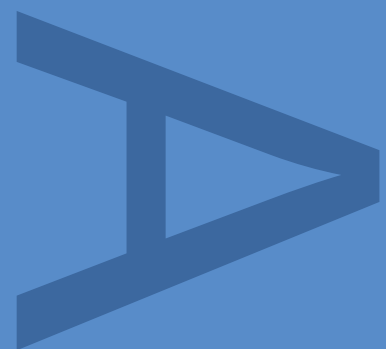


**Assessment of  
Archaeological  
Investigations at 57  
Broadway, Stratford,  
London Borough  
of Newham**

**BRW 13**

**PCA Report No: R11801**

**July 2014**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**DOCUMENT VERIFICATION**

**Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at 57  
Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham**

Quality Control

<b>Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd</b>	
Project Number	K3529
Report Number	R11801

	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Joanna Taylor & Ian Cipin		July 2014
Graphics Prepared by:	Jennifer Simonson		July 2014
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown	<i>Josephine Brown</i>	July 2014
Project Manager Sign-off:	Frank Meddens		July 2014

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
Unit 54  
Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD

**Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at 57 Broadway, Stratford,  
London Borough of Newham**

**Site Code: BRW13**

**National Grid Reference: TQ 3892 8435**

**Written and Researched by Joanna Taylor & Ian Cipin  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd, July 2014**

**Project Manager: Helen Hawkins**

**Post-Excavation Manager: Frank Meddens**

**Commissioning Clients: Willmott Dixon on behalf of East Thames Group**

**Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd,  
Unit 54 Brockley Cross Business Centre  
96 Endwell Road  
London  
SE4 2PD**

**Tel: 020 7732 3925**

**Fax: 020 7732 7896**

**Email: [fmeddens@pre-construct.com](mailto:fmeddens@pre-construct.com)**

**Website: [www.pre-construct.com](http://www.pre-construct.com)**

**© Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
July 2014**

© The material contained herein is and remains the sole property of Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited and is not for publication to third parties without prior consent. Whilst every effort has been made to provide detailed and accurate information, Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited cannot be held responsible for errors or inaccuracies herein contained.

## CONTENTS

1	Abstract	4
2	Introduction	6
3	Planning Background	9
4	Geology and Topography	16
5	Archaeological and Historical Background	18
6	Archaeological Methodology	23
7	Archaeological Sequence	24
8	Research Objectives	53
9	Contents of the Archive	62
10	Importance of Results, Further Work and Publication Outline	63
11	Acknowledgements	69
12	Bibliography	70

## Appendices

Appendix 1	Context Index	71
Appendix 2	Lithics by Barry Bishop	114
Appendix 3	Roman Pottery by Eniko Hudak	119
Appendix 4	Post-Roman Pottery by Chris Jarrett	120
Appendix 5	Clay Tobacco Pipe Assessment by Chris Jarrett	138
Appendix 6	Glass Assessment by Chris Jarrett	142
Appendix 7	Building Material Assessment by Berni Sudds	148
Appendix 8	Small Finds Assessment by Märit Gaimster	161
Appendix 9	Iron slag and related high temperature debris by Lynne Keys	170
Appendix 10	Animal Bone Assessment by Kevin Rielly	171
Appendix 11	Environmental Sample Assessment by C.R. Batchelor	177
Appendix 12	OASIS Form	181

## Figures

Figure 1	Site Location	7
Figure 2	Trench Location	8

Figure 3	Phase 2 - pre-medieval/medieval	41
Figure 4	Phase 3a – medieval	42
Figure 5	Phase 3b – medieval	43
Figure 6	Phase 3b - medieval (detail)	44
Figure 7	Phase 4a - early post-medieval (Tudor)	45
Figure 8	Phase 4b - post-medieval (17th century)	46
Figure 9	Phase 4c - later post-medieval (18th and 19th centuries)	47
Figure 10	Phase 5 - late post-medieval to modern	48
Figure 11	Sections 8, 15 and 20	49
Figure 12	Projected line of Roman and medieval road	58
Figure 13	Rokeby House, Ordnance Survey 1867	59
Figure 14	Empire Theatre, Ordnance Survey 1914	60

## Plates

Plate 1	Phase 2 ditch [816] and Phase 3a ditch [821] (looking south-west)	50
Plate 2	Phase 3b clay floor [776] and associated beam slots, burnt deposits and stakeholes (looking south-east)	50
Plate 3	Phase 3b ditch [556] and Phase 4a surface [558] (looking south-west)	51
Plate 4	Phase 4a hearth/oven [443]/[444] (looking south-east)	51
Plate 5	Phase 4c pit [428] containing cauldron (SF17) (looking north-east)	52
Plate 6	View of Phase 5 masonry (also shows <i>in situ</i> Phase 4c, Phase 4b and Phase 4a masonry; looking south-west)	52
Plate 7	Photograph of Rokeby House, 1892	61
Plate 8	Photograph of Empire Theatre	61

## 1 ABSTRACT

- 1.1 This document details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted at 57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham (Figures 1 & 2). The archaeological investigations were conducted between 23rd September 2013 and 7th February 2014 and comprised of two phases of excavation followed by a watching brief (Bright 2014). The investigations followed an archaeological evaluation undertaken on site between 24th July and 5th August 2013 (Bright 2013). The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3892 8435.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations found only ephemeral evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity, evidence which consisted of residual finds, a pit containing a single fragment of Roman building material and a small number of stratigraphically early features containing no dating evidence. A number of north/east-south/west orientated ditches, whose fills were either undated to or contained very occasional pieces of medieval pottery, were also recorded (Phase 2) and given that the line of the Roman and medieval London - Colchester road is projected to the north of the site it is possible that the Phase 2 ditches functioned as roadside ditches. Similarly aligned ditches were also recorded during Phases 3a and 3b and it seems probable that a sequence of roadside ditches spanning the pre-medieval and medieval periods were present.
- 1.3 A complex sequence of medieval development was recorded on the north side of the site and provides a significant contribution to our understanding of medieval Stratford. In particular, archaeological evidence was found to indicate that development adjacent to the southern edge of the road was taking place during the medieval period (Phases 3a and 3b). Although refinement of the current site phasing will be required prior to publication, it appears that at least two main phases of medieval roadside development are present. An assemblage of early medieval roof tile was collected from the site, an assemblage which is of particular interest as analysis suggests that it may have originated from a significant medieval building in the vicinity.
- 1.4 The latest roadside ditch had been backfilled by the end of Phase 3c/start of Phase 4a and gravel layers in the northern part of the site suggest that the road may have shifted to the south at the start of the post-medieval period. Roadside development continued during the post-medieval period with the removal of the earlier medieval building and the construction of a Tudor replacement (Phase 4a). At least two possible rooms, an oven/hearth and a fireplace were identified within the building whilst an external area was located to the rear. The building was removed or extended during the 17th century (Phase 4b), with subsequent extensions undertaken during the 18th and 19th centuries (Phase 4c). The Phase 4c building is confidently identified as 'Rokeby House', which is documented as being on site until the late 19th century.

- 1.5 The remainder of the archaeological activity recorded on site related to the demolition of the post-medieval building and the construction of a brick and concrete structure (Phase 5). Historical records identify this structure as the Empire Theatre which opened in 1898 and remained in use during the first half of the 20th century. An area of damage was recorded in the central-east of the building which is thought to represent the archaeological evidence for bomb damage suffered in October 1940.
  
- 1.6 This report outlines the results of the archaeological investigations and assesses their importance. Recommendations for further analysis are also made, along with proposals for the publication of the results.

## **2 INTRODUCTION**

- 2.1 This document details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted at 57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham (Figures 1 & 2). The archaeological work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd and was commissioned by Willmott Dixon on behalf of their client East Thames Group. The work was monitored for the client by archaeological consultant Peter Mills of Mills Whipp. The site is centred at National Grid Reference TQ 3892 8435 and the archaeological work was undertaken under a planning permission condition (Ref: 12/01318/FUL).
- 2.2 The site is bound to the north by the Broadway, to the east by an alley, to the south by houses on Mandrake Way and to the west by 55 Broadway (Figure 2). The property is located within the St John's Conservation Area and within an Archaeological Priority Zone incorporating medieval and post-medieval Stratford and a section of the Roman road from London to Colchester (Bright 2013).
- 2.3 The archaeological investigations were conducted between 23rd September 2013 and 7th February 2014 and comprised two phases of excavation and a watching brief (Bright 2014). The investigations followed an archaeological evaluation undertaken on site between 24th of July and 5th August 2013 (Bright 2013).
- 2.4 The archaeological investigation was project managed by Helen Hawkins, supervised by Iain Bright and assistant supervised by Ian Cipin. The post-excavation work was project managed by Frank Meddens and undertaken by Joanna Taylor with contributions from Iain Bright and Ian Cipin. The archaeological work was commissioned by Willmott Dixon on behalf of the client East Thames Group. The archaeological work was monitored by Adam Single of English Heritage/GLAAS.
- 2.5 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and finds material will be deposited at the London Archaeological Archive and Research Centre (LAARC) under the site code BRW13.



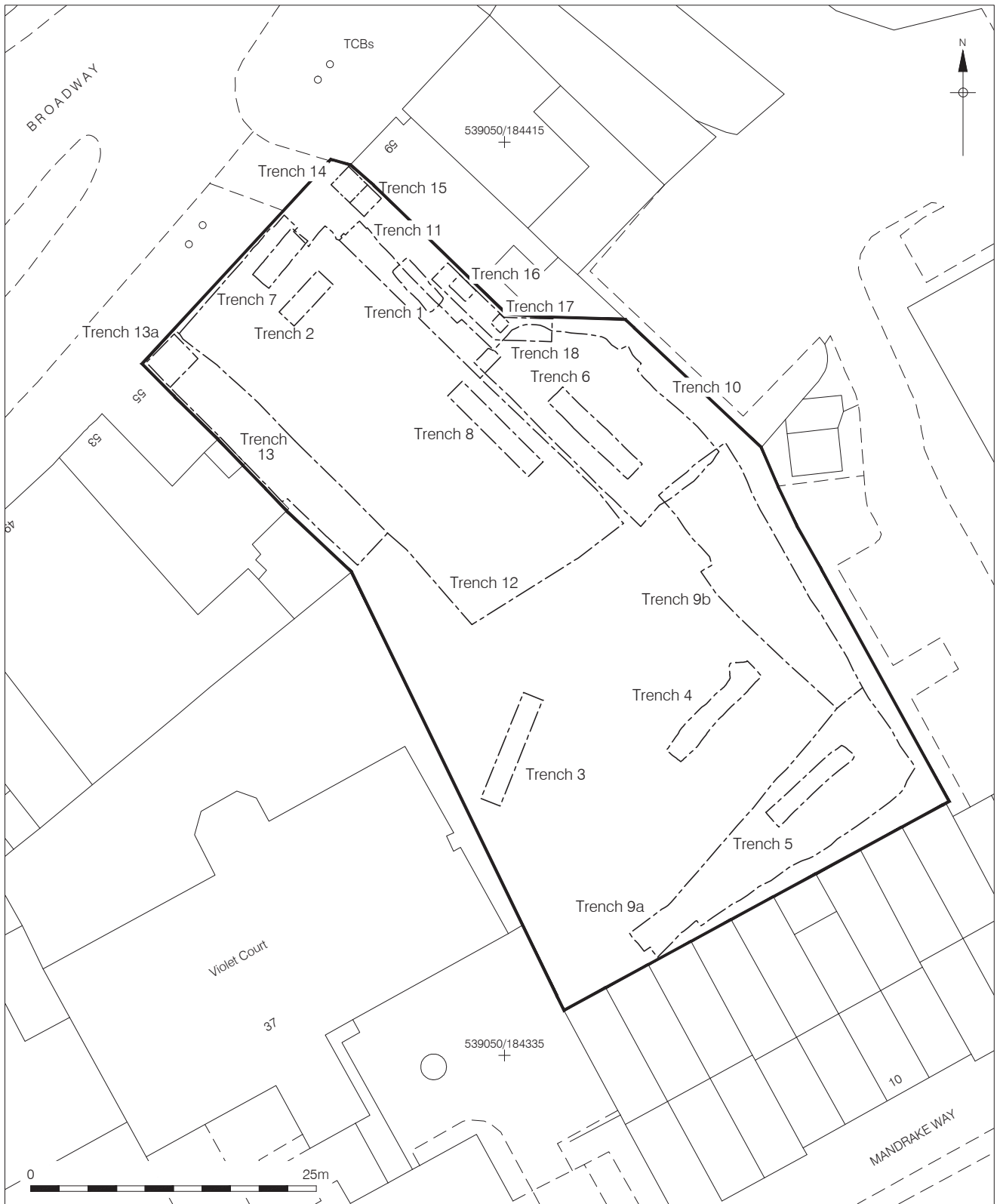


© Crown copyright 2005. All rights reserved. License number 36110309

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014

10/07/14 JS

Figure 1  
Site Location  
1:20,000 at A4



© Crown copyright 2014. All rights reserved. License number PMP36110309  
 © Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
 10/07/14 JS

Figure 2  
 Trench Location  
 1:500 at A4

### **3 PLANNING BACKGROUND**

#### **3.1 General**

3.1.1 The development site is subject to planning guidance and policies contained within National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), The London Plan and policies of the London Borough of Newham.

#### **3.2 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**

3.2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) was adopted on 27<sup>th</sup> March 2012, and now supersedes the earlier Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-makers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining applications.

3.2.2 Chapter 12 of the NPPF concerns the conservation and enhancement of the historic environment, with the following statements being particularly relevant to the proposed development:

*128. In determining applications, local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting. The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance. As a minimum the relevant historic environment record should have been consulted and the heritage assets assessed using appropriate expertise where necessary. Where a site on which development is proposed includes or has the potential to include heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.*

*129. Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.*

3.2.3 Additionally:

*141. Local planning authorities should make information about the significance of the historic environment gathered as part of plan-making or development management publicly accessible. They should also require developers to record and*

*advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.*

3.2.4 In considering any planning application for development, the local planning authority will now be guided by the policy framework set by the NPPF.

3.2.5 The NPPF also states:

*214. For 12 months from the day of publication, decision-takers may continue to give full weight to relevant policies adopted since 2004 even if there is a limited degree of conflict with this Framework.*

*215. In other cases and following this 12-month period, due weight should be given to relevant policies in existing plans according to their degree of consistency with this framework (the closer the policies in the plan to the policies in the Framework, the greater the weight that may be given).*

### **3.3 Regional Policy: The London Plan**

3.3.1 The London Plan, published July 2011, includes the following policy regarding the historic environment in London:

#### ***POLICY 7.8 HERITAGE ASSETS AND ARCHAEOLOGY***

##### *Strategic*

*A London's heritage assets and historic environment, including listed buildings, registered historic parks and gardens and other natural and historic landscapes, conservation areas, World Heritage Sites, registered battlefields, scheduled monuments, archaeological remains and memorials should be identified, so that the desirability of sustaining and enhancing their significance and of utilising their positive role in place shaping can be taken into account.*

*B Development should incorporate measures that identify, record, interpret, protect and, where appropriate, present the site's archaeology.*

##### *Planning decisions*

*C Development should identify, value, conserve, restore, re-use and incorporate heritage assets, where appropriate.*

*D Development affecting heritage assets and their settings should conserve their significance, by being sympathetic to their form, scale, materials and architectural detail.*

*E New development should make provision for the protection of archaeological resources, landscapes and significant memorials. The physical assets should, where possible, be made available to the public on-site. Where the archaeological asset or memorial cannot be preserved or managed on-site, provision must be made for the investigation, understanding, recording, dissemination and archiving of that asset.*

#### LDF preparation

*F Boroughs should, in LDF policies, seek to maintain and enhance the contribution of built, landscaped and buried heritage to London's environmental quality, cultural identity and economy as part of managing London's ability to accommodate change and regeneration.*

### **3.4 Local Policy: The London Borough of Newham**

3.4.1 The London Borough of Newham core strategy was adopted in January 2012, the relevant portion is reproduced below:

#### Core Policies

##### *SP5 Heritage and other Successful Place-making Assets*

#### Objective

*Recognise the value of heritage and other assets (natural, cultural, architectural, and infrastructural) through their protection, conservation, and enhancement.*

#### Policy

*The value of heritage and other assets (natural, cultural, architectural, and infrastructural) which contribute to local character and successful places will be recognised by protection, conservation, and enhancement of the assets and their settings. To this end, proposals which address the following in their concept, design and implementation will be supported:*

*1. An approach to urban design that recognises the strengths and weaknesses of local character and seeks to contribute positively to the composition of the townscape, achieving better integration and enhancement of new and old, natural and built environments, infrastructure and living environments;*

*2. The need to conserve and enhance designated and nondesignated heritage assets, with any change to them based on an understanding of the nature of their significance and the contribution of their settings to that significance, seeking to increase their presence and encourage wider appreciation, ownership of, and access to them; and*

*3. The need for innovation to realise the value of assets and secure viable, sustainable and appropriate futures for them, particularly where they are under-performing, reconciling this with the sensitivity to change presented by many (see also Policies SC4, INF6 and INF7).*

#### *Reasoned justification*

*In seeking to create distinctive and successful places, it is vital that existing assets are recognised in design so that their full potential can be realised in line with national and London-wide policies. Starting with heritage, until recently traditionally this has to some extent been overlooked in Newham both by statutory agencies such as English Heritage, and others responsible for change in the borough, from home owners through to large-scale developers. This is partly due to Newham's relatively recent development when compared to some areas which means heritage assets have been seen as less significant than older ones elsewhere, and partly the inevitable result of incremental changes (with limited character-based direction) which add up to more significant ones. As such, Newham currently has relatively few Conservation Areas and listed buildings despite having a range of identifiable heritage features including many fine examples of Victorian and Edwardian buildings, docks and waterways. It also means that through neglect, distinctiveness has been eroded and the physical condition of some assets has deteriorated: this is reflected in the fact that the borough contains a variety of heritage assets on the 'Heritage At Risk' register, for example 15% of listed buildings and monuments were considered to be 'At Risk' in 2009.*

*Therefore in turn, the importance of attending to (protecting, conserving and enhancing) both designated heritage assets and those more informally recognised, together with their setting, is indicated. The former includes those buildings, monuments, structures, parks, etc, that are subject to national listing/scheduling, and those areas designated as Conservation Areas; the latter includes Areas of Townscape Value, Archaeological Priority Areas and locally listed buildings.*

*This value includes adding interest and legibility, (as landmarks) to an area; the contribution to community building as a focus for community memory and activity; the contribution to sustainability by embodying energy if they continue in use; and harder economic value as visitor attractions either individually or as part of a place for spending time and money in, or in the case of waterways, as transport routes. In turn they can be seen as important to create neighbourhoods which are desirable to invest*

*and stay in, hence the need to address their presence and encourage wider ownership of and access to them. In relation to archaeological remains, where excavation is unavoidable, the expectation will be that appropriate recording, analysis and dissemination of findings is undertaken.*

*A more holistic approach to heritage in place-making is logically extended to other character assets, whether natural, cultural (e.g. meeting places and places of social display and other cultural activity), architectural or infrastructural (e.g. stations) as part of the transformation plans for the borough (see Policies SP1 and SP3). These are indicated in relevant spatial policies and more extensively but not exhaustively in the Newham Character Study (2010). This approach recognises that all these asset types have in common sensitivity to change that directly or indirectly affects them and those that benefit from them including the difficulty presented by competition with uses able to pay higher values for land. Moreover, many such assets are underperforming in one way or another, often due to a lack of integration with the wider environment including other assets, so that their settings detract from them, they are underused or create a barrier effect. This highlights the importance of composition - ensuring coherent and sensitive ensembles of assets and their settings, as well as innovation and change both from the present situation and to address evolving circumstances, including climate change. Innovation includes appropriate deployment of 'meanwhile' uses and other suitable measures to activate spaces and structures to help bring them back into people's day-to-day experience of places, improving security, resilience to climate change and energy efficiency and enabling immediate community benefit. However, any such change needs to be based on an understanding of the sensitivity to change of the asset in question, ensuring it is appropriately valued and accommodated to in order to avoid causing harm to its significance.*

#### Implementation

*Developers will be expected to respond to the various aspects of this policy as appropriate in their Design and Access Statements having analysed the context to their development. This should result in incremental change, including resources to support heritage conservation and enhancement, helping to reduce the number of assets identified as Heritage at Risk.*

*The Council will continue its programme of Conservation Area appraisal and with its partners including English Heritage and local heritage groups, investigate the scope of further identifying, protecting and enhancing heritage assets (e.g. through designating new Conservation Areas, identifying opportunities for reuse and where appropriate, modification of heritage assets to improve energy efficiency) and English Heritage will be encouraged to undertake a listed buildings review. Existing Conservation Areas and those Areas of Townscape Value considered to continue to be of merit will be*

*carried forward from the UDP and subsequent designations/amendments as follows (see map for clarification; full extents are shown on the Proposals Map). Further guidance and advice is to be found in the guidance referenced (and updates as appropriate), and from English Heritage, Design Council CABE and the Council's Design and Conservation Officers.*

*Masterplanning and Supplementary Planning Documents will assist in identifying more assets, and strategies to conserve and enhance them as part of wider area-based change.*

### **Unitary Development Plan**

#### **ARCHAEOLOGY**

##### **Archaeology: Investigation, Excavation and Protection**

*Archaeological remains often provide the only evidence of the Borough's past. They are a finite and fragile resource very vulnerable to modern development and land use. The archaeology of the Borough is a community asset which should be preserved and the needs of development balanced and assessed against this. Early consideration of and consultation on archaeological issues will maximise preservation in accordance with PPG16. The destruction of such remains should be avoided if possible and either left in situ if the remains are of national or particular local interest, or excavated and recorded prior to development, where remains are of lesser importance. Site layouts designed to retain archaeological features intact will be considered favourably by the Council.*

*The Greater London Archaeology Advisory Service (GLAAS - part of English Heritage) provides impartial advice to Newham Council. Sites of potential archaeological importance, to which this policy relates, can be defined as any site within an Archaeological Priority Area (APA). APAs are defined by GLAAS as areas having particular interest or value (Please refer to Map EQ6), or as sites where it can reasonably be shown from existing sources of information (most notably the Greater London Sites and Monuments Record) that remains of archaeological importance may survive. For further information, please refer to SPG Note 'Archaeological Code of Practice'. An archaeological assessment (either a desk study or a preliminary field investigation) will normally be required for any development involving a site more than 0.4 acres within an APA. The Council will also require such an assessment for smaller sites within the APAs, and sites outside the APAs, where this is clearly justified by the archaeological sensitivity of the site. Developers should undertake early consultation with the Council, and recognised archaeological organisations such as GLAAS, to avoid uncertainty and later delays.*



*POLICY EQ43: THE COUNCIL WILL PROMOTE THE CONSERVATION, PROTECTION AND ENHANCEMENT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF THE BOROUGH. DEVELOPERS OF SITES OF POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE WILL BE REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A WRITTEN REPORT, AS PART OF THE APPLICATION FOR PLANNING PERMISSION, ON THE RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OR FIELD EVALUATION CARRIED OUT BY A SUITABLY QUALIFIED ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTRACTOR; AND WHEN REMAINS OF IMPORTANCE ARE IDENTIFIED, THE COUNCIL WILL SEEK PRESERVATION OF THE REMAINS IN SITU. ON OTHER IMPORTANT SITES, WHERE THE BALANCE OF OTHER FACTORS IS IN FAVOUR OF GRANTING PLANNING PERMISSION BY MEANS OF THE IMPOSITION OF CONDITIONS ON THE GRANT OF PLANNING PERMISSION, AND POSSIBLY BY LEGAL AGREEMENTS, THE COUNCIL WILL ENSURE THAT ADEQUATE PROVISION IS MADE FOR THE PROTECTION, EXCAVATION AND RECORDING OF REMAINS, AND THE SUBSEQUENT PUBLICATION OF THE RECORDS OF EXCAVATION, PROVIDING A WRITTEN ACCOUNT OF THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION, INCLUDING RECORDS OF FINDS.*

*The Council will promote co-operation between landowners, developers and archaeological organisations in accordance with the British Archaeologists' and Developers' Liaison Group Code.*

- 3.4.2 The site is located within an Archaeological Priority Zone as defined by the London Borough of Newham.
- 3.4.3 The archaeological work was undertaken as a condition attached to planning permission '12/01318/FUL'.

## **4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

### **4.1 Geology**

- 4.1.1 The British Geological Survey records that the underlying bedrock geology of the site is 'Lambeth Group - Clay, Silt and Sand'. The sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 56 to 66 million years ago in the Paleogene Period, within a 'local environment previously dominated by swamps, estuaries and deltas... in marginal coastal plains' (BGS 2014).
- 4.1.2 The British Geological Survey also records that the superficial geology of the area comprises 'Taplow Gravel Formation - Sand and Gravel'. The superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, within a 'local environment previously dominated by rivers'. The sand and gravel would have been deposited as 'detrital material in channels to form river terrace deposits, with fine silt and clay from overbank floods forming floodplain alluvium, and some bogs depositing peat' (BGS 2014).
- 4.1.3 The site is located at the western extent of the Taplow Gravel Formation, on the eastern edge of the River Lee valley. 'Alluvium - Clay, Silty, Peaty, Sandy' geological deposits cover the footprint of the valley, deposits which formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a 'local environment previously dominated by rivers' (BGS 2014). The modern course of the River Lee is located within the boundaries of the valley, c.1.8km to the west of the site. The Waterworks River was constructed in 1743 within the River Lee valley and is situated c.1km to the south-west of the study site (Bright 2013).
- 4.1.4 A geological borehole sunk to the north-east of the site at Grove Gardens (BGS ID: 15618270) is also recorded by the British Geological Survey. The borehole record lists that a 2.30m thick deposit of 'Dense GRAVEL and SAND' was encountered at a level of 8.68m OD (BGS 2014). The gravel and sand represents the Taplow Gravel Formation and provides an indication of the height of the top of the natural horizon in the area. A geotechnical investigation previously undertaken on site recorded Taplow Gravel at a depth of 1.2m below ground level and recorded the natural gravel as lying above the Lambeth Group formation (RSK 2013). Natural gravel was recorded at 4.26m OD during an archaeological evaluation conducted to the south-west of the site at West Ham Lane (Burton 2005).
- 4.1.5 The upper natural horizon was encountered during the archaeological evaluation of the current site (Bright 2013). Natural terrace gravel was recorded in Trench 5 and Trench 6 and was recorded as a 'loose mid reddish yellowish brown mixed coarse sand and gravel'. The horizon was located at 6.22m OD in Trench 5 and 5.91m OD in Trench 6. A layer of 'leached' gravel was also identified and may represent *in situ* weathering of natural deposits.

### **4.2 Topography**

- 4.2.1 The geological borehole sunk at Grove Gardens and recorded by the British Geological Survey (BGS ID: 15618270) found that 1.07m of made ground existed above the uppermost natural horizon, with modern ground level at 9.75m OD (BGS 2014). A geotechnical investigation previously undertaken on site recorded that made ground deposits measuring up to 1.2m in thickness lay above the uppermost natural horizon (RSK 2013). An archaeological evaluation undertaken to the south-west of the site at West Ham Lane found ground level at c.6.54m OD (Burton 2005).
- 4.2.2 The archaeological evaluation of the site established that the uppermost natural horizon was present at c.6m OD. This variation in ground level in the general area suggests that an east-west slope in the uppermost natural horizon exists, most probably related to the proximity of the eastern edge of the River Lee valley (Bright 2013).

## **5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **5.1 Introduction**

5.1.1 The following text has largely been compiled through reference to archaeological and historical background sections and chapters included in the following reports:

- Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners 2013 *57 Broadway, Stratford: Heritage Impact Assessment* Unpublished Report.
- Leary, J. 2001 *Phased Summary and Assessment Document of an Archaeological Excavation at 108-110 The Grove, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report.
- Compass Archaeology 2007 *Stratford Newham Urban Design Strategy: Appendices, Archaeological Desk-top Assessment Report* Unpublished Report
- Bright, I. 2013 *57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15 2PX: An Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report.

5.1.2 Where other reports and publications are cited, individual references are provided within the text.

### **5.2 Prehistoric**

5.2.1 Evidence for prehistoric activity in the Newham area is largely concentrated to the south of the Broadway on the Thames floodplain marshes and includes extensive evidence of Bronze Age land use. There is also some limited evidence of similar activity on the Terrace Gravels to the east of the Channelsea, overlooking the marshy floodplain. A number of chance finds of prehistoric date have been recovered from the centre of Stratford itself.

### **5.3 Roman**

5.3.1 The Roman road from *Londinium* to *Camulodunum* (Colchester) is thought to have run through Bethnal Green to Old Ford, where it crossed the marshes from Iceland Wharf to Stratford, and then continued approximately along the line of Romford Road through Forest Gate. Sections of a gravelled roadway have been recorded during a watching brief at the Broadway and during an excavation at the west end of Romford Road.

5.3.2 It is also possible that a second Roman road branched from the *Londinium-Camulodunum* road at the Broadway and led north-east to Great Dunmow, running approximately along the line of Leytonstone Road. An archaeological investigation at 30 Romford Road found nine successive deposits of sand and gravel, possibly representing Roman road resurfacing over an extended period of time (Redknap 1987).

5.3.3 Roman activity has been recorded adjacent to the projected roads and within the vicinity of the site. A pottery assemblage consisting of domestic wares was recovered in 1926 off Broadway in the vicinity of St. John's church and a single tegula was found during an evaluation off Gibbons Road. In addition, Roman masonry has also been unearthed at Iceland Wharf and it is possible that the activity as a whole is associated with a roadside settlement and/or activity during the Roman period.

#### **5.4 Saxon**

5.4.1 A settlement named 'Ham' (meaning 'low-lying pasture') was mentioned in AD 958 when King Edgar granted land to an Ealdorman Athelston of East Anglia and may refer to a settlement in the Newham / Stratford area. Stratford as a settlement was first recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, indicating that a settlement existed at the start of the medieval period, a settlement which had probably been present during the Late Saxon period.

5.4.2 Wooden stake / pile revetments and dump layers containing Late Saxon pottery have been recorded during archaeological works at Gibbons Yard. Post-Roman dump deposits and agricultural layers have been recorded in works along Angel Lane and during an evaluation at the Broadway, suggesting these areas were in use as farmland during the post-Roman/Saxon period.

#### **5.5 Medieval**

5.5.1 The manor of Ham was listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and by the 12th century the settlement was distinguished as 'East Ham' and 'West Ham'. Four main settlement areas were noted in the West Ham parish by the 14th century and comprised West Ham Village, Plaistow, Hook End and Stratford.

5.5.2 Stratford was variably known as Stratford Village and Stratford Langthorne during the medieval period. The founding of Stratford Abbey in AD 1135 undoubtedly influenced the development of the area, whilst the proximity of the settlement to the River Lea helped establish the area as an industrial zone. Water mills lined the river with many of the mills being associated with the grinding of flour, and Stratford was known for its bakers from the 14th century onwards.

5.5.3 Despite the documentary evidence, only a small amount of archaeological evidence has yet been found to indicate medieval activity within the area. That which does exist includes a rubbish pit recorded during a watching brief in Chant Street and the chance find of a medieval axe. A layer of soil containing 13th century pottery was found above the Roman road recorded at 30 Romford Road, whilst two gullies/ditches were cut into the soil horizon. Evidence of two late medieval timber structures was also identified on the 30 Romford Road site, as was evidence for 15th century quarry activity (Redknap 1987).

5.5.4 An archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out at Grove Road identified two medieval pits in addition to an undated to east-west orientated ditch and two perpendicular undated gullies (Leary 2001). Undated pits and ditches have also been located to the south-west of the site at West Ham Lane (Burton 2005).

## **5.6 Post-medieval**

5.6.1 West Ham underwent a substantial period of growth in the 16th century, growth which continued throughout the post-medieval period. In the early 17th century, the parish of West Ham had been divided into four wards and in by 1670 the Stratford ward consisted of 179 houses.

5.6.2 One of the earliest recorded houses of Stratford occupied the study site and was built in the early 17th century, remaining in use as Rokeby House until 1898. The earliest known residents of this property were the Clowes family and the family arms were carved in wood on a Jacobean chimneypiece inside the building. William Clowes (1582-1648) served as surgeon to Charles I and his estates were impounded in 1646 for being a royalist (Newham 1986). Archaeological evidence for buildings of this period has been noted in the form of chalk and mortar foundations on Chant Street.

5.6.3 Turnpikes and tollgates were in place along Bow Bridge and Stratford High Street by the 17th century and served both a defensive and economic function. Early maps of Stratford attest to the growth of the village during the early post-medieval period and show that the settlement was concentrated along the frontages of Stratford High Street. The Stratford area dramatically increased in size at the start of the 18th century, probably due to the area's proximity to London and established position on the major transport routes.

5.6.4 An archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out to the north-east of the site at The Grove identified eleven late 17th to early 18th century pits containing finds assemblages which may be associated with an apothecary's shop (Leary 2001).

5.6.5 The settlement continued to expand during the mid 18th century and elements of the street layout remain evident today. Angel Lane and Stratford Lane (now West Ham Lane) are clearly marked and the junction of Broadway and The Grove is well defined. A building set back slightly from the road is shown to have occupied the study site on maps of the 18th century.

5.6.6 Archaeological investigations in the area suggest that land set back from Stratford High Street / Broadway probably served an agricultural / horticultural function during the early and middle part of the post-medieval period. An evaluation on Salway Road identified a pit cut through an agricultural soil, whilst an undated ditch and a ploughsoil have been recorded during works at the Bus Station. An evaluation at 58 Broadway located a late post-medieval pit and the make-up for the cobbled surface of Angel Lane, however no evidence of earlier post-medieval activity was recorded.

- 5.6.7 The settlement remained similarly arranged at the start of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, however an increasing population necessitated the construction of a new church. In 1834 the church of St John was built on the northern side of the Broadway, on the triangular portion of land in use as the village green. The new church was constructed in yellow brick and designed by Edward Blore in the Early English style, with a nave, north and south aisles, a south-western tower and steeple, a gallery and an organ loft.
- 5.6.8 Rapid expansion took place during the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with a large number of residential and industrial buildings constructed. This rapid expansion was in part due to the introduction and development of the Stratford Railway Station which opened in the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- 5.6.9 Late 18<sup>th</sup> century quarry pits, 19<sup>th</sup> century wall foundations and a cess pit were recorded during archaeological work to the north-east of the site at The Grove (Leary 2001), whilst an 18<sup>th</sup> century garden soil and 19<sup>th</sup> century wall foundations have been recorded during archaeological work at West Ham Lane (Burton 2005).
- 5.6.10 John Wyld's map of 1848 shows that buildings were located along the south side of the Broadway by this time and, in the vicinity of the site, these were rectangular in plan with the wider elevation aligned parallel to the Broadway. The Ordnance Survey map of 1867 shows two buildings occupying the northern part of the site, with a square structure located in the north-east and a rectangular building located in the south-west. Both appear to have been set back from the pavement, with open spaces located to their rear.
- 5.6.11 A photograph from 1892 shows the site to have been occupied by a two storey, brick built 18<sup>th</sup> century building at this time. The building was named Rokeby House during the 19<sup>th</sup> century, after Revd. H R Rokeby who owned the estate in 1853. The house was used as a school, as offices for the parish vestry and as West Ham's first public library at various stages of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Newham 1986).
- 5.6.12 The Ordnance Survey map of 1893 denotes the footprint of Rokeby House and indicate that the open spaces to the rear of the buildings had ceased to exist by this date. Instead a depot for the North Metropolitan Tramways Company had been built, serving as part of the transport link established in 1870-1871 between Leytonstone Road and Aldgate.

## **5.7 Modern**

- 5.7.1 The Ordnance Survey map of 1914 demonstrates that Rokeby House had been demolished by this date and that the Empire Theatre had been built. The Empire Theatre was designed by architect W.R. Sprague and featured a sliding roof in the auditorium. The theatre formed part of the London and District Empire Palaces and was opened on 3rd of April 1898. It suffered bomb damage in October 1940 and was eventually demolished in 1958 (Grimwood 1995).

5.7.2 The Ordnance Survey map of 1964 shows the site as it existed until the early 21st century with a 1950s office buildings occupying the site.



## 6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The archaeological investigations were conducted between 23rd of September 2013 and 7<sup>th</sup> of February 2014 and comprised two phases of excavation followed by a watching brief (Figure 2). The investigations followed an archaeological evaluation undertaken on site between the 24<sup>th</sup> July and the 5<sup>th</sup> August 2013 (Bright 2013). The archaeological works adhered to a methodology laid out in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2013).
- 6.2 The removal of modern made ground deposits post-dating the upper archaeological horizon was achieved using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket. The modern material was reduced in c.200mm horizontal spits under the observation of an attendant archaeologist.
- 6.3 Following machining, all faces of the excavation areas were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological deposits was by hand, with cleaning, examination and recording both in plan and section.
- 6.4 A 5m grid was installed across Trench 12 whilst baselines were established within all other areas of investigation. Both the grid and the baselines were located to the National Ordnance Grid using a Total Station Theodolite (TST). All archaeological Ordnance Datum heights were calculated from a temporary benchmark (TBM) transferred to site using the TST from the Ordnance Survey Benchmark.
- 6.5 Data collection was undertaken using the single context recording system as specified in the Museum of London Site Manual. Plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and full or representative sections at a scale of 1:10. Contexts were numbered sequentially and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets.
- 6.6 The site was given the unique code BRW13.

## 7 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

### 7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following description of the site stratigraphy details the main characteristics of each context and its position within the phased stratigraphic matrix. Ordnance Datum levels, physical dimensions and soil descriptions are referenced when relevant to an understanding of the archaeological sequence and, when not cited, can be found in Appendix 1.

7.1.2 Contexts discussed within the specialist reports are annotated with “\*” and the results of the specialist assessments are referenced within the archaeological sequence. The full specialist assessments are included as Appendices 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. Some alteration to the site phasing has been undertaken following the compilation of the specialist assessments, yet prior to the completion of this assessment report. Any discrepancies will be resolved prior to publication (see ‘Further Work’),

### 7.2 Phase 1: Natural

7.2.1 The earliest deposit encountered on site comprised a firm, light yellow brown, sandy clay gravel [20]/[21]/[36]/\*[71]/[90]/[134] which was encountered between 6.47m OD in the south-east of the site and at 5.37m OD in the north (Figure 11). A piece of burnt stone (Appendix 2), a small pottery assemblage dated to AD 1350-1600 (Appendix 4) and two sherds of late medieval peg tile (Appendix 7) were attributed to the natural deposits and are considered intrusive.

### 7.3 Phase 2: pre-medieval/medieval

7.3.1 A north/east-south/west orientated ditch [747]/[762]/[796]/[816] was located in the northern part of the site (Figures 3 & 11; Plate 1). The ditch measured c.1.20m in width, was up to 0.78m in depth, with c.13.00m of its length present being within the excavation area. The ditch had gradual-concave sides, with a flat-concave base and was encountered at a level of 5.31m OD. The base of the ditch was present between 4.91m OD and 4.75m OD. The feature contained a number of sandy silty gravelly clay fills [366], [376], \*[746], [757], [758], \*[761] and [815] from which two sherds of pottery dated to AD 1175-1400 were retrieved (Appendix 4). Environmental sampling of the ditch fill produced charcoal and seeds (Appendix 11: <21>).

7.3.2 A north/east/east-south/west/west orientated ditch [221]/[294] was recorded c.15m further to the south-east (Figure 3). This ditch measured 1.16m in width, 0.34m in depth and 7.75m of its length was present within the excavation area. The linear was characterised as having gradual sides with a flat base and was encountered at a level of 5.46m OD, whilst its base was at 5.09m OD. The ditch contained a number of silty clay sandy gravel fills \*[219], [220], [292] and [293], the lower of which produced no cultural material. A single fragment of burnt stone (Appendix 2) as well as charcoal and shell (Appendix 11: <1>) were retrieved from the

uppermost fill as was a small assemblage of post-medieval building material the latter of which is considered to be intrusive, perhaps as a result of later settling (Appendix 7).

- 7.3.3 A large pit [336] was located to the immediate south of the ditch and was located at a level of 5.23m OD (Figure 3). The pit had vertical sides and measured 4.40m east-west by 2.40m north-south and continued beyond a depth of 0.45m. It contained a clay fill [335] and two sandy silt gravel fills \*[310] and [311]. A single sherd of early post-medieval unfrosted red brick was retrieved from the uppermost pit fill (Appendix 7) and is considered to be intrusive.
- 7.3.4 The remaining features attributed to Phase 2 comprised two small pits [114] and [116] which were located further to the east (Figure 3). These pits were at c.5.45m OD and contained silty sand fills \*[113] and [115]. A single sherd of Roman pottery was retrieved from the southern feature (Appendix 3).
- 7.3.5 The date ranges attributed to the Phase 2 contexts are varied and inconclusive, however it is possible that the phase represents an extended period of activity during the pre-medieval period, e.g. prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman/Saxon, which culminated during the early part of the medieval period. The ditches located close to the northern site boundary are of interest for they may represent roadside ditches extant during this time.

#### **7.4 Phase 3a: Medieval – 12th-14th century**

- 7.4.1 A north/east-south/west aligned ditch [524]/[814]/[821] was re-established on the same alignment yet slightly further to the north-west in the northern part of the site during Phase 3a (Figures 3 & 11; Plate 1). The Phase 3a ditch was up to 2.00m in width, 0.66m in depth, with c.11.00m of its length present within the excavation area. The ditch exhibited gradual-concave sides and had a flat base. A number of silty sandy clay gravel fills \*[523], \*[763], \*[817], \*[818], [819] and \*[820] were contained within the feature. Pottery assemblages spanning the medieval period, e.g. AD 1100-1250, 1150-1350, 1175-1400, 1200-1500 and 1350-1400 (Appendix 4), came from the ditches and suggest deposition throughout the medieval period. Environmental sampling produced no significant results (Appendix 11: <14>; <24>), however a heavily corroded nail was retrieved (Appendix 9). An abraded sherd of Roman building material also derived from its fill (Appendix 7).
- 7.4.2 A second, similarly aligned linear feature [749] was recorded to the north-west (Figures 3 & 11). This linear element measured up to 0.84m in width, 0.63m in depth, with c.7.00m of its length present within the excavation area. It had gradual-steep sides, a concave-flat base and was present at a level of 5.51m OD. A clay sand silt fill \*[748] was contained within the feature as was pottery dated to AD 1175-1400 (Appendix 4).
- 7.4.3 A linear feature [69], containing fill \*[68], was recorded in evaluation Trench 7 and it is possible that it represents part of the Phase 3a ditches discussed above (see Bright 2013). Pottery dated to AD 1200-1500 was contained within the ditch fill (Appendix 4). In addition, a

compacted gravel layer [70] recorded in the same evaluation may be associated. The remaining Phase 3a activity comprised a pit [94] containing fill \*[93] from which pottery dated to AD 1000-1225 was collected (Appendix 4). In addition a ditch [206] containing fill [205] was also recorded (Figure 11).

## 7.5 Phase 3b: Medieval – 12th-15th century

- 7.5.1 The earlier north/east-south/west ditch alignment was retained into Phase 3b, with ditch [556]/\*[789] established within land to the north-west of the earlier ditches (Figures 5 & 6; Plate 3). This ditch measured c.1.00m in width, by c.0.80m in depth and c.10.00m of its length was present within the excavation area. The feature exhibited steep sides and a concave base and contained silt clay fills \*[511] and [788]. Pottery dating to the late 14th and early 15th centuries (Appendix 4), roof tile dated to AD 1135-1220 (Appendix 7), a copper pin (Appendix 9: SF39) and a sizable animal bone assemblage (Appendix 10) were collected from the ditch fills. A linear feature, [47] containing fills [46] recorded in evaluation Trench 7 (see Bright 2013) may also be associated.
- 7.5.2 A small sub-round pit \*[484], containing fill \*[483] was documented to the north-west of the ditches (Figure 5). Pottery dated to AD 1350-1600 (Appendix 4), peg tile (Appendix 7) and a single fragment of animal bone were collected from the pit (Appendix 10). It was sealed by a firm, silty clay gravel surface [385] (Figures 5 & 6). The gravel surface was encountered at 5.70m OD, covered an area measuring 10.50m north/east-south/west by 1.70m north/west-south/east and extended beyond the north-west and north-east limits of excavation. It is possible that this gravel surface represents the southern edge of a north/east-south/west orientated road, with the similarly aligned ditch representing a roadside feature located along its southern edge. Dump / levelling layers [66] and [67] recorded in evaluation Trench 7 may be associated with this possible road surface.

### Earlier Phase 3b development

- 7.5.3 A ploughsoil horizon \*[743]/\*[804] measuring up to 0.20m in thickness and at a level of c.5.45m OD was recorded to the south-east (Figure 11). Pottery dating to AD 1270-1350 (Appendix 4), roof tile and peg tile dated to AD 1135-1220 (Appendix 7) and an iron nail (Appendix 9) were retrieved from the horizon. Two fragments of brick and mortar dated to AD 1797-1900 are considered intrusive (Appendix 7).
- 7.5.4 The ploughsoil was overlain by a levelling layer \*[793] and clay floor surfaces [772] and [776] which exhibited patches of burning [767], \*[792], \*[803] and [828] (Figure 11; Plate 2). The clay floors and areas of burning were encountered between 5.45m OD and 5.57m OD and provide an indication of the level of the ground surface during Phase 3b. Pottery dating to AD 1200-1500 (Appendix 4), roof tile dated to AD 1135-1220, peg tile (Appendix 7) and charcoal was collected from the layers (Appendix 11: <22>; <23>).

- 7.5.5 A round pit [783] exhibiting steep sides was located at the eastern limit of the ploughsoil (Figure 6). The pit measured 0.72m by 0.56m in plan, was 0.44m in depth and was encountered at a level of 5.54m OD. The pit contained a single fill \*[782] which was characterised as a soft, light grey, clay silt. Pottery dated to AD 1280-1350 came from the fill and included sherds of imported Saintonge ware (Appendix 4). A piece of peg tile dating to AD 1180-1500 was also recovered (Appendix 7).
- 7.5.6 Two north/west-south/east orientated beamslots, [756] and [781], defined the eastern margin of the clay floor (Figure 6). The beamslots were located adjacent to each other and measured between 0.44m and 0.47m in width and between 0.07m and 0.10m in depth. They were found between 5.53m OD and 5.57m OD and contained fills \*[755] and [779]/\*[780] respectively. Pottery dating to AD 1200-1500 and 1340-1500 (Appendix 4), peg tile (Appendix 7) and three iron nails (Appendix 9) came from the beamslot fills. An additional beamslot \*[785] containing fill [784] was located at the south-west limit of the beamslots and may represent part of a similar north/east-south/west orientated feature (Figure 6). Pottery dated to AD 1200-1500 was retrieved from the cut (Appendix 4). A number of stakeholes, [616], [618], [620], [622], [624], [626], [628] and [787] containing fills [615], [617], [619], [621], [623], [625], [627] and [786], were recorded within the footprint of the beamslots and it is probable that the stakeholes served an associated structural function (Figure 6).
- 7.5.7 A narrower north/west-south/east orientated wall element [823]/[830] which measured c.0.20m in width and contained fills [822]/[829] was located to the west whilst a second, shorter beamslot [778] containing fill [777] was located c.1.00m further to the south-west (Figure 6). A third narrow feature [753] containing fill \*[752] was located c.2.40m to the south-west (Figure 6). Pottery dating to AD 1250-1500 (Appendix 4) and peg tile dated to AD 1180-1500 (Appendix 7) was recovered from the latter element.
- 7.5.8 Large postholes, [513] and [751], filled with \*[514] and \*[750] respectively, were at the north-west limit of the eastern and western beamslots and probably served an associated, perhaps load-bearing, function (Figure 6). The postholes contained pottery dating to the 13th century and AD 1350-1500 (Appendix 4) with roof tile dating to AD 1135-1220 (Appendix 7). Two additional postholes, [802] and [843] containing fills [801] and [842], were recorded within the footprint of the eastern and western beamslots and may have served an associated structural function (Figure 6). A third posthole [722] containing [721] was located further to the south-east and may have also been associated (Figure 6).
- 7.5.9 Small postholes and numerous stakeholes were recorded as truncating the clay floor surface and together probably represent the remains of partition walls within the medieval building. These comprised: stakeholes [765] and [769] containing fills [764] and [768] (Figure 6); 'Posthole/Stakehole Group [809]' which consisted of [730], [825], [839] and [841], containing fills [729], [824], [838] and [840] (Figure 6); and 'Stakehole Group [564]' (Figure 6) which consisted of contexts [565], [566], [567], [568], [569], [570], [571], [572], [573], [574], [575],

[576], [579], [580], [581], [582], [583], [584], [585], [586], [587], [588], [589], [590], [591], [592], [593], [594], [595], [596], [597], [598], [599], [600], [601], [602], [605], [606], [607], [608], [609], [610], [611], [612], [613], [614], [629], [630], [631], [632], [633], [634], [635], [636], [637], [638], [639], [640], [641], [642], [643], [644], [645], [646], [647], [648], [649], [650], [651], [652], [653], [654], [655], [656], [657], [658], [659], [660], [661], [662], [663], [664], [665], [666], [667], [668], [669], [670], [671], [672], [673], [674], [675], [676], [677], [678], [679], [680], [681], [682], [683], [684], [685], [686], [687], [688], [689], [690], [691], [692], [693], [694], [695], [696], \*[697], [698], [699], [700], [701], [702], [703], [704], [705], [706], [707], [708], [709], [710], [711], [712], [713], [714], [719] and [720]. In addition, three postholes [832], [834] and [836] containing fills [831], [833] and [835] were recorded further to the east and may also represent part of an internal division within the medieval building (Figure 6). Pottery dated to AD 1200-1350 was retrieved from one of the stakeholes (Appendix 4).

7.5.10 A sub-rounded pit [775] and an adjoining north/east-south/west orientated curvilinear feature [771] were located within the internal area and were uncovered at 5.53m OD (Figure 6). The pit measured 0.36m by 0.32m in plan and 0.11m in depth whilst the linear feature measured 0.18m in width, 0.38m in length and 0.09m in depth. The pit exhibited concave sides and a flat base whilst the linear feature was characterised as having steep sides and an irregular base. The cut features contained silty clay fills [770] and \*[773]/[774], from which a fragment of burnt stone was retrieved (Appendix 2). The fills were overlain by a light brown yellowish red burnt deposit \*[766] and gravelly silt \*[553] and it is probable that these represent secondary and tertiary fills within the cuts. A charcoal rich, dark blackish brown, clayey silt burnt horizon \*[754] covered the surrounding area and it is possible that the pit and linear feature represent part of an oven / hearth located inside the medieval building. Pottery dated to AD 1270-1350 (Appendix 4), roof tile dated to AD 1135-1220, peg tile (Appendix 7) as well as quantities of charcoal residue (Appendix 11: <20>) were retrieved from the deposits.

7.5.11 Evidence for a medieval building was also recorded further to the west. It had a clay floor \*[560]/\*[732] and probable occupation layers \*[538] and \*[731] in evidence. These deposits were encountered between 5.41m OD and 5.46m OD, with pottery dating to AD 1200-1270 and 1270-1350 (Appendix 4). The pottery assemblage included sherds from early medieval cooking pots, the presence of which suggests that domestic activity took place in the vicinity. A fragment of burnt stone (Appendix 2), charcoal and seeds (Appendix 11: <19>) and a copper alloy lace chape, iron knife and three iron nails (Appendix 9: SF30; SF31) were also retrieved.

7.5.12 Small stakeholes [724], [726], [728], [738] and [740] containing fills [723], [725], [727], [737] and [739], were noted in association with the clay floor and represent the remains of a north/east-south/west orientated internal partition (Figure 6). An additional two stakeholes [742] and [745] containing fills [741] and [744] were found a short distance to the south and may also relate to a partition within the building (Figure 6).

### Later Phase 3b development

- 7.5.13 Levelling layers [808] and [810] were deposited within the footprint of the building at a later stage of Phase 3b, whilst an area of ground consolidation [734]/[807] containing fills [496] and \*[733], was also recorded. Pottery dated to AD 1270-1400 (Appendix 4) and building material dated to AD 1180-1500 (Appendix 7) was collected from the deposits, whilst charcoal and clinker / coal was also retrieved (Appendix 11: <12>).
- 7.5.14 A group of large postholes [504], [505], [509] and [791], containing fills \*[506], [507]/\*[508], and \*[790] and north/east-south/west orientated linear features [526] and [542], containing fills [525] and \*[541] were recorded along the north-west extent of the earlier medieval building (Figures 6 & 11). The postholes were encountered at c.5.60m OD, and varied between 0.05m and 0.36m in depth with their arrangement possibly suggesting that the front of the building was rebuilt, modified or strengthened. The linear features may represent beamslots or perhaps an eaves gully. Pottery dating to AD 1175-1400, 1200-1500 and 1340-1500 was retrieved from some of the features (Appendix 4) whilst peg tile was also collected (Appendix 7). A second group of large postholes [519], [532], [540] and [736] containing fills \*[520], \*[531], \*[539] and \*[735] was recorded c.1.15m further to the south-east and may represent an additional area of rebuilding / modification (Figure 6). Pottery of 13th century date (Appendix 4), peg tile and early medieval roof tile (Appendix 7) were also collected.
- 7.5.15 The use of the building during the latter part of Phase 3b is attested by the deposition of a clay gravel surface \*[527], a burnt horizon \*[510] and probable occupation layers \*[492], \*[551] and [806] (Figure 11). Pottery assemblages pertaining to AD 1270-1300, 1350-1400 and 1350-1500 were retrieved from the layers and included small sherds of imported Saintonge ware (Appendix 4). Peg tile, early medieval roof tile and Hassock stone rubble (Appendix 7) were also collected as were five iron nails, two copper alloy pins (Appendix 9: SF24; SF35), nine animal bones (Appendix 10) and a sizable quantity of charcoal (Appendix 11: <13>). A collapsed clay wall [812] located at the eastern limit of the building is thought to relate to its eventual abandonment at the end of Phase 3b (Figure 6).
- 7.5.16 Evidence was also found further to the west where clay silt layers \*[545], [561], [844] and [845] were encountered between 5.43m OD and 5.50m OD. These deposits were partially overlain by a dark greyish black, organic layer \*[559] which was largely composed of decayed wood and was encountered at 5.49m OD. Pottery dating to AD 1270-1350 (Appendix 4) and an iron nail (Appendix 9: SF33) were collected from the organic layer, as were charcoal and seeds (Appendix 11: <17>). The clay silt layers may represent floors or levelling layers, whilst the organic deposit could represent the remains of a wooden floor.
- 7.5.17 Two cut features \*[550] and [563] containing fills \*[543]/\*[549] and [562] were recorded in the western part of the excavations pertaining to the latter part of Phase 3b (Figure 6). The function of these cuts is unclear. It is possible that they represent large postholes, pits or a

gully. These features were located at 5.45m OD - 5.50m OD and the associated pottery dated to AD 1350-1500 (Appendix 4) and medieval peg and roof tile (Appendix 7) was also collected. An iron nail was retrieved (Appendix 9), as was an assemblage of animal bone (Appendix 10), charcoal and seeds (Appendix 11: <16>).

- 7.5.18 Silty sandy clay layers \*[491], \*[528], \*[529] and \*[535], representing either floors or occupation layers, were encountered between 5.52m OD and 5.57m OD in the western part of the medieval building. These deposits contained pottery dating to AD 1200-1350, 1270-1350 and 1350-1500 and included a fragment from a rare archaic maiolica jug, the presence of which suggests that a well to do household may have been located in the vicinity (Appendix 4). Three copper alloy pins (Appendix 9 – SF22) and peg tile dated to AD 1400/1480-1600 (Appendix 7) were also collected.

#### External activity

- 7.5.19 The remaining activity attributed to Phase 3b was found to the south-east and north-east of the medieval building. The deposits recorded to the immediate south-east comprised dumps / levelling layers [314], [321], \*[373], \*[414], \*[460] and [485], a probable external gravel surface \*[355], \*[365], [382] and [461] as well as a burnt horizon \*[488]. The layers were situated between 5.15m OD and 5.56m OD and represent activity external to the medieval building. Pottery dated to AD 1080-1350, 1270-1350, 1270-1500, 1300-1350 and 1350-1600 was recovered (Appendix 4) and the date ranges suggest that the layers formed throughout Phase 3b. Roof tile dated to AD 1135-1220 (Appendix 7), an iron nail (Appendix 9) and occasional charcoal, roots and seeds (Appendix 11: <5>) were also retrieved. A Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint blade, a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic scraper and fragments of heavily burnt flint were also unearthed (Appendix 2) and allude to prehistoric activity in the area.
- 7.5.20 Small pits or large postholes [434], [449], [455], [457], [459] and [827] containing fills \*[433], \*[448], \*[454], [456], [458] and [826] were recorded across the external area and represent related activity (Figs 5 & 6). Pottery dated to AD 1350-1500 came from one of the cuts (Appendix 4) whilst charcoal (Appendix 11: <8>; <11>) and an iron nail (Appendix 9) were also recovered. Two fragments of early post-medieval peg tile are considered intrusive (Appendix 7). An additional two pits/postholes [299] and [326], the former containing fills [295], [296], [297] and [298] and the latter containing fill [325], were found further to the south and probably represent contemporary activity (Figure 5).

## **7.6 Phase 4a: Early post-medieval – late 15th-17th century**

- 7.6.1 Road maintenance / reinstatement was undertaken during Phase 4a resulting in the deposition of gravel layers, \*[462], \*[518] and \*[558] (Figure 7; Plate 3), and probable levelling deposits [497] and \*[503]. These layers were encountered between 5.26m OD and 5.50m OD and extended 1.80m into the excavation area. A sequence of Phase 4a dumping [39], [56],



\*[62], [63] and [64] associated with road maintenance was also recorded within evaluation Trench 7. The layers were located at an upper level of 5.67m OD. Pottery assemblages dated to AD 1480-1600, 1550-1580, 1550-1700, 1580-1700 and 1600-1650 were retrieved from these layers and included 16th-17th century imported wares (Appendix 4). Peg tile dating to AD 1480-1600 and Flemish floor tiles dated to AD 1480-1550/1560 were also collected (Appendix 7). Copper pins, a copper lace chape, an iron buckle, an iron strap, an iron pintle, iron objects, iron nails and an iron horseshoe (Appendix 9: SF23; SF25; SF26; SF27; SF36; SF37; SF48; SF49; SF51) came from these layers, as did a fragment of residual medieval glass (Appendix 6). A sizable animal bone assemblage (Appendix 10) and a fragment of burnt stone (Appendix 2) were also collected.

7.6.2 A series of levelling layers \*[133], \*[137], \*[386], [387], \*[411], \*[439], \*[530] and \*[548] and accumulated deposits [435], [436] and [437] were deposited to the south-east of the road (Figure 11). These layers were encountered at an upper level of 5.83m OD and were located above the Phase 3b ditches. A clay levelling layer \*[440] was recorded further to the south-east at 5.71m OD and was located above the footprint of the earlier medieval building. Residual medieval pottery and pottery dated to AD 1350-1600, 1480-1600, 1550-1600, 1580-1600 and 1580-1700 was retrieved from these deposits (Appendix 4). In addition, a copper rivet, copper purse ring, copper pin, copper jeton, iron knife, a copper mount and an iron strap (Appendix 9: SF18; SF19; SF20; SF21; SF21; SF46; SF34; SF50) were also retrieved. Unfrogged red brick fragments dated to AD 1450-1700 and early post-medieval peg tile were also collected from these deposits (Appendix 7) as too were quantities of charcoal (Appendix 11: <9>).

7.6.3 A number of north/east-south/west and north/west-south/east aligned unfrogged red brick walls cut into the early Phase 4a levelling layers. These comprised: \*[167], \*[195], \*[312], \*[323] (contained within construction cut [272] and backfilled by \*[271]), \*[400] (contained within construction cut [407] and backfilled by \*[406]), \*[420] (placed within construction cut [421] and backfilled by \*[419]), [501] and \*[512] (Figure 7). The walls measured between 0.18m and 0.38m in width, were at between 5.66m OD and 5.79m OD and were constructed from red brick dated to AD 1450-1700 (Appendix 7). Pottery dated to AD 1350-1600 and 1550-1600 (Appendix 4) as well as glazed Flemish floor tile, peg tile dated to AD 1480-1700 and reused Reigate stone blocks and cornice fragments (Appendix 7) were retrieved from the construction cut backfill. Three walls [41] (within construction cut [40]), [43] (within construction cut [42]) and [45] (within construction cut [44]), were also recorded within evaluation Trench 7 and it is possible that these were part of the Phase 4a building (see Bright 2013). It is also probable that posthole [534], filled by \*[533] formed part of the Phase 4a building frontage (Figure 7). Pottery dated to AD 1270-1400 was retrieved from the posthole (Appendix 4) as was a fragment of residual early medieval roof tile (Appendix 7) and a copper pin (Appendix 9: SF28).

- 7.6.4 The brick walls defined a room measuring 5.50m in length and 4.90m in width. An unfrosted red brick hearth/oven \*[443]/\*[444] (constructed above levelling fill [475] and contained within construction cut \*[476]) had been built in the north-east part of the room (Figure 7; Plate 4). Bricks dated to AD 1450-1700 and 1480-1700 had been used in the construction of the hearth, whilst post medieval peg tile and early medieval roof tile had also been used (Appendix 7). The hearth/oven had been truncated and as a consequence its shape in plan remains unknown, however the northern corner survived and part of its brick floor also remained *in situ*. The surviving parts of the hearth/oven measured 1.60m by 1.20m in plan and were encountered between 5.55m OD and 5.70m OD. The brick floor of the hearth was covered by a 0.05m thick, dark brownish purple black deposit [445] which is thought to have accumulated during its use. Pottery dated to AD 1580-1600 and residual medieval pottery was collected (Appendix 4).
- 7.6.5 The south-east edge of the hearth/oven was adjoined by a friable, light brownish grey mortar layer \*[453] which was encountered at 5.68m OD (Figure 11), yielded pottery of 16th-17th century date (Appendix 4) and represents an associated surface or bedding layer. A burnt silty clay charcoal layer \*[450] was recorded above the mortar layer at 5.68m OD and may represent a deposit which formed during the use of the nearby hearth/oven. A compact, light brownish grey, gravel metallated surface \*[342] abutted the south-west and south-east walls of the room and was encountered at 5.69m OD. Pottery dated to AD 1480-1500 (Appendix 4), peg tile dated to AD 1480-1600, residual early medieval roof tile (Appendix 7) and three iron nails (Appendix 9) were collected from the layers.
- 7.6.6 Two pits were noted to the south-west of the hearth and may represent associated elements. The more northern of the pits [417] had concave sides and a flat base and was at 5.69m OD (Figure 7). This pit measured 0.05m in depth and contained a silty clay primary fill [416] and a sandy silt secondary fill [415]. The second pit [422] exhibited shallow sides with a flat base and was at 5.69m OD. It measured 0.15m in depth and contained a gravelly clay fill \*[418]. An assemblage of 15th century pottery (Appendix 4) as well as peg tile and brick dated to AD 1480-1600 (Appendix 7) were retrieved from its fill. A mid greyish brown, silty clay demolition layer [452] was present in the northern part of the room at 5.80m OD and probably relates to the demolition of the nearby hearth. An iron horseshoe derived from the demolition layer (Appendix 9: SF47).
- 7.6.7 An additional north/west-south/east aligned wall \*[493]/\*[495] constructed of unfrosted red bricks was located c.5.50m further to the south-west and defined the south-west extent of a second room (Figure 7). The brick and peg tile dated to AD 1450-1700 (Appendix 7). The room measured 5.80m in width and a number of small postholes/stakeholes [391], [393], [397] and [578], containing fills [390], [392], [396] and [577] were located within its footprint and may relate to internal partitions (Figure 7). A shallow, triangular cut feature [395] containing a mid greyish purple, silty clay fill [394] was located to the north-west of the stakeholes and may

- represent part of a small internal hearth (Figure 7). The possible hearth was encountered at 5.65m OD, measured 0.20m by 0.30m in plan and continued to a depth of 0.05m. A small pit [399], containing fill \*[398], was identified further to the east and may have been linked (Figure 7). The pit measured 0.16m in depth and two sherds of pottery dating to AD 1580-1700 were collected from its fill (Appendix 4).
- 7.6.8 The stakeholes and possible hearth were overlain by silty clay deposits \*[367] and [375] which were at a level of between 5.68m OD and 5.73m OD, representing occupation/levelling layers deposited during Phase 4a. These deposits were overlain by a metallated gravel surface \*[345]/\*[357] which was encountered at a height of 5.72m OD. A 0.02m thick, dark bluish black, silty clay layer [344] was situated above the metallated surface and most probably represents an occupation deposit associated with the use of the surface. The layers produced pottery assemblages dated to AD 1480-1600, 1550-1600 and 1580-1700 (Appendix 4). A fragment of burnt stone was also collected (Appendix 2) and a copper pin and an iron nail (Appendix 9: SF10) were also recorded. A building material assemblage dated to AD 1480-1600 and 1480-1700 which contained medieval roof tile, peg tile, unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick and daub was unearthed (Appendix 7). A fragment of window glass dated to the 20th century is intrusive (Appendix 6).
- 7.6.9 Further to the west, a tile fireplace/hearth \*[489]/\*[494] (recorded as Group [405]) had been constructed against the south-west wall of the room (Figure 7). The fireplace had been built on top of a sandy clay levelling deposit [515] and was contained within construction cut [813]. The fireplace measured 0.43m in width, with an additional area of tile \*[498] extending 0.30m further to the north-east (Figure 7). The peg tile used in the construction of the fireplace dated to AD 1480-1900 (Appendix 7). Three small stakeholes [466], [468] and [472], containing fills [465], [467] and [471], and a rectangular area of compacted sandy silt \*[404] were located next to the fireplace and probably served an associated use (Figure 7). Peg tile dated to AD 1480-1600 (Appendix 7) as well as residual medieval pottery (Appendix 4) were found in association with the fireplace. A soft, pinkish grey clay sand deposit [429] was located above the feature and probably formed during its use or eventual abandonment.
- 7.6.10 A small pit [464], containing fill \*[463] was recorded 0.80m to the north-east of the fireplace and may represent an associated structural element. The pit measured 0.55m in diameter, 0.45m in depth and contained pottery dated to AD 1580-1700, an assemblage which included 16th-17th century imported wares (Appendix 4). A gravel surface \*[438] was situated to the east of the pit and was encountered at 5.58m OD. Iron pin/wire and three iron nails (Appendix 9) were collected from the gravel surface.
- 7.6.11 A number of cut features [389], [482], [517], [522], [547] and [555]/[760], containing fills \*[388], \*[481], [516], \*[521], \*[546] and \*[554]/\*[759], were situated in the north-west of the room (not shown on Figure 7). Pottery dated to AD 1300-1600, 1350-1600, 1580-1650 and 1580-1700 (Appendix 4), a clay tobacco pipe stem (Appendix 5), peg tile dated to AD 1400-1600 and

unfrogged brick dated to AD 1450-1700 (Appendix 7) were retrieved. The cut features are thought to represent robber cuts to the north-west part of the building at the end of Phase 4a.

7.6.12 Ploughsoil \*[202], [315], [329], \*[371] and \*[381], and dump/levelling layers \*[238] and \*[320] were recorded to the south-east of the Phase 4a building and it is probable that this area functioned as external, undeveloped land. The external layers were encountered at a level of 5.88m OD, measured up to 0.54m in thickness and covered an area measuring 8.90m north/east-south/west by 7.00m north/west-south/east. Pottery dated to AD 1480-1600, 1580-1600 and 1600-1650 was retrieved from the deposits and included imported 16th-17th century wares (Appendix 4). A building material assemblages dated to Ad 1480-1550, 1480-1800 and 1480-1900 came from the layers and included glazed Flemish floor tile (Appendix 7). Fragments of window glass (Appendix 6) were also present. Clay tobacco pipe stems, bowls dated to AD 1610-1640 and 1660-1680 (Appendix 5) as well as a copper alloy buckle pin, stone hone, iron punch, iron spur, iron objects, seventeen iron nails (Appendix 9: SF7; SF8; SF42; SF44) and a large animal bone assemblage (Appendix 10) was also retrieved. Furthermore, a Mesolithic flint flake, two Middle Bronze Age/Iron Age flint flakes and five fragment of burnt stone (Appendix 2) were also collected and allude to prehistoric activity in the general area. Sherds of late 17th century and 19th-20th century glass were also retrieved (Appendix 6) and are considered intrusive.

7.6.13 Two pits [425] and [432], were recorded at the southern limit of the external area (Figure 7). The pits were encountered between 5.32m OD and 5.38m OD, and measured 0.35m and 0.20m in depth and contained silty fills \*[423]/\*[424] and \*[430]/\*[431]. Pottery of 15th and 16th century date, which included a chamber pot and imported wares (Appendix 4) as well as unfrogged red brick and peg tile dated to AD 1480-1700 and 1480-1900 (Appendix 7) was retrieved from these pits. Three iron nails (Appendix 9), three fragments of burnt stone (Appendix 2) and quantities of charcoal and seeds (Appendix 11: <6>; <7>) were also recovered. Two additional pits [370] and \*[447], containing fills [369] and [446] were recorded further to the north, whilst a posthole [200] containing fill [199] was documented to the east (Figure 11). Pottery dated to AD 1580-1700 (Appendix 4), an iron nail (Appendix 9) as well as a sawn cattle humerus (Appendix 10) were recovered from the pits. A north/west-south/east orientated gully [109], containing fill \*[108], and stakehole, [470] containing fill [469] were also recorded in the external area. Medieval peg tile collected from the gully fill is considered to be residual (Appendix 7).

## **7.7 Phase 4b: post-medieval - 17th century**

7.7.1 Elements of the Phase 4a building appear to have been retained into Phase 4b and a series of layers [129], \*[130] (contained within ground consolidation cut [131]), \*[132], [135], \*[136], [142], \*[290], \*[291], \*[317], \*[324], \*[356], [360], [363], [364] and \*[552] were recorded within the internal part of the structure (Figure 11; Plate 6). The layers represent levelling, bedding layers and occupation deposits associated with the continued use of the building during Phase

4b and in some instances the ephemeral 'scars' of associated floor beams were evident. The layers covered an area measuring 12.85m north/east-south/west by 6.15m north/west-south/east and were encountered at an upper level of 5.78m OD. Pottery dated to AD 1580-1650 and 1580-1700 was collected from the layers and included a fragment of archaic majolica (Appendix 4). A copper alloy pin, six iron nails (Appendix 9: SF16) and building material dated to AD 1480-1600, 1480-1700 and 1480-1900 (Appendix 7) were also collected.

7.7.2 The retained building was extended / rebuilt during Phase 4b, with unfrosted red brick walls constructed to the north-east, south-east and south-west of the Phase 4a brickwork. The Phase 4b masonry comprised unfrosted red brick walls: \*[127] (within construction cut [139] filled by \*[128]/\*[138]), [157], \*[161], [196], [228], [229], \*[230]/\*[231] (within construction cut [270] filled by \*[269]), [232] (within construction cut [352] filled with [351]), \*[233] (associated with fill \*[442]), [328]/[337] (within construction cut [354] filled by [353]), [332], \*[338], [412], [441] and [502] (Figures 8 & 11). The walls measured between 0.24m and 0.44m in width, were encountered at a top level of 6.16m OD and collectively covered an area measuring 16.75m north/east-south/west by 8.85m north/west-south/east. The walls were built of reused unfrosted red brick dated to AD 1450-1700, with peg tile and fragments of Dutch paving brick also found in association (Appendix 7). Pottery dated to AD 1580-1700 and residual medieval pottery was retrieved from the construction cut backfill (Appendix 4). A 17th-18th century Dutch paving brick was also retrieved (Appendix 7). Historical evidence suggests that Phase 4b building represents a precursor of 19th century Rokeby House which is documented as being in existence by the 17th century (see Figure 12; Plate 7).

7.7.3 A series of layers \*[302], [313], \*[327], \*[334], [347], \*[350], \*[413] and [853] was recorded within the Phase 4b building which may represent internal ground levelling (Figure 11). These were encountered at a level of 5.80m OD with pottery dated to AD 1550-1600, 1580-1600 and 1580-1650, including 16th-17th century imported wares and possible industrial wares (Appendix 4). The date range of the pottery suggests that these deposits derived from earlier demolition material which was subsequently reused as levelling within the Phase 4b building. An assemblage of building material was also collected (Appendix 7), as were quantities of animal bone which included fish and poultry (Appendix 10). Charcoal fragments as well as clinker / coke and seeds were also collected (Appendix 11: <4>). A fragment of residual Roman glass was also found (Appendix 6).

7.7.4 A dispersed group of pits, postholes and linear cut features occupied the land situated further to the south-east and comprised: pits [96], [98], [107], [118], [120], [122], [124], [287] and [309], filled by \*[95], \*[97], [106], [117], \*[119], [121], [123], [286] and [308]; postholes [304] and [319], filled by \*[303] and [318]; as well as linear cut features [279], [283], [285] and [301], filled with [278], [282], [284] and [300] (Figure 8). The linear features were orientated north/west-south/east and could represent land divisions within an area of external land to the rear of the Phase 4b building. Pottery dated to AD 1580-1650 and 1580-1700 was collected

from some of the features (Appendix 4) whilst post-medieval building material dated to AD 1480-1700 and an unglazed floor tile dated to AD 1600-1800 (Appendix 7) were also retrieved. An environmental sample taken from a posthole produced seeds and fragments of charcoal (Appendix 11: <2>).

## 7.8 Phase 4c: Later post-medieval - 18th and 19th century

- 7.8.1 The footprint of the building was extended during Phase 4c with later post-medieval brick walls constructed to the south-east and south-west. These comprised \*[126], \*[141], \*[203] (within construction cut [204] filled by \*[207]), \*[235], \*[236], [330] and [852] (Figures 9 & 11; Plate 6). The frontage of the original Phase 4b building was also rebuilt and comprised [143], [153] (within construction cut [487], filled by [486]), [187] (within construction cut [380], filled by \*[379]) and [848] (Figure 9). The footprint of the new building measured c.22.40m north/east-south/west by 16.90m north/west-south/east whilst the walls measured c.0.60m in width and probably served a load-bearing function. The Phase 4c walls were constructed from reused unfrosted red brick dated to 1450-1700 and fresh bricks dated to the 17th-18th century (Appendix 7). A wine glass fragment dated to AD 1680-1690 was retrieved from one of the construction cut fills (Appendix 6). A brick tank \*[198], infilled with \*[197] was located to the immediate north-east of the building and is thought to have been associated (Figure 9). The tank had been constructed from unfrosted red brick dated to AD 1700-1900 (Appendix 7) and pottery dated to the mid 19th century was retrieved from its fill (Appendix 4). Late post-medieval cartographic sources and historical evidence indicate that the Phase 4c building represents the remains of Rokeby House (see Figure 12; Plate 7).
- 7.8.2 A wall had also been constructed further to the north-west and comprised \*[178] (within construction cut [480], filled by [479]), [179]/[361] (within construction cut [478] filled by \*[477]), [408] (within construction cut [474], filled by [473]), [846], [862] and [864] (Figure 9). Fragments of post-medieval and 19th century glass were retrieved from the wall (Appendix 6) whilst charcoal was came from the construction cut (Appendix 11: <10>). The wall measured c.0.28m in width and was located c.2m to the north-west of the retained Phase 4b frontage. The construction of the wall appears to have created a narrow enclosed space at the front of the building which possibly served as an enclosed external area at the front. Two postholes, [402] and [537] containing fills [401] and [536], may have been associated with the construction/modification of the frontage whilst linear feature [800], filled by \*[799] may represent an associated construction cut (Figure 9). Residual medieval pottery (Appendix 4), residual medieval/early post-medieval peg tile (Appendix 7) and a hone stone (Appendix 9 – SF40) were retrieved from the possible construction cut
- 7.8.3 A north/east-south/west orientated brick and tile drain, [146], [149], [150] (filled by [374]), [176], [183], [185] (within construction cut [359], filled by \*[368]), \*[358] and [847] was located within the narrow enclosed space at the front of the building (Figure 9). The drain measured 0.36m in width, 0.20m in depth and was encountered at 5.95m OD. Post-medieval building

- material (Appendix 7) and a fragment of post-medieval window glass were retrieved (Appendix 6). A section of drain [53]/[55]/[61] (within construction cut [52]/[54]/[60], filled by [49]/[65]) was also recorded in the evaluation Trench 7 and may form part of the same drainage feature (see Bright 2013).
- 7.8.4 Two parallel, north/west-south/east orientated brick walls [177]/[499] and [500] were located in the central-west part of the narrow enclosed space (Figure 9). It is possible that these may have formed an entrance into the Phase 4c building.
- 7.8.5 A sub-rectangular pit [428] measuring 0.96m by 0.80m in plan, by 0.27m in depth was recorded to the immediate west of the parallel walls at a level of 5.77m OD (Figure 9; Plate 5). The pit contained the remains of an *in situ* reused iron cauldron (SF17) which was surrounded by a gravelly silty clay backfill \*[427] from which a sherd of late 16th century pottery was retrieved (Appendix 4). The cauldron contained a gravelly silty clay infill \*[426] which produced clay tobacco stems (Appendix 5) and building material dated to AD 1666-1725 (Appendix 7). The function of the reused cauldron is unclear, however it is possible that it may have served an ornamental purpose, e.g. a plant setting, at the entrance to the building, or perhaps as a trap for pests such as mice set in a floor. Layers \*[451], [490], [794], [795], [797] and [798] were deposited as dump/levelling or bedding layers within the enclosed space and a sherd of post-medieval glass was retrieved (Appendix 6).
- 7.8.6 A brick cellar [849], [851], [854] and [857] and associated brick floor [855] were located in the south-west part of the building (Group No. [858]; Figure 9). The cellar measured 3.90m north/west-south/east by 2.45m north/east-south/west and its floor was encountered at 5.15m OD. An integral, 0.18m wide, brick gully [856] was located in the north-east part of the cellar and was encountered at 5.09m OD. Two small walls \*[234] and [850] were also recorded internally within the building and may relate to internal divisions established during Phase 4c (Figure 9). The former wall was constructed from reused brick bonded with a hard yellow mortar thought to date to the 17th-18th century (Appendix 7).
- 7.8.7 Three square, brick lined cesspits were recorded c.10m to the south-east of the building. These comprised: brick cesspit [225], contained within construction cut [226], backfilled with \*[224] and infilled with [237]; brick cesspit [262], contained within construction cut [264], backfilled by [263] and infilled with \*[261]; and brick cesspit \*[266], contained within construction cut \*[268], backfilled with [267], infilled with \*[265] (Figure 9). The latter brick cesspit had been constructed from brick dated to AD 1775-1900 (Appendix 7). The most southern of the cesspits survived relatively complete in plan and measured 2.25m north/east-south/west by 1.80m north/west-south/east. Pottery dated to the early 19th century as well as including residual early post-medieval pottery (Appendix 4), residual Flemish floor tile (Appendix 7) and mid-late 18th century glass (Appendix 6). In addition an assemblage of animal bone which included poultry was also retrieved (Appendix 10) whilst charcoal, seeds

and clinker / coal were collected from an environmental sample (Appendix 11: <3>). A residual Bronze Age / Iron Age flint core was also found within one of the cesspit fills (Appendix 2).

7.8.8 A fourth cesspit was identified further to the east and comprised: wall [103], within construction cut [102], backfilled with [101]; wall \*[112], within construction cut [111], backfilled with [110] and [125]; and wall \*[140]/\*[210]/\*[222], within construction cut [209], filled with [208] (Figure 9). The cesspit measured between 2.80m and 3.85m north/east-south/west and was in excess of 4.40m north/west-south/east. The cesspit was present at a level of 6.01m OD and continued beyond a depth of 5.03m OD. The walls had been constructed from unfrosted red/purple brick dated to AD 1700-1725 and reused unfrosted red brick dating to AD 1450-1700 (Appendix 7). A repair to the cesspit \*[105], filled by \*[104] had been inserted during Phase 4c (Figure 9). The repair had been constructed of unfrosted red brick and grey mortar dated to AD 1775-1900 (Appendix 7) with undated pottery and pottery dating to the 19th century (Appendix 3; Appendix 4) collected from the fill. The fill also contained 17th to 18th century floor tile and a Dutch paving brick (Appendix 7) as well as three clay tobacco pipe stems (Appendix 5), a fragment of a 17th century wine glass and fragments of horticultural glass cloches (Appendix 6). An assemblage of animal bone, which included evidence of veal consumption, was also retrieved (Appendix 10).

7.8.9 A north/west-south/east orientated brick wall [23]/[82]/[280] was recorded to the south-east of the cesspit and may represent a garden wall within land external to the Phase 4c building (Figure 9; see Bright 2013). A sandy silt layer possibly representing a gardensoil [14] was recorded to the east of the wall, whilst pits/garden features [17], [72], [74], [76] and [78], filled by [15]/[16], \*[73], [75], \*[77] and \*[79], were located nearby. Pottery dating to the late 18th century through to the mid 19th century (Appendix 4), a clay tobacco pipe stem (Appendix 5) and 19th century glass which included fragments of a possible brandy bottle and wine glass (Appendix 6) were also found. Late post-medieval York paving stone was present (Appendix 7). Three pits/garden features [31], [33] and [37] containing fills [30], [32] and [35] (see Bright 2013), a gardensoil layer [34]/[81] and redeposited natural clays and gravels [18], [19] and [38] were also recorded in evaluation Trench 5 (south-west), evaluation Trench 6 (central-east) and evaluation Trench 9a (south).

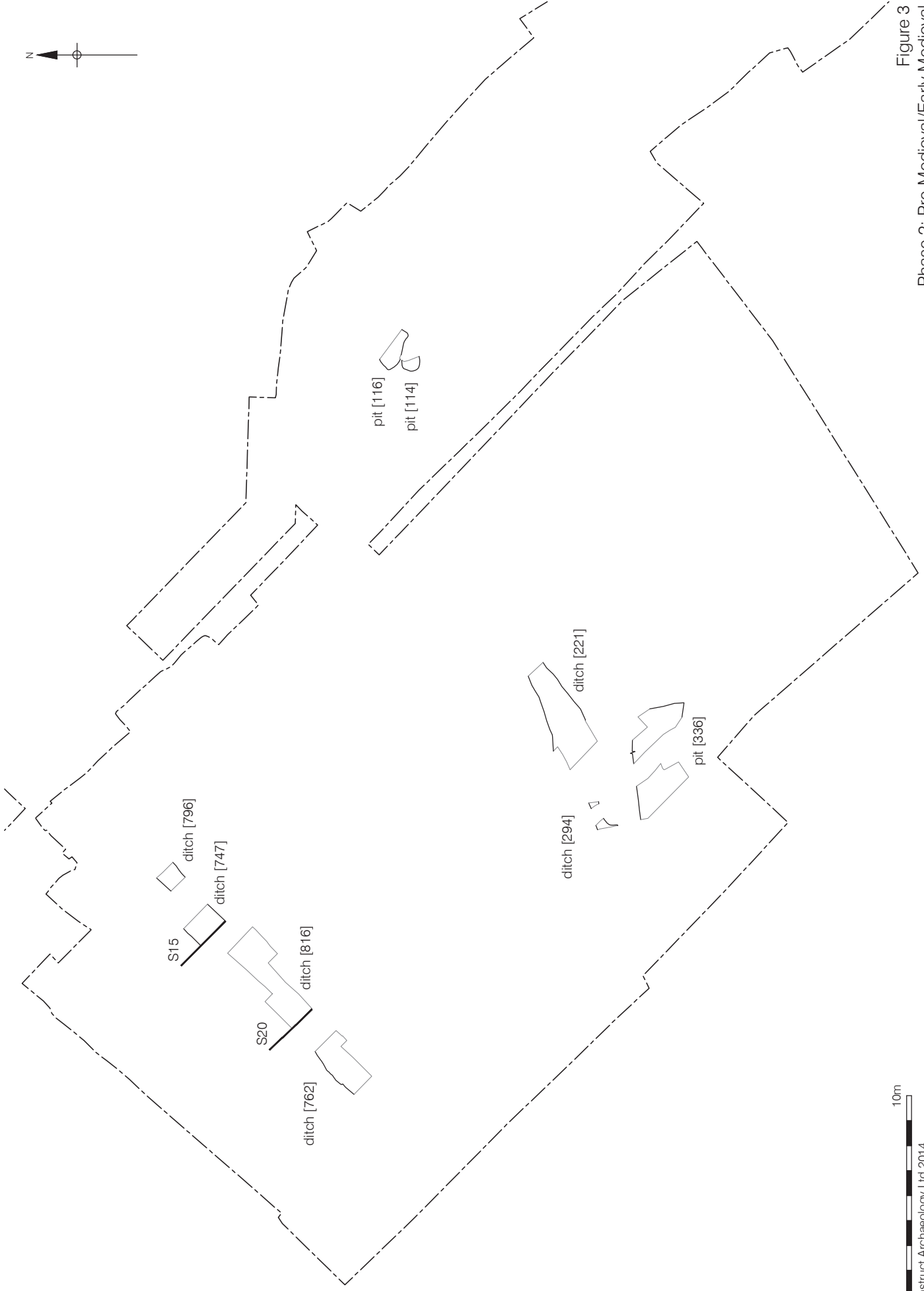
## **7.9 Phase 5: Later post-medieval to modern - late 19th century-mid 20th century**

7.9.1 The Phase 4c building was comprehensively demolished at the end of Phase 4c / beginning of Phase 5 and a new structure was built in its place. The north-east brick wall [189]/[190] (within construction cut [212]/[215]/[218]/[277], filled with [211]/[214]/[216]/[217]/[276]) and south-east brick wall [255]/[258] of the building were located within the excavation area (Figure 10; Plate 6). The walls were encountered at a top level of 6.41m OD, measured between 1.30m and 1.60m in width and formed part of a substantial building. Cartographic sources and historical documents indicate that the Phase 5 building represents the remains of the Empire Theatre (see Figure 13; Plate 8).



- 7.9.2 The north-west part of the Phase 5 building represented its frontage and comprised walls [144], [145], [151]/[164] (above concrete [152]), [154], [172]/[188] (above concrete [166]/[194]) and [173] (above concrete [174]). The walls measured up to 0.60m in width and were encountered at a level of 6.22m OD. The underlying concrete foundations were encountered between 5.81m OD and 5.90m OD. A small fragment of a parallel wall [180]/\*[811] was located 2.70m further to the north and may be associated with the frontage of the building. The wall was constructed from frogged brick dated to AD 1770-1940 (Appendix 7).
- 7.9.3 The footprint of the Phase 5 building measured 27.80m north-west-south-east and 14.30m north-east-south-west, with its south-west extent located beyond the limit of excavation. Brick walls and concrete footings recorded in the north-west part of the building are thought to relate to internal divisions within the structure. The internal walls comprised: [155]/[240] (within construction cut [289]/[383]/[384], above concrete [156], filled by \*[288]/\*[348]/\*[349]), [162] (above concrete [163]), [170] (above concrete [171]), \*[191], \*[192], [193], [239], [241], [242]/[243] (within probable construction cut [378], containing fill \*[377]), [244] and [372]. The walls were constructed from machine pressed fireclay brick dated to AD 1850-1950 (Appendix 7). Pottery dated to the 19th century, including a ginger beer bottle made for 'Matlock Co' was retrieved from the construction cut backfills (Appendix 4) whilst fragments of York stone paving, and Carrara marble paving was also retrieved (Appendix 7). A clay tobacco pipe stem (Appendix 5), fragments from early 19th century bottles, a late 19th-20th century glass ashtray and a residual early post-medieval bottle were also found (Appendix 6), as was an assemblage of animal bone, which included a rabbit tibia (Appendix 10).
- 7.9.4 A drainage system was added to the building during Phase 5 with pipes [148] and [159] (within construction cut [160], filled by \*[158]) recorded at the front of the building. Building material dated to AD 1850-1950 (Appendix 7), a fragment of window glass (Appendix 6) and residual 18th-19th century pottery was collected from the construction cut backfill (Appendix 4). Alteration to the internal layout was also undertaken during Phase 5 and a number of irregularly placed brick walls [246], [247], \*[248], [254], [256], [257], [340] and [403] dated to 1800-1950 (Appendix 7) were recorded in the south-east of the structure. A linear feature \*[59], containing fill [58], recorded in evaluation Trench 7 may be associated (see Bright 2013). Residual post-medieval pottery was retrieved from the linear feature (Appendix 4).
- 7.9.5 Phase 5 brick walls [868], [869] and [870] were documented further to the south-east and probably represent a continuation of the main building. The walls covered an area measuring 10.70m north-east-south-west by at least 11.60m north-west-south-east. Additional Phase 5 walls [29] (within construction cut [28], filled by \*[27]), were recorded in the south-east of the site in evaluation Trench 4 and are probably associated (see Bright 2013). Residual post-medieval pottery (Appendix 4) and a clay tobacco pipe stem (Appendix 5) were collected from the construction cut backfill.

- 7.9.6 An additional brick wall [223] and manhole [274] were located further to the north-west and covered an area measuring 8.45m north/west-south/east by 2.96m north/east-south/west. An additional concentration of brick walls [85]/[86]/[87]/[88]/[89] (within construction cut [83], filled by [84]) and [871] was located to the south-east and covered an area measuring 15.10m north/west-south/east by 3.60m north/east-south/west.
- 7.9.7 The remaining archaeological activity assigned to Phase 5 comprised re-deposited clay and gravel layers [11], [12] and [13] in evaluation Trench 4, a dump layer [22] in evaluation Trench 5, three walls [2] (within construction cut [3], filled by [1]), [5] (within construction cut [6], filled by [4]), [9] (within construction cut [10], filled by [7] and [8]) in evaluation Trench 6 (Figure 10) and dump/levelling in evaluation Trench 7 [57]. A horizon of dark greyish black material [25] and [281] recorded in the south and east of the site is thought to represent a WWII bomb impact interface.



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
10/07/14 JS

Figure 3  
Phase 2: Pre-Medieval/Early Medieval  
1:200 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
11/07/14 JS

Figure 4  
Phase 3a: Early Medieval  
1:200 at A4

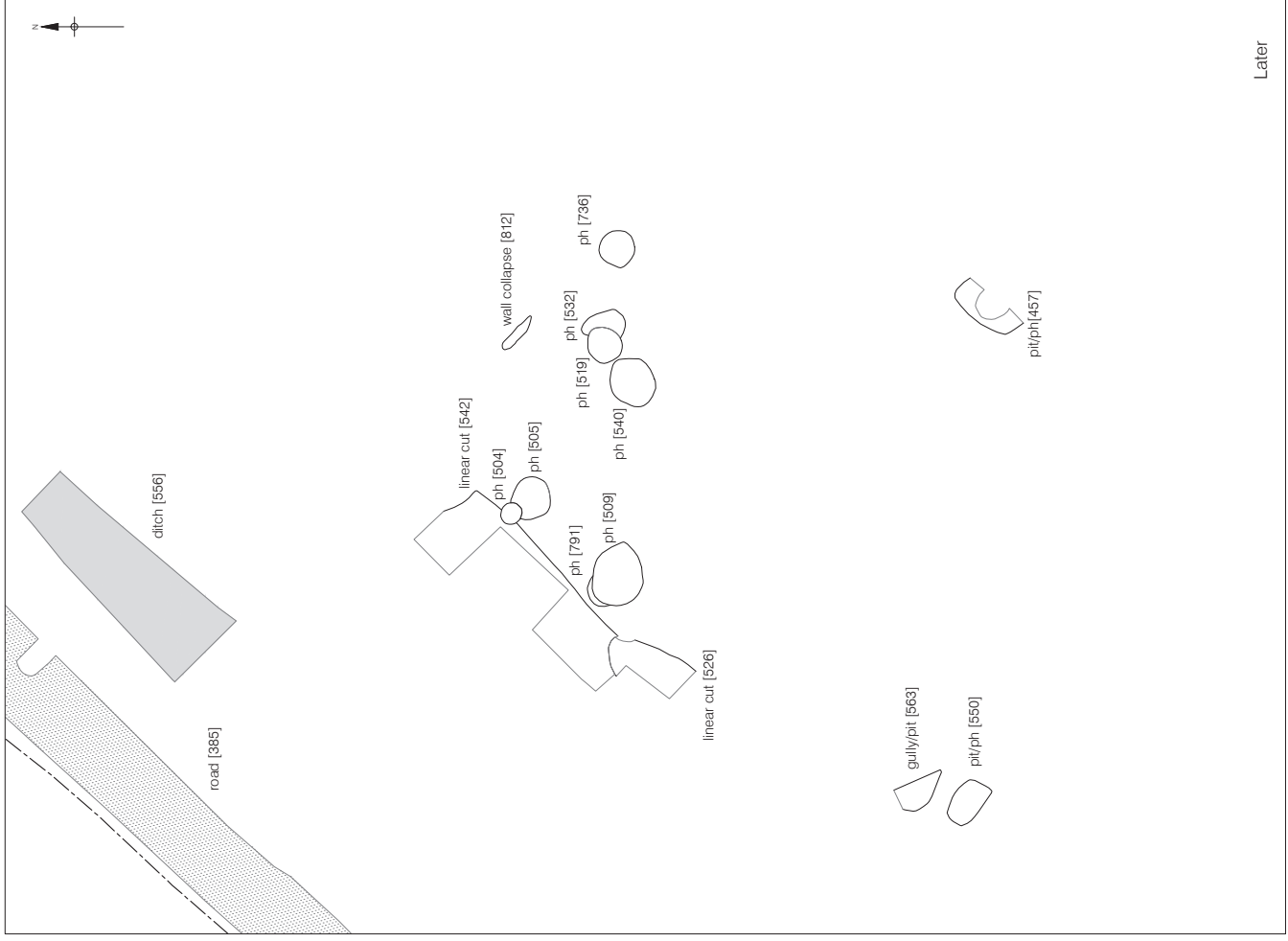


See Figure 6

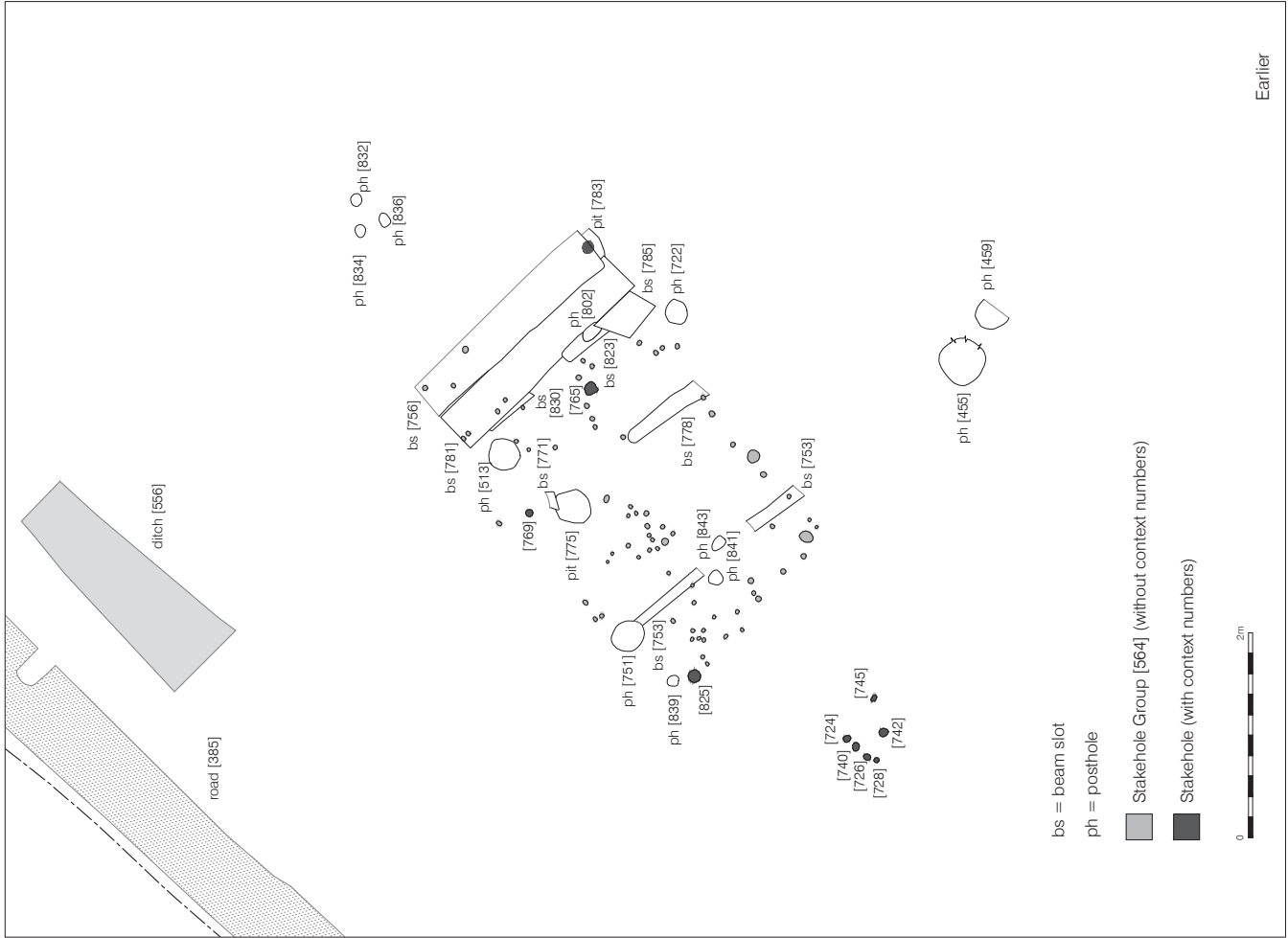


© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
11/07/14 JS

Figure 5  
Phase 3b: Late Medieval  
1:200 at A4



Later



Earlier

- bs = beam slot
- ph = posthole
- Stakehole Group [564] (without context numbers)
- Stakehole (with context numbers)



Figure 6  
Phase 3b: Late Medieval (Detail)  
1:50 at A3

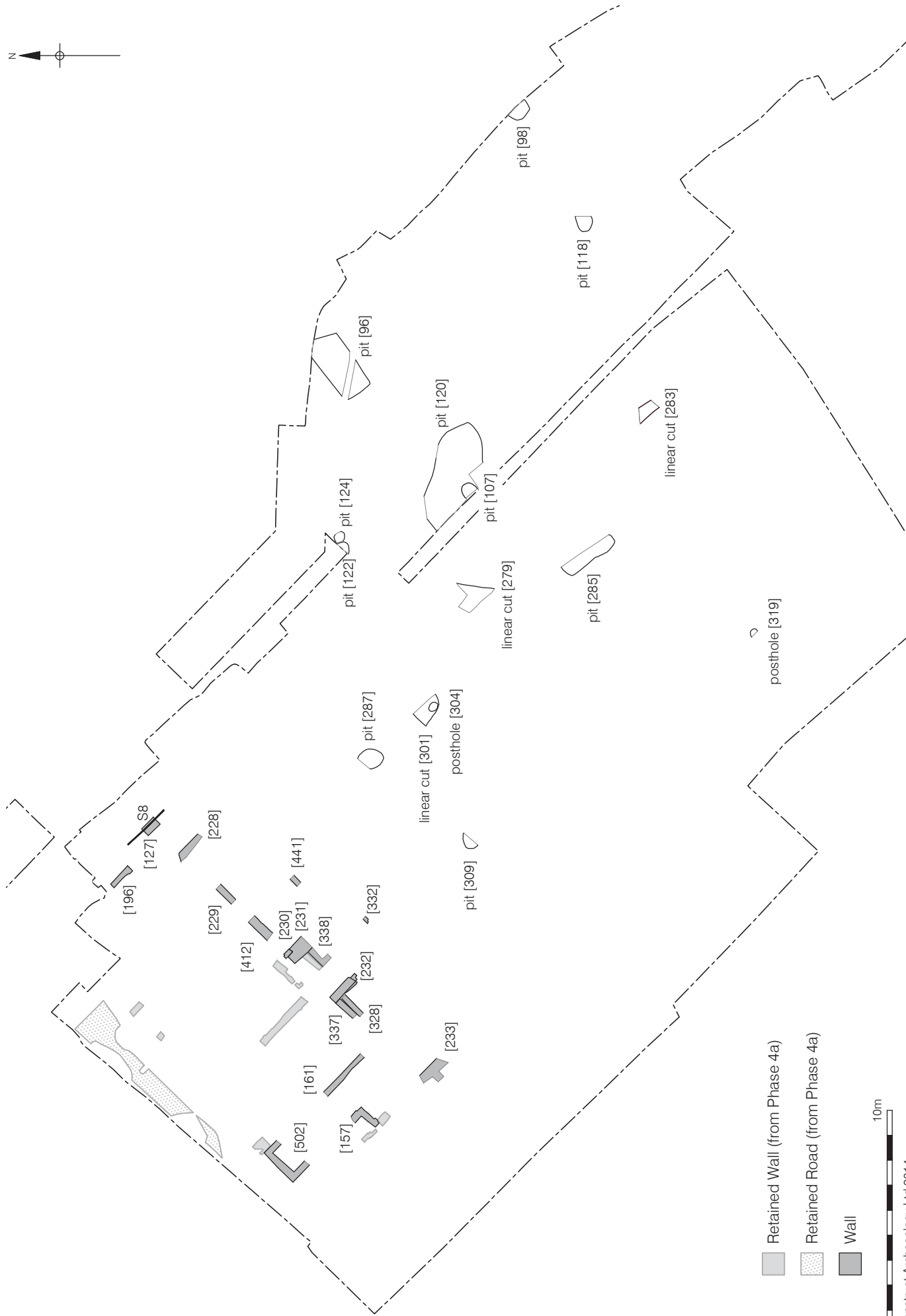


Figure 7  
Phase 4a: Early Post-Medieval  
1:200 at A4

Wall  
 Pit / Posthole / Stakehole

0 10m

© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
11/07/14 JS



- Retained Wall (from Phase 4a)
- Retained Road (from Phase 4a)
- Wall

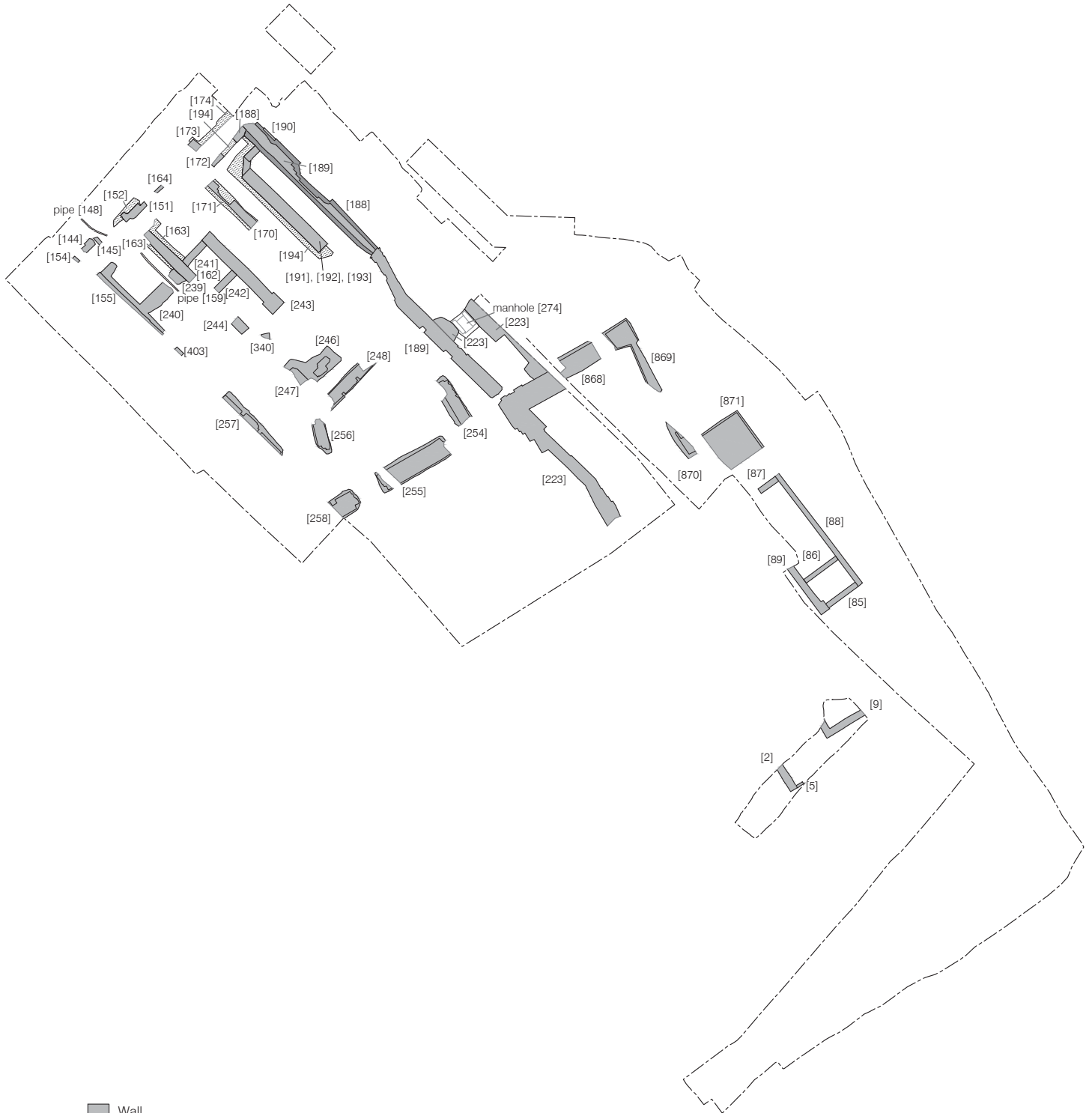





© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
11/07/14 JS

Figure 8  
Phase 4b: Post-Medieval  
1:200 at A4







-  Wall
-  Footing
-  Concrete Foundation

0 10m  
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
11/07/14 JS

Figure 10  
Phase 5: Late Post-Medieval to Modern  
1:250 at A3

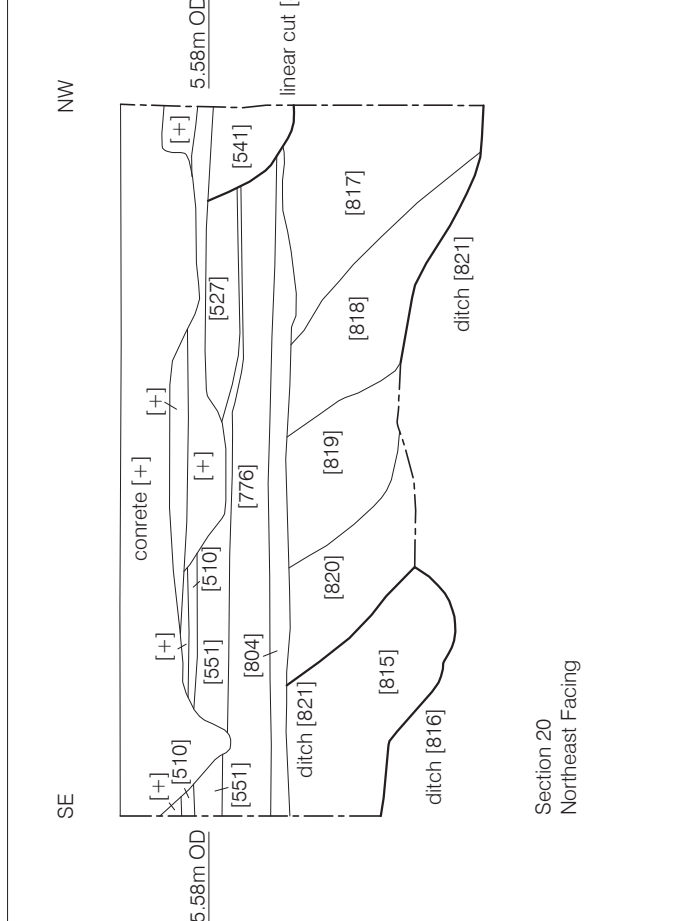
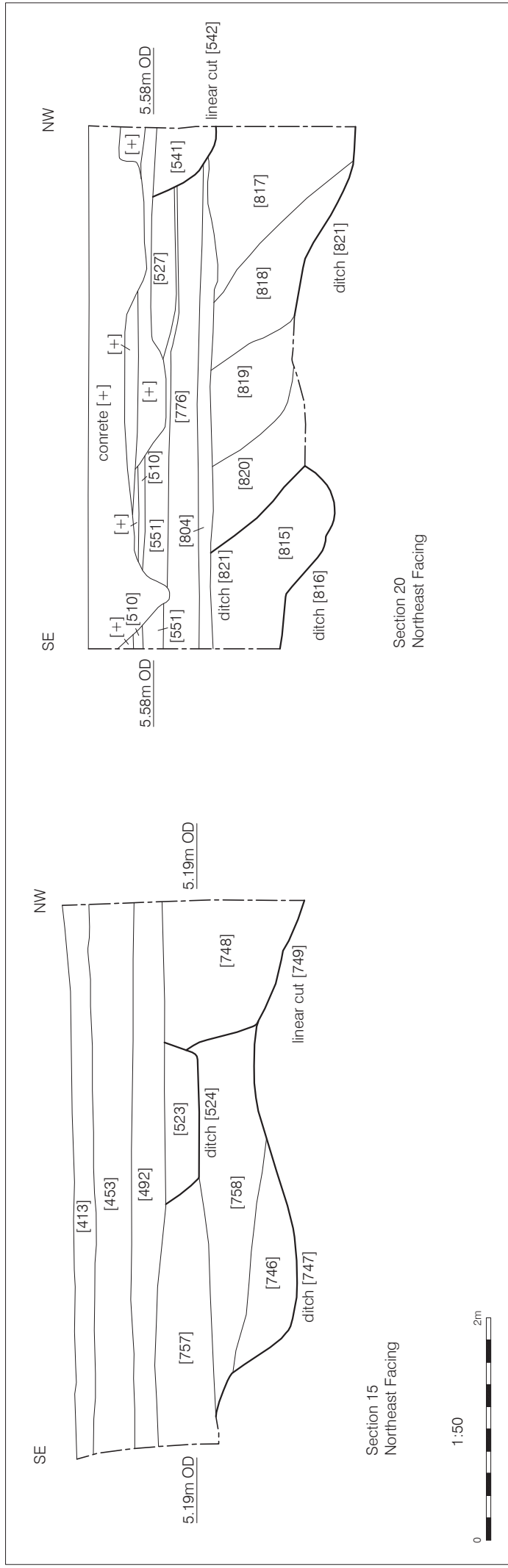
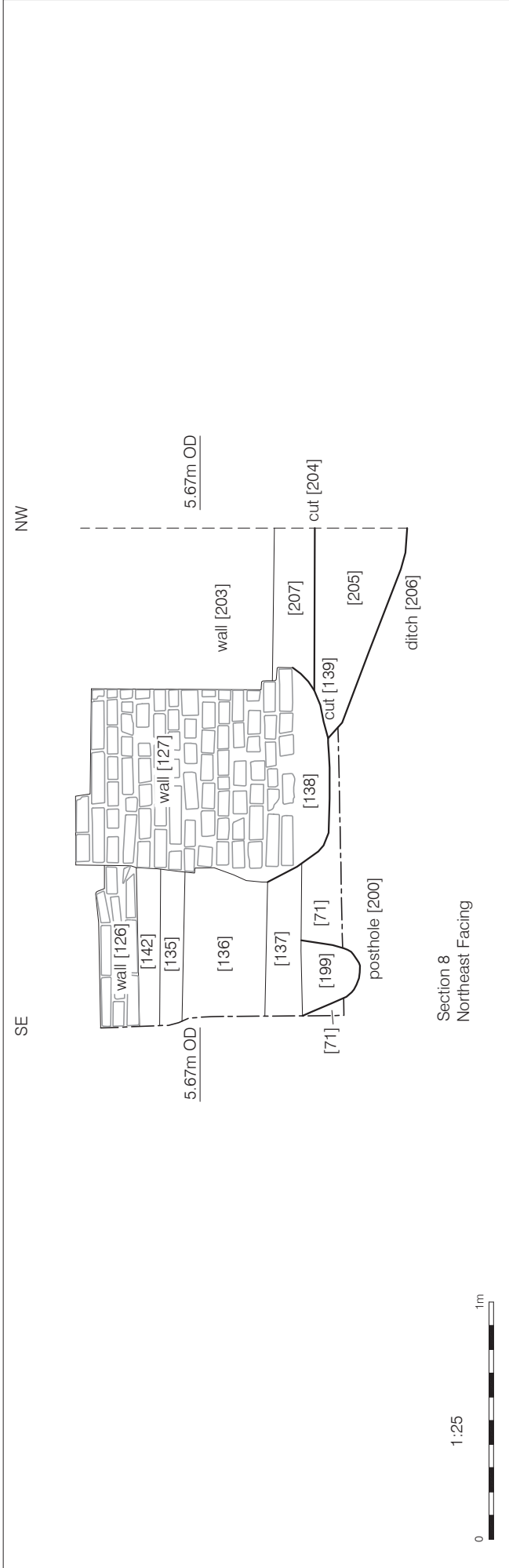




Plate 1 Phase 2 ditch [816] and Phase 3a ditch [821] (looking south-west)



Plate 2 Phase 3b clay floor [776] and associated beam slots, burnt deposits and stakeholes (looking south-east)



Plate 3 Phase 3b ditch [556] and Phase 4a surface [558] (looking south-west)



Plate 4 Phase 4a hearth/oven [443]/[444] (looking south-east)



Plate 5 Phase 4c pit [428] containing cauldron (SF17) (looking north-east)



Plate 6 View of Phase 5 masonry (also shows *in situ* Phase 4c, Phase 4b and Phase 4a masonry; looking south-west)

## 8 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

### 8.1 Original research objectives

8.1.1 The original research objectives were defined in the site-specific Written Scheme of Investigation (Hawkins 2013). These were defined as:

- *To determine the natural topography of the site, and the height at which it survives.*

Naturally formed sandy gravel was encountered across the site and represented 'Taplow Gravel', the superficial geology of the area. The natural deposits were recorded at a top level of 6.47m OD in the south-east of the site and 5.37m OD in the north, suggesting that a south-east to northward slope in the uppermost natural horizon exists. It should however be remembered that the natural deposits were only encountered in patches across the site and that these top level distributions can, at best, only provide an indication of the natural topography across the site.

- *To establish the presence or absence of prehistoric activity, its nature and (if possible) date.*

No archaeological features of demonstrable prehistoric date were identified during the archaeological investigations. However, a number of undated, stratigraphically early cut features were attributed to Phase 2 which could conceivably be of prehistoric date. Ten pieces of residual struck flint were collected during the investigations and the assemblage suggests some activity in the area during the Mesolithic/Neolithic period as well as the later Bronze Age or Iron Age.

- *To establish the presence or absence of Roman and medieval activity. Is there any evidence for the use of the Roman road or medieval Stratford?*

The excavations found only ephemeral evidence of Roman activity on site, evidence which consists of a small number of residual finds in later deposits, a pit containing a single fragment of Roman building material and a number of undated yet stratigraphically early features (Phase 2). The presence of the residual material suggests that some activity probably occurred in the general area, however the lack of *in situ* evidence suggests that the site was peripheral during the Roman period.

The north/east-south/west orientated ditches, whose fills were either undated or contained occasional pieces of medieval pottery, were also attributed to Phase 2, e.g. pre-medieval/early medieval. The line of the Roman and medieval road between London - Colchester is projected to the north of the site (Figure 11) and it is possible that the Phase 2 ditches may have functioned as roadside ditches. Similarly aligned medieval ditches were also recorded (Phases 3a and 3b) and it seems probable that a

sequence of roadside ditches spanning the pre-medieval and medieval periods were present in the north of the site. Evidence was found to indicate that development adjacent to the southern edge of the road was undertaken during the medieval period (Phase 3a and 3b).

- *To establish the presence or absence of post-medieval activity at the site.*

The latest medieval roadside ditch was backfilled at the end of Phase 3c / start of Phase 4a and the presence of gravel layers encroaching into the northern part of the site suggests that the road shifted to the south at the start of the post-medieval period. Roadside development continued during the post-medieval period with the removal of the earlier medieval building and the construction of a Tudor replacement (Phase 4a). At least two possible rooms, an oven / hearth and a fireplace were identified within the building whilst an external area was located to the rear. The Tudor building was either removed or extended during the 17th century (Phase 4b), with subsequent extension undertaken during the 18th and 19th centuries (Phase 4c). The Phase 4b and Phase 4c building can confidently be identified as a house documented on site from the early 17th century and known as 'Rokeby House' during the 19th century (Figure 12; Plate 7).

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

Earlier archaeological periods are poorly represented on site and the evidence suggests that the property was peripheral during the prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman/pre-medieval periods. The archaeological excavations did however demonstrate the survival of a complex sequence of medieval and post-medieval activity relating to the nearby road connecting London with Colchester. The survival of medieval deposits of this nature is a rare and significant find within the context of medieval Stratford. Roadside development continued during the post-medieval period with major construction episodes attributed to the late 15th-early 17th century, the 17th century and the 18th-19th century. The 19th century building has been identified as Rokeby House. Evidence was also found for the construction of the Empire Theatre in the late 19th/early 20th century (Figure 13; Plate 8).

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

Considerable impact to the earlier archaeological horizons had been caused during the latter part of the 20th century, however the areas of truncation were discrete, e.g. piles and service trenches, and beyond these locations the archaeological sequence survived relatively intact. The construction of the Empire Theatre (Phase 5; Figure 13;



Plate 8) had also caused significant damage to archaeological deposits pre-dating its construction, however once again the areas of truncation were relatively discrete, with at least some of the earlier activity survived intact. Archaeological evidence of bombing suffered in October 1940 was also recorded and although damage had been caused, the location of the strike was situated beyond the main area of archaeological activity ensuring that any damage to underlying deposits was limited.

Cut features and masonry of all phases survived relatively well in the archaeological record, however horizontally lain deposits, e.g. floors, bedding layers etc, were largely limited to Phases 3b, 4a and 4b. The lack of later horizontally lain deposits is attributed to horizontal truncation during the later post-medieval and early modern periods., whilst the absence of horizontally lain deposits prior to Phase 3b may relate to a general lack of activity. In general the archaeological deposits on site were well drained and as a consequence organic material did not survive unless charred and when found was retrieved through environmental sampling.

## 8.1 Additional and Revised Research Questions

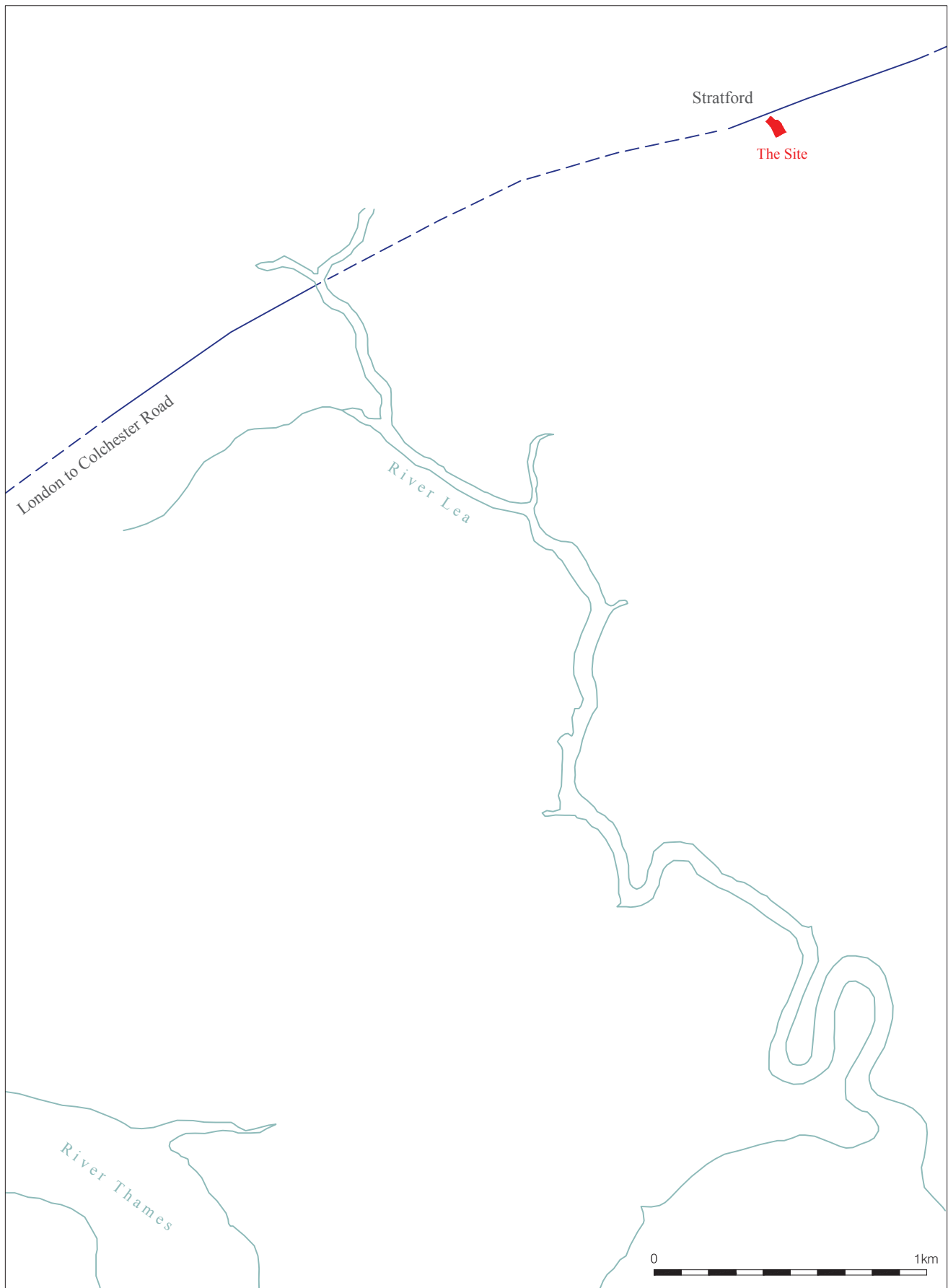
8.2.1 The excavations have raised a number of additional research questions. These are:

- Ten sherds of struck flint dating to the Mesolithic/Neolithic and Bronze Age/Iron Age were collected as residual finds in later deposits and no *in situ* evidence of prehistoric activity was found. Is this a pattern seen elsewhere in the vicinity?
- The contexts comprising Phase 2 are stratigraphically early however there is a lack of consistency regarding dating. How can this best be understood?
- Two sherds of medieval pottery were retrieved from the Phase 2 roadside ditches, however with this exception there was a general lack of cultural material collected from the features. Could this suggest that the Phase 2 roadside ditches originated in an earlier period and that the medieval material is either intrusive or relates to the final backfilling of the ditches? In this respect could the Phase 2 'roadside' ditches originally be Roman in date?
- A Phase 2 pit contained a single fragment of Roman building material. Does this reflect *in situ* Roman activity on site?
- How indicative is the small assemblage of residual Roman pottery and building material of Roman activity in the area. What in detail characterises Roman activity from Roman sites in the vicinity for comparison?
- Overlaps in dating exist between Phases 2, 3a and 3b. Will a reconsideration of the phasing and stratigraphy resolve these issues?

- Is it possible to further characterize the medieval phases of activity which are indicated by the pottery and building material date ranges e.g. the 12th-13th and 14th-15th centuries?
- How can the sequence of Phase 2, 3a and 3b ditches be understood in relation to the road side activity? Is there more cross over than the current phasing suggests?
- How confident can we be in the interpretation of the road and roadside ditches as being correct?
- Plentiful evidence of stratified medieval activity was found on site which is in contrast to a general disparity of the area. How can this be understood in context of the site? Is it simply a matter of archaeological survival or does it suggest that the site and its vicinity may have been a focus of activity and how does this relate spatially to the focal point of the nearby Stratford Langthorne Abbey??
- Is it possible to identify the function of Phase 3b hearths? Are any zones of identifiable activities evident across the site?
- How can the higher status early medieval roof tile be better understood? Are there any documentary indications of more well to do households / communities in the area in the medieval period? Was there a relationship between the site and the nearby Stratford Langthorne Abbey?
- Can the extent of retained elements of the Phase 4a, 4b and 4c building be clarified?
- No masonry or cut features were recorded in the c.7.00m wide area adjoining the south-east extent of the Phase 4b building. Is it possible that the negative evidence relates to a type of land use not attested to in the archaeological record, e.g. a surface lain structure, patio garden etc.?
- How confidently can the Phase 4a and Phase 4b buildings be attributed to precursors of Rokeby House? Can documentary research elucidate on the nature and function of the archaeological remains?
- Given that the frontage of the Phase 4c building encroached on the footprint of the earlier north/east-south/west orientated road it is probable that it was realigned / repositioned by this time. There is evidence to suggest that the adjacent road had shifted or been realigned during the post-medieval period. Is this paralleled on other sites in the vicinity?
- Can the Phase 4c archaeological remains be related to 19th century photographs? In particular, are there any images which indicate what the *in situ* cauldron adjacent to

the entrance may have been used for? Can parallels to the function of the cauldron be made?

- How comprehensive are the remains of the Empire Theatre? Can these be related to plans of the building?



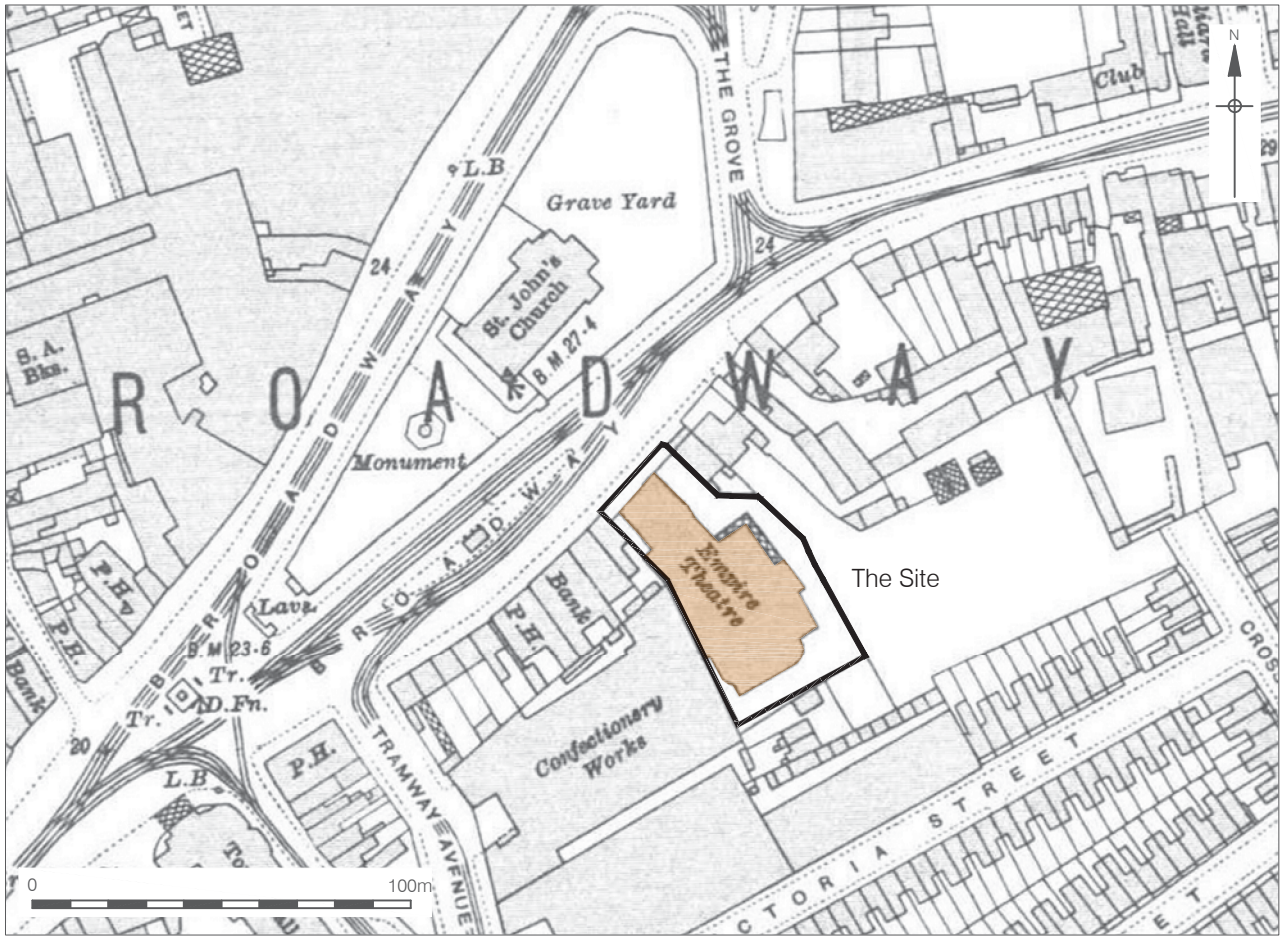
Based upon drawing from PCA MONOGRAPH 12  
© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
10/07/14 JS

Figure 12  
Projected line of Roman and Medieval Road  
1:25,000 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
10/07/13 JS

Figure 13  
Rokeby House  
First Edition Ordnance Survey, 1867  
1:2,000 at A4



© Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd 2014  
10/07/14 JS

Figure 14  
Empire Theatre  
Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1914  
1:2,000 at A4



Plate 7 Photograph of Rokeby House, 1892



Plate 8 Photograph of Empire Theatre

## 9 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

### 9.1 Paper Records

- Contexts 867 sheets
- Plans ½ folder
- Sections 1 folder
- Environmental Sheets 24 sheets

### 9.2 Finds

- Pottery 14 boxes
- CTP ½ box
- Glass ½ box
- Lithics 1 box
- Building material 1 box & 8 crates
- Stone 1 crate
- Animal bone 4 boxes
- Small Finds/Metal objects 3 boxes

### 9.3 Photographic Record

- Digital 13 folders
- Black & White (35mm) 6 films
- Colour Slide (35mm) 6 films



## 10 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION OUTLINE

### 10.1 Importance of the Results

- 10.1.1 The archaeological investigations at 57 Broadway, Stratford demonstrated the presence of a complex, stratified archaeological sequence dating from the pre-medieval/medieval period through to the late post-medieval/modern period.
- 10.1.2 The archaeological investigations found only ephemeral evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity, evidence which consisted of residual finds, a pit containing a single fragment of Roman building material and a small number of stratigraphically early, undated features (Phase 2). The presence of the residual material suggests that some activity probably occurred in the general area, however the lack of *in situ* prehistoric and Roman material suggests that the site was peripheral during these periods.
- 10.1.3 The archaeological excavations demonstrate the survival of *in situ* archaeological activity dating to the pre-medieval/medieval period (Phase 2). This was represented by a number of north/east-south/west orientated ditches, whose fills were either undated or contained very occasional pieces of medieval pottery. The line of the Roman and medieval London - Colchester road is projected to the north of the site and given that similarly aligned ditches were also recorded during the medieval period (Phases 3a and 3b) it seems probable that a sequence of stratified roadside ditches were present in the north of the site.
- 10.1.4 A complex sequence of medieval development was recorded in the north of the site and provides a significant contribution to our understanding of medieval Stratford. In particular, evidence was found to indicate that development adjacent to the southern margin of the road was undertaken during the medieval period (Phases 3a and 3b). Although refinement of the current site phasing will be required prior to publication, it appears that at least two main phases of roadside development are present, e.g. the 12th-13th century and 14th-15th century. The early medieval roof tile collected from the site is of particular interest as analysis suggests that it may have originated from a significant medieval building in the vicinity. How does this activity relate or fit in with developments at the relatively nearby (c. 800m to the south of the site) and contemporary Stratford Langthorne Abbey.
- 10.1.5 The latest roadside ditch had been backfilled by the end of Phase 3c / start of Phase 4a and the presence of gravel layers encroaching into the northern part of the site suggests that the road may have been shifted south at the start of the post-medieval period. Roadside development continued during the post-medieval period with the removal of the earlier medieval building and the construction of a Tudor replacement (Phase 4a). Could this in any way relate to the developments associated with the Dissolution (e.g. Stratford Langthorne Abbey)? At least two possible rooms, an oven/hearth and a fireplace were identified within the

building whilst an external area was located to the rear. The Tudor building was removed or extended during the 17th century (Phase 4b), with extension undertaken during the 18th and 19th centuries (Phase 4c). The Phase 4b and Phase 4c building can confidently be identified as 'Rokeby House' which is documented as being on site from the early 17th century until 1898.

- 10.1.6 The remainder of the archaeological activity recorded on site related to the demolition of the post-medieval building and the construction of a brick and concrete structure (Phase 5), identified by historical records as the Empire Theatre. The theatre was opened in 1898 and remained in use during the first half of the 20th century. An area of damage was recorded in the central-east of the building which is thought to represent the archaeological remains of bomb damage suffered in October 1940. The theatre was demolished in 1958 and concrete foundations and service trenches represented the redevelopment and use of the site during the latter half of the 20th century and early part of the 21st century.
- 10.1.7 The archaeological archive associated with the 57 Broadway site is of some considerable significance as it has the potential to contribute to the Framework M1 and M2 objectives for the medieval period, as noted in '*A Research Framework for London Archaeology 2002*', specifically 'Understanding the nature and extent of urban development (of London), and the social and economic relationship of the core to its region (Stratford) (Museum of London 2002, 58); 'targeting archaeological research which has potential to complement documentary knowledge'; Understanding what London and its region looked like to its medieval inhabitants and visitors.'; 'developing baseline chronologies using multiple source materials'. It can further contribute to Framework M5 objective 'Creating baseline surveys of the form and development of settlements to enable the analysis of the emerging metropolis' (Museum of London 2002, 63).
- 10.1.8 The archaeological archive has the potential to contribute to the Framework L2 objectives for the post-medieval period, such as: 'Identifying the changes in house design and construction during the period and considering what social and economic origins and effects these changes had on urban life'; 'Understanding how the proximity of the metropolis, the largest urban conurbation in Britain, affected the lives of people living and working in the immediate surrounding area'; 'Identifying the consequences of infrastructural development at a local level (Museum of London 2002, 69)'. Similarly it can contribute to the framework L8 objective, 'Characterising the physical substance of different stages of London's growth and through complementary documentary and archaeological analysis, considering how different assemblages reflect the reasons for those stages' (Museum of London 2002, 73).

## **10.2 Further work**

- 10.2.1 Surfaces and layers are not currently included in the phased figures for the site, however these will be incorporated when relevant to an understanding of archaeological activity.

Further work should focus on refining Phases 2, 3a and 3b, with all phase alterations incorporated into the appropriate specialist databases. This also applies to the phase modifications which were undertaken after the compilation of the specialist assessments (Appendices 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11) yet prior to the issuing of this assessment report. Full integration of the specialist data and stratigraphic record should be undertaken, with an aim of considering spatial zoning and identifying activities during different phases of activity. Full incorporation and interpretation of available historical documentation with the archaeological record should also be undertaken and further research undertaken as appropriate. Understanding the archaeological sequence within the context of its vicinity to the site should also be attempted, in particular understanding the setting of the site in proximity to the London-Colchester road throughout all archaeological periods. The presence of high-status early medieval roof tile is also of interest and an attempt to understand the presence of the material in the context of medieval Stratford and its Abbey should be made.

10.3.2 The lithics assemblage is of significance in that it demonstrates activities taking place at the site during the prehistoric period. However, due 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 (Appendix 2).

10.3.3 No recommendations are made for the Roman pottery assemblage (Appendix 3).

10.3.4 The post-Roman pottery assemblage has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. The assemblage demonstrates good ceramic profiles for the site from the 13th through to the 16th century, although the 17th-19th century periods are less well represented. A number of pottery vessels merit illustration. The stratigraphic sequence and associated materials will allow for better dating of the pottery types, especially the Essex 'transitional redwares', the chronology of which is poorly understood. The pottery also has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the different activities taking place on the site, which when used in conjunction with the documentary evidence, will provide useful data for an understanding of onsite activities. Certainly aspects of the pottery assemblage indicate wealthy medieval and post-medieval households who were willing to expend income on more expensive ceramic items for use and display. A publication report should be produced on the pottery, concentrating on the medieval and early post-medieval ceramic sequence. It is recommended that approximately ten vessels are drawn or photographed to supplement the text. 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 (Appendix 4).

- 10.3.3 The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is of little significance at a local level as the more interesting 19th-century pipes are unstratified. However, it is assumed that the assemblage is derived from use on the site. The bowl types present a good 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, such as 108-110 The Grove, Stratford (Jarrett 2002) and The Olympic Park (Mephram 2012). The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as a dating tool for the contexts in which they were found. There are no recommendations for further work on the material and for the publication text the information should be taken from this report (Appendix 5).
- 10.3.4 The glass assemblage has little significance at a local level. The types and forms are those expected in the London area for the post-medieval period, while the fragments of earlier Roman and medieval/early post-medieval glass are too fragmentary and recovered as residual material. The main potential of the glass is to date the features it occurs in. Otherwise the quantity of glass recovered in discrete features and deposits occurs in such small quantities that it does not inform to any great extent on the activities associated with the site. No further work is recommended on the material and information derived from this report should be used in the publication on the site archive (Appendix 6).
- 10.3.5 The building material assemblage provides evidence for the continuous use of the site from as early as the late 12th century. Further research into possible parallels for the early nibbed peg tiles needs to be carried out and the analysis of the fabric of this group of tile, using ICP/AES, could prove worthwhile. The later peg tiles from site are more typical of production across London, but may include a locally produced group, which may again be demonstrated by chemical provenance studies (ICP/AES). A closer look at the distribution and chronology of the roof tile on site should be undertaken as part of the analysis of the material. The post-medieval bricks used in the construction of the Tudor period building and Rokeby House have little intrinsic merit. A closer examination of the distribution and use of these will be a key element of further work, however, to refine and more clearly characterise the nature and development these locally important buildings.
- 10.3.6 The metal and small finds form an integral component of the finds and should, where relevant, be included in the further publication of the site. For this purpose, a number of iron objects will require additional x-raying to aid full identification (see Appendix 8). The two copper-alloy jetons should be more closely identified in terms of date and type series, and it is also recommended that the fragments of lava quern stone should be seen by a specialist to enable a discussion of their use on site. Following publication, iron nails and indeterminate fragments may be discarded.

### 10.3.7 The iron slag and related high-temperature debris

The small assemblage of slag found on site can contribute little if anything to our understanding of the site. This conclusion may need to be revised if any micro-slag component is recovered from the environmental samples to be processed for the analysis & publication phase of the excavation archive.

10.3.8 It is recommended that further work be carried out on the animal bone assemblage, though concentrated on the largest part of the collection i.e. that dated to the 16th/17th centuries. It would be of interest to determine the source of this early post-medieval material which would appear to have derived from a specialist source. Comparisons with more local assemblages would be the ideal but a more general comparison should also be beneficial, particularly concerning any possible evidence for an increase in domesticate size. The collections from the other phases should receive more cursory attention, although it is certainly recommended that the Phase 4b fish bones should be further analysed (Appendix 10).

10.3.9 No further work is recommended for the environmental assemblage due to the very limited concentration and generally unidentifiable nature of the remains (Appendix 11).

## 10.3 Publication outline

10.3.1 The results of the archaeological excavations will be published in an appropriate journal such as *London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Transactions*. The publication of the investigations will focus on the development of the site from the medieval period onwards, with an emphasis placed on understanding the site within the wider archaeological land / townscape of the area. A proposed outline of the publication is detailed below:

10.3.2 A proposed outline of the publication is detailed below:

### Archaeological Investigations at 57 Broadway, Stratford

- Introduction to the Project
- Historical and Archaeological Background
- Archaeological Sequence
  - Phases 2, 3a and 3b - medieval
  - Phase 4a - late 15th to early 17th century
  - Phase 4b - 17th century
  - Phase 4c - 18th and 19th century
  - Phase 5 - late 19th century to modern
- Discussion (incorporative of specialist reports)
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

10.3.3 The text will be illustrated by AutoCAD plans, historic maps, finds illustrations and photographs where appropriate.

## **11 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS**

- 11.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited would like to thank East Thames Group for funding the archaeological investigations, Willmott Dixon for commissioning the work on their behalf, Peter Mills of Mills Whipp for his archaeological consultancy and Adam Single (English Heritage/GLAAS) for monitoring the investigations.
- 11.2 The author would like to thank Helen Hawkins for her project management and Iain Bright for supervising the site investigations. Further thanks are offered to Ian Cipin for acting as assistant supervisor during the site investigations and during the post-excavation analysis of the site. Thanks are also due to Chris Cooper for the site logistics and Richard Archer for the site survey work. Furthermore, thanks are offered to the fieldwork team for all their hard work on site.
- 11.3 Finally, the author would like to offer her thanks to Frank Meddens for his post-excavation project management, Jennifer Simonson for conducting the digitising of the site archive work and Josephine Brown for compiling the assessment illustrations included in this report. Furthermore, thanks are also offered to Barry Bishop, Chris Jarrett, Märit Gaimster, Lynne Keys, Berni Sudds, Kevin Rielly and C. R. Batchelor of QUEST for their respective reports.

## 12 BIBLIOGRAPHY

BGS 2014. British Geological Survey - BGS ID: 15618270

[Http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi\\_scans/boreholes/15618270/images/15562894.html](Http://scans.bgs.ac.uk/sobi_scans/boreholes/15618270/images/15562894.html)

Bright, I. 2013. *57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15 2PX: An Archaeological Evaluation Report*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report.

Bright, I. 2014. *A Summary of Archaeological Investigations at 57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report.

Burton, E. 2005. *29–41 West Ham Lane, Stratford, London E15, London Borough of Newham: An archaeological evaluation report*. MoLAS: Unpublished Report.

Compass Archaeology 2007 *Stratford Newham Urban Design Strategy: Appendices, Archaeological Desk-top Assessment Report*.

Grimwood, B. 1995. *The Cinemas of Essex*. Mercia Cinema Society. Wakefield.

Hawkins, H. 2013. *57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15 2PX: Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report.

Leary, J. 2001. *Phased Summary and Assessment Document of an Archaeological Excavation at 108-110 The Grove, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report.

Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners 2013 *57 Broadway, Stratford: Heritage Impact Assessment* Unpublished report.

Newham, LB. 1986 *West Ham 1886-1986*. LB Newham. London.

Museum of London 2002 *A research framework for London archaeology 2002*, MoL & EH

Redknap, M. 1987. 'Recent Work at Stratford, E15: 30 Romford Road' in *London Archaeologist* 5 (11). P. 291-7.

RSK 2013. *57 Broadway, Stratford: Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Interpretative Report*. RSK Group: Unpublished Report.



## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	1	Tr4	Tr4	-	Fill	Fill of cellar [2]	Loose, dark brown grey, silt sand	1.86	2	-	5.17	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	2	Tr4	Tr4	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [3]	Red brick, light grey mortar	1.74	0.48	0.15	5.17	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	3	Tr4	Tr4	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [2]	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, base unknown	1.74	0.48	0.15	5.17	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	4	Tr4	Tr4	S.1	Fill	Fill of construction cut [6]	Loose, dark brown grey, sand silt clay	1.94	0.4	-	5.95	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	5	Tr4	Tr4	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [6]	Red brick, dark blue grey mortar	0.44	0.16	0.15	5.12	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	6	Tr4	Tr4	S.1	Cut	Construction cut for wall [5]	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, base unknown	1.94	0.4	-	5.95	5.12	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	7	Tr4	Tr4	-	Fill	Fill of cellar [9]	Loose, dark brown grey, silt sand rubble	2.24	1.62	-	5.31	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	8	Tr4	Tr4	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [10]	Soft, blue yellow brown, clay gravel sand	3.1	1.08	-	5.25	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	9	Tr4	Tr4	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [10]	Red brick, dark brown grey mortar	2.8	1.1	0.15	5.31	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	10	Tr4	Tr4	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [9]	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, base unknown	3.1	1.08	-	5.25	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	11	Tr4	Tr4	S.1	Layer	Redeposited natural	Soft, light blue yellow grey, clay	3.86	1.74	-	5.08	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	12	Tr4	Tr4	S.1	Layer	Redeposited natural	Loose, dark yellow brown, sand gravel silt	0.78	1.63	-	5.12	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	13	Tr4	Tr4	-	Layer	Redeposited natural	Soft, light blue yellow grey, clay	0.48	1.37	-	5.12	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	14	Tr5	-	S.2	Layer	Garden soil?	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	5.8	-	0.25	6.9	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	15	Tr5	-	S.2	Fill	Fill of garden feature? [17]	Firm, mid orange brown, sand silt	0.75	-	0.18	6.85	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	16	Tr5	-	S.2	Fill	Fill of garden feature? [17]	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	0.78	-	0.08	6.65	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	17	Tr5	-	S.2	Cut	Garden feature	Shape unknown, gradual sides, flat base	0.78	-	0.23	6.85	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	18	Tr5	-	S.2	Layer	Redeposited natural	Firm, light yellow	6.8	-	0.1	6.7	-	4c	Later post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	19	Tr5	-	S.2	Layer	Redeposited natural	brown, silt clay	-	-	0.15	6.6	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	20	Tr5	-	S.2	Layer	Natural gravel	Firm, mid orange brown, clay gravel	-	-	0.3	6.47	-	1	Natural
BRW13	21	Tr5	Tr5	S.2	Layer	Natural sandy gravel	Loose, white grey, gravel clay	-	-	0.1	6.22	-	1	Natural
BRW13	22	Tr5	-	S.2	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, mid orange brown, sand gravel	6	-	0.04	6.45	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	23	Tr5	Tr5	-	Masonry	Garden wall	Friable, dark grey brown, sand silt	1.75	0.35	0.3	6.95	6.7	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	24	-	-	-	Void	-	Unflogged red brick, hard grey white mortar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	25	Tr1	Tr1	-	Layer	Bomb horizon?	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt rubble	2.1	0.6	-	6.36	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	26	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	27	Tr6	Tr6; 28	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [28]	Firm, dark grey brown, sand clay silt	6.4	1.9	0.6	5.82	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	28	Tr6	Tr6; 28	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [29]	Linear, vertical sides, base unknown	6.5	1.95	0.6	5.84	5.25	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	29	Tr6	Tr6; 28	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [28]	Frogged red brick, hard white mortar	4.8	1.4	0.6	6.04	5.25	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	30	Tr6	Tr6; 30	-	Cut	Garden feature	Sub-circular, gradual sides, concave base	1.9	0.9	0.3	5.77	5.47	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	31	Tr6	-	-	Fill	Fill of garden feature [30]	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay silt	1.9	0.9	0.3	5.77	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	32	Tr6	Tr6; 32	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base	1.45	0.5	0.27	5.74	5.47	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	33	Tr6	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [32]	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay silt	1.45	0.5	0.27	5.74	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	34	Tr6	34	-	Layer	Garden soil (?)	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	1.2	1.8	0.2	5.8	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	35	Tr6	Tr6; 37	-	Fill	Fill of pit [37]	Firm, light grey, gravel clay silt	0.7	1.8	0.4	5.55	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	36	Tr6	Tr6; 37	S.3	Layer	Natural gravel	Loose, mid orange brown, sand gravel	-	-	-	5.91	-	1	Natural
BRW13	37	Tr6	Tr6; 37	-	Cut	Pit	Irregular, sides unknown, flat base	0.7	1.8	0.4	5.55	5.31	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	38	Tr6	-	S.3	Layer	Redeposited natural	Firm, mid brown, sand silt gravel	2.3	-	0.15	5.84	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	39	Tr7	Tr7	S.4	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, orange brown, sand clay gravel	-	-	0.15	5.5	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	40	Tr7	Tr7	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [41]	Linear, base & sides unknown	0.5	0.65	-	5.69	-	4a	Early post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	41	Tr7	Tr7	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [40]	Orange unfroged brick, light brown yellow sand mortar	0.5	0.5	-	5.79	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	42	Tr7	-	S.4	Cut	Construction cut for wall [43]	Shape unknown, vertical sides, flat base	0.23	-	0.18	5.59	5.39	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	43	Tr7	-	S.4	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [42]	Orange unfroged brick, light brown yellow sand mortar	0.23	-	0.18	5.59	5.39	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	44	Tr7	-	S.4	Cut	Construction cut for wall [45]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.32	0.4	0.23	5.72	5.49	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	45	Tr7	Tr7	S.4	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [44]	Orange unfroged brick, light brown yellow sand mortar	0.32	0.4	0.23	5.72	5.49	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	46	Tr7	Tr7	-	Fill	Fill of Linear [47]	Soft, light orange brown, silt cess	0.5	1.4	0.4	5.66	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	47	Tr7	Tr7	-	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, vertical sides, base unknown	0.5	1.4	0.4	5.66	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	48	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	49	Tr7	-	S.4	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark grey brown, silt charcoal	1	0.65	0.12	5.74	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	50	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	51	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	52	Tr7	Tr7	-	Cut	Construction cut for drain [53]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.8	0.28	0.4	5.77	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	53	Tr7	Tr7	-	Masonry	Drain within construction cut [52]	Red orange unfroged brick, light grey white lime mortar	1.8	0.28	0.4	5.7	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	54	Tr7	Tr7	S.4	Cut	Construction cut for drain [55]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	3	5	0.2	5.96	5.63	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	55	Tr7	Tr7	S.4	Masonry	Drain within construction cut [54]	Red orange unfroged brick, light grey white lime mortar	3	5	0.2	5.96	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	56	Tr7	Tr7	S.4	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, light orange brown, silt cess	1.82	0.42	0.4	5.67	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	57	Tr7	Tr7	S.4	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	2.2	2.8	0.3	6.22	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	58	Tr7	Tr7	-	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	5	0.8	1.2	6.22	4.97	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	59	Tr7	Tr7	-	Fill	Fill of linear feature [58]	Soft, light grey brown, cess silt	1.82	0.42	1.2	6.22	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	60	Tr7	-	S.4	Cut	Construction cut for drain [61]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.48	0.36	0.16	5.78	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	61	Tr7	-	S.4	Masonry	Drain within	Froged red brick,	0.48	0.36	0.16	5.78	-	4c	Later post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
						construction cut [60]	light grey white lime mortar							medieval
BRW13	62	Tr7	-	S.4	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid black grey, clay silt	1.1	0.2	-	5.72	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	63	Tr7	-	S.4	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid grey brown, sand clay silt	2.7	-	0.1	5.42	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	64	Tr7	-	S.4	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, mid orange yellow grey, gravel silt	0.5	-	0.1	5.34	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	65	Tr7	Tr7	S.4	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark grey brown, silt charcoal	1.9	0.2	0.15	5.7	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	66	Tr7	-	-	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid grey brown, gravel clay silt	-	-	0.25	5.3	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	67	Tr7	-	-	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	-	-	0.3	5.14	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	68	Tr7	-	-	Fill	Fill of linear [69]	Soft mid grey orange brown, clay silt	1	0.2	0.15	4.84	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	69	Tr7	Tr7 sondage	-	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, sloping sides, base unknown	1	0.2	0.15	4.84	4.69	3a	Medieval
BRW13	70	Tr7	Tr7 sondage	-	Layer	Gravel layer	Firm, mid orange brown, silt clay	1	0.44	0.2	4.84	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	71		T9 pre ex; T10 pre ex; T11 pre ex; T1; unknown	S.5; S.6; S.8; S.15; S.18; S.19	Layer	Natural sandy gravel	Firm, light yellow brown, sand gravel clay	-	-	-	6	-	1	Natural
BRW13	72	9a	T9 pre ex	-	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base	1.5	1.6	1	5.94	4.94	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	73	9a	T9 pre ex	-	Fill	Fill of pit [72]	Loose, mid brown grey, sand silt	1.5	1.6	1	5.94	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	74	9a	T9 pre ex	-	Cut	Garden feature	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base	0.3	0.2	0.08	5.95	5.87	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	75	9a	T9 pre ex	-	Fill	Fill of garden feature [74]	Loose, mid brown, sand silt and limestone block	0.3	0.2	0.08	5.95	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	76	9a	T9 pre ex	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, flat base	1.2	0.6	0.55	6.4	5.86	4c	Later post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	77	9a	T9 pre ex	-	Fill	Fill of pit [76]	Firm, mid brown, sand silt	1.2	0.6	0.55	6.4	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	78	9a	T9 pre ex	-	Cut	Garden feature	Square, vertical sides, flat base	0.2	0.2	0.12	5.77	5.65	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	79	9a	T9 pre ex	-	Fill	Fill of garden feature [78]	Soft, dark brown, sand silt gravel and sandstone block	0.2	0.2	0.12	5.77	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	80	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	81	9a	-	S.5	Layer	Garden soil	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	-	-	0.25	6.4	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	82	9a	T9 pre ex (sheet x3 & x4)	-	Masonry	Garden wall	Red brick, soft lime mortar	0.37	4.3	-	6.48	6.29	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	83	9b	T9 pre ex	-	Cut	Construction cut for foundations [85], [86], [87], [88] & [89]	Linear, sides & base unknown	8.62	0.36	-	5.5	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	84	9b	T9 pre ex	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [83]	Loose, dark grey, sandy gravel	3.06	0.36	-	5.5	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	85	9b	T9 pre ex	-	Masonry	Foundation within [83]	Frogged red brick, sandy light grey mortar	2.6	0.32	-	5.66	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	86	9b	T9 pre ex	-	Masonry	Foundation within [83]	Frogged red brick, sandy light grey mortar	2.78	0.28	-	5.23	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	87	9b	T9 pre ex	-	Masonry	Foundation within [83]	Frogged red brick, sandy light grey mortar	1.58	0.34	-	5.59	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	88	9b	T9 pre ex	-	Masonry	Foundation within [83]	Frogged red brick, sandy light grey mortar	8.62	0.34	-	5.66	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	89	9b	T9 pre ex	-	Masonry	Foundation within [83]	Frogged red brick, sandy light grey mortar	3.52	0.46	-	5.73	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	90	9b	-	S.5	Layer	Natural sandy gravel	Firm, whitish grey, gravel clay sand	-	-	-	6.03	-	1	Natural
BRW13	91	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	92	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	93	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [94]	Firm, mid brown grey, sand silt	2.24	1.2	0.6	6.01	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	94	10	T10 pre ex	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, undulating base	2.24	1.2	0.6	6.01	5.41	3a	Medieval
BRW13	95	10	T10 pre ex	-	Fill	Fill of pit [96]	Firm, grey brown, silt clay	1.32	3.3	0.38	5.66	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	96	10	T10 pre ex	-	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base	1.32	3.3	0.38	5.66	5.29	4b	Post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	97	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [98]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.85	0.54	0.33	5.66	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	98	10	T10 pre ex	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	0.85	0.54	0.33	5.66	5.33	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	99	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	100	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	101	10	T10 pre ex	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [102]	Soft, grey brown, silt clay	2.16	1.15	0.58	5.49	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	102	10	102	S.6	Cut	Construction cut for cesspit wall [103]	Square/Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	2.16	1.15	0.58	5.49	4.91	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	103	10	T10 pre ex; 103	S.6	Masonry	Cesspit wall within [102]	Unfrogged red brick, light grey chalk mortar	2.16	1.15	0.58	5.49	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	104	10	T10 pre ex; 103	-	Fill	Fill of cesspit [103]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	1.8	1.2	1.1	6.01	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	105	10	T10 pre ex; 105	S.6	Masonry	Repair to cesspit wall [103]	Unfrogged red brick, grey brown clay	2.1	0.89	0.51	6.01	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	106	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [107]	Firm, mid grey, gravel clay	0.6	0.45	0.1	5.52	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	107	10	T10 pre ex; 107	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, sloping base	0.6	0.45	0.1	5.52	5.41	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	108	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of gully [109]	Firm, grey brown, silt clay	0.8	0.3	0.2	5.56	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	109	10	T10 pre ex; 109	-	Cut	Gully	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.8	0.3	0.2	5.56	4.91	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	110	10	T10 pre ex	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [111]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.8	0.2	0.7	5.56	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	111	10	T10 pre ex; 111	-	Cut	Construction cut for cesspit wall [112]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.8	-	0.7	5.56	4.91	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	112	10; 11; 115/215; 120/215	T10 pre ex; T11 pre ex; 112, unknown	-	Masonry	Cesspit wall within construction cut [111]	Unfrogged red brick, white chalk mortar	0.23	0.76	0.98	6.01	5.03	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	113	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [114]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	0.7	0.5	0.26	5.45	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	114	10	T10 pre ex; 114	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, concave base	0.7	0.5	0.26	5.45	5.19	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	115	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [116]	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	1.6	0.66	0.12	5.48	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	116	10	T10 pre ex; 116	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, irregular sides, flat	1.6	0.66	0.12	5.48	5.36	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	117	10	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [118]	base Friable, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.7	0.72	0.13	5.55	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	118	10	118	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.7	0.72	0.13	5.55	5.42	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	119	10	T10 pre ex	-	Fill	Fill of pit [120]	Loose, mid grey yellow, silt sand	4.28	1.9	0.63	5.5	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	120	10	T10 pre ex; 120	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, concave sides, flat base	4.28	1.9	0.63	5.5	4.82	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	121	10	122	-	Fill	Fill of pit [122]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.3	0.62	0.28	5.56	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	122	10	T10 pre ex; 122	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.3	0.62	0.28	5.56	5.3	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	123	10	124	-	Fill	Fill of pit [124]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.3	0.3	0.15	5.47	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	124	10	T10 pre ex; 124	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.3	0.3	0.15	5.47	5.32	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	125	10; 11; 120/215	T10 pre ex; T11 pre ex; unknown	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [111]	Firm, grey brown black, silt clay	1.1	0.74	1.2	5.71	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	126	11; 105/215	T11 - post ex; unknown	S.8	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, light yellow sand mortar	0.66	0.23	0.19	6.1	5.92	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	127	11; 105/215	T11 - post ex; unknown	S.8	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [139]	Unfrogged red brick, light yellow brown sand clay chalk mortar	3.58	0.33	1.03	6.2	5.28	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	128	11	T11 - post ex	S.7	Fill	Fill of construction cut [139]	Firm, mid brown grey, clay silt	2.44	0.23	0.2	6.14	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	129	11	-	S.7	Layer	Bedding layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt sand	0.49	-	0.06	5.9	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	130	11	-	S.7	Fill	Fill of ground consolidation [131]	Firm, light brown, sand silt rubble	1.49	-	0.32	5.91	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	131	11	-	S.7	Cut	Ground consolidation	Seen in section, steep sides, concave base	1.49	-	0.32	5.91	5.59	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	132	11	-	S.7	Layer	Occupation/levelling (?)	Firm, mid brown, clay silt	0.5	0	0.22	5.86	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	133	11	-	S.7	Layer	Levelling layer	Firm, mid brown, clay silt	2.01	-	0.19	5.61	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	134	11	T11 pre ex	S.7	Layer	Natural sandy gravel	Loose, mid grey brown, silt sand	2.01	-	0.23	5.37	-	1	Natural
BRW13	135	11	-	S.8	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, mid grey, clay silt	0.65	-	0.1	5.84	-	4b	Post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	136	11	-	S.8	Layer	Dump/levelling	Loose, mid grey, clay silt	0.65	-	0.35	5.75	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	137	11	-	S.8	Layer	Levelling layer	Soft, light yellow brown, sand silt	0.65	-	0.12	5.4	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	138	11	-	S.8	Fill	Fill of construction cut [139]	Loose, light grey, sand silt gravel	0.65	-	0.14	5.35	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	139	11	-	S.8	Cut	Construction cut for wall [127]	Seen in section, steep sides, concave base	0.65	-	0.5	5.4	5.12	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	140	11; 115/210; 115/215; 115/215; 120/210	T11 pre ex; 140; unknown	-	Masonry	Cesspit wall within construction cut [209]	Unfrogged red brick, light brown lime mortar	0.24	0.73	0.69	5.71	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	141	11; 110/215	T11 pre ex; unknown	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, light brown sand lime mortar	0.37	0.23	0.18	6.15	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	142	11	-	S.8	Layer	Bedding layer	Soft, dark grey, silt	0.66	-	0.09	5.95	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	143	11; 100/195; 100/200	Pre-ex; 143	-	Masonry	Wall	Orange red brick, light grey white chalk lime mortar	1.5	0.5	0.6	6.02	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	144	11; 100/200	Pre-ex; 144	-	Masonry	Wall	Dark red brick, hard blue grey mortar	1.05	0.53	0.27	6.12	5.92	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	145	11; 100/200	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Dark red brick, hard blue grey mortar	0.27	0.4	0.22	6.12	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	146	11; 100/200	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Drain	Unfrogged red brick & tile, light grey lime mortar	-	-	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	147	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	148	11; 95/200; 100/200	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Pipe	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	149	11; 100/200	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Drain	Unfrogged red brick & tile, light grey lime mortar	-	-	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	150	11; 100/200; 100/205	Pre-ex; 150	-	Masonry	Drain	Unfrogged red brick & tile, light grey lime mortar	9	0.36	0.3	5.95	5.75	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	151	11; 100/200; 100/205	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, dark yellow brown sand mortar	1.72	0.73	0.34	6.16	5.86	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	152	11; 100/200	Pre-ex	-	Layer	Concrete layer below [151]/[164]	Hard, grey, concrete	2.24	0.65	-	5.90	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	153	11; 100/200; 100/205	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	154	11; 100/195	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Reused red brick, hard blue grey mortar	0.2	0.55	0.4	6.2	5.92	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	155	11; 100/195;	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall within	Red brick, Firm	0.14	-	0.35	6.13	5.82	5	Late post-medieval



Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
		100/200				construction cut [289]/[383]/[384]	yellow brown mortar							medieval+
BRW13	156	11; 100/195	Pre-ex	-	Layer	Concrete layer below [155]/[240]	Hard, grey, concrete	0.50	2.00	5.90	-	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	157	11; 100/200	Pre-ex; 302	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, sand clay mortar	1.1	0.7	0.23	5.83	5.6	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	158	11; 100/200	Pre-ex	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [160]	Friable, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.72	2.36	0.11	5.77	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	159	11; 100/200; 105/200	Pre-ex; 159	-	Masonry	Pipe within construction cut [160]	Metallic pipe	0.1	2.36	0.1	5.77	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	160	11; 100/200; 105/200	Pre-ex; 160	-	Cut	Construction cut for pipe [159]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.72	2.36	0.11	5.77	5.65	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	161	11; 100/200; 105/200	Pre-ex; 161	S.19	Masonry	Wall	Orange brick, hard light grey yellow mortar	0.24	2.12	0.4	6.08	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	162	11; 100/200; 105/200	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, soft red brown mortar	0.68	4.15	0.37	6.09	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	163	11; 100/200; 105/200	Pre-ex	-	Layer	Concrete layer below [162]	Hard, grey, concrete	0.15	2.11	-	5.90	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	164	11; 100/205	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	165	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	166	11; 100/205	Pre-ex	-	Layer	Concrete layer below [172]/[188]	Hard, grey, concrete	0.90	0.54	-	5.82	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	167	11; 100/205; 105/205	Pre-ex; 167	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, no mortar	0.38	2.46	0.2	5.79	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	168	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	169	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	170	11; 100/205; 105/205	Pre-ex; 170	-	Masonry	Wall above concrete [171]	Brick, purple grey brown mortar	0.69	3.35	0.25	6.12	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	171	11; 100/205; 105/205	Pre-ex; 171	-	Layer	Concrete layer below [170]	Hard, grey, concrete	0.82	2.9	-	5.88	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	172	11; 100/205	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, Firm dark blue grey yellow chalk mortar	0.45	0.65	0.39	6.03	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	173	11; 100/205; 100/210	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, Firm yellow brown chalk mortar	0.93	0.26	0.26	6.22	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	174	11; 100/205; 100/210	Pre-ex	-	Layer	Concrete layer below [173]	-	2.36	0.42	-	5.81	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	175	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	176	11; 95/205; 100/205	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Drain	Unfrogged red brick & tile, light grey lime mortar	-	-	-	-	-	4c	Late post-medieval
BRW13	177	11; 95/200;	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	4c	Late post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
		100/200												medieval
BRW13	178	11; 95/205	Pre-ex	S.9	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [480]	Unfrogged red brick, light white yellow mortar	5	0.8	-	6.24	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	179	11; 95/205; 95/210	Pre-ex	S.9	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [478]	Unfrogged red brick, light white yellow mortar	1.38	0.65	-	6.04	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	180	11; 95/210	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	181	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	182	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	183	11; 95/210; 100/210	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Drain	Unfrogged red brick & tile, light grey lime mortar	-	-	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	184	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	185	11; 100/210	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Drain within construction cut [359]	Brick & peg tile, light cream grey lime mortar	-	-	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	186	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	187	11; 100/210	Pre-ex; 187	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [380]	Orange brick, light grey white lime mortar	2.4	0.12	0.34	5.83	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	188	11; 100/210	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Frogged red brick, mid yellow brown mortar	0.86	0.55	0.42	6.12	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	189	11; 100/210; 105/210; 110/210	Pre-ex; 189	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [212][215][218][277]	Red & yellow brick, sandy yellow brown mortar	0.91	11.6	0.39	6.41	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	190	11; 100/210; 105/210	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [212][215][218][277]	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	191	11; 100/210	Pre-ex; 191	-	Masonry	Wall	Dark red brick, yellow brown sand mortar	1.08	0.45	0.07	5.89	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	192	11; 100/210; 105/210	Pre-ex; 192	-	Masonry	Wall	Dark red brick, yellow brown sand mortar	1.2	0.45	0.32	6.33	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	193	11; 100/210; 105/210; 110/210	Pre-ex; 193	-	Masonry	Wall	Dark red brick, yellow brown sand mortar	0.8	6.64	0.29	6.2	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	194	11; 100/210; 105/210; 110/210	Pre-ex	-	Layer	Concrete layer below [172][188]	Hard, grey, concrete	2.34	8.00	-	5.82	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	195	11; 100/210	Pre-ex; 195	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, mid brown mortar	0.18	0.62	0.74	5.84	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	196	11; 100/210	T11 pre ex; Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	197	11	T11 pre	-	Fill	Fill of tank [198]	Firm, dark grey	1.55	1.4	-	5.55	-	4c	Later post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	198	11	ex T11 pre ex	-	Masonry	Tank	brown, sand silt Yellow brick, mid brown mortar	1.8	1.68	1.12	6.24	5.12	4c	Medieval
BRW13	199	11	-	S.8	Fill	Fill of posthole [200]	Soft, light brown grey, silt clay gravel	0.32	0.2	0.28	5.25	-	4a	Early post- medieval
BRW13	200	11	-	S.8	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, concave base	0.32	0.2	0.28	5.25	4.97	4a	Early post- medieval
BRW13	201	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	202	11	-	S.11; S.13; S.15	Layer	Ploughsoil	Firm, dark brown black, sand silt	-	-	0.56	5.88	5.79	4a	Early post- medieval
BRW13	203	11; 100/215	T11 pre ex; Unnamed	S.8	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [204]	Unfogged red brick, light yellow brown sand chalk mortar	2.88	0.33	0.96	6.2	-	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	204	11	-	S.8	Cut	Construction cut for wall [203]	Linear, sides & base unknown	2.25	0.35	-	5.19	-	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	205	11	T11 pre ex	S.8	Fill	Fill of ditch [206]	Firm, mid grey green, clay silt gravel	2.45	0.7	0.4	5.19	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	206	11	-	S.8	Cut	Ditch	Seen in section, shallow sides, flat base - possibly roadside ditch	2.45	0.7	0.4	5.19	4.8	3a	Medieval
BRW13	207	11	-	S.8	Fill	Fill of construction cut [204]	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	2.25	0.35	0.15	5.38	-	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	208	11	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [209]	Soft, mid grey brown, silt clay	0.08	0.7	0.35	5.35	-	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	209	11; 115/210; 115/215; 120/210	T11 pre ex; 209; unknown	-	Cut	Construction cut for cesspit walls [140], [210] & [222]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.08	0.7	0.35	5.35	5.01	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	210	115/210; 115/215	210	-	Masonry	Cesspit wall within construction cut [209]	Unfogged red brick, white chalk mortar	0.9	0.36	0.8	5.84	5.25	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	211	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut? [212]	Firm, mid blue grey, clay	1.1	2.98	-	5.34	-	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	212	115/210	212	-	Cut	Construction cut? for [189]/[190]	Rectangular, vertical sides, base unknown	1.1	2.98	-	5.34	-	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	213	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	214	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut? [215]	Firm, black grey, silt clay	1.3	0.8	0.65	5.14	-	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	215	115/210; 115/215	215	-	Cut	Construction cut? for [189]/[190]	Sub-square, vertical sides, flat base	1.3	0.8	0.65	5.14	4.24	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	216	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut? [212]	Firm, orange grey, silt clay	1.08	3.1	-	5.34	-	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	217	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [218]	Firm, grey brown, silt gravel	1.4	5	0.34	5.27	-	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	218	115/210	218	-	Cut	Construction cut for	Linear, steep sides,	1.4	5	0.34	5.27	4.95	5	Late post- medieval+

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	219	120/200	-	S.10	Fill	wall [223] Fill of ditch [221]	flat base Firm, dark grey, silt clay	1.6	2.6	0.22	5.46	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	220	120/200	Multi	S.10	Fill	Fill of ditch [221]	Firm, dark grey black, sand gravel	1.6	2.6	0.13	5.21	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	221	120/200; 120/205	Multi; 221	S.10	Cut	Ditch	Linear, moderate sides, flat base	1.6	2.6	0.34	5.25	5.09	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	222	115/210; 115/215; 120/210	222	-	Masonry	Cesspit wall within construction cut [209]	Unfrogged red brick, grey chalk mortar	1.78	1.4	0.07	5.13	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	223	115/210; 130/210	Unnamed	-	Masonry	Wall	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	224	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of cesspit [225]	Loose, mid grey, clay silt mortar	0.74	1.2	0.85	5.25	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	225	125/200	225	-	Masonry	Cesspit within construction cut [226]	Unfrogged red brick	2.1	1.7	0.85	5.84	5.26	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	226	125/200	226	-	Cut	Construction cut for cesspit [225]	Rectangular, vertical sides, base unknown	2.1	1.6	0.85	5.19	4.94	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	227	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	228	105/210	228; Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, light yellow brown mortar	0.3	1.2	0.15	5.43	5.37	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	229	105/210	229; Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, cream orange mortar	0.80	0.33	1.00	1.93	1.93	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	230	105/205	Pre-ex	S.21	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [270]	Red brick, hard yellow grey mortar	0.6	0.4	0.43	6.16	5.7	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	231	105/205	Pre-ex	S.21	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [270]	Red brick, hard yellow grey mortar	0.44	0.96	0.45	6.16	5.7	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	232	105/205	Pre-ex; 232	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [352]	Unfrogged red brick, sand mortar	0.33	1.38	0.89	6.09	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	233	105/200	Pre-ex; 233	-	Masonry	Wall	Orange brick, hard mid grey mortar	0.69	1.22	0.5	6.08	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	234	105/210	234; Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Brick above tile base, lime mortar	0.26	0.76	0.15	6.17	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	235	110/205; 110/210	Pre-ex; 235	S.13	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, cream mortar	0.96	0.7	0.3	6.13	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	236	110/200; 110/205	Pre-ex; 236	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, flint footing, cream mortar	2.8	0.44	0.5	6.18	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	237	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [225]	Soft, dark grey, clay silt	0.6	1.2	0.5	5.79	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	238	115/210	238	-	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, white & dark grey black, sand	1.7	0.5	0.2	5.82	-	4a	Early post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	239	105/200	Pre-ex; 239	-	Masonry	Wall	mortar rubble silt clay Frogged orange brick, hard mid grey mortar	0.57	1.1	0.53	6.15	-	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	240	100/200; 105/200	Pre-ex; 240	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [289][383][384]	Frogged orange brick, hard mid grey mortar	2.5	0.96	0.34	6.01	-	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	241	105/200; 105/205	Pre-ex; 241	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, dark brown purple mortar	2.72	0.42	0.33	6.17	-	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	242	105/200; 105/205; 110/205	Pre-ex; 242	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut? [378]	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	1.52	0.47	0.15	6.02	5.88	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	243	105/205; 110/205	Pre-ex; 243	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut? [378]	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	0.75	6.66	1.02	6.18	5.89	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	244	110/200	Pre-ex; 244	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	0.62	0.98	-	-	-	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	245	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	246	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	1.35	0.75	-	5.69	5.61	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	247	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	1.22	0.58	-	5.92	5.61	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	248	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	2.75	0.72	0.72	6.21	5.49	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	249	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	250	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	251	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	252	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	253	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	254	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	0.70	2.90	0.62	6.25	5.70	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	255	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	4.60	1.15	6.11	5.72	-	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	256	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	0.70	2.00	0.68	6.16	5.51	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	257	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	4.80	0.70	0.50	6.33	5.87	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	258	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, hard purple red brown mortar	1.60	1.50	0.55	-	-	5	Late post- medieval+

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	259	-	-	-	Void	-	purple red brown mortar	-	-	-	-	-	-	medieval+
BRW13	260	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	261	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of cesspit [262]	Soft, dark grey green, clay silt	0.77	0.89	0.6	5.92	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	262	120/200	262	-	Masonry	Cesspit (?) within construction cut [264]	Unfrogged red brick, grey clay silt	1	1.2	0.6	5.83	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	263	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [264]	Loose, dark grey, silt clay	1	1.2	0.6	5.59	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	264	120/200	264	-	Cut	Construction cut for cesspit [262]	Sub-square, vertical sides, flat base	1	1.2	0.6	5.59	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	265	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [268]	Soft, blackish grey, silt coal	0.3	0.55	0.7	5.04	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	266	120/200	266	-	Masonry	Cesspit within construction cut [268]	Unfrogged brick, white grey chalk mortar	0.4	0.66	0.62	5.16	4.56	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	267	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [268]	Soft, dark grey brown, rubble clay	0.4	0.7	0.62	5.36	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	268	120/200	268	-	Cut	Construction cut for cesspit [266]	Square (?), vertical sides, flat base	0.4	0.7	0.31	5.36	5.04	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	269	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [270]	Friable, yellow white, silt sand	1.46	1.2	0.27	5.82	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	270	105/205	Pre-ex; 270	-	Cut	Construction cut for walls [230], [231] & [338]	Linear, shallow sides, flat base	1.46	1.2	0.27	5.82	5.55	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	271	See cut	-	S.21	Fill	Fill of construction cut [272]	Friable, grey brown, clay silt	0.85	0.5	0.45	5.57	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	272	105/205	272	S.21	Cut	Construction cut for wall [323]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.85	0.5	0.45	5.57	5.19	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	273	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	274	120/210	Unnamed; 274	-	Masonry	Wall	Brick, yellow grey sand mortar	1.1	1.4	-	5.46	5.38	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	275	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	276	120/210; 125/210	Unnamed; 276	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut? [277]	Firm, mid blue grey, clay	1.22	2.48	-	5.45	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	277	120/210; 125/210	Unnamed	-	Cut	Construction cut? for [189]/[190]	Rectangular, sides & base unknown	1.22	2.48	-	5.45	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	278	120/210	Unnamed; 278	-	Fill	Fill of linear feature [279]	Friable, dark blue brown, silt gravel	1.5	1.1	-	5.26	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	279	120/210	Unnamed	-	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, sides & base unknown	1.5	1.1	-	5.26	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	280	130/210; 130/215	Unnamed; 280	-	Masonry	Garden wall	Brick, black mortar	0.6	2.3	0.17	5.9	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	281	130/210	Unnamed; 130/210	-	Layer	Bomb horizon	Firm, dark grey black,	2	2	-	5.65	-	5	Late post-

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	282	130/210	281 Unnamed; 282	-	Fill	Fill of linear feature [283]	silt sand Firm, mid white grey, sand gravel	0.48	1	-	5.57	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	283	130/210	Unnamed; 282	-	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, sides & base unknown	0.48	1	-	5.57	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	284	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [285]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.56	2.38	0.23	5.26	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	285	125/210	285	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.56	2.38	0.23	5.26	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	286	See cut	-	S.12	Fill	Fill of pit [287]	Friable, mid brown grey, silt sand	0.8	0.74	0.3	5.33	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	287	110/210; 115/210	287	S.12	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, vertical sides, undulating base	0.8	0.74	0.3	5.33	5.02	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	288	100/200; 105/200	Pre-ex; 289	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [289]	Friable, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.3	2.6	0.4	5.81	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	289	100/200; 105/200	Pre-ex; 289	-	Cut	Construction cut for concrete [156]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.3	2.6	0.4	5.81	5.41	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	290	100/205;105/205	290	-	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, green grey, silt clay	1.78	3.36	0.05	5.78	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	291	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	291	-	Layer	Levelling layer	Soft, green grey, silt clay	1.14	2.9	0.07	5.78	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	292	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of ditch [294]	Soft, light blue grey, sand silt	1.1	0.45	0.22	5.36	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	293	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of ditch [294]	Firm, orange grey brown, gravel silt clay	0.3	0.45	0.1	5.14	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	294	105/200 or 115/200	294	-	Cut	Ditch	Linear, gradual sides, flat base	1.1	0.45	0.32	5.36	5.04	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	295	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [299]	Firm, yellow brown, gravel	-	0.6	0.16	5.62	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	296	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [299]	Firm, dark grey, silt	-	0.6	0.1	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	297	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [299]	Firm, white, mortar	-	0.7	0.14	5.82	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	298	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [299]	Soft, red, silt	0.8	0.6	0.38	5.34	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	299	120/195; 120/200	299	-	Cut	Pit/posthole	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.77	1	0.88	5.86	4.94	3b	Medieval
BRW13	300	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of linear feature [301]	Friable, mid grey, sand clay	1.2	0.65	0.15	5.42	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	301	115/210	301	-	Cut	Linear feature	Irregular, straight	1.2	0.65	0.15	5.42	5.25	4b	Post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	302	100/200; 105/200	Pre-ex; 302	-	Layer	Demolition layer	sides, flat base Firm, mid grey brown, silt sand	2.45	2.35	0.09	5.82	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	303	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [304]	Soft, dark grey black, organic sand silt	0.5	0.5	0.35	5.4	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	304	115/210	304	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, straight sides, flat base	0.5	0.5	0.35	5.4	5.08	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	305	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	306	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	307	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	308	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [309]	Friable, mid grey, sand gravel	0.74	0.34	0.26	5.13	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	309	115/205	309	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.74	0.34	0.26	5.19	4.91	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	310	120/195	310	-	Fill	Fill of pit [336]	Firm, red brown, sand silt	0.42	0.6	-	5.23	-	2	Pre- medieval/early medieval
BRW13	311	120/195; 120/200	311	-	Fill	Fill of pit [336]	Loose, light brown grey, sand gravel	-	-	-	5.2	-	2	Pre- medieval/early medieval
BRW13	312	105/205	312	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick	1.4	0.38	0.2	5.76	5.68	4a	Early post- medieval
BRW13	313	105/210	313; Pre- ex	-	Layer	Demolition layer	Soft, grey, silt clay	0.9	1.3	0.14	5.81	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	314	105/210	Pre-ex	-	layer	Dump/levelling (?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	315	105/210; 110/210	Pre-ex	-	Layer	Ploughsoil	Firm, mid brown grey, silt sand	-	-	-	5.06	-	4a	Early post- medieval
BRW13	316	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	317	100/205; 105/205	317	-	Layer	Dump/levelling	Soft, light green brown, silt clay	1.78	3.36	0.07	5.75	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	318	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [319]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt clay	0.36	0.36	0.09	5.18	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	319	125/200	319	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.36	0.36	0.09	5.18	5.09	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	320	110/200; 110/205	Pre-ex; 320	-	Layer	Dump/levelling (?)	Firm, dark brown black, sand silt	1.26	1.58	0.54	5.88	-	4a	Early post- medieval
BRW13	321	110/205	Pre-ex	-	Layer	Dump/levelling (?)	Firm, dark brown black, sand silt	-	-	-	5.88	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	322	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	323	105/205	323	S.21	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [272]	Unfrogged red brick, Friable grey lime mortar	0.82	0.22	0.61	5.73	-	4a	Early post- medieval
BRW13	324	100/200; 100/205; 105/200;	324	-	Layer	Bedding layer	Friable, light yellow brown, sand mortar	1.42	2.32	0.02	5.74	-	4b	Post-medieval



Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	325	105/205	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [326]	Firm, light grey blue, sand clay gravel	0.35	0.35	0.2	5.14	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	326	120/200	326	-	Cut	Pit/posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.35	0.35	0.2	5.14	4.97	3b	Medieval
BRW13	327	105/200; 105/205	327	-	Layer	Demolition layer	Firm, mid grey, clay	1.06	1.4	0.5	5.61	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	328	105/200; 105/205	328	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [354]	Unfrogged red brick	1.25	0.23	0.33	5.53	5.2	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	329	105/200; 105/205	329	-	Layer	Ploughsoil (?)	Firm, mid brown, silt clay	1.2	1.2	0.15	5.29	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	330	110/210	Pre-ex; 330	S.13	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, cream mortar	0.9	1.7	0.25	6.12	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	331	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	332	110/205	Pre-ex; 332	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, cream lime mortar	0.25	0.15	0.13	6.01	5.88	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	333	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	334	100/200; 105/200	334	-	Layer	Demolition layer	Firm, dark grey brown, silt sand	2.45	2.35	-	5.79	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	335	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [336]	Firm, light brown yellow, clay	3	2.6	0.45	5.12	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	336	120/200; 125/200	336	-	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, vertical sides, base unknown	3	2.6	0.45	5.12	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	337	105/200; 105/205	Pre-ex; 337	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [354]	Unfrogged red brick	0.94	0.24	0.56	6.09	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	338	105/205	Pre-ex	S.21	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, hard yellow grey mortar	0.86	0.24	0.42	5.15	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	339	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	340	110/200	Pre-ex; 340	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, mid brown yellow sand mortar	0.45	0.3	0.2	5.92	5.73	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	341	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	342	100/205; 105/205	342	-	Layer	Gravel surface	Compact, light brown grey, gravel silt clay	1.8	3.25	0.05	5.69	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	343	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	344	100/200; 100/205; 105/200	344	-	Layer	Occupation layer (?)	Firm, dark blue black, silt clay	2.1	2.46	0.02	5.73	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	345	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	345	-	Layer	Gravel surface	Compact, light brown grey, gravel silt clay	1.15	2.85	0.07	5.72	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	346	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	347	105/210	347	-	Layer	Demolition layer	Loose, mid brown, silt	0.9	1.3	0.75	5.67	-	4b	Post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	348	105/200	Post-ex	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [383]	clay rubble Friable, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.36	0.56	0.2	5.46	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	349	105/200	Post-ex	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [384]	Friable, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.3	0.62	0.1	5.71	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	350	105/200	Post-ex; 350	-	Layer	Demolition layer	Friable, dark grey brown, silt clay gravel	2.44	0.99	0.18	5.67	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	351	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [352]	Soft, light grey, silt clay	0.14	0.81	0.05	5.25	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	352	105/205	352	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [232]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.14	0.81	0.05	5.25	5.2	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	353	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [354]	Soft, light grey, silt clay	1.02	0.02	0.08	5.29	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	354	105/200; 105/205	354	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [328] & [337]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	1.02	0.02	0.08	5.29	5.21	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	355	110/205	355	-	Layer	Gravel surface	Loose, mid grey brown, clay silt gravel	1.3	0.7	0.1	5.32	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	356	100/200; 105/200	356	S.19	Layer	Occupation/levelling (?)	Firm, dark grey brown, sand silt	2.3	2.25	0.04	5.63	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	357	105/205	357	-	Layer	Gravel surface	Loose, light brown orange, clay gravel	0.44	1.6	0.03	4.69	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	358	100/205; 100/210	Pre-ex; 358	-	Masonry	Drain within construction cut [359]	Brick & peg tile, light cream grey lime mortar	1.7	0.84	0.17	5.78	5.61	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	359	100/205; 100/210	359; Pre-ex	-	Cut	Construction cut for drain [358]	T' shaped, near vertical sides, flat base	1.7	0.84	0.17	5.78	5.6	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	360	105/210	360	-	Layer	Dump/levelling (?)	Hard, red brick rubble	0.8	0.8	0.55	5.6	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	361	95/210	361; Pre-ex No.2	-	Masonry	Wall - rebuild of [179]	Purple red brick, hard white mortar	0.6	0.2	0.8	6.14	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	362	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	363	100/200; 105/200	363	-	Layer	Occupation/levelling (?)	Firm, light yellow brown, silt sand	-	2.2	0.14	5.68	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	364	105/200	364	-	Layer	Occupation/levelling (?)	Firm, light yellow brown, silt sand	0.4	0.35	0.1	5.7	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	365	110/200; 110/205	365	-	Layer	Gravel surface	Soft, mid light grey brown, clay sand silt gravel	2.8	2.4	0.2	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	366	105/210	366	-	Fill	Fill of ditch [796]	Firm, grey, silt gravel	0.8	1.2	0.08	5.21	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	367	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	367	-	Layer	Occupation/levelling (?)	Soft, mid grey brown, silt clay	2.2	2.95	0.05	5.68	-	4a	Early post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	368	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [359]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	-	-	0.17	5.79	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	369	105/210; 110/210	369	-	Fill	Fill of pit? [370]	Firm, mid grey brown, sand silt rubble	0.4	1.36	0.42	5.67	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	370	-	-	-	Cut	Pit (?)	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.4	1.36	0.42	5.67	5.12	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	371	105/210; 110/210	371	-	Layer	Ploughsoil	Firm, mid brown grey, silt sand	0.8	6.22	-	5.66	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	372	105/200	372	-	Masonry	Concrete layer assoc [239]/[240]	Concrete	0.54	0.42	0.1	5.66	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	373	105/200	373	-	Layer	Dump/levelling (?)	Friable, dark grey green, silt clay	2.47	1.01	0.3	5.63	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	374	100/200; 100/205	150	-	Fill	Fill of drain [150]	Soft, dark grey brown, silt clay	9	0.17	0.3	5.98	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	375	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	375	-	Layer	Occupation/levelling (?)	Firm, dark purple grey, silt clay	2.15	3	-	5.73	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	376	105/210	376	-	Fill	Fill of ditch [796]	Firm, dark grey, gravel sand	0.8	1.1	0.18	4.97	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	377	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut? [378]	Loose, dark grey brown, clay silt rubble	-	-	-	5.63	-	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	378	105/200; 105/205; 110/200; 110/205	378	-	Cut	Construction cut? for [242]/[243]	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1.35	1.76	0.45	5.04	4.59	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	379	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [380]	Firm, light yellow brown, clay	2.4	0.3	0.34	5.83	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	380	100/210	380	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [187]	Linear, steep sides, base unknown	2.4	0.48	0.34	5.83	5.49	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	381	105/205; 105/210; 110/205; 110/210	381; Pre-ex	-	Layer	Ploughsoil	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	1.2	3.9	0.53	5.85	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	382	105/205; 105/210; 110/210	382	-	Layer	Gravel surface	Firm, dark grey, silt gravel	1.2	3.9	0.16	5.32	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	383	105/200	383	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [240]	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	0.36	0.56	0.75	5.98	5.24	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	384	105/200	384	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [240]	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	0.3	0.62	0.1	5.81	5.71	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	385	95/200; 95/205; 95/210; 100/210	385; Pre-ex No.2	-	Layer	Gravel surface	Firm, mid grey, silt clay gravel	9.5	0.6	0.2	5.7	-	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	386	100/200; 100/205	386	-	Layer	Levelling layer	Firm, mid grey, silt clay gravel	4.5	1.2	0.3	5.41	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	387	100/210	387	-	Layer	Levelling layer	Firm, dark grey brown, yellow, silt clay	0.38	0.2	0.07	5.83	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	388	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of robber cut [389]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.3	0.46	0.08	5.67	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	389	100/210	389	-	Cut	Robber cut	Linear, vertical, irregular base	0.3	0.46	0.08	5.67	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	390	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [391]	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.12	0.12	0.15	5.64	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	391	100/205	391	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-square, steep sides, flat base	0.12	0.12	0.15	5.64	5.49	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	392	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [393]	Soft, dark orange brown, organic silt	0.07	0.14	0.12	5.67	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	393	100/205	393	-	Cut	Stakehole	Rectangular, steep sides, flat base	0.07	0.14	0.12	5.67	5.55	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	394	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of hearth [395]	Soft, mid grey purple, silt clay	0.2	0.31	0.05	5.65	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	395	100/205	395	-	Cut	Hearth (?)	Sub-triangular, shallow sides, flat base	0.2	0.31	0.05	5.65	5.6	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	396	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [397]	Soft, mid brown orange, silt clay	0.18	0.12	0.17	5.65	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	397	100/200	397	-	Cut	Posthole	Irregular, vertical sides, concave base	0.18	0.12	0.17	5.65	5.48	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	398	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [399]	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.36	0.41	0.16	5.69	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	399	105/205	399	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	0.36	0.41	0.16	5.69	5.53	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	400	100/210	400	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [407]	Unfrogged red brick, light yellow mortar	0.56	0.22	0.2	5.66	5.43	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	401	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [402]	Soft, mid grey, gravel silt clay	0.24	0.34	0.43	5.64	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	402	95/205	402	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, flat base	0.24	0.34	0.43	5.64	5.21	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	403	105/200; 110/195; 110/200	Pre-ex	-	Masonry	Wall	Red brick, mid brown sand mortar	0.13	0.65	0.4	6.15	5.86	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	404	100/200; 105/200	404	-	Layer	Occupation layer (?)	Hard, mid yellow brown, sand silt	0.9	1.14	-	5.67	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	405	100/200; 105/200	405	-	Masonry	Fireplace group within construction cut [813]	Unfrogged red brick, soft sandy mortar	0.3	1.68	0.1	5.66	5.55	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	406	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [407]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.66	0.55	0.23	5.67	-	4a	Early post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	407	100/210	407	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [400]	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.66	0.55	0.23	5.67	5.44	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	408	95/205; 95/210	-	S.9	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [474]	Unfrogged red brick	1.7	-	0.45	6.02	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	409	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	410	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	411	100/210	411	-	Layer	Levelling layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay	0.38	0.2	0.05	5.73	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	412	105/205; 105/210	Pre-ex; 412	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick	1.6	0.38	0.28	6.16	5.88	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	413	100/205; 100/210; 105/205; 105/210	413; Pre-ex	S.15	Layer	Demolition layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay	1.6	3.3	0.3	5.88	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	414	110/200; 110/205	414	-	Layer	Dump/levelling (?)	Soft, grey orange brown, gravel silt brickearth	2.8	2.4	0.2	5.35	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	415	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [417]	Soft, light grey green, sand silt	0.3	0.3	0.03	5.69	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	416	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [417]	Soft, mid grey purple, silt clay	0.3	0.3	0.02	5.66	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	417	105/205	417	-	Cut	Pit	Linear, concave sides, flat base	0.3	0.3	0.05	5.66	5.64	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	418	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [422]	Firm, mid green black, gravel clay	0.42	1.3	0.15	5.69	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	419	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [421]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay	0.42	1.3	0.22	5.72	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	420	100/205	420	-	Masonry	Wall within construction cut [421]	Unfrogged red brick, light yellow mortar	0.22	0.26	0.28	5.78	5.5	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	421	100/205	421	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [420]	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	0.42	0.38	0.22	5.72	5.5	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	422	100/205; 105/205	422	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, shallow sides, flat base	0.42	1.3	0.15	5.69	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	423	See cut	-	S.14	Fill	Fill of pit [425]	Friable, dark grey, sand silt clay	1.4	0.4	0.3	5.38	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	424	See cut	-	S.14	Fill	Fill of pit [425]	Firm, dark grey black, silt clay	1.4	0.4	0.15	5.25	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	425	110/205	425	S.14	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	1.4	0.4	0.35	5.38	5	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	426	100/200	428 multi	-	Fill	Fill of pit [428]	Firm, dark brown grey, gravel sand silt clay	0.32	0.31	0.25	5.77	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	427	100/200	428 multi	-	Fill	Fill of pit [428]	Firm, mid brown grey, gravel sand silt clay	0.8	0.44	0.27	5.77	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	428	100/200	428 multi	-	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, steep	0.8	0.96	0.27	5.77	5.56	4c	Later post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	429	100/200	429	-	Layer	Occupation layer (?)	sides, flat base Soft, light pink grey, clay sand	0.25	0.35	0.04	5.64	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	430	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [432]	Soft, brown grey, silt clay	0.4	0.7	0.07	5.32	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	431	100/210	431	-	Fill	Fill of pit [432]	Soft, mid brown grey black, sand silt	0.4	0.7	0.13	5.25	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	432	110/200	432	-	Cut	Pit	Irregular, moderate sides, sloping base	0.4	0.7	0.2	5.32	5.09	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	433	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole? [434]	Firm, mid grey, silt clay	0.5	0.3	0.2	5.32	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	434	110/200; 110/205	434	-	Cut	Pit/posthole	Shape unknown, steep sides, flat base	0.5	0.3	0.2	5.32	5.09	3b	Medieval
BRW13	435	100/210	435	-	Layer	Accumulated layer	Soft, mid grey, clay silt	1.15	0.4	0.25	5.64	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	436	100/205; 100/210	436	-	Layer	Accumulated layer	Soft, mid grey, clay silt	0.8	0.4	-	5.7	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	437	100/205	437	-	Layer	Accumulated layer	Firm, mid grey, silt clay gravel	0.6	0.2	0.2	5.72	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	438	100/200; 105/200	438	-	Layer	Gravel surface	Compact, dark yellow brown, sand silt	1.01	1.84	0.05	5.58	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	439	100/200; 105/200	439	S. 19	Layer	Levelling layer (?)	Soft, light pink grey, clay sand	0.71	2.04	-	5.56	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	440	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	440	-	Layer	Levelling layer	Soft, light yellow brown, clay sand	3.94	3.72	0.1	5.71	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	441	105/205; 105/210	441	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfroged red brick, cream orange mortar	0.4	0.22	0.2	5.83	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	442	100/200	442	-	Fill	Fill associated with wall [233]	Loose, dark red brown, silt sand	0.6	0.7	0.2	5.65	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	443	100/205; 100/210	443	-	Masonry	Hearth brick floor	Brick, light brown yellow mortar	0.98	0.84	-	5.62	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	444	100/205; 100/210	444	-	Masonry	Hearth wall within construction cut [476]	Red brick, soft brown grey mortar	0.66	0.64	-	5.7	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	445	100/205	445	-	Layer	Hearth accumulated layer?	Friable, dark brown purple black	0.5	0.56	0.05	5.64	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	446	105/210; 110/210	446	-	Fill	Fill of pit [447]	Firm, mid grey, silt clay	0.6	1.9	-	5.23	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	447	105/210; 110/210	446	-	Cut	Pit	Rectangular, steep sides, base unknown	0.6	1.9	-	5.23	4.62	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	448	110/210	448	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [449]	Friable, dark blue grey, sand silt	0.32	0.26	0.46	5.41	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	449	110/210	448	-	Cut	Pit/posthole	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.32	0.26	0.46	5.41	4.95	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	450	105/205	450	-	Layer	Hearth accumulated layer?	Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay charcoal	0.76	0.8	-	5.68	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	451	-	-	-	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay	1.16	0.6	-	5.8	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	452	100/210; 105/210	452	-	Layer	Demolition layer	Firm, mid grey brown, silt clay	0.6	0.66	-	5.8	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	453	100/205; 100/210; 105/205; 105/210	453	S.15	Layer	Mortar layer	Friable, light brown grey, silt clay	1	1.56	-	5.68	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	454	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [455]	Friable, mid grey, clay silt sand	0.4	0.4	0.1	5.1	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	455	105/200	455	-	Cut	Pit/posthole	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.4	0.4	0.1	5.1	5	3b	Medieval
BRW13	456	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [457]	Loose, black grey, silt sand gravel	0.7	0.3	0.08	5.08	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	457	105/200	457	-	Cut	Pit/posthole	Sub-circular, gradual sides, gradual base	0.7	0.3	0.08	5.08	5	3b	Medieval
BRW13	458	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [459]	Loose, dark grey, clay silt	0.3	0.25	0.2	5.01	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	459	105/200	459	-	Cut	Pit/posthole	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.3	0.25	0.2	5.01	4.83	3b	Medieval
BRW13	460	105/200; 105/205	460	-	Layer	Dump/levelling (?)	Firm, orange brown, clay silt sand	1.2	1.2	0.15	5.15	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	461	105/210; 110/210	461	-	Layer	Gravel surface (?)	Friable, light white grey, gravel	0.8	6.22	0.1	5.33	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	462	95/200; 95/205; 95/210; 100/210	462	S.9	Layer	Gravel layer	Indurated, yellow, sand gravel	8.4	1.4	0.1	5.5	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	463	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [464]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.55	0.55	0.45	5.52	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	464	100/200	405 multi; 464	-	Cut	Pit	Circular, vertical sides, base unknown	0.55	0.55	0.45	5.52	5.12	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	465	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [466]	Loose, light blue grey, sand silt	0.05	0.05	0.19	5.59	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	466	100/200	405 multi; 466 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered base	0.05	0.05	0.19	5.59	5.35	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	467	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [468]	Loose, light blue grey, sand silt	0.05	0.05	0.21	5.54	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	468	100/200	405 multi; 466 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered base	0.05	0.05	0.21	5.54	5.33	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	469	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [470]	Loose, light blue grey, sand silt	0.04	0.04	0.2	5.54	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	470	100/200; 105/200	405 multi; 470	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered base	0.04	0.04	0.2	5.54	5.38	4a	Early post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	471	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [472]	Loose, light blue grey, sand silt	0.05	0.05	0.25	5.54	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	472	100/200	405 multi; 466 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered base	0.05	0.05	0.25	5.54	5.19	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	473	See cut	-	S.9	Fill	Fill of construction cut [474]	Firm, dark grey, silt gravel	1.54	0.6	0.36	5.46	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	474	95/205; 95/210	474	S.9	Cut	Construction cut for wall [408]	Rectangular, vertical sides, flat base	1.54	0.6	0.36	5.46	5.01	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	475	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [476]	Friable, mid brown grey, silt clay	0.66	1.44	0.15	5.55	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	476	100/205; 100/210	476	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [444]	L' shaped, straight sides, flat base	0.66	1.44	0.15	5.55	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	477	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [478]	Firm, mid brown grey, clay silt	0.9	0.2	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	478	11; 95/205; 95/210	-	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [179]	Linear, vertical sides, sloping base	0.9	0.2	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	479	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [480]	Firm, mid brown grey, clay silt	7	0.2	-	5.37	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	480	95/205; 95/210	480	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [178]	Linear, vertical sides, sloping base	7	0.2	-	5.37	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	481	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [482]	Firm, dark grey brown, silt clay gravel	0.6	0.25	0.26	5.51	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	482	100/205	482	-	Cut	Robber cut	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, concave base	0.6	0.25	0.26	5.51	5.25	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	483	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [484]	Stiff, dark brown grey, clay gravel	1	0.56	0.23	5.43	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	484	100/210	484	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, base unknown	1	0.56	0.23	5.43	5.2	3b	Medieval
BRW13	485	105/210	485	-	Layer	Dump/levelling (?)	Firm, light red orange, sand clay silt	0.8	1.36	0.16	5.17	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	486	100/200; 100/205	486	-	Cut	Construction cut for wall [153]	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.58	0.19	-	5.51	5.51	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	487	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of construction cut [486]	Firm, mid yellow brown, silt clay	0.58	0.19	-	5.51	5.51	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	488	105/205	488	-	Layer	Burnt horizon	Friable, mid brown orange, silt clay	0.48	1.08	-	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	489	100/200; 105/200	405 multi	-	Masonry	Fireplace	Tile	0.30	0.46	0.13	5.66	5.55	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	490	100/195; 100/200	490	-	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid brown grey, sand silt clay gravel	1.9	0.9	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	491	100/200; 105/200	491	-	Layer	Floor surface/occupation layer (?)	Soft, brown yellow, silt clay	0.8	2	-	5.54	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	492	100/205;	492 multi	S.15	Layer	Occupation layer (?)	Friable, light brown	1.68	2.6	-	5.49	-	3b (L)	Medieval



Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
	100/210; 105/205; 105/210						yellow, silt clay							
BRW13	493	100/200; 105/200	405 multi; 405 multi No.2	S.16	Masonry	Wall	Degraded red brick	0.30	0.46	0.06	5.66	5.55	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	494	100/200	405 multi; 405 multi No.2	S.17	Masonry	Fireplace	Tile	0.35	0.30	0.14	5.66	5.55	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	495	100/200	405 multi; 405 multi No.2	S.18	Masonry	Wall	Degraded red brick	0.25	0.70	0.06	5.66	5.55	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	496	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of ground consolidation [807]	Firm, light red brown, silt clay	1.17	1.03	0.13	5.65	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	497	95/200	497	-	Layer	Levelling layer (?)	Firm, white pink red, silt lime sand crushed brick	1.25	0.6	0.05	5.61	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	498	100/200; 105/200	405 multi; 405 multi No.2	-	Masonry	Fireplace	Tiles placed on end	0.26	0.08	-	5.66	5.58	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	499	95/200	499	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, chalk lime mortar	0.55	0.6	-	5.58	5.01	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	500	95/200	500	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, light white chalk mortar	0.34	0.6	-	5.81	5.56	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	501	100/200	501	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, yellow white chalk mortar	0.58	0.58	0.26	5.61	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	502	100/200	502	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, yellow white hard chalk lime mortar	1.6	0.9	0.53	5.85	5.67	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	503	95/200; 95/205	503	S.9	Layer	Levelling layer (?)	Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay	10.5	0.64	0.15	5.39	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	504	100/205	504	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, regular sides, concave base	0.2	0.22	0.17	5.65	5.48	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	505	100/205	505	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, regular sides, flat base	0.38	0.42	0.05	5.61	5.56	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	506	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [504]	Soft, grey brown, silt clay	0.2	0.22	0.17	5.65	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	507	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [505]	Friable, red brown, silt clay	0.38	0.42	0.05	5.61	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	508	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [505]	Friable, red brown, silt clay	0.54	0.58	0.16	5.61	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	509	100/205	509	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, regular sides, concave base	0.54	0.58	0.16	5.61	5.45	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	510	100/200;	510	S.20	Layer	Burnt horizon	Friable, stark grey	2.36	3	0.03	5.69	-	3b (L)	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	511	100/205; 105/205	-	S.18	Fill	Fill of ditch [556]	black, charcoal & ash	2.3	0.8	0.8	5.1	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	512	100/200	405 multi	-	Masonry	Wall?	Tile & red brick	0.15	0.13	0.06	5.6	5.54	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	513	100/205	513	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.34	0.32	0.29	5.6	5.31	3b	Medieval
BRW13	514	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [513]	Soft, dark brown grey, silt clay	0.34	0.32	0.29	5.6	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	515	100/200; 105/200	515	-	Layer	Levelling layer	Soft, mid blue yellow grey, sand clay	0.32	0.48	0.13	5.53	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	516	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [517]	Loose, mid grey brown, sand silt	0.38	0.55	0.32	5.52	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	517	100/200; 105/200	517	-	Cut	Robber cut (?)	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, concave base	0.38	0.55	0.32	5.53	5.26	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	518	95/205	518	S.9	Layer	Gravel layer	Firm, brown yellow, gravel	1.4	0.78	-	5.31	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	519	105/205	519	-	Cut	Posthole (?)	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.37	0.32	0.2	5.53	5.33	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	520	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole? [519]	Soft, dark brown grey, silt clay	0.37	0.32	0.2	5.53	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	521	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [522]	Loose, dark grey, clay silt	0.4	0.8	0.2	5.53	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	522	100/200	522	-	Cut	Robber cut (?)	Linear, shallow sides, flat base	0.4	0.8	0.2	5.53	5.37	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	523	See cut	-	S.15	Fill	Fill of ditch [524]	Friable, mid brown orange, silt sand	0.9	0.74	0.15	5.2	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	524	100/205; 105/205	524	S.15	Cut	Ditch	Linear, gradual sides, flat base	0.9	0.74	0.15	5.2	5.01	3a	Medieval
BRW13	525	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole? [526]	Loose, mid grey, gravel silt	0.8	0.58	0.17	5.57	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	526	100/200	526	-	Cut	Posthole (?)	Linear, vertical sides, flat base	0.8	0.55	0.17	5.54	5.4	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	527	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	527	S.20	Layer	Gravel surface	Firm, light brown, sand clay gravel	4.18	3.1	-	5.63	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	528	100/200	528	-	Layer	Floor surface/occupation layer (?)	Loose, mid black yellow brown, sand silt	0.8	1	0.05	5.52	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	529	100/200; 105/200	529	-	Layer	Floor surface/occupation layer (?)	Firm, mid blue grey, silt clay	1.78	1.93	-	5.57	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	530	100/200; 100/205;	530	-	Layer	Levelling layer (?)	Firm, dark grey, silt clay gravel	3.6	0.6	0.3	5.43	-	4a	Early post-medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
		100/210												
BRW13	531	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole? [532]	Soft, dark brown grey, silt clay	0.36	0.4	0.23	5.53	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	532	105/205	532	-	Cut	Posthole (?)	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.36	0.4	0.23	5.53	5.3	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	533	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [534]	Soft, dark grey, silt clay	0.35	0.3	0.3	5.28	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	534	100/205	534	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.35	0.3	0.3	5.28	4.98	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	535	100/200; 105/200	535	-	Layer	Floor surface/occupation layer (?)	Loose, mid blue brown grey, sand silt	2.2	2.3	-	5.53	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	536	See cut	-	S.9	Fill	Fill of posthole [537]	Loose, yellow grey, gravel sand silt	0.48	0.34	0.39	5.23	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	537	95/205	537	S.9	Cut	Posthole	Circular, near vertical sides, flat base	0.48	0.34	0.39	5.23	4.86	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	538	100/200; 105/200	538	-	Layer	Occupation layer (?)	Loose, dark blue grey, sand silt	1	1.5	-	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	539	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [540]	Friable, dark brown grey, silt clay	0.5	0.44	0.34	5.56	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	540	105/205	540	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.5	0.44	0.34	5.56	5.22	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	541	See cut	-	S.20	Fill	Fill of linear [542]	Friable, brown grey, clay silt	2.28	0.84	0.28	5.51	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	542	100/205	542	S.20	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, steep sides, flat base	2.28	0.84	0.28	5.51	5.23	3b	Medieval
BRW13	543	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole/pit [550]	Soft, dark pink grey, silt clay	0.25	0.34	0.11	5.4	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	544	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	545	100/200; 105/200	545	-	Layer	Clay layer	Soft, mid grey, clay silt	1.46	1.9	0.07	5.5	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	546	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [547]	Soft, mid grey, silt clay	0.9	0.5	0.2	5.43	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	547	100/200	547	-	Cut	Robber cut (?)	Circular, gradual sides, base unknown	0.9	0.5	0.2	5.43	5.36	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	548	100/200; 100/205	548	-	Layer	Levelling layer	Firm, yellow grey, sand gravel	6	1.2	0.4	5.52	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	549	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole/pit [550]	Soft, mid brown grey, clay silt	0.3	0.5	0.45	-	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	550	100/200; 105/200	550	-	Cut	Posthole/pit	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, concave base	0.3	0.5	0.55	5.5	4.96	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	551	100/200; 100/205; 105/205	551	S.20	Layer	Occupation layer (?)	Soft, dark brown grey, clay silt	4.3	2.85	0.12	5.59	-	3b (L)	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	552	100/200	552	-	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey, rubble silt clay	1.1	0.6	0.4	5.6	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	553	100/205	553	-	Layer/fill	Demolition/fill of [771]/[775]	Loose, dark brown grey, gravel silt	0.47	0.46	0.03	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	554	105/200	554	S.16	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [555]	Soft, dark grey brown, silt clay	2.5	1	0.2	5.46	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	555	100/195; 100/200	555	S.16	Cut	Robber cut (?)	Sub-rectangular, concave sides, concave base	2.5	1	0.2	5.46	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	556	100/205	557 multi	S.18	Cut	Ditch	Linear, steep sides, base unknown	2.3	0.8	0.8	5.13	4.51	3b	Medieval
BRW13	557	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	558	95/205; 95/210; 100/210	557 multi	S.9; S.18	Layer	Gravel layer	Hard, light yellow brown, gravel	4.00	0.45	-	5.26	5.23	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	559	100/200; 105/200	559	S.19	Layer	Organic layer	Soft, dark grey black, organic wood	1.14	0.99	-	5.49	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	560	100/200; 105/200	560	S.19	Layer	Clay layer	Firm, mid yellow brown, gravel clay silt	0.45	0.4	-	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	561	100/200	561	-	Layer	Clay layer	Firm, light yellow brown, clay silt	0.35	0.35	0.05	5.44	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	562	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of gully/pit [563]	Loose, mid dark yellow brown, clay silt gravel	0.25	0.4	-	5.45	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	563	100/200	563	-	Cut	Gully/pit (?)	Linear, steep sides, 'V' shaped base	0.25	0.4	-	5.45	5.35	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13+216:364	564	-	-	-	Cut	Stakehole Group	-	-	-	-	-	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	565	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [566]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.08	0.06	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	566	105/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.08	0.06	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	567	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [568]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.06	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	568	105/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.06	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	569	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [570]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.08	0.06	0.05	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	570	105/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.08	0.06	0.05	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	571	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [572]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.06	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	572	105/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.06	5.57	-	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	573	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [574]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.05	0.05	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	574	105/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.05	0.05	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	575	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of Stakehole [576]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.06	0.05	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	576	105/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.06	0.05	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	577	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [578]	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.13	0.11	0.12	5.59	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	578	105/200	564 multi; 578	-	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.13	0.11	0.12	5.59	5.47	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	579	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [580]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.08	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	580	105/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.08	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	581	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [582]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.04	0.04	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	582	105/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.04	0.04	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	583	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [584]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	584	105/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	585	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [586]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.05	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	586	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.05	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	587	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [588]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.02	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	588	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.02	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	589	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [590]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	590	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	591	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [592]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.04	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	592	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.04	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	593	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [594]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.03	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	594	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.03	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	595	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [596]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.03	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	596	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.03	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	597	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [598]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.06	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	598	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.06	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	599	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [600]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.05	0.03	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	600	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.05	0.03	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	601	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [602]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.05	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	602	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.05	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	603	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	604	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	605	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [606]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	606	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	607	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [608]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.05	0.11	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	608	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.05	0.11	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	609	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [610]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	610	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	611	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [612]	Soft, mid grey brown	0.04	0.06	0.05	5.48	-	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	612	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	sandy silty clay Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.06	0.05	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	613	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [614]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.04	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	614	100/200	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.04	0.04	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	615	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [616]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.05	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	616	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.05	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	617	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [618]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.08	0.08	0.14	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	618	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.08	0.08	0.14	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	619	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [620]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.09	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	620	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.09	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	621	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [622]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.05	0.06	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	622	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.05	0.06	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	623	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [624]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.08	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	624	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.08	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	625	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [626]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.14	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	626	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.14	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	627	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [628]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.13	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	628	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.13	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	629	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [630]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.12	5.52	-	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	630	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.12	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	631	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [632]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.06	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	632	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.06	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	633	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [634]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.1	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	634	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.1	5.52	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	635	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [636]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.08	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	636	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.08	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	637	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [638]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.08	0.08	0.07	5.49	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	638	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.08	0.08	0.07	5.49	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	639	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [640]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.08	0.08	0.2	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	640	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.08	0.08	0.2	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	641	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [642]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	642	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	643	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [644]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.05	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	644	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.05	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	645	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [646]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.04	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	646	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.04	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	647	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [648]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.06	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	648	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides,	0.05	0.05	0.06	5.5	-	3b	Medieval



Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
							tapered/concave base							
BRW13	649	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [650]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.03	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	650	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.03	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	651	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [652]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.06	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	652	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.06	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	653	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [654]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.08	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	654	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.08	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	655	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [656]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.02	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	656	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.02	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	657	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [658]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.03	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	658	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.03	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	659	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [660]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.09	0.09	0.09	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	660	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.09	0.09	0.09	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	661	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [662]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	662	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	663	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [664]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	664	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	665	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [666]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.02	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	666	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.02	5.5	-	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	667	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [668]	base Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	668	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.04	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	669	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [670]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.06	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	670	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.06	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	671	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [672]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.03	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	672	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.03	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	673	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [674]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.03	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	674	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.03	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	675	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [676]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.07	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	676	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.07	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	677	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [678]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.11	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	678	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.11	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	679	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [680]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.06	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	680	100/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.06	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	681	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [682]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.1	0.1	0.06	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	682	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.1	0.1	0.06	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	683	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [684]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.15	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	684	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.15	5.57	-	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	685	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [686]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.12	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	686	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.12	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	687	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [688]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.11	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	688	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.11	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	689	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [690]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.07	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	690	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.07	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	691	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [692]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.03	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	692	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.03	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	693	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [694]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.07	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	694	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.07	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	695	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [696]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.17	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	696	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.17	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	697	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [698]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.06	0.06	0.12	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	698	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.12	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	699	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [700]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.06	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	700	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.06	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	701	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [702]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.05	0.05	0.12	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	702	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.05	0.05	0.12	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	703	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [704]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silty clay	0.04	0.04	0.08	5.57	-	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	704	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.08	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	705	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [706]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silt clay	0.04	0.04	0.05	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	706	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.05	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	707	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [708]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silt clay	0.06	0.06	0.06	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	708	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.06	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	709	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [710]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silt clay	0.04	0.04	0.07	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	710	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.07	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	711	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [712]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silt clay	0.04	0.04	0.22	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	712	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.22	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	713	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [714]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silt clay	0.04	0.04	0.25	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	714	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.04	0.04	0.25	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	715	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	716	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	717	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	718	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	719	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [720]	Soft, mid grey brown sandy silt clay	0.06	0.06	0.09	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	720	105/205	564 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	0.06	0.06	0.09	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	721	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [722]	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.24	0.22	0.18	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	722	105/205	722	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, shallow sides, flat base	0.24	0.22	0.18	5.53	5.35	3b	Medieval
BRW13	723	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [724]	Soft, dark brown, organic silt clay	0.06	0.06	0.11	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	724	100/200	724	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, vertical	0.06	0.06	0.11	5.46	-	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	725	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [726]	sides, tapered base Soft, dark brown, organic silt clay	0.06	0.06	0.16	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	726	100/200	726	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, vertical sides, tapered base	0.06	0.06	0.16	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	727	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [728]	Soft, dark brown, organic silt clay	0.06	0.06	0.11	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	728	100/200	728	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, vertical sides, tapered base	0.06	0.06	0.11	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	729	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [730]	-	0.12	0.13	0.38	5.69	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	730	105/205	809 multi	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.12	0.13	0.38	5.69	5.31	3b	Medieval
BRW13	731	100/200; 105/200	731	-	Layer	Occupation layer	Soft, dark blue brown, clay silt	0.78	1.54	-	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	732	100/200; 105/200	732	-	Layer	Clay layer	Firm, light yellow, silt clay	1.3	1.9	0.03	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	733	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of robber cut [734]	Friable, brown grey, clay silt	0.44	0.64	0.26	5.52	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	734	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	734	-	Cut	Robber cut	Sub-circular, steep sides, flat base	0.44	0.64	0.26	5.52	5.26	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	735	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole? [736]	Soft, light grey, clay silt	0.36	0.36	0.46	5.63	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	736	105/205	736	-	Cut	Posthole (?)	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.36	0.36	0.46	5.63	5.17	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	737	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [738]	Loose, mid blue grey, sand silt	0.06	0.06	0.12	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	738	100/200	738	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, vertical sides, tapered base	0.06	0.06	0.12	5.46	5.34	3b	Medieval
BRW13	739	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [740]	Loose, mid blue grey, sand silt	0.04	0.04	0.06	5.44	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	740	100/200	740	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, vertical sides, tapered base	0.04	0.04	0.06	5.44	5.4	3b	Medieval
BRW13	741	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [742]	Loose, mid blue grey, sand silt	0.07	0.08	0.24	5.44	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	742	105/200	742	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, vertical sides, tapered base	0.07	0.08	0.24	5.44	5.2	3b	Medieval
BRW13	743	100/200; 105/200	743	S.19	Layer	Ploughsoil	Firm, mid grey green, clay silt	2.28	2	0.15	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	744	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [745]	Loose, mid blue grey, sand silt	0.05	0.05	0.12	5.44	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	745	105/200	745	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, vertical sides, tapered base	0.05	0.05	0.12	5.44	5.32	3b	Medieval
BRW13	746	See cut	-	S.15	Fill	Fill of ditch [747]	Firm, light blue grey,	1	1.1	0.78	5.02	-	2	Pre-

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
							silt clay							medieval/early medieval
BRW13	747	100/205; 105/205; 105/210	747	S.15	Cut	Ditch	Linear, sides unknown, flat base	1	1.1	0.78	5.07	4.74	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	748	See cut	-	S.15	Fill	Fill of linear [749]	Firm, mid brown orange purple, sand silt	1	0.71	0.63	5.35	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	749	100/205; 100/210	749	S.15	Cut	Linear feature	Linear, gradual sides, concave base	1	0.71	0.63	4.92	4.63	3a	Medieval
BRW13	750	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [751]	Friable, brown grey, silt clay	0.46	0.42	0.05	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	751	100/200; 100/205	751	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, moderate sides, flat base	0.46	0.42	0.05	5.45	5.4	3b	Medieval
BRW13	752	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of beamslot [753]	Friable, brown grey, silt clay	0.16	1.1	0.03	5.49	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	753	100/200; 100/205; 105/200	753	-	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, shallow sides, flat base	0.16	1.1	0.03	5.49	5.46	3b	Medieval
BRW13	754	100/205; 105/205	754	-	Layer	Burnt horizon	Soft, dark black brown, clay silt charcoal	1.76	1.7	0.04	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	755	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of beamslot [756]	Soft, light grey, silt	0.44	2.24	0.1	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	756	100/205; 105/205	756	-	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.44	2.24	0.1	5.53	5.43	3b	Medieval
BRW13	757	100/205; 100/210; 105/205; 105/210	-	S.15	Layer	Ploughsoil	Firm, mid brown orange grey, sand silt clay	1	1.24	0.25	5.2	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	758	See cut	-	S.15	Fill	Fill of ditch [747]	Firm, dark brown orange, sand silt	1	1.75	0.3	5.24	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	759	See cut	-	S.16; S.17	Fill	Fill of robber cut? [760]	Soft, dark grey, silt clay	1.4	0.5	0.4	5.2	-	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	760	100/200	760	S.16; S.17	Cut	Robber cut (?)	Irregular, near vertical sides, concave base	1.4	0.5	0.4	5.2	4.69	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	761	See cut	-	S.19	Fill	Fill of ditch [762]	Soft, dark grey green, clay silt	2.34	1.2	0.31	5.21	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	762	100/200; 105/200	762	S.19	Cut	Ditch	Linear, gradual slope, flat base	2.34	1.2	0.31	5.21	4.91	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	763	See cut	-	S.19	Fill	Fill of ditch [814]	Firm, mid orange brown, silt clay gravel	2.5	0.7	0.28	5.15	-	3a	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	764	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [765]	Soft, light brown orange, silt clay	0.12	0.12	0.03	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	765	105/205	765	-	Cut	Stakehole	Sub-square, shallow sides, flat base	0.12	0.12	0.03	5.54	5.51	3b	Medieval
BRW13	766	100/205	766	-	Layer/fill	Burnt horizon/fill of [771]/[775]	Soft, light brown yellow red, silt sand clay	1.02	0.8	0.01	5.51	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	767	100/205; 105/205	767	-	Layer	Burnt horizon	Soft, dark brown black, silt clay charcoal	1.64	1.58	0.03	5.57	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	768	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [769]	Soft, light brown yellow, silt clay	0.08	0.07	0.03	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	769	100/205	769	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, vertical sides, base unknown	0.08	0.07	0.03	5.5	5.47	3b	Medieval
BRW13	770	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of curvilinear [771]	Soft, mid orange yellow, silt clay	0.38	0.36	0.09	5.56	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	771	100/205	771	-	Cut	Curvilinear feature	Sub-rectangular, steep sides, irregular base	0.38	0.36	0.09	5.56	5.47	3b	Medieval
BRW13	772	100/205	772	-	Layer	Clay layer	Soft, dark red brown, silt clay	0.9	0.44	0.09	5.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	773	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [775]	Soft, dark red brown, silt clay	0.36	0.32	0.06	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	774	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [775]	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.36	0.32	0.05	5.48	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	775	100/205	775	-	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular, concave sides, flat base	0.36	0.32	0.11	5.53	5.42	3b	Medieval
BRW13	776	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	776	S.20	Layer	Clay layer	Soft, mid yellow brown, silt clay	3.58	2.6	0.11	5.55	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	777	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of beamslot [778]	Soft, light yellow brown, silt clay	0.3	0.86	0.06	5.55	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	778	105/205	778	-	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.3	0.86	0.06	5.55	5.49	3b	Medieval
BRW13	779	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of beamslot [781]	Soft, mid grey, silt	0.42	2.24	0.07	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	780	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of beamslot [781]	Loose, yellow brown, sand gravel	0.42	0.74	0.05	5.53	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	781	100/205; 105/205	781	-	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, vertical, flat base	0.47	2.25	0.07	5.57	5.46	3b	Medieval
BRW13	782	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit [783]	Soft, light grey, clay silt	0.56	0.72	0.44	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	783	105/205	783	-	Cut	Pit	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.56	0.72	0.44	5.54	5.1	3b	Medieval
BRW13	784	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of beamslot [785]	Loose, dark grey,	0.36	0.56	0.07	5.54	-	3b	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	785	105/205	785	-	Cut	Beamslot	organic silt Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.36	0.56	0.07	5.54	5.47	3b	Medieval
BRW13	786	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [787]	Soft, light grey, clay silt	0.12	0.13	0.47	5.54	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	787	105/205	787	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, flat base	0.12	0.13	0.47	5.54	5.07	3b	Medieval
BRW13	788	See cut	-	S.16; S.17	Fill	Fill of ditch [789]	Soft, dark grey brown, silt clay	2	0.95	0.84	6.5	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	789	100/200	789	S.16; S.17	Cut	Ditch	Linear, sides unknown, concave base	2	0.95	0.84	6.5	5.64	3b	Medieval
BRW13	790	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole? [791]	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt	0.25	0.45	0.36	5.43	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	791	100/205	791	-	Cut	Posthole (?)	Sub-circular, steep sides, concave base	0.25	0.45	0.36	5.43	5.07	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	792	100/205; 105/205	792	-	Layer	Burnt horizon	Firm, dark purple black yellow, charcoal silt clay	1.62	2	0.03	5.49	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	793	100/205	793	-	Layer	Levelling layer	Firm, mid grey brown, clay silt cobbles	1.94	0.98	0.6	5.41	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	794	95/200	794	-	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey, silt clay	1.36	0.66	0.2	5.8	-	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	795	95/195; 95/200	795	-	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, mid grey, silt clay	2.1	0.5	0.15	5.8	-	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	796	105/210	796	-	Cut	Ditch	Linear, gradual sides, undulating base	0.76	0.8	0.12	5	-	2	Pre- medieval/early medieval
BRW13	797	100/200	-	S.17	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, dark brown grey, silt clay	1.70	0.50	0.15	5.15	5.14	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	798	100/200	-	S.17	Layer	Dump/levelling	Firm, yellow grey, sand gravel	1.7	0.5	0.2	5.44	-	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	799	See cut	-	S.17	Fill	Fill of linear cut [800]	Firm, dark grey, silt gravel	2	0.4	0.45	6.42	-	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	800	95/205	800	S.17	Cut	Linear cut	Linear, vertical sides, sloping base	2	0.4	0.48	6.8	6	4c	Later post- medieval
BRW13	801	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [802]	Soft, dark grey brown, clay silt	0.13	0.22	0.16	5.44	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	802	105/205	802	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, near vertical sides, flat base	0.13	0.22	0.16	5.44	5.28	3b	Medieval
BRW13	803	100/205; 105/205	803	-	Layer	Burnt horizon	Soft, dark brown black, clay silt charcoal	0.38	0.49	0.04	5.45	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	804	100/200; 100/205;	804	S.20	Layer	Ploughsoil	Soft, light grey brown, clay silt	4	2.75	0.2	5.48	-	3b	Medieval



Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	805	105/200; 105/205	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	806	100/205; 105/205	806	-	Layer	Occupation layer	Soft, grey brown, silt clay	2	2.8	-	5.6	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	807	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	807	-	Cut	Ground consolidation	Irregular, steep sides, flat base	1.17	1.03	0.13	5.65	5.52	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	808	100/200; 100/205; 105/200	808	-	Layer	Levelling layer	Friable, dark grey, silt clay	1.4	1.7	-	5.59	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	809	-	-	-	Cut	Posthole/Stakehole Group	-	-	-	-	5.69	5.23	3b	Medieval
BRW13	810	105/200; 105/205	810	-	Layer	Levelling layer	Circular, steep sides, tapered/concave base	1.48	0.72	0.1	5.69	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	811	95/205	-	S.9	Masonry	Wall	Yellow frogged brick	-	5.40	0.18	6.41	6.32	5	Late post-medieval+
BRW13	812	105/205	812	-	Layer	Wall collapse	Soft, yellow brown blue green, clay	0.08	0.44	0.15	5.6	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	813	100/200; 105/200	813	-	Cut	Construction cut for fireplace group [405]	Linear, sides unknown, flat base	0.3	1.68	0.1	5.66	5.55	4a	Early post-medieval
BRW13	814	100/200; 105/200	814	S.19	Cut	Ditch	Linear, gradual sides, flat base	2.56	0.97	0.2	4.96	4.72	3a	Medieval
BRW13	815	See cut	-	S.20	Fill	Fill of ditch [816]	Soft, mid grey brown, clay silt	3.96	0.82	0.55	5.31	-	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	816	105/200; 105/205 - check plan Nos for 816-821	816	S.20	Cut	Ditch	Linear, shallow sides, concave base	3.96	0.82	0.55	5.31	4.75	2	Pre-medieval/early medieval
BRW13	817	100/200; 100/205	Pre-ex ditch; 821 multi	S.20	Fill	Fill of ditch [821]	Soft, light grey brown, clay silt	0.96	0.78	0.66	5.26	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	818	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	Pre-ex ditch; 821 multi	S.20	Fill	Fill of ditch [821]	Soft, orange brown, clay gravel silt	0.96	0.95	0.69	5.32	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	819	100/200; 100/205; 105/200; 105/205	Pre-ex ditch	S.20	Fill	Fill of ditch [821]	Soft, grey brown, clay silt	3.96	0.43	0.39	5.31	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	820	105/200; 105/205	Pre-ex ditch	S.20	Fill	Fill of ditch [821]	Soft, orange brown, clay silt	3.96	0.38	0.42	5.32	-	3a	Medieval
BRW13	821	100/200;	821 multi	S.20	Cut	Ditch	Linear, concave	3.96	2.35	0.66	5.32	4.58	3a	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
	100/205; 105/200; 105/205						sides, flat base							
BRW13	822	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of beamslot [823]	Soft, light brown yellow, silt clay	0.2	0.72	0.06	5.44	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	823	105/205	823	-	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, steep sides, flat base	0.2	0.72	0.06	5.44	5.38	3b	Medieval
BRW13	824	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of stakehole [825]	Soft, dark yellow brown, clay sand	0.12	0.13	0.07	5.27	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	825	100/200	825	-	Cut	Stakehole	Circular, steep sides, concave base	0.12	0.13	0.07	5.27	5.2	3b	Medieval
BRW13	826	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [827]	Firm, mid yellow brown, clay sand	0.35	0.6	0.07	5.43	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	827	105/205	827	-	Cut	Pit/posthole	Circular, shallow sides, concave base	0.35	0.6	0.07	5.43	5.27	3b	Medieval
BRW13	828	100/205	828	-	Layer	Burnt horizon	Soft, light brown orange, silt clay	0.45	0.24	0.08	5.46	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	829	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of beamslot [830]	Soft, light brown yellow, silt clay	0.12	0.56	0.04	5.42	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	830	100/205	830	-	Cut	Beamslot	Linear, shallow sides, irregular base	0.12	0.56	0.04	5.42	5.38	3b	Medieval
BRW13	831	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [832]	Soft, dark grey, sand silt	0.1	0.08	0.07	5.49	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	832	105/205	492 multi; 832	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, straight sides, tapered base	0.1	0.08	0.07	5.49	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	833	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [834]	Soft, dark grey, sand silt	0.1	0.08	0.09	5.49	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	834	105/205	492 multi; 834	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, straight sides, tapered base	0.1	0.08	0.09	5.49	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	835	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [836]	Soft, dark grey purple, sand silt	0.1	0.08	0.14	5.49	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	836	105/205	492 multi; 836	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, straight sides, tapered base	0.1	0.08	0.14	5.49	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	837	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	838	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [839]	-	0.11	0.12	0.41	5.64	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	839	100/200	809 multi	-	Cut	Posthole	Circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.11	0.12	0.41	5.64	5.23	3b	Medieval
BRW13	840	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [841]	-	0.14	0.14	0.41	5.64	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	841	100/200	809 multi	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.14	0.14	0.41	5.64	5.23	3b	Medieval
BRW13	842	See cut	-	-	Fill	Fill of posthole [843]	-	0.11	0.16	0.41	5.69	-	3b	Medieval
BRW13	843	105/205	809 multi	-	Cut	Posthole	Sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	0.11	0.16	0.41	5.69	5.28	3b	Medieval
BRW13	844	100/200; 105/200	-	S. 19	Layer	Clay layer?	Soft, dark grey, clay silt	-	0.45	0.12	5.43	-	3b (L)	Medieval

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	845	100/200; 105/200	-	S.19	Layer	Clay layer?	Soft, mid yellowish brown, silty sand	-	-	-	-	-	3b (L)	Medieval
BRW13	846	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, light white yellow mortar	0.76	0.83	0.26	6.19	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	847	-	-	-	Masonry	Drain	Unfrogged red brick & tile, light grey lime mortar	0.20	0.39	0.30	5.71	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	848	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Orange red brick, light grey white chalk lime mortar	0.48	0.65	0.50	6.05	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	849	-	-	-	Masonry	Cellar wall	Brick	3.03	0.12	0.43	5.64	5.60	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	850	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	-	1.20	0.20	0.34	5.83	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	851	-	-	-	Masonry	Cellar wall	Brick	0.47	0.71	0.81	5.95	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	852	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	-	2.00	1.10	0.50	5.95	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	853	-	-	-	Layer	Demolition layer	Mortar rubble	1.50	0.66	-	5.45	-	4b	Post-medieval
BRW13	854	-	-	-	Masonry	Cellar wall	Brick	0.35	0.70	0.81	5.95	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	855	-	-	-	Masonry	Cellar floor	Brick	2.65	1.90	0.25	5.15	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	856	-	-	-	Masonry	Cellar gully	Brick	2.35	0.18	0.06	5.15	5.09	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	857	-	-	-	Masonry	Cellar wall	Brick	0.40	-	1.10	6.25	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	858	-	-	-	Masonry	Cellar group number	Group number	-	-	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	859	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	860	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	861	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	862	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, light white yellow mortar	-	-	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	863	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	864	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Unfrogged red brick, light white yellow mortar	0.40	0.50	-	-	-	4c	Later post-medieval
BRW13	865	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	866	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	867	-	-	-	Void	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRW13	868	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Dark red brick, yellow brown sand mortar	10.99	6.12	-	6.09	5.65	5	Later post-medieval+

Site Code	Context	Grid square	Plan	Section	Type	Interpretation	Description	N-S	E-W	Depth	High	Low	Assessment phase	Provisional date
BRW13	869	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	on concrete footing Dark red brick, yellow brown sand mortar on concrete footing	22.71	7.55	-	5.96	5.67	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	870	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Dark red brick, yellow brown sand mortar on concrete footing	12.19	2.79	-	5.57	5.46	5	Late post- medieval+
BRW13	871	-	-	-	Masonry	Wall	Dark red brick, yellow brown sand mortar on concrete footing	12.89	12.15	-	5.76	5.62	5	Late post- medieval+

## APPENDIX 2: The lithics

By Barry Bishop

### Introduction

The archaeological investigations at the site resulted in the recovery of ten struck flints and a small quantity of un-worked burnt flint. This report quantifies and describes the material, assesses its significance in terms of its potential to contribute to the stated research aims and objectives, and recommends any further work needed for it to achieve its full research potential (Lithics Table 1). All metrical information follows the methodology established by Saville (1980). The flintwork has been fully catalogued and this should be consulted in conjunction with reading this report (Lithics Table 2).

The assemblage was recovered either from unstratified deposits or as residual material from later features.

### Quantification

Type	Decortication Flake	Flake	Prismatic Blade	Retouched	Core	Burnt Flint (no.)	Burnt Flint (wt:g)
No.	1	4	1	3	1	23	349

*Lithics Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material from Broadway*

### Burnt Flint

Twenty-three pieces of unworked but heavily burnt flint weighing 349 were recovered from eleven different contexts. Surviving cortex indicates that they comprised alluvial pebbles and small cobbles, such as constitute the gravel terrace surface geology of the site. They had all been heated to a high degree, had changed colour and become 'fire crazed' and consistent with having been in a hearth. The quantities recovered are small and the flint most probably was incidentally incorporated into hearths set on the ground. It was found in small quantities from a variety of features types and there was no evidence for hearths or *in situ* burning. Instead it appeared to have become residually incorporated into the features, perhaps from a general 'background' spread of waste material. 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

Ten pieces of struck flint were recovered from six separate features. It was mostly found as single pieces with the exception of three pieces that came from context [381] and two from unstratified

deposits. The struck assemblage is made from flint of a variety of colours and textures but it is mostly fine-grained and of good knapping quality. Cortex, where present, is mostly thin and weathered, and some thermal surfaces are also present. This indicates that the raw materials had been obtained from derived deposits, most likely from the gravel terrace deposits upon which the site lies.

The assemblage is small but technologically represents at least two flintworking traditions. The earliest is represented by a truncated blade which can be dated to the Mesolithic period. A further blade and two flakes might be associated but can only be more broadly dated to the Mesolithic or Neolithic. Most of the remaining pieces are more typical of later prehistoric industries, particularly those of the later second or first millennia BC. These include two badly struck thick flakes, an irregular scraper made on a thick flake and a minimally reduced core which may have been used as a chopping tool.

#### Significance

The struck flint assemblage indicates activity at the site during the Mesolithic/Neolithic as well as the later Bronze Age or Iron Age. It is small in size and the lack of contextual associations means its interpretational value is limited and little more can be said concerning its chronology or the nature of the occupations represented. It does, however, fit into a wider picture of flint use and prehistoric activity in the area. Other archaeological investigations, both along the terrace edges and within the Lea Valley floodplain have extensive activity including that by transient communities during the Mesolithic and Neolithic and by more sedentary communities during the later prehistoric period (e.g. Taylor Wilson 2000; Bradley 2005; Bishop 2006; Stafford 2012; Boyer *et al.* 2013)

#### Recommendations

The assemblage is of significance in that it demonstrates 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.

#### Bibliography

Bishop, B.J. 2006 An Assessment of the Archaeological Excavations (Phase IV) at the Oliver Close Estate, Leyton, London Borough of Waltham Forest. Unpublished PCA Report

- Boyer, P., Nicholls, M. and Bishop, B. 2013 Bronze Age environments and burial in the Lower Lea Valley: archaeological investigations in the Stratford City Development. *London Archaeologist* 13(10), 276-280.
- Bradley, P. 2005 Worked Flint. In: Hiller, J. and Wilkinson, D.R.P., *Archaeology of the Jubilee Line Extension: prehistoric and Roman activity at Stratford Market Depot West Ham 1991-1993*, 36-38. Oxford Archaeology/Museum of London Archaeology Service.
- Saville, A. 1980 On the Measurement of Struck Flakes and Flake Tools. *Lithics* 1, 16-20.
- Stafford, E. 2012 *Landscape and Prehistory of the East London Wetlands: investigations along the A13 DBFO roadscheme, Tower Hamlets, Newham and Barking and Dagenham, 2000-2003*. Oxford Archaeology Monograph 17.
- Taylor-Wilson, R.H. 2000 Pre-Roman Features and Cultural Material from Two Sites in Old Ford, Bow, Tower Hamlets. *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society* 51, 1-19.

Context	Type	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested Date	Comments
71	Burnt stone	Unknown	Thermal	Burnt	Undated	One fragment of burnt flint weighing 10g
99 (Now void)	Decortication Flake	Translucent Black	Thin, worn	Slightly chipped	Undated	Narrow but thick
201 (now void)	Prismatic blade	Translucent Brown	Thin, worn	Chipped	Meso/ENeo	Not particularly well struck - ENeo?
219	Burnt stone	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	One complete heavily burnt alluvial flint pebble plus another small fragment, total weigh 47g
261	Core	Mottled grey/brown	Smooth rolled	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Thermally split pebble with a few broad flakes removed, possibly a chopping-type core tool
320	Burnt stone	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Five fragments of heavily burnt flint weighing 116g
345	Burnt stone	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	One fragment of heavily burnt flint weighing 32g
365	Burnt stone	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Three fragments of heavily burnt flint weighing 50g
381	Flake	Translucent grey	Thin, worn	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Thick, badly struck
381	Flake	Translucent grey	Thin, worn	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Small, badly struck, part of distal missing
381	Flake	Translucent Black	Thin, worn	Good	Meso-EBA	Small trimming flake with an edge trimmed striking platform
414	Truncated blade	Semi-opaque brown	Thin, worn	Chipped	Meso/ENeo	In a chipped condition but appears to have abrupt retouch obliquely truncating distal and also steep concave retouch on left margin. Right margin is cortical. 29X15X5mm
414	Burnt stone	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	One fragment of heavily burnt flint weighing



Context	Type	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested Date	Comments
						34g
424	Burnt stone	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Three fragments of heavily burnt flint weighing 10g
488	Scraper: irregular	Translucent Brown	Thermal	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Thick hard hammer struck flake with irregular slightly denticulated retouch around most of its lateral margins and distal. Also some inverse slightly invasive retouch on left margin near distal. 30X38X15mm
503	Burnt stone	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	One fragment of heavily burnt flint weighing 16g
538	Burnt stone	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	One fragment of heavily burnt flint weighing 7g
773	Burnt stone	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	One fragment of heavily burnt flint weighing 7g
+	Flake	Translucent Black	Rough, thin	Slightly chipped	Meso-EBA	Proximal end of a thin, possibly blade-like, flake
+	Scraper: end	Translucent Black	Thermal	Slightly chipped	Undated	End scraper. Thick flake with mostly thermal dorsal surface and fine straight steep scalar retouch along distal. 31X28X11mm
+	Burnt stone	Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Four fragments of heavily burnt flint weighing 20g

*Lithics Table 2: Lithic Catalogue*

### **Appendix 3 Roman Pottery**

By Eniko Hudak

A single sherd of Roman pottery was retrieved during the excavations and comprised a sherd of Oxfordshire White Slipped *mortarium*, form WC7 which was collected from context [113].

- [113] 1 sherd (40g, d=240mm, 0.12EVE) – OXWS, 7WC7

The form copied the Oxfordshire White Ware form M22 and is dated to AD240-400 (Young 1977: 120-121). The sherd is disintegrating with hardly any slip remaining and loose grits.

A second sherd of unidentified white ware collected from context [104] is not considered to be Roman in date.

- [104] 1 sherd (4g, d=50mm, 0.22EVE) - unidentified white ware, not Roman

No further work is recommended on this material.

#### **Reference**

Young, C. J. (1977) *The Roman Pottery Industry of the Oxford Region*, British Archaeological Reports 43, Oxford: BAR.

## **Appendix 4 Post-Roman Pottery**

By Chris Jarrett

### **INTRODUCTION**

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (fourteen boxes). The Post-Roman pottery dates from the medieval and post-medieval periods. Only 1.2% of the sherds show evidence for abrasion or lamination, while residual material is low as 9.5% by sherd count indicating that the pottery was deposited fairly rapidly after breakage and deposited mostly under secondary circumstances. The assemblage comprises mostly sherd material and can be considered as largely fragmentary. A small number of vessels have complete profiles and these are mostly of a late post-medieval date as are the two intact items. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. The sizes of the groups of pottery are mostly small (fewer than 30 sherds), besides eight medium (31-100 sherds) and one large group (over 100 sherds).

In total the assemblage consists of 1286 sherds, 1014 ENV, 32.470kg (of which 86 sherds / 72 ENV / 4.370kg 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), although as the ceramic sequence for North East London is poorly understood, pottery codes used by the former Passmore Edwards Museum (PEM) / Newham Museum Service (NMS) have been used where appropriate. The pottery is discussed by type and distribution.

### **THE POTTERY TYPES AND FORMS**

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

Medieval: 817 sherds, 675 ENV, 15.685kg

Post-medieval: 469 sherds, 339 ENV, 16.785kg

#### Medieval

The range of medieval pottery types and their quantification are shown in Table 1 and the forms present in the medieval wares are listed in Table 2. The early medieval wares all appear to be residual sherds with only the simple rim of a jar or cooking pot noted in EMSSX (context [320]) and a South

Essex medieval Shelly ware (SEMS: context [373]) jar with a squared expanded rim. Wheel-thrown Essex shelly-sandy wares (SSWX) only occur as cooking pots and were recorded in two contexts: [560] and [820].

London-type ware is minimally found in the form of jug sherds across the study area and it is the Essex medieval pottery types that are most frequently identified such as Harlow sandy ware (HARM), Mill Green wares (MG; COAR) and sandy orange wares (SOWX). These wares mostly are represented by jug sherds, although bowls and dishes are noted in Colchester ware (COLW: contexts [288], [320] and [492]), HARM (context [439]), reduced coarse ware (RCWX: unstratified) and sandy orange ware (SOWX: context [789]). Cooking pots or jars are also found in a diverse range of medieval pottery types, such as reduced coarse ware and Mill Green coarse ware and these are fairly well distributed throughout the medieval deposits. The sooted feet of a cauldron was of note in Surrey whiteware made at Kingston (KING) and this fairly infrequent form was noted in context [799], dated to the mid-late 14th century.

The medieval imported wares are represented by four sherds and are of some note. These occur more frequently as Saintonge ware with polychrome decoration (SAIP), dated to c. AD 1280-1350 and found as small sherds in contexts [377] (a shoulder sherd decorated with a vertical brown line and green bands), [527] and [782]. However, even rare for the City of London, is the presence here of a rim sherd of an archaic maiolica (ARCH) jug rim, decorated with an arcing green line and constitutes the only pottery found in context [529]. These pottery types reflect a well to do household which could afford an expenditure on more expensive ceramic jugs than the norm.

The late medieval pottery types represented on the excavation include Surrey whitewares, such as coarse border whiteware (CBW), the most frequent source of pottery found in London during the mid 14th-15th century (Pearce and Vince 1988, 16, fig. 9) and less frequently found Cheam ware. Both wares occur in the forms of cooking pots and jugs and the late medieval barrel-shaped jug type is present in Cheam ware, being identified in context [551] and residual in deposit [356]. However, whereas the Surrey whitewares are the main source of pottery marketed to London in the late medieval period, on this site and elsewhere in North East London, it is Essex late medieval red earthenwares (LMCSX; CH, LMFSX; CH and LMFx), made in such places as Harlow and Loughton (Clark et al 1972; Davey and Walker 2009) that are the main source of pottery. The dating of these wares has not been properly defined and here is given a c. AD 1350-1600 date range. They are

considered mainly as transitional wares, being particularly frequent in the 16th century. There are a wide range of forms recorded in these redwares, which include bowls, cauldrons, dishes, jars and bung-hole jars (cisterns), besides jugs and pitchers decorated with white slip, often in the form of arcing lines. Of particular interest is a coarsely glazed chamber pot recorded in LMFx with a collared rim and found in context [424]. This has been spot dated to the end of the 16th century, at a time when this sanitary form was starting to become more frequent.

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx.	LD approx.	SC	ENV	Wt.
<b>Buckinghamshire</b>						
Brill/Boarstall ware	BRIM	1250	1500	16	6	130
Essex(Pearce et al 1982; Cotter 2000; Davey and Walker 2009)						
Colchester-type slipware	COLS	1200	1480	6	5	358
Colchester-type ware	COLW	1250	1400	21	20	631
Early medieval coarse sand-and-shell-tempered ware	EMSSX	1000	1225	2	2	16
Essex calcareous red earthenware	ESCA	1200	1500	4	4	55
Essex early medieval grog-tempered ware	EMGRX	1050	1200	1	1	7
Essex early medieval sandy ware	EMSX	1000	1200	2	2	35
Essex early medieval ware with fossil shell	EMSHX	1000	1225	2	2	49
Essex fine sandy ware	EXFS	1100	1300	13	13	119
Essex late medieval coarse sandy ware*	LMCSX	1600	1350	63	58	857
Essex late medieval coarse sandy ware with calcareous inclusions*	LMCSX CH	1600	1350	9	9	103
Essex late medieval fine sandy ware*	LMFSX	1600	1350	131	108	4186
Essex late medieval fine sandy ware with calcareous inclusions*	LMFSX CH	1600	1350	14	12	201
Essex late medieval fine ware*	LMFX	1600	1350	73	62	3703
Essex medieval coarse ware*	MED1			14	12	68
Essex medieval fine ware	EXMF	1200	1400	1	1	4
Essex shelly-sandy ware	SSWX	1100	1250	3	3	40
Essex unsourced sandy orange ware	SOWX	1200	1550	54	44	781
Essex-type reduced coarse ware	RCWX	1175	1400	52	50	655
Harlow sandy ware	HARM	1200	1500	88	57	988
Hedingham-type ware	HEDI	1150	1250	13	13	97
Mill Green coarseware	MG COAR	1270	1400	28	17	274
Mill Green ware	MG	1270	1350	50	40	405
South Essex shell-tempered ware	SEMS	1100	1300	1	1	6
<b>London area (Pearce et al 1985)</b>						
London-type ware	LOND	1080	1350	24	20	399
London-type ware in the highly decorated style (including anthropomorphic/zoomorphic)	LOND HD	1240	1350	1	1	4
<b>Surrey (Pearce and Vince 1988)</b>						
Cheam whiteware	CHEA	1350	1500	35	28	306
Kingston-type ware	KING	1240	1400	16	14	251
Kingston-type ware with pellet decoration	KING PELL	1270	1350	1	1	13
Tudor Green' ware	TUDG	1350	1500	5	2	39
<b>Surrey-Hampshire border (Pearce and Vince 1988)</b>						
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware	CBW	1270	1500	52	49	531
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with everted rim	CBW EVE	1270	1350	2	2	18
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with flat-topped rim	CBW FT	1340	1500	8	5	109
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware large rounded jug	CBW LGR	1340	1500	1	1	76

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx.	LD approx.	SC	ENV	Wt.
Coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware plain conical jug	CBW CON	1340	1500	1	1	44
Imported wares						
France(Brown 2002)						
Saintonge ware with polychrome decoration	SAIP	1280	1350	3	2	7
Italy						
Archaic maiolica	ARCH	1270	1350	1	1	10
Unknown						
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval whiteware	MISC WW	900	1500	1	1	1
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval/post-medieval pottery	MISC	900	1500	5	5	119

Table 1. BRW13: medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), estimated number of vessels

(ENV) and weight (g/kg). \* denotes a PEM/NMS fabric code not used by MOLA (2013).

Fabric code (basic)	Bowl	Cauldron	Chamber pot	Cooking pot/jar	Dish	Jar	Jar: bung hole	Jug	Pitcher	Unidentified
ARCH							1			
BRIM							15			1
CBW				16			10			38
CHEA				8			12			15
COLS							5	1		
COLW	1			1	3	2	4			10
EMGRX										1
EMSHX										2
EMSSX						1				1
EMSX										2
ESCA							1			3
EXFS				3		3				7
EXMF										1
HARM	1			18		2		26		41
HEDI						1		5		7
KING		1		4				5		7
LMCSX	2	1		3		2	2		2	60
LMFSX	18	3		1		7	2	4	2	108
LMFX	6		1			2		6	1	57
LOND								20		5
MED1				4		1				9
MG								43		7
MG COAR				7		11		1		9
MISC	1			1		1		2		
MISC WW										1
RCWX	1			14		4				33
SAIP								3		
SEMS						1				
SOWX	4			6		1		20		23
SSWX				2						1
TUDG								5		
Total	34	5	1	88	3	39	5	187	6	449

Table 2. BRW13: quantification of forms and the basic fabrics they occur in by sherd count.

Post medieval

The range of post-medieval pottery types is shown in Table 3 and a much wider range of forms is represented in the post-medieval wares (Table 4) compared to that of the medieval material (Table 2). Although the 16th-century deposits contain mostly pottery sourced from Essex, particularly in the form of red earthenwares LMCSX; CH, LMFSX; CH and LMFY (see above), there is a small, but notable quantity of AD 1480-1600 dated London-area early post-medieval redware (PMRE), its variants PMBR, PMREC, PMREM and the slipware versions of PMRE: PMSRG;Y, the latter continuing production into the early 17th century. These wares were made in a number of locations, although a major production centre for these pottery types was in South East London and particularly Woolwich (Pryor and Blockley 1977). Forms in these wares consist of mostly bowls/dishes, cauldrons, a chafing dish (PMRE: context [356]), jars and a jug occurs in PMSRY (context [558]). Of particular interest are three sherds of London-area post-medieval redware with organic inclusions (PMRO), found in contexts [349], [350] and [377] and probably derived from a single thick walled vessel with a possible footring. This pottery type is thought to be associated with industrial activity and here possibly in the form of moulds: the sherds here do show evidence of having been heated. A small quantity of early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware (EBORD), dated to AD 1480-1550 is present in the form of a carinated cup (context [371]) and a possible drinking jug (Context [377]).

There is a good range of 16th and 17<sup>th</sup>-century imported wares, mostly represented by German stoneware drinking forms in Cologne, Frechen, Langerwehe, Raeren, Siegburg and Westerwald fabrics, besides an earthenware bowl in Weser slipware. French wares include sherds of Martincamp flasks (MART1: deposit [503] and MART2: context [327]) and a jug sherd in Beauvais whiteware with brown glaze (context [320]). A small quantity of Dutch redware is noted with a bowl found in context [377], besides another unidentified form with a collared rim recovered from ([context [463]) and a slipware bowl or dish with a bright green-glaze which had been used for cooking and from context [356]. Spanish green-glazed ware (possibly Mediterranean lead-glazed ware) sherds were identified in contexts [530] and [548]. There are also three sherds of imported tin-glazed wares in unidentified forms either from a Central Italian or South Netherlands source. These were found in contexts [418], [423] and [503].

Together, the imported pottery and the fine whiteware (EBORD) indicate these wares were derived from a household following the ceramic trends associated with the material culture of Renaissance North-West Europe and its aftermath (Gaimster 1999).

The late 16th and 17th-century ceramic profile of the study area is demonstrated by the presence of Surrey-Hampshire border whitewares (BORD; G; O; and Y), dated to c. AD 1550-1700 and these are found mostly as bowls or dishes, and two tripod pipkins, although the complete profile of a BORDG carinated cup was noted in deposit [503]. London-area post-medieval redware (PMR), dated AD 1580-1900, is rather poorly represented on the site either with bowls and jars, besides 19th-century flower pots, while Essex-type post-medieval fine redware (PMFR;G) and its black glazed variant, dated AD 1580-1700 is better represented in a wider range of forms. The fine redwares are present as bowls, a cauldron, a chamber pot, a cup, jars, jugs and mugs (see Table 4 for which forms occur in which fabric). Unusually no Metropolitan slipware (METS), made at Harlow and elsewhere dated to AD 1630-1700, has been identified in the assemblage. The higher frequency of Essex fine redwares over the London coarse redwares on the site may reflect its greater availability, although it is more than likely that better quality redwares were preferred to coarser fabrics and so reflects a household more willing to spend on better quality ceramics.

Groups of 18th-century ceramics are poorly represented on the site and largely consist of tin-glazed wares, particularly TGW H in the form of an albarello and jar, besides white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) in the form of a chamber pot and tankard. The only imported ware here is Chinese porcelain found in the form of a tea bowl and saucer. Industrial finewares also occur first during the late 18th century and include a chamber pot in fashionable Creamware, dated AD 1760-1830.

The 19th-century ceramics in the assemblage mostly consist of industrial finewares (Creamware, Pearl wares, refined Whiteware and its Transfer-printed version) and these occur in a wide range of forms (See Table 4) covering several functional categories, such as for the kitchen, or as table and tea service and additionally as sanitary ware chamber pots. A water closet was also noted in yellow slipware.

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx.	LD approx.	SC	ENV	Wt.
Britain (Hildyard 2005)						
Bone china	BONE	1794	1900	5	4	137
Creamware with developed pale glaze	CREA DEV	1760	1830	19	9	1267
English brown salt-glazed stoneware	ENGS	1700	1900	7	5	1104
English stoneware with Bristol glaze	ENGS BRST	1830	1900	1	1	548
Pearl ware	PEAR	1770	1840	2	2	34
Pearl ware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770	1840	6	4	136
Refined white earthenware	REFW	1805	1900	4	3	164
Refined white earthenware with under-glaze polychrome-painted decoration in 'chrome' colours	REFW CHROM	1830	1900	1	1	4



Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx.	LD approx.	SC ENV	Wt.
Refined whiteware with under-glaze blue transfer-printed stipple and line decoration	TPW2	1807	1900	2 2	25
Refined whiteware with under-glaze brown or black transfer-printed decoration	TPW3	1810	1900	9 2	147
Refined whiteware with under-glaze colour transfer-printed decoration (green, mulberry, grey etc)	TPW4	1825	1900	1 1	1
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed decoration	TPW	1780	1900	20 18	486
Refined whiteware with under-glaze transfer-printed 'flow blue' decoration	TPW FLOW	1830	1900	1 1	5
Slipped redware	PMR SLIP	1800	1900	5 1	752
Sunderland-type coarseware	SUND	1800	1900	2 2	18
Yellow ware with slip decoration	YELL SLIP	1820	1900	4 4	247
Essex (Nenk and Hughes 1999)					
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580	1700	36 29	648
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580	1700	27 25	461
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware with green glaze	PMFRG	1580	1700	3 1	877
London area					
<i>Stoneware</i>					
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	1 1	81
Red earthenwares (Nenk and Hughes 1999)					
London-area post-medieval bichrome redware	PMBR	1480	1600	1 1	7
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	54 23	2234
London-area early post-medieval redware	PMRE	1480	1600	53 44	1697
London-area early post-medieval calcareous redware	PMREC	1480	1600	7 3	123
London-area early post-medieval redware with metallic glaze	PMREM	1480	1600	2 2	119
London-area post-medieval redware with organic inclusions	PMRO	1480	1900	3 1	236
London-area post-medieval slipped redware	PMSR	1480	1650	2 2	20
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480	1650	12 10	387
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480	1650	48 30	2201
<i>Tin-glazed wares</i> (Orton 1988; Orton and Pearce 1984)					
English tin-glazed ware	TGW	1570	1846	2 2	39
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	1 1	9
London tin-glazed ware with pale blue and dark blue decoration (Orton and Pearce style H)	TGW H	1680	1800	4 3	141
Midlands (Hildyard 2005)					
Cistercian ware	CSTN	1480	1600	1 1	2
Glazed black basalt ware	BBASG	1770	1880	1 1	8
Midlands orange ware	MORAN	1400	1820	1 1	35
Midlands purple ware	MPUR	1400	1750	5 3	146
Staffordshire-type brown salt-glazed stoneware	STBRS	1690	1730	1 1	8
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	10 3	216
Surrey-Hampshire border wares (Pearce 1992;1999)					
Early Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware	EBORD	1480	1550	6 6	33
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550	1900	2 2	225
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550	1700	10 9	238

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx.	LD approx.	SC	ENV	Wt.
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550	1700	31	21	267
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with olive glaze	BORDO	1550	1700	1	1	3
Imported wares(Hurst <i>et al</i> 1985)						
China						
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590	1900	2	2	10
France						
Martincamp-type ware type I flask (buff earthenware)	MART1	1480	1550	1	1	19
Martincamp-type ware type II flask (dark brown stoneware)	MART2	1500	1600	2	2	46
Beauvais whiteware with brown glaze	BEAB	1500	1600	1	1	4
Germany						
Cologne stoneware	KOLS	1500	1580	2	2	29
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	KOLFREC	1550	1580	4	4	82
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	15	14	351
Langerwehe/Raeren stoneware	LARA	1450	1500	2	2	21
Raeren stoneware	RAER	1480	1610	8	8	234
Siegburg stoneware with iron wash	SIEB	1450	1550	1	1	19
Unsourced German stoneware	GERST	1480	1900	2	2	18
Weser slipware	WESE	1580	1630	1	1	5
Westerwald stoneware biconic panel jug	WEST BIC	1600	1650	1	1	9
Low Countries						
Dutch red earthenware	DUTR	1300	1650	2	2	29
Dutch slipped red earthenware	DUTSL	1300	1650	1	1	4
Spain						
Spanish green-glazed ware	SPGR	1250	1650	3	1	27
Unknown						
Miscellaneous imported tin-glazed ware	TGW IMP	1900	1450	3	3	23
Unknown						
Miscellaneous post-medieval redwares	MISC PMRED	1900	1480	1	1	20
Miscellaneous unsourced post-medieval slipware	MISC SLIP	1480	1900	1	1	5

Table 3. BRW13: post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight.

Fabric (basic)	code	Albarello	Bottle	Bowl	Butter pot	Cauldron	Chafing dish	Chamber pot	Cup	Dish	Drinking jug	Flask	Flower pot	Jar	Jug	Lid	Mould	Mug	Plate	Saucer	Tankard	Tea bowl	Tea cup	Tripod pipkin	Water closet	Unidentified
Britain																										
BONE															1				3							1
CREA DEV				4				12											1							2
ENGS			8																							
PMR SLIP										5																
PEAR							4												2							2
REFW				2									3													
SUND				2																						2
TPW				1			2		1						1				22	2			1			3
YELL				1			1																		1	1
Essex																										
PMBL								1							1			14								20

Fabric (basic)	code	Albarello	Bottle	Bowl	Butter pot	Cauldron	Chafing dish	Chamber pot	Cup	Dish	Drinking jug	Flask	Flower pot	Jar	Jug	Lid	Mould	Mug	Plate	Saucer	Tankard	Tea bowl	Tea cup	Tripod pipkin	Water closet	Unidentified
PMFR			5		1		3	1		2			2	1											15	
London																										
LONS		1																								
PMBR																										1
PMR			2									39	2													11
PMRE			9			5	3						2													34
PMREC						5																				2
PMREM			1																							1
PMRO																	2									1
PMSR			41			8								2												11
TGW		3											1						1							2
Midlands																										
BBAS																										1
CSTN																										1
MORAN					1																					
MPUR					3				1																	1
STBR			1																							
SWSG							3														6					1
Surrey-Hampshire border																										
BORD			12						3	2	8													3		14
EBORD									1		1															4
RBOR			1											1												
Imports																										
CHPO BW																				1		1				
MART											3															
BEAB														1												
FREC															15											
GERST															2											
KOLFREC															3		1									
KOLS															2											
LARA										1					1											
RAER											8															
SIEB										1																
WESE			1																							
WEST BIC															1											
DUTR													1													1
DUTSL			1																							
SPGR																										3
TGW IMP																										3
Unknown																										
MISC PMRED												1														
MISC SLIP																										1

Table 4. BRW13: post-medieval pottery quantification of forms and the fabrics they occur in by sherd count.

## DISTRIBUTION

Table 5 lists 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 1-5 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
27	4c (Rephased as 5)	S	3	3	26	1720	1780	1720-1780
59	4a	S	2	2	22	1550	1700	1550-1700
62	4b	S	1	1	1	1580	1700	1580-1700
68	3a	S	1	1	1	1200	1500	1200-1500
71	1	S	2	2	97	1350	1600	1350-1600
73	4c	S	4	4	84	1807	1900	Mid 19th century
77	4c	S	15	7	390	1760	1830	1760-1780
93	3a	S	1	1	47	1000	1225	1000-1225
95	4b	S	6	3	479	1580	1900	1580-1650
97	4b	S	5	2	1235	1580	1700	1580-1700
104	4c	M	62	23	2307	1820	1900	Mid 19th century
133	3b	S	2	2	33	1350	1500	1350-1600
158	5	S	2	2	294	1775	1850	1775-1850
197	4c	S	1	1	16	1780	1900	Mid 19th century
201	Unknown	S	10	9	247	1580	1700	1580-1650
202	4a	S	9	7	188	1480	1600	1480-1600
224	4c	S	17	6	1346	1805	1900	1805-1830
261	4c	S	8	7	515	1480	1600	1480-1600
269	4b	S	2	2	24	1270	1350	1270-1350
271	4a	S	13	8	138	1270	1350	1270-1350
288	5	S	2	2	202	1350	1500	1350-1500
291	4b	S	1	1	10	1270	1500	1270-1500
312	4a	S	1	1	11	1270	1500	1270-1500
320	4a	L	107	97	1711	1580	1700	1580-1600
327	4b	M	50	46	2271	1580	1700	1580-1600
334	4b	S	10	8	134	1580	1630	1580-1600
342	4a	S	22	20	316	1480	1650	1480-1500
345	4a	S	11	11	235	1580	1700	1580-1700
348	5	S	2	2	15	1175	1400	1175-1350
349	5	S	3	3	203	1480	1600	1480-1600
350	4b	S	9	9	172	1580	1700	1580-1650
355	3b	S	3	3	52	1270	1350	1270-1350
356	4a	S	21	18	244	1580	1700	1580-1650
357	4a	S	3	3	88	1480	1600	1480-1600
365	3b	S	2	2	15	1350	1600	1350-1600
367	4a	S	13	11	133	1550	1700	1550-1600
371	4a	M	36	34	754	1580	1700	1600-1650
373	3b	M	39	34	328	1300	1500	1300-1350
377	4c	M	41	37	1135	1700	1900	19th century
381	4a	M	78	66	1293	1580	1700	1580-1600
386	4a	S	1	1	10	1580	1700	1580-1700
398	4a	S	2	2	12	1580	1700	1580-1700
404	4a	S	4	4	12	1350	1500	1350-1500

Context Phase		Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
406	4a	S	2	2	20	1550	1500	1550-1600
413	4b	S	15	13	483	1550	1700	1550-1600
418	4a	S	7	5	48	1350	1500	15th century
423	4a	S	7	7	139	1500	1580	E 16TH C
424	4a	S	23	23	598	1580	1700	1580-1600
427	4c	S	1	1	20	1550	1700	Late 16th century
430	4a	S	5	5	56	1350	1500	15th-16TH century
433	3b	S	6	5	69	1480	1650	mid 16th century
438	4a	S	7	6	38	1580	1700	1580-1700
439	4a	S	3	3	49	1550	1650	1550-1650
440	4a	S	1	1	4	1270	1500	1270-1500
442	4b	S	3	3	78	1580	1700	1580-1700
443	4a	S	13	12	202	1580	1900	1580-1600
447	4a	S	10	8	548	1580	1700	1580-1700
453	4a	S	4	4	42	1480	1900	16th-17th century
454	3b	S	1	1	1	1350	1500	1350-1500
460	3b	S	5	3	28	1270	1500	1270-1500
462	4a	S	2	2	108	1550	1580	1550-1580
463	4a	S	12	9	81	1580	1700	1580-1700
476	4a	S	4	3	15	1200	1500	1200-1300
481	4a	S	1	1	15	1580	1700	1580-1700
483	3b	S	1	1	39	1350	1600	1350-1600
488	3b	S	1	1	4	1080	1350	1080-1350
489	4a	S	1	1	145	1200	1550	1200-1550
491	3b	S	3	3	14	1200	1500	1200-1350
492	3b	S	10	7	128	1270	1350	1270-1350
503	4a	M	67	44	1152	1600	1650	1600-1650
507	3b	S	1	1	6	1175	1400	1175-1400
508	3b	S	2	2		1200	1500	1200-1500
511	3b	S	6	5	75	1350	1500	Late 14th century
512	3b	S	1	1	11	1350	1600	1350-1600
514	3b	S	11	5	76	1350	1500	1350-1500
518	4a	S	2	2	24	1550	1700	1550-1700
523	3a	S	4	4	105	1350	1600	1350-1400
527	3b	S	19	15	216	1350	1500	1350-1400
528	3b	S	3	3	42	1270	1400	1270-1350
529	3b	S	16	15	111	1350	1500	1350-1500
530	4a	S	15	13	489	1480	1600	1480-1600
533	4a	S	11	9	61	1270	1500	1270-1400
535	3b	S	2	2	3	1270	1500	1270-1350
538	3b	S	8	6	43	1270	1500	1270-1350
541	3a	S	6	6	66	1340	1500	1340-1500
543	3b	S	5	4	16	1350	1500	1350-1500
545	3b	S	11	11	55	1350	1600	Mid 14th century
546	4a	S	2	2	22	1350	1600	1350-1600
548	4a	S	6	5	127	1580	1700	1580-1600
549	3b	S	18	5	2699	1350	1600	1350-1500
551	3b	S	11	11	57	1350	1500	1350-1500
552	4b	S	1	1	37	1580	1700	1580-1700
554	4a	S	2	2	144	1580	1700	1580-1650
558	4a	S	9	7	275	1480	1600	1480-1600
559	3b	S	5	4	10	1270	1350	1270-1350
560	3b	S	6	5	18	1200	1500	1200-1270
697	3b	S	1	1	1	1200	1500	1200-1350
731	3b	S	3	2	9	1270	1350	1270-1350

Context Phase		Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight (g)	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
732	3b	S	3	3	29	1270	1350	1270-1350
733	3b	S	11	2	99	1270	1500	1270-1400
735	3b	S	8	1	75	1200	1500	13th century
743	3b	S	19	10	147	1270	1350	1270-1350
746	2	S	2	1	5	1175	1400	1175-1400
748	3a	S	1	1	29	1175	1400	1175-1400
750	3b	S	1	1	8	1270	1550	13TH century
752	3b	S	1	1	1	1250	1500	1250-1500
754	3b	S	1	1	1	1270	1350	1270-1350
755	3b	S	7	5	57	1340	1500	1340-1500
759	4a	S	17	17	179	1580	1700	1580-1700
763	3a	S	1	1	14	1150	1350	1150-1350
780	3b	S	5	2	65	1200	1500	1200-1500
782	3b	S	6		215	1280	1350	1280-1350
785	3b	S	1	1	4	1200	1500	1200-1500
789	3b	M	46	35	813	1270	1500	?Early 15th century
790	3b	S	1	1	11	1175	1400	1175-1400
793	3b	S	1	1	7	1200	1500	1200-1500
799	3b	S	18	14	222	1350	1600	Mid-late 14th century
804	3b	S	17	14	294	1270	1350	1270-1350
817	3a	S	2	2	14	1200	1500	1200-1500
818	3a	S	1	1	27	1175	1400	1175-1400
820	3a	S	1	1	27	1100	1250	1100-1250

Table 5. BRW13. 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 1

Two sherds of pottery/2 ENV/97g of pottery were recovered from this phase and found in layer [71] and comprised Harlow sandy ware (HARM) and Essex late medieval fine ware (LMFX). Both sherds are presumed to be intrusive.

### Phase 2

From this phase two sherds of pottery were recovered which derived from the same vessel and had a weight of 5g. The pottery comprises an Essex-type reduced coarse ware (RCWX) jar, dated AD 1175-1400. This was recovered from fill [746] of ditch [747].

### Phase 3a

For this phase 3a there are eighteen sherds / 18 MNV / 330g from nine contexts. The small quantity of pottery gave no clear reflection of what the main source of supply for this phase was with RCWX more frequent (4 sherds/4 ENV/102 g) followed by HARM (three sherds/3 ENV/19g) and the other medieval pottery types represented by one or two sherds.

Much of the ceramics was recovered from the fills of ditches with material ranging in date from the 13<sup>th</sup> to the 15th century. Ditch [821] contained a single sherd of a jar in SSWX in its lowest fill [820] indicating a deposition date of c. AD 1100-1250, while a later fill [818] produced a cooking pot or jar fragment made in RCWX, indicating a c.AD 1175-1400 date. The latest fill [817] included sherds of COLW and HARM, both contemporaneous for the period of c. AD 1200-1500. The linear feature [542] produced in its fill [541] a coarse Surrey-Hampshire border ware cooking pot with a flat-topped rim (CBW FT), of AD 1340-1500, which dated the feature. It included sherds of HARM, LMCSX and a jug fragment in MG. Of a similar date to the latter feature, ditch [524] contained in its fill sherds of LMCSX, SOWX (as a jar rim) and RCWX.

### **Phase 3b**

A significantly greater quantity of pottery was found for this phase (348 sherds/249 ENV/6.026kg) compared to the earlier ones. In Phase 3b pottery derived from 45 contexts from a wide range of deposits, such as layers, plough soils, floor surfaces and fills from beam slots, post holes and ditches. The main types of pottery in this phase are HARM (67 sherds/38 ENV/808g), MG (36 sherds/27 MNV/271g), SOWX (33 sherds/23ENV/500g), LMFSX (27 sherds/13 ENV/2.471kg) and RCWX (26 sherds/25 ENV/239g). Small sherds from a Saintonge polychrome jug were noted from a floor surface [527] and fill [782] of pit [783].

### **Phase 4a**

The quantity of pottery for this phase was again larger (556 sherds/478 ENV/9.748kg) than the assemblage from the previous one. The main pottery types are noted as the Essex late medieval redwares: LMSFX (97 sherds/86 ENV/1.510kg), LMFY (52 sherds/47 ENV/1.266kg) and LMCSX (48 sherds/44 ENV/640g) followed by London area red wares: PMSRG; Y (42 sherds/28 ENV/1.606kg) and PMRE (35 sherds/27 ENV/864g). Imported wares are conspicuously frequent and consist of German stonewares, as well as French BEAB and MART, Spanish green-glazed ware and sherds of imported tin-glazed wares.

Pottery was recovered from 40 contexts and was found in a diverse range of deposits, particularly layers, which include plough soils, floor surfaces and construction cuts.

### **Phase 4b**

Recovered from phase 4b was a total of 103 sherds/88 ENV/4.914kg and this derived from eleven contexts. The principal pottery types noted are Essex late medieval redware: LMSFX (17 sherds/17 ENV/331g), PMRE (10 sherds/10 ENV/200g) and LMFY (10 sherds/4 ENV/2.091kg), while imported German Frechen stoneware comprises nine sherds/8 MNV/187g). All other pottery types are represented by eight sherds or less and consist mostly of 16th-century red earthenwares and imports: MART, RAER, SIEB and WESE. Small quantities of redware pottery (PMBL, PMFR and PMR) which are contemporaneous during c. AD 1580-1700 are present. The ceramics were mostly recovered from demolition layers (contexts [327], [334], [350] and [413]), besides a small quantity of fragmentary pottery which was found in fill [97] of pit [98] and other features. Of note is a residual jug sherd of archaic maiolica from layer [291]. A sherd of a mould made in PMRO was noted in demolition layer [350], with sherds from the same vessel found in deposits dated to later phases.

#### **Phase 4c**

A total of 152 sherds/88 MNV/5.839kg were recovered from deposits pertaining to phase 4c. There is a change in the ceramic profile of the site during this period. London area coarse post-medieval redware (PMR) comprises 43 sherds/12 MNV/1.538kg and probably reflects the decline in the Essex fine redware industries or they were not marketing to this area of North East London at this time. Industrial finewares are also important in this phase and are mostly present in the form of transfer-printed whiteware (TPW) which comprises fourteen sherds / 7 MNV/298g and Creamware which is less fragmentary and includes fourteen sherds / 4 MNV/1.163kg, while mid 18th century dated white stoneware (SWSG) is represented by ten sherds /3 MNV/216g. All other pottery types occur with six sherds or less and include residual medieval and early post-medieval pottery types besides wares more frequently dated to the 19th century.

Pottery was found in nine contexts and was mostly recovered from features. A small group was noted in fill [77] of pit [76] and its contents dated to c. AD 1760-80 by the presence of a Creamware chamber pot, Chinese porcelain in the form of a saucer and tea bowl, white salt-glazed stoneware, a chamber pot and tankard and delftware (TGW H) in the form of an albarello and jar. A medium sized group of pottery came from fill [377] of pit [378] and included residual medieval pottery, except for a small quantity of 19th-century pottery types, most notably in the form of an English stoneware ginger beer bottle made for Matlock Co. Other small groups of pottery dating to the mid 19th century were noted in fill [104] of cess pit [103] and fill [224] of cess pit [225].



## **Phase 5**

A small quantity of pottery was found in phase 5, which consists of nine sherds / 9 ENV and have a total weight of 714g. The pottery was found in five contexts which were all fills of construction cuts. The pottery from these features consisted mostly of residual medieval and early post-medieval material except for two bowls made in Sunderland-type coarseware with mottled glaze, dated to c.AD 1775-1850 and recorded in fill [158] of cut [160].

### **Significance of the assemblage**

The assemblage of pottery recovered from BRW13 is of some significance at a local level. The pottery from the 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 of c. AD 970-1350 the main source of London's medieval pottery is believed to have been the kilns at Woolwich and its vicinity (Vince and Jenner 1991; Cotter 2008), while during the later medieval period, pottery from the Surrey-Hampshire borders constituted the principal 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. There are several pottery assemblages from other excavations in the vicinity of the study area, although many from PEM/NMS remain largely unpublished, such as at The Grove Stratford (HW-STG65). However, pottery from 30 Romford Road, Stratford (Redknap 1984) and 108-110 The Grove, Stratford has been published and the latter includes a late 17th-early 18th century apothecary group (Leary and Jarrett 2002). The medieval ceramic profile for Stratford 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 medieval and early post-medieval pottery components of the assemblage from BRW13 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. The material demonstrates good ceramic profiles for the site from the 13th through to the 16th

century, although the 17th-19th century periods are less well represented. A number of pottery vessels merit illustration. 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 material also has the potential to better understand different activities on the site, which when used with the documentary evidence, will provide useful data for interpretation of onsite activities. Certainly aspects of the pottery assemblage indicate wealthy medieval and post-medieval households which were willing to expend income on more expensive ceramic items for use and display. This is evinced by the presence of jugs in Saintonge polychrome ware and archaic maiolica dating to the late 13th and 14th centuries. Additionally a number of 15th-16th century dated ceramics indicate a high status household within the study area. 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). However, pottery assemblages contemporaneous with the early 17th-century house built on the site and occupied by William Clowes (1582-1648), surgeon to Charles I, are poorly represented.

#### **Recommendations for further work**

A publication report should be produced on the pottery, concentrating on the medieval and early post-medieval ceramic sequence. It is recommended that approximately ten vessels are drawn or photographed to supplement the text. 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).

#### **References**

- Brown, D. 2002. *Pottery in Medieval Southampton, c.1066-1510*. CBA Research Report 133.
- Clark, F. R., Johnson, C. and Clare, C. A. 1972. 17th-century Metropolitan ware kiln at Loughton. Essex. *Essex Journal* 7 (1) 6-14.
- Cotter, J.P. 2000, *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*. Colchester Archaeological Report No. 7. Colchester archaeological Trust Ltd and English Heritage.
- Davey, W. and Walker, H. 2008, *The Harlow pottery industries*, Medieval Pottery Research Group, Occasional Paper No. 3.

- Gaimster, D. 1999, The post-medieval ceramic revolution in Southern Britain c.1450-1650, in G. Egan, R. L. Michael, *Old and New Worlds*, 214-25.
- Hildyard, R. 2005. *English Pottery 1620-1840*. London: V & A publications.
- Hurst, J. G., Neal, D. S. and van Beuningen, H. J. E. 1986. *Pottery produced and traded in North-west Europe, 1350-1650*. Rotterdam Papers IV.
- Irving, A. 2011. *A research framework for post-Roman ceramic studies in Britain*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No. 6.
- Leary, J. and Jarrett, C. 2002, Late 17th-century apothecary vessels from 108–110 The Grove, Stratford, *Essex Archaeology and History* 33, 380 -384.
- Museum of London Archaeology 2013. Medieval and post-medieval pottery codes. <http://www.museumoflondonarchaeology.org.uk/Publications/Online-Resources/MOLA-ceramic-codes.htm>. Accessed April 2014.
- Nenk, B. and Hughes M. 1999, Post-medieval redware pottery of London and Essex, in Egan, G. and Michael, R. L. *Old and New Worlds*. Oxbow Books, 235-245.
- Orton, C. 1988. Post-Roman pottery from Mark Browns Wharf. In Hinton, P. (ed.) *Excavations in Southwark, 1973-76, Lambeth 1973-79*. Joint publication No. 3. London and Middlesex Archaeology Society and Surrey Archaeology Society, 307-348.
- Pearce, J. 1992. *Border Wares, Post-Medieval Pottery in London, 1500-1700. Vol. 1*, London HMSO.
- Pearce, 1999. The pottery industry of the Surrey-Hampshire Borders in the 16th and 17th centuries, in Egan, G. and Michael, R. L. *Old and New Worlds*. Oxbow Books, 246-263.
- Pearce, J., Vince, A. G. and Jenner, A. 1985. *A dated type-series of London medieval pottery Part Two: London-type ware*. London and Middlesex Archaeology Society, Special Paper No. 6.
- Pearce, J. and Vince, A. 1988. *A dated type-series of London medieval pottery Part 4: Surrey Whitewares*. London and Middlesex Archaeology Society Special Paper 10. London.
- Pearce, J. E., Vince, A. G. and White, R, with Cunningham, C. 1982. A dated type-series of London medieval pottery Part One: Mill Green ware. *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeology Society*, Volume 33, p.266-298.
- Pryor, S. and Blockley, K. 1978. A seventeenth century Kiln site at Woolwich. *Post-Medieval Archaeology*. Volume 12. p. 30-85.

Pearce, J. E., Vince, A. G. and White, R, with Cunningham, C. 1982. A dated type-series of London medieval pottery Part One: Mill Green ware. *Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeology Society* 33, 266-298.

## **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 indicating that most of the material was deposited soon after breakage. Clay tobacco pipes were found in nine contexts, in small sized (under 30 fragments) groups.

All of the clay tobacco pipes (20 fragments, of which seven are unstratified) were entered in to a database format file and classified using Atkinson and Oswald's (1969) typology (AO). 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 comprises eight bowls and twelve stems. The pipe bowls range in date between c. AD 1610 and 1860. All of the bowls show evidence of use.

#### 1610-1640

AO4: one bowl with a sloping heel and an AO5 profile. The bowl has full milling of the rim and a good quality of finish. Context [381].

#### 1660-1680

AO13: one heeled bowl with a rounded profile and a good finish. The bowl is in a fragmentary state although it was probably fully milled. Context [238].

#### 1680-1710

AO20: one heeled bowl with a rounded profile with a fair finish and its rim is missing. Trench12, unstratified.

AO21: one splayed heel bowl with a rounded front and straight back. The bowl has a quarter milling of the rim (a typical attribute for this time) and a fair finish. Trench12, unstratified.

AO22: one heeled, straight-sided bowl with a quarter milling and a fair quality of finish. Trench12, unstratified.

#### 1820-1860

AO28: two upright, spurred bowls with a rounded front and straight back and both have makers' marks.

B G: one fragmentary bowl. The possible maker of this bowl was Boyse Goodboy, 1832-6, Satchwell Rents, Bethnal Green (Oswald 1975, 137). Trench11, unstratified, SF42.

K G: one example with the front of the bowl missing and on the back is a partial impression of a circular stamp with the names 'KIPPS/&/GLIDE' in serif lettering. The company of Kipps and Glide is poorly understood although Oswald (1975, 140) dates these pipe makers to c. AD 1860. A local manufactory may be implied as the bowl has been found nearby in the Olympic Park (Mephram 2012). Trench11, unstratified, SF41.

#### Non diagnostic bowl fragments

A single bowl survives mostly as a stem and was unstratified

#### **Distribution**

The tobacco pipes are found in Phases 4a-c and their distribution is shown in Table 1. Where clay tobacco stems only occur in a context, then they have been broadly dated according to stem thickness and the bore diameter.

#### Phase 4a

Only three fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from this phase and found as single items in three contexts. Single stems, broadly dated c.1580-1740 were recorded in the dump/levelling layer [320] and fill [759] of pit [760]. The 1610-1640 dated AO4 bowl was solely found in the plough soil layer [381].

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types	Context considered date
27	4c	S	1	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1730-1910
77	4c	S	1	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1580-1740
104	4c	S	3	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1730-1910
238	4b	S	1	1660	1680	AO13	1660-1680
320	4a	S	1	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1580-1740
377	4c	S	1	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1580-1740
381	4a	S	1	1610	1640	AO4	1610-1640
426	4c	S	3	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1580-1740
759	4a	S	1	1580	1910	Stem	C. 1580-1740

*Table 1. BRW13. 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 and a deposition spot date (context considered date) for each context.*

#### Phase 4b

Recovered from this phase was a single AO13 bowl dated to c. AD 1660-1680, which was found in the dump/levelling layer [238].

#### Phase 4c

A total of nine fragments of clay tobacco pipe, consisting only of stems, were found in this phase. Stems broadly dated to c. AD 1580-1740 were found in fill [77] of pit [76], fill [377] of pit [378] and fill [426] of construction cut/pit [428]. Thin stems with fine bores, broadly dated to c. AD 1730-1910 were noted as the latest datable items in fill [27] of construction cut [28] and fill [104] of cesspit [103].

#### **Significance**

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance at a local level as the more interesting 19<sup>th</sup>-century pipes are unstratified. However, 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, such as 108-110 The Grove, Stratford (Jarrett 2002) and The Olympic Park (Mepham 2012).

#### **Potential**

The main potential for the tobacco pipes is as a dating tool for the contexts in which they were found.

#### **Recommendations for further work**

There are no recommendations for further work on the site and for a publication text the information should be taken from this report.

#### **Bibliography**

Atkinson D. and Oswald. A., 1969, 'London clay tobacco pipes'. *Journal of British Archaeology Association*, 3rd series, Vol. 32, 171-227.

Jarrett, C. 2001, Clay tobacco pipe. In. J. Leary, Phased summary and assessment document of an archaeological excavation at 108-110 The Grove, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15. Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd unpublished document.

Mepham, L. 2012, Clay tobacco pipes. In. A. B. Powell, *By River, Fields and Factories: The Making of the Lower Lea Valley Archaeological and cultural heritage investigations on the site of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games*. Wessex Archaeology Monograph 29.

Oswald, A. 1975, Clay pipes for the Archaeologist, *British Archaeological Reports*, British series, No.14.





## **Appendix 6 Glass Assessment**

By Chris Jarrett

### **Introduction**

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (two boxes). The glass dates to the Roman and post-medieval periods, with a single fragment of a possible medieval or early post-medieval date. Most of the fragments show no or little evidence for abrasion and were probably mostly deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Some of the fragments have natural weathering deposits resulting from burial conditions. The assemblage is in a very fragmentary state except for one item with a complete profile, otherwise most of the forms could be readily identified. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and was recovered from fifteen contexts and individual deposits produced small (fewer than 30 fragments) groups.

All of the glass (46 fragments, 24 ENV, 1.003kg, of which one fragment/1 ENV/30g was unstratified) was entered into a database, by type, colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by the vessel shapes, *etc.* and its distribution.

The glass can be quantified according to the following archaeological periods as:

Roman: 1 fragment/1 ENV/4g

Medieval/early post-medieval: 1 fragment/1 ENV/1g

Post-medieval: 44 fragment/22 ENV/998g

### **The forms**

#### **Roman**

##### Vessel glass

Aquamarine natron glass with frequent fine bubbles, free-blown, foot ring with a conical kick and waisted body, one fragment, 1 ENV, 4g. Context [327].

#### **Medieval/early post-medieval**

##### Vessel glass

Clear soda glass with weathered surfaces, surviving as a small fragment with a curved surface, one fragment, 1 ENV, 1g. Context [503].

#### **Post-medieval**

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

Ash tray, pedestal: 14 fragments, 1 ENV, 283g

Bottle, generic: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 30g

Bottle: cylindrical (brandy); 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 79g

Bottle: English wine; 8 fragments, 6 ENV, 429g

Bottle: flat section; 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 10g

Cloche: 4 fragments, 2 ENV, 111g

Indeterminate: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 1g

Vessel glass: 6 fragments, 5 ENV, 31g

Window pane: 10 fragments, 6 ENV, 29g

## **Post-medieval**

### Alcohol storage

#### Bottles

##### Cylindrical, brandy type

Soda, clear green tint with no bubbles, free-blown, brandy type finish rim (29mm in diameter) consisting of a deep bevel with below this a shorter applied bevelled collar and a cigar shaped neck, one fragment, 1 ENV, 79g, 19th century. Context [73].

##### Bottle: English wine (generic fragments)

Olive green, natural glass, fine ellipsoid bubbles, free-blown, everted rim (35mm in diameter) with a rounded cordon below, slightly conical neck, waisted below the cordon, body sherds and straight sided wall, weathered, three fragments, 1 ENV, 35g, c. AD 1680-90 dated string rim finish. Context [77].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, upright rim (24mm in diameter), rounded finish with a rounded cordon below, cylindrical neck and tooling marks, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 59g, c. 1660 dated string rim finish. Context [104].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, everted bevelled rim (35mm in diameter), with an internal bead and a fairly deep bevelled collar attached to a conical neck waisted at the top, one fragment, 1 ENV, 41g, c. AD 1750-70 dated string rim finish. Context [224].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, cylindrical wall fragment, weathered and laminated, one fragment, 1 ENV, 28g, post-medieval. Context [224].

Dark olive green, natural glass, free-blown, Everted RIM (27 mm in diameter) with a bevelled cordon immediately below, one fragment, 1 ENV, 105g, c. 1680-90 dated string rim finish. Context [379].

Olive green, natural glass, free-blown, body sherd, one fragment, weathered, 1 ENV, 4g, post-medieval. Context [451].

### Horticultural

#### Cloche

Clear, pale green tint, high lime, low alkali glass, free blown, bell-shaped vessel with a thickened rounded footring (380mm in diameter), one fragment, 30g, post-medieval. Unstratified, the same vessel is recorded in context [104].

Clear, pale green tint, high lime, low alkali glass, free blown, bell-shaped vessel with a thickened rounded footring (380mm in diameter) flaring wall, three fragments, 1 ENV, 81g, post-medieval. Context [104].

#### Liquid storage

##### Bottle (generic)

Clear high lime, low alkali glass, moulded, base, embossed on the underside 'WESTERN/REGD.' and 'R..... 8', one fragment, 1 ENV, 30g, 1830 onwards. Context [377].

##### Bottle: flat/rectangular cross-section

Clear soda glass with fine bubbles, moulded, wall fragment with a corner and slightly weathered, 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 10g, 1830 onwards. Context [377].

#### Tobacco smoking

##### Ashtray

Clear lead glaze, moulded, complete profile, square in section with cut outs in the corners for the cigarette, recessed base with paper label stuck on the underside, with a design of a blue border, red shading and writing: '.... WI...' in a gothic script and in black print 'TAYLOR ...', fourteen fragments, 1 ENV, 283g. Late 19th-20th century. Context [377].

#### Unknown

##### Vessel glass

Clear high lime, low alkali glass, unknown forming technique, curving wall fragment, two fragments, 1 ENV, 5g, post-medieval. Context [178].

Clear soda glass, moulded, base fragment with shallow rounded kick, one fragment, 1 ENV, 18g, ?19th century. Context [178].

Clear natural glass, unknown forming technique, body fragment, heavily weathered with blackened surfaces, one fragment, 1 ENV, 3g, ?early post-medieval. Context [377].

Opaque white high lime, low alkali glass, unknown forming technique, fragment with a deposit on both sides, one fragment, 1 ENV, 1g, 19th-20th century. Context [377].

#### Window glass

Clear soda glass, uncertain forming technique, thin walled, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 1g, post-medieval. Context [158].

Clear soda glass, uncertain forming technique, white coloured weathering, one fragment, 1 ENV, 4g, post-medieval. Context [320].

Clear natural glass, uncertain forming technique, possible window came with nibbled edges and noticeably weathered in patches, one fragment, 1 ENV, 1g, post-medieval. Context [320].

Clear high lime, low alkali glass, machine made, flat fragment with one surface patterned with ?ovals, one fragments, 1 ENV, 8g, 20th century. Context [367].

Clear high lime, low alkali glass, unknown forming technique, possibly machine made, very thin walled, 1 ENV, 8g, post-medieval. Context [368].

Clear soda glass, uncertain forming technique, flat, thin walled, one fragment, 1 ENV, 6g, 19th/20th century. Context [320].

#### **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 4a-5 and a summary of the material for each phase is presented.

Context	Phase	No. of fragments	ENV	Weight	Forms	Spot date
73	4c	1	1	79	Bottle: cylindrical (brandy)	19th century
77	4c	3	1	127	English wine bottle	C. 1680-90
104	4c	4	2	140	Cloche, English wine bottle	19th century
158	5	1	1	1	Window pane	Post-medieval
178	4c	3	2	23	Vessel glass	19th century
224	4c	2	2	134	English wine bottle	Late 18th century
320	4a	4	2	8	Window pane	post-medieval

Context	Phase	No. of fragments	ENV	Weight	Forms	Spot date
327	4b	1	1	4	Vessel glass	Roman
367	4a	1	1	8	Window pane	20th century
368	4c	3	1	6	Window pane	post-medieval
377	4c	18	5	327	Ash tray, bottle, bottle: flat, vessel glass	Late 19th-early 20th century
379	4c	1	1	105	English wine bottle	C. 1680-90
451	4c	2	2	10	English wine bottle, window pane	19th c century onwards
503	4a	1	1	1	Vessel glass	Medieval/post-medieval

*Table 1. BRW13: Distribution of the glass*

#### Phase 4a

This phase produced a total of six fragments /4 ENV/17g of glass and found in three contexts all of which are layers. Four fragments of post-medieval dated window pane were recovered from layer [320] and include a possible came with nibbled edges. A small fragment of weathered vessel glass made in natural/pot ash glass was recovered from layer [503] and its weathered condition indicated a possible medieval/(early) post-medieval date for this item. Layer [367] produced a small fragment of machine made window glass with an embossed oval pattern and it is most likely to be 20th century in date and therefore should be considered as intrusive in this phase.

#### Phase 4b

A single fragment of glass/1 ENV/4g of glass was recovered from this phase and found in the demolition layer [327] and this consisted of the residual fragment of Roman material.

#### Phase 4c

The largest quantity of glass was found in this phase as 37 fragments/17 MNV/951g and recovered from nine contexts. Wine bottle fragments with datable string rim finishes were the only, or often the main dating evidence in a number of features, with a c. AD 1680-90 (Dumbrell 1983) dated single examples found in fill [77] of pit [76] and fill [379] of construction cut [380]. A later wine bottle rim type was noted in fill [224] of cesspit [225] with a string finish dated c.AD 1750-70 (Dumbrell 1983). The fragments of the 19<sup>th</sup>-century dated cloche were found, together with a wine bottle rim with a c.AD 1660 rim finish were noted in fill [104] of cesspit [103]. The largest quantity of glass recovered from any one deposit in this phase was found in fill [377] of pit [378] as eighteen fragments/5 ENV/327g and the material consisted of fragments of moulded and embossed glass bottles and the ashtray. The latter was possibly derived from a drinking establishment, or possibly associated with entertainment,

perhaps even The Empire Theatre located on the site. The ash tray dates to the late 19th-20th century and dates the feature it was recovered from.

#### Phase 5

A single fragment of glass weighing 1g was recovered from this phase and it consists of a shard of window glass broadly dated to the post-medieval period. It was recovered from fill [158] of the construction cut [160].

#### **Significance of the assemblage**

The glass has little significance at a local level. The types and forms are those expected in the London area for the post-medieval period, while the fragment of earlier Roman and medieval/early post-medieval glass are too fragmentary and recovered as residual material, Therefore they are not of much consequence.

#### **Potential of the assemblage**

The main potential of the glass is to date the features it occurs in. Otherwise the quantity of glass recovered in discrete features and deposits occurs in such small quantities that it does not inform to any great extent on the activities associated with the site.

#### **Recommendations for further work**

No further work is recommended on the assemblage and information derived from this report should be incorporated in any proposed publication of the site.

#### **References**

Dumbrell, R. 1993 (reprint), *Understanding antique wine bottles*. Antique Collectors Club/Christie's Wine publications.

## Appendix 7 Building Material Assessment

by Berni Sudds

- Total fragment count: 622
- Total weight (loose assemblage excluding masonry samples): 131.9kg

A large assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered from the excavations at 57 Broadway, Stratford. By number the majority dates to the early post-medieval period, comprising largely brick samples taken from in-situ masonry remains and loose roof tile. A significant assemblage of medieval roof tile was also recovered, including an interesting group of distinctive early medieval examples, likely originating from a building of some status. The remaining material encompasses a small quantity of residual Roman material, re-used building stone, including a late medieval ribbed decorative moulding, and a small assemblage of early post-medieval plain and glazed floor tiles. The majority of the assemblage recovered is in good condition.

Conforming with the Museum of London system of classification the material was examined under magnification (x20) and quantified by context, fabric, form, number, weight and measurement. A database cataloguing these attributes has been generated using Microsoft Access and appears with the archive. Samples of the fabrics can be found at the Museum of London. Common fabrics and forms were discarded once recorded with a type sample retained. Any unusual pieces, or fragments requiring further analysis or publication, were also retained.

### The material

The assemblage is tabulated below by period, form and fabric (Table 1). By fragment count post-medieval roof tile is most prevalent, represented in fabric types common to the region, with fabric 2276 being most prevalent. Unfrogged pre-Great fire red bricks represent the second most numerous group, followed by medieval roof tile. An overview of the assemblage is presented below by phase.

Form	Expansion	Fabrics	Number	Weight
Roman				
TEG	Tegula	3500	1	109
Fired clay	Fired clay	-	2	12
Medieval				
BAT	Bat (shouldered peg) tile	2273	2	505
BAT/PEG	Bat or peg tile	2273	1	450
NIB PEG	Nibbed peg tile	2586, 3498	8	1172
PEG	Peg tile	2271, 2273, 2586, 2587, 3090	100	9238
CURV	Curved roof tile	3498	3	817

Form	Expansion	Fabrics	Number	Weight
MISC RT	Non-diagnostic roof tile	2273, 3498	35	4961
S M	Moulded stone	3107 (Reigate stone)	1	800
S PAV	Paviour or flagstone	3112 (Purbeck marble)	1	350
Post-medieval				
B	Brick	3033, 3039, 3046	17	1146
BU	Unfrogged brick	3032, 3032nr3033, 3033, 3033nr3039, 3034, 3034nr3039, 3039, 3039nr3046, 3046, 3047, 3065, 3261	143	31687
B PAV	Dutch paving brick	3036	2	1128
BM	Moulded brick	3033	1	2191
BF	Frogged brick	3032, 3035	3	-
BMACH	Machine pressed brick	3261	4	-
FT	Floor tile	2320	5	6514
FT	Floor tile (Flemish)	1678, 2318E, 2504, 2850E	9	1442
M	Mortar samples	3101	1	32
DA	Daub	3102	2	53
PEG	Peg tile	2276, 2586, 3090	256	49686
S ASH	Ashlar block	3107 (Reigate stone)	1	1200
S W	Worked stone	3107 (Reigate stone)	4	3600
S PAV	Paviour or flagstone	3108 (York stone); 3110 (Portland stone); 3114 (Carrara marble)	10	12125
S RUB	Rubblestone	3106 (Hassock stone); 3107 (Reigate stone); 3126 (Purbeck limestone)	3	1150
S MISC	Non-diagnostic	3107 (Reigate stone)	1	125
Stoneware	Rope edging and drainpipe	-	3	1446

Table 1: Building material by period, form and fabric.

## Distribution

Table 2 (see Appendix 1) lists all of the contexts containing ceramic and stone building material giving the date range, the latest type and a provisional spot date.

### Phases 1 and 2

A small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material and stone was recovered from features attributed to this phase, comprising medieval peg tile, post-medieval brick and Purbeck limestone building rubble. Two fragments of fired clay represent the only possibly contemporaneous material but are too small to identify to type.

### Phases 3a and 3b



The majority of the sizable assemblage recovered from Phase 3 derives from features attributed to the later medieval period (3b) but as these are indistinguishable in terms of fabric and form they have been considered together below. The medieval assemblage is comprised entirely of roof tile, but includes more than one type.

The first and most interesting group is represented by examples of what is likely to be some of the earliest post-Roman ceramic roofing identified in the London region. These are very similar in appearance and firing to the early thick flanged, curved and shouldered peg tiles found in the City (fabrics 2272/2273), dating from c. AD 1135 to 1220 but are in a distinctive silt and iron-oxide rich fabric (3498) and an unparalleled form combination. A total of 31 fragments were recovered from Phase 3, in addition to 11 residual fragments from Phase 4 features and one fragment from the evaluation phase ([62]), and where diagnostic elements comprise nibbed peg tiles and curved tiles. The curved tiles are likely to represent ridge tiles, given that they have been found in association with flat tiles as opposed to flanged tiles, but the nibbed tiles are more unusual. Contrary to other examples from London the nib is formed to the struck side, and whilst in the same place at the top centre, the more complete examples from site have a single round peg hole to either side. It is not clear why these tiles demonstrate two means of attachment to the roof when one would suffice. Taken together with the unusual and distinctive fabric it is possible this group of tile represents a locally produced variation on the early medieval 2272/2273 tradition recorded for the City.

Dating this material is somewhat problematic. Given the similarity to the 2272/2273 tradition it is tempting to suggest a contemporaneous date, although a slightly later date is possible and perhaps even likely. The presence of stylistically later flat peg tiles, forming the second group from site, in association with these tiles might confirm such a suggestion. Of course the early tiles could simply be residual but there was a period of crossover between forms as the smaller and lighter tile, first made during the late 12<sup>th</sup> century, becoming more widespread and ubiquitous during the 13<sup>th</sup> century. A provisional date from late 12<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> century is thus suggested for this material.

A late 12<sup>th</sup> to early 13<sup>th</sup> century date is more definitively provided by the presence of peg tile in fabric 2273. The remaining peg tile consists of types commonly paralleled in the broader London region, principally fine 2271 types and sandy 2586 types. Interestingly, the 2271 group appears to encompass

some variation, including a significant sub-group of very fine sandy micaceous examples, perhaps deriving from a more local source or one in metropolitan Essex. These do not appear to occur alongside the earlier tile forms of tile and thus may represent a later post 13<sup>th</sup> century development. A smaller number of tiles with fine iron oxide inclusions were also identified, namely fabrics 3090 and 2587, the later dated from c. AD 1240 to 1450.

A single, highly abraded fragment of Roman tile was recovered residually from ditch fill [763] (Phase 3a). The isolation and poor condition of the fragment attests to little more than activity of this date in the vicinity.

#### Phase 4

The majority of the Phase 4 assemblage is comprised of dumps of late medieval, transitional and early post-medieval peg tile and brick and stone masonry samples from the Tudor period building and the later 17<sup>th</sup> century construction and 18<sup>th</sup> century remodelling of Rokeby House. The bricks sampled from all three phases are fairly homogenous representing unfrogged pre-Great Fire reds observed across London and dated from the mid 15<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century. During Phase 4c these are evidently reused and are supplemented with later 17<sup>th</sup> century and 18<sup>th</sup> century types.

The samples taken from the Tudor period building are consistent with an early date being relatively thin (between 50 and 55mm thick). These are often used in combination with other materials including late medieval / early post-medieval peg tile, reused late medieval Reigate stone and Glazed Flemish floor tile (i.e walls [167] and [312], hearth [405]). Indeed, wall [312] contained a reused late medieval Reigate stone ribbed moulding that is likely to have originated from a structure of considerable status. Dump/ levelling layer [320], also attributed to Phase 4a, contained two further fragments of glazed Flemish floor tile and a significant collection of post-medieval peg tile (fabric 2276), possibly derived from the demolition of a nearby structure.

Pre-Great Fire unfrogged red bricks also characterise the construction of Rokeby House, dated to 17<sup>th</sup> century. The use of additional materials is limited to wall [233], where transitional and early post-medieval peg tile and reused late medieval Reigate stone rubble were recorded. Where identified, the Phase 4b walls are bonded with a shelly yellow lime and sand mortar consistent with a 17<sup>th</sup> century

date. Three significant deposits of post-medieval peg tile were recovered from Phase 4b dumping/levelling layers [290], [291] and [317], including a number of complete examples. The size and fresh nature of this material would suggest it derived from the demolition or collapse of a building in the near vicinity. Pit fill [97] produced a further assemblage of note, containing a number of pre-Great Fire unfrogged bricks demonstrating wear to one face, potentially representing the re-deposited remains of a brick floor. Other fragments of note from 4b deposits include additional medieval material in the form of a fragment of Purbeck marble paving from demolition layer [327], a 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century Dutch paving brick (3036) from fill [128] and a local sandy unglazed floor tile from pit fill [119].

Reused pre-Great Fire bricks form a component of the 18<sup>th</sup> century remodelling of Rokeby House but these occur alongside transitional and post-Great Fire purple and yellow skinned examples (3032nr3033 and 3032). These post date c. AD 1664/6, although a number are reused indicating a later date. Again, where identified the mortar used comprised a yellow lime, sand and shell type, typical of the 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. Cesspit [103] was constructed of reused pre and post-Great Fire bricks, including a whole post-Great Fire brick, but the use of a grey mortar with brick flecks suggests construction occurred no earlier than late 18<sup>th</sup> century. The fill of this cesspit ([104]) contained, amongst other material, 17<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century local sandy floor tile (2320) and a further Dutch paving brick.

A few of the Phase 4c backfill deposits ([79], [104], [197], [377]) produced a small assemblage of paving material, including York stone Portland stone and Carrara marble. These post date c.1750 and may relate to renovation of Rokeby House, although more likely originate from the 19<sup>th</sup> century Empire Theatre building.

## Phase 5

The Phase 5 assemblage is dominated by bricks sampled from walls [191], [192], [248] and [249] forming part of the Empire Theatre, constructed on the site during the late 19<sup>th</sup> century following the demolition of Rokeby House. With the exception of a single re-used pre-Great Fire red brick ([249]) these are all dense fireclay bricks (fabric 3261). Some examples are unfrogged and handmade and others are frogged machine pressed, indicating a date of manufacture post c.1850.

## Recommendations for further work

The ceramic and stone building material provides evidence for the continued use of the site from as early as the late 12<sup>th</sup> century. The presence of the early roof tile assemblage indicates the likely existence of a significant medieval building in the near vicinity, perhaps dating to as early as late 12<sup>th</sup> or 13<sup>th</sup> century. This is likely to relate to the nearby Stratford Langthorne Abbey situated some 800m South of the site and is important to further understanding the date and character of medieval Stratford, hitherto having been poorly understood. This group of material is also intrinsically important, providing evidence for a further early tile production centre in the London region and one producing a potentially unparalleled form. Further research into possible parallels for the early nibbed peg tiles needs to be sought and the analysis of the fabric of this group of tile, using ICP/AES, would prove worthwhile. The later peg tiles from site are more typical of production across London, but may include a locally produced group, which may again be demonstrated by chemical provenance studies (ICP/AES). A closer look at the distribution and chronology of the roof tile on site should be undertaken at analysis.

Evidence for the continuity of high status activity in the vicinity of site is provided by residual and re-used assemblage of medieval building stone, including the Reigate ribbed moulding, the Purbeck marble paving and the late medieval and early post-medieval glazed Flemish and unglazed local sandy floor tiles. It could be argued again that some of this material derives from Stratford Langthorne Abbey, half a mile to south, but given the large quantity and good condition of the medieval assemblage a more localised source would also be possible.

The post-medieval bricks used in the construction of the Tudor period building and Rokeby House can be well paralleled in the region and have little intrinsic merit. A closer examination of the distribution and use of these will be a key element of further work, however, to refine and more clearly characterise the nature and development these locally important buildings.

## Appendix 1

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Date range of the material		Latest dated material		Spot date
0	3033; 3046; 3047; Stoneware	Moulded brick; unfrogged brick; unfrogged floor or drain brick; stoneware garden	5	1400	1900	1850	1900	

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Date range of the material		Latest dated material		Spot date
		edging.						
71	2271; 2586	Late medieval/ transitional peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400 – 1600
79	3498; 3108	Early medieval roof tile; York paving stone	2	1135	1900	1750	1900	1750 – 1900
95	2271; 2276; 3046	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile; pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	16	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
97	2276; 3033; 3046	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	17	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
103	3033; 3034	Unfrogged pre and post-Great Fire bricks	3	1450	1900	1666	1900	1775 – 1850/1900 Grey mortar with brick flecks
104	2320; 3033; 3034; 3036; 3108	Local unglazed post-medieval floor tile; Unfrogged pre and post-Great Fire bricks; Dutch paving brick; York stone ?doorstep	7	1300	1900	1750	1900	1750 – 1900
105	3032; 3047	Unfrogged post-Great Fire brick; unfrogged floor or drain brick	2	1666	1900	1680	1900	1775 – 1900 Grey mortar with charcoal flecks
108	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
112	3033; 3032nr3033	Unfrogged pre -Great Fire brick and transitional bricks	3	1450	1725	1664	1725	1664 – 1725+ Bricks re-used, one more than once so later date likely.
119	2320	Local unglazed post-medieval floor tile	1	1600	1800	1600	1800	1600 – 1800
126	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700+ 1x reused. 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century yellow lime, sand and shell mortar.
127	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700+ Reused. 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century mortar.
128	2276; 3036	Post-medieval peg tile; Dutch paving brick	4	1480	1900	1600	1800	1600 – 1800
130	2276; 2586; 3033; 3046	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	14	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700+ Fragmentation and reuse.
132	2586nr2273	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1500	1180	1500	1180 – 1500
136	2271; 2586; 3033	Medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	3	1180	1800	1450	1700	1450 – 1700+ Abraded fragments
137	3039; 3065	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	4	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700
138	3046	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700+
140	3032nr3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	2	1664	1725	1664	1725	1664 – 1725+ Bricks reused.
141	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700+ 1x reused. 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century yellow lime, sand and shell mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Date range of the material		Latest dated material		Spot date
158	2273; 2276; 3261; Stoneware	Medieval shouldered peg/ peg tile; Post-medieval peg tile; Machine pressed fireclay brick; stoneware drain pipe.	4	1135	1950	1850	1950	1850 – 1950
161	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	4	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700
167	1678; 2271; 3033; 3107	Glazed Flemish floor tile; late medieval/early post-medieval peg tile; Unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick; reused Reigate stone blocks and cornice fragments	8	1180	1800	1500	1700	1500 – 1550+ Brick and stone reused 16 <sup>th</sup> /17 <sup>th</sup> century mortar
191	3261	Machine pressed unfrogged fireclay brick	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1850 – 1950
192	3261	Machine pressed frogged fireclay brick	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1850 – 1950
195	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700
197	3033; 3110	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick; Portland stone paving	2	1450	1900	1700	1900	1700 – 1900
198	3032; 3033	Frogged post-Great Fire purple bricks; unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red brick	3	1450	1900	1666	1900	1796 – 1900 Brown cement mortar (bricks dated 1750-1900)
201	2273; 2276; 2586; 2318	Medieval shouldered peg tile; transitional and post-medieval peg tile; Early post-medieval slipped and glazed Flemish floor tile	6	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600+ Some abrasion and re-use.
202	2271; 2276	Late medieval/ transitional and post-medieval peg tile	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1800
203	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 Yellow lime, sand and shell mortar 17 <sup>th</sup> century +?
207	3039nr3046; 3046; 3065	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire orange/ red bricks	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 2x reused Off-white lime, sand and shell mortar 17 <sup>th</sup> century +?
210	3032nr3033	Unfrogged transitional red/purple bricks	2	1664	1725	1664	1725	1700 – 1725+
219	3039nr3034; 3046; fired clay; 3126	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire and transitional bricks; fired clay; Purbeck limestone rubble	5	50	1900	1664	1725	1664 – 1725 Abraded fragments. Intrusive?
222	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire and transitional bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700+ 1x reused
230	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks – early examples. ?Tudor.	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 Early bricks but re-used
231	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700
233	2271; 2276; 2586; 3033; 3046; 3065;	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great	19	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700 Off-white lime,

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Date range of the material		Latest dated material		Spot date
	3107	Fire bricks; Reigate stone rubble						sand and shell mortar (occasional flecks of charcoal) 17 <sup>th</sup> century +?
234	2276; 3033	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks.	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700+ Hard yellow lime, sand and shell mortar 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century?
235	3032	Unfrogged post-Great fire brick, purple with speckled yellow skin	1	1666	1900	1666	1900	1666 – 1850
236	3033	Unfrogged ?transitional 3033-type. Some yellow speckling to surfaces.	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1600 – 1725+
248	3261	Unfrogged fireclay brick, dense.	1	1800	1950	1800	1950	1800 – 1950 Dark grey lime and sand mortar with flecks of brick and charcoal
249	3033; 3261	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick; Machine pressed frogged fireclay brick	2	1450	1950	1800	1950	1850 – 1950 Dark grey lime and sand mortar with flecks of brick and charcoal
261	1678; 2271; 2276; 2586	Flemish floor tile; transitional and post-medieval peg tile	16	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1550
266	3032nr3033; 3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire and transitional bricks	2	1450	1725	1664	1725	1775 – 1900 White lime, sand and gravel mortar with brick flecks (latest brick 1664-1725)
288	2320; 3032	Large plain local sandy post-medieval floor tile; unfrogged post-Great Fire brick	2	1600	1900	1666	1900	1666 – 1800
290	2276; 3033; 3065	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks.	24	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700+
291	2276	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile	10	1400	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1900
302	2276; 3046; 3065; 3498; 3107	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks; early medieval curved roof tile; Reigate stone	13	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
310	3046	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick fragment	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 Abraded fragment
312	3033; 3033nr3032nr3033; 3107	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick; Reigate stone (reused late medieval ribbed moulding from a priory?)	4	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700
317	2271; 2271nr2276; 2276; 2586; 3033	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks.	14	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700+
320	2276; 2504; 3033; 3039; 3039nr3034; 3046; 3065	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile; Plain glazed Flemish floor tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks	31	1300	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1550+
323	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Date range of the material		Latest dated material		Spot date
		bricks						
324	2271; 2276	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile	7	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600+
327	2276; 3126	Post-medieval peg tile; Purbeck marble paving	3	1200	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
334	2273; 2276; 3498	Early medieval roof tile; post-medieval peg tile	1	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1900
338	3033; 3046	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 Yellow lime, sand and shell mortar 17 <sup>th</sup> century +
342	2271; 2276; 2586	Medieval, transitional and post-medieval peg tile	4	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600
345	2271; 2273; 2276; 2586; 3046; 3102	Medieval roof tile; medieval, transitional and post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick; daub	11	-50	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600
348	2276; 3034nr3039	Transitional/ post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1900
349	3046	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700+
350	2271; 2276; 2586; 3046	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	9	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700+
356	2271; 2276	Medieval, transitional and post-medieval peg tile	11	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600+
357	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1900
358	2276; 3033	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700+ Late/ transitional brick
367	2276; 2586; 3033; 3102	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick; daub	10	-50	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
371	2271; 2276	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile	5	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1900
373	2276; 3033	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	11	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
377	2276; 3108; 3114	Post-medieval peg tile; York stone paving; Carrara marble paving	9	1480	1900	1750	1900	1750 – 1900
379	3046; 3065	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks	2	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 Abraded fragments
381	2271; 2276; 2504; 3046	Medieval, transitional and post-medieval peg tile; Plain glazed Flemish floor tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	11	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1550
388	3046	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	3	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700+
400	3046nr3039	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 Late 15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century?
404	2276; 2586	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600+
406	2276; 3033; 3046	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	5	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
411	3046	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700



Context	Fabric	Form	No	Date range of the material		Latest dated material		Spot date
418	2271; 2276; 3046	Medieval and transitional peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	5	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600
419	2276; 3033	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
420	3033nr3039	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	1	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 Late 15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century?
423	2276; 2586; 3046	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	4	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
426	2276; 3033	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	4	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
427	3033; 3039	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks	2	1450	1725	1666	1725	1666 – 1725 17 <sup>th</sup> – 18 <sup>th</sup> century mortar
430	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1900
433	2271; 2276	Medieval and transitional peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600
439	2271; 2276	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600
440	2276; 3046	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	3	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
442	2276	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	2	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700+
443	2276; 3033; 3498	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick; early medieval roof tile	8	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700+ Reused bricks
444	3033; 3046	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	3	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 Late 15 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> century?
453	3498	Early medieval roof tile	1	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135 – 1220
460	3498	Early medieval roof tile	1	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135 – 1220
483	2276	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile	2	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600+
488	2273; 2586; 3498	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile; early medieval roof tile	3	1135	1800	1180	1800	1135 – 1220 Post-medieval tile intrusive?
489	2276; 2587	Medieval, transitional and post-medieval peg tile	5	1240	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600
491	2586	Transitional peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400 – 1600
492	2271; 2586; 3498; 3106	Medieval peg tile, nibbed medieval peg tile; early medieval roof tile; Reused Hassock stone rubble	4	1135	1800	1450	1700	1450 – 1700 Hassock stone rubble reused in brown mortar
493	3033	Unfrogged pre-Great Fire bricks	3	1450	1700	1450	1700	1450 – 1700
494	2276; 3090	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1200	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600
495	2276; 3033	Post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick	3	1450	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
498	2276	Post-medieval peg tile	3	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1900
503	2271; 2276; 2504; 2850	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile; plain glazed and slipped and glazed Flemish floor tiles	9	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1550/1600
506	2276	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile	10	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Date range of the material		Latest dated material		Spot date
510	2271; 2271nr2586	Medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
511	2586; 3498	Medieval peg tile; early medieval roof tile	5	1135	1800	1180	1800	1135 – 1220+
512	2271; 2276	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1900
514	3498	Early medieval roof tile	1	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135 – 1220+
520	2271; 2586	Medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
521	2586; 3090	Transitional/ early post-medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1200	1800	1400 – 1600
527	2271; 2586; 2587; 3090	Medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1240	1450	1240 – 1450
530	2271; 2276	Medieval and post-medieval peg tile	5	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1900
531	2586	Medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
533	3498	Early medieval roof tile	1	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135 – 1220+ Heavily worn
535	2271; 2276	Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600
539	2271; 2276; 3046	Transitional peg tile; pre-Great Fire brick	4	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600+
541	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
543	2276	Transitional and post-medieval peg tile	6	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600+
546	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
548	2276; 3090	Post-medieval peg tile	2	1200	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1900
549	2273; 2276; 2586; 3046; 3498	Medieval, transitional and post-medieval peg tile; unfrogged pre-Great Fire brick; early medieval roof tile	7	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1700
551	2276	Transitional peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1400 – 1600
553	2271; 2586	Medieval, transitional/ early post-medieval peg tile	6	1180	1800	1180	1800	1400 – 1700
558	2271; 2273; 2276	Medieval, transitional and post-medieval peg tile	4	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480 – 1600
560	2586	Post-medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1480 – 1800
733	2271; 2586		3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
735	2271; 2273; 2586; 3090; 3498	Medieval and transitional peg tile; early medieval roof tile	8	1135	1800	1200	1800	1200 – 1500 Late medieval/ transitional?
743	3033; 3101	Pre-Great Fire brick; mortar	2	50	1950	1450	1700	1797 – 1900 Cement mortar/ render
752	2586	Medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
754	3498	Curved roof tile (ridge tile?)	1	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135 – 1220+
759	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
763	3500	Roman tegula?	1	50	400	50	400	50 – 400 Very worn and abraded
766	2271	Medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
780	2586	Medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
782	2586	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180 – 1500
789	2271; 2276	Medieval and transitional peg tile	3	1180	1900	1480	1800	1400 – 1600
793	2271; 3498	Medieval peg tile; early medieval curved roof tile	24	1135	1800	1180	1800	1135 – 1220+

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Date range of the material		Latest dated material		Spot date
		(?ridge) and nibbed peg tile						
799	2587	Transitional peg tile	1	1240	1450	1240	1450	1240 – 1600
804	3498	Early medieval roof tile; medieval nibbed peg tile	2	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135 – 1220+
811	3035	Frogged 'London' stock brick – stamped 'M.C'	1	1770	1940	1770	1940	1770 – 1940

*Table 2: Contexts containing CBM and stone (including masonry samples)*

## **Appendix 8 Small Finds Assessment**

by Mårit Gaimster

### **Introduction**

Around 150 individual metal and small finds were recovered from the excavations; these are listed in Table 1. Finds were retrieved from both medieval and later contexts, with the largest single assemblage from the Tudor period Phase 4a. The objects are discussed by phase below.

### **Phase 3a: medieval**

Only two finds were retrieved from this phase, a probable iron nail and a heavily used stone hone (sf 40).

### **Phase 3b: medieval**

Around twenty-five objects came from Phase 3b contexts, with at least fifteen consisting of iron nails. However, finds also included dress accessories in the form of copper-alloy pins (sf 22, 24, 35 and 39) and a copper-alloy lace-chape (sf 30). Among the iron objects is also a possible knife blade (sf 31).

### **Phase 4a: early post-medieval**

This phase produced the largest single assemblage of finds with 80 individual objects. While at least 43 of these are by iron nails, other categories of finds include dress accessories, horse equipment, cutlery and objects associated with trade and production. Dress accessories are represented by copper-alloy pins (sf 10, 16, 20, 23, 26, 36 and 28), a copper-alloy lace-chape (sf 25) and the pin of a large copper-alloy buckle (sf 7). A small wire ring with twisted ends is a characteristic find from 16th-century contexts; these small loops may represent the 'purse-' or 'pouch rings' known from documentary sources, which were sewn onto purses as a reinforcement against cut-purse thieves (Egan 2005, 62–64). Horse equipment is present in parts of two probable horseshoes (sf 47 and 51) and the twisted fragment of a possible iron spur (sf 44); an oval iron buckle may be from horse harness (sf 27). A tang-hafted ivory handle has good parallels in finds from the late 17th and early 18th centuries, and is likely to represent cutlery rather than the earlier personal and multifunctional knife of the medieval period (cf. Thompson *et al.* 1984, 100–3). Fragments of a possible iron knife blade were also recovered (sf 46), as well as a stone hone for sharpening tools and knives (sf 8). Besides these objects, possible production related finds include the head of an iron punch or sett (sf 42) and a piece of folded copper-alloy wire (sf 37). A copper-alloy jetton, for reckoning and counting sums is likely produced in Nuremberg (sf 21), a city that effectively dominated the production of jettons

from the mid-16th and throughout the 17th centuries, when the use of counting tokens for accounts appears to have ceased. A further, unstratified jetton may belong to this phase or the following Phase 4b (sf 32).

#### **Phase 4b: post-medieval**

Phase 4b produced twenty-six objects, again dominated by iron nails. Unlike the earlier phases, no personal objects or dress accessories were recovered, with identifiable finds including structural fittings like a rectangular iron staple (sf 45) and a T-shaped iron fitting of unknown function (sf 43). Two fragments of lava quern stone were also recovered from this phase, reflect the continuing import into the post-medieval period, of this material from the Rhineland (sf 52; cf. Taylor *forthc.*). The millstones could have been used for household foodstuffs or for grinding malt for brewing (cf. Margeson 1993, 202).

#### **Phase 4c: later post-medieval**

Only nine objects came from Phase 4c contexts, and clearly include some residual material. This is most obvious in an iron spur hook attachment that may be late medieval or early modern in date (sf 13; cf. Ellis 1995, 149 and fig. 106 nos 369–70; Margeson 1993, fig. 169 no. 1798); this is likely the case also for a copper-alloy lace-chape (sf 15). A substantial piece of lava quern stone may be residual from Phase 4b and the context of similar pieces here, or reflect continuous food or brewery preparation on the site (sf 14). Unusual is a near-complete iron cauldron (sf 17). The cauldron has a bag-shaped body with a wide outwards-turned neck and short tripod feet; there are remnants of two opposing, angled lugs or handles. This form of cauldron continued from the 15th and throughout the 18th centuries; before the 18th century, however, iron cauldrons were rare and the majority were cast in bronze, suggesting a later date of this object (Eveleigh 2001, 15–16; cf. Butler and Green 2006). Alongside the cauldron, other finds relating to Rokeby House include a complete but heavily corroded iron lock plate (sf 11) and fragments of a possible knife blade (sf 41).

#### **Phase 5: Late post-medieval+**

Besides a pair of long-handled iron pliers (sf 9), Phase 5 produced only a handful of nails.

#### **Significance of the assemblage**

The finds from 57 Broadway comprise a small assemblage that provides insight into material culture and fashions in the medieval and particularly early modern periods. The assemblage is composed of small and everyday dress accessories, along with some household objects and structural fittings.

Individual objects, such as the stone hones, fragments of lava quernstone and the two copper-alloy jettons are also informative on activities on or near the site during the periods discussed here.

### 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 this purpose, a number of iron objects will require further x-raying to aid full identification; these are all marked in Table 1. The two copper-alloy jettons should be further identified in terms of date and type series, and it is also recommended that the fragments of lava quern stone are seen by a specialist to enable a discussion of their use on site. Following publication, iron nails and indeterminate fragments may be discarded.

### References

- Butler, R. and Green, C. 2006. ‘..fire burn and cauldron bubble’: *English Bronze Cooking Vessels*, Taunton: Somerset County Council Heritage Service
- G. Egan, 2005. *Material culture in London in an age of transition. Tudor and Stuart period finds c 1450-c 1700 from excavations at riverside sites in Southwark*. Museum of London Archaeology Service Monograph 19.
- Ellis, B. M. A. 1995. ‘Spurs and spur fittings’, 124–56 in J. Clark (ed.), *The Medieval Horse and its Equipment*, Medieval Finds from Excavations in London 5, London HSMO.
- D. J. Eveleigh, 2001. *Old Cooking Utensils*, Shire Publications: Shire Album 177.
- Margeson, S. 1993. *The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations*, East Anglian Archaeology 58.
- Taylor, J. forthc. ‘Mesolithic activity and post-medieval development along the western bank of the River Ravensbourne – Excavations at Old Seager Distillery, Deptford, London Borough of Lewisham’
- Thompson, A., Grew, F. and Schofield, J. 1984. “Excavations at Aldgate, 1974”, *Post-Medieval Archaeology* 18, 1–148.

Phase	Context	SF9 No	Material	Object Name	Description	No Of Objects	Pot Date	Recommendations
Phase 3a	763	bulk	iron	?nail	iron ?nail; heavily corroded	1	1150-1350	x-ray

Phase	Context	SF9 No	Material	Object Name	Description	No Of Objects	Pot Date	Recommendations
Phase 3a	799	40	stone	hone	stone hone of Norwegian ragstone; rectangular-section with rounded end and strongly tapering body from heavy use to one face; L 110mm+; working sides W 25mm	1	mid- to late 14th century	further ident
Phase 3b	433	bulk	iron	nail	iron nail; incomplete	1	mid-16th century	
Phase 3b	460	bulk	iron	nail	iron nail; incomplete	1	1270-1500	
Phase 3b	491	22	copper	pins	copper-alloy pins; three Caple Type C; two complete; L 24 and 34mm	3	1200-1350	
Phase 3b	510	24	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 24mm	1	n/a	
Phase 3b	527	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; four incomplete	4	1350-1400	
Phase 3b	538	30	copper	lace-chape	copper-alloy lace-chape; L 33mm	1	1270-1350	x-ray
Phase 3b	538	31	iron	?knife	iron ?knife; fragment only	1	1270-1350	x-ray
Phase 3b	538	bulk	iron	nail	iron nail; incomplete	1	1270-1350	
Phase 3b	543	29	iron	nails	iron nails; three incomplete	3	1350-1500	
Phase 3b	551	35	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type B; L 36mm+	1	1350-1500	
Phase 3b	551	bulk	iron	nail	iron nail; incomplete	1	1350-1500	
Phase 3b	559	33	iron	nail	iron nail; incomplete	1	1270-1350	
Phase 3b	560	bulk	iron	?nail	iron ?nail; heavily corroded	1	1200-1270	x-ray
Phase 3b	731	bulk	iron	?nail	iron ?nail; heavily corroded	1	1270-1350	x-ray
Phase 3b	743	bulk	iron	nail	iron nail; incomplete	1	1270-1350	
Phase 3b	755	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; three incomplete	3	1340-1500	
Phase 3b	789	39	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; incomplete	1	?early 15th century	
Phase 4a	320	7	copper	buckle pin	copper-alloy buckle pin; oval-section with widened recurved base; L 48mm	1	1580-1600	
Phase 4a	320	8	stone	hone	stone hone of Kentish ragstone; rectangular 20 x 25mm section; lengthwise groove on one side; L 75mm	1	1580-1600	further ident

Phase	Context	SF9 No	Material	Object Name	Description	No Of Objects	Pot Date	Recommendations
Phase 4a	320	42	iron	?punch	iron ?punch/sett; rectangular-section fragment only, with burred head	1	1580-1600	x-ray
Phase 4a	320	bulk	iron	?object	iron ?object; corroded lump only	1	1580-1600	x-ray
Phase 4a	320	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; seventeen incomplete	17	1580-1600	
Phase 4a	342	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; two incomplete	2	1480-1500	
Phase 4a	345	10	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin with globular applied head; L 43mm; head diam. 3mm	1	1580-1700	
Phase 4a	345	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; three incomplete	3	1580-1700	
Phase 4a	356	16	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 27mm	1	1580-1650	
Phase 4a	356	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; six incomplete	6	1580-1650	
Phase 4a	367	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; three incomplete	3	1550-1600	
Phase 4a	371	bulk	iron	?object	iron ?object; two corroded lums	1	1600-1650	x-ray
Phase 4a	381	44	iron	?spur	iron ?spur; twisted fragment only	1	1580-1600	x-ray
Phase 4a	381	bulk	iron	?nail	iron ?nail; heavily corroded	1	1580-1600	x-ray
Phase 4a	424	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; three incomplete	3	1580-1600	
Phase 4a	439	18	copper	?rivet	copper-alloy ?rivet; head diam. 6mm	1	1550-1650	x-ray
Phase 4a	440	19	copper	purse ring	copper-alloy wire ring with twisted ends; diam. 10mm; ?purse ring	1	1270-1500	
Phase 4a	440	20	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 25mm	1	1270-1500	
Phase 4a	440	21	copper	jeton	coper-alloy jeton; heavily corroded; ?lion of St Mark; Nuremberg; diam. 29mm	1	1270-1500	clean for ident
Phase 4a	440	46	iron	?knife	iron ?knife; two corroded pieces; W 45mm; L 105mm+	1	1270-1500	x-ray
Phase 4a	447	bulk	iron	nail	iron nail; incomplete	1	1580-1700	
Phase 4a	450	bulk	iron	nail	iron nail; incomplete	1	n/a	
Phase 4a	452	47	iron	?horseshoe	iron ?horseshoe; two conjoining pieces	1	n/a	x-ray
Phase 4a	463	bulk	iron	pin/wire	iron pin/wire; L 60mm	1	1580-1700	x-ray



Phase	Context	SF9 No	Material	Object Name	Description	No Of Objects	Pot Date	Recommendations
Phase 4a	463	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; three incomplete	3	1580-1700	
Phase 4a	503	23	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin; head missing; L 34mm+	1	1600-1650	
Phase 4a	503	25	copper	lace-chape	copper-alloy lace-chape; fragment only	1	1600-1650	
Phase 4a	503	26	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 26mm	1	1600-1650	
Phase 4a	503	27	iron	buckle	iron buckle; oval; 30 x 40mm	1	1600-1650	x-ray
Phase 4a	503	36	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 29mm	1	1600-1650	
Phase 4a	503	37	copper	pin/wire	copper-alloy ?pin/wire; L 25mm+; partly ?folded along length; ?pin making waste	1	1600-1650	x-ray
Phase 4a	503	48	iron	strap	iron strap/fitting; W 10mm; L 100mm	1	1600-1650	x-ray
Phase 4a	503	49	iron	?pintle	iron ?pintle; heavily corroded	1	1600-1650	x-ray
Phase 4a	503	bulk	iron	?objects	iron ?objects; five heavily corroded pieces	5	1600-1650	x-ray
Phase 4a	503	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; four incomplete	4	1600-1650	
Phase 4a	533	28	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin; Caple TypeB; L 45mm	1	1270-1400	
Phase 4a	548	34	copper	mount	copper-alloy mount/strap end; fragment only with one circular hole present	1	1580-1600	x-ray
Phase 4a	548	50	iron	?strap	iron ?strap; fragment only; W 10mm	1	1580-1600	x-ray
Phase 4a	558	51	iron	?horseshoe	iron ?horseshoe; curved fragment only	1	1480-1600	x-ray
Phase 4a	759	38	ivory	handle	ivory tang-hafted cutlery handle; tapering with rounded end; iron corrosion at working end; L 100mm	1	1580-1700	x-ray
Phase 4a	759	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; three incomplete	3	1580-1700	
Phase 4b	290	6	iron	buckle	iron buckle; rectangular; 40 x 50mm	1	n/a	x-ray
Phase 4b	290	bulk	iron	nail	iron nail; incomplete	1	n/a	
Phase 4b	291	bulk	iron	?strap	iron ?strap; fragment only; W 15mm	1	1270-1350	x-ray
Phase 4b	291	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; twelve incomplete	12	1270-1500	

Phase	Context	SF9 No	Material	Object Name	Description	No Of Objects	Pot Date	Recommendations
Phase 4b	302	52	stone	lava quern	lava quernstone; two fragments; 25 and 300mm thick; surface dressing of pecking	1	n/a	
Phase 4b	302	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; two incomplete	2	n/a	
Phase 4b	327	43	iron	fitting	iron fitting; T-shaped of slightly spiral wrought flat-section bar with tapering central bar at right-angle; W 130mm; ht. 40mm	1	1580-1600	x-ray
Phase 4b	327	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; two incomplete	2	1580-1600	
Phase 4b	327	bulk	iron	?nail	iron ?nail; heavily corroded	1		x-ray
Phase 4b	334	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; two incomplete	2	1580-1600	
Phase 4b	347	bulk	iron	?object	iron ?object; corroded lump only	1	n/a	x-ray
Phase 4b	413	45	iron	?staple	iron ?rectangular staple; W 90mm	1	1550-1600	x-ray
Phase 4c	104	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; two heavily corroded	2	mid-19th century	
Phase 4c	261	41	iron	?knife	iron ?knife; two flat pieces; W 30mm; L 85mm+	1	1480-1600	x-ray
Phase 4c	377	11	iron	lock plate	iron lock plate; complete but heavily corroded; 70 x 155mm	1	19th century	x-ray
Phase 4c	377	12	copper	pin	copper-alloy pin; head missing; L 27mm+	1	19th century	
Phase 4c	377	13	iron	spur hook	iron spur hook attachment with oval plate; one hook intact; L 23mm; diam. 15mm	1	19th century	x-ray
Phase 4c	377	15	copper	lace-chape	copper-alloy lace-chape; L 27mm	1	19th century	
Phase 4c	379	14	stone	lava quern	lava quernstone; fragment only; 120 x 160mm; 50mm thick; surface dressing of parallel grooves	1	n/a	

Phase	Context	SF9 No	Material	Object Name	Description	No Of Objects	Pot Date	Recommendations
Phase 4c	427	17	iron	cauldron	iron bag-shaped cauldron; near-complete with straight outwards-turned neck, remnants of two opposing lugs/handles and one short tripod foot extant; diam. 310mm; ht. 240mm	1	late 16th century	
Phase 5	158	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; three incomplete	3	1775-1850	
Phase 5	288	9	iron	pliers	iron pliers; complete with long handles; L 260mm	1	1350-1500	x-ray
Phase 5	348	bulk	iron	nail	iron nail; incomplete	1	1175-1350	
unknown	201	bulk	iron	nails	iron nails; two incomplete	2	1580-1650	
	0	1	copper	nail	copper-alloy nail; small round head; L 34mm	1		
	0	2	copper	coin	copper-alloy coin; heavily corroded; diam. 25mm; ?halfpenny	1		x-ray
	0	3	carbon	rod	carbon rod; pointed fragment only; ?from arc lamp	1		
	0	4	copper	object	cast copper-alloy object; triangular with concave recess at broad end; L 50mm; W 25mm	1		x-ray
	0	5	copper	pin	tinned copper-alloy pin; Caple Type C; L 19mm	1		
	0	32	copper	jeton	copper-alloy jeton; complete but punched through centre; ?lion rampant // quadrilobe with four angles; diam. 30mm; ?Nuremberg	1		further ident

Table 1: Small Finds Catalogue

## Appendix 9: Iron slag and related high-temperature debris

By Lynne Keys

### Introduction and methodology

A very small assemblage weighing 708g was examined for this report. All had been recovered by hand. Environmental bulk samples should be tested in the analysis phase of the project for the presence of micro slags.

### Quantification table

57 Broadway, Stratford		BRW13		
cxt	slag type	wt	comment	pcs
	291 iron-rich cinder	15		
	291 iron-rich undiagnostic	68		
	381 iron-rich slag run	25		
	503 iron	29	with stones adhering	
	503 undiagnostic	237		2
	793 undiagnostic	318		1
	804 iron-rich undiagnostic	16		

**Total wt = 708g**

### Key groups

There are no key groups.

### Discussion of the assemblage

The quantity of slag is so small that it can be asserted that ironworking did not take place on or near the site. If any samples contain microslags relating to smithing, this conclusion may have to be revised.

### Significance of assemblage

The assemblage has no significance or importance.

### Recommendations for further work

Targeted bulk samples will be examined for the presence of any micro slags.

If there are is no slag from any samples, no further work is required and the assemblage could be discarded.

## Appendix 10 Animal Bone Assessment

By Kevin Rielly

## Introduction

This site was situated just to the east of Stratford Station and about 0.8km to the north of the medieval abbey of Stratford Langthorne.

Animal bones were found throughout the archaeological sequence with the noted exception of the earliest (Roman) levels. The great majority of bone collections from individual deposits were well preserved without any obvious signs of heavy fragmentation. The site assemblage was largely recovered by hand, however, there is a small collection of sieved bones taken from bulk soil samples. These provided a few fishbones which remain to be identified in the analysis & publication stage of the project.

## 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. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

## Description of faunal assemblage

The site provided a grand total of 364 hand collected animal bones, of which 195 were identified to species. In addition, there were 79 bones from the four samples (15 identifiable not counting the fish bones). These collections have been allotted to the requisite phases (see Table 1).

<b>Phase:</b>	<b>3b</b>	<b>3b</b>	<b>4a</b>	<b>4b</b>	<b>4b</b>	<b>4c</b>	<b>4c</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Recovery:</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>HC</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>HC</b>
<b>Species</b>								
Cattle	6		66	13		5	2	2
Equid			3	2				
Cattle-size	3		116	11	10	10	27	2
Sheep/Goat		2	59	12	6	10	3	
Pig			5	1			1	
Sheep-size	1	8	25	1	3	3	7	2
Rabbit						1		
Chicken			3	1			1	
Goose				1				
Fish					9			
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>6</b>

Table 1. Hand collected (HC) and sieved (S) species abundance sorted by phase using total fragment counts

### **Phase 3 - Medieval**

The medieval stratigraphy has been divided into two phases, essentially Phase 3a (medieval) and 3b (later medieval). All of the bones were taken from the later phase, with a major proportion taken from the fills of a road-side ditch [789] (7 out of the 10 hand collected fragments), this feature continuing from Phase 3a. A small pit [484] to the north of this ditch provided a single fragment. The other features with bones include those associated with the later medieval building, including posthole [550] (1 bone from a sample), floor surface [527] (1 bone) and overlying burnt layer [510] (9 bones from a sample). Finally a single bone was taken from a probable levelling deposit [373] to the south-east of this building. Where information was available these deposits tend to date to the 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

This small collection is almost entirely composed of cattle- and sheep-sized pieces with the identifiable portion comprising 6 cattle and 2 sheep/goat fragments. The two samples failed to produce any of the smaller species as bird or fish. There is a notably good representation of loose teeth amongst the cattle and sheep bones (4 and 1 fragment respectively), which may suggest a high level of re-deposition. This is perhaps contrary to the evidence provided by the state of the bones, as mentioned above.

### **Phase 4 – Post-medieval**

The post-medieval period has also been subdivided, essentially related to ground preparation and construction of a Tudor building (Phase 4a), followed by the 17<sup>th</sup> century development of the site (Phase 4b) and culminating with the remodelling of existing structures in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and occupation into the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 4c). Most of the bones were retrieved from the earliest phase (277 bones), the great majority taken from various layers (251 bones), with two notable concentrations – levelling deposit [320] with 107 bones and layer [503] with 57 bones, these deposits dating to the late 16<sup>th</sup> century and the early to mid 17<sup>th</sup> centuries respectively. A similar depositional bias applied to the Phase 4b collection with 62 out of the 70 bones taken from layers, 60 from four demolition deposits associated with the former Tudor building with an additional 28 bones from a soil sample taken from one of these deposits ([334]). Their relationship to the Tudor building is perhaps demonstrated by the generally late 16<sup>th</sup> century date provided by materials derived from the demolition layers. In contrast to the previous levels, the Phase 4c collection was entirely obtained from cut features, namely the contents of cesspit [104], pit [377] and construction cut [268], these with 17, 12 and 41 bones (the latter from a soil sample) respectively. The dating evidence from the pit and the cesspit suggest that these were infilled by the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century. While animal bones cannot generally be used for dating purposes, it was noticed that the collections from the latter cut features each provided evidence for large domesticates as well as bones with saw marks. Their size, suggestive of 'improved' breeds and the use of the saw for butchery purposes, can both be interpreted as late post-medieval traits (see Rixson 2000, 215-22 and Albarella 2003, 74). In this respect it should be mentioned that a sawn cattle humerus was found in pit [447] dated to Phase 4a, this indicating some degree of movement/disturbance amongst these post-medieval levels.

The Phase 4a assemblage appears to be dominated by cattle and cattle-size fragments although, regarding the identifiable portion, there is a general parity between cattle and sheep/goat. Pig is rather poorly represented, while there is also a small contribution made by chicken and equid (see table 1). Both cattle and sheep/goat appear to be best represented by head and foot parts, accounting for 35 and 18 (out of 66 bones – 80.3%) and 38 and 3 (out of 59 bones – 69.5%) respectively. Here it can be proposed that the major part of the Phase 4a assemblage was derived from a local butcher's establishment. Conversely a concentration of such processing waste could have accumulated from a butcher associated with a nearby large household. The Phase 4a collection also includes a few chicken and equid bones, the latter including two loose teeth and a complete radius, one of the former from a sub-adult individual (unworn adult premolar) while the radius is from an adult medium-sized pony.

There is a similar domesticate pattern in Phase 4b, although without the bias in cattle and sheep/goat towards head and foot parts. The food remains now also include some fish, taken from demolition deposit [334] and there is a continued use of poultry. Equid bones are again present, all from adult individuals, this time including an astragalus (tarsal bone) from a rather small individual, possibly a small pony.

Lastly, the Phase 4c collection provided ample evidence for the noted 19<sup>th</sup> century deposition date, as mentioned above concerning the presence of large breeds and bones with saw marks. There is also the first and only indication of wild game exploitation – a rabbit tibia from the fill of pit [377]. The sample taken from the construction cut [268] did provide some poultry but no fish bones. This phase also provided evidence for veal consumption, a single bone each from cesspit [104] and the aforementioned construction cut. There is a notable absence of this comestible throughout the earlier levels, where cattle and sheep/goat are invariably represented by adult (generally 3<sup>rd</sup> year or older) individuals.

#### **Phase 5 - Modern**

This small collection was taken from a series of late 19<sup>th</sup> century foundation trenches associated with the construction of the Empire Theatre. There were just two identifiable bones, both cattle pelvis fragments, one of which has been heavily sawn. Also of interest was the recovery of a rodent gnawed cattle-size rib. While not as obviously datable as bones with saw marks, it has been noticed that rodent damage does tend to be limited or at least concentrated within collections dated to the late post-medieval era (as mentioned in Rielly 2012).

#### **Conclusion and recommendations for further work**

The major part of the site assemblage was essentially recovered from the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century deposits designated to Phase 4a. There is no obviously high degree of fragmentation anywhere throughout the site sequence and neither is there any gross indication, apart from within a minor quantity of deposits, of poor preservation. It can therefore be proposed that the absence or poor representation of bones is related to an absence of waste deposition in turn related to either a minor level of local occupation or

the simple fact that waste was disposed of elsewhere. The Phase 4a bones are of interest concerning the wealth of butchers waste demonstrating, as mentioned, the deposition of waste from some local butchers shop or market or maybe, but perhaps less likely, specific waste from a nearby large household. The wealth of especially cattle head and foot parts has no doubt biased the species abundance pattern. Notably, contemporary London sites tend to provide a greater proportion of sheep compared to cattle fragments (after Rielly in prep).

There are no clear indications of status amongst these collections, as demonstrated for example by the presence of wild game, with the sole representative, rabbit, not appearing until the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Phase 4c). Clearly rabbits had become rather less prestigious by this period due to over breeding and the availability of domestic stock (see Sheail 1971, 210-213 and Beeton 1869, 222). The relative absence of veal can also be mentioned in this respect, in particular within the larger early post-medieval deposits. Veal was undoubtedly an important part of the Londoners diet at this time as shown by the historical evidence (after Rixson 2000, 170 and 172). While not necessarily an indication of status, the absence of this commodity may have a bearing on the types of meat available to the local occupants at this particular juncture.

Unfortunately the questions broached in this discussion cannot be answered with reference to contemporary collections within this general area, at least not at present. A notable animal bone assemblage was recovered from the nearby site at The Grove, Stratford (Bendrey 2001), however, most of the bones were taken from 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century levels. Yet it is of interest that this particular phase demonstrated a rather similar domesticate pattern to that shown by the Phase 4a collection at the Broadway site, while also displaying a poor range of food species limited otherwise to poultry and the odd rabbit. Another local site, at 30 Romford Road, may well have produced a bone collection but this receives no mention in the published site description (Redknap 1987). Somewhat further afield, at Bow, excavations have provided reasonable animal bone collections from post-medieval deposits. One of the largest was recovered at 14-26 High Street, Stratford, although again, this collection is somewhat later than the Broadway Phase 4a assemblage, with most of the bones dating to the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The animal bone assessment report from this site (Pipe 2007) is insufficiently detailed to add very much to this debate and it is hoped further information will be forthcoming following the publication of this site. In the meantime there are numerous contemporary sites from further afield, within the north and eastern parts of the City of London (see for example Yeomans in prep) and these will have to form the foundation of any comparative analysis.

Following these conclusions it is recommended that further work should be carried out on the bone assemblage from this site though concentrated on the largest part of the collection i.e. that dated to the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> centuries. It would be of interest to determine the source of this early post-medieval material which would appear to have derived from a specialist source. Comparisons with more local assemblages would be the ideal but a more general comparison should also be beneficial, particularly concerning any possible evidence for an increase in domesticate size. This period witnessed a major change in cattle and sheep stature, as shown archaeologically (see Thomas, Holmes and Morris



2013). The reasons for this change probably relate to better husbandry methods and the use of imports for breeding purposes (after Trow Smith 1957, 255). The collections from the other phases should receive more cursory attention, although it is certainly recommended that the Phase 4b fish bones should receive further attention.

## References

- Albarella, U. 2003. Tawyers, tanners, horn trade and the mystery of the missing goat, in Murphy, P. and Wiltshire, E.J. 2003. *The Environmental Archaeology of Industry*. Symposia of the Association for Environmental Archaeology No.20, Oxbow Books, 71-86
- Mrs. Beeton, I, 1869 *The Book of Household Management*. London: Ward, Lock and Tyler.
- Bendrey, R, 2001 Appendix 6: Bone assessment in J, Leary, *Phased Summary and Assessment Document of an Archaeological Excavation at 108-110 The Grove, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15*. Pre-Construct Archaeology: Unpublished Report, 46-9.
- Pipe, A, 2007 *The animal bone*, in Holden, S, and Pearce, J, 14-26 High Street, Stratford, London , E15: *A post-excavation assessment and updated project design*, unpublished Museum of London Archaeology Service report, 91-93
- Redknapp, M. 1987. 'Recent Work at Stratford, E15: 30 Romford Road' in *London Archaeologist* 5 (11). P. 291-7.
- Rielly, K, 2012 *Assessment of animal bone recovered from 6-7 Stoney Street, London Borough of Southwark (BVT09 and BVE11); Thameslink Archaeological Assessment #6*, unpublished PCA Report.
- Rielly, K. in prep *The animal bones*, in A, Douglas, *Excavations at Bermondsey Square*, PCA Monograph
- Rixson, D, 2000 *The History of Meat Trading*, Nottingham University Press
- Sheail, J, 1971 *Rabbits and Their History*, David and Charles
- Thomas, R, Holmes, M and Morris, J 2013 "'So bigge as bigge may be": tracking size and shape change in domestic livestock in London (AD 1220-1900)'. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, **40** (8), 3309-3325
- Trow-Smith, R, 1957 *A history of British livestock husbandry to 1700*, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Yeomans, L, in prep, The animal bones, in B, Sudds, and A, Douglas, Excavations at Crispin Street:  
from Roman cemetery to post-medieval artillery ground, LAMAS

## Appendix 11: Environmental Archaeological Rapid Assessment

By C.R. Batchelor

### INTRODUCTION

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological assessment of bulk sample residues from 57 Broadway, Stratford. The aim of the rapid assessment was to evaluate the potential of samples for providing a reconstruction of the past environs of the site and the diet and economy of its inhabitants.

### METHODS

#### *Rapid assessment*

A total of twenty-three bulk samples were processed by flotation using 1mm and 300-micron mesh sizes, producing a flot and residue from 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 (Table 1).

### RESULTS OF THE RAPID ASSESSMENT OF FLOTS AND RESIDUES

The results of the rapid assessment indicate the presence of charcoal in eighteen samples. However, the quantity is limited, with almost all containing <10 identifiable fragments >2mm in size. Where higher number of fragments are recorded, these are mostly too small for reliable sectioning and identification (<2mm). Charred seeds are recorded in nine of the twenty-three samples, but these are also very limited in concentration. Bone fragments were recorded in a single sample (<3>), and clinker/coke in three samples (<3>, <4> & <12>).

### RECOMMENDATIONS

No further work is recommended due to the very limited concentration and generally unidentifiable nature of the remains.

Sample number	Context number	Flot contains	Residue Contains	Type of context
1	219	occ charcoal, shell, roots	nothing of note	ditch fill
2	303	occ charcoal and seeds	nothing of note in residue	fill of posthole
3	265	abundant charcoal	abundant charcoal, frequent animal bone, occ cbm, pot and clay pipe	fill of brick lined pit
4	334	freq charcoal occ seeds	abundant charcoal, fairly freq animal bone, occ shell, cbm, pot, fe	thin burnt layer
5	365	occ charcoal, seeds and roots	fairly frequent charcoal	early med layer

6	424	occ charcoal, seeds and roots	freq Charcoal, Occ cremated bone, CBM, burnt flint, pot	fill of med pit
7	431	occ charcoal and roots	fairly frequent charcoal, occ fish bone, burnt flint and pot	fill of med pit
8	433	occ charcoal occ seeds	occ seeds occ pot	fill of posthole
9	439	fairly freq charcoal, occ seeds	freq charcoal, fairly freq cremated bone, occ pot, fe and cu	fireplace/hearth
10	446	occ charcoal occ seeds	occ charcoal, occ cbm, occ pot	fill of pit
11	448	occ charcoal and seeds	occ charcoal	fill of posthole
12	496	fairly frequent charcoal, occ seeds and roots	freq charcoal, CBM, Occasional daub, burnt flint and pot	baked clay layer
13	510	frequent charcoal	freq charcoal, fairly freq pot, occ animal bone fish bone, cbm, fe, cu, wood	charcoal and ash layer
14	523	occ charcoal and seeds	nothing of note	fill of ditch
15	533	occ charcoal and seeds	nothing of note	fill of posthole
16	549	freq charcoal, occ seeds and shell	freq charcoal, occ animal bone and pot	fill of posthole
17	559	occ charcoal	occ charcoal	timber plank?
19	731	fairly freq charcoal, occ seeds	fairly freq charcoal, occ pot	occupation surface
20	754	fairly freq charcoal, occ carbonised seeds	fairly freq charcoal, occ pot, occ cbm	burning layer
21	761	occ charcoal, seeds and shell	nothing of note	ditch fill
22	792	occ charcoal and seeds	fairly freq charcoal, occ pot	deposit of charcoal and burnt clay
23	803	occ charcoal and seeds	fairly freq charcoal, occ pot	burning deposit
24	763	occ seeds & roots	nothing of note	ditch fill

*Table 1: Summary of the environmental samples*



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			Insects	Clinker / Coke	CBM	Daub	Artefacts	Mollusca											
							Charcoal (>4mm)	Charcoal (2-4mm)	Charcoal (<2mm)	Seeds	Chaff	Wood	Seeds	Large	Small	Fragments																						
15	533	Fill of posthole [534]			-	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
16	549	Fill of posthole [550]			5.5	Flot	1a	1b	5	1c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-							
17	559	Organic layer			7.5	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-						
19	731	Occupation layer			1	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
20	754	Burnt horizon			0.5	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
21	761	Fill of ditch [762]			1.5	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
22	792	Burnt horizon			11	Flot	1a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
23	803	Burnt horizon			0.5	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
24	763	Fill of ditch [814]			12	Flot	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: 0 = Estimated Minimum Number of Specimens (MNS) = 0; 1a = 1; 1b = <10; 1c = 10-25; 2 = 26 to 50; 3 = 51 to 75; 4 = 76 to 100; 5 = 101+

Table 2: Results of the rapid assessment of flots and residues from 57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham (site code: BRW13)

## Appendix 12 OASIS Form

### OASIS ID: preconst1-183981

#### Project details

Project name	Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at 57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham
Short description of the project	The document details the results and working methods of archaeological investigations conducted at 57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham. The archaeological investigations were conducted between 23rd September 2013 and 7th February 2014 and comprised of two phases of excavation followed by a watching brief. The investigations followed an archaeological evaluation undertaken on site between 24th July and 5th August 2013. The archaeological investigations recorded evidence of activity on site during the prehistoric and Roman periods as residual finds. Development of the site took place during the medieval period with evidence for a multiphase building fronting onto a probable road in the northern part of the site. Further structural development was evident in the north of the site during the early part of the post-medieval period, with expansion undertaken at later stages of the post-medieval period. The post-medieval building is thought to be the historically documented Rokeby House. The building was removed at the end of the post-medieval period and the 'Empire Theatre' was constructed thereafter. The modern structure was archaeological evident as a series of concrete foundations and brick walls. The impact of probable WWII bomb was also recorded.
Project dates	Start: 23-09-2013 End: 07-02-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BRW13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	ROAD AND DITCH Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Monument type	ROAD AND DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Modern
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY AND BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY, BUILDING MATERIAL AND SMALL FINDS Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY, CLAY TOBACCO PIPE, BUILDING MATERIAL, GLASS AND

	SMALL FINDS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	As a condition

---

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM STRATFORD 57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 3892 8435 51.5404317159 0.00342051617643 51 32 25 N 000 00 12 E Point

---

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Willmott Dixon
Project design originator	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Helen Hawkins
Project director/manager	Frank Meddens
Project supervisor	Iain Bright
Project supervisor	Ian Cipin
Type of sponsor/funding body	East Thames Group

---

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Assessment of Archaeological Investigations at 57 Broadway, Stratford, London Borough of Newham
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Taylor, J. and Cipin, I.
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology
Place of issue or	London



publication

---

Entered by Joanna Taylor (jtaylor@pre-construct.com)

Entered on 9 July 2014

---

## OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

# PCA

---

## **PCA SOUTH**

UNIT 54  
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE  
96 ENDWELL ROAD  
BROCKLEY  
LONDON SE4 2PD  
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091  
FAX: 020 7639 9588  
EMAIL: [info@pre-construct.com](mailto:info@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA NORTH**

UNIT 19A  
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK  
DURHAM DH6 5PG  
TEL: 0191 377 1111  
FAX: 0191 377 0101  
EMAIL: [info.north@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.north@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA CENTRAL**

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM  
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD  
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN  
TEL: 01223 845 522  
FAX: 01223 845 522  
EMAIL: [info.central@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.central@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA WEST**

BLOCK 4  
CHILCOMB HOUSE  
CHILCOMB LANE  
WINCHESTER  
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB  
TEL: 01962 849 549  
EMAIL: [info.west@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.west@pre-construct.com)

---

## **PCA MIDLANDS**

17-19 KETTERING RD  
LITTLE BOWDEN  
MARKET HARBOROUGH  
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN  
TEL: 01858 468 333  
EMAIL: [info.midlands@pre-construct.com](mailto:info.midlands@pre-construct.com)

---

