid	Mug	pitcher
LMFSX		1	4			3	7			4
LMFX	2	1	6		1	6	38	1		108
LMSCX	1	7		1		1	13			4
LMSX	1	23				8	14	1	3	93

Table 4. LRN13: quantification of late medieval/early post-medieval forms and the fabrics they occur in by sherd count.

Post medieval

The range of post-medieval pottery types is shown in Table 5. There is a much wider range of forms represented in the post-medieval wares (Table 6) which reflect the changes in society, especially as eating habits changed from the late 17th century and tea and coffee drinking became increasingly popular from the same time. Generally, the Surrey-Hampshire Border wares and the London area coarse wares produce complementary kitchen and table wares, although the former also provided a small number of specialised drinking forms. English delftware is poorly represented in the sample and includes two ointment pots. The Essex finewares were present in the form of table wares and drinking forms, most remarkably as mid 16th century well glazed, German copy waisted beakers (context [313], SF7) and a drinking jug

(Context [1492], SF43), both vessels being nearly intact. There is a good range of imported wares in the assemblage and the 16th century tin-lazed wares (ANDAL and CITG/SNTG) almost certainly represent highly desirable ceramics associated with affluent households. Amongst the German stonewares there are of note a small number of intact Raeren and Siegburg stoneware drinking jugs. The intact Raeren stoneware drinking jugs occur in contexts [313] (SF8 and SF9) and context [1492] (SF45). Of note is also a part of a puzzle jug recorded in context [1401]. The intact Siegburg stoneware drinking jugs of note occur in contexts [1158] (SF37) as a rounded type and as a Jakobakanne shape in [1083] (SF35). The English stonewares also were found in a wide range of forms, although typically present are bottles and jars in the coarser fabrics (ENGS/BRST and LONS) and table and tea wares in 18th-century SWSG. The industrial finewares are noted in a wide range of forms both for the kitchen, table and as tea wares and additionally as sanitary ware chamber pots.

Pottery type	Fabric code	E		L		SC ENV Weight
Surrey-Hampshire border wares (Pearce 1992;1999)						
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550	1700	7	5	24
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550	1700	1	1	
Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	EBORD	1480	1550	7	5	20
Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	EBORDY	1480	1550	6	1	167
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550	1900	52	20	8261
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with brown glaze	RBORB	1580	1800	1	1	35
Surrey-Hampshire border redware with green glaze	RBORG	1580	1800	3	2	177
London area coarse wares (Nenk and Hughes 1999)						
London-area post-medieval bichrome redware	PMBR	1480	1600	9	3	144
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	78	39	7613
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480	1600	21	19	743
London-area post-medieval slip-decorated redware	PMSL	1480	1600	2	2	85
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480	1650	2	2	74
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480	1650	10	7	966
London area tin-glazed wares (Orton 1988)						
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	1	1	
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	2	2	22
London tin-glazed ware with plain white glaze	TGW C	1630	1846	2	2	75
Essex fine red earthenwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999)						
Metropolitan slipware	METS	1630	1700	5	4	338
Early post-medieval fine red earthenwares	EPMFR*			2	2	965
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580	1700	9	5	116

Pottery type	Fabric code	E		L		SC ENV Weight
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580	1700	10	10	279
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	PMFRB	1580	1700	3	2	392
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with brown glaze	PMFR L	1650	1800	2	2	212
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with green glaze	PMFRG	1580	1700	1	1	9
Industrial finewares (Hildyard 2005)						
Bone china	BONE	1794	1900	44	26	279
Creamware	CREA	1740	1830	1	1	1
Developed Creamware	CREA DEV	1760	1830	17	14	106
Creamware with green glaze	CREA GRN	1760	1830	1	1	1
Creamware with slip decoration	CREA SLIP	1775	1830	1	1	5
Creamware with tortoiseshell glaze	CREA TORT	1740	1770	1	1	62
Pearlware	PEAR	1770	1840	6	4	444
Pearlware with under-glaze blue-painted decoration	PEAR BW	1770	1820	3	3	51
Pearlware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration	PEAR POLY	1790	1820	1	1	42
Pearlware with slip decoration	PEAR SLIP	1775	1840	3	3	22
Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770	1840	22	16	405
Pearlware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	PEAR TR6	1810	1840	1	1	20
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805	1900	74	31	1786
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830	1900	12	7	173
Refined white earthenware with slip decoration	REFW SLIP	1805	1900	6	6	67
Refined white earthenware with sponged or spattered decoration	REFW SPON	1805	1900	5	5	60
Refined white earthenware with cut-out sponged decoration	REFW SPON1	1830	1900	7	6	19
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	69	35	3240
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830	1900	5	4	119
Refined whiteware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed stipple and line decoration	TPW2	1807	1900	1	1	8
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810	1900	12	7	104
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825	1900	13	8	325
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed and over-glaze painted decoration	TPW6	1840	1900	1	1	4
Imported wares (Hurst et al 1985)						
Late Andalusian lustware	ANDAL	1480	1550	2	2	64
Beauvais whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BEAY	1500	1600	1	1	11

Pottery type	Fabric code	E L		SC ENV Weight		
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590	1900	2	2	55
Chinese porcelain with famille rose decoration	CHPO ROrdnance SurveyE	1720	1800	1	1	1
Central Italian maiolica	CITG	1450	1550	1	1	11
Continental porcelain	CONP	1710	1900	3	3	88
Dutch red earthenware	DUTR	1300	1650	3	2	176
Dutch slipped red earthenware with sgraffito decoration	DUTSG	1450	1550	1	1	32
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	4	4	61
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	KOLFREC	1550	1580	1	1	151
Cologne stoneware	KOLS	1500	1580	3	3	372
Miscellaneous imported tin-glazed ware	TGW IMP			1	1	3
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480	1610	23	20	2234
Saintonge ware with mottled green glaze	SAIM	1250	1650	2		6
Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware	SIEGS	1500	1630	7	6	694
Westerwald stoneware	WEST	1590	1900	1	1	68
Miscellaneous						
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900	1900	7	5	485
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval slipware	MISC SLIP	1480	1900	3	3	230
Non-local wares						
Colchester-type slipware	COLS	1200	1550	3	1	233
Blackware	BLACK	1600	1900	1	1	
Cistercian ware	CSTN	1480	1600	1	1	7
Rockingham ware with mottled brown glaze	ROCK	1800	1900	7	7	993
Staffordshire-type combed slipware	STSL	1660	1870	2	2	32
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800	1900	2	2	29
Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze	SUND MOT	1775	1850	2	2	27
Yellow ware	YELL	1820	1900	14	10	1021
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820	1900	48	20	2317
English Porcelain						
English hard paste porcelain	ENPO HP	1780	1900	1	1	42
English stonewares (Hildyard 1985)						
Black basalt ware	BBAS	1770	1900	1	1	19
Glazed black basalt ware	BBASG	1770	1880	1	1	23
Derbyshire stoneware	DERBS	1700	1900	7	1	135
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700	1900	4	4	795

Pottery type	Fabric code	E L				SC ENV Weight
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830	1900	21	11	875
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	9	8	395
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1400	1750	2	2	73
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	3	2	7

Table 5. LRN13: post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight.

Fabric	Beaker	Bottle or jar	Bowl or dish	Bowl	Cauldron	Chafin dish	Chamber pot	Coffee cup	Cup	Dish	Draiser	Drinking jug	Earthenware bottle	Figurine	Flask	Flower pot	Goblet	Jar	Jug	Lid	Mug	Ointment pot	Paint pot	Pickin	Pitcher	Plate	Saucer	Tea cup	Tea pot	Tov cup	Tureen	Vase
ANDA				1							1																					
BBAS																																1
BBAS																																1
BEAY																				1												
BLAC				1																												
BONE				1				1							3											10	7	6				
BORD									3																							
CHPO				1	1																											
COLS																				3												
CONP																											1		1		1	
CREA				6							1								1							6						
CREA																										1						
DERB				7																												
DUTR																		1														
DUTS																																1

	Fabric	Bowl or dish	Bottle or jar	Beaker	Cauldron	Chafin dish	Chamber pot	Coffee cup	Cup	Dish	Drafter	Drinking jug	Earthenware	Flask	Flower pot	Goblet	Jar	Jug	Lid	Mug	Paint pot	Paint pot	Plate	Saucer	Tea cup	Tea pot	Tov cup	Tureen	Vase
EBOR								2										1											
EBOR					6																								
ENGS			3									1																	
ENGS			3	1													13	1				1							
ENPO														1															
EPMF	1											1																	
FREC																		4											
KOLF																						1							
KOLS												1																	
LONS		4										1	1			1													
METS										4																			
MISC			1																										
MISC			1																										
PEAR			3														1							2					
PEAR																								1	1	1			
PEAR												1																	
PEAR			2																										
PEAR			1																					11	10				
PEAR																													1

	Fabric	Bowl or dish	Bottle or jar	Bowl	Cauldron	Chafin dish	Chamber pot	Coffee cup	Cup	Dish	Drairer	Drinking jug	warf ink bottle	Flaurine	Flask	Flower pot	Goblet	Jar	Jug	Lid	Mug	ointment pot	paint pot	Pipkin	pitcher	Plate	Saucer	Tea cup	Tea pot	Tov cup	Tureen	Vase	
PMBL																					7												
PMBR																		7															
PMFR				1		1												1															
PMFR							2																										
PMFR																		1															
PMR				34		17				2						10		5						1	1								
PMRE		1								2									4	2													
PMSL																			1						1								
PMSR				1																													
PMSR				7	1														1														
RAER												17								3													
RBOR				1		43				5																							
RBOR						1																											
RBOR						1																											
REFW				10		5													4	4	1					11	5	4					
REFW																											8	4					
REFW				2																1		1											
REFW						2																											
ROCK																					1										6		
SAIM																																	
SIEGS												2																					
STSL										1																							

Fabric	Beaker	Bowl or dish	Bottle or jar	Cauldron	Chafin dish	Chamber pot	Coffee cup	Cup	Dish	Drairer	Drinking jug	warf ink bottle	Flaurine	Flask	Flower pot	Goblet	Jar	Jug	Lid	Mug	ointment pot	paint pot	Pipkin	pitcher	Plate	Saucer	Tea cup	Tea pot	Tov cup	Tureen	Vase						
SUND				2																																	
TGW																						1															
TGW																																					
TPW				10		3			1											1					44	1	3						1				
TPW				1																							3										
TPW2																																					
TPW3				2																																	
TPW4				9			1													1																	
TPW6																																					
WEST				1																																	
YELL				2						7										1																	
YELL				3		31														1		1															

Table 6. LRN13: post-medieval pottery quantification of forms and the fabrics they occur in by sherd count..

Distribution

Table 7 shows the contexts containing pottery, the phases they occur in, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group. All the Post-Roman pottery was recovered from Phases 2-7 dated deposits. A short discussion of the phases is included, concentrating mainly on the dating of the deposits according to the pottery.

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
2	4	S	4	4	166	1350	1500	1000
4	5	S	1	1	4	1580	1900	1000

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
6	2	S	10	6	492	1000	1100	150
8	2	S	26	5	393	1000	1200	150
10	2	S	15	5	386	1000	1200	100
13	2	S	4	1	141	900	1050	10
14	2	S	2	2	76	900	1050	10
15	2	S	1	1	3	900	1050	10
16	2	S	1	1	7	900	1050	10
17	2	S	2	2	14	900	1050	10
37	6	S	3	3	20	1775	1850	150
38	4	S	1	1	12	1450	1600	100
42	3	S	2	2	11	1270	1350	150
67	6	S	3	3	120	1805	1900	100
68	6	L	167	94	15614	1830	1900	100
99	3	S	1		8	1450	1600	100
107	6	S	28	25	2342	1830	1900	17th century
109	6	S	1	1	3	1780	1900	100
124	3	S	16	7	945	1080	1200	100
133	6	S	9	8	50	1820	1900	100
135	4	S	4	4	62	1480	1600	100
138	7	S	3	2	142	1350	1600	100
140	7	S	11	10	387	1820	1900	17th century
141	4	S	2	2	19	1100	1250	150
152	?	S	1	1	42	1350	1600	100
147	7	S	2	2	7	1820	1900	100
158	5	S	8	8	56	1580	1700	100
159	4	S	7	7	213	1480	1600	100
164	4	S	23	12	771	1480	1650	17th century
167	6	S	18	14	1443	1820	1900	17th century
169	5	S	3	3	141	1270	1350	150
171	4	S	3	2	53	1400	1500	100
182	4	S	4	4	113	1450	1550	150
192	4	S	6	5	184	1400	1600	100
195	7	S	8	8	149	1400	1600	100
197	7	S	1	1	34	1480	1600	100
207	6	S	18	18	859	1770	1840	140*
209	5	S	10	8	245	1400	1600	100
212	4	S	4	4	52	1480	1750	17th

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
213	4	S	1	1	10	1400	1600	100
215	4	S	1	1	14	1480	1600	100
219	4	S	10	10	220	1400	1600	100
226	5	S	4	4	36	1580	1700	100
227	5	S	1	1	5	1480	1550	150
234	6	S	1	1	4	1770	1840	140
237	6	S	2	2	30	1400	1610	150
239	5	S	2	2	5	1270	1350	150
241	6	S	5	3	150	1580	1900	100
265	6	S	1	1	69	1400	1600	100
272	6	S	2	2	6	1770	1845	17th century
278	5	S	14	6	218	1480	1600	100
295	3	S	3	3	63	1270	1500	150
298	7	L	129	55	873	1830	1900	18th-20th century
307	4	S	5	5	114	1400	1600	100
310	4	M	59	35	2760	1550	1700	100
311	4	S	3	3	120	1270	1350	150
313	4	S	3	3	1398	1480	1610	150
318	4	M	41	34	962	1480	1550	150
323	6	S	2	2	60	1760	1830	130
328	6	S	5	4	226	1830	1900	18th century
337	5	S	9	8	307	1480	1600	150
338	5	M	43	18	1508	1480	1600	150
342	5	S	17	6	998	1480	1600	100
348	5	S	1	1	26	1660	1870	170
350	3	S	8	4	319	1200	1300	100
352	3	S	1	1	20	1400	1600	100
355	6	S	1	1	11	1550	1700	18th –early 17th century
358	5	S	1	1	6	1660	1870	170
361	6	S	2	2	172	1670	1923	17th century
364	4	S	4	4	351	1400	1600	100
366	5	S	12	11	585	1480	1550	150
368	6	S	15	10	224	1825	1900	18th century
375	3	S	2	2	13	1200	1500	18th
380	3	S	7	7	109	1400	1500	18th
383	4	S	3	3	115	1400	1600	100
384	3	S	7	7	150	1300	1650	150

Context	Phase	Assemblage	size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context	ED	Context	LD	Context	considered	date
385	6	S	4	3	14	1805	1900	1900	≈	19th	century		
386	3	S	1	1	6	1240	1350	1350	≈	150			
388	7	S	3	2	10	1805	1900	1900	th-	20th	century		
390	2	S	5	2	164	900	1050	1050	≈	100			
393	5	S	1	1	3	1630	1846	1846	≈	146			
397	6	S	1	1	99	1700	1900	1900	ntury				
401	5	S	1	1	32	1350	1600	1600	≈	100			
409	5	S	3	3	155	1400	1600	1600	≈	100			
411	4	S	2	2	26	1350	1600	1600	≈	100			
413	4	M	59	44	954	1480	1610	1610	≈	150			
414	4	M	46	22	1013	1480	1550	1550	≈	150			
416	4	S	3	3	60	1400	1600	1600	≈	100			
418	3	S	3	3	9	1300	1500	1500	≈	100			
422	3	S	1	1	6	1000	1200	1200	≈	100			
424	3	S	1	1	12	1100	1300	1300	≈	100			
428	3	S	1	1	292	1700	1600	1600	th	century			
431	6	S	1	1	290	1805	1900	1900	≈	100			
446	5	S	1	1	20	1400	1600	1600	≈	150			
448	5	S	3	1	125	1400	1600	1600	≈	150			
452	3	S	14	1	469	1100	1300	1300	th-	13 th	century		
453	3	S	1	1	4	1100	1300	1300	≈	100			
456	3	S	3	3	164	1100	1350	1350	th-	13 th	century		
458	5	S	3	3	38	1580	1700	1700	≈	100			
460	5	S	19	9	1007	1630	1700	1700	≈	100			
467	4	S	1	1	9	1270	1350	1350	≈	150			
472	6	S	4	4	108	1400	1600	1600	≈	100			
474	3	S	1	1	2	1270	1350	1350	≈	150			
476	4	S	2	2	162	1440	1500	1500	≈	100			
480	4	S	4	4	51	1400	1600	1600	≈	100			
484	3	S	4	4	92	1400	1600	1600	≈	100			
502	3	S	28	16	553	1100	1300	1300	ntury				
504	4	S	16	15	635	1480	1600	1600	≈	100			
505	3	S	27	18	487	1400	1500	1500	ntury				
507	4	S	18	11	953	1550	1600	1600	≈	150			
510	4	S	5	5	72	1480	1650	1650	≈	100			
527	3	S	5	5	20	1270	1350	1350	≈	150			
529	3	L	102	39	2806	1270	1350	1350	≈	150			

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
531	6	S	4	4	35	1580	1900	ntury
533	3	S	26	17	796	1400	1500	00
537	6	S	1	1	27	1400	1600	00
538	3	S	27	21	1148	1930	1900	00
539	3	S	2		25	1250	1400	00
543	5	S	2	2	78	1740	1770	'70
546	4	S	2	2	218	1400	1600	00
550	3	S	10	5	374	1400	1600	00
551	3	S	8	8	255	1480	1600	00
554	4	S	6	5	213	1500	1630	50
556	4	S	1	1	20	1200	1600	th
557	4	S	2	2	53	1480	1600	00
566	3	S	1	1	2	1200	1500	ntury
572	5	S	4	4	62	1580	1700	'00
573	5	S	1	1	5	1200	1500	00
574	5	S	1	1	12	1480	1900	00
581	3	S	4	4	32	1400	1600	00
582	5	S	23	22	363	1350	1500	00
583	5	S	4	4	33	1480	1500	50
590	3	S	5	2	64	1270	1350	50
591	3	S	5	1	34	1270	1350	50
593	3	S	1	1	9	1270	1350	00
595	3	S	3	3	1124	1430	1500	00
599		S	1	1	28	1400	1600	00
602	3	M	54	36	560	1270	1350	50
607	4	S	1	1	53	1400	1600	00
608	4	S	1	1	61	1480	1600	00
609	4	S	3	3	58	1400	1600	00
611	3	S	27	7	388	1100	1300	00
615	3	S	11	11	109	1400	1600	00
619	3	S	18	17	425	1200	1270	'70
621	3	S	15	14	191	1200	1270	'70
625	5	S	6	6	109	1580	1700	'00
627	4	S	23	20	726	1500	1600	th-early 16th century
628	4	S	25	12	801	1480	1600	00
630	4	M	31	13	921	1400	1600	50
631	4	S	9	7	255	1350	1600	00

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered	date
633	4	S	7	6	209	1480	1610	1500	
637	2	S	1	1	28	900	1100	1000	
640	4	S	8	8	124	1270	1500	1000	
649	6	S	9	9	461	1830	1900	1000	
655	6	S	4	3	641	1780	1900	1000	19th century
658	6	S	23	21	306	1760	1830	1000	
665	3	S	4	4	82	1240	1400	1000	
667	4	M	33	33	544	1580	1900	1000	
670	5	S	13		389	1480	1600	1000	
672	4	M	32		399	1350	1500	1000	
673	4	S	14		237	1270	1350	1500	
674	4	M	40		717	1200	1400	1700	
675	4	S	3		13	1200	1500	1700	
676	4	S	3		305	1200	1400	1000	
678	6	S	16		1209	1630	1846	1000	18th century
679	6	S	21		1376	1760	1830	1300	
682	6	S	3		46	1760	1830	1300	
687	4	S	21		331	1400	1600	1000	
691	6	S	13		780	1805	1900	1000	
693	5	S	14		699	1480	1600	1000	
697	5	S	2		103	1400	1600	1000	
699	5	S	8		238	1500	1600	1000	19th century
700	5	S	6		618	1480	1600	1000	18th century
708	5	S	7		37	1580	1900	1000	
710	5	S	2		12	1270	1350	1500	
712	5	S	4		155	1400	1600	1000	19th century
713	3	S	2		40	1240	1400	1000	
720	4	S	6		57	1400	1600	1000	
722	5	S	1		35	1400	1600	1000	
724	3	M	41		1224	1300	1650	1000	14th-15th century
748	4	S	6		80	1550	1700	1000	
753	4	S	7		73	1480	1550	1500	
757	4	S	5		44	1480	1550	1500	
758	4	S	1		6	1350	1600	1000	
762	3	S	1		19	1350	1600	1000	
764	4	S	15		18	1350	1500	1000	18th century
766	4	S	5		17	1270	1350	1500	

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered	date
768	3	S	2		41	1200	1500	100	
770	5	S	1	1	3	1580	1700	100	
773	3	S	14	1	173	1200	1500	150	
775	3	S	3		21	1350	1600	100	
779	5	M	31		1139	1480	1550	150	
783	3	S	3		60	1270	1350	150	
791	4	M	35		999	1480	1610	150	
795	3	S	5		243	1270	1350	150	
808	4	S	9		159	1480	1610	150	
810	3	S	19	1	295	1100	1300	100	
815	5	S	10		222	1350	1600	150	
822	5	S	4		75	1580	1700	130	
828	3	S	1		12	900	1500	10	
834	5	S	2		103	1580	1700	100	
835	5	S	3		61	1340	1500	100	
843	4	S	22		135	1270	1350	150	
844	4	S	7		124	1380	1500	100	
845	4	S	3		20	1480	1550	150	
856	3	S	1		3	1200	1500	100	
865	3	S	2		23	1200	1500	100	
868	3	S	1	1	14	1200	1500	100	
872	3	S	2	2	132	1200	1600	100	
876	4	S	2		292	1500	1610	100	
878	5	S	1	1	15	1600	1900	100	19th century
885	3	S	4	3	24	1200	1600	100	
888	6	S	7		64	1780	1900	100	
899	3	S	7		48	1350	1600	100	
907	3	S	1	1	13	1100	1300	100	
909	3	S	12		332	1100	1300	100	
917	4	S	5		231	1500	1600	100	
921	3	S	11	1	174	1350	1600	100	
922	3	S	4		30	1300	1500	150	
930	3	S	4		76	1100	1300	100	
932	3	S	11		250	1240	1400	150	
953	4	S	1	1	14	1080	1350	150	
954	4	S	1	1	3	1200	1600	100	
956	3	S	10		157	1350	1500	100	

Context	Phase	Assemblage	size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context	ED	Context	LD	Context	considered	date
958	3	S	1	1	54	1100	1250	150					
960	4	S	9		101	1350	1600	150					
964	3	S	15		314	1270	1350	150					
970	5	S	5	1	472	1630	1700	100					
976	3	S	1		21	1000	1300	100					
990	3	M	32		969	1170	1220	180					
992	5	S	2		165	1480	1610	150					
993	5	S	2		82	1350	1600	150					
995	3	S	1	1	18	1400	1500	100					
999	3	S	5		79	1100	1250	150					
1007	4	S	23		431	1489	1550	150					
1011	4	S	17		715	1489	1550	150					
1015	5	S	1		8	1350	1600	100					
1016	3	S	4		64	1100	1280	100					19th century
1020	4	S	26		492	1200	1270	170					
1021	4	S	21		492	1270	1350	150					
1023	4	S	11		147	1480	1550	150					
1026	4	S	11		696	1480	1550	150					
1031	3	S	16		354	1100	1250	100					
1033	3	M	70		70	1100	1250	150					
1034	3	S	3	2	211	1580	1900	100					19th century
1035	5	S	8	2	143	1700	1900	100					19th century
1049	4	S	15		200	1350	1550	150					
1050	4	S	3	3	44	1270	1500	100					
1051	4	S	2	2	28	1270	1500	100					
1052	4	S	1	1	10	1270	1500	100					
1053	4	S	5	5	37	1450	1550	150					
1054	3	S	3	3	145	1350	1500	100					
1057	3	S	7		205	1380	1500	100					
1058	3	S	2		87	1270	1500	100					
1059	3	S	1	1	141	1400	1500	100					
1063	3	S	3	2	46	1400	1500	100					
1064	4	S	5	3	46	1480	1600	100					
1066	4	S	17		493	1340	1500	100					
1067	4	M	33		493	1480	1610	150					
1074	3	S	3		48	1350	1500	100					
1076	3	M	6		98	1200	1500	100					

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered	date
1082	4	S	5		72	1480	1550	1500	
1083	4	S	4	2	628	1370	1500	1500	
1086	6	S	4	4	80	1830	1900	1900	
1089	5	S	1	1	16	1350	1600	1600	
1100	3	S	2		41	1000	1200	1200	
1102	3	S	3	2	148	1270	1400	1400	
1114	3	S	1	1	27	1080	1350	1350	
1116	3	S	2	2	22	1350	1500	1500	
1128	3	S	1	1	58	1350	1600	1600	
1146	3	S	3	3	35	1270	1350	1350	
1147	4	S	2	2	15	1350	1500	1500	
1149	5	S	1	1	2	1780	1900	1900	19th century
1152	5	S	14		412	1580	1700	1700	1700
1154	5	S	15		564	1630	1700	1700	1500
1158	5	S	7	1	1672	1580	1700	1700	1600
1160	4	S	1		16	1350	1600	1600	1600
1162	5	S	1	1		1350	1600	1600	1500
1163	5	S	2		148	1200	1500	1500	1600
1165	4	S	1	1	179	1200	1500	1500	1600
1175	6	M	42	18	2873	1830	1900	1900	19th century
1182	4	S	5	5	144	1480	1550	1550	1500
1189	5	S	11		87	1270	1350	1350	1500
1193	3	S	1	1	9	1000	1225	1225	1225
1199	5	S	6		36	1270	1350	1350	1500
1202	5	S	3	3	29	1550	1700	1700	1600
1213	4	S	6	6	84	1200	1500	1500	1800
1245	3	S	2	2	33	1200	1500	1500	1600
1253	5	S	2		33	1550	1580	1580	19th century
1259	4	S	9		407	1550	1580	1580	19th century
1260	4	S	8		402	1300	1600	1600	19th century
1266	3	S	5		79	1200	1500	1500	19th century
1268	5	S	21		701	1480	1550	1550	1600*
1271	6	M	41	10	4314	1825	1900	1900	19th century
1277		S	2		20	1350	1600	1600	1600
1279	5	S	13		205	1580	1900	1900	1600
1280	5	S	3		54	1350	1600	1600	1600
1307	4	S	4		239	1480	1600	1600	1600

Context Phase Assemblage size SC ENV Weight (g) Context ED Context LD Context considered date

1311	4	S	1	1	68	1480	1550	50
1314	4	S	3	3	39	1350	1500	00
1316	3	S	3		465	1200	1500	ntury
1320	3	S	3		19	1270	1400	00
1330	5	S	8		526	1480	1600	00
1339	4	S	4		34	1080	1350	50
1340	4	S	8		282	1480	1600	00
1372	3	S	2		124	1180	1270	70
1379	3	S	2		44	1200	1500	00
1381	3	S	23		80	1270	1350	50
1382	3	M	33		190	1270	1350	50
1384	5	S	3		171	1630	1700	00
1387	3	S	1	1	8	1350	1500	00
1390	6	M	33		834	1790	1820	20
1395	5	S	12		173	1480	1610	50
1401	5	M	61	1	1134	1480	1610	50
1403	5	S	2	2	11	1580	1700	00
1409	3	S	6		189	1270	1350	50*
1411	3	S	1	1	6	1000	1200	00
1415	3	S	1	1	5	1080	1350	50
1426	6	S	1	1	49	1000	1200	99
1429	4	S	5	5	1263	1550	1580	80
1431	5	S	4	3	331	1630	1700	00
1433	3	S	4	2	150	1350	1500	00
1436	3	S	2	2	22	1080	1200	00
1437	3	M	53		582	1270	1350	50
1440	3	S	5		71	1100	1280	80
1442	3	L	142		3077	1270	1350	50
1443	3	S	2		25	1350	1500	00
1446	3	M	36	1	1173	1270	1400	50
1448	3	S	1	1	9	1000	1225	25
1453	5	M	44		992	1480	1610	50
1457	3	S	15		963	1000	1225	00
1460	3	S	5		180	1270	1350	50
1464		S	9		119	1200	1400	00
1467	5	S	6		435	1580	1700	00
1473	4	S	3		398	1350	1600	50

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered	date
1477	4	S	2		10	1350	1600	100	
1479	5	S	1	1	10	1080	1350	150	
1491	5	M	57		2087	1630	1700	100*	
1492	5	L	437	7	21276	1480	1610	150	
1501	3	S	1	1	113	1200	1600	100	th century
1514	4	S	7		285	1350	1600	150	
1521	4	S	8		153	1350	1500	100	
1526	4	S	4		21	1200	1600	100	
1531	4	S	1	1	15	1350	1600	150	
1534	5	S	1	1	258	1580	1900	100	
1537	5	S	6	6	450	1760	1830	130	
1540	3	S	5	1	98	1050	1200	100	
1541	3	S	5	5	81	1200	1600	180	
1542	3	S	1	1	66	1000	1225	125	
1547	3	S	5	4	34	1200	1400	100	
1548	5	S	3	1	103	1200	1600	100	
1549	3	S	14		206	1200	1600	100	
1558	4	S	1	1	91	1480	1650	100	n century
1560	4	S	1	1	4	1200	1600	100	
1562	3	S	21		257	1350	1500	100	
1564	3	S	5		40	1270	1500	100	
1566	5	S	12		643	1480	1600	150	
1576	3	S	1		8	900	1500	100	
1580	3	S	2	2	22	1270	1350	150	
1586	6	S	2	2	32	1800	1900	100	
1591	4	S	7		247	1350	1600	150	
1595	4	S	3	3	19	1550	1700	100	
1596	5	S	3	3	32	1550	1700	100	
1598	4	S	21	1	468	1480	1600	150	
1602	5	S	8		30	1580	1900	100	
1606	5	S	2	2	10	1270	1350	150	
1609	4	S	1	1	29	1350	1600	100	
1612	5	S	5		84	1350	1600	100	
1614	3	S	6		147	1000	1225	125	
1622	3	S	6		225	1200	1600	100	ntury
1626	6	S	5	4	417	1830	1900	100	
1628	3	S	1	1	119	1200	1400	100*	

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered	date
1629	3	S	2	2	168	1280	1350	150	
1634	4	S	1	1	13	1175	1400	100	
1640	4	S	9		69	1550	1700	100	
1644	3	S	1	1	8	1350	1500	100	
1652	3	S	1	1	7	1175	1400	100	
1656	4	S	30		1049	1480	1550	150	
1658	4	S	8		343	1350	1600	100	
1661	4	M	45		691	1350	1600	100	
1663	3	S	2		20	1240	1400	100	
1669	3	S	16		97	1270	1350	150	
1671	3	M	41		262	1270	1350	150	
1673	6	S	5		124	1760	1830	130	
1675	3	S	6		83	1200	1600	180	
1682	3	S	26		389	1270	1350	180	
1690	4	M	50		1388	1480	1600	150	
1691	4	S	8		177	1350	1600	11th century	
1695	3	S	5		56	1270	1350	150	
1697	3	S	2		46	1200	1600	100	
1699	6	S	2		46	1200	1600	100	
1703	3	S	2		10	1200	1600	11th century	
1705	4	S	1	1	64	1350	1600	100	
1713	4	S	9		288	1350	1600	100	
1728	3	S	2		7	1270	1350	150	
1729	3	S	2		26	1270	1350	150	
1730	3	S	22		620	1350	1500	100	

Table 7. LRN13. Distribution of pottery showing individual contexts containing pottery, what phase the context occurs in, the number of sherds (SC), ENV's and weight, the date range of the latest pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a suggested deposition date.

Phase 2: Late Saxon

The pottery recovered from this phase consisted of 67 sherds/ 26 ENV/1.704g of material and this was found in ten contexts. The post-hole or pit [9] produced in its lowest fill sherds of Late Saxon shelly ware (LSS) rounded jars dated AD 900-1050, and the subsequent fill [13] also produced this form in the same pottery type. The latest fill [8] in this feature produced a wider range of fabrics consisting of rounded jar sherds in LSS and Essex Late Saxon shelly ware (LSSX), besides Essex early medieval sand and shell ware and a sherd of early medieval flint-tempered ware (EMFL), indicating a deposition date of c. 1000-1050. The fill also has recorded a sherd of residual Middle Saxon sand-tempered ware (SSANA).

A similar group of pottery was recovered from well [11] and its earliest fill [17] produced only sherds of LSS and LSSX. A decayed timber fill [17] contained the shoulder of an LSSX jar. A later fill [10] has recorded some seven jars in LSSX, besides a jar in Thetford ware (THET) and a sherd of Essex early medieval sandy ware (EMSX). The fabrics in this well indicate a deposition date of c. AD 1000-1100, although the absence of LSS may indicate a late 11th century date. The same date may be applicable to the latest fill [6] backfilling the well, which contained sherds of, LSSX (which includes a tall rounded jar rim), early medieval chalky ware (EMCH) and sherds of EMFL and EMSSX, besides LSS, which may be residual.

Other deposits in this period that produced pottery include five sherds of LSS solely present in fill [390] of pit [391] and a jar in LSSX with an internal lid seated rim was found in fill [637] of the posthole/pit cut [638].

Phase 3: medieval

There is a total of 1340 sherds/339 ENV/12.962kg of pottery recorded in this phase, which was recovered from 134 contexts. The early medieval deposits (contexts [422], [1100], [1193], [1448], [1457], [1542] and [1614]), largely produced small groups of pottery with EMSSX as the main pottery type and usually in the form of jar sherds. However a large bowl in EMSSX was noted in fill [1540] of pit [1543] and this occurred with single sherds of a grog-tempered ware (EMGRX) and sand-tempered ware (EMSX). A number of groups of pottery were dated to the 12th century by the presence of south Essex shell-tempered ware (SEMS) in the form of cooking pots/jars. Larger groups of pottery dating to the 12th century were found in fill [124] of pit [123], which also contained sherds of SEMS, a pedestal lamp in EMSSX and jugs in coarse London ware (LCOAR), while fill [611] of pit [613] produced earlier fabric types such as Thetford type ware, EMSHX and EMSX. Fill [502] of the possible pit [503] was also dated to the 12th century as it contained mostly sherds of SEMS in the form of bowls and cooking pots or jars, besides a smaller quantity of EMSH/X and EMSSX in the form of jars.

Pit [622] contained in its fills [619] and [621] pottery dated AD 1200-1270 and jars in these contexts are almost absent, except for an example in Essex-type reduced coarse ware (RCWX), while jug sherds are the only other form recorded and found in a wide range of fabrics: Colchester wares (COLS/W), Essex unsourced sandy orange ware (SOWX), London-type ware (LOND), as well as small amounts of Harlow medieval ware (HARM) and Hedingham ware (HEDI). The occurrence of Kingston-type ware dated some deposits to c. AD 1240-1350/1400, such as fill [665] of pit [666], fill [932] of the large pit [933], fill [713] of the linear cut [714] and fill [1663] of the quarry pit [1664]. The absence of Mill Green ware in these deposits/features may indicate a mid 13th century deposition date, although a possible Kingston-type ware metal copy jug, dated AD 1270-1350 was identified in fill [713] and may be the latest dated item in the deposit.

Larger groups of pottery dated to AD 1270-1350 occur and these were identified by the presence of Mill Green wares (MG/COAR). Notable groups of pottery dated to this period included fill [529] of pit [530] which in addition to the Mill Green wares included sherds of London-type ware and Surrey-Hampshire coarse border whiteware (CBW) and usually in the form of jugs. The main supply of pottery came from the SOWX fabric and this provided both kitchen (cooking pots and jars) and table wares (jugs). The ceramic composition of pit [530] was similar to that of fill [602] of well [603] although the pottery types were present in similar quantities as HARM, LOND/TUL, MG/COAR and SOWX. Jugs were provided only in the London-type wares and SOWX, while jars and jugs occurred in both HARM and MG COAR. The possible well [1447] contained two fills ([1442] and [1446]), which also yield pottery dated 1270-1350 and in addition to the same types of pottery noted as found in pits [530] and

[603], there are occasional sherds of Kingston-type ware and fragments of a costrel or flask in SOWX. Small quantities of shell-tempered wares were noted in most of the deposits dated AD 1270-1350.

One of the few medieval imports recorded in this phase was the base of a round jug in Saintonge ware with even green glaze (SAIG), dated AD 1280-1350 and it occurred together with a CBW rounded jug fragment in fill [1629] of pit [1607]. Additionally there is a small quantity of medieval Dutch redware (DUTR) that dated two deposits to after c. AD 1300, such as the primary fill [384] of the linear pit [381] and fill [418] of pit [419].

Late medieval deposits mostly comprised transitional wares such as LMFx and LMSx, although occasional sherds of Surrey whitewares as Cheam ware and forms in CBW dated AD 1340-1500 were found in a number of deposits, such as fill [956] of pit [957], fill [1116] of pit [1121], besides fills [1644] and [1645] of the quarry pits [1562] and [1565]. Notable in the primary fill [595] of pit [596] was a complete, but fragmented, Cheam ware barrel-shaped jug (CHEA BAR), dated AD 1430-1500, which dated the deposit. A notable find from fill [505] of pit [506] was the rim of a late Andalusian lustreware bowl, dated AD 1400-1600.

Phase 4: 16th century

Recovered from this phase was a total of 1260 sherds/418 ENV/18.042gk of pottery and this was found in 118 contexts. Many of the deposits in this phase contained residual medieval pottery or had broad date ranges covering the period 1340-1600. The latter were dated mainly by Essex transitional redwares. A number of features are dated to c. AD 1480-1550 and the main production source of the pottery comprises transitional Essex redwares LMFx and LMSx, frequently in the form of jugs or pitchers, sometimes decorated with simple white slip designs. More datable post-medieval pottery types were present in the form of the London area coarse redwares and slipwares (PMBR, PMRE, PMSR/G/Y) besides German Raeren stoneware as drinking forms with thumbled or frilled bases. Pit [629] included a rare late Andalusian lustreware (ANDAL) dish and sherds of salt-glazed Siegburg stoneware drinking jugs.

A number of quarry pits produced pottery in this phase, such as [183], [314], [415], [639] and [1690]. Of particular note is a sherd of Central Italian tin-glazed ware (CITG) recovered from fill [182] of [183] and additionally there are two sherds tin-glazed ware dated to the end of the 15th-early 16th century and decorated in blue and yellow, which is either of a Central Italian or South Netherlands source and this was found in fill [1690] of [1692]. From [314] and its primary fill [313] there were three important nearly intact vessels comprising two Raeren stoneware drinking jugs (S8 and SF9) and an early post-medieval fine redware handled waisted beaker with a German style frilled base (SF7). Feature [639] produced in its fill [318] of note a chafing dish in Dutch sgraffito ware and sherds of early Surrey-Hampshire border ware (EBORD), dated to AD 1480-1550. Well [415] included in its fill [414] a sherd of a jug in Saintonge ware with mottled green glaze (SAIM) and a burnt fragment of an imported unidentified tin-glazed ware.

From other early 16th century dated deposits there was a sherd of a French Beauvais yellow-glazed ware jug from fill [507] of the possible well [508], while a Siegburg salt-glazed stoneware *Jakobanne jug* came from fill [554] of the rectangular pit [467] appears to have had its rim ground down, perhaps making the vessel useful after it had suffered minor damage.

Phase 5

There is a decrease in the quantity of pottery found in this phase (1100 sherds/177 ENV/9.551kg) compared to the previous one. A large group of pottery was recovered from fill [1492] of pit [1493] dated c. AD 1480-1550 and a number of vessels had complete profiles. The main pottery types were the transitional redwares as LMFx and LMSx in the form of a cauldron, pitchers and jugs and bunghole jars. Also present are drinking jugs in Cologne stoneware (KOLS) and two are also in Raeren stoneware (RAER), one of which is intact except for its missing rim (SF45). There is also present the complete profile of an early post-medieval fine redwares (EPMFR) baluster shaped drinking jug, with a frilled base executed in the German style (SF43). Another sherd of Raeren stone ware may come from a measure and it is possible that the whole group of pottery from [1493] was derived from a drinking establishment considering it contains a dominance of drink serving and consumption forms. Evidence for individuals came from fill [693] of pit [694], dated 1480-1600 and fill [779], dated c.1580-1600 of the large pit [780] as both deposits contained pitchers in LMFx and LMSx (three in total) with incised 'X' marks denoting personal symbols of their owner.

A number of features are dated c. AD 1580-1700 by the occurrence of one or two sherd so post-medieval fine redware (PMFR), such as fill [158] of quarry pit [170], fill [226] of pit [208] and the back fill [458] of a brick lined chamber. The presence of Metropolitan slipware (METS) was noted in fills [342] of pit [343] and fill [1431] of pits [1432], for example and this pottery type dated these deposits to AD 1630-1700. A small quantity of 18th century pottery was noted in the Primary fill [543] of the brick lined feature [541] and fill [1537] of pit [1536]

Phase 6

A smaller quantity of pottery was recovered in this phase (551 sherds/283 ENV/28.469kg), although the pottery is more frequent by weight compared to the previous phase. The material was recovered from 41 contexts. A group of fragmentary pottery dated 1760-1800, with developed Creamwares the most frequent pottery type, was recovered from fill [658] of the brick cess-pit [660]. The pottery recovered from fill [207] of pit [206] produced mostly sherds of medieval and 16th century pottery, except for two transfer-printed Pearl ware saucers indicating a deposition date of 1770-1840.

A large group of pottery dated to c. AD 1830-1900 was found in pit [68] and many of the vessels had complete profiles. The pottery from this group appears to be wholly domestic and includes tea wares and table wares, besides two figurines and an imported Westerwald stoneware seltzer bottle fragment, while chamber pots are the main form recorded, indicating that the feature may have been a cess pit. Smaller and similarly dated groups of pottery were noted in fill [367] of the possible foundation cut [368], fill [665] of the pit cut [666] and fill [649] of the brick built soak away [650]. The backfill [107] of the masonry soakaway [108] contained a mid 19th century dated group of pottery consisting of mostly tea wares and a similar group of pottery was found in fill [1271] of another masonry soakaway [1270], although transfer printed bowls were the main shape found in that feature. Late 19th-century dated pottery was uncovered in fill [328] of the linear cut [329], as well as fill [1175] backfilling the masonry soakaway [1177].

Phase 7

This phase produced a total of 157 sherds/80 ENV/1.602kg of pottery and it was found in seven contexts. A number of deposits produced only late medieval/early post-medieval pottery: contexts [138], [195] and [197]. Broadly dated 19th-century pottery was only found in fill [147] of pit [148]. Domestic late 19th-century pottery came from the backfill [140] of the cut for the bomb shelter [137]. The shallow pit [299] produced in its fill [298] a group of late 19th-early 20th century pottery consisting of tea wares, particularly made in bone china and often with lithographic printed

decoration. A modern cut [389] contained in its fill [388] two pieces of pottery, one of which was dated by a late 19th-20th century dated transfer-printed design.

Significance of the collection

The assemblage of pottery recovered from LRN13 is of considerable significance at a local level. Indeed, pottery from this site meets the criteria for the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Research Framework especially for Greater London (no. SE18): Creation of an overview and correlation of London ceramics, identifying gaps in knowledge such as North East London (Irving 2011, 39). The ceramic profile of North East London contrasts noticeably with that of the City of London and Southwark and the area to the west of the River Lea. During the period, c. AD 970-1350 the main source of London's medieval pottery is believed to be from kilns at Woolwich and that vicinity (Vince and Jenner 1991; Cotter 2008), while during the late medieval period, pottery from the Surrey-Hampshire borders was the main supplier of pottery to the capital and its environs (Pearce and Vince 1988, fig. 9). The ceramic profile for these periods in North East London appears to be very different with Essex wares dominating assemblages. Barking is located some four miles to the north of Woolwich on the south bank of the Thames and it cannot be assumed that the river was a barrier to trade in pottery from Woolwich to North East London. Indeed, it is more than likely that the Thames acted as a main transport route for the distribution of London-type ware and Barking has a long history as a port, especially for fishing. Therefore distribution of pottery during the medieval period using boats would not have been a problem for the marketing of the prolific London-type ware industry.

There are several pottery assemblages from other excavations in the vicinity of the study area, although that from Barking Abbey remains largely unpublished (Jennings n.d.), although the Middle Saxon and early medieval pottery has received some attention (Redknapp 1991; 1992; Vince 2002). Other groups of pottery from the town have been reported upon at North Street/George Street (Hawkins et al 2003) and Axe Street (Carew et al 2009). However, the medieval ceramic profile for Barking and North East London still requires a better understanding, refining and amalgamation into that of the coding of post-Roman pottery types for Greater London. The Late Saxon, medieval and early post-medieval pottery components of the assemblage from LRN14 is significant for achieving this.

Potential of the assemblage

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. A number of pottery vessels merit illustration. The pottery, as defined above, has a significant potential for defining the ceramic profile for Barking and providing a model for future research into late Saxon to early post-medieval pottery assemblages in North East London. The stratigraphic sequence and associated finds will allow for better dating of the pottery types, especially the Essex 'transitional redwares', whose chronology is poorly understood. The pottery also has the potential to understand different activities on the site, which when used with the documentary evidence, will provide useful data for an understanding of what was happening on the site, located on a main road of the medieval settlement of Barking. Of interest are a number of 15th-16th century dated ceramics that indicate high status households may have been located on the site. These ceramics consist of German stonewares, imported tin-glazed wares and occasional sherds of high quality whitewares and redwares and reflect the influence of the Renaissance on North West European society (Gaimster 1999).

Recommendations for further work

A publication report should be produced on the pottery concentrating on the Late Saxon to early 17th century ceramic sequence. It is recommended that approximately 30 vessels are drawn or photographed. Time should be set aside for comparison of

the pottery types with the fabric series held by Newham Museum Service and for consultation with The Museum of London Archaeology post-Roman pottery specialists. The latter should be undertaken in order for the new pottery types to be recognised and used officially in the Greater London area and allow for their cross referencing to the pottery coding used in Essex (Cotter 2000).

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APPENDIX 3: ASSESSMENT OF THE BUILDING MATERIAL

by Dr Kevin Hayward

INTRODUCTION AND AIMS

Two shoe boxes and twenty nine crates of ceramic building material, mortar and loose stone were retained from the excavations at London Road, Barking GR TQ44178412.

This very large sized assemblage (4655 examples 675kg) was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the residual Roman, as well as the Saxon, medieval, and post medieval ceramic and stone building material recovered from London Road, Barking.
- Identify the fabric and form of whole bricks and mortar used in the post-medieval brick and stone structures.
- As well as assessing their form, identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone objects in order to determine what the material was made of and from where it was coming from.
- A primary objective was to assess how much of the stone and ceramic building material could have originated from Barking Abbey, following its dissolution.
- Provide a list of spot dates for the contexts at LRN13
- Make recommendations for further study.

METHODOLOGY

In accordance, with Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd field sampling policy two whole brick samples were retained from the various brick structures on the site. Two site visits were conducted during early 2013 to examine the form and fabric of the structures uncovered.

The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Matches then made with the London fabric collection.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

4592 examples 619.1kg

ROMAN (excluding daub) 39 examples 5kg

Small fragments of abraded Roman tile, brick and box flue tile cluster in parts of the site, characterised as Roman or Saxon in date from Trench A [6] [8] [10] [13] [16] and at [1457] , and often intermixed with medieval peg tile in medieval pits [303] [621] [835] [909] [951] [1146]. Given that the largest piece [529], part of a Roman brick is just 700g in weight, together with an absence of Roman building material from the many medieval and post

medieval structures and the fact that there is very little later mortar to be found adhering to these pieces this would strongly suggest that none of this Roman ceramic building material had been recycled for use in the Saxon or later medieval Abbey.

Tile Fabrics

The proportions of the major fabric groups are illustrated in Figure 1

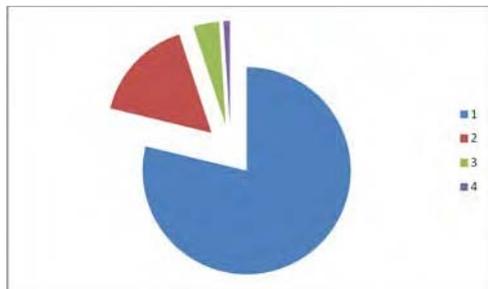


Figure 1 proportion of major fabrics (kg)

1. (Blue) 2815 sandy group (78%)
2. (Red) later sandy group 2459b (16%)
3. (Green) Hampshire Grog 3054 (4%)
4. (Purple) Other (Eccles 3022; local silty wares unknown) (2%)

Sandy Fabric Group 2815 (AD50-160) 33 examples 3.9kg

2452 (AD55-160) 2459a (AD50-160); 3006 (AD50-160)

A vast majority of the brick and tile is represented by the very common mid first to early-mid second century London red sandy fabric group 2815, including the very hard fine 2452 and the softer sandier 2459a.

Later Sandy Fabric Group 2459b (AD120-250) 2 examples 0.8kg

Later second to early third century Roman Ceramic building materials are attested to by the presence of slightly micaceous sandy fabric with a very fine moulding sand from two brick fragments from [835] and [909].

Hampshire Grog 3054 (AD70-140) 1 example 0.2kg

A red fabric, frequent quartz, rare cream silty bands and red and cream tile fragments present in the fill of a post medieval pit [909]

Eccles Fabric 3022 (AD50-80) 1 example <0.1kg

Distinctive very early white cream fabric with numerous flecks of quartz only from a post medieval pit [951]

Unknown Fabric 3500 2 examples 0.1kg

Busy fine light brown fabric with numerous salty lumps and clinker flecks up to 10mm across used in a combed box flue tile from [1437] and tile from [1460].

Forms

The abraded and fragmentary nature of this small assemblage means only brief comment is necessary on their form. The proportions of brick: flat tile: ibex: regulate: box-flue are expressed below in Figure 2.

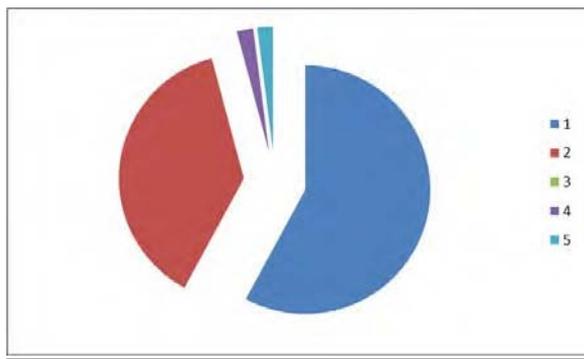


Figure 2 Proportions of the Different Forms of Roman Ceramic Building Material from High Street Barking (wt %)

1. (Dark Blue) Brick (58%)
2. (Red) Flat Tile (38%)
3. (Green) Tegulae (0%)
4. (Purple) Imbrex (2%)
5. (Light Blue) Box Flue (2%)

What is immediately apparent are the dominance (96%) of flat forms of Roman ceramic building material such as brick and undiagnostic tile. Definable roofing elements, on the other hand, are represented by just two curved imbrex and no flanged tegulae. These proportions may suggest selective stockpiling of flat elements for reuse, but the size of the sample is too small and the fragments are too fragmentary to make any definitive conclusions on the assemblage as a whole.

The two examples of box flue tile from a medieval well fill [602] and pit [1437] both have narrow combing with [602] made from the local sandy fabric group 2815, combed in two directions, and a straight combed form [1437] in the unknown silty clinker fabric 3500.

ROMAN/SAXON

Daub 15 examples 0.5kg

Mainly in association with the Roman ceramic building material from Saxon pits [6] [8] are a small quantity of fragmentary earthy daub, with wattle impressions, attesting to the possible presence of timber framed wattle and daub structures in the vicinity. Whether these represent part of the dumped Roman Ceramic building material “package” or derive from Saxon buildings in Barking cannot be determined. Two fabrics can be distinguished, the most common is orange-brown, sandy-textured with lumps of flint, whilst a rarer type represented one large faced or worked chunk from a phase 4 rubbish pit fill [1052] is mottled with a thin pale cream veneer.

MEDIEVAL 2037 examples 147kg

Like the Roman assemblage, the medieval group is largely fragmentary, with only a few examples displaying two or more definable edges. It is dominated by very large quantities of roofing tile, with the presence of a few high status decorative and unglazed floor tile pieces together with some medieval brick and moulded stone (see stone section) which would suggest that some at least derives from Barking Abbey and not all from the medieval settlement at Barking.

Peg tile 1977 examples 136kg

The medieval peg tile from Barking can be distinguished from the post medieval group on account of their coarse moulding sand, occasional splash glaze and fabric type. Some fabrics e.g. 2271nr2276 straddle the medieval and post medieval occupation, and for this reason only those that are glazed and have very coarse moulding sand are included here. Most of the fabrics show characteristics of the common London groups, with subtle differences such as the importance of chaff moulding or organic rich cores. These variants reflect local tile manufacture. Although most are almost certainly associated with extensive medieval roofing of the settlement and Abbey one must be careful not to ignore the role they played as bonding course in walls and their use as tile hearths. Some certainly belong to the latter group given that many are vitrified and burnt.

They are common throughout the site but with significant accumulations at [480] [510] [529] [602] [667] [771]

Sandy London fabrics

Early 2272; 2273 (1135-1220) 39 examples 2.6kg

These are the very earliest peg tile fabrics in the London area consisting of either a very coarse, glazed thick (15-19mm) shelly (2272) or sandy (2273) fabric. They are a feature of

12th to early 13th century roofing throughout the City of London especially in bat and ridge tiles (see below). However, their proportion in the medieval tile group from Barking is small (2-3%) in comparison to more local early group 2271nr 2272. It is likely that at least some of this group would have been used to roof Barking Abbey. One example in the primary fill of pit [771] is especially large, with significant accumulations in the post medieval well fill [602] and pit fill [505].

2271nr2272; 2271nr2273 (1135-1800) 459 examples 30.6kg

This common brown-grey earthy granular quartz fabric with occasional burnt flint also shares attributes with both the early coarse sandy 2273 fabric above and the later reduced fabric sandy 2271 but no direct match was possible. It has been assigned a wide date range (1135-1800) but in all probability given its association with other early fabrics it is certainly medieval. This soft fabric is not particularly robust accounting for the near absence of glaze and its abraded or worn appearance. Very large accumulations are present in the post medieval well fill [602] and the fill of shallow pits [207] [667] [670].and [507]

Later 2271 (1180-1800) 986 examples 66.9kg

Easily the most common medieval peg tile fabric from LRN13 (50% by weight), this distinctive thin (8-11mm) glazed fine sandy fabric with a reduced core and coarse moulding sand is also the most widespread in medieval London. Some differences are evident in the Barking assemblage including an unusual tapered curved edge e.g. in an early medieval quarry pit fill [922] and linear cut fill [1061]. The assemblage at Barking will often have an earthy chaff mould, suggesting some local production but more often than not it has a coarse moulding sand. Large complete peg tiles and accumulations including those with irregular round nail holes and occasional rhomboid holes are present in post medieval pits [1082] [1158] [1598] [1628] [1640] and reused examples in [1268] and [1285]

2271nr2276 (1180-1800) 369 examples 28.6kg; Brill fabric

Somewhat akin to the later post medieval finer sandy fabric 2276 (see below) are the transitional glazed, chaff tempered fabric 2271nr2276. They are slightly more vuggy and mottled than 2276, and those with a chaff tempered or medium-coarse moulding sand are placed in the medieval section, whilst those with a fine moulding sand are included as post-medieval. In all likelihood these locally produced variants. Significant accumulations were recovered from pit fills [1082] and [932] [1035] but form a ubiquitous background component throughout the site. They share some similarity with the medieval Brill fabric and one example from [1268] may indeed be from this group.

Iron Oxide fabric; 2587 (1240-1450) 41 examples 1.7kg

This distinctive red iron oxide rich, sandy Thirteenth to Fifteenth century iron oxide rich peg tile fabric, a common constituent of medieval peg tile fabrics in the City of London forms less than 1% of the medieval roofing assemblage from Barking. Other “local” fabrics e.g. 2271nr2272 and 2271nr2276 seem to have replaced. It has a diffuse spread in medieval and post medieval pits across the site.

Local Iron Oxide flint chaff fabric (1180-1600) [413] 2 examples <0.1kg. The two unglazed fragments present in a medieval quarry pit fill [413] and pit [416] is especially thick (19mm). The fabric is a fawn-maroon medium grained (scattered quartz) with chaff fragments, large red iron oxide (5-8mm) across and burnt flint. No match was possible with the PCA reference collection.

Wealden/Silty

It is not surprising that a small quantity of pale cream silty “Wealden” and Estuarine fabrics from Essex/Kent turn up in the assemblage given the sites riverside location.

3205 (1200-1800) 5 examples 0.2kg fine white fabric very similar to brick 3031 (see below) no glaze in medieval – post medieval pit fills [199] [1116] [1117].

BRB02 3 examples 0.3kg

[338] [771] A busy silty fabric with yellow laminae and 2mm lumps together with red iron oxide, glassy quartz burnt flint somewhat similar to 2816 fabric but especially a fabric obtained from BRB02 (156-170 Bermondsey Street, Southwark). Small fragments were found in the primary fill of medieval pit [338] and also [771]

IDPR02 1 example 0.1kg;

A solitary example from a post medieval well fill [550], this distinctive white fabric consisting of very fine silt laminae with red clay lumps, and chalk inclusions 15mm across together with a distinctive red moulding sand was found comparable to a medieval peg tile from the PCA reference collection site IDPR02.

Organic Core Fabric (1180-1540) 50 examples 3.5kg

This distinctive earthy peg tile fabric with a black organic core and with a red brown rim is quite unlike any of the London sandy fabrics. It is relatively common and can have coarse quartz inclusions or shelly inclusions and occasional burnt grey flint. Occasional glaze can be picked out on a very soft undulating surface of between 9 and 11mm.

It is an early fabric as it seems to be associated more with the early coarser group of peg tiles 2272; 2273; 2271nr2272. Small groups of peg tile can be found in quarry pit fills at [310] [337] [1057] [1051], and especially at [480] [529], which accounts for over half the assemblage.

Bat Tile 3 examples 311g (Fabric description see Peg Tile)

Sandy Fabrics 2271; (1180-1450) 1 example 0.1kg; 2272 (1135-1220); 1 example <0.1kg; 2273 (1135-1220) 1 example 0.2kg

Thicker curved shoulder or Bat tiles a common feature of 12th century roofing in central London, are very rare here with just 3 examples from [510] [551] and [1268].

Curved Tile 25 examples 3kg (Fabric description see Peg Tile)

Glazed and unglazed curved medieval roofing tile are well represented at LRN13 with a range of fabrics

Present (See below). Groups of curved tile were present in pit fills [1656] and [572]. Notable examples were found in pit fill [41] and a triangular shaped (possible ridge) tile with bevelled edge in pit fill [1467].

Early Sandy Fabrics 2272 and 2273; (1135-1220) 5 examples 0.4kg; 2271nr2272; (1135-1800) 3 examples 0.3kg

Later Sandy Fabrics 2271 (1180-1800) 4 examples 0.6kg 2271nr2276; (1180-1800) 10 examples 1.2kg

Iron Oxide Fabric 2587; (1240-1450) 1 example 0.1kg

Organic Core (1180-1540) 1 example 0.5kg

Brick 15 examples 4.8kg

Small quantities of medieval estuarine bricks (Ryan 1996) designated the codes 3031; 3031nr3042; BARK 1; BARK 2, for this assessment were recovered which is not surprising given the proximity of the site to the important early Essex brick industries. On top of these there are early sandy fabrics 3042 and 3030 common in Central London. These have been identified re-deposited in medieval and post medieval pits throughout the site [318] [505] [771] [844] [943] [972] [1007] [1154] [1268] [1492].

Flemish/Wealden 3031; (1350-1450) 3 examples 0.8kg 3031nr3042 (1350-1450) 1 example 0.2kg

Fragments of distinctive white 14th-15th century 3031 and marbly 3031nr3042 bricks termed flanderstiles (Ryan 1996) from [318] [505] and [844] may have originated from an

ecclesiastical well-head, perhaps Barking Abbey. Bricks of this fabric frequently turn up at monastic sites in London such as Bermondsey Abbey (Betts 2011; Hayward in prep. a) Merton Priory (Betts 2007, 213), Charterhouse (Betts 2002 99), St Mary Spital (Crowley 1997, 200) St John Clerkenwell (Pringle 2004, 237); Holywell Priory (Betts, 2011b, 151). They were used in some quantity to improve late medieval (14th-15th century) drainage. A small (80x40mm) glazed yellow brick from a medieval pit fill [771] with an impression of a cockle is almost certainly a medieval early 14th century Flemish-type Estuarine silt fabric (Ryan 1996, 94) common in the Essex region.

Early Sandy 3030; (1400-1660) 1 example 0.1kg 3042 (1400-1600+) 4 examples 0.3kg
3030nr3042 1 example 0.9kg (1400-1600+)

Late medieval to early post medieval Brown 3030 and purple-red 3042 sandy bricks produced from local brick earth clays were identified from [318] [943] and [1268].

Essex Muddy Type *BARK1* 3 examples 1.7kg

Abraded earthy mottled burnt cream brick fabric with wisps of silt and burnt flint fragments were present from [1007] and [1154]. The bricks edges are rounded and abraded and their dimensions (112mm x55mm) with late medieval or early post medieval production. This may be a medieval Flemish –type Estuarine silt brick of Ryan (1996, 94)

Flint Rich Type *BARK2* 1 example 0.7kg

A very flat purple-grey paving brick from [972] with very large burnt flint nodules (20mm across) could not be assigned a fabric code but its dimensions 105mm x 42mm would suggest that it is either medieval or early post medieval.

Floor Tile 18 examples 3.7kg

A full range of plain glazed and patterned medieval floor tiles including 12th century sandy, 13th century Westminster, 14th century Penn and 14-15th Flemish Calcareous groups are present, albeit in very small quantities. Nevertheless, they provide an additional body of material evidence for the presence of an important secular or ecclesiastical building in the vicinity, such as Barking Abbey.

2273 (1135-1220) 12th Century Coarse sandy glazed Tile (Fabric Description see Peg Tile) 4 examples 0.3kg

30mm thick bevelled edge black glazed floor tiles made from the earlier 12th to earlier 13th century medieval coarse sandy fabric 2273 fairly common in peg and bat tiles from LRN13 were identified from [630] an a medieval [1437] and post medieval pit fill [1598]. These finds add to the small but growing body of evidence for the use of these 12th century tiles to floor

early cluniac and cistercian monasteries throughout London including Bermondsey Abbey (Hayward in prep. a) and St Mary Stratford Langthorne (Smith, 2004, 24; Fig 16).

Westminster Floor Tile 2894 (1225-1275) 1 example 0.1kg

A single worn 21mm thick plain glazed 13th century Westminster Floor tile in red iron oxide, mica rich fabric 2894 was recovered from pit fill [338].

Penn Tile 1811; 2324 (1330-1390) 5 examples 1.1kg

Penn Tiles 1811; 2324 (1330-1390) 5 examples 1.1kg

Silty rich (fabric 1811) and coarse sandy (fabric 2324) Penn Tiles manufactured in Buckinghamshire recovered from [338] [505] [1251] [1398] attest to the presence of a 14th century tiled floor in the vicinity. Two examples from pit fill [338] consist of a decorated yellow floral design which may find comparison with patterns from Elizabeth Eames British Museum Catalogue (1980).

Calcareous Glazed Flemish Floor Tile 1678 (1350-1550) 7 examples 1.8kg

Later medieval much thicker (25-40mm) plain green, black and yellow glazed calcareous rich floor tiles form the most common group. They cluster mainly in pit fills around [1640] [1656] [1658].

EARLY POST-MEDIEVAL 2263 examples 316.3 kg

Brick 215 examples 107 kg

Late Medieval to Early Post Medieval Brick 3030 (1400-1660) (for fabric description see medieval brick) 11 examples 6kg

Early Post Medieval Reds 204 examples 101 kg

3033; 3039; 3046; 3065 (1450-1700)

3033 fine condensed sandy fabric 36 examples 42.8kg

3039 Mottled busy silty red fabric 10 examples 5.5kg

3046 medium grained loosely compacted red bricks 79 examples 29.2kg

3065 Fine/loose sandy fabric with large flint nodules 68 examples 22.7kg

The full range of late medieval, Tudor and Stuart Red bricks are present in some quantity at London Road. Most can be distinguished by their later post medieval counterparts (see below) by their wider (110-120mm) shallower (42-55mm) profile, sunken margin, poorly constructed (wrinkly appearance) and association with the T1 white mortar. These bricks are, however extensively reused in later post medieval structures, blurring the earlier medieval

footprint but showing how much of this Tudor brick was in circulation at the time of the extensive 18th 19th century development of this part of Barking.

To illustrate this point, only some of the structures such as brick soak away [108] wall [292] and brick cess pit [1455] are probably 17th or even 16th century. But many of the red bricks are reused in later mortar types along with later post medieval fabrics. For a full list of structures (See Fig 3)

Floor Tile 27 examples 11.2 kg

Flemish unglazed 26 examples 10.8kg 1977; 2850; 3063 (1450-1600)

1977 finely laminated silty fabric 6 examples 2.7kg

2850 occasional flecks/lumps of silt 10 examples 3.4kg

3063 Distinctive fabric with numerous lumps of yellow silt 10 examples 10.5kg

A sizeable group of thick (30-41mm) late medieval to early post medieval plain glazed silty Flemish tiles were recovered, half of them (5.5kg) from a single demolition backfill of a storage room [1429] along with examples of Sussex marble paving and early post medieval brick. Here 30mm thick yellow and black tiles were found suggesting patterning along with the grey shelly Sussex marble.

Further concentrations were found in the post medieval pit fill [699] with three thick (38mm) conjoined black glazed examples and in other pit fills [1473] [1690] [1691].

Tin Glazed Floor Tile 1 example 0.4kg

A 17th century decorated Pickleherring tin-glazed floor tile of a type manufactured in Southwark between 1618 and 1650 (Betts & Weinstein 2010) was recovered in a pit fill (1431) Although there is no exact match with the designs from Betts and Weinstein's catalogue (2010), the polychrome design is typical of this period. The fabric, consisting of small red clay pellets set within a pale cream core and a pink margin is a rather unusual tin-glazed type. Further analysis is necessary.

Peg Tile 2028 examples 198kg

Sandy London fabrics

2271 (1180-1800) 276 examples 20.6kg (fabric description see medieval peg tile)

2271nr2276 (1180-1800) (fabric description see medieval peg tile) 841 examples 79.7kg

2276 (1480-1900); 903 examples 96.8kg

The substantial early post medieval building material signature at London Road, Barking, is further revealed in the enormous quantities (200kg – nearly one third by weight) of unglazed dumped peg tile. Unglazed, thicker versions of the medieval fabrics 2271 and 2271nr2276 with fine moulding sand, supplemented by 100kg of the very common post medieval London fine sandy peg tile fabric 2276 are represented. Some have a narrow kiln stacking ridge, which would indicate a 16th and 17th century date but many are standard rectangular 17th-18th century tile. These include between 3kg and 10kg each from post medieval pit and post-hole fills [68] [164] [318] [337] [413] [446] [689] [791] [992] [1154] [1285] [1401], and 4kg for levelling as bedding for post medieval steps [138]. Most are adhered with the T1 early post medieval white mortar

LATE POST-MEDIEVAL 195 examples 142.7kg

As expected the building material of late 17th century to 20th century date from Barking is almost entirely dominated by whole bricks (92% weight) retained from the numerous later post medieval structures from this site. These include:

Brick 151 examples 131 kg

Unlike the City of London which replaced fresh consignments of red brick with clinker rich post great fire bricks after 1700, settlements such as Barking surrounding the city fringes continued to manufacture these fabrics (3033; 3046; 3046nr3032) into the 18th and 19th century from the local brickfields. Consequently there are a greater number (11) of later post medieval brick fabrics here (in dumps and structures) than there would be in contemporary features in the capital. Complicating the matter yet further is the impact of brick reuse from earlier post medieval or even medieval structures in and around Barking.

Clinker rich Post Great Fire Bricks are however, the most common fabric accounting for over half the bricks recovered from post medieval pits and structures. A list of brick structures from the site can be seen below (Figure 3). A review of brick size and fabric follows.

3032nr3033 Fine Maroon Intermediate Post Great Fire Brick (1664-1725) 16 examples 11.4kg wide, poorly made crinkly and shallow – sunken margin 200mm x 110mm x 55mm often glazed *suggesting use in a kiln*, or an association with hot working. Identified from a brick cess pit [1451] and? 16th century wall [1091] also pits [712] [1401] [1467] [1510] [1566] [1596] and features [749] [815] [993] [1015] [1043].

3032; 3034; 3032R; 3034R Clinker rich mauve-brown (Post Great Fire Brick) (1664-1990) 88 examples 68.1kg

The most ubiquitous fabric, early “proto” forms are quite shallow <55mm and wide 110mm e.g. [697] [770] [1342]. The vast majority are, however, narrow <105mm, dimensions in accordance with the late 18th century to early-mid 19th century brick tax regulations and often frogged. Structures include a Victorian Drain [1503] Brick Soak-away [246] [1270], Cess Pit [236] [243] [659] Sewer [29] Well [268] and brick [30] – [33] and stone walling [228].

3032nr3035 Transitional Yellow and clinker rich Post Great Fire and Medway (1780-1900) 1 example 2.1 kg Narrow 210x101x62mm unfrogged example, dimensions in keeping with brick tax regulations of 1770 present in an 18th century wall [288].

3033 Very large Victorian Red (Industrial Size) (1800-1900) 2 examples 8.6kg Unique very large freshly made (270mm x 150mm x 69mm) examples from a brick lined cess pit [243].

3046nr3033 busy red sandy fabric Unfrogged and Frogged Victorian Red (1850-1900) 10 examples 13.1kg. These machine-made 230x109x62mm mainly frogged bricks are associated with the extensive Victorian Sewer Development of the site e.g. Sewer [229] and [498]

3046 Narrow 18th and 19th red sandy century Local Red local manufactured (1700-1900) 6 examples 14kg. In concordance with the brick tax regulations of 1770, narrow 210x101x64mm locally produced red sandy bricks were used in brick cess pits [236] and Soakaway [132] and repairs to 18th century walls [33]. Some are later 19th century machine made and frogged such as brick cess pit [659]

3047 Red fine sandy red paving brick (1690-1900) 1 example 0.8kg. Large paving bricks often associated with industrial flooring, thick example (62mm) present in fill of Victorian Pit [1390].

3065 Narrow 18th and 19th century fine sandy with burnt flint Local Red local manufactured (1700-1900) 7 examples 3.2kg Poorly made narrow 225x 95 x 66mm flint rich red bricks built in accordance with brick tax regulations of 1770 used in well [268].

3035 Yellow Estuarine Clay Medway Brick (1780-1940) 5 examples 5.1kg Small well-made shallow frogged bricks were used in contemporary late 19th century to early 20th century brick soak-aways [246] and [515]. As with the red 3033 brick, there is another purpose made

"industrial" very large brick [695] 150mm x 70mm which may have come from the same structure.

3036 Hard yellow brown Dutch Paving Brick (1600-1800) 1 example 0.7kg Small (150x70x40mm) ornamental paving or cobble bricks (when laid on end). Complete example present in fill of Victorian Pit [1390].

3038 Heavy orange-maroon brick from the Oxford Clays of Cambridgeshire/Bedfordshire - Fletton Modern Brick (1890-Present Day) 12 examples 11.2kg Deep Froged 225mm x 105x 69mm with one stamped *MARSTON* from fill of irregular cut [972] a company that manufactured these bricks from Bedfordshire between 1929-1940s.. The examples from [1249] and a well fill [1730] are *LBC Porphyries* (London Brick Company) bricks that were in operation at the end of the 19th century to present day.

CONTEXT	PHASE	FEATURE	Fabric	Type	Suffix	No
29	4	BRICK SEWER	3032R	B	F	2
30	4	19TH CENTURY WALL	3032R	B	U	2
31	4	19TH CENTURY WALL?	3032R	B	U	2
32	4	18TH CENTURY WALL	3032	B	U	2
33	4	REPAIR OF [32]	3046; 3032R	B	U	2
108	4	BRICK SOAKAWAY	3065	B	U	2
132	4	BRICK SOAKAWAY	3046	B	U	2
228	4	MASONRY REUSED STONE WALL	3032; 3065	B	U	2
			2279	T	PAN	1
229	4	BRICK SEWER	3032nr3046	B	F	1
236	4	BRICK CESS PIT	3032; 30346	B	U	2
240	4	FLOOR DEOrdnance SurveyIT	3032nr3046; 3033	B	U	2
243	4	BRICK LINED CESS PIT	3032; 3033	B	U	4
246	4	SOAKAWAY	3035; 3032	B	F	2
268	4	WELL	3032; 3065	B	U	2
288	4	18TH CENTURY WALL	3032nr3035	B	U	1

CONTEXT	PHASE	FEATURE	Fabric	Type	Suffix	No
291	4	18TH CENTURY WALL	3033	B	U	3
294	4	BRICK WALL	3033	B	U	1
334	4	WALL	3032	B	U	2
356	4	BRICK SOAKAWAY	3032nr3046	B	F	1
430	4	BRICK LINED VICTORIAN SOAKA	3032R	B	F	1
434	4	BRICK LINED VICTORIAN SOAKA	3032	B	F	1
437	4	BRICK LINED VICTORIAN SOAKA	3032	B	F	1
463	4	ST PARTITION WALL	3101	M		1
464	4	BRICK CHAMBER	3101	M		1
498		BRICK LINED VICTORIAN SOAKA	3032nr3046	B	F	1
518	4	BRICK SOAKAWAY	3035	B	F	1
541	4	BRICK LINED PIT	3101	M		1
659	4	BRICK CESS PIT	3046; 3046	B	F	2
1091	4	16 TH CENTURY WALL	3032nr3033	B	U	1
1242	4	BRICK WELL	3033; 3032nr3033	B	U	2
1270	4	BRICK SOAKAWAY	3032	B	U	1
1284	3	STORAGE ROOMN IN CCUT 140	3101	M		1
1285	3	CHALK WALL FOUNDATION	2276; 2271	T	PEG	34
1286	3	CHALK WALL FOU	3101	M		
1451	4	BRICK CESS PIT	3032nr3033; 3033	B	U	1
1455	4	BRICK CESS PIT	3101	M		
1503	4	VICTORIAN DRAIN	3033; 3032R	B	U	2

Figure 3 List of brick structures from LRN13

Pan Tile 37 examples 10.5kg

The fashion for using thick curved and nibbed Dutch roofing tiles began after the first quarter of the 17th century. This sizeable group, dominated by crisp fresh examples of the sandy fabric 2279 were found in the backfill of Victorian soakaways [107] and cess pit fills [241] and

even reused in 19th century stone and brick walling [228]. They would have roofed 18th century housing in and around this part of Barking Village.

2271 (1630-1800) Fine red sandy fabric reduced core 2 examples 0.2kg

2279 (1630-1850) Fine red sandy fabric regular medium mould sand 28 examples 8.7kg

2586 (1630-1800) Fine Iron oxide rich fabric 1 example 0.5kg

3090 (1630-1800) Fine medium grained sandy fabric 6 examples 1.1kg

Modern Roofing Tile 1 examples 0.1kg

2276M (1890-Present Day) a 20th century modern roofing fragment was identified in a well fill [1730]

Chimney Fragment 1 examples 0.2 kg

2276M (1800-1900+)

Part of a 19th century sooted chimney fragment was probably intrusive into a medieval pit [1699].

Drain 1 examples 0.4 kg

3261 Low alumina Kiln Brick Fabric (1850-1950)

In accordance with the widespread 19th century improvements to drainage in this part of Barking as shown by the extensive use of brick soak-aways, sewers, and wells is a high alumina clay rich glazed drain pipe recovered from a pit fill [1431]. The clay used in these pipes was manufactured from Coal Measure Clays. These drain pipes became widely available in London from London itself, from the Doulton works in Lambeth and from further afield from places such as Glasgow, Stourbridge and Yorkshire and Durham in the latter half of the 19th century following the advent of the railways

Wall Tile 1 example 7g

An grid-backed, Victorian wall glazed encaustic wall tile was identified from a post medieval pit fill [1632]

MORTAR

A wide range of mortar types starting with the loose gravelly medieval mortar type 9 associated with chalk walls [1284] – [1286], through to white T1 and brown T3 associated with the few earlier post medieval structures [108] [240] [464] [1242] [1451] [1455] and backfill of storage building [1429] were identified throughout the sequence. The harder post medieval mortars T2; T6; T7 are associated with the later 18th to 19th century drainage culverts, wells

some of which may relate to the 1722 and certainly the 1788 Workhouses. The hard pure sandy Roman Mortar T5 identified on 20th century brick.

A summary of mortar types and concrete as well as their period of use from the excavations at LRN13 are given below (Figure 3).

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at LRN13
T1 soft white lime mortar	Soft white lime mortar chalk inclusions	16 th -18 th century very common associated with and reused on late medieval and early post medieval peg tile, glazed Flemish silt floor tile and early post medieval bricks in numerous pits [1467] [815] especially common in pits [689] to [709] [770s] [1006] – [1015] very rarely a structural mortar possibly [240] Wall and Chamber [464] Associated with sunken building demolition [1429]. Rarely with post great fire brick
T2 Hard Dark Grey mortar	Hard dark concretionary mortar with clinker and wood fragments	Mid-late 19 th century [37] pit fill attached to peg tile also associated with pan tile [107] from 19 th century bricks soakaway and pit fill [1085]
T3 soft brown sandy mortar some lime chalk inclusions	Soft green- brown lime mortar with chalk inclusions	1500-1700 Late Medieval early post medieval common Associated/smeared onto early post medieval bricks and very early post great fire bricks, peg tile including brick soak-away [108] brick well [1242] cess pits [1451] [1455] identified in brick fill of storage building [1429].
T4 brown variant of T7	Soft grey-brown clinker mortar	Early-Mid 19 th century especially dump [548] and walls [29] – [33] See T7
T5 Hard Roman Cement Gravel	Hard Roman Cement Gravel	20 th century Rare associated with latest 20 th century MARSTON bricks in fill of irregular cut [972]
T6 Hard Chalky shelly mortar	Hard Chalky Shelly Mortar	Common 18 th - Early 19 th century brick wall mortar associated with post great fire and early Medway Yellow unfrogged brick structures such as brick cess pit [236] 18 th century wall [288] [294] brick lined pit [541] Some Features Possibly associated with the 1722 Workhouse
T7 grey clinker mortar	Soft Grey Clinker Mortar see variant brown T4	Common Structural Mortar Early-Mid 19 th century Association with narrow frogged post great fire 19 th century brick structures and soakaways fabrics 3032; 3032R and later reds 3046 [29] – [33] Reused stone and brick wall [228] well [268] wall [334] soakaway [1270] Victorian Drain [1503]
T8 variant of T7	Very Soft light grey clinker mortar rods of charcoal	Post-Medieval Present in just fill of post medieval quarry pit [517] reused on Red bricks
T9 Gravel sandy mortar	Brown very gravelly flint rich sandy mortar	Medieval Associated with stone only on Early Chalk walls [1284] – [1286] and on Kentish Ragstone [209]

Figure 3 list of mortar types identified from the excavation LRN13

STONE 63 examples 56.4kg

A small to moderate sized group of worked and unworked worked stone was recovered. Their geological character, sources and probable use are summarised below. On the basis of

lithology, most of this group belonged to mouldings and construction / demolition rubble from the medieval Abbey

Geological Types

3105; 3106; 3107; 3110PM; 3112M; 3115M; 3116; 3117; 3119; 3120 (Bargate stone; Totternhoe stone; Norwegian ragstone; Ardingley Sandstone) ; 3129; 3130; 3138 ; COAL; 3120 (Kimmeridge oil shale)

In all there are nineteen lithotypes - In detail (by function) they are as follows.

Construction Rubble

The assemblage is dominated by large reused fragments of greensand, flint and chalk. These include the use of flint and chalk in some of the earliest structures on site such as [1285] [1286]. The greensand consists of reused blocks of Kentish ragstone and Hassock stone which interbed at outcrops. Furthermore, there is a small component of what looks to be Bargate stone from Godalming. This rock had previously been identified only at Late Roman sites in Southwark, so its identification here suggests the presence of a Late Roman structure and its demolition and subsequent incorporation into the fabric of the medieval Abbey.

3105 Kentish ragstone 4 examples 5.9kg *hard* dark grey calcareous sandstone - Lower Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) West Kent/East Surrey – Maidstone area. Examples are present in [695] [966].

3106 Hassock stone – medium grained Greensand – Lower Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) West Kent/East Surrey – Maidstone area 10 examples. 19.3 Kg. Examples of this glauconitic sandstone were found reused in a late post medieval wall [228], including a 15kg block along with Reigate stone. In all probability these derive from the construction material for medieval Barking Abbey with further “bleached” examples (suggesting prolonged exposure) present in quarry pit fills [209] [909] [1078]. One piece from [209] had a coarse medieval gravel mortar T9 attached. It is possible that some of the Hassock stone along with Kentish ragstone and Bargate stone was originally used in a Roman or Saxon structure (Earliest Minster) in the vicinity, given its identification from [10].

3116 Chalk - Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous). Local Thames Basin 1 example 4.4kg

Part of one large chalk ashlar block from probably the earliest structure on site the truncated wall [1286] was adhered with the T9 loose brown gravel mortar typical of medieval construction. This along with flint seems to be the preferred stone construction material of choice for medieval Barking.

3117 Flint – knapped flint in wall viewed in-situ only

3120 Bargate stone - Shelly oolitic glauconitic sandstone Lower Cretaceous (Lower Greensand) Farnham/Godalming. This is a rock type associated with Roman occupation in Southwark as shown by the assemblages from Stoney Street Thameslink (Hayward 2013b) and Tabard Square (Hayward in prep. b) so its identification at Barking is something of a surprise with 2 examples, 1.7kg. The examples from [428] [539] are only associated with Roman ceramic building material.

Architectural Fragments and Ashlar

3107 Reigate stone – a fine grained micaceous glauconitic sandstone – Upper Greensand (Lower Cretaceous) Reigate-Mertsham part of Surrey, 15 examples 15kg. The most common stone type, Reigate stone, a low density freestone is usually carved into ashlar and mouldings for use in ecclesiastical buildings. The derivation of much of this stone is therefore likely to have been Barking Abbey. As well as ashlar blocks reused in the post-medieval wall [228] there are ill-defined mouldings [748] [1467] and weathered rubble suggested extensive exposure

3110PM Portland Base Bed – very fine grained oolitic-pelletal grainstone – Upper Jurassic (Portlandian) Isle of Portland Dorset. 1 example 0.3 kg. A fragment from a post medieval pit from [687] would have almost certainly come from a post-medieval moulding as this rock was used in London only after 1630, possibly from a grave slab.

3112M Purbeck marble condensed micritic limestone packed full of small freshwater gastropod *Vivaparvus carniferous* Lower Cretaceous (Purbeckian) Isle of Purbeck e.g. Durlston Head, Swanage 2 examples 5.5kg. Two shafts of this dense shelly limestone from a pit fill [1249] and from the Storage Room [1490] almost certainly came from the Abbey. The example from [1490] has a roped decoration which would indicate the Early English style (dating to the Late 12th-Early 13th century).

3119 Caen stone – Middle Jurassic (Bathonian) Caen Normandy. Hard white Caen variant - 1 example 6.7kg

The most intricately carved moulding from these excavations; part of unstratified WSN 7 comprise an engaged Romanesque scalloped capital fragment made out of a hard dense sparry variant of Caen stone. This almost certainly comes from the 12th century Abbey. This item along with the Purbeck marble shaft requires illustration at publication.

3120 Totternhoe Stone – a slightly glauconitic hard chalk rock – Middle/Upper Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) – Hertfordshire 1 example 0.6 kg The identification of this locally hard green

chalk rock in a cess pit fill [241] and sourced Hertfordshire/Bedfordshire was unexpected. The quarrying of this stone is usually associated with medieval carvings and ashlar much further out in Hertfordshire, Essex and Suffolk churches It has rarely been identified this close to the City of London and the Abbeys proximity to the River Roding may have been a factor here,

Paving

3138 Sussex Marble – mollusc rich hard grey freshwater limestone dominated by large mollusc species Viviparus Lower Cretaceous (Weald Clay) Sussex. Also called Petworth, Laughton or Bethersden marble. 1 example 1.8kg. A crisply dressed paving slab from the demolition block of the storage room [1429] may be medieval in date. The quarrying of this rock during the medieval period for paving in churches is widespread.

Roofing

3115PM – North Wales slate – Dark Grey slate Palaeozoic, North Wales. 1 examples <0.1kg. In the fill of a brick cess pit.

3120 – Cornish Slate – Purple-blue Palaeozoic rock – Devonian/Carboniferous Delabole Cornwall 4 examples 0.2kg. Cornish slates are a common component of medieval roofing. Fragments come from pit fill [323]

Portable Stone objects

Most of the following objects are Roman or Saxon in date.

a) Quernstone

3123R German Lavastone – Hard vesicular dark-grey lavastone – Eifel Mountains, Rhine 13 examples 4.4kg. A large group of hard dark lavastone rotary quern fragments of varying thickness ranging from 22mm up until 45mm are spread throughout a number of contexts [8] [124] [414] [529] [1006] [1268] are almost certainly Saxon as seen at the adjoining site of Barking Town Centre (BNA04).

3130 – Millstone grit – Upper Carboniferous Derbyshire or South Wales. Medium-coarse grained angular quartz rich sandstone 2 examples 0.6kg. One is a fine grained example shaped into a whetstone from a pit fill [1316] the other [278] part of a rotary quern edge and slope of an under stone. Millstone Grit is a particularly rare rock type for Roman and Saxon London but the proximity of the site to the River may have made it easy to supply stone from further afield including Yorkshire and of course the Eifel Mountains.

b) Whetstone

3120 Norwegian Ragstone Fissile micaceous banded phyllite schist; Palaeozoic source – cut marks 2 examples 0.1kg. This rock type, brought in from the quarries of Telemark Norway is associated with Saxon and medieval occupation throughout London. Recent examples include examples from Stoney Street and Bedale Street Southwark (Hayward 2013a-b). The example from medieval pit fill [534] is very small, almost certainly designed to have a hole pierced through it – to strap around the neck and displays sharp knife mark. The second example from medieval pit [934] is larger and more crudely executed.

3120 Ardingley Sandstone – Wealden micaceous greensand Wealden – (Lower Cretaceous)
1 example 0.1kg

This distinctive fine “floating” green calcareous sandstone sourced to the Weald as been associated with Roman occupation throughout central-southern England (Allen & Shaffrey in prep.).

Miscellaneous

3129 – York stone – Upper Carboniferous (Yorkshire) 1 example 1.9kg Unstratified curved machine fragment

Fuel

COAL – (Upper Carboniferous) Coal Measures northern England, Midlands, South Wales 4 examples 1.1 kg. Fragments of 18th-19th century fuel are present from post medieval pit fill [337] [689], including over 1kg from [337].

3120 Kimmeridge Oil shale (Upper Jurassic – Kimmeridgian – Dorset) 1 example 8g. From the fill of a post medieval rectangular pit [1162]

PHASE SUMMARY

Phase 2 Roman and Saxon activity

Small quantities of Roman tile [5kg], fragments of probable Roman masonry in the form of Bargate stone (1.7kg) turn up throughout the site especially in Saxon and medieval pits. They are in a highly abraded and fragmentary condition, very few of which have definable edges and form, although most have flat surfaces (brick; tile) which may suggest selective stockpiling of Roman building material for use in the Abbey. Indeed, Roman tile has been found reused in the ruins of the Abbey church at Barking (Ryan, 1996, 10). An example of an Ardingley Sandstone whetstone deposited in a later post medieval soak away [649] may well be Roman given its wide provincial distribution (Shaffrey & Allen in prep.). Finally, a millstone grit quern edge from pit fill [278] and hone from pit fill [1316] are likely to be Roman in date.

These quartz grained sandstones from Yorkshire or South Wales have a wide provincial distribution, although their use in London is somewhat limited (Hayward in prep. a)

Evidence for Saxon materials is limited to a small but significant group of lavastone querns, the quern material of choice for London (Freshwater 1996) and south-east England. Lavastone fragments were also recovered from the nearby site BNA04 (Hayward 2008). Similarly, daub from Saxon timber framed wattle and daub structures was found at [6] [8] as well as in Saxon pit [1134] from the BNA04 site (Hayward 2008). Examples of whetstones made from Norwegian ragstone from medieval pits [534] and [934] are possibly Saxon in date. This metamorphic rock from Telemark, Norway was widely used in major centres in southern England including London (Moore, 1978). Stone types (e.g. Barnack stone) identified in Saxon monumental architecture and funerary monuments from the Abbey (Tweddle et. al. 1995) are not present from the assemblage at London Road.

Phase 3 The Medieval Settlement and Abbey activity

With the possible exception of chalk lined walls from [1284] to [1286] bonded in a coarse brown gravel mortar and the demolished remnants of a storage room [1429], most of the large medieval building material assemblage including 147kg of ceramic building material and nearly all (50kg) of the stone derived from the numerous medieval and post medieval pits that cross the entire site. Most of the ceramic building material, (95% - 136kg) consists of locally produced and London-type glazed peg, bat and curved tile fabrics which may have formed part of the burgeoning medieval settlement of Barking.

The influence, however, on the assemblage, of nearby Medieval Barking Abbey (150m to the south-west) cannot be discounted. The few high status 13th century Westminster, 14th Century patterned Penn and later medieval plain-glazed Flemish floor tiles are likely to have belonged to this important ecclesiastical building complex and traces of 14th century white "Flemish" type brick and Estuarine brick could relate to later medieval improvements to drainage seen at other medieval monasteries throughout London. In addition to the quantities of dumped Hassock and Kentish ragstone construction rubble, there is the common occurrence of ashlar in Reigate stone, chalk and the rarer Tottenhoe stone all characteristic of medieval ecclesiastical buildings throughout southern England. Two intricately carved mouldings an engaged scalloped capital in Caen stone WSN 7 and spiralled Purbeck marble column from the chalk wall [1284] are Romanesque to Early English in form dating them from between AD 1150-1250.

The significant range of stone types (19), peg tile, brick and floor tile fabrics reflects the excellent riverine links (River Roding) to the Thames and the city of London, and estuarine links to England and the Continent.

Examples of very early coarse glazed floor tile in a coarse sandy fabric 2273 (AD 1135-1220) are of particular interest, these have been identified at only a handful of other earlier priories around London including the nearby St Mary Stratford Langthorne (Smith, 2004, 24; Fig 16) and Bermondsey Abbey (Hayward in prep. a). The documented historical links with St Mary Stratford Langthorne suggest a common 12th century monastic demand for these early tiles downstream from the production centres in London.

Phase 4 Post Medieval Barking

The AD 1500-1900 development of this part of Barking is marked by the gradual increase in brick structures, including early post medieval conduits, the 18th century workhouse and later 18th to 19th century drains and wells associated with extensive development of the Victorian service drains. Key to understanding this subdivision is the use of different types of bricks and associated mortar types (Fig 3.) However, unlike the City of London which replaced fresh consignments of red brick with clinker rich post great fire bricks after 1700, settlements such as Barking surrounding the city fringes continued to manufacture these fabrics (3033; 3046; 3046nr3032) into the 18th and 19th centuries from the local brickfields. Consequently there are a greater number (11) of later post medieval brick fabrics here (in dumps and structures) than there would be in the capital. Complicating the matter yet further is the impact of brick reuse from earlier post medieval or even medieval structures in and around Barking.

a) Early Post Medieval Development

The presence of large dumps of thin, wide, crinkly red bricks (107kg), peg tile (198kg) and some plain glazed Flemish silty floor tile (15kg) is testament to the growth of early post medieval Barking, following the dissolution of Barking Abbey. However, only a handful of brick structures can be assigned to the 1500 to 1700 period. These are probably the brick soak away [108] walls [291] and [1091] well [1242] and cess pits [1451] [1455], with a number of early red bricks associated with the demolition of the storage building [1429] suggesting perhaps it was still in operation at this time supported by the recovery of 6kg (30-41mm) late medieval to early post medieval plain glazed silty Flemish tiles (1450-1600)] Mortar types T1; T3 are associated with this period.

b) 18th Structural Development

Very little structural evidence for the documented construction of the 1722 workhouse remains. It is possible that walls [288] [294] and brick lined pit [541] pointed in a shelly T5 mortar and the sizeable number of transitional early post great fire bricks 3032nr3033 (AD 1664-1725) come from this structure.

c) Late Georgian to Victorian Structural Development and Drainage

A large proportion of the structures from this site can be dated to between the late 18th century and 19th century on the basis of brick size, form (frogging), fabric and mortar (Figure 3). Most relate to the extensive drainage development across this part of Barking in the form of wells and soak-aways. Government legislation introduced in 1770 to limit the size of bricks is shown at LRN13 by the enormous quantities of post great fire bricks, local reds and Medway “yellows” of small size, and especially narrow width (95-103mm). Many of these structures have deep frogged bricks, a development in brick manufacture from 1750 onwards to reduce construction and transport costs (by reducing the amount of clay used and the weight of the product). Medway bricks (manufactured after AD 1780) begin to be used – whilst harder concretionary types of mortar especially the clinker rich T7 also began to be introduced. Portland stone in pit fill [687] and an unstratified machined stone base in York stone are examples of stone brought in from further afield during this period, with large lumps of coal testament to fuel being brought in from as far afield as Yorkshire, Durham or even Scotland.

Phase 5 20th century

Small quantities of Fletton bricks including MARSTON bricks from a phase 5 dump [972] manufactured between 1922 and the 1940s in the Bedfordshire Brickfields represent the rather limited 20th century building material assemblage.

DISTRIBUTION

Spot dates LRN13

Bold shading = masonry features

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
2	2271; 3033; 2271nr2276	Vuggy local sandy medieval peg tile glazed, splash glaze medieval peg tile and Red Tudor Brick	31	1180-1800	1450-1800	1450-1700	No mortar
4	2271; 2587; 2271nr2276	Abraded medieval peg tile no glaze	5	1180-1800	1180-1800	1240-1700+	No mortar
6	3102; 2452	Daub and Roman Tile; German Lavastone	5	1500bc-1666	1500bc-1666	55-160+	No mortar
8	3102; 2452; 3123R	Daub and Roman Tile	10	1500bc-1666	1500bc-1666	55-400+	No mortar
10	2452; 3106	Roman Brick burnt; Hassock sandstone rubble	2	50-1600	50-1600	55-400+	No mortar
13	2452	Roman Brick burnt	2	55-160	55-160	55-160+	No mortar
16	2452	Roman tile	1	55-160	55-160	55-160+	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
22	2271	Medieval peg tile – splash glaze	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
26	2271; 2587; 2271nr2276	Medieval sandy and iron oxide peg tile splash glaze	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1240-1450+	No mortar
29	3032; 3101	Narrow Post great fire well made frogged brick T7 mortar	2	1664-1900	1664-1900	1850-1900	1780-1900
30	3032R; 3101	Narrow unfrogged Post great fire T7 mortar	2	1664-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	1780-1900
31	3032R; 3101	Narrow unfrogged Post great fire Grey/brown T3v mortar	2	1664-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	1780-1900
32	3032; 3101	Narrow unfrogged Post great fire Grey/brown T3v mortar	2	1664-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	1780-1900
33	3032; 3046; 3101	Narrow unfrogged Post great fire Grey/brown T3v mortar and red unfrogged post medieval	2	1450-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	1780-1900
37	2459a; 2276	Abraded Roman Tile and Reused Early post medieval tile with a hard grey cement mortar attached t2	3	50-1900	1480-1900	1480-1900	1750-1900 (in tru siv e?)
42	2271nr2272	Curved thick glazed medieval roofing tile	1	1135-1800	1135-1800	1135-1450	No mortar
67	2276; 3046; 3032	Post Great Fire brick and post medieval brick fragments with post medieval peg tile	4	1450-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	No mortar
68	2586; 2850; 2276; 3101	Large group of near complete early post medieval peg tile; White Lime mortar T1; Pan Tile and Glazed Probable Flemish silt Floor Tile	13	1180-1900	1480-1900	1630-1800+	1500-1700 (re si du al)
69	3032; 3032nr3046; 3101	Narrow post great fire and early post medieval brick fragments t7 mortar	2	1450-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	1780-1900
72	3046	Early Post medieval brick fragment	1	1450-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	No mortar
79	2279; 2271; 2276	Pan Tile; Early Post medieval and medieval peg tile	6	1180-1900	1480-1900	1630-1850+	No mortar
87	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
88	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
107	2279	Pan Tile T2 hard grey mortar	2	1630-1850	1630-1850	1700-1850+	1750-1900
108	3065; 3101	Poorly made wide early post medieval brick T3 mortar	2	1450-1800	1450-1800	1500-1700+	1500-1700
109	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
124	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
132	3046	Post medieval red bricks quite narrow T3V mortar	2	1450-1800	1450-1800	1700-1800	1700-1850
133	3030; 3032; 3032R; 3035; 3046; 3065;	Fragments of Post Great Fire and Early Post Medieval bricks and Yellow Estuarine Bricks;	42	1180-1940	1780-1940	1780-1900	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
	2271nr2276; 2271	Earthy early post medieval brick; Chaff moulded early post medieval brick					
135	2271nr2276; 2271	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	9	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
138	2271nr2276; 2271; 2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	10	1180-1900	1480-1900	1480-1800+	No mortar
140	2276	Sandy peg tile fine moulding sand	1	1480-1900	1480-1900	1600-1900	No mortar
141	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
147	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
152	3046; 3065; 2271nr2276; 2271	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile; early post medieval bricks with sunken margins	7	1180-1800	1450-1800	1450-1700+	No mortar
158	3065; 2271nr2276; 2271	Early post medieval brick; Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	5	1180-1800	1450-1800	1450-1700+	No mortar
159	2271; 2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	7	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
164	2276; 2276nr2271 3101; 3046 2271	Very large group of post med peg tile T1 mortar; fragment of red brick	65	1180-1900	1480-1900	1500-1700	1500-1700
166	2271; 2271nr2276; 3030	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile and Early transitional Brick	14	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1660+	No mortar
171	2271; 2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile and earlier medieval glazed versions coarse moulding sand	11	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700+	No mortar
173	2271	Medieval/early post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700+	No mortar
178	2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272; 2273	Medieval/early post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile	35	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
182	2271; 2271nr2276;	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	10	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
195	2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile; Earthy coarse sandy peg tile- a few glazed	30	1135-1800	1180-1600	1300-1600	No mortar
199	3033; 3046; 2276; 2271; 2271nr2276; 3205	Large group of early post medieval brick and Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile; including yellow Wealden occasional glazed peg tile	48	1180-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	No mortar
201	2276; 3034	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile; Post Great Fire Brick	2	1400-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	No mortar
203	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Chaff moulded mainly medieval peg tile including earthy fabric. One or two glazed	16	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
207	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Very large group of Chaff moulded mainly medieval peg tile including earthy fabric. One or two glazed	71	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
209	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276 3003; 3065; 3101; 2276; 3106	Very large group of Chaff moulded mainly medieval but also early post medieval peg tile including earthy fabric. One or two glazed Three large crinkly Tudor brick fragments early post medieval and Hassock sandstone with T3 brown mortar and also residual T1 white mortar	58	50-1900	1480-1900	1480-1700+	1450-1700
212	2276	Fine moulding sand peg tile	1	1480-1900	1480-1900	1600-1900	No mortar
213	2271	Splash glaze medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
219	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	23	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
223	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	10	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
226	3032; 3065; 2271; 2271nr2276	Post Great Fire Brick fragments and early post medieval brick Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	21	1180-1900	1664-1900	1664-1800	No mortar
227	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
228	2279; 3032; 3101; 3106; 3107; 3065	Pan Tile and Narrow post great fire brick; Reused Hassock sandstone rubble and Reigate stone mouldng T2 hard grey mortar and T7 clinker mortar; T5 shelly mortar	8	50-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	1750-1900
229	3032nr3046	Frogged local Victorian Red	1	1664-1900	1664-1900	1850-1900	No mortar
236	3046; 3032	Narrow post great fire and post medieval brick T5 shelly white mortar	2	1450-1900	1664-1900	1770-1800	1750-1900
237	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
239	2850; 3033; 2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile; Unglazed Flemish floor tile and Crinkly Tudor Early post med brick	3	1180-1800	1600-1800	1600-1800+	No mortar
240	2271nr2276 ; 3033; 2271; 3101; 3032nr3046	Abraded medieval peg tile; Tudor brick Sunken margin Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile; 3101 T1 white mortar; T3 brown mortar	10	1180-1900	1664-1900	1664-1800	1600-1700+
241	2279; 3065; 2276; 3033; 3101; 3120	Complete small Tudor Brick with T3 brown mortar ; Fresh pan tile and peg tile; Reused Totterhoe stone Ashlar	8	1450-1900	1480-1900	1630-1850	1500-1700+ (re si du al ?)
243	3032; 3033; 3101	Very large reused Tudor Bricks; Post Great Fire Bricks T7 grey mortar	4	1450-1900	1664-1900	1700-1900	1780-1900
244	2276; 3101	Reused Post medieval peg tile T1 mortar	1	1480-1900	1480-1900	1480-1700	1500-1700+

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
246	3032; 3035	Yellow frogged London stock brick and narrow post great fire brick no mortar	2	1664-1940	1780-1940	1800-1900	No mortar
247	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile;	5	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
257	2276	Early post medieval peg tile fms	1	1480-1900	1480-1900	1600-1900	No mortar
265	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile;	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
268	3032; 3065; 3101	Narrow local red post medieval and post great fire unfrogged brick T7 clinker mortar	2	1450-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	1770-1900
272	2271nr2276; 3101 T1 mortar	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile;	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	1500-1700+
276	2271nr2276; 2271nr2272	Dull gritty peg tile and Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile	8	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
278	3032; 2271nr2272; 2271; 3136	Splash glazed medieval peg tile; Slag glaze post great fire brick and Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile; Millstone Grit quern fragment	18	50-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	No mortar
288	3032nr3035 ; 3101	Hard shelly T5 mortar reused on transitional post great fire London yellow	1	1780-1900	1780-1900	1780-1900	1750-1900
291	3033	Thin very wide poorly made early post medieval brick	3	1450-1800	1450-1800	1450-1650	No mortar
294	3033	Reused red early post medieval brick T5 shelly lime mortar	1	1450-1800	1450-1800	1500-1700	1750-1900
295	2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272	Dull gritty peg tile and Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile 1 or 2 splash glaze	17	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
300	3033; 3046; 3065; 2271nr2276; 2271; 3101	Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile; Poorly made Early post medieval brick fragments T3 mortar traces	9	1135-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	1500-1700
301	2271	Worn medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1700+	No mortar
303	2452	Roman tile	1	55-160	55-160	55-160+	No mortar
304	3106	Hassock stone rubble	1	50-1600	50-1600	50-400+	No mortar
307	2452; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 2271	Glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile; Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile; Roman tile	22	55-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
310	3033; 3039; 3046; 2452; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272; 2271; NOAK HILL	Very large group of chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile including very early 2272 and glazed peg tile and Noak Hill charcoal core; Poorly made Tudor Bricks	67	55-1800	1450-1800	1450-1700+	No mortar
311	2271; 2271nr2272; 2587	Medieval peg tile and earthy peg tile sandy and iron oxide some glaze	9	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
318	3042; 3031; 1678; 2271; 2271nr2272; ; 2587; 2273; 2271nr2276	Very large group of glazed medieval peg tile including early 2273; Glazed Flemish calc floor tile; Medieval brick; white and red	109	1135-1800	1180-1800	1350-1500	No mortar
323	2279; 2276; 3120; 3101	Pan tile and peg tile T1 mortar; Cornish slate	8	1050-1900	1480-1900	1630-1800	1500-1700
328	2271; 2271nr2276; 3046	Glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile; Early post medieval brick fragment	26	1180-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	No mortar
334	3032; 3101	Narrow post great fire bricks T7 grey clinker mortar	2	1664-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	1770-1900
337	2271; 2271nr2272; NOAK HILL; 3032; 3046; 3120	Big group Glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile But a lot of early medieval glazed and RARE NOAK HILL Charcoal core some chunks of early post medieval and post great fire brick with large chunks of coal	64	1135-1900	1664-1900	1700-1900	No mortar
338	BRB02 silty fabric; 2324; 2271; 2271nr2276	Penn Tile Decorated Floor Tile; Rare silty peg tile and Chaff moulded med/early post medieval peg tile;	13	1180-1800	1180-1800	1390-1650	No mortar
342	2276; 2271nr2276	Chaff and fine sandy moulded med/early post medieval peg tile;	4	1180-1900	1480-1900	1500-1900	No mortar
344	2271; 2271nr2276; 2279; 2459a; 3033	Roman imbrex, Early post med shallow Brick fragment; Fresh pan tile and Chaff and fine sandy moulded med/early post medieval peg tile;	5	50-1850	1630-1850	1630-1850	No mortar
348	2271	Chaff backed prob med peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
350	2271	Abraded thin peg med tile med	5	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
356	3046nr3032	Frogged well made transitional red post great fire brick no mortar	1	1664-1900	1664-1900	1850-1900	No mortar
364	2271nr2272; 2271; 2271nr2276	Chaff and fine sandy moulded med/early post medieval peg tile some glazed	19	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
366	2894; 2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 3032	post great fire brick; Worn Westminster floor tile plain glaze, medieval and early post medieval chaff glazed and unglazed peg tile	38	1135-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	No mortar
368	1977; 2276; 2587; 3046; 3032	Glazed Flemish floor tile; medieval peg tile and early post medieval peg tile; Early post medieval brick and post great fire brick	10	1240-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	No mortar
369	2271nr2276	post medieval chaff unglazed peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
372	2276; 3033	Whole wide shallow early post medieval bricks sunken margin no mortar Burnt fine post medieval peg tile	10	1450-1900	1480-1900	1500-1700+	No mortar
375	2271nr2276	post medieval chaff unglazed peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
379	2271; 2271nr2276; 3033	Glazed and unglazed post medieval chaff peg tile and Tudor Brick fragment	12	1180-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800+	No mortar
380	2271; 2272; 2271nr2272	Glazed curved medieval roofing tile and earthy peg tile	10	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar
383	2271; 2271nr 2276 2271nr2272	Fresh Glazed and unglazed medieval and possibly post medieval chaff peg tile	15	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
384	2271; 2271nr 2276 2271nr2272	Glazed and unglazed chaff medieval and possibly post medieval peg tile	11	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
388	2271nr2276	chaff medieval and possibly post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
393	2271; 2271nr 2276	unglazed chaff medieval and possibly post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
395	2271; 2271nr2276	unglazed chaff medieval and possibly post medieval peg tile	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
396	2271 2271nr2276	unglazed chaff medieval and possibly post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
399	2271; 3033; 3065	Medieval peg tile and early post medieval brick	3	1180-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	No mortar
401	3065; 3032; 2271nr2272; 2276; 2271nr2276;	unglazed chaff and fine moulding sand medieval and possibly post medieval peg tile; Post Great fire brick and early post medieval brick	9	1135-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	No mortar
409	2271; 2276	unglazed chaff and fine moulding sand medieval and possibly post medieval peg tile	13	1180-1900	1480-1900	1600-1900	No mortar
411	2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 3033; 3046; 3101	Medieval earthy chaff medieval and early post medieval brick; Tudor Brick thin with T3 mortar brown and Traces of T1 mortar	12	1135-1800	1450-1800	1500-1700+	1500-1700
413	2271; 3033; 3046; 3065; Chaff Iron Oxide; 2271nr2276; 3107	Enormous group of unglazed chaff sand medieval and possibly post medieval peg tile; Some Tudor brick occasional glazed medieval peg tile; Reigate stone ashlar fragment	131	1060-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	No mortar
414	2271; 2271nr2276; 3123R	early post medieval unglazed rare glazed peg tile German lavastone quern fragment	22	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
416	2271; 2271nr2276; 2587; Silty peg tile; 3101	unglazed chaff sand medieval and possibly post medieval peg tile T1 white mortar	32	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
418	2271	Abraded medieval glazed peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar
426	2271nr2276	unglazed chaff medieval or possibly post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
427	3102	Fragment of Daub	1	1500bc-1664	1500bc-1664	1500bc-1664	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
428	3120	Large fragment of Bargate stone	1	50-400	50-400	50-400	No mortar
430	3032R	Frogged post great fire brick no mortar	1	1664-1900	1664-1900	1850-1900	No mortar
434	3032R	Frogged post great fire brick no mortar	1	1664-1900	1664-1900	1850-1900	No mortar
437	3032R	Wide Frogged post great fire brick no mortar	1	1664-1900	1664-1900	1850-1900	No mortar
446	2271; 2271nr2276; 2276	unglazed chaff medieval and possibly sandy post medieval peg tile	28	1180-1900	1480-1900	1480-1900	No mortar
447	2271; 2271nr2276	Fresh chaff medieval and post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
448	2271; 2271nr2276; 3101; 3107	Fresh chaff medieval and post medieval peg tile T1 white mortar; Reigate stone degraded rubble	9	1060-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	1500-1700
449	2271nr2276; 3032	Post Great fire brick fragment and chaff medieval and post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	No mortar
458	2276; 3101	T1 white coarse lime mortar Fine post medieval peg tile	7	1480-1900	1480-1900	1600-1900	1500-1700
460	2276	Burnt near complete post medieval sandy peg tile	1	1480-1900	1480-1900	1600-1900	No mortar
463	3101	Possibly T2 grey mortar	1				1750-1900
464	3101	Possibly T1 Lime mortar??	1				1500-1700+
465	2271nr2276; 3065; 3101	T1 Lime mortar coarse sandy peg tile med-post med and post med brick fragment	6	1180-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	1500-1700+
468	2271nr2276; 2271	Fresh chaff medieval and post medieval peg tile	18	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
472	2271nr2276; 2271	Fresh chaff medieval and post medieval peg tile	15	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
474	2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Thick glazed medieval peg tile and chaff mould peg tile	2	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
476	2271	Unglazed med-early post med peg tile	5	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700+	No mortar
480	2271; 2272; NOAK coarse	Glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile	27	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar
489	2271nr2276; 2271; 2272 NOAK Coarse	Glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile some post medieval	20	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
492	3039	Early post medieval wide red brick no mortar	2	1450-1800	1450-1800	1450-1700	No mortar
494	2271nr2272	Muddy gritty peg tile	1	1135-1450	1135-1450	1135-1450	No mortar
498	3032nr3046	Frogged Post Great Fire brick as [229] no mortar	1	1664-1900	1664-1900	1850-1900	No mortar
504	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276 3101	Muddy gritty peg tile lots one glazed medieval peg tile no glaze T1 mortar	12	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	1500-1700
505	2271; 2271nr2272; 2273; 2587; 2271nr2276;	Very large group Penn Tile unglazed, Yellow Medieval brick and medieval peg tile	70	1135-1800	1180-1800	1350-1450	1350-1450

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
	3031; 2324						
507	2271nr2272 2271; 2276; 3101	Peg tile and curved fragment; med early post med; fine mould sand T1 mort	6	1135-1900	1480-1900	1500-1900	1500-1700
509	2271nr2272 2271; 2271nr 2276	Fine chaff medieval and post medieval peg tile	7	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
510	2271nr2272; 2587; 2271	Medieval peg tile abraded some glaze vitrified ballooned peg tile	14	1135-1800	1180-1800	1240-1450+	No mortar
517	3033; 3101	Wide shallow early post medieval brick reused in a charcoal rich mortar T8 diff to T7	2	1450-1800	1450-1800	1500-1700	Possibly 17 50 - 19 00 re us ed or ea rli er as m ort ar ty pe 8 on ly ap pe ar s he re
518	3035	Frogged Estuarine yellow brick as [246]	1	1780-1940	1780-1940	1800-1900	No mortar
525	2271nr2276; 3030	Medieval early post medieval peg tile vitrified brick	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1660+	No mortar
529	Coarse NOAK HILL peg tile glazed; 2271; 2271nr2276; 3032; 3123R	Rare Noak organic core lots, medieval peg tile mainly possible intrusive post great fire brick; German Lavastone quern fragments burnt	54	50-1900	1664-1900 (Intrusive) otherwise 1180-1600+	1664-1900 (Intrusive) otherwise 1180-1600+	No mortar
531	2271	Unglazed medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
533	2459a; 2271; 2271nr2276; 3101	Roman tile; Glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile mortar	15	55-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	Traces med mortar ??
534	3120	Norwegian ragstone hone stone	1	400-1500	400-1500	600-1000	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
537	2271nr2276 2271	Reused peg tile mainly medieval	13	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
539	2452; 3120	Roman tile; Large fragment of Bargate stone	2	50-400	50-400	55-400+	No mortar
541	3101	T5 mortar	1				1750-1900
542	3090; 2276; 3101	Pan tile fine sandy peg tile and hard brown fine mortar T4??	9	1480-1900	1480-1900	1700-1850	1750-1900
543	3032; 3090; 2276 3106	Post Great Fire Brick; Pan Tile; Post medieval peg tile fine sand; Hassock Rubble	6	50-1900	1664-1900	1700-1900	No mortar
546	2271; 2271nr2276; 3101	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile; T3 brown mortar	9	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	1500-1700
550	IDRP2; 2276	White silty peg tile; fine sandy post med peg tile	5	1480-1900	1480-1900	1600-1900	No mortar
551	2271; 2271nr2272; 2272	Medieval Bat tile and peg tile mainly all glazed	4	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar
554	2271nr2272; 2271; 2276	Fine and chaff moulded peg tile; Medieval glazed earthy sandy	9	1135-1900	1480-1900	1480-1900	No mortar
555	2271nr2276	Fine chaff moulded peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
556	2271nr2276	Fine chaff moulded peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
557	2271; 2271nr2276	Fine chaff moulded peg tile	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
572	3065; 2273; 2276; 2271nr 2276	Fine chaff moulded peg tile; early post medieval brick and thick glazed curved roofing tile	23	1135-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	No mortar
573	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded peg tile local sandy	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
574	2271nr2276	Chaff moulded peg tile local sandy	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
581	2271nr2276; 2271nr2273; 2271	Glazed and unglazed chaff moulded peg tile	16	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
582	3046; 3032; 2276; 2271; 2271nr2272	Medieval peg tile earthy; post medieval sandy fine peg tile, early post medieval and post great fire brick	27	1135-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	No mortar
583	2271; 2587	Medieval peg tile some glaze	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1240-1450+	No mortar
590	2271	Medieval glazed peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar
593	2271nr2276; 2271nr2272	Medieval glazed peg tile	2	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
595	2271 2271nr2276' 3101	Medieval early post medieval peg tile; traces of Brown mortar T4??	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	1180-1600
602	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 2273; 2459a	Box Comb flue tile; lots of splash glazed medieval peg tile and chaff early post med poss	95	50-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
615	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
619	2271nr2276	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
621	2452; 3006; 2271nr2276	Roman Tile and brick medieval to early post medieval peg tile	3	50-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
627	2271nr2276; 2271; 2271nr2272	Burnt medieval and early post medieval peg tile	6	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1800	No mortar
628	3107; 2587; 2271nr2276; 2271; 2271nr2272	Burnt and bleached Reigate stone ashlar medieval peg tile T1 mortar	14	1060-1880	1180-1800	1180-1600+	1500-1700
630	1678; 2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 2276; 3033	Early floor tile fabric;; Flemish calc glazed floor tile; Early post medieval and medieval peg tile and early post medieval brick	36	1180-1900	1480-1900	1480-1800	No mortar
631	3106; 2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272	Hassock stone rubble; burnt and abraded medieval peg tile no glaze and some early post medieval peg tile	10	50-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
633	2271nr2276	Fresh late med early post med peg tile	3	1180-1900	1180-1900	1400-1800	No mortar
634	1977; 3033; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272; 2271	Glazed Flemish floor tile; Early post medieval brick and late med early post med peg tile all unglazed	14	1135-1900	1450-1800	1500-1700+	No mortar
640	2271	Medieval peg tile abraded	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
649	3120	Ardingley sandstone hone	1	50-400+	50-400+	50-400+	No mortar
658	3115M; 2271nr2276; 2271; 2271nr2272	North Wales roofing slate and medieval to early post medieval peg tile	9	1060-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
659	3032R; 3046	Fresh machined frogged brick Victorian red and post great fire	4	1450-1900	1664-1900	1750-1900	No mortar
665	2276; 3032; 2271	Early post medieval peg tile and post great fire brick	6	1180-1900	1664-1900	1700-1900	No mortar
667	2587; 2271; 2273; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Enormous group of medieval possibly early post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile and one curved tile	67	1135-1800	1180-1800	1240-1600	No mortar
670	2587; 2271; 2273; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; NOAK; 2276 unknown floor tile; 3101	Enormous group of Medieval possibly early post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile and one curved tile; glazed floor tile clinker rich; T1 white mortar	82	1135-1800	1480-1900	1480-1600	1500-1700
672	2452; 2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; NOAK; 3101	Roman tile fragment; group of Medieval possibly early post medieval unglazed peg tile; T1 white mortar	22	55-1800	1180-1800	1180-1700	1500-1700
673	2271nr2276; 2271nr2272	Abraded peg tile no glaze	4	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
674	2452; 2271; 2273	Roman tile; Medieval glazed peg tile	5	55-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar
678	2271; 2271nr2272;	Medieval peg tile and early post medieval peg tile no	5	1135-1900	1180-1900	1480-1800+	1500-1700

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
	2276	glaze T1 white mortar					
682	2271nr2276	Fresh fine chaff late medieval early post medieval peg tile no glaze	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1500-1800+	No mortar
687	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 3119; 3107; 3105; 3110	Glazed and unglazed late medieval and early post medieval peg tile; Caen stone ashlar and moulding; Reigate stone ashlar and moulding and Kentish ragstone part worked; Possible Portland Base Bed mould	19	50-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
689	2271; 2276; 3046; 3101; 3120	Large group of post medieval peg tiles and post medieval red brick T1 white mortar; coal	56	1180-1900	1480-1900	1480-1800+	1500-1700
691	2271; 3090; 3032R	Narrow Post great fire brick fragment; med peg tile and Pan tile fresh	5	1180-1900	1664-1900	1750-1900	No mortar
693	2271; 3101	Med early post med peg tile; T1 white mortar	4	1180-1800	1400-1800	1400-1800	1500-1700
695	2271nr2276; 2276; 3101; 3105; 3107; 3035; 3101	Late medieval post med peg tile T1 white mortar; Reigate and Kentish ragstone rubble Very large estuarine brick T7 clinker mortar	9	50-1940	1780-1940	1780-1900	1770-1900
697	2271nr2276; ; 3065; 3032nr3033; 3101; 3032R	Late medieval post med peg tile Red early post medieval brick and glazed early post great fire brick; T1 white mortar	4	1180-1800	1450-1800	1664-1800	1500-1700
699	3107; 2850; 2271nr2276; 3065; 3101	Reigate stone ashlar rubble degraded; 3 conjoined Flemish glazed tile; medieval early post medieval peg tile and post med red brick; T1 white mortar	12	1060-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	1500-1700
700	3030; 3046; 3032; 2276; 2271nr2276; 3101	Post medieval peg tile; early post medieval peg tile; early post medieval and post great fire brick T1 white mortar	13	1180-1900	1664-1900	1664-1800	
708	2271; 2271nr2272; 3101	Medieval early post medieval peg tile; T1 white mortar	6	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	1500-1700
710	2452; 2271	Glazed peg tile and Reused Roman brick glaze	3	55-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
712	2271nr2276; 2271; 3032nr3033	Glazed and unglazed peg tile early post medieval brick; Glazed early post great fire brick	19	1180-1800	1180-1800	1664-1750	No mortar
713	2271; 2271nr2272; 2273	Glazed medieval peg tile	8	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
720	2271; 2276; 3046	Fragments of post medieval red brick and peg tile; medieval peg tile	5	1180-1900	1480-1900	1500-1800	No mortar
722	2271; 2276; 3032	Post Great Fire brick early post medieval peg tile	7	1180-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	No mortar
724	2271nr2276	Medieval early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
748	3107; 2271nr2276; 2271	Poorly defined Reigate stone moulding; abraded medieval and possible early post med peg tile	14	1060-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	No mortar
749	3032nr3033	Early post great fire Brick sunken margin	1	1664-1725	1664-1725	1664-1750+	No mortar
750	2271nr2276; 2271; 3101	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile T1 white mortar	12	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	1500-1700
751	2271	Medieval peg tile no glaze	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
753	2271; 2271nr2276	Medieval early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
756	2271; 2271nr2276	Med mainly post medieval peg tile	13	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
764	2452; 2271; 2271nr1227 2; 2271nr2276	Roman tile med mainly post medieval peg tile	36	55-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
768	2271; 2271nr2272	Unglazed medieval peg tile	8	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
770	Early 3032; 2271nr2276; 2276; 2271	One glazed medieval peg tile mainly post medieval peg tile and early post great fire brick	10	1180-1900	1480-1900	1664-1750	No mortar
771	BRB02; 2271; 2272; 2271NR227 63101; 3033	Very Early thin post medieval brick; T1 white mortar; Estuarine silty peg tile medieval and early post medieval peg tile	8	1135-1800	1450-1800	1450-1650	1500-1700
773	2271; 2273; 2587; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Mainly medieval peg and curved roofing tile	17	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	No mortar
775	2271nr2272	Abraded medieval peg tile	2	1135-1800	1135-1800	1135-1600	No mortar
779	2271nr2276; 2587 3033; 2452; 3101	T1 white mortar Medieval early post medieval peg tile, Roman tile and post medieval red brick	22	55-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	1500-1700
791	2271; 2273; 2271nr2276; 2276; 2271nr2272; 3046; 3031PM; 2587; 3101	Huge dump of mainly early post medieval peg tile some glazed medieval peg tile, Glazed Estuarine brick for use in kiln; early post medieval brick T1 white mortar	163	1135-1900	1480-1900	1500-1750	1500-1700 m ai nly po st m ed ie va l pe g til e
795	2271nr2276	Glazed late medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	No mortar
797	2850; 2271nr2272; 2276	Glazed Flemish Silt floor tile; post medieval peg tile	7	1135-1900	1480-1900	1480-1650+	No mortar
798	2271	Abraded medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
808	2271nr2276	Fine chaff late medieval early post medieval peg	2	1180-1800	1400-1800	1400-1800	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
		tile					
815	3032nr3033; 3046; 2271; 2271nr2276; 3101	Glazed early post great fire brick; early post medieval red brick fine mainly post medieval peg tile T1 white mortar	15	1180-1800	1450-1800	1664-1750	1500-1700
824	2272	Early medieval glazed peg tile	1	1135-1220	1135-1220	1135-1220+	No mortar
828	2272	Early medieval glazed peg tile	1	1135-1220	1135-1220	1135-1220+	No mortar
834	; 2271; 2271nr2276; 2276; 3033; 2271nr2272; 3101	Reused medieval and post medieval peg tile; Red Early post medieval brick; t1 white mortar	1	1135-1900	1480-1900	1500-1750	1500-1700
835	2459b	Late Roman Brick	1	120-250	120-250	120-250+	No mortar
836	2271nr2276	Late medieval early post medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	No mortar
843	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Glazed medieval peg tile mainly unglazed some possibly early post med	10	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	No mortar
844	2271nr2276 3031	Medieval white brick and late med early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1600	No mortar
845	2276	Post medieval peg tile	3	1480-1900	1480-1900	1480-1700	No mortar
846	2271nr2276	Late med early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	No mortar
885	2271nr2272; 2271	Medieval peg tile no glaze	4	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
888	2271nr2276	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	6	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
899	2271	Glazed medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
909	3106; 2459b; 3054; 3101	Hassock stone rubble; Hampshire Grog Roman brick and later Roman tile Unknown mortar nearest T1?	3	50-1600	50-1600	120-400+	(1500- 1700))? ?? Intrusive
916	3046; 3065; 2271; 2271nr2276; 3101	Very Early shallow post medieval brick and peg tile T1 white mortar	15	1180-1800	1450-1800	1500-1700+	1500-1700
917	2271nr2276 2271	Late medieval early post medieval peg tile	8	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
919	2271nr2276 2271	Late medieval early post medieval peg tile	8	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
921	2459a; 2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Roman Tile and glazed mainly medieval peg tile and curved tile	14	50-1800	1135-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
922	2271nr2276	Glazed late medieval peg tile	6	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1450	No mortar
930	2273; 2271; 2271nr2276	Mainly medieval peg tile no glaze	7	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	No mortar
932	2272; 2271nr2272;	Mainly glazed medieval peg tile	15	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
943	3030; 3042	Late medieval to early post medieval brick	2	1400-1900	1400-1900	1400-1660+	No mortar

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948	2271nr2276; 2271nr2272	Fine chaff late medieval early post medieval and earlier earthy medieval peg tile	9	1125-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
951	2271nr2276; 3022	Eccles Roman tile late medieval early post medieval peg tile	2	50-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
953	2271nr2276	Late medieval early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
954	2271nr2276	Late medieval early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	11800	1400-1800	No mortar
956	2271; 2271nr2272; 2587; 3120	Worn medieval peg tile; Norwegian ragstone Hone	13	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
960	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 3101	Mainly glazed medieval with some early post medieval peg tile reused T1 White mortar	6	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	1500-1700
964	3006; 3102; 2271; 2273	Roman tile; Daub, Glazed medieval peg tile	9	1500bc-1664	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar
966	3105	Kentish ragstone rubble	1	50-1600	50-1600	50-1600	No mortar
970	2271; 2271nr2276	Late medieval to early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
972	3038; 3101; 3034; 1977; 3033; Early Brick clinker fabric; NOAK; 2271nr2276; 2271	Enormous group of Victorian to 20 th century frogged brick MARSTON; post great fire; T5 Brown Roman cement; Flemish glazed floor tile; post great fire brick; thin clinker rich brick; local muddy brick early; Noak peg tile and other glazed medieval and post medieval peg tile	49	1135-1960	1929-1960	1929-1945	1880- Pr es en t D ay
992	3107; 2276; 3046; 2271; 3101	Degraded Reigate stone rubble; fine post medieval peg tile and red brick; T1 and T3 mortar	39	1060-1900	1480-1900	1600-1900	1500-1700+
993	2276; 3032nr3033	Glazed early post great fire brick and post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1664-1750+	No mortar
995	2271nr2272	Reused medieval peg tile	1	1135-1800	1135-1800	1300-1800	No mortar
1006	3039; 3046; 3065; 2271; 2271nr2276; 2276; 3101; 3123R	Early post medieval brick T1 white mortar, early post medieval peg tile; German lavastone quern 45mm	42	50-1900	1480-1900	1500-1800	1500-1700+
1007	3065; Local early; muddy brick fabric; 2271; 2276; 2271nr2276; 3101	Early post medieval brick T1 white mortar and local muddy late med-early post med brick; post medieval peg tile	27	1180-1900	1480-1900	1500-1800	1500-1700+
1011	3046; 2271nr2276; 3101	Early post medieval brick T1 white mortar and early post medieval peg tile	8	1180-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	1500-1700+
1015	3032nr3033; 3101	Glazed early post great fire brick with T1 white mortar	1	1664-1725	1664-1725	1664-1725+	1500-1700
1020	2271nr2276	Early post medieval peg tile some medieval as glazed	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1021	NOAK; 2271	Thin glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile	3	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
1023	2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Abraded and burnt medieval and early post medieval peg tile	7	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1026	2271nr2276	Abraded medieval early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1035	2271nr2276	medieval early post medieval peg tile	6	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1041	1977; 3101	Glazed Flemish floor tile silty; T1 white lime mortar	4	1450-1600	1450-1600	1450-1600+	1500-1700
1046	2271nr2276; 3101	Reused and burnt medieval early post medieval peg tile; T1 white lime mortar	6	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800+	1500-1700
1048	2271nr2276; 2271; 2271nr2272; 3100; 3101	Splash glaze medieval early post medieval peg tile; T1 white lime mortar and a white plaster T1	31	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800+	1500-1700
1050	2271nr2276; 2271	Glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1800	No mortar
1051	2271; 2273; NOAK	Medieval glazed peg tile a lot of early fabrics	13	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
1052	2271nr2272; 2271; 3102; 2271nr2276; 3101	Reused medieval peg tile early glazed; Daub surface with lime possible T1 white lime mortar	10	1550bc-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	1500-1700 (in tru siv e?)
1053	2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	6	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	No mortar
1054	2271	Unglazed medieval peg tile	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
1057	NOAK; 2273; 2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272; 3101	Mainly medieval glazed peg tile and T1 lime mortar	14	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	1500-1700 (in tru siv e)
1058	2272; 2271nr2276	Splash glazed early medieval peg tile and curved unglazed tile	5	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
1061	2271; 2271nr2276	Splash glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile	13	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
1063	2271; 2271nr2276; 3102	Splash and unglazed medieval peg tile daub	4	1500bc-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1064	2271; 2271nr2276; 2276; 3101	Medieval mainly early post medieval peg tile T3 brown mortar	8	1180-1900	1480-1900	1480-1700	No mortar
1066	2271; 2273; 2271nr2276	Medieval and curved peg tile splash glaze	14	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1067	3101; 3046; 2271; 2271nr2276	Early post medieval brick; medieval and early post medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile T3 mortar smear	16	1180-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	1500-1700
1074	2271; 2271nr2276; 2273	Glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile	9	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
1076	2271; 2271nr2276	Thin unglazed medieval peg tile	11	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1078	3106; 2271	Burnt Hassock rubble; unglazed medieval peg tile	3	50-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
1080	2271nr2276	Frag of medieval early post medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1800	No mortar
1082	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 3101	Early post medieval peg tile and possibly some late medieval residual peg tile; Smears T3 mortar	47	1135-1800	1180-1800	1500-1800	1500-1700
1085	3046; 3065; 2271; 2276; 2271nr2276; 3101	Extensive reuse in T6 shelly fawn mortar on early post medieval brick and peg tile; residual T1 white mortar	28	1180-1900	1480-1900	1600-1900	1700-1900
1089	2271; 3101	Reused Peg tile T1 white mortar	2	1180-1800	1400-1800	1400-1800	1500-1700
1091	3032nr3033 ; 2276; 3101	Reused early post great fire glazed brick in T5 shelly fawn mortar and upon complete post medieval peg tile	3	1480-1900	1480-1900	1664-1800	1700-1900
1116	2271nr2272; 3205	White peg tile and medieval sandy peg tile no glaze	3	1135-1800	1200-1800	1200-1600	No mortar
1117	2271nr2272; 3205; 2271	White peg tile and medieval sandy peg tile no glaze	6	1135-1800	1200-1800	1200-1600	No mortar
1120	2271nr2276	Coarse unglazed medieval early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1700	No mortar
1126	2271	Vitrified medieval early post medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1127	2271	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1131	2271; 2271nr2276; 3046	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile and brick	5	1180-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1146	2452; 2271	Roman tile and glazed medieval peg tile	2	55-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
1147	2271nr2276; 3046	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile and brick	3	1180-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1152	2276	Fine near complete post medieval peg tile	1	1480-1900	1480-1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1154	3032; 3046; Local muddy brick; 2271; 2276; 3101	Post great fire brick and post medieval brick with sunken margin, local late medieval early post medieval estuarine brick and peg tile fabrics possible Roman mortar T5	35	1180-1900	1664-1900	1700-1900	1800-1950
1158	3101; 2271nr2276; 2271; 3065	Early post medieval brick and some peg tile; some glazed medieval peg tile T1 white mortar	50	1180-1800	1450-1800	1600-1800+	1500-1700
1160	3102; 2271nr2276; 3065	Early post medieval brick and some peg tile; Facing of daub	5	1500bc-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	No mortar
1162	3120	Burnt Kimmeridge Shale	1	1500-1900	1500-1900	1600-1900	No mortar
1163	2271; 2271nr2276; 3065	Medieval early post medieval peg tile and early post medieval brick	3	1180-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	No mortar
1165	2271; 2271nr2276;	Glazed and unglazed medieval peg tile possibly some early post medieval peg tile	20	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700+	No mortar
1182	2271; 2271nr2276; 3101	Reused medieval and early post medieval peg tile T6 shelly fawn mortar	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	1700-1900

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
1199	2271; 2271nr2276 3032	Post Great fire brick and medieval to post medieval peg tile	2	1180-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	No mortar
1202	2271nr2276	Glazed medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
1210	2271nr2272	Medieval peg tile abraded	1	1135-1800	1135-1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
1242	3033; 3032nr3033 ; 3101	Early medieval and very early post great fire brick Brown sandy T3 mortar	2	1450-1800	1450-1800	1664-1725+	1500-1700
1245	2271; 2271nr2276	Splash Medieval peg tile and possible early post med peg tile	5	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1249	3112M; 2271nr2276; 2271; 3038	Purbeck marble shaft splash medieval and early post medieval peg tile; Fragment of Fletton Brick (Intrusive?)	4	50-1950+	1880-1950+	1880-1950 (is Fletton Brick intrusive?)	No mortar
1251	1811; 2271; 2271nr2276; 3101	Penn Floor Tile; Medieval and early post medieval peg tile; T1 white mortar	6	1180-1800	1180-1800	1330-1600+	1500-1700
1259	2271nr2276; 2271 3101	Medieval to early post med peg tile some near complete T1 white mortar	6	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	1500-1700
1260	2271nr2276; 3101	Large group of complete or part complete early post med peg tile fine chaff traces of a possible T3 mortar	35	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	1500-1700
1268	2271; NOAK; BRILL; 2452; 2273; 2459a; 3033; 3042; Modern Roof; 3101; 2271nr2276; 2587; 3123R; Wall Tile	Large group of mixed Roman tile, medieval peg and bat tile, early post medieval peg tile and brick; Modern roofing tile and Victorian Red; T5 mortar traces of T3 mortar; German Lavastone 32mm; Encaustic light blue glazed wall tile	44	50-1950	1850-1950	1850-1950 (Intrusive?)	1880-1900+ Intrusive?
1270	3032; 3101	Narrow unfrogged Post Great Fire Brick T7 Clinker Mortar	1	1664-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	1750-1900+
1271	3032local; 3101	Deep Frogged fresh post great fire and T2 hard concretionary mortar	1	1664-1900	1664-1900	1870-1900+	1850-1950
1277	2271nr2276	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800+	No mortar
1279	2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 2273	Early Medieval peg tile no glaze some poss early post medieval peg tile	3	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	No mortar
1281	2271	Medieval peg tile no glaze	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1283	3032; 3046	Early Post medieval and Narrow post great fire brick	2	1450-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	No mortar
1284	3112M; 3101	Purbeck marble shaft decorated incision; T9 sandy gravel mortar as 1286	1	50-1600	1150-1600	1150-1300+	1050-1540+

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
1285	2271; 2271nr2276 ; 3101; 3117	Chalk T9 mortar and possibly T3 mortar reused on medieval peg tile	36	50-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	1050-1540+
1286	3116; 3101; 2271nr2276	Chalk Ashlar Block; T9 Gravel mortar as 1284 reused on medieval peg tile	5	1050-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	1050-1540+
1287	2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272 3101	Medieval peg tile and early post medieval smear brown mortar	14	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	1500-1700
1307	NOAK; 2271; 2271nr2276; 3046	Early post medieval brick; Early post medieval peg tile	28	1180-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1311	2271; 2271nr2276; 3046	Early post medieval brick; early post medieval peg tile	11	1180-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1314	2271; 2271nr2276	Early post medieval peg tile 1 medieval peg tile	8	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1316	3136	Fine millstone grit hone stone	2	50BC-1600	50BC-1600	50BC-1600	No mortar
1318	2271	Early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1330	032; 3065; 2271nr2276; 2271; 3101	Post Great Fire and post medieval brick and peg tile T1 mortar	11	1180-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	1500-1700+
1337	2271nr2276 2271	Early post medieval peg tile	6	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1340	2271nr2276; 3046; 2850	Flemish glazed silty floor tile; early post medieval brick early post medieval peg tile	8	1180-1800	1450-1800	1500-1700	No mortar
1342	2271nr2276; 3032R	Red post great fire brick and early post medieval peg tile	6	1180-1900	1664-1900	1664-1850+	No mortar
1379	2271;	Abraded Medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
1381	2271	Medieval peg tile	5	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
1382	2271	Medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450+	No mortar
1384	2271; 2271nr2276; 2276; 2279	Mainly Pan Tile; early post medieval peg tile	23	1180-1900	1480-1900	1700-1850	No mortar
1388	3107	Burnt Ashlar block Reigate stone	1	1060-1600	1060-1600	1060-1600+	No mortar
1390	2271nr2272; 2324; 3036; 3032; 3032r	Dutch paving brick; Post Great Fire Brick, Penn Tile Glazed and early medieval peg tile	8	1135-1900	1664-1900	1664-1800	No mortar
1395	2271; 2271nr2276; 3046	Medieval peg tile and early post medieval peg tile and brick	7	1180-1800	1450-1800	1600-1800	No mortar
1398	2271nr2276	Early post medieval peg tile	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1401	3033; 3034; 3032nr3033; 3046; 2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272; 3101	Big group of post medieval and post great fire brick some medieval peg tile mainly early post medieval peg tile; T1 mortar	53	1135-1900	1664-1900	1700-1850	1500-1700+ (re si du al)
1403	2271, 2271nr2276	Early post medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
1404	3032 3101	Deep frogged Post Great Fire brick; T5 shelly mortar	3	1664-1900	1664-1900	1850-1900	1770-1900
1405	3046;3101	Post medieval red T5 shelly mortar	1	1450-1800	1450-1800	1700-1800	1770-1900
1409	2271	Abraded medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar
1411	2271	Peg Tile medieval no glaze	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
1426	3033; 3035; 2271nr2276	Poorly made Tudor Brick' Yellow Estuarine brick and early post medieval peg tile	5	1180-1940	1780-1940	1800-1900	No mortar
1427	2271nr2276	Early post medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1400-1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1429	3138; 3030; 3033; 1977; 3063; 3065; 3101;	Smooth paving slab of Sussex Marble; Lots of complete Flemish glazed silt floor tile; late medieval early post medieval brick; T1 white and T3 brown mortar	18	1400-1800	1450-1800	1600-1800	1500-1700
1431	Tin Glaze; 3261; 3046; 2271nr2276; 2271; 3101	Mixed group Tin Glaze Floor Tile' Victorian Drain Pipe; 17 th century red brick; medieval early post medieval pg tile T3 brown mortar smeared	12	1180-1950	1850-1950	1850-1950	1500-1700 (residual)
1433	2271nr2276	Early post medieval peg tile no mortar	10	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1437	2271; 2271nr2272; 2272; Local Roman Fabric	Box flue combed, peg tile mainly medieval	6	50-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600+	No mortar
1442	2271; 2271mr2276	Glazed medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1446	2272	Glazed early medieval peg tile	1	1135-1220	1135-1220	1135-1220+	No mortar
1451	3032nr3033 ; 3101	Complete Early post Great Fire Brick sunken margin and possible T2/T3 mortar	1	1664-1725	1664-1725	1664-1750	1500-1700+
1453	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 3046; 3030	Late medieval to early post medieval brick and peg tile	31	1135-1800	1450-1800	1600-1750+	No mortar
1455	3033; 3101	Complete Thin Tudor Brick T3 mortar possible reuse T2	1	1450-1800	1450-1800	1500-1750	1500-1700+ (possible reuse 19 th century flecks)

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
1457	2815	Vitrified Roman Tile	1	50-160	50-160	50-160+	No mortar
1460	Local Roman Fabric	Roman Tile	1	50-400	50-400	50-400+	No mortar
1464	2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272; 3101	Peg tile mainly medieval as most glazed possible T9 sandy mortar smear	7	1135-1800	1180-1800	1200-1600	1050-1540
1467	2452; 3101; 3106; 3107; 3032nr3033; 2271nr2276; 3046; 2850; 2271	Large group Roman brick reused in T1 lime shell mortar; Reused Reigate stone mould and Hassock stone rubble; early post medieval and post great fire brick; Flemish Glazed floor tile medieval and early post medieval curved and peg tile	23	50-1800	1450-1800	1664-1800	1500-1700
1473	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 1977	Glazed Flemish floor silt tile; medieval and early post medieval peg tile	5	1135-1600	1180-1800	1450-1700	No mortar
1475	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	8	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1477	2271; 2271nr2272; 3046	Post medieval brick fragment; medieval and early post medieval peg tile	6	1135-1800	1450-1800	1450-1800	No mortar
1479	2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	8	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1484	2271nr2272	Medieval peg tile	3	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
1491	2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	19	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1492	3107; 2279; 3046; 3030nr3042; 2271nr2276; 2271; 2271nr2262	Reigate stone moulding – large group of medieval and early post medieval peg tile; pan tile; medieval and early post medieval brick	22	1630-1850	1630-1850	1630-1800+	No mortar
1498	2271	Medieval abraded peg tile no glaze	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1503	3032; 3033; 3101	Whole Thin Post Great Fire unfrogged brick and reused early post medieval brick; T7 grey clinker mortar	2	1450-1900	1664-1900	1770-1900	1750-1900
1510	2271; 3032nr3033	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile and post great fire glazed brick	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1664-1750+	No mortar
1514	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 3046; 3101	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile; early post medieval brick and T1 white mortar	15	1135-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	1500-1700
1521	2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272; 3101	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile; Smear T3 mortar	14	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	1500-1700
1526	2271; 3101	Medieval peg tile; Smear T3 mortar	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	1500-1700
1531	2271nr2276	Early post medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
1534	2271; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272; 2279; 3101	Pan tile mainly post medieval peg tile T1 white mortar one glazed thick medieval peg tile	30	1135-1850	1630-1850	1630-1800+	1500-1700
1537	3032R; 3033; 3039; 3046; 3047; 3065; 2271nr2276; 3101	Post medieval peg tile; post medieval construction and paving brick, post great fire brick; T1 white mortar	24	1180-1900	1664-1900	1664-1800+	1500-1700
1540	2271nr2276; 2271	Splash and unglazed peg tile mainly medieval	8	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1541	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Mainly Medieval splash and possibly early post medieval peg tile	8	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1542	2271; 2271nr2276	Mainly Medieval splash and possibly early post medieval peg tile	7	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1547	3046 3101	Early post medieval brick T3 smear mortar	3	1450-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	1500-1700
1548	2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Mainly Medieval splash and possibly early post medieval peg tile	6	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1553	2271nr2276; 2271; 3032; 3101	Mainly early post medieval peg tile and post great fire brick fragment; smear T3 mortar	6	1180-1900	1664-1900	1664-1900	1500-1700 (re si du al)
1558	2271; 2271nr2276	Mainly early post medieval peg tile some glaze medieval	9	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1560	2271nr2276	Late medieval early post medieval peg tile no glaze	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1562	2271; 2587; 2272; 2271nr2276; 2271nr2272	Medieval glazed peg tile some early fabrics	6	1135-1800	1180-1800	1240-1450	No mortar
1564	2271	Abraded medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1566	2271; 2271nr2276; 3032nr3033	Large group of mainly early post medieval peg tile and an early post great fire brick	16	1180-1800	1180-1800	1664-1750	No mortar
1574	3115M	North Wales Slate	1	1050-1900	1050-1900	1050-1800	No mortar
1591	2850; 2271; 2271nr2272; 2271nr2276	Large group of mainly early post medieval peg tile and glazed Flemish thick Floor Tile silt	36	1135-1800	1180-1800	1450-1600+	No mortar
1595	2271; 2271nr2276; 3046	group of mainly early post medieval peg tile; early post medieval brick	9	1180-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	No mortar
1596	2271nr2276; 3065; 3032nr3033; 3101	Reused brick early post great fire and early post medieval early post medieval peg tile; White shelly mortar T5/6	11	1180-1900	1450-1800	1664-1750+	1700-1850
1598	2272; 2271nr2276; 2271; 2271nr2272	12 th to early 13 th century glazed floor tile; medieval possibly very early post medieval peg tile and curved tile	32	1135-1800	1180-1800	1300-1600	No mortar
1602	2271; 2272; 3102	Daub and medieval peg tile	4	1550bc-1800	1180-1800	1180-1500	No mortar

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
1606	2271nr2272; 2276	Mainly early post medieval peg tile	6	1135-1900	1480-1900	1480-1700	No mortar
1609	2271; 2271nr2276	Medieval some early post medieval peg tile	6	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1612	2271nr2276	Fresh early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1600-1800	No mortar
1614	2272	Earlier Medieval either glazed floor or peg tile fragment	1	1135-1220	1135-1220	1135-1400	No mortar
1622	2271nr2276	Abraded med peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1628	2271nr2276; 2271; 2271nr2272	Mainly Medieval and possibly early post medieval peg tile	24	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1629	2271nr2276; 2271; 2271nr2272	Mainly Medieval and possibly early post medieval peg tile	19	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1632	2271; Encaustic Wall Tile	Abraded medieval peg tile; Victorian white glazed Encaustic wall tile	2	1180-1950	1850-1950	1850-1950	No mortar
1634	2271nr2276	early post medieval peg tile	4	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1640	3107; 2459a; 1678; 2271nr2276; 2271	Burnt Reigate stone fragment; Calcareous Flemish glazed floor tile mainly medieval peg tile and a Roman tile	20	50-1800	1180-1800	1350-1700+	No mortar
1644	2271nr2276	Med to early post medieval peg tile	3	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1656	2271nr2276; 2271; 2271nr2272; 1678; 3065	Large group of glazed medieval and a few early post medieval peg tile; very early crinkly post medieval brick; Calcareous Flemish glazed floor tile	30	1135-1800	1450-1800	1450-1600	No mortar
1658	2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 2271; 1678	Group of glazed medieval and a few early post medieval peg tile Calcareous Flemish glazed floor tile	14	1135-1800	1180-1800	1350-1600	No mortar
1661	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1450	No mortar
1663	2815; 2271; 2271nr2272	Roman tile; medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile	5	50-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1669	2271	Abraded medieval peg tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1673	3046; 3032; 2271nr2276	Early post medieval peg tile; post medieval brick and post great fire brick	11	1180-1900	1664-1900	1700-1900	No mortar
1675	2271; 2271nr2276	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	6	1180-1800	1180-1800	1400-1800	No mortar
1682	2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 2271	Mainly Medieval and possibly early post medieval peg tile	4	1135-1800	1180-1800	1400-1700	No mortar
1690	2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 2271; NOAK; 1977; 3101; 3123R	Mainly Medieval and possibly early post medieval peg and curved tile; Glazed Flemish silt floor tile; t1 white mortar; German Lavastone thick 45mm quern	26	50-1800	1180-1800	1450-1700	1500-1700
1691	3046; 1977; 3065; 2271; 2271nr2276;	Early Post medieval brick T1 lime mortar with some glazed medieval and early	11	1180-1800	1450-1800	1450-1700	1500-1700

Context	Fabric code	Description	Size	Date Range Material	Latest dated material	Suggested spot date cbm	Spot date latest mortar
	3101	post medieval peg tile					
1693	2271; 2271nr2273	Medieval peg tile	2	1135-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600	No mortar
1695	2271nr2276	Medieval to early post medieval peg tile	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1697	2271nr2276	Medieval to early post medieval curved tile	1	1180-1800	1180-1800	1300-1700	No mortar
1699	2276; 2271; 2271nr2276	Victorian Garden border tile; medieval peg tile and post medieval peg tile ³	8	1180-1900	1480-1900	1800-1900	No mortar
1705	2271; 2271nr2276; 3065; 3101	Medieval abraded peg tile; early post medieval brick; T1 mortar possibly reused	6	1180-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	1500-1700
1713	2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 2271; 2273; 3046; 3101	Mainly Medieval and possibly early post medieval peg tile; early post medieval brick and T1 mortar	5	1135-1800	1450-1800	1500-1800	1500-1700
1728	2271nr2276;	Medieval splash peg tile;	2	1180-1800	1180-1800	1180-1600+	No mortar
1729	2271nr2272; 2271nr2276; 2271; 3101; 3038	Fletton brick T5 Roman cement; Mainly Medieval and possibly early post medieval peg tile;	8	1135-Present Day	1890-Present Day	1890-Present Day	1850- Present Day
1730	3038; 3101; 2276mod; 2271; 2587; 2271nr2276	Large intermixed group of Fletton LBC frogged Brick T5 Roman cement; Modern Roofing tile	25	1180-Present Day	1890-Present Day	1890-Present Day	1850- Present Day

RECOMMENDATIONS/POTENTIAL

Only some elements from the very large building material assemblage (675kg) amassed from the London Road, Barking excavations require further analysis, illustration and/or inclusion in to an article on the site. This is because very large quantities of broken up medieval and especially post medieval peg tile and brick probably from the settlement at Barking swamp the older (Roman-Saxon) and more decorative (floor tile) elements of the assemblage. Nevertheless there are a number of areas are of particular interest and warrant further analysis or writing up.

- A small but varied Roman-Saxon assemblage including not only 5kg of dumped tile, but also some stone objects (hones; quern) made from a range of continental (German Lavastone; Norwegian ragstone) and native (Millstone Grit; Ardingley Sandstone) brought in from some distance. The identification of Bargate stone, a rock associated with late Roman masonry buildings in e.g. Southwark (Hayward in prep. b) is of particular interest and would suggest the presence of a Roman masonry structure from this general area.
- Medieval floor tile including 12th century plain glazed tile seen at only a handful of other early monastic sites in London including Bermondsey (Hayward in prep. b) and the nearby St Mary Stratford Langthorne (Smith 2004). Decorated Penn Tile

- The origin of a small but interesting group of Late medieval Essex Estuarine and Flemish bricks that may relate to improvements in 14th century Abbey drainage a feature seen in other sites in London. Similarly the origin of a group of rather unusual organic rich and silty peg tiles, quite unlike those from London which may relate to the nearby tileries at Weald View, Noak Hill, Essex (Meddens et. al. 2003)
- Dating and illustrating two highly decorative 12th-13th Romanesque – Early English mouldings an engaged scalloped capital in Caen stone from Normandy and a ribbed Purbeck marble column from the Isle of Purbeck.
- A variety of rock types (19) – reflecting (as with the range of medieval peg tile, floor tile and brick fabrics) the good riverine and maritime access afforded to Barking in the medieval period via the River Rodden.
- Brief Comment on the construction material and mortar used in the early walls [1284] – [1286] and the storage room [1429], of early post medieval structures, particularly the Workhouse and the Victorian Developments.

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APPENDIX 4 :GLASS ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (four boxes). The glass dates to the post-medieval period except for a small quantity of possible medieval glass. Most of the fragments show no or little evidence of abrasion wear and were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Some of the glass fragments have natural weathering evidence resulting from burial conditions. The glass assemblage is in a very fragmentary state except for four intact items and a small number of nearly so vessels, otherwise most of the forms could be readily identified. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV's) and was recovered from 41 contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 fragments) groups.

All of the glass (170 fragments, 100 ENV, 8,886kg, of which none was unstratified) were listed in a database format, by type, colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by vessel shapes and distribution. It is of interest for containing early 16th-century drinking forms and large fragments of an unidentified form of the same date.

The forms

All of the identifiable forms are dated to the post-medieval period, except for one or two probable medieval fragments, are mainly discussed according to their functions and by the number of fragments, ENV and. A breakdown of the basic shapes is as follows:

Beaker, pedestal: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 45g

Bottle, generic: 8 fragments, 6 ENV, 102g

Bottle: case; 16 fragments, 9 ENV, 546g

Bottle: cylindrical; 5 fragments, 5 ENV, 67g

Bottle: English wine; 20 fragments, 14 ENV, 474g

Bottle: English wine; cylindrical: 10 fragments, 7 ENV, 179g

Bottle: English wine, early cylindrical type; 14 fragments, 9 ENV, 4.023kg

Bottle: English wine, late cylindrical type; 4 fragments, 4 ENV, 1.544kg

Bottle: English wine, onion-type; 3 fragments, 1 ENV, 180g

Bottle: French wine; 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 85g

Bottle: flat section; 4 fragments, 3 ENV, 104g

Bottle: octagonal section; 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 22g

Bottle: square section; 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 417g

Bottle or jar, globular; 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 25g

Goblet: pedestal; 3 fragments, 2 ENV, 59g

Indeterminate: 17 fragments, 3 ENV, 530g

Jar: squat; 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 43g

Phial: 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 35g

Phial: cylindrical; 2 fragments, 2 ENV, 87g

Vessel glass: 12 fragments, 10 ENV, 90g

Window pane: 40 fragments, 13 ENV, 176g

?Window pane: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 11g

Window quarry: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 6g

Wine glass: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 36g

Medieval/early post-medieval

Vessel glass

Green natural glass, free-blown, small fragments with crystalline margins and heavily weathered, three fragments, 1 ENV, 2g. Context [921].

Post-medieval

Alcohol consumption forms:

Beaker, pedestal base

Clear iridescent, soda glass, hollow footring edge (100mm in diameter) with a conical kick, free-blown, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 45g, c. 1500-1650. Context [460].

Goblet, pedestal base

Clear iridescent, soda glass, hollow footring (86 mm in diameter) with a rounded kick, free-blown, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 48g, c. 1500-1600. Context [822].

Clear soda glass, hollow footring (90mm in diameter), free-blown, two fragments, 1 ENV, 11g, c. 1500-1600. Context [1429].

Wine glass

Clear soda glass, survives as part of the bowl, a solid stem with a disc like knob, merese and footring (43mm in diameter), free-blown, one fragment, 1 ENV, 36g, 19th century. Context [361].

Alcohol storage

Bottles

Case bottles (all optically blown and square sectioned)

Clear natural glass, slightly iridescent, shoulder, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 2g, late 16th-17th century. Context [458].

Clear natural glass, iridescent, wall fragments, weathered, five fragments, 2 ENV, 47g, late 16th-17th century. Context [460].

Clear natural glass, iridescent, wall fragments from a large sized vessel, weathered, four fragments, 1 ENV, 330g, late 16th-17th century. Context [460].

Clear natural glass, iridescent, wall fragment, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 17g, late 16th-17th century. Context [822].

Pale green natural glass, iridescent, wall fragments, weathered, three fragments, 3 ENV, 97g, late 16th-17th century. Context [822].

Pale green natural glass, iridescent, everted, simple rim (40mm in diameter), unevenly cut, neck and rounded shoulder, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 53g, late 16th-17th century. Context [822].

Bottle: English wine (generic fragments)

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, shoulder, one fragment, 1 ENV, 31g, mid 17th-18th century. Context [186].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, base with a rounded kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 41g, mid 17th-19th century. Context [240].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, base with a rounded kick, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 41g, mid 17th-19th century. Context [240].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, base with a rounded kick, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 22g, mid 17th-18th century. Context [323].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, base and shoulder, weathered, three fragments, 2 ENV, 45g, mid 17th-18th century. Context [458].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, neck, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 8g, mid 17th-19th century. Context [543].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, base with a slight kick and thick walled, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 83g, 17th century. Context [573].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, everted rim with an internal bead, rounded collar, nicely applied, weathered, one fragment, 21g, c. 1700-10. Context [658].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, body fragments, weathered, four fragments, 1 ENV, 63g, c. mid 17th-19th century. Context [658].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, cylindrical neck and body fragments, four fragments, 3 ENV, 33g, c. mid 17th-19th century. Context [691].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, wide basal fragment with a slight rounded kick, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 114g, mid-late 17th century. Context [1491].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, shoulder, one fragment, 1 ENV, 5g, mid 17th-19th century. Context [1673].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, shoulder, one fragment, weathered, 1 ENV, 8g, mid 17th-19th century. Context [1673].

English cylindrical wine bottles (generic fragmensts)

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, neck, one fragment, 1 ENV, 47g, mid 17th-19th century. Context [68].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, wall fragment near to the base, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 36g, mid 18th century. Context [107].

Olive green, natural glass, wall fragment near to the base, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 11g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [272].

Olive green, natural glass, wall fragments, four fragments, 2 ENV, 24g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [298].

Olive green, natural glass, basal fragment, recessed before the kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 26g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [298].

Olive green, natural glass, wall fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 21g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [431].

Olive green, natural glass, wall fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 14g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [538].

English cylindrical wine bottles, early type

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, splayed base (92mm in diameter) with a rounded conical kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 519g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [68].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, splayed base (92mm in diameter) with a rounded conical kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 507g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [68].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, slightly splayed base (89mm in diameter) with a rounded conical kick, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 317g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [68].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, splayed base (92mm in diameter) with a rounded conical kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 442g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [107].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, complete profile, bevelled/triangular applied string finish (24mm in diameter) with a bevelled/straight-sided cordon above a cigar shaped neck, splayed base (92mm in diameter) with a rounded conical kick, two fragments, 1 ENV, 734g, c. 1750-70. Context [543].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, damaged rim with applied collar, cylindrical neck, splayed base (197mm in diameter) with a rounded kick, three fragments, 1 ENV, 772g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [678].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, splayed base (90mm in diameter) with a rounded kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 359g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [1537].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, base with a rounded kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 112g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [1537].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, base/wall, slightly splayed with a rounded kick, two fragments, 1 ENV, 261g, mid 18th-19th century. Context [1537].

English cylindrical wine bottles, late type

Dark olive green, HLLA glass, moulded, base (82mm in diameter) with a conical kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 389g, 1830 onwards. Context [68].

Dark olive green, natural glass, moulded, wall near the base, one fragment, 1 ENV, 37g, 1830 onwards. Context [68].

Dark olive green, HLLA glass, moulded, base (84mm in diameter) with a conical kick, and weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 280g, 1830 onwards. Context [107].

Dark olive green, HLLA glass, moulded, intact, with a bevelled c.1820-40 dated string rim finish (22mm in diameter), short collar, cigar shaped neck (asymmetrical), rounded shoulder, base (78mm in diameter) with a conical kick, 287mm high, one fragment, 1 ENV, 838g, 1830 onwards. Context [107].

English onion-type wine bottle

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, everted rim (33mm in diameter) with a small disc like collar immediately below the rim, short conical neck attached to a wide rounded shoulder, one fragment, 1 ENV, 180g, c.1680-90. Context [678].

French wine bottle

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, one fragment, 1 ENV, 84g, c.1850. Everted rim with a flat top and internal bead (30mm in diameter) with a straight-sided cordon above a deep tapering neck attached to a wide rounded shoulder. Context [397].

Food storage

Bottle, square section

Soda glass with a pale green tint, moulded, slightly weathered, one sherd, 1 ENV, 413g, c. 1830-1900. Intact, rounded rim (43mm in diameter), deep neck with a rounded cordon at the base above rounded shoulders. The wall consists of four panels with raised borders and gothic type arches on top and the base underside is concave with a raised dimple. The height of the vessel is 227mm and the dimensions of the base are 63mm x 66 mm. Context [107].

Jar, squat

Clear soda glass, moulded, one fragment, 1 ENV, 43g, mid 19th-20th century. The rim has a grooved top, straight side string rim construction with a cordon above a short neck and the wall consists of alternating panels and fluting, the recessed base is embossed 'RE...' and 'No 43...'. Context [300].

Liquid storage

Bottle (generic)

Pale blue, soda glass, moulded, base sherd indicating a possible square section, one fragment, 1 ENV, 43g, c. 1830 onwards. Context [133].

Pale green soda glass, uncertain manufacturing technique, neck and body sherds, three fragments, 1 ENV, 9g, 19th century.

Amber/brown HLLA glass, moulded, wall fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 34g, mid 19th-20th century. Context [140].

Grey-green HLLA glass, moulded, wall fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 34g, mid 19th-20th century. Context [140].

Clear soda glass, moulded, rim fragment with an external screw thread and cordon above a short neck, one fragment, 1 ENV, 21g, end of the 19th-20th century. Context [140].

Bright green soda glass, moulded, shoulder fragment with embossed lettering '...MAW', one fragment, 1 ENV, 1g, c. 1830 onwards. Context [538].

Bottle, cylindrical

Pale blue soda glass, uncertain manufacturing technique, base/wall fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 34g, 19th century. Context [133].

Pale blue tinted HLLA glass, uncertain manufacturing technique, slightly weathered, angled shoulder and wall fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 6g, mid 19th century. Context [234].

Bright green soda glass, moulded, base/wall fragment, embossed '...H LD', one fragment, 1 ENV, 11g, mid 19th century. Context [298].

Clear coloured with an aquamarine colour tinted soda glass, moulded, shoulder with embossed lines and 'M...' vertically, one fragment, 1 ENV, 40g, mid 19th-20th century. Context [298].

Dark olive green soda glass, moulded, body sherd with illegible embossed letters, one fragment, 1 ENV, 8g, mid 19th-20th century. Context [298].

Bottle: flat/rectangular cross-section

Clear coloured soda glass, moulded, rounded narrow sides and flat front panels embossed '...G', one fragment, 1 ENV, 8g, mid 19th-20th century. Possible whiskey bottle. Context [368].

Pale blue coloured soda glass, moulded, wall fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 12g, 1830 onwards. Context [368].

Clear coloured, green tinted soda glass, moulded, neck, shoulder and recessed base, flat wall panels and flaring, rounded narrow sides, two fragments, 1 ENV, 84g, mid 19th-20th century. Possible whiskey bottle. Context [368].

Bottle: square section

Clear coloured glass, moulded, base with a square recessed underside, one fragment, 1 ENV, 4g, mid 19th-20th century. Context [298].

Bottle or jar

Olive green natural glass, free-blown, everted rim (28mm in diameter), unevenly cut in certain areas, very short neck and rounded shoulder, one fragment, 1 ENV, 25g, early post-medieval. Context [679].

Miscellaneous/unidentified forms

Clear soda glass, unidentified forming technique, narrow (36mm) diameter possible base consisting of a thick solid, slightly recessed underside, crystalline fracture, one fragment, 1 ENV, 49 g. Possible rolling pin. Context [300].

Clear soda, iridescent, free-blown, weathered, base with footring with a large diameter (122mm) and a conical kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 186g. Possible large fluted or pedestal beaker type vessel, c.1500-1650. Context [822].

Clear soda glass with a pale green tint, free-blown, weathered, fifteen fragments, 1 ENV, 353g, ?16th century. A 'double gourd' shaped vessel, with a simple snapped off rim, tubular neck (26mm in diameter) attached to an intact ovate 'gourd' (76 mm in diameter) and a large globular chamber below which is largely in a fragmentary state. A white deposit is partially found on the rim and may possibly represent a substance for securing the vessel to another item. The exterior is weathered with an uneven crusting possibly resulting from the soil conditions it was buried in. Possible distilling vessel. Context [1052], SF32.

Pharmaceutical

Bottle: octagonal section

Blue tinted soda, slightly iridescent, moulded, wall fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 22g, mid 19th-20th century. Possible poison bottle. Context [431].

Phial: cylindrical

Clear soda glass, moulded, rim with applied preparation finish (22 mm in diameters), short neck with mould seams, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 8g, c.1830 onwards. Context [431].

Clear soda glass, moulded, base (26mm in diameters) with a rounded kick and central dimple, one fragment, 1 ENV, 27g, c.1830 onwards. Context [431].

Clear soda glass, moulded, intact from the neck to the base and evidence for a prescription type rim finish, short neck with two seams, recessed base (22 mm in diameters) with central dimple, two fragments, 2 ENV, 87g, c.1830 onwards. Context [538].

Vessel glass

Bright green coloured soda glass, small body sherd, one fragment, 1 ENV, 4g, 19th-20th century. Context [298].

Clear soda glass, thick walled body fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 12g, 19th-20th century. Possible bottle. Context [298].

Clear soda glass with translucent milky surfaces, ?optically blown, body fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 12g, 19th-20th century. Context [298].

Clear soda glass, wall fragment, one fragment, 1 ENV, 4g, 19th century. Context [431].

Clear soda glass, thick walled cylindrical form, one fragment, 1 ENV, 4g, 19th century. Context [460].

Pale green natural glass, shoulder, one fragment, 1 ENV, 11g, post-medieval. Context [724].

Clear natural glass, flat small fragment, possibly window glass, one fragment, 1 ENV, 1g, post-medieval. Context [1560].

Window glass

The majority of the window glass is dated broadly to the post-medieval period. Only a single polygonal fragment of a window quarry was noted and made in clear soda glass and this was recovered from context [239]. It has surviving dimensions of 60 mm x 53mm x 1.5mm thick. A small quantity of natural glass material was noted, either with a pale blue tint (three fragments: context [289]) or with a green tint (one fragment: context [1602]) all with weathered surfaces. Other fragments of window glass were recorded as crown made examples that survive with down-turned edges and these were mostly made in soda glass as single fragments (contexts [240] and HLLA glass (context [1537]), although eleven fragments with a blue tint were noted in a soda metal from context [239]. Additionally, a small number of window pane fragments date to the end of 19th and 20th century and are machine made in clear soda glass. One example has a frosted appearance (context [300]) and another fragment is in black glass, although this may represent a fragment of vessel glass (context [658]).

Distribution

The distribution of the glass is shown in Table 1. For each context containing glass, then the phase, number of fragments, weight, the forms and a spot date is shown. The glass assemblage was recovered from Phases 3-7 and a summary of the material for each phase is presented.

Context	Phase	No. of frags.	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms	Spot date
68	6	6	5	1816	1 cylindrical wine bottles: early and late types	C. 1830 onwards
107	6	5	5	2009	1 cylindrical wine bottles: early and late types, square-section bottle	C. 1830 onwards
133	6	6	4	33	Bottle, Case bottle, window pane	C. 1830 onwards
138	7	1	1	2	Window pane	Post-medieval
140	7	3	3	81	Bottle	End 19th-20th century
186	5	1	1	31	English wine bottle	Mid 17th-18th century
234	6	2	2	12	Case bottle, Window pane	19th century
239	5	14	2	70	Window pane, window quarry	Post-medieval
240	5	3	1	60	English wine bottle, window pane	Mid 17th-18th century

Context	Phase	No. of frags.	ENV	Weight (g)	Forms	Spot date
272	6	1	1	11	English cylindrical wine bottle	Mid 18th-19th century
289	6	3		2	Window pane	Post-medieval
298	7	14	12	155	e, square section, cylindrical bottle, English cylindrical wine bottle, vessel glass, window pane	20th century
300	5	3	3	103	Squat jar, vessel glass, window pane	Mid 19th-20th century
323	6	1	1	22	English wine bottle	Mid 17th-18th century
361	6	1	1	36	Wine glass	19th century
368	6	3	3	23	Bottle, flat/rectangular section, window pane	C. 1830 onwards
397	6	1	1	85	French wine bottle	C. 1850
431	6	7	6	166	tle, flat/rectangular section, bottle, octagonal section, English cylindrical wine bottle, phial, vessel glass	Mid-late 19th century
458	5	4	3	47	Case bottle, English wine bottle	Mid 17th-18th century
460	5	11	5	423	Beaker, pedestal, case bottle, vessel glass	1550-1650
538	6	15	4	121	cylindrical phial, English cylindrical wine bottle, window pane	Mid-late 19th century
543	5	3	2	742	glish wine bottle, English cylindrical wine bottle, early	Late 18th- 19th century
573	5	1	1	83	English wine bottle	Mid 17th-18th century
658	6	6	2	95	English wine bottle, ?Window pane	?20th century
678	6	6	2	952	ish cylindrical wine bottle, early, English onion-type wine bottle	Late 18th-19th century
679	6	1	1	25	?Globular bottle or jar	Post-medieval
691	6	4	3	33	English wine bottle	Mid 17th-20th century
724	3	1	1	4	Vessel glass	Post-medieval (INT)
770	5	1	1	1	Vessel glass	Post-medieval
822	5	9	8	412	bottle, pedestal goblet, unidentified form, vessel glass,	1500-1600
888	6	1	1	2	Window pane	Post-medieval
921	3	3	1	2	Vessel glass	Medieval/early post-medieval
1015	5	15	1	343	Unidentified 'double gourd shaped' form (SF32)	?16th century
1429	4	2	1	11	Pedestal goblet	1500-1600
1491	5	1	1	114	English wine bottle	Mid- late 17th
1531	4	1	1	359	English cylindrical wine bottle, early	Mid 18th- 19th century
1537	5	5	3	382	English cylindrical wine bottle, early, window pane	Mid 18th- 19th century
1560	4	1	1	1	Vessel glass	Post-medieval
1596	5	1	1	2	Window pane	Post-medieval
1602	5	1	1	2	Window pane	Post-medieval
1673	6	2	2	13	English wine bottle	Mid 17th-20th century

Table 1. LRN13: Distribution of the glass

Phase 3

A total of four fragments/2 ENV/6g of glass were recovered from this phase and found in two contexts. The material was found as small fragments of vessel glass and occurred in fill [724] of pit [726] and fill [921] of quarry pit [924].

Phase 4

Only four fragments of glass/3 ENV/371g of glass were recovered from this phase and found in three contexts. Of note was the base of a 16th-century pedestal goblet (Willmott 2001) recovered from the demolition backfill [1429] of the storage room [1284]. Additionally, a flat fragment of possible window glass was noted in fill [1560] of post-hole [1560] while an intrusive basal fragment of an English cylindrical wine bottle was found in fill [1531] of pit [1532].

Phase 5

The quantity of glass in this phase (73 fragments/34 ENV/2.815kg) notably increased in this period compared to the previous ones. The glass was found in fifteen contexts. There are a small number of notable 16th and early 17th-century groups of glass recovered from this phase and particularly of note was the 'double gourd' shaped vessel (SF32) recovered from the mortar/demolition layer [1015]. A group of late 16th-century glass was recovered from fill [822] of pit [823], which produced fragments of some five case bottles and the footrings of a pedestal goblet and a large fluted/pedestal beaker type vessel. The small group of glass recovered from fill [460] of the chamber [463] also produced case bottles as some four vessels, besides the base of a pedestal beaker, indicating a deposition date of c. 1550-1650. The occurrence of these early post-medieval drinking forms and the case bottles indicate these items were derived from an affluent household or possibly a drinking establishment.

The base of a wine bottle dated to the mid-late 17th century was found in fill [1491] of cut [1493]. Fragments of wine bottles which could not be assigned to a type and broadly dated to the mid 17th 18th century were found in the possible floor deposit [240], fill [186] of the quarry pit [187], fill [458] of the chamber and fill [573] of cut [614] for the masonry lined structure [541]. That feature produced in its primary fill [543] only three fragments of wine bottles which include the complete profile of an early English cylindrical type with a c.1750-70 dated string finish construction rim (Dumbrell 1992, 38). Other early cylindrical wine bottle fragments were recovered from fill [1537] of pit [1537] and these items are dated from the mid 18th century-19th century.

The latest glass in this phase was recovered from fill [300] of pit [302] and this produced the possible rolling pin and a moulded squat jar which dated the deposit to the mid 19th-20th century. Other deposits in this phase (layer [239], fill [770] of pit [772], fill [1596] of pit [1597] and fill [1602] of quarry pit [1603]) only produced either fragments of vessel and window glass, all broadly dated to the post-medieval period.

Phase 6

Similar quantities (71 fragments/44 ENV/5.456kg) of glass were recovered from this phase compared to the previous phase. The glass was found in eighteen contexts. Fragments of broadly dated English wine bottles were found in pit [323], fill [691] of pit [692] and fill [1673] of pit [1674]. Free-blown English cylindrical wine bottles, dated from the mid 17th century were noted in fill [678] of rubbish pit [679] and found with

an earlier onion-type wine bottle, and fill [27] of the brick built sewer [272]. Some of the latest groups of glass in this phase dated to the mid-late 19th century and contained moulded items, dated to after c.1830. Frequently these groups produced cylindrical English wine bottle made in a two piece mould, although they often occurred with the earlier free-blown versions of this shape and such occurrences were noted in cut [68], fill [107] of the brick soakaway [108]. Other moulded glass items were noted in fill [133] of pit [134] as moulded bottle fragments, fill [431] of the masonry soak away [430], as flat and octagonal cross section bottles and two phials. The soak away [518] also produced in its fill two phials and part of a moulded bottle with embossed lettering. A rim of a French wine bottle with a string-rim construction finish dated c.1850 (Dumbrell 1992, 39), was recovered from fill [397] of the brick soakaway [398]. Solely found in fill [361] of the masonry soak away [360] was the stem and base of a 19th-century wine glass. Other deposits in this phase produced broadly dated post-medieval fragments of vessel and window glass, although a free-blown globular jar or bottle rim was recovered from the rubbish pit [679].

Phase 7

A small quantity of glass was recovered from Phase 7 as eighteen fragments/16 ENV/238g and this was found in only three contexts. A fragment of broadly dated post-medieval window glass was only recovered from the bedding layer [138] for steps. Three bottle fragments were present in the modern backfill [140] of cut [137] and one of these items had an external screw thread finish, dating, the deposit to the end of the 19th century onwards. The shallow pit [299] contained in its fill [298] fragments of a wide range of moulded bottles, although the latest datable item was a piece of machine made window glass with a fine corrugated pattern on one side and dated to the 20th century.

Significance of the assemblage

The glass has significance at a local and possible national level. The types and forms are those expected in London for the post-medieval period, except for the 16th-century 'double gourd' shaped vessel (context [1052], SF32) which subject to further research, appears to be a very rare item. The occurrence of 16th and early 17th-century drinking forms as goblets and a beaker may relate to a high status residence, or even possibly a drinking establishment such as an inn or a tavern. The 19th-century glass ware groups consist of mostly mundane forms such as wine bottles and bottles used for containing other commodities, however, if they can be related to specific properties and perhaps activities or professions associated with those properties, then they should be holistically studied with the other finds they occur with to demonstrate activities and possible professions.

Potential of the assemblage

The potential of the glass is to date the features it occurs in. A number of vessels require illustration or photographing. The 16th/17th century dated vessels have the potential to investigate the material culture of the properties associated with it and determine their affluence or function, perhaps indicating a drinking establishment. The 'double gourd' shaped vessel (SF32) has the potential to be a very important vessel nationally and could further add to an understanding of its use on the study area.

The later post-medieval glass has some potential, despite being on the whole mundane and fragmentary, it has some use for illuminating upon the activities on the site, although the low quality of the wares indicates evidence that by the 18th-century, the occupants or users' socio-economic grouping was lower than that of the previous centuries.

Recommendations for further work

A publication report is required for the glass from this site. It should concentrate on the high quality 16th/17th-century wares and relate it to the material culture of London guilds. Further research is required on the 'double gourd' shaped vessel. Two items require illustrating to compliment the text.

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APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

By Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of tobacco pipes was recovered from the site (one box). Most fragments are in a good condition and only eight bowls are residual indicating that most of the material was deposited soon after breakage. Many of the bowls are in a damaged condition. Clay tobacco pipes were found in 42 contexts, in small sized (under 30 fragments) groups.

All of the clay tobacco pipes (157 fragments and none are unstratified) were entered in to a database format file and classified using Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO) and 18th-century examples follow Oswald's (1975) typology and have been prefixed Ordnance Survey. The pipes are further coded by decoration and quantified by fragment count. The degree of milling on 17th-century examples has been noted and recorded in quarters, as well as their quality of finish. The tobacco pipes have been discussed by their types and distribution.

THE CLAY TOBACCO PIPE TYPES

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage from the site comprise 47 bowls, 100 stems and ten nibs (mouthpieces). The pipe bowls range in date between c.1660 and 1910. All of the bowls show evidence of use.

1660-1680

AO13: four heeled bowls with a rounded profile, three of which are in a fragmentary state and only one bowl was complete and has no milling and a fine quality of finish. Context [572].

1680-1710

AO19: one spurred bowl with a rounded profile with a quarter milling of the rim and a fair finish. Context [665].

AO22: six heeled, straight-sided bowls and only one of the bowls has no milling and the rest have a quarter milling on the back of the rim. All of the bowls are of a fair quality of finish. Context [186]: three bowls, context [543]: one bowl, context [860]:, one bowl and context [1431], one bowl.

1730-1780

Ordnance Survey12: three upright heeled bowls with a rounded front , straight back and thin stem and all are initialled:

M: one bowl surviving as a heel where the first initial is absent (it appears to have never been part of the mould). Context [1479], SF80.

K R: two bowls and both are damaged. Context [1479], SF78 and SF79. A local pipe maker is unknown, although Robert Knight (2), St Olave's parish, Southwark, 1714-49 (Walker 1981, 178; Hammond 2004, 19) is a distinct probability for these pipe maker's initials.

1730-1800

AO26: one damaged spurred 18th century bowl, decorated with the Hanoverian Coat of Arms and it is initialled on the spur H T. Context [543], SF74. Possibly made by Henry Tucker, died 1741, St. George in the East (Oswald 1975, 147).

1770-1845

AO27: six upright, square heeled bowls with a rounded front and straight back and all are initialled on the heels

H B: one bowl moulded with a 'Fox and Grape' type public house design. Context [79], SF 55. Probably made by Hugh Bellis, 1845-47, London Road, Barking (Oswald 1975, 170; Dagnall and Hammond 2005, 16).

P B: one bowl moulded with a 'Fox and Grape' type public house design. Context [68], SF 53. Probably made by Paul Balme, 1832-66, Mile End Wharf or Mrs P. Bellis, 1845-51, London Road, Barking (Oswald 1975, 132, 170; Dagnall and Hammond 2005, 28).

S B: two bowls, one of which is plain (context [68], SF 54) and a second is decorated with oak leaf borders and fluting of alternating different sizes (context [68], SF 51). No local pipe makers have as yet been identified with these initials although other pipe makers in central London are known (Oswald 1975, 132).

T B: one bowl surviving mostly as the heel and evidence of fluting of equal size. Context [68], SF 52. Possibly made by Thomas Balme, 1805-45, Mile End Rd (Oswald 1975, 132)

R T: one bowl surviving mostly as a heel. Context [691], SF77. The pipe maker is at present unknown.

1820-1860

AO28: eight upright, spurred bowls with a rounded front and straight back and two have their spurs missing and these consist of a plain example (context [68]) and a second item with leaf borderers similar to the other HB marked bowls (see below), context [107], SF 63. The rest are initialled on the heels:

H B: four bowls with leaf borders. Context [107], SF59, SF61, SF62 and SF66. Probably made by Hugh Bellis, 1845-47, London Road, Barking (Oswald 1975, 170; Dagnall and Hammond 2005, 26).

I F: one nicely wiped bowl with additionally an incuse stamp 'FORD/STEPNEY' in sans serif lettering on the back of the bowl. Context [167], SF68. Made by John Ford (2), 1805-65, Stepney (Oswald 1975, 136).

? O: one damaged plain bowl where the first initial is missing. Context [107], SF56.

1840-1880

AO29: six upright, square heeled bowls with a rounded front, straight back and sloping rim. All are initialled or marked on the heels except for one small example where the initials appear to have been deliberately scraped away (context [538]). Two other bowls are poorly moulded with leaf borders and on the heels there appear to be either lyre or shield marks. Context [107] SF57 and SF60.

P B: two bowls with an oak leaf on the front of the bowls and the first initial is reversed. Context [538], SF1 and SF79. Probably made by Paul Balme, 1832-66,

Mile End Wharf or more likely, Mrs P. Bellis, 1845-51, London Road, Barking (Oswald 1975, 132, 170; Dagnall and Hammond 2005, 28)

W H: one bowl decorated with an oak leaf and acorn border on the front of the bowl and a leaf border on the back. Context [108] SF58. Possibly made by William Harrison (2), 1860, Mile End Rd (Oswald 1975, 139).

1840-1910

AO30: three bowls with no heel or spur and all are highly decorative. The first bowl is decorated with ribs with an oval surround on the front and back of the bowl (context [107], SF65). The second bowl has leaf borders (Context [107], SF 64). The third bowl is decorated with alternating sized vertical fluting consisting of broad ribs with rounded ends and a pin-head type (Context [431], SF70).

Non diagnostic decorated bowl fragments

One bowl survives only as a spur with the initials S S (Context [140], SF67) and this was recovered with other bowl types dated 1730-1780. The pipe maker is unknown. Other bowl fragments date to the late 19th century. The first occurs with its heel or spur missing and it is decorated with leaf borders, scales and a vertical sinuous motif, possible snake tail, near the rim (context [397], SF75). Another bowl fragments (possibly from an AO28 type) has Masonic symbols surviving on it (context [431], SF69) while the third bowl fragment has dots between large vertical ribs (context [607], SF76).

Distribution

The tobacco pipes are found in Phases 3-7 and their distribution is shown in Table 2.

Phase 3

A single 1680-90 dated AO19 bowl was recovered from fill [665] of feature [666] and it is presumed to be intrusive.

Phase 4

Three fragments of clay tobacco pipe, solely as stems, are recorded in this phase with a single fragment found in fill [152] of quarry pit [153] and two items noted in fill [1259] of cesspit [1261]. The material is intrusive.

Context	Phase	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (and makers)	Context considered date
67	6	1	1580	1910		1580-1910
68	6	10	1820	1860	7 (P B: SF53; S B: SF51 and SF54, T B: SF52), x1 AO28	1820-1845
79	5	3	1780	1820	7 (H B: SF55)	1770-1845
107	6	20	1840	1910	8 (HB: SF59, SF61, SF 62 and SF 66; ? O: SF56) x3 AO29	1840-1860

Context Phase	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (and makers)	Context considered date	
				(SF 57 and SF60, W H: SF58), x2 AO30 (SF64 and SF65)		
133	6	2	1580	1910	1580-1910	
140	7	4	1730	1780	entified (S S: SF67)	1730-1780
152	4	1	1580	1910		1580-1910
158	5	1	1580	1910		1730-1910
167	6	2	1820	1860	8 (I F: SF68)	1820-1860
186	5	8	1680	1710	2, stems	1680-1710
190	5	2	1580	1910		1580-1910
228	6	2	1580	1910		1580-1910
234	6	9	1580	1910		1580-1910
241	6	1	1580	1910		1580-1910
272	6	1	1580	1910		1580-1910
298	7	4	1580	1910	^h century nib, stem	Late 19th century
348	5	2	1580	1910		1580-1910
397	6	1	1580	1910	entified bowl fragment (SF75)	Mid-late 19th century
426	6	1	1580	1910		1580-1910
431	6	3	1850	1910	0 (SF70), x1 unidentified (SF69), stems	1850-1910
458	5	3	1580	1910		1580-1910
460	5	4	1580	1910		1580-1910
538	6	7	1840	1880	29 (P B: SF1 and SF72), SF71, stems	1840-1880
543	5	5	1760	1800	2, x1AO26 (TH: SF74)	1760-1800
568	5	2	1580	1910		1580-1910
572	5	8	1660	1680	3, stems	1660-1680
573	5	1	1580	1910		1580-1910
658	6	1	1580	1910		1580-1910
665	3	1	1680	1710	9	1680-1710
678	6	4	1580	1910		1730-1910
691	6	4	1770	1845	7 (T R: SF77), unidentified: SF76, stems	19th century
860	5	3	1730	1780	2, x2 Ordnance Survey12 (R K: SF78 and SF 79)	1730-1780
888	6	1	1580	1910		1580-1910
1154	5	1	1580	1910		1580-1910
1175	6	3	1580	1910		1580-1910
1259	4	2	1580	1910		1580-1910
1271	6	1	1580	1910		1580-1910
1390	6	7	1580	1910		1580-1910
1431	5	4	1680	1710	, stems	1680-1710
1479	5	1	1730	1780	Ordnance Survey12 (M: SF80)	1730-1780
1623	6	1	1580	1910		1580-1910

Context Phase	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types (and makers)	Context considered date
1673	6	15	1580	1910	1580-1910

Table 1. LRN13. Distribution of the tobacco pipes showing, the phase, the number of fragments, the date of the latest clay tobacco pipe bowl (Context ED and LD), the range of bowl types the maker's initials and registered finds nos. and a deposition spot date (context considered date) for each context.

Phase 5

A total of 48 fragments of clay tobacco pipes are noted in this phase consisting of nineteen bowls, 28 stems and one nib. These were recovered from fifteen contexts. Clay tobacco pipe stems were only recovered from deposits [158], [190], [348], [458], [460], [568], [573] and [1154]. A 1660-80 dated AO13 bowl was solely found in fill [576] of posthole/pit [577]. Two deposits produced only 1680-1710 dated AO22 bowls: fill [186] of pit [187] and fill [1431] of pit [1432], as six and two examples respectively.

Mid 18th century bowls dated two deposits, firstly fill [860] of pit [861], with two Ordnance Survey12 bowls, both marked R K (SF77 and SF79), besides an earlier AO22 shape, while the pit cut [1479] has associated with it a single Ordnance Survey12 bowl marked M (SF80). The latest clay tobacco pipe bowl in this phase was an example of an AO27 with a moulded 'fox and grape' design and it was marked H B (SF55) and it exclusively occurred in the fill [79] of pit [80].

Phase 6

A total of 97 fragments of clay tobacco pipes were recorded in this phase and this consisted of 27 bowls, eight nibs and 62 stems. Clay tobacco pipe stems only occurred in contexts [67], [133], [140], [228], [234], [241], [272], [426], [658], [888], [1175], [1175], [1271], [1390], [1623], [1673] and [1673]. Fill [691] of pit [692] was broadly dated to the 19th century by the occurrence of fragmentary bowls which included the heel of an AO27 type and a fluted decorated bowl part. Pit [168] produced in its fill [167] a single AO27/28 bowl initialled I F on the heel/spur besides having an incuse circular stamp containing 'FORD/STEPNEY' on the back of the bowl (SF68). A small group of ten fragments of clay tobacco pipes dated c. 1820-45 were associated with pit [68] and the bowls consist of four AO27 shapes and a single unmarked AO28 type. The AO27 bowls are found as one example marked P B with a fox and grape design (SF53), two bowls marked S B, one of which has fluted decoration (SF51 and SF54) and another fluted example is marked TB (SF52). Fill [107] of pit [108] contained a small group of clay tobacco pipes dated 1840-60 by the presence of six AO28 bowls, three AO29 examples and two AO30 shapes (SF64 and SF65). Four of the AO28 bowls are marked H B (SF59, SF61, SF62 and SF 66) and have leaf border decoration, one bowl is marked ? O (SF56), while only one of the AO29 bowls is maker marked: W H (SF58) and decorated with oak leaf and acorn borders..

Only three AO29 bowls were recovered from fill [538] of the masonry soakaway [518] and all of the bowls have oak leaf borders and two of these bowls were initialled P B (SF1 and SF72), while the third had its initials removed from the spur (SF71). Pit [398] contained in its fill [397] a damaged bowl with mid to late 19th-century decoration possibly depicting a snake(SF75). The occurrence of a bowl fragment with Masonic symbols (SF69) and a sole AO30 bowl (SF70) in fill [431] of pit [430] dated this context to the late 19th century,

Phase 7

Only six fragments (three bowls and four stems and a nib) of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from this phase and this material was found in two contexts. Fill [140] of the bomb shelter [137] produced a bowl fragment consisting of a mid 18th-century spur with the initials S S (SF67). A late 19th century type of nib was recorded in fill [298] of the shallow pit cut [299].

Significance

The clay tobacco pipes are of some significance at a local level and it is assumed that the assemblage is derived from use on the site. The bowl types present fit within the typology for London. There is no evidence for clay tobacco pipe production at the site. Clay tobacco pipe assemblages have been recovered from other local excavations, specifically those related to the abbey, although they have not been published.

Potential

The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as a dating tool for the contexts in which they were found and to provide a sequence for them. A number of clay tobacco pipe bowls merit illustration. The assemblage also has the potential to demonstrate the nature of the local clay tobacco pipe industry or what was being marketed to the area and this has not been studied previously for Barking.

Recommendations for further work

A small publication report is recommended for the clay tobacco pipes, supplemented by seven bowl illustrations. If the clay tobacco pipes do not fall under the main remit of the publication of the LRN13 excavation, then the assemblage would be a useful small article for publication in the Society for Clay Pipe Research Newsletter.

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APPENDIX 6: THE SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

By Märit Gaimster

In total, just over 200 individual metal and small finds, including iron nails, were retrieved from the excavations. They are all listed in Table 1. With a small number of objects from Saxon and medieval contexts, the finds are dominated by post-medieval assemblages. The finds will be discussed by phase, below.

Phase 2: Late Saxon

Three finds were recovered from this phase, including two fragments of lava quernstone (sf 82). However a further handful of fragments and pieces of lava quernstone, residual in later contexts is likely to be Saxon (sf 83–4, 86–8; cf. Hayward in this report). A further residual object is the fragment of a bun-shaped ceramic loom weight in Phase 3 (sf 42). Of the remaining two finds from Phase 2 contexts, one is an incomplete iron nail and the other a few fragments of burnt bone, mistaken as part of a decayed glass bead (sf 1).

Phase 3.1: Early Norman (c. 1050–1200)

The only finds recovered from Early Norman finds contexts; two iron nails and a substantial possible strap hinge for a door or big shutter (sf 13).

Phase 3.2: 13th to 14th centuries

Phase 3.2 yielded ten finds, including two fragments of lava quern stone (sf 84) and a piece of bun-shaped ceramic loom weight (sf 42) that are residual from Phase 2. Of interest is a lump of slag with frequent inclusions of copper alloy (context 932), and which may indicate copper-alloy working on or near the site. A heavily corroded lump of copper alloy may also be reflective of workshop activities.

Phase 3.3: 15th century

Also the ten finds from Phase 3.3 included at least one residual Saxon find, in the form of a fragment of lava quernstone (sf 82). Two slender hones of Norwegian ragstone (sf 31 and 85), which may originally have had a small perforation at one end for suspension from the belt, are of a type used from the Late Saxon period and throughout the Middle Ages (cf. Moore and Oakley 1979). Other finds include fragments of two probable iron knives (sf 111 and 120) and a D-shaped iron belt buckle (sf 18).

Phase 4.1: c. 1500–1550

Phase 4.1. produced 38 finds. Besides iron objects, including the fragment of a slender knife (sf 27), there were also finds of copper alloy. A small annular brooch or perhaps more likely a shoe buckle (sf 33) represents a form that continues into the early modern period from the late Middle Ages (cf. Egan 2005, fig. 16). A further example of an annular shoe buckle, associated with pottery from 1350-1600, may be residual in Phase 5 (sf 47). A substantial chape of rolled copper-alloy sheet (sf 93) deviates from the proliferate small lace-chapes associated with lace-up clothing in the late 15th and 16th centuries. It may have been used on horse harness or an elaborate belt; parallels in late medieval finds from London suggests it may be residual here (cf. Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig. 188). There are also two small mounts or rivets (sf 21 and 89) and part of a circular vessel lid or strainer (sf 50). A complete but corroded jeton (sf 28), an object employed in the calculation of sums from the late medieval period and into the 17th century, may indicate the presence of business on site.

Phase 4.2: c. 1550–1600

This phase yielded 36 finds, and includes some structural fittings in the form of at least one iron staple (sf 110) and a split pin (sf 121). Parts of two iron knives with

characteristic slender blades were also recovered (sf 106 and 122). Fragments of copper-alloy mount or binding originate from an oval or circular object (sf 14), perhaps a painted miniature. Of particular interest is a complete iron horseshoe of unusual form, with one branch of solid square section and the other widely flattened (sf 105). The shoe has a parallel in a find from Southchurch Hall in Essex, a former medieval moated manor, and was compared to a 15th-century example considered a possible surgical shoe (Brown 2006, fig 44 no. 105; cf. Sparkes 1976, 13).

A further small group of finds, associated with 16th-century pottery, may be residual in Phase 5. They include a D-shaped iron buckle (sf 118). Fragments of an iron barrel padlock (sf 113) in a Phase 6 context is also likely residual; the find was associated with pottery from 1480-1600.

Phase 5: 17th to 18th centuries

The largest assemblage of finds came from Phase 5, with 56 individual finds. Identifiable objects include a possible iron pintle (sf 112), for hanging doors or shutters, and a small copper-alloy furniture handle of a collared stem with globular finial (sf 6). Other household related finds include the working end of an iron fire fork with two outwards-turned prongs (sf 41; cf. Lindsay 1970, fig. 79) and the substantial parts of a shallow copper-alloy sheet vessel with a simple folded rim of (sf 36). There is also a thin and heavily corroded possible jeton or token (sf 15). Personal objects and dress accessories are reflected in two copper-alloy pins (sf 25–26) and in the fragment of a delicately carved toilet implement of bone (sf 48). Featuring a small spoon, for cleaning the ears, this was likely part of a set incorporating also toothpick and nail cleaner, increasingly popular from the 16th century onwards (MacGregor 1985, 99 and fig. 57; cf. Fox and Barton 1986, fig. 150 no. 11).

Phase 6: 19th century

Phase 6 produced 32 finds, reflecting the local population and households. In particular, a range of cutlery handles (sf 101–2) and a fiddle-and-thread copper-alloy teaspoon (sf 11) reflect the fashions of the time. Unusual is a slender ivory handle,

carved in the round like a Classical column with acanthus-leaf finial (sf 12). Objects associated with personal hygiene are fragments of a bone toothbrush (sf 24) and a razor with a slender bone handle, decorated in minute copper-alloy pins with the initials 'V R' below a crown (sf 19). Dress accessories are reflected in two bone buttons (sf 4 and 100) and one copper-alloy disc button (sf 94); a composite button with bone back and a possibly gilt copper-alloy face is a residual 18th-century type (sf 103; cf. Noël Hume 1969, 90 and fig. 23 no. 3). There is also a copper-alloy finger ring with a small oval bezel for a now-lost inset (sf 30).

Phase 7: 20th century

The 21 finds from Phase 7 comprise mostly iron nails and fittings. In addition there is a possible drop handle of folded copper-alloy sheet (sf 91).

Recommendations for further work

The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, where relevant, be included in any further publication of the site. For the London Road material this is particularly recommended for the assemblage of 16th-century finds in Phase 4.1 and 4.2, representing a long under-represented period of material culture that is now being redressed with more recent discoveries (cf. Egan 2005). Also the small number of identifiable finds from Saxon and medieval contexts are significant, in particular the evidence of copper-alloy working should be further investigated. However, also the later periods in Phase 5 and 6 should be considered, with the Phase 6 finds providing important evidence of daily life in the 19th century.

For the purpose of publication, some 70 corroded iron and copper-alloy objects will require x-ray for further identification; the two copper-alloy jetons require cleaning by a conservator. These objects are all marked in Table 1. Following publication, iron nails and undiagnostic metal objects can be discarded.

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SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	54	2	6	1	two small fragments of burnt bone	bone	animal bone		1	1000-1050		
LRN13	84	2	6	bulk	iron nail; incomplete	iron	nail		1	1000-1050	x-ray	
LRN13	54	2	8	81	lava quernstone; two small fragments only	stone	lava quern	saxon	1	1000-1050		
LRN13	52	2	10	2	iron ?tool; square section bar with one wider/flatter end; heavily corroded; L 160mm	iron	?tool		1	1000-1100	x-ray	
LRN13	85	3.1	432	13	iron ?strap hinge; W 30mm; L 315mm	iron	?strap hinge		1	n/a	x-ray	
LRN13	84	3.1	1031	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		2	1100-1200		
LRN13	84	3.2	527	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1270-1350		
LRN13	54	3.2	529	84	lava quern stone; two fragments	stone	lava quern	saxon	1	1270-1350		
LRN13	84	3.2	922	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1300-1350		
LRN13	53	3.2	932	bulk	copper-alloy working; 50 x 65mm piece of slag with frequent copper-alloy inclusions	copper	melt		1	1240-1350	further ident	
LRN13	84	3.2	1443	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1350-1500		
LRN13	54	3.2	1446	42	ceramic bun-shaped loom weight; fragment only	ceramic	loom weight	saxon	1	1270-1350	further ident	
LRN13	53	3.2	1448	40	copper-alloy ?object; heavily	copper	?object		1	1000-1225	x-ray	

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
					corroded 20 x 20mm lump							
LRN13	84	3.2	1498	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	n/a		
LRN13	52	3.2	1501	bulk	iron strap/fitting; W 30mm; L 260mm+	iron	fitting		1	12th/13th century	x-ray	
LRN13	53	3.2	1562	46	lead waste; two sheet fragments only	lead	waste		1	1350-1400		
LRN13	54	3.3	124	82	lava quernstone; small fragment only	stone	lava quern	saxon	1	1100-1200		
LRN13	52	3.3	350	111	iron ?knife; two corroded fragments only	iron	?knife		1	1200-1300	x-ray	
LRN13	52	3.3	505	114	iron ?ring; two corroded pieces; diam. 45mm	iron	?ring		1	15th century	x-ray	
LRN13	52	3.3	505	115	iron ?object/fitting; flat angled piece with slightly curved surface; W 45mm; L 125mm	iron	fitting		1	15th century	x-ray	
LRN13	84	3.3	505	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	15th century		
LRN13	54	3.3	534	85	hone of Norwegian ragstone; fragment only; slender form with sharpening grooves along the centre of the body; 8 x 18mm in section; L 55mm+	stone	hone		1	n/a		

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	52	3.3	581	18	iron D-shaped buckle; W 50mm; L 35mm	iron	buckle		1	1400-1500	x-ray	
LRN13	85	3.3	615	130	iron ?strap hinge; W 35mm; L 170mm+	iron	?strap hinge		1	1400-1500	x-ray	
LRN13	52	3.3	724	120	iron ?knife; fragment of slender blade only; W 12mm	iron	?knife		1	late 14th/15th century	x-ray	
LRN13	54	3.3	956	31	stone hone of Norwegian ragstone; narrow and slender form; incomplete; L 140mm+	stone	hone		1	1350-1500		
LRN13	53	4.1	135	89	copper-alloy ?cap/rivet with downfolded edge; diam. 20mm	copper	?cap		1	1480-1600	x-ray	
LRN13	53	4.1	476	93	copper-alloy tapering chape/ferrule of folded sheet; diam. (top) 9mm; L 83mm	copper	chape/ferrule		1	1440-1500	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.1	504	bulk	iron ?object; three corroded fragments only	iron	?object		1	1480-1600	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.1	507	116	iron ?pin; tapering with pointed end and rounded head	iron	?pin		1	1500-1550	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.1	628	117	iron fitting; two strap pieces, one angled; W 20-25mm	iron	fitting		1	1480-1500	x-ray	
LRN13	84	4.1	628	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		2	1480-1500		

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	52	4.1	630	bulk	iron ?object; corroded fragment only	iron	?object		1	1400-1550	x-ray	
LRN13	53	4.1	672	21	copper-alloy ?mount/fitting; 11 x 15mm fragment only	copper	fitting		1	1350-1500	x-ray	
LRN13	54	4.1	672	22	bone comb; fragment of double-sided tooth plate only	bone	comb		1	1350-1500		
LRN13	52	4.1	672	bulk	iron ?object; corroded fragment only	iron	?object		1	1350-1500	x-ray	
LRN13	84	4.1	672	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		2	1350-1500		
LRN13	84	4.1	720	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1400-1600		
LRN13	84	4.1	764	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	late 14th century		
LRN13	52	4.1	765	27	iron ?knife; fragment of slender blade only; W 18mm	iron	?knife		1	n/a	x-ray	
LRN13	53	4.1	791	28	copper-alloy jeton; complete with corroded centre and lettering around; diam. 21mm	copper	jeton		1	1480-1550	clean for ident	
LRN13	53	4.1	1020	33	copper-alloy annular brooch/buckle; complete with flattened/oval section; diam. 21mm	copper	brooch/buckle		1	1200-1270	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.1	1066	bulk	iron ?object; four heavily corroded	iron	?object		1	1340-1400	x-ray	

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
					pieces							
LRN13	53	4.1	1634	49	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type B; L 26mm	copper	pin		1	1350- 1600		
LRN13	84	4.1	1634	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1350- 1600		
LRN13	53	4.1	1656	50	copper-alloy vessel/lid; fragment only with plain curved edge	copper	vessel/lid		1	1480- 1550	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.1	1656	126	iron ?fitting; tapering square- section pin with angled, flattened end; L 180mm	iron	?fitting		1	1480- 1550	x-ray	
LRN13	84	4.1	1656	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1480- 1550		
LRN13	54	4.1	1690	88	lava quern stone; two fragments	stone	lava quern	saxon	1	1480- 1550		
LRN13	52	4.1	1690	bulk	iron ?straps; three pieces; W 25mm	iron	straps		1	1480- 1550	x-ray	
LRN13	84	4.1	1690	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		7	1480- 1550		
LRN13	52	4.1	1691	127	iron ?horseshoe; incomplete; W 40mm	iron	?horseshoe		1	16th century	x-ray	
LRN13	84	4.1	1691	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		4	16th century		

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	52	4.2	164	105	iron horseshoe with one flattened branch and the other square-section; ?surgical shoe; L 110; W 100mm	iron	horseshoe		1	mid-16th century	x-ray	N. R. Brown (2006), Excavations at Southchurch Hall, fig 44 no. 105 with further refs to Sparkes 1976, 13 (15th-century shoe)
LRN13	52	4.2	164	106	iron knife; slender tapering blade only; L 125mm+	iron	knife		1	mid-16th century	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.2	164	bulk	iron ?strap; two corroded fragments; W 25mm	iron	?strap		1	mid-16th century	x-ray	
LRN13	53	4.2	173	90	copper-alloy ?strap; three corroded fragments; W 8mm	copper	?strap		1	n/a	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.2	219	109	iron mount/fitting; strap with two protruding flat extensions along one side; W 25mm; L 135mm+	iron	mount/fitting		1	1400-1600	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.2	318	110	iron staple; rectangular with short inturned arms with pointed ends; W 130mm	iron	staple		1	1480-1500		
LRN13	84	4.2	318	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1480-		

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
										1500		
LRN13	53	4.2	413	14	copper-alloy mount/binding with folded edges; pieces, one with small circular hole for fixing; W 4mm	copper	mount		1	1480-1550	further ident	
LRN13	52	4.2	413	bulk	iron ?strap/staple; incomplete; W 20mm; L 95mm	iron	strap		1	1480-1550	x-ray	
LRN13	54	4.2	414	83	lava quernstone; small fragment only	stone	lava quern	saxon	1	1480-1550		
LRN13	84	4.2	509	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	n/a		
LRN13	84	4.2	510	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1480-1600		
LRN13	52	4.2	689	bulk	iron ?objects; four highly corroded lumps	iron	?objects		1	n/a	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.2	748	bulk	iron ?object; numerous corroded fragments	iron	?object		1	1550-1600	x-ray	
LRN13	85	4.2	750	bulk	iron ?vessel; numerous fragments	iron	?vessel		1	n/a	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.2	755	121	iron ?split pin; flat rounded head and parallel arms; L 95mm+	iron	?pin		1	n/a	x-ray	
LRN13	84	4.2	756	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	n/a		
LRN13	52	4.2	757	122	iron ?knife; slender tapering blade only; L 80mm+	iron	?knife		1	1480-1550	x-ray	

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	84	4.2	757	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1480-1550		
LRN13	84	4.2	953	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1080-1350		
LRN13	54	4.2	1006	86	lava quern stone; substantial piece	stone	lava quern	saxon	1	n/a		
LRN13	84	4.2	1006	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		2	n/a		
LRN13	84	4.2	1011	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		2	1480-1550		
LRN13	84	4.2	1048	34	iron nail	iron	nail		1	n/a		
LRN13	84	4.2	1160	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1350-1600		
LRN13	52	4.2	1259	bulk	iron pin; L 150mm+	iron	pin		1	late 16th century	x-ray	
LRN13	52	4.2	1307	bulk	iron sheet/vessel; five corroded pieces	iron	sheet/vessel		1	1480-1600	x-ray	
LRN13	53	4.2	1429	96	copper-alloy strap; fragment only; W 10mm	copper	strap		1	1550-1580	x-ray	
LRN13	84	4.2	1429	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		4	1550-1580		
LRN13	84	4.2	1661	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1350-1600		
LRN13	52	4.2	1713	124	iron strap/mount; slightly curved; W 20mm; L 140mm	iron	strap/mount		1	1350-1500	x-ray	
LRN13	53	5	239	97	lead waste; irregular strip; L 75mm	lead	waste		1	1270-1350		
LRN13	84	5	239	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		2	1270-1350		
LRN13	53	5	240	6	copper-alloy furniture handle; collared stem with globular finial; L 40mm	copper	handle		1	n/a		

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	84	5	240	bulk	iron nails; one substantial with square head; L 225mm	iron	nails		2	n/a		
LRN13	84	5	338	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1480-1550		
LRN13	54	5	342	10	ivory tang-hafted cutlery handle; plain tapering with flat end; fragment only	ivory	handle		1	1630-1700		
LRN13	84	5	342	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		3	1630-1700		
LRN13	84	5	366	bulk	iron nails	iron	nail		1	1480-1550		
LRN13	84	5	458	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1580-1700		
LRN13	52	5	460	112	iron ?pintle; incomplete; L 75mm	iron	?pintle		1	1630-1700	x-ray	
LRN13	53	5	543	15	copper-alloy ?jeton; thin and heavily corroded disc; diam. 22mm	copper	?jeton		1	1740-1770	clean for ident	
LRN13	53	5	543	17	copper-alloy ?sheet/mount; four corroded fragments only	copper	sheet		1	1740-1770	x-ray	
LRN13	54	5	543	98	bone ?fan blade; tapering and highly polished fragment; L 60mm	bone	waste		1	1740-1770		
LRN13	85	5	543	bulk	iron strap/binding; three pieces; W 25mm	iron	strap/binding		1	1740-1770	x-ray	
LRN13	84	5	572	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1580-1700		

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	84	5	573	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1200-1500		
LRN13	52	5	670	bulk	iron ?nail; L 150mm	iron	?nail			1480-1500	x-ray	
LRN13	84	5	697	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1400-1600		
LRN13	85	5	699	128	iron ?strap/mount; two pieces; W 40mm	iron	?strap/mount		1	16th century	x-ray	
LRN13	85	5	699	129	iron round-section pin/handle; L 205mm	iron	pin/handle			16th century	x-ray	
LRN13	84	5	699	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		2	16th century		
LRN13	52	5	700	118	iron D-shaped buckle; W 55mm; L 40mm	iron	buckle		1	early 16th century	x-ray	
LRN13	52	5	700	119	iron strap; W 15mm; L 110mm+	iron	strap		1	early 16th century	x-ray	
LRN13	52	5	700	bulk	iron ?nails; three highly corroded	iron	?nails		3	early 16th century	x-ray	
LRN13	53	5	706	26	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 28mm	copper	pin		1	n/a		
LRN13	53	5	710	25	copper-alloy pin of sturdy wire; head missing; L 55mm	copper	pin		1	1270-1350		
LRN13	84	5	710	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1270-1350		
LRN13	84	5	712	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	16th century		
LRN13	52	5	779	123	iron ?collar; diam. 45mm; ht. 25mm	iron	?collar		1	1480-1550	x-ray	

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	54	5	1035	bulk	bone ?tool/object; cattle metatarsus with square perforation through proximal end; L 210mm	bone	?tool/object		1	18th/19th century	further ident	
LRN13	84	5	1154	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		2	1630- 1650		
LRN13	52	5	1158	bulk	iron ?object; corroded fragment only	iron	?object		1	1530- 1600	x-ray	
LRN13	53	5	1162	36	copper-alloy sheet vessel with folded rim; highly corroded and fragile; diam. c. 240mm; ht. c. 60mm	copper	vessel		1	1450- 1550	x-ray	
LRN13	84	5	1162	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		6	1450- 1550		
LRN13	54	5	1268	87	lava quernstone; substantial piece	stone	lava quern	saxon	1	1480- 1500		
LRN13	52	5	1268	bulk	iron ?object; four heavily corroded pieces	iron	?object		1	1480- 1500	x-ray	
LRN13	52	5	1279	bulk	iron ?tool/chisel; tapewring with oval head; L 110mm	iron	?tool		1	1580- 1900	x-ray	
LRN13	53	5	1401	39	copper-alloy thimble; five heavily corroded fragments	copper	thimble		1	1480- 1550	x-ray	
LRN13	52	5	1401	bulk	iron strap/fitting; two fragments; W 35mm	iron	fitting		1	1480- 1550	x-ray	

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	52	5	1431	41	iron ?fire fork; finial only with two outwards-turned prongs; W 60mm; L 130mm	iron	?fire fork		1	1630-1700	further ident	
LRN13	52	5	1492	125	iron ?looped pin; L 150mm	iron	pin		1	1480-1550	x-ray	
LRN13	52	5	1548	bulk	iron ?object; heavily corroded fragment only	iron	?object		1	1200-1600	x-ray	
LRN13	54	5	1596	48	bone toilet implement; fragment with delicately carved ear spoon; L 42mm	bone	toilet implement		1	1550-1700	further ident	
LRN13	53	5	1612	47	copper-alloy annular shoe buckle with pin extant; diam. 13mm	copper	shoe buckle		1	1350-1600	x-ray	
LRN13	84	6	37	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1775-1850		
LRN13	52	6	67	104	iron ?horseshoe; one corroded branch only; L 110mm	iron	?horseshoe		1	1805-1900	x-ray	
LRN13	0	6	68	bulk	iron ?door/cover; heavily corroded and encrusted; 240 x 240mm	iron	?door/cover		1	1830-1900	x-ray	
LRN13	53	6	97	3	copper-alloy coin; highly corroded; ?Victoria Young Head penny (1838-1860)	copper	coin		1	n/a	x-ray	
LRN13	54	6	107	4	dished bone button with four eyes; diam. 17mm	bone	button		1	mid-19th century		

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	54	6	107	5	slate pencil; fragment only	slate	pencil		1	mid-19th century		
LRN13	84	6	133	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1830-1900		
LRN13	52	6	207	108	iron mount; fragment of strap with nail extant; W 25mm; L 70mm+	iron	mount		1	1770-1840	x-ray	
LRN13	53	6	361	11	copper-alloy fiddle-and thread tea spoon; complete but corroded; L 145mm	copper	spoon		1	19th century	x-ray	
LRN13	84	6	368	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		4	late 19th century		
LRN13	84	6	385	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	mid- to late 19th century		
LRN13	54	6	431	12	highly decorative slender ivory handle for tang-hafted implement; carved in the round with baluster shapes and acanthus-leaf finial; L 110mm; diam. 10mm	ivory	handle		1	1805-1900	further ident	
LRN13	53	6	431	92	copper-alloy ring/fitting; curved fragment only	copper	fitting			1805-1900	x-ray	
LRN13	54	6	431	100	dished bone button with four eyes; diam. 17mm	bone	button		1	1805-1900		

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	54	6	431	101	flat-section tang-hafted ivory cutlery handle with straight end; L 95mm	ivory	handle		1	1805-1900		
LRN13	54	6	431	102	bone scale handle with slightly pistol-shaped end; incomplete and heavily degraded	compos	handle		1	1805-1900		
LRN13	53	6	431	bulk	?copper-alloy object; three highly corroded lumps	?copper	?object		1	1805-1900	x-ray	
LRN13	52	6	472	113	iron ?barrel padlock bolt; kidney-shaped endplate with ?two spines and leaf springs; L 90mm	iron	?padlock		1	1480-1600	x-ray	
LRN13	54	6	649	20	stone hone of Ardinley sandstone; rectangular with one wedge-shaped end; W 35mm; L 100mm+; 23mm thick	stone	hone		1	1830-1900		
LRN13	54	6	655	19	incomplete razor with slender, curved bone handle; handle marked in minute copper-alloy rivets with the initials 'V R' below	compos	razor handle		1	mid- to late 19th century	further ident	

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
					a crown with floral design above and below; W 14mm; L 130mm+							
LRN13	53	6	678	94	copper-alloy disc-button; diam. 17mm	copper	button		1	late 18th century	x-ray	
LRN13	54	6	678	103	composite button with domed bone back and face of ?gilt copper-alloy sheet; diam. 14mm	compos	button		1	late 18th century	x-ray	
LRN13	52	6	678	bulk	iron ?pintle; angled fragment only	iron	?pintle		1	late 18th century	x-ray	
LRN13	84	6	679	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1760-1830		
LRN13	54	6	691	23	degraded fragments of fine rope/twine	fabric	twine/string		1	1805-1900		
LRN13	54	6	691	24	bone toothbrush; oval head only, with three rows of drilled bristle holes and sawn grooves at the back; W 9mm; L 50mm	bone	toothbrush		1	1805-1900		
LRN13	53	6	691	30	copper-alloy finger ring; fine D-section body and small integral oval bezel with now-lost inset; diam. 20mm	copper	finger ring		1	1805-1900		

SITE CODE	BOX	PHASE	CONTEXT	SF	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL	OBJECT	PERIOD	NO. OF OBJECTS	POT DATE	RECOMMENDATIONS	REFERENCES
LRN13	53	6	691	95	cast copper-alloy fitting; conical with central opening and deep groove across base; diam. (base) 22mm; ht. 13mm	copper	fitting		1	1805-1900		
LRN13	84	6	1673	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1860-1830		
LRN13	54	7	140	bulk	near-complete plastic/bakelite light socket; ht. 75mm	modern	light socket	modern	1	late 19th century		
LRN13	52	7	147	bulk	iron ?vessel; curved fragment only	iron	?vessel		1	1805-1900	x-ray	
LRN13	84	7	195	bulk	iron nail	iron	nail		1	1400-1600		
LRN13	53	7	298	91	?circular drop handle of folded copper-alloy sheet; diam. c. 60mm	copper	?handle		1	late 19th/20th century		
LRN13	85	7	298	bulk	iron ?structural fittings and mounts; six pieces	iron	fittings		6	late 19th/20th century	x-ray	
LRN13	84	7	298	bulk	iron nails	iron	nails		9	late 19th/20th century		
LRN13	53	7	388	bulk	leadalloy/tin strap or clip with rolled ends; W 40mm; L 90mm	metal	strap/clip		1	late 19th/20th century		
LRN13	52	7	972	29	iron ?nail	iron	?nail		1	n/a	x-ray	

APPENDIX 7: THE LITHICS ASSESSMENT

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

The archaeological investigations at the site resulted in the recovery of four pieces of struck flint and a moderate quantity of unworked burnt flint. The material has been fully catalogued according to context and this should be consulted in conjunction with reading this report (Catalogue/Appendix L01). This report briefly describes the assemblage and discusses its archaeological significance, including its potential to contribute to the further understanding of the nature and chronology of the activities identified during the project. It also recommends any further work required for the material to achieve its full research potential. Metrical information follows the methodology established by Saville (1980).

The assemblage was recovered either from unstratified deposits or as residual material from later features.

Quantification

Type	Flake	Flake Fragment	End scraper	Burnt Stone (no.)	Burnt Stone (wt:g)
No.	1	1	1	60	1,172

Table L01: Quantification of Lithic Material from London Rd Barking

Burnt Flint

Sixty pieces of burnt stone weighing 1.2kg were recovered from nineteen separate contexts. It all consisted of flint that had been variably burnt but mostly quite heavily, to the extent that it had become 'fire crazed' and shattered, and had attained a grey-white colour. It was consistent with flint that had been placed in a hearth; the intensity and uniformity of the heating suggesting the possibility it had been deliberately burnt. However, it was found in small quantities and from a variety of features types and there is no evidence for *in situ* burning, instead it appeared to have been residually incorporated into the features, perhaps from a general 'background' spread of waste material. Unfortunately the burning cannot be dated but a variety of reasons have been forwarded for the deliberate generation of burnt stone during the prehistoric, including for cooking and a variety of craft and industrial processes (e.g. Hedges 1975; Barfield and Hodder 1987; Barfield 1991; Jeffery 1991). Burnt flint is most commonly recovered from prehistoric contexts, sometimes in great quantities, and the material here may have also originated from the prehistoric occupation at the site, as evidence by the struck flint flakes (see below).

Struck Flint

Four struck flints were recovered from four separate contexts. They are in variable conditions, consistent with residual deposition but were probably recovered from close to where they were originally discarded. The variety of flint colours and their weathered cortex suggests that the raw materials were obtained from local river gravel deposits. Possibly the earliest piece is a prismatic blade-like flake from context [1146] that is most likely to date to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. Neither the large flake from context [1473] nor the flake fragment from context [413] is chronologically diagnostic. They are competently-produced but do not derive from a systematic reduction strategy, which might very tentatively suggest a date within the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The remaining piece is an end-scrapers from context [672]. Scrapers are ubiquitous implements made throughout the prehistoric period and hence difficult to date, but this example is rather roughly made on a thick hard-hammer struck flake that has a wide and obtuse striking platform, which is most reminiscent of flakes from later prehistoric industries, particularly those of the later second or first millennia BC.

Significance

The struck flint indicates prehistoric activity at the site; although no truly diagnostic pieces are present the assemblage is likely to have been manufactured over a considerable period. The assemblage is very small, perhaps somewhat surprisingly given the wealth of evidence for prehistoric activity in the more deeply alluviated areas in the vicinity (e.g. Meddens 1996; Stafford 2012) but accords with the small quantities of struck flint found near-by at the Barking Town Centre Redevelopment sites (Bishop 2006). At both sites, as with most in this area, the high levels of later activity and urban development is likely to have disturbed and even obliterated most traces of prehistoric activity where not protected by alluvium, but there is little reason to think that it should be any less than that seen further east along the east London gravel terraces (e.g. Guttman and Last 1999; Greenwood *et al.* 2006; Howell *et al.* 2011). The burnt flint may be indicative of more substantial prehistoric occupation but again this is uncertain as it is undated it could equally relate to later industrial or craft activities.

Recommendations

The assemblage is of significance in that it demonstrates flintworking activities occurring at the site during the prehistoric period. However, due to its size its interpretational value is limited and no further analytical work is recommended. As it is likely that the flintwork represents a small snapshot of much more extensive activity within this intensively occupied landscape, its presence should be noted in the local HER and a brief description of the assemblage included in any published account of the excavations.

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APPENDIX 8: ASSESSMENT OF THE WATERLOGGED HISTORIC WOODWORK

By Damian M Goodburn

Introduction

The site supervisor, S. Meyer provided information about the origin of the woodwork summarised and assessed in this report. The timbers derive from a timber lined well which lay in a cut c.3-4 m across. The well cut had been made in loose sands and gravel. The lower deposits were waterlogged and the edges of the cut were very unstable and collapsed. It was therefore impossible for the site archaeological team to closely approach the timber structure in situ. The timbers were as a result salvaged by machine under archaeological direction. The date bracket for the well was related to Phase 4.2 AD 1550-1600. The well orientation and situation was seen to respect the layout of the local post-medieval street system (S. Meyer Pers. Com) The machine excavation of the woodwork was limited by the proposed depth of disturbance by the buildings works and evidence shows that it must have left the very base of the well preserved in situ.

We are fortunate in the Greater London region to have a vast corpus of recorded information on timber well linings from late prehistoric times to late Victorian period. This, together with detailed records concerning the general development of structural woodwork in the region, provides much comparative information against which the woodworking evidence found at this site can be set.

Methodology

It was impossible for the site team to carry out any initial recording of the timbers on-site but all items were carefully wrapped and labelled with one structure context number ([1112]). The timbers were transferred from PCA stores to the writer's wet wood workshop for detailed recording. First the 21 items were unwrapped, set out on trestles and the tenacious, very hard, iron-rich, sandy concretion covering most of the surfaces was cleaned off by gentle scraping and copious use of flowing water. It was immediately clear that all but the very lowest parts of the lowest elements had lost their surface details and fragile sapwood to historic decay, abrasion in the use of the well and recent machine damage. Then all the timbers were examined in good light, apart from the smallest machine broken fragments. The best preserved nine items, apparently from the lower parts of the timber well lining, were then selected for detailed timber recording and the other very fragmentary, more decayed material, was discarded. Each of the selected timbers was given a sub number, set in brackets to identify it individually and these numbers were used on the Proforma 'Timber Sheets' filled out for them. The very best preserved key items were also drawn to scale on gridded film whilst the other elements were provided with measured sketches on the reverse of the Timber Sheets.

All the timbers had the clear diagnostic features of our two closely similar native oaks and their hybrids (= 'oak' for our purposes). All the timber was unfortunately very fast grown with less than c. 45 annual rings and also often knotty. These features render it unsuitable for tree-ring-dating.

Due to the impossibility of detailed planning of the timbers in situ, because of serious safety concerns, the best preserved elements were physically re-assembled as they appeared to fit together off-site. This was done to gain a fuller appreciation of how the well lining was probably originally laid out, and a reconstruction sketch made of the

apparent original form of the structure made on the reverse of Timber Sheet [1112](1). Photographic snapshot of the partially reassembled structure was also taken. Two other classes of apparently ('loose') dis-articulated oak timbers were also recognised, and a sub-sample recorded in detail (see below).

The targetted approach taken to the recording of this assemblage of Post-Medieval waterlogged woodwork is broadly in line with English Heritage national standards in this field, the long established practice of the Museum of London Archaeological teams and those of Pre-Construct Archaeology.

Quantification

A total of 21 waterlogged historic timbers were salvaged from the site and passed on to this writer of which a full representative sub-sample of nine items were all recorded in detail with 'timbers sheets' and four key items were also drawn to scale on two sheets of gridded film.

The general character and likely date range of the timber well lining

The basic form

This well lining was very substantially made compared to most excavated in the Greater London area and was of entirely newly cut oak timber. Although it had suffered much historic decay, abrasion in use and unavoidable machine damage its original form was apparent. The basic surviving structure comprised, sawn oak planks, of c. 70mm thickness and 330mm width, set on edge and mitred at the corners (ends cut at 45 degrees) to form a series of boxes . The mitred ends of the planks were secured with a pair of iron nails and the box courses were stacked one upon another. Each box course was c. 0.83-0.85m square externally. They were located in relation to each other, and the whole lining strengthened, by the fitting of internal oak corner posts cut to a triangular cross section. Small iron nails were also driven through the edges of the corner posts into the lining planks. In oak nails generally have to be driven into pre-bored pilot holes, and it was clear that a mistake had been made in the boring of these holes in post [1112] (4) and those made in error had been filled with a mixture of tar and sand and an active set of holes drilled close by. The best preserved lower planks salvaged had clearly been joined to a lower box of planking, or possibly a base frame of some form, with two 25mm diameter oak edge pegs. This latter feature may imply that the lowest box or boxes were set up as one unit near the base of the well cut possibly being used as an excavation 'shield' by one sole excavator. The shield being necessary due to the dangerously loose nature of the wet sub-soil. The corner posts could then have been added, or may have been fitted in advance. Then the upper tiers of mitred plank boxes were added, but not edge pegged to each other.

Overall it would have been a relatively expensive structure to make and install compared with many broadly contemporary timber lined wells such as those made of reused casks, for example. It is also probable that the solidity of the structure reflects a desire for it to last a considerable time, and resist movements in the particularly unstable substrate. To this writer's knowledge the basic form of the structure is not closely paralleled in the regions wells and is likely to represent an innovation by a local carpenter.

The likely date range on woodworking technology and materials grounds

The use of sawn oak planks and triangular section corner posts, apparently made by re-sawing sawn baulks, combined with relatively simple jointing and extensive use of iron nails suggests a post-medieval date range. This is further suggested by the form on the edge peg holes used in the lowest excavated plank box which were bored with a form of shell, rather than spoon, auger. The lead screw holes left by typical later 19th and early 20th century augers were not found. Shell augers appear to have replaced earlier 'spoon' bit augers for larger scale woodworking in southern England from around 1500 AD. The relatively solid, only partially decayed, condition of the very lowest timbers and the technological features described above suggest a date range from c. 1500- c. 1800 with a 17th to 18th century date being perhaps most likely, tying in well with the attributed Phase 4.2 AD 1550-1600 date for the structure. Fast grown, often knotty, oak is also typical of work in the Post-Medieval period up to around 1800, though imported softwood becomes common place in the London area, alongside elm, from the 16th century in the London region.

Individual best preserved typical elements of the well lining in summary

Plank timber [1112] (1), was the best preserved, lower lining plank made from a tangentially faced , probably pit-sawn oak plank 330mm wide and 70mm thick. It survived just over 0.82m long to the edges of the damaged mitre joint and one surviving iron nail was found in situ in one mitre with a rectangular shank c. 5 x 4 mm. One small nail hole also survived from the attachment of the triangular section corner posts. In the lower edge two broken oak pegs of c. 25mm dia were found that had clearly once joined it to a lower timber of some form. The parent oak was fast grown and only c. 40 annual rings were seen including a little sapwood on one edge.

Corner post [1112] (4), was the best preserved corner post surviving 1.05m long from a flat sawn base and was 150mm wide and 100mm thick. It appeared to have been sawn from a sawn baulk , or possibly slab, of fast grown oak. Only c. 35 annual rings were seen. The two internal edges were pierced with two sets of small nail pilot holes, one set being filled with a tar and fine sand mixture, having clearly been marked too near the centre of the post. This would have required the use of longer, and therefore more expensive, nails. Perhaps the carpenter shouted at his apprentice when the mistake was discovered and then covered it up! The other corner posts did not have this feature. Corner post [1112] (3) was also relatively well preserved and had traces of what was probably the felling cut or 'gob' left on its base.

Plank [1112] (8), this plank was one of two rather decayed plank type timbers that had what may have been eroded lap joints at each end. It survived c. 1.05m long by 180mm wide and 70mm thick. A possible function in the well for these elements is not clear, though use as some form of bracing may have been the case.

Beam fragment [1112] (9), this timber was one of two rather decayed similar items, which had both been sawn from very knotty fast grown oak. The timber had eroded broken ends and a surviving length of 0.77m and was c. 150mm wide and 70mm thick. It is not clear what its function would have been in the well lining.

Assessment of the significance of the woodwork recorded

This woodwork is a sample of the work of probably local, Post-Medieval carpenters in the Barking area and can be said to have local importance for understanding the occupation of the site and its use. It also has modest importance regionally as an unusual example of an innovative solution to creating a square well shaft in timber,

bearing some general similarities with some small tanning pit linings found in N Southwark but no close parallels in regional well linings.

Potential for further analysis

Really for the reasons cited above, and as a window on a specialised application of regional Post-Medieval carpentry techniques it would be worthwhile to briefly analyse this evidence and any other records bearing on its location, form in situ and possible function.

Further work

To prepare an up-dated summary of this historic woodwork it would be necessary to examine any other records available such as site photographs, and dating information etc. It would then be possible to produce an up-dated, fully referenced, analysis summary with an axonometric draft reconstruction diagram.

APPENDIX 9: ASSESSMENT OF THE ANIMAL BONE

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

Animal bones were found in deposits dating to each of the major periods of activity identified at the site, although with the majority of the material provided by those dated to the post-medieval period.

There is a general mix of preservation states throughout these assemblages, with a general trend towards a moderate level of surface damage (see table 1) but with a minimal level of fragmentation. All of the bones described in this report were recovered by hand. A number of bulk samples were taken, across the occupation horizons, however; only a small number had been processed at the time of writing. The identifiable parts of these collections are documented in Table 2 (fish as yet to be identified). The fish bones found in the hand recovered deposits were identified by Philip Armitage.

Period	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5	6	7
Condition									
Moderate to heavy erosion	3	3	50	38	56	69	73	11	0
Total number of bones	7	7	187	298	490	569	1052	184	38
% abraded	42.9	42.9	26.7	12.8	11.4	12.1	6.9	6.0	0.0

Table 1. Bone preservation: noting the percentage of bones with some to heavy abrasion (erosion) in each phase/sub-phase.

Methodology

The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered.

Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 2,842 hand collected animal bones, of which 1,918 were identified to species. A further 27 bones (identified only) were recovered from 6 samples. These collections have been allotted to the requisite phases (see Table 2).

Phase:	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	4.1	4.2	5	6	7
Species									
Cattle		2	56	37	157(2)	155	344	41	9
Equid	1	1	2	2	1	1	41	8	
Cattle-size	4	1	61	36	118	137	216	42	11
Sheep/Goat		1	25	26	80(2)	109	153	37	5
Sheep			3	5	2	6	17		
Pig			15	146	40(1)	35	83	10	2
Sheep-size	1	1	14	24	54	70	80	36	5
Red deer						1	2		
Fallow deer					1	4			
Roe deer					2	2	4		
Dog			2	1	2	1	11	1	1
Cat	1		2	9	15	13	28	3	
Rabbit			1		1	3		2	3
Small mammal				2		4	1	1	
Chicken			3	6	9	16	39		2
Chicken-size			1		(2)		1		
Goose		1	1	3	1	12	4	2	
Goose-size						2		1	
Mallard					1	1	31		
Thrush					(2)				
Crow							1		
Raven						1			
Conger eel				1					
Tub gurnard							1		
Cod			1		3				
Ling					1				
Gadid (cod family)					1				
cf tench							1		
Plaice					1				

Plaice/flounder								1	
Fish					(17)	(1)			
Grand Total	7	7	187	298	490(26)	573(1)	1058	185	38

Table 1. Hand collected species abundance (sieved bones in brackets) by phase and feature, where L is layer, D is ditch, P is pit and BS is sub-rectangular brick structure

Phase 2 - Late Saxon

This phase provided a small collection of bones from a series of poorly dated deposits. 3 out of the 7 bones were in poor condition (see Table 1) and only two were identifiable to species, oddly enough including an equid loose mandibular cheek tooth and a fragment of a cat humerus.

Phase 3 - Norman to 15th century

The medieval period was divided into three sub-phases, as follows: - Norman (3.1), 1200-1400AD (3.2) and 1400-1500AD (3.3). Most of the bones were recovered from the later two sub-phases (see Table 2), with almost all the medieval collection deriving from various pits, with the exception of those from a single well in each of these later sub-phases. The earliest provided a rather minor collection comprising cattle, equid, sheep/goat and goose. 3 out of the 7 bones, in common with the Saxon collection, were poorly preserved. The next sub-phase produced a notable quantity of major domesticated bones with a predominance of cattle fragments, these followed by sheep/gat and then pig (see Table 3). These food species were accompanied by minor quantities of poultry, game and fish. While there is no large game, the incidence of rabbit, nonetheless could be indicative of high status. This species was now becoming more prevalent throughout Britain as the establishment of warrens increased but it would have still been considered an expensive food item (Sykes and Curl 2010, 125). The cod skull fragment (parasphenoid) from pit [991] represented a large fish and was probably captured further out in the estuary or else offshore.

Phase:	3.2	3.3	3.3*	4.1	4.2	5	6
Cattle (%)	56.6	17.3	50.7	56.3	50.8	57.6	46.6
Sheep/Goat (%)	28.3	14.5	42.5	29.4	37.7	28.5	42.0
Pig (%)	15.1	68.2	6.8	14.3	11.5	13.9	11.4
Total	99	214	73	279	305	597	88

Table 2. Percentage abundance of cattle, sheep/goat and pig in the better represented phase collections (based on data taken from Table 1 with the exception of 3.3* which excludes the pig bones from the two skeletons), where Total is the combined number of bones from each species.

There appears to be a marked shift towards pig usage in Phase 3.3 (Tables 2 and 3), however this doesn't take account of the fact that a large proportion of the pig bones were taken from the relatively complete skeletons of two young adults, one recovered from fill [276] in pit [277] (44 fragments) and the other from a

combination of fills [581] and in particular [567] within quarry pit [601] (97 bones). The first of these is rather fragmented and, in parts, heavily abraded, while the second is in notably better condition. Each feature most parts of the body, although the quarry pit skeleton is clearly missing its head (skull and mandibles). Neither show any butchery marks which suggests they represent the deposition of whole carcasses, although of course the lack of cut marks on the [277] skeleton may relate more to the condition of the bones. The absence of the head from [601] may be indicative of later disturbance. The latter pig is probably a little younger as the intermediate fusing elements, the distal tibia and distal metapodials are unfused and fused respectively suggesting an age within the 2 to 2.5 year age bracket for the fusion of these articular ends. These particular epiphyses are clearly fused in the [277] animal suggesting an age between 2.5 years and 3 to 3.5 years (the age of fusion of the later epiphyses which are clearly unfused in both pigs). It is unfortunate that through absence or poor condition that neither skeleton could provide a dental age or indeed any sex data (usually provided by the shape of the maxillary and mandibular canines). Measuring across the unfused later epiphyses allows an approximation of the shoulder heights of these animals, the [277] bones providing a height of about 75 to 77cm and the [601] pig at 77 to 79cm. While certainly large (most probably male), they are both within the domestic rather than wild boar size range, as shown by comparing various measurements from contemporary sites, as for example at 1 Poultry in the City of London (see Rielly 2011, 330).

Subtracting the pig skeletons, the domestic abundance percentages change back to cattle dominance, although with a notably good representation of sheep/goat combined with relatively few pigs (see Table 3, marked as 3.3*). There are further collections of poultry, possibly including peacock, this from pit [596], which can be classed as a high status feasting item. The same feature also provided the partial skeleton of a cat. There is always the possibility that cat bones may signify skinning waste, particularly from medieval levels (see Rielly 2007, 342-3). Proof of such usage is provided by tell-tale skinning marks on the bones, particularly around the snout and orbits of the skull. There were no such marks on the skull belonging to this skeleton.

Finally, each of the major domesticates within the larger medieval phase collections tends to show a general spread of skeletal parts. This probably signifies the dumping of waste from a variety of sources, principally including consumer and butchers waste. There was however, one possible and minor dump of butchers' waste, as shown by the remains of a relatively complete though highly fragmented cattle skull recovered from fill [956] in pit [957].

Phase 4 - 16th century

There is again a phase division, incorporating sub-phase 4.1 (1500-1550AD) and 4.2 (1550-1650AD). Both collections are almost entirely taken from pits and in particular from various quarry pits situated in the central part of the excavation area. Further similarities include the continued dominance of cattle amongst the major domesticates in each of these sub-phases followed by a good proportion of sheep/goat (improving in the second sub-phase) and a better (compared to sub-phase 3.3) though still low abundance of pig. Both also provided some deer bones, including all three species existing in Britain at this time, as well as smaller game (rabbit) and a reasonable quantity of poultry (especially in phase 4.2). The earlier phase also provided some fish, including a single fragment of ling. This species is native to the northern waters of the North Sea and may represent here the remains of an imported dried or salted fish. The three cod bones are from fish measuring about 76, 86.4 and 109cm in total length,

(estimates based on comparison with modern specimens plus Wheeler and Jones 1976 and Rojo 1986) all of which were probably caught in local waters towards the mouth of the estuary. It is well known that Barking housed a major fishing fleet, although during this early period it was probably no larger than that associated with other Thameside towns/villages (see Conclusions). There is a notable collection of food and other waste within fill [1429] of cut [1284] (interpreted as demolition waste within a former storage room). This collection stands out as being very well preserved amongst collections generally showing a selection of bones with moderate to high levels of abrasion/erosion. This fill provided red and fallow deer bones (metapodials) as well as an above average quantity of smaller species including chicken and rabbit, plus the partial remains of a sub-adult cat (see below).

The domesticates are again composed of a wide distribution of skeletal parts although there are further examples of potential butchers waste deposits as well as one possible distinct dump of consumer waste. In Phase 4.1 there were the remains of at least 4 cattle skulls within fill [791] in pit [794], and the remains of a single highly fragmented cattle skull in Phase 4.2 fill [223] in pit [224]. These are likely to represent butchers waste. Then in Phase 4.1 in fill [507] of well [508] there was a rather unusual collection composed of a concentration of cattle-size ribs, all about the same size all chopped through at about the midpoint of the shaft. These could be the remains of a large rib joint, eventually disposed of as separate bones following removal of the meat.

A small number of the domesticate bones are clearly from rather large animals, including a pair of pig mandibles and a cattle femur, all from layer [2]. These are likely to represent the remains of adult males, although it is also possible that the large cattle bone may provide further evidence for the apparent increase in size of domestic stock, and in particular cattle and sheep from the early post-medieval era (see Rielly 1997, 53).

There are a number of non-food species including cat which is largely represented by the remains of two partial articulations, including 11 forelimb bones from a juvenile animal from fill [764] in cess pit [767] (Phase 4.1) and six bones (various) from a sub-adult individual in the demolition backfill [1429] of cut [1284] (as mentioned above). In addition there were two bones, both from fill [413] in well cut [415], which are likely to represent small birds of prey, as kestrel or sparrowhawk (to be confirmed). These could be incidental finds but they may also be indicative of local falconry and therefore suggest one or more high status households in the locality. The raven bone found in fill [318] within quarry pit [639] could represent the remains of a local scavenger which had become accidentally incorporated into the archaeological deposits.

Phase 5 - 17th and 18th centuries

This phase provided the largest collection of bones and while this assemblage was taken from a greater variety of features, the great majority was again provided by cut features and in particular from pits (some of which are now brick-lined). The domesticate distribution has now returned to the pattern shown in Phase 4.1 and also in Phase 3.2 (see Table 3), while the incidence of poultry has increased, relative to Phase 4, and the proportion of large game has remained

approximately the same. In addition there is a continuing minor quantity of hand collected fish.

There is a somewhat greater frequency of butchers waste in the phase 5 assemblage as well as possible concentrations of consumer waste/feasting. The latter may include notable collections of poultry bones (see below) as well as one or possibly two partial pig skeletons. One of these, from fill [1566] in pit [1567] includes a variety of parts from a subadult (probably a second year) male. Butchery was limited to just one thoracic vertebra but nevertheless it could be interpreted as the remains of a feast. The other skeleton is perhaps more akin to the described individuals from Phase 3.3. This comprised the remains of a subadult/young adult individual (aged about 2 years) from fill [1475] in pit [1476] featuring the major part of the anterior half of the carcass. None of the bones were butchered. It can be assumed that this animal had suffered from various maladies/traumas or indeed was still suffering at time of death. One of the mandibles has a large abscess on the lateral (outer) side of the shaft adjacent to the adult fourth premolar and 1st molar featuring two large drainage holes. In addition there was clear signs of infection and consequent deformation of the proximal right ulna and associated proximal radius; as well as extensive exostosis (boney growth) on the left side of the last thoracic or first lumbar vertebra and similar additional bone and massive deformation of a proximal rib. All of these cases may well be connected perhaps initiated by the jaw infection and then transmitted to other parts of the skeleton. It can certainly be conjectured that the health of this pig was visibly poor which undoubtedly resulted in its slaughter.

Cattle butchers waste was recovered from fill [1150] in pit [1151] (2 adult skulls) and fill [1330] in cut [1332] (possibly 11 adult skulls). The last collection featured a number of butchered items, a common method involving parallel chops along the lateral surfaces grazing the maxilla and removing the zygomatic and temporal condyles. This type of butchery has been frequently noted at various late medieval and generally early post medieval sites in the City of London and Southwark (see Rielly, K. in prep). No such collections of sheep skulls were recovered, however, a cache of 15 sheep horncores (including at least 3 rams) were taken from the same fill as the 11 cattle skulls. It could be assumed that these also derived from a local butcher, or else that they represent a collection of bones derived from or intended for a hornworking establishment.

Finally, regarding the major domesticates, a number of cattle bones, clearly from rather large individuals were discovered in fill [1467] within pit [1468]. These could represent the precursors of the improved stock which began entering the urban meat markets from the latter part of the 19th century (Rixson 2000, 184-5).

The poultry bones, as with the other food waste, are well distributed across the site. However, there do appear to be particular concentrations, here including:- fill [342] in pit [343] with most of the left and right wing bones of an adult mallard; fill [460] of the brick-lined chamber [464] with 4 wing and leg bones probably from the same adult duck as well the leg bones of a juvenile chicken; fill [543] of the brick-lined pit [541] with the remains of at least 2 adult and 1 juvenile mallard, an adult goose and two juvenile chickens (one possibly a young chick), as well as a leg bone of a crow; fill [919] of quarry pit [920] with the partial remains of a very young chicken; and finally, fill [1492] of pit [1493] which provided 9 chicken bones, two from a large juvenile bird, possibly a capon. It is conceivable that the crow may represent food waste although it is perhaps more an incidental find, the

remains of a local scavenger (as suggested for the raven found in a Phase 4.2 deposit, see above).

It should be stated that unlike the previous deer collections, which can essentially be interpreted as food waste, the phase 5 assemblage includes two red deer antler fragments, from fill [970] of pit [971] and from fill [1154] of posthole [1155]. In fact these comprise two relatively large pieces, both with dropped bases and including at least 2 tines. Each is clearly from an adult in excess of maybe 4 to 5 years (aged after Lawrence and Brown 1967, 131). As they are dropped it can be supposed that they were collected for antler working purposes although there are no discernible traces of cuts or saw marks.

As well as the food waste there is a notable abundance of bones from non-food species, including equid, dog and cat. Bones of the former species are relatively widespread while those of the smaller species are more confined. Almost all the dog bones were taken from the fill [1154] of the large posthole [1155] (6 bones), comprising a complete skull and several limb bones. Most of the cat collection was found in the fill [708] of pit [707] (24 bones) including a large part of an adult skeleton. There was no sign of skinning marks on these bones. However, there does appear to be some post-mortem use of equids during this phase. One of the larger equid collections, from fill [970] within pit [971] included three humeri, a radius and a scapula. Notably all three humeri were of different sizes so this would suggest the presence of at least three adult individuals. The scapula had been heavily butchered with chop marks through the midshaft, perhaps a dismemberment or jointing cut. Though there are no cuts on the other bones, the accumulation of bones from different animals in the meat-rich part of the

Skeleton certainly suggests a dump of food waste. A large part of the remaining equid bones were taken from fill [824] of quarry pit [825] (9 bones), including a pair of mandibles, several vertebrae and ribs as well as two phalanges. The latter two bones, a 1st and 2nd phalange, are fused together. This may represent an example of a rather rare congenital anomaly, at least in humans, called symphalangism (Gentry Steele and Bramblett 1988, 187 and 272). There were three examples of incisor and/or mandibular/maxillary rows amongst the equid collection which allows an approximation of age amongst these animals (after Goody 1983 and Levine 1982). The latter individual with the fused phalanges is probably aged in excess of 20 years, another example from fill [834] within pit [837], was aged about 15 to 20 years, and the last from fill [878] in pit [879] age about 10 years.

Phase 6 – 19th century

The assemblage dated to this phase continues the previous distribution pattern with a notably greater variety of contributory features but with the majority again deriving from pit fills. This collection provided a somewhat better representation of sheep/goat relative to cattle (see Tables 2 and 3) with a continuing usage of small game (rabbit) and poultry, although without any large game. The domesticates feature two notable late post-medieval traits – the bones from relatively large cattle and sheep (improved ‘types’ following Rixson 2000, 215) and a small number of sawn bones. The latter trait essentially describes the use of the saw as a butchery tool, which clearly did not enter the butchers’ repertoire until relatively late (see Albarella 2003, 74). The equid bones were essentially derived from the fill [678] of pit [679] (6 bones), comprising a set of incisors and canines presumably from the same adult individual. The wear on the teeth suggest an age well in excess of 20 years (after Goody 1983).

Phase 7. Modern

This small assemblage was entirely taken from various pit fills and was chiefly composed of unidentifiable cattle- and sheep-size fragments.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

The site collection features notable quantities of late medieval, 16th and 17/18th century bones. There is an issue regarding the preservation of these individual assemblages, which may have affected the survival of some of the smaller bones and perhaps limited the availability of butchery marks and measurable bones. It is certainly noticeable that the smaller bones are better represented in those collections with the least proportion of abraded bones i.e. those from the post-medieval levels (see Tables 1 and 2). The collections from these later levels undoubtedly offer the greater potential regarding information pertaining to animal usage, not only related to the size of the assemblages but also perhaps to their better condition. However, the medieval collections are sufficiently large and reasonably well preserved to allow a comparative analysis across the medieval/post medieval divide, at least in terms of major domesticated exploitation, both in terms of food use (bone numbers and butchery) and a description of the husbandry methods employed (age and size data). The quantity of bones and the good dating of the post-medieval collections will allow further detailed analyses through this later period. A particularly useful aspect of these analyses will be a study of size, aiming to add further information to the debate concerning stock improvements and their archaeologically recognisable effects on the major domesticated from the 16th century onwards (after Trow Smith 1957, 147, Davis 1987, 178 and Thomas et al. 2013). There is also scope for a study of the health of the domesticated, following the recovery of a number of potentially diseased pig carcasses within both the medieval and post-medieval levels.

The status of the site is clearly of some importance, particularly in the medieval period when it was either just within or possibly just without the Barking Abbey precinct. However, there is a notable absence of potentially high status food items within the medieval levels, with the possible exception of the single rabbit and the potential peacock. Obviously the aforementioned poorer state of the earlier collections may have had an effect on the survival of bones from such small species but this clearly does not account for the absence of deer. These clearly represent the high status element amongst the post-medieval levels, alongside potential finds of 'falconers' birds in Phase 4.1. Yet it can also be observed that the post-medieval site, admittedly spread over a wide area, also contained collections of butchers and/or hornworkers waste, which must be regarded as contrary to an area of high living. The same argument can also be raised concerning the presence of various equid remains, their age and the butchery, suggesting the local presence of one or more knacker yards in this locality. It is of interest that skinning cuts were noticed on a few equid foot bones from a late 15th/16th century deposit at the (Rielly 2008).

Finally, an aspect worth treating in some detail is the known use of Barking, at least from the later post-medieval era, as a major fishing port. It is unfortunate that only a small proportion of the samples taken from this site were washed and processed at the time of writing. The evidence from these and also from the hand recovered collections clearly show some use of fish but nothing at present that would suggest the potential importance of the fishing industry in this part of Essex.

It is recommended that the major phases of this site collection i.e. Phase 3.1 to 7, should be studied in full, although concentrating on the larger assemblages dating between the late medieval and 18th centuries. It will obviously be necessary to provide comparisons with contemporary sites in this locality. Large collections of animal bones have been recovered from various large excavations within the footprint of the Abbey. However, any evidence unearthed from these collections is either irrelevant (note the Middle Saxon bones briefly described in Rackham 1994) or currently unavailable. Numerous other sites have been excavated in this general area, each presumably providing animal bone assemblages, to a greater or lesser extent. One such is the AOC excavation at Axe Street, somewhat to the south of London Road, this providing numerous late medieval deposits (see Carew et al 2009). The PCA Barking Town Centre Regeneration Scheme excavations produced some bones, although of rather limited comparability due to its small size (Rielly 2008). A major priority should also be given to the processing of several more soil samples, with an emphasis on recovering data pertinent to bird and fish exploitation and in particular with reference to the later post-medieval fishing industry in this area.

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APPENDIX 10: ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

By Daniel S. Young

INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological rapid assessment undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading).

METHODS

Lithostratigraphic description

One monolith sample, extracted from the north facing section within cut [759] was described in the laboratory using standard procedures for recording unconsolidated sediment and organic sediments, noting the physical properties (colour), composition (gravel, sand, clay, silt and organic matter) and inclusions (e.g. artefacts) (Tröels-Smith, 1955). The procedure involved: (1) cleaning the sample with a scalpel blade and distilled water to remove surface contaminants; (2) recording the physical properties, most notably colour using a Munsell Soil Colour Chart; (3) recording the composition; gravel (*Grana glareosa*; Gg), fine sand (*Grana arenosa*; Ga), silt (*Argilla granosa*; Ag) and clay (*Argilla steatoides*); (4) recording the degree of peat humification and (5) recording the unit boundaries e.g. sharp or diffuse. The results are displayed in Table 1.

Rapid assessment

A total of eleven bulk samples were processed by flotation by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd using 1mm and 300-micron mesh sizes, producing a flot and residue from each sample. An additional fourteen samples were processed by wet sieving, again using 1mm and 300-micron mesh sizes and producing two size fractions for each sample. All samples were rapidly assessed for macrofossil remains using a low power zoom-stereo microscope at x7-45 magnification, and the quantities and preservation of each class of macrofossil in each sample recorded (Tables 2 and 3). Preliminary identifications of the waterlogged seeds have been made using modern comparative material and reference atlases (e.g. Cappers *et al.* 2006). The nomenclature used follows Stace (2005).

RESULTS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE LITHOSTRATIGRAPHIC DESCRIPTIONS

The results of the lithostratigraphic description of monolith sample <39>, extracted from the north facing section within cut [759] are shown in Table 1. No distinguishing lithological characteristics were evident in contexts (748), (749) and (750), which were all described as sandy, silty clay with occasional gravel clasts. Fragments of charcoal were recorded in all three contexts, though these were more common and apparently larger (up to 15mm in diameter) in context (749). No organic horizons were recorded within the sample.

Table 1: Lithostratigraphic description of column sample <39>, London Road, Barking (Site Code: LRN13)

Depth (cm)	Context number	Composition
0 to 50	(748), (749) and (750)	7.5YR 4/2; As2 Ag1 Ga1 Gg+; brown sandy, silty clay with occasional gravel clasts, frequent fragments of charcoal (up to 15mm in diameter) and possible burnt flint. Charcoal more common in context (749).

RESULTS OF THE RAPID ASSESSMENT OF FLOTS AND RESIDUES

Phase 2 (Anglo-Saxon/Norman)

Two samples were of Anglo Saxon/Norman date, pit fills <3> (13) and <33> (637). High quantities of charred seeds (including barley/wheat) were recorded in sample <3> (13), with low quantities of charcoal (2-4mm in diameter), fragments of bone, Mollusca and artefacts. Low quantities of charcoal (2-4mm in diameter) were recorded in sample <33> (637).

Phase 3 (Medieval/Early Post-Medieval)

Six samples were of Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval date, including pit fills <32> (602), <35> (675), <38> (766), <47> (990), <51> (1021) and <90> (1615). Low to moderate quantities of charcoal up to 4mm in diameter were recorded in samples <35> (675), <51> (1021) and <90> (1615), whilst moderate quantities of charcoal up to 4mm in diameter were recorded in sample <38> (766).

Phase 4 (Post-Medieval)

Samples <6> (149) and <7> (174) were earlier post-medieval and sample <71> (1390) was of Late 19th Century date, The earlier included Charcoal of up to 4mm in diameter which was recorded in moderate to low quantities, whilst charred seeds (including *Hordeum/Triticum* type, barley/wheat) were present in low quantities while the later sample had charcoal of up to 2mm in diameter.

Table 2: Results of the rapid assessment of flots and residues from London Road (Site Code: LRN13)

Sample number	Context number	Context description	Size of context sampled (%)	Total volume processed (l)	Flot weight (g)	Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm)	Charred					Uncharred		Bone	
							Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Large	Small
3	13	Fill (?Saxon)	25-50	40	55.0	Flot	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
					N/A	Residue	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	149	Fill of linear pit	5-25	40	11.5	Flot	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
					N/A	Residue	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	174	Pit fill	<5	40	10.0	Flot	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
					N/A	Residue	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	602	Fill of possible well	<5	40	18.0	Flot	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	
					N/A	Residue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
33	637	Fill of pit (Late Anglo-Saxon/Norman)	25-45	40	5.0	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					1.0	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					N/A	Residue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	675	Fill (Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval)	25-45	40	<1.0	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					N/A	Residue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
38	766	Primary fill of pit cut (Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval)	55-75	40	18.0	Flot	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	
					3.0	Flot	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
47	990	Pit fill	15-25	40	N/A	Residue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
51	1021	Fill (Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval)	<5	40	9.0	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					N/A	Residue	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
71	1390	Fill of [1391] 19 th Century)	<5	40	172.0	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					N/A	Residue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	1615	Fill (Late Medieval)	15-25	40	43.0	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
					N/A	Residue	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: 0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+

RESULTS OF THE RAPID ASSESSMENT OF WET-SIEVED SAMPLES

Phase 2 (Anglo-Saxon/Norman)

No wet-sieved samples were associated with Phase 2.

Phases 3 and 4

Medieval/Post-Medieval

A total of eleven samples were dated to the Medieval or Post-Medieval periods, including pit fills <70> (1377), <81> (1501), <88> (1547) and <94> (1677); fill of possible cess pit <76> (1433), fill of shaft <54> (1113), basal fill of possible well <40> (812), fill of shaft <53> (1095) and primary fill <61> (1163). Of these, three contained waterlogged seeds, including moderate quantities of unidentified seeds in sample <61> ((1163); primary fill). Low quantities of waterlogged seeds were recorded in sample <76> ((1433); fill of possible cess pit) and <81> ((1501); pit fill). Fragments/small specimens of bone were also recorded in samples <61> (1163), <76> (1433) and <81> (1501), along with pottery fragments in samples <76> (1433), <81> (1501) and <88> ((1547); pit fill). Mollusca remains were recorded in sample <76> (1433). Charred seeds (including possible wheat/barley) were recorded in one pit fill sample (<70> (1377)). Moderate quantities of charcoal up to 4mm in diameter was recorded in all nine samples dated to the Medieval/Post-Medieval periods.

Post Medieval/18th Century

Four wet-sieved samples were provisionally dated to as Post-Medieval/18th Century, including samples <65> (1260) (lower fill of cess pit [1261]) and fill sample <82> (1533). Low quantities of fragments of Mollusca, waterlogged wood and charcoal up to 4mm in diameter were recorded in sample <82> (1533), along with low quantities of waterlogged seeds (including *Chenopodium* sp. (e.g. fat hen)). In sample <65> (1260) low quantities of pottery fragments were recorded, along with moderate quantities of waterlogged wood and very high quantities of charcoal up to 4mm diameter.

Table 3: Results of the rapid assessment of wet sieved samples from London Road (Site Code: LRN13)

Sample number	Context number	Context description	Size of context sampled (%)	Total volume processed (l)	Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm)	Charred					Uncharred		Bone			
						Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Large	Small	Fragments	
40	812	Basal fill of possible well [508] (Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval)	<5	4	>1mm	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
53	1095	Fill of shaft (Medieval/Post-Medieval)	<5	4	>1mm	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
54	1113	Fill of shaft (Medieval/Post-Medieval)	?	10	>1mm	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
58	1122	?	5-15	10	>1mm	2	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
61	1163	Primary fill (Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval)	<5	10	>1mm	2	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
63	1260	Fill of pit [1207]	5-15	10	>1mm	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65	1260	Lower fill of cess pit [1261] (18 th Century)	5-15	10	>1mm	5	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
70	1377	Pit fill (?Late Medieval)	5-15	10	>1mm	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	1433	Fill of possible cess pit (Medieval)	15-25	10	>1mm	2	3	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
81	1501	Fill of pit (Post-Medieval)	<5	10	>1mm	2	2	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	1533	Fill (Post Medieval/18 th Century)	<5	10	>1mm	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample number	Context number	Context description	Size of context sampled (%)	Total volume processed (l)	Fraction (e.g. flot, residue, >300µm)	Charred					Uncharred		Bone			
						Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Large	Small	Fragments	
86	1595	?	?	?	>1mm	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
88	1547	Lowest fill of pit [1447] (Medieval)	15-25	10	>1mm	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
94	1677	Fill of pit (Medieval)	15-25	10	>1mm	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
					>300µm	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: 0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1 = 1 to 25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Low to moderate quantities of identifiable charcoal were found in the majority of samples from three archaeological Phases at the site, with occasional samples containing high or very high quantities. The majority of these samples may yield samples suitable for radiocarbon dating, subject to species identification. Where waterlogged seed assemblages are present, the majority of these are too small to provide a meaningful environmental interpretation, whilst in most cases the charred seed assemblages are almost exclusively limited to wheat/barley type.

The sediments recorded in monolith sample <39>, extracted from the north facing section within cut [759] revealed that the sequence was predominantly coarse-grained, mineral rich material. No further environmental archaeological assessment is recommended on this sample unless it is deemed of archaeological interest. No further work is recommended on the samples from London Road, Barking unless the charcoal assemblages from the flot/residue or wet sieved samples are considered to be of archaeological interest.

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APPENDIX 11: OASIS FORM

13.1 OASIS ID: preconst1-178583

Project details

Project name	Archaeological Excavation at London Road, Barking, London
Short description of the project	The site lies some 150 meters to the north-east of the known location of Barking Abbey. Excavation revealed a Late Saxon phase characterised by pitting and a proposed well which may be associated with the Saxon phase of the Abbey. There is a clear intensification of archaeological activity moving into the medieval period, with the recovery of several features, including more pits as well as the remains of a chalk wall and a flint-lined storage pit/basement. It is conjectured that this 'structure' may be part of the western periphery of the old medieval town with the eastern precinct wall running parallel and to the west of North Street. The post-medieval period, following the Dissolution of the Abbey, is marked by a series of large quarry pits. These were overlain, in the centre of this large site, by brick walls, which could be associated with the Workhouse known to have existed on this site between 1722 and 1841. The last phase of activity dates to the modern era and other than providing evidence for a World War II shelter produced little of consequence.
Project dates	Start: 08-01-2013 End: 12-04-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	LRN13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current use	Land Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	WELL Medieval
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval

Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Part Excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON BARKING AND DAGENHAM BARKING Archaeological Excavation at London Road, Barking, London
Postcode	IG11 8AN
Study area	6746.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 544145 184080 50.9438290724 0.198260534299 50 56 37 N 000 11 53 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 6.67m Max: 742.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	GLAAS
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project supervisor	Shane Maher
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of	Bougues UK Ltd

sponsor/funding body

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Valence House Museum
Physical Archive ID	LRN13
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Wood", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Valence House Museum
Digital Archive ID	LRN13
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Wood", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text" / digital
Paper Archive recipient	Valence House Museum
Paper Archive ID	LRN13
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Wood", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Microfilm", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation at London Road, Barking, London Borough of Barking and Dagenham, IG11 8AN
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