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# **THE GABLES, BURY STREET, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK**

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION



Report Number: 1124

December 2015

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SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION**

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## **Abstract**

*From the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> February and the 18<sup>th</sup> March 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation enlarged to a small excavation and a monitoring and recording on land at The Gables, Bury Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk (TM 048 589), in advance of the construction of 10 dwellings and associated works. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A. Dated 11<sup>th</sup> November 2014) originally required an evaluation comprising 4 3.00m x 3.00m test pits. On the opening of these test pits, it was clear that two of the southern test pits (TP 3 & 4) should be enlarged into a small excavation area and the grubbing out of any footings should be monitored due to archaeological deposits encountered.*

*Background research for the project indicated that evidence for medieval and post medieval activity was most likely to be encountered. The site is located on the outskirts of the medieval core of Stowmarket, overlooking the Gipping Valley and in an ideal area for medieval industrial activity and later town core expansion in the post-medieval period.*

*The results of the archaeological investigation proved worthwhile; a small group of two pits provided several episodic dumping layers over a relatively short time-frame of kiln waste/pottery, kiln structure and furniture and fired clays dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, allowing an insight into the post-medieval redware production of Stowmarket, currently of which little is known. The ceramic assemblage within the pits are the largest found within two decades in East Anglia and has added considerably to the study of post-medieval pottery production regionally.*



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

From the 10<sup>th</sup> to the 26<sup>th</sup> February and the 18<sup>th</sup> March 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation enlarged to a small excavation and a monitoring and recording on land at The Gables, Bury Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk (TM 048 589), (Fig. 1) in advance of the construction of 10 dwellings and associated works in response to a design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A. Dated 11<sup>th</sup> November 2014), originally requiring an evaluation comprising 4 3.00m x 3.00m test pits. On the opening of these test pits, it was clear that two of the southern test pits (TP 3 & 4) should be enlarged into a small excavation area and the grubbing out of any footings should be monitored due to archaeological deposits encountered.

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located to the north of the town of Stowmarket off Bury Street and just west of Gipping way on a parcel of land which is currently under residential use. A single dwelling sits in the south of the site with an associated garage in the north. A modern brick driveway is present from the northern entrance and continues up to the entrance of the house, (Fig. 1).

The bedrock geology is described as Crag Group Sand. A sedimentary bedrock formed in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment was previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2014).

The superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the Local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2014).

## 3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)*.



#### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2,3 & 4)**

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4). There are 59 monument entries and 30 events within and just outside the 1km search radius. Eight listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area.

The site lies just north of the centre of Stowmarket, which is an historic town in mid Suffolk.

The SHER search returned seven entries dating to the prehistoric period. Three of these entries (SKT 001, SKT Misc. and SKT Misc.) date to the Mesolithic. SKT 001 relates to the discovery of a flaked axe head in the grounds of a secondary school. The axe head is of the Thames Valley type and is located approximately 350m south west of the site. The two other records (Both SKT Misc.) relate to find spots, at one a quartz pebble mace head was found and a flint core and blade was discovered at the other. Both of these sites are located within 250m of the site. Two Bronze Age records (Both SKT Misc.) were returned by the SHER search both of which are located on the periphery of the search area and relate to find spots. Only a single Iron Age record was encountered in the SHER search which relates to a series of Iron Age features that were uncovered at the Cedars Park investigations that took place approximately 850m north east of the site.

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Stowmarket is located approximately 30km north of Camulodunum and located near Combretovium (Coddendam) where four Roman roads converge. Only three Roman entries were returned from the SHER search. One of the records SKT 010, 400m south of the site, refers to the discovery of part of a micaceous grey urn. 640m east of the site on Victoria Road a pottery kiln dating to the Roman period was discovered. Significantly this kiln had a pierced clay floor and would have produced later 1<sup>st</sup> century style wares.

The origins of the name Stowmarket are a combination the old English (Anglo – Saxon) word Stou meaning 'assembly place' with the later addition of 'market' referring to the importance of the market there, (Mills, A.D. 2003). No records relating to the Saxon period were returned from the SHER search. The Domesday entry for Stowmarket shows it to be of medium size with 12 households and part of the Stow Hundred and the County of Suffolk. This suggests that there was a settlement of decent size present however due to the increased level of



activity seen in the medieval period any Saxon remains that may have been encountered have been lost to us.

The medieval period is well represented from the records returned. A total of 14 monument records were returned from the SHER search. The most significant record returned by the search (SKT 022) relates to the Stowmarket Medieval Town Centre. The site itself is located within the area covered by this monument. The area of the medieval town was urban by 1086. The area shown in Fig. 2 represents the extent of the medieval core of the town. Stowmarket was one of nine places in Suffolk that had a market according to the Domesday Survey of 1086. As it was part of the Royal Manor of Thorney it had its own church. Excavations within the area have found building footprints (9SKT 005) as well as a series of discreet medieval features contain pottery (SKT 014) located just 160m south east of the site.

The post-medieval period returned 18 monument records from the SHER and eight listed buildings. The most significant records relating to the site are the 8 listed buildings that are within 100m of the site. Five of these buildings (384549, 384550, 384551, 384552 and 384554) are all Grade II listed and are a series of terraced buildings that border the site to the northwest. These buildings all date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. They are all timber framed and have plastered and colour washed walls. They all have slate roofs. One of the buildings (384552) has a square carriage entrance in its left hand bay, situated below an 8/8 sash. This is the access route to the site. Other nearby buildings also consists of an early 18<sup>th</sup> century pair of houses (384548) located on the sites western boundary as well as the Bethseda Chapel (384556) on the south western boundary. the chapel was built in 1813 and had an entrance and hallway added in 1966. One record (SKT 015) located 270m south east of the site refers to Soldiers Hill. This burial in the churchyard of St Peter & Mary's Church relates how 51 soldiers contracted smallpox while stationed in the town and subsequently died. They were all interred together at this location in 1678.

Two modern records were returned by the search. One (SKT 016) relates to the Abbots Hall which is the location of the Museum of East Anglian Life and houses a large collection of farming implements and machinery. The second record (SKT 066) refers to the Eastern Command No.4 which dates to World War II. This is located on the periphery of the search areas south of the site.

The SHER returned five records that are undated. These all relate to pieces of archaeological intervention where finds were recovered but no date has been assigned to them or no dateable evidence was uncovered.





Given the above records the site has a specific potential for **medieval** and **post medieval** features and finds.

## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Antrobus, A. Brief, Section 4.1).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Establish the potential for the survival and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence (with reference to adjacent and regional sequences, and to national frameworks).

The original WSI in response to the brief was expanded following the results of the original evaluation in order to incorporate investigation of the archaeological features uncovered in test pits 3 and 4 to form a small-scale excavation and monitoring and recording of the grubbing out of the extant building footprints.

All aspects of the evaluation were undertaken in accordance with the *Cifa Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations, 2014*.

## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and patterns of the accumulation of palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological deposits across the development area, including the



depth and lateral extent of major stratigraphic units, and the character of any potential land surfaces/buried soils within or pre-dating these sediments.

- Identify significant variations in the deposition sequences indicative of localised features, particularly in relation topographic variation and the presence of features such as palaeo-channels.
- Identify the location and extent of any waterlogged organic deposits and where appropriate and practical, to retrieve suitable samples in order to assess the potential for the preservation of environmental remains and material for scientific dating.
- Clarify the relationship between sediment sequences and other deposit types, including periods of 'soil', peat growth, and archaeological remains.
- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To focus academically upon the high potential for this site to produce palaeoenvironmental evidence, with the potential to inform on our understanding of past environments, palaeo-climates, sea-level changes and human interaction.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

## **7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

Four test pits were excavated, of which two encountered archaeological features deemed worthy of further investigation by Abby Antorbus (SCCAS/CT) due to their nature and in order to define their limits/function within the area of test pits 3 and 4.

Archaeological monitoring during the grubbing out of the foundations was also required to record any features that were present within the confines of the extant house foundations.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was employed to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work was undertaken by hand (Fig. 1).

Any archaeological deposits encountered were recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs were also taken. When important



archaeological remains were identified within the area of TP 3 and 4, a site meeting was held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. This resulted in the expansion of TP's 3 and 4 into a single coherent small excavation area.

The archaeology was recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings. Appropriate photographs were taken.

## **8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figures 5 - 15)**

The test pits were located within the areas of the proposed dwellings and their associated works around the then extant residential building within the sites bounds (Fig. 1). Test Pit 1 (3.00m x 3.00m) was located within the north-west bounds of the site, with Test Pit 2 (3.00m x 3.00m) in the opposing north east corner of the site. Test pits 3 and 4 were located to the south of the extant dwelling on site, and were amalgamated into a single, small excavation area (measuring approx. 10.00m x 8.00m) in order to expose archaeological deposits present within their bounds.

### **8.1 Test Pit 1 (Figure 5)**

Test Pit 1 (3.00m x 3.00m) was located within the north-west bounds of the site, directly east of a modern garage and north of the extant dwelling. The test pit was excavated to the first archaeological horizon, to a maximum depth of 0.21m by machine and a further depth of 1.88m by hand.

Rubble hardcore and layed brick layer 1013 forming a driveway for the modern extant dwelling on site was present to a depth of 0.21m across the test pit. This overlaid natural sub-soil 1003 in the southern portion of the test pit.

Two features were present within the medial and northern portion of the test pit. Probable ditch 1011 was aligned east to west with a gentle 45° sloping concave south side and contained a single fill 1012. A possible waste pit 1004 was present within the northern portion of the test pit, although the full extent of this feature was not exposed as it ran beyond the bounds of the test pit, and was not fully excavated due to depth constraints within the test pit. Pit 1004 had near vertical concave sides and was truncated by ditch 1011. Pit 1004 contained six fills; senary fill 1010, quinary fill 1009, quaternary fill 1008, tertiary fill 1007,



secondary fill 1006 and primary fill 1005. Fill 1010 contained a small amount of 18<sup>th</sup> pottery (three sherds, weighing 17g).

## **8.2 Test Pit 2 (Figure 6)**

Test Pit 2 (3.00m x 3.00m) was located within the north east bounds of the site, within the garden area of the extant dwelling and further down-slope towards the Gipping Valley than the other test pits. The test pit was excavated to the natural sub-soil 1003, to a maximum depth of 0.92m. No archaeological features or finds were present within the test pit.

Topsoil layer 1000 was present to a depth of 0.37m. This layer overlaid garden sub-soil 1001 which was up to 0.26m thick to a maximum depth of 0.63m. Overlain by 1001 was probable colluvial layer 1002 which was up to 0.29m thick to a maximum depth of 0.92m. The final deposit within Test Pit 2's sequence was natural sub-soil 1003, overlain by colluvial layer 1002.

## **8.3 Test Pit 3 (Figures 7 - 13)**

Test Pit 3 originated as amalgamated Test Pits 3 and 4. These test pits were opened out in order to expose archaeological deposits found within the original separate test pits. Test Pit 3 was located to the south of the extant dwelling on site, and measured approx. 10.0m x 8.00m, and was excavated to the first archaeological horizon, to a maximum depth of 0.64m.

Topsoil layer 1000 was present to a depth of 0.64m and directly overlaid natural sub-soil 1003 and sealed all archaeological features present within the test pit. No finds were present within the topsoil.

Three archaeological features (1014, 1016 and 1026) were present within Test Pit 3, all of them reasonably large pits. All three pits were cut into the natural sub-soil 1003.

Pit 1014 was located within the western area of Test Pit 3. Although truncated along its eastern edge by Pit 1026, its surviving sides were near vertical concave in the lower 75% running to a gentle 45° concave in its upper portion. Pit 1014's base was flat and was fully excavated. Pit 1014 contained seven fills; septenary fill 1015 (contained 453 pottery fragments weighing 16622g, 105 kiln furniture fragments weighing 10778g and 94 kiln structural waste fragments weighing 20087g), senary fill 1020 (contained 95 pottery fragments weighing 7902g, 62 kiln furniture fragments weighing 10499g and 13 kiln



structural waste fragments weighing 1102g), quinary fill 1019 (contained 194 pottery fragments weighing 6871g, 73 kiln furniture fragments weighing 10544g and 31 kiln structural waste fragments weighing 6224g), quaternary fill 1018 (contained 459 pottery fragments weighing 22135g, 258 kiln furniture fragments weighing 36055g and 145 kiln structural waste fragments weighing 34167g), tertiary fill 1017 (contained 1473 pottery fragments weighing 68380g, 758 kiln furniture fragments weighing 114654g and 254 kiln structural waste fragments weighing 76847g), secondary fill 1028 (contained 469 pottery fragments weighing 13741g, 73 kiln furniture fragments weighing 8222g and 45 kiln structural waste fragments weighing 12411g), and primary fill 1029 (containing no finds). Each of the fills of Pit 1014 bar primary fill 1015 appear to have been deposited within the pit from its western edge due to the angles of fills slumping from this side to the pits base. Fill 1015 appears to either mark the final fill of Pit 1014, or possibly slumping of an historic topsoil during the 'settling' of the fills of Pit 1014.

Pit 1016 was located in the southern portion of Test Pit 3 and was truncated along its northern edge by Pit 1026. Pit 1016 had vertical concave edges on the lower 75% of its sides, running to a gentle 45° concave side returning to near vertical at the top. Its base was flat running to a slightly greater depth along its northern edge and was 50% excavated. Pit 1016 contained four fills; quaternary fill 1022 (contained no finds), tertiary fill 1023 (contained 350 pottery fragments weighing 15279g, 84 kiln furniture fragments weighing 13335g and 47 kiln structural waste fragments weighing 19302g), secondary fill 1024 (contained 353 pottery fragments weighing 14399g, 153 kiln furniture fragments weighing 19423g and 55 kiln structural waste fragments weighing 12799g) and primary fill 1025 (contained 4 pottery fragments weighing 119g, 2 kiln furniture fragments weighing 72g and 2 kiln structural waste fragments weighing 284g). Unlike Pit 1014, Pit 1016 appears to have a less obvious directional dumping of its fills, however this possibly may have occurred from the pits northern edge. In addition, fill 1022 may be similar in origin to slumping fill 1015 within Pit 1014.

Pit 1026 was located within the central northern portion of Test Pit 3 and truncates both Pits 1014 and 1016. Pit 1026 had gently sloping 45° concave sides running to a flat base. Pit 1026 was only partially excavated due to the contents of its single excavated fill; 1021/1027. 1021/1027 was a single loose fill closely matching topsoil 1000 in appearance. It contained a full, modern car wheel including tyre and various modern metal, pottery and glass fragments (not retained).



#### **8.4 Watching Brief Results (Figures 14 & 15)**

The extant modern dwelling and associated garage/outhouse demolition was monitored and recorded whilst the footings of the structures were removed on the 18<sup>th</sup> March 2015, due to the proximity of the structure to the pits present within Test Pit 3.

The dwelling was located centrally within the sites bounds. Upon grubbing out of the footings, it was observed that the topsoil/rubble mix within the dwelling footprint extended down up to 0.22m, directly overlaying the natural sub-soil 2001 (the same natural sub-soil 1003 found within the test pits).

The garage structure was located within the far north of the site bounds. This structure appeared to be relatively recently constructed. Upon making out of the footings, it was observed that the structure sat in a deep cut, with garden topsoil 2002 (the same as 1000 within the test pits) present to a depth of 0.45m, with the cut of the garage footings extending beyond this, a further 0.71m into the natural sub-soil 2001.

Although the prospect of encountering further archaeological deposits were reasonable, none were encountered in either the dwelling footings or the garage.

#### **9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figures 5 - 15)**

The deposit model varied across the site.

In Test Pit 1, the top of the stratigraphic sequence was Rubble hardcore and layed brick layer 1013 to a maximum depth of 0.21m directly overlaying natural sub-soil 1003 comprising light yellow brown, loose, silty sand with frequent sub-angular river washed flint pebbles. This suggests the area was landscaped sometime during the construction of the extant dwelling/garage drive construction during the modern period.

Within Test Pit 2, the top of the stratigraphic sequence was topsoil 1000 comprising dark grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles to a maximum depth of 0.37m probably formed through importation as a garden soil. Beneath topsoil 1000 was sub-soil 1001 comprising a mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles to a depth of 0.63m. 1001 probably represents a garden sub-soil/buried topsoil. Overlain by sub-soil 1001, was colluvial layer 1002 comprised a mid brown grey, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. Colluvial layer 1002 was possibly formed



by downslope creep or rainwash from the higher ground to the west of the site down to the lower ground to the sites east into the Gipping Valley to a depth of 0.92m. At the base of the stratigraphic sequence in Test Pit 2 was natural sub-soil geology 1003, comprising light yellow brown loose silty sand, with frequent sub-angular flint pebbles.

The top of the stratigraphic sequence in Test Pit 3 was topsoil/garden soil 1000, also present within Test Pit 2. Within Test Pit 3, 1000 was present to a depth of 0.64m and directly overlaid natural sub-soil 1003 present in all test pits. This absence of any other soils bar 1000 within Test Pit 3 is suggestive of landscaping of a similar date to Test Pit 1, with a possible landscaping event occurring during/post construction of the extant modern dwelling on the site.

## **10.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The archaeological background suggested that the site had a specific potential for medieval and post-medieval archaeology given the proximity to the core of Stowmarket.

Upon excavation of Test Pit 1 and Test Pit 3 (the latter formally TP3 and TP4) this potential was realised in the form of pitting (1004, 1014, 1016 and 1026) and a single boundary ditch (1011) all dating to the post-medieval period.

Within the bounds of TP1 a probable 18<sup>th</sup> century pit (1004) was excavated, truncated by later ditch 1011. This pit had near vertical edges and was not fully excavated after discussion with SCCAS/CT due to depth constraints. The form of this feature may have lent itself to a possible well cut, however this could not be determined on site. This may also mark either a well or waste pitting as part of a former backyard plot to one of the nearby properties on Bury Road. Ditch 1011 cut pit 1004 and ran in an east – west orientation. This reasonably shallow ditch may have formed part of the east – west garden boundary ditch present on the 1885 1:500 scale Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Stowmarket.

Test Pit 2 revealed a relatively intact deposit sequence with which to compare the other test pits located around the site. Comprised of a natural sub-soil (1003) overlain by a 'hill-wash' or colluvial deposit (1002) formed from rain-wash or down-slope creep from west to east towards the Gipping Valley. Above colluvium deposit 1002 was garden sub-soil 1001, with the modern garden topsoil 1000 overlaying this.

Of particular interest were the archaeological deposits uncovered in Test Pit 3. Having machined down to the first archaeological horizon in both Test Pit 3 and 4, after discussion



with SCCAS/CT it was decided to enlarge TP3 and 4 into a single coherent small excavation area in order to fully expose the two large post-medieval pits present within the trenches (1014 and 1016).

The most recent feature within TP3 was large Pit 1026. This pit truncated both earlier Pits 1014 and 1016, and was not fully excavated due to modern materials found within its single amorphous fill (1021/1027).

Large Pits 1014 and 1016 provided by far the most information of post-medieval activity within the sites bounds.

Fill 1015 was removed in section (and later in plan) from the surface of Pit 1014, revealing what was originally thought to be a clay lining (1028), possibly forming either a kiln structure, or pit lining for a possible 'puddling pit' associated with ceramic manufacture. The sections through the pit were then extended and later excavated in plan to remove and record deposits down to clay-rich layer 1028 in order to ascertain if the clay fill was structural. Further investigation into Pit 1014 revealed that its fills actually comprised a sequence of dumping layers (1029, 1028, 1017, 1018, 1019 and 1020) appearing to have originated from the western edge of the feature toward the rear of properties along Bury Road, with the fills slumping downwards towards the east. Some of the fills (1017, 1018, 1019 and 1020) contained large amounts of mis-fired pottery, kiln furniture, kiln structure and a small amount of fired clays possibly used as an external kiln render, with a broad date range of 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries. These fills appear to have been deposited within Pit 1014 episodically, however this waste dumping appears to have taken place over a relatively small time-frame due to the lack of silting deposits within Pit 1014's context sequence. Of particular note are fills 1017 and 1018; these fills contained the highest amounts of pottery and kiln furniture/structural waste, possibly representing a kiln firing and subsequent demolition of kiln structure. Fill 1029 within Pit 1014 may represent a silting fill post-formation of the pit, suggesting that Pit 1014 may have been open for a short time prior to infill.

Pit 1016 also revealed a similar deposition model to Pit 1014. Again, truncated by modern Pit 1026 along its northern edge, a sequence of defined dumping layers (1022, 1023, 1024 and 1025) containing comparable kiln furniture/structure, pottery and fired clay deposits to Pit 1014. Pit 1016 again seems to have been filled in a relatively narrow time-span, with episodic dumping occurring during this time period, although unlike Pit 1014 this dumping appears to have originated from its southern edge.





The waste deposits within both Pits 1014 and 1016 are likely associated with a nearby pottery production site which may have been located further up-slope to the south or west when considering the direction of dumping into the pits. The pottery found within the pits are suggestive of a localised pottery production site occurring during the early to mid-post-medieval periods. A nearby archaeological investigation to the north west of the current site at 81 Bury Street, Stowmarket (Everett, 2014) produced a small amount of kiln furniture and pottery wasters dating to the 16<sup>th</sup> century, and medieval kilns were unearthed further to the north of the current site during recent investigations occurring prior to site development (Archaeological Solutions, Unpublished: Thompson, P. pers comm). Similar sites can be seen in East Anglia such as the medieval and post-medieval Ely Ware sites located on the outskirts of the core settlement along Broad Street, Forehill and Babylon/Paradise, Ely (Alexander, 2003) and more locally Bury St Edmunds, Sudbury and Newmarket. The pottery production within the current sites bounds seems to follow a trend of pottery production being located along the outskirts of the associated core settlement, and in this sites case being located nearby the River Gipping, possibly allowing for easy transportation for trading purposes and/or a source for the clays utilised in kiln construction/pottery production. The nature of the fills within both Pits 1014 and 1016 encourage a conclusion that the pits and resultant fills were from a single pottery production site, with several dumping episodes occurring over a particularly short time-frame.

The deposit sequence within Test Pit 3 is reasonably telling; the garden topsoil (1000) directly overlaid both Pits 1014 and 1016 and natural sub-soil 1003, with several of the fills of Pits 1014 and 1016 appearing abruptly truncated towards the top of their associated features rather than a typical complete sloped dumping profile. This is highly suggestive of landscaping occurring within this area of the site (in comparison to the intact deposit model found within Test Pit 2), and is possibly associated with some form of garden landscaping when the adjacent modern dwelling was constructed in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to Test Pit 3's north.

The investigation at The Gables, Bury Street, Stowmarket has allowed an insight into the relatively unknown post-medieval redware production within Suffolk. As the pottery recovered is the largest single assemblage of post-medieval redwares excavated in the last two decades (Anderson, 2015) the site is of regional importance. Further studies of post-medieval redware pottery recovered from sites in and around Stowmarket and their comparison to the wares found within the current site may broaden the understanding of post-medieval pottery production within East Anglia. Investigation of nearby sites (in particular to the north west of



the current site) may also help to locate the kilns and associated infrastructure that produced the pottery found within Pits 1014 and 1016.

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English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England

[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

### Deposit Tables

#### Test Pit 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
TP1	E-W	32.26m	DP 2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	n/a	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1013	0.00 – 0.21m	Rubble Hardcore and Brick Layer: Light white grey, compact clay matrix with frequent gravel supporting brick pavers.	
1003	0.21m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light yellow brown loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint pebbles.	

#### Test Pit 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
TP2	W-E	29.17m	DP 3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	n/a	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.37m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1001	0.37 – 0.63m	Sub Soil: Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1002	0.63 – 0.92m	Colluvial Layer: Mid brown grey compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1003	0.92m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light yellow brown loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint pebbles.	

#### Test Pit 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
TP3	S-N	n/a	n/a
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	n/a	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.64m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	
1003	0.64m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light yellow brown loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint pebbles.	

#### Watching Brief: Dwelling Footings

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
TP3	W-E	31.14m	DP 20
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	n/a	SE Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
2000	0.00 – 0.22m	Top Soil/Rubble Mix: Mid grey brown, loose silty sand with frequent modern rubble fragments.	
2001	0.22m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light yellow brown loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint pebbles. Same as 1003.	



## Watching Brief: Garage Footings

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
TP3	E-W	32.57m	DP 21
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
5	n/a	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
2002	0.00 - 0.45m	Top Soil: Dark grey brown, loose silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles. Same as 1000.	
2001	0.45m+	Natural Sub Soil: Light yellow brown loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint pebbles. Same as 1003.	

## APPENDIX 2 – FEATURE TABLES

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1004	Cut of Pit within T1. (1.44+ x 1.77+ x 1.12m+) sub-circular in plan with 80° concave sides.	1005	Primary fill. Dark grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.			
		1006	Secondary fill. Light orange brown, compact silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint pebbles.			
		1007	Tertiary fill. Dark grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.			
		1008	Quaternary fill. Mid grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.			
		1009	Quinary fill. Mid grey black, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.			
		1010	Senary fill. Dark grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles and frequent angular limestone fragments.			
				18 <sup>th</sup> Century	3/17	

### Context Description

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1011	Cut of Ditch within T1. (2.76+ x 2.74+ x 0.60m) linear in plan with 30° concave sides and a flat base.	1012	Primary and only fill. Mid yellow grey, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.			



## Context Description

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1014	Cut of Pit within T3. (4.07 x 3.48 x 1.15m) sub-circular in plan with 45° - 80° concave sides and a flat base.	1029	Primary fill. Mid brown grey, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.			
		1028	Secondary fill. Mid brown grey, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	587/34374g	
		1017	Tertiary fill. Mid orange brown, compact silty clay sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	2485/259881g	
		1018	Quaternary fill. Mid green grey, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	862/92357g	
		1019	Quinary fill. Dark grey brown, compact silty clay sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	298/23639g	
		1020	Senary fill. Mid green grey, compact silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	170/19503g	
		1015	Septenary fill. Dark grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	652/47487g	

## Context Description

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1016	Cut of Pit within T3. (2.97 x 2.61 x 1.57m) sub-rectangular in plan with 45° - 90° concave sides and a flat base.	1025	Primary fill. Mid yellow brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	8/475g	
		1024	Secondary fill. Mid yellow brown, compact silty sandy clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	561/46621g	
		1023	Tertiary fill. Mid yellow brown, compact silty sandy clay with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	16 <sup>th</sup> - 18 <sup>th</sup> century	481/47916g	
		1022	Quaternary fill. Dark grey brown, compact silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.			



## Context Description

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Finds /g (sherds or number)	Other
1026	Cut of Pit within T3. (3.43+ x 2.02 x 0.75m+) sub-circular in plan with 45° concave sides and a flat base.	1021 / 1027	Primary and only fill. Mid grey brown silty sand, compact with occasional sub-angular flint pebbles.	Modern		Modern car wheel (not retained).

## APPENDIX 2 – FINDS REPORT

### The Gables, Bury Street, Stowmarket (SKT071): ceramics archive report

Sue Anderson, September 2015.

#### 1.0 Introduction

Ceramic finds from this site comprised 172.935 kg of pottery, 211.310 kg of ceramic building material, 8.838 kg of fired clay and 187.257 kg of kiln furniture. Most finds were recovered from the fills of two large pits, 1014 and 1016. Although no kilns were uncovered during the excavation, the assemblage as a whole represents waste material discarded by potters working somewhere in the vicinity.

#### 1.1 Retention policy

Following the recommendations of the county council curator, Abby Antrobus, all material from one of the waste pits (1014) was retained during excavation, whilst the other (1016) was 50% sampled. The material was washed, sorted into categories and weighed by non-specialist staff at Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service. Following discussion between all interested parties and the present author, all material was submitted for full cataloguing, and a strategy for discard of some of the assemblage prior to archiving was proposed. Following Historic England guidelines (HE 2014), representative samples of kiln furniture, structural waste and pottery were retained, including numerous examples of all forms, fabrics, overfired material, and component parts (rims, handles, bases, etc.). All material was assessed for retention or discard during cataloguing, and the material which has been discarded has been noted in the database. The CBM and kiln furniture groups were extremely uniform, and only approximately 10% of the material by weight has been retained as a result. The pottery assemblage was also very similar throughout the contexts but nevertheless approximately 60% of the pottery has been retained for potential future study, with the majority of discarded material being body sherds, some bases and a few abraded or small rim sherds. Samples of pottery have been offered to other specialists working in the area and to the National Reference Collection of Post-Medieval Pottery.





## 1.2 Methodologies

### Pottery

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting between contexts was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series. Methods follow relevant guidelines (MPRG 1998 and 2001; Historic England 2014) and vessel form terminology follows that used for Norwich glazed red earthenwares (Jennings 1981). The results were input directly onto an MS Access database, which forms the archive catalogue. A summary catalogue is included in Appendix 1.

### Ceramic building materials and fired clay

The CBM and fired clay assemblages were quantified (count and weight) by context, fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. The presence and form of fired clay surfaces and impressions were recorded. Data was input into an MS Access database and a catalogue is included in Appendix 2.

### Kiln furniture

The kiln furniture was divided into basic fabric groups and types, and was quantified by fragment count and weight. Presence of kiln scars and glaze were noted. The most detailed recording was carried out for some of the material from the largest context group (1017), but as groups from all contexts contained the same types, a less detailed record was made for the remainder. Data was input into an MS Access database and a catalogue is included in Appendix 3.

## 2.0 Pottery

### 2.1 Introduction

Table 1 presents the quantities of pottery recovered by context.

Feature	Context	No	Wt (g)	ave sherd wt	MNV	eve
Pit 1004	1010	3	17	5.7	3	0.08
Pit 1014	1015	453	16622	36.7	422	9.28
	1020	95	7902	83.2	88	2.27
	1019	194	6871	35.4	156	4.33
	1018	459	22135	48.2	407	10.73
	1017	1473	68380	46.4	1360	27.70
	1028	469	13741	29.3	429	8.74
<b>Totals</b>		<b>3143</b>	<b>135651</b>	<b>43.2</b>	<b>2862</b>	<b>63.05</b>
Pit 1016	1023	350	15279	43.7	280	5.71
	1024	353	14399	40.8	312	6.65
	1025	4	119	29.8	4	-
<b>Totals</b>		<b>707</b>	<b>29797</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>596</b>	<b>12.36</b>
Unstrat	Unlabelled	16	988	61.8	14	0.29
	Unlabelled (1018?)	162	6482	40.0	156	4.01
<b>Totals</b>		<b>4031</b>	<b>172935</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>3631</b>	<b>79.79</b>

Table 1. Quantification by context (pit fills shown in stratigraphic order).



## 2.2 *Fabrics*

Table 2 shows the quantities of pottery by fabric group.

<b>Description</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Date range</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>	<b>MNV</b>	<b>eve</b>
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	3905	167919	3533	78.29
Iron glazed blackware	IGBW	16th-18th c.	120	4965	93	1.42
Tin glazed earthenware	TGE	17th-18th c.	1	12	1	
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th-19th c.	1	27	1	
Creamware	CRW	18th c.	4	12	3	0.08
<b>Totals</b>			<b>4031</b>	<b>172935</b>	<b>3631</b>	<b>79.79</b>

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric.

A few non-local post-medieval and early modern sherds (TGE, LGRE, CRW) were recovered from the upper fills of the two large waste pits in Trench 3 and the upper fill of pit 1004 in Trench 1. Two sherds of creamware, including a flaring bowl rim, and an undecorated sherd of tin-glazed earthenware indicate an 18th-century date for pit fill (1010) in [1004]. Two sherds of a creamware vessel and a larger body sherd of late glazed red earthenware were collected from upper fill (1015) of pit [1016], where they may be intrusive. This material will not be discussed further.

Kiln products are represented by the fabrics GRE and IGBW. The fabric of the normally-fired pots in the assemblage was remarkably consistent, so the group has only been separated into these two general categories. It is possible that more of the assemblage was IGBW than the totals suggest, because all overfired and reduced sherds were recorded as GRE. Many of these had very dark brown glaze but they were also heavily reduced, and in most cases the glaze was only on the inner surface. Sherds recorded as IGBW had the typical red fabric (occasionally reduced to medium grey) and noticeably thicker dark brown, dark green or black glaze on both surfaces, which is more typical of this fabric group.

The redware fabric has a very fine matrix and normally-fired versions vary in colour from pale orange to red, often with a lighter-coloured surface and red core (Plate 1). Surfaces feel smooth where unglazed. The main inclusions are fine white and clear quartz sand (up to 0.1mm with rare rounded grains up to 0.5mm), sparse ferrous particles (up to 0.5mm) and sparse mica. Occasional pieces of locally-derived geological material may be present, such as small chunks of flint, rounded quartz pebbles or chalk. Where very large pieces of flint or quartz occurred, they were often at breaks or cracks in the waster sherds.



Plate 1. Sherd cross section showing fabric (sherd 8mm thick).

## 2.3 *Forms and decoration*

### **Overview**

There were no complete vessels in any of the contexts, and most were heavily fragmented. Occasionally it was possible to fit sherds together, but in the majority of these cases the breaks were recent. Nevertheless, several full profiles of vessels were intact or reconstructable and it has been possible to produce a typology of some forms and all component parts present in the assemblage.

The main vessel forms identified in the assemblage comprised dishes/porringers, bowls, plates, pancheons, dripping pans, chafing dishes, jars and large storage vessels (with and without handles), pipkins/skillets, jugs, mugs, and lids. Occasional oddities were present, including vessels with pierced bases. Rim types were very similar for all open forms (flatwares and bowls). The closed forms (hollow wares) were also quite uniform in rim type and it was often impossible to determine which vessel type was represented by the small range of beaded rims present. Most of the drinking vessels (mugs/tankards) were in IGBW, but few other vessels in this fabric could be identified.

Almost every sherd in the assemblage showed some traces of glaze and there was no evidence for biscuit firing. Most glaze appeared to be lead-based and varied in colour from orange, through green and olive, to very dark brown. In most cases the colour reflected the firing conditions, with orange glaze on oxidised sherds (Plate 2) and darker colours on the more reduced examples (Plate 3). There were a few sherds which had copper green speckling in an overall 'orange' glaze, appearing more typical of late medieval wares in the region. The iron-glazed wares were generally covered in a fairly thick dark brown or black glaze, whether the pot was oxidised or reduced, but in some cases this was not fully reduced and appeared bright green in colour.



Plate 2. An example of a bowl with orange glaze internally.



Plate 3. A lug handle with brown glaze.

Apart from glazing, decoration was minimal. Some lug handles were thumbbed (Plate 3), and there were small, shallow fingertip impressions on the rims of some dripping pans. Small dishes had single or double incised wavy lines, as did some chafing dishes. Most pancheons or large plates/dishes had single or double incised lines running around the rim. Combed horizontal lines were often present on the mid-body of hollow wares, but this was probably intended to provide an anchor for handle attachment rather than as decoration. The undersides of rims of large storage vessels were reinforced with thumbbed strips which were smoothed to the surface of the pot and the edge of the rim, and had deep, widely spread, large thumb impressions.

### **Open forms (illus 1–41, 83–84)**

A minimum of 342 vessels were identified as open forms based on rims, and 208 more were identified from bases and body sherds. Four main rim types were identified,

beaded/clubbed forms (34 examples) most frequently found on dripping pans, a flaring type which was exclusive to small and medium rounded bowls (85 examples), some of which had handles, and a thickened everted form (85 examples) which was frequently pulled down at the outer edge to form a hook (129 examples) or occasionally slightly beaded (4 examples). Only one lid rim was present and was a plain form. Table 3 shows the distribution of forms and rims by MNV. Without full profiles it was frequently impossible to determine whether a vessel was deep enough to be considered a bowl or pancheon, rather than a dish or plate; the majority of these vessels have been recorded as 'bowl/pancheon'.

All bowls, plates, dishes, pancheons and dripping pans had flat bases, most of which showed signs of knife-trimming at the angle. Chafing dishes had hollow pedestal bases, some of which were open, but most were closed at the bottom. Some of the inner bowls of these vessels were pierced internally.

Handles were present on some of these vessels, and varied according to the form. Dishes/porringers had small horizontal lug handles attached to the rim. Dripping pans had short tapered 'straight' handles (Plate 4). A few bowls had strap or rod handles, and some of these may have been intended for use as chamber pots. Occasionally the rod handles on bowls were horizontal side handles. Chafing dishes also had horizontal rod side handles, and several fragments of rim with simple tapering triangular knobs were also found. Lids had knobs which were squared or slightly wedge-shaped in profile and flat-circular in plan.



Plate 4. Dripping pan handle.

Almost all of these vessels were glazed on the inside only, although occasional spots of glaze were noted externally on some. Most had uncoloured 'orange' or orange-brown glaze. A few of the smaller dishes/porringers, including a couple in IGBW, were glazed on both sides. The main exceptions appeared to be dripping pans, several bases of which were unglazed internally and had glaze externally, but as many of these had



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Form	BD1	BD2	BD3	BD5	FLAR	THEV	HOOK	EVBD	CAV	PL	UPPL	no rim	Totals
bowl	1			2	1	6	4				1	3	18
bowl/pancheon						49	69	2	1			43	164
plate						2	1						3
plate/bowl						1							1
plate/dish						5	17					3	25
dish	2	1	1		1	8	21	1		1		6	42
dish: handled							1						1
porringer	1	1				1	1					1	5
rounded bowl					80							11	91
bowl: handled	4				3	1							8
chafing dish						4	7					22	33
dripping pan	16	3		2		8	9	1				1	107
lid										1		11	12
<b>Totals</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>550</b>

Table 3. Open forms by rim type (MNV).

Form	BD	BD1	BD2	BD3	BD4	BD5	BD6	COLL	UPPL	UPEV	FLAR	EV	THEV	HOOK	EVBD	no rim	Totals
jug	1	7	2			2	1	1	2		1		2		3	5	27
jar		56	32	31	17	1	17	2		2			1	1	8	3	171
jar/jug		2	1														3
jar: handled		28	6	3	5		7				3					10	62
jar: handled / jug		1															1
large storage vessel		52		4			1	1			1	1			1	105	166
sprinkler																1	1
jug/pipkin																1	1
jar/pipkin				8	1		1										10
pipkin				7				3					3			7	20
skillet													3			2	5
mug									4							1	5
tankard									3							20	23
tankard/mug									1								1
Unidentified form		90	20	24	58	2	6	2					1				203
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>699</b>

Table 4. Closed forms and unidentified forms by rim type (MNV)

Key: BD1–6 – beaded (see text for types); FLAR – flaring; EV – everted; THEV – thickened everted; HOOK – hooked; EVBD – everted beaded; CAV – cavetto; PL – plain; UPPL – upright plain; COLL – collared; UPEV – upright with everted end.

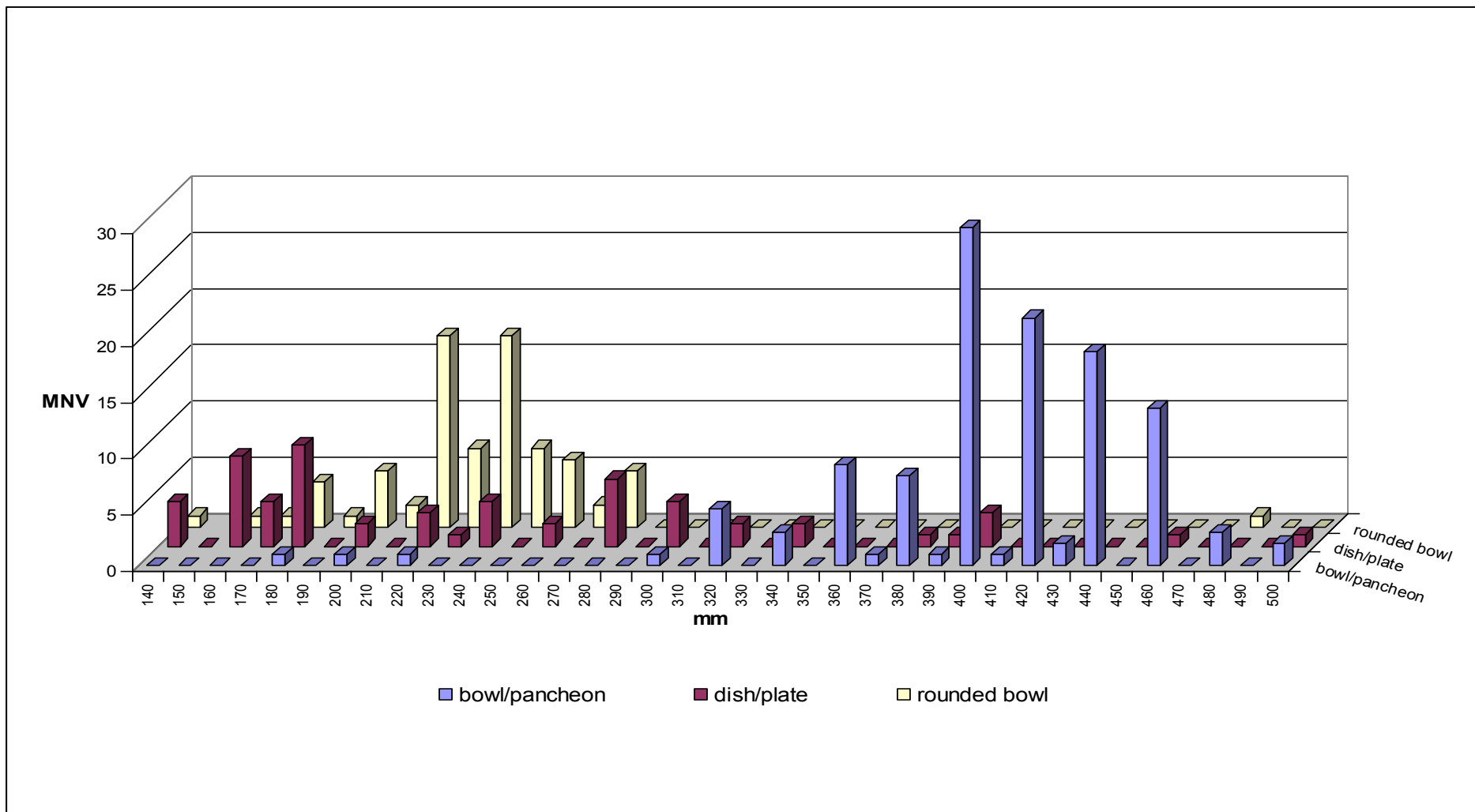


Figure 1. Distribution of rim diameters of major open forms.

been re-used as kiln props (see below) it is difficult to determine whether this was intentional. One decorated tripartite corner fragment from a dripping pan was identified (Plate 5).



Plate 5. Tripartite corner of dripping pan.

Rim diameters for the main flatware forms are shown in Figure 1. The majority of bowls/pancheons were in the range 300–500mm, and all but one of the rounded bowls were between 140–280mm. The few rims in these categories which fell outside these ranges were uncertain identifications, with the exception of one IGBW bowl which was 200mm in diameter. The plates/dishes had a much broader distribution, with a cluster around 160–180mm and another at 260–340mm, comparable with dishes and plates found in Norwich (Jennings 1981, fig. 65). The few examples of handled dishes and porringers fell within the normal range for dishes, and the handled bowls were in the same range as the rounded bowls. The single lid rim measured 110mm in diameter. Ten chafing dish rims measured between 180–260mm.

### **Closed forms (illus 42–82, 85–93)**

Based on rims, the closed forms totalled 341 vessels, with 155 more being added from other component parts or identifiable body sherds. However, the majority of sherds which remain unidentified in terms of form were probably from hollow wares; they just could not be identified to a specific form. The majority of vessels in this category had beaded rims, and in addition to those assigned to a vessel form, there were 200 beaded rims which were too small and incomplete to determine the form. There were also two collared and one thickened everted rims for which the form could not be identified. Table 4 presents the data for closed forms and unidentified rims.

Beaded rim types are as follows:

BD1 – simple rounded bead

BD2 – rounded bead with straight edge to underside

BD3 – more squared than BD2 but still with a rounded upper edge



BD4 – slightly elongated (horizontally) rounded bead

BD5 – triangular bead

BD6 – rectangular, almost collared but more rounded at top and bottom

The rounded forms BD1 and BD4 were the most frequent, but BD2 and BD3 were also relatively frequent. They were particularly used for jars and larger storage vessels, but also sometimes for jugs. Pipkins tended to have squarer or more collared rims. Drinking vessels, of which there were very few and most were IGBW, generally had plain upright or slightly flaring rims.

Bases in the open forms were generally simple flat types with knife-trimmed angles. Some were relatively thick in comparison with the walls of the vessel, measuring between 16–22mm in some examples. Some vessels had footstand (splayed) bases, although most of these were of uncertain forms apart from the IGBW tankards and one bowl. Tripod bases from up to 34 vessels, presumably mostly pipkins/skillets, were also found. These were unusual in having exaggeratedly splayed feet, curving away from the base angle (Plate 6).



Plate 6. Tripod base fragment with exaggerated outward curve to foot.

Several hollow ware vessels had handles. Jugs tended to have strap or wide strap handles, oval in profile with a simple raised ridge at the centre, and thumbbed at the base. These were sometimes attached to the rim, but more frequently on the neck of the vessel. Handled jars had similar handles, always springing from the rim (Plate 7). Several lug handles were present in the assemblage and are assumed to belong to large storage vessels similar to those from Colchester (Cotter 2000, fig. 140) but unfortunately none of the sherds fitted any of the rims. Those rims which were identified as large storage vessels, the thick vessels with applied thumbbed strips at the neck, all appeared to have strap handles which sprang from the neck and curved to just below the shoulder. A few examples of short, straight rod handles, often with a short curl at the end, were probably from pipkins, although a similar one was found attached to a

dripping pan rim. Tankards and mugs generally had thin rod handles with a pointed ridge centrally. Three 'basket'-type strap handles from jars were also found, and these were decorated with shallow finger-tip impressions along the centre.



Plate 7. Handled jar.

Like the flatwares, the majority of hollow wares were only glazed fully on the inside. Most had spots externally, particularly under the rim and sometimes on the base. Sherds with external glaze, where forms could be identified, were more likely to be jugs or pipkins than storage jars. IGBW sherds were generally glazed on both surfaces. Most GRE handles were unglazed, the exceptions being a few of the jugs and the 'basket' handles.

Rim diameters varied with form. Jugs were generally between 100–160mm. Jars and handled jars ranged between 100–300mm, although most fell between 160–200mm. Large storage vessels were between 210–340mm, with the majority between 280–300mm. Very few pipkin/skillet rims were identified with any certainty, but the few that were ranged between 110–210mm. Tankards were around 80–90mm in diameter and mugs were slightly larger at 100–140mm, but again very few of these rims were present.



## Illustrations

Most of the illustrated forms are common types in the assemblage. Rare or unique items are noted in the catalogue below.

### *Glazed red earthenwares*

1. Rounded bowl with slightly flared rim and flat base. 240mm diam. Orange glaze internally. (1017).
2. Rounded bowl with slightly flared rim and flat base. 220mm diam. Orange-brown glaze internally. (1017).
3. Rounded bowl with slightly flared rim, flat base and horizontal rod handle. 200mm diam. Orange-brown glaze internally. (1017).
4. Rounded bowl with very short slightly flared rim, flat base and vertical rod handle. 180mm diam. Brown glaze internally. (1018?).
5. Rounded bowl with flat base. Orange glaze internally. (1024).
6. Large bowl/dish with upright plain rim. 320mm diam. Orange glaze internally. (1017). Rare.
7. Large bowl/dish with plain rim, slightly flared sides and flat base. 380mm diam. Orange glaze internally. (1019). Rare.
8. Small dish with hooked rim and flat base. 170mm diam. Orange glaze internally and incised wavy line decoration at rim. (1017).
9. Small dish with hooked rim and flat base. 170mm diam. Brown glaze internally and incised double horizontal line decoration at rim. (1017).
10. Small dish with thickened everted rim and flat base. 160mm diam. Brown glaze internally and incised wavy line and horizontal line decoration at rim. (1023).
11. Small dish with beaded rim. 160mm diam. Brown glaze internally and incised wavy line and horizontal line decoration at rim. (1023).
12. Small dish with hooked rim. 170mm diam. Brown glaze internally. Kiln scar just inside rim. (1028).
13. Large dish with thumbed horizontal lug handle. 240mm diam. Orange glaze internally and incised wavy line and horizontal line decoration at rim. (1018). Unique.
14. Small dish (porringer) with thickened everted rim and thumbed horizontal lug handle. 160mm diam. Dark greenish glaze on both surfaces and incised wavy line and horizontal line decoration at rim. (1023). Possibly intended to be a blackware. Rare.
15. Dish/platter with thickened everted rim. 400mm diam. Orange glaze internally and incised horizontal line decoration. (1028).
16. Bowl/pancheon with thickened everted rim. 420mm diam. Orange glaze internally and incised horizontal line decoration. (1018).
17. Bowl/pancheon with hooked rim. 400mm diam. Orange glaze internally (partially unfused) and incised horizontal line decoration. (1018).
18. Bowl with hooked rim. 400mm diam. Brown glaze internally and incised horizontal line decoration. (1028).
19. Bowl/pancheon with thickened everted rim with rounded external edge. 460mm diam. Orange glaze internally and incised horizontal line decoration. (1018). Rare.
20. Bowl/pancheon with cavetto rim. 400mm diam. Unfused glaze internally. (1018). Unique.
21. Curving-sided bowl/dish with thickened everted rim. 380mm diam. Brown glaze internally and incised double horizontal line decoration. (1017). Rare.
22. Bowl/pancheon with thickened everted rim and flat base. 380mm diam. Orange glaze internally and incised double horizontal line decoration. (1028).
23. Bowl/pancheon with thickened everted rim and flat base. 440mm diam. Orange-brown glaze internally and incised horizontal line decoration. (1028).
24. Bowl with triangular beaded (BD5) rim. 360mm diam. Brown glaze internally and incised double horizontal line decoration. (1028). Rare.
25. Bowl with hooked rim. 340mm diam. Orange-brown glaze internally and incised horizontal line decoration. (1028).
26. Bowl/pancheon with thickened everted (slightly hooked) rim. 410mm diam. Orange glaze internally with double incised horizontal line decoration. (1015).
27. Bowl/pancheon with hooked rim. 400mm diam. Orange-brown glaze internally and triple incised horizontal line decoration. (1020).
28. Bowl/pancheon flat base. Orange-glazed internally. (1019).



29. Lid with plain rim and flat circular knob. 110mm diam. Unglazed. (1023).
30. Lid with flat circular knob. Unglazed. (1017).
31. Chafing dish with pedestal base, hollow with solid footstand, central part of bowl pierced. Orange glaze internally. (1020). Rare.
32. Chafing dish with pedestal base, hollow with solid footstand and crudely pierced wall, central part of bowl pierced, and remains of attachment for ?horizontal rod handle externally. Orange glaze internally. (1023). Rare.
33. Chafing dish with pedestal base, hollow with open footstand, central part of bowl not pierced, horizontal rod handle. Orange glaze internally. (1020). Rare.
34. Chafing dish with hooked rim and tapered knob. 260mm diam. Speckled copper green and orange glaze all over, with and incised wavy line and horizontal line decoration at rim. (1017).
35. Dripping pan with rounded bead (BD1) rim and flat base. Sherd is from the straight side. Orange glaze internally. (1017).
36. Dripping pan with rounded bead rim with straight underside (BD2). Sherd is from the straight side. Orange glaze internally and shallow finger tip impressions on the rim. (1023).
37. Dripping pan handle, short rod with slightly curved tip. Orange-brown glaze internally. (1017). Rare.
- 38–39. Dripping pan handles, short tapered triangular type. Orange glazed internally. (1017).
40. Dripping pan tripartite corner fragment. Orange glaze internally. (1023). Unique.
41. ?Dripping pan corner fragment, unusually thick, with flat base. Light green glaze internally. (1017). Unique.
42. Jar with beaded rim (BD1). 250mm diam. Brown glaze internally, and deposits of fired clay all over. (1018).
43. Jar with beaded rim (BD1). 160mm diam. Orange-brown glaze internally, and incised horizontal line. (1018).
44. Jar with beaded rim (BD1). 170mm diam. Olive glaze internally, and combed horizontal lines. (1023).
45. Jar with beaded rim (BD2). 180mm diam. Dark brown glaze internally, and combed horizontal lines. Reduced, overfired. (1024).
46. Jar with beaded rim (BD2). 150mm diam. Orange glaze internally. (1018).
47. Jar with beaded rim (BD3). 240mm diam. Dark brown glaze internally. Reduced, overfired. (1015).
48. Jar with beaded rim (BD3). 240mm diam. Brown glaze internally and combed horizontal lines. (1020).
49. Jar with elongated beaded rim (BD4). 180mm diam. Brown glaze internally. (1015).
50. Jar with long beaded rim (BD6). 240mm diam. Brown glaze internally and combed horizontal lines. (1023).
51. Jar with collared rim. 180mm diam. Brown glaze internally and combed horizontal lines. (1028). Rare.
52. Jar (or small pipkin/skillet?) with thickened everted rim. 100mm diam. Brown glaze internally. (1018) and (1020). Rare.
53. ?Jar with everted beaded rim. 170mm diam. Splashes of brown glaze internally, reduced, fired clay deposits. (1017). Rare.
54. ?Jar body. Brown glaze internally and combed horizontal lines. (1023).
55. Handled jar with beaded rim (BD2) and wide strap handle. 220mm diam. Brown glaze internally, and incised line along rim edge. (1015).
56. Handled jar with long beaded rim (BD6) and strap handle (slightly deformed). 240mm diam. Brown glaze internally, and incised horizontal line decoration. (1018).
57. Handled jar with elongated bead rim (BD4) and remains of handle or lug attachment at band of combed horizontal lines. Pierced below rim. 230mm diam. Unglazed. (1018?). Rare.
58. Handled jar with beaded rim (BD1) and basket-type handle with fingertip impressions along the central ridge. 180mm diam. Bright green glaze on both surfaces. Kiln scars on handle. (1015). Rare.
59. Handled jar body sherd with horizontal lug, thumbled at edge. Green glaze internally. (1015).
60. Large storage vessel with beaded rim (BD1). 280mm diam. Brown glaze internally. Applied thumbled strip at neck, smoothed to meld with rim. (1015).
61. Large storage vessel with ?everted rim and wide strap handle. 280mm diam. Brown glaze internally. Applied thumbled strip at neck (no thumbing in surviving part), smoothed to meld with



- rim. (1015).
62. Jar base. 110mm diam. Orange glaze internally. (1028).
  63. Jar base. 120mm diam. Orange glaze internally. (1017).
  64. Jar base. Dark brown glaze internally and spots externally. Kiln scars. (1018).
  65. Jar base, 22mm thick. Brown glaze internally and partially on break. (1020).
  66. Sprinkler base, pierced with five holes before firing. 130mm diam. Spots of green glaze externally. Kiln scars. (1015).
  67. Large pipkin with collared rim, strap handle and tripod feet (lost). 200mm diam. Orange/green glaze both surfaces, combed horizontal lines. (1023).
  68. Pipkin or jug with collared rim. 120mm diam. Speckled copper green/orange glaze on both surfaces. (1028).
  69. ?Pipkin with thickened everted rim. 150mm diam. Copper green glaze on both surfaces. (1023).
  70. Pipkin/skillet with thickened everted rim. 110mm diam. Orange glaze internally. (1028).
  71. Pipkin with collared rim. 210mm diam. Orange glaze on both surfaces. (1028).
  72. Pipkin or jug with collared rim. 110mm diam. Orange glaze on both surfaces. (1028).
  73. ?Pipkin handle, straight type with curled tip. Orange glaze internally. (1018).
  74. Tripod pipkin base. Dark olive brown glaze internally. (1024).
  75. Tripod skillet/pipkin base with short feet. Brown glaze internally. (1020).
  76. Tripod pipkin base. Orange-brown glaze internally. (1017).
  77. Tripod pipkin base. Orange-brown glaze internally. (1017).
  78. ?Jug with triangular beaded (BD5) rim. 120mm diam. Olive green glaze on both surfaces. (1015). Rare.
  79. ?Jug with everted square-beaded rim. 130mm diam. Brown glaze internally. (1019). Rare.
  80. Jug with triangular beaded (BD5) rim. 120mm diam. Orange glaze on both surfaces. (1023). Rare.
  81. Jug with upright plain rim and strap handle. 100mm diam. Orange glaze on both surfaces. (1017). Rare.
  82. ?Jug with upright neck and steeply sloping shoulder. Orange glaze externally and incised horizontal lines at carination. (1024). Rare.

### ***Blackwares***

83. Bowl with thickened everted rim and footstand base. 200mm diam. Black glaze on both surfaces. (1015). Rare.
84. Porringer with hooked rim and thumbled horizontal lug handle. 160mm diam. Black glaze on both surfaces, with incised wavy line and horizontal line decoration. (1024). Rare.
85. Pipkin with collared rim. 140mm diam. Black glaze internally and dark green externally. (1024). Rare.
86. Mug with rod handle. Overfired, reduced, or possibly Cistercian-type ware, but the handle type is identical to other blackwares. Dark brown metallic glaze on both surfaces. (1015). Rare.
87. Mug with upright rim. 100mm diam. Black glaze on both surfaces. (1028). Rare.
88. Mug with upright rim. 100mm diam. Black glaze internally and dark green externally. (1028). Rare.
89. Tankard base. Olive green glaze on both surfaces. Probably intended to be a blackware. (1024).
90. Tankard base. 65mm diam. Adhering to part of a white half-moon kiln tile. Black glaze on both surfaces. (1024).
- 91–93. Examples of tankard/mug bases. Black glaze on both surfaces. (1017). All rare.

### ***Possible kiln prop***

94. Overfired fragment of a ?stacking-ring with knife-trimmed edge. Partial dark brown/black glaze internally. (1023). Unique.



## 2.4 Distribution on site

The majority of kiln waste was recovered from pit 1014, even allowing for the 50% sample excavation of 1016 (Table 1), and by far the greatest quantity came from fill 1017. Whilst the layering in the pits suggests that there may have been several episodes of dumping, it was clear that the various contexts all contained the same range of forms. A comparison of proportions of vessel types in each context shows slight differences between the layers. Figure 2 shows the proportions of vessel types in pit 1014, based on MNV.

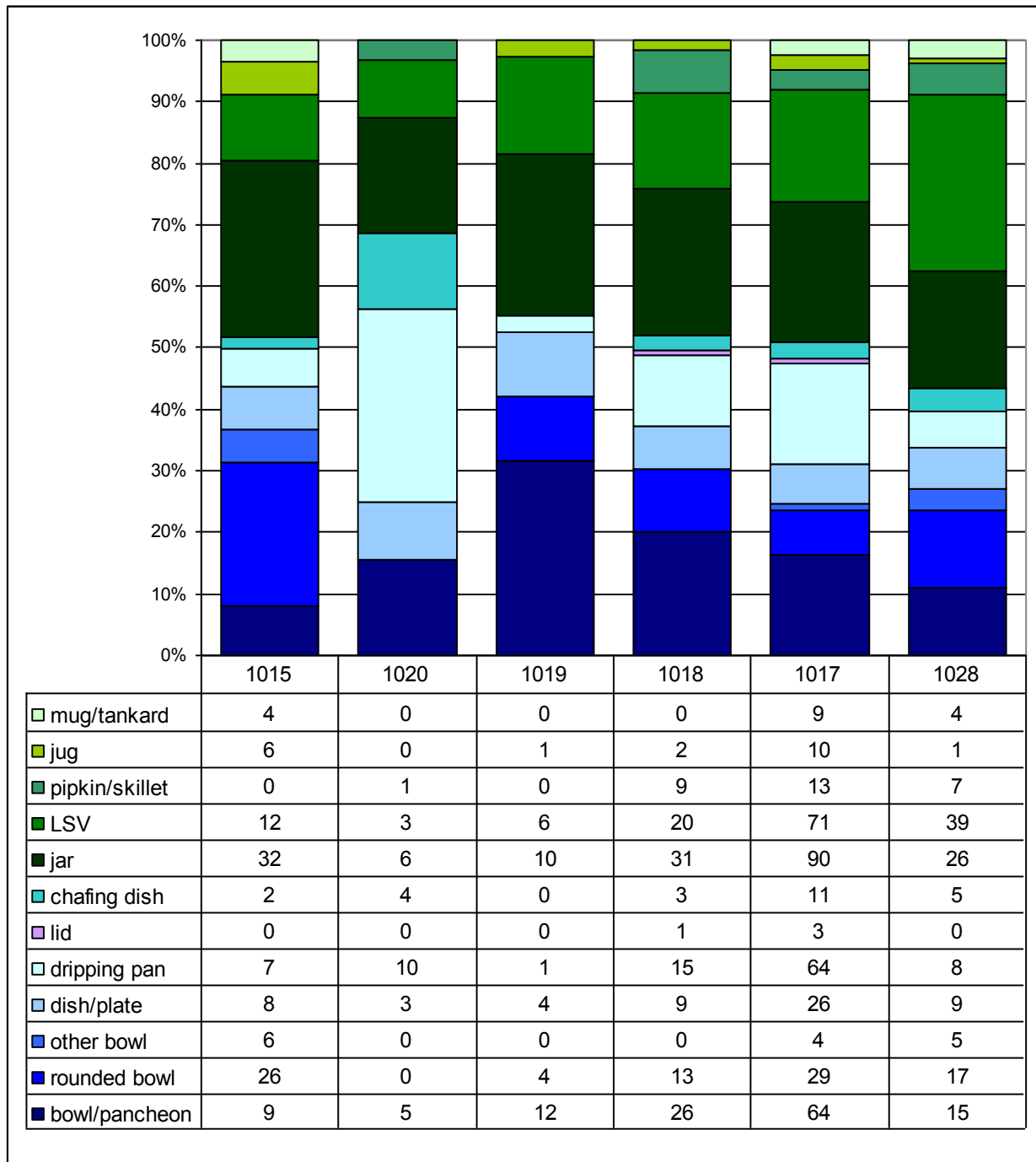


Figure 2. Proportions (graph) and actual numbers (table) of vessel forms in pit 1014 (MNV).



This suggests that there was a slightly different make-up in each of the fills. Larger bowls/pancheons, for example, were more frequent in the middle fills (31.6%), whilst large storage vessels were more frequent in the basal fill (28.7%). Rounded bowls made up the greatest proportion of vessels in 1015, but were noticeably absent in layer 1020 immediately below. Dripping pans made up a high proportion (31.3%) of the vessels in upper fill 1020. Jars were fairly consistent throughout the fills, varying between 18.8–26.2%. Based on the figures alone, rather than proportions, it is noticeable that the majority of mugs, tankards and lids were in the basal fills, as were fragments of pipkins/skillets.

There were fewer vessels in pit 1016, and the lowest fill 1025 contained only two identifiable forms (a lid and a mug). Proportions of vessels were broadly similar between the other two layers, as shown in Figure 3.

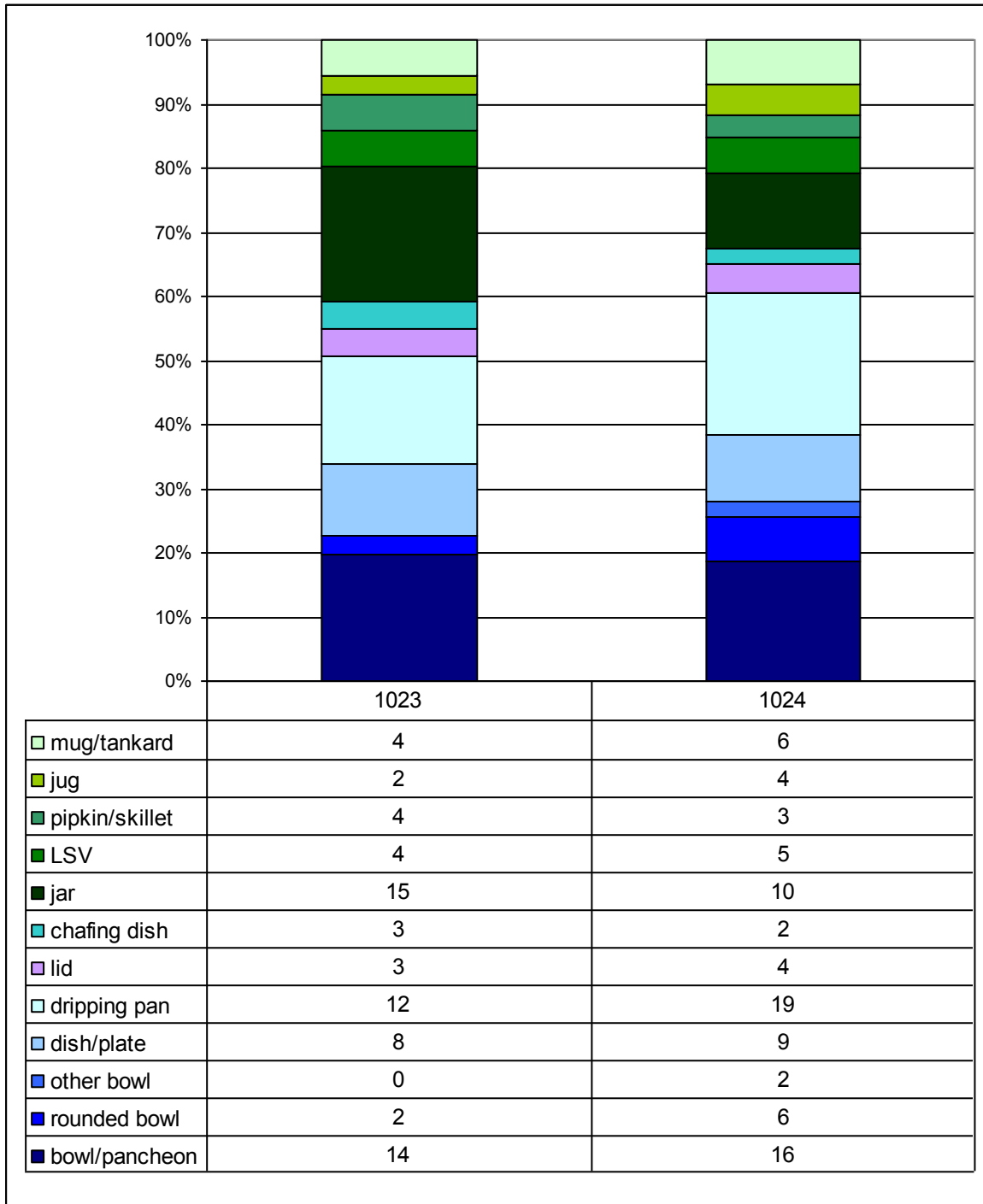


Figure 3. Proportions (graph) and actual numbers (table) of vessel forms in pit 1016 (MNV).

Few cross-matches were noted between sherds in different contexts, but within pit 1014 there was one link between layers 1020 and 1018, and sherds of one chafing dish were found in 1015 and 1017. A sherd in the lowest fill of pit 1014 (1028) matched one in the middle fill of pit 1016. This, admittedly limited, evidence may indicate that the pit fills were broadly contemporary.



## 2.5 Manufacturing evidence and wasters

Many of the sherds in this assemblage were reduced, some were overfired and vitrified, some showed signs of warping, and many had kiln scars or chips of shattered pots adhering to the surfaces (Plate 8). A few had broken edges onto which glaze had run, showing that they had cracked during firing. Most of the vitrified sherds had lost all traces of glaze, presumably burnt off, although sometimes the glaze inside had turned into a metallic dark brown to black layer. Glaze was unfused on some of the oxidised sherds, leaving a white residue internally. It was noticeable that most of the open forms were oxidised and had the expected glaze colours ('orange', orange-brown, brown), whilst most of the overfired and warped sherds were parts of hollow wares. Manufacturing evidence is discussed in more detail in section 6.3 below.

Many of the sherds had deposits of a very friable and sandy fired clay on their surfaces. It is not clear whether this was used deliberately as some form of separator, as it would have been relatively easy to clean off the finished pots, or whether it was the result of collapse of the kiln dome. It was particularly common on jars and large storage vessels, although most vessel types had at least one example of a sherd with these deposits.



Plate 8. Cracked hollow ware base with fragments of shattered pot and kiln scars.

## 3.0 Kiln structural waste

This category includes fragments of bricks and presumed structural fired clay. Quantities were recovered from each of the contexts as shown in Table 5.

Pit	Context	Brick No	Brick Wt (g)	FC No	FC Wt (g)
1014	1015	87	19244	7	843
	1020	11	645	2	457
	1019	23	5681	8	543
	1018	123	32350	22	1817
	1017	212	72233	42	4614



	1028	44	12291	1	120
<i>Total</i>		<i>500</i>	<i>142444</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>8394</i>
1016	1023	43	19134	4	168
	1024	54	12755	1	44
	1025	2	284		
<i>Total</i>		<i>98</i>	<i>32153</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>212</i>
<b>Total</b>		<b>599</b>	<b>174617</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>8606</b>

Table 5. Quantities of kiln structural waste in pits 1014 and 1016 (pit contexts in stratigraphic order).

### 3.1 Bricks

The bricks which are assumed to have been part of the kiln structure occurred most frequently in two fabric groups and four broad size groups. No complete examples were present and there were few joining pieces. Table 6 shows the quantities of bricks recovered by fabric.

Description	fabric	No	Wt (g)
White-firing with coarse angular red/white grog and some ferrous inclusions, hard	wcg	336	122496
White-firing (pale greenish) with coarse angular grog and common ferrous inclusions, crumbly and soft (vitrified version of wcg)	wfcg	115	17915
Fine sandy orange with coarse angular red/cream grog, soft to hard	fsg	95	21667
Fine sandy micaceous, orange, with clay pellets, occasionally with poorly mixed streaks of white (fsxcp), soft	fscp/fsxcp	32	9338
Medium sandy, dark red, soft to hard	ms	6	159
Medium sandy, poorly mixed streaky white and red clays, hard	msx	5	1380
Medium sandy with moderate small ferrous inclusions, dark red, soft	msfe	5	224
msfe with flint inclusions	msffe	1	626
Medium sandy with flint	msf	1	20
Fine sandy micaceous (possibly fired clay)	fsm	1	8
White-firing fine sandy with few other inclusions, hard	wfs	2	784
<b>Totals</b>		<b>599</b>	<b>174617</b>

Table 6. Brick quantities by context and fabric group

The bricks were all of similar appearance, being handmade with sand-covered bases and struck surfaces. Although the fabrics in the main groups were in both white-firing and red/orange clays, both types were similar in size and appearance and were probably made using the same techniques.

White-firing bricks are generally most common in the 18th and 19th centuries in East Anglia, the most well-known being 'Woolpit whites', although they certainly occur earlier (e.g. at Henham Hall and Little Wenham Hall). The bricks in this assemblage were not as well made as the 'whites' (generally more yellow in colour) used in local buildings, and it seems likely that they were made locally, specifically to construct the kiln(s).

It was possible to measure widths and thicknesses of 73 fragments, and these were used to produce a scatter-graph of sizes (Fig. 2). Fabric had no bearing on size, with all size groups being present in each of the main fabrics.

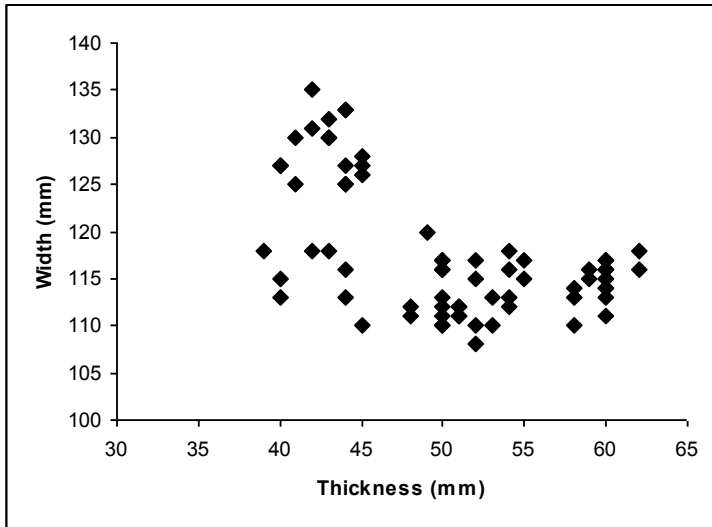


Figure 2. Brick measurements showing four discrete size groups.

This indicated four clusters which correspond to four main size groups:

<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Width</b>
39–45mm	113–118
40–45mm	127–135
48–55mm	110–120
58–62mm	110–118

Many more fragments were complete in thickness only, and the distribution of these measurements is shown in Figure 3. This shows that the bricks were actually more uniform than the size group ranges suggest, particularly those towards the thicker end of the scale, many of which were 60mm thick.

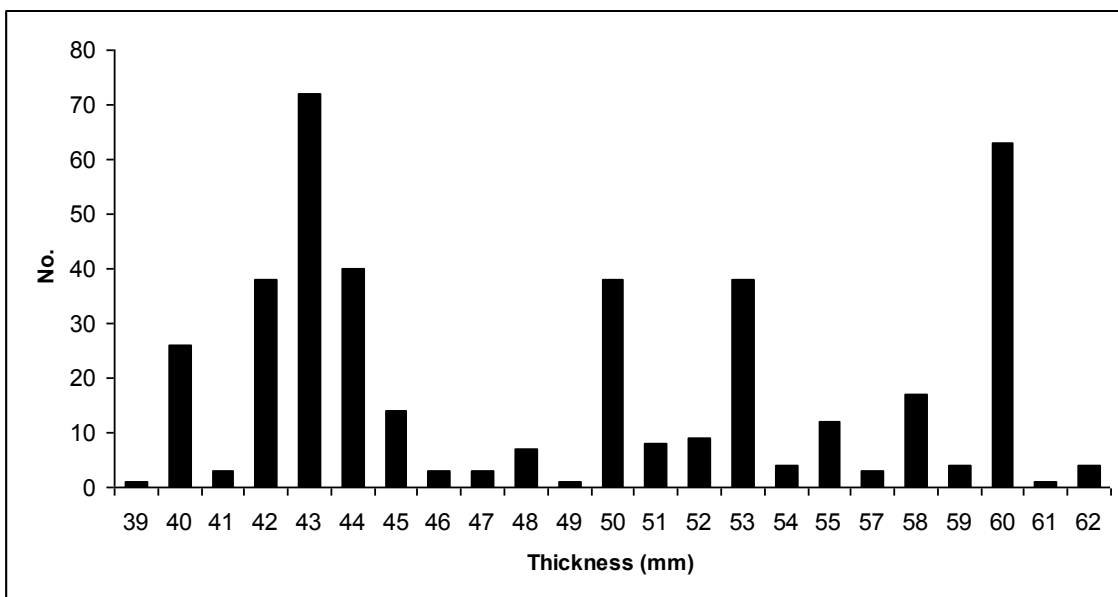


Figure 3. Brick thicknesses.

As well as standard rectangular bricks, a few examples of tapered or 'radial' bricks were identified (Plate 9). These measured between 140–142mm wide at the wider end, 65mm at the narrower end, and were 41–43mm thick. Unfortunately no full lengths survived. Bricks of this type are generally used to form curving walls, suggesting that at least one kiln structure may have been circular. Although these bricks appear to have formed only a small proportion of the assemblage, it is possible that some of the smaller fragments in the 40–45mm thickness range may have been of this type.



Plate 9. An example of a tapered brick in white-firing fabric (1018).

Vitrified areas were present on many of the bricks (the fabric group 'wfcg' appears to be a vitrified version of 'wcg', with a few bricks comprising both types). The vitrification occurred to varying degrees, but was superficial on some and quite deep on others, with examples found on headers, stretchers, upper or lower surfaces, or sometimes throughout (Plate 10). This suggests that the kiln walls were made using bonds which exposed both header and stretcher to the firing chamber, and was probably also floored with bricks.



Plate 10. Cross-section of white-firing brick with partial pale green vitrification of the upper surface (1018).

The presence of red sandy clay deposits on many of the bricks suggests that they were bonded with this material, rather than with lime mortar. Post-medieval brick kilns in the area also used clay 'mortar' in their make-up (e.g. at Gedding Hall and Euston Hall, author's personal observation), and it has been noted elsewhere in post-medieval pottery kilns, for example at Potterspury, Northants, where the brick-built kilns were bonded with sandy clay (Mayes 1968, 64–5) and at Chesham, Bucks, where the kiln wall was made up of 'two concentric rings of bricks held together with clay' (Cauvin and Cauvin 1992, 63).

Drops of glaze, often in association with pottery kiln scars, were noted on 50 brick fragments, or c.8% of the assemblage by count. These bricks may have formed the floor of the kiln, or were possibly used (or reused) as kiln props.

### 3.2 *Structural fired clay*

A small quantity of fired clay was recovered, the majority from fills 1017 and 1018 of pit 1014. Most of the presumed structural material was in a fine sandy red to buff fabric, relatively hard, with sparse flint and common straw impressions. Most fragments had at least small areas of smooth surface, some of which may have been caused by adjacent building materials such as brick or flint nodules. Larger expanses of surviving surfaces were generally flat or slightly convex. Two fragments had impressions of thin wattles (c.8–10mm in diameter). Another two fragments contained single broken potsherds, a glazed body fragment and a piece of an unglazed everted rim.

Three fragments had opposing flattish or slightly concave surfaces, making them wedge-shaped in section. The fragment with concave sides had wattle lines (c.20mm diameter) running parallel to the surfaces, suggesting that it may have been formed on a wattle-woven frame (Plate 11). Two fragments had deep finger marks on the upper surfaces and were flat on the other side, suggesting that they may have been used as render or caulking on a brick wall.



Plate 11. Fragment of fired clay with curving sides and wattle impressions (1019).

Given the vitrification of the bricks (see above) and the lack of any vitrification on the fired clay, it seems unlikely that the material was used as kiln lining. In addition, none of the fired clay surfaces had any trace of glaze, suggesting that the material formed part of the structure which was not in contact with the pottery. The most likely use would be to form a dome over the firing chamber, and the curvature of some fragments is potential evidence for this function. Alternatively, some fragments may have been used as bonding or insulation within the hardcore of the kiln walls.

#### 4.0 Kiln furniture

The kiln furniture includes roof tile (RT) fragments, clay 'half-moon' tiles (HM) or 'bats' which were intentionally manufactured as kiln spacers, broken pot bases (PB), and crudely shaped pieces of fired clay (FC) which represent the expedient use of wet clay during kiln loading. These were distributed through the contexts as shown in Table 7.

Pit	Context	RT No	RT Wt	HM No	HM Wt	PB No	PB Wt	FC No	FC Wt
1014	1015	31	2577	62	6857	12	1344		
	1020	11	1391	30	5906	21	3202		
	1019	10	1133	43	6337	20	3074		
	1018	45	4918	134	21874	79	9263		
	1017	102	11953	462	75280	193	27389	1	32
	1028	29	2986	28	3747	15	1438	1	51
<b>Total</b>		<b>228</b>	<b>24958</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>120001</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>45710</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>83</b>



1016	1023	38	3364	34	8726	11	1096	1	149
	1024	74	7699	56	8821	23	2903		
	1025	2	72						
<b>Total</b>		<b>114</b>	<b>11135</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>17547</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>3999</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>149</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>342</b>	<b>36093</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>137548</b>	<b>374</b>	<b>49709</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>232</b>

Table 7. Kiln furniture quantities by context (pit fills shown in stratigraphic order).

#### 4.1 Roof tile

Fragments of roof tile in a variety of fine and medium sandy fabrics with the normal range of local inclusions were present. All were typical of post-medieval plain roof tiles in Suffolk. Some pieces had peg holes, generally in pairs where it was possible to determine this, and usually circular, although two square examples were present. Table 8 lists the quantities.

Description	Fabric	No	Wt(g)
Fine sandy	fs	29	1784
Medium sandy	ms	31	2400
Fine sandy, fine calcareous inclusions	fsc	3	312
Medium sandy, fine calcareous inclusions	msc	7	723
Fine sandy, red clay pellets	fscp	13	1031
Medium sandy, red clay pellets	mscp	1	42
Fine sandy with coarse rounded quartz	fscq	1	174
Fine sandy with flint	fsf	1	253
Medium sandy with flint	msf	58	6752
Fine sandy, ferrous particles	fsfe	5	581
Medium sandy, ferrous particles	msfe	45	3672
Medium sandy with chalk and ferrous inclusions	mscfe	2	397
Medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe	1	286
Fine sandy with grog	fsg	61	7631
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm	1	49
Medium sandy with grog	msg	18	2154
Medium sandy with grog and chalk	msgc	2	155
Medium sandy with grog and flint	msgf	1	79
Medium sandy, poorly mixed red and white clays	msx	3	362
msx with chalk	msxc	3	325
White-firing fine sandy	wfs	22	2768
White-firing medium sandy	wms	1	129
White-firing with coarse grog	wcg	32	4009
White-firing with ferrous inclusions	wfe	1	25
<b>Totals</b>		<b>342</b>	<b>36093</b>

Table 8. Roof tile quantities by broad fabric group

Fragments ranged from pieces which had one or two small spots of glaze to those which were completely covered in thick green or dark brown glaze (Plate 12). Kiln scars were often present, indicating that the tiles had been used as spacers or supports for a variety of hollow ware vessels, including jugs and wider-mouthed vessels. It was rare to find the complete circumference on a single tile and it is likely that several fragments were used as crude 'tripods' to support individual vessels and to reduce the area of tile touching the rim (Plate 13). Evidence for re-use of fragments was common, with many kiln scars built up on the same tiles, some of them covered with glaze from later firings. The wide range of fabrics in this group, particularly in comparison with the kiln bricks and kiln furniture, suggests that roof tiles were obtained from a variety of sources.

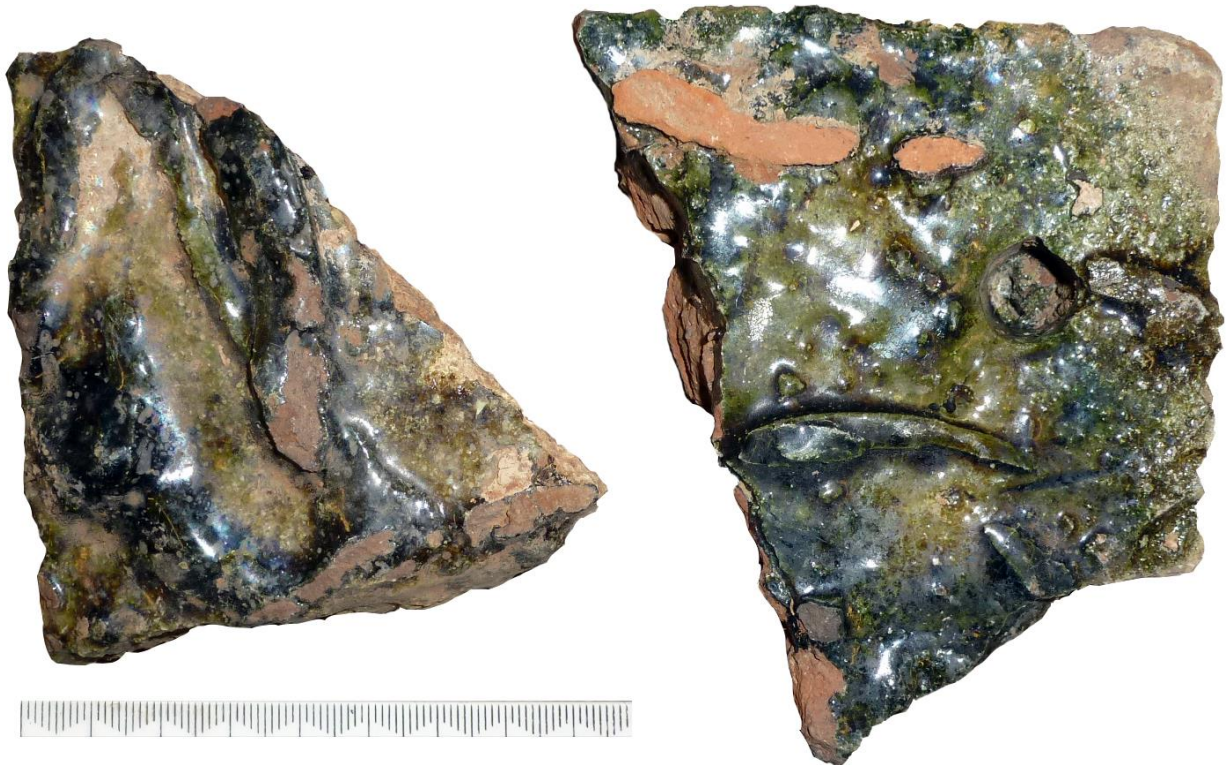


Plate 12. Two fragments of roof tile with thick glaze deposits (1017).



Plate 13. Fragment of roof tile with partial kilns scars of hollow ware vessels close to the corners and edges (1017).



Roof tile fragments are a common inclusion in assemblages of kiln waste relating to post-medieval pottery manufacture, although they appear to decrease in use from the 18th century onwards. More specialist kiln furniture began to be used from the 16th century however, and large quantities were recovered from this site.

#### 4.2 Clay spacers

All clay spacers from the two pits were of the same type, comprising simple 'half moon' or semi-circular 'bats'. They were made in three basic fabrics, as shown in Table 9.

Description	No	Wt (g)
'r': red-firing, fine sandy matrix, often poorly mixed with white clay streaks, and with sparse but fairly coarse inclusions of calcareous material, flint and ferrous fragments	650	95806
'w1': white-firing, fine sandy with no other major inclusions	63	11016
'w2': white-firing, similar to 'r' but coarser and with common streaks of red clay	136	30726
<b>Totals</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>137548</b>

Table 9. Half-moon spacer fragments by fabric.

Although superficially the same, some of the spacers were certainly wheel-made and some seemed to have been formed as slabs by hand. The curved edge of the latter was often more oval or sub-rectangular in shape, whilst the wheel-made pieces appeared to have been thrown as circles of clay which were then roughly cut in half using a knife (Plate 14).



Plate 14. Fragment of a half-moon 'bat' with visible throwing rings (1017).

Unlike roof tiles, which generally have sanded bases, both surfaces of these tiles were smooth, although the undersides had a slightly rougher finish than the upper surfaces.



The curving edges generally had a rounded profile, whilst the straight edges tended to be vertical or slightly chamfered. The edges and corners frequently had finger impressions or had been pulled upwards, presumably during removal from the wheel or bench. The tiles were of varying thicknesses, the curving edges generally being thinner than the straight sides, with measurements usually between 10–25mm. The curving edges measured c.300–360mm in diameter (tile widths of 150–180mm).

A number of fragments had pieces of roof tile and/or broken fragments of pottery adhering to their surfaces. Almost all fragments had at least one kiln scar, but some had multiple scars and had clearly been used many times before being discarded. These examples were generally thickly covered in glaze.

Based on the weight of one of the most complete fragments (representing about 50% of a tile), these tiles weighed around 1kg each. The assemblage therefore represented a minimum of 137 tiles, although it is likely – given the lack of any joining pieces – that many more, perhaps as many as the total number of fragments, had been discarded.

One small fragment of another possible spacer comprised a fragment of a circular object which had been knife-trimmed at one end before firing, but was incomplete at the other end (illus 94). There was bubbled dark brown glaze internally. It may be the remains of a ring-stilt prop, but if so it was the only example in the assemblage.

#### **4.3 *Re-used pottery bases***

A number of fragments of large pot bases had been separated out as 'kiln furniture' in the initial sort by finds staff. Some of these fragments appeared to be simply wasters and these have been recorded as part of the pottery assemblage. However, it was clear that many had been re-used as rudimentary props. In some cases, it was difficult to decide between the two categories and the total quantity of re-used material is therefore difficult to estimate with any certainty. It is equally likely that some re-used bases have been recorded as part of the main pottery assemblage.

All sherds in this group had kiln scars on one or both surfaces, and some had multiple scars and thick glaze on both surfaces and across broken edges (Plate 14). In many cases, the wall of the vessel appeared to have been deliberately chopped away, leaving a ragged edge just above the base angle. A few examples were difficult to distinguish from the curving edge fragments of the half-moon tiles, the main difference being in the fabric. In general, the bases which appeared to have been most favoured for re-use were the larger and thicker ones, although the broad flat dripping pan bases also appear to have been used on a regular basis.



Plate 14. Re-used pot base with fragment of rim and possible clay 'bob' adhering (1018).

### 4.3 *Expedient clay use*

Fragments of roughly shaped fired clay in micaceous fabrics which were finer and softer than the structural fired clay appear to have been used as props. Two fragments with curving edges were recovered from (1017) and (1023). One was extrapolated to c.90mm in diameter (20% complete) and the other c.140mm in diameter (20% complete). Both had flattish ?bases and were broken on the other surface. A third fragment, from (1028), had a slightly corrugated finger-smoothed surface and a possible rim impression on the other side, the latter being covered with thin clear glaze.

Many sherds of pottery, re-used pot bases and half-moon tiles had deposits of fired clay on the surfaces. As noted above, it is not clear whether this was deliberate or accidental.

### 5.0 **Other ceramic building material**

A few fragments of CBM were recovered which showed no signs of secondary firing or traces of glaze, and these are unlikely to have been used in the kiln. They comprised six fragments of a pantile in a fine sand and ferrous fabric from top fill 1015 of pit 1014, and a fragment of ?quarry floor tile from upper fill 1023 of pit 1016. There were also a few fragments of plain roof tile and small pieces of abraded brick without glaze or evidence of secondary firing (included in the total quantity discussed above, sections 3.1 and 4.1).

### 6.0 **Discussion**

Pottery and other ceramics have been manufactured in the Stowmarket area since at least the early Roman period (Plouviez 1989), although perhaps only intermittently. Recently, a medieval kiln has been excavated on the outskirts of the town (P. Thompson, pers comm), and a small assemblage of 16th-century pottery waste and CBM kiln furniture was recovered from a site on Bury Road (Anderson 2014). The latter



is located only c.80m to the north-west of The Gables site. There is documentary evidence for one potter in Stowmarket during the second half of the 16th century (SCC 1990) but none in the succeeding century (although the source of this information is not recorded). The lack of records need not necessarily mean a lack of potters, however, as even as late as the 18th century pottery manufacture was often a part-time occupation of farmers or smallholders (Brears 1971, 57). A brick makers, Fison's, was located to the west of the town from 1823, and produced both white and red bricks (MSDC 2011, 11; Hollingsworth 1844, 227), but by this period there were no potters listed in the trade directories as working in the town.

### 6.1 *Dating and chronology*

It is feasible that the pottery waste from this site could relate to the work of the single potter recorded in Stowmarket in the second half of the 16th century, but unfortunately it was not possible to obtain a radiocarbon date for the waste pits, so dating of the assemblage is based on the ceramic finds alone.

The latest pottery from the site was of 18th-century date and comprised a few sherds which were recovered from the uppermost fill of pit 1014. This layer, 1015, seals all the diagonal fill lines in the pit and could potentially represent a later make-up layer or slump into the top of the pit, particularly if the site was levelled in the 18th century using material from waste tips.

Apart from these few sherds, the pottery recovered from this site was of two main types: glazed red earthenware and iron-glazed blackwares. Both had a long period of manufacture during which the range of forms changed very little. In the region, both types occur in 16th-century contexts in Norwich (Jennings 1981), Chelmsford (Cunningham and Drury 1985, 74), Colchester (Cotter 2000) and Ely (Cessford *et al.* 2006, 55). However, the blackwares do not seem to make an appearance in the Essex towns until the mid 16th century, whereas in Norwich they occur in early 16th-century levels. The forms in the Stowmarket assemblage can be broadly paralleled in all of these assemblages, although small details in the component parts of some vessels (specifically rims, handles and tripod feet) vary somewhat. In practice, it has not been possible to identify any narrow chronologies for these vessels even on well-stratified sites in the major urban centres and they remain broadly dated to the 16th–18th centuries in East Anglia.

Further evidence for dating, with regard to kiln furniture, is discussed below (Section 6.3).

### 6.2 *Range of wares*

The waste assemblage from the two pits is surprisingly uniform, with only a relatively small range of forms, and variations within those forms being negligible. Nevertheless, it is typical of the period in this area, being dominated by jars, storage vessels and bowls/dishes. Cooking vessels, particularly dripping pans, were also fairly well represented, but there were only a few jugs, drinking vessels and specialised wares such as chafing dishes.



It is often stated, with regard to kiln waste assemblages, that the proportions and types of vessels recovered may not be representative of the wares actually produced at the site (e.g. Mayes 1968, 71). This is because more care might be taken in the stacking and firing of particularly delicate or specialised wares, ensuring their survival for sale. This may explain why such small quantities of blackwares were present in the assemblage, making up only 2.9% of the redware by sherd count. This can be compared with sites in local towns, where blackwares make up a much larger proportion of the IGBW/GRE redware group: 14% at Handford Road, 18% at Ipswich Eastern Triangle, and as much as 25% at High Baxter Street, Bury St Edmunds, for example, although at Cobbold Street, Ipswich, they only made up 5% of the redwares (Anderson 2002; 2005; 2009; 2012).

In comparison with other regional groups, a few common and less common vessel types were missing from this assemblage. Of most note is the bunghole cistern, at least one of which is usually found in assemblages of this period in Suffolk. These are easily recognisable from the bunghole itself which is usually surrounded by a thickened rim of clay, the latter being very likely to survive even if the rest of the vessel is lost. Also not specifically identified in this group were any definite examples of chamber pots, although some of the handled jars could have fulfilled this function. There were a few pierced rims (probably from chafing dishes), but no pierced body sherds, suggesting that no colanders or cheese presses were present. No lamps or costrels were found.

There was a remarkable uniformity in the forms in this assemblage. There were only two major rim forms on the large bowls, dishes and pancheons, only one on the rounded bowls, and minimal differences in the beaded rims on the hollow wares. Such uniformity is not reflected in the range seen at most consumer sites, but this may be due to the vessels there being purchased from a number of suppliers, or to slight differences in the methods used by individual potters in a single workshop, or to changes in personnel or supply over a period of time.

### **6.3 *Manufacture***

All vessels were wheelmade with the possible exception of the dripping pans, although methods of making oval vessels on a wheel are described by Brears (1971, 107), and the rims are so similar to the circular forms that use of such techniques seems likely here. As noted above, the pottery forms in this assemblage were very uniform. This may indicate a single potter working alone, or perhaps that templates were used for forming rims.

Methods of attaching handles, lugs, feet and knobs were not complex. These components were simply luted to the rim or body of the pot. There is no evidence for peg attachment, and the bases of strap and rod handles were merely smoothed onto the body of the pot with one large and two smaller finger impressions finishing them off. Straight handles were similarly attached. The few examples of pouring lips on jugs and pipkins were simply pulled using a finger.

In general, pots appear to have been well-glazed, with the glaze covering most of the inside of the vessel up to the inner edge of the rim. It is unlikely that this was achieved



using a powdered glaze, and the use of a liquid glaze made with a slip flux seems more likely. Brears suggests that these were not in common use before c.1650 (Brears 1971, 125). Most of the pots were glazed with an uncoloured lead glaze which varied with the underlying clay colour, orange and brown being most frequent on oxidised vessels and dark brown on the reduced and overfired sherds, and perhaps sometimes due to the presence of iron in the underlying clay (Brears 1971, 128). Occasional vessels had copper flecks added to their glaze, which is more typical of late medieval and transitional wares in this region and may point to a slightly earlier date in the GRE range. Deliberate green glaze was less common in GRE, and most of the vessels with greenish glaze in this assemblage had been partially reduced. Some of the blackware wasters also had greenish glaze.

Of possible interest in this respect was the presence of an incomplete base in 1023, pierced at the angle, which contained a thick deposit of white powdery material. This may be the remnants of dried out and unfired lead glaze, but chemical analysis would be needed to confirm this.

There is limited evidence for the kiln itself amongst the discarded material. It appears to have been built of bricks, possibly with a temporary clay covering. The general uniformity of fabric amongst the white and orange bricks suggests that they were probably made specifically for the potter, and were not re-used from elsewhere. It is likely that they were made locally, given that white-firing bricks were certainly made in the town in the 19th century.

The tapered nature of some of the bricks suggests that the kiln was probably circular. A brick-built kiln of circular shape would be relatively unusual in East Anglia in the early post-medieval period. Fifteenth/sixteenth-century examples used to fire late medieval and transitional wares have been excavated at Hopton and Rickingham (Anderson *et al.* 1997), and these were pointed-oval in plan with double flues (Musty Type 2). A similar kiln was in use in Ely in the 16th century (Cessford *et al.* 2006, 49), and another was found in Harlow in association with late medieval wares (Davey and Walker 2009, fig. 11). Most other production sites of this period in the region have been identified by the presence of wasters and kiln furniture only, so the shape and construction of 17th-century kilns in the area is unknown. The closest examples of this period are in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire, and they include a circular brick-built example at Chesham (Cauvin and Cauvin 1992, fig. 5) and two at Potterspury (Mayes 1968, fig. 22), one of which had a double flue.

Semi-circular 'bats', roof tiles and re-used pot bases were the main kiln furniture types used at Stowmarket. Pot bases were also used in this way in an early 18th-century kiln at Brill (Cocroft 1985, 79), where they also appeared to have been deliberately shaped. The half-moon bats seem to be relatively uncommon in post-medieval waster assemblages from elsewhere, but they were certainly used in pipe clay manufacturing (e.g. a similar white-firing example from Gloucester, Peacey 1996, fig 30). A 'manufactured circular clay bat' was excavated in association with a late 17th/early 18th-century kiln in Burslem, Staffs, and it has been suggested that re-used pottery bases could have been used as an alternative to these (Kelley 1975, and Celoria and Kelley 1973, quoted by Cocroft 1985, 80). Certainly the edges of bats and the edges of

the trimmed bases in the Stowmarket assemblage were sometimes almost indistinguishable.

The circular bats had generally been made on a wheel, suggesting that they were made at the pottery. The use of coarser white (as well as red-firing) clays to make the bats suggests that the potters, as well as the local brickmakers, had access to white-firing clay and chose to use it for this purpose, perhaps for its refractive properties or because it was considered inferior to the red clays used for the pots.

No saggars were identified in this assemblage. Saggars were in use from the 16th century elsewhere, but usually for finer vessels such as mugs and slipwares. In the Stowmarket assemblage, blackware tankard bases were found stuck to circular bats or to roof tiles. Potentially they could have been shielded from the ferocity of the heat using unfired jars to cover them.

Stacking patterns may sometimes be reconstructed from 'kiln scars', glaze drips and other evidence which survives on pots. In combination with the evidence from kiln furniture, it is possible to suggest that most hollow wares were stacked on their rims. Rims of hollow wares frequently had small areas of missing glaze, where they had been detached from the kiln tiles. These seemed to be present in threes on the tiles themselves or occasionally on bases (Plate 16), suggesting the use of 'bobs', or small pieces of clay, to stop the vessel from sticking to its support. Most of the fragments of tile and bat did not have complete kiln scars, but usually appeared to have a partial scar close to a corner or edge. This suggests that the tiles were used in pairs or threes, with gaps between them. This may have made separation from pot rims after firing easier, as it would have been possible to twist the tiles away from the vessels.



Plate 16. A blackware base showing at least one clay 'bob' and possible locations of two others (arrowed).



Some bases had kiln scars and it may be that some of the vessels were simply placed on top of each other, but it is certain that some of the broken bases were re-used as spacers (evidenced by multiple kiln scars) so the presence of a single scar on a base is inconclusive in this regard. More frequently, it seems that roof tiles and half-moon tiles were used together, one on top of the other, and placed between the pots. Occasionally fragments of rim or base were found stuck to the tiles.

Unfortunately all the flatwares were incomplete and there was no particular evidence for the method of stacking. Many of the dripping pan bases had been re-used and were covered in kiln scars and drips of glaze. In the Norwich corpus, Jennings notes that the larger dishes and bowls were probably stacked on their sides (1981, 157), whilst smaller bowls were slanted. On the other hand, Cessford *et al.* (2006, fig. 35) reconstructed the 16th-century kiln with the flatwares stacked horizontally. Methods of stacking appear to have varied considerably (see Brears 1971, 130–6; Draper and Copland-Griffiths 2002, 97; Davey and Walker 2009, 155–7). Several of the rounded bowls and one of the dishes in the Stowmarket assemblage had small kiln scars just inside the rim, perhaps as a result of leaning against the base of another similar vessel.

The overfiring of hollow wares in particular, compared with the many examples of unfused glaze on the oxidised flatware vessels, may suggest that at least two separate kiln loads were discarded. Alternatively, the open forms may have been less exposed to the fire or their firing may somehow have been more carefully controlled. As there was no evidence for the use of saggars, the most likely explanation is that they were fired in a different part of the kiln to the hollow wares. It certainly makes sense for similar forms to be stacked together to produce the most efficient loading pattern (cf Cessford *et al.* 2006, fig. 35).

Forms were identical in both pits, suggesting that the waste material was deposited, or more likely redeposited, in a single event. Discard on the surface would explain the abrasion seen on some of the sherds, and also explains the lack of substantially complete vessels in this assemblage. Evidence from country potteries which survived into more recent centuries suggests that waste pottery generally accumulated in heaps. At Verwood, photographs of the kilns in the early 20th century show huge waste tips surrounding them, and old broken pots and pieces of tile were used there to form a temporary roof to the cylindrical kiln as it was fired (Brears 1971, 148; Draper and Copland-Griffiths 2002, 95).

#### 6.4 *The site in context*

Very little post-medieval pottery from towns in Suffolk has been illustrated and none has been published. This is partly due to a surprising lack of material. Recent groups of GRE from Bury St Edmunds are generally no larger than c.100 sherds, whilst those from Lowestoft, Newmarket and Sudbury are significantly smaller, and there is very little from Stowmarket itself. Slightly larger groups have been recovered from The Swan at Lavenham and Clare Castle, but neither has yet been analysed in detail. Two of the largest excavated groups from Ipswich, the Handford Road and Eastern Triangle assemblages, also remain incompletely studied (the former because most of the





material was from sieved squares and the latter because it has not yet progressed beyond the assessment stage).

This lack of illustrations makes it difficult to compare forms, and to determine the distribution of the Stowmarket potters' products. Whilst their wares would almost certainly have been sold in the local market, there is also a possibility that Ipswich could have been supplied via the Gipping. Brears (1971, 40) suggests that specialised pot-sellers did not emerge until the second quarter of the 17th century, and that before this wares were sold 'only at the local market', as they had been in medieval times. More recent work has suggested that in fact pottery was distributed over a much greater area in the medieval period than would have been possible through local trade alone. Work on the distribution of Hedingham Ware from Essex (Walker 2012, 115–7), for example, suggests that it had a range of some 75km, and that water transport was important in its movement. Documentary evidence shows that middlemen were certainly involved with the transportation and sale of pottery from at least the 14th century (Moorhouse 1981, 110). Astill (1983) suggested that by the 15th century, workshops were becoming established close to towns, and that these attracted middlemen who would have distributed wares over a wide area (quoted by Cherry 1991, 208).

The Stowmarket site is one of the few pottery production sites of post-medieval date to have been identified in Suffolk so far. Kiln waste has been identified in the north of the county, particularly at Mendham and around Wattisfield, in the east at Hacheston (Owles and Smedley 1968, 77), to the south-east at Sutton (Anderson 2003) and centrally at Lawshall (Martin *et al.* 1990). Production sites of glazed red earthenware in East Anglia as a whole are rare. In Norfolk, blackwares were made at Fulmodeston (Wade Martins 1983) and Wroxham (note in Jennings 1981), and ?redwares at Cringleford (Cherry 1977, 98) and King's Lynn (Clarke and Carter 1977, 238, 'NS Ware'). Most known examples were in Essex (Cotter 2000, fig 129), where at least 27 sites are known from documentary and/or archaeological evidence, including excavated sites at Stock (Cunningham 1985) and Harlow (mainly slipwares and blackwares; Davey and Walker 2009). This large number is likely, in part, to be due to the county's proximity to London, but undoubtedly there were more such sites in Suffolk than have been identified to date.

The similarity of the Stowmarket fabric to those produced at other sites in the region makes it unlikely that it can be easily separated from the general redware assemblage on this basis alone. Some of the more unusual component parts of some forms might be identifiable elsewhere, the most notable being the unusually splayed tripod feet and the widely-spaced thumbing on the necks of large storage vessels.

## 6.5 Conclusions

The pottery recovered from this site is the largest single assemblage of post-medieval redwares from any site in Suffolk excavated in the past two decades, and the first large quantity of manufacturing waste to be recovered in the county. It is thus of great importance, locally and regionally, in the study of this little-known industry. It is unfortunate that kilns and working areas were not uncovered during the fieldwork, but the assemblage has provided some evidence for the type of kiln(s) and methods of



working. The limited range of vessels may suggest that the waste represents only a few firings, and perhaps the industry in this part of Stowmarket was short-lived. It was certainly located very close to the marketplace and must have caused some concern to local inhabitants. At present there is no evidence for the distribution of the pottery produced here, but it is likely to have served the local market and may perhaps have been traded as far as Ipswich. Whether the material represents the work of the one documented 16th-century potter cannot be determined without further historical research, but taking into consideration all available dating evidence, this would certainly be possible. A 17th-century date cannot be completely ruled out, but it seems unlikely that the pottery in this assemblage was produced in the 18th century.

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## Appendix 1: Summary pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
?	GRE			11	663	9	16th-18th c.
?	GRE	Dripping dish		2	168	2	16th-18th c.
?	GRE	Jar	BD3	1	41	1	16th-18th c.
?	GRE	Large storage vessel?		1	88	1	16th-18th c.
?	GRE	Large storage vessel?	BD3	1	28	1	16th-18th c.
?	GRE	Shallow cup		2	168	2	16th-18th c.
1010	CRW			1	2	1	1730-1760
1010	CRW	Bowl	FLAR	1	3	1	1730-1760
1010	TGE			1	12	1	16th-18th c.
1015	CRW			2	7	1	1730-1760
1015	GRE			296	9571	291	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE		BD1	11	152	11	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE		BD2	2	45	2	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE		BD3	2	37	2	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE		BD4	6	89	6	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE		FLAR	19	647	14	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE		THEV	10	391	7	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Bowl		2	224	1	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Bowl	THEV	4	410	4	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Chafing dish	?	1	21	1	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Chafing dish	HOOK	1	13	1	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Dish	HOOK	3	74	3	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Dish	THEV	2	20	2	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Dish?	HOOK	2	17	1	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Dripping dish		7	811	5	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Dripping dish	THEV	1	106	1	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Dripping dish?		1	114	1	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Handled bowl	THEV	1	18	1	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Handled bowl?	BD1	4	133	4	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Handled jar		5	339	5	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Handled jar	BD1	2	223	2	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Handled jar	BD2	6	188	3	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Jar	BD1	10	301	10	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Jar	BD2	2	60	2	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Jar	BD3	4	176	3	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Jar	BD4	3	96	3	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Jar?	BD1	1	10	1	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Jar?	BD3	1	72	1	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Jug	BD1	2	158	2	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Jug?		4	79	3	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Jug?	BD5	1	10	1	16th-18th c.



Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
1015	GRE	Large storage vessel		6	306	6	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Large storage vessel	BD1	11	949	6	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Plate	THEV	1	24	1	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Shallow cup		7	811	5	16th-18th c.
1015	GRE	Shallow cup	THEV	1	106	1	16th-18th c.
1015	IGBW			9	344	7	16th-18th c.
1015	IGBW		BD3	1	13	1	16th-18th c.
1015	IGBW	Bowl	THEV	2	95	1	16th-18th c.
1015	IGBW	Mug		1	29	1	16th-18th c.
1015	IGBW	Mug	UPPL	1	12	1	16th-18th c.
1015	IGBW	Tankard		2	211	2	16th-18th c.
1015	LGRE			1	27	1	18th-19th c.
1017	GRE			927	37059	897	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		?	2	18	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		BD1	29	552	28	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		BD2	3	82	3	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		BD3	22	601	20	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		BD4	25	521	25	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		BD6	2	60	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		CAV	1	70	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		EVBD	2	118	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		FLAR	33	1204	27	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		HOOK	30	1966	26	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE		THEV	22	1136	16	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Bowl	THEV	1	148	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Bowl	UPPL	1	70	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Bowl?	BD5	1	6	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Bowl?	HOOK	1	25	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Chafing dish		13	897	3	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Chafing dish	HOOK	9	199	6	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Chafing dish?		2	54	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dish		2	94	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dish	HOOK	9	221	8	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dish	THEV	1	31	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dish?	EVBD	1	18	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dish?	HOOK	3	29	3	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dish?	SQBD?	1	10	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dish?	THEV	1	5	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dripping dish		44	4050	44	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dripping dish	BD1	17	1467	14	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dripping dish	BD2	3	164	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dripping dish	UPPL	1	348	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dripping dish?	BD5	2	104	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Dripping dish?	HOOK	1	21	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Handled bowl	FLAR	3	202	2	16th-18th c.



Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
1017	GRE	Handled jar	BD1	9	535	9	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Handled jar	BD2	2	151	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Handled jar	BD3	2	88	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Handled jar	BD4	2	78	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Handled jar	BD6	3	233	3	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Handled jar?	BD6	3	225	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jar	BD1	19	734	17	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jar	BD2	11	456	10	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jar	BD3	19	859	19	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jar	BD4	5	260	3	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jar	BD6	9	293	8	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jar	EVBD	6	76	5	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jar	HOOK	1	36	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jar?	EVBD	3	73	3	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jar?	UPEV	3	88	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jug	BD	1	24	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jug	FLAR	2	21	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jug	THEV	2	36	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jug	UPPL	2	63	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jug?	BD1	2	77	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Jug?	EVBD	3	39	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Large storage vessel		53	3928	50	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Large storage vessel	BD1	29	5489	21	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Lid		3	231	3	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Pancheon	THEV	1	67	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Pipkin		12	465	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Pipkin?	THEV	1	15	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Plate	HOOK	1	20	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Plate?	THEV	1	36	1	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Shallow cup		44	4050	44	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Shallow cup	BD1	17	1467	14	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Shallow cup	BD2	3	164	2	16th-18th c.
1017	GRE	Shallow cup	UPPL	1	348	1	16th-18th c.
1017	IGBW			34	1057	22	16th-18th c.
1017	IGBW	Dish?	THEV	1	13	1	16th-18th c.
1017	IGBW	Handled jar		1	80	1	16th-18th c.
1017	IGBW	Jar?		2	376	2	16th-18th c.
1017	IGBW	Tankard		6	567	6	16th-18th c.
1017	IGBW	Tankard	UPPL	4	41	3	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE			270	12145	239	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE		BD1	23	370	21	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE		BD2	4	61	4	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE		BD3	1	28	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE		BD4	15	242	15	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE		BD6	1	14	1	16th-18th c.



Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
1018	GRE		FLAR	13	333	13	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE		HOOK	21	719	19	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE		THEV	13	689	10	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Chafing dish		5	203	3	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Dish?	THEV	1	7	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Dripping dish		10	1451	9	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Dripping dish	BD1?	2	262	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Dripping dish	HOOK	2	165	2	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Dripping dish	THEV	3	110	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Dripping dish?		2	162	2	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Handled jar		1	123	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Handled jar	BD1	4	212	4	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Handled jar	BD6	2	331	2	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Handled jar	FLAR	4	174	3	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Jar	BD1	8	294	7	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Jar	BD2	8	237	8	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Jar	BD3	1	16	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Jar	BD4	1	34	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Jar	BD6	2	163	2	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Jar	THEV	1	10	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Jug?	BD1	2	29	2	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Large storage vessel		14	933	12	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Large storage vessel	BD1	9	1603	8	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Lid		1	95	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Pipkin		1	95	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Pipkin?		1	47	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Pipkin?	BD3	7	174	7	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Shallow cup		10	1451	9	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Shallow cup	BD1?	2	262	1	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Shallow cup	HOOK	2	165	2	16th-18th c.
1018	GRE	Shallow cup	THEV	3	110	1	16th-18th c.
1018	IGBW			6	604	3	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE			100	3401	97	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE		BD1	4	135	4	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE		BD2	2	54	2	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE		BD3	3	131	3	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE		BD4	2	29	2	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE		FLAR	1	77	1	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE		HOOK	2	145	2	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE		THEV	2	57	2	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Chafing dish	THEV	2	56	2	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Dish?	THEV	1	20	1	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Dripping dish		5	537	5	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Dripping dish	HOOK	4	433	4	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Handled bowl	FLAR	1	65	1	16th-18th c.



Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
1018?	GRE	Handled jar?	BD4	3	68	1	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Jar	BD1	2	54	2	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Jar	BD2	4	153	4	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Jar	BD3	1	34	1	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Jar	BD4	3	58	3	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Jar	BD6	3	118	3	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Jar?	BD2	1	46	1	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Jar?	BD3	1	70	1	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Jug?	BD1	1	17	1	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Jug?	COLL	1	16	1	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Large storage vessel	BD1	3	318	3	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Large storage vessel	BD3	2	204	1	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Shallow cup		5	537	5	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Shallow cup	HOOK	4	433	4	16th-18th c.
1018?	GRE	Tankard		1	94	1	16th-18th c.
1018?	IGBW			6	85	6	16th-18th c.
1018?	IGBW	Tankard		1	7	1	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE			129	3922	104	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE		BD1	9	185	9	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE		BD2	4	181	4	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE		FLAR	6	184	4	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE		HOOK	14	552	11	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE		THEV	3	183	3	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Dish	PL	2	148	1	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Dripping dish		1	44	1	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Handled jar		2	94	2	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Handled jar	BD1	1	31	1	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Jar	BD1	2	30	1	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Jar	BD3	2	94	2	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Jar	BD6	3	111	3	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Jug	EVBD	1	26	1	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Large storage vessel		2	216	1	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Large storage vessel	BD1	8	770	5	16th-18th c.
1019	GRE	Shallow cup		1	44	1	16th-18th c.
1019	IGBW			5	100	3	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE			47	3579	46	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE		BD1	2	37	2	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE		BD3	4	137	4	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE		BD4	1	17	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE		BD5	1	15	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE		BD6	1	133	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE		HOOK	6	303	5	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE		THEV	2	75	2	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Chafing dish		5	1456	4	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Dish?	HOOK	1	102	1	16th-18th c.





Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
1020	GRE	Dripping dish		9	801	9	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Dripping dish	EVBD	1	53	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Handled jar	BD1	4	122	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Handled jar	BD1?	1	36	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Handled jar	BD4	2	147	2	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Jar	BD1	1	49	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Jar	BD3	1	136	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Large storage vessel		2	307	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Large storage vessel	BD1	1	183	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Large storage vessel	FLAR	1	199	1	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Shallow cup		9	801	9	16th-18th c.
1020	GRE	Shallow cup	EVBD	1	53	1	16th-18th c.
1020	IGBW			2	15	2	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE			224	9650	196	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE		BD1	10	128	10	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE		BD3	1	39	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE		BD4	2	50	2	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE		BD6	2	84	2	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE		BD6?	1	27	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE		COLL	1	33	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE		FLAR	2	29	2	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE		HOOK	6	154	4	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE		THEV	8	243	6	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Chafing dish		6	822	3	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Dish		1	27	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Dish	BD1	2	24	2	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Dish	THEV	1	26	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Dish?	BD2	1	9	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Dish?	FLAR	1	31	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Dripping dish		10	727	10	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Dripping dish	BD2	3	150	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Dripping dish?		1	122	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Handled jar	?	1	36	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Handled jar	BD1	5	228	5	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Jar	BD1	11	247	7	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Jar	BD6	1	129	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Jar?		17	334	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Jug	BD5	2	14	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Jug?	BD2	1	40	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Large storage vessel	BD1	5	752	2	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Large storage vessel?	BD1	2	30	2	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Lid		2	108	2	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Lid	PL	1	8	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Pipkin		1	321	1	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Pipkin	COLL	8	403	1	16th-18th c.



Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
1023	GRE	Pipkin?	THEV	4	46	2	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Shallow cup		10	727	10	16th-18th c.
1023	GRE	Shallow cup	BD2	3	150	1	16th-18th c.
1023	IGBW			2	15	2	16th-18th c.
1023	IGBW	Tankard		4	193	4	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE			233	9492	211	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE		BD1	4	45	4	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE		BD1?	1	25	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE		BD2	7	87	5	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE		BD2?	1	4	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE		BD4	8	142	8	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE		FLAR	7	259	6	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE		HOOK	11	307	10	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE		THEV	5	271	5	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Bowl		3	176	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Bowl?	BD1	1	35	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Chafing dish?		1	25	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Chafing dish?	THEV	1	12	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Dish		1	23	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Dish	HOOK	3	49	3	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Dripping dish		12	746	12	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Dripping dish	?	2	208	2	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Dripping dish	BD1?	1	108	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Dripping dish	HOOK	2	59	2	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Dripping dish?		2	47	2	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Handled jar	BD1	6	233	4	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Handled jar	BD4	1	110	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Jar	BD1	3	44	3	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Jar	BD2	3	86	2	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Jug?		2	31	2	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Jug?	BD6	1	13	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Large storage vessel	BD1	1	69	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Large storage vessel	EVBD	1	98	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Large storage vessel?		1	104	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Large storage vessel?	BD1	3	83	2	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Lid		5	421	4	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Pipkin		8	283	2	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Shallow cup		12	746	12	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Shallow cup	?	2	208	2	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Shallow cup	BD1?	1	108	1	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Shallow cup	HOOK	2	59	2	16th-18th c.
1024	GRE	Tankard		1	106	1	16th-18th c.
1024	IGBW			4	215	2	16th-18th c.
1024	IGBW		HOOK	1	32	1	16th-18th c.
1024	IGBW		UPPL	1	3	1	16th-18th c.



Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
1024	IGBW	Pipkin	COLL	1	33	1	16th-18th c.
1024	IGBW	Tankard		4	315	4	16th-18th c.
1025	GRE			3	30	3	16th-18th c.
1025	GRE	Lid		1	89	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE			307	7634	288	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE		BD1	4	51	4	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE		BD2	1	13	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE		COLL	2	54	2	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE		FLAR	15	403	13	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE		HOOK	10	311	8	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE		HOOK?	1	40	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE		THEV	8	384	5	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE		THEV?	1	26	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Bowl		1	97	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Bowl	BD5	1	107	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Bowl	HOOK	4	169	3	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Chafing dish		3	305	3	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Chafing dish	THEV	1	26	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Chafing dish?		1	32	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Dish		2	82	2	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Dish	HOOK	2	60	2	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Dripping dish	THEV	6	353	6	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Dripping dish?		2	71	2	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Handled jar	BD1?	1	50	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Handled jar	BD2	1	66	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Handled jar	BD3	1	89	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Jar	BD1	7	167	7	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Jar	BD2	7	107	5	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Jar	BD3	1	24	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Jar	BD4	7	177	7	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Jar	BD5	2	29	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Jar	COLL	1	76	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Jar?	COLL	1	15	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Jug?	BD2	1	9	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Large storage vessel	BD1	1	104	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Large storage vessel	EV?	1	300	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Large storage vessel?		37	1439	33	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Large storage vessel?	BD3	3	145	2	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Large storage vessel?	BD6	2	105	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Large storage vessel?	COLL	1	48	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Pipkin	COLL	1	33	1	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Shallow cup	THEV	6	353	6	16th-18th c.
1028	GRE	Skillet	THEV	2	30	2	16th-18th c.
1028	IGBW			15	431	11	16th-18th c.
1028	IGBW	Mug	UPPL	3	38	3	16th-18th c.



Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Date range
1028	IGBW	Tankard		1	41	1	16th-18th c.

Rim: BD – beaded; BD1 – rounded bead; BD2 – rounded bead with straight underside; BD3 – more squared than BD2, still has rounded top; BD4 – slightly elongated (horizontally) rounded bead; BD5 – triangular bead; BD6 – rounded rectangular bead; CAV – cavetto; COLL – collared; EV? – everted?; EVBD – everted, beaded end; FLAR – flaring; HOOK – hooked; PL – plain; SQBD? – square beaded?; THEV – thickened everted; UPEV – upright, everted tip; UPPL – upright plain.



## Appendix 2: CBM and fired clay catalogues

### *Ceramic building material*

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1015	fsm	RTP	1	49					1 x R			pmed
1015	wcg	B	5	493 +								pmed
1015	fsg	B	3	294 +								pmed
1015	wcg	B	3	468				44				pmed
1015	wcg	B	2	646				53				pmed
1015	wcg	B	2	670				60				pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	711			116	54				pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	646			135	42				pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	1044			115	60				pmed
1015	wcg	B	3	631								pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	271				55				pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	916			128	45			spot GG	pmed
1015	fsfe	PAN	3	158							=1 tile	pmed
1015	msg	RTP	1	22 +							soft	pmed
1015	wcg	B	8	1012 +								pmed
1015	msf	RTP	1	150					1 x R		GG all over base	pmed
1015	msf	RTP	1	41					1 x R		reduced, glaze all over	pmed
1015	fscp	RTP	1	92							glaze on surface	pmed
1015	fsc	RTP	1	65						thin	spots GG both sides	pmed
1015	wfs	B	1	173				60			vit surface & stretcher, grooved surface?	pmed
1015	msffe	B	1	626 +				58				pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	258				59				pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	514			114	60			GG on surface, stretcher & break	pmed
1015	fsf	RTP	1	253					1 x R(2)		glaze & kiln scars on base	pmed
1015	msfe	RTP	5	295					1 x R(2)		GG on one or both surfaces	pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1015	wcg	RTP	1	151	+						spots GG - may be KF?	pmed
1015	fs	RTP	1	75					1 x R			pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	409				51				pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	253				47		red clay	vit edge with pumice-like appearance	pmed
1015	fsg	B	3	308	+							pmed
1015	fsg	RTP	1	7								pmed
1015	wfs	RTP	1	10								pmed
1015	wfs	RTP	1	49							GG, kiln scar	pmed
1015	fsg	RTP	7	826							thick GG, kiln scars	pmed
1015	fsxcp	B	1	1234	+		110	58			pink with 1 reduced greenish stretcher	pmed
1015	wfcg	B?	2	21								pmed
1015	fsxcp	B	1	34								pmed
1015	fscp	RTP	3	222							spots glaze	pmed
1015	fs	RTP	1	73								pmed
1015	fsfe	PAN	3	122							1 tile	pmed
1015	msc	RTP	1	91	++						v fine calc	pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	394	+		112	48				pmed
1015	wcg	B?	2	50	+						grey, joining frag, poss FC	pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	284				53				pmed
1015	wfcg	B	6	875				44				pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	425			126	45			stretcher vit, looks like wfcg fabric	pmed
1015	wcg	B	2	1182				43		red clay		pmed
1015	wcg	B	3	1284				60				pmed
1015	wcg	B	2	377				50			grey	pmed
1015	fsg	B	4	280	+							pmed
1015	wfcg	B	1	3	+							pmed
1015	fs	RTP	1	43	+							pmed
1015	msg	RTP	1	63								pmed



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1015	wfcg	B	9	273	+							pmed
1015	fsg	B	5	209	+						reduced	pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	878			114	58			dense	pmed
1015	wcg	B	1	34	+							pmed
1015	wcg	B	4	1064				50			grey	pmed
1017	msx	RTP	1	75						thin	GG all over, kiln scars, reduced base	pmed
1017	ms	RTP	11	783					2 x R		GG one or both sides	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	711	+		110	50				pmed
1017	wcg	B	2	424				53				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	462			111	50				pmed
1017	wfcg	B	19	2344				43				pmed
1017	wcg	B	5	2102				60				pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	431				62				pmed
1017	fsg	B	10	1046	+							pmed
1017	wcg	B	10	2972				43		red clay		pmed
1017	msf	RTP	1	118							GG all over, kiln scars, reduced base	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	494			131	42				pmed
1017	wcg	RTP	2	406							GG all over, kiln scars under glaze	pmed
1017	msffe	RTP	1	286			171	13			brown, spots GG on base	pmed
1017	msfe	RTP	4	263					2 x R			pmed
1017	msc	RTP	2	139								pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	980			125	44				pmed
1017	fs	RTP	1	23	+				1 x R			pmed
1017	wfs	RTP	3	282					2 x R			pmed
1017	wcg	RTP	2	319							spots GG, kiln scars	pmed
1017	msc	RTP	1	121					1 x R		GG all over, kiln scars	pmed
1017	fsg	B	3	1005				45				pmed
1017	msc	RTP	2	310					2 x R		GG all over, kiln scars under glaze	pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1017	fs	RTP	3	176								pmed
1017	msg	RTP	1	214								pmed
1017	msfe	RTP	2	124 +								pmed
1017	msx	B	1	567 +			117	50		red clay all over		pmed
1017	msx	B	1	72 +								pmed
1017	wcg	B	3	1290				60				pmed
1017	wcg	B	8	1763				42			some vit stretchers	pmed
1017	wcg	B	3	427								pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	288				60				pmed
1017	wcg	RTP	1	64 +								pmed
1017	fsg	B	3	689 +								pmed
1017	wfcg	B	5	1179				42				pmed
1017	fsg	B	5	311 +								pmed
1017	msfe	B	2	53 ++							soft	pmed
1017	msfe	B	3	171 +							soft	pmed
1017	fs	RTP	3	153							spots glaze on some	pmed
1017	msf	RTP	6	534 +							spots glaze on some	pmed
1017	wfcg	B	3	615 +								pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	384				50				pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	529				58				pmed
1017	fsxcp	B	1	631				59				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	299				50				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	841			108	52				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	713				42			sunken margins, green stain on surface	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	1091			116	59			v slightly sunken margins, green stain on surface	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	370				60				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	444				55			spots GG	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	891			130	41				pmed





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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1017	wcg	B	1	905			113	50			spots GG, white firing, fs & coarse grog	pmed
1017	wcg	B	2	600				53			green stains on 1 stretcher	pmed
1017	fsxcp	B	1	749			125	41				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	316				60			vit stretcher & base	pmed
1017	fsxcp	B	3	1035								pmed
1017	fsxcp	B	1	496			112	54				pmed
1017	fsg	RTP	1	213					1 x R		GG all over, BG pot base adhering (with kiln furniture)	pmed
1017	fsg	RTP	5	535					1 x R		GG all over, 4 with kiln scars	pmed
1017	fsg	RTP	1	113					1 x R		spots GG, kiln scar	pmed
1017	fsg	RTP	7	945					1 x R		spots GG, kiln scars	pmed
1017	fsg	RTP	4	534							spots GG, kiln scars	pmed
1017	fsfe	RTP	1	157						thin		pmed
1017	fsg	RTP	1	93					1 x R	ms cream on underside		pmed
1017	fsxcp	B	1	541 +				53				pmed
1017	wfcg	B	1	575			118	54			white-firing Fe with chalk & grog - generally greenish, part vit version of wcg with Fe showing up more, some frags appear to be of both fabrics	pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	371				52				pmed
1017	msfe	RTP	3	227 +							spots GG, partly vit	pmed
1017	fscp	RTP	3	155 +								pmed
1017	msgf	RTP	1	79 +						clay?	brown	pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	942			118	62			pink, sunken margin	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	351								pmed
1017	fscp	B	1	223				60			reduced stretcher	pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	502				60			pink	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	334				44				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	617 +				40				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	750			112	50			blown on one edge, red clay adhering to surface	pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1017	wcg	B	1	467				50				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	391				43				pmed
1017	wfcg	B	1	193				57			pale greenish, crumbly	pmed
1017	wfcg	B	3	611				42			pale greenish, crumbly	pmed
1017	wcg	B	3	410								pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	322				42				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	352				53				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	630			115	59				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	481				60			spots glaze	pmed
1017	wfcg	B	4	220								pmed
1017	fsfe	RTP	1	89								pmed
1017	msg	RTP	1	182							GG both sides	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	880			133	44		thin red clay	?sheep hoof print	pmed
1017	wcg	B	3	1163				60			spots GG on 1	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	1166			113	58		thin red clay	kiln scar	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	1192			111	60				pmed
1017	wfs	RTP	1	67							spots GG	pmed
1017	msc	RTP	1	62							GG, kiln scars, v fine calc	pmed
1017	wfs	RTP	1	77								pmed
1017	fsg	B	3	670				55				pmed
1017	wfs	RTP	1	234							jug rim kiln scar, GG both sides	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	451				50				pmed
1017	msg	RTP	1	67					1 x R			pmed
1017	msfe	RTP	1	221					1 x R		GG, kiln scars	pmed
1017	wfs	RTP	1	422			155	15			GG, multiple kiln scars, poss KF	pmed
1017	msg	RTP	2	315							spots G/BG	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	390			116	50			spot GG	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	434				40				pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1017	wcg	B	1	239				45				pmed
1017	msf	RTP	4	920					1 x R		GG both sides	pmed
1017	wcg	RTP	1	153					1 x R		GG, kiln scars	pmed
1017	msx	RTP	2	287							GG, partly reduced, kiln scars	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	830			110	53			spots GG	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	801			127	45				pmed
1017	wcg	B	2	309	+						spots GG	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	1248			127	40			spots GG, kiln scar	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	602			132	43			spots GG	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	638			130	43			spots GG, kiln scars, laminated	pmed
1017	wcg	B	2	481			127	44			=1 brick	pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	875			113	53				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	982			111	51			GG stripe & spots	pmed
1017	msf	RTP	4	536							GG, partly reduced	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	813			111	51				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	643			111					pmed
1017	msf	RTP	4	498					1 x R		2 kiln scars, GG on both sdes	pmed
1017	wcg	B	3	811				42			spots GG	pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	461	+			62				pmed
1017	wcg	B	4	1463				53			vit & spots GG on all	pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	545			118	43				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	334				43				pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	234				46				pmed
1017	wfcg	B	1	503				42				pmed
1017	wcg	B	4	1440				42		thin red clay on 3		pmed
1017	wcg	B	2	531				43				pmed
1017	fs	RTP	1	79							GG surface	pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1017	wcg	B	1	231				42			vit stretcher	pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	718			117	55				pmed
1017	wcg	B	7	2013				53			1 vit, several with GG spots	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	425				57				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	867	+			50			streaky pink in one half	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	212				53				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	358	+			42			surfaces vit/greenish, kiln scar	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	465				60				pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	140	+			46			reduced	pmed
1017	wfcg	B	1	472				45			greenish, crumbly at edges	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	820			110	45			vit all over, end like pumice	pmed
1017	wfcg	B	3	599	+						powdery greenish/vit surfaces	pmed
1017	msx	B	1	145	+			48			burnt stretcher	pmed
1017	fsg	B	1	331			112	51				pmed
1017	wcg	B?	1	219							chamfered edge?	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	675				40			surfaces vit/greenish, sherd of pot adhering	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	307			108					pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	451				40			upper surface green, Fe pieces more visible	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	790			110	50				pmed
1017	wfcg	B	2	407	+			43			green on edge, crumbly	pmed
1017	msf	RTP	1	303							spots GG, vit white surface	pmed
1017	wcg	B	1	486				58				pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	66	+						reduced grey, partly vit	pmed
1018	fscp	B	8	1435	+							pmed
1018	fsg	B	1	1002			116	62				pmed
1018	fscp	B	1	236				57				pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	225				51				pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	707				58			vit surfaces	pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1018	fsg	B	1	701			113	54				pmed
1018	wcg	B	9	2170				43		1 red clay		pmed
1018	msg	RTP	2	237					1 x R		GG all over	pmed
1018	ms	B	1	70	++						dark red, soft	pmed
1018	msf	RTP	1	123						thin on base	reduced	pmed
1018	wfcg	B	5	1023			133	44			contains common small black ?Fe/coal inclusions, greenish	pmed
1018	fsxcp	B	1	467			113	60			pink	pmed
1018	wcg	B	3	702				60				pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	600			127	40		red clay		pmed
1018	wcg	B	6	240	+							pmed
1018	fscp	B	1	468	+			43			pale orange with greenish reduced and partly vit upper surface, finger marks	pmed
1018	fscp	RTP	1	77	+							pmed
1018	fscp	B	1	672				48				pmed
1018	wcg	B	9	817								pmed
1018	fs	RTP	1	39								pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	965			112	51			spots GG, kiln scars	pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	759			110	52			spots GG, kiln scars	pmed
1018	wcg	B	3	581				53				pmed
1018	fsg	B	2	150								pmed
1018	msf	RTP	2	368								pmed
1018	msfe	RTP	9	628					3 x R, 1 x R(2)		some calc in some, GG on one or both sides	pmed
1018	fsg	B	2	534				60				pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	111								pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	473				60				pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	367				48				pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	444				44				pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1018	wfcg	B	3	380				50				pmed
1018	wcg	B	3	611				43				pmed
1018	fsg	B	1	648 +			120	49				pmed
1018	wcg	B	2	273								pmed
1018	fs	RTP	1	141								pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	458			118	42				pmed
1018	wfcg	B	1	905			116	50				pmed
1018	fs	RTP	1	65							spots C/GG	pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	1023			>122	44				pmed
1018	wcg	B	2	564				50			1 reduced with clay adhering	pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	808			65-99+	43			tapered	pmed
1018	wcg	RTP	1	117							spots GG, kiln scars	pmed
1018	wfs	RTP	1	108					1 x R		spots GG, kiln scars	pmed
1018	fsg	RTP	9	1258							spots GG, kiln scars	pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	201				60				pmed
1018	fsg	B	2	436 +				51				pmed
1018	wcg	B	3	957				58			spots GG on 1	pmed
1018	wfs	RTP	1	183							spots C/GG	pmed
1018	wfs	RTP	2	149					1 x R(2)		GG & kiln scars	pmed
1018	wms	RTP	1	129					1 x R		GG on base with frags of pot	pmed
1018	wcg	RTP	4	361					2 x R		spots GG	pmed
1018	msf	RTP	6	687					1 x R		GG on one or both sides	pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	1082			114	60			vit base and one stretcher	pmed
1018	msg	RTP	1	221								pmed
1018	fsg	B	1	387				50				pmed
1018	fsg	B	1	350 +				50			darker red	pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	913 +			115	52		thin red clay	partially vit	pmed



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1018	wcg	B	1	111	+			42				pmed
1018	wcg	B	1	450	+			48		red clay on base	vit surface (=wfcg)	pmed
1018	wcg	B	2	802				52			spots GG on 1	pmed
1018	wcg	B	4	1482				40			spots GG & vit on 1	pmed
1018	wfcg	B	11	600							crumbly	pmed
1018	wfcg	B	4	902	+		125-140	42			=1 brick, crumbly, tapered? Vit surface	pmed
1018	ms	B?	1	20	++						soft	pmed
1018	ms	B?	2	34	++						soft	pmed
1018	fsg	B	3	260	+							pmed
1018	wcg	B	5	1708				60				pmed
1018	msf	RTP	1	27								pmed
1019	fsg	RTP	4	493					1 x R(2)		spots GG, kiln scars	pmed
1019	fsg	RTP	1	157					1 x R		spots CG, red clay 'mortar' in hole	pmed
1019	wcg	RTP	1	132					1 x R		spots GG, kiln scars	pmed
1019	wcg	RTP	1	68	+							pmed
1019	wcg	B	2	656				50				pmed
1019	wcg	B	2	1575			117	52		red clay		pmed
1019	fsg	B	4	115	+							pmed
1019	fsg	B	1	67	+							pmed
1019	fsg	B	1	247				55				pmed
1019	wcg	B	1	347				41			rounded/eroded corner	pmed
1019	wcg	B	2	122								pmed
1019	wcg	B	6	659				43			=1 brick	pmed
1019	fsg	B	1	931			125-140	43			tapered	pmed
1019	wcg	B	2	661				58			GG & kiln scars	pmed
1019	wcg	B	1	301				53				pmed
1019	msf	RTP	2	114					1 x R		GG all over	pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1019	ms	RTP	1	169						patchy orange clay		pmed
1020	msg	RTP	1	165							reduced	pmed
1020	wcg	B	2	229				44				pmed
1020	msf	RTP	1	182							GG all over	pmed
1020	msfe	RTP	1	205					1 x R		occ spots GG	pmed
1020	fsg	RTP	1	316							GG, kiln scars, base frag & some rim pieces adhering	pmed
1020	msfe	RTP	3	228					2 x R		spots GG	pmed
1020	fsg	RTP	2	180							GG, kiln scars	pmed
1020	wcg	B	2	103								pmed
1020	fsg	B	3	20 +								pmed
1020	fsg	B	1	172 +								pmed
1020	wcg	B	3	121 +								pmed
1020	mscp	RTP	1	42								pmed
1020	fsc	RTP	1	73							GG on base, spots on surface	pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	416				40			edge vit	pmed
1023	wfcg	B	1	1061 +			115	55				pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	833			130	43				pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	772			142	42			tapered	pmed
1023	wfcg	B	2	532				53			vit surfaces	pmed
1023	fsg	B	1	639 +				58				pmed
1023	fsg	B	2	129 +								pmed
1023	fscq	QFT?	1	320				35			poss shaped - curving corner?	pmed
1023	fsfe	RTP	1	110					1 x S		reduced surfaces, spots CG	pmed
1023	fsfe	RTP	2	225 +					2 x R			pmed
1023	fs	RTP	1	56					1 x R			pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	628			113	44			pinkish	pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	816			113	40			half reduced	pmed





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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1023	wcg	B	1	1197			117	60				pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	1681			116	60				pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	1632			116	60				pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	1655			117	60			spots GG and kiln scar on stretcher	pmed
1023	wcg	RTP	1	119					1 x R		GG on base	pmed
1023	wfs	RTP	2	105					1 x R		spots GG	pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	62				55			grey	pmed
1023	msxc	RTP	3	325							GG one one or both surfaces	pmed
1023	ms	RTP	8	494					1 x R		GG one one or both surfaces	pmed
1023	ms	RTP	2	130							reduced, spots GG	pmed
1023	fs	RTP	1	79							hard, reduced, spots GG	pmed
1023	wcg	B	3	1071				50				pmed
1023	wfs	B	1	611			115	40				pmed
1023	fsg	B	2	619 +				40+			worn surface	pmed
1023	fs	RTP	1	40								pmed
1023	msg	RTP	1	21								pmed
1023	msfe	RTP	3	85								pmed
1023	wfcg	B	1	261				55			common coarse inclusions & streaky brown clay	pmed
1023	wcg	B	3	561				43				pmed
1023	wcg	B	3	1014				60				pmed
1023	wfcg	B	6	1129				40				pmed
1023	wfe	RTP	1	25								pmed
1023	fsg	B	1	491 +			116	44		thin		pmed
1023	fsg	B	1	272				40			vit white edges	pmed
1023	wfs	RTP	2	143								pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	309 +				50				pmed
1023	fsm	B?	1	8 +								pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1023	fsg	RTP	2	418							GG, multiple kiln scars & base frag of IGBW tankard adhering	pmed
1023	wcg	B	1	468			117	50				pmed
1023	fscq	RTP	1	174								pmed
1023	fs	RTP	1	17							GG all over	pmed
1023	msf	B	1	20	++							pmed
1023	fsc	RTP	1	174							GG, multiple kiln scars	pmed
1023	wfcg	B	2	247				55			joining,	pmed
1023	wcg	RTP	1	396			157	15	1 x R(2)		GG, multiple kiln scars & rim frags adhering (with kiln furniture)	pmed
1023	wcg	RTP	1	63							GG	pmed
1023	msfe	RTP	1	24							GG on base, reduced surfaces	pmed
1023	fs	RTP	1	141							not glazed	pmed
1024	wfcg	B	4	530				45			vit surfaces	pmed
1024	wcg	B	1	685			125	44		red clay all over	curving circular-section impression in base (noticed on several bricks, uncertain cause, poss wormhole?)	pmed
1024	wcg	B	1	914			118	39			vit base, GG & kiln scars on surface	pmed
1024	msf	RTP	4	553							thick GG & kiln scars	pmed
1024	fs	RTP	1	108						thin		pmed
1024	msfe	RTP	1	101	+						spots GG	pmed
1024	msg	RTP	5	516	+						GG & kiln scars on one or both surfaces	pmed
1024	msg	RTP	1	131					1 x R		thick GG & kiln scars	pmed
1024	mscg	RTP	2	155							thick DBG & kiln scars	pmed
1024	msf	RTP	8	694							GG on one or both surfaces, some reduced surfaces	pmed
1024	wcg	B	1	373	+			52			GG on stretcher	pmed
1024	wcg	B	1	165	+			58			GG on stretcher	pmed
1024	ms	B	2	35	+							pmed
1024	wcg	B	1	648			115	60			spots GG on base	pmed
1024	fsg	B	1	175	+			60				pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1024	wcg	RTP	2	112					1 x R		thick GG & kiln scars	pmed
1024	wcg	B	1	130				27-45			sloping top	pmed
1024	wfcg	B	10	1082				44			this type generally v crumbly, mostly 1-2 bricks?	pmed
1024	wcg	B	1	391	+						grey	pmed
1024	fs	RTP	2	4								pmed
1024	wcg	B	2	742				60			GG on stretcher	pmed
1024	fsg	B	8	1205	+						softish	pmed
1024	fsg	RTP	6	556							spots GG, some reduced in part	pmed
1024	ms	RTP	3	288							spots GG, reduced in part	pmed
1024	fsg	RTP	4	664							GG, multiple kiln scars, 1 with rim	pmed
1024	wcg	RTP	1	170							GG, multiple kiln scars	pmed
1024	msf	RTP	3	185	+							pmed
1024	fscp	RTP	2	103						ms on 1		pmed
1024	fs	RTP	1	129						thin	spots GG on base	pmed
1024	wcg	B	5	1936				60				pmed
1024	wcg	B	4	1080				43				pmed
1024	fsg	B	1	172				60				pmed
1024	wcg	B	2	123								pmed
1024	wcg	RTP	4	700					1 x R		spots GG on surfaces & breaks	pmed
1024	msx	B	1	584				42			vit header	pmed
1024	wcg	B	1	139						thick brown clay	glaze/vit on stretcher	pmed
1024	fscp	B	1	278	+			43			pink	pmed
1024	fscp	B	1	208	+			46			pink, rubbed edge, poss used as tool?	pmed
1024	msfe	RTP	10	1115						thin on some		pmed
1024	msf	RTP	1	105							reduced & part vit	pmed
1024	msf	RTP	4	374					1 x S, 1 x R	1 with ms patch	=3 tiles	pmed
1024	fs	RTP	4	222					1 x R, 1 x R(2)		1 with spots GG	pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1024	fscp	RTP	3	382					2 x R(2)		=2 tiles, pale pink	pmed
1024	wfs	RTP	2	332							spots GG	pmed
1024	wcg	B	4	1160				53				pmed
1025	msx	B?	1	12							no surfaces	pmed
1025	fs	RTP	1	52	+						buff with red core	pmed
1025	ms	RTP	1	20								pmed
1025	wcg	B	1	272				53				pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	501			116	60				pmed
1028	fscp	B	3	262	+			53			soft	pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	50							square cut-out? Prob accidental	pmed
1028	wcg	B	3	370								pmed
1028	wcg	B	3	1135				60			spots GG on 2, vit stretchers	pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	442			112					pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	693				53		red clay		pmed
1028	fscp	B	1	63	+						same type as frag in 1018 with greenish surface	pmed
1028	wcg	B	3	1272				40				pmed
1028	fsg	B	2	906	+			50			soft	pmed
1028	wcg	RTP	2	169								pmed
1028	msf	RTP	1	102								pmed
1028	msf	RTP	2	138						patchy ms	reduced, joining	pmed
1028	wcg	B	3	617				40				pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	428				45				pmed
1028	fscp	B	1	268	+			47				pmed
1028	fscp	B?	3	38	+						poss FC	pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	392				48			brown streaks	pmed
1028	wcg	RTP	4	373					3 x R		GG & kiln scars	pmed
1028	wcg	B	2	745				58			spots GG	pmed
1028	wcg	B	3	1064				50			spots GG	pmed



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context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
1028	wcg	B	1	440				43			spots GG	pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	1014			111	48		red clay	vit header, partially reduced	pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	110				58				pmed
1028	wfcg	B	4	373				44				pmed
1028	ms	RTP	5	516							thick GG and kiln scars	pmed
1028	msfe	RTP	2	156					1 x R		GG on base	pmed
1028	fs	RTP	1	69								pmed
1028	mscfe	RTP	2	397					1 x R		spots G/BG	pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	182				60			vit surfaces	pmed
1028	wcg	RTP	1	85							thick G/BG & DBG over kiln scar	pmed
1028	wfs	RTP	2	350					1 x R		GG on base, kiln scars	pmed
1028	wfs	RTP	1	257							GG, partial kiln scars	pmed
1028	wcg	RTP	1	51							GG	pmed
1028	fsg	RTP	3	245							GG, multiple kiln scars	pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	372				43				pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	339				47				pmed
1028	wcg	B	1	215				61				pmed
1028	fsg	RTP	2	78					1 x R		GG on base	pmed

See tables in text for key to fabrics and forms



## *Fired clay*

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
1015	fsf		1	159	red	1 flat smoothed area	straw		
1015	fsf		5	597	red		straw		large amorphous lumps
1015	fsf		1	87	red-buff	flattish area with ridge	straw		bedding for brick?
1017	fsm		1	73	red	smoothed, convex		+	denser than the rest, soft
1017	fsf		1	73	red	slightly flattish with convex patch other side	straw	+	35mm thick
1017	fsf		1	79	red	slightly concave	straw		contains a sherd of brown-glaze pot
1017	fsf		1	245	red	slightly concave with convex patch other side	straw	+	30-40mm thick
1017	fs		1	26	red	flat, tile-like			18mm thick
1017	fsf		1	44	red	flattish, tile-like?	straw		24mm thick
1017	fsf		1	533	red		straw, stones/bricks?		80 x 120 x 90
1017	fsfg	KF	1	32	red	flat		+	curving edge, c.90mm diam, 20% complete - circular prop?
1017	fsf		21	629	red	a few with small flattish areas	straw		medium amorphous lumps
1017	fsf		1	37	buff		straw, wattle? 8mm diam		
1017	fsfg		1	179	buff-red	flattish with step in the middle	straw		30mm thick
1017	fsf		1	692	red	slightly convex, poss right-angled flat side?	straw		50+ thick, large piece c.150 x 90mm
1017	fsf		1	204	red	small flattish area	straw, wattle? 10mm diam		40+ thick
1017	fsf		1	309	red	2 flat sides at right angles	straw		60+ thick, 80+ wide
1017	fsf		4	519	red	smoothed flattish on 1 side	straw		large amorphous lumps



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Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
1017	fsf		5	972	red	small areas of smoothing, flattish or concave	straw		large amorphous lumps, flat areas possibly from pressing against bricks/stones
1018	fsf		2	63	red		straw		amorphous lumps
1018	fsf		2	255	red	flat surface, other side deep finger marks	straw		frags from smoothing over a flat surface?
1018	fsf		9	342	red	1 fairly flattish/concave surface on each	straw		amorphous lumps
1018	fsf		1	66	red	1 flattish surface	straw		rimsherd embedded
1018	fsf		1	344	red	2 flat surfaces opposite	straw		c.55-65mm thick, slightly wedge-shaped in section
1018	fsf		1	177	buff	flat	straw		
1018?	fsf		6	570	red	slightly concave areas on most			1 piece poss pierced? 20mm diam hole at break
1019	fsf		6	175	red	1 fairly flattish/concave surface on each	straw		amorphous lumps
1019	fsf		1	116	buff	2 flat surfaces opposite	straw		c.60mm thick, slightly wedge-shaped in section
1019	fsf		1	252	buff	2 concave surfaces opposite	straw, wattles? 15mm diam		c.25-65mm thick, slightly wedge-shaped in section
1020	fsf		1	443	buff	rough surface, convex?	straw		up to 60mm thick
1020	fsf		1	14	orange/red	flat	straw	+	
1023	fscp		2	44	red	flattish	straw	+	
1023	fsm	KF	1	149	orange/buff	flat base	straw	+	rounded edge, c.140mm diam, 20%, kiln prop?
1023	fsf		2	124	pink/buff	slightly convex	straw		
1024	fsm		1	44	orange	slightly concave smoothed	occ straw	+	
1028	fsm	KF?	1	51	orange	finger smoothed, slightly corrugated	pot?	+	thin traces of glaze on ?pot impression
1028	fscq		1	120	buff-red	rough	straw/reed	+	with CBM, discarded

See tables in text for key to fabrics and forms



### Appendix 3: Kiln furniture

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Edge	Kiln scars	Thickness	Diameter	Abr	Glaze	Notes
1015	fs	PB	8	823						DB	
1015	r	HM	1	16	c					spots glaze on surface	
1015	r	HM	19	1635		partial on most				spots G/O/B	no edges, some may be pot base frags
1015	r	HM	2	342	s/ch					spots G	
1015	r	HM	3	1032	c/r, s/ch	partial				spots G/B	corners
1015	r	HM	19	1891	c/r	partial				spots G/B	
1015	r	HM	1	382	c/r, s/ch	partial				spots O	curving throwing marks on surface
1015	w2	HM	3	411		partial				spots G	no edges
1015	w2	HM	1	278	s	partial			+	spots G	
1015	w2	HM	6	418	c/r		10-14			spots G	
1015	w2	HM	1	177	c/r, s/ch	partial	14			spots G	
1015	w1	HM	2	122		partial				spots G	no edges
1015	fs	PB	3	443		several				DB	
1015	w1	HM	1	16							
1015	r	HM	1	29	c/r						
1015	fs	PB	1	78						DB	thick base with stepped angle
1015	w1	HM	2	108	c/r	partial				spots G	
1017	r	HM	1	448	c/r	lots of broken frags	16			G	2 stuck together
1017	fs	PB	17	1858		partial on some				G/B	mostly glazed both sides, sometimes on edges, poss reused as kiln props
1017	fs	PB	15	1536		partial on some				SB	mostly unglazed int, but several with glaze on edges & partial on base; large round & rectangular vessels
1017	fs	PB	1	176		concentric	22	200		DB	thick





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Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Edge	Kiln scars	Thickness	Diameter	Abr	Glaze	Notes
1017	fs	PB	14	1944		partial on most				DB	generally glazed both surfaces and breaks, may just be thick pot bases; 1 with FC both surfaces
1017	w2	HM	1	628	c/r	partial				spots DB	base of pot adhering
1017	w2	HM	1	304	s	partial				spots G	
1017	w2	HM	1	130						spots G	no edges
1017	w1	HM	1	255	c/r, s					spot Y	corner
1017	r	HM	6	1250	c/r, s	partial on some				spots G	corners
1017	w1	HM	4	390	c/r	partial	11-13			spots G	
1017	r	HM	47	4168		partial				DB/G	frags without edges, some may be saggar/pot bases
1017	r	HM	1	686	c/r	fairly complete 160mm diam & 60mm diam	16	c.300		G	
1017	r	HM	14	3340	c/r, s/ch	partial				spots G/B	corners
1017	r	HM	6	1230	s/ch	partial	11-20			spots G/B	
1017	r	HM	3	954	c/r, s/ch	partial	10-19			spots G/B	1 full width c.165mm
1017	fs	PB	38	5049		partial on some				SB	mostly unglazed int, but several with glaze on edges & partial on base; large round & rectangular vessels
1017	w2	HM	10	2808	c/r	partial	12-25			spots G	
1017	fs	?	1	313		partial	17			O int, unfused glaze ext	poss large body sherd of pantheon?
1017	fs	PB	23	4025		partial on most, several interlinked, some glazed				DB	generally glazed both surfaces and breaks, may just be thick pot bases but appear to have been used many times
1017	r	HM	1	526	c/r	both sides	14-20	320, 25%		DB both sides	
1017	fs	PB	4	696			12-17			B	
1017	w2	HM	6	1583	c/r	partial	12-22			spots G	



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Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Edge	Kiln scars	Thickness	Diameter	Abr	Glaze	Notes
1017	w2	HM	3	542		partial	18			spots G	no edges
1017	w1	HM	1	50		partial	10			spots G	no edges
1017	w1	HM	2	174	s/kt	partial	10-14			spots G	
1017	r	HM	1	507	c/r, s/kt	partial	21			spots G	full width 167mm
1017	r	HM	1	645	c/r, s/ch	partial, including rim frag	9-24	c.340		G on upper surface only	
1017	r	HM	43	6770	c/r	partial	10-18			DB/G	
1017	r	HM	1	233	c/r	partial (quarter) rim adhering				spots G/B	
1017	r	HM?	1	261	c/r		14	300, 18%		fully glazed O	sooted edge, well made, poss pot?
1017	r	HM	1	237	c/r					DB	tile or large pot frag stuck to underside
1017	r	HM	51	7967	c/r	partial	10-18			DB/G	
1017	r	HM	3	1065	c/r, s/ch	partial				G/B	
1017	r	HM	39	4005		partial				DB/G	frags without edges, some may be saggar/pot bases
1017	r	HM	9	1590	s/kt & s/ch	partial				G/B	
1017	w1	HM	2	135	c/r		11-13			spots G	
1017	r	HM	8	1536	s		10-24			DG/O/B spots	v little or no glaze
1017	r	HM	1	348	c/r, s/ch		13			spots G	central part, 154mm wide, edge not as curving, slab type?
1017	r	HM	1	565	c/r, s/ch	partial				spots G	central part, 175mm wide
1017	r	HM	2	906	c/r	partial				spots G	frags of other tiles adhering to surface
1017	r	HM	1	505	s & c/r	partial				spots G	corner frag, c. half, split on kiln scar
1017	r	HM	1	694	s & c/r	partial				spots G	corner frag, just over half, throwing lines
1017	r	HM	2	389	s & c/r	partial				spots G	corner frags, v little or no glaze
1017	r	HM	9	1983	s & c/r	partial				DB/G	corner frags
1017	r	HM	1	148	c/r	partial	6-13			DB	poss pot base, overfired
1017	r	HM	9	1148	s, some ch	partial	10-15			DB/G	



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Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Edge	Kiln scars	Thickness	Diameter	Abr	Glaze	Notes
1017	r	HM	1	447	c/r, s/ch	partial	13			G	corner, poss tripod props?
1017	r	HM	3	338	1 c, 1 s	partial	10-15			DG spots	overfired purple
1017	r	HM	2	200			12-18				v little or no glaze, no edge
1017	r	HM	10	1089	c/r		10-20				v little or no glaze
1017	r	HM	30	4491	c/r	partial	10-18			DB/G	
1017	r	HM	57	5001		partial				DB/G	frags without edges, some may be saggar/pot bases
1017	r	HM	5	1200	c/r	partial	10-21			DB both sides	
1017	fs	PB	2	164		broken rims	11-12			DB	bases
1017	r	HM	1	271	c/r, s		18-20			spots G 1 side	fingermarks, corner frag
1017	r	HM	7	2153	s & c/r	partial				DB/G	
1017	w1	HM	4	1574	c/r, s/ch	partial, many	13-21			spots G	corners
1017	fs	PB	1	416		partial x 2 int	15			DB	FC deposits ext
1017	fs	PB	1	252		partial on most	14			DB	piece of HM tile adhering
1017	fs	PB	29	4485		partial on most				DB	generally glazed both surfaces and breaks, thick pot bases
1017	fs	PB	4	724		partial on some				DB	2 with no glaze int; all frags have patches of FC on surface
1017	fs	PB	9	1656		partial on some				SB	mostly unglazed int, but several with glaze on edges & partial on base; large rectangular vessels
1017	fs	PB	21	3309		partial on some				SB	mostly unglazed int, but several with glaze on edges & partial on base; large round vessels
1017	fs	PB	13	786		partial on some				B	large vessels, thin bases
1017	w1	HM	2	677	c/r	thick, one concentric to edge	15			spots G	
1017	r	HM	1	347	c/r, s/ch		14			spots O	corner, slightly more than half a circle
1017	w1	HM	2	693	c/r, s	partial, many				spots G	



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Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Edge	Kiln scars	Thickness	Diameter	Abr	Glaze	Notes
1017	r	HM	1	285	c/r		17			DB	patchy FC on surfaces
1017	w1	HM	1	86	c/r, s					spots Y	corner
1017	w2	HM	1	550	c/r, s/ch	partial, several	23			spots G	corner
1017	w2	HM	3	765	c/r, s	partial	12-15			spots G	1 full width 180mm
1017	w2	HM	3	322		partial				spots G	no edges
1017	w2	HM	6	712	s	partial	10-18			spots G	
1017	w1	HM	3	97	c/r	partial	10-12			spots G	
1017	w1	HM	3	405	s/kt	partial	8-11			spots G	
1017	r	HM	10	568							
1017	w1	HM	10	1906	c/r	partial, many				spots G	
1018	w2	HM	3	1105	c/r, s/ch	multiple				spots G	corners
1018	fs	PB	23	2693		multiple				DB	some poss pot bases, some poss deliberately made with tapered edges at point where bases are broken
1018	fs	PB	56	6570		some partial				DB/G	rectangular and round bases
1018	r	HM	7	406		partial on some				G	
1018	w2	HM	5	1438	s/ch	multiple				spots G	1 with body sherd attached
1018	w1	HM	3	222	s/kt	partial	10-13			spots G	
1018	r	HM	1	139	c/r	partial				DB	deeply scored & cracked
1018	r	HM	1	226	c/r	several, rim attached				DB	
1018	r	HM	3	485	c/r, s					spots O	crude, handmade?
1018	r	HM	2	702	c/r, s/ch	partial on 1				spots G	v little glaze, none on underside
1018	r	HM	40	6088	c/r	partial on most				spots G/B	
1018	r	HM	7	1848	c/r, s/ch	partial on most				spots G/B	corners
1018	r	HM	1	174	s/ch	partial, frag of rim				G	
1018	r	HM	14	2359	s/ch	partial				G/B	



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Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Edge	Kiln scars	Thickness	Diameter	Abr	Glaze	Notes
1018	r	HM	29	2748		partial on most				O/G/B	no edges
1018	w1	HM	18	3934	c/r	multiple				spots G	1 v warped
1019	fs	PB	13	1098		partial				O/B	several unglazed int
1019	r	HM	10	957						spots B/O	no edges
1019	r	HM	13	1585	c/r					spots G/B/O	
1019	w2	HM	1	210	c/r					spots BG	larger white frag with small red frag attached
1019	r	HM	1	376	c/r					B	2 frags adhering
1019	r	HM	1	721	c/r, s/ch	partial	20	c.360, 20%		spots G	corner, almost half, c.165mm wide
1019	w2	HM	2	261	s/kt					spots GG	
1019	fs	PB	1	173						spots CG	FC all over
1019	fs	PB	5	1323		multiple				DB	
1019	fs	PB	1	480		multiple		c.320		DB	large base, but not v thick
1019	r	HM	1	53	s?					DB all over	
1019	r	HM	3	623	c/r, s/ch					spots DB	corners
1019	w1	HM	1	109	c/r, s						
1019	w2	HM	6	1023	c/r	multiple				spots GG	
1019	r	HM	4	419	s/ch					O/G	
1020	fs	PB	1	482		partial, rim attached				DB	
1020	fs	PB	1	261		partial				DB	edge knife trimmed, oval vessel
1020	fs	PB	8	1152		multiple					
1020	fs	PB	11	1307		partial				B/G	
1020	r	HM	4	789	c/r, s	partial				spots G/DB	corners
1020	w2	HM	2	308		multiple				B/G	no edges, 1 frag with base attached to one side and another tile (r) on the other
1020	w2	HM	2	270	s	multiple				B/G	



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Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Edge	Kiln scars	Thickness	Diameter	Abr	Glaze	Notes
1020	w2	HM	1	499	c/r, s/ch	multiple				spots B/G	
1020	w2	HM	3	608	c/r, s	partial				spots B/G	corners
1020	r	HM	5	671		partial				DB/G	no edges
1020	r	HM	8	1036	c/r	partial on some				B/O	
1020	r	HM	1	743	c/r	partial				spots DB	frag of ?saggar attached
1020	r	HM	2	842	c/r, s		15			spots G/O	full widths, both 168mm wide
1020	r	HM	2	140		some				spots O/B	with pot
1023	w2	HM	1	942	c/r, s/ch	multiple				G/DB	full width 143mm. Wcg RTP attached, also with multiple kiln scars
1023	w2	HM	1	622	c/r, s	multiple				G/DB	corner frag, fsf RTP adhering with base frag of pot stuck to that
1023	w2	HM	7	1989	c/r, s/ch	multiple				spots G/DB	corners
1023	w2	HM	2	938	c/r, s/ch	multiple, inc rim frags				spots G/DB	
1023	w2	HM	2	171	s	partial				spots GG	
1023	w2	HM	1	231	c/r	partial	25			spots GG	red clay deposit all over
1023	w2	HM	6	2029	c/r	multiple, inc rim frags				G/B	
1023	r	HM	2	663	c/r, s/ch	partial				spots G/B	one covered in FC
1023	r	HM	1	256	s	partial				DB	
1023	r	HM	5	129		partial				DB	or poss PB?
1023	fs	PB	11	1096		partial on some				O/G/B	
1023	r	HM	6	756	c/r	partial				spots G/B	
1024	w2	HM	3	252		partial	10-20			spots G	no edges
1024	fs	PB	1	256						B	poss just waster - side clearly attached as slab
1024	fs	PB	4	784		partial, multiple on 1	17-22			DB	
1024	fs	PB	18	1863		partial on some				G/B	several with no glaze int

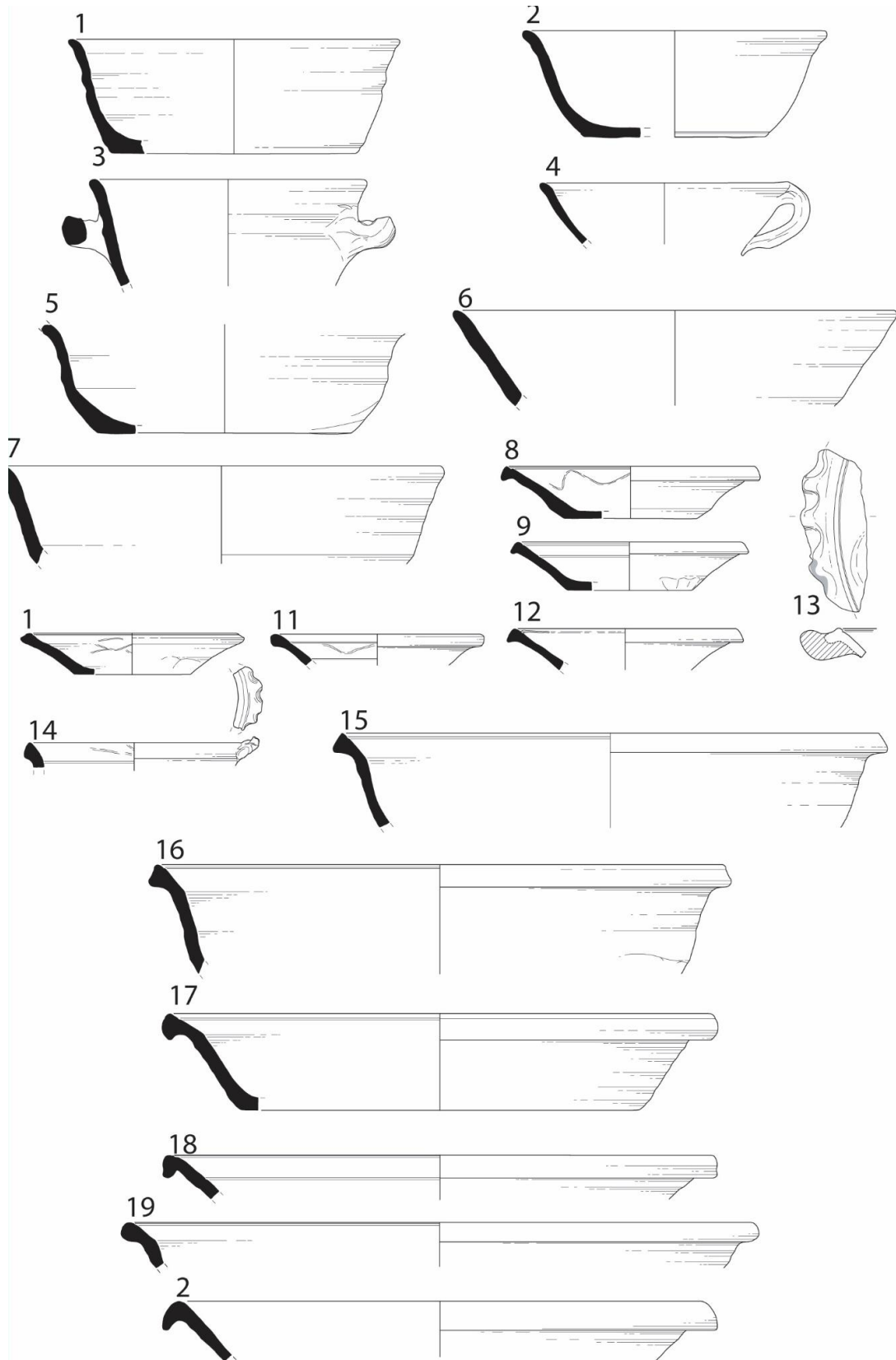


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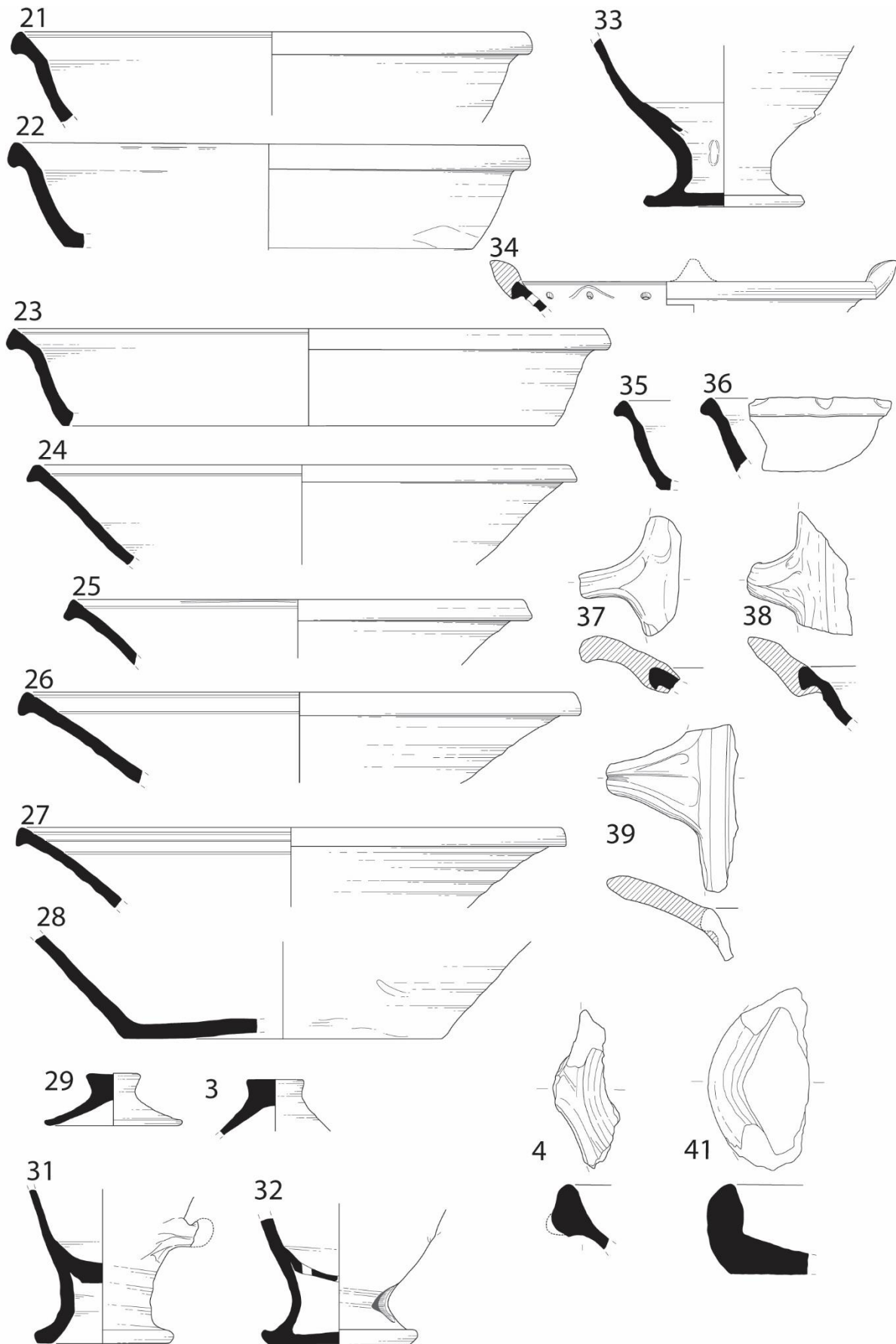
Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Edge	Kiln scars	Thickness	Diameter	Abr	Glaze	Notes
1024	w2	HM	12	3209	c/r, s/kt	multiple	11-20			spots G	corners
1024	w2	HM	1	361	c/r, s/kt	partial				spots G	
1024	w2	HM	6	984	s	partial				spots G	
1024	r	HM	16	1555		multiple				thick G/DB	no edges, some poss PB?
1024	r	HM	1	80	s	multiple				thick GG	
1024	r	HM	1	112	c/r		22			thick GG	
1024	w2	HM	16	2268	c/r	partial, some multiple				spots G	
1028	fs	PB	2	75		partial				1 O	
1028	w2	HM	4	488	c/r	partial on some				spots G	
1028	fs	PB	5	685		partial on some				DB	
1028	fs	PB	8	678		partial on some				B/DB	
1028	r	HM	13	1115		multiple, some rim frags				DB	1 with red clay deposits, no edges, some poss PB/S?
1028	r	HM	1	59	s					spots O	
1028	r	HM	3	309	c/r					spots GG	
1028	w2	HM	1	178		glaze scar				spots G	no edge
1028	r	HM	1	497		multiple				DB	no edges, poss S?, with wcg RTP attached and pot base stuck to top of that
1028	w1	HM	1	63	c						
1028	w2	HM	1	525	c/r, s/ch	multiple	17	320, c.23%		GG	corner, almost half, width c.160mm
1028	r	HM	1	38							with pot
1028	w2	HM	1	189	s/ch		20				sooted underside
1028	r	HM	1	286	c/r, s/ch					G	corner

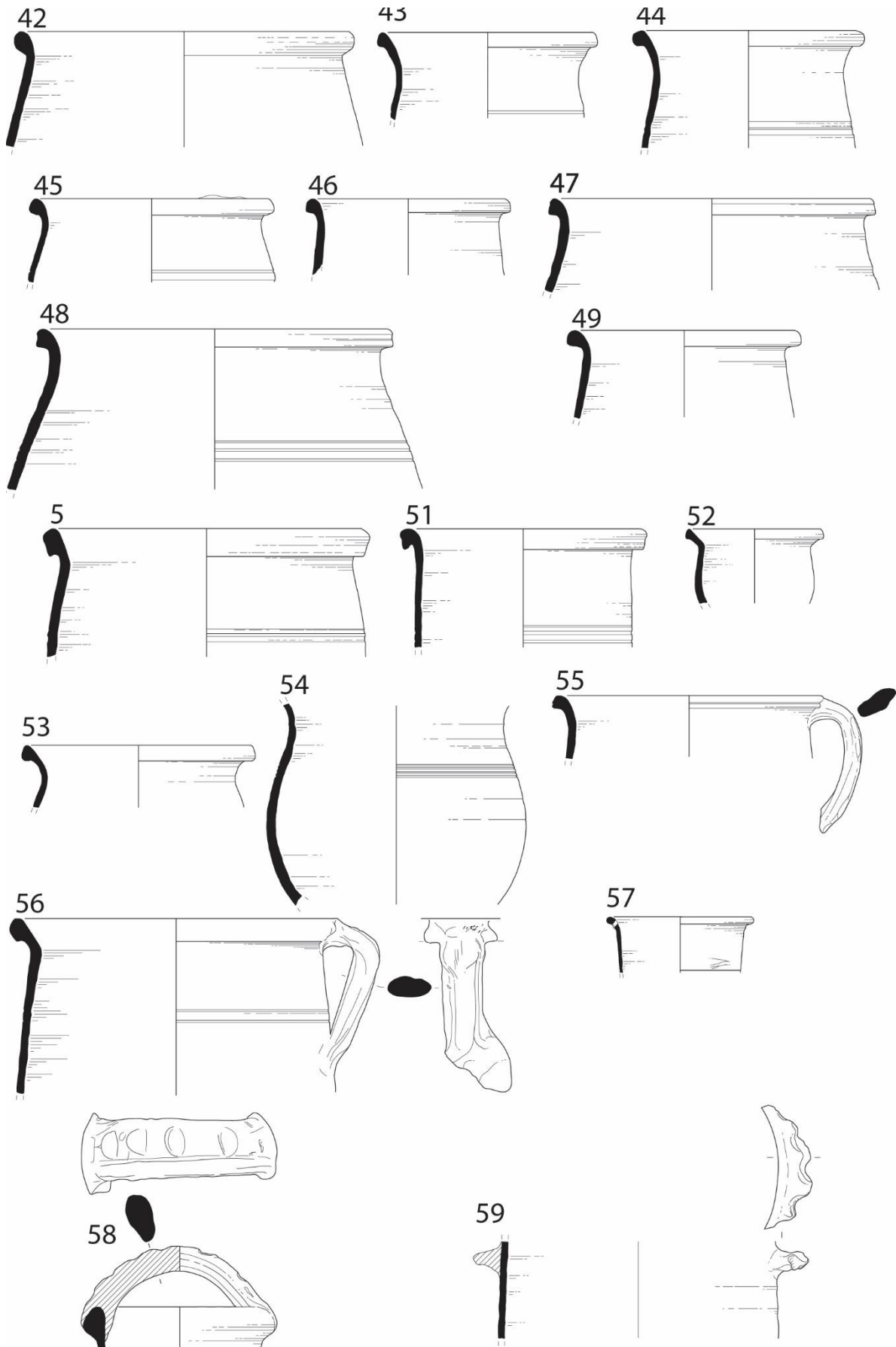
### APPENDIX 3 – FINDS ILLUSTRATIONS

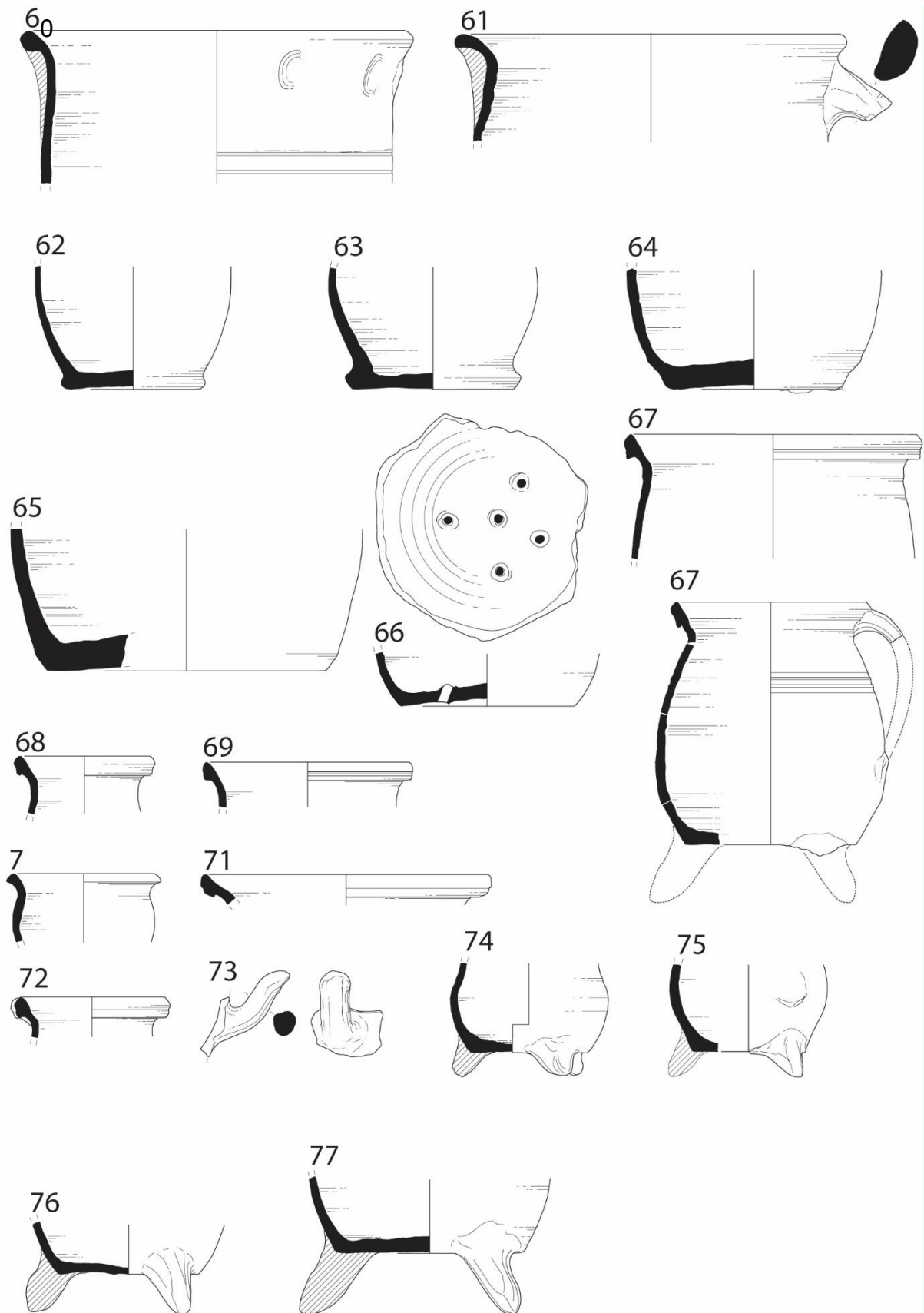
Illustrations by Jon Cane

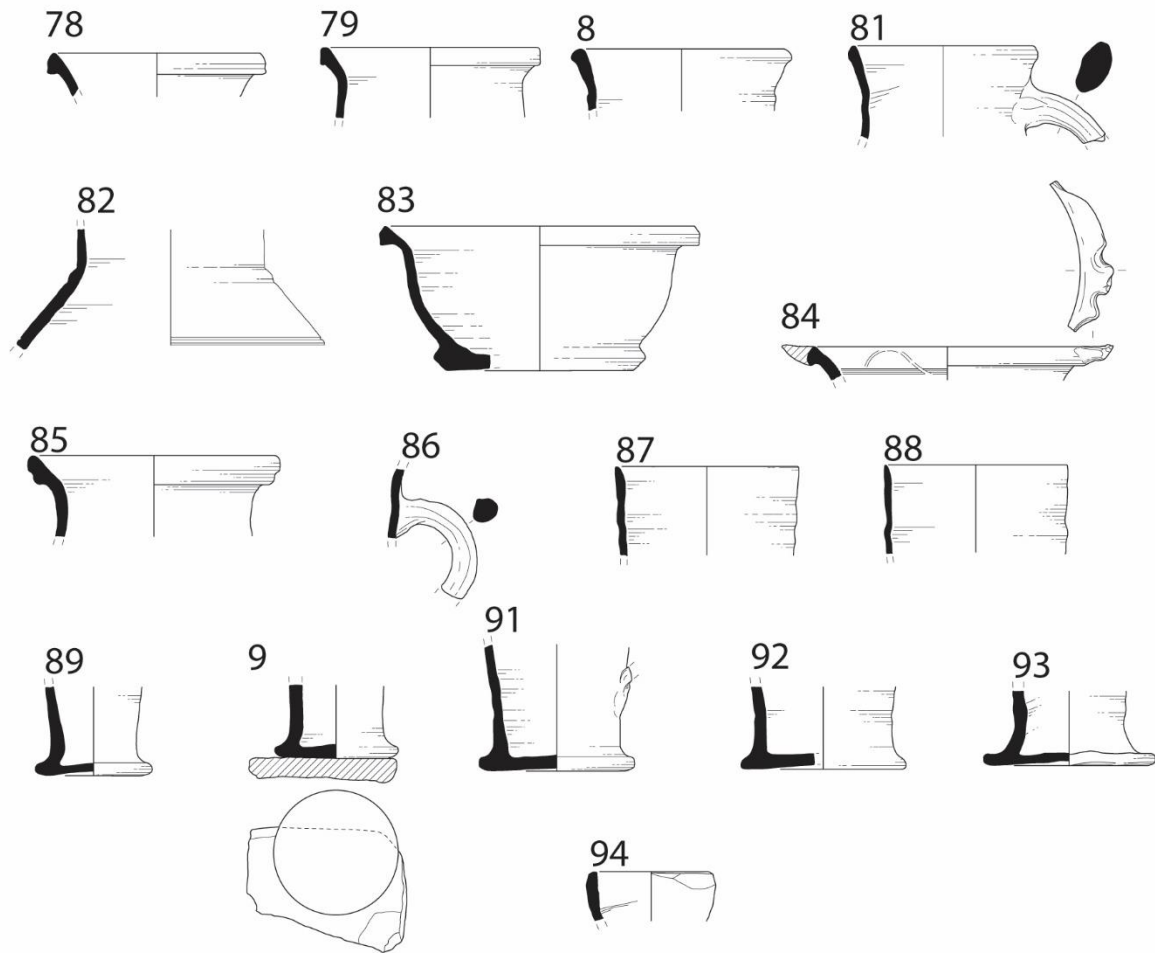














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**APPENDIX 4 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**THE GABLES, BURY STREET, STOWMARKET,  
SUFFOLK**

**UPDATED WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

Project Number: P1091

February 2015



**THE GABLES, BURY STREET, STOWMARKET,  
SUFFOLK**

**UPDATED WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

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February 2015

<b>Site Code</b>	SKT 071	<b>NGR</b>	TM 048 589
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	3647/13	<b>OASIS</b>	britanni1-202130
<b>Approved By:</b>	Matthew Adams	<b>Date</b>	February 2015



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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This updated Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) for Mr Ian Baker of Laurence Homes (Eastern) Limited as part planning application reference 3647/13, in advance of the construction of 10 dwellings and associated works on 0.2 ha of land at The Gables, Bury Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk (Fig. 1 & 5).

This updated WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by extending two existing archaeological test pits to fully define the features that are partially present within them, at The Gables, Bury Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk (NGR: TM 048 589). The contingency for the project has been triggered accordingly.

Archaeological monitoring is further required during grubbing out of the building foundations, after the buildings present on site have been demolished.

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is located to the north of the town of Stowmarket off Bury Street and just west of Gipping way on a parcel of land which is currently under residential use. A single dwelling sits in the south of the site with an associated garage in the north. An area of paving is present from the northern entrance and is present up to the entrance of the house, (Figure 1).

The bedrock geology is described as Crag Group Sand. A sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 0 to 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods when the local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS, 2014).

The superficial deposits are described as Lowestoft Formation Sand and Gravel. These superficial deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the Local environment was previously dominated by ice age conditions (BGS, 2014).

## **3.0 PLANNING POLICIES**

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaced *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010) in March 2012. The relevant local development framework is the *Forest Heath Local Plan, (Policy 8.20, 1995)*.

### **3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)**

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires 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. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- 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;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

### **3.2 Mid Suffolk Local Plan (1998)**

The local plan for Mid Suffolk deals with the development on archaeological sites in policy HB14, this states the following:

- Where there is an overriding case for preservation, planning permission for development that would affect an archaeological site or setting will be refused.
- Having taking archaeological advice, the district planning authority may decide that development can take place subject to either satisfactory measures to preserve the archaeological remains in situ or for the site to be excavated and the findings recorded. In appropriate cases the district planning authority will expect a legally binding agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning condition requiring the developer to make the appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.

In section 2.2.3 of the Local Plan the Heritage and Listed Building objectives are:-

- To maintain or enhance the quality of Mid Suffolk's heritage, particularly through safeguarding its Conservation Areas and Listed Buildings.
- To protect ancient monuments and their settings.
- To give protection to parks and gardens of historic or landscape importance.
- To control change in ways that will protect the character of towns and villages and their settings.
- To give protection to archaeological sites and to ensure they are properly investigated and recorded if such sites are disturbed by the development.



#### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2, 3 & 4)**

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS) (Fig. 2, 3 & 4). There are 59 monument entries and 30 events within and just outside the 1km search radius. Eight listed building entries were also returned within the 1km search area.

The site lies just north of the centre of Stowmarket, which is an historic town in mid Suffolk.

The SHER search returned seven entries dating to the prehistoric period. Three of these entries (SKT 001, SKT Misc. and SKT Misc.) date to the Mesolithic. SKT 001 relates to the discovery of a flaked axe head in the grounds of a secondary school. The axe head is of the Thames Valley type and is located approximately 350m south west of the site. The two other records (Both SKT Misc.) relate to find spots, at one a quartz pebble mace head was found and a flint core and blade was discovered at the other. Both of these sites are located within 250m of the site. Two Bronze Age records (Both SKT Misc.) were returned by the SHER search both of which are located on the periphery of the search area and relate to find spots. Only a single Iron Age record was encountered in the SHER search which relates to a series of Iron Age features that were uncovered at the Cedars Park investigations that took place approximately 850m north east of the site.

The Romano-British period marked a significant change in development for the wider area with Camulodunum (Colchester) becoming the Roman Capital of Britannia. Stowmarket is located approximately 30km north of Camulodunum and located near Combretovium (Coddendam) where four Roman roads converge. Only three Roman entries were returned from the SHER search. One of the records SKT 010, 400m south of the site, refers to the discovery of part of a micaceous grey urn. 640m east of the site on Victoria Road a pottery kiln dating to the Roman period was discovered. Significantly this kiln had a pierced clay floor and would have produced later 1<sup>st</sup> century style wares.

The origins of the name Stowmarket are a combination the old English (Anglo – Saxon) word Stou meaning 'assembly place' with the later addition of 'market' referring to the importance of the market there, (Mills, A.D. 2003). No records relating to the Saxon period were returned from the SHER search. The Domesday entry for Stowmarket shows it to be of medium size with 12 households and part of the Stow Hundred and the County of Suffolk. This suggests that there was a settlement of decent size present however due to the increased level of activity seen in the medieval period any Saxon remains that may have been encountered have been lost to us.

The medieval period is well represented from the records returned. A total of 14 monument records were returned from the SHER search. The most significant record returned by the search (SKT 022) relates to the Stowmarket Medieval Town Centre. The site itself is located within the area covered by this monument. The area of the medieval town was urban by 1086. The area shown in Fig. 2 represents the extent of the medieval



core of the town. Stowmarket was one of nine places in Suffolk that had a market according to the Domesday Survey of 1086. As it was part of the Royal Manor of Thorney it had its own church. Excavations within the area have found building footprints 9SKT 005) as well as a series of discreet medieval features contain pottery (SKT 014) located just 160m south east of the site.

The post-medieval period returned 18 monument records from the SHER and eight listed buildings. The most significant records relating to the site are the 8 listed buildings that are within 100m of the site. Five of these buildings (384549, 384550, 384551, 384552 and 384554) are all Grade II listed and are a series of terraced buildings that border the site to the northwest. These buildings all date to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. They are all timber framed and have plastered and colour washed walls. They all have slate roofs. One of the buildings (384552) has a square carriage entrance in its left hand bay, situated below an 8/8 sash. This is the access route to the site. Other nearby buildings also consists of an early 18<sup>th</sup> century pair of houses (384548) located on the sites western boundary as well as the Bethseda Chapel (384556) on the south western boundary. the chapel was built in 1813 and had an entrance and hallway added in 1966. One record (SKT 015) located 270m south east of the site refers to Soldiers Hill. This burial in the churchyard of St Peter & Mary's Church relates how 51 soldiers contracted smallpox while stationed in the town and subsequently died. They were all interred together at this location in 1678.

Two modern records were returned by the search. One (SKT 016) relates to the Abbots Hall which is the location of the Museum of East Anglian Life and houses a large collection of farming implements and machinery. The second record (SKT 066) refers to the Eastern Command No.4 which dates to World War II. This is located on the periphery of the search areas south of the site.

The SHER returned five records that are undated. These all relate to pieces of archaeological intervention where finds were recovered but no date has been assigned to them or no dateable evidence was uncovered.

Given the above records the site has a specific potential for **medieval** and **post medieval** features and finds.

## 5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that an evaluation is required to enable archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified (Antrobus, A) Brief, Section 4.1).

Section 4.2 of the brief states that the archaeological evaluation is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.



- Establish the potential for the survival and significance of geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence (with reference to adjacent and regional sequences, and to national frameworks).

## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

The brief also states that the project will need to consider the following objectives:

- The characterisation of the sequence, and patterns of the accumulation of palaeo-environmental/geoarchaeological deposits across the development area, including the depth and lateral extent of major stratigraphic units, and the character of any potential land surfaces/buried soils within or pre-dating these sediments.
- Identify significant variations in the deposition sequences indicative of localised features, particularly in relation topographic variation and the presence of features such as palaeo-channels.
- Identify the location and extent of any waterlogged organic deposits and where appropriate and practical, to retrieve suitable samples in order to assess the potential for the preservation of environmental remains and material for scientific dating.
- Clarify the relationship between sediment sequences and other deposit types, including periods of 'soil', peat growth, and archaeological remains.
- To provide for the absolute dating of critical contacts.
- To focus academically upon the high potential for this site to produce palaeoenvironmental evidence, with the potential to inform on our understanding of past environments, palaeo-climates, sea-level changes and human interaction.
- To make the results of the investigation available through suitable reportage.

## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Four test pits were excavated, of which two have features that are running underneath the baulks that require further investigation by Abby Antrobus (SCCAS/CT). These two test pits are located to the south of the house and will be excavated in a running-excavation to define the limits and record the features encountered.



Archaeological monitoring after the buildings on site have been demolished and during the removal of the foundations is further required to record any features that are present.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be employed to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 1).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken. In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

### *7.1 Site Plans*

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

### *7.2 Mechanical Excavation*

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately to aid the reinstatement of agricultural land.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator must produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.



### 7.3 *Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

### 7.4 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

### 7.5 *Excavation of Buildings*

All building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

### 7.6 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information.

### 7.7 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

### 7.8 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

### 7.9 *Burials*

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

### 7.10 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.



### 7.11 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed as appropriate. This record will comprise black and white prints (35mm), colour slides (35mm) (where appropriate) and digital photographs (jpg). All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.

### 7.12 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

### 7.13 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the *IfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2008. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

The site has potential for important palaeoenvironmental and geoarchaeological deposits (Brief 2.1). Provision is therefore made to take a minimum of one monolith/column sample from each trench for further micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses to be assessed by Dr Steve Boreham (see appendix 2), if appropriate deposits are present.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed by Anna West (SCCAS). These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with SCCAS/CT, Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS/CT and Dr Outram where appropriate.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.



## 8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the excavation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, English Heritage, Gill Andrews, 1991 and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;
- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client, SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD) and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at English Heritage





(one copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of MAP2. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate.

## **9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION**

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993.

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

## **10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates under the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

### *10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction*

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit has been undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks has been highlighted. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.



BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site. All BA staff are CSCS registered.

## **11.0 RESOURCES**

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS/CT immediately.

## **12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK**

The excavated test pits to the south of site will be extended to record the full extent of the archaeological features encountered during a running-excavation phase. This fieldwork will be undertaken immediately following the completion of the trial trench evaluation. The location of this excavation area is illustrated in Figure 1. The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake the running-excavation as required.

Archaeological monitoring work will further be undertaken after the buildings have been demolished, but before the grubbing out of the foundation layers. Any archaeological features will then be recorded.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

## **13.0 MONITORING**

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.



## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*; East Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8.

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Mills. A. D, 2003. Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names. Oxford University Press.

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

### **Websites:**

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - [www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps)

English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



## **APPENDIX 1 - STAFF**

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

### **Senior Project Manager**

### **Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)**

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)

*Experience:* Dan is a Senior Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has sixteen years post-graduation archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980's onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. As a postgraduate he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.

### **Senior Project Manager**

### **Martin Brook BA (Hons) PIfA**

Qualifications: University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

*Experience:* Martin is a Project Manager at Britannia Archaeology and has seven years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management and archiving. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and is familiar with all local museum and county archiving requirements. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. He has developed a keen specialisation in metalwork finds from the period.



**Director**

**Timothy Peter Schofield HND BSc PIfA**

*Qualifications:* University of Bournemouth, BSc Archaeological Studies (1999-2000)

Yeovil College, HND Practical Archaeology, (1997-1999)

*Experience:* Tim is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has twelve years post-graduation archaeological experience. He specialises in geophysical survey, topographic survey, GIS, computer aided design and archaeological excavation. He has carried out numerous surveys and excavations across the UK. His research interests focus mainly on prehistoric and post-Roman archaeology and in the use and application of modern technological advances in archaeology.

**Director**

**Matthew Adams BA (Hons) AIfA**

*Qualifications:* University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997-2000)

*Experience:* Matt is the Co-Director of Britannia Archaeology and has seven years post-graduation archaeological experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the North East of England as an undergraduate and has since worked in Lincolnshire and the Midlands. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor and AutoCAD operator. Matt is an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on 'transitional periods' and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, and the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain.



## APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Ms Sarah Percival
Roman Pottery:	Ms Cathy Tester
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Post Medieval Pottery:	Ms Richenda Goffin
Flint:	Miss Justine Biddle
Animal Bone:	Dr Jim Morris and Dr Julia Cussans
Human Bone:	Dr Steph Leach
Environmental:	Ms Anne West
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham
Carbon-14 Dating:	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Mr Dave Watt, Miss Charlotte Davies
Slag:	Ms Jane Cowgill
Geophysical Surveyors:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
CAD:	Mr Tim Schofield (BA)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or Norfolk Museum Identification and Recording Service for Archaeological Finds



### APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	<b>Employers Liability Insurance</b>	<b>Public Liability</b>	<b>Professional Indemnity</b>
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



## APPENDIX 5 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS FORM - Print view

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

**OASIS ID:** britanni1-202130

### Project details

Project name	The Gables, Bury Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk
Short description of the project	From the 10th to the 26th February and the 18th March 2015, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook a trial trench evaluation enlarged to a small excavation and a monitoring and recording on land at The Gables, Bury Street, Stowmarket, Suffolk (TM 048 589), in advance of the construction of 10 dwellings and associated works. A design brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A. Dated 11th November 2014) originally required an evaluation comprising 4 3.00m x 3.00m test pits. On the opening of these test pits, it was clear that two of the southern test pits (TP 3 and 4) should be enlarged into a small excavation area and the grubbing out of any footings should be monitored due to archaeological deposits encountered. Background research for the project indicated that evidence for medieval and post medieval activity was most likely to be encountered. The results of the archaeological investigation proved worthwhile; a small group of two pits provided several episodic dumping layers over a relatively short time-frame of kiln waste/pottery, kiln structure and furniture and fired clays dating from the 16th to 18th centuries, allowing an insight into the post-medieval redware production of Stowmarket, currently of which little is known. The ceramic assemblage within the pits are the largest found within two decades in East Anglia and has added considerably to the study of post-medieval pottery production regionally.
Project dates	Start: 10-02-2015 End: 18-03-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SKT 071 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	WASTE PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	KILN FURNITURE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	REDWARE POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Test Pits"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)





OASIS FORM - Print view

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF  
Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country England  
Site location SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STOWMARKET The Gables, Bury Road, Stowmarket, Suffolk  
Postcode IP14 1HD  
Study area 0.2 Hectares  
Site coordinates TM 048 589 52.189746472659 0.996543180422 52 11 23 N 000 59 47 E Point  
Lat/Long Datum Unknown  
Height OD / Depth Min: 0m Max: 0.92m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation Britannia Archaeology Ltd  
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
Project design originator Martin Brook  
Project director/manager Timothy Schofield  
Project supervisor Dan McConnell  
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer  
Name of sponsor/funding body Ian Baker

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Physical Archive ID SKT 071  
Physical Contents "Ceramics"  
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Digital Archive ID SKT 071  
Digital Contents "Ceramics"  
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Paper Archive ID SKT 071  
Paper Contents "Ceramics"



OASIS FORM - Print view

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title THE GABLES, BURY STREET, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

Author(s)/Editor(s) McConnell, D.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Anderson, S.

Author(s)/Editor(s) Cane, J.

Other bibliographic details Report Number 1124

Date 2015

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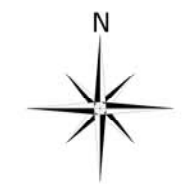
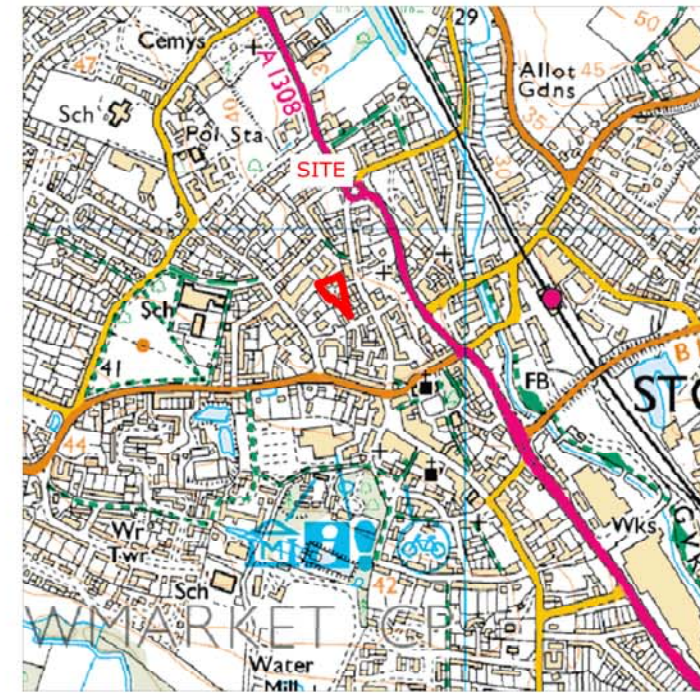
URL <http://www.britannia-archaeology.com/>

Entered by Martin Brook ([martin@brit-arch.com](mailto:martin@brit-arch.com))

Entered on 18 May 2017

## OASIS:

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



	Proposed Test Pits
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 0480 5890	REPORT NUMBER: 1124
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PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:

DESCRIPTION:  
SITE & TEST PIT  
LOCATION PLAN

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK  
IP14 5UX

T: 01449 763034  
E: info@britannia-archaeology.com  
W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:500		
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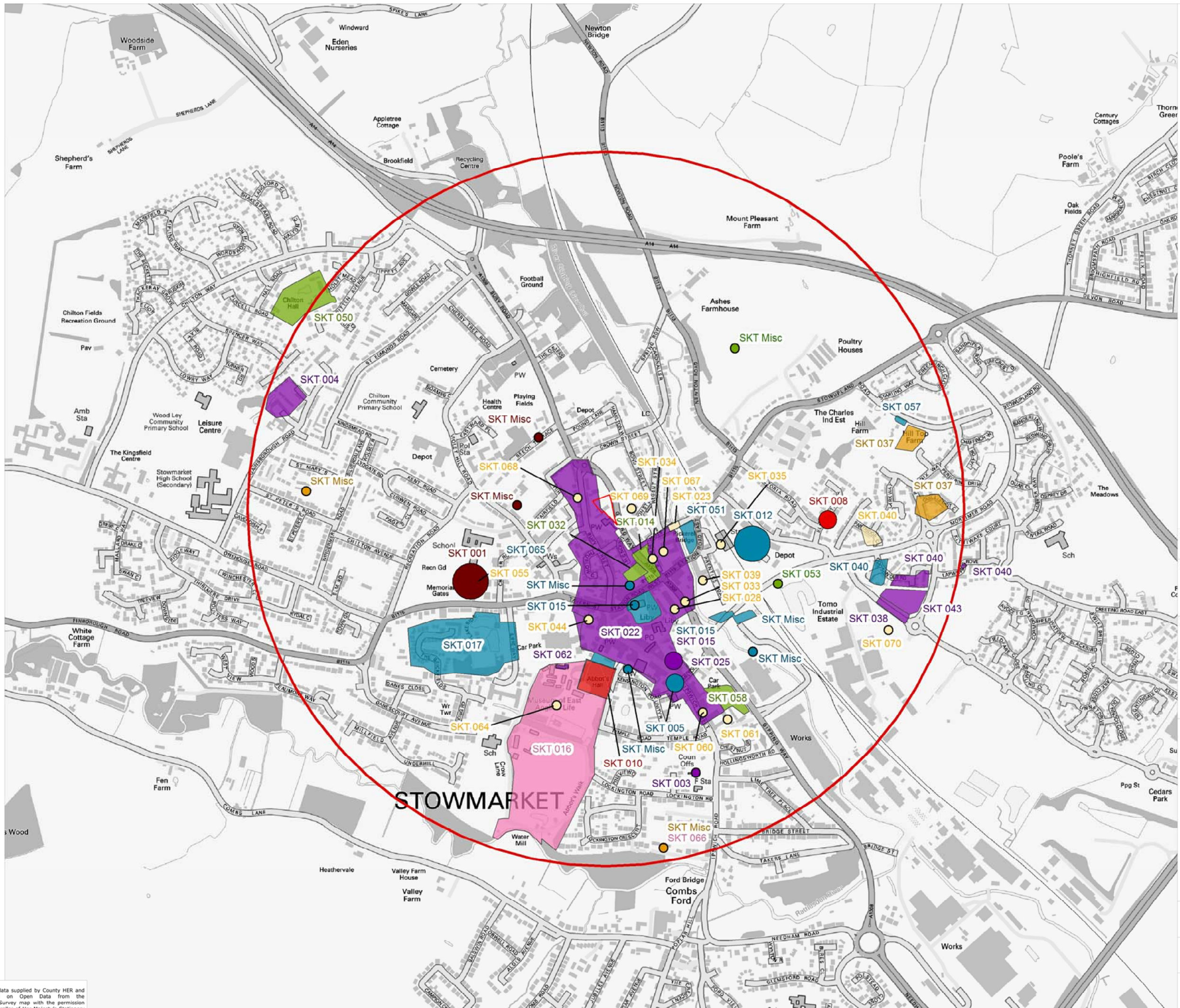
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DATE: DEC 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 01
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604800

258900



	HER Search Area
	Undated Region Record
	Multi-Period Monument Record
	Modern Monument Record
	Post-Medieval Monument Record
	Medieval Monument Record
	Roman Monument Record
	Bronze Age Monument Record
	Mesolithic Monument Record
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 0480 5890      REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT: THE GABLES, BURY STREET, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION: SHER MONUMENT DATA PLAN

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK IP14 5UX

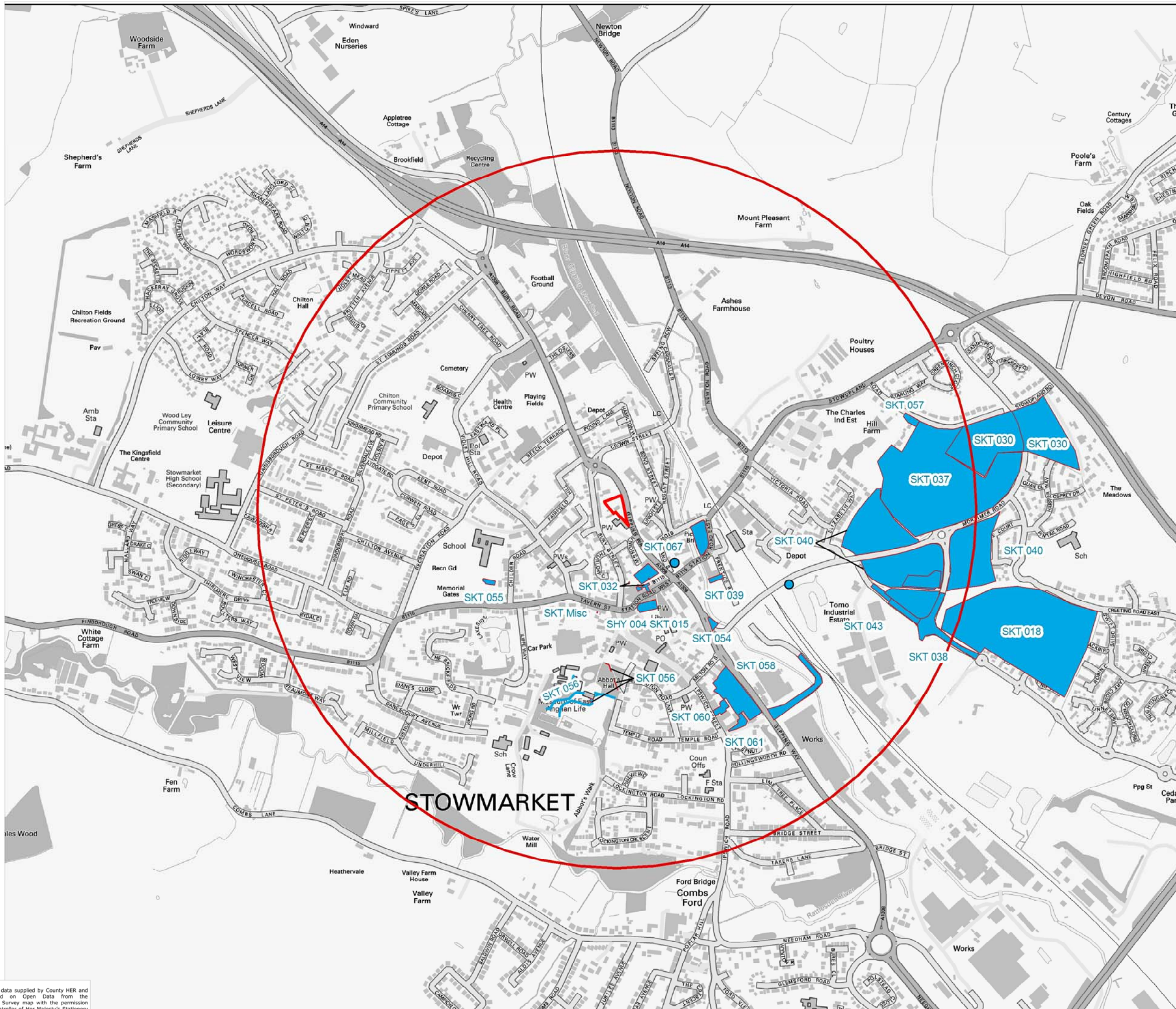
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SCALE: 1:10000      0      400m

PLOT: A3      APPROVED: MB      VERSION: 01

DATE: DEC 2015      AUTHOR: DPM      FIGURE: 02

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	HER Search Area
	Monitoring Record
	Event Area Record
	Event Record
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 0480 5890      REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
**THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK**



DESCRIPTION:  
**SHER EVENT DATA PLAN**

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IP14 5UX

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W: www.britannia-archaeology.com

SCALE: 1:10000      0      400m



PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
DATE: DEC 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 03

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	HER Search Area
	Grade II
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 0480 5890      REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION:  
SHER LISTED BUILDING PLAN

**BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD**



115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK  
IP14 5UX

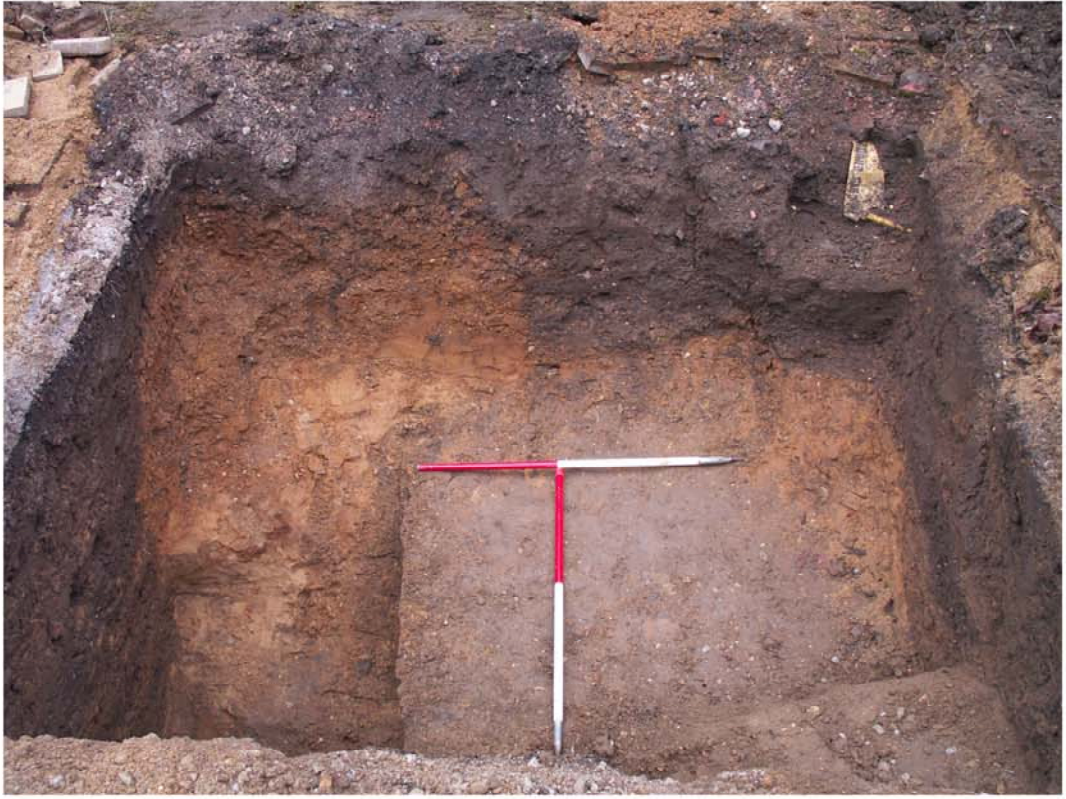
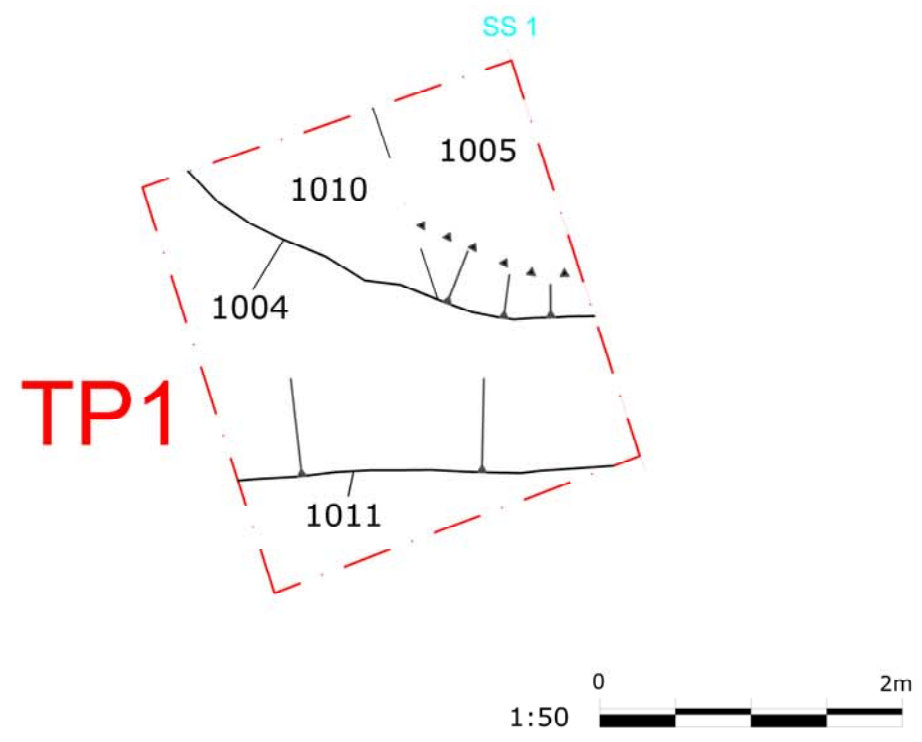
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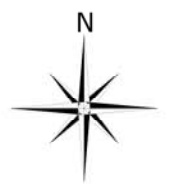




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DATE: DEC 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 04

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DP 1: TEST PIT 1 - VIEW SE



	Archaeological Features
	Limit of Excavation

NGR: TM 0480 5890      REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  


DESCRIPTION:  
FEATURE PLAN, SECTION &  
PHOTOGRAPHS TP1

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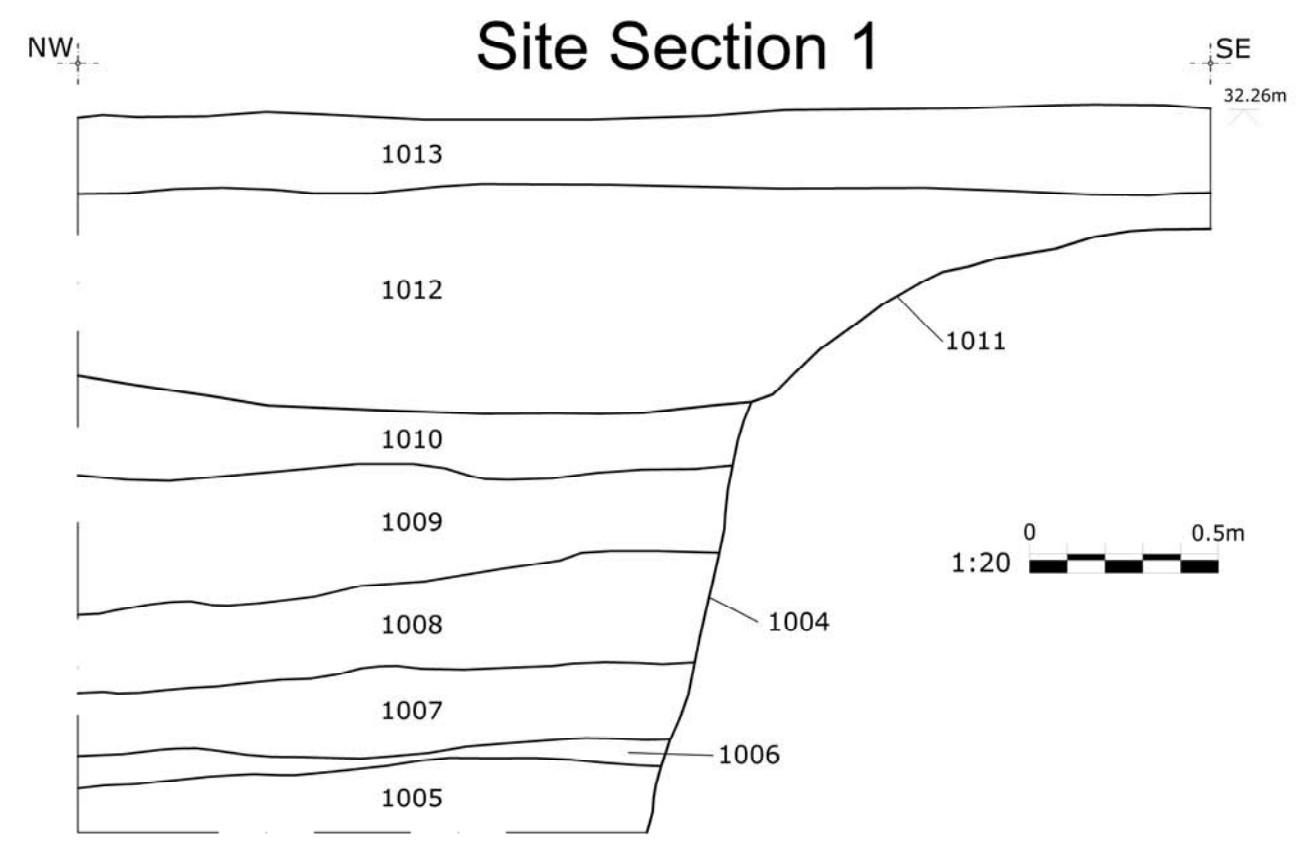


115 OSPREY DRIVE, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK  
IP14 5UX

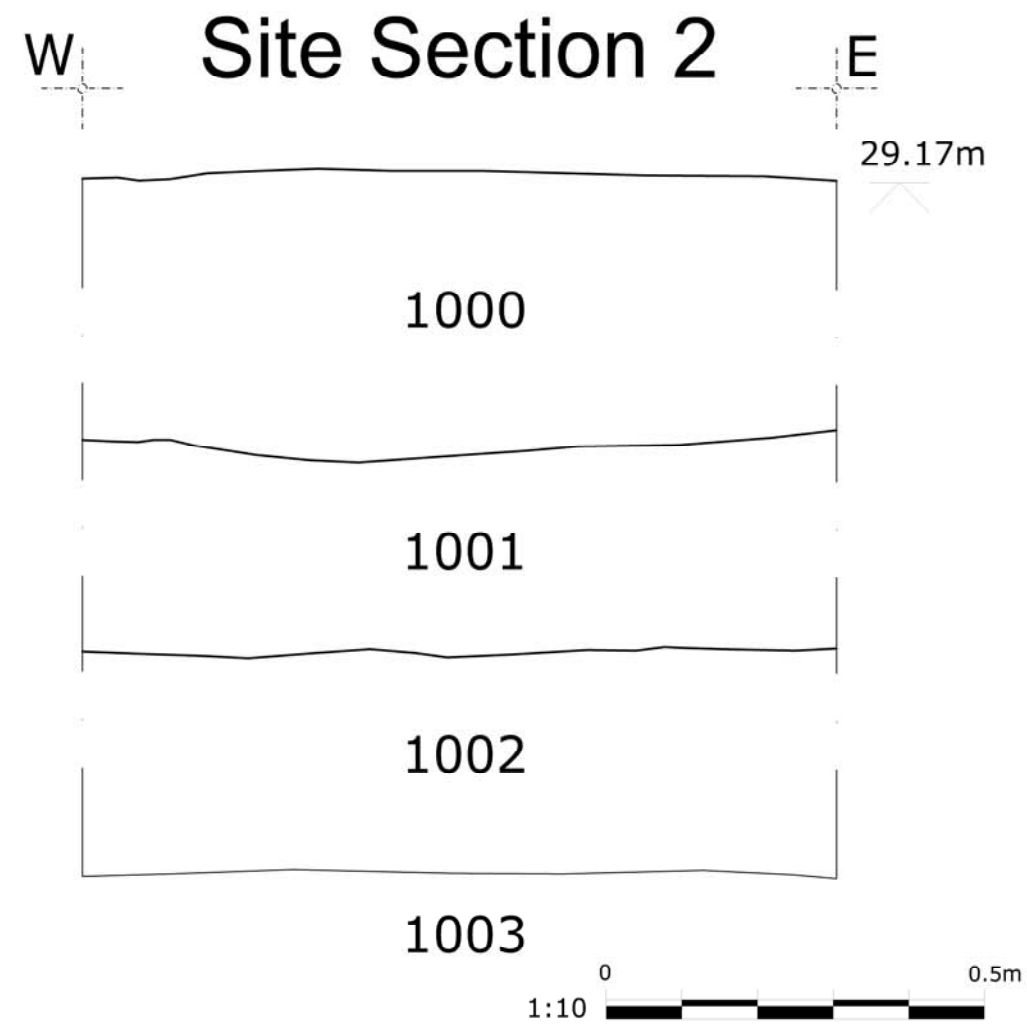
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DATE: DEC 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 05



DP 2: SITE SECTION 1 - VIEW NE



DP 3: SITE SECTION 2 - VIEW NW



NGR: TM 0480 5890 PROJECT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION:  
PLAN, SECTION & PHOTOGRAPHS  
TP2

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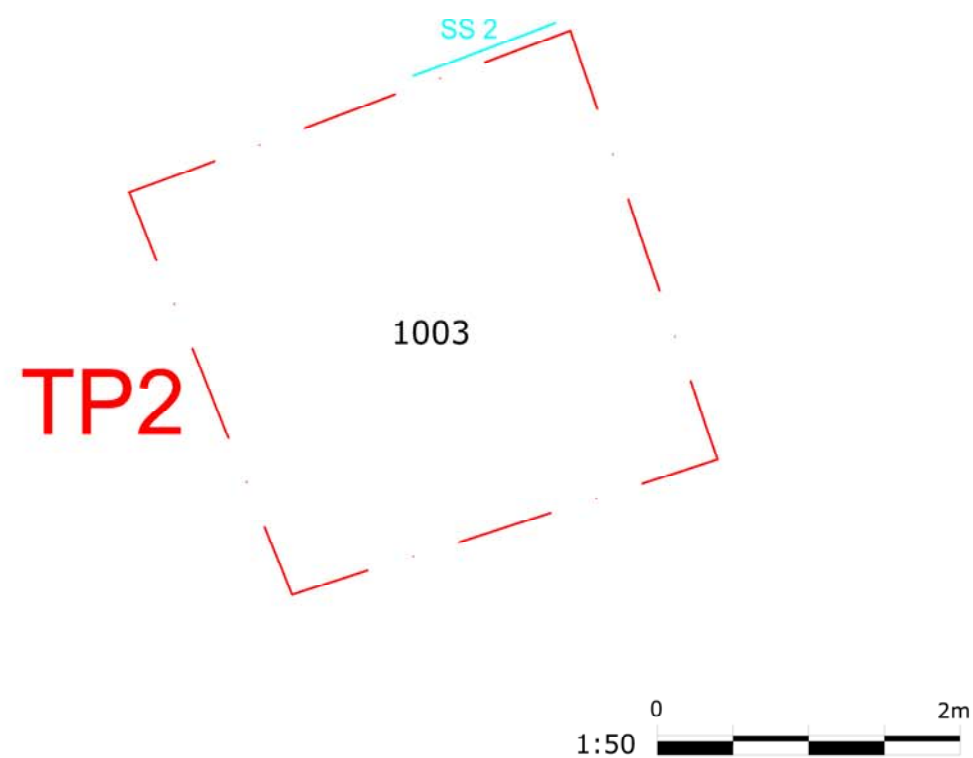
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IP14 5UX

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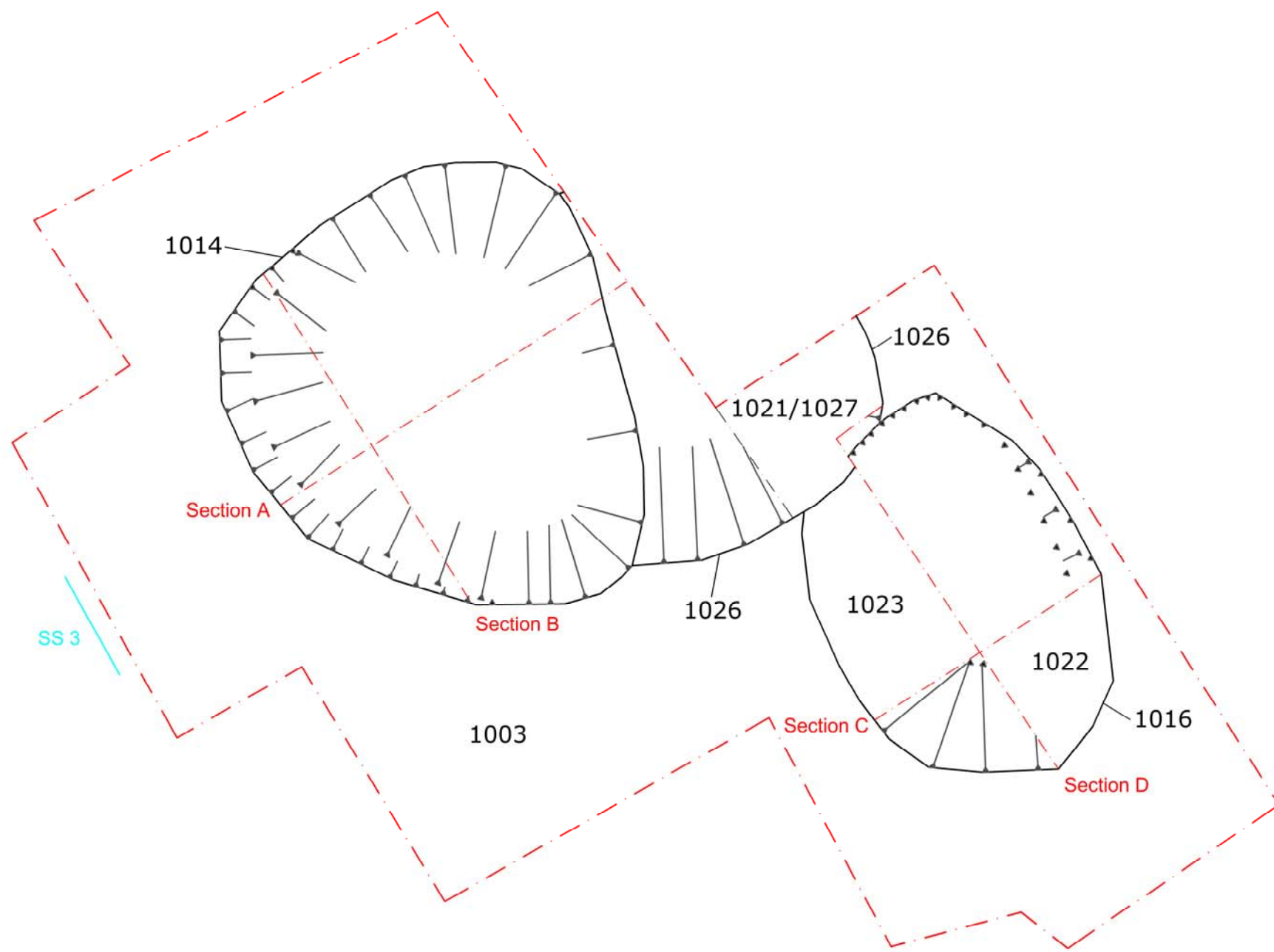
PLOT: A3	APPROVED: MB	VERSION: 01
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DATE: DEC 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 06
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DP 4: TEST PIT 2 - VIEW NW





	Archaeological Features
	Limit of Excavation
	Section Line

NGR: TM 0480 5890 REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:

DESCRIPTION:  
FEATURE PLAN POST EXCAVATION  
TP3

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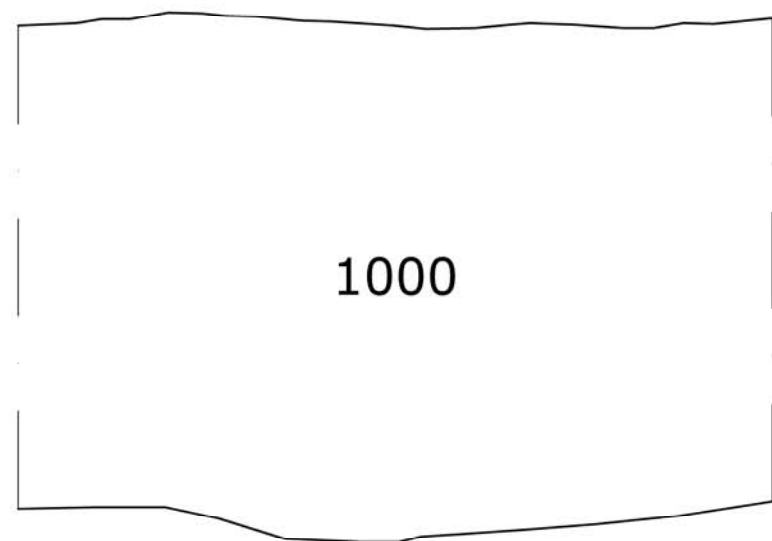
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PLOT: A3 APPROVED: MB VERSION: 01

DATE: DEC 2015 AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 07

1:50

# SE Site Section 3 NW



31.61m

1000

1003



DP 5: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1016 PRE-EX  
- VIEW SE



DP 6: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1014 MID-EX  
- 1015 PART REMOVED - VIEW SE



DP 7: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1014 MID-EX  
- 1015 REMOVED - VIEW SE

NGR: TM 0480 5890 REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT: THE GABLES, BURY STREET, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK



DESCRIPTION: TP3 SITE SECTION & PRE/MID-EX PITS 1014/1016 PHOTOGRAPHS

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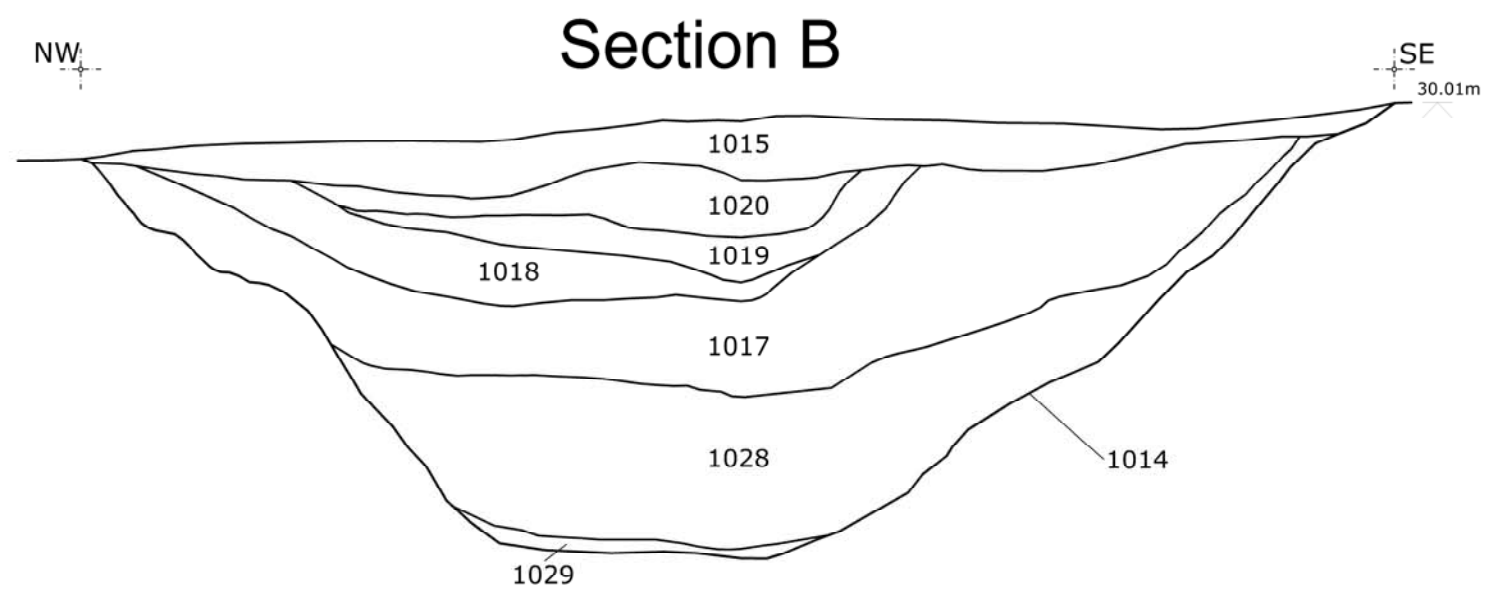
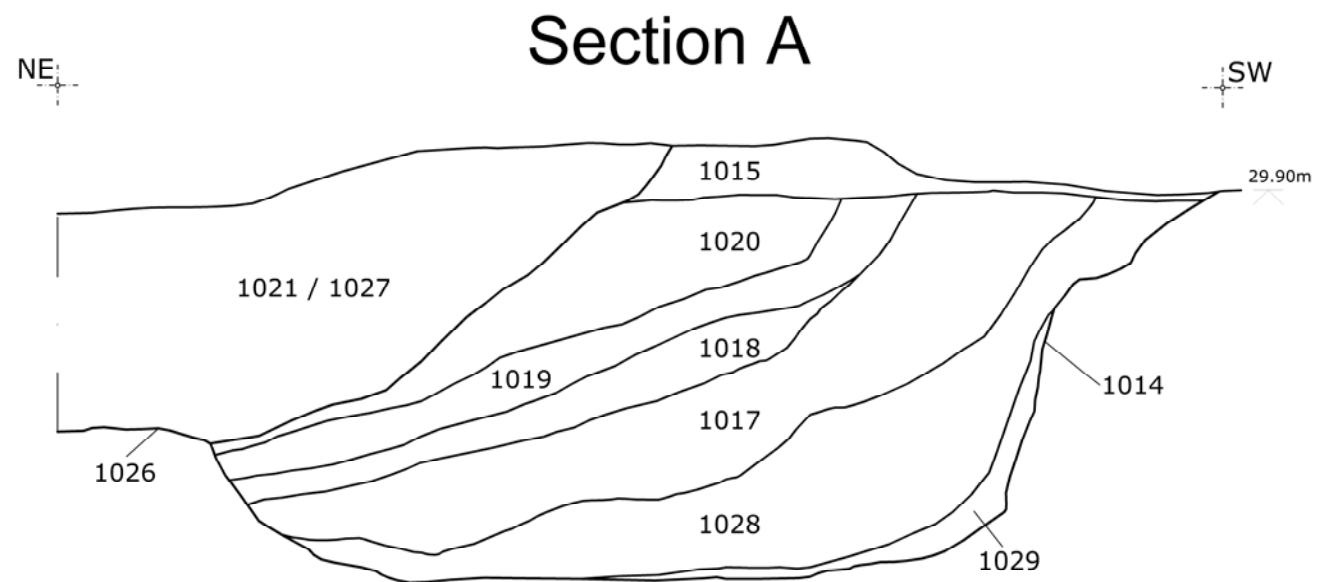


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NGR: TM 0480 5890      REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: 

DESCRIPTION:  
TP3 PIT 1014 SECTIONS

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DATE: DEC 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 09
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DP 8: TEST PIT 3 - PITS 1014 & 1026  
MID-EX - 1028 EXPOSED - SECTION A  
NE QUAD VIEW SE



DP 9: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1014 MID-EX -  
1028 EXPOSED - SECTION A  
SW QUAD VIEW NW



DP 10: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1014 MID-EX -  
1028 EXPOSED - SECTION B  
NE QUAD VIEW SW



DP 11: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1014 MID-EX  
- 1028 EXPOSED - SECTION B  
SW QUAD VIEW NE

NGR: TM 0480 5890 REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  


DESCRIPTION:  
TP3 PIT 1014 PHOTOGRAPHS

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DP 12: TEST PIT 3 - PITS 1014 & 1026  
FULL-EX - SECTION A - NE QUAD  
VIEW SE



DP 13: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1014 FULL-EX  
SECTION A  
SW QUAD - VIEW NW



DP 14: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1014 FULL-EX  
SECTION B  
NE QUAD - VIEW SW



DP 15: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1014 FULL-EX  
SECTION B  
SW QUAD VIEW NE

NGR: TM 0480 5890 REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: 

DESCRIPTION:  
TP3 PIT 1014 PHOTOGRAPHS

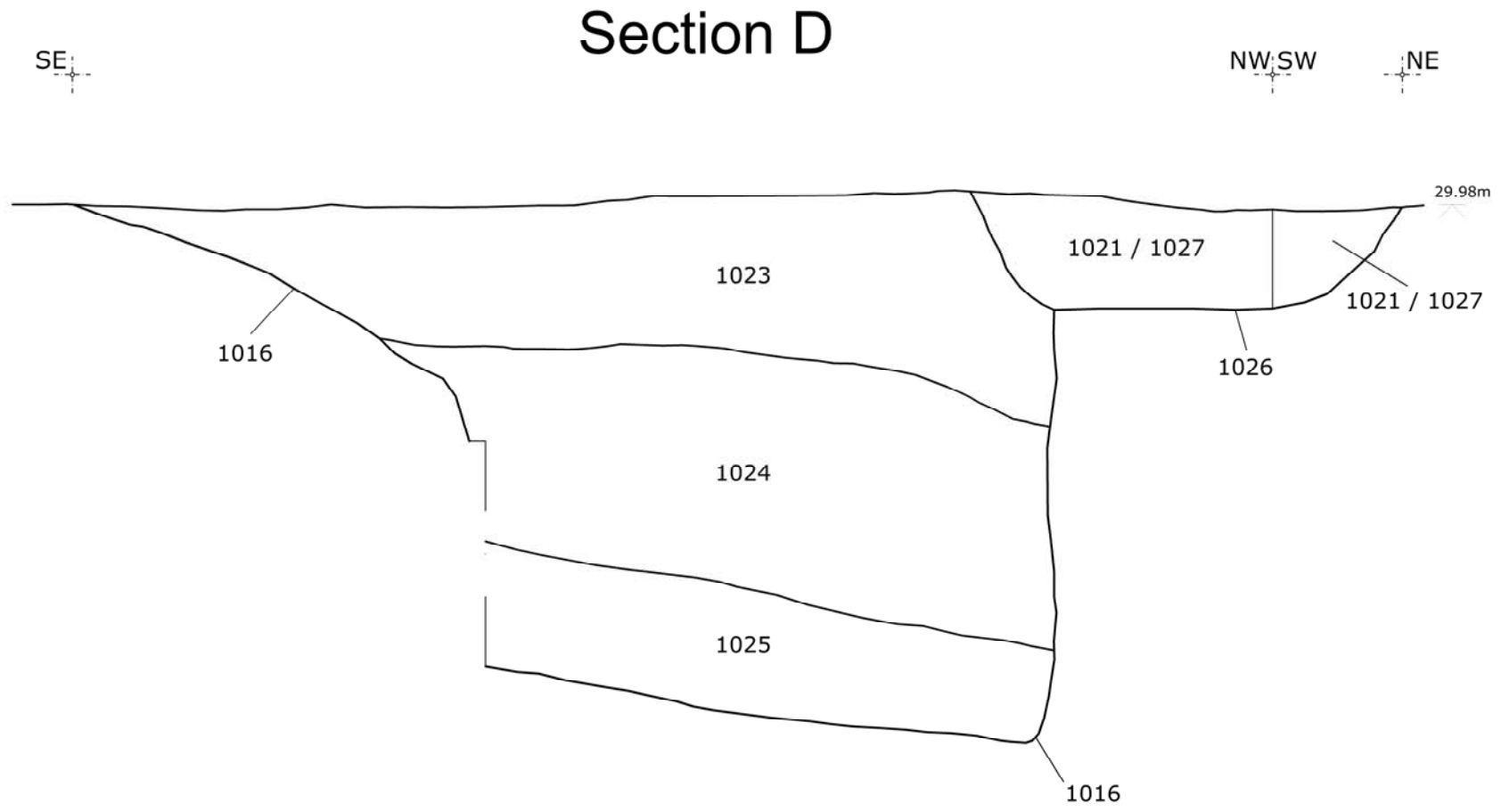
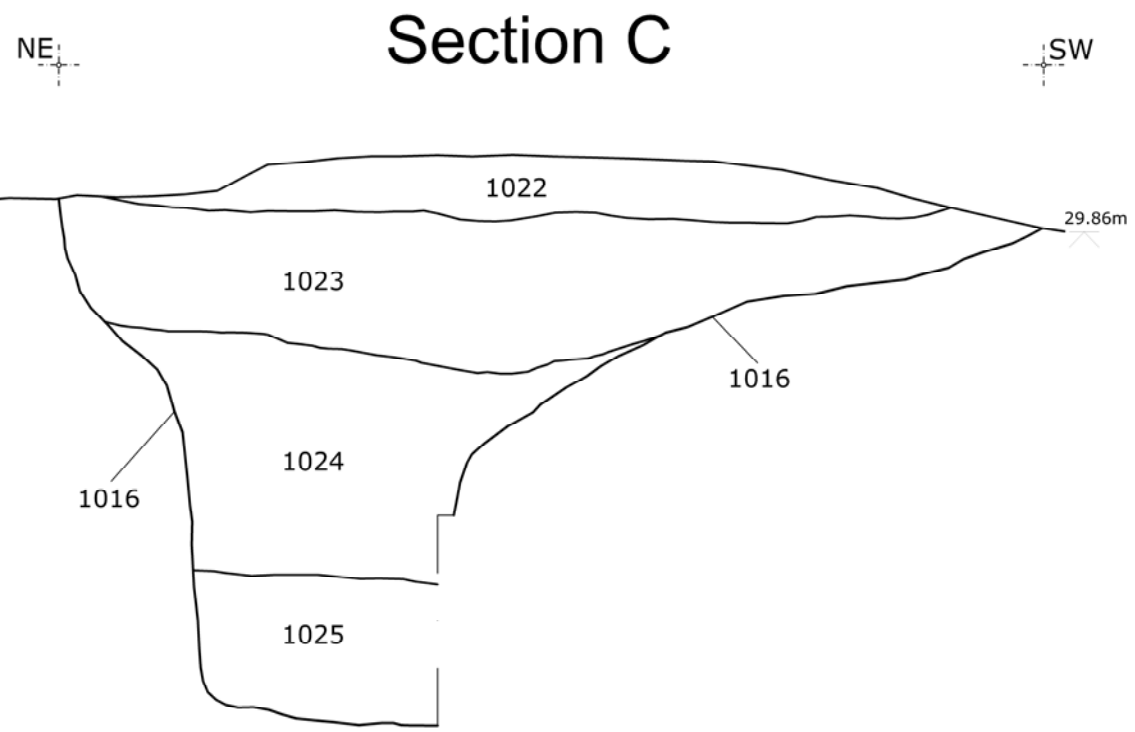
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NGR: TM 0480 5890 REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:

DESCRIPTION:  
TP3 PIT 1016 SECTIONS

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DATE: DEC 2015	AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 12
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DP 16: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1016 FULL-EX  
OVERALL SHOT - VIEW SE



DP 17: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1016  
SECTION C  
NE QUAD - VIEW SE



DP 18: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1016  
SECTION D  
NE QUAD - VIEW SW



DP 19: TEST PIT 3 - PIT 1016  
SECTION D  
SW QUAD VIEW NE

NGR: TM 0480 5890 REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  


DESCRIPTION:  
TP3 PIT 1016 PHOTOGRAPHS

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DATE: DEC 2015 AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 13



	Existing Buildings
	Site Section
	Site Boundary

NGR: TM 0480 5890      REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT: 

DESCRIPTION:  
WATCHING BRIEF PLAN

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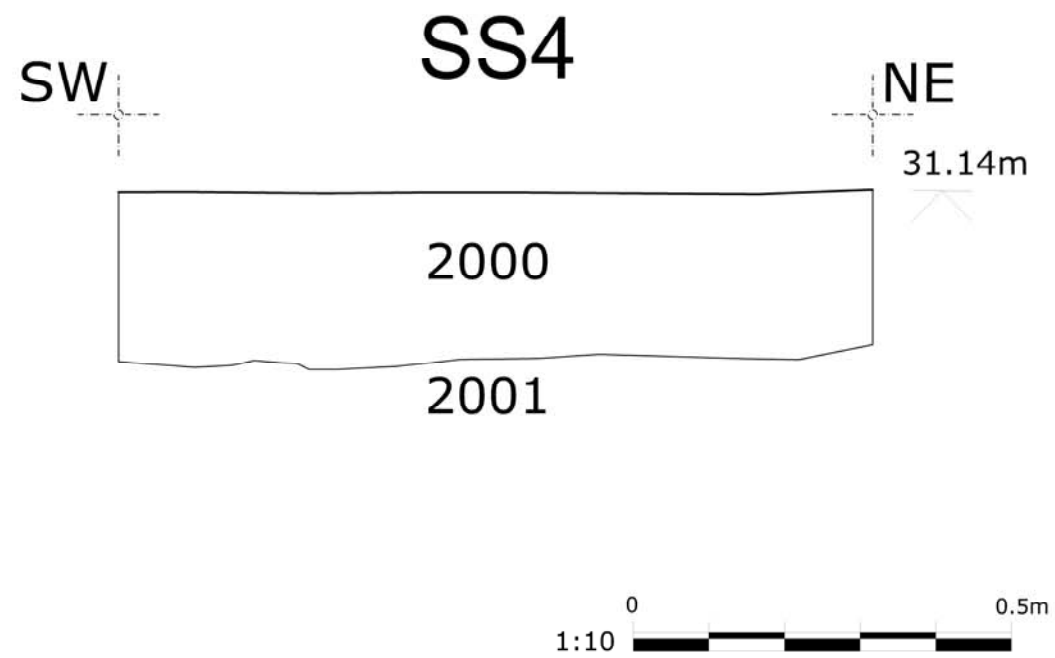
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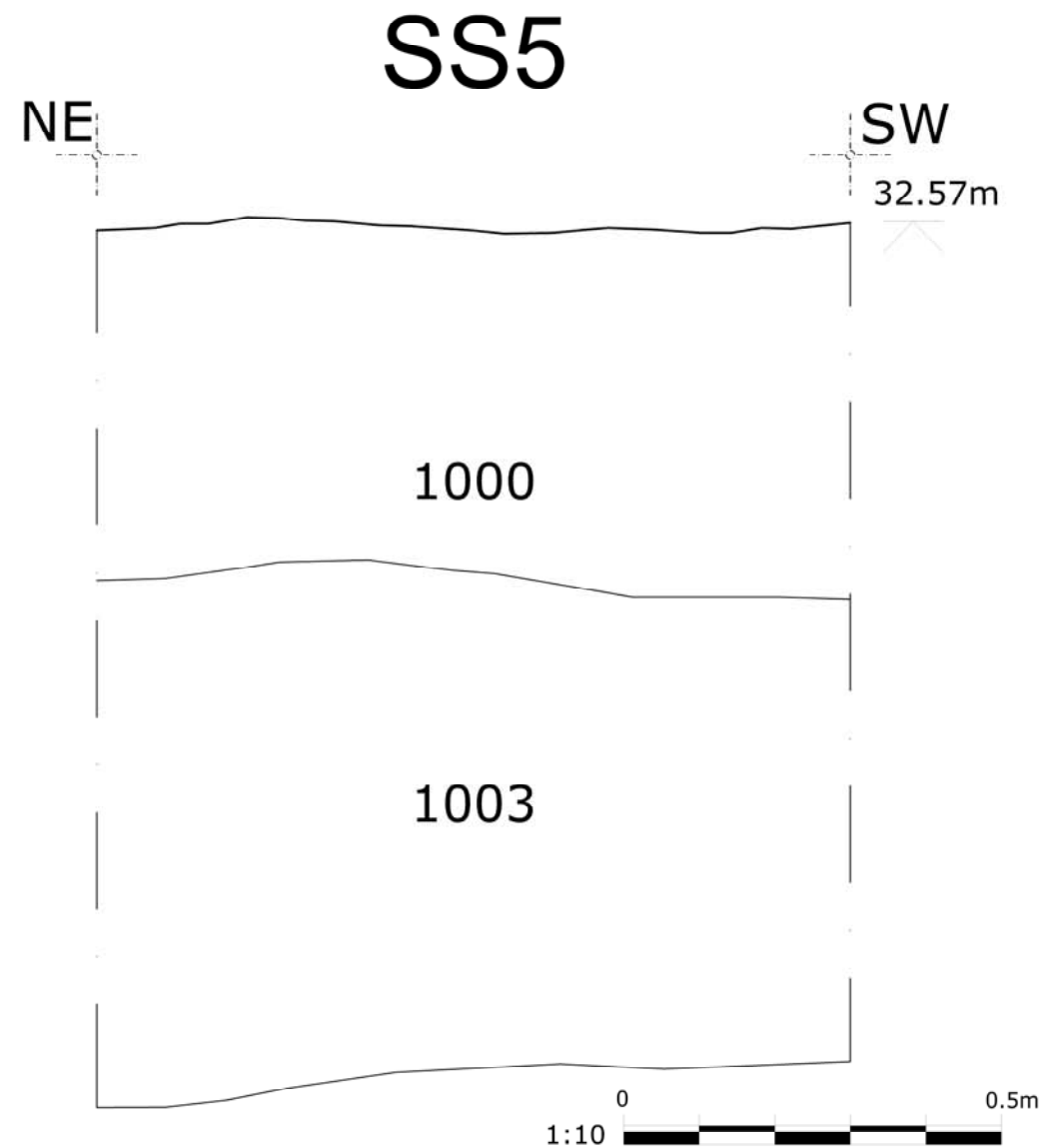
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DP 20: SITE SECTION 4 - VIEW NW



DP 21: SITE SECTION 5 - VIEW SE

NGR: TM 0480 5890 REPORT NUMBER: 1124

PROJECT:  
THE GABLES, BURY STREET,  
STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK

CLIENT:  


DESCRIPTION:  
WATCHING BRIEF SECTIONS &  
PHOTOGRAPHS

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