



Guildhall Feoffment Primary School

Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Client:

Concertus Design and Property Consultants

Date:

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BSE 493, ESF23635

Archaeological Assessment Report v0.4

SACIC Report No. 2016/020

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Guildhall Feoffment Primary School Bury St Edmunds

Archaeological Excavation Assessment Report v0.4

SACIC Report No. 2016/020

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Project Officer: Rob Brooks

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of SACIC alone. Ultimately, the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors. SACIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation (December 2015) and excavation (March 2016) were carried out on the site of the Guildhall Feoffment Primary School, off Bridewell Lane in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. This report provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers its potential for further analysis. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for the dissemination of the results are made. In this instance, it is recommended that following further analysis a full analytical report should be prepared, focussing on the medieval features and finds. A summary of the results of this analysis should also be submitted for inclusion in a journal, to be agreed with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

The archaeological horizons remained well preserved in places. Notably though, preservation of medieval features only appears to have occurred where they were reasonably deep. This was because in some places there were modern foundations and services, whilst in the 18th-20th centuries site was gardens/allotments and then a timber yard, suggesting that it had been somewhat disturbed. It was recorded on site that post-medieval pits and subsequent levelling phases had truncated the upper horizons of medieval features. Shallower features (such as postholes or smaller pits), as well as any potential medieval occupation soils may have been entirely destroyed by this activity.











Four sherds of Roman pottery and seven sherds of Late Saxon pottery form the earliest evidence from the site, recovered from later contexts. However, the first indication of more substantial occupation comes in the 11th-12th century, indicated by a larger pottery assemblage, an antler gaming counter and other finds. Into the 12th-14th century, a number of quarry pits were excavated and the feature of greatest interest, a building of unspecified function with flint and mortar foundations, was constructed. The majority of the pottery assemblage was of this period, with associated bulk finds of animal bone, various land and sea mollusc remains, fired clay (possibly from oven type structures), roof and floor tile, mortar and lavastone. Following this, the building appears to have been quite thoroughly demolished, being infilled with a range of domestic refuse and demolition material, the latter presumably derived from the structure itself. Further series of late medieval or post-medieval pits were then excavated and followed by a phase of definitively post-medieval pits and postholes (17th-c.19th/20th century) with

associated backfilling and other levelling layers dominating the site. These contexts produced a range of pottery, decorative tiles, animal bone, CBM, window and bottle glass, iron nails, tobacco pipes and slag.




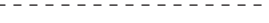







An unusual assemblage of small finds was collected from the site, the rarest of which were medieval/late medieval. Fragments of an alabaster vessel are particularly special and in this case are unprovenanced, but may have a religious association. A well-preserved copper alloy chain (one of the longest recorded in England) was also recovered and is currently thought to be late medieval and whilst its function and date are still uncertain, it may be of religious usage. A number of fragments of coloured medieval window glass and a lead window came are a potentially interesting indicator as to the nature of the building, as are a series of iron objects, which may prove with further analysis, to be related to the structure. Other small finds of interest include an antler Saxo-Norman carved gaming counter, a medieval spindlewhorl, late medieval bone button making waste, antler working waste, a 15th-16th century boy bishop token and a 15th-16th century glass bead (probably from a rosary). Post-medieval small finds include a pin, a Charles I rose farthing, a bone spoon handle and a range of other metal items. A range of undated small finds include a ring, a series of sheet, strip and wire metal items, a shelly limestone mortar fragment, a piece of sandstone and several other metal pieces.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

1.1 Site location

Archaeological excavation was undertaken on a small site, approximately 15m west of Bridewell Lane and 47m east of Guildhall Street, on the grounds of the Guildhall Feoffment Primary School, in Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1). The site lies at grid reference TL 8552 6387, approximately 83m south-west of St Mary's Church, within the gridded Norman street system.

1.2 The scope of the project

The excavation was designed to record the archaeological deposits in advance of the planned construction of a classroom and kitchen block. This report forms a brief assessment of the results from the excavation, with full detail of the contexts and finds to be presented in a further analysis report. The principal aims of the report are as follows:

1. To briefly summarise the results of the fieldwork. Archaeological contexts will generally not be discussed individually, or in detail.
2. To quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date.
3. To assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Project Design.
4. To assess the significance of the data in relation to the medieval town of Bury St Edmunds, as well as to the Revised Regional Research Framework (Medlycott, 2011).
5. To make recommendations for further analysis and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork.

1.3 Background and methodology of the fieldwork

Background

An archaeological excavation was carried out on the site, supervised by Rob Brooks and under the management of Dr Rhodri Gardner, who also wrote the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1). The project was overseen by Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk

County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). This report was commissioned by the architects, Concertus Design and Property Consultants Ltd and produced by Suffolk Archaeology. The excavation work was carried out between 7th March and 31st March 2016.

An evaluation, consisting of two evaluation trenches had been carried out within the footprint of the new development (Brooks, 2016), which identified finds and features of Late Saxon to modern date, whilst previous works in the area had also indicated that archaeological deposits were preserved in the general vicinity.

Methodology

A full description of the methodology will be given in the analysis report, but in summary a controlled mechanical strip of the site was carried out, supervised by Rob Brooks and in accordance with the WSI. All archaeological contexts were investigated by hand as far as was possible. Recording was carried out to the standards required by the Brief, with hand drawing of features at recognised scales, the use of high resolution digital photography, and the description of contexts via paper records (to be included where necessary in the analysis report). The site was georeferenced with an RTK GNSS positioning system and all records refer to the County HER code BSE 493 (event number ESF 23635). Site data has been input into a Microsoft Access database (Appendix 2), an OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-244294 – Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The entire archive for the fieldwork is currently located at the SACIC Needham Market premises, to be finally deposited with SCCAS upon approval of the analysis report, although some of the finds will also be retained/curated by the school itself alongside information on the material, to form an educational resource.

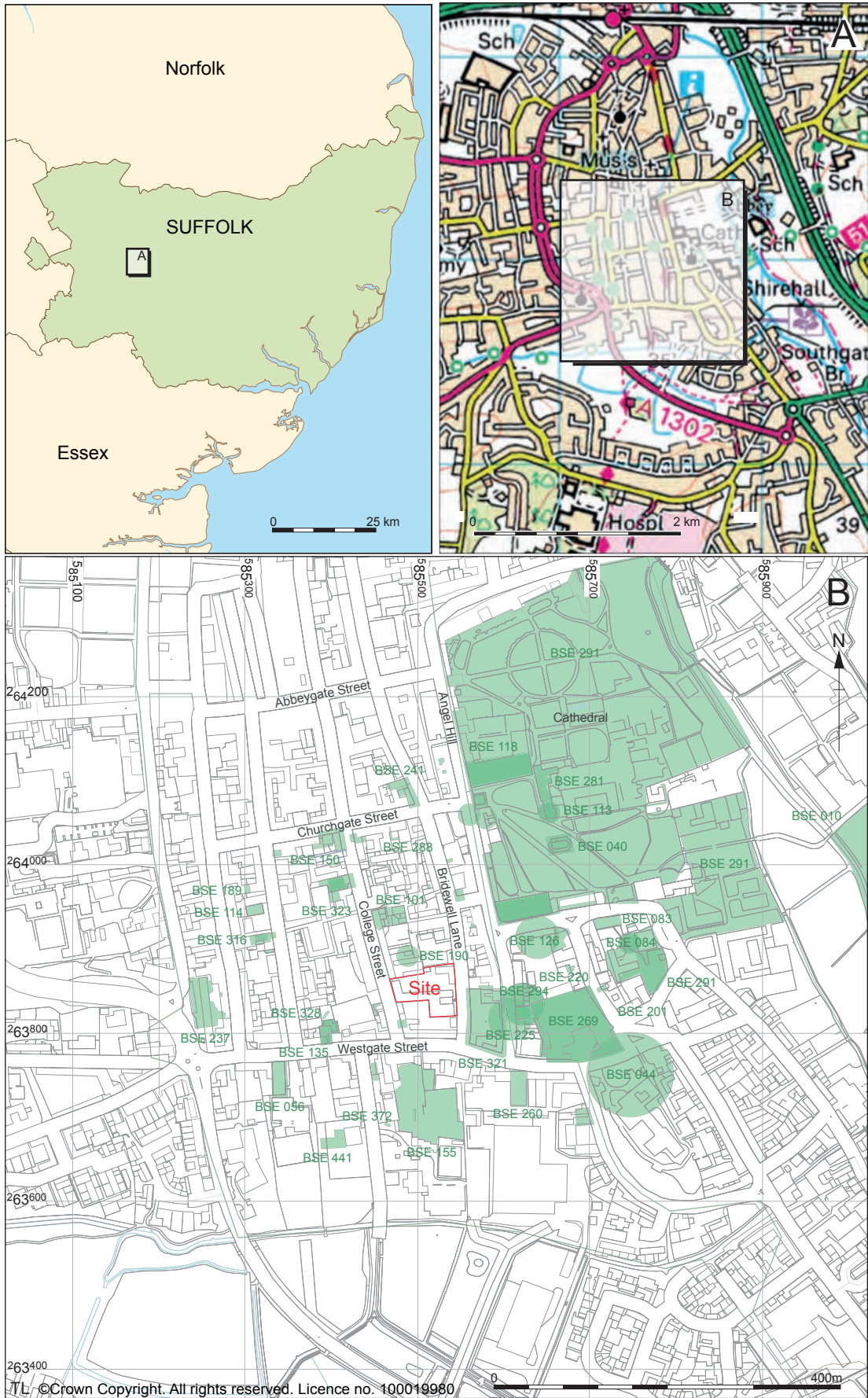


Figure 1. Site location map with HER entries

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

Historical background

Adapted from Gill (2012)

The site lies in the medieval core of Bury St Edmunds, recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) as BSE 241 (Fig. 1). The town grew from an Anglo-Saxon settlement where King Siegbert of the East Angles founded a monastery in the 7th century. The town gained in importance and became a centre for international pilgrimage following the transfer of the body of the martyr Saint Edmund (murdered by the Danes in AD 869) to a shrine in the abbey. The religious complex grew to become one of the leading religious houses in Europe and principal landowner in the west half of the county. The town subsequently became the administrative centre and the foremost market, drawing traders from all over the region and beyond.

Map sources

The 1747 Warren Map of Bury shows the site as a similarly sized plot of land as it is today, with a single building fronting onto part of Bridewell Lane (Fig. 2). However, in the 18th century the majority of what is now the primary school grounds appear to have been given over to garden plots, which continue to the north and south. The school, which was built in 1843, is clearly shown on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey map. It was not as large as it is today, with some of the site occupied by a timber yard and its associated buildings in the northeast corner and in places by almshouses and other houses to the west (Fig. 3). By this time the general area had become much more densely developed, with far less open space dedicated to garden plots, and the notable additions of the Westgate Brewery and 'Malthouses' to the east and south.

The HORSAs are a post-World War II addition to the school. These buildings were built quickly around the country in order to house more students after it was decided that the school leaving age be raised by one year to fifteen. The acronym stands for 'Hutting Operation for the Raising of the School-leaving Age', and relatively few of these buildings now survive as they were built both quickly and relatively cheaply. More details of the structure are given in the building record by Leigh Alston (2016).

Previous archaeological works

Many previous archaeological works have been carried out within the area surrounding the school and there are a number of listed buildings and monuments recorded as well (most of which are medieval or post-medieval). A full breakdown of those records within a 250m radius is included within the digital archive for this site and a selection of them are shown on Figure 1 and summarised in Table 1.

Prior to this phase of works, two evaluation trenches were excavated in the car park to sample the development footprint in December 2015 (Brooks, 2016). This revealed a series of Late Saxon to post-medieval features and finds, largely consisting of quarry pits and other smaller pits. Two postholes were recorded and these may have been late medieval or post-medieval. Layers of various post-medieval deposits were also excavated across both trenches, sealing the features. Late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery, medieval and post-medieval brick and tile, post-medieval window and bottle glass, slag, animal remains and oyster shell, as well as undiagnostic struck flint were recovered from various contexts. The environmental samples produced evidence of cereal processing (possibly including malting) or the use of cereal waste for kindling, as well as charcoal, and hammerscale residues.

HER refs.	Description
BSE 241/ MSF22273	Middle and Late Saxon settlement area of Bury St Edmunds (Beodricsworth, then St Edmund's Bury)
BSE 241/ MSF22274	Medieval Urban area of Bury St Edmunds (St Edmund's Bury in medieval period).
BSE 323/ MSF23768	Site of Jesus College marked with a small cross at this location on 1880s OS map. Building previously shown on Warren's map as 'The College'
BSE 177/ MSF25112	Dense disturbance over most of the central area of the site, with a series of inter-cutting large pits and two post-medieval possible cellars
BSE 348/ MSF25529	Fragment of a mortar foundation for a sill beam and a soil layer with occupation waste of probably medieval date
BSE 283/ MSF23335	Four pits, two 19th century and two undated, a possible post medieval flint wall footing, and a possible early feature predating urban town
BSE 460/ MSF32110	Builders reported finding of Flint wall 1.5 feet down, and various layers of chalk from other footing trenches
BSE 190/ MSF19076	Deep build-up of dark soil - possible medieval pit
BSE 214/ MSF21832	At least 13 pits, a well and a chalk surface with sparse finds from C13-C17
BSE 200/ MSF21036	Postholes, cess pits of medieval and late medieval periods and a series of ovens suggesting some industrial activity on the site
BSE 328/ MSF24440	Two shallow gullies aligned parallel to the street frontage and a probable pit. The gullies are interpreted as redundant property boundaries
BSE 135/ MSF19065	Medieval to post-medieval Batt House, on Westgate Street
BSE 372/ MSF26524	A number of post medieval structural remains and ditches, some of which may have their origins in the medieval period
BSE 155/ MSF18007	Medieval and post medieval occupation covering the northern 50m of the investigated area
BSE 260/ MSF24529	Evidence of the original access to the theatre stalls and possibly that the stage front formerly extended further into the auditorium
BSE 268/ MSF24543	Brewery located on Westgate Street in Bury St Edmunds, linked with St. Edmunds Brewery
BSE 020/ MSF6720	Site of Chantry Chapel
BSE 003/ MSF6699	One sherd of Thetford Ware
BSE 225/ MSF21925	Two pits, a flint wall & a C16 well
BSE 294/ MSF25492	A possible malting oven, various pits and ditches a possible clay floor and wall footings
BSE 126/ MSF16028	A series of C16/C17 and later horizons and features but nothing earlier, suggesting truncation of early deposits and rapid build-up of soil to present level
BSE 010/ MSF437/21857	Abbey Gardens and precincts (Middle Saxon to medieval)
BSE 332/ MSF25037	An archaeological assessment, including test pitting recorded material from the Early Neolithic to the 12th century
BSE 058/ MSF18365	St Mary's Church (Saxon to medieval)

Table 1. HER listings within 250m of the site and shown on Figure 1



Figure 2. 1747 Warren map of the site (approximate position outlined in red)

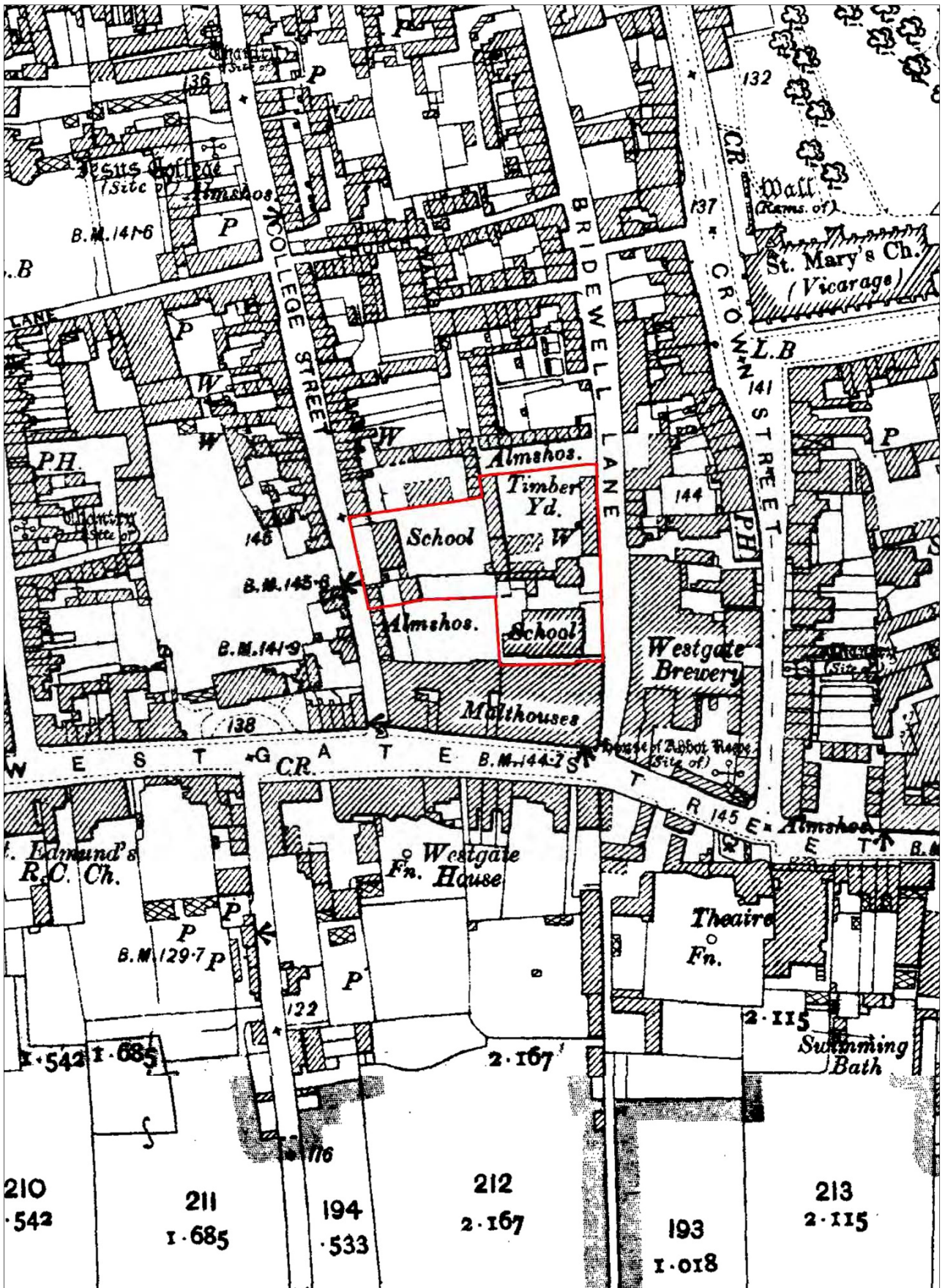


Figure 3. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1904, site highlighted in red)

2. Original research aims

The original research aims (ORA) for this phase of the project were defined because of the evaluation results and are as follows:

ORA 1: The immediate aim of the project is to preserve by record all archaeological deposits upon the site, prior to its development.

ORA 2: The project will also produce a permanent record of the archaeological deposits suitable for further research, the archive of which will be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

ORA 3: The work will include provision of proposals regarding the need for further analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

ORA 4: What further evidence is there for medieval activity? Is this solely represented by pits and the associated activities recorded in the evaluation? Will there be other archaeological activity from this period such as structural or light industrial features (e.g. ovens or kilns) as hinted at by the presence of fired clay?

ORA 5: Given that the eastern limit of excavation will be close to Bridewell Lane, will there be any surviving evidence for houses or other buildings on the street frontage?

3. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

3.1 Introduction and sequence

Stripping of the site entailed the removal of c.0.3m-0.4m of the tarmac car park and its brick rubble and flint subbase. Modern foundations, disused service trenches and manholes were then machine excavated, along with some of the later post-medieval layers investigated in the evaluation, to expose the archaeological levels (Fig. 4). The summary and phasing of the contexts (below) will be refined and expanded upon when the full finds and stratigraphic analyses are carried out. A full context list is included as Appendix 2. A preliminary stratigraphic matrix has been produced (Appendix 4), which will also be refined in the analysis report to incorporate the final spot dates and any radiocarbon dates.

A series of pits, postholes, stakeholes and layers were recorded in the earliest phase, alongside building 0078 (Fig. 5). The sequence as it is currently interpreted suggests that a number of pits (some for chalk quarrying – Fig. 6) and two postholes are contemporary with, or slightly earlier than building 0078. After this was built, two associated postholes, five stakeholes and a proposed tile floor were constructed within it. A slight modification was then carried out to part of the building's wall and following this, the next visible activity on the site was the apparent destruction of the building and its subsequent infilling with demolition material and more general (domestic?) waste deposits. It was also robbed at this point of its tiled floor (the evidence for which consists of traces of mortar above the natural chalk, as well as glazed tile fragments from the backfill of the building) and some of the stone from the east wall. A few large medieval pits were cut across the site, which may have been contemporary or slightly later than the buildings. These were presumably used for chalk quarrying, and two postholes were also recorded (these two latter features may be late medieval or early post-medieval). Almost all of these features and layers produced high-medieval pottery, as well as medieval roof tile. Animal bone, oyster and mussel shell, and a range of domestic and craft/industrial artefacts were also recovered from the medieval contexts.

Into the post-medieval period, the site was readily used, with multiple pit cuts or varying sizes and backfills, suggesting a range of different uses. A particularly large complex of pits and layers in the eastern half of the site again suggest quarrying, but also that dumped layers were used to level the site and infill the tops of the earlier pits (Fig. 6). A

later brick structure also cut through these layers. A garden soil deposit was also recorded, alongside a compacted chalk deposit interpreted as a yard surface.

3.2 Phase 1 – 12th-14th century medieval building and other contexts

Of the twenty-three contexts within Phase 1.1-1.5 that produced pottery (out of fifty-one), all of this material was of 12th-14th century date, with one further context (layer 0135) containing 14th-15th century sherds.

Phase 1.1 – building phase and associated features

Pits and postholes

Three pits, thought to be for quarrying chalk, were some of the earliest features (cuts 0071, 0150 and 0176) and are thought to be contemporary with, or earlier than, the building of structure 0078. All of them produced 13th or 13th-14th century pottery and they were slightly variable in shape, but tended to have steep sides. Where they could be fully excavated, concave bases were recorded. A posthole and a pit/posthole were also recorded (0141 and 0143) and these contained 12th-14th century pottery and a small sherd of 17th-18th century pottery, thought to be intrusive (fill 0142). These two features were cut by the foundation trench (0146) for building 0078.

Building 0078

The building was a small oblong structure, made up entirely of flint and soft pale orange sandy mortar, which was of a type often seen in medieval contexts in this part of the country (Pls. 1-2). It had been built within a 1m deep steep edged pit that had been dug to house the foundations. Internally the structure measured c.2.52m east to west x c.3.44m north to south and had c.0.4m thick walls. The west side of the wall by the northern corner had been somewhat altered, with an apparently original gap appearing to have been filled in (see 0208 and 0209) with a noticeably poorer quality repair that included some medieval roof tile fragments (Phase 1.4). It had also been truncated significantly on the eastern side by a later cut that seemed to be associated with the main phase of demolition and was possibly targeting the wall for building materials. The distance of the structure from the road (c.25m) suggested it was not part of an

otherwise truncated house that would have been sited at the street frontage. As such, it was initially interpreted as possibly being an isolated kitchen or workshop. These were sometimes located in such a way as to reduce the risk of fires spreading from hearths, spits, kilns, etc., to the nearby houses. Alternatively, it could also have been a somewhat elaborate cold store, half cellar, or possibly even a large privy/cess pit. However, given the small finds recovered from the site, its function could be more unusual and significant, as discussed below.

Phase 1.2 – building features

A small number of contexts are associated with building 0078, which are probably related to its function, rather than its construction. Two shallow postholes (0195 and 0196), located close to one another in the south-west corner of the building are possibly the remnants of settings for steps, or may represent some sort of stand. They could have been used to seat a basic scaffold for the structure's construction, but their shallow depths suggest that this is unlikely and the fills provided little evidence for their function. Fill 0198 produced 12th-14th century pottery. A group of five stakeholes (0206) was also recorded in the north-west corner of building 0078 and their function has not been interpreted yet. They did not form an obvious pattern, although they were clearly clustered together. It may be that these cuts are somehow associated with the gap in the wall (that had been later been infilled) in this part of the building (see Phase 1.4). A final deposit associated with the building was a thin orange sandy mortar deposit (0205), which survived in some areas across the natural chalk base of the hollow. This was interpreted as the remnants of a mortar setting for floor tiles, although this was not certain.

Phase 1.3 – basal organic deposits

Five thin lenses of dark grey to black and brown fine silt were recorded (0190, 0191, 0199, 0204 and 0207, producing a range of 12th-14th century pottery), overlying mortar 0205 and partially infilling the top of the two postholes, across the base of the building. Although they were overlying what were thought to be original deposits within the building sequence, their unusual make-up in comparison to the rest of the infilling deposits indicates that they were not formed in the same way and may be associated

with a secondary use of structure 0078. Alternatively, they could have been disturbed primary deposits, left behind/redeposited as the building was demolished.

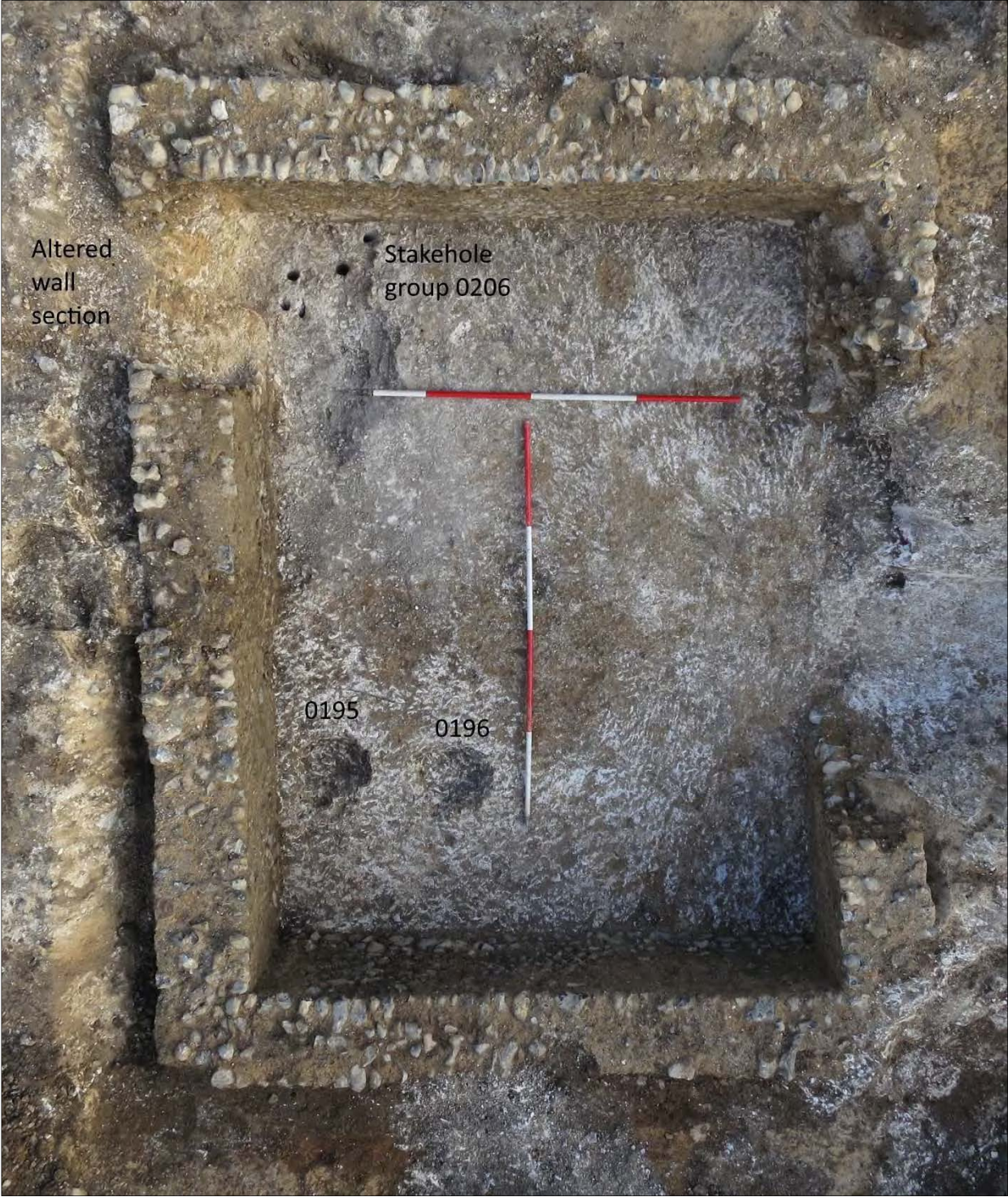


Plate 1. Building 0078 (north to top of photo, 2m scales)

Phase 1.4 – alteration to the structure

A gap, approximately 0.75m wide, in the northern end of the western wall of the building had obviously either been repaired, or more probably infilled, with deposits of loose chalk and mortar (0208) and loose flint and mortar (0209), as well as fragments of tile (Fig. 6 and Pl. 2). The quality of the construction here was markedly lower than that in the rest of the building and the position of the gap was adjacent to stakehole group 0206, suggesting that either the original void, or its repair may have been associated in some way with the five stakeholes.



Plate 2. Building 0078 (showing repair 0208/0209, in the right side of the furthest wall. Facing west, 2m scales)

Hearth base

A shallow hearth (or possibly an oven, kiln or furnace) base, 0112, was excavated by the northern limit of excavation, although relatively little of it survived (Fig. 5 and Pl. 3). Pottery of 12th-13th century date was recovered from fill 0119, as well as a small, intrusive post-medieval sherd.



Plate 3. Hearth base 0112 (Facing north, 1m scale)

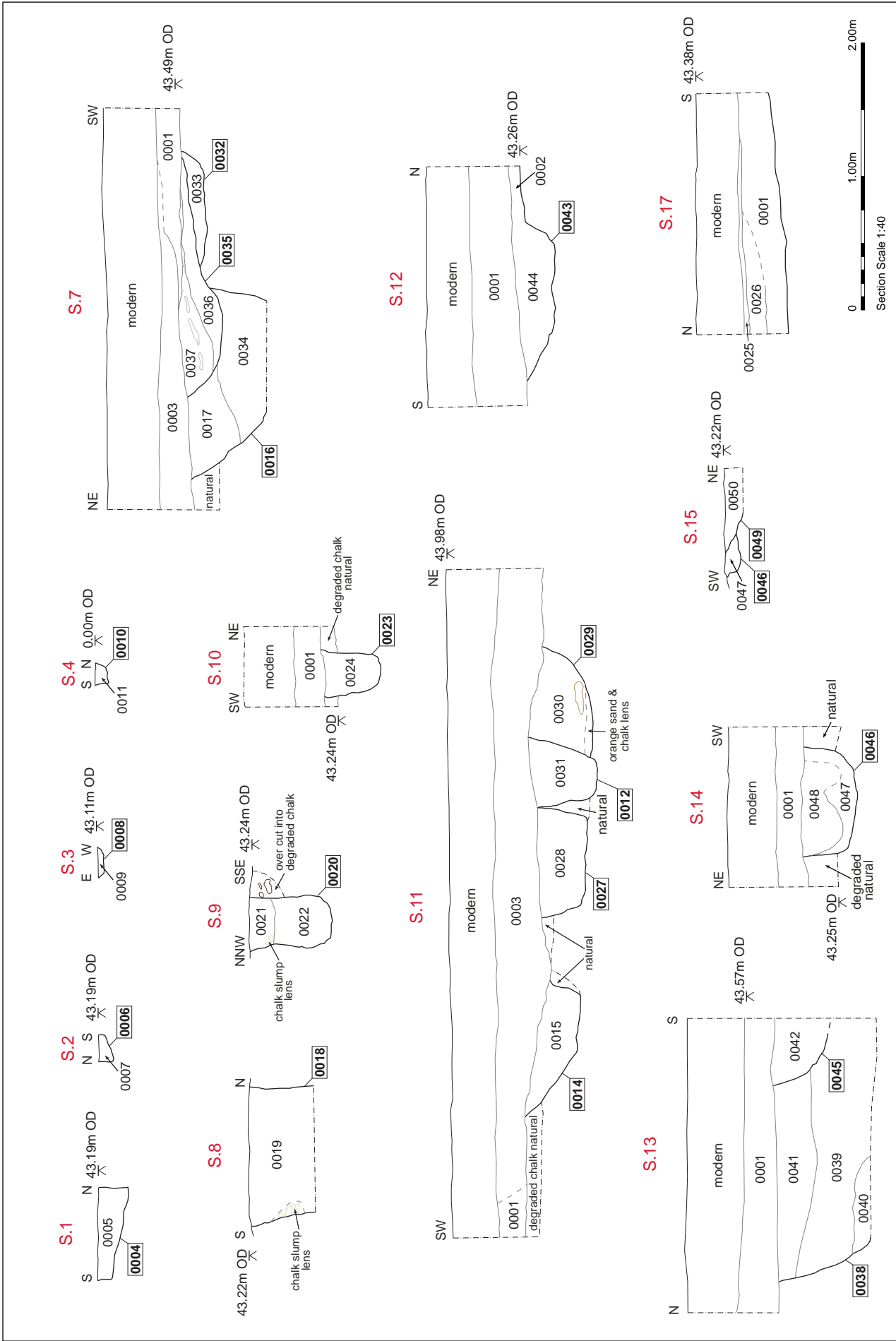


Figure 4. Evaluation sections

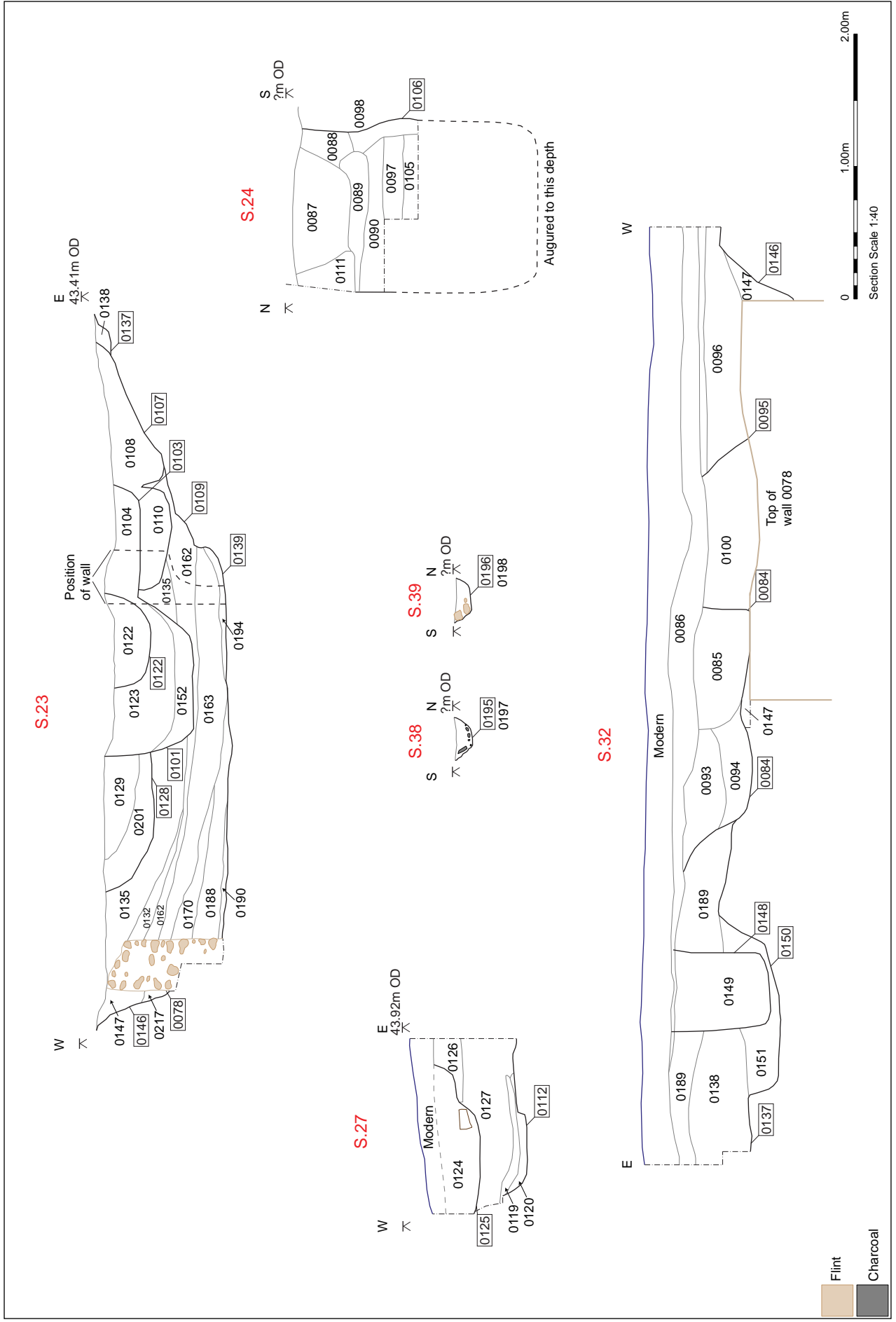


Figure 5. Excavation sections

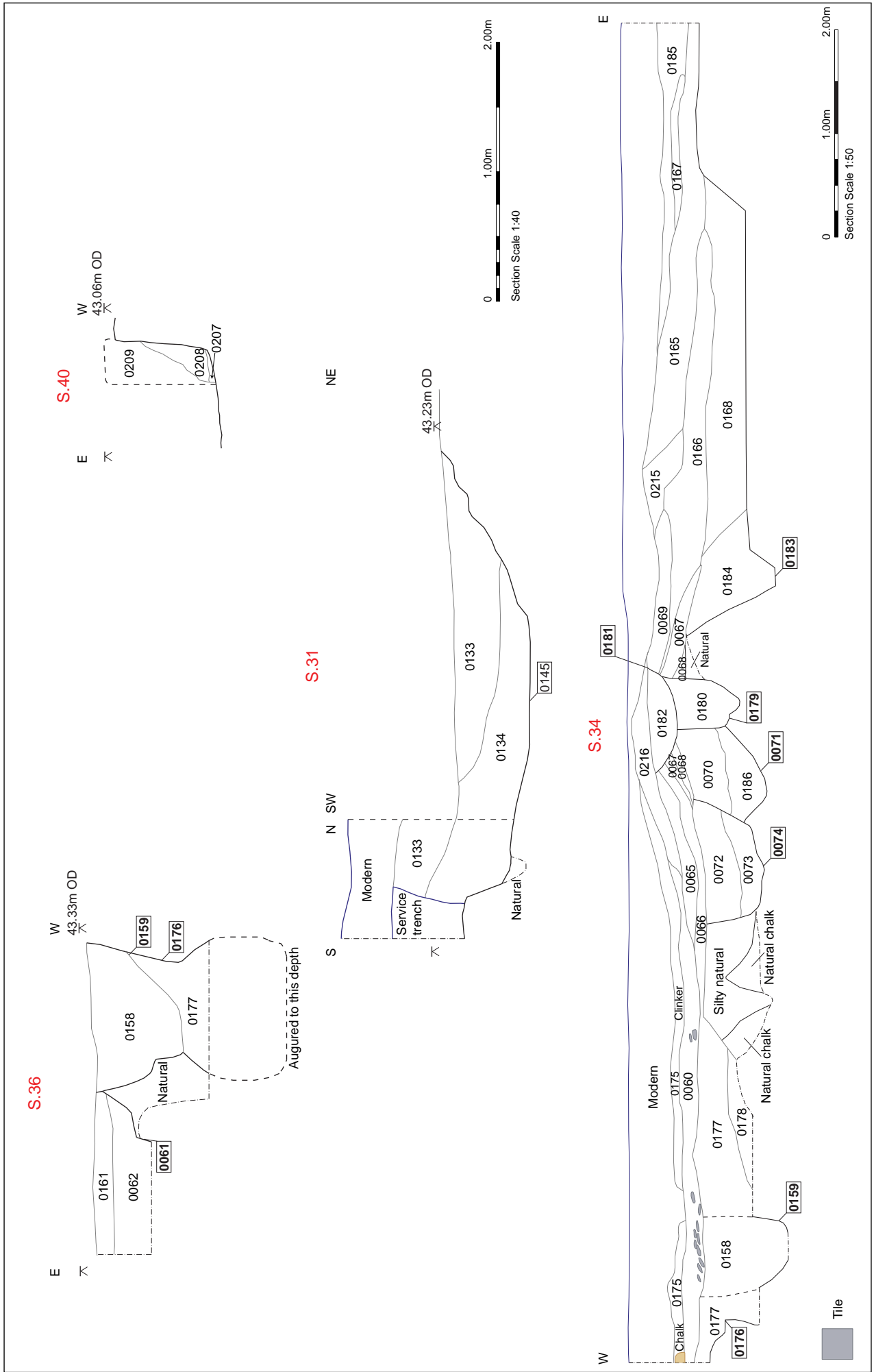


Figure 6. Excavation sections

3.3 Phase 2 – late medieval-early post-medieval

Demolition and associated features

After the building went out of use, its above ground structure appears to have been demolished and a lot of the material probably from the structure (including mortar wall block 0156, large quantities of roof tile and four layers of pale orange mortar and flint – 0132, 0155, 0169 and 0188), was used to backfill the surviving subterranean remains. Four mixed layers (0135, 0162, 0170 and 0194) of mid to dark grey-brown clayey-silt, another of pale orange silt and flints (0160) and a heavily mixed cobble, greenish-brownish-grey and mid grey clayey-silt layer (0163) were also interspersed in the sequence. All of these contained pottery within the 12th-14th century date range, although the upper layer, 0135, contained 14th-15th century pottery, bone button making waste thought to be late medieval or later (SF 1033), and a 17th century rose farthing (SF 1034). The latter could well be intrusive, given its size, but the other material suggests that the structure was at least being finally backfilled into the later medieval/post-medieval period, possibly over a prolonged period.

Part of the eastern wall and the natural chalk was cut away, probably robbed-out, by a large feature. It is described as cut 0139, but in fact was probably less of a deliberate act and instead part of the demolition process, being subsequently backfilled with the layers recorded across the rest of the sequence. Its fill (0140), which is almost certainly the same as layer 0163, contained 13th century pottery. Whether this was deliberately targeting and robbing out a specific part of the structure, possibly a larger stock of masonry associated with a doorway, is unclear.

A shallow thin curvilinear ditch (0137), was also recorded in this phase (which was cut by a post-medieval pit in the top of the building 0078 sequence), as it contained several fragments of medieval roof tile, suggesting an association with the demolition of the building, as well as 13th century pottery sherds. It may have had a structural role, though it is unclear what as it was only visible in a small part of the site (Fig. 5).

Pits

A series of medieval pits were interpreted as being either contemporary with the demolition of building 0078, slightly later than the structure, or probably a mixture of

both. This discrepancy is partly because some of the upper fills contained low levels of post-medieval pottery. However, this material was probably present because of later layers slumping into the top of the pits, or deliberate infilling to level depressions left by the pits. Post-medieval material was also not present in all of the features. Most of the cuts were relatively large and deep (e.g. 0018 or 0106 – Pl. 4) with vertical sides and these were interpreted as chalk quarries, backfilled with domestic and other refuse. Pit 0106 contained a range of pottery, including 12th-14th century sherds, as well as 15th-16th century sherds. The upper fill contained 18th century pottery. The pits in this phase typically contained large numbers of fills, including material thought to be cess and other domestic waste, as well as lenses of oyster shells and ash.

A number of smaller or more irregular pits were also included in this phase. These include shallow feature 0153 (which produced 13th century pottery, but cut pit 0106), as well as linear pit(s) 0145 (the two fills of which produced 13th century pottery, but were similar to those of 0106).



Plate 4. Pit 0106 (0.5m scale, facing east)

3.4 Phase 3 – post-medieval

This phase was largely dominated by a varied range of approximately thirty pits (this number may be subject to change on during the final analysis), postholes, seventeen layers and a late brick structure (0203).

Pits and postholes

The pits varied markedly in size, some being possible postholes that were misinterpreted, whilst others formed large areas of multiple cuts, in the form of quarry pit group (0063 – Pls. 1 and 5) that dominated much of the eastern half of the site. Almost all of the features produced post-medieval finds, including pottery, fragments of brick and tile, window glass and clay tobacco pipes, or are otherwise dated by clear stratigraphy. The function of some of the shallower pits, which did not necessarily penetrate to the chalk geology, is unclear, but they often contained relatively high levels of refuse (or burnt material in the case of pit 0035) and may have functioned purely as rubbish pits.

Two postholes from the evaluation (0020 and 0023) were originally thought to be medieval on the basis that their fills were somewhat familiar to those from the larger pits. However, they contained post-medieval CBM, as well as a nail, animal bone and shell. These were both deep, thin, vertically sided cuts that were presumably from the same structure, but this was not clarified by the fieldwork.

A further relatively large posthole, 0115, was cut into the top of the building 0078 backfill sequence, producing 17th-18th century pottery. It was clearly a structural cut, given its steep sides, but it was not believed to be associated with the two other postholes.

Layers and a structure

The layers in this phase were generally deposits of material used to apparently level the site and perhaps stop subsidence into earlier features, such as the quarry pits of both medieval and post-medieval date. The majority were recorded in a number of the larger sections along the site edge and are of late post-medieval date (Fig. 6 and PI. 5). The layers often consisted of demolition rubble, general waste (such as 18th-20th century

pottery and tile), redeposited sand and stone deposits, and in one instance a spread of oyster shells (0167, with 19th century pottery). A thick and consistent deposit of chalk (0189, with 18th-19th century pottery) recorded across much of the site, is interpreted as the remnants of a late yard surface, whilst mid to dark grey silt deposit 0086 was probably the remnants of a garden soil (gardens were known to have been present across the general area in the 18th century).

A brick structure (0203, Pl. 5) of late post-medieval date was recorded emerging from the southern limit of excavation and cut the backfill deposits in pit group 0063, fills from which produced 19th century pottery.



Plate 5. Eastern limit of site, showing upper fills of pit group 0063 and structure 0203 (facing north, 2m scales)

4. Quantification and assessment

4.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives:

- Task 1. Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital archive)
- Task 2. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive
- Task 3. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the finds archive
- Task 4. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the environmental archive
- Task 5. Catalogue of digital photographs
- Task 6. Contexts allocated to groups where relevant
- Task 7. Provisional group descriptions and basic discussions in text
- Task 8. All samples processed
- Task 9. Survey data converted into MapInfo tables and AutoCAD formats
- Task 10. Scanning for security/digital archive copy of plans and sections
- Task 11. Scanning of plans and integration with survey data
- Task 12. Processing and assessment of all finds
- Task 13. Assessment of all environmental samples

4.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive for the evaluation and excavation phases of fieldwork has been quantified in Table 2.

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	4	A4 paper
Context sheets	134	A4 paper (as well as print out of entire context database)
Drawing register (sections and plans)	3	A4 paper (2 section registers and 1 plan register)
Level recording sheets	2	A4 paper
Digital photograph register	2	A4 paper
Small finds register	2	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	4	A4 paper
Plan/section drawing sheets	20	A3 gridded drawing film
Digital photographic images	166	JPEG images
	16	TIFF images
Assessment report (SACIC report no. 2016/020)	1	A4, comb bound, white card covers (SACIC standard grey literature)

Table 2. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

4.3 Summary of the finds and environmental remains

Compiled and edited by Richenda Goffin

Quantification of finds

The bulk finds have been washed, marked, sorted and catalogued by material type from both stages of work (Table 3). Plant macrofossils have been recovered from the environmental samples. Small finds have been initially catalogued and some have been selected for radiography or cleaning. All artefactual material has been ordered and prepared for deposition in standard archive boxes as recommended by SCC guidelines (SCCAS, 2014). Note that the final number of boxes of ceramic building material and shell will probably be less after analysis as much will be discarded.

No of standard archive boxes of bulk finds:	Evaluation	Excavation
Pottery	<1	2
CBM	<1	18
Clay tobacco pipe	<1	<1
Post-medieval bottle glass	<1	<1
Post-medieval window glass	<1	<1
Slag	<1	<1
Nails	<1	<1
Mortar	<1	<1
Fired clay	<1	<1
Stone	<1	<1
Heat altered stone	<1	<1
Worked flint	<1	<1
Heat altered flint	<1	<1
Lava quern	<1	<1
Animal bone	<1	4
Shell	<1	4
Charcoal/coal	<1	<1
Total	2	29
No of medium sized Stewart boxes for small finds:		
1 metals, 1 non-metals	1	1

Table 3. No of boxes of finds/sample residues

Specialist work was undertaken by staff at Suffolk Archaeology or outsourced to regional freelancers who have many years of experience at assessment.

The finds recovered from the site are mainly medieval and post-medieval in date. A breakdown of all major bulk types by count and weight is shown in the table below. The finds assemblage has been catalogued by context; this information is shown in Appendix 5.

Finds Type	No	Wt. (g)
Pottery	849	8210
CBM	1048	105265
Clay tobacco pipe	38	130
Post-medieval bottle glass	74	1860
Post-medieval window glass	25	249
Slag	21	1465
Nails	70	802
Mortar	13	146
Fired clay	26	130
Stone	60	1756
Heat altered stone	1	62
Worked flint	5	35
Heat altered flint	3	159
Lava quern	1	142
Animal bone	2541	12792
Shell	1249	8432
Charcoal/coal	16	32

Table 4. Bulk finds quantities

A brief summary of individual finds categories follows, but the detailed finds reports are presented in section 5.2 as well as in Appendices 5-11.

Pottery

Eight hundred and forty-nine sherds of pottery weighing 8210g were collected from 81 contexts during the evaluation and excavation. Table 5 shows the quantification by pot period; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 6.

Period	Date range	No	Wt./g	Eve	MNV
Roman	1st-4th c.	4	21	0.10	4
Late Saxon	L.9th-11th c.	7	64	0.09	7
Early medieval	11th-12th c.	94	622	0.32	88
Medieval	12th-14th c.	589	5345	2.60	504
Late medieval	L.14th-M.16th c.	15	268	0.30	7
Post-medieval	16th-18th c.	45	618	0.25	33
Modern	L.18th c. onwards	92	1270	1.16	56
Unidentified		3	2		3
Totals		849	8210	4.82	702

Table 5. Pottery quantification by period

Methodology

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 was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. 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, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Summary of pottery by period

Roman pottery

Table 6 shows the quantities of Roman pottery recovered. A rim sherd of a small bowl was found in pit fill 0177 (Sample 14). Three sherds were from pit fill 0134, two of large storage vessels in coarse grog fabrics, generally dated to the early part of the period, along with a ?jar rim in Oxford red colour-coated ware, dated the 4th century. All Roman pottery was residual in later contexts.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt./g	Eve	MNV
Roman greywares	RBGW	1st-4th c.	1	5	0.05	1
Roman coarse grog	RBCG	1st c.?	2	9		2
Oxford red colour-coated	RBRC	4th c.	1	7	0.05	1

Table 6. Roman pottery

Late Saxon

Table 7 shows the pottery of Late Saxon date recovered from the site.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt./g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	3	17	0.09	3
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	L.9th-11th c.	1	4		1
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	M.9th-M.12th c.	3	43		3

Table 7. Late Saxon pottery

A body sherd of St Neot's Ware was an unlocated find, but was unabraded and relatively large. Two other St Neot's Ware sherds were found in layer 0117 and pit fill 0152. Thetford-type wares were found in layers 0077, 0118 and 0163 and pit fill 0096, and included a medium 'AB' jar rim of type 6 (Anderson 2004).

Medieval

Early and high medieval pottery was the most frequent find and is summarised in Table 8.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt./g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	62	417	0.32	58
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	18	131		17
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th-12th c.	4	16		4
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	11th-13th c.	5	33		4
EMW shell-dusted	EMWSD	11th-13th c.	4	22		4
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	M.11th-M.13th c.	1	3		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	25	173	0.10	25
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	L.11th-13th c?	1	3		1
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	11th-M.13th c.	2	12		1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th-14th c.	1	9		1
Bury sandy ware	BSW	L.12th-14th c.	7	30		7
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	L.12th-14th c.	53	451	0.50	48
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	L.12th-14th c.	50	390		33
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	L.12th-14th c.	249	2134	1.21	233
Bury medieval coarseware gritty	BMCWG	L.12th-14th c.	8	82		8
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	L.12th-13th c.	7	55		7
Bury medieval shell-dusted ware	BMSW	L.11th-13th?	6	26		6
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	12th-14th c.	2	44	0.08	1
Ely coarseware	ELCW	Med	3	29		3
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	3	73		3
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.	103	1294	0.51	80
Mill Green Ware	MGW	L.13th-E.14th c.	2	23		1
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.	60	440	0.20	39
Ipswich Glazed Ware	IPSG	L.13th-E.14th c.	2	11		2
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	L.13th-E.14th c.	1	38		1
Bury Glazed Ware (?)	BGW	13th-14th c.?	1	5		1
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	Med-LMed	2	17		2
Flemish Blue-Grey Ware	FLBG	12th-13th c.	1	6		1

Table 8. Early and high medieval pottery

This part of the assemblage is very typical of medieval ceramic groups from within the medieval grid of Bury St Edmunds. The range of medieval coarseware rim forms for cooking vessels is wide. There is a relatively high percentage of glazed wares (29% by sherd count). Only a single imported vessel was identified.

Late medieval and early post-medieval

Table 9 shows the quantities of late medieval and early post-medieval pottery.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt./g	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	M.14th-16th c.	10	74		4
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	14th-15th c.?	2	8		1
Dutch redwares unglazed	DUTU	L.14th-17th c.	3	186	0.30	2
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	16th-18th c.	10	100	0.14	2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	22	346	0.11	20
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	L.17th-18th c.	2	32		2
Post-medieval whitewares	PMWW	16th-18th c.	2	26		2

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt./g	Eve	MNV
Border Wares	BORD	16th-18th c.	1	12		1
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	16th-18th c.	1	1		1
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	17th-19th c.	1	67		1
Staffordshire slipware	STAF	L.17th-18th c.	2	9		2
Staffordshire-type slipware	STAF	L.17th-18th c.	3	8		1
English Stoneware London-type	ESWL	M.17th-E.20th c.	1	17		1

Table 9. Late medieval and post-medieval pottery

Pottery of this period is dominated by local redwares (LMT, GRE, IGBW, SPEC), with a few non-local whitewares and slipwares. Identifiable vessels include jars, bowls, mugs, a dish and a pipkin. A tiny sherd of an unusually fine tin-glazed earthenware vessel with hand-painted scroll decoration externally was found in post-hole fill 0116. Unusually, no German stonewares were found, although one London-type brown stoneware was identified.

Modern

Table 10 shows the quantities of modern pottery recovered. This group is dominated by white earthenware tablewares and utilitarian wares such as yellow ware jugs and bowls, and stoneware bottles. The majority of identifiable vessels are plates, dishes, bowls and cups with transfer-printed decoration. Two plant pots are also present, and there is a sherd of glazed black stoneware with rouletted decoration. The range of wares includes some early types (CRW, PEW, LSRW, INDS), but the majority is probably of broadly 19th-century date.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt./g	Eve	MNV
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	18th-20th c.	2	20		2
Industrial Slipware	INDS	L.18th-20th c.	1	16	0.19	1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	29	294	0.22	20
Creamwares	CRW	1730-1760	5	74		5
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.	16	377	0.55	6
Yellow Ware	YELW	L.18th-19th c.	10	44		3
English Stoneware	ESW	17th-19th c.	13	213	0.20	7
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	L.17th-L.18th c.	9	77		5
English Stoneware Staffordshire-type	ESWS	L.17th-M.18th c.	2	14		2
Black stonewares and basaltes	BLSW	L.18th-20th c.	1	4		1
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th-19th c.	1	105		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	18th-19th c.	3	32		3

Table 10. Modern pottery

Pottery distribution

Most of the pottery came from pit fills and layers, with the largest quantity being recovered from pits 0106 (175 sherds) and 0145 (167 sherds). Most of the early pottery (pre 12th-century) appears to be residual, but there are a number of layers and features that are probably of medieval date. Post-medieval and modern wares were generally found together. A number of cross-links were noted, with the same vessels occurring in several contexts; these are noted in Appendix 6.

Ceramic building material

Fragments of CBM totalling 1048 pieces weighing 105,265g were collected from 75 contexts. The assemblage was fully quantified and catalogued (Appendix 7). The majority of the group is made up of medieval roofing tiles, but some floor tiles/bricks and some bricks from walling were also identified. Fragments of tin-glazed earthenware decorated wall tiles were also recorded. Table 11 presents the count and weight quantification of the CBM by form.

Type	Form	Form	No	Wt.(g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile (med)	RTM	651	39704
		RTM?	3	113
	Ridge tile (med)	RID	1	98
	Plain roof tile (pmed)	RTP	186	8373
		RTP?	4	36
	Pantile	PAN	36	3274
Chimney pot	CP	1	22	
Walling	Early brick	EB	2	1483
		EB?	2	183
	Later brick	LB	137	46688
	Moulded brick?	MB?	1	60
	Wall tile	WT	6	256
Flooring	Floor brick	FB	3	2342
		FT	7	854
	Floor tile	FT?	2	809
		FB/FT	3	627
Miscellaneous	Drain pipe?	DP?	1	29
	Unidentified	UN	2	314

Table 11. CBM by type

Fired clay

Approximately 935 fragments (809g) of fired clay were recovered from 22 contexts (Appendix 7), the majority of fragments being tiny and collected during sampling. The assemblage has been fully catalogued; most is likely to come from the remains of oven

domes of medieval date. A small number of other pieces are reduced and may have been part of the internal structure of a fire-related feature such as a hearth, oven or kiln.

Mortar and cement

A fragment in layer 0005 was a piece of grey concrete with two flat surfaces and one rounded edge. It may be from a relatively early (18th/19th-century) concrete floor.

Four amorphous lumps of lime mortar are present in the finds group 0250 from structure 0078. They contain aggregates of medium sand and flint and have areas of flattish surface. It is likely that they were used in flint walling.

Mortar was recorded where it was found adhering to CBM fragments. A range of types is present in the group, although pozzolanic pink mortars are absent. Most are white to cream-coloured, or occasionally buff, with medium to coarse sand and rounded quartz/flint pebbles with some chalk evident in the make-up. A few finer examples were found, particularly on the rear of the wall tiles and occasionally on brick faces where they may be the remains of plaster. They are recorded in the CBM catalogue.

Clay tobacco pipe

Thirty-eight fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 130g were recovered from seventeen contexts from the excavation phase. In all cases, the clay pipe is associated with pottery or ceramic building material, except for basal fill of pit 0061, where a complete pipe bowl and stem fragment provide useful dating evidence.

The majority of the assemblage consists of fragments of stem but bowl pieces were recorded in fill 0073 of pit 0074, fill 0075 of pit 0061, fill 0087 of pit 0106 and fill 0154 of pit 0153.

Post-medieval bottle glass

Seventy-four fragments of post-medieval bottle glass was recovered from the excavation weighing 1860g from ten contexts. The group is made up of the remains of green glass wine bottles and other types of bottle. Some of the assemblage is made up

only of undiagnostic body sherds but a number of bases and rims are present, which are broadly datable.

Post-medieval window glass

Twenty-five fragments of post-medieval window glass were collected, weighing 249g. They were recovered from three contexts, the fill 0164 of a brick structure 0203 (very late moulded window glass, 19th century or later), and the fills of layers 0166 and 0167, which are also dated to the 19th century.

Lavastone

A small and abraded piece of grey vesicular lavastone was found in 0135, a back-filling layer of structure 0078 which contained pottery dating to the 14th-15th century. The fragment is featureless, although it may have one surviving external surface. The stone is likely to have been made from lavastone from the Mayen region of the Rhineland. Such stones were imported in large quantities in the Roman, Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon periods through to post-medieval times.

Shelly sandstone

An irregularly shaped fragment of burnt calcareous sandstone was also recovered from 0135, one of the backfills of structure 0078. None of the original surfaces of the stone survive and there are no indications of mortar indicative of use or re-use. It is probably medieval.

Other stone

A sub-rectangular fragment of burnt iron-rich quartzite (possibly Carr stone, Ioannis Smyrnaios, pers. comm.) was recovered from layer 0117. Some of the edges of this stone are worn and it is possible that it was used as a sharpening stone.

Fragments of slate were collected from seven contexts that either contain late post-medieval pottery, or were found in features in which there were finds of mixed date,

from the medieval through to the post-medieval periods. It is likely that the slate represents the remains of tiles from post-medieval roofs.

Small abraded fragments of chalk were found in small amounts from seven contexts from the excavation. All of these features contain medieval pottery, apart from fill 0149 of pit 0148 that also has post-medieval ceramic building material. The material is likely to be associated with the chalk quarrying activities that were going on in the medieval period on the site.

Slag

Twenty-one pieces of slag weighing 1465g were collected from the excavation overall. They were found in six different contexts which all contained pottery dating to the nineteenth century.

Nails

Iron nails were retained from twenty-six contexts, as listed in Appendix 5. They vary considerably in terms of their size and level of preservation. Three fragments of nails were present in the fill 0078 of the main medieval building, whilst others were deposited into pits and other post-medieval features.

Small finds

Ruth Beveridge with Ian Riddler and Rachel Tyson

Introduction

A total of sixty objects was recovered from the excavation and recorded as small finds. These are listed by period and material in Table 12 below.

Period	Antler	Animal Bone	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Glass	Stone	Composite
Saxon/early med	1							
Medieval	3	1	1	3	1	10	1	
Post-medieval		1	4	7	1			
Uncertain			5	10	3		7	1
Total	4	2	10	20	5	10	8	1

Table 12. Breakdown of small finds by date and material type

Date, range and context

The assemblage primarily dates to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Condition

The overall condition of the material is fair, with much of the medieval window glass showing signs of degraded surfaces. The condition of the ironwork is especially corroded with each piece being encrusted in mortar. The copper alloy chain is in very good condition with little corrosion on the links.

Methodology

The small finds were fully recorded and catalogued on the database, and a full listing is provided as Appendix 8, which also includes the text of the catalogue entries. Selected metalwork has been chosen for radiography; the x-ray plates will be included in the archive.

The assemblage

The small finds are predominantly of medieval and early post-medieval date. The group includes a highly decorated antler gaming piece (SF1031) which was found in fill 0134 of pit 0145, a lead boy bishop token, a Carolingian rose farthing and part of a medieval mortar made of a shelly limestone. Several particularly interesting small finds are described below.

The alabaster vessel

Ian Riddler

Several fragments of a finely made alabaster vessel (bowl?) in variable condition were distributed through several contexts. The best preserved piece is in the fill 0090 of pit 0106 but other smaller bits are in layer 0077, fill 0134 of pit 0145 (two fragments), fill 0144 of pit 0143 and fill 0149 of pit 0148. It is likely to be late medieval in date.

The fragment of an alabaster jar is a particularly rare find from medieval England. The rim of a jar of this material was discovered at Winchester, in a supposedly secure

context dating to c. 1065-1085 (Biddle 1990, 929). It is one of the few alabaster vessels to have been found in England or in northern Europe as a whole.

Copper alloy chain SF 1020

Ian Riddler

A very well-preserved copper alloy chain (SF 1020) made up of twisted figure-of-eight links was recovered from pit 0106. The chain is over 0.85m long and consists of interlocking S-shaped links of circular section. It survives in good condition, with the links still flexible and the chain apparently complete. Copper alloy chains were used for a variety of purposes and they are particularly common in late medieval contexts. Small, short chains could be used as necklaces, with beads or pendants suspended from them (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 318). Others may have been fastened to clothing with double hooked terminals (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2921). Equally, more substantial chains, similar to this example, were attached to chatelaines and could hold keys or other possessions, including seals (Egan 2005, 64; Egan and Pritchard 1991, fig 210). They were also used with balances and censers, amongst other items (Wallace 2016, fig 10.13). This particular example appears to be too long to be a necklace or to belong to a chatelaine kept on the body, although chains can be seen wrapped around individuals in contemporary manuscript illustrations. It is perhaps more likely that it formed part of a suspension device. This might have been for a censer, although other functions are equally possible.

The medieval window glass and glass bead

Dr Rachel Tyson

Fragments of medieval window glass and a glass bead were sent for a preliminary assessment as to their type and significance.

Approximately 14 fragments of window glass and one bead were assessed. They were examined by eye, and within the mid range of a 10-150x digital microscope. All the glass was recovered from four contexts (0088, 0090, 0097 and 0111) in pit 0106 c.2.5m away from the stone building, thought to have been backfilled in the 15th-16th century.

All of the glass was largely covered by opaque brown surface weathering with some organic concretion, and very friable. This is typical of medieval glass of a 'forest glass' composition, which first appears in the 10th century, becoming more common, although still rare, by the 12th century. With the exception of two fragments from 0111, the thickness of the window fragments ranges from 2.3 to 3.2mm, typical of glass of the 14th century and earlier. The two fragments from 0111 (SF 1045) come from a thickened rounded edge of cylinder-blown glass, and are consequently a little thicker at up to 4.3mm. It is possible that these two adjoining fragments are offcuts from a glazing programme (Graves 2015, 332), although thickened edges are sometimes used in windows (e.g. St Mary's Abbey, Holm Cultram, Tyson 2016).

The fragments appear a number of different colours (including amber, pink/murrey, greenish, pale bluish), although the colour is very difficult to see through the weathered layers. It is also possible that these are not the original colours; scientific analysis may be able (depending how badly corroded the internal glass is) to identify the metal oxides and trace elements present in the glass, and suggest the original colour. For example, SF 1041 included two adjoining fragments that show bluish corrosion within the break. This may not necessarily mean that the original glass was blue; Graves (2015, 332) showed that verdigris corrosion seen on window glass from Glastonbury Abbey was found on analysis to contain copper oxide and iron oxide, and may have come from ruby or green pot-metal glass.

The total area of the window fragments is c.59cm², the equivalent of a panel approximately 7 x 8.5cm, so a very small quantity.

Unusually for medieval glass, the only grozing that can be seen on any of the fragments is on one edge of SF 1041. This is the 'nibbling' that made the shape and fit of the glass edge more accurate using grozing irons, and is usual on medieval glass until the diamond-cutter was introduced in the 15th/16th century. However, it is likely that more of the excavated fragments have edges that were original: for example, SF1044 has a double curve that would not break like that accidentally. It seems either that the glass cutter must have been unusually accurate, or that the grozing is so careful it is not visible. The remaining fragments have straight edges and generally form irregular

quadrilaterals or triangles, although without grozed edges it is difficult to be sure which edges were original.

Sometimes when glass has been in use in glazed windows for a period of time, there is pitting where the glass has weathered on the external surface of the glass, as well as lead shadows where the quarry was inserted within the lead came. Neither of these features are visible on these fragments. It opens the possibility that they might be offcuts from a glazing process, which were not used in the final window.

One small globular bead (SF 1059) was also recovered, also weathered opaque with the original colour not visible. Glass beads are not common in the medieval period in England, and it is thought that their use was limited as paternoster beads from rosaries; London customs accounts record glass rosary beads being imported by ship (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 316).

Small finds discussion

The small finds assemblage contains a number of artefacts, some of which may relate to the medieval building, but which are also significant in their own right. Some of the finds that may relate to this feature include fragments of medieval window glass, a lead came and some iron structural fittings. The window glass is likely to be coloured and of high quality. In addition to some small quarries, there is also a fragment that is curvilinear in shape. A glass bead from a feature containing medieval pottery and roofing tile may be a rosary bead.

A number of pieces of antler and bone waste were identified, indicating that craft working was taking place on the site or in the vicinity during the medieval and probably the post-medieval period.

Other small finds recovered from a number of post-medieval pits and postholes are typical of discarded domestic debris.

Animal bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected material and bone from sieved samples, which required a very rapid scan and assessment report. Bone was identified to species wherever possible and assessed for the presence of suitable bones for ageing, measuring for estimates of species, stature and breed. There was no attempt to record all bird and fish remains to species at this stage, hence, many were recorded simply as 'bird' or 'fish'. The mammal bones were recorded and estimated following a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992) and Baker and Worley (2014).

Butchering was recorded, where possible noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were noted where easily observed. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of piece counts were also taken for each context; these appear in Appendix 9. Bones that were assessed as measurable (following Von Den Dreisch, 1976) and countable (following Davis, 1992) were noted as present by context. All information was recorded directly into an Excel database for analysis. A catalogue is provided in the appendix giving a summary of all of the faunal remains by context. The full rapid assessment data record is available in the digital archive and a summary table is provided for the appendix.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 14,550g of faunal remains was recovered, consisting of 5975 elements with quantification by date range in Table 13. The greatest amount of bone was produced from contexts of a medieval date and the medieval to post-medieval date ranges.

Date Range	Undated		Medieval		Medieval/ Post-Medieval		Post-Medieval		Assemblage Totals	
	Qty	Wt.(g)	Qty	Wt.(g)	Qty	Wt.(g)	Qty	Wt.(g)	Qty	Wt.(g)
	3626	3305	1339	7157	961	3783	49	305	5975	14550

Table 13. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by count, weight and date range

In terms of weight, over half of the assemblage was derived from pit deposits and 35% of the remains were produced from layers; other faunal material was recovered from features including postholes, a wall, garden soil and a hearth.

Of the assemblage, both hand-collected and sample retrieved, the samples account for 565g and 3350 elements. While the fragment count is relatively high for the weight, this count is made up from numerous small fish bones, bird and small mammal remains, as well as small fragments from other mammal bone.

The preservation of the bone is good. Many complete bones were recovered, although many had been fragmented from butchering. A good deal of the bones are sufficiently complete to determine species, ages and to take measurements (following Von Den Driesch, 1976) for estimation of species, breeds and stature.

The assemblage contains some burnt remains, which may have occurred from the cooking process or as a method of disposal. Gnawing was seen in a few contexts, suggesting some meat waste was given to or available for dogs. Little invertebrate (insect, mollusc, isopods) damage was seen, indicating that much of the meat waste was buried rapidly.

Species, modifications and observations

At least thirteen species were noted during the rapid assessment, with the probability that further will be identified during a full analysis.

The main species

The bulk of the assemblage appears to consist of the main domestic species, with sheep/goat, cattle and pig dominating the remains; initial observations suggest a greater frequency of sheep. Remains of a range of dogs were also recorded, including a

skeleton from fill 0108 of pit 0107. Sparse remains of equids were seen from a single context, fill 0104 of pit 0103.

Other species

Small mammals were noted with cats, hare, a probable ferret and a small dog or fox. Bird remains were seen in thirty-three contexts, included fowl, duck and goose, as well as probable wild species, which need further identification with comparative reference material. The fish bone included two marine species - Thornback Ray and Herring.

Butchering

Butchering was seen throughout on the main domestic food mammals and birds. Chops from the division of the carcass and from production of the cuts of meat were seen. Some sawing of bone was seen, including with one cattle humerus that may have been prepared for the nutritious marrow consumption. Several vertebrae, especially from sheep/goat, showed heavy chops on the saggital plane, from the division of the carcass. Finer cuts were seen from the skinning process and from removal of the meat from the bone. Little butchering was initially observed on bird remains, but as these are often cooked reasonably whole, little effort is often required for meat removal.

Some horncores, from both sheep and cattle, were seen with chop and cut marks, suggesting some hornworking waste, albeit on a relatively small scale.

Pathologies

Several pathologies were seen during the scan of the faunal assemblage. Dog and cat remains showed a range of pathologies, including arthritis. One cat mandible showed a loss of teeth and subsequent healing of the jaw bone, strongly suggesting a much-loved pet, which would have required a specially prepared diet. Dental pathologies were noted with both cattle and sheep/goat, indicating age related problems and perhaps a poor diet. Pathologies were also seen with cattle that suggest strain from traction.

Discussion

The bulk of the bone in this assemblage appears to be derived from primary and secondary butchering, processing and food waste, with the bulk of the waste from domestic mammals and birds. Some hunting or trade is suggested, particularly with the fish, birds and hare present. Domestic, possibly pet animals are indicated with the small dogs and aged cat.

The frequency of sheep and lack of goat is not surprising as sheep were a popular species in East Anglian for supplying wool for the increasing wool trade, with the animals also kept for breeding, milk, dung, lanolin, meat and by-products such as horn.

The range of species and waste is broadly similar to other sites in Bury St Edmunds (Curl, 2003, 2005, 2008, 2015) and with similar sites in a wider area. The lack of equid might initially be surprising, but this large mammal is rarely buried in any great quantities within urban environments.

Shell

Large amounts of oyster shell, whelks and other marine shells were collected from the excavation, sometimes along with numbers of terrestrial molluscs such as *Helix aspersa* and *cepaea nemoralis*. The quantities are listed in Appendix 10, accompanied by ceramic spotdates and feature details. The shells were particularly common in the fills of pit 0106, but were also found in other pits and layers. The presence of so many land snails, often in the same features as the other shell, is notable. The same range of shells was present in the evaluation.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Eighteen bulk samples were taken during the excavation (with a further two in the evaluation), from pits and postholes dating from the medieval period as well as the basal fills of the excavated building 0078. The samples were processed in full in order to

assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological analysis.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Appendix 11. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. The residues were scanned using a magnet to recover any ferrous material present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

The volumes of flot recovered from the samples varied greatly from 15ml to 300ml, for the purposes of this assessment only a portion of the larger flots were rapid scanned so that recommendations for further analysis work could be made.

Discussion

The preservation of the plant macrofossil remains was through charring and was fair to poor. Many of the cereal grains present were puffed, fragmented and in some contexts they were very friable, as though they had been exposed to high temperatures. Wood charcoal was present in all the samples but was often highly comminuted. Some of the flots however contained larger fragments of wood charcoal that could be suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating, along with suitable short lived species these have been recorded in Appendix 11. A number of the flots may also contain other material not identified for the purposes of this report such as cereal stems or fragments of Heather (*Ericaceae*). Rootlet fragments were common in many flots and are considered modern contaminants. Terrestrial snail shells were also present in many of the samples, no attempt has been made to identify these for the purposes of this report.

Cereal grains were present in all of the samples. Wheat (*Triticum sp.*) caryopses were most common and were often the rounded 'bread wheat' type grains. Barley (*Hordeum sp.*) caryopses are also common, many appear to be hulled and some appear to be sprouted. Rye (*Secale cereale L.*) and oats (*Avena sp.*) were tentatively identified but as

many of the grains were puffed and abraded positive identification was difficult at this stage.

A single rachis fragment was observed in Sample 21, from building 0078, although very degraded, with its surface missing in areas, it appeared to be from a Hexaploid wheat such as *T. aestivum*. A possible ear base and culm internode were also present in this flot and may indicate the processing of cereals in the vicinity.

A small number of grains in Sample 6, from pit fill 0097, Sample 14, from pit fill 0177 and Sample 21, from building 0078 may have been sprouted. Possible sprouted grains were also observed within the flots from the evaluation carried out on this site. However as was the case then, due to the fragmented nature of the material it is difficult to determine this conclusively and no complete sprouts, detached or otherwise, were observed within the portion of the flots scanned for this report.

Sprouted cereals are often an indication of malting having taken place within the vicinity. Cereal grains are soaked, then slowly dried and turned to encourage sprouting; this is a vital early stage of the brewing process, an activity you would expect to take place on a small scale in most medieval households (Fryer, 2014.) Although no detached sprouts were positively identified in the scanned portions of the evaluation and excavation flots, malting and brewing are activities identified during archaeological investigations in this area of Bury St Edmunds. These include Abbeygate Street, Honey Hill and Guildhall Street (Fryer, 2010, 2014 and 2015) and it is possible it could have been carried out in the vicinity of this site.

Both small and large legumes were observed within seven samples and many of these could be identified as peas (*Pisum sativum L.*), particularly within Sample 19, from posthole fill 0197. These remains, along with those recovered from the evaluation samples, may represent the production and consumption of pulses within the vicinity. Pulses provided an important source of protein both for humans and as animal fodder during the medieval period; however, as they do not require processing with heat in the way cereals do they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record.

A small number of charred vegetal weed seeds were present within some of the flots, in the form of Gromwell (*Lithospermum sp.*), Mustard family (*Brassicaceae*) and Grasses (*Poaceae*). On the whole, weed seeds were rare within the samples and with chaff also being very rare it could be suggested, as with the evaluation samples that the cereals preserved within the samples were semi-prime or prime grain at a later stage of processing (Fryer, 2014). Gromwell, grasses and mustards are common weeds of cultivated ground and could represent species accidentally harvested along with a cereal crop and removed during processing.

Charred Hazel (*Corylus sp.*) nutshell fragment was present within four of the scanned samples may represent a food resource, or they may have been incorporated in fuel collected for an oven or fire.

A tentative observation of a mineralised grape (*Vitis sp.*) pip was made within the scanned portion of Sample 20, from posthole fill 0198. Sadly, this was extremely friable and did not survive the scanning process. Coprolite fragments, eggshell fragments, glass fragments and fish bones were all recovered from the non-floating residues. Fish bones were also common in the flot material.

A single ferrous spheroid was also observed within the flot material from Sample 14, from pit fill 0177. A single spheroid was observed within the flots from the evaluation of this site. Ferrous spheroids, globules or flakes were also recovered from the non-floating residues of twelve of the excavation samples. Spheroids are produced when molten material is expelled during hot welding and suggests that metal working may have taking place in the vicinity. As discussed by Fryer in her report for Brewer's Garage, Honey Hill in Bury St Edmunds, many ovens and fires would have had multifunctional purposes during this period with 'food preparation, cereal drying, malting and craft or light-industrial' activities all taking place on a domestic level at the same location (Fryer, 2010).

5. Significance of the data and potential for analysis

5.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

The original research aims (ORAs) for the excavation phase of the project were defined as a result of the evaluation works and are as follows:

ORA 1: The immediate aim of the project is to preserve by record all archaeological deposits upon the site, prior to its development.

Realisation: The archaeological contexts were all excavated and recorded to, and in some cases beyond the standards set out in the Brief and WSI, or as far as was allowed by health and safety constraints, namely relating to the depth of features.

ORA 2: The project will produce a permanent record of the archaeological deposits suitable for further research, the archive of which will be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

Realisation: Site records and finds data have been digitised, whilst the original records and finds have been prepared for archiving within the Suffolk HER.

ORA 3: The work will include provision of proposals regarding the need for further analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Realisation: Further research aims, as well as recommendations on the requirements for further analysis of site records, finds and samples are included in this report. This report and any subsequent grey literature will be made available online. A synthesis of the site, focussing somewhat on the building and finds will be published within a suitable journal. This has not been decided upon at this point, but given the nature of the archaeology it would seem that a local archaeology journal (such as the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History) or medieval or buildings focussed journals might be fitting, dependent on full analysis of the all the features, finds and environmental remains.

ORA 4: What further evidence is there for medieval activity? Is this solely represented by pits and the associated activities recorded in the evaluation? Will there be other archaeological activity from this period such as structural or light industrial features (e.g. ovens or kilns) as hinted at by the presence of fired clay?

Realisation: The evaluation hinted at an interesting, but relatively straightforward backyard plot, with medieval quarry/refuse pits sealed beneath later pits, garden soil and a chalk yard surface, with finds suggestive of a typical medieval urban assemblage. In comparison the excavation revealed a much more complex site, with the foundations of a well-built, if small, medieval structure, finds evidence for a range of craft/industrial processes (such as bone and antler working, or metal working), varied faunal and mollusc remains, as well as a large pottery and small finds assemblage, hinting at a wide range of activities occurring on site. A number of particularly unusual medieval small finds were also recovered, in the form of a long and well preserved medieval chain (possibly for a censer or chatelaine), coloured window glass, a rosary bead and very rare fragments of an alabaster vessel.

ORA 5: Given that the eastern limit of excavation will be close to Bridewell Lane, will there be any surviving evidence for houses or other buildings on the street frontage?

Realisation: No structural remains were encountered closer to the street frontage, though given the excavation footprint and the levels of post-medieval activity, it is possible that any medieval house platforms might either not have fallen within the development area, or had been destroyed by the pit complex in this area. In all likelihood, there would have been houses, doubling up as commercial properties, along Bridewell Lane. There is no surviving evidence that the stone and mortar building was physically connected to any other structure.

5.2 The site's significance and its potential

The various elements of the Guildhall Primary School archive will now be discussed to assess the results and their potential for further analysis, integration into a final report and publication.

Potential of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive has been briefly summarised, with all of the recorded features having been assigned to phases and/or sub-phases where possible, although more detailed phasing and grouping will be possible after full finds analysis has been carried out. This will lead to a greater understanding of the site's occupation and its significance. Whilst the majority of the archaeological contexts will benefit from a more detailed discussion, certain elements will be focused on in greater detail. The area that will benefit most from further analysis will be that of the small building. Such a structure is a rare survivor in the town, where many other structures (particularly houses) either left limited foundations that have subsequently been destroyed, or are still lived in today. Whilst the building in question is clearly not a house in itself, it may be associated with one, whether it functioned as a kitchen, cold store, or a craft/industrial space. However, the effort that went into its construction, its small size and the presence of a range of unusual small finds suggests that the building and the site as a whole may have had a different function at some point around the 13th-14th century.

Other areas for further study would be a more detailed discussion of the medieval pits and their assemblages, which have displayed a varied range of domestic and craft/industrial finds, as well as dietary indicators and environmental assemblages. It might be possible to further explain the history of the site with a documentary search, perhaps by linking a property and owner to the site.

Potential of the finds, plant macrofossils and other remains

The finds and environmental material recovered from the medieval phases of the excavation should be investigated thoroughly in relation to the features which pre-date or which are contemporary with Building 0078. The artefacts relating to building 0078 should also be studied, and the associated demolition material. The finds may be able

to provide indications on the function, appearance and likely duration of this building. Small finds and ceramics should be fully recorded to establish whether there is any evidence that the building is likely to have been secular or possibly religious in function, although it may not be possible to determine this. Other questions that the finds may contribute to providing answers to include information on the function and longevity of the different types of pitting in the later phases. A study of the cereals and whether there is any evidence for sprouting and for possible malting is also worthwhile, whilst comparing the assemblages to similar sites in the centre of Bury St Edmunds.

The pottery

The range of wares recovered from this site in all periods is typical of the town, and there are no particularly unusual forms which might suggest anything other than a typical domestic assemblage. The pottery has been fully recorded and is reported on in summary above, but requires more detail for a final archive or publication report. No phasing, grouping or site plans were available at the time of writing and the pottery should be studied in relation to the stratigraphic evidence once it is available. Firmer dating of forms and fabrics may be aided by stratigraphic position and information from other artefact types. There is potential to place the assemblage in context based on this, and also to discuss it in comparison with other sites in the town and elsewhere in Suffolk.

Ceramic building material, fired clay and mortar

The site is well stratified and much of the material is derived from sealed layers. Pottery and other dating evidence may prove useful in suggesting dates for particular CBM fabrics and forms.

The majority of fragments were found in pit fills and layers, with very little from structural features. Fourteen pieces of medieval roof tile came from 'altered wall' 0209 and there were twelve pieces of late brick, a pantile, eight pieces of post-medieval roof tile and an unidentified fragment from wall 0091. A cobble and mortar deposit, 0132, contained 20 fragments of medieval roof tile, and the 70 fragments from 0250 were probably also related to this.

There is some evidence for residuality of material, but this may reflect reuse of earlier material in later structures and is not perceived as a problem in the interpretation of the site. Reuse of material, reflected by the presence of mortar on breaks and other surfaces, was common practice during the medieval and post-medieval periods in most urban contexts.

The potential of these assemblages is to provide information on the types of building material in use at the site during the medieval to post-medieval periods. Medieval to post-medieval tile and brick form the bulk of this assemblage and provide some evidence for the types of structures present on the site during this period. This report provides a brief summary of the CBM, mortar and fired clay types present in the assemblage, but the material has not yet been described in detail or placed in context, either within the site itself or within the broader historic environment of the region.

Clay tobacco pipe

No clay tobacco pipe fragments were collected from the evaluation. A study of the small quantity (38 fragments) from the excavation will provide tighter dating evidence for certain features.

Post-medieval bottle glass

The small assemblage has not been catalogued. Some of it is made up only of undiagnostic body sherds but a number of bases and rims are present, which are broadly datable. This dating can supplement the data supplied by the ceramics and clay tobacco pipe.

Post-medieval window glass

The window glass dates to the later part of the post-medieval period and has no potential for further study. The medieval window glass recovered from the site has been recorded individually and discussed in the small finds section of the report.

Lavastone

The single fragment recovered from the excavation has no surviving diagnostic characteristics and is not well dated. It requires no further work.

Other stone

The presence of the irregularly-shaped fragment of burnt calcareous sandstone recovered from 0135, one of the backfills of structure 0078, should be noted in any discussion of the building.

Slag

As the quantities of slag from the excavation are small and they are of a late post-medieval date, there is little potential for further analysis. Evidence of hammerscale was noted in some of the samples however, and their spatial and temporal distribution could be examined.

The small finds

Ruth Beveridge with contributions by Ian Riddler and Dr Rachel Tyson

The small finds assemblage represents a fairly typical medieval and post-medieval urban assemblage in Bury St Edmunds with the exception of certain finds which can be associated with key research objectives relating to this project.

Perhaps the most important of these is to examine any small finds which could provide supporting data on the function of the medieval building 0078. Amongst these are the fragments of alabaster (SFs 1067-1070).

Alabaster vessels are much rarer than figural sculpture of this material, which is also a feature of late medieval England (Cheetham 1984; 2014; Ramsay 1991). Alabaster sculpture was carved in England (mostly in the Midlands but also in London) from a local raw material, quarried in Staffordshire and Derbyshire (Ramsay 1991, 30; Woods 2010). The best-known alabaster jar fragments come from Winchester. Biddle (1990, 832) has suggested that this jar is of Egyptian origin and, if its context dating is secure, then that does seem a likely proposition, given that it pre-dates the development of

alabaster quarries in England by more than a century. Coming from a late medieval context, the Bury St Edmunds fragment may well have been made of English alabaster, although an Egyptian origin is not out of the question. This is clearly a question that requires a little more investigation and the Winchester fragments need to be reconsidered in the light of the Bury St Edmunds find. Isotope studies have been successfully used to provenance alabaster sculpture and it may be possible to develop a small provenance study on alabaster jars, which have hitherto eluded any serious investigation (Gale et al 1988; Denison et al 1998; Playa et al 2012).

Biddle (1990, 932-3) has commented on the potential ecclesiastical use of alabaster vessels, comparing the Winchester vessel with a stone vessel from Reichenau, which may be one of the few comparable pieces from northern Europe. At the same time, it is by no means certain that the Reichenau vessel is made of alabaster (ibid, 933). Further research may determine whether this religious interpretation of their use, substantiated also by some historical sources (Ramsay 1991, 29), has been strengthened by any recent discoveries.

The well-preserved copper alloy chain (SF 1050) is also worthy of further research. It may be difficult to discover its original purpose but it has some significance as one of the longest copper alloy chains to have been found in medieval England. The majority of contemporary chains survive only as fragments, whilst this example appears to be complete. A broader examination of copper alloy chains in late medieval contexts may help to determine its function (Ian Riddler, pers. comm.).

Thus both objects may have religious significance, although this is not certain and requires further investigation. It is possible to determine the provenance of the alabaster jar, given that the various quarries in England, France and Spain all have different isotope signatures. That may also cast a different light on the Winchester alabaster jar fragments.

A second, related topic of further inquiry is whether any of the metal or other small finds can provide structural information on the appearance of building 0078, and by implication, its function.

The medieval window glass is worthy of further technical analysis to establish what metal oxides and trace elements are present to indicate what colours were being used. In addition, it may be possible to establish whether any of the glass is actually painted. This analysis may contribute to a better understanding of the appearance and character of the building.

As well as the medieval window glass and lead came, there are plenty of iron fittings which could be structural, although they may not always be detected as being medieval as they could be redeposited in pits or other features, and thus be dated by later pottery or other artefacts. However, fragments in the demolition layers may be more safely associated with this building.

Other small finds are clearly related to craft activities, and further study will enable dating of this activity and to describe what it consisted of. A piece of antler waste and the bead-making template (SF 1033) for example are from contexts relating to Phase 1.5, a phase of the site when building 0078 was perhaps being demolished. Other pieces of antler waste were found in later phases of the site, suggesting that this activity might have not been isolated to one period, or that these finds are residual.

Other finds that require further descriptions and discussion are the antler gaming counter (SF1031), and the stone spindlewhorl (SF 1039).

It is recommended that all the iron, including the items recovered from the evaluation phase, is looked at with the aid of the x-rays and any further identifications are added to the catalogue and discussion, when appropriate.

Certain objects require photography and/or illustration, including the alabaster fragments (SFs 1065-69), the chain (SF 1020), the boy bishop token (SF 1024), the gaming counter (SF 1031), the bone working waste (SF 1033) and the spindlewhorl (SF 1038). Pottery and CBM from the bulk assemblage has also been selected for photography, from contexts 0090, 0098, 0111, 0129 and 0140 (decorated pottery rims, spouts, handles, etc.) and 0117 and 0190 (roof tile and floor tile). Other material, including faunal remains and other pieces will be identified during the next stage of works.

The animal bone

Julie Curl

A scan of the animal bone has shown that the assemblage has the potential to provide further information on the diet in medieval and post-medieval periods. Ages of individuals and estimates of stature should provide information on breeds present and their uses. Similarly, pathologies should provide insights into the health and husbandry of domestic food stock and other domestic animals present.

Some potential industrial or craft waste is suggested by the presence of the horncores and this information can add to the current information for the town. Information on the economy would be forthcoming from this assemblage, particularly the increase in sheep for the wool trade and trade and consumption from coastal fishing.

It is recommended that the assemblage should be recorded and analysed once dating and phasing work on the site has been completed.

This work would include the following:

- cataloguing the faunal assemblage
- further identifications of mammals
- identification to species of birds and fish present using comparative reference material
- sorting of currently unsorted residues from samples for further vertebrate remains
- integration of the evaluation material
- photographs of specimens of interest for report and archive
- analysis of data
- comparisons with locally and nationally production of tables and written analysis report

The shell

Large amounts of oyster shell, whelks and other marine shells, together with numbers of terrestrial molluscs (Appendix 10). The shells were particularly common in the fills of pit 0106, but were also found in other pits and layers.

The presence of these marine species can be interpreted as evidence of diet, as oyster, mussel and whelk indicates trade with the coast and represent food items. Mussel and whelk were consumed during the medieval and post-medieval period, but possibly not as frequently as oyster.

The assemblages of terrestrial taxa from medieval features are not fully interpretable at this stage. The terrestrial species include synanthropic snails (*Helix aspersa*) as well as snails characteristic of grassland and shaded habitats. The presence of so many land snails, often in the same features as the other marine shell which is likely to be food waste, is notable, and may be indicative of the mixed origins of these assemblages, which would limit the possibilities for a meaningful discussion of the environmental conditions on and close to the site. In view of the large quantities of terrestrial snail shells found with marine shells, it is possible that these were actually being eaten, as *Helix aspersa* for example is one of the edible snails harvested in France. However, it seems more likely that the snail shells had accumulated over time in specific features where the habitat was suitable, and/or that they reflect the very mixed nature of the pits and layers. It was noted during excavation that most of the terrestrial snail shells were recovered from the inner edges of pits and of building 0078's walls (where crevices had formed), suggesting that they had probably accumulated naturally (Rob Brooks, pers. comm., 31/08/2016).

The plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

The charred cereals and legumes observed within the scanned portions of the flots from this site could represent either processing, storage or domestic waste, with a chance that some of the cereal may have been used for the production of malt for brewing. The very mixed and fragmented material present within some of the flots may represent rake out waste from repeated use of an oven or hearth, where cereals may have been processed or cereal waste may have been used as kindling or fuel. The ferrous debris recovered suggests that metal working may have been taking place on or near the site. On the whole, the material observed within this rapid scan suggests that agricultural, industrial and domestic activities were likely to be taking place in the vicinity.

Wood charcoal fragments in a number of the samples may be useful for species identification or radiocarbon dating, charred cereal grains, legumes or nutshell fragments could also be used for these purposes.

It is recommended that a number of the flots should be looked at in more detail during the next stage of work with a view to investigating the nature of the possible domestic or industrial waste, as well as examining possible coprolite waste observed within a number of the samples. Samples that would benefit from further examination have been indicated in Appendix 11. It is possible that analysis of this material could provide useful insights into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site. It is recommended that the indicated flots, plus those from the evaluation are submitted to an archaeobotanist for full assessment and interpretation and that they are then retained as part of the site archive.

General discussion

Introduction

Excavations on even this scale within the medieval core of Bury are rare, with smaller archaeological interventions being the norm. As such, this has provided an unusual insight into what are typically considered to be the backyard plots of the medieval town. Such areas were not usually as we might think of them now; garden and leisure spaces, but instead they often formed a working space whilst also offering raw materials for quarrying. In this case, the localised geology meant that pits for chalk were excavated, with such features subsequently backfilled with a mixture of refuse. However, backyards could also be home to a variety of industrial/craft activities. Examples of such sites include the medieval dyeing workshops of Lavenham (Brooks, 2013a), the 16th century brick and tile kiln to the rear of the domestic plots in Clare (Brooks, 2013b), or medieval bread ovens in Bury (Warrens Yard, St Andrews Street South – Tester, unpublished). In this instance, the presence of a range of finds and the hearth base are suggestive of domestic, craft and industrial activities. However, the building foundations remain enigmatic, with no clearly diagnostic features or close parallels identified as yet; as such its role within what would be otherwise typically be considered a utilitarian space has not been defined.

Medieval pits and postholes

Whilst the pits on the site are not unusual, their presence does indicate a fairly significant level of occupation, as would be expected in this part of the town. The

suggestion is that these features were excavated initially to quarry chalk, which would be processed in kilns to produce lime for mortar or for the tanning of leather. They are unlikely to have been wells, as previous excavations nearby in the town show that much deeper shafts were needed to reach the water table. Here it is thought that the pits did not appear to go further than c.2m below the top of the chalk geology, although this was only ascertained by auguring. The quarried chalk from this site was quite poor quality and definitely not suitable for construction in the clunch block form often seen in the west and north-west of the county.

After the pits had been excavated they were backfilled with a range of domestic food waste/compost, low levels of possible industrial and brewing waste, other refuse and cess. A small number of shallower pits were also recorded and their purpose is less obvious, as they obviously failed to function as quarries. Also, in most instances they had also been truncated by the post-medieval and modern activity across the site. Two postholes, recorded close to each other in the evaluation were obviously structural, but it was not clear if they related to something like a simple backyard building, or were for fence posts.

The building

The presence of the building is the most unusual element of the site, as backyard structures in the town have not been regularly discovered before and the function of this one is still to be determined. However, when trying to analyse what could be a vernacular building, it must be remembered that rooms 'could be easily adapted for different purposes; in the ... medieval world there was a fluid mixture of domestic and manufacturing purposes' (Schofield and Vince, 1994: 92). With this in mind it is hard to define the function of this structure. However, its location away from the street frontage (and therefore presumably any housing) suggests it might be a kitchen or workshop, sited to minimise fire risk. All manner of domestic, industrial and craft activities (such as dyeing, baking, malting, etc.) required hearths, kilns, ovens or open fires, which would have been in frequent use. Another argument for its use as a kitchen or a cold store may lie in its size, which was not as large as might be expected for something like a building housing sets of dyeing vats. On the occasions when kitchen structures are recorded in archaeological contexts though, these also tend to often be larger than the building here. This may simply be because smaller kitchens from less wealthy

households may not be as obvious/distinctive as the larger, more established kitchens from wealthier households and again because of the potential duality of usage.

Part of the main difficulty with establishing this building's use though, is that there were no surviving diagnostic features, such as hearths, oven/kiln type structures, or other features that could clearly be used to characterise its function. One hearth found on the site, which is thought to be potentially contemporary, was located approximately 4.5m to the north-west of the building. Although it is known in some cases that cooking occurred outside of the kitchen (which sometimes served simply as the preparation space), this hearth cannot currently be strongly linked with the building, though radiocarbon dating, further analysis of the finds and environmental assemblage, and refinements of the phasing may change this.

What is clear about the structure, from the reasonable quality of its construction, the theoretical presence of a tiled floor and the effort that went into building it into the chalk, is that a reasonable investment went into it. This may suggest that it was built with a specific function in mind, although it does not give any stronger clues as to its actual use. However, the quality of the build and also of some of the unusual range of small finds from the site suggest that the structure was potentially something more than a vernacular utilitarian backyard range. To contradict this though, evidence such as the spindlewhorl clearly indicate that manual work was possibly being carried out on site and that various types of refuse were being dumped, potentially contemporaneously. Of the features definitely associated with the structure, namely the two postholes, five stakeholes and the infilled gap in the western wall, it is unclear what their functions were. The postholes may have been used for stair or equipment settings, and the gap in the wall may have been a chute/opening of sort, or for an entrance. It is uncertain what the cluster of stakeholes represents, though they were below the level of the assumed tiled floor, suggesting that they could have been associated with the building's construction, although it is uncertain if the floor spread into this area.

At some point the above ground elements of the building were thoroughly demolished, thought to be in the 14th/15th century, though radiocarbon dating may help to clarify this. The presence of a large block of mortar and flint walling within the backfill, which from its colour is clearly from a different phase to the building foundations, is

noteworthy. Whether it relates to a completely different building, or was a part of a modification of 0078 isn't known, but either possibility is interesting, hinting at the site's changing usage over time and going some way to indicate the levels of late/post-medieval truncation across the area.

Post-medieval features

The post-medieval activity recorded on the site shows a continuation of some of the medieval behaviour, with further, more intensive quarrying across the eastern end of the site in the form of several large pits in a cluster. These were again backfilled with refuse from across the site, although in these instances there is a mixture of domestic material as well as large quantities of post-medieval demolition rubble, indicating a lot of change was occurring on site well after the medieval structure had been demolished. It is notable that the fills in these features were completely different in character from those in the earlier phases, clearly demonstrating a break either between the phases and/or in the nature of the occupation. Some of the post-medieval pits did not penetrate to the chalk though and are clearly therefore not quarry pits. These features are interpreted as rubbish pits and may have been associated with the site's role as garden plots in the 18th century, as their fills appeared to be quite organic.

The post-medieval archaeology was also characterised by the presence of several layers of different function. The majority of these were the deposits used to infill the large pit groups and the uppermost examples may post-date the pits somewhat, as they are widespread, presumably imported dumps, presumably laid with the intention of levelling the site and arresting further slumping into the lower cuts. Others, such as extensive chalk layer 0189, are interpreted as the remnants of rough yard surfaces, or possibly screeds for floors. A layer of what is likely to have been hundreds, if not thousands of oyster shells was of particular interest by its very nature. Whilst it is well known that oysters formed a regular part of the medieval and post-medieval diet, an irregular layer of this magnitude suggests perhaps a dump from a nearby inn, or some other localised activity. Dark greyish-brown silty fairly organic deposits were also recorded across the site, thought to be the substantial remains of garden soil, again probably relating to the site's use in the 18th century. One of the latest features on the site is a thin rectangular brick structure, possibly the remnants of a drain or some sort of industrial feature.

6. Analysis and reporting: aims and objectives

6.1 Revised research aims

Given the results of the excavation, the main areas of research for the next stage of works will be the medieval structure, as well as the varied finds (in terms of their inherent interest and their potential to give further insights into the structure's function). The building is unusual and does not as yet have any clearly diagnostic features, although it may be that further research will perhaps explain certain features. For example:

- Why was it built a metre into the geology?
- What functions did the two postholes and five stakeholes have?
- Did the area of infilled wall represent a repair, or the alteration of an original feature, or does it mark the original entrance to the structure?
- Can any of its deposits be defined as '*in-situ*'?
- Is there potential to draw parallels with any religious buildings, such as chantries or private chapels and if so, what form might household chapels, for example, usually take?

Medlycott discusses research agendas for the medieval period and a number are relevant to the site (2011, 70-71). These include:

- The layouts of towns, particularly in relation to burgage plots and how these may or may not have changed over time
- The role of town as centres of supply and demand may be addressed, given the diversity of the finds assemblage
- The spread of crafts and industries and their associated products

The presence of early medieval finds from the site are of interest, given that it has not yet clearly been established where the Anglo-Saxon settlement core of Bury was located. However, no features relating to this period were recorded to conclusively prove direct occupation of this site. There are therefore limited opportunities to further discuss this material beyond the suggestion that there was domestic activity in the vicinity.

Revised research aims (RRAs)

RRA 1: Through a combination of the full feature and finds analyses, documentary research and research into medieval structures, can the physical nature of the building be better defined? Are there any known parallels? Is there any clearer evidence for the physical superstructure, either in the finds assemblage or in the physical features themselves?

RRA 2: Was the building of craft/industrial function, or was it religious in nature (e.g. a chantry or chapel) as is suggested by the finds assemblage? This will be partially reliant on more focused dating evidence (e.g. from radiocarbon dating), as well as analysis of finds distribution and wider research (both documentary and into similar structures). Are there any links to the nearby Guildhall, or is this a private structure as seems most likely?

RRA 3: The medieval glass, copper alloy chain and the best preserved of the alabaster vessel fragments are all from pit 0106 (with three further pits and a layer also producing alabaster), which was 2.5m from the structure. Will further analysis be able to more closely tie the structure in with the infilling of this pit and therefore strengthen the association between the building and the finds? Why was the alabaster more widely distributed than these other finds?

RRA 4: If its role can be defined, what implications does the structure have for this particular plot and the surrounding area? This will need to refer back to the documentary research.

RRA 5: Can the construction and demolition of the building be closely dated? Does its demolition relate to other activity on the site and can this be characterised? Further analysis of the stratigraphic sequence, finds (particularly quantities and condition of the material) and radiocarbon dating will be necessary to answer this.

RRA 6: Following the site's medieval usage into the early post-medieval period, there appears to be a possible gap in activity according to the ceramic spot dates. Is there evidence for activity on the site in the interim period? Again, this will be addressed somewhat in the documentary research, but also through analysis of the finds assemblage, particularly the ceramic finds.

RRA 7: What evidence is there for craft and industrial activities on the site and are they likely to be *in-situ* or redeposited? Full analysis of the material and comparison with other assemblages both in the town and further afield will be required.

RRA 8: To characterise the site, can a full sequence of activity from the high medieval period onwards be established, or are there periods of apparent inactivity on the site? Will this be suggestive of a lack of occupation, truncation/redeposition of material, or low impact activity?

RRA 9: From the evidence of the site as a whole, is there enough evidence to look at changes in medieval plots over time and into the post-medieval period?

RRA 10: What does the finds evidence, particularly the pottery and the items suggestive of craft/industrial activity, indicate about the town's role as a centre of supply and demand, as well as the spread of such activity?

RRA 11: Sieving was undertaken on site for certain deposits that would otherwise not necessarily be sieved. Can it be shown that this retrieved finds of particular importance for this site that might otherwise have been missed? Does this have wider implications?

6.2 Analytical report synopsis

It is proposed that following the post-excavation analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives, the results of the fieldwork should be described in greater detail in an analytical report, to be made available as a 'grey literature' report via the OASIS on-line archaeological database.

The report would include a refined phase- and period-based account of the site sequence, integrated with the revised finds and environmental evidence. The Revised Research Aims (6.1) would be used to place the evidence in its broader context, with a focus on the medieval structure and the unusual small finds, as well their possible connections.

The text would be accompanied by relevant maps, photographs, phase plans and section drawings.

Because of the expected significance of the results of the further analysis report, SCCAS is likely to require a further stage of reporting. Typically, this would take the form of an article in the county journal (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of

Archaeology and History). However, due to the specialised nature of the archaeology recorded on this site, it is possible that a journal specialising in medieval archaeology would be more fitting, or an individual small journal/pamphlet published by SACIC. This is to be agreed upon with SCCAS.

7. Analysis and reporting: task sequence

The following tasks are proposed in order to complete the stratigraphic, finds and environmental analysis, leading to the production of a full analytical report. Table 14 details the confirmed staff for the next stage of analysis, while Table 15 summarises the task list.

7.1 Preparation

Task 1 – Selecting and sending sample material for radiocarbon dating (four samples). Before further specialist work continues, the dates from this work should be integrated into the database and phasing, and will be vital to the site's phasing, particularly the association of features (and therefore finds) with the building. This will be important for integrating into the wider framework of Bury and its religious institutions.

Task 2 – Provision of information for specialists, updated as necessary, including main database, matrix and plans.

7.2 Post-excavation specialist tasks

Task 3 – Preparation of a full pottery report for archive or publication, taking into account the stratigraphic data in order to more accurately date the assemblage and place it in context based on this. The report will include comparisons with other sites in the town and elsewhere in Suffolk.

Task 4 – A full report on the CBM, fired clay and mortar assemblages, to provide further analysis on the types of building material and other structures in use at the site during the medieval to post-medieval periods. This will include description in detail of the assemblage, placing it in context within the site itself and within the broader historic environment of the region.

Task 5 – A brief study of some of the tobacco pipes from the excavation to provide tighter dating for certain features.

Task 6 – The bases and rims of the post-medieval bottle glass will be dated to supplement the data supplied by the ceramics and clay tobacco pipe. Cataloguing may be required.

Task 7 – Specialist small finds work, including:

- Full analysis and further research into the alabaster fragments and the late medieval chain
- Isotopic analysis of the alabaster vessel fragments
- Specialist analysis of glass colour and/or any traces of painting
- X-rays of iron objects

Task 8 – A full report on the small finds is required (integrating the specialist work listed above), to be compiled in house. This will include further research into and discussion of items such as the gaming counter and animal bone working waste, as well as including the information already included herein.

Task 9 – A full analysis report on the animal bone is required, including full cataloguing and analysis, sorting of sample residues, photographs of specimens (for the report and archive) and placing the assemblage within its local and national context.

Task 10 – Various flots will be submitted to an archaeobotanist for full assessment, analysis and interpretation, looking for domestic and industrial activity, to examine coprolite evidence and to put the assemblage in context.

Task 11 – A documentary search of local and national archives as necessary will focus on the site and its surroundings.

Task 12 – Full analysis and interpretation of finds and environmental evidence.

7.3 Graphics and photography method statement

Task 13 – The majority of the relevant sections have been included in this report as figures already, although others will be prepared if necessary. Full phase plans of the site (including the evaluation features), will be produced and included in the analysis report.

Task 14 – A number of digital photographs of the site have been included in this report, which will be included in the analysis along with a number of others (in the region of fifteen) in order to highlight other feature types. Further photographs will be entered into the SCCAS archive, but will not be required for the analysis report.

Task 15 – Photography of six small finds.

Task 16 – Illustration of four objects.

7.4 Stratigraphic method statement

Task 17 – Revise and elaborate on the feature descriptions and clarify the phasing where necessary. Group the pit types more clearly in terms of dating and function. Describe the building and its associated features as fully as possible, in conjunction with contemporary features.

7.5 Analytical report text method statement

Task 18 – Carry out research into medieval buildings, urban plot layouts and the town as a whole.

Task 19 – Integration of the specialists results into the overall report and subsequent revision of the results and discussion as necessary.

Task 20 – Production of draft report, followed by the final report/archive and journal article.

Task 21 – Internal copy editing of report.

Task 22 – Specialist edits and corrections.

7.6 Project management method statement

Task 23 – General project management by Rhodri Gardner.

Task 24 – Send report to external readers (to be agreed with SCCAS Conservation Team) for editing.

Task 25 – Subsequent corrections by Rob Brooks

Task 26 – Proof reading and indexing by Richenda Goffin

Task 27 – Publication within a suitable journal to be discussed and agreed with SCCAS Conservation Team. The choice will partially be dependent on whether the building can be clearly defined in terms of its purpose.

Task 28 – Archiving within the SCCAS stores to the standards specified by SCCAS (2014).

7.7 Programming

Dependent on approval of this report, the analysis stage of work will start within 2017, with a draft report produced within six months if possible, this timeframe being largely dependent on external specialists and feedback. The final report and journal article would then be completed within one year. The schedule is further dependent on securing the necessary funding for the analysis works. It will also be necessary to confirm and secure a space within a suitable journal, which will dictate the timing of the article for publication.

Name	Organisation	Initials	Role
Rhodri Gardner	SACIC	RG	Project Manager
Rob Brooks	SACIC	RB	Author/stratigraphic analysis
Richenda Goffin	SACIC	RGo	Finds Manager
Ruth Beveridge	SACIC	RBe	Finds Supervisor
Gemma Bowen	SACIC	GB	Graphics Assistant
Sue Anderson	Freelance	SA	Pottery, CBM, fired clay and mortar/cement specialist
Ian Riddler	Freelance	IR	Medieval small finds
Rachel Tyson	Freelance	RT	Glass specialist
Anthony M. Breen	Freelance	AB	Documentary/historical research
Julie Curl	Freelance	JC	Animal bone specialist
Val Fryer	Freelance	VF	Archaeobotanical specialist
Woolfram Kloppmann	Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM – the French geological survey)	WK	Isotopic analysis
Sue Holden	Freelance	SH	Finds illustration
Further staff are to be confirmed, as shown in Table 10.			

Table 14. Details of staff confirmed for further analysis work

Task no.	Description of task	Staff
Preparation		
1	Selecting and sending sample material for radiocarbon dating	RB and Anna West
2	Provision of site information for specialists	RB
Post-excavation specialist tasks		
3	Pottery – full analysis report	SA
4	CBM – full analysis report	SA
5	Clay tobacco pipe – identification and dating	RGo
6	Bottle glass – identification and dating	RGo
7	Small finds specialist work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis and research into alabaster and medieval chain - Isotopic analysis of alabaster - Analysis of glass colour and/or painting - X-rays of iron objects 	IR WK RT? Colchester Museum
8	Small finds overall report	RBe
9	Animal bone report	JC
10	Plant macrofossil and other environmental remains – full analysis and interpretation report	VF
11	Documentary research	AB
12	Overall report into finds and environmental evidence	RGo
Graphics and photography method statement		
13	Figures – inclusions of further sections as necessary, along with phase plans	GB
14	Site photographs – inclusion of further plates as necessary	RB
15	Small finds photography – six plates required	GB
16	Illustrations – four drawings required	SH
Stratigraphic method statement		
17	Revise and clarify feature descriptions, groups and phasing	RB
Analytical report text method statement		
18	Medieval buildings, plot layouts and towns research	RB
19	Integration of finds report and results into report formats, with revision of overall phasing, discussion, etc., as necessary	RB
20	Production of draft report, through to final text and journal article	RB
21	Internal copy editing of texts	RGo
22	Specialist edits and corrections	TBC
Project management		
23	General project management	RG
24	External reader for editing report	TBC
25	Subsequent corrections	RB
26	Proof reading and indexing	RGo
27	Publication within a suitable journal	TBC
28	Archiving	RB and RBe

Table 15. Summary of further tasks and staff

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork and post-excavation assessment was commissioned and funded by Concertus Design and Property Consultants, working on behalf of Suffolk County Council. Unless otherwise stated, all other members of staff listed here are employees of SACIC. Kate Batt (SCCAS) approved the WSI and Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS) monitored the fieldwork. Dr Rhodri Gardner managed the project and provided advice during the production of the report.

The fieldwork was carried out by Rebecca Smart, Rui Santos, Rui Oliveira, Edmund Palka, Owen Lazzari, Eddie Taylor and Rob Brooks, with metal detecting surveys carried out by Tim Carter. Rob Brooks directed the fieldwork and carried out a number of presentations to the school students, as did Owen Lazzari.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was compiled and edited by Richenda Goffin, with contributions from Sue Anderson (freelance), Ruth Beveridge, Ian Riddler (freelance), Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance), Julie Curl (freelance) and Anna West (who also processed the environmental samples).

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and Ellie Cox and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

9. Archive deposition

The finds, paper, digital and environmental archive is to be deposited after completion of the analysis works with SCCAS, Bury St Edmunds. The primary school has requested to have on loan certain finds to form a display and educational resource for pupils. This is to be agreed with SCCAS, who will advise on the necessary storage/display conditions, with the exception that there is also the potential to loan the finds for display elsewhere (e.g. museums and public displays). The exact assemblage and the conditions for its display will be established during the next phase of works, in agreement with Dr Abby Antrobus and Faye Minter (both of SCCAS).

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Appendix 1. Abridged Written Scheme of Investigation



Guildhall Feoffment Primary School, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation
For Excavation

BSE 493

Client: Concertus Design and Property Consultants Ltd

Date: March 2016

Author: Rhodri Gardner

© SACIC



Summary Project Details

Site Name	Guildhall Feoffment Primary School
Site Location/Parish	Bury St Edmunds
Grid Reference	TL 8552 6386 (approximate centre)
Access	Off Bridewell Lane
Planning Application No	PL/15/0266
HER code	BSE 493 (trial trench evaluation)
Event No.	ESF 23635
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-244294
Type:	Open area excavation
Area	180m ²
Project start date	w/b 7 th March 2016
Fieldwork duration	Up to 2 weeks (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 4

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Robert Brooks	07515 190439
Curatorial Officer	Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	01473 613500 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

Hire details

Plant:	n/a	
Toilet Hire	n/a	
Tool hire:	n/a	

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2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
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1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1 Introduction and Project Background

- 1.1. A programme of archaeological excavation is required to record any archaeological deposits present within the area of the proposed footprint of a new classroom base at the Guildhall Feoffment School, Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1). The work is required by a condition placed on planning application PL/15/0266 in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The condition has been placed by Suffolk County Council as the construction will involve considerable ground disturbance and is highly likely to damage or destroy archaeological evidence within the site which was identified during the trial trench evaluation (Brooks, 2015, SACIC Report number 2015/041).
- 1.2. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 29th January 2016), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The Brief specifies the controlled strip and excavation of the northern range of the proposed new classroom. This area is shown in Fig. 2.
- 1.3. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS 2012) will be met by Suffolk Archaeology CIC, and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 1.4. It should be noted that, following the excavation fieldwork, the post-excavation assessment (PXA) report will establish if any further analysis would be required to publish the site in an updated project design (UPD). If approved by SCCAS/CT the work outlined in the UPD will need to be completed to allow final discharge of planning conditions. The client is advised to consult with SCCAS/CT as to their obligations following receipt of the excavation assessment report.

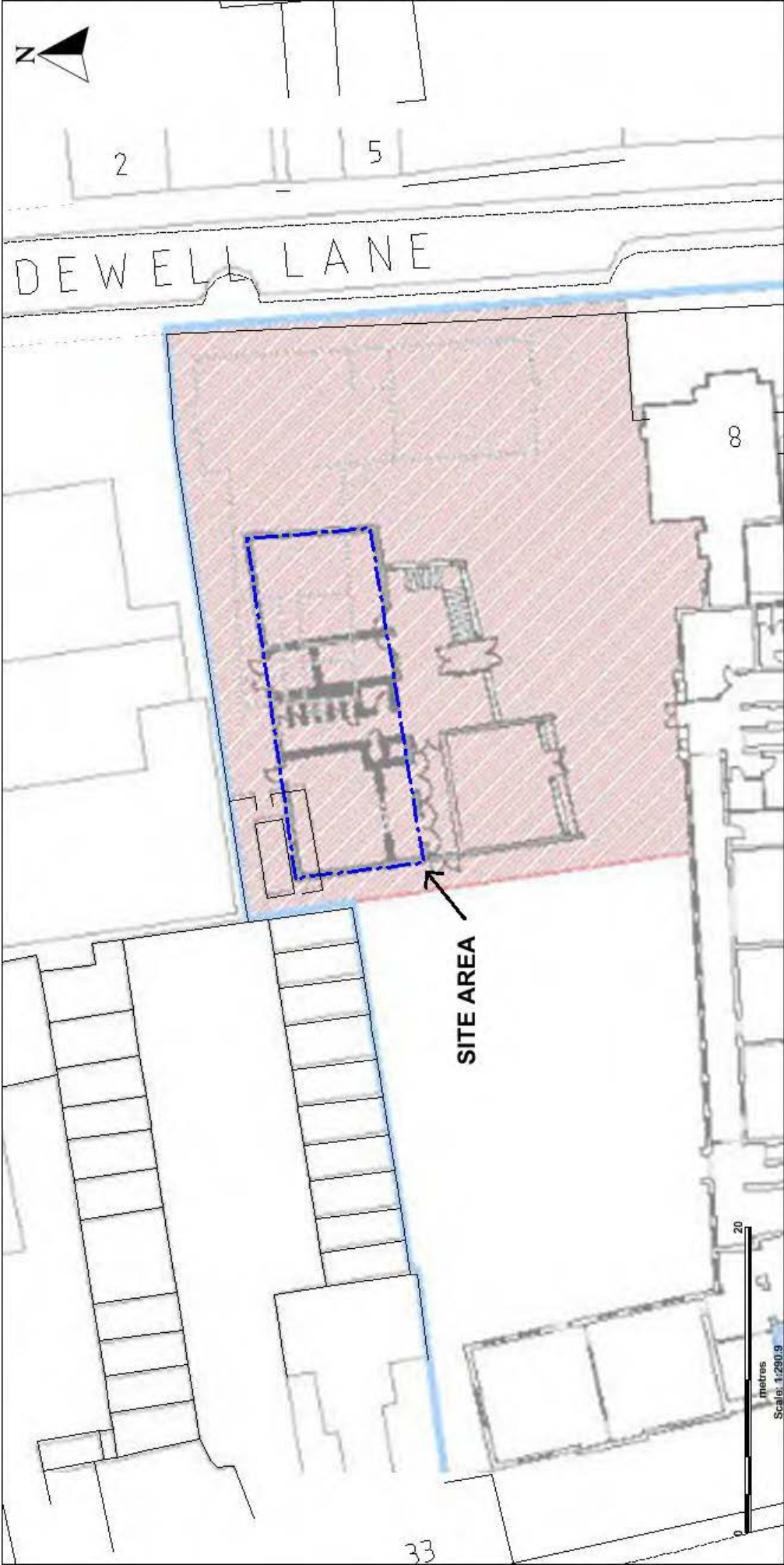
2 The Site

- 2.1. The proposed classroom is situated in the northern part of the existing school yard. It is an L-shaped building, and its northern range has been identified as requiring controlled excavation.
- 2.2. The area identified for excavation is rectangular and covers c. 180m² and is centred approximately on NGR TL 8552 6387. The area is shown in Fig. 2.
- 2.3. The site lies on the border of two geological areas as recorded by the British Geological Survey. To the east, superficial geology of Croxton Sand and Gravel overlies bedrock deposits of Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk and Culver Chalk Formations, whilst to the west the same bedrock deposits were recorded with no superficial deposits (BGS, 2015). On site the geology presented itself as relatively loose nodular chalk, with natural hollows infilled with dark orange silty-sand.

Figure 1. Location map REMOVED

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1. The requirement for archaeological work has been imposed by the LPA as the site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, as defined by information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 3.2. The HER has numerous entries concentrated in the immediate vicinity of the site. These have been summarised in the trial trench evaluation report.
- 3.3. This potential has since been confirmed by a trial trench evaluation. This revealed a series of medieval quarry pits. Post-medieval quarry pits were also identified, as well as other pits of less certain function. Two postholes were recorded and these may have been medieval or post-medieval. Layers of post-medieval garden soil and a series of late post-medieval surface or levelling deposits were also excavated across both trenches, sealing the features. The features were generally well preserved under the garden soil and the environmental samples produced evidence of cereal processing (possibly including malting) or the use of cereal waste for kindling, as well as wood charcoal, and hammerscale residues (Brooks, 2015, SACIC Report number 2015/041).



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Figure 2. Site boundary (blue) with overlay of proposed classroom

4 Project Objectives

4.1 The aim of the project is to preserve by record all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, prior to its development, via the creation of a full site archive and accompanying post-excavation assessment and, if required, publication text.

4.2 The project will:

- a. Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.
- b. Produce a full site archive.
- c. Produce a post-excavation assessment report that presents the results of excavation fieldwork and assesses its research potential (see below).
- d. Provide, if required, an updated project design, timetable and costing for completing further analysis of the site archive and preparing an archive report and publication text.
- e. Produce a final site archive report.
- f. Publish the site, if appropriate, in a recognised archaeological journal or monograph.
- g. Deposit the project archive the SCCAS archive store.

4.3 The project may have potential to address research aims concerning multiple periods of activity and occupation as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011 p29-32). The evidence recovered so far suggests that the potential for this is greatest for the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

5 Archaeological Method Statement

5.1 The project will follow the following guidance/standards: *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012* (SCCAS 2012), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014). It will be managed in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).

5.2 SCCAS/CT will be given ten days full notice of commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements will be made for SCCAS/CT visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively throughout.

5.3 The existing site code BSE 493 will be used for the project and will be included on all future project documentation. A new event number will be obtained from the SCCAS/CT HER Officer.

5.4 An OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed, on commencement of the project.

5.5 A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project will be completed prior to commencement. This will be provided direct to the client in separate documentation.

Excavation Fieldwork

5.6 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a member of staff of Project Officer Grade. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable full time excavation staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist.

5.7 The project Brief requires the controlled strip and excavation of an area measuring c. 180m² (Fig. 2).

5.8 Setting out of the excavation locations will be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Recording of archaeological features and the final extent of excavation areas will be carried out by Suffolk Archaeology using an RTK GPS system. If necessary minor modifications to the excavation plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other unforeseen obstacles.

5.9 Once demarcated and stripped to archaeological levels the excavation areas must be kept free of any plant movements or construction activity until full excavation of archaeological features is completed to the satisfaction of SCCAS/CT.

5.10 The site will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of topsoil or modern deposits and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.

5.11 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the machine excavation, and subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.

5.12 Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the excavation area. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.

5.13 The excavation of all archaeological deposits will be by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SCCAS/CT that no information will be lost by using a machine. A minimum of 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) will be sampled by hand excavation. Significant archaeological features such as pits, solid or bonded structural remains, ovens and hearths, building slots or postholes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will also be sieved using a 10mm mesh. Any fabricated

surface (floors, yards etc.) will be fully exposed and cleaned.

5.14 The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded where it occurs.

Environmental Archaeology

5.15 The evaluation report demonstrated that archaeological contexts have potential for the preservation of environmental deposits. Most samples were poorly preserved with only fragmentary remains wood charcoal. The proposed excavation strategy will aim to recover further environmental evidence to help meet the overall project research aims by collecting samples from selected well sealed and securely dated contexts, where they occur. Wholesale sampling of linear features for environmental evidence may not be deemed appropriate on site unless the samples can be taken from suitably well-dated deposits.

5.16 The sampling strategy will be agreed on site with SCCAS/CT to ensure that sufficient sampling will be undertaken. As a general rule samples should be taken from sealed and dated archaeological contexts, including any defined occupation layers, and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell et al 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context if it is smaller) will be taken. Larger contexts will be scatter sampled to best obtain a representative sample.

5.17 The evaluation has indicated that it is unlikely that there will be any waterlogged deposits, or natural environmental evidence such as palaeochannels, alluvial or colluvial sequences. If necessary, for example if waterlogged deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.

5.18 All samples will be processed in full using manual water flotation/washover, with flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve and dried. Non-floating residues will be collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry.

5.19 Flots will be assessed by an appropriate specialist. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

General Archaeological Recording Principles

5.20 An overall site plan showing feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual feature plans will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to the complexity of the deposits encountered. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 *pro forma* gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

5.21 The site, and all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard *pro forma* SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.

5.22 A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images will be made throughout the excavation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

5.23 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.

5.24 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site excavation methodology.

5.25 If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. If human remains are to be lifted and removed from site then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.

5.26 In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence the excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of the unexpected deposits.

5.27 Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS. On completion the site will be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development.

Outreach

5.28 The excavation will involve an open area excavation of moderate depth It is also quite small scale so significant outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, councillors, local history societies

etc. are not viable. Informal visits by pupils of the school will of course be welcomed, but must be properly coordinated with the SACIC Project Officer in control of the site. If warranted, and the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive, a press release may be issued (at the client's discretion) to local media.

5.29 Excavation progress updates will be made publically available. This may include short statements as to the nature of any archaeological discoveries accompanied by photographs or videos. Suffolk Archaeology also has a Facebook page (www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC) on which updates can be issued.

5.30 Suffolk Archaeology CIC staff are also available for talks and lectures to local groups and societies on request, and the project results could be incorporated into such presentations at a later date.

5.31 SCCAS/CT will be given advance notice of any outreach events.

Post-Excavation

5.32 The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds and Post-excavation Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Rhodri Gardner. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.

5.33 A short site summary and timetable can be provided to SCCAS/CT within four weeks of fieldwork completion, and subsequent updates of progress at 6 month intervals.

5.34 All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC stores at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

5.35 All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) Suffolk Archaeology CIC database.

5.36 Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of any apparent residuality observed.

5.37 Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet all appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.

5.38 Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis.

5.39 All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned so that a digital record can be maintained.

5.40 All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the permanent project archive.

5.41 Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software. Selected hand-drawn sections will also be digitised using autocad software.

Post-excavation Assessment (PXA) Report

5.42 A full post-excavation assessment report (PXA) will be produced, consistent with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). If the fieldwork results do not warrant such an assessment and publication SCCAS/CT will be asked to approve the production of a full grey literature archive report.

5.43 The PXA report will include a suitable level of documentary research to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.

5.44 The PXA report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

5.45 The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.

5.46 The PXA will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for completing any further analysis which is identified (and agreed as required by the LPA), the production of a full archive report and publication text, and the

final deposition of the site archive.

5.47 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

5.48 An abridged copy of this Written Scheme of Investigation will be included as an appendix in the report. The report will also include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.

5.49 An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

5.50 The PXA report will establish whether any further analysis work will be required to complete a full archive report and the nature and scope of a suitable publication text, and will state the most appropriate journal for its submission. The dispersed nature of this particular site's archaeological evidence suggests that the most likely outcome will be the submission of an illustrated article for publication in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History Society.

Project Archive

5.51 On completion and approval of each stage (the PXA report, archive report and/or publication text) a digital and printed hard copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER.

5.52 PXA and archive reports will be uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A digital (and fully georeferenced) vector plan showing the excavation area, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be uploaded.

5.53 A digital .pdf copy of each approved report will be supplied to the client. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.

5.54 The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within a suitable period of time (sufficient to allow adequate study and analysis of the material and records) after the completion of the fieldwork. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the latest requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2015).

5.55 The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.

5.56 If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

5.57 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:

a) Objects that qualify as Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

b) Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.

c) Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

6 Project Staffing and Resources

Management

Role	Name
SACIC Managing Director	Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	As above for this project
SACIC Finds and Post-Excavation	Richenda Goffin

Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of Suffolk Archaeology CIC staff. All carry CSCS accreditation.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Tim Carter	Senior Site Assistant	Yes	Metal detectorist
Steve Hunt	Senior Site Assistant		
Rebecca Smart	Senior Site Assistant		
Sam Thomas	Senior Site Assistant	Yes	
Filipe Santos	Senior Site Assistant		
Stefania Usai	Senior Site Assistant		

Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the lead fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Cathy Tester	Roman pottery and general finds	Freelance
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

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- SCCAS, 2012, *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012*.
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Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001			Garden soil? Layer	Friable to firm dark grey clayey/sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Fairly homogenous and found throughout both trenches. Clear horizon with 0002. [Possibly the same as 0086].			<0.1-				0002, 0024, 0037, 0042, 0044, 0050	0003, 0026	Yes	No			
0002			Nat/Subsoil Layer	Post-medieval garden soil. Mid brownish-orange friable sandy-silt, mottled in places with mid-dark grey clayey silt (0001?). Occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon with natural. Found in mid section of north to south Trench 1, but does not extend further south than 0043. Probably natural silt, accumulating in hollows above the chalk, but slightly root disturbed, hence occasionally darker content.			Up to					0001	No	No			
0003			Chalk Layer	Deposit recorded entirely within Trench 2. Loose to firm material, consisting of approximately 80% small chalk nodules and chalk powder, with occasional small flints. The remainder is mid to dark grey silt. Overlies/seals all of the pits it encounters. Varies somewhat in thickness. Post-medieval layer, as it seals several post-medieval pits. Initially thought to possibly be a floor surface, but it is quite loose/poorly compacted, so may have been used to level the area, as a rough screed for another floor, or as a yard surface (though wouldn't have been good in wet weather!). [A similar deposit was recorded in the eastern half of the excavation site - see 0189, which may well be the same deposit].			Up to				0001, 0015, 0028, 0031		No	No			
0004	0004		Pit Cut	Sub-square cut in plan, with vertical sides and a straight, sloping base. [Not visible until 0003 was uncovered and the similarities between fill 0005 and 0003 means that the relationship was not clear. Rectangular post-medieval pit, with CBM, floor tile and iron pieces within its single fill.	0.62	0.59	0.24						0005	No	No		
0005	0004		Pit Fill	Single fill of feature. Light to mid greyish/off-white loose chalk, with rare sub-angular small flint pieces. Good horizon clarity. Pit fill [with domestic/demolition refuse].	0.62	0.59	0.24	SF1001, SF1002			0004			No	No		
0006	0006		Pit Cut	Sub-square cut in plan, with vertical sides, with a curving break of slope to the straight, but sloping base. Unclear relationship with layer 0003. Not photographed. Pit cut. Probably post-medieval. Very similar to 0004.	0.41	0.4	0.22						0007	No	No		
0007	0006		Pit Fill	Light to mid grey/off-white loose chalk, with rare sub-angular small flint pieces. Good horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Post-medieval pit fill.	0.41	0.4	0.22	SF1003, SF1004, SF1005, SF1006			0006			No	No		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0008	0008		Linear Cut	Linear cut, aligned north to south. Very shallow, with 40° concave sides, curving to a fairly flat base. Unclear relationship with pit 0027. Could be the remnants of a ditch cut, but equally could be a shallow hollow in the natural, infilled with 0003.		0.23	0.04					0009	No	No				
0009	0008		Linear Fill	80% chalk rubble, with some grey silt. Loose. Mixed with mid to dark orangish-brown slightly clayey silty-sand natural at the base. Single feature fill. Fill. Very similar to 0003.		0.23	0.04				0008		No	No				
0010	0010		Posthole Cut	Roughly round cut in plan, with 70-80° slightly concave sides, with curving/abrupt break of slope to the fairly flat base. Posthole cut.	0.2	0.16	0.11					0011	No	No				
0011	0010		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark orangish-brown slightly clayey-silty-sand, loose compaction, with occasional chalk pieces. Good horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Posthole fill.	0.2	0.16	0.11				0010		No	No				
0012	0012		Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear. 70-80° slightly concave sides, with rapidly curving break of slope to the flat base. Cuts pit 0029 and maybe 0027, but this was not clear. Pit cut. Part of a series with 0027 and 0029 - probably quarry pits.	0.54		0.5		0030, 0029		0030	0031	No	No				
0013			Finds	Mixed finds recovered from 0028, 0030 and 0031. Post-medieval material. Pits 0012, 0027 and 0029 are probably all largely contemporary.					SF1007				Yes	No				
0014	0014		Pit Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned south-east to north-west, but full extent obscured by trench edge. South-west edge is c.40° and slightly concave, whilst the north-east edge is 80° and concave, with a flat base. Thought to be a pit, similar to 0012, 0027 and 0029.	>1	0.95	0.32					0015	No	No				
0015	0014		Pit Fill	Firm to friable mid to dark grey and orangish-grey silty-sand (50%) and chalk nodules (40%) and flints. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Pit fill. Quite similar to 0003, but thought to be sealed by it.	>1	0.95	0.32				0014	0003	No	No				
0016	0016		Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear as runs under trench edge, but has a rounded western edge. North-east edge slopes at c.50° and is concave, whilst the south-west edge is c.85° and slightly concave. Not fully excavated due to the depth of feature. Cut by pit 0035. Pit cut.	>1.15	>0.45	>0.6				0035		0034	No	No			
0017	0016		Pit Fill	Pale to mid loose grey silty-sand, with frequent small to medium chalk nodules and occasional flints. Clear to diffuse horizon with 0034. All finds from pit collected under this number. Pit fill.			0.39	SF1008		0035	0034	0035	No	No				
0018	0018		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular cut in plan, with rounded corners. 80° to vertical/under-cutting sides. Not excavated to base, due to the depth. Typical large medieval pit cut. Probably of some depth and presumably a chalk quarry. Possibly cut by 0049.	1.5?	1.04	>0.5				0049		0019	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0019	0018		Pit Fill	Firm mid yellowish-grey clayey-sandy-silt, with abundant small chalk nodules and occasional small to medium sub-angular flints. One lens of slumped chalk nodules. Becoming gradually more yellowish-green towards base - start of another fill? Pit fill.	1.5?	1.04	>0.5				0018		Yes	Yes			
0020	0020		Posthole Cut	Round cut in plan, with vertical, slightly concave sides, which curve to the almost flat base. Posthole cut. The upper fill contained post-medieval material. 0023 is a similar, yet shallower posthole, immediately to the west.	0.4	0.4	0.62					0022	No	No			
0021	0020		Posthole Fill	Upper posthole fill. Mid to dark grey firm sandy-clay, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Diffuse horizon with 0022. Upper posthole fill. Contained post-medieval CBM.			0.2				0022		No	No			
0022	0020		Posthole Fill	Basal posthole fill. Mid greenish-grey firm clay with frequent chalk flecks and small nodules. Clear horizon with natural Posthole fill.			0.42				0020	0021	No	No			
0023	0023		Posthole Cut	Cut obscured by edge of trench, but has a rounded eastern edge. 80°-vertical fairly straight sides, which curve abruptly to the largely flat base. Sealed by layer 0001. Posthole cut. Similar fill to the top fill of 0020 and close by, so probably associated.	0.35?	>0.15	0.42					0024	No	No			
0024	0023		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark grey friable to firm silty-clay, with abundant chalk flecks and small nodules and occasional small flints. Posthole fill.	0.35?	>0.15	0.42				0023	0001	Yes	No			
0025			Chalk Layer	Thin lens of chalk recorded in section in the northern end of trench 1. Found in the eastern, western and northern sections of the trench. Only present in northern 1.45m of the trench, but continues beyond the northern end of the trench. Immediately below modern rubble and above layer 0026. Possibly remnants of a chalk surface, but very thin. Would probably think it is just a thin dump, but corresponds quite closely with 0026 in section. Possibly 0025 and 0026 are dumps of natural and subsoil from post-medieval groundworks, which were then dumped here.	>1.6	>1.45	0.04				0026		No	No			
0026			Layer	Layer of mid brownish-orange friable sandy-silt, mottled in places with mid-dark grey clayey silt. Occasional chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon with 0001. Recorded in section in the northern end of trench 1. Found in the eastern, western and northern sections of the trench, but only present in northern 0.9m of the trench, but continues beyond the northern end of the trench. Immediately below 0025 and above 0001. Very similar to 0002, so could be a dump of such material, redeposited from elsewhere.	>1.6	>0.9	0.14				0001	0025	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0027	0027		Pit Cut	Roughly sub-square cut in plan, but not entirely clear, as obscured by the trench edge and also by other cuts in the area. 70-80° slightly concave sides, which curve abruptly/sharply to the almost flat base. Unclear relationship with 0012. Pit cut. Presumably to quarry out chalk or sand, like pits 0012 and 0029.	>0.8?	0.84	0.38					0028	No	No			
0028	0027		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. 90% chalk rubble and powder, with lenses of coarse orange sand and occasional small flints making up the remainder of the fill. Not excavated as a separate fill from 0030 and 0031, so finds collected under 0013. Pit fill. Mainly made up of waste material from chalk quarrying?	>0.8?	0.84	0.38				0027	0003	No	No			
0029	0029		Pit Cut	Cut obscured in plan by trench edge, but has rounded eastern edge. 60-70° concave north-east edge, but south-west edge cut away by 0012. Slightly concave base. Cut by pit 0012. Pit cut. Presumably for quarrying, like with pits 0012 and 0027.	>0.84	>0.55	0.46			0012		0030	No	No			
0030	0029		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. Mottled/mixed patches of mid orangish-grey friable to firm silty-sand, chalk nodules and small to large occasional flints. Orange sand and chalk lens at base is disturbed natural. Not excavated as a separate fill from 0028 and 0031, so finds collected under 0013. Pit fill.	>0.84	>0.55	0.46			0012	0029	0012	No	No			
0031	0012		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. 90% chalk rubble and powder, with lenses of coarse orange sand and occasional small flints making up the remainder of the fill. Not excavated as a separate fill from 0028 and 0030, so finds collected under 0013. Identical to 0028. Pit fill.			0.5				0012	0003	No	No			
0032	0032		Pit Cut	Pit with unclear shape in plan - somewhat truncated during machining. C.50° slightly concave south-west edge, with a flat base. Sealed possibly by 0035, or may be part of the same feature. Definite cut, but disturbance makes it hard to gauge full size and shape. Presumably a pit. Possibly part of an irregular shaped feature cut with 0035.	0.72?	>0.25	0.18					0033	No	No			
0033	0032		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. Pale orangish-grey firm sandy-silt, with occasional small flints and common chalk flecks. Clear horizon in general. Pit fill.			0.18			0035	0032	0035	No	No			
0034	0016		Pit Fill	Lowest excavated fill, below 0017. Mid brownish-grey friable to firm sandy-silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and small flints. Pit fill. Fairly similar to 0019.			>0.38				0016	0017	No	No			
0035	0035		Pit Cut	Pit cut. Shape in plan unclear, as was cut into the top of 0016 and not clearly a different feature initially. Cuts 0016 and 0032. 45° concave north-east side and stepped/concave 25° south-west side, with gently curving break of slope to the concave base. Possible pit cut, but shape in plan unclear.	1.78	>0.25	0.33		0016, 0017, 0033		0017, 0033	0036	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0036	0035		Pit Fill	Basal fill of 0035. Dense chalk powder/small nodules and occasional patches of orange sand or grey silt. Basal pit fill. Redeposited chalk from quarrying?			0.2				0035	0037	No	No			
0037	0035		Pit Fill	Upper pit fill. Mid grey to orangish-grey sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional yellow-grey clay patches. Lenses of heated clay - in-situ burning, or dumping of hot embers? Common chalk flecks. Burnt material. Probably not the remnants of an oven as the lower fill does not indicate a structure.			0.24				0036	0001	No	No			
0038	0038		Pit Cut	Large pit cut in the southern end of Trench 1. Appears to be a large circular cut, but obscured by trench edge and two service trenches. 80°, concave northern edge. Southern edge and base not exposed. Cut by 0045. Large medieval pit cut, similar to 0018, 0049 and 0045.	2.8	>1.6	>0.78				0045	0040	No	No			
0039	0038		Pit Fill	Middle fill of 0038. Mid to dark orangish-brown firm silty-clay, with frequent small chalk nodules. Good horizon clarity with 0040. Not fully excavated. Pit fill.			>0.5				0040	0041	Yes	No			
0040	0038		Pit Fill	Mid to dark grey/black ashy loose deposit, with frequent charcoal flecks and rare chalk flecks. Good horizon clarity with natural, where the natural was exposed. Not fully excavated. Dump of hearth(?) waste.			>0.13				0038	0039	Yes	Yes			
0041	0038		Pit Fill	Upper pit fill. Mid orangish-brown firm silty-sandy-clay, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Upper pit fill.	>0.5		0.24	SF1009		0045	0039	0045	No	No			
0042	0045		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. Light to mid brownish-yellow compacted slightly-silty clay, with frequent chalk flecks. Pit fill. Redeposited clay.			0.42				0045	0001	No	No			
0043	0043		Natural Cut	Roughly east to west aligned linear cut, with 30-50° irregular sides and an irregular to flat base. Probably a natural channel within the chalk, infilled with material similar to 0002, which had been somewhat root disturbed.	>0.9	1.16	0.32					0044	No	No			
0044	0043		Natural Fill	Mid to dark brownish-orange loose sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and grey silt root disturbance. Single feature 'fill'. Similar to 0002. Probably just natural material infilling a hollow.			0.32				0043	0001	No	No			
0045	0045		Pit Cut	Possible cut only seen in section 13 where Trench 1 meets Trench 2. Not seen in plan. 75° concave northern edge, which curves to the base, which was not properly uncovered. Cuts pit 0038/fill 0041. Possibly a pit cut. Shape in section suggests that it is a separate cut, rather than another fill of 0038.	>0.5		>0.43		0041, 0038		0041	0042	No	No			
0046	0046		Pit? Cut	Possible pit cut that might be linear/sub-rectangular in plan, but somewhat unclear as obscured by trench edge and partially truncated during machine excavation. 85-90° straight sides, which then curve to the concave base. Cut by 0049. Probable pit cut.	>0.72	>0.5	0.42					0047	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0047	0046		Pit? Fill	Basal fill. Degraded chalk, chalk nodules and patches of grey sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Pit fill. May be the same as 0048 - a dump of mixed material.			0.4				0046	0048	No	No			
0048	0046		Pit? Fill	Upper pit fill. Mid brownish-grey firm sandy-silt, with common chalk nodules and occasional flints. Diffuse, unclear/uneven horizon. Pit fill. May be the same as 0047 - a dump of mixed material.			0.32			0049	0047	0049	No	No			
0049	0049		Pit Cut	Pit cut, that cuts 0046 and may be the same as 0038. 40° slope at the upper portion of the section, but this may simply be the top of the pit flaring out irregularly in the chalk, as it is near vertical elsewhere. Possibly cut by 0018, but very unclear - they are probably contemporary. Pit cut. Probably a large medieval quarry pit - same as 0038.	>2		>0.3		0018, 0048		0048	0050	No	No			
0050	0049		Pit Fill	Mid greenish-grey firm sandy-clay, with common chalk flecks and occasional CBM flecks. Single pit fill. Pit fill. Similar to other pit fills. Slightly cassy?			>0.3				0049	0001	Yes	No			
0057				CREATED VIA BULK FINDS ENTRY									Yes	No			
0060			Levelling Layer	Pale orange crushed mortar, with frequent tile and flint, of hard compaction. Forms an amorphous area in middle of site and in section 34. Not recorded in plan. Post-medieval levelling deposit.			Up to				0063	0175	Yes	No			
0061	0061		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular or square cut in plan, aligned east to west, by northern site edge 70-80° slightly concave sides with curving break of slope to the flat base. Partially hand excavated. One of a series of late post-medieval quarry pits	>2.85	>2.6	c.0.8+					0075	No	No	0063		
0062	0061		Pit Fill	Upper mixed fill of pit. Mid grey silt, greyish-orange mortar, chalk rubble, flints and CBM make up the fill. Upper fill of pit 0061.	>2.85	>2.6	c.0.8+				0075	0161	Yes	No	0063		
0063			Pit Group	Series of post- medieval quarry pits forming a large cluster along the northern site edge, sub-rectangular/square cuts in plan. [After full cleaning of eastern half of site, these pits obviously extend across much of this area (see plan 19), infilled with a series of varied deposits. Probably masks other medieval pits, but goes beyond the limits of strip footings].					0147		0147	0060	No	No	0063		
0064			Pit Finds	Collection number for finds collected from quarry pit group 0063.									Yes	No	0063		
0065			Levelling? Layer	Loose-firm coarse sandy mortar, with frequent flints and occasional CBM. Post-medieval deposit [possibly for levelling the site in disturbed area above quarry pits].			0.08			0181	0066	0181	Yes	No			
0066			Layer	Firm mid grey sandy-silt with yellow clay patches and common chalk flecks and flints. Post-medieval layer.			0.14				0067	0065	Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0067			Chalk floor? Layer	Pure compacted chalk layer, with very occasional flints, looks whiter than natural [i.e. whiter than the exposed natural chalk on site, which tends to be slightly yellow]. Cut by pit in section 34. [Remnants of a truncated yard surface? That would explain the effort that has gone into compacting it].						0179	0068, 0184	0166, 0179, 0066	No	No			
0068			layer Layer	Dark greyish brown firm sandy silt layer, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints			c.0.1			0179	0072	0067	Yes	No			
0069			layer Layer	Firm [orange] silty sandy clay layer with common chalk flecks, CBM and flints. [One distinct patch of compacted chalk at the top of the deposit - possibly another context]. Levelling deposit? Seems more likely than a shallow pit fill.			0.14			0181	0166	0181, 0215	Yes	No			
0070	0071		Pit Fill	Upper pit fill. Slightly greenish grey firm sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks and occasional flints. Diffuse horizon with lower fill Medieval pit fill			0.38				0186, 0076	0074, 0179	Yes	No			
0071	0071		Pit Cut	Pit in northern limit of excavation with curved southern edge, but otherwise unclear in plan, in profile 0071 is cut by 0074 and 0179, but its base is very concave/almost pointed. Medieval pit cut - has similar fills to other medieval cuts.								0186, 0076	No	No			
0072	0074		Pit Fill	Upper pit fill, compact chalk rubble, with common flints and occasional CBM flecks Post-medieval deposit							0073	0068	Yes	No		0063	
0073	0074		Pit Fill	Basal pit fill of pale-mid orangish-grey sandy-silt, orange sandy-silt and chalk rubble, of a friable to firm compaction, with common small flints and occasional CBM flecks. Post-medieval demolition material.							0074	0072	Yes	No		0063	
0074	0074		Pit Cut	Pit cut only seen in northern limit of excavation/section 34, shape in plan not seen. 70-80° concave, curving rapidly to the slightly uneven base. post-medieval chalk quarry - continuation of 0061, possibly.	1.2	?	0.68				0070	0073	No	No		0063	
0075	0061		Pit Fill	Basal fill of pi, mid grey firm clayey-silt with abundant chalk flecks and occasional CBM and small flints. Post-medieval quarry pit.			0.12				0061	0062	Yes	No		0063	
0076	0071		Pit Fill	Basal pit fill of dark greyish-brown loose sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks and small flints. Darker and greyer than 0070 (fill above 0076). Same as 0186. Medieval pit fill - similar texture and compaction to lower deposits in 0078, e.g. 0190, 0191, etc.							0071	0070	No	No			
0077			Layer	Mid-dark grey firm clay-silt layer with frequent chalk flecks/small nodules and occasional CBM flecks. Covered area of building 0078/0136 possibly similar/same as 0086 Post-medieval (garden soil?) layer infilling top of hollow above 0078, etc.			0.1-0.	SF1066, SF1022, SF1023			0117, 0118		Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0078	0146		Building Other	<p>Four wall foundations of orange sandy mortar and flint [within construction cut 0146]. Each wall is c.0.38m-0.4m thick. Deliberate hollow excavated into chalk geology, within which this has been built. Appears to have had mortar and cobble floor (0132), which has been largely robbed(?) out/cut away by several pits, one of which has truncated the eastern wall. Appears to have been built to full thickness in places, i.e. a 0.4m thick area sits on top of the natural chalk and then below that it is not as thick (see sketch and sections 23 and 40). Located some distance from road. [Mortar layer 0205 suggests that this had a tiled floor, as do glazed tiles recovered from backfill deposits. Measures approximately 2.52m east to west x 3.44m north to south].</p> <p>Possible kitchen or craft/industrial room? [Thought to be a kitchen as is some distance from the street frontage, which would be the position of the hypothetical house, thus reducing the fire risk. However, no hearths, etc., are associated with the room, though this may be because it has been thoroughly demolished/cleaned out. It alternatively might be a cold store, hence floor level having been set into the ground. If could be a sort of cellar, but if so, for what sort of structure? If it is an industrial/craft building, why isn't it joined to a house as many at the time were? Too big for a privy/cess pit, and built too nicely, plus there would be no need to empty out such a structure as thoroughly as this one clearly was].</p>								0207	No	No	0136			
0079			mixed finds Other	<p>Mixed finds from 0100, 0104 and 0123. 0079 was originally thought to be a chalk layer but was actually the fills from three pits - 0099, 0101 and 0103</p> <p>Finds from 3 post-medieval pits.</p>				SF1052		0084		0084	Yes	No				
0080	0080		Pit Cut	<p>Round in plan with moderately gradual sloping sides down to a flat base. Machined lower on the north side of feature.</p> <p>Cut of post-medieval chalk pit. [Not cut into chalk, so possibly just a pit, or posthole base. Similar to 0082].</p>	0.64	0.6	0.18		0092, 0157		0157	0081	No	No				
0081	0080		Pit Fill	<p>White compacted chalk mixed slightly with mid grey brown silty clay, v. occasional small -mid angular flints, clear horizon, single fill, some pieces of post-medieval CBM.</p> <p>Fill of post-medieval chalk pit</p>	0.64	0.6	0.18				0080		Yes	No				
0082	0082		Pit Cut	<p>Round in plan with moderately steep sides down to a flat base.</p> <p>Cut of chalk pit. [Not cut into chalk, so possibly just a pit, or posthole base. Similar to 0080].</p>	0.4	0.38	0.18		0157		0157	0083	Yes	No				
0083	0082		Pit Fill	<p>White compacted chalk mixed slightly with mid grey brown silty clay, v. occasional small -mid angular flints, clear horizon, single fill no finds.</p> <p>Fill of chalk pit.</p>	0.4	0.38	0.18				0082		No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0084	0084		Pit Cut	Irregular in plan with almost 90°/straight sides and a flat/slightly irregular base that comes down to a wall/mortar. South side extends outside the excavation limit. Cuts fill 0079/0100, and layer 0189. [In section, appears to almost be two cuts, but the shape in plan did not concur with this, and the stratigraphy and finds would suggest that they are two largely contemporary features anyway]. Post-medieval pit cut.	0.92	0.61	0.23		0079, 0100, 0189		0079, 0100	0085, 0094	No	No				
0085	0084		Pit Fill	Mixed brown and white chalk patches coloured friable to firm clayey silt, with inclusions of flint frequently occurring. Clear horizon. Single fill. Probable refuse pit given the amount of different kinds of finds.	0.92	0.61	0.23					0084, 0093, 0100	0086	Yes	No			
0086			Garden soil Layer	Same as 0001 from the evaluation. Friable to firm dark grey clayey/sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Fairly homogenous and found throughout both evaluation trenches and across much of the excavation site. Clear horizon with 0002. Overlies many post-medieval pits and layers, but truncated by many layers in eastern half of site, which are part of pit group 0063.								0085, 0096		No	No			
0087	0106		Pit Fill	Dark brown silty sand, loose, frequent small-medium fragments of flint, with flecks of chalk. Clear horizon, top fill				SF1024, SF1025, SF1026				0088		Yes	No			
0088	0106		Pit Fill	Dark brown silty sand, very compact, frequent fragments of small flints and flecks of chalk, clear horizon, middle fill.				SF1044, SF1039				0089	0087	Yes	No			
0089	0106		Pit Fill	Pale yellowish clay, very firm, with flecks of chalk and occasional fragments of flint, clear horizon, middle fill				SF1051				0090	0088, 0111	Yes	No			
0090	0106		Pit Fill	Dark brownish grey sand, loose, frequent small fragments of flint and flecks of chalk and charcoal, disturbed by roots and possible animal burrows. Middle fill.				SF1050, SF1058, SF1059, SF1060, SF1061, SF1067, SF1041				0097, 0098	0089	Yes	Yes			
0091	0091		Wall Other	Fill with a lot of shell, possibly related to a domestic refuse fill. Linear in plan with a rough alignment of E-W. Small remains of wall made predominately from brick and compacted chalk, some large pebbles also present. The wall is one brick thick, some of the bricks appeared to have mortar present but this was not uniform. 5% of the bricks retained and the rest discarded. Small remnants of post-medieval wall. Looks to be some form of wall at top of quarry pit [0113], not entirely sure of the function, support? Safety? [Probably just a dump of masonry, or infill of an area of slumping at the edge of the quarry pit].	1.5m (0.24	SF1054				0092, 0092		Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0092	0113		Quarry pit Fill	Mixture of dark grey brown silty clay (loose compaction) , compact yellow brown clay and very compacted chalk. Appears to be a quarry pit which has been reused as a rubbish pit, the fill contains large amounts of CBM (tile and brick), pottery, glass, slag, Fe (nails) shell, bones etc. There are also very frequent large flints. Appears to be single fill but not bottomed. Clear horizon with the natural. Fill of quarry pit [0113]. C.5% of brick and tile retained, the rest discarded.				SF1053, SF1037		0080	0113	0091	Yes	No			
0093	0084		Pit Fill	Middle fill of pit, dense, compacted chalk with occasional flints and CBM. Post-medieval pit fill			0.38				0094, 0138	0085, 0148	No	No			
0094	0084		Pit Fill	Basal fill of pit 0084. Mid brownish orangish grey loose sandy silt, with frequent flints and chalk nodules. Post-medieval pit fill			0.15				0084	0093	Yes	No			
0095	0095		Feature/pit? Cut	Feature cut, only seen in southern section of site, cutting 0100 and exposing the top of 0078's southwest corner. 45-55° concave sides, with curving break of slope to flat base. Late (?) cut through fill is reminiscent of that in medieval features and also produced med finds.	1.4		0.24				0100	0096	No	No			
0096	0095		Pit Fill	Mid brownish-grey firm/friable silty-clay mix, with frequent chalk flecks , common small flints and rare CBM flecks. Similar to 0086 above, but that is more of a pure grey single fill							0095, 0100	0086	Yes	No			
0097	0106		Pit Fill	Dark yellowish brown silty sand, loose, flecks of charcoal with some material associated (pottery), middle fill. Diffuse horizon, difficult to see the difference between (0098). Possible refuse fill				SF1057, SF1064, SF1040			0105	0090	Yes	Yes			
0098	0106		Pit Fill	Mid brown silty sand, firm, small flecks of charcoal and chalk, small medium fragments of flint and chalk stone. Horizon disturbed by roots by possible animal burrows, middle fill. Fill goes close to the sides of the pit, fill disturbed by roots and/or animal burrows.				SF1020				0090	Yes	No			
0099	0099		Pit Cut	Pit cut irregular shape in plan as truncated by 0084 and 0095 and runs into southern section. 450 (?) edges slightly concave, with curving break of slope to slightly concave base. Rather uncertain relationship with 0084, but 0084 possibly later. Unclear relationship with 0101 as fills very similar, see 0079 Post-medieval pit, filled with chalk, to level the site?			0.42					0100	No	No			
0100	0099		Pit Fill	Single fill of pit. 90% chalk nodules/rubble of firm compaction and 10% grey silt. Very occasional small flints. Finds mixed into those of 0101 (see 0079) but this clearly produced some post-medieval tile, Chalk used to level up site/stop slumping?			0.42			0084	0099	0095, 0085, 0096, 0084	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0101	0101		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular cut in plan. 80-90° slightly concave sided in profile, which curved sharply to the flat base. Aligned north-south. Cut by 0121. unclear relationship with 0103 and 0099. cuts (0129) finds mixed with those of [0121]/(0122) an kept under 0102 Post-medieval pit - not a quarry		1.0	0.55		0129		0129	0152	No	No	0136		
0102			Pit Finds	Mixed finds from pits 0101 and 0121. Both produced post-medieval CBM during excavation									Yes	No			
0103	0103		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular cut in plan, aligned north to south. Near-vertical, slightly concave sides, with rapidly curving break of slope to flat base. Cut by 0121. cuts 0107 and 0109. unclear relationship with 0101. Post-medieval pit cut. Not a quarry as did not reach natural.		>0.68	0.32				0108, 0110	0104	No	No	0136		
0104	0103		Pit Fill	Single fill of pit, mainly compacted chalk rubble, with patches of mid grey clayey silt, firm/compacted material Post-medieval pit fill, not quarry pit as does not reach the natural.		>0.68	0.32			0121	0103	0121	Yes	No	0136		
0105	0106		Pit Fill	Pale yellowish grey silty sand, small flecks of charcoal and abundant shells. Clear horizon, middle fill. Possible refuse fill				SF1048, SF1021, SF1038			0106	0097	Yes	No			
0106	0106		Pit Cut	In plan the pit is circular, the sides are vertical (90°), it wasn't excavated to the base due to the depth, but we have augured the pit to see the true extent of the depth (see section). This pit looks like a domestic refuse [dump], with a lot of shells, bone and some pottery.	1.3	1.1	1.84			0153		0105	No	No			
0107	0107		Pit Cut	Circular(?) cut in plan, truncated by 0103, 30° slightly irregular sides, becoming suddenly steeper towards the base, which is concave. Cut by 0103, unclear relationship with 0109. Post-medieval pit cut.	1.5	>0.95	0.44		0135, 0138		0135, 0138	0108	No	No	0136		
0108	0107		Pit Cut	Single pit fill, very loose dark grey sand and degraded mortar (?) frequent small mortar pieces, large flints , CBM pieces and chalk flecks. Post-medieval demolition material, very similar fill to 0110.	1.5	>0.95	0.44				0107	0103	Yes	No	0136		
0109	0109		Pit Cut	Sub-square cut in plan, west of/adjoining 0107 - no clear relationship between the two, but was cut by pit 0103. Near vertical slightly concave sides, with curving break of slope to the largely flat base. Post-medieval pit with demolition rubble dumped in.	0.95	0.8	>0.3		0135		0135	0110	No	No	0136		
0110	0109		Pit Fill	Single pit fill, very loose dark grey sand and degraded mortar (?) frequent small mortar pieces, large flints , CBM pieces and chalk flecks. Post-medieval demolition material, very similar fill to 0108.			>0.3				0109	0103	Yes	No	0136		
0111	0106		Pit Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty sand firm, with small-mid fragments of flint and flecks of chalk, top fill. It looks mixed with the fill (0087) and the fill under (0089)				SF1045			0089		Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0112	0112		Hearth Cut	In plan the shape is sub-circular, with gradually sloping sides in profile, down to a flat base. Possible hearth is filled with a layer of mid brown clay and a layer of charcoal.	0.9	0.5	0.15					0120	No	No				
0113	0113		Pit Cut	Irregular shape in plan, with moderately steep sides, sharp break of slope at top but becomes more gradual. Quarry pit has not been bottomed so base Quarry pit reused as rubbish pit, appears to have wall running along the top. Wall 0091 appears to be connected but not sure how/why.					0153, 0154		0154	0092	No	No				
0114			Layer	Mid to dark grey brown slightly clayey silt with moderately firm compaction, occasional small-mid sub angular and rounded pebbles and flints, very common chalk flecks and pebbles. Clear horizon. Contained bone, shell, medieval pottery and CBM. This layer was on the north side of the north wall of 0136, could possibly be connected to the construction trench [0146] Deposit next to 0136 wall.									Yes	No				
0115	0115		Posthole Cut	Sub-square cut in plan, with 85-90° fairly straight sides in profile. Somewhat poorly defined at base, so profile here is unclear. Cuts 0129, but unclear how it relates to spits/layers 0077 or 0117. Post-medieval(?) posthole cut.	0.65	0.6	c.0.35					0129	0116	No	No			
0116	0115		Posthole Fill	Single feature fill, of mid brownish-grey friable to firm clayey-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Clear horizon clarity at side of cut, but entirely lost/diffuse at base.			c.0.35	SF1049				0115		Yes	Yes			
0117			Mixed finds Layer	Spit under 0077, mix of material from 0129 and 0135. Not separated initially as unclear that (0129)/(0201)/[0128] were different contexts [than 0135]. Within, but later than building 0078. Material from spit south of section 23 - for material to the north, see 0118. Finds from three medieval contexts [or at least contexts with purely medieval material].			Up to					0129	0077	Yes	No	0136		
0118			Mixed finds Layer	Same as 0117, but located to north of section 23/baulk in building 0078/group 0136. Finds from three medieval contexts [or at least contexts with purely medieval material].			Up to						0077	Yes	No	0136		
0119	0112		Hearth Fill	Mid reddish orange clay, it is compact and has very occasional small fragments of flint and flecks of chalk. Has a clear horizon and a top fill. This layer seems to be burnt clay								0120	0127	Yes	Yes			
0120	0112		Hearth Fill	[Basal deposit/fill]. Dark grey silty sand, very loose, with fragments and flecks of chalk and quantity of charcoal. Layer with charcoal, fill of cut [0112]								0112	0119	Yes	Yes			
0121	0121		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular pit in plan, aligned north to south. 70-80° slightly concave sides, with curving break of slope to the slightly concave base. Cuts (0123)/[0101] and (0104)/[0103]. Post-medieval pit.	c.1.05	0.72	0.34		0104, 0123			0104, 0123	0122	No	No	0136		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0122	0121		Pit Fill	Single pit fill, of mid greyish-brown friable to firm sandy-silt, with frequent chalk flecks, nodules and clusters/lenses of nodules, and occasional small flints and CBM flecks. Clear to diffuse horizon with 0104 and 0123 [depending on the chalk density within 0122]. Post-medieval material, possibly incorporating redeposited material from 0104 and 0123.			0.34				0121		No	No	0136		
0123	0101		Pit Fill	Single fill of pit. Mainly made up of firm/compacted chalk rubble, but also pockets of clayey- silt, with common small flints and occasional CBM flecks.			0.55			0121	0152	0121	No	No	0136		
0124	0125		Pit Fill	Single fill of mixed pale brown, with fragments small-medium stones of flints and pebbles, firm silty sand. Clear horizon. Modern contemporary fill of pit 0125. [Probably not modern - distinction between modern layer and this is not very clear, but the modern material probably runs across the top of the pit].							0125		No	No			
0125	0125		Pit Cut	Gradually sloping sides down to a concave base. [Not seen in plan]. Modern/contemporary cut of pit 0125.			0.5				0126	0124	No	No			
0126			layer Layer	Chalky layer with a slight gravel layer in the middle, very compact with dim horizon. [Possibly the same as 0189]. It is possible to see this layer in the section [27] for about 5m [further to the east].							0127	0125	No	No			
0127			layer Layer	Mid brown silty sand, compact with very abundant small-medium flints and pebbles, and some flecks of chalk. Clear horizon. [Post-medieval layer].							0119	0126	No	No			
0128	0128		Pit Cut	Circular/oval pit cut in plan, but partially cut by 0101, so not entirely clear. C.70° concave sides, with curving break of slope to the slightly concave sloping base Appeared to be an isolated feature in amongst the back fill of building 0078 due to its clear shape in plan and section.	>2.45	>1.02	0.6		0135		0135	0201	No	No	0136		
01289													No	No			
0129	0128		Pit Fill	Upper pit fill of mid dark brownish-grey friable to firm sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks/nodules and common small rounded to angular flints. Diffuse horizon with 0201 during excavation, despite being distinct in section. Finds from distinct in section. Finds from 0201 and 0129 kept under this number. medieval domestic refuse back fill.			0.26	SF1027		0101	0201	0101, 0115, 0117	Yes	No	0136		
0130	0130		Pit Cut	Shape in plan looks oval with a gradual slope down to a flat base.	1.4	0.9	0.2					0131	No	No			
0131	0130		Pit Fill	Mid grey silty sand, friable, abundant Small-mid fragments of flint, chalk and pebbles, some flecks of charcoal, only one fill, clear horizon. The finds are very small and are related to modern era.	1.4	0.9	0.2				0130		Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0132			Mortar & cobble Layer	Partially intact deposit of pale yellowish-orange sandy mortar and cobbles. Survives in patches and has presumably been robbed out and generally truncated by pits. Most intact at the inner corners of building 0078, as well as on an upstanding piece by the eastern wall. Cobbled floor surface for building 0078 [in fact this is simply a collapsed deposit and nor a surviving floor or 'surface' at all].			c.0.35	SF1028, SF1029, SF1030			0162	0135	Yes	Yes	0136			
0133	0145		Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand, friable with small-medium stones of flint and pebbles and chalk and charcoal flecks. The horizon is diffuse between the layer below (0134). The south-west side of the pit is disturbed by roots.							0134, 0145		Yes	Yes				
0134	0145		linear pit Fill	Mid brownish orange silty sand, compact, with small-medium fragments of flints and pebbles, some flecks of chalk. The horizon is diffuse with the fill (0133)				SF1063, SF1065, SF1070, SF1031, SF1032, SF1042				0133	Yes	Yes				
0135			Backfill? Layer	Mid greyish-brown firm clayey-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and nodules and occasional small flints, clear horizon with 0132, but diffuse with 0162. Cut clearly by pit 0128 [and 0107 and 0109]. Medieval back fill of 0078, or possibly the fill of an undefined robber pit.			0.35	SF1047, SF1033, SF1034		0107, 0128, 0109	0132, 0160	0107, 0128, 0109		Yes	Yes	0136		
0136			Building, etc Group	Group number to tie together all contexts associated with building 0078, including backfill layers, pits cut into the top, spit 0077 and 0117/0118, etc. Includes 0078, 0101, 0103-04, 0107-0110, 0117-18, 0121-23, 0128-29, 0132, 0135, 0139-40, 0146-47, 0152, 0155-56, 0160, 0162-63, 0169-70, 0187-88, 0190-91, 0194-0201, 0204-09. Group number, covering the whole sequence of the building, from the initial excavation and construction of 0078 (13th/14th century?), followed by its demolition (16th/17th century?), partial robbing-out/infilling and the subsequent excavation of several later post-medieval pits through it.										No	No	0136		
0137	0137		Gully Cut	Curving linear aligned north-north-west to south-south-east then turns towards east-south-east into site edge. Cut by pit [0148] very steep straight sides, rounded break of slope to broad slightly rounded base.					0151	0148	0151	0138	No	No				
0138	0137		Gully Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small, medium and large flints, mostly angular and sub angular.						0107	0137	0107, 0093	Yes	No				
0139	0139		Pit/robbing Cut	Pit/robbing cut that truncates the east wall of building 0078. Unclear shape in plan as was quite heavily truncated by late pits 0107 and 0109. Irregular/stepped eastern profile. Cut of pit/robbing feature targeting the east wall of 0078 [and possibly associated with the general robbing and demolition of 0078 in general]. Probably associated with most of the dumped back fills that fill up the majority of 0078, e.g. 0162, 0163, 0194, etc.	?	>0.5?	>0.45					0140	No	No	0136			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0140	0139		Pit/robbing Fill	Single 'fill' of 0139, which is identical to/the same as 0163. However, this material is that which came from where the east wall of 0078 [presumably] originally ran and beyond the limit of the building. It is almost certainly the same as 0163 in hindsight though. Pit/robbing cut backfill, formed in a similar way to most of the layers in 0078/section 23 - [i.e. the result of the demolition and robbing out of 0078].	?	>0.5?	>0.45				0139			Yes	No	0136		
0141	0141		Posthole Cut	Round in plan, with steep side (west) with a sharp break of slope down to a flat base. The East edge has been slightly truncated by the construction trench [0146] so unable to fully discern shape. Cut of small posthole, cut by construction trench [0146].			0.14			0146		0142	No	No				
0142	0141		Posthole Fill	Mid-dark grey brown clayey silt. Firm compaction. Very frequent chalk flecks and pebbles. Clear horizon, single fill, contains tile, pottery, bone and shell. Slightly cut by construction trench 0146. Fill of posthole 0141.			0.14			0146	0141	0146	Yes	No				
0143	0143		Pit Cut	Sub circular in plan, with gradually sloping sides down to a slightly concave base. East side of feature is cut by construction trench [0146] Cut of small pit [0143] cut by construction trench [0146]			0.16			0146		0144	No	No				
0144	0143		Pit Fill	Mid grey brown firm slightly clayey silt, common small chalk pebbles and flecks. Occasional small-mid rounded and sub angular flints . Clear horizon, single fill, finds include pot, bone , flint , shell and horn core. Fill of pit [0143]			0.16	SF1068		0146	0143	0146	Yes	No				
0145	0145		Linear pit Cut	In plan the pit is linear, aligned south-west to north-east, the sides have a sharp steep down to a flat base. It could be a ditch	3.3	0.9	0.6					0133	No	No				
0146	0146		Construction Cut	Linear in plan, trench cut for construction of building 0078/0136 This portion of the trench is on the West side of the building with an alignment of North to South. It has very steep almost vertical edges (which is appears to be consistent with most the trench) and a flat base, (although in other areas the base is pointed). The depth of the trench also varies a lot with some areas incredibly shallow whilst others are much deeper. The width of the trench appear to be fairly uniform at around 0.36. Cuts [0141] and [0143] Cut of construction trench for boiling 0078/0136		0.36	0.2		0141, 0142, 0143, 0144		0142, 0144	0217	No	No	0136			
0147	0146		Construction Fill	Dark grey brown slightly clayey silt with occasional small flecks of chalk, and occasional small sub angular and rounded flints and pebbles. Clear horizon, single fill. Finds include medieval pottery, bone, tile and shell. fill of construction trench [0146] Probably backfilled after building was completed, the fill is dark and does not look like it has been gradually built up by silt.		0.36	0.2			0063	0217	0063	Yes	No	0136			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0148	0148		Pit Cut	Pit in southern site edge possibly sub-square in plan with steep straight sides which become more vertical with a sharp rounded break of slope to a slightly concave base. Cuts gully [0137] cuts layer? Same as 0093?					0137, 0189		0093	0149	No	No			
0149	0148		Pit Fill	Firm redeposited chalk with occasional mid grey silty sand and occasional stones				SF1069			0148		Yes	No			
0150	0150		Pit Cut	Pit in southern site edge possibly oval with steep rounded sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base. Cut by gully [0137].	>1.35	>0.32	0.46					0151	No	No			
0151	0150		Pit Fill	Friable mid greyish brown to mid brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and occasional charcoal flecks. [Cut by 0137].						0137	0150	0137	Yes	No			
0152	0101		Pit Fill	Greyish brown silt with inclusions of flint. Diffuse horizon, lower/basal fill.				SF1046			0101	0123	Yes	No	0136		
0153	0153		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan with an alignment of North to South, sharp steep sides down to a roughly flat base. Slightly cuts pits [0106] to west and looks to be cut by quarry pit [0113] to East. Cut of medieval pit.					0106, 0157	0113	0157	0154	No	No			
0154	0153		Pit Fill	Mid grey brown slightly clayey silt, firm compaction with common small-mid rounded chalk pebbles and small-mid angular and rounded flints and pebbles. Clear horizon, single fill, finds include pot (med) animal bone, shell and clay pipe fragments. Fill of medieval pit.						0113	0153	0113	Yes	No			
0155			Layer	Yellow/whitish coloured very compact silty mortar with frequent flint cobbles, clear horizon. Located in the northern half of 0078, forming an irregular shape in plan. [Deposit 0160 was recorded in a shallow depression in the north-east corner of 0155. Over 0162?]. Probably a mortar floor. [In hindsight, given the irregularity in form and thickness, this is likely to just be a dump of demolition rubble].			Up to				0162	0160	Yes	No	0136		
0156			Masonry Other	Large piece of displaced mid orange sandy mortar and flint walling, within north-west corner of building 0078. Distinctly brighter orange colour in comparison to the in-situ walls of 0078. Mortar retained a flat surface on one side, indicating that it was part of a once visible piece of masonry/wall surface. Appears to have been dumped almost at the base of 0078, with other layers abutting it. Mortar colour is reminiscent of 16th/17th century buildings in the locality. Clearly a dumped/not in-situ piece of material. May have been part of a rebuild/repair to 0078, or another associated building that was demolished at the same time as 0078 was demolished/backfilled.	>0.7	c.0.3	c.0.84				0209		No	No	0136		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0157			Layer	Orange brown silt sand, loose, very rooted. Contains bone and pottery. Probably just very disturbed natural. South of pit [0106]. Cut by 0080, 0082 and 0153. Rooted silty natural containing finds. [Part of the silt natural seen across many parts of the site, infilling natural chalk depressions. In this particular instance it was more heavily root disturbed, as well as compacted by a former service pipe and manhole, leaving it somewhat disturbed and giving it a discoloured appearance and resulting in the incorporation of some finds].							0080, 0082, 0153		0080, 0082, 0153	Yes	No			
0158	0159		Pit Fill	Mix of redeposited compacted chalk and brown silt. Very frequent small-large rounded and angular flints and pebbles. Clear horizon single fill. Inside this fill was a line of bricks which appeared to be placed but did not appear to be mortared together. Finds include bricks, Fe nails, pottery, bone slate. fill of post-medieval pit [0159] Probably not quarry pit as does reach natural.	1.14	0.7						0159		Yes	No			
0159	0159		Pit Cut	Unable to discern shape from surface. Slightly stepped pit, east edge is stepped with steep sides, the west edge begins steep and becomes more gradual towards the flattish base. Cut through pit [0176]. Cut of pit - unlikely to be quarry pit as does not reach the natural, possible refuse pit.	1.14	0.7			0177			0177	0158	No	No			
0160			Layer	Pale orangey coloured slightly loose silt with some inclusions of flint. Clear horizon. Located in a shallow depression in the top of 0155 and is probably below 0135. Probably derived from demolished mortar and flint material.			c.0.1					0155	0135	Yes	No	0136		
0161			Layer	Mixed layer of redeposited compact chalk, brick and tile and brown silt. Very common small-large angular and rounded flints and pebbles, diffuse horizon. Lots of Fe including nails, post-medieval pot, tile, slate, bone, shell and glass. Post med layer on top of post-medieval pit [0061]				SF1055				0062		Yes	No			
0162			Layer	Layer of mid to dark brownish-grey friable to slightly plastic clayey-silt, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small to medium flint cobbles. Clear to diffuse horizon with 0163. Soil dump backfill of 0078.			Up to					0163	0155, 0132	Yes	No	0136		
0163			Layer	Very mixed deposit, consisting of flint cobble patches (not laid surfaces), and mid greenish-brownish-grey clayey-silt deposits, with mid grey clayey-silt. Thick, continuous deposit recorded throughout 0078. Moist and firm/sticky in places due to clay content. Mixed demolition rubble, organic refuse and dumped clay.			0.08-					0194, 0169, 0204	0162	Yes	No	0136		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0164	0203		Drain? Fill	Mid brownish-yellow sandy-silt, mixed with mortar CBM and small-mid angular pebbles, and rubble possibly from construction . Under dark charcoal layer (0174). Located in south-east corner of site [in brick structure 0203]. Full of construction rubble, charcoal and glass. Probable drainage - post-medieval. [Probably dumped backfilling deposit made up of demolition rubble and other refuse].	1.2	1.06	0.3					0174	Yes	No			
0165			Layer	Mid orange slightly clayey-silt, of soft compaction, with frequent mid to large angular and sub-rounded flints and pebbles. Clear horizon clarity. 4.3m visible in section along northern limit of excavation, but appears to be becoming shallower towards east end of site. Redeposited material, imported from off site judging by colour.	>4.3		0.32				0215	0167	Yes	No			
0166			Layer	Pale grey-yellow slightly clayey-silt, with firm compaction and abundant small to large rounded chalk pebbles. Occasional angular and rounded flints and pebbles[?]. Post-medieval, given the brick and tile it contains. Clear lower horizon. Post-medieval layer [possibly deposited as an attempt to level the site, along with many of the deposits in the section].	>4.3		0.4				0067, 0168	0069	Yes	No			
0167			Oyster Layer	Layer predominantly made from oyster shells and some very pale grey silt, with small to medium fragments of flint and chalk. Clear lower horizon. [Extent shown on plan 19 is not the full amount 0 originally extended up to the eastern limit of excavation]. Post-medieval deposit [possibly an oyster midden, but unclear as to why they have been spread out in such a thin but consistent layer].	>7.25	c.2.4	0.1	SF1056			0165	0185	Yes	No			
0168	0183		Pit Fill	Mid grey compact clayey-silt, with very frequent small to large rounded chalk nodules, occasional tile and small rounded and angular flints and other stones. Clear lower horizon. Under 0166. Post-medieval layer [actually a pit fill].	3.6?		0.4	SF1035			0184	0166	Yes	No			
0169			Demolition Layer	Pale to mid greyish-orange friable to firm sandy-mortar deposit, with frequent flint cobbles. Only seen in plan in southern side of building 0078. Abuts the wall in places, but otherwise has irregular edges - see plan. Does not appear in section 23. Possible remnants of a robbed-out floor? No, in hindsight this is a layer of demolition rubble [similar to 0132] in a shallow hollow [hence irregularity].				SF1043			0170	0163	Yes	No	0136		
0170			Backfill Layer	Loose mid to dark greyish-brown slightly sandy-silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and common chalk flecks/nodules. Backfill of building 0078 after demolition.			Up to				0188	0169	Yes	Yes	0136		
0171			Modern Layer	[Modern deposit, including ceramic drainage pipe]. [Modern layer, including car park sub-base and a modern service pipe].			0.46				0172		No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0172	0203		Structure Fill	[Upper fill of 0203]. Mid blackish-grey clayey-silt, with charcoal, mortar, CBM rubble, of loose compaction. [Upper fill of post-medieval brick structure].			0.18				0173	0171	No	No			
0173	0203		Structure Fill	Light brownish-yellow sandy-silt layer. Contains CBM, mortar and rubble. [Post-medieval backfill of 0203].			Up to				0174	0172	No	No			
0174	0203		Structure Fill	Dark blackish-grey silt layer, containing charcoal, CBM rubble and mortar. [Post-medieval backfill of 0203].			Up to				0164, 0202	0173	No	No			
0175			Clinker Layer	Layer of dark grey/black silty-clinker material. [Forms a thin but continuous layer in section 34]. Late post-medieval levelling deposit.			0.08				0060		No	No			
0176	0176		Pit Cut	Unable to [fully] discern shape as cut by other features on surface [and runs] under northern limit of excavation. Not bottomed [due to depth/safety concerns]. Sides are steep, almost vertical [and they] undercut the natural chalk to the east. Cut by post-medieval pit 0159. [Appears to be slightly oval/linear in plan, and the eastern side in profile is not very steep - c.40°]. Cut of medieval pit. Possible quarry pit originally, and has later been used as a rubbish pit.	2.2?	>1.15	>0.56					0178	No	No			
0177	0176		Pit Fill	Top fill of medieval pit. Dark grey-brown loose sandy-silt, with common small to mid rounded chalk nodules. Occasional small to mid sub-angular and rounded stones and flint. Rare very large flint nodules. I believe it is the top fill, but the pit is very truncated, so cannot be sure [it is the top surviving fill].						0159	0178	0159	Yes	Yes			
0178	0176		Pit Fill	[Lowest excavated fill from pit 0176 - not fully excavated]. Mid orangish-grey loose sandy-silt, with abundant small-mid rounded and angular chalk nodules, and occasional small-medium angular and rounded flints and other stones.			>0.24				0176	0177	No	No			
0179	0179		Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear. Vertical sides down to a narrow, irregular base. Cut by pit 0181. Post-medieval pit. Quarry/rubbish pit? [Odd shape for a quarry pit - possibly even a posthole].	?	0.52	>0.75		0068, 0067		0067, 0070	0180	No	No			
0180	0179		Pit Fill	[Single feature fill]. Mid grey firm silty-sand with common small chalk pebbles and occasional small to medium angular and rounded flints and other stones. Clear horizons. Fill of post-medieval pit.	?	0.52	>0.75				0179		No	No			
0181	0181		Pit Cut	Unable to see cut in plan. 40-55° concave sides, with curving break of slope to the concave/almost flat base. Cut of post-medieval pit.	1.08	?	0.34		0065, 0069		0065, 0069, 0181	0181, 0182	No	No			
0182	0181		Pit Fill	[Single fill of feature]. Pale yellow grey firm silty-sand, with abundant chalk nodules, occasional small angular and rounded stones and flints. Clear lower horizon. Fill of post-medieval pit.	1.08	?	0.34				0181	0216	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0183	0183		Pit Cut	Unable to see full shape as is part of a large area of quarry pits and runs under the northern limit of excavation. Very steep western edge. Base not uncovered due to depth. East edge not uncovered. [Presumably extends beyond eastern, southern as well as northern limits of excavation]. Cut of pit - possible chalk quarry pit. [Part of a series of such large quarry pits].	>5.9		>0.86					0184	No	No	0063		
0184	0183		Pit Fill	[Lowest excavated pit fill]. Pale grey clayey-silt, with very frequent chalk inclusions. Compacted. Clear horizon.			>0.86				0183	0168, 0067	No	No			
0185			Layer	Pale yellow-grey layer, overlying 0167, with very frequent chalk nodules and common brick and tile fragments. 3.1m length is visible [in section 34], but is then obscured by eastern limit of excavation. Post-medieval layer.	>3.1		Up to				0167		No	No			
0186	0071		Pit Fill	Void - accidentally numbered twice - see 0076.							0071	0070	No	No			
0187			Layer	Mortar [no other details recorded, but presumed to be one of the mortar and cobbles layer excavated in northern half of building 0078 - presumably therefore just a demolition deposit. Not recorded in plan or section, or photographed]. [Mortar and cobble demolition layer].									Yes	No	0136		
0188			Layer	Pale yellowish-orange loose sandy mortar and cobbles, with lenses of grey clayey-silt and common chalk flecks. Identical in make-up to 0169, but lower/earlier in stratigraphy. First recorded in south side of building 0078, but probably extends to north of baulk/section 23 as well. [Forms an irregular shape in plan]. Demolition material from original building [as the mortar colour is similar to that of 0078's walls].			Up to				0190, 0199	0170	Yes	No	0136		
0189			Layer	Thick deposit of compacted chalk rubble recorded in many of the limit of excavation sections in the eastern half of the site.				SF1036		0084, , 0148, 0203			Yes	No			
0190			Layer	Mid to dark brownish-grey loose silt, with occasional chalk flecks, some charcoal and ashy lenses. Appeared to infill the very top of postholes 0195 and 0196, or was contemporary. Ran into section 23 in the northern and southern halves of the building, in slightly irregular patches, usually abutting the walls. Backfill of the building. Domestic/hearth or cess waste?			Up to				0191, 0197, 0198	0188	Yes	Yes	0136		
0191			Layer	Mid to dark loose orangish-brown silt, with occasional chalk flecks and common charcoal nodules. [One of a number of] basal layers in building 0078 [if you exclude layer 0205]. Only located in the south-west corner of 0078 (see plan). Domestic refuse [or cess, used as a backfill].			0.1?				0205	0190	Yes	Yes	0136		
0192	0192		Pit Cut	Cut of sub-oval north to south [aligned] pit near south-east corner of site. Irregular base.	1.2	1.25	0.32					0193	No	No			
0193	0192		Pit Fill	Single fill. Whitish-brown, chalky, sandy-silt. Loose compaction, with few inclusions.	1.2	1.25	0.32					0192	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0194			Layer	Loose to friable, pale to mid brownish-grey clayey-silt, with occasional to common chalk flecks, and occasional flints and charcoal flecks. Similar to 0162/0163. [Possibly a basal fill of 0139, but essentially one of the many backfills layers in 0078. Partially derived from the natural, hence the pale colour].			Up to				0205	0163	Yes	Yes	0136		
0195	0195		Posthole Cut	Irregular circle in plan, with a particularly shallow/splayed out southern edge. 50-55° straight to concave sides, which curve to the flat base. In places the southern edge splays out somewhat, but this is probably due to over-cutting into the loose/nodular chalk when it was originally dug. Located just west of 0196 and in the south-west corner of building 0078. Posthole, possibly associated with stairs for entering 0078, or as a stand for something within the building.	0.42	0.4	0.12					0197	No	No	0136		
0196	0196		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned east to west. 50-55° slightly concave sides, which curve abruptly to the flat/slightly sloped base. In places the edges are initially at a shallower angle, before breaking to be steeper. Located just east of 0195 and in the south-west corner of building 0078. Posthole, possibly associated with stairs for entering 0078, or as a stand for something within the building.	0.47	0.38	0.13					0198	No	No	0136		
0197	0195		Posthole Fill	Single fill of posthole. Somewhat mixed deposit of loose mid orangish-brown friable to firm sandy-silt, with lenses of mid to dark grey silt similar to 0190 and a sporadic lens of charcoal along its base. Occasional chalk flecks and small flints. Despite the charcoal lens along the base of the feature, there was clearly no in-situ burning, suggesting that this is a redeposited backfill after the post was removed.			0.12				0195	0190	Yes	Yes			
0198	0196		Posthole Fill	Single feature fill. Mid to dark greyish-brown loose to firm sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints. Two larger flints present in fill on southern side of fill (up to c.0.1m long). Similar to 0190, which was above it, possibly. Posthole fill, but similarity to 0190 suggests that 0198 was generated when the post was removed from the cut and 0190 then infilled it. Therefore 0190 and 1098 are probably all the same deposit.			0.13				0196	0190	Yes	Yes	0136		
0199			Layer	Dark brownish-grey to black loose silt layer in northern half of building 0078. Similar to 0207, but located closer to the section along the west wall of 0078. Not recorded in plan and did not feature in section, but immediately above 0205. Irregular shape in plan. Deposit, of similar type to 0190, 0191 and 0207. Formed from cess/domestic waste, or hearth waste?			Up to				0205	0188	Yes	No	0136		
0200			Layer	No details recorded.									Yes	No	0136		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0201	0128		Pit Fill	Basal pit fill. Pale to mid yellowish-grey chalky-clay of a loose to firm compaction, with mid brownish-grey silt lenses and occasional small flints. Clear horizon with 0135. Not excavated separately from 0129, so finds are mixed with and kept under 0129. Clay backfill of medieval date [judging by finds], but not a lining for the pit [as the clay was not pure enough to have been waterproof].			0.26				0128	0129	No	No	0136		
0202	0203		Structure Fill	[Lowest excavated deposit in structure 0203]. Pale yellowish-brown slightly sandy-silt of loose compaction, with common small to medium angular and rounded flints and pebbles. Feature/fill not fully excavated. Very common bricks, tile and glass of later post-medieval date (19th century+). Late post-medieval backfill of post-medieval brick structure.			>0.22				0203	0174	No	No			
0203	0203		Brick Structure	Rectangular structure made from bricks [emerging from southern limit of excavation, but terminating before the northern limit]. Filled with layers/fills 0164, 0172, 0173, 0174 and 0202. [The brick walls lined the feature and were one brick length thick. Appeared to be laid in English Bond. Built through/cut layer 0189 and covered by car park sub-base]. [Interpreted by the excavator as a possible drain, but this seems unlikely given its length - more likely to be associated with an actual building structure, but unclear what purpose it would serve - possibly associated with the 19th century wood yard that was on the site?].	>3.25	1.75	>0.85		0189			0202	No	No			
0204			Layer	Dark grey/black loose very fine sandy-silt, above the natural chalk/sporadic mortar base 0205 of building 0078. Occasional patches of dark red material and occasional chalk nodules. Forms a very irregular small patch near the north wall of 0078 - see plan 18 - not shown in section. [Under 0163?]. Dump of ash? No obvious charcoal, but [looks] clearly burnt [though not in-situ].			<0.01				0205	0163	Yes	Yes	0136		
0205	0078		Mortar Layer	Pale to mid orange friable to firm sandy mortar. Set immediately onto the chalk natural [in the base of 0078] and as a result contains chalk nodules. Occasional small flints recorded as well. [Probably the] basal deposit in building 0078 [but not entirely clear how it relates to 0207]. Remnants of a mortar [and therefore presumably tiled?] floor for 0078.			<0.01					0191, 0194, 0199, 0204	No	No	0136		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0206			Stakehole Group	<p>Five small stakeholes, cut into chalk in base of building 0078, in north-west corner. These were circular to oval/sub-square in plan and in some instances could not be fully excavated due to their depths. The profiles had straight, but not necessarily vertical sides. Bases, where visible, appeared to be concave. The fill was dark grey to black loose to friable/sticky silt, with no obvious inclusions, and occasional orangish-brown traces around the edges. [The cuts were too small to be half sectioned and were instead 100% as far as they could be. As a result and due to the lack of finds, no separate fill numbers were issued, although cut numbers were - see 0210-0214. The overlying layer, 0207 was largely identical to the fills of the postholes and also appeared to have leached down into the surrounding nodular chalk, suggesting it was either contemporary with the stakeholes, or was wet and had subsequently leached down into them and the chalk later].</p> <p>Stakeholes reminiscent of those seen in oven structures in Bury, but very close to the wall and not circular, also there were not many of them. Possibly associated with layer 0207, which was identical to the fill [and which had to be removed to expose the stakeholes].</p>	0.04-	0.1->							No	No	0206		
0207			Layer	<p>Dark grey to black loose fine sandy-silt in north-west corner of building 0078. Initially thought to be the same as 0199 or 0204, but does not have the brown colouring of 0199 and not as bonded as 0204. Also, formed a physically separate unit from 0204. Very similar to the material infilling the stakeholes that it appears to overlay. The material had leached into cracks in the nodular chalk natural and subsequently some of the natural in this corner was removed, in error. The material was also present in section 40, underneath loose deposit 0207. Abutted/after than the walls of 0078, presumably.</p> <p>Deposit of ash or cess material? From the way it has leached into the underlying chalk, it may have been an originally wet deposit, which leached into this area. It may have also leached into the fills of the 0206 stakeholes, or it could be contemporary. It is present consistently underlying 0208 in section 40. Given that 0208 is interpreted as a repair or modification to the wall in this area, 0207 may actually be an in-situ deposit surviving herein, rather than a backfill. There was no clear trace of mortar 0205 here, so it is uncertain how 0207 related to this potential floor surface.</p>	c.1.1	c.0.6	Up to	SF1062			0078	0208	Yes	Yes	0136		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0208			Structural Deposit	<p>Deposit of loose pale orangish-yellow mortar and chalk rubble. Within a gap in the northern end of the west elevation of building 0078. Under 0209 and concealed by it initially. Formed a rough sloping deposit, abutting the natural, onto which 0209 was built.</p> <p>Probably a mixture of loose natural chalk, with mortar added in an attempt to consolidate it before 0209 (made up of mortar, cobbles and tile fragments) was built on top. Part of a repair of the wall, or a later insertion of material to fill a gap? Perhaps the hole marks the infilling of a chute into the room originally. Could the original gap in some way be associated with layer 0207 and/or stakehole group 0206?</p>	0.75	Up to	0.52				0207	0209	No	No	0136			
0209	0078		Altered wall Structure	<p>Loose structure of pale to mid orange mortar, cobbles and occasional tile fragments. Inserted into a gap in the northern end of the west elevation of building 0078, overlying 0208. The face of the material was not finished as smoothly as the main walls from 0078 were, but it was largely flush with the wall. It is assumed that this is a later section of wall (rather than simply a damaged area), due to its relationship with 0207 and the inclusion of tile within it, which was not seen elsewhere in 0078.</p> <p>Repair of the wall, or a later insertion of material to fill a gap? Perhaps this marks the infilling of a chute into the room originally. Given that this was the only part of the 0078 structure to contain tile (medieval), it was probably from a distinct and later modification/repair to the structure, rather than from its primary construction. Could the gap in some way be associated with layer 0207 and stakehole group 0206?</p>	0.75	Up to	c.0.95				0208	0156	Yes	No	0136			
0210	0210		Stakehole Cut	<p>Well defined circular cut in plan. The shaft of the cut is angled at c.60-65°, so that if a stake was placed within the hole it would point to the east. The sides are straight, i.e. not concave or convex. The feature was not fully excavated due to its small dimensions. See 0206 for details of the fill, which is identical to that of the other four stakehole cuts and appears to have been possibly discoloured by 0207, or was contemporary/the same material.</p> <p>Part of a series of five stakeholes in the north-west corner of the structure. These seem to be associated, but their function is unclear. See 0206.</p>	0.06	0.06	>0.12							No	No	0206		
0211	0211		Stakehole Cut	<p>Well defined circular cut in plan. The shaft of the cut is angled at almost vertically, so that if a stake was placed within the hole it would point upwards. This is the only vertically shafted of the stakeholes and also the largest, though not by much. The sides are straight, i.e. not concave or convex. The feature was not fully excavated due to its small dimensions. See 0206 for details of the fill, which is identical to that of the other four stakehole cuts and appears to have been possibly discoloured by 0207, or was contemporary/the same material.</p> <p>Part of a series of five stakeholes in the north-west corner of the structure. These seem to be associated, but their function is unclear. See 0206.</p>	0.08	0.08	>0.22							No	No	0206		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0212	0212		Stakehole Cut	Well defined circular cut in plan. The shaft of the cut is angled at c.75-80°, so that if a stake was placed within the hole it would point to the north. The sides are straight, i.e. not concave or convex. The feature was not fully excavated due to its small dimensions. See 0206 for details of the fill, which is identical to that of the other four stakehole cuts and appears to have been possibly discoloured by 0207, or was contemporary/the same material. Part of a series of five stakeholes in the north-west corner of the structure. These seem to be associated, but their function is unclear. See 0206.	0.07	0.07	>0.15						No	No	0206		
0213	0213		Stakehole Cut	Slightly sub-square/irregular circular cut in plan. The shaft of the cut is angled at c.75-80°, so that if a stake was placed within the hole it would point to the north. The sides are straight, i.e. not concave or convex. The base appeared to be concave, but it was not entirely clear if the cut was fully excavated due to its small dimensions. See 0206 for details of the fill, which is identical to that of the other four stakehole cuts and appears to have been possibly discoloured by 0207, or was contemporary/the same material. Part of a series of five stakeholes in the north-west corner of the structure. These seem to be associated, but their function is unclear. See 0206.	0.06	0.05	0.1?						No	No	0206		
0214	0214		Stakehole Cut	A slightly rhombus/diamond-shaped/irregular oval type cut in plan. The shaft of the cut is angled at c.70-80°, so that if a stake was placed within the hole it would point to the north. The sides are slightly concave to convex. The base appeared to be concave, but it was not entirely clear if the cut was fully excavated due to its small dimensions. See 0206 for details of the fill, which is identical to that of the other four stakehole cuts and appears to have been possibly discoloured by 0207, or was contemporary/the same material. Part of a series of five stakeholes in the north-west corner of the structure. These seem to be associated, but their function is unclear. See 0206.	0.08	0.05	c.0.11						No	No	0206		
0215			Layer	Firm to loose deposit of pale to mid grey sandy-silt, with occasional orange clayey-sand patches, abundant chalk flecks/nodules, common post-medieval(?) CBM nodules, and occasional small flints. Post-medieval levelling layer/demolition deposit.			0.38				0069	0165	No	No			
0216			Layer	Mainly consists of chalk rubble, with some areas of pale to mid brownish-grey sandy-silt. Firm to friable, with occasional medium flints and CBM flecks. Post-medieval levelling deposit?							0182		No	No			
0217	0147		Construction Fill	Number issued post-excavation. Basal fill of construction trench 0246. Mixture of loose to compacted chalk rubble and pale orange fine to sandy mortar. Occasional small to medium flint inclusions. Slightly compacted fill of construction trench.			0.19				0146	0147	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0250			Arbitrary finds number	Arbitrary number issued to finds with no label from feature 0078. Recovered from southern side in one of the lower fill - probably 0163, but not sure. Definitely from one of the deposits below 0162. Part of a dump of demolition material to infill structure 0078.									Yes	No	0136		

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: suffolka1-244294

Project details

Project name	BSE 493 Guildhall Feoffment School Excavation Assessment
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was carried out, revealing low levels of redeposited Roman and Late Saxon pottery that form the earliest evidence from the site. The first indication of substantial occupation comes in the 11th-12th century, indicated by the pottery assemblage, an antler gaming counter and other finds. A number of 12th-14th century quarry pits were excavated and a small building of unspecified function was found. The bulk of the overall pottery assemblage was of this period, with associated animal bone, mollusc remains, fired clay (possibly from oven type structures), roof and floor tile, mortar and lavastone. Following this, the building was demolished. A further series of late medieval/transitional and later pits and postholes, as well as levelling layers then dominated the site. These contexts produced pottery, decorative tiles, animal bone, CBM, window and bottle glass, iron nails, tobacco pipes and slag. Small finds from the site included fragments of an unprovenanced alabaster vessel and a well preserved copper alloy chain and may be of religious origin. A number of fragments of coloured medieval window glass, a lead window came and several iron objects may be related to the structure. Other small finds include an antler Saxo-Norman carved gaming counter, a medieval spindlewhorl, late medieval button making waste, antler working waste, a 15th-16th century boy bishop token and a 15th-16th century glass bead. Post-medieval small finds include a pin, a Charles I rose farthing, a bone spoon handle and other metal items.
Project dates	Start: 07-03-2016 End: 31-03-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23635 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 493 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2016/020 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Post Medieval

Monument type	STAKE HOLE Medieval
Monument type	HEARTH Medieval
Monument type	STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Modern
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOTTLE GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WINDOW GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	VESSEL ALABASTER Medieval
Significant Finds	CHAIN COPPER ALLOY Medieval
Significant Finds	WINDOW GLASS Medieval
Significant Finds	BEAD Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MOLLUSCA REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	MOLLUSCA REMAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GAMING PIECE Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECTS Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON OBJECTS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CAME Medieval
Significant Finds	ANTLER WORKING WASTE Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE WORKING WASTE Medieval
Significant Finds	BONE WORKING WASTE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS BSE 493 Guildhall Feoffment School Excavation Assessment
Postcode	IP33 1RE
Study area	160 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8552 6387 52.241238721478 0.717532290868 52 14 28 N 000 43 03 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project	Rhodri Gardner

director/manager
 Project supervisor Rob Brooks
 Type of sponsor/funding body Consultants/architects
 Name of sponsor/funding body Concertus Design and Property Consultants

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Physical Archive ID BSE 493
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked bone", "other"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Digital Archive ID BSE 493
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked bone", "other"
 Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Paper Archive ID BSE 493
 Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Worked bone", "other", "Animal Bones"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Matrices", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

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Appendix 4. Matrix

Modern

Finds spits

Phase 3
Post-medieval contexts

Pottery spotdate key:



L = layer
ML = mixed mortar and cobble layer
FL = floor layer mortar remnants
PH = posthole
Sp = spit
DL = dark layer - early, organic
SG = stakehole group
CM = chalk and mortar
AW = altered wall
MB = masonry block
RM = chalk rubble/mortar mix
PG = pit group

Phase 2
Med-late med/
transitional pits -
possibly
contemporary with
building

Phase 1.5
Robbing/
demolition/
infilling of 0078

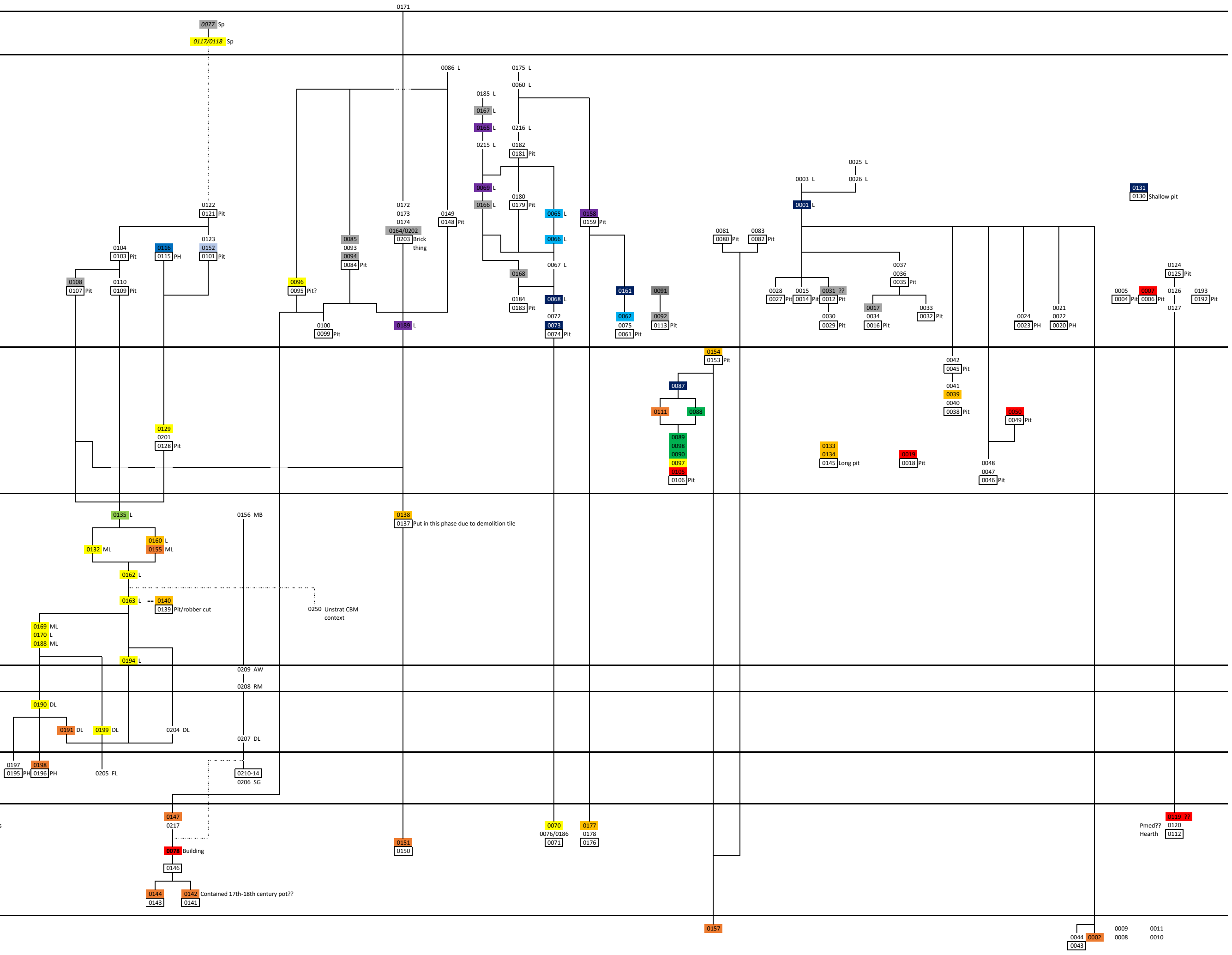
Phase 1.4
Repairs/alterations to structure

Phase 1.3
Basal organic deposits

Phase 1.2
Original building features

Phase 1.1
Building's construction & medieval pits

Natural



Context	Sample	Pottery		CBM		Plaster /mortar		Fired clay		Iron nails		Slag		PMed glass bottle		PMed glass window		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		Overall Date	Notes
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0073		2	13	4	483																			Pmed	Clay pipe: 1 - 15g
0075																									Clay pipe: 2 - 25g
0077		49	441	101	6916					6	130	1	86	5	117			3	45	111	592	64	344	Med, Pmed	Clay pipe: 3 - 12g
0079		3	13	29	1731																			Pmed	
0081				7	78																				
0082																				20	133	9	21		
0085		6	64	23	1036															3	4	5	19	Med, Pmed	
0087		48	321	1	26					2	16			1	2					44	185	14	82	Med, Pmed	Charcoal: 2 - 1g; Clay pipe: 3 - 5g
0088		15	186	5	208					1	9									29	211	11	38	Med	Charcoal: 7 - 4g
0089		10	166	1	104			2	33	1	3									38	154	21	157	Med, Pmed	
0090		41	383	7	388													1	35	80	372	137	1301	Med	One of the animal bones might be a fish hook? Sample 05: Lava stone: 3 - 1g
0090	5	28	51			10	11	400	75	5	18							0	0	1000	96	95	81		Heat altered flint: 10 - 2g
0091		1	3	26	4236					1	19							5	63	1	5			Pmed	
0092		21	170	22	6809					13	177	6	194	10	142	1	4	7	105	16	82	14	147	?Med, Pmed	Coal: 4 - 14g; Clay pipe: 3 - 8g
0094		1	27	19	2389																			Pmed	
0096		2	28	1	207															1	11	1	11	Med	
0097		7	66					1	7	1	5									30	78	85	553	Med	
0097	6	4	9					250	80							3	1			211	33	10	11		Struck flint: 1 - 2g; Heat altered flint: 18 - 12g
0098		14	470	2	53			1	11											60	78	88	802	Med	
0102		2	15	6	2462					2	5							1	4	2	18	0	0	Pmed	Clay pipe: 1 - 5g
0104		4	109	4	952							1	179							2	27	1	4	Pmed	
0105		3	8					2	1									7	30	19	40	297	2070	Med	

Context	Sample	Pottery		CBM		Plaster /mortar		Fired clay		Iron nails		Slag		PMed glass bottle		PMed glass window		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		Overall Date	Notes
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0108		10	152	13	3296					2	76	2	537	10	818	6	41	0	0	207	293	1	7	Med, Pmed	
0110				14	14592																		Pmed	Clay pipe: 1 - 1g	
0111		8	96	1	21															11	24	13	102	Med, Pmed	Clay pipe: 1 - 4g
0114		11	90	7	159					1	5									112	344	22	63	Med, Pmed	
0116		8	40	4	59															5	16	2	6	Med, Pmed	Clay pipe: 1 - 5g
0116	7	8	6	40	9			100	50	1	7									110	25	13	4		Heat altered flint: 8 - 8g
0117		14	151	13	481															19	102	20	118	Med, ?Pmed	Heat altered flint: 1 - 131g
0118		38	306	37	1264															73	346	46	297	Med	Clay pipe: 1 - 2g; Struck flint: 1 - 11g; Heat altered flint: 1 - 24g
0119	8	2	3					600	242											13	2				Heat altered flint: 16 - 14g
0120	9	2	1	100	24															42	3				Heat altered flint: 13 - 19g
0129		9	137	5	118															19	158	14	52	Med	
0131		2	13	2	13															2	2			Med, Pmed	
0132		1	11	13	1604	2	60													8	24	10	52	Med	sample 13: bag of unsorted pea grit - 251g
0132	13	2	11	1	56	16	88			11	13			2	1					90	7	86	12		
0133		63	436	8	74					2	12			1	2					272	1176	16	54	Med, Pmed	Charcoal: 1 - 1g; from sample 11: lava stone: 1 - 1g
0133	11	13	15			2	83	5	1							5	1			150	132	30	10		Heat altered flint: 1 - 8g
0134		88	562							1	10							11	20	543	2025	32	50	Med	sample 12: bag of unsorted pea grit - 167g
0134	12	5	19							2	1					1	1			150	71	40	5		
0135		37	327	66	4417					2	15							1	1086	134	435	35	256	Med	Lava quern: 1 - 142g

Context	Sample	Pottery		CBM		Plaster /mortar		Fired clay		Iron nails		Slag		PMed glass bottle		PMed glass window		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		Overall Date	Notes
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0135	10	9	26	23	12	28	14			5	11									400	45	70	20		Struck flint: 1 - 1g
0138		2	34	15	451									1	3					1	3			Med	
0140		11	275	7	269					1	5									9	56	7	20	Med	
0142		3	13	3	27															2	3	5	12	Med, ?Pmed	
0144		7	35	1	22					1	7							1	4	26	129	3	6	Med	
0147		10	92	4	363															3	3			Med	
0149				13	232													3	56			1	44		
0151		1	2																	2	8			Med	
0152		31	251	103	7163					4	14	2	21	4	37			3	4	102	741	65	398	Med, ?Pmed	Struck flint: 1 - 14g
0154		9	35							1	4									33	214	27	96	Med	Clay pipe: 7 - 14g
0155		1	14																	7	13	3	16	Med	
0157		3	50																	9	438			Med	
0158		4	53	4	6348					5	45							2	25	9	98			Pmed	
0160		4	39	7	284															17	85	17	60	Med	
0161		6	153							7	97	2	230	3	54			1	32	13	100	2	114	Pmed	Clay pipe: 2 - 5g
0162		2	51	19	1373					2	11									26	322	22	106	Med	
0163		13	144	68	4690	8	69			1	6							3	3	104	1075	39	267		Two pieces of bone may have deliberately formed holes.
0164		4	34											1	17	3	98							Pmed	Clay pipe: 1 - 2g
0165		4	61	1	19									18	242	1	8			3	24			Pmed	Clay pipe: 6 - 16g
0166		5	58	4	229									3	72	3	8			2	12			Pmed	Clay pipe: 1 - 5g
0167		15	158											4	61	1	2			15	3	3	58	Pmed	Clay pipe: 3 - 5g
0168		2	17	1	10									7	173					2	18			Pmed	
0169		7	81	52	3997	1	5			2	15							1	5	32	285	17	113	Med	
0170		1	70	8	292					1	2							1	4	25	226	9	34	Med	Sample 15: heat altered stone: 1 - 20g
0170	15	1	5			6	89	1	10	1	7									98	8	72	7		
0177		19	164							2	21									11	58	2	25	Med	Sample 14: bag unsorted

Context	Sample	Pottery		CBM		Plaster /mortar		Fired clay		Iron nails		Slag		PMed glass bottle		PMed glass window		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		Overall Date	Notes
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
																									pea grit - 319g
0177	14	6	9							2	6									245	14	5	7		
0187				6	610					0	0											1	11		
0188		6	93	24	1958	1	9			1	11									85	1217	7	108	Med	Charcoal: 1 - 11g
0189		1	250																					Pmed	?slag (Contents of ointment jar): 4 - 93g
0190		5	133	14	1770															16	157	12	83	Med	
0190	16			2	6					1	9									60	3	2	1		
0191		1	6	8	309															5	2	10	47	Med	
0191	18	2	4	10	13	3	10	30	27	2	3									300	39	25	2		
0194		2	8	3	58															7	9	1	17	Med	
0194	17																			200	9	13	1		
0197				1	41															3	1				
0197	19			1	1	2	4	7	2											47	8	14	2		
0198		4	11	2	121	1	3													12	40	2	13	Med, Pmed	
0198	20	6	6	2	1	4	4	2	2											117	10	18	2		
0199		6	49																	17	122				Charcoal: 1 - 1g
0200		3	106	6	504															8	88	2	27	Med	
0204	21							21	4											7	1				
0207	22			1	3	2	3	26	14											49	7	7	1		Heat altered flint: 1 - 1g
0209				13	1803																				
0250		5	75	73	6906					3	11									21	66	2	29	Med	
Totals		858	8325	1168	106779	86	452	1497	785	100	877	21	1374	76	1861	34	252	60	1756	5883	13333	1844	8620		

Appendix 6. Pottery catalogue

Table 1. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0000	STNE			1	23	1	no label		850-1150
0001	BMCW			1	24	1			L.12th-14th c.
0001	BMCWG			1	5	1			L.12th-14th c.
0001	GRE			1	4	1			16th-18th c.
0001	MCWM			1	9	1			12th-14th c.
0001	SPEC			1	29	1			L.17th-18th c.
0002	BMCW			1	3	1			L.12th-14th c.
0007	BSFW	Jar	upright beaded	1	13	1			L.12th-14th c.
0013	ESWN			1	8	1			L.17th-L.18th c.
0017	BMCW			1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0017	BMCW			1	40	1	brown surfaces		L.12th-14th c.
0017	REFW	Bowl		1	101	1			L.18th-20th c.
0019	BMCW			1	9	1			L.12th-14th c.
0019	BMCW			2	2	2	<1>		L.12th-14th c.
0019	REFW			1	1	1	<1> tiny chip		L.18th-20th c.
0031	GRE	Dish	thickened everted	1	16	1		18?	16th-18th c.
0039	BCSW			1	5	1	finer version		L.12th-14th c.
0039	BMCW			6	45	6			L.12th-14th c.
0039	BMCW			1	17	1	poss HM	12-13	L.12th-14th c.
0039	EMW			1	11	1	greyware, Bury fabric	11-13	11th-12th c.
0039	EMW			1	12	1	sparse coarse chalk, fs,oxid margins, Essex type?	11-13	11th-12th c.
0039	EMWG			1	13	1			11th-12th c.
0039	UPG	Jug		1	39	1	sim to HFW1 but harder than typical and reduced core, buff, may be LMT		L.12th-14th c.
0050	BSFW	Jar	everted beaded	1	7	1		12-13	L.12th-14th c.
0062	GRE			1	17	1			16th-18th c.
0064	PMSW			1	67	1	fine whiteware, dec as Staff slipware	L.18?	17th-19th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0064	REFW	Jug?	upright plain	1	8	1			L.18th-20th c.
0065	IGBW			3	10				16th-18th c.
0066	IGBW	Large storage vessel	bead	3	60	1			16th-18th c.
0068	BMCW			1	1	1			L.12th-14th c.
0068	CRW			1	10	1			1730-1760
0068	GRE	Mug?		1	4	1			16th-18th c.
0068	REFW	Cup	upright plain	1	2	1			L.18th-20th c.
0069	PEW		upright plain	1	15	1	straight edge?		L.18th-M.19th c.
0069	PEW	Plate	everted	11	92	1	oval		L.18th-M.19th c.
0070	GRIM			1	33	1	brown stain int		L.12th-14th c.
0073	CRW			1	3	1			1730-1760
0073	IGBW			1	9				16th-18th c.
0077	BCSW			1	11	1			L.12th-14th c.
0077	BMCW			4	31	4			L.12th-14th c.
0077	BSFW			3	23	3			L.12th-14th c.
0077	BSW			2	6	2			L.12th-14th c.
0077	CRW			1	2	1			1730-1760
0077	EMW			2	7	2	partly oxid		11th-12th c.
0077	EMW			1	20	1	thin-walled but poss wheel-finished		11th-12th c.
0077	EMWG			1	19	1	could be GIPS, but not typical		11th-12th c.
0077	ESW	Bottle		1	17	1	light grey fabric		17th-19th c.
0077	GRE			2	70	2			16th-18th c.
0077	GRE			1	9	1	kiln scar ext?		16th-18th c.
0077	GRE	Bowl	flat-topped everted	3	64	1	rim rounded underside		16th-18th c.
0077	GRIM			8	38	7			L.12th-14th c.
0077	GRIM			1	4	1	oxid int		L.12th-14th c.
0077	HFW1			5	39	3			M.12th-M.13th c.
0077	HFW1			1	10	1	fairly hard, poss later; covered in mortar		M.12th-M.13th c.
0077	PEW			1	13	1			L.18th-M.19th c.
0077	REFW			3	15	1			L.18th-20th c.
0077	REFW	Plate	everted	4	25	2	same pattern as other plate		L.18th-20th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0077	THET			1	7	1			10th-11th c.
0077	YAR			2	9	2			11th-12th c.
0077	YELW			1	2	1			L.18th-19th c.
0078	BMSW			1	5	1			L.11th-13th?
0079	PEW	Cup?		1	4	1			L.18th-M.19th c.
0079	REFW			1	2	1			L.18th-20th c.
0079	YELW			1	6	1			L.18th-19th c.
0085	ESW			1	11	1	white fabric		17th-19th c.
0085	ESW	Bottle	bead	1	10	1			17th-19th c.
0085	GRE	Bowl?	square bead	1	18	1			16th-18th c.
0085	GRIL			2	8	1			14th-15th c.?
0085	REFW	Plate		1	16				L.18th-20th c.
0087	BCSW			5	24	4			L.12th-14th c.
0087	BMCW			15	116	14			L.12th-14th c.
0087	BMCW	Jug	flat-topped everted	1	16	1			L.12th-14th c.
0087	BMCWG			2	10	2			L.12th-14th c.
0087	BSFW			1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0087	BSFW			1	7	1	brown surfaces, grey core		L.12th-14th c.
0087	ELYG			1	3	1	fairly coarse		Med-LMed
0087	EMW			1	3	1			11th-12th c.
0087	EMW			1	4	1	oxid surfaces		11th-12th c.
0087	ESWN			1	3	1			L.17th-L.18th c.
0087	GRIM			3	4	3			L.12th-14th c.
0087	GRIM			2	14	1	fabric v similar to harder dark grey BMCWs though		L.12th-14th c.
0087	GRIM	Jug	upright thickened	1	5	1			L.12th-14th c.
0087	HFW1			6	55	5			M.12th-M.13th c.
0087	HFW1	Jug		1	15	1	neck		M.12th-M.13th c.
0087	LMT			1	4	1			M.14th-16th c.
0087	MCW			1	14	1	fsm, sparse cq		L.12th-14th c.
0087	MCW			1	6	1	light grey, f/ms, sparse v fine calc		L.12th-14th c.
0087	SPEC			1	3	1			L.17th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0087	STAF	Mug		3	8	1	paler cream fabric than typical STAF, glaze pale and crazed		L.17th-18th c.
0088	BCSW			2	25	1			L.12th-14th c.
0088	BCSW			1	39	1	finer version		L.12th-14th c.
0088	BMCW			3	51	2			L.12th-14th c.
0088	BMCW			1	6	1	buff with grey core		L.12th-14th c.
0088	EMW			1	6	1	oxid int		11th-12th c.
0088	EMWG			1	11	1			11th-12th c.
0088	GRIM			1	19	1			L.12th-14th c.
0088	GRIM			1	8	1	oxid surfaces, but fabric within GRIM range		L.12th-14th c.
0088	LMT			3	17				M.14th-16th c.
0088	YAR			1	4	1			11th-12th c.
0089	BCSW			1	11	1			L.12th-14th c.
0089	BMCW			3	49	3			L.12th-14th c.
0089	BMSW			1	3	1			L.11th-13th?
0089	BSFW			1	6	1			L.12th-14th c.
0089	DUTU	Jar	flaring	1	83	1			L.14th-17th c.
0089	GRCW			1	8	1			11th-M.13th c.
0089	LMT			2	5	1			M.14th-16th c.
0090	BMCW			23	101	20			L.12th-14th c.
0090	BMCW			1	5		brown staining		L.12th-14th c.
0090	BMCW			13	73	13	various colours		L.12th-14th c.
0090	BMCW	Jar	square bead	1	10	1			L.12th-14th c.
0090	BMCWG			1	15	1			L.12th-14th c.
0090	BMSW			2	7	2			L.11th-13th?
0090	BSFW			5	19	4			L.12th-14th c.
0090	BSFW	Jar	flat-topped everted	1	9	1			L.12th-14th c.
0090	BSW			1	3	1			L.12th-14th c.
0090	ELCW			1	4	1			Med
0090	EMW			2	5	2			11th-12th c.
0090	GRCW			1	4				11th-M.13th c.
0090	GRIM			1	6	1			L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0090	HCW			1	10	1			L.12th-13th c.
0090	HFW1			5	16	2			M.12th-M.13th c.
0090	HFW1			1	9	1	burnt, poss LMT?		M.12th-M.13th c.
0090	HFW1			1	3	1	oxid		M.12th-M.13th c.
0090	HFW1	Jug		5	78				M.12th-M.13th c.
0090	LMT			2	36				M.14th-16th c.
0090	UNID			1	1	1	soft, oxid surfaces, fs		
0091	LPME	Plantpot?		1	2	1			18th-20th c.
0092	BLSW			1	4	1			L.18th-20th c.
0092	ESW	Bottle		6	75	1	stamped 'BLACK[ING] BOTTLE' near base		17th-19th c.
0092	ESWN			1	8	1			L.17th-L.18th c.
0092	ESWN	Bowl	upright plain	5	47	1			L.17th-L.18th c.
0092	GRE			1	6	1			16th-18th c.
0092	LSRW			2	11	2			18th-19th c.
0092	REFW			1	2				L.18th-20th c.
0092	REFW			1	6	1	part of maker's mark on base ..S in circle		L.18th-20th c.
0092	REFW		everted	1	2	1			L.18th-20th c.
0092	REFW		flaring?	1	1	1			L.18th-20th c.
0092	STAF	Press-moulded flatware		1	6	1			L.17th-18th c.
0094	REFW	Dish/plate	everted	1	25	1			L.18th-20th c.
0096	GRIM			1	20	1			L.12th-14th c.
0096	THET			1	5	1			10th-11th c.
0097	BCSW			1	21	1			L.12th-14th c.
0097	BMCW			7	37	6			L.12th-14th c.
0097	BSFW			1	7	1			L.12th-14th c.
0097	GRIM			1	1	1			L.12th-14th c.
0098	BMCW			4	194	2			L.12th-14th c.
0098	BMCW	Large storage vessel	upright beaded	1	208	1	poss late THET-type? Finer micaceous fabric than typical BMCW		L.12th-14th c.
0098	BSW			1	7	1			L.12th-14th c.
0098	GRIM			1	2	1			L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0098	GRIM	Jug	bead	1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0098	HFW1			5	36		partly burnt		M.12th-M.13th c.
0098	LMT			1	10	1	highly micaceous; could be earlier UPG		M.14th-16th c.
0102	GRE	Bowl	flat-topped everted	1	8	1	pale fabric		16th-18th c.
0102	REFW			1	6				L.18th-20th c.
0104	CRW	Bowl		1	58	1			1730-1760
0104	ESW			2	47	1			17th-19th c.
0104	PEW		everted?	1	4	1			L.18th-M.19th c.
0105	BMCWG			1	1	1			L.12th-14th c.
0105	HFW1			2	7				M.12th-M.13th c.
0108	BCSW			3	22				L.12th-14th c.
0108	BMCW			1	43	1			L.12th-14th c.
0108	BMCW	Jar?	everted	1	9	1	short rounded rim, edge damaged		L.12th-14th c.
0108	GRE			1	14	1			16th-18th c.
0108	GRIM			1	5	1			L.12th-14th c.
0108	REFW			1	13	1			L.18th-20th c.
0108	UPG			1	24	1	buff/pale orange with grey core, abundant fs		L.12th-14th c.
0111	BCSW			2	29	1			L.12th-14th c.
0111	BMCW			2	11	2			L.12th-14th c.
0111	HFW1			2	2	2			M.12th-M.13th c.
0111	HFW1			1	6		may be same vessel as ring-and-dot stamped neck/rim		M.12th-M.13th c.
0111	HFW1	Jug	flaring	1	47	1			M.12th-M.13th c.
0114	BCSW			1	8	1	dark red		L.12th-14th c.
0114	BMCW			3	40	3			L.12th-14th c.
0114	BMCW			1	10	1	poss same as rim 0098?		L.12th-14th c.
0114	BMSW			1	4	1			L.11th-13th?
0114	BSFW			1	10	1			L.12th-14th c.
0114	EMW			1	3	1	oxid ext		11th-12th c.
0114	HFW1			2	11	2			M.12th-M.13th c.
0114	MCWG			1	3	1			L.11th-13th c?
0116	BMCW			5	13	5			L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0116	BSFW			2	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0116	BSW			1	6	1			L.12th-14th c.
0116	FLBG			1	6	1	small globular?		12th-13th c.
0116	GRE			1	9	1	v micaceous		16th-18th c.
0116	GRIM			4	5	3			L.12th-14th c.
0116	HFW1			1	2	1			M.12th-M.13th c.
0116	TGE			1	1	1	v fine, thin-walled		16th-18th c.
0117	BMCW			2	8	2			L.12th-14th c.
0117	BMCW	Jar	flat-topped everted	1	30	1			L.12th-14th c.
0117	EMW			2	8	2			11th-12th c.
0117	GRIM			7	61	5			L.12th-14th c.
0117	MCWC	Jar	flat-topped everted	1	34	1	fine greyware with moderate v coarse chalk		12th-14th c.
0117	STNE			1	9	1			850-1150
0118	BCSW			5	49	2			L.12th-14th c.
0118	BMCW			6	65	6			L.12th-14th c.
0118	BMCW	Jar	everted beaded?	1	6	1			L.12th-14th c.
0118	BMCW	Jar	flat-topped everted	1	9	1			L.12th-14th c.
0118	BSFW			3	34	3			L.12th-14th c.
0118	ELCW			1	10	1			Med
0118	EMW			5	28	5			11th-12th c.
0118	EMWG			1	3	1			11th-12th c.
0118	GRIM			2	11	2			L.12th-14th c.
0118	GRIM			1	3	1	oxid ext with whitish margin		L.12th-14th c.
0118	HFW1			6	36	6			M.12th-M.13th c.
0118	IPSG			1	8	1			L.13th-E.14th c.
0118	MCW			3	25	3	f/ms grey-buff		L.12th-14th c.
0118	THET	Medium AB jar	6	1	5	1			10th-11th c.
0118	UPG			1	10	1	fs, sparse cq, sparse coarse red grog - pale grey with orange surfaces, poss YORKor FREN?		L.12th-14th c.
0119	CRW			1	1	1	tiny chip		1730-1760
0119	HFW1			1	2	1			M.12th-M.13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0120	UNID			2	1	2	2 miniscule frags, 1 orange glazed		
0129	BMCW			1	6	1			L.12th-14th c.
0129	GRIM			6	56	5			L.12th-14th c.
0129	GRIM	Jug	triangular bead	1	73	1	beak spout		L.12th-14th c.
0131	BGW			1	5	1			13th-14th c.?
0131	ESWS	Tankard		1	8	1			L.17th-M.18th c.
0132	BMCW	Bowl?	flat-topped everted	1	9	1	pierced below rim; covered in mortar		L.12th-14th c.
0132	BSFW			1	2	1			L.12th-14th c.
0132	GRIM			1	10	1			L.12th-14th c.
0133	BCSW			2	3	1			L.12th-14th c.
0133	BCSW			5	16	1	finer type?		L.12th-14th c.
0133	BMCW			41	192	39			L.12th-14th c.
0133	BMCW	Bowl?	tapered everted	2	73	1	sparse cq	12-13	L.12th-14th c.
0133	BMCW	Jar	upright beaded	1	8	1	squarish bead	13-14	L.12th-14th c.
0133	BSFW			9	88	8			L.12th-14th c.
0133	EMW			5	7	4			11th-12th c.
0133	EMW	Jar	simple everted	2	12	2			11th-12th c.
0133	EMW	Jar	upright, everted tip	1	6	1			11th-12th c.
0133	EMWG			5	23	4			11th-12th c.
0133	EMWSS			1	20	1			11th-13th c.
0133	STAMB			1	3	1			M.11th-M.13th c.
0134	BCSW			5	12	4			L.12th-14th c.
0134	BCSW			2	6	1	finer type		L.12th-14th c.
0134	BMCW			31	146	31			L.12th-14th c.
0134	BMCW	Jar	everted beaded	1	7	1			L.12th-14th c.
0134	BMCW	Jar	upright beaded	1	16	1	squarish bead	13-14	L.12th-14th c.
0134	BMCW	Jar	upright, everted tip	1	5	1	oxid surfaces	13	L.12th-14th c.
0134	BMSW			1	7	1			L.11th-13th?
0134	BSFW			5	40	5			L.12th-14th c.
0134	BSFW	Jar	upright, everted tip	1	18	1		13	L.12th-14th c.
0134	EMW			2	40	2			11th-12th c.
0134	EMW			2	9	2	thicker		11th-12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0134	EMW			9	39	9	thin-walled		11th-12th c.
0134	EMW	Jar	simple everted	3	10	3			11th-12th c.
0134	EMW	Jar	simple everted	1	5	1	wheel-finished?		11th-12th c.
0134	EMWG			2	8	2			11th-12th c.
0134	EMWSD			3	16	3			11th-13th c.
0134	EMWSD	Jar?	hammerhead	1	6	1			11th-13th c.
0134	EMWSS			3	11	2			11th-13th c.
0134	GRIM			1	2	1			L.12th-14th c.
0134	GRIM			1	79	1	mortar deposits		L.12th-14th c.
0134	GRIM	Jug	upright flat-topped	2	14	1			L.12th-14th c.
0134	HCW			1	11	1			L.12th-13th c.
0134	MCW			7	21	7			L.12th-14th c.
0134	MCW	Jar	upright beaded	1	8	1			L.12th-14th c.
0134	MGW			2	23	1	reduced surfaces & core - poss another EAR		L.13th-E.14th c.
0134	RBCG			2	9	2			RB
0134	RBRC	Jar?	tapered everted	1	7	1	Oxford? Reduced core		RB
0135	BCSW			2	5	2			L.12th-14th c.
0135	BMCW			12	51	12			L.12th-14th c.
0135	BMCW	Jar	upright beaded	1	10	1	squarish bead	13-14	L.12th-14th c.
0135	BSFW			1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0135	BSFW	Jar	flat-topped everted	2	36	2			L.12th-14th c.
0135	BSFW	Jar	thickened everted	1	5	1			L.12th-14th c.
0135	DUTU	Pipkin		2	103	1	poss HFW?		L.14th-17th c.
0135	EMW			4	18	4			11th-12th c.
0135	EMWG			3	17	3			11th-12th c.
0135	GRIM			10	43	9			L.12th-14th c.
0135	HCW			1	9	1			L.12th-13th c.
0135	HFW1			1	7	1			M.12th-M.13th c.
0135	MCW			4	35	4			L.12th-14th c.
0135	MCW	Jar	everted beaded	1	7	1			L.12th-14th c.
0138	GRIM			1	17	1			L.12th-14th c.
0138	HFW1			1	18	1	reduced int, poss later		M.12th-M.13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0140	BMCWG			1	6	1			L.12th-14th c.
0140	BSFW			1	7	1			L.12th-14th c.
0140	BSW			1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0140	EMW			5	115	3			11th-12th c.
0140	GRIM			1	3	1			L.12th-14th c.
0140	GRIM	Jug		2	138	1			L.12th-14th c.
0142	BSFW			1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0142	HCW			1	6	1			L.12th-13th c.
0142	STAF			1	3	1	inner surface lost		L.17th-18th c.
0144	BMCW			2	7	2			L.12th-14th c.
0144	BSFW			1	15	1			L.12th-14th c.
0144	EMWG			1	3	1			11th-12th c.
0144	MCW			1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0147	BCSW			1	15	1	finer type		L.12th-14th c.
0147	BMCW			4	47	4			L.12th-14th c.
0147	BSFW			2	14	2			L.12th-14th c.
0147	EMW			1	3	1			11th-12th c.
0147	EMWSS			1	2	1			11th-13th c.
0151	EMW			1	3	1			11th-12th c.
0152	BCSW			3	25	3			L.12th-14th c.
0152	BMCW			3	16	3			L.12th-14th c.
0152	BMCWG			2	45	2			L.12th-14th c.
0152	BSFW			1	18	1			L.12th-14th c.
0152	EMW			2	10	2			11th-12th c.
0152	EMW			1	3	1	oxid surfaces, wheel finished?		11th-12th c.
0152	EMWG			2	20	2			11th-12th c.
0152	GRE			1	3	1			16th-18th c.
0152	GRIM			5	48	5			L.12th-14th c.
0152	HCW			1	5	1			L.12th-13th c.
0152	HFW1			3	9	3			M.12th-M.13th c.
0152	IPSG			1	3	1			L.13th-E.14th c.
0152	LMT			1	2	1			M.14th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0152	MCW			3	18	3			L.12th-14th c.
0152	MCWC			1	10				12th-14th c.
0152	STNE			1	11	1			850-1150
0154	BMCW			5	14	4			L.12th-14th c.
0154	BSFW			1	2	1			L.12th-14th c.
0154	GRIM			1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0154	HFW1			1	5	1			M.12th-M.13th c.
0154	HFW1			1	9	1	burnt		M.12th-M.13th c.
0155	ELYG			1	14	1			Med-LMed
0157	BSFW	Jar	upright beaded	1	40	1			L.12th-14th c.
0157	EMW			2	10	1	sparse red grog		11th-12th c.
0158	ESWL	Jug		1	17	1	Frechen copy		M.17th-E.20th c.
0158	ESWN			1	11	1			L.17th-L.18th c.
0158	LPME	Plantpot		1	18	1			18th-20th c.
0158	PMWW			1	6	1	mortar adhering		16th-18th c.
0160	BCSW			1	5	1			L.12th-14th c.
0160	GRIM			1	18	1			L.12th-14th c.
0160	GRIM			1	10	1	kiln scar		L.12th-14th c.
0160	HFW1			1	5	1			M.12th-M.13th c.
0161	BMCW			1	8	1			L.12th-14th c.
0161	BSFW			1	5	1			L.12th-14th c.
0161	ESWS			1	6	1			L.17th-M.18th c.
0161	GRE			1	8	1			16th-18th c.
0161	LGRE			1	105	1	mortar adhering		18th-19th c.
0161	PMWW			1	20	1	mortar adhering		16th-18th c.
0162	GRIM			2	51	2			L.12th-14th c.
0163	BCSW			1	3	1			L.12th-14th c.
0163	GRIM			4	41	4			L.12th-14th c.
0163	GRIM			3	21	1			L.12th-14th c.
0163	HOLG			1	38	1			L.13th-E.14th c.
0163	MCW			2	7	2			L.12th-14th c.
0163	MCW	Dish?		1	28	1	thick	12-13	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0163	THETG			1	4	1			10th-11th c.
0164	LSRW			1	21	1			18th-19th c.
0164	REFW	Dish/bowl?	flaring	1	1	1			L.18th-20th c.
0164	REFW	Plate?	everted	2	12	2			L.18th-20th c.
0165	GRE			2	25	2			16th-18th c.
0165	GRE			1	16	1	reduced ext		16th-18th c.
0165	INDS	Tankard	upright plain	1	16	1			L.18th-20th c.
0166	GRE			1	33	1			16th-18th c.
0166	IGBW	Jar	square bead	3	21	1			16th-18th c.
0166	YELW			1	4	1			L.18th-19th c.
0167	ESW	Bottle		2	53	2			17th-19th c.
0167	GRE			1	22	1	glaze slightly streaky		16th-18th c.
0167	REFW			1	9	1			L.18th-20th c.
0167	REFW	Dish/plate	everted	1	7	1	same pattern as 0077		L.18th-20th c.
0167	REFW	Plate?	everted	3	35	1	large oval platter?		L.18th-20th c.
0167	YELW			7	32				L.18th-19th c.
0168	BORD			1	12	1			16th-18th c.
0168	REFW			1	5	1			L.18th-20th c.
0169	EMW			1	8	1			11th-12th c.
0169	GRIM			2	13	1			L.12th-14th c.
0169	GRIM			3	57		U-shaped slip line in centre of pellets		L.12th-14th c.
0169	YAR			1	3	1			11th-12th c.
0170	GRIM			2	75	2			L.12th-14th c.
0177	BCSW			4	54	3			L.12th-14th c.
0177	BMCW			9	34	8			L.12th-14th c.
0177	BMCW	Jar	everted	1	27	1		12-13	L.12th-14th c.
0177	BMCW	Jar	flat-topped everted	1	4	1		13-14	L.12th-14th c.
0177	BSFW			3	10	1			L.12th-14th c.
0177	BSW			1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0177	EMW			1	10	1			11th-12th c.
0177	EMWG			1	14	1			11th-12th c.
0177	GRIM			1	4	1	poss GRCW, orange ext,dark grey int		L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0177	HCW			1	5	1			L.12th-13th c.
0177	HFW1			1	2	1			M.12th-M.13th c.
0177	RBGW	Bowl	upright plain	1	5	1			RB
0188	BMCW			1	14	1			L.12th-14th c.
0188	GRIM			4	59	1			L.12th-14th c.
0188	GRIM			1	20		kiln scar		L.12th-14th c.
0189	PEW	Jar	flat-topped bead	1	249	1	blue contents, poss paint?		L.18th-M.19th c.
0190	BMCW			2	44	2			L.12th-14th c.
0190	ELCW			1	15	1			Med
0190	GRIM			1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0190	GRIM	Jug		1	70	1			L.12th-14th c.
0191	BMCW			2	10	2			L.12th-14th c.
0194	GRIM			2	8	2			L.12th-14th c.
0198	BCSW			1	2	1			L.12th-14th c.
0198	BMCW			4	2	2			L.12th-14th c.
0198	HFW1			3	9	2			M.12th-M.13th c.
0198	HFW1			2	2	1	poss LMT		M.12th-M.13th c.
0199	BMCW			1	5	1			L.12th-14th c.
0199	GRIM			3	34		mortar ext		L.12th-14th c.
0199	HCW			1	9	1			L.12th-13th c.
0200	BMCW			1	26	1			L.12th-14th c.
0200	GRIM	Face jug		1	14	1			L.12th-14th c.
0200	GRIM	Jug		1	65				L.12th-14th c.
0250	BMCW			3	67	3			L.12th-14th c.
0250	EMW			1	2	1			11th-12th c.

Table 2. Pottery spot dates

NB this dating does not take into account other finds evidence

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate	Cross-links
0000			Unstrat		1							11th c.	
0001		Garden soil?	Layer				3		2			18th c.+	
0002		Nat/Subsoil	Layer				1					12th-14th c.	
0007	0006	Pit	Fill				1					12th-13th c.	
0013			Finds							1		18th c.	
0017	0016	Pit	Fill				2			1		19th c.	
0019	0018	Pit	Fill				3			1		19th c.	
0031	0012	Pit	Fill						1			12th-14th c. or 19th c.?	
0039	0038	Pit	Fill			3	9					13th c.?	
0050	0049	Pit	Fill				1					12th-13th c.	
0062	0061	Pit	Fill						1			16th-18th c.	
0064		Pit	Finds						1	1		19th c.	
0065		Levelling?	Layer						3			16th-18th c.	0066 0073
0066			Layer						3			16th-18th c.	0065 0073
0068		layer	Layer				1		1	2		18th c.	
0069		layer	Layer							12		L. 18th-19th c.	
0070	0071	Pit	Fill				1					13th-14th c.	
0073	0074	Pit	Fill						1	1		18th c.	0065 0066
0077			Layer		1	6	25		6	11		19th c.	0085 0087 0088 0092? 0096 0098? 0102? 0167?
0078	0146	Building	Other				1					12th-13th c.	
0079		Finds	Other							3		19th c.	
0085	0084	Pit	Fill					2	1	3		19th c.	0077 0092? 0102?
0087	0106	Pit	Fill			2	41	1	4	1		18th c.?	0077 0088 0089 0090 0097 0098 0111
0088	0106	Pit	Fill			3	9	3				15th-16th c.	0077 0087 0089 0090 0108
0089	0106	Pit	Fill				7	3				15th-16th c.	0087 0088 0090
0090	0106	Pit	Fill			2	64	2			1	15th-16th c.	

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate	Cross-links
0091	0091	Wall	Other							1		19th-20th c.	
0092	0113	Quarry pit	Fill						2	19		19th c.	0077? 0085?
0094	0084	Pit	Fill							1		19th c.	
0096	0095	Pit	Fill		1		1					13th-14th c.	
0097	0106	Pit	Fill				10					13th-14th c.	0087 0090 0098
0098	0106	Pit	Fill				13	1				15th-16th c.	0077? 0087 0090 0097 0105
0102		Pit	Finds						1	1		19th c.	0077? 0085? 0092?
0104	0103	Pit	Fill							4		19th c.	
0105	0105	Pit	Fill				3					12th-13th c.	0077? 0087? 0090? 0098
0108	0107	Pit	Cut				7		1	1		19th c.?	0088
0111	0106	Pit	Fill				8					12th-14th c.	0087 0090
0114		layer	Layer			1	10					12th-14th c.	
0116	0115	Posthole	Fill				14		2			17th-18th c.	
0117		Mixed finds	Layer		1	2	11					13th-14th c.	0152
0118		Mixed finds	Layer		1	6	31					13th-14th c.	
0119	0112	Hearth	Fill				1			1		12th-13th (or 18th) c.	
0120	0112	Hearth	Fill								2	pmed??	
0129	0128	Pit	Fill				8					13th-14th c.	
0131	0130	Pit	Fill				1			1		18th c.	
0132		Mortar & cobble	Layer				3					13th-14th c.	
0133	0145	Pit	Fill			15	60					13th c.?	0134
0134	0145	linear pit	Fill	3		26	63					13th c.?	0133
0135		Backfill?	Layer			7	36	2				14th-15th c.?	
0138	0137	Gully	Fill				2					13th c.	
0140	0139	Pit/robbing	Fill			5	6					13th c.	0169
0142	0141	Posthole	Fill				2		1			17th-18th c.	
0144	0143	Pit	Fill			1	4					12th-14th c.	
0147	0146	Construction	Fill			2	7					12th-14th c.	
0151	0150	Pit	Fill			1						11th-12th c.	
0152	0101	Pit	Fill		1	5	23	1	1			16th c.	0117
0154	0153	Pit	Fill				9					13th c.	

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Rom	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Spotdate	Cross-links
0155			Layer				1					12th-14th c.	
0157			Layer			2	1					12th-14th c.	
0158	0159	Pit	Fill						1	3		18th-19th c.	0161
0160			Layer				4					13th c.	0188
0161			Layer				2		2	2		18th c.	0158
0162			Layer				2					13th-14th c.	
0163			Layer		1		12					13th-14th c.	0169 0199
0164	0203	Drain?	Fill							4		19th c.	
0165			Layer						3	1		18th-19th c.	
0166			Layer						4	1		19th c.	
0167		Oyster	Layer						1	14		19th c.	0077
0168	0183	Pit	Fill						1	1		19th c.	
0169		Demolition	Layer			2	5					13th-14th c.	0140 0163 0199
0170		Backfill	Layer				2					13th-14th c.	
0177	0176	Pit	Fill	1		2	22					13th c.	
0188			Layer				6					13th-14th c.	
0189			Layer							1		L. 18th-19th c.	
0190			Layer				5					13th-14th c.	0200
0191			Layer				2					12th-14th c.	
0194			Layer				2					13th-14th c.	
0198	0196	Posthole	Fill				10					12th-13th c.	
0199			Layer				5					13th-14th c.	0163 0169
0200			Layer				3					13th-14th c.	0190
0250			Unstrat			1	3					12th-14th c.	

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
0057	fsm	RTP?	1	13	+							poss LB	pmed
0057	msffe	LB	2	15									pmed
0060	fsfe	RTP	1	143						msf white; buff ms patches all over			pmed
0060	fsfe	RTP	1	37						msf buff/cream			pmed
0060	msfe	LB	1	33						thin all over			pmed
0060	fsfe	LB	1	68									pmed
0060	fsx	RTP	2	48								=1 tile	pmed
0060	fsgf	RTP	1	43									pmed
0060	fscfe	RTP	2	95					1 x S				pmed
0060	fs	RTP	1	17						buff ms all over			pmed
0060	fsfe	RTP	2	125						buff ms all over		=1 tile	pmed
0062	wfg	FB	1	1628			115	50		ms buff		coarse, Dutch-type?	17-19
0062	fsffe	LB	1	258				52		patches		diag stacking scar	16-18
0062	est	EB	1	587				45		msf cream all over			L.13-15
0062	fscq	PAN	1	104	+							poss handmade?	pmed
0062	fsf	RTP	1	91					1 x R				pmed
0064	wmg	LB	2	1519			116	55		ms buff on base		=1 brick; coarse red grog	17-19
0064	fsfe	PAN	1	962								diag cut corner	pmed
0064	est	EB	1	896			120	49		ms buff on base		sunken margins, orange, coarse grog	15-16?
0068	fs	RTM	1	10	+							reduced core	med
0068	wfvg	FB	1	634	+		122	44				blackened surface	18-19
0068	fsfe	RTP	4	164									pmed
0068	fs	RTP	2	44						ms cream		=1 tile; buff surfaces	pmed
0068	msfe	LB	1	9	+							purple	pmed
0069	fsfe	PAN	1	170									pmed
0070	fscq	LB	1	19	+								pmed
0070	fscq	RTP	1	38									pmed
0072	fsfe	RTP	1	29									pmed
0072	fsx	RTP	1	17									pmed
0072	msffe	LB	1	14									pmed
0073	msffe	LB	1	251	+			65					18-19
0073	fscfe	RTP	2	109								=1 tile	pmed
0073	fsfe	RTP	1	123									pmed
0077	fs	RTM	3	110							1 X B	2 reduced cored	med
0077	fsfe	PAN	10	630				11		msf all over	DB	=1 tile	pmed

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
0085	fs	RTP	4	173									pmed
0085	fs	LB	1	4	+								pmed
0085	fsfe	LB	1	87	+								pmed
0085	fscq	LB	4	122	++								pmed
0085	fscfe	RTP	1	16									pmed
0085	fsfe	PAN	1	108							DB		pmed
0085	fs	PAN	2	41								=1 tile	pmed
0085	fs	RTM	1	11								reduced core	med
0085	fsfe	RTP	6	426					2 x R				pmed
0085	est	RTM	1	16									med
0085	wfg	FT	1	29				31+				dense	pmed
0087	est	RTM	1	25									med
0088	est	RTM	5	208							1 X G		med
0089	est	RTM	1	103					1 x R	msf buff on base			med
0090	fs	RTM	4	213						thin		=1 tile, reduced core	med
0090	fs	RTM	1	93					1 x R			reduced margins	med
0090	fs	RTM	1	63	+						SB		med
0090	fs	RTM	1	16								reduced core	med
0091	wfg	LB	1	1070			121	45				coarse, Dutch-type?	17-19
0091	msf	LB	1	424				50		thick msf			16-18
0091	fsffe	LB	1	889	+		120	49		thin ms buff		reduced surfaces	15-16?
0091	fsf	LB	1	940			110	54		thin ms buff		burnt/reduced	16-18
0091	fs	RTP	8	211	+								pmed
0091	fs	PAN	1	91								curving corner	pmed
0091	msfe	LB	2	138				57		thin all over		=1 brick	16-18
0091	fsc	UN	1	74				24			O	v fine with v fine calc, same in 0092	?
0091	fsfe	LB	3	118	+								pmed
0091	fs	LB	1	53	+								pmed
0091	fsffe	LB	1	17									pmed
0091	msf	LB	1	190	+			45		thin		reduced surface	15-16?
0092	fs	RTP	7	414						thin on some			pmed
0092	fsfe	RTP	2	131					1 x R				pmed
0092	fsc	UN	1	240				24			O	concave surface glazed - early pantile?? Or pot?	?
0092	fsffe	RTP	1	117				19				thick; sooted edges	pmed
0092	fs	LB	1	1421			106	63		grey msf all over			19+
0092	fs	LB	1	1078			107	50		grey msf all over		burnt/reduced	15-16?

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
0092	fs	LB	1	963			111	49		grey msf all over		burnt/reduced surface	15-16?
0092	wfg	LB	1	701			114	52		grey msf patches		Dutch-type?	17-18?
0092	wfg	LB	1	989			112	46		grey msf all over		Dutch-type?	17-18?
0092	wfs	LB	1	185	+			60				cream	18-19
0092	wfs	LB	1	91	+							yellow	18-19
0092	fs	LB	1	65	+			46		patches all over		reduced surface	15-16?
0092	wfg	FT	1	214				23+				coarse red grog, worn	18-19
0092	fscq	LB	1	59	+			48		thin		fully reduced	15-16?
0092	fsfe	PAN	1	119							DB	nib	17+
0094	wfg	LB	1	145	+			65					19
0094	fs	DP?	1	29								v fine	pmed
0094	wfg	LB	1	992				50		thick msf		coarse, Dutch-type?	17-19
0094	wfg	FT	1	169				22+				worn,dense	18-19
0094	est	EB?	1	150	+							coarse grog, red/buff	lmed?
0094	fsvf	LB	1	52									pmed
0094	fs	LB	1	32	+								pmed
0094	fsfe	FB	1	80				44		thin			pmed
0094	fsfe	RTP	5	125					1 x S				pmed
0094	fsffe	RTP	2	153					1 x S			=1 tile, laminated	pmed
0094	fs	RTP	1	342						thck grey msf		mortar is all over	pmed
0094	fsfe	PAN	2	56							DB		pmed
0094	est	RTM	1	53					1 x R(2)				med
0096	est	RTM	1	206						csf	G		med
0098	fsfe	RTM	1	36								reduced core	med
0098	est	RTM	1	17					1 x R				med
0102	fs	RTP	2	36	+								pmed
0102	fsm	RTP	1	26									pmed
0102	fsxfe	PAN	1	10	+						DB		pmed
0102	msfe	LB	1	2253			104	63					19+
0102	wfs	FT	1	138				27+				worn	18-19
0104	fsm	RTP	1	79					1 x R			sparse Fe, calc & flint	pmed
0104	msf	LB	1	128						fs buff		base burnt	pmed
0104	fsfe	RTP	1	16	+								pmed
0104	msffe	LB	1	729				64		white ms			pmed
0108	fs	RTP	1	26	+					thin			lmed/pm ed

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
0117	est	RTM	1	141						mscq on base	G		med
0118	fs	RTM	2	99	+					thin		reduced core	med
0118	est	RTM	2	71							G		med
0118	fs	RTM	2	68	++						O	reduced core	med
0118	ms	LB	1	21								reduced	15-16?
0118	fs	RTM	1	26						thick msf		reduced core	med
0118	est	RTM	31	977									med
0129	est(cs)	RTM	3	55									med
0129	fsf	LB	1	3	+								lmed/pm ed
0129	est	RTM	1	61							SG		med
0131	msfe	LB	1	3									pmed
0131	fsfe	LB	1	11	+								pmed
0132	est	RTM	1	144							SG		med
0132	fs	RTM	2	120							B	=1 tile, reduced core	med
0132	est	RTM	1	56								<13>	med
0132	fs	RTM	2	299				17	1 x R	thick msf		=1 tile, reduced core	med
0132	est	RTM	3	135	+								med
0132	est	RTM	4	372					1 x R(1)	thick msf		=1 tile	med
0132	fs	RTM	1	163							G	reduced core	med
0132	est	RTM	6	339					1 x R		SG	=1 tile	med
0133	msfe	LB	3	42	+							=1 tile	pmed
0133	fsg	LB	1	4						thin			pmed
0133	fsffe	RTP	1	15	+								pmed
0133	fs	RTP	1	3	+								pmed
0135	est	RTM	2	464			189	14	1 x R(2)	thick msf cream		=1 tile	med
0135	est	RTM	7	330							G		med
0135	est	RTM	3	282				17				=1 tile	med
0135	est	RTM	3	131				14				=1 tile	med
0135	est	RTM	2	94				14	1 x R(2)			=1 tile	med
0135	est	RTM	2	126				13	1 x R(1)			=1 tile	med
0135	est	RTM	4	129				14				=1 tile	med
0135	est	RTM	3	207				14			Y/G	=1 tile	med
0135	est	RTM	2	225				12			G	=1 tile	med
0135	est	RTM	3	177				14	1 x R		SG	=1 tile	med
0135	est	RTM	1	305				14	1 x R		SG		med

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
0152	fs	LB	3	118	++								lmed/pm ed
0152	fs	LB	2	342	++					thin all over		burnt	lmed
0152	fs	RTM	1	92	+						G	poss RID	med
0152	fs	RTM	12	544					1 x R		1 X ?	reduced cores	med
0152	est(cs)	RTM	6	239					1 x R				med
0152	est	RTM	54	2247					9 x R, 1 x R(2)		5 X G		med
0152	fsf	RTP	2	116					1 x S				pmed
0152	fs	RTP	2	30	+								pmed
0152	msfe	RTP	3	93									pmed
0152	fsfe	RTP	4	241					1 x S				pmed
0152	wfg	LB	2	233	++							coarse red grog, 1 brick?	18-19
0152	fsxfe	LB	1	147									pmed
0158	fscq	LB	1	1369			115	52		thick cream msc		reduced surfaces	15-17
0158	wfg	LB	1	1838			118	50		thick cream msc		Dutch-type?	15-17
0158	wfg	LB	1	2919		230	117	53		thick cream msc		Dutch-type?	15-17
0158	fsc	PAN	1	11							DB	v fine calc	pmed
0160	est	RTM	1	54							G		med
0160	est	RTM	6	230							SG	=1 tile?	med
0162	est	RTM	5	516							G	=2-3 tiles	med
0162	fs	RTM	4	398							G	=1 tile, reduced 5-sandwich core	med
0162	est	RTM	10	448					1 x R	1 thick grey msf			med
0163	fs	RTM	6	341	+					1 mscq		reduced cores	med
0163	est	RTM	3	167					1 x R			=1 tile	med
0163	fs	RTM	1	171						thin	O	reduced 5-sandwich core	med
0163	fs	RTM	1	49					1 x R			fully reduced	med
0163	fs	RTM	3	114							SC	reduced cores	med
0163	est(cs)	RTM	1	91					1 x R				med
0163	est	RTM	4	161				17				=1 tile, overfired	med
0163	est	RTM	10	590							G		med
0163	est	RTM	3	194							G	=1 tile	med
0163	est	RTM	12	429					2 x R			pale yellow/pink	med
0163	est	RTM	5	680			193	12	1 x R(2)	thick mscq			med
0163	est	RTM	13	509								orange/red	med
0163	est	RTM	7	770			184	15			?	=1 tile; ?kitten pawprints	med
0163	est	RTM	3	78							SY/G	=1 tile	med

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
0163	est	RTM	4	294							G	=1 tile	med
0165	tge	WT	1	19				7			W	spider's head corner motif and sword or mast?	17?
0166	tge	WT	1	54				7			W	octagonal border, quarter rosette corners, Dutch water scene with bridge & boats	18
0166	tge	WT	1	39				8		fs white	W	roundel with ox-head corner motif, scene? Purple	18?
0166	tge	WT	1	65				8		fs white	W	spider's head corner motif and male figure	17?
0166	tge	WT	1	70				8		fs white	W	spider's head corner motif and landscape?	17?
0168	tge	WT	1	9				8		fs white	W	blue spider head corner motif	17-18
0169	est	RTM	2	457						thin		=1 tile	med
0169	fs	RTM	1	76							B		med
0169	fs	RTM	1	90	+						SG	poss RID	med
0169	fs	RTM	2	182							SB	=1 tile, reduced core	med
0169	est	RTM	1	36							Y		med
0169	est	RTM	1	127					1 x R	msf in hole			med
0169	est	RTM	1	34					1 x R(2)				med
0169	est	RTM	5	161						thick msf		=1 tile	med
0169	fscfe	RTM	1	195	+					msc circular area			med
0169	fsffe	RTM	1	325					1 x R(2)				med
0169	est	RTM	2	76					1 x R			=1 tile	med
0169	est	RTM	2	94						thin	SC	=1 tile	med
0169	est	RTM	12	228									med
0169	est	RTM	2	66						thick msf		=1 tile	med
0169	est	RTM	4	823			186	14	1 x R(2)	thick mscq		red	med
0169	est	RTM	4	311							G		med
0169	est	RTM	4	230							G	=2 tiles	med
0169	est	RTM	2	166					1 x R			=1 tile	med
0169	est	RTM	2	55							SG	=1 tile	med
0169	est	RTM	1	247							G		med
0170	fsffe	RTM	1	68						thin		reduced core	med
0170	est	RTM	4	122							1 SG		med
0170	fs	RTM	3	101						mscq	1 SB	reduced core	med
0187	est	RTM	2	411					1 x R		G	=1 tile	med
0187	est	RTM	2	61					1 x R(2)			=1 tile	med
0187	est	RTM	3	138								=2 tiles	med
0188	est	RTM	5	246					1 x R			=1 tile	med
0188	est	RTM	14	635							3 X G		med

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
0188	fsf	RTM	1	193								reduced core	med
0188	fsffe	RTM	1	5	+							reduced core	med
0188	est	RTM	10	866			190	15	1 x R(2)		G	=1 tile	med
0190	est	RTM	12	878					1 x R	3 mscq	3 X G		med
0190	est	RTM	2	852					2 x R(2)	1 thick mscq			med
0190	fs	RTM	1	36								reduced core	med
0191	est	RTM	2	102					2 x R				med
0191	fs	RTM	4	173							G	=1 tile, reduced core	med
0191	fs	RTM	1	32								reduced core	med
0191	est	RTM	10	11								=1 tile? <18>	med
0194	est	RTM	2	57									med
0197	est	RTM	1	41							?		med
0198	fs	RTM	1	118					1 x R			reduced core	med
0198	est	RTM	2	1								<20>	med
0198	est	RTM	1	3									med
0198	est	RTM	5	327							G	=1 tile?	med
0198	fs	RTM	2	77	+				1 x R			reduced core	med
0198	est(cs)	RID	1	98									med
0199	est	RTM	1	2								flake	med
0207	est	RTM	1	1								<22>	med
0209	fs	RTM	1	434						thick msf	B	reduced core	med
0209	fs	RTM	1	102						thick msf		reduced core	med
0209	est	RTM	7	654							2 X G	=5 tiles	med
0209	fs	RTM	5	603			180	16		patchy mscq		reduced core	med
0250	est	RTM	1	587			>171	13	1 x R(2)	thick mscq			med
0250	est	RTM	6	803							G		med
0250	est	RTM	8	790					8 x R	thick mscq			med
0250	est	RTM	28	1151									med
0250	est(cs)	RTM	2	382									med
0250	est	RTM	3	317						thick mscq		=1 tile?	med
0250	est	RTM	1	167					1 x R	mscq in hole			med
0250	est	RTM	2	164						mscq		=1 tile	med
0250	est	RTM	3	238								=1 tile	med
0250	fs	RTM	1	586					1 x R(2)	18mm thick mscq		reduced core	med
0250	fs	RTM	12	1391					5 x R	thin on most	2 X G	reduced cores	med
0250	fs	RTM	3	183					1 x R	thick mscq		reduced cores & surfaces	med

Table 2. Mortar

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0005	mscq	floor	1	433	grey	flat on both surfaces			rounded edge, 31mm thick, sparse chalk. Cement/concrete.
0250	msf		4	68	buff	flattish			amorphous lumps

Table 3. Fired clay

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0019	1	msc		18	5	red		straw	+	rounded lumps
0019		msc		16	43	red	smoothed?	straw		rounded lumps
0040	2	fs		14	141	grey	rough flattish surface and convex surface	straw?		1 large and several joining small pieces
0050		msc		1	3	red		straw		flake
0057		fsc		1	33	orange	flat	straw	+	
0089		fsc		2	34	orange			+	
0090	5	fsc		200	86	orange	1 flat		+	mostly tiny, not counted
0097	6	fso		1	1	brown		grass?	+	
0097		fsc		1	6	orange			+	
0097	6	fso		100	80	orange		straw	++	mostly tiny, not counted
0098		fsc		1	11	orange		straw	+	
0105		fsc		2	1	orange			++	
0116	7	fsc		130	50	grey			++	mostly tiny, not counted
0119	8	fsc		300	242	orange			++	mostly tiny, not counted
0120	9	fsc		80	24	orange-grey			++	mostly tiny, not counted
0132	13	fso		1	1	orange	flattish	straw	+	
0133	11	fsc		5	1	orange			++	
0133		fs		1	3	buff	smoothed	grass?	+	poss preh pot?
0135	10	fsco		2	1	orange		straw	+	
0147		fsco		1	9	buff-orange	flat		+	
0170	15	fsc		1	10	orange	smoothed concave		+	dense
0191	18	msc		1	4	orange			++	
0197	19	fso		7	2	grey		straw		
0198	20	fsc		3	1	grey				
0204	21	fsc		20	4	orange				
0207	22	fsc		26	13	orange/grey		straw	+	

Appendix 8. Small finds catalogue and listing

Listed by period and material

Early Medieval

Antler

Complete gaming piece, circular in plan, wedge-shaped in profile. Made from antler, rough on the reverse. The front is highly polished and is decorated with two compass drawn grooves. Between the two grooves it is decorated with a repeating ring and dot motif. It has a central perforation which is worn on one side, suggesting that gaming piece may have been held on string. It is similar to examples found in London (Pritchard, 1991, 206, fig. 3.87). This type of gaming piece is believed to have been a Norman introduction in the 11th – 12th centuries (ibid, 1991, 205).

SF1031, fill 0134 of linear pit 0145.

Medieval

Copper alloy

Length of chain made up of twisted figure of eight wire links. Each link measures 11mm in length and 6mm across. One terminal ends in a simple hook, whereby the link has been left open rather than closed. It is in very good condition and well made. It could be chain for a chatelaine; though the example illustrated in Egan (2005, 64, fig.53) and the purse chain on the PAS database (Johnson, 2011) are not wholly satisfactory as comparisons. Both are probably 15th to 16th century date. A more likely interpretation for the chain is that of a suspension chain for a censer. A similar chain was found at Glastonbury Abbey for a censer and is now housed in the British Museum, accession number 1986,0705.1.

SF1020, fill 0098 of pit 0106.

Iron

Elongate strip of iron, damaged at both ends. Possibly a strap fitting or binding. Strap fittings had a range of uses both within and without the household, comparable examples can be seen in Egan, 1998, 47 – 49, figs 28 – 30.

SF 1009, fill 0041 of pit 0038.

Strap mount with hexagonal terminal; width of strap increases along the length of the strap - narrowest at the hexagonal end. The opposing terminal is possibly a hinge, but is masked by corrosion. It is rectangular in section. Possibly a casket or chest mount.

SF1048, fill 0105 of pit 0106.

L-shaped hinge pivot with tapering shank, square in section, for driving into timbers. Guide arm is damaged (also square in section). Structural. A similar example is illustrated in Egan, 1998, 44, fig 26, no 3.

SF1051, fill 0089 of pit 0106.

Glass

Fragment of window glass, roughly square in plan, narrow rectangular in section. Surface of the glass is degraded in a manner similar to that seen on plant ash glasses of medieval and post-medieval periods; it is caused by weathering.

SF1039, fill 0088 of pit 0106

Two fragments of window glass, both triangular in plan; thin rectangular in section. They show the same surface decay as on SF 1039.

SF1040, fill 0097 of pit 0106.

Three fragments of window glass, roughly rectangular in plan. In section - thin rectangle. Show some surface decay as SF 1039.
SF1041, fill 0090 of pit 0106

Piece of window glass, roughly triangular in shape. It is a thin rectangle in section. The glass has been kept damp and as such the surface decay is not as apparent as other pieces found on the site. It could be a red/brown in colour.
SF1044, fill 0088 of pit 0106.

Two pieces of window glass, dark brown in colour. Each has an original curved edge. The surface is now degraded. One piece is rectangular in plan, the other is roughly square in plan.
SF1045, fill 0111 of pit 0106.

Piece of window glass, rectangular in plan, thin rectangle in section. Surfaces are degraded.
SF1057, fill 0097 of pit 0106.

Complete, spherical bead with central perforation; measuring 2 mm in diameter. The glass is degraded. May originally have been green glass. One end of the bead is flattened, the other has a slight projection. It is likely to have been cut from a rod of several beads. Small glass beads such as this were primarily used to decorate wirework jewellery of the late 15th to 16th centuries. It is similar to Margeson, 1993, 5, fig. 1, no. 11.
SF1059, fill 0090 of pit 0106.

Two larger pieces of glass - one rectangular in plan; one triangular in plan. Plus three very small fragments. Thin rectangle in section; degraded surfaces.
SF1061, fill 0090 of pit 0106.

Small fragment of window glass, roughly triangular in plan. Both surfaces degraded. Thin rectangle in section.
SF1063, fill 0134 of liner pit 0145.

Small fragments of window glass. Surfaces degraded.
SF1064, fill 0097 of pit 0106.

Lead

Lead window came fragment. Cast and milled strip of 'H' section window came - curved around on itself and masked by dirt. Has areas of copper corrosion.
SF1026, fill 0087 of pit 0106.

Antler and Animal Bone

Sliver of sawn off antler tine, semi-circular in plan. Some of the cancellous tissue has been removed. It is dark grey in colour. This type of waste was used sometimes for making gaming counters/small objects, Macgregor, 1985, 69, fig. 42.
SF1032, fill 0134 of linear pit 0145.

Five fragments of late medieval - modern bone button or bead making waste. Two are co-joining fragments. On the larger fragment there is one complete hole (diameter 10mm) and five incomplete holes. The remaining fragments have 3, 8 and 4 incomplete holes where discs have been cut. Hexagonal in section. The bone is possibly from a long bone shaft, curved in profile. The discs were drilled from both sides as can still see central ridge in each hole (Macgregor, 1985, 101, fig 58, d & e). Similar bone working debris has been found in Norwich (Margeson, 1993, 193, fig. 143, no. 1508) and London (Egan, 2005, 155, fig. 149, no. 807).
SF1033, possible backfill layer 0135.

Piece of antler waste, in plan it is triangular. It is a section where two tines branched. Both tines have been sawn off as has the crown at the base.
SF1043, demolition layer 0169.

End section of an antler tine, tapers from the point at which it was sawn from the beam. The sawn area is very smooth. It is likely waste from antler working.
SF1046, fill 0152 of pit 0101.

Stone

Complete, plano-convex spindle whorl. Some damage on the shoulder. It is pale buff/cream colour with speckles. Possibly made from a siltstone. It has a central circular perforation that is straight sided. Compare to London examples, Egan, 1998, 259, fig. 202.
SF1039, fill 0105 of pit 0106.

Post-medieval

Copper alloy

Complete drawn wire pin with a bend midway along the shaft. The shaft is circular in section. The head is spherical - possibly made with a strip forming the head around the shaft. Margeson's Type 2 (1993, 12, no.37).
SF1027, fill 0129 of pit 0128.

Complete rose farthing of Charles I (1625 - 1649). Obv: crown with two sceptres in saltire. Single arched crown. Inscription: CAROL IT. Mint mark is a lis. Reverse: rose surmounted by a single arched crown. Inscription: FRA ET.HIB REX Mint mark is a crescent. Hammered. Possibly a North Type 2.
SF1034, possible backfill layer 0135.

Hemispherical head of a tack or stud - possibly made from sheet copper. It is circular in plan. The underside is hollow but filled with dirt and possible remnants of a corroded shank.
SF1035, fill 0168 of pit 0183.

Complete discoidal shaped object. Both faces are corroded and encrusted with chalk/mortar. Worn. Possibly a coin or a token,
SF1036, layer 0189.

Iron

Rod of iron, square/trapezoidal in section. Nail visible in one end profile.
SF1001, single fill 0005 of pit 0004.

Two elongate pieces of iron strip; possibly from a structural fitting. One piece is narrower in width. The wider strip has a nail through it approximately midway along the length.
SF 1002, single fill 0005 of pit 0004.

A curved piece of flat iron, probably part of a horseshoe. It has one nail in situ within the wide shoe web.
SF 1003, single fill 0007 of pit 0006.

A fragment of an iron strip, slightly curved so could be part of a horseshoe or a structural strap fitting.
SF 1004, single fill 0007 of pit 0006.

A shank of an elongate object, square in section and tapering to a wedge shaped point. Possibly a nail or the terminal of a tool.
SF 1005, single fill 0007 of pit 0006.

Bulk group of three pieces of unidentifiable pieces of iron. One piece might be a nail, another might be part of a strip of iron.
SF 1006, single fill 0007 of pit 0006.

Two strips of iron, rectangular in section. One piece narrows to a broken prong at one end. Possibly parts of structural strip fittings.
SF 1007, context 0013, mixed finds recovered from pit fills 0028, 0030 and 0031.

Elongate strip of iron, one end rounded the other straight and broken. Tapers in width. Possibly part of a structural fitting.
SF 1008, fill 0017 of pit 0016.

Lead

Complete cast boy bishop token dating to c. 1470 - 1539. Obvs: bishop's mitre. Inscription reads SA[NC]T[US NIC]HOLAVS.O. Reverse is a long cross with 3 pellets in each quarter. Inscription reads AVE/REX/GEN/TIS. Possibly has a pierced edge? Has remains of casting mould obvious. Rigold's Type 1, A Bury Series.
SF1024, fill 0087 of pit 0106.

Animal Bone

Incomplete handle of a bone spoon. In plan it is rectangular, then has angled shoulders that join a tapered shank. In section the handle is an elongated hexagonal shape. In plan it is similar to an example from Leafield (Macgregor, 1985, 181, fig. 98). It is 18th - 19th century date.
SF1037, fill 0092 of quarry pit 0113.

Uncertain date

Copper alloy

Strip of copper alloy with a terminal that is five sided - appears to have remnants of wood attached. It then narrows to a band. Possibly a fitting for furniture but encrusted with dirt so details masked.
SF1021, fill 0105 of pit 0106.

Complete ring, roughly ovoid in section. The width of the band is 1mm. It could be a suspension ring for a variety of functions.
SF1025, fill 0087 of pit 0106.

Fragment of copper alloy sheet strip, rectangular in plan. Damaged at both ends.
SF1028, mortar and cobble layer 0132.

Strand of copper alloy wire, bent into a loop and twisted at the ends. The wire is circular in section.
SF1042, fill 0134 of linear pit 0145.

Small incomplete rivet - flat circular head. The shank is circular in section with some flattened sides. Found in non-floating residue of sample.
SF1060, fill 0090 of pit 0106.

Iron

Elongate shank of an object, possibly square in section. Probably a nail.
SF1029, mortar and cobble layer 0132.

Ovoid shaped piece of plate iron with a copper/gilded edge. It appears to have a nail attached at one end that has a square section shank.
SF1049, fill 0116 of posthole 0115.

Elongate strip of iron (2 joining pieces). The head is square, then tapers to a strip that is rectangular in section. Slightly curved in profile. Possibly riveted along the length.

SF1050, fill 0090 of pit 0106.

Elongate piece of iron that is triangular in section, corroded and encrusted. It tapers in width along the length. Possibly a tool or rod.

SF1052, mixed finds 0079.

Strip of iron, rectangular in plan and thin rectangle in section. Broken at both ends. Bent slightly a third of the way along the length. Possible rivet in situ. Very corroded and encrusted. Probably a fitting.

SF1053, fill 0092 of quarry pit 0113.

Piece of sheet iron plate, roughly trapezoidal in plan. Possible one original corner with in situ rivet.

SF1054, wall 0091.

Strip of iron sheet, roughly rectangular in plan. Corroded and encrusted. Possibly part of a strip fitting.

SF1055, layer 0161.

Thin strip of iron, rectangular in plan. L-shaped in profile. Masked by corrosion. Possibly part of a corner box fitting. Found in non-floating residue of sample.

SF1058, fill 0090 of pit 0106.

Two co-joining fragments of an iron pin shaft. Corroded. Circular in section. Globular head on one frag. Other frag tapers to a point. Found in non-floating residue of sample.

SF1062, layer 0207.

Lead

Fragments of lead strip, rectangular in section and curved in profile lengthwise. Possibly a fragment of window comes.

SF1022, layer 0077.

Piece of lead sheet, roughly rectangular in plan with one rounded corner. Possibly structural gauge; flashing.

SF1023, layer 0077.

Incomplete discoidal, flat object (half a semi-circle). In profile it is curved. Both faces of the disc are corroded. Possibly a worn token?

SF1030, mortar and cobble layer 0132.

Stone

Piece of stone mortar made from a shelly limestone. It is rectangular in plan and curved in profile. The inner surface is smooth from wear; the exterior surface is rough.

SF1047, possible backfill layer 0135.

Piece of sandstone with ridges on one side, curved in profile. Could be part of a stone vessel.

SF1065, fill 0134 of pit 0145.

Fragment of an alabaster stone vessel. The inner surface is smooth the other is ridged. In profile the piece curves in plan it is roughly rectangular.

SF 1066, layer 0077.

Fragment of an alabaster vessel. The piece is roughly square in plan and curved in profile. The inner surface is smooth, though concreted. The outer surface is ridged. SF 1067, fill 0090 of pit 0106.

Piece of an alabaster vessel. It is roughly triangular in plan and slightly curved in profile. Ridged on the outside, smooth inner surface. SF 1068, fill 0144 of pit 0143.

Piece of an alabaster vessel. Roughly rectangular in plan and slightly curved in profile. Ridged outer surface; smooth inner surface. SF1069, fill 0149 of pit 0148.

Piece of an alabaster vessel. Roughly rectangular in plan, straight in profile. Ridged outer surface, smooth inner. SF1070, fill 0134 of pit 0145.

Composite

Collection of 'iron' pieces of sheet metal that may have been part of a container. There is one piece that looks like a folded rim, it is very straight with little curvature. Attached to the rim frags are oyster shells and bones (fish and small mammal). One piece of iron appears wrapped around a larger animal bone. SF1056, oyster layer 0167.

Small Finds listings

SF No	Context No	Object	Material	Fragment No	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1001	0005	Rod	Iron	1	31	Rod of iron, square/trapezoidal in section. Nail visible in one end section. Heavily concreted with mortar.	Pmed
1002	0005	Strip	Iron	2	79	Two pieces of iron strap/strip; possibly from a structural fitting. One piece is narrower in width. The larger one has a nail through it approx midway along the length. Both encrusted with mortar.	Pmed
1003	0007	Horseshoe	Iron	1	112	Curved piece of flat iron, probably part of a horseshoe. It has one nail in situ still, the web of the shoe is wide. Corroded and encrusted with mortar.	Pmed
1004	0007	?Horseshoe strip	Iron	1	94	Fragment of an iron strip, slightly curved so could be part of a horseshoe or a structural strap fitting. Heavily encrusted with mortar.	Pmed
1005	0007	?Nail	Iron	1	31	Shank of an elongate object, square in section and tapering to a wedge shaped point. Encrusted with mortar.	Pmed
1006	0007	Unidentified	Iron	3	258	Three pieces of unidentifiable lumps of iron, all heavily encrusted with mortar. One piece might be a nail, another might be part of a strip of iron.	
1007	0013	Strip	Iron	2	72	Two strips of iron, rectangular in section. One piece narrows to a broken prong at one end. Both are heavily encrusted with mortar. Possibly parts of structural strip fittings.	Pmed
1008	0017	Strip	Iron	1	62	Elongate strip of iron, one end rounded the other straight and broken. Tapers in width. Possibly part of a structural fitting. Heavily encrusted with mortar.	Pmed
1009	0041	Strip	Iron	1	97	Elongate strip of iron, damaged at both ends. Heavily encrusted with mortar. Possibly structural strip fitting or binding.	Pmed
1020	0098	Chain	Copper alloy	1	41	Length of chain made up of twisted figure of eight wire links. Each link measures 11mm in length and 6mm across. One terminal ends in a simple hook, whereby the link has been left open rather than closed. It is in very good condition and well made. It could be chain for a chatelaine; though the example illustrated in Egan (2005, 64, fig.53) and the purse chain on the PAS database (Johnson, S 2010 PUBLIC - 47A235) are not wholly satisfactory as comparisons. Poss part of hanging lamp or even censer? Both are probably 15th to 16th century date.	Med to late med/early Pmed
1021	0105	Fitting	Copper alloy	1	6	Strip of copper alloy with a terminal that is five sides - appears to have remnants of wood attached. It then narrows to a band. Possibly a fitting for furniture but encrusted with dirt so details masked.	
1022	0077	Strip	Lead	1	2	Fragments of lead strip, rectangular in section and curved in profile lengthwise. Possibly a fragment of window comes.	
1023	0077	Offcut	Lead	1	6	Piece of lead sheet, roughly rectangular in plan with one rounded corner. Possibly structural gauge - ?flashing.	
1024	0087	Token	Lead	1	1.4	Complete cast boy bishop token dating to c. 1470 - 1539. Obsvs: bishops mitre that extends to flan edge. Inscription reads SA[NC]T[US] NIC[HOLAVS].O. Reverse is a long cross with 3 pellets in each quarter. Inscription reads AVE/REX/GEN/TIS.Possibly has a pierced edge? Refer to Rigld's typology (PAS).	Med
1025	0087	Ring	Copper alloy	1	0.4	Complete ring, roughly ovoid in section. The width of the band is 1mm. It could be a suspension ring for a variety of functions.	
1026	0087	Cames	Lead	1	8	Lead window came fragment. Cast and milled strip of 'H' section window came - curved around on itself and masked by dirt. Has areas of copper corrosion.	Med

SF No	Context No	Object	Material	Fragment No	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1027	0129	Pin	Copper alloy	1	0.3	Complete drawn wire pin with a bend midway along the shaft. The shaft is circular in section. The head is spherical - possibly made with a strip forming the head around the shaft. Cf Margeson's Type 2 (1993, 12, no.37).	Pmed
1028	0132	Strip	Copper alloy	1	1	Fragment of copper alloy sheet strip, rectangular in plan. Damaged at both ends.	
1029	0132	?Nail	Iron	1	5	Elongate shank of an object, possibly square in section. Likely to be a nail.	
1030	0132	Disc	Lead	1	0.5	Incomplete discoidal, flat object (half a semi-circle). In profile it is curved. Both faces of the disc are corroded. Possibly a worn token?	
1031	0134	Gaming piece	Antler	1	7	Complete gaming piece, circular in plan. Made from antler - rough on the reverse. The front is highly polished and is decorated with two compass drawn grooves. Between the two grooves it is decorated with a repeating ring and dot motif. It has a central perforation which is worn on one side, suggesting that gaming piece may have been held on string. CF to examples in Vince, A. (1991) Aspects of Saxo-Norman London II, p206, fig. 3.87. This type of gaming piece was common in Norman London. (MOLA website).	Saxon/ early med
1032	0134	Waste	Antler	1	1	Sliver of sawn off antler tine, semi-circular in plan. Some of the cancellous tissue has been removed. It is dark grey in colour (?stained or burnt - Macgregor, 1985, 70). This type of waste was used sometimes formaking gaming counters/small objects cf Macgregor, 1985,69, fig. 42).	
1033	0135	Bead/button waste	Bone	5	4	Five fragments of late medieval - modern bone button or bead making waste. They are worked fragments (two pieces definitely join). On the larger fragment there is one complete hole (diameter 10mm) and five incomplete holes. The remaining fragments have 3, 8 and 4 incomplete holes where discs have been cut. Hexagonal in section. The bone is possibly from a long bone shaft, curved in profile. The discs were drilled from both sides as can still see central ridge in each hole (Macgregor, 1985, 101, fig 58, d & e). See also Margeson and Egan for examples.	Med
1034	0135	Coin	Copper alloy	1	1	Complete rose farthing of Charles I (1625 - 1649). Obv: crown with two sceptres in saltire. Single arched crown. Inscription: CAROL IT. Mint mark is a lis. Reverse: rose surmounted by a single arched crown. Inscription: FRA ET.HIB REX Mint mark is a crescent. Hammered. North Type 2?	Pmed
1035	0168	Tack/stud	Copper alloy	1	1	Hemispherical head of a tack or stud - possibly made from sheet copper. It is circular in plan. The underside is hollow but filled with dirt and possible remnants of a corroded shank.	Pmed
1036	0189	Coin/token	Copper alloy	1	8	Complete discoidal shaped object. Both faces are corroded and encrusted with chalk/mortar. Worn.	Pmed
1037	0092	Handle	Bone	1	3	Incomplete handle of a bone spoon. In plan it is rectangular, then has angled shoulders that join a tapered shank. In section the handle is an elongated hexagonal shape. In plan it is similar to an example from Leafield (Macgregor, 1985, 181, fig. 98). It is 18th - 19th century date.	Pmed
1038	0105	Spindle whorl	Stone	1	18	Complete, plano-convex spindle whorl. Some damage on the shoulder. It is pale buff/cream colour with speckles. Possibly made from a siltstone. It has a central circular perforation that is straight sided cf: Egan, Medieval Households, p258.	Med

SF No	Context No	Object	Material	Fragment No	Weight (g)	Description	Period
1039	0088	Window	Glass	1	2	Fragment of window glass, roughly square in plan, narrow rectangular in section. Surface of the glass is degraded in a manner similar to that seen on plant ash glasses of Med - post Med periods - caused by weathering.	Med
1040	0097	Window	Glass	2	6	Two fragments of window glass, both triangular in plan; thin rectangular in section. They show the same surface decay as on SF 1039.	Med
1041	0090	Window	Glass	3	7	Three fragments of window glass, roughly rectangular in plan. In section - thin rectangle. Show same surface decay as SF 1039.	Med
1042	0134	Wire loop	Copper alloy	1	0.1	Strand of copper alloy wire, bent into a loop and twisted at the ends. The wire is circular in section.	
1043	0169	Waste	Antler	1	18	Piece of antler waste, in plan it is triangular. It is a section where two tines branched. Both tines have been sawn off as has the crown at the base.	Med
1044	0088	Window	Glass	1	4	Piece of window glass, roughly triangular in shape. It is a thin rectangle in section. The glass has been kept damp and as such the surface decay is not as apparent as other pieces found on the site. It could be a red/brown in colour.	Med
1045	0111	Window	Glass	2	4	Two pieces of window glass, dark brown in colour. Each has an original curved edge. The surface is now degraded. One piece is rectangular in plan, the other is roughly square in plan.	Med
1046	0152	Waste	Antler	1	6	End section of an antler tine, tapers from the point at which it was sawn from the beam. The sawn area is very smooth. It is likely waste from antler working.	
1047	0135	Mortar	Stone	1	130	Piece of stone mortar made from a shelly limestone. It is rectangular in plan and curved in profile. The inner surface is smooth from wear; the exterior surface is rough.	
1048	0105	Strap mount	Iron	1	28	Strap mount with hexagonal terminal; width of strap increases along the length of the strap - narrowest at the hexagonal end. The opposing terminal is possibly a hinge, but is masked by corrosion. It is rectangular in section. Possibly a casket or chest mount.	Med
1049	0116	Unidentified	Iron	1	11	Ovoid shaped piece of plate iron with a copper/gilded edge. It appears to have a nail attached at one end that has a square section shank.	
1050	0090	Strip	Iron	2	18	Elongate strip of iron (2 joining pieces). The head is square, then tapers to a strip that is rectangular in section. Slightly curved in profile. Possibly riveted along the length.	
1051	0089	Hinge pivot	Iron	1	30	L-shaped hinge pivot with tapering shank, square in section, for driving into timbers. Guide arm is damaged (also square in section). Structural. Cf: Egan, Med Households, p44, fig 26, no 3 - very similar hinge pivot (pintle).	Med
1052	0079	Tool?/rod	Iron	1	47	Elongate piece of iron that is triangular in section, corroded and encrusted. It tapers in width along the length.	
1053	0092	Fitting	Iron	1	49	Strip of iron, rectangular in plan and thin rectangle in section. Broken at both ends. Bent slightly a third of the way along the length. Possible rivet in situ. Very corroded and encrusted.	
1054	0091	Sheet	Iron	1	23	Piece of sheet iron plate, roughly trapezoidal in plan. Possible one original corner with in situ rivet.	
1055	0161	Strip	Iron	1	11	Strip of iron sheet, roughly rectangular in plan. Corroded and encrusted. Possibly part of a strip fitting.	
1056	0167	Group	Composite	14	162	Collection of 'iron' pieces of sheet metal that may have been part of a container. There is one piece that looks like a folded rim, it is very straight with little curvature. Attached to the	

SF No	Context No	Object	Material	Fragment No	Weight (g)	Description	Period
						rim frags are oyster shells and bones (fish and small mammal). One piece of iron appears wrapped around a larger animal bone.	
1057	0097	Window	Glass	1	0.3	Piece of window glass, rectangular in plan, thin rectangle in section. Surfaces are degraded.	Med
1058	0090	Strip/fitting	Iron	1	3	Thin strip of iron, rectangular in plan. L-shaped in profile. Masked by corrosion. Possibly part of a corner box fitting. Found in non-floating residue of sample.	
1059	0090	Bead	Glass	1	0.2	Complete, spherical bead with central perforation; measuring 2 mm in diameter. The glass is degraded. May originally have been green glass. The ends of the bead are flattened. Found in non-floating residue of sample.	?Med
1060	0090	Rivet	Copper alloy	1	0.09	Small incomplete rivet - flat circular head. The shank is circular in section with some flattened sides. Found in non-floating residue of sample.	
1061	0090	Window	Glass	5	1.3	Two larger pieces of glass - one rectangular in plan; one triangular in plan. Plus three very small fragments. Thin rectangle in section; degraded surfaces. Found in non-floating residue of sample.	Med
1062	0207	Pin	Iron	2	0.07	Two conjoining fragments of an iron pin shaft. Corroded. Circular in section. Globular head on one frag. Other frag tapers to a point. Found in non-floating residue of sample.	
1063	0134	Window	Glass	1	0.5	Small fragment of window glass, roughly triangular in plan. Both surfaces degraded. Thin rectangle in section. Found in non-floating residue of sample.	Med
1064	0097	Window	Glass	10	0.5	Small fragments of window glass. Surfaces degraded. Found in non-floating residue of sample.	Med
1065	0134	?Vessel	Stone	1	4	Piece of sandstone with ridges on one side, curved in profile. Could be part of a stone vessel or could be natural.	
1066	0077	?Vessel	Stone	1	3	Fragment of a stone vessel made from alabaster. The inner surface is smooth; the other is ridged. In profile the piece curves, in plan it is roughly rectangular.	
1067	0090	Vessel	Stone	1	35	Fragment of an alabaster vessel. The piece is roughly square in plan and curved in profile. He inner surface is smooth, though concreted. The outer surface is ridged.	
1068	0144	Vessel	Stone	1	5	Piece of an alabaster vessel. It is roughly triangular in plan and slightly curved in profile. Ridged on the outside, smooth inner surface.	
1069	0149	Vessel	Stone	1	3	Piece of an alabaster vessel. Roughly rectangular in plan and slightly curved in profile. Ridged outer surface; smooth inner surface.	
1070	0134	Vessel	Stone	1	3	Piece of an alabaster vessel. Roughly rectangular in plan, straight in profile. Ridged outer surface, smooth inner.	

Cont. No	Sample	AB Count	AB Weight	Overall Date	Species summary (Mammal)	Species summary (Bird)	Species (other)	Butchery	Pathology	Measure	Count	Age-able	Gnaw	Horn	Comments
0090		80	372	Med	cattle, sheep/goat	birds, MNI=2 or 3		butchered		y	y	y			
0090	05	1000	96		sheep/goat, mammal	y	fish			y	y	y			some burnt
0091		1	5	Pmed	sheep/goat			chopped							
0092		16	82	?Med, Pmed	cattle, sheep/goat			butchered	y	y	y	y			
0094		0	0	Pmed											
0096		1	11	Med	cattle tooth										
0097		30	78	Med	cattle, mammal	2 bird	fish	butchering							2 burnt
0097	06	211	33		pig, mammal		several fish	butchering							
0098		60	78	Med	sheep/goat	min 2 bird	several fish	butchering		y	y	y			
0102		2	18	Pmed	mammal			heavily butchered							
0104		2	27	Pmed	equid, sheep/goat						y	y			
0105		19	40	Med	sheep/goat, mammal	3 bird, inc fowl	fish, inc Ray			y	y	y			2 burnt, fish includes 2 dermal denticles, spur lost on fowl TMT
0108		207	293	Med, Pmed	dog				y	y	y	y			smallish dog skeleton, GLs: Fe-134, hu - 110, hu - 112, teeth worn
0111		11	24	Med, Pmed	sheep/goat, mammal										1 burnt
0114		112	344	Med, Pmed	sheep/goat, cattle, dog			Butchered							dog tibia GI140.
0116		5	16	Med, Pmed	mammal		small mammal								femur probably small dog/fox
0116	07	110	25		y										
0117		19	102	Med, ?Pmed	cattle, mammal	large bird		butchering		y	y	y			
0118		73	346	Med	cattle, sheep/goat	min 2 bird		butchering, inc skinning		y	y	y			

Cont. No	Sample	AB Count	AB Weight	Overall Date	Species summary (Mammal)	Species summary (Bird)	Species (other)	Butchery	Pathology	Measure	Count	Age-able	Gnaw	Horn	Comments
0152		102	741	Med, ?Pmed	cattle, sheep/goat				y	y	y	y	y		
0154		33	214	Med	cattle, sheep/goat		fish	butchering		y	y	y			
0155		7	13	Med	mammal										
0157		9	438	Med	cattle, sheep/goat	min 1 bird		butchering		y	y	y		y	
0158		9	98	Pmed	cattle, pig			heavily butchered		y	y	y			
0160		17	85	Med	cattle, pig			butchered		y	y	y			
0161		13	100	Pmed	cattle, pig	min 1 bird		butchered							
0162		26	322	Med	cattle, sheep/goat, pig			butchered							
0163		104	1075		cattle, sheep/goat, pig	Min 2 birds, possibly 3		butchering		y	y	y			
0165		3	24	Pmed	cattle			butchering			y	y			
0166		2	12	Pmed	mammal										
0167		15	3	Pmed	mammal										
0168		2	18	Pmed	cattle, sheep/goat			butchered, one sawn				y			
0169		32	285	Med	cattle, sheep/goat, pig			butchered		y	y	y			
0170		25	226	Med	cattle, sheep/goat, pig	2 bird		butchering							
0170	15	98	8		cattle, sheep/goat, mammal		fish								
0177		11	58	Med	pig, mammal			butchering							
0177	14	245	14		y	y	fish			y	y	y			burnt
0183		90	1204		cattle, sheep/goat				y	y	y	y		y	both cattle and sheep horncores

Appendix 10. Shell catalogue

Context No	Sample No	Shell No	Shell Wt (g)	Oyster	Mussel	Landsnail	Other shell	Overall Date	Context
0001		3	19	YES					Garden soil
0013		1	27	YES				L17-19	Mixed finds
0019		19	47	YES				L18-20 but also med	Pit 0018
0024		1	1	YES					Posthole 0024
0039		1	16	YES				Med	Pit 0038
0050		1	7	YES				Med	Pit 0049
0019	01	91	17		YES	YES			Pit 0018
0040	02	4	5	YES	YES				Pit 0038
0077		64	344	YES		YES	Whelk	Med, Pmed	Layer
0082		9	21	YES	YES	YES	Whelk		Pit 0082 (0080)
0085		5	19	YES		YES		Med, Pmed	Pit 0084
0087		14	82	YES				Med, Pmed	Pit 0106
0088		11	38	YES				Med	Pit 0106
0089		21	157	YES		YES	Whelk	Med, Pmed	Pit 0106
0090		137	1301	YES			Large bag of whelks	Med	Pit 0106
0092		14	147	YES				?Med, Pmed	Quarry pit 0113
0096		1	11				Whelk	Med	Pit 0095
0097		85	553	YES			Large bag of whelks	Med	Pit 0106
0098		88	802	YES			Large bag of whelks	Med	Pit 0106
0104		1	4	YES				Pmed	Pit 0103
0105		297	2070	YES			Large bag of whelks	Med	Pit 0106
0108		1	7	YES				Med, Pmed	Pit 0107
0111		13	102	YES			Whelk	Med, Pmed	Pit 0106
0114		22	63	YES		YES	Cockle	Med, Pmed	Layer
0116		2	6	YES				Med, Pmed	Posthole 0115
0117		20	118	YES		YES		Med, ?Pmed	Layer
0118		46	297	YES	YES	YES	Whelk	Med	Layer
0129		14	52	YES			Whelk	Med	Pit 0128
0132		10	52	YES		YES		Med	Layer

Context No	Sample No	Shell No	Shell Wt (g)	Oyster	Mussel	Landsnail	Other shell	Overall Date	Context
0133		16	54	YES		YES		Med, Pmed	Pit 0145
0134		32	50	YES		YES		Med	Pit 0145
0135		35	256	YES		YES	YES	Med	?Backfill layer
0090	05	95	81	YES	YES	YES	YES		
0097	06	10	11	YES					Pit 0106
0116	07	13	4	YES		YES			Posthole 0115
0135	10	70	20	YES		YES	Whelk		?Backfill layer
0133	11	30	10	YES		YES			Pit 0145
0134	12	40	5	YES		YES			Pit 0145
0132	13	86	12	YES		YES			Layer
0140		7	20	YES		YES	Whelk	Med	Pit/robbing 0139
0142		5	12	YES				Med, ?Pmed	Posthole 0141
0144		3	6	YES		YES		Med	Pit 0143
0149		1	44	YES					Pit 0148
0152		65	398	YES		YES	Whelk	Med, ?Pmed	Pit 0101
0154		27	96	YES		YES	Whelk	Med	Pit 0153
0155		3	16			YES	Whelk	Med	Layer
0160		17	60	YES	YES	YES		Med	Layer
0161		2	114	YES				Pmed	Layer
0162		22	106	YES		YES	Whelk	Med	Layer
0163		39	267	YES		YES	Whelk	Med	Layer
0167		3	58	YES				Pmed	Layer
0169		17	113	YES		YES	Whelk	Med	Demolition layer
0170		9	34	YES		YES		Med	Backfill layer
0177		2	25	YES				Med	Pit 0176
0177	14	5	7	YES					Pit 0176
0170	15	72	7			YES			Backfill layer
0187		1	11	YES					Layer
0188		7	108	YES			Whelk	Med	Layer
0189		0	0					Pmed	Layer
0190		12	83	YES		YES	Whelk	Med	Layer
0191		10	47	YES	YES			Med	Layer

Context No	Sample No	Shell No	Shell Wt (g)	Oyster	Mussel	Landsnail	Other shell	Overall Date	Context
0190	16	2	1						Layer
0194		1	17	YES				Med	Layer
0194	17	13	1	YES					Layer
0191	18	25	2						Layer
0197		0	0						Posthole 0195
0197	19	14	2	YES					Posthole 0195
0198		2	13	YES				Med, Pmed	Posthole 0196
0198	20	18	2	YES	YES	YES	YES		Posthole 0196
0200		2	27	YES				Med	Layer
0207	22	7	1	YES		YES			Layer
0250		2	29	YES				Med	Unstratified

Sample No.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Context No.	0090	0097	0116	0119	0120	0135	0133	0134	0132	0177	0170	0190	0194	0191	0197	0198	0204	0207
Cut No.	0106	0106	0115	0112	0112	0078	0145	0145	0078	0176	0078	0078	0078	0078	0195	0196	0078	0078
Feature type	Pit	Pit	PH	Hearth	Hearth	Building	Pit	Pit	Building	Pit	Building	Building	Building	Building	PH	PH	Building	Building
Date	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med
<i>Triticum</i> sp. Rachis fragments																	#	
Poss clum internodes																	#	
Ear base/spikelet fork																	#	
Tree/shrub charred																		
Poss Ericaceae	x	xx		x														
<i>Corylus</i> sp.							#	#			#							
Weeds/ other charred																		
<i>Lithospermum</i> sp.	#												#				#	#
Brassicaceae											#							
Poaceae		x					#				#	#						
Weeds/other un-charred																		
<i>Trifolium/Mediago</i>					#													
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.			#				#											
Polygonaceae																		
Brassicaceae			#				#	#										
Tree/shrub un-charred																		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.							#	#					#					
Other plant macrofossils																		
Charcoal 0-5mm	xxx	xx	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Charcoal 5-10mm	xxx	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	xx	x		x
Charcoal >10mm	xx	xx		x											xx			
Fibrous roots	x	x	xx		x		xx	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	
Other remains																		
Insect remains										#						#		
Snails		x	x		x	x		x	x	x	x	x				x	#	x
Amphibian/Small mammal bones	x					#		x	x	x	x				x	x		
Fish bones			#	#	#	#	#	#	x				x		x	x		

Sample No.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Context No.	0090	0097	0116	0119	0120	0135	0133	0134	0132	0177	0170	0190	0194	0191	0197	0198	0204	0207
Cut No.	0106	0106	0115	0112	0112	0078	0145	0145	0078	0176	0078	0078	0078	0078	0195	0196	0078	0078
Feature type	Pit	Pit	PH	Hearth	Hearth	Building	Pit	Pit	Building	Pit	Building	Building	Building	Building	PH	PH	Building	Building
Date	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med	Med
Bone fragments			x	x	#	#	x	x	x	x	xx	x				x		
Calcine bone				x	#									#				
Vitrous globules (non-ferrous)			x															
Medieval glass fragments	#							#										
Coal fragments			x															
Poss Coprolite	#	x														x		
Ferrous spheroids										#								
Recovered from non-floating residue																		
Cereal grains	##	##				#												
Corylus (Hazel nutshell)	#										#							
Endocarp (pip frag)	#																	
Large legume	#																	
Small legume	#																	
Fish bones	##														#			
Calcine bone	##																	
Glass fragments		#																
Non ferrous globules			#															
Ferrous flakes/spheroids/globules	x	x	##		#	#			#		#			#	#	#	#	#
Sample volume (litres)	40	10	20	5	10	40	40	40	20	40	20	4	20	16	5	5	3	3
Volume of flot (ml)	300	100	50	15	20	100	100	100	40	50	50	20	20	100	100	50	15	40
% flot sorted	16%	50%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	50%	100%	25%

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