BROADWAY CHAMBERS
STRATFORD
LONDON BOROUGH OF
NEWHAM

ASSESSMENT OF AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION

BDY 14

MAY 2015

PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

DOCUMENT VERIFICATION

BROADWAY CHAMBERS
STRATFORD
LONDON BOROUGH OF NEWHAM

EXCAVATION

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An Assessment of an Archaeological Excavation on Land at Broadway Chambers, Stratford, London Borough of Newham E15 4QS

Site Code: BDY 14

Central National Grid Reference: TQ 38769 84248

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May 2015

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1 ABSTRACT

1.1 This report details the results and working methods of an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample exercise carried out at Broadway Chambers, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15 4QS. The work was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited on behalf of Telford Homes. The project was supervised by Shane Maher and the work was monitored for the local planning authority by Adam Single of English Heritage, GLAAS. The project was carried out between the 5th August 2014 and 26th September 2014. The investigations revealed a continuous stratified sequence of archaeological deposits, features and structures that extended from the prehistoric to the 20th century.

1.2 The natural drift geology in the northwest and east of site was seen at 2.24m OD and comprised sandy gravel material. This was overlain by sandy gravelly clay (brickearth-type material) deposits seen across the study area between 3.28m OD (in the northwest) and 2.53m OD (in the east). A heavily compact layer of sandy gravels covered the brickearth-type material between 3.03m OD (in the west of the site) and 2.78m OD (in the south).

1.3 A small assemblage of residual struck flint dating to the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic periods was recovered from the site.

1.4 A series of postholes formed the remains of structures. Although limited artefacts which could be dated were retrieved from these features it was probable that they were of prehistoric date. Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from one feature, a small cut, in the south of the site and a small quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery was retrieved from a large N-S aligned boundary ditch, a curvilinear ditch and an unclassified cut feature.

1.5 Three Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the site. Only one of these came from a secure Roman context, a pit fill, the other two were residual finds.

1.6 The medieval period was the most intense period for activity encountered during the investigations. In the southeast of the site field boundaries or a ditched enclosure was observed and the remnants of a possible building or structure comprised of shallow linears and postholes was noted. The remains of a clay and timber structure were seen in the middle of the site and at least two other posthole structures were excavated elsewhere. The north of the site was dominated by a roughly E-W boundary ditch (property boundary) and a gravel path/road a little further to the north. A number of other cut features, including ditches, pits and postholes, were also encountered in this phase.

1.7 During the post-medieval phase activities across site were seen to lessen. The northern boundary ditch noted in the medieval was recut, revetted and continued in use. The path/road seen to the north of the ditch also continued to be used in this period. Activities to the south of the ditch were concentrated in the southwest corner of site. These included one timber and

clay-lined pit and one larger clay-lined pit, which possibly had some kind of horticultural function, as maps from this period show this area of site to be formal gardens (D. Hawkins 2014). Other features seen in this area have also been interpreted as horticultural.

1.8 In the 19th century there was a marked decrease in activities. The northern boundary was still being respected, although the ditch had now gone and was replaced by a wall. To the north of the wall a semi-circular brick-lined drain/sewer was recorded on a similar alignment. In the south of the site two joined segments of bored timber water pipe were seen.

1.9 In the late 20th century the construction of the Broadway Chambers building impacted heavily upon the archaeological resource, particularly that of the post-medieval and the 19th century**.**

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 This report describes the results and working methods of an Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample exercise undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land at Broadway Chambers, Stratford, London Borough of Newham E15 4QS (Fig. 1). The work was carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared for the project (H. Hawkins 2014). The works were conducted in advance of the proposed redevelopment of the site. The site is centred on National Grid Reference TQ 38769 84248. The works were conducted between 5th August 2014 and 26th September 2014.

2.2 The site is a sub-rectangular parcel of land bordered to the east by the Broadway, to the north and west by an access road and to the south by Great Eastern Road (Fig. 2). The site comprised a 1290m² open plot of land.

2.3 The project was commissioned and monitored by Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting on behalf of Telford Homes. The works which followed a Written Scheme of Investigation for prepared by the excavation (H. Hawkins 2014) were supervised by Shane Maher and the project was managed by Tim Bradley, both of Pre-Construct Archaeology. The work was additionally monitored for the local planning authority by Adam Single of English Heritage GLAAS.

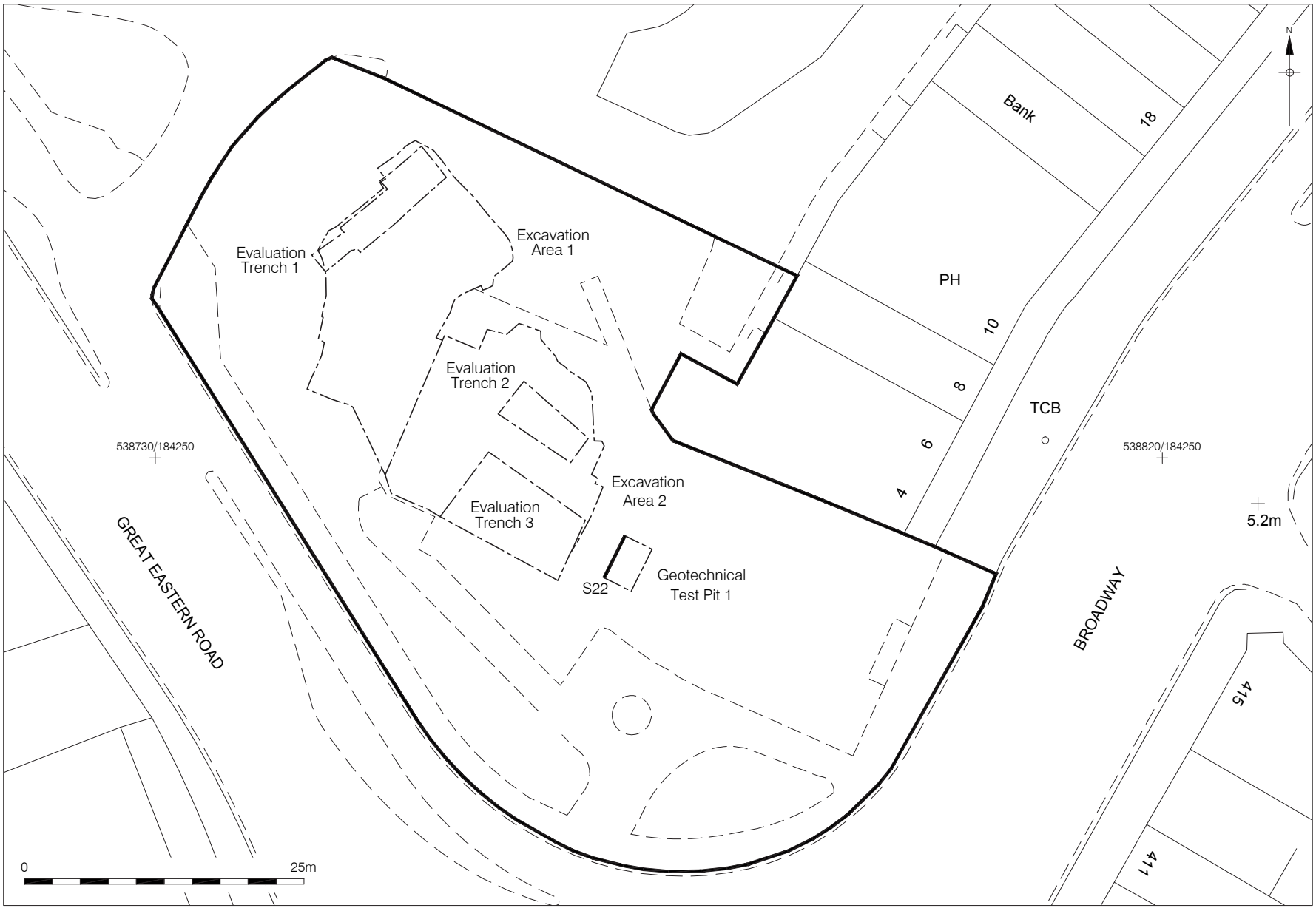
2.4 The site had previously been the subject of an Archaeological Impact Assessment (D. Hawkins 2014) and a Watching Brief on geotechnical boreholes undertaken in January 2014 (Taylor 2014). Between 28th July and 4th August 2014 an Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology which revealed evidence of medieval, post-medieval and 19th-century activity (Maher 2014).

2.5 The site lies within an Archaeological Priority Area as defined by the London Borough of Newham in their Core Strategy, adopted in January 2012.

2.6 The completed archive comprising written, drawn and photographic records and artefacts will be deposited with LAARC under the Museum of London site code BDY 14.

20/05/15 JS

Figure 1
Site Location
1:20,000 at A4



20/05/15 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 March 2012, and now supersedes the Planning Policy Statements (PPSs). The NPPF constitutes guidance for local planning authorities and decision-takers both in drawing up plans and as a material consideration in determining 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.*

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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 of which 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 accommo*dated 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 Area as defined by the London Borough of Newham.

4 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

4.1 Geology

4.1.1 The following is summarized from the Archaeological Impact Assessment (D. Hawkins 2014).

4.1.2 The underlying geology of the site consists of the Lambeth Group, Clay, Silt and Sand. These are capped locally by the Hackney Gravels and were seen during a previous geotechnical survey of the site. Truncated alluvial brickearths were also noted during the survey, sealing the gravels.

4.1.3 During excavations the natural deposits within the study area were seen to be covered by layers of material from the medieval to modern periods.

4.2 Topography

4.2.1 The study site was located on level ground at around 5m OD.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 An Archaeological Impact Assessment was prepared by CgMs Consulting prior to the archaeological fieldwork (D. Hawkins 2014). The key findings of this report and other research are summarised below.

5.2 Prehistoric (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age)

5.2.1 A poorly provenanced Palaeolithic handaxe or core is recorded from the area of TQ 3900 8400.

5.2.2 An oval pit encountered during investigations at 108-110 The Grove produced two comparable late Neolithic/early Bronze Age short end scrapers. An undated struck flint is recorded from Chant Street (TQ 3885 8424). A Bronze Age axe and a bronze palstave were recorded at TQ 3880 8400.

5.2.3 Bronze Age activity in the form of pits and ditches were identified at Stratford Market Depot to the south of the study area.

5.2.4 Bronze Age occupation was found on the Olympics site to the west (Payne 2011; Powell 2012) and Bronze Age cremations were revealed to the northwest at the Stratford City Development (Boyer *et al.* 2013).

5.3 Iron Age and Roman

5.3.1 Investigations at Stratford Market Depot, to the south of the site, revealed an Iron Age and Roman settlement and activity site. An inhumation and horse burial were encountered, together with 'drip-gullies' suggest the sites was used for ritual as well as habitation. The site seems to have continued in use into the fourth century AD.

5.3.2 Iron Age and Roman activity was found on the Olympics site to the west (Payne 2011; Powell 2012).

5.3.3 The Roman roads from London to Colchester and London to Dunmow are thought to have been identified in 1926 during roadworks near to St John's Church. Roman pottery was also recovered. In 1965 Utility works on Stratford Broadway revealed further traces of the London to Colchester Road immediately east of the study site.

5.3.4 Background Roman activity was noted in the form of residual finds recovered during investigations at 57 Broadway (Taylor & Cipin 2014). A single residual tegula sherd is recorded from an archaeological evaluation at Gibbins Yard.

5.4 Anglo Saxon and Early Medieval

5.4.1 An archaeological evaluation at Gibbins Yard produced late Saxon pottery, timber piles and leather waste associated with an ancient channel of the 'Channelsea' River.

5.4.2 No other finds of Anglo Saxon or early medieval date are recorded within a 1km radius of the study site.

5.5 Late Medieval, Post-Medieval and Modern

5.5.1 Postholes and clay floor slabs associated with medieval buildings were noted to the northeast of the study area at 57 Broadway (Taylor & Cipin 2014).

5.5.2 The southern frontage of the site is shown as built up with gardens behind on the John Rocque's map of 1766, with gardens behind. This is also how the site is shown in Chapman and Andre's map of 1777, the Ordnance Survey of 1799 and Clayton's map of Stratford, 1821.

5.5.3 This changes on the 1868 London New Series map, the site is now shown as occupied by commercial properties fronting Broadway and West of Martin Street. The site continued to be occupied by commercial properties until they were demolished so Stratford's road network could be reconfigured between 1970 and 1975.

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

6.1 Written Schemes of Investigation and Health and Safety Method Statements for the Archaeological Evaluation (Bradley 2014) and Strip, Map and Sample (H. Hawkins 2014) were prepared before the investigations took place, which detailed the methodology required for the excavation of specified areas.

6.2 The archaeological works began with a three trench evaluation (Trenches 1-3) between 28 July 2014 and 4th August 2014 (Fig. 2) (Maher 2014). Two of the trenches (Trenches 2 and 3) were then backfilled prior to the next phase of works.

6.3 The next phase of works consisting of a Strip, Map and Sample exercise commenced on 5th August 2014. The presence of a large quantity of crushed concrete, stored on site to be used later as piling mat material, meant that the works had to proceed in two phases, first in Area 1 and then in Area 2. Before excavations could proceed in Area 1 the crushed concrete was relocated to the southeast area of the site. When investigations in Area 1 were complete the trench was backfilled using the crushed material. Once Area 1 was backfilled the ground reduction in Area 2 commenced. All archaeological investigations in Area 2 and on site as a whole were completed by 28th September 2014.

6.4 A watching brief monitored the excavation of a test pit (Geotechnical Test Pit 1) to the east of Area 2 on 22nd September 2014 (Fig. 2). This was undertaken on behalf of Telford Homes to ascertain the depth of the water table.

6.5 The excavations were undertaken with 360 degree mechanical excavators fitted with toothless buckets. Spoil was removed by mechanical dumper to a designated area to be transported off site. When the modern overburden deposits were removed, machine excavation continued in spits of approximately 200mm until archaeologically relevant material was observed.

6.6 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation, following the removal of the modern overburden, all archaeological deposits were hand cleaned by archaeologists using appropriate hand tools.

6.7 Archaeological features were recorded using the single context recording system, with individual descriptions of all archaeological features and strata excavated and exposed entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. All detailed plans and sections of archaeological deposits and features were recorded on polyester based drawing film, the plans and sections being drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata was calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections. Features that were evidently modern were not given context numbers, and were recorded as modern intrusions in plan.

6.8 The limits of excavation were hand drawn and surveyed using GPS survey equipment. Two Temporary Bench Marks (TBMs) were established using traditional levelling equipment to traverse the values from the established Ordnance Survey Bench Mark of 6.24m OD, located on the corner of the former Town Hall. Their values were: TBM 1 5.23m OD and TBM 2 3.65m OD.

6.9 Photographs in digital format were taken of the archaeological features and deposits where relevant. A professional archaeological photographer visited the site when required in order to take large format shots of areas or specific features. Site staff used 35mm digital cameras on a day-to-day basis.

6.10 Sixteen bulk samples were taken during the excavation, ten of which were fills of features and six were from soil layers.

6.11 In this report contexts are shown by square brackets e.g. [100], small find by chevrons, e.g. <1> and environmental samples by brackets, e.g. {23}. Limits of excavation are given the abbreviation of LOE.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence has been divided into 6 main phases, they are as follows:

7.2 PHASE 1 – NATURAL

Natural Sandy Gravels– [301], [687]

7.2.1 The natural drift geology recorded in the northwest and east of site comprised loose to friable, mid reddish grey, sandy gravels [301] and [687]. These were seen at 2.24m OD and 2.23m OD respectively.

Brickearth-type deposits– [13], [300], [659], [671], [675], [686]

7.2.2 Deposits of natural brickearth-type material [13], [300], [659], [671], [675], [686] were noted above the sands and gravels between 3.28m OD in the northwest of the study area and 2.53m OD in the east. The brickearth material was comprised of mid to light orangey grey/brown, sandy gravelly clays.

Compacted Sandy Gravels– [270], [674], [685]

7.2.3 Heavily compacted deposits of iron-panned, sandy gravel material [270], [674], [685] were seen covering the brickearth between 2.78m OD in the south and 3.03m OD in the west of the site.

River Gravels–[306]

7.2.4 A 0.35m thick deposit of natural river gravels [306] was noted overlying the natural brickearth in the northwest of the study site at 2.7m OD.

7.3 PHASE 2 – Prehistoric

7.3.1 This phase represents the earliest period of archaeological activity identified on site. Worked flint recovered both from some of the features in this phase and residually from later features during the investigations indicated at least two flintworking traditions. The earliest being Mesolithic to Early Neolithic and the later Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age.

7.3.2 To the west of the site three possible sub-rectangular posthole structures were revealed. Few finds were recovered from these features with the exception of the occasional struck and burnt flint. The most southerly of these was almost square measuring *c.* 2m (N-S) x *c.* 1.8m (E-W) and comprised postholes [85], [87], [89], [91], [93], [104], [106], [108], [112], [121], [123] which were filled with similar deposits of clayey sands and silts. The postholes were

sub-rounded to sub-oval shaped with steeply to gradually sloping sides and flat to concave bases. The dimensions, levels and presence of struck and burnt flint are listed in the table below:

Context	Highest level	N-S	E-W	Depth	Struck Flint	Burnt Flint
85	3.00m OD	0.5m	0.38m	0.11m	Y	
87	2.97m OD	0.66m	0.46m	0.2m	Y	Y
89	2.96m OD	0.46m	0.5m	0.17m	Y	Y
91	2.93m OD	0.38	0.34m	0.17m	Y	
93	2.93m OD	0.31m	0.31m	0.18m	Y	
104	2.94m OD	0.24m	0.28m	0.1m		
106	2.94m OD	0.18m	0.22m	0.12m		
108	2.94m OD	0.15m	0.16m	0.06m		
112	2.95m OD	0.16m	0.16m	0.1m		
121	2.94m OD	0.3m	0.3m	0.1m		
123	2.94m OD	0.46m	0.5m	0.19m		Y

Of particular note was a possible leaf-shaped arrowhead (SF <1>) which was recovered from the fill of posthole [89] (fill [88]).

7.3.3 A sub-rectangular structure comprised of five postholes [59], [61], [63], [69], [83] and two stakeholes [65], [67] was recorded *c.* 0.1m to the north of posthole [87]. The structure was seen to be east to west aligned and measured *c.* 3.2m at its maximum length (E-W) x 1.8m at its greatest width (N-S). The post/stakeholes were shallow, sub-rounded to sub-oval in shape with concave bases and filled with similar deposits of clay silt material. The dimensions and levels of the cuts are tabulated below:

Context	Highest level	N-S	E-W	Depth
59	2.82m OD	0.32m	0.42m	0.09m
61	2.96m OD	0.23m	0.28m	0.1m
63	3.06m OD	0.24m	0.26m	0.06m
65	3.07m OD	0.11m	0.08m	0.05m
67	3.02m OD	0.09m	0.08m	0.04m
69	3.02m OD	0.18m	0.19m	0.06m
83	3.02m OD	0.35m	0.30m	0.15m

One fragment of burnt flint was recovered from the fill of posthole [83] (fill [82]).

7.3.4 Circa 1m to the north of this group of postholes and *c.* 3.5m to the east of the western limit of excavation lay the third of the possible posthole structures seen in the west of the site. This structure was sub-rectangular to sub-square in shape with a maximum length of *c.* 3m (NE-SW) and maximum width of *c.* 2.6m (NW-SE) and comprised 5 postholes [128], [130], [132], [161], [213] and 11 stakeholes [157], [211], [219], [221], [223], [251], [253], [255], [257], [259], [261]. The postholes and stakeholes were sub-rounded to sub-oval in shape with shallow concave to nearly vertical sides and flat to concave bases. Similar deposits of silty clay material were recorded filling the cuts. No finds were recovered from the fills. Tabulated below are the dimensions and levels of the cuts:

Context	Highest level	N-S	E-W	Depth
128	2.95m OD	0.26m	0.26m	0.11m
130	2.89m OD	0.36m	0.25m	0.08m
132	2.87m OD	0.21m	0.29m	0.05m
157	3.02m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.07m
161	2.87m OD	0.2m	0.22m	0.08m
211	2.85m OD	0.09m	0.15m	0.06m

213	2.85m OD	0.14m	0.17m	0.06m
219	2.91m OD	0.16m	0.14m	0.05m
221	2.91m OD	0.13m	0.09m	0.07m
223	2.91m OD	0.1m	0.07m	0.03m
251	2.93m OD	0.08m	0.1m	0.1m
253	2.93m OD	0.13m	0.12m	0.17m
255	2.98m OD	0.07m	0.07m	0.04m
257	2.98m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.11m
259	3.00m OD	0.11m	0.09m	0.05m
261	3.02m OD	0.11m	0.07m	0.05m

7.3.5 A shallow curved linear feature [247] was seen within this posthole grouping. The cut was noted at 2.9m OD and measured 0.1m (N-S) x 1m (E-W) with a maximum depth of 0.06m. It had steeply to gently sloping sides and almost flat base. The fill was similar to the fills of the surrounding postholes.

7.3.6 To the south of the possible structures was a sub-oval pit [125] recorded at 2.98m OD which measured 1.34m (N-S) x 1.1m (E-W) and 0.24m deep. The sides were steeply sloping and the base was flat. A grey, silty sandy clay [124] with occasional small sub-rounded to sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks filled the pit. Fragments of burnt and worked flint were recovered from the fill.

7.3.7 The post/stakehole structures were observed cutting into a layer of firmly compacted, pale yellow brown, silty clayey sand [102] layer which was seen between 3.07m OD and 2.82m OD.

7.3.8 In the southwest corner of the site curved ditch [648] was recorded at a high point of 3.15m OD descending to the east to a low point of 2.89m OD. The ditch had steeply sloping to slightly concave sides and an almost flat base and was of 5.24m long (E-W) by 1.46m wide (N-S) with a maximum depth of 0.32m. The fill [647] was a firmly compacted, mid greenish grey, sandy clay with occasional small sub-angular to sub-rounded gravels and charcoal flecks. Sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery and burnt flint were recovered from the fill.

7.3.9 Linear ditch [240/365/491/586/667] was seen truncating the eastern portion of curved ditch [648]. This ditch extended *c.* 22.5m to the NNW from a mid-point on the southern LOE, effectively bisecting the site into an east and west area. The ditch had a maximum width of 1.6m and depth of 0.5m, the highest level was recorded in the south at 3.11m OD. Steeply to gradually sloping sides and a concave to almost flat base were noted. A series of deposits [237/238/239], [364], [490], [570], [666] consisting of silts sands and clays were noted filling the ditch. Their soil descriptions are tabulated below:

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	Struck flint	Burnt flint	Sample number
237/238/239	Mid blue to mid green grey, silty clay with occasional daub, charcoal flecks	-	Y	Y	-
364	Blue grey, clay silt with moderate charcoal flecks, small sub-angular stones	-	-	Y	-
490	Mid yellow brown, silty clay with occasional flint pebbles, burnt flint and burnt clay fragments and moderate charcoal flecks	-	-	Y	-
570	Dark grey green, sandy clay silt with occasional small flints	-	Y	-	13

Context	Soil description	Pot spot dates	Struck flint	Burnt flint	Sample number
666	Light to mid grey brown, silty sandy clay with occasional sub-angular to sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks, and a single cattle tibia from an adult	Mid Iron Age	-	Y	-

7.3.10 The northern segment of ditch [240/365/491/586/667] was truncated by an alignment of cut features comprising stakeholes [145], [147], [149], [151], a pit [116] and a posthole [143]. The line extended *c.* 4.1m from stakehole [151] in the south to pit [116] in the north, roughly on the same NNW-SSE (as [240/365/491/586/667]). The stakeholes and posthole were all circular in shape with steeply sloping sides tapering to pointed bases. Similar deposits of silty clay material filled the cuts. Pit [116] was semi-circular shaped (due to a modern truncation) with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The fill [115] was a mid grey brown, sandy clay silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones and 1 fragment of struck flint. The dimensions and levels of the cuts are listed below.

Context	Highest level	N-S	E-W	Depth
116	3.03m OD	0.67m	0.29m	0.16m
143	3.05m OD	0.2m	0.22m	0.25m
145	3.07m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m
147	3.02m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.08m
149	3.03m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.07m
151	3.06m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.07m

7.3.11 Two further stakeholes [163], [165] with similar characteristics and fills, but not cutting the ditch, were noted. Stakehole [163] lay *c.* 0.5m to the north of [145] and [165] was located *c.* 0.7m to NNW of [163]. Their sizes and levels are noted below.

Context	Highest level	N-S	E-W	Depth
163	3.01m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.16m
165	3.01m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.16m

7.3.12 Circular posthole [153] was noted *c.* 1m south of [145] truncating the ditch at 3.03m OD. The sides were near vertical and the base was almost flat. A diameter of 0.4m and depth of 0.16m were recorded. The fill [152] was a similar to the silty clay deposits noted in the stakeholes.

7.3.13 Two cut features [658], [551] were recorded by the southern LOE in the southeastern part of the excavation area. In plan these appear to be intercutting, but are in fact separated by two distinct soil horizons [481] and [646]. The earliest of the features was pit [658] which was noted at 2.94m OD *c.* 2.9m to the east of ditch [240/365/491/586/667]. The feature had an irregular shape (due in part to later truncations) with steeply sloping sides and a concave to even base. It measured 0.7m N-S x 1.24m E-W and was 0.22m deep. A silty clay deposit [657] filled the cut which contained fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery. An environmental sample {14} of the fill produced occasional small fragments of slag, uncharred seeds, a charred oat and a further indeterminate cereal grain.

7.3.14 Sealing the cut was a layer of light to mid grey brown, sandy silty clay [646] with occasional charcoal flecks and Middle Iron Age pottery. This was seen at 3.02m OD and was 1.4m (N-S) x 3.26m (E-W) with a maximum depth of 0.13m. A layer of light greeny grey, clayey silty sand [481] with very occasional charcoal flecks and small flint gravels was noted at 3.04m OD above [646]. This measured 1.94m (N-S) x 10.5m (E-W) and had a maximum depth of 0.35m.

7.3.15 Circa 0.2m from ditch [240/365/491/586/667] and cutting into [481] was posthole [551]. This was semi-circular shaped as it extended into the southern LOE. The posthole was recorded at 3.03m OD to be 0.22m (N-S) x 1.02m (E-W) and 0.27m deep. A deposit of silty clay material [550] containing Middle Iron Age pottery filled the cut.

7.3.16 Oval pit [679] was noted at 2.94m OD laying *c.* 0.1m to the northeast of [658]. The pit measured 2m (N-S) x 1.6m (E-W) and had a depth of 0.56m and was filled with a light blue grey silty clay [678].

7.3.17 A linear cut [553] was recorded, *c.* 4m to the northeast of [679], extending into the eastern LOE at 2.92m OD. The feature was E-W aligned and measured 0.64m (N-S) x 1.64m (E-W) with a depth of 0.43m with steeply sloping to vertical sides and a flat base which butt ended in

the west. The fill was a greeny grey, clayey silty sand [552] with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional daub and sub-angular to sub-rounded small stones.

7.3.18 Laying *c.* 1.2m to the north of [553] was a sub-oval shaped pit [661]. This was seen at 2.95m OD and was 0.87m (N-S) x 0.5m (E-W) and 0.19m deep. The sides varied between near vertical to gently sloping and the base was flat. It was filled with a deposit of light brownish grey, silty clay [660] material containing moderate charcoal flecks, small sub-angular flinty gravels and prehistoric pot.

7.3.19 In the southwest corner of the site similar layers of firmly compacted mid brownish grey, silty clayey sand material [98], [627] were seen separated by a modern wall footing. Layer [98] was recorded to the west of this modern intrusion at 3.13m OD and measured 4m (N-S) x 2.55m (E-W) x 0.4m deep. Layer [627] was located to the west and was truncated by ditch [648]. Recorded between 3.04m OD and 2.79m OD it had dimensions of 8.23m (N-S) x 5.57m (E-W) and 0.35m deep. Worked and burnt flint fragments were recovered from it during the investigations.

7.3.20 To the east of and truncated by ditch [240/365/491/586/667] a layer of light yellow brown, silty clay [644] with occasional charcoal flecks was described. The deposit was seen between 3.00m OD and 2.88m OD measuring 5m (N-S) x 3.5m (E-W). The layer was truncated to the north and east by modern intrusions.

7.3.21 A layer of light blue grey, clayey silt [682] was noted in the south of the excavation area between 3.03m OD and 2.98m OD. This deposit was truncated by ditch [240/365/491/586/667] and by later post depositional impacts.

7.3.22 A 0.12m thick layer [525] of firm light reddish green sandy silty clay material was seen in section at 3.09m OD in the east of the site. This was capped at by a 0.23m thick deposit mid greenish brown sandy clayey silt [526] which was seen at 3.32m OD.

7.4 PHASE 3 – Roman (Fig. 4)

7.4.1 Evidence of Roman activity in the study area was limited to one pit [245].

7.4.2 Pit [245] (fill [244]) was noted truncating ditch [240] in the middle of site at 3.08m OD. The eastern edge of the cut was truncated by a 20th-century wall leaving it almost semi-circular in shape measuring 2.00m in length (N-S) by 0.85m wide (E-W) and 0.29m deep. The cut was characterised by steeply sloping sides with a sharp break of slope to an almost flat base. The fill [244] contained one sherd of Roman pot, a coarse sandy greyware body sherd dating to AD 70-200.

7.5 PHASE 4 – Medieval (Fig. 5 Plates 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9)

7.5.1 The medieval phase represents the most intense period of activity revealed on the site. The greatest concentration of features was noted in the southeast of the excavation area and gradually lessened to the west. The most notable of the features encountered were the ditches and large postholes in the southeast corner of the site, possibly all that survives of a large timber building. In the centre of site the remnants of a clay and timber structure and a posthole structure were seen. To the north an E-W drainage ditch and the possible remnant of a gravel path/roadway, were revealed. Various ditches, pits and postholes were seen across the study area, particularly in the south.

7.5.2 Ditch [555] was recorded on a NNW-SSE alignment with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It continued to the north as ditch [519] where it was aligned north-south with a curve to the northeast. The sides sloped gradually to a flat base which descended slightly to the north. The cut was seen extending into the northern LOE. A sandy clayey silt deposit [518] filled the ditch. To the south it continued as cut, [631], which had steeply sloping to vertical sides and a near flat base. Silty clay deposits [630] filled the cut which contained pottery dated 1000-1225.

7.5.3 Evidence of a large structure/building was recorded in the southeast corner of the site. This consisted of three large postholes [557], [559], [650] and a series of associated postholes and stakeholes. Their highest levels and dimensions are tabulated below:

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
360	Posthole	2.94m OD	0.20m	0.24m	0.11m
386	Stakehole	2.87m OD	0.15m	0.13m	0.05m
388	Posthole	2.93m OD	0.18m	0.20m	0.11m
403	Stakehole	2.87m OD	0.17m	0.16m	0.08m
420	Posthole	2.93m OD	0.31m	0.30m	0.09m
424	Pit	2.93m OD	0.92m	0.27m	0.22m
430	Stakehole	2.96m OD	0.09m	0.06m	0.04m
484	Posthole	2.97m OD	0.31m	0.25m	0.30m

486	Posthole	2.95m OD	0.19m	0.21m	0.22m
488	Stakehole	2.97m OD	0.11m	0.14m	0.11m
497	Linear	3.02m OD	1.5m	0.42m	0.23m
535	Stakehole	2.99m OD	0.19m	0.21m	0.15m
537	Stakehole	3.00m OD	0.09m	0.1m	0.08m
539	Stakehole	2.97m OD	0.11m	0.11m	0.08m
557	Large Posthole	2.64m OD	0.72m	0.4m	0.32m
559	Large Posthole	2.86m OD	1.04m	0.54m	0.80m
633	Stakehole	3.03m OD	0.12m	0.18m	0.4m
635	Stakehole	2.96m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.12m
637	Stakehole	2.91m OD	0.14m	0.17m	0.04m
639	Stakehole	2.91m OD	0.09m	0.08m	0.11m
641	Stakehole	2.96m OD	0.15m	0.14m	0.08m
643	Beamslot	2.93m OD	2.26m	0.6m	0.23m
650	Large Posthole	2.40m OD	0.88m	0.52m	0.33m

Three earlier cuts were noted in the base of [555], these were large postholes [557], [559] and [650]. The postholes were of a similar sub-rectangular shape with steeply sloping to vertical sides and almost flat bases. Posthole [559] was seen truncating the southern edge of [650]. Similar deposits [554], [556] of greenish grey silty clay material were noted in [555] and [557] respectively. Sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from both fills, the former dated to 1050-1150 and the latter to 1000-1200. A bluish grey silty clay [558] filled [559] and a mid greyish brown silty clay [649] filled [650]. Pottery sherds obtained from [558] were similarly dated to 1050-1150.

7.5.4 Circa 1.3m to the west of and running perpendicular to [555] was a shallow linear cut [643]. The sides of the cut were steep and the base was flattish. A deposit [642] similar to [554] filled the cut.

7.5.5 A series of four stakeholes [488], [535], [537], [539] and two postholes [484], [486] truncated linear [643]. These formed two rows, [486], [488], [537], [539] (along the northern edge of [643]) and [535], [484] (within [643]) which followed the same alignment as the linear giving it a structural appearance. The cuts ranged from sub-squared to almost circular shaped with steeply sloping to near vertical sides and concave to almost flat bases. Similar silty sand deposits [483], [485], [487], [534], [536], [538] filled the cuts.

7.5.6 Cut [643] continued to the west as ditch [626]. The ditch had an almost northeast to southwest alignment and highest level of 3.04m OD. Steeply sloping sides and a flat base characterised the cut which extended 2.5m (NE-SW) x 0.8m (NW-SE) and had a depth of 0.36m. A clayey silt material [625] filled the cut.

7.5.7 A shallow linear cut, [497], was seen truncating the eastern edge of [643] and formed a right angle with it. The cut had steeply sloping to vertical sides and a near flat base with a slight slope to the southeast. Silty clay deposits [496] filled the cut with pottery dated 1000-1225.

7.5.8 A group of five shallow, sub-circular to sub-oval stakeholes [633], [635], [637], [639], [641] with steeply to near vertical sides and flat bases were seen associated with [497] and [631]. Stakeholes [633], [635], [641] were located between the two linear cuts and were on a similar alignment. Stakeholes [637] and [639] lay *c.* 0.5m to the east of this alignment. All the stakeholes were filled with similar silty clay material [632], [634], [636], [638], [640].

7.5.9 To the east of cut [555] a group of three postholes [360], [388], [420], one stakehole [430] and one pit [424] were observed. The postholes were sub-oval to sub-circular, with shallow steeply sloping sides and bases that tapered to points. Stakehole [430] was sub-rectangular with almost vertical sides and a flat base. Sandy clay silt deposits [359], [387], [419], [429] filled the cuts. Pit [424] was located *c.* 1.8m to the east of cut [555] against the LOE and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. A series of silts and clays [421], [422], and [423] filled the cut. Pottery dated 1270-1350 and 1200-1550 and CBM dated 1240-1450 were recovered from fills [421] and [422].

7.5.10 Two shallow sub-circular postholes [386], [403] were seen to the west of cut [555] and north of [643]. Both cuts had steeply sloping sides with flat bases and were filled with similar deposits of sandy silt, [385] and [402].

7.5.11 Circa 2.7m to the south of and almost parallel to [643] the cut for a heavily truncated linear feature [414] was recorded at 3.05m OD measuring 0.8m (N-S) x 3.4m (E-W) x 0.4m deep. The sides of the cut were steep and the base was flattish with a slope to the east. A dark clayey silt [412] containing pot dated to 1100-1250 and daub filled the feature.

7.5.12 Toward the eastern end of [414], near to the LOE, a pit/posthole [401] was seen truncating it at 3.01m OD. The northern end of [401] was truncated away leaving it almost semi-oval in shape with steep to gradual sides and a base that sloped to the north. It had dimensions of

0.6m (N-S) x 0.54m (E-W) x 0.18m deep. Clayey silt material [400] filled the cut. A small sub-rounded posthole [479] was observed to the south at 2.89m OD measuring 0.4m (N-S) x 0.44m (E-W) and 0.32m deep. This had been severely truncated by [414] and [401]. Steeply sloping sides and a concave base characterised the cut which was filled by a clay silt deposit [413].

7.5.13 To the immediate west of linear cut [414], what appears to be either a structure/s or a series of enclosures were noted. A line of post and stakeholes was noted extending *c.* 3.6m from stakehole [499] (in the east) in a northwesterly direction through [501], [503], [549], [547], [503], [509], [543], to [509] (in the west). At stakehole [509] the line returned to the southwest and extended a further *c.* 1.4m, passing through [543], [511], [583], to stakehole [585] at the LOE, forming an enclosed area just north of the southern LOE. Postholes [517] and [572] were recorded within the enclosure and forming a possible sub-division. An L-shaped grouping of stakeholes and posthole seems to be have been added later to the main structure/enclosure. This offshoot was noted extending *c.* 0.9m in a northwesterly direction from [511] through posthole [608] to stakehole [610] then returning *c.* 1.5m to [515] in the southwest. The cuts varied from sub-circular to sub-oval shaped with near vertical to gently sloping sides and the bases from slightly concave to pointed. Two stakeholes [507] and [601], with similar characteristics, were recorded to the *c.* 1m to north of the main enclosure, although not strictly part of this grouping they appear to be associated with it. Deposits of similar clays and silts [498], [500], 502], [504], [506], [508], [510], [512], [514], [516], [542], [544], [546], [548], [571], [582], [584], [600], [607], [609] filled the cuts.

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
499	Stakehole	3.03m OD	0.15m	0.13m	0.08m
501	Stakehole	3.01m OD	0.16m	0.16m	0.09m
503	Posthole	3.01m OD	0.25m	0.4m	0.17m
505	Stakehole	3.02m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.04m
507	Stakehole	3.03m OD	0.1m	0.14m	0.08m
509	Stakehole	3.02m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.04m
511	Stakehole	2.99m OD	0.1m	0.08m	0.04m

513	Stakehole	3.02m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.04m
515	Posthole	3.05m OD	0.3m	0.34m	0.07m
517	Posthole	3.03m OD	0.26m	0.26m	0.09m
543	Stakehole	2.99m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.05m
545	Stakehole	3.02m OD	0.12m	0.12m	0.07m
547	Stakehole	3.02m OD	0.2m	0.16m	0.08m
549	Stakehole	2.99m OD	0.09m	0.09m	0.07m
572	Posthole	2.99m OD	0.3m	0.42m	0.25m
583	Stakehole	2.98m OD	0.14m	0.15m	0.08m
585	Stakehole	3.04m OD	0.15m	0.22m	0.16m
601	Stakehole	2.77m OD	0.2m	0.18m	0.14m
608	Posthole	2.98m OD	0.22m	0.2m	0.13m
610	Stakehole	2.98m OD	0.14m	0.08m	0.06m

7.5.14 A group of 17 post and stakeholes formed what appeared to be the remains of a sub-squared/rectangular structure in the centre of site. The shape of the cuts ranged from sub-circular to sub-oval with steeply sloping sides and bases that were either concave to pointed. The contexts, types, highest levels and dimensions of the cuts are listed below.

Context	**Type**	**Highest Level**	**N-S**	**E-W**	**Depth**
348	Small cut	2.95m OD	0.08m	0.3m	0.09m
350	Posthole	2.95m OD	0.32m	0.20m	0.09m
352	Posthole	2.96m OD	0.15m	0.23m	0.09m
354	Stakehole	2.95m OD	0.12m	0.08m	0.11m

372	Posthole	2.94m OD	0.32m	0.28m	0.13m
378	Stakehole	3.07m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.17m
407	Stakehole	2.98m OD	0.16m	0.16m	0.13m
418	Posthole	2.99m OD	0.31m	0.35m	0.08m
426	Posthole	3.02m OD	0.32m	0.31m	0.17m
428	Stakehole	3.03m OD	0.12m	0.12m	0.07m
432	Posthole	3.0m OD	0.28m	0.42m	0.19m
434	Posthole	3.03m OD	0.3m	0.3m	0.11m
439	Stakehole	3.0m OD	0.18m	0.16m	0.09m
469	Stakehole	3.07m OD	0.13m	0.13m	0.17m
471	Stakehole	3.07m OD	0.0.13m	0.13m	0.06m
476	Posthole	3.04m OD	0.18m	0.24m	0.06m
478	Stakehole	3.03m OD	0.08m	0.09m	0.15m

The northern edge of this structure extended *c.* 3.8m from [349] in the west (through [372], [407], [439] and [418]) to [432] in the east. The eastern side extended *c.* 3m south from [432] to [476], with [426], [428], [434] and [478] in between. Cuts [378], [469], [471] and [476] comprised the southern side of the structure which measured *c.* 2m from [476] in the east to [378] in the west. The western side started at [349] in the north and ran *c.*2.5m through [350] and [354] to [378] in the south. A gap was noted between [354] and [378], this may represent an entrance or it may be due to later post-depositional impacts. The postholes and stakeholes were filled with similar deposits of silty clay material [347], [349], [351], [353], [371], [377], [406], [417], [425], [427], [431], [433], [438], [468], [470], [475], [477].

7.5.15 A number of cut features were recorded within the structure, their types, highest levels and dimensions are tabulated below.

Context	**Type**	**Highest Level**	**N-S**	**E-W**	**Depth**

356	Pit	2.97m OD	0.78m	0.32m	0.19m
374	Stakehole	2.97m OD	0.12m	0.12m	0.11m
380	Stakehole	3.0m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.11m
382	Stakehole	2.99m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.1m
409	Posthole	3.0m OD	0.21m	0.24m	0.13m
411	Posthole	3.01m OD	0.24m	0.23m	0.13m
416	Stakehole	2.99m OD	0.07m	0.07m	0.09m
441	Pit	3.03m OD	0.75m	0.48m	0.17m
443	Stakehole	2.98m OD	0.08m	0.12m	0.08m
663(external)	Posthole	2.98m OD	0.4m	0.52m	0.17m

The stakeholes were sub-circular to sub-oval with vertical to steeply sloping sides and pointed bases. Deposits of similar silty clay material [373], [379], [381], [415], [442], filled the cuts. The two postholes were sub-circular shaped with steeply sloping sides, concave bases and had similar fills, [408]and [410]. One sub-oval [441] and one sub-rectangular pit [356] were excavated within the structure. Pit [356] had near vertical sides and a concave base and pit [441] had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Silty clay material [355], [440] filled both cuts.

7.5.16 To the immediate west of the posthole structure and truncated by posthole [350] a linear cut [376] was noted to be on a NNW-SSE alignment. Shallow sloping sides and a concave base characterised the cut which was truncated to the north and south by later intrusions. The cut was observed at 3.03m OD and was 2.5m (N-S) x 1.15m (E-W) x 0.3m deep. A mid grey brown silty clay [375] containing pottery dated 1000-1200 filled the feature. In the base of the cut the remnant of a sub-oval posthole [652] was seen at 2.72m OD measuring 0.24m (N-S) x 0.34m (E-W) X 0.34m deep filled with mid bluish grey clay.

7.5.17 Circa 1m to the south of stakehole [471] (outside the structure) a sub-oval pit [663] with steeply sloping sides and a concave base was excavated. This was filled with a silty clay material [662].

7.5.18 An irregular patterned group of 24 stakeholes was recorded in the southwest part of the site along the southern LOE. This grouping was seen to extend *c.* 2.8m (NW-SE) x *c.* 2m (NE-

SW). The shape of the cuts varied from sub-circular to sub-rectangular, the sides from steeply sloping to vertical and the bases were seen to be either concave or flat. Two later intrusions bisected the group, possibly the reason why no discernible pattern could be seen. Similar deposits of dark bluish grey, silty clay material [309], [311], [313], [315], [317], [319], [321], [323], [331], [333], [335], [337], [339], [444], [446], [448], [450], [452], [454], [456], [458], [460], [592], [594] filled the stakeholes. Pottery dated 1200-1550 was recovered from fill [339]. The type, highest level and dimensions of the cuts are tabulated below:

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
310	Stakehole	2.97m OD	0.12m	0.12m	0.08m
312	Stakehole	2.93m OD	0.16m	0.09m	0.13m
314	Stakehole	2.97m OD	0.09m	0.08m	0.1m
316	Stakehole	2.97m OD	0.07m	0.08m	0.08m
318	Stakehole	2.97m OD	0.08m	0.09m	0.12m
320	Stakehole	2.97m OD	0.13m	0.12m	0.14m
322	Stakehole	2.92m OD	0.07m	0.08m	0.07m
324	Stakehole	2.92m OD	0.15m	0.14m	0.07m
332	Stakehole	2.95m OD	0.13m	0.09m	0.06m
334	Stakehole	2.95m OD	0.08m	0.1m	0.1m
336	Stakehole	2.93m OD	0.08m	0.06m	0.08m
338	Stakehole	2.93m OD	0.09m	0.09m	0.09m
340	Stakehole	2.93m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.1m
445	Stakehole	2.92m OD	0.2m	0.2m	0.09m
447	Stakehole	2.92m OD	0.26m	0.26m	0.02m
449	Stakehole	2.92m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.08m

451	Stakehole	2.93m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.11m
453	Stakehole	2.93m OD	0.12m	0.12m	0.07m
455	Stakehole	2.93m OD	0.14m	0.14m	0.09m
457	Stakehole	2.93m OD	0.06m	0.09m	0.08m
459	Stakehole	2.93m OD	0.14m	0.14m	0.18m
461	Stakehole	2.93m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.07m
593	Stakehole	2.91m OD	0.14m	0.14m	0.1m
595	Stakehole	2.89m OD	0.12m	0.1m	0.1m

7.5.19 Another group of 7 stakeholes was seen *c.* 1.5m to the southeast of the previous group. A modern intrusion separated the two groups giving rise to the possibility that they may be associated. This grouping measured *c.*1m (NW-SE) x *c.*1m (NE-SW). The shape of the cuts and their profiles were similar to those listed above. Dark grey brown clayey silt material [611], [613], [615], [617], [619], [621], [623] filled the cuts.

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
612	Stakehole	2.92m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.08m
614	Stakehole	2.96m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.06m
616	Stakehole	2.96m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.04m
618	Stakehole	2.96m OD	0.09m	0.09m	0.04m
620	Stakehole	2.99m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.05m
622	Stakehole	2.97m OD	0.08m	0.08m	0.1m
624	Stakehole	2.97m OD	0.1m	0.1m	0.13m

7.5.20 A possible road/path was observed in the north of the site at between 3.07m OD and 3.02m OD. The road/path comprised a linear cut [2] filled with a sequence of compacted gravels

[11], [12/305] covered with a firmly compacted sandy silty clay [1]. The cut extended *c.* 6.3m from the northeastern LOE in a southwesterly direction to where it was truncated by later intrusions, the maximum width was 2.35m and depth 0.41m. The sides of the cut were seen to be very gradual and the base was flat.

7.5.21 The uppermost fill [1] was cut by pit [34] and posthole [37]. Posthole [34] was one of a group of three (together with [39] and [41]) that formed an N-S line. The highest levels and dimensions of the postholes and pits are listed below. The line extended *c.* 3m from [37] in the south through [39] to [41] in the north. The postholes were all sub-circular in shape with near vertical sides and concave bases. Similar deposits of silty clay material [36], [38], [40] filled the cuts.

7.5.22 Pit [34] was planned and not excavated as it largely extended beyond the LOE. The fill was as dark greyish black silty clay [33].

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
34	Pit	3.09m OD	0.48m	1.0m	N/A
37	Posthole	3.04m OD	0.26m	0.28m	0.27m
39	Posthole	3.01m OD	0.2m	0.18m	0.2m
41	Posthole	3.05m OD	0.1m	0.16m	0.18m

7.5.23 Circa 5.5m to the southeast of cut [2] a drainage ditch [234] was seen on a similar NE-SW alignment between 3.0m OD and 2.96m OD, extending beyond the eastern and western limits of excavation (Fig. 8 Section 10). The visible portion of the cut measured 5.9m long by 2m wide with a depth of 0.67m. Gradually sloping sides and a flat base characterised the cut. A silty clay deposit [233/243] containing medieval pottery dated 1050-1150 filled the ditch.

7.5.24 Cuts [299] and [290] were recorded to the east of [234], in the section faces of two sondages excavated across the ditch (Fig. 8 Sections 9 & 10). [299] was a ditch cut which was visible in both sondages and was seen to be heavily truncated by later re-cuts. Due to these truncations only the base and southern edge of the cut were noted. The side was described as gently sloping and the base was almost flat. The highest level was 2.64m OD, the width was 3.34m and the depth was 0.48m. A mid greyish blue sandy clay [298] was seen filling the cut.

7.5.25 To the east of [299] cut [290] was visible under the gravel path/road [12/305] at 2.74m OD (Fig. 8 Section 10). This had a width of 1.4m and depth of 0.45m. The sides of the cut sloped gradually to a flat base. The primary fill was a dark grey sandy silty clay [289] and the upper fill was a silty sandy gravel [288].

7.5.26 Towards the eastern end of ditch [234] was a group of 10 postholes, 2 stakeholes and one pit, which covered an area *c.* 2m x *c.* 3m. Pit [173] was the largest feature of the group, it was sub-oval in shape with steep to almost vertical sides and a flattish base. The fill [172] was a mid grey brown, silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. The post and stakeholes were sub-circular to sub-oval shaped with steep to almost vertical sides and bases that were either slightly concave or tapered to points. Filling the cuts were deposits of mid brown grey, silty clay [174], [176], [178], [180], [182], [184], [186], [188], [190], [192], [194], [235]. Pottery dated to 1400-1500 was recovered from fill [192]. A mid greyish green layer of clayey sand [101] covered this group of cuts.

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
173	Pit	3.02m OD	1.3m	0.86m	0.57m
175	Posthole	3.01m OD	0.28m	0.24m	0.16m
177	Posthole	2.96m OD	0.26m	0.26m	0.16m
179	Posthole	3.03m OD	0.28m	0.30m	0.32m
181	Posthole	3.01m OD	0.32m	0.34m	0.14m
183	Posthole	3.02m OD	0.23m	0.14m	0.09m
185	Posthole	3.01m OD	0.16m	0.18m	0.05m
187	Stakehole	3.02m OD	0.14m	0.14m	0.06m
189	Stakehole	3.01m OD	0.1m	0.08m	0.04m
191	Posthole	3.02m OD	0.42m	0.42m	0.23m
193	Posthole	3.01m OD	0.12m	0.18m	0.12m
195	Posthole	3.01m OD	0.26m	0.18m	0.16m

236	Posthole	3.02m OD	0.28m	0.3m	0.32m

7.5.27 Circa 3m to the west of posthole [236] the first (pit [273]) of a group of four small features was located that truncated ditch [234]; their type, highest level and dimensions are listed in the table below. Pit [273] was sub-circular in shape with near vertical sides and an uneven to flat base. Pottery recovered from the silty clay fill [272] was dated 1150-1250. Sub-rectangular pit [242] was located *c.* 1.1m to the southwest of [273]. The sides of the pit were vertical and the base was flattish. CBM dated 1180-1500 was found in the fill [241].

7.5.28 Postholes [215] and [217] were seen *c.* 3.3m to the southwest of [242] adjacent to each other. Both postholes were sub-circular in shape with near vertical sides and concave to flat bases and were filled with similar deposits of silty pebbly clay, [214] and [217].

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
215	Posthole	2.84m OD	0.17m	0.18m	0.21m
217	Posthole	2.87m OD	0.24m	0.20m	0.17m
242	Pit	2.89m OD	0.58m	0.92m	0.59m
273	Pit	2.99m OD	0.54m	0.66m	0.42m

7.5.29 Located *c.* 1.3m to the south of [217] the cut of stakehole [285] was noted to be truncated by posthole [283]. The highest levels of the cuts and dimensions are listed below. Both cuts were listed as sub-circular with steeply sloping sides and concave bases. Stakehole [285] was filled with a silty clayey gravel [284] and [283] was filled with a silty clay deposit [282].

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
285	Stakehole	2.84m OD	0.14m	0.14m	0.16m
283	Posthole	2.94m OD	0.29m	0.25m	0.13m

7.5.30 In the centre of the site, the remains of a possible clay and timber structure [232] were recorded. A table below lists the type, highest levels and dimensions of the contexts associated with this structure. The structure had a northwest to southeast aligned construction cut [225]. Two fills were present within the cut, an inner compacted clay fill [200] (possibly the remnant of a floor) surrounded by an outer clayey sand [224], interpreted here as the remains of a beamslot (the timber having decayed or been removed). Medieval pottery dated 1000-1225 was recovered from the fill. The inner clay fill [200] was truncated by the cut of a possible internal beamslot [227] and two associated postholes [229] and [231]. These lay on a northeast to southwest alignment, almost perpendicular to [225]. The postholes had steep sides, the beamslot had almost vertical sides and all three features had flat bases. Similar deposits of clay sand were noted filling the cuts, [226], [228], [230] respectively. Pottery dated 1000-1200 was recovered from fill [226].

7.5.31 A group of six postholes [135], [137], [139], [141], [167], [171] and [169] were observed in association with [232]. The postholes had moderate to steep sides and flat to slightly concave bases, the fills were a series of clay sand and silt deposits [134], [136], [138], [140], [166], [168], [170]. Although posthole [169] lay slightly to the northwest of [232], and was much larger than the other postholes, it did share similar characteristics and appears to be related to them. Fill [140] contained medieval pottery dated 1000-1225.

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
135	Posthole	3.01m OD	0.21m	0.27m	0.1m
137	Posthole	3.00m OD	0.24m	0.30m	0.1m
139	Posthole	2.99m OD	0.17m	0.17m	0.24m
141	Posthole	3.01m OD	0.22m	0.21m	0.21m
167	Posthole	3.04m OD	0.15m	0.20m	0.12m
169	Posthole	3.04m OD	0.6m	0.68m	0.11m
171	Posthole	3.06m OD	0.14m	0.17m	0.1m
200	Clay slab	3.12m OD	2.43m	1.0m	0.1m

225	Construction cut	3.16m OD	2.8m	1.84m	0.34m
227	Beamslot	3.09m OD	0.54m	0.4m	0.1m
229	Posthole	3.04m OD	0.14m	0.12m	0.09m
231	Posthole	3.09m OD	0.13m	0.15m	0.06m

7.5.32 A group of three pits [144], [155], [277], three postholes [95], [97], [249] and stakehole [159] would appear to be associated with structure [232]. The postholes and stakehole were sub-oval to sub-circular in shape with shallow moderately sloping sides and concave bases. Pit [114] was sub-circular, [155] sub-rectangular and [277] sub-oval in shape with all having steeply sloping to near vertical sides and uneven to flat bases. Listed below are the types, highest levels and dimensions of the cuts.

Context	**Type**	**Highest Level**	**N-S**	**E-W**	**Depth**
95	Posthole	2.96m OD	0.48m	0.38m	0.08m
97	Posthole	3.1m OD	0.52m	0.48m	0.08m
114	Pit	3.02m OD	0.76m	0.73m	0.28m
155	Pit	3.06m OD	0.89m	0.35m	0.28m
159	Stakehole	3.03m OD	0.14m	0.09m	0.08m
249	Posthole	3.03m OD	0.34m	0.36m	0.05m
277	Pit	2.98m OD	1.32m	0.73m	0.12m

7.5.33 A layer of mid grey brown, clayey silt, [100], covered postholes [95] and [97] between 3.42m OD and 3.39m OD measuring 3.55m (N-S) x 0.8m (E-W) with a thickness of 0.26m. This was truncated by an irregular shaped feature [271] recorded at 3.44m OD, which had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. A sequence of sands silts and clays [267], [268], [269] filled the cut with pottery recovered from [268] dated to 1100-1200.

7.5.34 A group of four pits [384], [533], [603], [605], and one posthole [629] were located in the centre of the southern portion of the site. This group extended *c.* 7m from [533] in the west to [384] in the east. The dimensions and levels of the features are tabulated below. The most notable of these features was [533], which had a clay lining [532] containing medieval pottery dated 1200-1400 and CBM dated 1240-1600. Modern truncation had removed the upper and western portions of the cut leaving it semi-circular in shape with near vertical sides and a flat base.

7.5.35 Pit [603] was located *c.* 3m to the east of [533] and was sub-oval in shape with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The pit suffered heavily from post depositional impacts and was filled with a clay silt material [602] from which medieval pottery dated 1180-1350 and CBM dated 1180-1600 was recovered.

7.5.36 Circa 1m to the east a sub-rectangular posthole [629] was truncated by pit [605]. The posthole had vertical sides with a flat base and was filled with silty clay [628] containing medieval pottery dated 1100-1400 and CBM. Pit [605] truncated the eastern portion of the posthole and was semi-circular (due to later truncation) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a deposit of silty clay material [604] containing CBM.

7.5.37 Pit [384] was located *c.* 0.6m to the southeast of [605] and was sub-oval shaped with irregularly sloping sides and a concave to uneven base. No finds were recovered from the clayey silty sand fill, [383].

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
384	Pit	2.9m OD	0.72m	0.48m	0.1m
533	Pit	3.22m OD	1.8m	0.65m	0.17m
603	Pit	3.19m OD	1.44m	0.82m	0.17m
605	Pit	3.12m OD	0.9m	0.5m	0.2m
629	Posthole	3.12m OD	0.35m	0.45m	0.27m

7.5.38 A group of intercutting features including a ditch [677], two pits [665], [589] and a line of four stakeholes [463], [465], [467], [473] were observed to the north of ditch [626] (their highest levels and dimensions are listed in the table below). The earliest of these features was E-W ditch [677] which had gradually sloping sides; the base was not seen as it was truncated by a modern pipe trench. A sandy silty clay material [676] filled the ditch. Pit [665] truncated the

western portion of [677]. This had also suffered truncation from the modern pipe trench and was sub-circular in shape with gradual sides and concave base. Medieval pottery dated 1000-1200 was recovered from the sandy silty clay fill, [664]. A light greeny grey, layer of silty sandy clay material [590/606] covered the pit. Pottery dated 1000-1200 and CBM dated 1135-1220 were recovered from this layer.

7.5.39 Sub-circular pit [589] was recorded cutting the western edge of [665]. The sides of the cut sloped steeply to a concave and truncated base. This was filled with a silty sandy clay [588]. Covering this was a layer of light greenish grey, clayey silty sand [474] which was truncated by three ([463], [467], [473]) of the four stakeholes. The stakeholes [463], [465], [467], [473] sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and concave bases filled with deposits of clayey silty sands [462], [464], [466], 472].

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
463	Stakehole	3.14m OD	0.17m	0.12m	0.21m
465	Stakehole	3.02m OD	0.16m	0.16m	0.28m
467	Stakehole	3.14m OD	0.28m	0.44m	0.13m
473	Stakehole	3.14m OD	0.21m	0.22m	0.09m
589	Pit	3.11m OD	2.06m	1.82m	0.43m
665	Pit	3.02m OD	1.16m	1.2m	0.52m
677	Ditch	3.00m OD	3.4m	1.2m	0.32m

7.5.40 Ditch [524] and two postholes were recorded in the east of the study area. Their dimensions and highest levels are tabulated below. The stratigraphic relationship between this ditch and north-south ditch [519] to the west was removed by a modern concrete intrusion.

7.5.41 E-W aligned ditch [524] was located *c.* 0.6m to the north of [555] and *c.* 0.8m to the east of [519]. Gradually sloping sides and a flat base characterised the cut. Two deposits of sandy clayey silt were seen filling the cut, the primary fill [523] was a dark brownish green colour and the upper fill [522] was a dark greenish brown colour. The upper fill contained medieval pottery dated 1175-1250 and CBM dated 1200-1600.

7.5.42 Ditch [524] was seen to be truncated by postholes [405] and [521]. Posthole [405] was the most southerly of the two and was sub-squared to sub-rectangular shaped with almost vertical sides and a flat base. This was filled with a sandy clayey silt [404]. Posthole [521] was sub-circular in shape with vertical sides and a pointed base. Silty clay material [520] filled the cut.

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
524	Ditch	3.19m OD	2.5m	2.4m	0.75m
405	Posthole	3.02m OD	0.31m	0.16m	0.45m
521	Posthole	2.77m OD	0.22m	0.22m	0.37m

7.5.43 In section at the southeast corner of the study area a shallow cut [673] was recorded at 3.1m OD with a width of 0.8m and depth of 0.24m (Fig. 9 Section 15). The sides were shallow and gradual and the base was flat. A sandy silty clay deposit [672] filled the cut.

7.5.44 Various medieval soil horizons consisting of clays, silts and sands were observed across the site, these ranged in colour from greenish grey to greyish brown. In the northeast of the study area layers [21], [22/44] were seen between 3.64m OD and 3.32m OD. In the southwest [577/681] was noted between 3.4m OD and 3.2m OD. Layers [399] and [565] were recorded in the south between 3.27m OD and 3.15m OD and layer [645] in the southeast at 3.03m OD. To the east of the main trench in Test Pit 1 a greeny grey layer, [684] was seen in section at 3.63m OD (Fig. 9 Section 22).

7.6 Phase 5 Post-Medieval (Fig. 6 Plate 4, 5)

7.6.1 Two distinct areas of activity were noted during this phase, one clustered around a NE-SW aligned drainage ditch in the north of the site and the second in the southwest of the area. The most notable features encountered were the ditch and its associated recuts in the north and the pit grouping noted in the south, particularly the clay and timber-lined pit and the clay-lined pit. The posthole and stakehole groups observed in the previous phase have gone suggesting the site had undergone a change of usage during this phase.

7.6.2 Ditch [209/265/297] truncated the northern edge of Phase 4 ditch [234] (Fig. 8 Sections 5, 6 9 & 10). The ditch sloped from 2.85m OD by the northeast LOE to 2.5m OD by the western LOE. The recorded length was 16m, but the true length was probably much greater as it extended beyond both LOEs. Three slots were excavated across the ditch, one at its western extent, one in the middle and a larger slot as near to the northern LOE as possible. As a

result of these investigations the maximum width was found to be 2.64m and depth 0.97m. The sides were seen to gradually slope to an almost flat base. The ditch was filled by a sequence of sands, gravels, clays and silts with occasional decayed organic material and charcoal flecks [208], [278], [279], [280], [281] [295], [296].

7.6.3 Sometime later in this phase the ditch was recut [199/207/294], possibly due to natural silting up of the earlier ditch (Fig. 8 Sections 5, 6 9 & 10). This recut was observed in all three slots sloping to the west 2.89m OD in the east to 2.50m OD in the west. The maximum recorded width was 1.48m and depth was 0.67m. The sides had gentle to moderate slopes, with what appear to be steps in the middle slot and a suggestion of an eroded step in the eastern slot; the base was almost flat. A series of sands, gravels, clays and silts [109], [110], [196], [197], [198], [205], [206], [291], [292], [293] with occasional organic material were seen filling the recut. Post-medieval CBM was recovered from fills [109], [196], [197] and one sherd of residual Roman pottery was recovered from [196].

7.6.4 A further recut [204] of ditch [199/207/294] was seen in section at its western extent at 2.99m OD, with a width of 1.35m and depth of 0.5m. The cut had steeply sloping sides and an almost flat base. A dark reddish brown, sandy silt [203] was seen to be the primary fill which was truncated by a timber post [202] which was badly decayed and measured 0.24m x 0.24m x 0.4m in height. The upper fill of the recut [204] was a deposit of light bluish grey silty clay [57/201] which covered the timber post.

7.6.5 A group of timber posts [262], [263], [264], [307], [308] was observed in the northeast of the site. Posts [307] and [308] were recorded in section and the rest were recorded in plan. These were seen between 2.81m OD and 2.68m OD extending *c.* 1.4m from [308] in the west to [264] in the east. Although the posts appear to be on a different alignment to ditch [209/265/264] they were probably the remnants of a revetment associated with it. The difference in alignment is probably due to later truncations. The shapes of the posts varied from rectangular with a flat base [308], thin rectangular shaped with pointed ends [262], [263] to almost squared with pointed end [264], [307]. All five timbers were in poor condition and with evidence that their upper portions had been truncated away. The dimensions of the posts are listed below:

Context	Length	Width	Depth/thickness
307	0.46m	0.2m	0.2m
308	0.18m	0.2m	0.2m

262	0.64m	0.13m	0.04m
263	0.57m	0.14m	0.06m
264	0.7m	0.1m	0.1m

7.6.6 To the west of these a line of three small vertical timber posts [117], [118], [119] was encountered cutting into fill [196] of recut [199/207/294] between the heights of 2.77m OD and 2.68m OD. These timbers were recorded near to the northern edge of the recut, on a similar alignment to it, and are probably all that remains of a timber revetment for the ditch recut. The timbers extended *c.* 0.85m from [117] in the west to [119] in the east and were between 0.3m and 0.4m in length. Posts [118] and [119] both had pointed ends and post [117] had a flat base. All three timbers were in very poor condition.

7.6.7 The circular cut [72] for a barrel [71] lined storage pit was seen cutting into the upper fill [109] of recut [199/207/294] at 2.77m OD. This was located close to the middle of the ditch and measured 0.88m (N-S) x 0.8m (E-W) x 0.65m deep. The sides were vertical and the base was flat. The barrel [71] was circular with a diameter of 0.8m and height of 0.65m, it comprised 24 upright staves with overlapping edges held together with five internal wooden hoops. The lower fill was a blackish brown, silty clayey gravelly sand [77] which contained post-medieval pottery dated 1580-1700, CBM dated 1480-1700 and CTP dated 1640-60. This was covered by a dark grey brown, clayey silty sand [70] which contained post-medieval pottery dated 1580-1700, CBM dated 1480-1700 and CTP dated 1580-1740. A deposit of silty clay material [133] with post-medieval CBM filled the construction cut.

7.6.8 A section of drain [32] was recorded *c.* 5m to the northeast of [72] and *c.* 1m to the north of ditch [209/265/297] at 3.01m OD. The drain appeared almost perpendicular to the ditch and its recut and extended 1.8m (N-S) x 0.4m (E-W) x 0.15m deep. Timber planks [31] were seen lining the sides and base of the cut, making the internal drain measurements 1.75m (N-S) x 0.3m (E-W) x 0.15m deep. The drain was filled with a sandy silty gravel material [30] containing post-medieval CBM. The construction backfill was a sandy silt [35].

7.6.9 The drain was covered by a sequence of dumped soils [27], [28], [45], [47]

7.6.10 A sub-rectangular cess-pit [15], with near vertical sides and a flat base, was observed in the north of the site against the LOE at 2.63m OD measuring 1.3m (N-S) x 1m (E-W) with a depth of 0.78m. The primary fill was a 0.04m thick deposit of lime material [18], which was covered by deposits of sand silts and clays [16], [17]. Pit [19] was recorded in section at 3.53m OD and was truncated by [15]. The cut had a gradually sloping side with a concave base and was 1m (N-S) x 0.48m deep. It was filled with a sandy silty clay deposit [20].

7.6.11 Pit [26] was located *c.*1.9m to the northeast of [15] at 3.62m OD and was semi-circular in shape as seen, as it extended beyond the northern LOE, with vertical sides and a flat base. The observed dimensions were 0.8m (N-S) x 0.63m (E-W) and 0.65m deep. Filling the cut was a sandy silty clay [25]. In section this was seen to be cut by pit [24] at 3.64m OD. The cut had steeply sloping sides and a concave base which measured 0.6m (N-S) x 0.47m deep. A sandy clay silt deposit [23] filled the cut.

7.6.12 The western edge of a NE-SW aligned linear cut. [10], was observed *c.* 2.4m to the south of pit [15] at 3.11m OD, measuring 4.6m (NE-SW) x 0.5m deep. The actual width of the linear cut was not seen due to later truncation to the south and west but was greater than 0.6m. Two deposits of sandy gravels [29], [9] filled the cut.

7.6.13 A shallow linear cut [79] was recorded at 2.59m OD *c.* 0.5m to the north of [209/265/297]. The cut had moderately steep sides and a concave base measuring 0.6m (N-S) x 0.6m (E-W) x 0.21m deep. The cut was only seen within the slot excavated across the drainage ditches. Sandy gravelly clay material [78] was noted filling the cut.

7.6.14 Circa 0.1m to the south of [79] a small semi-circular posthole [81] was excavated at 2.59m OD with a diameter of 0.28m and depth of 0.41m. The sides were vertical and the base was uneven. It was filled with a gravelly sand [80].

7.6.15 Pit [275] was located *c.* 2.3m to the south of ditch [209/265/297]. Due to truncation the cut was semi-circular in shape, with shallow concave sides and a flat base. The cut was seen at 2.94m OD measuring 0.76m (N-S) x 1.42m (E-W) and 0.14m deep. A light bluish grey, stoney clayey silt [274] containing post-medieval CBM and clay tobacco pipe (dated 1730-1780) filled the cut.

7.6.16 A sequence of post-medieval dumps soils [27], [28], [45], [47] was recorded throughout the northern area of site. Their levels and soil description are listed below.

Context	Location	Highest level	Description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
27	Northern area (Area1)	3.69m OD	Mid brown, sandy silt	-	-
28	Northern area (Area1)	3.28m OD	Grey brown, silt with frequent CBM fragments, charcoal flecks	-	-

Context	Location	Highest level	Description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
45	Northern area (Area1)	3.01m OD	Dark grey brown, clayey silt with moderate CBM and charcoal flecks	-	-
47	Northern area (Area1)	3.32m OD	Dark grey brown, sandy silt with moderate CBM fragments and charcoal flecks	-	-
55	Northern area (Area1)	3.46m OD	Dark brownish grey, clayey silt with occasional CBM frags		
56	Northern area (Area1)	3.27m OD	Light brownish grey, clayey silt with very frequent mortar and occasional charcoal flecks		

7.6.17 The earliest features noted in the southern part of the site were a timber and clay-lined pit [581], a group of three pits [493], [495], [567] and a posthole [569].

7.6.18 Pit [581] was sub-circular in shape with steeply sloping sides and an almost flat base. Later truncations had removed the southern portion of the cut. The cut was located *c.* 6m to the north of the southern LOE at 3.29m OD measuring 1.3m (N-S) x 1.9m (E-W) x 0.51m deep. Two linings, an outer clay lining [591] and an inner timber lining [580], were noted. The inner timber lining [580] was the base of a barrel whose upper portions had rotted away. This was seen at 2.93m OD and was 0.9m (N-S) x 1.08m (E-W) x 0.04m thick. The clay lining [591]

had been packed against the edge of the cut and (see below for description) appeared to be acting as waterproofing either to keep the contents of the barrel dry or to keep liquid contents from draining away. Two backfill deposits were recorded, their description are tabulated below.

Context	Description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Bone
578	Brown grey, sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded to sub-angular stones	1350-1600	1480-1700+	Y
579	Grey brown, sandy clay with occasional small sub-rounded flints	-	-	-
591	Brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	-	-	-

7.6.19 A group of pits [493], [495], [567] and a posthole [569] were observed to the northwest of [481]. Pits [493] and [495] were sub-circular (although truncated by a later cut), pit [567] was oval and posthole [569] was circular. The cuts of all four features had steep to near vertical sides and concave bases. Deposits of silt and clay ([492], [494], [566], [569] respectively) material filled the cuts. The dimensions and levels of the features are listed below.

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
493	3.29m OD	0.86m	0.42m	0.31m

495	3.29m OD	1.05m	0.42m	0.5m
567	3.2m OD	0.45m	0.4m	0.26m
569	3.18m OD	0.21m	0.22m	0.19m

7.6.20 The pits and posthole were covered by a layer of mid, greyish brown, silty clay [489] with occasional charcoal flecks. This was recorded at 3.33m OD and was 5m (N-S) x 7m (E-W) and 0.2m thick. Residual medieval pottery dated 1290-1350, CBM dated 1480-1600 and a horn core were recovered from the deposit.

7.6.21 Layer [489] was truncated by a number of features. The largest of these was a sub-circular pit [398] which was seen *c.* 0.8m to the northwest of [580] at 3.33m OD measuring 2.7m (N-S) x 3m (E-W) x 0.5m deep. Steeply sloping to almost vertical sides and an almost flat base characterised the cut. A clay lining [397] with a maximum width of 0.66m was noted on the sides and base of the cut. Two backfill deposits [395], [396] overlay [397]. The context descriptions and finds are listed below. Fill [395] was notable as it was found to contain 33 bones with a minimum of 18 being horn cores.

Context	**Description**	**Pot spot dates**	**CBM spot dates**	**Bone**	**Sample No.**
395	Grey brown, sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, CBM fragments and chalk fragments	1550-1600	1240-1600	Y	-
396	Dark blackish brown, clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks, ash, occasional lenses of white chalky mortar	1480-1500	-	Y	6

Context	Description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Bone	Sample No.
397	Light yellow to light grey brown, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	-	-	-	7

7.6.22 A group of three postholes [326], [344], [358] were revealed to the southwest of [398] on a NW-SE alignment. These were recorded between 3.3m OD and 2.91m OD and extended *c.* 5m from [344] in the southeast to [358] in the northwest. Postholes [328] and [346] to the east of this alignment are probably associated with and may represent sub-divisions of whatever boundary/structure [326], [344], [358] were part of. The shape of the cuts ranged between sub-oval to sub-rectangular, the sides were all steep and the bases were flattish. Similar deposits of silty clay [325], [327], [343], [345], [357] materials were seen filling the postholes. Clay tobacco pipe dated 1640-1660 was recovered from [325]. Posthole [346] truncated the top fill [395] of pit [398].

Context	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
326	3.23m OD	0.30m	0.25m	0.23m
328	3.36m OD	0.18m	0.14m	0.09m
344	2.91m OD	0.27m	0.30m	0.13m
346	3.33m OD	0.30m	0.46m	0.29m
358	3.30m OD	0.50m	0.36m	0.17m

7.6.23 Circa 0.6m to the east of [346] pit [394] was seen at 3.28m OD truncating [325] (the top fill of [398]). The pit was sub-circular shaped with an almost flat base and measured 1m (N-S) x 0.8m (E-W) x 0.75m deep. Filling the cut was a sandy silt deposit [493] that contained CBM dated 1480-1700 and cattle bone.

7.6.24 To the west of the posthole alignment a sequence of thin layers of clay material [368/369], [370], [480], [482] were truncated by two pits [330], [390]. Their dimensions and levels are

listed below. The clay layers may represent the build up of surface deposits and their repairs. The earliest of the sequence was [482]. This was overlain by [480] which contained CBM. Overlying [480] was [470] which was truncated by pit [390]. The silty clay material [389] that filled the cut contained CBM dated 1480-1700. Clay deposit [368/369] covered pit [390] and was found to contain post-medieval CBM and fragments of cattle bone. This was cut in two by pit [330] which was filled by a silty sandy clay containing pottery dated 1200-1500 and post-medieval CBM.

Context	Type	Highest Level	N-S	E-W	Depth
330	Pit	3.17m OD	0.80m	1.16m	0.28m
368/369	Clay layer	3.30m OD	1.4m	2.8m	0.1m
370	Clay layer	3.13m OD	1.8m	3.2m	0.05m
390	Pit	3.23m OD	0.92m	0.97m	0.21m
480	Clay layer	3.11m OD	1.8m	1.0m	0.06m
482	Clay layer	3.03m OD	1.8m	1m	0.06m

7.6.25 A shallow linear, V-shaped gully [392] was located *c.* 4.5m to the south of pit [581] at 3.10m OD. The gully had steep sides with a flat base and it extended 3.9m from its western extent (on the southwestern LOE) to a modern truncation in the east. It was 0.23m deep and was filled by a deposit of stony silty clay material [391] containing post-medieval CBM and fragments of cattle bone.

7.6.26 A small linear feature [363] was recorded *c.* 0.5m to the east of posthole [244] at 3.03m OD measuring 0.2m (wide) x 0.52m (long) x 0.1m deep. The cut was aligned NW-SE with a rounded end in the northwest, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. A truncation removed the south-eastern portion of the cut. Sandy silty clay material [362] filled the cut.

7.6.27 A heavily truncated layer of dark greyish green, sandy clayey silt [361] with moderate charcoal flecks and CBM fragments was seen overlying [363] at 3.22m OD. This had dimensions of 1.38m (N-S) x 1.4m (E-W) and 0.19m thick. Pottery sherds dated 1480-1600, postmedieval CBM and animal bone were recovered from it.

7.6.28 Sub-rectangular cut [342] truncated posthole [344] and linear [363] at 3.14m OD. The cut was heavily truncated, with variable sides (steeply sloping/vertical to gently sloping/concave) and

an uneven base and measuring 1.62m (N-S) x 1.44m (E-W) x 0.32m deep. Late 17th-century pottery and post-medieval CBM was recovered from the silty clay fill [341].

7.6.29 Lying *c.* 2.9m to the east of [363] a sub-triangular shaped cut [437] was seen at 3.14m OD measuring 1.3m (N-S) x 1.36 (E-W) x 0.14m deep. Modern truncations were responsible for the shape of the cut which was probably a rectangular shape originally. The upper clay fill [435] was sub-circular in shape and measured 0.76m (N-S) x 0.7m (E-W) and 0.02m thick. This may have been a small foundation pad.

Context	Description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates	Burn Flint	Sample No.
435	Greyish yellow, clay with occasional lenses of sandy silt	-	-	-	-
436	Dark to mid grey brown, clayey silty sand with very occasional burnt flint, CBM fragments and moderate charcoal flecks.	Roman	1180-1600	Y	8

7.6.30 Shallow rectangular cut [670] was seen in section in the southeast of the excavation area at 3.56m OD with a length of 0.65m (N-S) and depth of 0.15m. It was filled by a deposit of sandy gravel [669].

7.6.31 A brick-lined cess-pit [530] was recorded in section in the southeast of the site at 4.39m OD measuring 0.75m (N-S) x 1.07m deep. The bricks were dark purple red in colour, and bonded with a loose lime mortar. The cut [341] of the cess-pit was near vertical sides and a flat base. Filling the cut was a sandy silt material [529]. The cess-pit was cut into a post-medieval demolition deposit [528] which covered a layer of post-medieval made ground [527] (see table below for context descriptions).

7.6.32 A sequence of post-medieval dumped deposits were recorded in section throughout the excavation area; soil descriptions and levels are tabulated below.

Context	Location	Highest level	Description	Pot spot dates	CBM spot dates
527	Southeast area 2	4.08m OD	Mid greenish brown, sandy silt with very frequent charcoal flecks, oyster shells and mortar fragments	-	-
528	Southeast area 2	4.55m OD	Loose, mid greyish yellow, Demolition rubble (mainly mortar and CBM fragments)	-	-
680	West area 2	4.17m OD	Dark greenish grey, clayey silt with frequent charcoal flecks and CBM flecks	-	-
668	Southeast area 2	4.03m OD	Dark greyish brown, gravelly sandy silt with moderate CBM fragments,	-	-

7.7 Phase 6 19th Century (Fig. 7 Plate 5, 8)

7.7.1 The most notable features of this phase are the Victorian walls and brick sewer in the north of the study area and the presence of two sections of a wooden water pipe in the south. All three features followed similar NE-SW alignments.

7.7.2 A brick wall with a stepped foundation [48] was observed between 3.91m OD and 3.45m OD measuring 10.10m long and 0.48m wide. The masonry was two bricks high, 0.20m at its maximum height and ran in a northeast to southwest direction. Towards the centre of the wall, what might have been the remains of an internal partition wall was seen returning 1.7m to the southeast. Mid purple red bricks (220mm x 110mm x 67mm), with slight frogs, bonded with a yellow white lime mortar were used in the construction.

7.7.3 Wall [49] was seen between 3.84m OD and 3.43m OD abutting the northeast end of [48]. This was also a stepped foundation and was on a similar alignment, although slightly skewed to the north (which may have occurred during its demolition). The masonry was constructed using bricks and mortar similar to those used in [48] and had a maximum length of 3.95m and width of 0.63m with a height of 0.4m.

7.7.4 Circa 1m to the north of walls [48], [49] an arched brick and tile sewer [51] was seen at 3.41m OD (Fig. 8 Section 4). The sides of the sewer were two bricks thick (220mm), the roof was formed by a single brick thick (110mm) arch and the floor was formed with squared red tiles (309mm x 313mm x 44mm). Red unfrogged bricks (229mm x 110mm x 65mm) bonded with a whitish grey lime sandy mortar were used to construct the sides and roof of the sewer. Only the western segment of the masonry survived truncation. The surviving brickwork measured 2.28m (NE-SW) x 1.18m (NW-SE) with a height of 0.65m and sat on mixed sandy bedding material [73], [74], [75] with a maximum thickness of 0.1m. Construction cut [54/76] for the sewer was seen extending *c.*13.5m between the eastern and western LOEs. A maximum height of [54/76] was recorded at 3.47m OD in section at the western LOE and the lowest in the east at 2.81m OD. The maximum depth was 1.02m. Two silt deposits [50], [51] were seen within the culvert and the construction cut was backfilled with a gravelly silty sand [53] containing clay tobacco pipe dated 1740-1910, pottery dated 1720-80 and CBM dated 1630-1850.

7.7.5 Two smaller walls, [4] and [7], were seen to the north of [51]; both were on similar alignments to [51] and both were heavily truncated. The most northerly of the two [7] was observed at 3.56m OD to be 0.52m (Length) x 0.32m (width) with a height of 0.25m. The wall was constructed using purple yellow stock bricks bonded with a grey sandy mortar with chalk fragments and had a construction cut [8]. Wall [4] was located at 3.56m OD, *c.* 2.8m to the east of [7] and *c.* 0.1m to the north of [76]. The masonry comprised light red bricks bonded with a fine grey white sandy lime mortar and measured 0.95m (length) x 0.35m (width) with a height of 0.25m. A construction cut [5] for wall [4] was noted in section.

7.7.6 In the southern part of the site two joined segments of bored timber water pipes [561], [562] were recorded between 2.25m OD and 2.20m OD. These were aligned northeast to southwest and were slotted together with a fall in level to the southwest. The exposed timbers measured ([561]) 2.36m long x 0.38m wide and ([562]) 1.45m long by 0.4m wide. A lime deposit [563] was used as a bedding layer for the pipes. The construction cut [564] for the pipes was 0.94m wide and was noted at 4.62m OD extending 4.9m from the southwestern LOE to a modern concrete intrusion. Due to the presence of contamination excavation of the cut was abandoned, leaving the depth at 2.69m. To the northeast of the concrete intrusion a further section of the construction cut [574] was noted at 2.98m OD, this followed the same alignment and extended 2.2m beyond the concrete to another modern intrusion. The upper portions of the cut had also been truncated away. Similar deposits of sandy clay materials [560], [573] and a gravelly clay [587] backfilled the construction cut [564/574].

7.7.7 Two possible cess-pits [43], [287/303] were part excavated in the north of the site. Sub-oval pit [287/303] was seen at 2.94m OD and was 2.25m (N-S) x 3.9m (E-W) and had a maximum depth of 0.36m. The upper portions of the cut appeared to have been truncated away and the southern edge was truncated by construction cut [76]. In section the pit had shallow gently sloping sides and a concave base. Two fills were recorded, a clayey sandy gravel, primary fill [304] and an upper dark blackish brown sandy silty clay [286/302] with a spongy consistency. Finds recovered from [286/302] included pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe dated to the late 18th /19th century.

7.7.8 Pit [43] was located *c.* 0.6m to the west of [287/303] at 2.84m OD. Only part of the pit was visible as it extended into the northern LOE. The visible portion was almost sub-rectangular in shape and measured 1.38m (N-S) by 3.6m (E-W) with a depth of 0.6m. It had steeply sloping sides and the base was revealed. The cut had two fills, a primary clay fill [46] and an upper fill [42] which was similar to [286/302] and contained pottery, CBM and clay tobacco pipe dated to the late 18th /19th century.

7.7.9 Two dumped layers [14], [266] were observed in this phase. Layer [14] was a dark greyish brown, gravelly sandy clay silt which was seen in the section face of the northern LOE. The height was recorded at 3.8m OD and the thickness was 0.17m.

7.7.10 A 0.2m thick deposit of dark grey, sandy silt [266] was seen in section in the southeast of site at 3.64m OD. This contained 18th/19th century glass and clay tobacco pipe.

N

Excavation Area

ditch [240]

pit [116]

[165]

[143]

[163]

[145]

[147]

[149]

[153]

[151]

[132]

[161]

[130]

[213]

[128]

[211]

cut [247]

[221]

[223]

[219]

[157]

[251]

[253]

[255]

[261]

[257]

[259]

[59]

[61]

[63]

[65]

[67]

[83]

[69]

pit [87]

[85]

[121]

[104]

[123]

[106]

[89]

[108]

[93]

[112]

pit [125]

ditch [491] / [667]

ditch [648]

ditch [648]

ditch [667]

ditch [586]
=[667]

pit [661]

cut [553]

ph [551]

pit [679]

cut [658]

posthole/stakehole

0 5m

20/05/15 JS

Figure 3
Phase 2: Prehistoric
1:100 at A3

0 5m

20/05/15 JS

Figure 4
Phase 3: Roman
1:100 at A4

N

Evaluation Trench 1

Excavation Area

[41]
[39]
cut [2]
pit [34]
gravel path/road [305]
[37]
S10
[175]
pit [173]
[177]
[236]
[179]
[181]
pit [273]
[191]
[187]
[183]
[185]
[193]
[195]
[189]
pit [242]
ditch [234]
[215]
[217]
pit [114]
[285]
[283]
[159]
pit [249]
pit [277]
structure [232]
[169]
[141]
pit [155]
[171]
[139]
[167]
[137]
[135]
[229]
[227]
[231]
cut [225]
beamslot
[97]
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[418]
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[356]
[374]
[439]
[350]
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[409]
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pit [441]
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pit [603]
pit [605]
ph [629]
pit [384]
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ditch [519]
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ditch [414]
pit [479]
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[461]
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[332]
[336]
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[320]
[334]
[314]
[316]
[322]
[310]
[593]
[324]
[595]
[312]

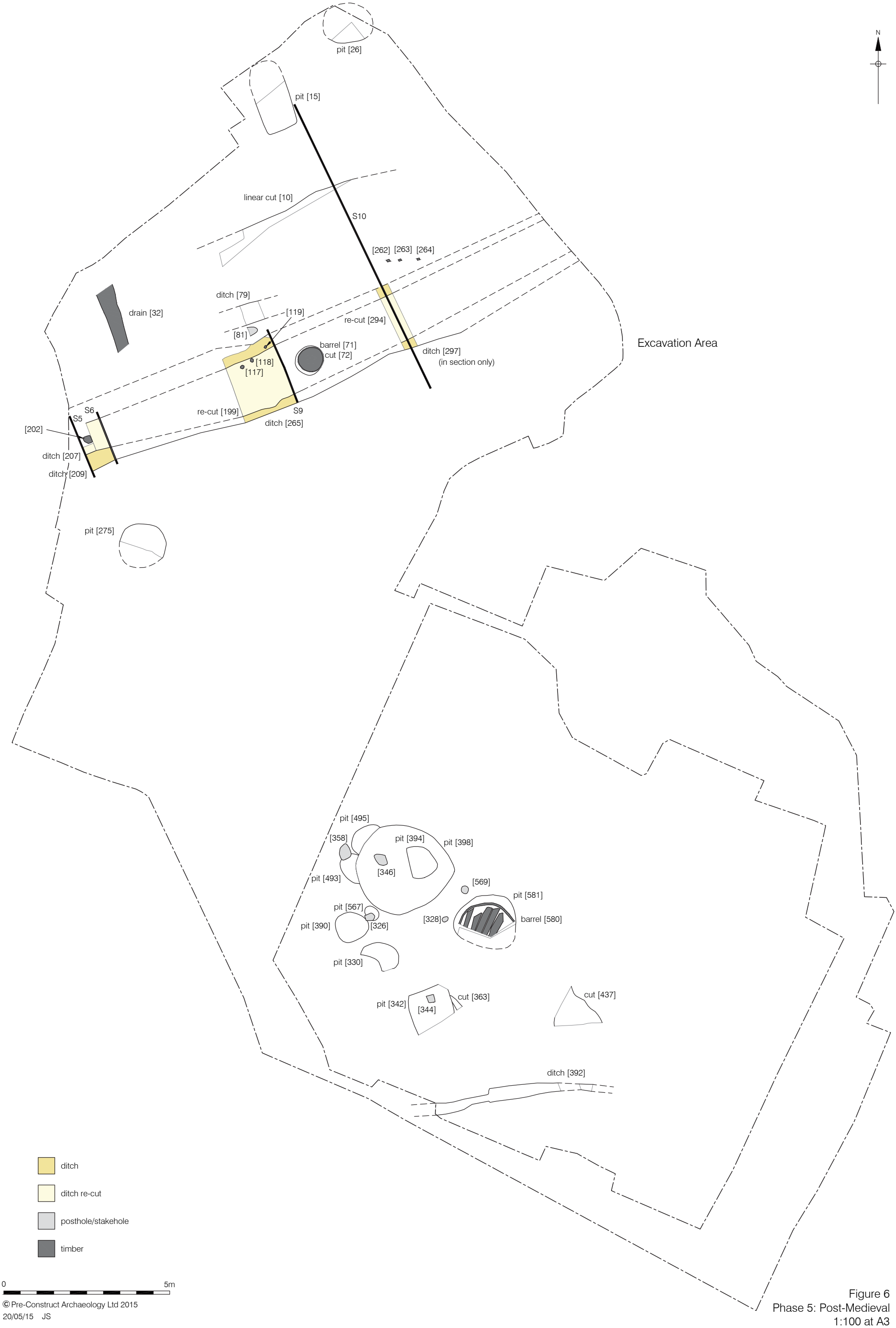
posthole/stakehole

posthole/stakehole in structure [232]

0 5m

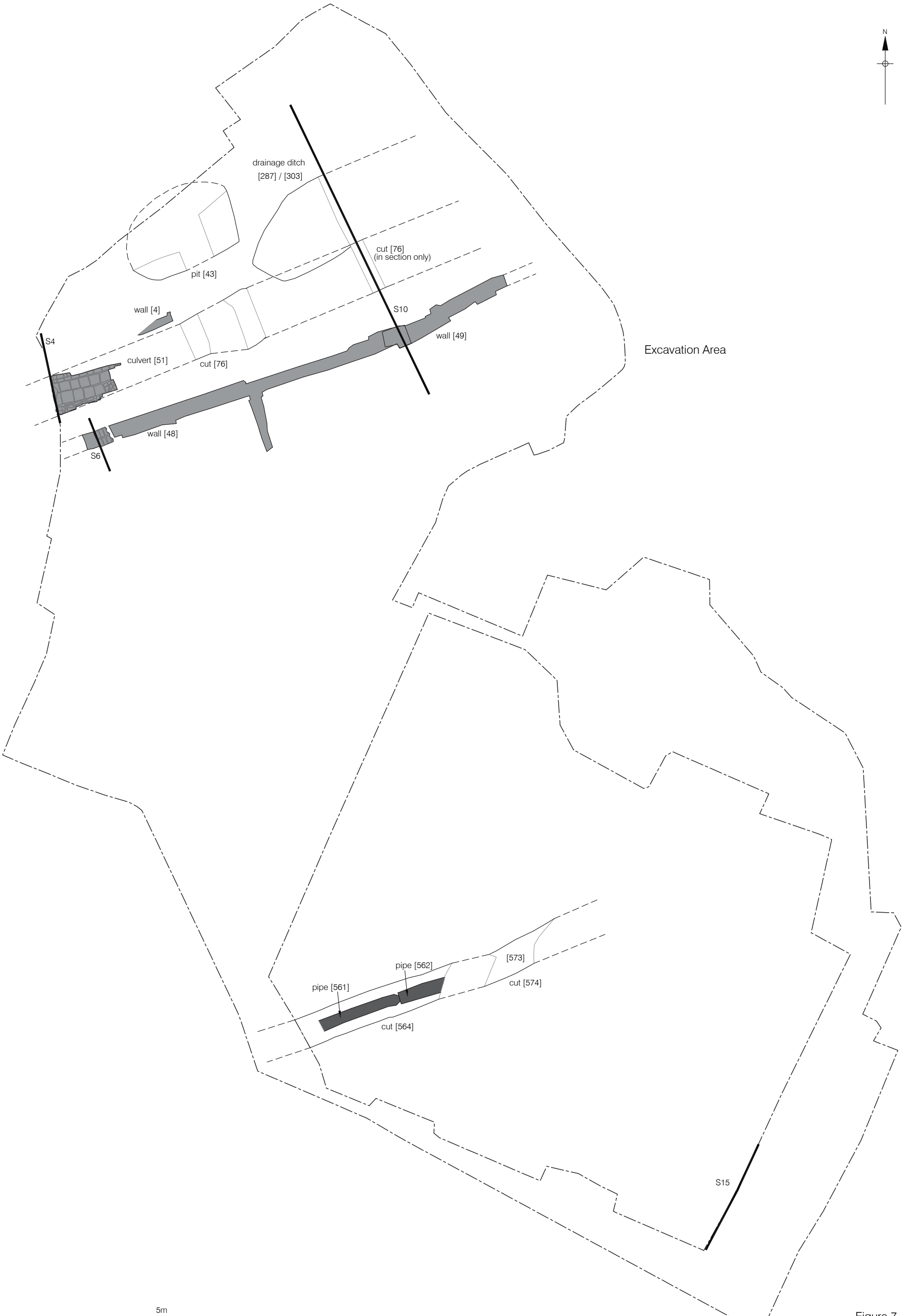
20/05/15 JS

Figure 5
Phase 4: Medieval
1:100 at A3



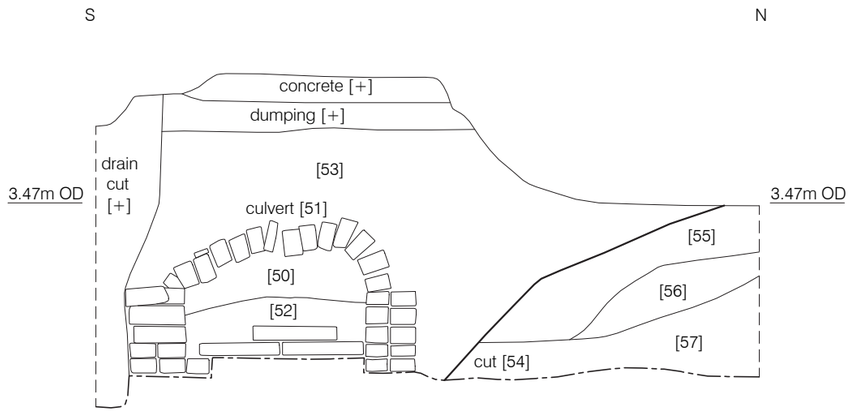
20/05/15 JS

Figure 6
Phase 5: Post-Medieval
1:100 at A3

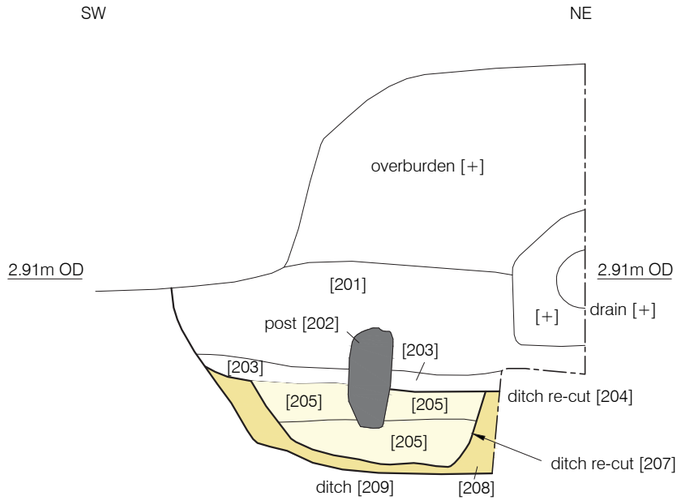


20/05/15 JS

Figure 7
Phase 6: 19th Century
1:100 at A3



Section 4
East Facing



Section 5
Northeast Facing

Section 6
Southwest Facing

Section 9
Southwest Facing

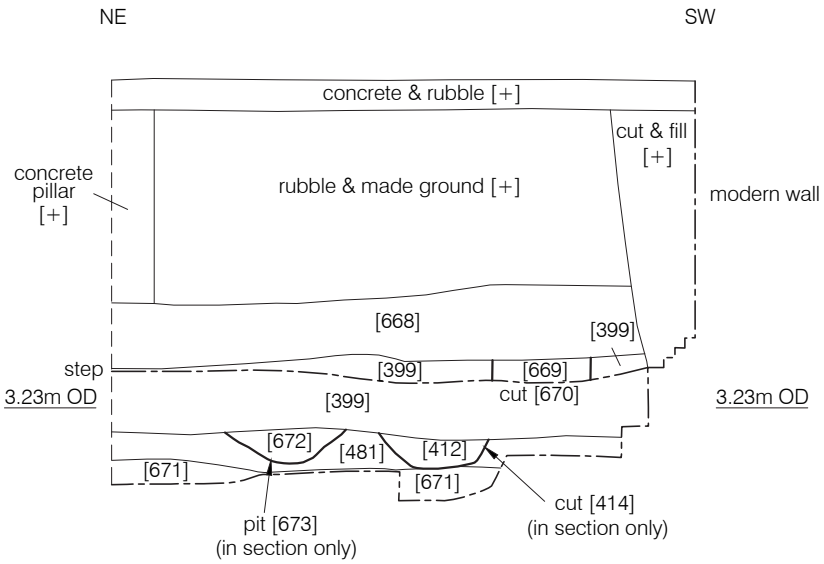
Section 10
Northeast Facing

Phase 4
Phase 5 ditch
Phase 5 ditch re-cut
Phase 6
Timber

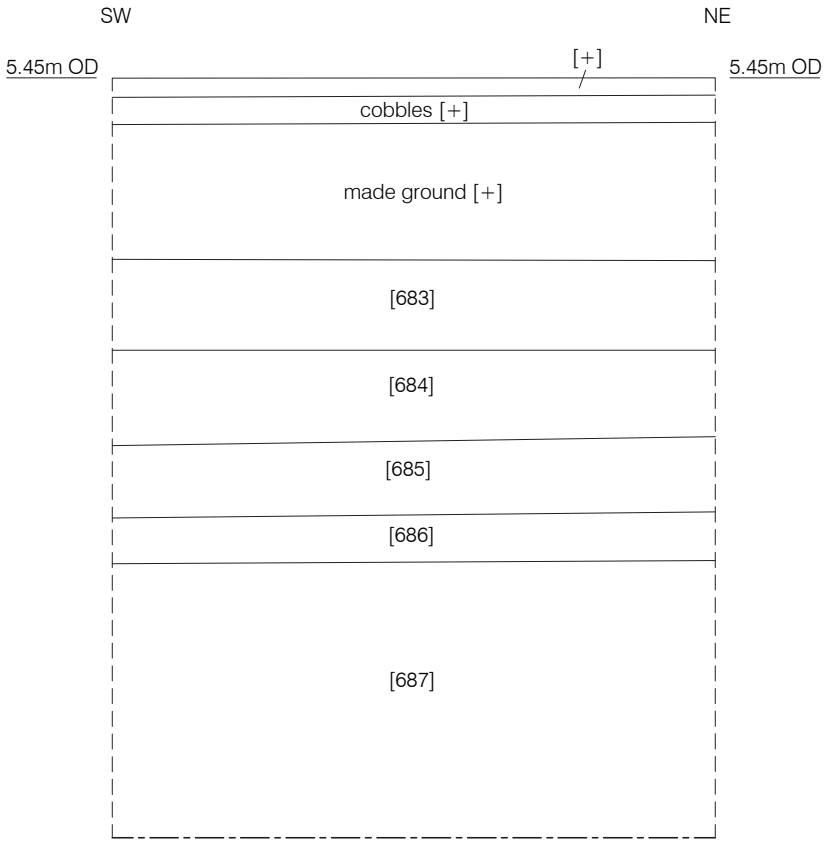
0 1m

20/05/15 JS

Figure 8
Sections
1:25 at A3



Section 15
Northwest Facing



Section 22
Test Pit 1
Southeast Facing

0 2m

20/05/15 JS

Figure 9
Sections
1:50 at A4

Plates

Plate 1 Section through clay and timber structure [232] looking southeast

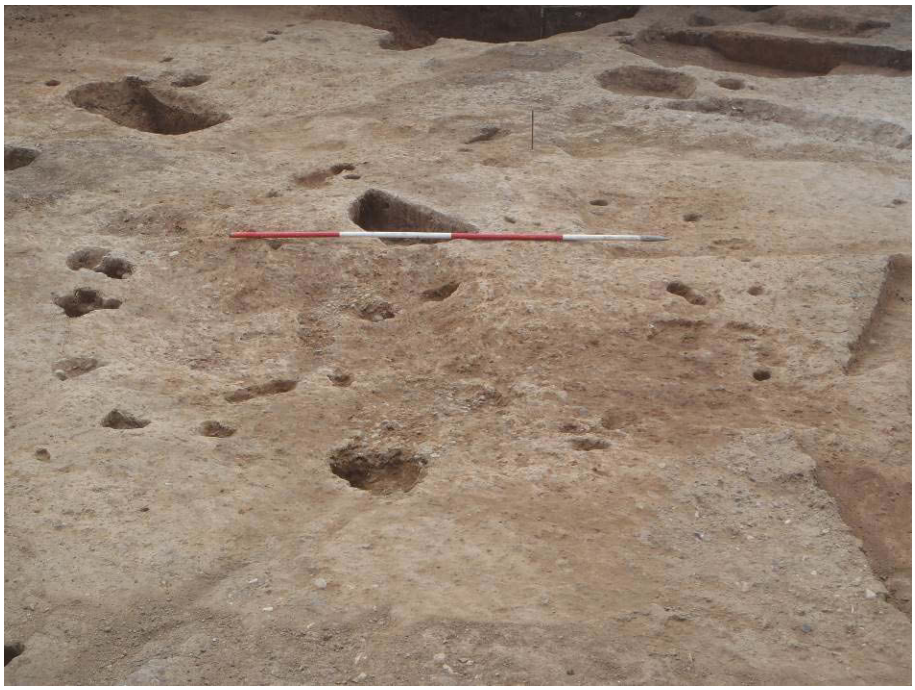


Plate 2 Prehistoric hut structure (posthole [128] etc.) looking east

Plate 3 Prehistoric hut structure (posthole [87] etc.) looking west

Plate 4 Section10 looking west

Plate 5 Area 1 post excavation (after heavy rains) showing ditch [209/265/297] looking southwest

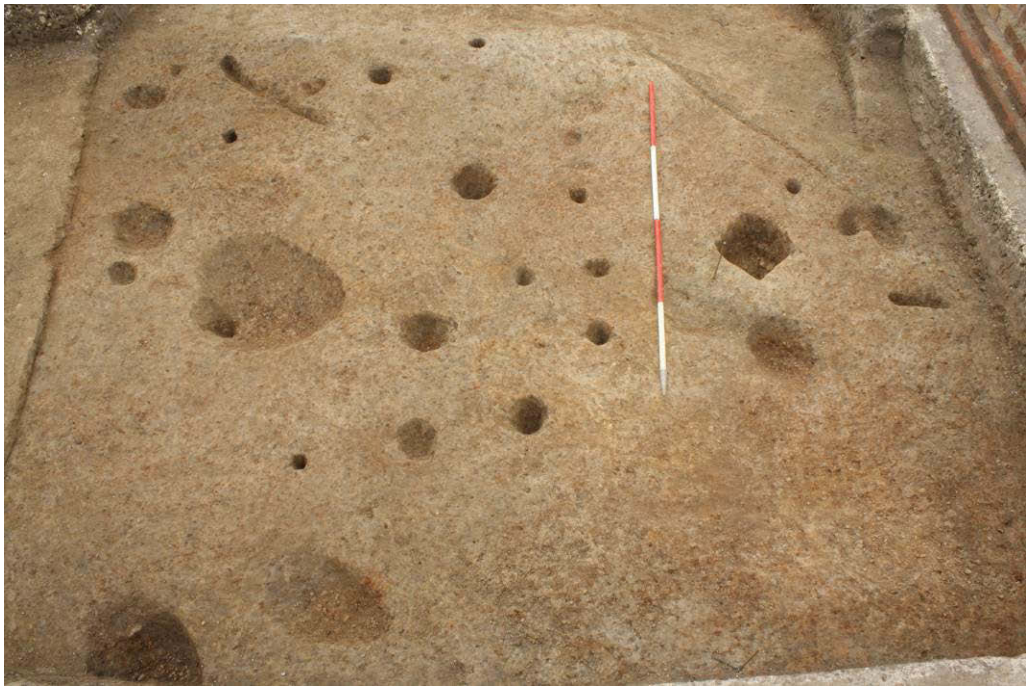


Plate 6 Sub-squared/rectangular posthole structure (posthole [372] etc.) looking southwest

Plate 7 Beamslots [497], [631] and [643] looking southwest

Plate 8 Section of bored timber water pipe [561] looking west

Plate 9 Linear cuts [555], [497] and postholes [557] and [650] looking northwest

8 PHASED DISCUSSION

8.1 Summary of Phase 1

8.1.1 This phase represents the natural drift archaeology encountered across the site.

8.1.2 Natural sands and gravels were seen between 2.24m OD and 2.23m OD to be covered by deposits of brickearth like material which was recorded between 3.28m OD in the northwest and 2.53m OD in the east of the study area. The decrease in height of the brickearth noted across site may be due, at least in part, to post depositional impacts. Covering the brickearth, in the west of the site, was a layer of indurated, iron-panned sandy gravels.

8.2 Summary of Phase 2

8.2.1 Phase 2 was represented by a series of prehistoric features revealed across the site. Three possible posthole structures were recorded in the west of the excavation area. Two of the structures were almost square shaped, almost hut-like, and appeared to have openings/entrances to the northeast. The third structure was sub-rectangular shaped and was open to the west. No pottery was recovered from these features although a smattering of worked flint of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date was present.

8.2.2 These were cut into a layer of silty clayey sand [102] which may represent a disturbed deposit, possibly as a result of trampling from the inhabitants of the hut structures.

8.2.3 To the south and east were a series of features of Bronze Age to Iron Age date. The most notable features in this phase were a curvilinear ditch [648] seen in the southwest and the linear ditch [240/365/491/586/667] which was seen running through the centre of the site on a NNW-SSE direction. The central ditch ([240/365/491/586/667]) had the appearance of a boundary marker, whilst the curvilinear ditch's purpose was unclear, although it to may have defined a boundary or an enclosure. Pottery recovered from both ditches suggests that they are Middle Iron Age in date.

8.2.4 A line of postholes running NW-SE was cut into the backfilled ditch [240/365/491/586/667], suggesting that the boundary continued to be respected after the backfilling the ditch, at least along its northern segment.

8.2.5 To the west of the boundary ditch was an isolated pit [125], which may have been associated with the possible post structures, whilst to the east were five pits, three of which contained pottery dated from the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age.

8.3 Summary of Phase 3

8.3.1 Phase 3 represents a phase of Roman activity noted on site. This activity was confined to one pit [245] located in the centre of site which contained contained one sherd of Roman pot, a

coarse sandy greyware body sherd dating AD 70-200. A tiny quantity of residual Roman pottery and a Roman brick was also recovered from elsewhere on site. But these finds would suggest that Roman activity in the vicinity of the site was very limited.

8.4 Summary of Phase 4

8.4.1 The medieval period showed a marked increase in activity across the site from as early as the 11th/12th century. In the north a drainage ditch [234] and a possible path/road ([1], [11], [12/305]) and a possible associated drainage ditch [234] were the most prominent features encountered. Sometime later in this phase the ditch appears to have gone out of use as the backfill was truncated by a group of random patterned postholes and pit to the northeast and two pits and two postholes to the southwest.

8.4.2 In the middle and south of the site the activity took on a more structural appearance with groupings of postholes and ditches which forming a possible enclosure or field boundary. The most dominant of the groupings was noted in the southeast of the study area.

8.4.3 Postholes were noted all along the southern LOE, some were random and some appeared to be more regular (forming alignments) and structural possibly sub-divisions within a property or properties.

8.4.4 A possible clay and timber structure [232] was noted in the central area of site. This comprised an outer construction cut with what appeared to be a beam slot surrounding the remnants of compacted clay flooring. Postholes and an interior partition were also seen. The structure [232] was seen to be partially within an open ended enclosure comprising postholes, pits and a stakehole. The relationship between [232] and this enclosure was uncertain.

8.4.5 To the east of [232] a sub-rectangular posthole structure was recorded, this was also seen to have possible interior sub-divisions. It is unclear whether these two structures were associated.

8.4.6 Various other cut features (ditches, pits, postholes) were noted in the southern area of the site from within this phase.

8.5 Summary of Phase 5

8.5.1 A marked reduction in activity was noted during this post-medieval phase. The features were concentrated in the north around drainage/boundary ditch [209/265/297] and its recut [199/265/297] and in the south by timber-lined pit [581].

8.5.2 The boundary ditch [209/265/297] was the most prominent feature encountered during the post-medieval. This truncated the northern edge of ditch [234], from the previous phase, and showed that the medieval property boundary was still being respected. Upright timber stakes recorded within the ditch suggest that it was once revetted and would have also acted as a drainage channel. It is highly likely that timber-lined drain [32] fed into this. The ditch was re-

cut at a later date as it had silted up. A storage pit [72] that had been lined with a timber barrel [71] was seen cutting into the backfill of the re-cut. CTP fragments recovered from the construction backfill of pit [72] were dated 1640-1740 suggesting the ditch had fallen out of use sometime before 1740. The path/road to the north was still present during this phase with only one alteration, the addition of drain [32].

8.5.3 The John Rocque map of 1766 (D. Hawkins 2014) showed the frontage of the site as built up with formal gardens to the rear. The pits and features noted in the south of the site are highly likely to be associated with horticultural activities.

8.5.4 The clay and timber lined pit [581] and clay lined pit [398] could possibly be for specific horticultural activities, possibly to protect something from water ingress or egress. The pits recorded in this area may be the remains of garden features or plantings.

8.6 Summary of Phase 6

8.6.1 Cartographic evidence from the 19th century shows the study area underwent a transformation from an almost rural environment to a much more urban/commercial one. This is evident from the Clayton Map of Stratford 1821 to the Ordnance Survey 1869 (D. Hawkins 2014).

8.6.2 Activity from this period was mainly concentrated in the north of the site. Northeast to southwest walls [48] and [49] were seen overlying and respecting the line of the boundary ditch recorded in the previous phase. This suggests that the medieval property boundary continued through the post-medieval phase into the late 19th century. To the north of the wall a brick-lined, semi-circular drain/sewer [51] was seen on a similar alignment. Two cess-pits were also noted in this area suggesting that this lay on the exterior of the property.

8.6.3 Activity in the south was represented by the presence of a bored-timber water pipe which probably fed a nearby property.

8.6.4 The limited evidence of activity noted during this phase is largely due to the impacts of modern demolitions and redevelopment.

9 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

9.1 ORIGINAL RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The excavation's aims and objectives as outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation were as follows (H. Hawkins 2014):

9.1.1 What is the natural topography of the site?

Natural sandy gravels representing were noted in the northwest of between 2.24m OD and 2.23m OD. These were overlain with brickearth (sandy gravelly clays) deposits which were seen at a high point of 3.28m OD in the northwest falling to 2.53m OD in the east. In the south and west of the study area deposits of heavily compacted sandy gravel material was seen above the brickearth between 2.78m OD in the south and 3.03m OD in the west. Across site the natural was recorded sloping from the southeast to the northwest.

Compacted sandy gravels and river gravels were observed above the brickearth in the west and northwest of the site.

9.1.2 Is there any evidence for prehistoric activity at the site?

Prehistoric activity dating from the Mesolithic to Neolithic and Late Bronze age to Middle Iron Age were encountered on the site. A few pieces of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic struck flint were found in possible association with two hut-like structures and an enclosure in the west of the site. However, it is probable that the flint is residual and represents very limited intermittent occupation of the site.

The dominant features of this phase were the linear boundary ditch and curvilinear ditch seen in the central area of the site. Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from both and a small cut feature to the east which truncated an earlier feature containing late Bronze Age Pottery.

9.1.3 Is there any evidence for Roman activity at the site?

One pit containing one coarse sandy greyware body sherd dating AD 70-200 was seen in the central area of site. Other residual sherds were recovered from later deposits seen across site, though these were few in number and would suggest that any Roman activity was very limited on the site.

9.1.4 What is the extent and nature of medieval activity at the site?

The majority of activities noted within the excavation area were medieval in date and were seen across the site. These included a path/road and boundary ditch to the north, possible structural evidence in the south, the remains of a possible clay and timber structure in the centre of site and various pits and small ditches seen elsewhere in the south of the site.

Dates from pottery recovered from site suggest that occupation of the site began as early as the 11th century and were concentrated in 11th and 12th centuries.

9.1.5 **What is the extent and nature of the post-medieval activity at the site?**

Two areas of post-medieval activity were noted on site, one to the north and one to the south.

The northern area of activity was concentrated around a northern boundary/drainage ditch, which respected the earlier medieval ditch and included timber stakes from possible decayed revetments (associated with the ditch), a barrel lined storage pit and a small timber lined drain.

In the south a cluster of cut features interpreted as possible garden features/structures and a small gully were noted.

9.1.6 **Is there evidence for a continuation of the Roman material recently recovered to the north east of the site at 57 Broadway?**

There was very little evidence for this, just three sherds of Roman pottery and a fragment of Roman brick were recovered during the investigations. Only one of these was from a secure context the other two were residual. This does provide background evidence though of a very slight nature.

9.1.7 **How have post-depositional impacts affected the archaeological resource, particularly relating to quarry pitting and the impact of the Broadway Chambers building?**

No evidence of quarry pitting was encountered during the investigations.

The Broadway Chambers Building did impact heavily upon the archaeological resource. Particularly the eastern portion of the site (fronting the Broadway) which had been basemented. In the west this impact was less but it was noted in the upper (post-medieval and 19th-century) deposits.

10 CONTENTS OF THE ARCHIVE

The Paper Archive:

		Excavation / Evaluation	
		Drawings	Sheets
Context Sheets			674
Plans	1:20	345	178
Sections	1:10	19	32
	1:20	3	3

The Photographic archive:

	Excavation /Evaluation
Digital Format	257 shots

The Finds Archive

Prehistoric Pottery	1 box
Roman Pottery	1 box
Post Roman Pottery	2 boxes
Clay Tobacco Pipe	1 box
Glass	1 box
CBM/Stone	2 crates
Animal Bone	4 boxes
Metal & Small Finds	6 objects
Lithic	1 box

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

Environmental samples	16

11 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESULTS, FURTHER WORK AND PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

11.1 Importance of the Results

11.1.1 The archaeological results from Broadway Chambers are interesting for their multi-period nature, from residual flint of the Early Neolithic, possible Bronze Age and Iron Age occupation, limited Roman activity and an intensity of activity from the 11th/12th century into the post-medieval.

11.1.2 The prehistoric activity, which would appear to consist of occupation of the area during the Bronze Age and Iron Age with only limited activity in the Roman period, adds to the growing corpus of evidence for such occupation in the vicinity, such as Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman activity on the Olympics site to the west (Payne 2011; Powell 2012), Bronze Age cremations to the northwest at the Stratford City Development (Boyer *et al.* 2013) and Mesolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman occupation at Stratford Market Depot (Hiller and Wilkinson 2005). These results are of local importance and add to current knowledge of the Lower Lea Valley in the prehistoric and Roman periods.

11.1.3 It would appear that the site was heavily utilised in the medieval period from the 11th/12th century with a road and roadside ditch crossing the site to the north with the remains of possible small buildings adjacent and enclosures or field systems to the south. Further structural evidence was revealed during the post-medieval. These results are of local importance and provide a snapshot of Stratford from the 11th/12th century until the 19th century.

11.2 Further Work

11.2.1 Further analysis of the posthole and stakehole groupings will be made in order to determine the nature of the activity and their possible date. The results from the present site will be compared with other archaeological investigations in Stratford and the Lower Lea Valley.

Prehistoric Pottery

11.2.2 The pottery has been fully recorded, and no further work is recommended on this assemblage. There are no sherds worthy of illustration or publication.

Roman Pottery

11.2.3 There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Post Roman Pottery

11.2.4 The BDY14 post-Roman pottery assemblage, although fragmentary, is of significance for adding to a better understanding of the ceramic profile of Stratford and North East London. It is recommended that a short publication report be prepared which also references the pottery assemblage recovered from 57 The Broadway Stratford. It is recommended that the Saintonge ware chafing dish should be photographed for inclusion in the report.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

11.2.5 There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage and should a publication text be required, then the information should be taken from this report.

Glass

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

Metal and Small Finds

11.2.7 There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

Lithics

11.2.8 The assemblage is of significance in that it demonstrates flintworking activities occurring 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.

Building Materials

11.2.9 The results from this small building material assemblage should make reference to the near adjacent 57 Broadway study (Sudds 2013). At publication it is recommended that a short section on the source and origin of the early medieval tile and stone be published, with Tudor

brick recorded here incorporated with a section on the construction of Rokeby House. The Purbeck marble laver should be illustrated.

Animal Bone

11.2.10 There is some scope for further work on this collection, limited to the potential craft waste. It was found that the horncores tended towards the large size and it would be of interest to compare these more closely with contemporary collections, as for example mentioned from the Royal Navy Victualling Yard (West 1995). The question regarding the derivation of this waste is also deserving of further attention, ideally involving local historical research.

Environmental Samples

11.2.11 There are no recommendations for further work.

11.3 Publication Proposal

11.3.1 The results of the archaeological excavations will be published in an appropriate journal such as *London Archaeologist*. The publication of the investigations will focus on the development of the site from the prehistoric period onwards, with an emphasis placed on understanding the site within its archaeological land/townscape of the area.

11.3.2 A proposed outline of the publication is detailed below:

- Introduction to the Project
- Historical and Archaeological Background
- Archaeological Sequence
    - Phase 2: Prehistoric
    - Phase 3: Roman
    - Phase 4: Medieval
    - Phase 5: Post-medieval
    - Phase 6: 19th century
- Discussion (incorporative of specialist reports)
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

12.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology would like to thank Telford Homes for funding the archaeological work. Thanks to Duncan Hawkins of CgMs Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work on their behalf and for his help and advice during the project. Thanks also to Adam Single of English Heritage GLAAS for monitoring the site.

12.2 The author would like to thank Jennifer Simonson for the illustrations; Strephon Duckering for the photography; Richard Archer for the surveying; Tim Bradley and Helen Hawkins for the project management; Jon Butler for the post-excavation management and editing of the present report; Matt Brudenell for assessing the prehistoric pottery; Katie Anderson for assessing the Roman pottery; Chris Jarrett for assessing the post Roman pottery, the glass and clay tobacco pipe; Kevin Hayward for assessing the CBM; Barry Bishop for assessing the lithics; Märit Gaimster for assessing the metal and small finds; Kevin Rielly for assessing the animal bone; QUEST for the environmental assessment and Chris Cooper for technical and logistical support

12.3 The author would also like to thank the field staff for all of their hard work and effort: Ireneo Grosso, Guy Seddon, Phil Frickers, Jim Heathcote, John Joyce, Maria Buczak, Aidan Turner, Paul McGarrity, Ian Cipin, Matt Edmonds, Paw Jorgensen, Fergal O'Donoghue, Clare Jackson, Debbie Koussiounelos, Pat Cavanagh and Richard Humphrey

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

CONTEXT	TRENCH	GROUP	GRID SQUARE	PHASE	PLAN	SECTION	TYPE	DESCRIPTION
1	Eval Tr.1	36		4	TR1	1	Fill	Upper fill of [2]
2	Eval Tr.1	36		4	TR1	1	Cut	Road cut
3	Eval Tr.1			6	TR1	N/A	Fill	Construction backfill of [5]
4	Eval Tr.1			6	TR1	3	Masonry	Early 19th century wall
5	Eval Tr.1			6	TR1	3	Cut	Cut for [4]
6	Eval Tr.1			6	TR1	N/A	Fill	Construction backfill of [7]
7	Eval Tr.1			6	TR1	N/A	Masonry	Victorian garden wall
8	Eval Tr.1			6	TR1	N/A	Cut	Cut for[7]
9	Eval Tr.1			5	TR1	N/A	Fill	Fill of [10]
10	Eval Tr.1			5	TR1	N/A	Cut	Gully
11	Eval Tr.1	36		4	TR1	1	Fill	Fill of [2]
12	Eval Tr.1	36		4	TR1	1	Fill	Primary fill of [2]
13	Eval Tr.1			1	TR1	3	Layer	Natural gravelly brickearth
14	Eval Tr.1			6	N/A	2	Layer	Post medieval dump layer
15	Eval Tr.1	21		5	TR1	2	Cut	Cess pit
16	Eval Tr.1	21		5	N/A	2	Fill	Fill of [15]
17	Eval Tr.1	21		5	N/A	2	Fill	Fill of [15]
18	Eval Tr.1	21		5	TR1	2	Fill	Primary fill of [15]
19	Eval Tr.1			5	N/A	2	Cut	Pit
20	Eval Tr.1			5	N/A	2	Fill	Fill of [19]
21	Eval Tr.1			4	N/A	2	Layer	Medieval layer
22	Eval Tr.1			4	N/A	2	Layer	Medieval layer

23	Eval Tr.1			5	N/A	2	Fill	Fill of [24]
24	Eval Tr.1			5	N/A	2	Cut	Pit
25	Eval Tr.1	22		5	N/A	2	Fill	Fill of [26]
26	Eval Tr.1	22		5	TR1	2	Cut	Pit
27	Eval Tr.1			5	TR1	3	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer
28	Eval Tr.1			5	TR1	3	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer
29	Eval Tr.1			5	TR1	3	Layer	Gravel layer, fill of [10]
30	Eval Tr.1	11		5	TR1	3	Fill	Fill of drain [31]
31	Eval Tr.1	11		5	TR1	3	Timber	Timber drain
32	Eval Tr.1	11		5	TR1	3	Cut	Cut for [31]
33	Eval Tr.1	37		4	TR1	N/A	Fill	Fill of cut [34]
34	Eval Tr.1	37		4	TR1	N/A	Cut	Pit
35	Eval Tr.1	11		5	TR1	3	Fill	Construction backfill of [31]
36	Eval Tr.1	37		4	TR1	N/A	Fill	Fill of [37]
37	Eval Tr.1	37		4	TR1	N/A	Cut	Posthole
38	Eval Tr.1	37		4	TR1	N/A	Fill	Fill of [39]
39	Eval Tr.1	37		4	TR1	N/A	Cut	Posthole
40	Eval Tr.1	37		4	TR1	N/A	Fill	Fill of [41]
41	Eval Tr.1	37		4	TR1	N/A	Cut	Posthole
42	Eval Tr.1			6	TR1	N/A	Fill	Fill of [43]
43	Eval Tr.1			6	TR1	N/A	Cut	Cess pit
44	Eval Tr.1			4	N/A	2	Layer	Medieval layer
45	Eval Tr.1			5	TR1	3	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer
46	Eval Tr.1			5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Primary fill of [43]
47	Eval Tr.1			5	N/A	3	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer
48	Area 1			6	GPS	5	Masonry	Wall foundation

49	Area 1			6	GPS	N/A	Masonry	Wall foundation
50	Area 1		100/210	6	N/A	4	Fill	Silting inside culvert [51]
51	Area 1		100/210	6	51	4	Masonry	Semi-circular brick culvert
52	Area 1		100/210	6	N/A	4	Fill	Lower silt inside [51]
53	Area 1		100/210	6	N/A	4	Fill	Construction backfill of [54]
54	Area 1		100/210	6	N/A	4	Cut	Construction cut for [51]
55	Area 1		100/210	5	N/A	4	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer
56	Area 1		100/210	5	N/A	4	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer
57	Area 1	9	100/210	5	5	4	Fill	Possibly same as [201]
58	Area 1	2	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [59]
59	Area 1	2	105/205	2	59	N/A	Cut	Posthole
60	Area 1	2	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [61]
61	Area 1	2	105/205	2	59	N/A	Cut	Posthole
62	Area 1	2	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [63]
63	Area 1	2	105/205	2	59	N/A	Cut	Posthole
64	Area 1	2	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [65]
65	Area 1	2	105/205	2	59	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
66	Area 1	2	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [67]
67	Area 1	2	105/205	2	59	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
68	Area 1	2	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [69]
69	Area 1	2	105/205	2	59	N/A	Cut	Posthole
70	Area 1	10	105/215	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of barrel [71]
71	Area 1	10	105/215	5	71	N/A	Timber	Barrel
72	Area 1	10	105/215	5	72	N/A	Cut	Cut for [71]
73	Area 1		105/215	6	N/A	9, 10	Fill	Bedding for [51] in cut [76]
74	Area 1		105/215	6	N/A	9, 10	Fill	Bedding for [51] in cut [76]

75	Area 1		105/215	6	N/A	9, 10	Fill	Bedding for [51] in cut [76]
76	Area 1		105/215	6	76	9, 10	Cut	Same as [54]
77	Area 1	10	105/215	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Primary fill of barrel [71]
78	Area 1	23	105/215	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [79]
79	Area 1	23	105/215	5	79	N/A	Cut	Small drainage ditch
80	Area 1	24	105/215	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [81]
81	Area 1	24	105/215	5	81	N/A	Cut	Posthole
82	Area 1	2	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [83]
83	Area 1	2	105/205	2	83	N/A	Cut	Posthole
84	Area 1	3	105/200	2	85	N/A	Fill	Fill of [85]
85	Area 1	3	105/200	2	85	N/A	Cut	Prehistoric posthole
86	Area 1	3	105/200, 105/205	2	87	N/A	Fill	Fill of [87]
87	Area 1	3	105/200, 105/205	2	87	N/A	Cut	Prehistoric posthole
88	Area 1	3	105/200	2	89	N/A	Fill	Fill of [89]
89	Area 1	3	105/200	2	89	N/A	Cut	Prehistoric posthole
90	Area 1		105/200, 110/200	2	91	N/A	Fill	Fill of [91]
91	Area 1		105/200, 110/200	2	91	N/A	Cut	Prehistoric posthole
92	Area 1	3	110/200	2	93	N/A	Fill	Fill of [93]
93	Area 1	3	110/200	2	93	N/A	Cut	Prehistoric posthole
94	Area 1	30	110/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [95]
95	Area 1	30	110/200	4	95	N/A	Cut	Posthole
96	Area 1	30	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [97]
97	Area 1	30	110/205	4	97	N/A	Cut	Posthole
98	Area 1		110/200, 110/205	2	98	7	Layer	Dump layer
99	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
100	Area 1		110/200, 110/205	4	N/A	7	Layer	Dump layer

101	Area 1			4	N/A	N/A	Layer	Mid grey green Clay sand layer
102	Area 1			2	N/A	N/A	Layer	Pale brickearth with iron pan
103	Area 1	3	110/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [104]
104	Area 1	3	110/205	2	104	N/A	Cut	Posthole
105	Area 1	3	110/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [106]
106	Area 1	3	110/205	2	104	N/A	Cut	Posthole
107	Area 1	3	110/200	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [108]
108	Area 1	3	110/200	2	108	N/A	Cut	Prehistoric posthole
109	Area 1	8	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	9	Fill	Fill of [199]
110	Area 1	8	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Rooting in [199]
111	Area 1	3	110/200	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [112]
112	Area 1	3	110/200	2	112	N/A	Cut	Prehistoric posthole
113	Area 1	30	105/210	4	114	N/A	Fill	Fill of [114]
114	Area 1	30	105/210	4	114	N/A	Cut	Pit
115	Area 1	4	105/210	2	116	N/A	Fill	Fill of [116]
116	Area 1	4	105/210	2	116	N/A	Cut	Pit with struck flint
117	Area 1	12	105/115	5	117	N/A	Timber	Timber post
118	Area 1	12	105/115	5	117	N/A	Timber	Timber post
119	Area 1	12	105/115	5	117	N/A	Timber	Timber post
120	Area 1	3	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [121]
121	Area 1	3	105/205	2	121	N/A	Cut	Posthole
122	Area 1	3	105/200, 110/200	2	123	N/A	Fill	Fill of [123]
123	Area 1	3	105/200, 110/200	2	123	N/A	Cut	Prehistoric posthole
124	Area 1		105/200, 110/200	2	125	N/A	Fill	Fill of [125]
125	Area 1		105/200, 110/200	2	125	N/A	Cut	Prehistoric pit cut
126	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID

127	Area 1	1	105/210	2	128	N/A	Fill	Fill of [128]
128	Area 1	1	105/210	2	128	N/A	Cut	Posthole
129	Area 1	1	105/210	2	130	N/A	Fill	Fill of [130]
130	Area 1	1	105/210	2	130	N/A	Cut	Shallow posthole
131	Area 1	1	105/210	2	132	N/A	Fill	Fill of [132]
132	Area 1	1	105/210	2	132	N/A	Cut	Shallow posthole
133	Area 1	10	105/215	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Construction backfill for [71]
134	Area 1	29	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [135]
135	Area 1	29	110/205	4	135, 232	N/A	Cut	Posthole in Structure [232]
136	Area 1	29	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [137]
137	Area 1	29	110/205	4	137, 232	N/A	Cut	Posthole in Structure [232]
138	Area 1	29	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [139]
139	Area 1	29	110/205	4	139, 232	N/A	Cut	Posthole in Structure [232]
140	Area 1	29	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [141]
141	Area 1	29	110/205	4	141, 232	N/A	Cut	Posthole in Structure [232]
142	Area 1	4	110/210	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [143]
143	Area 1	4	110/210	2	143	N/A	Cut	Posthole
144	Area 1	4	110/210	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [145]
145	Area 1	4	110/210	2	143	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
146	Area 1	4	110/210	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [147]
147	Area 1	4	110/210	2	143	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
148	Area 1	4	110/210	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [149]
149	Area 1	4	110/210	2	143	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
150	Area 1	4	110/210	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [151]
151	Area 1	4	110/210	2	143	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
152	Area 1	4	110/210	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [153]

153	Area 1	4	110/210	2	153	N/A	Cut	Posthole
154	Area 1	30	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [155]
155	Area 1	30	110/205	4	155	N/A	Cut	Pit
156	Area 1	1	105/210	2	157	N/A	Fill	Fill of [157]
157	Area 1	1	105/210	2	157	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
158	Area 1	30	105/210	4	157	N/A	Fill	Fill of [159]
159	Area 1	30	105/210	4	157	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
160	Area 1	1	105/210	2	161	N/A	Fill	Fill of [161]
161	Area 1	1	105/210	2	161	N/A	Cut	Shallow posthole
162	Area 1	4	110/210	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [163]
163	Area 1	4	110/210	2	143	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
164	Area 1	4	110/210	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [165]
165	Area 1	4	110/210	2	143	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
166	Area 1	29	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [167]
167	Area 1	29	110/205	4	167, 232	N/A	Cut	Posthole in Structure [232]
168	Area 1	29	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [169]
169	Area 1	29	110/205	4	169	N/A	Cut	Posthole
170	Area 1	29	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [171]
171	Area 1	29	110/205	4	171, 232	N/A	Cut	Posthole in Structure [232]
172	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Fill	Fill of [173]
173	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Oval pit
174	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Fill	Fill of [175]
175	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Posthole
176	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Fill	Fill of [177]
177	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Posthole
178	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Fill	Fill of [179]

179	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Posthole
180	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Fill	Fill of [181]
181	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Posthole
182	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Fill	Fill of [183]
183	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Posthole
184	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Fill	Fill of [185]
185	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Posthole
186	Area 1	28	110/215	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [187]
187	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
188	Area 1	28	110/215	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [189]
189	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
190	Area 1	28	110/215	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [191]
191	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Posthole
192	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Fill	Fill of [193]
193	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Posthole
194	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Fill	Fill of [195]
195	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Posthole
196	Area 1	8	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	9	Fill	Fill of [199]
197	Area 1	8	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	9	Fill	Fill of [199]
198	Area 1	8	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	9	Fill	Primary fill of [199]
199	Area 1	8	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	9	Cut	Re-cut of ditch [265]
200	Area 1	29	110/205	4	200, 232	8	Fill	Compacted clay slab in [232]
201	Area 1	9	100/210	5	209	5, 6	Fill	Fill of [204]
202	Area 1	9	100/210	5	209	5, 6	Timber	Wooden pile
203	Area 1	9	100/210	5	N/A	5, 6	Fill	Lower fill of [204]
204	Area 1	9	100/210	5	209	5, 6	Cut	Re-cut of ditch [207]

205	Area 1	8	100/210	5	209	5, 6	Fill	Fill of [207]
206	Area 1	8	100/210	5	N/A	5, 6	Fill	Primary fill of [207]
207	Area 1	8	100/210	5	209	5, 6	Cut	Re-cut of ditch [209]
208	Area 1	7	100/210	5	N/A	5, 6	Fill	Fill of [209]
209	Area 1	7	100/210	5	209	5, 6	Cut	Drainage ditch
210	Area 1	1	105/210	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [211]
211	Area 1	1	105/210	2	211	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
212	Area 1	1	105/210	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [213]
213	Area 1	1	105/210	2	211	N/A	Cut	Posthole
214	Area 1	38	105/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [215]
215	Area 1	38	105/210	4	211	N/A	Cut	Posthole
216	Area 1	38	105/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [217]
217	Area 1	38	105/210	4	211	N/A	Cut	Posthole
218	Area 1	1	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [219]
219	Area 1	1	105/205	2	219	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
220	Area 1	1	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [221]
221	Area 1	1	105/205	2	219	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
222	Area 1	1	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [223]
223	Area 1	1	105/205	2	219	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
224	Area 1	29	110/205	4	232	8	Fill	Fill of beamslot in [232]
225	Area 1	29	110/205	4	225, 232	8	Cut	Construction cut for [232]
226	Area 1	29	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [227]
227	Area 1	29	110/205	4	200, 232	N/A	Cut	Beamslot in Structure [232]
228	Area 1	29	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [229]
229	Area 1	29	110/205	4	200,232	N/A	Cut	Posthole in Structure [232]
230	Area 1	29	110/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [231]

231	Area 1	29	110/205	4	200, 232	N/A	Cut	Posthole in Structure [232]
232	Area 1	29	110/205	4	232	8	Structure	Clay and timber structure
233	Area 1	39	105/215, 110/215	4	234	10	Fill	Fill of [234]
234	Area 1	39	105/215, 110/215	4	234	10	Cut	Ditch cut
235	Area 1	28	110/215	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [236]
236	Area 1	28	110/215	4	173	N/A	Cut	Posthole
237	Area 1	5	110/210	2	240	N/A	Fill	Fill of [240]
238	Area 1	5	105/210, 110/210	2	240	N/A	Fill	Same as [237]
239	Area 1	5	105/210	2	240	N/A	Fill	Same as [237]
240	Area 1	5	105/210, 110/210	2	240	N/A	Cut	Ditch cut
241	Area 1	38	105/210	4	242	N/A	Fill	Fill of [242]
242	Area 1	38	105/210	4	242	N/A	Cut	Pit
243	Area 1	39	105/210	4	234	N/A	Fill	Fill of ditch [234]
244	Area 1		110/205	3	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [245]
245	Area 1		110/205	3	245	N/A	Cut	Pit
246	Area 1	1	105/210	2	211	N/A	Fill	Fill of [247]
247	Area 1	1	105/210	2	211	N/A	Cut	Small linear
248	Area 1	30	110/210	4	249	N/A	Fill	Fill of [249]
249	Area 1	30	110/210	4	249	N/A	Cut	Posthole
250	Area 1	1	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [251]
251	Area 1	1	105/205	2	219	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
252	Area 1	1	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [253]
253	Area 1	1	105/205	2	219	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
254	Area 1	1	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [255]
255	Area 1	1	105/205	2	219	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
256	Area 1	1	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [257]

257	Area 1	1	105/205	2	219	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
258	Area 1	1	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [259]
259	Area 1	1	105/205	2	219	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
260	Area 1	1	105/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [261]
261	Area 1	1	105/205	2	219	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
262	Area 1	13	105/220	5	262	N/A	Timber	Timber pile
263	Area 1	13	105/220	5	262	N/A	Timber	Timber pile
264	Area 1	13	105/220	5	262	N/A	Timber	Timber Pile
265	Area 1	7	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	9	Cut	Drainage ditch
266	Area 1		110/200	6	N/A	7	Layer	19th century dump layer
267	Area 1		110/200	4	N/A	7	Fill	Fill of [271]
268	Area 1		110/200	4	N/A	7	Fill	Fill of [271]
269	Area 1		110/200	4	271	7	Fill	Primary fill of [271]
270	Area 1		110/200	1	270	7	Layer	Natural iron-panned gravels
271	Area 1		110/200	4	271	7	Cut	Ditch cut?
272	Area 1	38	105/115	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [273]
273	Area 1	38	105/115	4	273	N/A	Cut	Pit
274	Area 1		105/205	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [275]
275	Area 1		105/205	5	275	N/A	Cut	Post-medieval pit
276	Area 1	30	105/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [277]
277	Area 1	30	105/205	4	277	N/A	Cut	Pit
278	Area 1	7	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	9	Fill	Fill of [265]
279	Area 1	7	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	9	Fill	Fill of [265]
280	Area 1	7	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	9	Fill	Fill of [265]
281	Area 1	7	105/210, 105/215	5	N/A	9	Fill	Fill of [265]
282	Area 1		105/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [283]

283	Area 1		105/205	4	283	N/A	Cut	Posthole
284	Area 1		105/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [285]
285	Area 1		105/205	4	284	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
286	Area 1		100/215, 105/215, 100/220, 105/220	6	287	10	Fill	Same as [302], fill of [287/303]
287	Area 1		100/215, 105/215, 100/220, 105/220	6	287	10	Cut	Same as [303]
288	Area 1		100/220	4	N/A	10	Fill	Fill of [290]
289	Area 1		100/220	4	N/A	10	Fill	Primary fill of [290]
290	Area 1		100/220	4	N/A	10	Cut	Drainage ditch?
291	Area 1	8	100/220	5	N/A	10	Fill	Fill of [294]
292	Area 1	8	100/220	5	N/A	10	Fill	Fill of [294]
293	Area 1	8	100/220	5	N/A	10	Fill	Primary fill of [294]
294	Area 1	8	100/220	5	N/A	10	Cut	Re-cut of ditch[297]
295	Area 1	7	100/220	5	N/A	10	Fill	Fill of [297]
296	Area 1	7	100/220	5	N/A	10	Fill	Primary fill of [297]
297	Area 1	7	100/220	5	N/A	10	Cut	Drainage ditch
298	Area 1		100/220	4	N/A	9, 10	Fill	Fill of [299]
299	Area 1		100/220	4	N/A	9, 10	Cut	Drainage ditch
300	Area 1		Across site	1	N/A	10	Layer	Natural brickearth
301	Area 1		Across site	1	N/A	10	Layer	Natural sandy gravels
302	Area 1		100/220	6	N/A	10	Fill	Fill of [303]
303	Area 1		100/220	6	N/A	10	Cut	Cess pit
304	Area 1		100/220	6	N/A	10	Fill	Primary fill of [303]
305	Area 1	36		4	N/A	10	Layer	Gravel path
306	Area 1		100/220	1	N/A	10	Layer	Natural river gravels

307	Area 1	13	105/220	5	N/A	10	Timber	Timber post
308	Area 1	13	105/220	5	N/A	10	Timber	Timber post
309	Area 2	27	115/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [310]
310	Area 2	27	115/195	4	310	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
311	Area 2	27	115/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [312]
312	Area 2	27	115/195	4	310	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
313	Area 2	27	115/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [314]
314	Area 2	27	115/195	4	310	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
315	Area 2	27	115/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [316]
316	Area 2	27	115/195	4	310	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
317	Area 2	27	115/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [318]
318	Area 2	27	115/195	4	310	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
319	Area 2	27	115/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [320]
320	Area 2	27	115/195	4	310	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
321	Area 2	27	120/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [322]
322	Area 2	27	120/200	4	322	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
323	Area 2	27	120/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [324]
324	Area 2	27	120/200	4	322	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
325	Area 2	17	115/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [326]
326	Area 2	17	115/200	5	326	N/A	Cut	Posthole
327	Area 2	17	115/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [328]
328	Area 2	17	115/200	5	328	N/A	Cut	Posthole
329	Area 2	18	115/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [330]
330	Area 2	18	115/200	5	330	N/A	Cut	Kidney shaped pit
331	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [332]
332	Area 2	27	115/200	4	332	N/A	Cut	Stakehole

333	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [334]
334	Area 2	27	115/200	4	334	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
335	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [336]
336	Area 2	27	115/200	4	336	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
337	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [338]
338	Area 2	27	115/200	4	338	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
339	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [340]
340	Area 2	27	115/200	4	340	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
341	Area 2		120/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [342]
342	Area 2		120/200	5	342	N/A	Cut	Post-med pit
343	Area 2	17	120/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [344]
344	Area 2	17	120/200	5	344	N/A	Cut	Square posthole
345	Area 2	17	115/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [346]
346	Area 2	17	115/200	5	346	N/A	Cut	Posthole
347	Area 2	26	110/210, 115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [348]
348	Area 2	26	110/210, 115/210	4	348	N/A	Cut	Small rectangular cut
349	Area 2	26	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [350]
350	Area 2	26	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Posthole
351	Area 2	26	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [352]
352	Area 2	26	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Posthole
353	Area 2	26	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [354]
354	Area 2	26	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
355	Area 2	26.1	115/205, 115/210	4	411	N/A	Fill	Fill of [356]
356	Area 2	26.1	115/205, 115/210	4	411	N/A	Cut	Small rectangular pit
357	Area 2	17	115/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [358]
358	Area 2	17	115/200	5	357	N/A	Cut	Posthole

359	Area 2	25	125/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [360]
360	Area 2	25	125/205	4	360	N/A	Cut	Posthole
361	Area 2		120/200	5	361	N/A	Layer	Greyish green layer
362	Area 2		120/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [363]
363	Area 2		120/200	5	363	N/A	Cut	Small linear
364	Area 2	5	120/200	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [365]
365	Area 2	5	120/200	2	365	N/A	Cut	Same as [667]
366	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
367	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
368	Area 2	18	115/200	5	368	N/A	Layer	Possible clay surface
369	Area 2	18	115/200	5	369	N/A	Layer	Possible clay surface
370	Area 2	18	115/200	5	370	N/A	Layer	Thin clay spread (possible surface)
371	Area 2	26	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [372]
372	Area 2	26	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Posthole
373	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [374]
374	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
375	Area 2	26.2	115/205	4	376	13	Fill	Fill of [376]
376	Area 2	26.2	115/205	4	376	13	Cut	Ditch cut
377	Area 2	26	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [378]
378	Area 2	26	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
379	Area 2	26.1	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [380]
380	Area 2	26.1	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
381	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [382]
382	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
383	Area 2	33	120/205	4	384	N/A	Fill	Fill of [384]
384	Area 2	33	120/205	4	384	N/A	Cut	Shallow pit

385	Area 2	25	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [386]
386	Area 2	25	125/200	4	386	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
387	Area 2	25	125/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [388]
388	Area 2	25	125/205	4	388	N/A	Cut	Posthole
389	Area 2	18	115/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [390]
390	Area 2	18	115/200	5	390	N/A	Cut	Shallow pit
391	Area 2	20	120/195, 120/200, 125/200	5	392	N/A	Fill	Fill of [392]
392	Area 2	20	120/195, 120/200, 125/200	5	392	N/A	Cut	Shallow V-shaped gully
393	Area 2		115/200, 115/205	5	N/A	11	Fill	Fill of [394]
394	Area 2		115/200, 115/205	5	394	11	Cut	Pit
395	Area 2	15	115/200, 115/205	5	N/A	11	Fill	Fill of [398]
396	Area 2	15	115/200, 115/205	5	N/A	11	Fill	Fill of [398]
397	Area 2	15	115/200, 115/205	5	397	11	Fill	Clay lining for [398]
398	Area 2	15	115/200, 115/205	5	398	11	Cut	Large circular pit cut
399	Area 2		120/195, 125/195, 130/195, 120/200, 125/200	4	399	15, 18	Layer	Mid grey brown clay sand layer
400	Area 2	25.1	130/195, 130/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [401]
401	Area 2	25.1	130/195, 130/200	4	401	N/A	Cut	Pit/Posthole
402	Area 2	25	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [403]
403	Area 2	25	125/200	4	403	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
404	Area 2	35	125/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [405]
405	Area 2	35	125/210	4	405	N/A	Cut	Posthole
406	Area 2	26	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [407]
407	Area 2	26	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
408	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [409]

409	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Posthole
410	Area 2	26.1	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [411]
411	Area 2	26.1	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Posthole
412	Area 2	25.1	125/195, 130/195, 125/200, 130/200	4	N/A	15, 18	Fill	Fill of [414]
413	Area 2	25.1	130/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [479]
414	Area 2	25.1	125/195, 130/195, 125/200, 130/200	4	414	15, 18	Cut	Linear cut
415	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [416]
416	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
417	Area 2	26	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [418]
418	Area 2	26	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Posthole
419	Area 2	25	125/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [420]
420	Area 2	25	125/205	4	420	N/A	Cut	Posthole
421	Area 2	25	130/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [424]
422	Area 2	25	130/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [424]
423	Area 2	25	130/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Primary fill of [424]
424	Area 2	25	130/205	4	424	N/A	Cut	Shallow pit cut
425	Area 2	26	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [426]
426	Area 2	26	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Posthole
427	Area 2	26	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [428]
428	Area 2	26	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
429	Area 2	25	125/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [430]
430	Area 2	25	125/205	4	430	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
431	Area 2	26	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [432]
432	Area 2	26	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Posthole
433	Area 2	26	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [434]

434	Area 2	26	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Posthole
435	Area 2	19	120/200	5	435	N/A	Fill	Clay pad in [437]
436	Area 2	19	120/200, 125/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Primary fill of [437]
437	Area 2	19	120/200, 125/200	5	437	N/A	Cut	Triangular cut
438	Area 2	26	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [439]
439	Area 2	26	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
440	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [441]
441	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Pit
442	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [443]
443	Area 2	26.1	115/210	4	426	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
444	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [445]
445	Area 2	27	115/200	4	445	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
446	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [447]
447	Area 2	27	115/200	4	445	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
448	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [449]
449	Area 2	27	115/200	4	445	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
450	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [451]
451	Area 2	27	115/200	4	445	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
452	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [453]
453	Area 2	27	115/200	4	445	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
454	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [455]
455	Area 2	27	115/200	4	445	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
456	Area 2	27	115/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [447]
457	Area 2	27	115/200	4	445	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
458	Area 2	27	115/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [459]
459	Area 2	27	115/195	4	445	N/A	Cut	Stakehole

460	Area 2	27	115/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [461]
461	Area 2	27	115/195	4	445	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
462	Area 2	34	120/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [463]
463	Area 2	34	120/200	4	463	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
464	Area 2	34	120/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [465]
465	Area 2	34	120/200	4	465	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
466	Area 2	34	120/200, 125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [467]
467	Area 2	34	120/200, 125/200	4	467	N/A	Cut	Posthole
468	Area 2	26	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [469]
469	Area 2	26	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
470	Area 2	26	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [471]
471	Area 2	26	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
472	Area 2	34	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [473]
473	Area 2	34	125/200	4	463	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
474	Area 2		120/200, 125/200	4	474	N/A	Layer	Greeny grey layer
475	Area 2	26	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [476]
476	Area 2	26	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Posthole
477	Area 2	26	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [478]
478	Area 2	26	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
479	Area 2	25.1	130/195	4	479	N/A	Cut	Posthole
480	Area 2	18	115/200	5	480	N/A	Layer	Clay surface
481	Area 2		120/195, 125/195, 130/195, 120/200, 125/200	2	481	15, 18	Layer	Prehistoric layer
482	Area 2	18	115/200	5	482	N/A	Layer	Clay surface
483	Area 2	25	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [484]

484	Area 2	25	125/200	4	484	N/A	Cut	Posthole
485	Area 2	25	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [486]
486	Area 2	25	125/200	4	486	N/A	Cut	Posthole
487	Area 2	25	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill 0f [488]
488	Area 2	25	125/200	4	488	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
489	Area 2		115/200, 120/200, 115/205, 120/205	5	489	N/A	Layer	Dump layer
490	Area 2	5	115/205	2	491	13	Fill	Fill of [491]
491	Area 2	5	115/205	2	491	13	Cut	Ditch cut
492	Area 2	16	115/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [493]
493	Area 2	16	115/200	5	493	N/A	Cut	Pit
494	Area 2	16	115/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [495]
495	Area 2	16	115/200	5	495	N/A	Cut	Pit
496	Area 2	25	125/200	4	497	N/A	Fill	Fill of [497]
497	Area 2	25	125/200	4	497	N/A	Cut	Linear cut
498	Area 2	32	125/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [499]
499	Area 2	32	125/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
500	Area 2	32	125/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [501]
501	Area 2	32	125/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
502	Area 2	32	125/195	4	N/A	18	Fill	Fill of [503]
503	Area 2	32	125/195	4	499	18	Cut	Posthole
504	Area 2	32	120/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [505]
505	Area 2	32	120/200	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
506	Area 2	32	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [507]
507	Area 2	32	125/200	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
508	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [509]

509	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
510	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [511]
511	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
512	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [513]
513	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
514	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [515]
515	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Posthole
516	Area 2	32	125/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [517]
517	Area 2	32	125/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Posthole
518	Area 2	35	120/205, 120/210, 125/210	4	519	N/A	Fill	Fill of [519]
519	Area 2	35	120/205, 120/210, 125/210	4	519	N/A	Cut	Curvilinear ditch
520	Area 2	35	120/210	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [521]
521	Area 2	35	120/210	4	519	N/A	Cut	Posthole
522	Area 2	35	125/205, 125/210	4	519	12	Fill	Fill of [524]
523	Area 2	35	125/205, 125/210	4	N/A	12	Fill	Primary fill of [524]
524	Area 2	35	125/205, 125/210	4	519	12	Cut	Ditch cut
525	Area 2		125/205, 125/210	2	N/A	12	Layer	Possible prehistoric layer
526	Area 2		125/205, 125/210	2	N/A	12	Layer	Greeny brown layer
527	Area 2		125/205, 125/210	5	N/A	12	Layer	Post medieval dump layer
528	Area 2		125/205, 125/210	5	N/A	12	Layer	Post medieval dump layer
529	Area 2		125/205, 125/210	5	N/A	12	Fill	Fill of [530]
530	Area 2		125/205, 125/210	5	N/A	12	Masonry	Possible cess pit
531	Area 2		125/205, 125/210	5	N/A	12	Cut	Cut for [530]
532	Area 2	33	115/200	4	532	19	Fill	Clay base
533	Area 2	33	115/200	4	533	19	Cut	Cut for clay base [532]

534	Area 2	25	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [535]
535	Area 2	25	125/200	4	535	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
536	Area 2	25	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [537]
537	Area 2	25	125/200	4	537	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
538	Area 2	25	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [539]
539	Area 2	25	125/200	4	539	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
540	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
541	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
542	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [543]
543	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
544	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [545]
545	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
546	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [547]
547	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
548	Area 2	32	125/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [549]
549	Area 2	32	125/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
550	Area 2		125/195	2	N/A	18	Fill	Fill of [551]
551	Area 2		125/195	2	499	18	Cut	Pit/Posthole
552	Area 2		125/205, 130/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [553]
553	Area 2		125/205, 130/205	2	553	N/A	Cut	Linear cut
554	Area 2	25	125/200, 130/200, 125/205, 130/205	4	555	N/A	Fill	Fill of [555]
555	Area 2	25	125/200, 130/200, 125/205, 130/205	4	555	N/A	Cut	Linear cut
556	Area 2	25	125/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [557]
557	Area 2	25	125/205	4	557	N/A	Cut	Rectangular posthole

558	Area 2	25	125/200, 130/200, 125/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [559]
559	Area 2	25	125/200, 130/200, 125/205	4	559	N/A	Cut	Rectangular posthole
560	Area 2		115/195, 115/220, 120/200	6	N/A	17	Fill	Fill of pipe trench [564]
561	Area 2		115/195, 115/220	6	564	N/A	Timber	Bored timber pipe
562	Area 2		115/220, 120/200	6	564	N/A	Timber	Bored timber pipe
563	Area 2		115/195, 115/220, 120/200	6	564	N/A	Fill	Bedding for Pipes
564	Area 2		115/195, 115/220, 120/200	6	564	N/A	Cut	Cut for timber pipes
565	Area 2		115/200, 120/200, 115/205, 120/205	4	565	N/A	Layer	Greeny grey silty clay layer
566	Area 2	16	115/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [567]
567	Area 2	16	115/200	5	567	N/A	Cut	Pit
568	Area 2	16	115/200	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [569]
569	Area 2	16	115/200	5	569	N/A	Cut	Posthole
570	Area 2	5	120/195, 120/200	2	586	18, 20	Fill	Fill of ditch [586]
571	Area 2	32	125/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [572]
572	Area 2	32	125/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Posthole
573	Area 2		120/200, 120/205	6	574	N/A	Fill	Fill of cut [574]
574	Area 2		120/200, 120/205	6	574	N/A	Cut	Same as cut [564]
575	Area 2		120/200, 120/205	6	574	N/A	Group	[564] and [574]
576	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
577	Area 2		115/195, 115/200	4	577	N/A	Layer	Greeny grey layer
578	Area 2	14	115/200, 120/200, 120/205	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [581]
579	Area 2	14	115/200, 120/200, 120/205	5	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [581]

580	Area 2	14	120/200	5	580	N/A	Timber	Timber base of [581]
581	Area 2	14	115/200, 120/200, 120/205	5	581	N/A	Cut	Storage pit
582	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [583]
583	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
584	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [584]
585	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
586	Area 2	5	120/195, 120/200	2	586	18, 20	Cut	Ditch cut
587	Area 2		115/195, 115/220, 120/200	6	564	N/A	Fill	Fill of pipe trench [564]
588	Area 2	34	120/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [589]
589	Area 2	34	120/200	4	589	N/A	Cut	Pit cut
590	Area 2		120/200, 125/200	4	590	N/A	Layer	Greeny grey layer, same as [606]
591	Area 2	14	115/200, 120/200, 120/205	5	591	N/A	Fill	Clay lining for [581]
592	Area 2	27	115/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [593]
593	Area 2	27	115/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
594	Area 2	27	115/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [595]
595	Area 2	27	115/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
596	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
597	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
598	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
599	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
600	Area 2	32	120/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [601]
601	Area 2	32	120/200	4	601	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
602	Area 2	33	115/200, 115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [603]
603	Area 2	33	115/200, 115/205	4	603	N/A	Cut	Shallow cut

604	Area 2	33	120/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [605]
605	Area 2	33	120/205	4	605	N/A	Cut	Pit
606	Area 2		120/200	4	606	N/A	Layer	Greeny grey layer
607	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [608]
608	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Posthole
609	Area 2	32	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [610]
610	Area 2	32	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
611	Area 2	31	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [612]
612	Area 2	31	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
613	Area 2	31	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [614]
614	Area 2	31	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
615	Area 2	31	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [616]
616	Area 2	31	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
617	Area 2	31	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [618]
618	Area 2	31	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
619	Area 2	31	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [620]
620	Area 2	31	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
621	Area 2	31	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [622]
622	Area 2	31	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
623	Area 2	31	120/195	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [624]
624	Area 2	31	120/195	4	499	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
625	Area 2		120/195, 125/195, 125/200	4	N/A	18	Fill	Fill of [626]
626	Area 2		120/195, 125/195, 125/200	4	626	18	Cut	Shallow ditch cut
627	Area 2		115/195, 115/200, 115/205, 120/195, 120/200, 120/205	2	627	19	Layer	Possible prehistoric layer

628	Area 2	33	120/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [629]
629	Area 2	33	120/205	4	629	N/A	Cut	Posthole
630	Area 2	25	125/200, 130/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [631]
631	Area 2	25	125/200, 130/200	4	631	N/A	Cut	Linear cut
632	Area 2	25	130/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [633]
633	Area 2	25	130/200	4	633	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
634	Area 2	25	130/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [635]
635	Area 2	25	130/200	4	633	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
636	Area 2	25	130/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [637]
637	Area 2	25	130/200	4	633	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
638	Area 2	25	130/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [639]
639	Area 2	25	130/200	4	633	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
640	Area 2	25	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [641]
641	Area 2	25	125/200	4	641	N/A	Cut	Stakehole
642	Area 2	25	125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [643]
643	Area 2	25	125/200	4	643	N/A	Cut	Linear cut
644	Area 2		110/205, 115/205,110/210, 115/210, 120/205	2	644	N/A	Layer	Silty clay layer
645	Area 2		125/200, 130/200	4	645		Layer	Medieval layer
646	Area 2		125/195, 125/200	2	646	18	Layer	Prehistoric layer
647	Area 2	6	115/195, 115/200, 120/200	2	N/A	19	Fill	Fill of ditch [648]
648	Area 2	6	115/195, 115/200, 120/200	2	648	19	Cut	Curved ditch cut
649	Area 2	25	125/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [650]

650	Area 2	25	125/205	4	650	N/A	Cut	Posthole
651	Area 2	26.3	115/205	4	N/A	13	Fill	Fill of [652]
652	Area 2	26.3	115/205	4	652	13	Cut	Posthole
653	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
654	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
655	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
656	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
657	Area 2		125/195, 125/200	2	N/A	18	Fill	Fill of [658]
658	Area 2		125/195, 125/200	2	658	18	Cut	Pre-historic cut
659	Area 2		125/195, 125/200	1	659	N/A	Layer	Brickearth/clay
660	Area 2		125/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [661]
661	Area 2		125/205	2	661	N/A	Cut	Oval pit
662	Area 2	26.1	115/205	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [663]
663	Area 2	26.1	115/205	4	411	N/A	Cut	Posthole
664	Area 2	34	120/200, 125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [665]
665	Area 2	34	120/200, 125/200	4	665	N/A	Cut	Pit
666	Area 2	5	115/200, 120/200, 115/205	2	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [667]
667	Area 2	5	115/200, 120/200, 115/205	2	667	N/A	Cut	Prehistoric ditch
668	Area 2			5	N/A	15	Layer	Post-medieval dump layer
669	Area 2			5	N/A	15	Fill	Fill of [670]
670	Area 2			5	N/A	15	Cut	Shallow post-medieval cut
671	Area 2			1	Post-ex	15	Layer	Orangey brickearth/clay
672	Area 2		130/200	4	N/A	15	Fill	Fill of [673]
673	Area 2		130/200	4	N/A	15	Cut	Shallow pit
674	Area 2		115/195, 115/200, 115/205	1	674	16, 19	Layer	Natural Iron-panned gravels

675	Area 2		115/195 etc	1	N/A	16	Layer	Orangey brickearth/clay
676	Area 2	34	120/200, 125/200	4	N/A	N/A	Fill	Fill of [677]
677	Area 2	34	120/200, 125/200	4	677	N/A	Cut	Ditch cut
678	Area 2		125/200	2	678	N/A	Fill	Fill of [679]
679	Area 2		125/200	2	678	N/A	Cut	Possible prehistoric feature
680	Area 2		115/195	5	N/A	17	Layer	Post medieval dump layer
681	Area 2		115/195	4	N/A	17	Layer	Greeny grey layer
682	Area 2		120/195, 125/195, 120/200, 125/200	2	682	N/A	Layer	Possible prehistoric layer
683	TP 1		TP 1	5	N/A	22	Layer	Post-medieval made ground
684	TP 1		TP 1	4	N/A	22	Layer	Green grey Layer
685	TP 1		TP 1	1	N/A	22	Layer	Compacted gravels
686	TP 1		TP 1	1	N/A	22	Layer	Orangey brickearth/clay
687	TP 1		TP 1	1	N/A	22	Layer	Grey sandy gravels

APPENDIX 2: PREHISTORIC POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Matt Brudenell

A small assemblage, comprising 30 plain sherds (165g) of handmade Prehistoric pottery, was recovered from the excavations, displaying a low mean sherd weight of 5.5g. With the exception of two base sherds, the assemblage was composed of undiagnostic body sherds, the majority of which were small and abraded with some heavily concreted with iron pan. The pottery derived from eight contexts relating to seven features, two of which were phased to the medieval period (Table 1, Phase 4).

All the ceramics have been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2009). Although there were no diagnostic feature sherds in the assemblage (i.e. rims, partial vessel profiles or decorated pieces), the character of the fabrics suggests most fragments date to the Late Bronze Age (*c.* 1150-800 BC) or Middle Iron Age (*c.* 350-50 BC), Table 2).

Context	Cut	Phase	Feature type	No./wt.(g) sherds	Comment	Spot date	Residual
276	277	4	Pit	1/5	Body sherds only	Late Bronze Age	Y
550	551	4	Stakehole	1/3	Body sherds only	Middle Iron Age	Y
646	NA	2	Layer	3/24	Body sherds only	Middle Iron Age	N
647	648	2	Ditch	3/26	Body sherds only	Middle Iron Age	N
657	658	2	Uncertain	19/86	Bases of two different vessels. The rest body sherds	Late Bronze Age	N
660	661	2	Pit	1/1	Body sherds only	Prehistoric	N
666	667	2	Ditch	1/7	Body sherds only	Middle Iron Age	N
(+)	NA	NA	NA	1/13	Body sherds only	Late Bronze Age	NA
TOAL	-	-	-	*30/165*	-	-	-

Table 1: Pottery by context

Fabric	No./wt.(g) sherds	% of fabric (by wt.)	Fabric date range
F1	1/13	7.9	Late Bronze Age
F2	20/91	55.2	Late Bronze Age
Q1	2/4	2.4	Middle Iron Age
Q2	6/50	30.3	Middle Iron Age
Q3	1/7	4.2	Middle Iron Age
TOTAL	*30/165*	*100.0*	-

Table 2: Fabric frequency and period attribution.

Fabrics

Q1: Moderate fine quartz sand

Q2: Moderate to common quartz sand with sparse coarse flint (2-4mm in size)

Q3: Moderate fine quarts sand and sparse voids from dissolved inclusions (possibly shell)

F1. Moderate to common coarse burnt flint (2-7mm in size)

F2. Moderate to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm in size)

Recommendations

The pottery has been fully recorded, and no further work is recommended on this assemblage. There are no sherds worthy of illustration or publication.

Bibliography

PCRG, 2009. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. Oxford: Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group occasional Papers 1 and 2 (third edition).

APPENDIX 3: ROMAN ASSESSMENT

Katie Anderson

Three sherds of Roman pottery weighing 17g were recovered from the excavations. All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

One SAND sherd was recovered from fill [196] of ditch [199], weighing 10g. The form was undiagnostic, however the fabric suggests a date range of AD 50-120. This sherd was found alongside a piece of medieval tile, thus is likely to be residual.

Fill [244] of pit [245] contained one Roman sherd weighing 6g, comprising a coarse sandy greyware body sherd dating AD 70-200. The final Roman sherd was a coarse sandy greyware body sherd (1g) recovered from layer [399].

Context	No	Wt(g)	Context Spotdate	Residual
196	1	10	AD50-120	Y?
244	1	6	AD70-200	
399	1	1	AD40-400	

Table 1: Roman pottery by context

Bibliography

Perrin, R., 2011. *A Research Strategy and Updated Agenda for the Study of Roman Pottery in Britain.* Study Group for Roman Pottery Occasional Paper 1.

Symonds, R., 2002*. Recording Roman pottery: a description of the methodology used at Museum of London Specialist Services (MoLSS) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (MoLAS)* (Unpublished document available from MoLSS).

APPENDIX 4: POST-ROMAN POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of pottery was recovered from the site (two boxes). The post-Roman pottery dates from the medieval and post-medieval periods. Only 1.3% of the sherds show evidence for abrasion or lamination, while residual material is very low as 2.5% 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 largely considered as fragmentary, although a small number of vessels have complete profiles and these are mostly of a late post-medieval date. The pottery was quantified by sherd count (SC) and estimated number of vessels (ENV's), besides weight. Pottery was recovered from 45 contexts all of which are small groups (fewer than 30 sherds).

In total the assemblage consists of 158 sherds, 128 ENV, 3.908kg (of which 28 sherds /25 ENV 1.386kg 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 types and its distribution.

The Pottery Types and Their Forms

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

Medieval: 107 sherds, 80 ENV, 1.515kg

Post-medieval: 51 sherds, 48 ENV, 2.393kg

Medieval

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx.	LD approx.	SC	ENV	Wt (g).
Essex						
Essex early medieval grog-tempered ware	EMGRX	1050	1200	2	2	15
Essex early medieval ware with fossil shell	EMSHX	1000	1225	5	5	18
Early medieval coarse sand-and-shell-tempered ware	EMSSX	1000	1225	15	12	114
Essex early medieval sandy ware	EMSX	1000	1200	27	15	441
Essex calcareous red earthenware	ESCA	1200	1500	3	2	61
Essex fine sandy ware	EXFS	1100	1300	6	5	42
Harlow sandy ware (Davey and Walker 2009)	HARM	1200	1500	4	4	27
Hedingham-type ware (Cotter 2000)	HEDI	1150	1250	1	1	56
Essex late medieval coarse sandy redware*(Davey and Walker 2009)	LMCSX	1600	1350	3	3	36
Essex late medieval fine redware* (Davey and Walker 2009)	LMFX	1600	1350	2	2	70
Mill Green ware (Pearce et al 1982)	MG	1270	1350	2	2	6
Mill Green ware with white slip decoration	MG WSD	1290	1350	1	1	8
Essex-type reduced coarse ware	RCWX	1175	1400	6	6	50
Essex unsourced sandy orange ware	SOWX	1200	1550	5	4	66
Essex shelly-sandy ware	SSWX	1100	1250	4	2	75
Essex sandy variant of SSWX	SSWXS	1100	1280	3	1	61
Hertfordshire (Blackmore and Pearce 2010)						
South Hertfordshire-type fine greyware	SHER FINE	1170	1350	1	1	12
South Hertfordshire-type flint-tempered greyware	SHER FL	1170	1350	2	2	60
London (Pearce *et al.* 2005)						
Coarse London-type ware	LCOAR	1080	1200	1	1	6
Late London-type ware	LLON	1400	1500	6	1	152
Late London-type slip-coated ware	LLSL	1400	1500	1	1	41
London-type ware	LOND	1080	1350	2	2	11
Surrey (Vince and Jenner 1991)						
Early Surrey ware	ESUR	1050	1150	3	3	80
Thames valley						
Early medieval sandy ware (Vince and Jenner 1991)	EMS	970	1100	1	1	5
Miscellaneous						
Miscellaneous unsourced medieval pottery	MISC	900	1500	1	1	2

Table 1: BDY14: 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).

Code	Cooking pot/jar	jar	jug	Jug, rounded	Unidentified
EMGRX					2
EMS					1
EMSHX					5
EMSSX	2				13
EMSX	19				8
ESCA				2	1
ESUR	2				1
EXFS			1		5
HARM	1		2		1
HEDI			1		
LCOAR			1		
LLON			6		
LLSL					1
LMCSX		1			
LMFX					2
LOND			2		
MG			1		1
MG WSD			1		
MISC					1
RCWX	4				2
SHER FINE	1				
SHER FL					2
SOWX			1	2	2
SSWX	4				
SSWXS	3				
	36	1	16	4	48

Table 2: BDY14: quantification of forms and the basic fabrics they occur in by sherd count.

The range of medieval pottery types are shown in Table 1 and the forms that occur in those pottery types are displayed in Table 2. Essentially there are only two forms recorded in the medieval pottery, firstly as jars (34.6% SC/26.3% ENV/45.3% weight), which can be used as cooking pots or storage vessels and secondly as jugs (18.7% SC/16.3% ENV/23.9% weight). This bias towards jar and jug forms is typical of most medieval pottery assemblages. Only cooking pots or jars could be identified in

the early medieval handmade wares, which survived as mostly convex base sherds, besides three simple rims noted in EMSX as two examples (context [1]) and EMSSX (context [558]). Wheel-thrown jars in SSWX included an example with a simple rim (context [412]) or as everted expanded types with straight edges (found in contexts [522] and [653]), while one with a collared rim finish was recorded in context [268]. A jar with a narrow expanded top was noted in RCWX (context [522]), while a Harlow medieval ware jar with an expanded flat-toped rim and internal lid-seating was found in context [489].

Jugs are well represented amongst the later medieval fabrics, although a neck sherd of an early medieval coarse London-type ware example was noted as residual in context [489]. A variety of decorative techniques are noted on the medieval jugs and most simply occur with a white slip coating and a clear glaze (LOND: context [602]) or more so with a green-glaze (EXFS: context [628] and MG: context [421]). White slip line decoration was noted on HARM (context [532]) and MG WSD (context [489]), while red slip decoration occurred on a sherd of SOWX (context [339]). A sherd of a London-type ware jug was noted with vertical applied white slip strips and this was found in context [489]. The only sherd of Hedingham ware recorded on the site survives as a jug rod handle decorated with close, diagonal knife stabbing on one side and a central rib with diagonal grooves on the other side and it was found in context [272].

Post-medieval

The range of post-medieval pottery types are shown in Table 3, while Table 4 demonstrates that there are a wider range of forms represented in this period, as would be expected, compared to that of the medieval period (see Table 2). Jugs are the most frequent form identified amongst the post-medieval wares and are found as 15.7% SC/16.7% ENV/13.6% weight, with non-specific shaped vessels noted in KOLFREC, FREC and PMBL (unstratified), while context [395] produced this form in PMSRY and G. However, a Cologne stoneware example has applied stamped Tudor Rose decoration. Sherds of rounded jugs were found in FREC (context [70]) and London stoneware (unstratified).

Bowl shaped vessels are recorded as 9.8% SC/10.4% ENV/11.8% weight and occur as a single flared example in BORDY (context [395]), while rounded bowls are much more common and include a small example (unstratified), besides medium sized ones made in BORDG and METS (unstratified) and SWSG (context [53]).

Pottery type	Fabric code	ED approx	LD approx	SC	ENV	Wt (g)
Britain (Hildyard 2005)						
Blackware	BLACK	1600	1900	1	1	202

Pearlware with transfer-printed decoration	PEAR TR	1770	1840	1	1	57
White salt-glazed stoneware	SWSG	1720	1780	1	1	2
Dipped white salt-glazed stoneware	SWSL	1710	1760	1	1	21
Essex (Davey and Walker 2009; Nenk and Hughes 1999)						
Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware	PMBL	1580	1700	3	3	149
Essex-type post-medieval fine redware	PMFR	1580	1700	4	4	92
Metropolitan slipware	METS	1630	1700	2	2	146
Imported wares (Hurst *et al* 1985)						
China						
Chinese blue and white porcelain	CHPO BW	1590	1900	1	1	22
France						
Saintonge ware with green- and brown-glazed decoration	SAIGB	1550	1650	1	1	128
Germany						
Cologne stoneware	KOLS	1500	1580	1	1	11
Cologne/Frechen stoneware	KOLFREC	1550	1580	1	1	55
Frechen stoneware	FREC	1550	1700	2	2	59
Low countries						
Dutch red earthenware	DUTR	1300	1650	1	1	18
Dutch slipped red earthenware	DUTSL	1300	1650	1	1	32
London area (Orton and Pearce 1984; Orton 1988; Nenk and Hughes 1999)						
London stoneware	LONS	1670	1926	2	2	158
London-area post-medieval redware	PMR	1580	1900	5	5	238
London-area early post-medieval calcareous redware	PMREC	1480	1600	1	1	36
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with green glaze	PMSRG	1480	1650	1	1	22
London-area post-medieval slipped redware with clear (yellow) glaze	PMSRY	1480	1650	2	2	8
London tin-glazed ware with plain pale blue glaze	TGW BLUE	1630	1846	2	2	180
London tin-glazed ware with blue- or polychrome-painted decoration and external lead glaze (Orton style D)	TGW D	1630	1680	7	6	232
Surrey-Hampshire borders (Pearce 1992; 1999)						
Surrey-Hampshire border redware	RBOR	1550	1900	1	1	32
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with brown glaze	BORDB	1600	1700	1	1	63
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with clear (yellow) glaze	BORDY	1550	1700	3	3	112
Surrey-Hampshire border whiteware with green glaze	BORDG	1550	1700	5	3	318

Table 3: BDY14: post-medieval pottery types quantified by sherd count (SC), ENV and weight.

Code	Bowl	Bowl or dish	Cauldron or pipkin	Chafing dish	Chamber pot	Charger	Drinking jug	Jar	Jug	Mug	Ointment pot	Paint pot	Skillet	Tea bowl	Tripod pipkin	Unidentified
BLACK																1
BORDB										1						
BORDG	1						3									1
BORDY	1												1			1
CHPO BW														1		
DUTR																1
DUTSL								1								
FREC									2							
KOLFREC									1							
KOLS									1							
LONS									1							1
METS	1	1														
PEAR TR										1						
PMBL									1							2
PMFR					1										1	2
PMR			1					1								3
PMREC																1
PMSRG																1
PMSRY									2							
RBOR												1				
SAIGB				1												
SWSG	1															
SWSL														1		
TGW BLUE					1						1					
TGW D	1					5										1
Total	5	1	1	1	2	5	3	2	8	2	1	1	1	2	1	15

Table 4: BDY14: post-medieval pottery quantification of forms and the fabrics they occur in by sherd count.

A number of vessels are represented by two items each. Chamber pots are found in PMFR (context [341]) and TGW BLUE (unstratified), while the two mugs (both unstratified) are found in BORDB as a rounded shape, while a later cylindrical example occurs in PEAR TR with a Chinoiserie landscape and a swastika-type border. Jars occur in PMR (context [70]) and a rounded example is noted in Dutch slipware with white slip found on the edge of the flat rim: this was recorded in context [395]. Two tea bowls are also noted, one occurs in blue and white Chinese porcelain and the other is made in white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) and both items are unstratified.

Singular occurrences of specific forms are also noted, particularly as a chafing dish made in Saintonge ware with green- and brown-glazed decoration (SAIGB) and this survives as a rim sherd with a simple profile and triangular rim support, while the body is decorated with cordons. A vertical loop strap handle has rounded ends, each with a floral motif and between these are a rudimentary human figure enclosed within a panel. The vessel is internally green-glazed while the handle has green and brown glaze decoration. This item was recovered from context [28]. A rim of a cauldron or pipkin in PMR and the complete profile of a small BORDY skillet are both unstratified, while the straight handle of a tripod pipkin made in PMFR was found in context [42]. The splayed base of an 18th-century TGW BLUE ointment pot is recorded in context [42], while a paint pot (possibly a reused chamber pot, which from external sooting evidence may have been originally used for cooking) was made in RBOR and it has red and white paint deposits. This was also found in context [42].

Distribution

Table 5 shows the contexts containing pottery, the phases they occur in, the size/number of sherds, ENV and weight, the earliest and latest date of the most recent pottery type (Context ED/LD) and a considered (spot) date for the group. All of the post-Roman pottery was recovered from Phases 4-6 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	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
1	4	S	14	9	141	1000	1225	1000-1225
28	5	S	1	1	128	1550	1650	1550-1650
42	6	S	5	5	261	1630	1846	18th century
53	6	S	1	1	2	1720	1780	1720-1780
70	5	S	3	3	79	1580	1700	1580-1700
74	6	S	2	2	215	1670	1926	1670-1900
77	5	S	2	2	37	1580	1700	1580-1700
98	4	S	1	1	9	1050	1200	1050-1200?
140	4	S	1	1	8	1000	1225	1000-1225?
192	4	S	1	1	41	1400	1500	1400-1500
224	4	S	2	2	8	1000	1225	1000-1225
226	4	S	1	1	3	1000	1200	1000-1200

Context	Phase	Assemblage size	SC	ENV	Weight	Context ED	Context LD	Context considered date
233	4	S	1	1	34	1050	1150	1050-1150
268	4	S	3	3	40	1100	1280	1100-1200
272	4	S	1	1	56	1150	1250	1150-1250
286	6	S	1	1	64	1580	1900	1580-1900
329	5	S	1	1	1	1200	1500	1200-1500
339	4	S	1	1	2	1200	1550	1200-1550
341	5	S	2	2	32	1580	1700	Late 17th century
361	5	S	2	2	39	1480	1600	1480-1600
375	4	S	1	1	11	1000	1200	1000-1200
395	5	S	7	7	146	1550	1700	1550-1600
396	5	S	7	2	188	1480	1600	1480-1500
412	4	S	3	1	50	1100	1250	1100-1250
421	4	S	2	2	6	1270	1350	1270-1350
422	4	S	1	1	4	1200	1550	1200-1550
483	4	S	1	1	2	1000	1200	1000-1200
489	5	S	15	13	186	1290	1350	1290-1350
496	4	S	4	4	16	1000	1225	1000-1200
503	4	S	1	1	3	1000	1200	1000-1200
522	4	S	6	6	101	1175	1300	1175-1250
532	4	S	6	5	44	1200	1400	1200-1400
554	4	S	4	4	63	1050	1150	1050-1150
556	4	S	1	1	16	1000	1200	1000-1200
558	4	S	3	3	46	1050	1150	1050-1150
560	6	S	2	2	71	1350	1600	1350-1600
578	5	S	1	1	18	1350	1600	1350-1600
590	4	S	1	1	11	1000	1200	1000-1200
602	5	S	1	1	6	1080	1350	1080-1350
606	4	S	1	1	20	1000	1200	1000-1200
628	4	S	1	1	7	1000	1200	1100-1400
630	4	S	1	1	4	1000	1225	1000-1225
642	4	S	1	1	9	1000	1200	1000-1200
653		S	2	-	38	1100	1200	1100-1250
664	4	S	11	1	256	1000	1200	1000-1200

Table 5: BDY14. 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 4

The largest quantity of pottery from the assemblage was recovered from this phase and found as 75 sherds/57 ENV/1.011kg and it was recovered from 28 contexts. The main source of the pottery is from Essex production centres and this is recorded as 69 sherds/51 ENV/830g, while pottery from other areas are found as four sherds or less and are from Surrey, Hertfordshire and London, in that order of importance.

Concerning contexts dated to the early medieval period, then those dated *c.* 1000-1200 are deposits [226], [375], [483], [496], [503], [556], [590], [606], [642] and [664], produced mostly sherds of EMSX and EMSSX. Contexts [1], [140], [224] and [630] were dated *c.* 1000-1225 by the occurrence of mostly of EMSSX. The presence of sherds of early Surrey ware (ESUR) in a small number of deposits (contexts [233], [554] and [558]) dated those to *c.* 1050-1150. The occurrence of wheel-thrown or finished SSWX vessels dated one context ([268]) to the 12th century when it occurred with grog-tempered ware EMGRX and EMSX, while context [412] was dated *c.* 1100-1250 where SSWSX occurred solely on its own.

The 'High Medieval' period is represented on the site by the occurrence of mostly glazed jug sherds. A sherd of an EXFS jug was found solely in context [628] and dated its deposition broadly to *c.* 1100-1400, while the Hedingham ware decorated jug handle dated deposit [272] to *c.* 1150-1250, although an end date of *c.* 1350 is not impossible (Cotter 2000). Wheel-thrown coarse wares were notably present in context [522] as greywares RCWX and SHER and found together with SSWX indicated a deposition date of *c.* 1175-1250. Sherds of EXFS, Essex unsourced sandy orange ware (SOWX) and Harlow medieval ware (HARM) all occurred together in the clay base layer [532] and indicated a deposition date of *c.* 1200-1400. The occurrence of Mill Green wares (MG), dated *c.* 1270-1350 as two sherds from different vessels were solely present in context [421] and so dated the deposit.

The only late medieval ware in this phase was a sherd of 15th-century late London slipware (LLSL) and this was found as a basal sherd with green-glazed stacking scars and it was the only pottery found in context [192].

Phase 5

Pottery found in this phase was quantified as 42 sherds/35 ENV/860kg and was recovered from eleven contexts. The main source of the pottery is from Essex workshops and recorded as twenty sherds/18 ENV/252kg, followed by ceramics from a London source and found as 15 sherds/10 ENV/303kg. Imported wares first occur in the assemblage during this phase and are recorded as five sherds/5 ENV/224g , with two sherds each being from Germany and the Low Countries. Single sherds are from the Surrey Hampshire border and from Hertfordshire, the latter being a residual medieval greyware.

Only residual medieval pottery was recorded in the dump layer [489] and the pottery types included jug sherds from Harlow, other unknown Essex orange sandy wares (SOWX), London-type ware and the latest dated pottery type was Mill Green white-slip decorated (MG WSD) sherds, dated 1290-1350.

The large pit [398] had two fills containing pottery. The earliest fill [396] produced six sherds from a late London ware (LLON) jug base and one sherd of London-area early post-medieval calcareous redware (PMREC), which together indicate a deposition date of *c.* 1480-1500. The later fill [395]

produced a variety of 16th-century dated fabrics which included imports as the Cologne stoneware rounded jug fragment with an applied pad stamped with a 'Tudor Rose', as well as sherds of Dutch redware and slipware, the latter present as a jar. There are also sherds of two PMSRY jugs and a sherd of Essex LMCRX, although the rim of a BORDY flared dish dated the deposit to the late 16th century. The dump layer [28] only produced the notable find of the chafing dish made in Saintonge ware with green- and brown-glazed decoration and dated *c.* 1550-1650.

Fills [70] and [77] of the barrel well [71] both produced pottery types that indicated deposition dated *c.* 1580-1700 by the occurrence of London-area post-medieval redware (PMR) with Essex-type post-medieval black-glazed redware (PMBL) and fine redware (PMFR) and a sherd of a Frechen stoneware jug, the latter found in context [70]. Only sherds of Essex-type post-medieval fine redware occurred in context [341], although the presence of a flat rimmed chamber pot indicated a late 17th-century deposition date.

Phase 6

The smallest quantity of post-Roman pottery was found in this phase and recorded as 11 sherds/11 ENV/613g and this was recovered from five contexts. The main source of pottery is noted as from London and found as four sherds/4 ENV/157g, while two sherds/2 ENV/149g are from Essex and single sherds are from a general British and Midlands sources, while one other sherd is derived from the Surrey-Hampshire borders. There are also present two sherds of residual medieval pottery found in fill [560] of the pipe trench [564]. A sherd of PMR was only present in context [286] giving a broad deposition date of *c.* 1580-1900. The bedding fill [74] produced Black-glazed ware and London stoneware and both pottery types had a long period of production, although together they suggest a *c.* 1670-1900 deposition date. A medium rounded bowl in white salt-glazed stoneware (SWSG) was the only pottery found in deposit [53] and indicated a *c.* 1720-80 deposition date. Cess pit [43] contained in its fill [42] mostly red earthenwares, such as PMR and the Surrey-Hampshire border redware paint pot, both with long production periods, although a plain blue tin-glazed ware ointment pot indicated an 18th-century deposition date.

Significance and Potential of the Collection and Recommendations For Further Work

The assemblage of pottery recovered from BDY14 is of some significance at a local level. Indeed, pottery from this site meets the criteria for the Medieval Pottery Research Group's Research Framework especially for Greater London (no. SE18): Creation of an overview and correlation of London ceramics, identifying gaps in knowledge such as North East London (Irving 2011, 39). The ceramic profile of North East London is noticeably different to that of the City of London and Southwark and the area to the west of the River Lea. The main source of London's medieval pottery is believed to be from workshops at Woolwich and that vicinity for the period *c.* 970-1350 (Vince and

Jenner 1991; Cotter 2008), while during the late medieval period it is the Surrey whitewares which provide the majority London's pottery requirements (Pearce and Vince 1988, fig. 9). In North East London it appears that it is the Essex pottery production centres that are supplying the area with medieval ceramics. There are several pottery assemblages from other excavations in the vicinity of the study area which allows comparison with that of the BDY14 assemblage. These include pottery from 30 Romford Road, Stratford (Redknap 1987) and 108-110 The Grove, Stratford (Leary and Jarrett 2002), while a more comprehensive medieval and post-medieval assemblage has recently been excavated and assessed from 57 Broadway, Stratford (BRW13: Jarrett 2014). The BDY14 post-Roman pottery assemblage, although fragmentary, is of significance for adding to a better understanding of the ceramic profile of Stratford and North East London.

The documentary evidence indicates that in the later medieval and early post-medieval period that Stratford and West Ham area was the location for the homes of London merchants. Certainly the finding of exotic, good quality imported pottery on archaeological excavations in Stratford, such as at the BRW13 excavation (Jarrett 2014) indicates the existence of higher socio-economic households or that the inhabitants of Stratford had easy access to these imports, compared to other settlements in the London area. From the BDY14 excavation, the Saintonge ware with green- and brown-glazed decoration chafing dish is a very unusual find and it and the Cologne stoneware further supports the evidence for local consumption of high quality imports.

The pottery has the potential to date the features in which it was found and to provide a sequence for them. The assemblage demonstrates a fairly good ceramic profile for the site from the 11th century through to the 18th century. One vessel merits illustration or photographing.

It is recommended that a short publication report be prepared which also references the pottery assemblage recovered from 57 Broadway Stratford. It is recommended that the Saintonge ware chafing dish should be photographed for inclusion in the report.

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APPENDIX 5: CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

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 twelve contexts, as small sized (under 30 fragments) groups.

All of the clay tobacco pipes (29 fragments, of which eight 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 ten bowls and nineteen stems. The pipe bowls range in date between *c.* 1640 and 1845. All of the bowls show evidence of use.

1640-1660

AO9: one spurred bowl with a rounded profile, full milling of the rim and a fair quality of finish. Unstratified.

AO10: three heeled bowls with a rounded profile. All of the bowls are milled although it was only possible to determine that one bowl has a quarter and another three quarters milling of the rim and all have a fair quality of finish. Contexts [77], [325] and [578].

1660-1680

AO18: one heeled bowl with a straight-sided profile, shorter variant with a quarter milling and a fair finish. Context [560].

1730-1780

OS12: three upright, heeled bowls with thin stems, one bowl appears to be unmarked although it is covered in a cess deposit. The other two bowls have initials on the heel:

R B: one bowl, possibly made by either Richard Bryant, 1733-40 or Robert Baldwin, 1749, Chymister Alley. St Martin's Westminster (Oswald 1975, 132). Unstratified.

W S: one bowl, which could have been made by numerous contemporaneous London pipe makers, although fairly local to the site was William Stevens, 1729, St George in the East (Oswald 1975, 146). Unstratified.

1770-1845

AO27: one upright, square heeled bowl which is maker marked:

C S: decorated on the front of the bowl with an oak leaf and grass border, the tips of the grasses ending in three dots. The possible pipe maker is uncertain although at the very end of the date range of bowl type is documented the following pipe makers: Mrs Cath Shipway, 1844-58, Dockhead, Bermondsey and Charles Smith, 1845-51, Peckham (Oswald 1975, 145). Unstratified.

Undated bowl

The heel of a bowl has part of an illegible stamp which can be broadly dated *c.* 1600-40 or the early 17th century. Context [341].

Distribution

The tobacco pipes are found in Phases 5-6 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.

Context	Phase	Trench	Assemblage size	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types	Context considered date
42	6	Eval Tr.1	S	2	1730	1780	X1OS12, x1 stem	1730-1780
53	6	Area 1	S	1	1580	1910	X1stem	1740-1910
70	5	Area 1	S	1	1580	1910	X1stem	1580-1740
75	6	Area 1	S	1	1580	1910	X1stem	1580-1740
77	5	Area 1	S	4	1640	1660	X1 AO10, x3 stems	1640-1660
201	5	Area 1	S	1	1580	1910	X1stem	1580-1740

Context	Phase	Trench	Assemblage size	No. of fragments	Context ED	Context LD	Bowl types	Context considered date
266	6	Area 1	S	1	1580	1910	X1stem	1580-1740
274	5	Area 1	S	1	1580	1910	X1 X1stem	1740-1910
325	5	Area 2	S	1	1640	1660	X1 AO10 bowl	1640-1660
341	5	Area 2	S	6	1580	1910	X1 early 17th-century bowl, x5 stems	Early 17th century
560	6	Area 2	S	1	1660	1680	X1 AO18	1660-1680
578	5	Area 2	S	1	1640	1660	X1 AO10	1660-1680

Table 1: BDY14. 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 5

A total of fifteen fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from this phase and these were found in seven contexts.

Stems broadly dated *c.* 1580-1740 were solely recovered from contexts [70] and [201]. A fragmentary bowl heel with a stamp on its underside was noted in context [341] and it broadly dated the deposit to the early 17th century. Single examples of AO10 bowls dated 1640-60 were found in contexts [77], [325] and [578] and so dated these deposits. A single AO18 bowl with a currency of 1660-80 was found in context [578] and dated that deposit. A stem with a medium/thin thickness and a fine bore, dated *c.* 1740-1910 was solely found in context [274].

Phase 6

From this phase is recorded a total of six fragments of clay tobacco pipes and these were found in five contexts. Stems of medium or thick diameter and with wide bores, dated *c.* 1580-1740 were noted in contexts [75] and [266], while a thin stem with a fine bore, broadly dated *c.* 1740-1910 was the only item found in context [53]. An AO18 bowl dated 1660-80 was solely found in deposit [562] while an OS12 bowl, made during the period 1730-80 was only recovered from context [42].

Significance, Potential and Recommendations For Further Work

The clay tobacco pipes are of little significance at a local level and the bowl types present fit within the typologies for London. It is assumed that the assemblage is derived from use on the site. 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 2001) and The Olympic Park (Mepham 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 site and should a publication text be required, then the information should be taken from this report.

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APPENDIX 6: GLASS ASSESSMENT

Chris Jarrett

Introduction

A small sized assemblage of glass was recovered from the site (one box). The glass dates to the post-medieval period. All of the fragments show no or little evidence for abrasion and so were probably deposited fairly rapidly after breakage. Some of the glass fragments have natural weathering deposits resulting from burial conditions. The glass assemblage is in a very fragmentary state, although all of the fragments could be assigned to a vessel shape. The glass was quantified by the number of fragments, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and weight and was recovered from one context as a single fragment, the rest being unstratified.

All of the glass (four fragments, 4 ENV, 407g, of which three fragments/3 ENV/395g was unstratified) was entered into a database format, by type, colour and form. The assemblage is discussed by the vessel shapes, *etc*. and its distribution.

The forms

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:

Bottle: English wine; one fragment, 1 ENV, 92g

Bottle: English cylindrical wine, early; 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 291g

Phial, rounded: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 12g

Stopper: 1 fragment, 1 ENV, 12g

Alcohol storage

Bottle: English wine (generic fragments)

Pale olive green, natural glass, moderate, medium, rounded bubbles, everted rim with a flat top and a narrow disc like cordon below, short conical neck, free-blown, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 92g. *c.* 1670 dated string rim finish (Dumbrell 1993, 38). Unstratified.

Bottle: English cylindrical wine, early type

Olive green, natural glass, very sparse, very fine, rounded bubbles, free-blown, splayed base, rounded kick and a cylindrical wall, free-blown, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 291g. Mid-late 18th century. Unstratified.

Pharmaceutical

Phial, rounded

Pale olive green, soda glass, very sparse, very fine to moderate sized rounded and elongated bubbles, neck and rounded shoulder and rounded body (larger vessel compared to most phials), free-blown, weathered, one fragment, 1 ENV, 12g, 18th-19th century. Context [266].

Cover

Stopper

Clear soda glass, moderate, very fine rounded bubbles, unknown forming technique, rounded top with a straight-sided edge and the 'spike' is missing, one fragment, 1 ENV, 12g. 19th century. Unstratified.

Distribution

The only stratified item was the 19th-century clear-glass stopper and this was recovered from the 19th-century dump layer [266], assigned to Phase 6.

Significance and Potential of the Assemblage and Recommendations For Further Work

The glass has no significance at a local level, the glass types and forms are those expected in the London area for the post-medieval period and the vessel shapes inform very little about activities on the site. The main potential of the glass is to date the features it occurs in. No further work is

recommended on the assemblage and information derived from this report should be used in any proposed publication of the site.

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APPENDIX 7: LITHICS ASSESSMENT

Barry John Bishop

Introduction

The archaeological investigations at the site resulted in the recovery of eighteen struck flints and just over 1kg of unworked burnt stone. 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. 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 (Catalogue).

The assemblage was recovered from both prehistoric features and as residual material from later features.

Quantification

Type	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip (<15mm)	Blade-like flake	Prismatic blade	Flake fragment	Core	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)
No.	3	4	1	1	3	1	2	3	53	1006

Table 1: Quantification of Lithic Material from Broadway Chambers

Burnt Flint

Fifty-three pieces of unworked but heavily burnt stone weighing 1,006g were recovered from 29 different contexts. The material includes two pieces of quartz sandstone with the rest comprising flint fragments. Surviving cortex indicates that they comprised rounded alluvial pebbles and small cobbles, such as constitute the gravel terrace surface geology of the site. Virtually all had been heated to a high degree, having changed colour and become 'fire crazed', as is consistent with having been in a hearth. It was found widely scattered and in small quantities, around half coming from medieval contexts and with most of the remainder from prehistoric features, It presents no evidence for the location of hearths or *in-situ* burning, but is perhaps best interpreted as incidentally incorporated 'background' waste.

Struck Flint

The eighteen pieces of struck flint were recovered from sixteen separate features, most of which have been provisionally dated to the prehistoric period. The assemblage is made from flint of a variety of colours and textures but it is mostly fine-grained, translucent brown to black 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.

Although the assemblage is small at least two flintworking traditions can be identified. The earliest is represented by the prismatic blades, blade-like flake and a burnt probable blade core, which can all be broadly dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. Activity during the latter period is certainly represented, as indicated by what appears to be a small leaf-shaped arrowhead made by bifacially thinning the proximal end of a blade. Although the use of blades to make arrowheads is perhaps atypical and it could potentially represent a different implement type, the use of bifacial invasive retouch techniques would still place it within the Early Neolithic as these were not widely practiced during the Mesolithic period. Although less diagnostic, most of the remaining flakes are thin and well-struck and could also easily be placed within Mesolithic or Neolithic traditions. There are a few flakes, however, that are much thicker with wide striking platforms and which show an opportunistic or unconcerned approach to knapping. These are much more typical of later prehistoric industries, particularly those of the later second or first millennia BC. Probably also belonging to this period are the two remaining retouched pieces, one consisting of a spur-like piercer made on a badly struck flake, the other an ‘end-scraper’ made on a thermal spall. The remaining core, a small pebble with a number of broad flakes removed, is also more reminiscent of Bronze Age or Iron Age than earlier flintworking techniques.

Significance

The struck flint assemblage indicates activity at the site commencing by the Early Neolithic as well as during the later Bronze Age or Iron Age, the latter possibly being at least broadly contemporary with the later prehistoric features identified during the excavation. However, the assemblage is small in size and the paucity of contextual associations means that, by itself, its interpretational value is limited and little more can be added concerning the chronology or the nature of the occupations represented. It does, however, fit within a wider picture of flint use and prehistoric activity in the area and is remarkably similar in character to the flintwork recovered during the recent investigations at 57 Broadway (Bishop 2014) as well as that from many other archaeological investigations in the vicinity. These demonstrate extensive activity by transient communities during the Mesolithic and Neolithic as well as by more sedentary communities during the later prehistoric period, occurring both along the

terrace edges and within the Lea Valley floodplain (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 flintworking activities occurring 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.

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Catalogue

Context	Feature	Feature Date	Decortication flake	Flake	Chip (<15mm)	Blade-like flake	Prismatic blade	Flake fragment	Core	Retouched	Burnt stone (no.)	Burnt stone (wt:g)	Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested Date	Comments
82	PH83	Preh									1	14	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Moderately burnt flint
84	PH85	Preh		1									Translucent dark brown	None	chipped	Meso - EBA	Proximal end of thin narrow flake
86	PH87	Preh						1					Opaque light brown	None	chipped	Meso - EBA	Distal end of thin narrow flake
86	PH87	Preh					1						Translucent light brown	Thin worn	Slightly chipped	Meso / ENeo	Proximal end
86	PH87	Preh									2	59	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
88	PH89	Preh			1								Translucent dark brown	Thick weathered	Good	Undated	Small platform trimming flake
88	PH89	Preh									2	21	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
90	PH91	Preh		1									Translucent dark brown	Thin worn	chipped	MBA-IA	Thick flake with much cortex and multiple incipient Hertzian cones around striking platform end causing some disintegration of proximal end
92	PH93	Preh	1										Translucent dark brown	Thick weathered	Slightly chipped	Meso - EBA	Proximal end of a narrow decortication ?blade
96	PH97	Med									1	58	N/A	N/A	Burnt	Undated	Quartzite, heavily burnt and fire-crazed
96	PH97	Med									2	44	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
113	P114	PMed									1	3	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Moderately burnt flint
115	P116	Preh					1						Translucent light brown	Thin worn	Good	Meso / ENeo	Partly cortical, distal end missing

122	PH123	Preh					1	2	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Moderately burnt flint
124	P125	Preh		1					Translucent dark brown	thermal	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Thick, badly struck, partial core disintegration?
124	P125	Preh					7	111	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
224	BS227	Med	1						Translucent black	Thin worn	chipped	Undated	Very chipped, prominent bulb but narrow platform
237	D240	Preh				1			Translucent dark brown	Thin worn	chipped	MBA-IA	Thick squat flake with steep fine edge retouch on left margin and distal end forming a blunt spur-like piercer. Flake is badly struck with multiple incipient Hertzian cones around striking platform end causing some disintegration of proximal end. 27x40x10mm
237	D240	Preh					1	6	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
238	D240	Preh					1	27	Unknown	thermal	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
269	D271	Med					2	81	Unknown	thermal	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
315	SH316	Med					1	59	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
317	SH318	Med					1	2	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
319	SH320	Med					1	15	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
339	SH340	Med					1	2	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
355	P356	Med					1	2	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
364	D365	Preh					1	27	Unknown	thermal	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
375	D376	Med					4	87	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
399	L399	RB					8	154	Unknown	Battered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
412	F414	Med			1				Translucent dark brown	Thin worn	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Small thermally fractured rounded pebble with a number of broad flakes removed from a single flaked platform. Weighs 34g
417	PH418	Med					1	18	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint

436	F437	PMed					1	6	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
466	SH467	PMed					1	1	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
470	SH471	Med					1	33	Unknown	Battered	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
489	L489	PMed				1			Unknown	thermal	Burnt	Meso / ENeo	Single platform 'front' type made on a rounded pebble with a series of small blades removed. Weighs 22g
489	L489	PMed					2	44	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
490	D491	Med					3	42	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
503	PH503	Med					1	8	Unknown	None	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
570	D586	RB		1					Translucent dark brown	None	chipped	Meso / ENeo	Distal missing
590	L590	Med					2	29	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
606	L606	Med				1			Translucent dark brown	Thin worn	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Thermally split small alluvial pebble with apparent straight steep scalar retouch cf scraper at one end. 48x34x11mm
627	L627	Preh	1						Translucent light brown	Thin worn	Slightly chipped	MBA-IA	Thick with multi-directional dorsal scars, proximal end missing
627	L627	Preh					1	6	Unknown	Thin worn	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
647	D648	Preh	1						Unknown	thermal	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint
666	D667	Preh					1	45	N/A	N/A	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt quartz rounded pebble fragment
+	Unstrat				1				Translucent dark brown	Thin worn	chipped	Meso / ENeo	Proximal end missing, very chipped possible retouched but more likely post-depositional damage
88 SF1	PH89	Preh				1			Translucent dark brown	None	chipped	ENeo	Leaf-shaped arrowhead? Small blade with bifacial invasive 'thinning' retouch limited to a small area

around the proximal end. Possibly lightly retouched elsewhere but also post-depositional damage. 32x15x3mm

APPENDIX 8: METAL AND SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Märit Gaimster

Only a handful of metal objects were retrieved from the excavations, all from soil samples. The finds are listed in the table below. All finds consist of nails, with three fairly complete examples with small flat oval heads. No further work is recommended for these finds. The complete nails should be kept for archiving; the undiagnostic fragments may be discarded.

context	sample	description	phase	pot date	recommendations
224	3	?iron nails; three small fragments of probable nail stems	4	1000-1225	discard
396	6	iron nails; three with small, flat oval heads; L 45, 55 and 80mm	5	1480-1500	

APPENDIX 9: BUILDING MATERIALS ASSESSMENT

Kevin Hayward

Introduction and Aims

Two crates of ceramic building material and stone were retained from the excavations at Broadway Chambers, Stratford. This small building material assemblage (209 examples, 29.2kg) was assessed in order to:

- Identify (under binocular microscope) the fabric and forms of the Roman, medieval, post-medieval ceramic building material recovered from Broadway Chambers, Stratford to see if it relates to the nearby PCA excavation of 57 Broadway (Sudds 2013).
- Identify the fabric of the unworked and worked stone in order to determine what the material was made of and where it was coming from.
- Make recommendations for further study.

Methodology

The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10). Each fabric was compared to the PCA building stone reference collection and assigned a four digit London fabric code.

Ceramic Building Material

185 examples 21.1kg

Roman (excluding daub) 1 example 19g

A solitary fragment of the very coarse sandy fabric *3004* (AD 50-160) probably part of a brick was recovered from a very large post-medieval dump [578] and merely represents background Roman material for Stratford as a whole.

Medieval 121 examples 7.1kg

Roofing Tile 117 examples 5.7kg

Large quantities of dumped medieval roofing tile defined by their fabric type, form, glaze and the presence of coarse moulding sand attest to the presence of medieval timber framed housing with tiled

roofs. Some of the fabrics *3498* and *2274* are atypical of London and are probably locally produced. The sandier fabrics too *(2271; 2276*) also have specks of mica which is normally not present in their city counterparts and may again suggest local production to the east of the medieval city.

Bat Tile/Curved Tile 9 examples 0.7kg
3498 (1135-1220)

Comparable to the early London coarse sandy fabric *2273* (1135-1220) used extensively in shouldered bat tile, peg and flanged tiles in the city is a local variant designated the fabric code *3498.* At Stratford, this has a reduced core, but is characterised by indistinct wispy silt laminae and large red iron oxide chunks (0.5 to 1mm) as shown by examples from a medieval Phase 4 fill of 'V' shaped gully [391], post-medieval dump layer [489] as well as [133], [196] and [274]. It was also identified in some quantity from bat tile at the nearby site at 57 Broadway (Sudds 2013).

Peg Tile 113 examples 4.5kg

Fine and medium sandy fabrics *2271; 2271nr 2276* (1180-1500) 62 examples 2.8kg
Iron Oxide fabrics *2586* (1180-1500); *2587* (1240-1450) 31 examples 1.2kg
Local Organic fabric *2274* (1080-1350) 6 examples 0.1kg
Local coarse sandy fabric silty with chunks of red iron oxide fabric *3498* (1135-1220+) 9 examples 0.4kg

Overlapping, flat rectangular peg tiles attached to roofing by two nails (as represented by two nail holes) are the most common form of medieval roofing tile. What perhaps is significant is the presence of some very early tile fabrics including the organic rich *2274* from post-medieval dump layer [489] which is being produced by the end of the 11th century and the thick local *3498*, common during the 12th century found in contexts [197] [296] [560] [578] [590].

The dominant fabrics, as elsewhere in medieval London are the later finer sandy groups, consisting of the thin-reduced core *2271* and iron oxide rich *2586* and *2587*, many of which are the sole representatives of building material, e.g. features [196] [197] [203] [206] [241] [274] [276] [421] [422] [436].

Possible Late Medieval – Early Post-Medieval Brick 3 examples 1.3kg

3039 (1400-1500) *Red brick mottled red iron oxide and white silt chunks*

Different from the flint rich early post-medieval sandy bricks (see below) are two very shallow (39mm), wide (105mm) bricks from a post-medieval pit fill [393] made out of a mottled river or lake clay,

characterised by large red iron oxide and clay pellets. The fabric *3039* is normally assigned to the sandy Tudor brick group (made from brickearth) but this is clearly a different clay type.

Floor Tile 1 example <0.1kg

Local floor tile *3498* (1135-1220+)
Finally, also in the same local fabric used to manufacture peg and bat tile is a badly corroded knife trimmed edge of a floor tile from a post-medieval fill of a cut [602]. This was also sandy with a reduced core, as well large red iron oxide chunks and silty laminae.

Early Post-Medieval 51 examples 11.1kg

Brick 13 examples 7.5kg
Outside of the City of London, red bricks produced from local brickearth continue to be manufactured after 1700 (K. Sabel pers. obs.). However, the group of bricks, from Broadway Chambers, most of which were identified from feature [578] are poorly made, fairly narrow (100-105mm) and flat (55-60mm) examples which would seem to suggest 16th- or 17th-century manufacture. It is possible that this group could have been a consignment of bricks produced to meet the demands of later 18th-century housing but seem unlikely, especially given the presence of brown sandy mortar typical of an earlier post-medieval production. Two fabrics can be recognised.

3030nr 3065 Fawn Sandy Earthy Fabric with white burnt flint inclusions (1400-1800) 8 examples 7kg
Whole bricks from [578] are particularly soft and crinkly with evidence of plant impressions suggesting the bricks were laid out on a straw surface to dry, prior to firing.

3046; 3033nr3065 Red *Sandy Fabric some with white burnt flint inclusions* (1450-1800) 5 examples 0.5kg

Peg tile 38 examples 3.5kg
2276 (1480-1900)
Quantities of broken up peg tile belonging to the very common sandy red fabric *2276* (1480-1900) are found intermixed with the medieval peg tile fabrics throughout the site. Most have coarse moulding sand and kiln ridge marks which would almost certainly suggest an early post-medieval date (1480-1700). The examples from Stratford which are softer, more micaceous and have a vuggy interior are probably of local manufacture.

Later Post-Medieval 13 examples 3kg

Very brief comment needs to be made on the later, much smaller 18th to 20th-century assemblage.

Roofing (Pan) Tile 7 examples 1.1kg

2279 (1630-1850)

The fashion for using thicker curved and nibbed pan tiles as roofing material only really began from the middle of the 17th century onwards. Red sandy pan tiles were identified from [28] [42] [53].

Brick 6 examples 1.9kg

Very little Victorian and 20th-century brick was recovered. However, the only masonry features recorded, a Victorian wall and semi-circular brick sewer, were constructed out of 19th-century bricks.

3032; 3032R Post Great Fire Brick Maroon and red brick with clinker inclusions (1664-1990)

All the post Great Fire brick had widths of around 100mm which suggests that these bricks were produced after the government legislation on brick size was brought in from 1780 to at least 1850 as with [42] and [74].

3038 Fletton Brick Oxford Clay, Peterborough (1890-present day)

A 20th-century brick at [73], worked from the Upper Jurassic clay of the Oxford Clay from Peterborough is a fine, dense orange-maroon fabric. These were either stamped *Fletton* or *LBC.*

Daub 13 examples 0.7 kg

Some mottled brown and orange sandy daub fragments many of which have wattle impressions attest to the presence of timber framed wattle and daub constructions. It is possible that at least some are Roman or Saxon as they provide the only evidence for building material at some contexts such as Phase 3 [399] as well as [75] [412] [552]. Of particular interest is a large piece (0.5kg) of structural burnt moulded daub from [552] which requires illustration. These all could belong to a possible Phase 3 Roman timber framed wattle and daub structure recorded on site.

Mortar

Mortar/Concrete Type	Description	Use at BDY14
T1	Soft pale-brown lime mortar	Only found associated with Tudor-Stuart type earthy *3030nr3065* bricks from [578]

Table 1: list of mortar types identified from the excavation BDY14

The one mortar type found from these excavations is a typical early post-medieval soft brown sandy recipe associated with poorly made red earthy [578] bricks.

Stone 11 Examples 7.4kg Kg

A review of the main rock types, their geological character, source and probable function/form are summarised below (Table 2).

MoL fabric code	Description	Geological Type and source	Quantity	Use at BDY14
3105	Fine hard dark grey sandy limestone	Kent ragstone, Lower Cretaceous, Lower Greensand Maidstone District - Kent	5 example 5.3kg	Large rubble construction blocks with Type 1 mortar only from [578]
3107	Fine grained low-density glauconitic limestone	Reigate stone – Upper Greensand, Lower Cretaceous Reigate-Mertsham Surrey	1 example <0.1kg	Burnt fragment from [522]
3112M	Light grey condensed limestone packed full of small freshwater snails *Paludina carinifera*	Purbeck marble – Lower Cretaceous, Purbeck Beds, Isle of Purbeck, Dorset	1 example 1.7kg	Half a medieval Laver - 2 lugs survive. From a post-medieval layer only from [578] could be from a monastery or a rich merchant's or bishop's residence
3116	White powdery microfossil limestone	Chalk (Upper Cretaceous) Thames Valley	4 examples 0.3kg	Construction rubble [578]
3123	Hard, coarse, dark grey Vesicular lavastone with white Leucite Crystals	Neidermendig lavastone Tertiary-Andernach Region, NW Germany	1 example 0.1kg	Possible Roman rotary quern fragment [100] 25mm thick

Table 2: Table summarising the character, source, quantity and probable function of the main stone types from BDY14

With the exception of a German lavastone from [100] and a burnt Reigate stone fragment from [522], all the stone comes from a single post-medieval context [578], the same feature from which most of the early post-medieval brick was recovered. Mortar which adhered to very large Kentish ragstone blocks clearly indicate demolition debris from a large masonry structure nearby. That this structure was probably medieval or early post-medieval in date was shown by similar mortar adhered to the red bricks (see above). The one item of interest is part of a broken up laver (estimated diameter 400mm) with two sheared off lugs. Its true depth cannot be ascertained but it probably exceeds 200mm and is similar in size to medieval lavers from Bermondsey Abbey (Hayward in prep); Stoney Street, Southwark (Bishop Waverley's Town House) (Hayward 2013) and examples recovered from various sites in Colchester (Hayward pers. obs.). This laver must have come from a rich merchant's house, abbot's residence or ecclesiastical structure associated with the medieval expansion of Stratford.

Finally, the German lavastone rotary quern [100], along with the solitary brick from [578] and daub may provide the only evidence for Roman occupation, settlement from these excavations.

Distribution

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
9	2586; 2271	Worn splash glazed medieval peg tile	4	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1700	No mortar
28	2586	Pan tile	4	1630	1800	1630	1800	1630-1800+	No mortar
30	2271; 2276	Medieval and early post medieval peg tile	4	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
42	3032; 3032R; 2279; 2276; 2271	Narrow Post Great Fire brick; pan tile; post-medieval and medieval peg tile	6	1180	1900	1664	1900	1780-1900	No mortar
53	2279	Pan tile burnt	1	1630	1850	1630	1850	1630-1850	No mortar
70	2271; 2587; 2276	Medieval abraded and early post-medieval peg tile	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
73	2271; 2276; 3038	Late Fletton brick fragment, early post-medieval and medieval peg tile	3	1180	1950	1890	1950	1890-1950+	No mortar
74	2271; 3032R	Worn medieval peg tile post Great Fire brick fragments	4	1180	1900	1664	1900	1664-1900	No mortar
75	3102	Daub	1	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
77	2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
100	3030nr3065; 3123R or M	Early post-medieval earthy red; German lavastone quern Roman or Saxon	3	50	1700	1400	1700	1400-1700	No mortar
109	2276	Early post-medieval peg tile	1	1480	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
133	2271; 2276; 3498	Medieval bat and peg tile early post-medieval peg tile	3	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
196	2271; 2586; 3498	Medieval bat and peg tile	5	1135	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
197	3498; 2271	Medieval floor or bat tile and peg tile	2	1135	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
203	2271; 2271nr2272; 2587	Medieval peg tile	3	1135	1800	1180	1800	1240-1600	No mortar
206	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
241	2271	Local medieval peg tile very coarse moulding sand	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1500	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
274	2271; 3498	Medieval glazed bat and peg tile	4	1135	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
276	3498	Medieval thick peg tile	1	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135-1220+	No mortar
329	2271	Worn and reused medieval peg tile	3	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
341	2271; 2276; 3102	Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile and daub	7	1500 bc	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
361	2271; 2276	Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile (reused)	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	No mortar
368	2271; 2276	Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	3	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
369	2271; 2587	Abraded medieval peg tile	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1240-1600	No mortar
389	2271; 2276	Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
391	2271; 2276; 2587; 3498	Medieval peg and bat tile early post-medieval peg tile	6	1135	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
393	3046; 3039; 2271; 2587; 2276	Late medieval to early post-medieval red brick poorly made; medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	13	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar
395	3102; 2587; 2271	Daub; large group of unglazed mainly iron oxide medieval peg tile	21	1500 bc	1800	1180	1800	1240-1600	No mortar
399	3102	Two types of daub	3	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
412	3102	Daub	3	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
421	2587	Medieval unglazed worn peg tile	1	1240	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450+	No mortar
422	2271; 2587	Medieval glazed and unglazed peg tile	6	1180	1800	1180	1800	1240-1600+	No mortar
436	2271	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
480	2587	Abraded medieval peg tile	1	1240	1450	1240	1450	1240-1450+	No mortar
489	2271; 2274; 2276; 2587; 3498	Large group of mainly medieval glazed peg and bat tile and a couple of early post-medieval peg tile	29	1080	1900	1480	1900	1480-1600	No mortar
522	3107	Fragment of burnt Reigate stone	1	1060	1600	1060	1600	1200-1600	No mortar
532	2271; 2587	Medieval peg tile no glaze	2	1180	1800	1180	1800	1240-1600	No mortar
552	3102	Large lump of moulded sill daub	1	1500 bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-1600	No mortar
560	2271; 2276;	Medieval abraded peg	11	1135	1700	1450	1800	1450-1800+	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date with mortar
	3498; 2587; 3046; 3033nr3065	and bat tile; early post-medieval brick fragments and peg tile							
578	2271; 2276; 3498; 2586; 3112M; 3105; 3116; 3004; 3030nr3065l 3033nr3065; 3101	Large group of stone rubble and broken up mould and Purbeck marble Stone Laver – fleck of Roman cbm; medieval peg and bat tile and early post-medieval peg tile. Near complete number of early post-medieval earthy local unfrogged bricks; brown earthy mortar T1	31	50	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700+	1450-1700
590	3498	Worn local peg tile	1	1135	1220	1135	1220	1135-1220	No mortar
602	3498; 2271	Medieval floor tile and peg tile worn	2	1135	1800	1180	1800	1180-1600	No mortar
604	2271nr2276	Medieval peg tile	1	1180	1800	1180	1800	1300-1700	No mortar
628	2271nr2276; 2276	Medieval and early post-medieval peg tile	2	1180	1900	1480	1900	1480-1700	No mortar

Recommendations/Potential

The diverse ceramic building material and stone assemblage recorded from the excavations at Broadway Chambers, Stratford reflects the depth of prehistoric and historic activity in this part of east London. A quantity of daub, one example of which is moulded may derive from a possible Roman timber-framed wattle and daub structure. However, evidence of ceramic Roman building material and stone is however, at best sparse. The sum total is one brick fragment and a German lavastone quern.

As with the nearby site of 57 Broadway (Sudds 2013), there is a large group of dumped medieval peg tile and stone indicating the existence of a sizeable structure from this period in the vicinity. The presence of exceptionally early 11th- and 12th-century roofing fabrics, one at least of which is new to London, is also a feature seen in the earlier excavation. This provides additional body of data that could undergo ICP-AES analysis (Sudds 2013).

Once again there is evidence for medieval moulded stone, this time a rare Purbeck marble laver. Whether this comes from a local high status building (Stratford Abbey) of a prestigious or wealthy abbot or merchant needs to be ascertained. The early post-medieval bricks recorded from [393] and [598] may well relate to Rokeby House which stood just opposite this current excavation.

The results from this small building material assemblage should make reference to the near adjacent 57 Broadway study (Sudds 2013). At publication it is recommended that a short section on the source and origin of the early medieval tile and stone be published, with Tudor brick recorded here

incorporated with a section on the construction of Rokeby House. The Purbeck marble laver should be illustrated.

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APPENDIX 10: ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

Kevin Rielly

Introduction

Animal bones were recovered from deposits dating to each of the major occupation phases, although with the greater part of the assemblage arising from medieval and post-medieval fills and layers. Notable concentrations of cattle horncores were recovered from a series of 16th/17th-century pits, perhaps denoting some craft activities in this area at this time. The great majority of the bones were recovered by hand with a minor proportion of the site assemblage taken from sieved samples.

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 135 animal bones, including 102 from hand collection and an additional 33 fragments sorted from the sieved samples. These have been allotted to the requisite phases, as follows:- 2 - Prehistoric, 3 - Roman, 4 – Medieval, 5 – Post-Medieval and 6 – 19th century, as shown in Table 1. The individual phase collections were generally well preserved without any obvious signs of heavy fragmentation.

Phase:	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
Species					
Cattle	1	1	15	45(2)	1
Cattle-size			13	11(25)	
Sheep/Goat			4(1)	6	
Sheep-size			2(2)	1(3)	
Pig			2		
Grand Total	**1**	**1**	**36(3)**	**93(30)**	**1**

Table 1: Hand collected and sieved (in brackets) species abundance sorted by phase using total fragment counts

Phase 2 – Prehistoric

A single cattle tibia from an adult individual was found in the fill [666] of ditch [667]. The articulation was incomplete and could not therefore be measured.

Phase 3 – Roman

This phase also provided a single fragment, part of the lateral articulation of a cattle sacrum, most probably from an adult animal.

Phase 4 – Medieval

The bones dated to this phase where all taken from cut features, mostly from linear features (28 out of 36 bones), with fills dated between about 1050 and 1250. This small collection provided a general preponderance of cattle and cattle-size bones (see Table 1), a variety of body parts suggesting the deposition of processing and food waste.

Phase 5 – Post-medieval

The deposits in this phase date to the earlier part of this period, between the late 15th and the 16th centuries. Most of the bones were taken from pits (83 out of 93 by hand collection and all of the sieved assemblage), the remainder deriving from a variety of dump deposits and a single square posthole [344], this with just one bone fragment. The major concentrations were found in pits [398] (33 bones) and pits [394] and [581] with 7 bones each. There is again a preponderance of cattle and cattle-size fragments, however, in this phase cattle is represented by an abundance of head parts (40 out of 45) and in particular of horncores (31 bases). Most of the horncores were found in pit [398] (20 bases), with another 4 in [394] and 6 in [581]. A single core was found in dump deposit [489]. There is a clear association between deposits with pit [398] truncated by pit [394], the lowermost pit cut into dump [489], which in turn sealed pit [581]. It can be assumed that there were at least three horncore dumping events, all within the same locality and within a relatively short period of time. Concentrations of such items may be interpreted as butchers' waste, especially as other head parts were in attendance. However, these may also represent hornworking waste. A notable feature of these cores is their generally large size, maybe indicative of a selection procedure. The 16 horncores with complete bases provided basal circumference measurements ranging from 113 to 270mm with a mean value of 224.4mm. Such large cores are clearly within the 'types' of horncore described by Armitage (1982), referring to the unimproved longhorns regularly imported to the London meat markets during the 17th and 18th centuries. The ratio of 'type' can be assessed with reference to a large collection of horncores recovered from 17th-century deposits at the Royal Navy Victualling Yard (West 1995, 28). By comparing the basal circumference of cores of known length (the more complete specimens), it was possible to suggest, within certain parameters, whether an incomplete base is

likely to represent either a shorthorn (length of less than 220mm), medium horn (220-360mm) or longhorn 'type' (greater than 360mm). Using this method, it is possible to deduce that the 16 measurable cores from this site include one shorthorn, three medium horn/longhorns and 12 certain longhorns.

This phase did also produce some general food waste, with cattle accompanied by a few sheep/goat bones. The absence of pig bones is remarkable.

Phase 6 – 19th century

The single bone dated to this phase, a cattle skull fragment, was recovered from the fill of a pipe trench [564].

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

This assemblage is essentially in good condition and well dated with concentrations within the medieval and early post-medieval levels. However, the quantity of bones is rather small, limiting the information available concerning animal usage, with the notable exception of the post-medieval cattle collections. It was suggested that the heavy bias towards head parts may signify butchers' waste or else, with the noted quantity of horncores, perhaps represent craft waste. Certainly of interest in this respect was the recovery of possible tanning structures somewhat to the south of this site at the former Bow Porcelain Factory works at 14-26 High Street, Stratford (Holden and Pearce 2007), these dated to the late 17th/early 18th centuries. These consisted of a row of 4 closely arranged upright barrels, one of which with a lime deposit adhering to the base. Animal bones were found at this site, although with no positive identification of tanning waste. However, most of the bones probably post date these structures (Pipe 2007). Very similar tanning structures, generally between 3 and 5 barrels, have been found at a number of sites in Southwark dating between the 17th and 19th centuries (Rielly 2011, 180-3). The ones from the High Street site, measuring about 1 metre in diameter were clearly intended for sheep or goat rather than cattle skins (Rielly 2011, 160). While obviously not the possible source of the 'tanning waste' from Stratford Broadway, this evidence does at least suggest that tanning was taking place in the vicinity of this site during the early post-medieval period. The only other comparable collection in this general area was found nearby at 57 Broadway (Rielly 2014 and Taylor in prep). This also provided an early post-medieval collection, although somewhat larger, with a notable collection of cattle and sheep/goat head and foot parts, here clearly signifying butchers' waste.

There is some scope for further work on this collection, limited to the potential craft waste. It was found that the horncores tended towards the large size and it would be of interest to compare these more closely with contemporary collections, as for example mentioned from the Royal Navy Victualling Yard (West 1995). The question regarding the derivation of this waste is also deserving of further attention, ideally involving local historical research.

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APPENDIX 11: ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

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Introduction

This report summarises the findings arising out of the environmental archaeological analysis undertaken by Quaternary Scientific (University of Reading) and Archaeology South-East in connection with archaeological excavations at Broadway Chambers, Stratford, London Borough of Newham (Site Code: BDY14; National Grid Reference: *centred on* TQ 38769 84248). The site is situated at the junction between Broadway (east), The High Street (west) and Great Eastern Road (west). It is located to the south of medieval and post medieval Stratford, and is situated on the line of the Roman road from London to Colchester. The site is located on roughly level ground at *c.* 5m OD. Processed flots and botanical remains collected from the residues of 10 bulk environmental samples were analysed from the site; these samples derived from a variety of features including pits, ditches and postholes, dating to the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval occupation and land use at the site.

The aims of the environmental archaeological analysis were to (1) investigate the functions of the features sampled; (2) investigate the activities carried out at the site, including information related to fuel use and woodland management; (3) to provide information on the economy and diet of the past inhabitants, and (4) to gain an understanding of the general environmental context of the site.

Methods

The dry flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Table 1). Identifications of macrobotanical remains have been made through comparison with published reference atlases (Cappers *et al*. 2006; Jacomet 2006; NIAB 2004; Neef *et al.* 2012), and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Charcoal recovered from the residues of the samples were quantified and recorded (Table 1). Fragments for identification were fractured along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Identifications have been given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical

differences between taxa are not significant enough to permit satisfactory identification. Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Table 1, and nomenclature used follows Stace (1997).

Results of the Analysis of Charred Plant Remains

The results of the environmental archaeological analysis are displayed in Table 1.

Phase 2: Prehistoric

Sample <14>, fill [657] of pit [658]

Sample <14> produced a small flot with a significant quantity of sediment present, along with occasional uncharred seeds and small fragments of slag. Charcoal fragments were rare, and the only other charred macrobotanical remains were a charred oat (*Avena* sp.) caryopsis, and a further indeterminate cereal grain (Cerealia), both of which were pitted and broken.

Phase 3: Roman

Sample <13>, fill [570] of ditch [586]

This sample again produced a small flot dominated by sediment, charcoal fragments and uncharred seeds, with occasional small fragments of coal also present. Charred plant macrofossils were rare. A single barley (*Hordeum* sp.) caryopsis was recorded, along with seeds of dock (*Rumex* sp.) and the daisy (Asteraceae) family. A small assemblage of wood charcoal recovered from the residue of the sample was very friable and poorly preserved, showing evidence of abrasion and of sediment infiltration and concretion linked to fluctuations in groundwater level. The charcoal assemblage was dominated by oak (*Quercus* sp.), with birch (*Betula* sp.) and hazel/alder (*Corylus/Alnus*) also present along with wood of the Leguminosae family, probably representing gorse (*Ulex europaeus*) or broom (*Cytisus scoparius*).

Phase 4: Medieval

Sample <3>, fill [224] of beamslot [225]

Samples <4>, <5> and <11>, fills [289], [233] and [496] of ditches [290], [234] and [497] respectively

Sample <12>, fill [558] of posthole [559]

Sample <15>, fill [664] of pit [665]

The samples taken from medieval deposits at the site again produced small flots, containing significant quantities of sediment. Intrusive modern material, including uncharred seeds and fragments of plastic, were found in significant quantities in samples <4>, <5> and <12>. Charred

macrobotanical remains were rare in most of the samples, comprising occasional cereal caryopses, and wild seeds including oat and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus*). Sample <12> produced a larger assemblage of charred plant macrofossils, including wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains, a cereal culm node, a brome (*Bromus* sp.) caryopsis, and a fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut shell fragment. This sample also contained a small assemblage of charcoal, again dominated by oak, with Leguminosae and hazel/alder also noted.

Phase 5: Post-medieval

Samples <6> and <8>, fills [396] and [436] of pits [398] and [437] respectively

Samples <6> and <8> produced only rare charred seeds, of wheat, barley and vetch/vetchling, in small flots with frequent uncharred modern seeds along with occasional small fragments of coal and slag. A small and poorly preserved assemblage of wood charcoal in sample <6> contained a variety of woody taxa, including elm (*Ulmus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), oak and hazel/alder.

Discussion

The samples analysed from throughout the occupation and land use at the site have little potential to contribute to the interpretation of the site. Only small quantities of charred plant macrofossils were recovered, and these were very poorly preserved. Furthermore, significant quantities of intrusive modern plant material were noted in the samples, which may indicate that the deposits sampled were disturbed. Although cereal grains were recovered from most samples, these were pitted and abraded, and could not be conclusively identified. These remains indicate that both wheat and barley were consumed at the site throughout its history, and large wild seeds such as brome and vetch/vetchling, are likely to represent arable weeds accidentally included in assemblages of processed grain. This is probably also the origin of a charred cereal culm node in sample <12>. Oat caryopses in samples <14> and <15> may derive from wild varieties or cultivars, however in the absence of chaff this cannot be distinguished. The same applies to the charred hazelnut shell in sample <12>, which may result either from the consumption of hazelnuts or from the use of hazel wood as fuel.

The small assemblage of wood charcoal from the site derives from features representing the secondary deposition of burnt material rather than *in situ* burning, and as such is likely to comprise amalgams of burnt material from a variety of events. The charred wood remains suggest that throughout the history of the site, wood was procured from mixed deciduous woodland, with oak in particular being preferentially selected. The presence of gorse or broom wood may indicate the exploitation of scrub and/or heathland areas for the acquisition of fuel wood and/or brushwood for kindling. All the woods identified at the site are known to be efficient fuel woods (Taylor 1981). In the medieval and post-medieval periods, wood for use as fuel is likely to have derived from woodlands managed by local religious or manorial estates (Rackham 1990), however there is no evidence of this practice in the charcoal assemblage from the site.

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Table 1: Summary of environmental remains from flots and residues from Broadway Chambers, Stratford, London Borough of Newham (Site Code: BDY14).

					Residue					Flot																	
Sample Number	**Context**	**Parent Context**	**Phase**	**Sample volume (l)**	**Charcoal >4mm**	**Weight (g)**	**Charcoal 2-4mm**	**Weight (g)**	**Charcoal identifications**	**Flot Weight (g)**	**Flot volume (ml)**	**Volume scanned**	**Uncharred %**	**Sediment %**	**Seeds uncharred**	**Charcoal >4mm**	**Charcoal <4mm**	**Charcoal <2mm**	**Crop seeds charred**	**Identifications**	**Preservation**	**Weed seeds charred**	**Identifications**	**Preservation**	**Other botanical charred**	**Identifications**	**Preservation**	**Industrial debris**
14	657	658	2	40			*	< 1		7	10	10	1	95	* *Polygonum/ Rumex, Galeopsis tetrahit*		*	***	*	Cerealia (1)	+	*	*Avena* sp. (1)	+				*
13	570	586	3	40	**	3	**	1	*Quercus* sp. (5), *Betula* sp. (2), *Corylus/Alnus* (2), Leguminosae (1)	2	<5	<5	20	40	* *Sambucus nigra*	*	**	***	*	*Hordeum* sp. (1)	+	*	Asteraceae (1), *Rumex* sp. (1)	+				
3	224	225	4	20						3	<5	<5	10	80	* *Stellaria media, Rubus/ Idaeus, Sambucus nigra*		*	**	*	*Triticum* sp. (1)	+							*

					Residue					Flot																	
Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Phase	Sample volume (l)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal identifications	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (m)l	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris
4	289	290	4	20	*	<1				1	5	5	90	2	*** *Rubus/ Idaeus, Sambucus nigra, Polygonum* sp., Apiaceae, *Galeopsis tetrahit*		*	**											
5	233	234	4	20	*	<1				1	<5	<5	90	2	*** *Sambucus nigra, Rubus/ Idaeus*		*	**	*	*Triticum* sp. (1)	+								
11	496	497	4	20	*	1				6	10	10	2	40	* *Sambucus nigra, Stellaria media, Rubus/ Idaeus, Papaver* sp.	*	**	*** *	* *	Cerealia (2), *Triticum* sp. (3)	+	*	*Vicia/Lathyrus* (2)	+				

					Residue					Flot																		
Sample Number	Context	Parent Context	Phase	Sample volume (l)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal identifications	Flot Weight (g)	Flot volume (m)l	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	Industrial debris
12	558	559	4	20	**	<1			*Quercus* sp. (7), *Corylus/Alnus* (1), Leguminosae (1), Indet. (1)	<1	<5	<5	10	<1	** *Sambucus nigra, Rubus/ Idaeus, Galeopsis tetrahit*		*	*** *	* *	*Triticum* sp. (12), Cerealia (5)	+	*	*Bromus* sp. (1),	+	*	Cerealia culm node (1), *Corylus avellana* nut shell (1)	++	
15	664	665	4	40						1	<5	<5	1	85	* *Sambucus nigra*		*	***	*	*Triticum* sp. (1), Cerealia (1)	+	*	*Avena* sp. (1)	+				
6	396	398	5	20	**	5			*Ulmus* sp. (2), *Fraxinus excelsior* (2), *Quercus* sp. (1), *Corylus/Alnus* (1), Bark (1), Indet. (3)	1	5	5	90	2	** *Sambucus nigra, Galeopsis tetrahit*	*	*	*** *	*	Cerealia (1)	+								*
8	436	437	5	40	*	1				7	10	10	<1	20	* *Sambucus nigra*	**	***	*** *	*	*Triticum* sp. (3), *Hordeum* sp. (1)	+	*	*Vicia/Lathyrus* (1)	+				*

APPENDIX 12: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-208657

Project details	
Project name	An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample and Evaluation on Land at Broadway Chambers, Stratford, E15 4QS
Short description of the project	An Archaeological evaluation followed by Strip, Map and Sample exercise was conducted on land at Broadway Chambers, Stratford, London Borough of Newham, E15 4QS. The natural drift geology was seen throughout the study area to be deposits of sandy gravels capped with brickearth type materials covered by compacted sands and gravels. The earliest recorded archaeology on site were three groups of posthole dating to the Mesolithic/Neolithic. Two of the groups formed hut like patterns the formed a rectangular enclosure. Features dating from the late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age include a boundary ditch, an alignment of postholes and various pits. One Roman pit was encountered during the investigations. Medieval activities included at least on posthole and beamslot structure, a clay and timber structure, two posthole structures, a property boundary ditch and road/path and various ditches, pits and postholes. The post-medieval was represented by a recuts of the property boundary ditch, a group of horticulturally related features and various small pits and postholes. Walls respecting the line of the earlier property boundary, a brick lined sewer and joined segments of bored timber water pipe dating from the 19th century were noted. 20th century deposits covered the site.
Project dates	Start: 28-07-2014 End: 29-10-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BDY14 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	HUT Neolithic
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Neolithic
Monument type	POSTHOLE Neolithic
Monument type	DITCH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	CUT Late Bronze Age

Monument type	CUT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Monument type	BEAMSLOT Medieval
Monument type	PATH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location	
Country	England
Site location	GREATER LONDON NEWHAM STRATFORD Broadway Chambers
Postcode	E15 4QS
Study area	1290.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TQ 38769 84248 51.5395522826 0.0012040927584 51 32 22 N 000 00 04 E Line
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.24m Max: 3.28m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	CgMs Consulting
Project design originator	Tim Bradley
Project director/manager	Tim Bradley
Project supervisor	Shane Maher
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Telford Homes

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	LAARC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	LAARC
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	LAARC
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Diary","Matrices","Plan","Section","Survey "

Entered by	Shane Maher (smaher@pre-construct.com)
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