

40 Peckham Street, Bury St Edmunds
BSE 353

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/052

Client: MPM Properties

Author: David Gill

April 2012

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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services 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 and excavation was carried out in advance of redevelopment on land to the rear of 40 Peckham Street, Bury St Edmunds. The excavation lay wholly within a single medieval burgage plot which was in existence from at least the 12th century and the boundaries of which had remained largely fixed to the present day. The archaeological evidence indicates that the site was once part of a working yard where cottage-scale industry took place. Multiple ovens both for baking and the drying of grain for malting were found together with steeping pits and querns for malt grinding. Sunken troughs and tubs for the working and storage of lime putty probably for the production of plasters were found in conjunction with discarded processing waste from the working of cattle and goat horns and within the environmental samples, charred cereal grains and hammer-scale were ubiquitous.

The density of features suggested that the site was at its busiest and most productive between the 12th–16th centuries, the archaeological evidence for this activity tails off from about 17th century and gone by the mid-18th.











The site is significant for the understanding the layout of medieval town plots and the nature of the medieval industry and commerce within the urban centres. By the study of the findings of the site it is hoped to clarify the exact medieval trades and crafts were being practised on the site and characterise the features that these industries leave behind within the archaeological record.

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

An archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out in advance of redevelopment on land to the rear of 40 Peckham Street, Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1). The archaeological work was a condition of planning consent to build nine dwellings on the site (application No. SE/10/0755).

An initial evaluation of the site by trial trenching found that well-preserved medieval deposits dating to the 12th-16th centuries existed across the eastern half of the development area. The archaeological deposits were sealed beneath a buried topsoil and included a clay building platform in association with hearths and several pits. A ditch beneath the north boundary wall suggested that the outline of the plot was a relic of the town's medieval layout (Tester and Breen 2011). The density of features lessened towards the west of end of the site with no archaeological deposits apart from the continuation of the boundary ditch, present close to the Peckham Street frontage.

The preservation of these archaeological deposits by excavation and record was stipulated by the local planning authority (LPA) to mitigate for their loss within the development. A brief was prepared by Dr Abby Antrobus, archaeological advisor to the LPA which outlined the areas requiring excavation; any archaeological deposits outside the excavation areas were to be recorded by monitoring of the development ground works.

The location of the site within the core of the medieval town, together with its relatively large size and absence of previous development history, suggested that the site had a high potential to retain evidence which would give insight into the town's early layout, character and development. The research agenda for East Anglia (Medleycott 2011) recognises several areas of study to improve the understanding of the formation of our medieval urban centres including changes in their internal layouts, housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand. The aim of this report is to summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork against this framework and assess the potential of the site's findings to address these study topics.

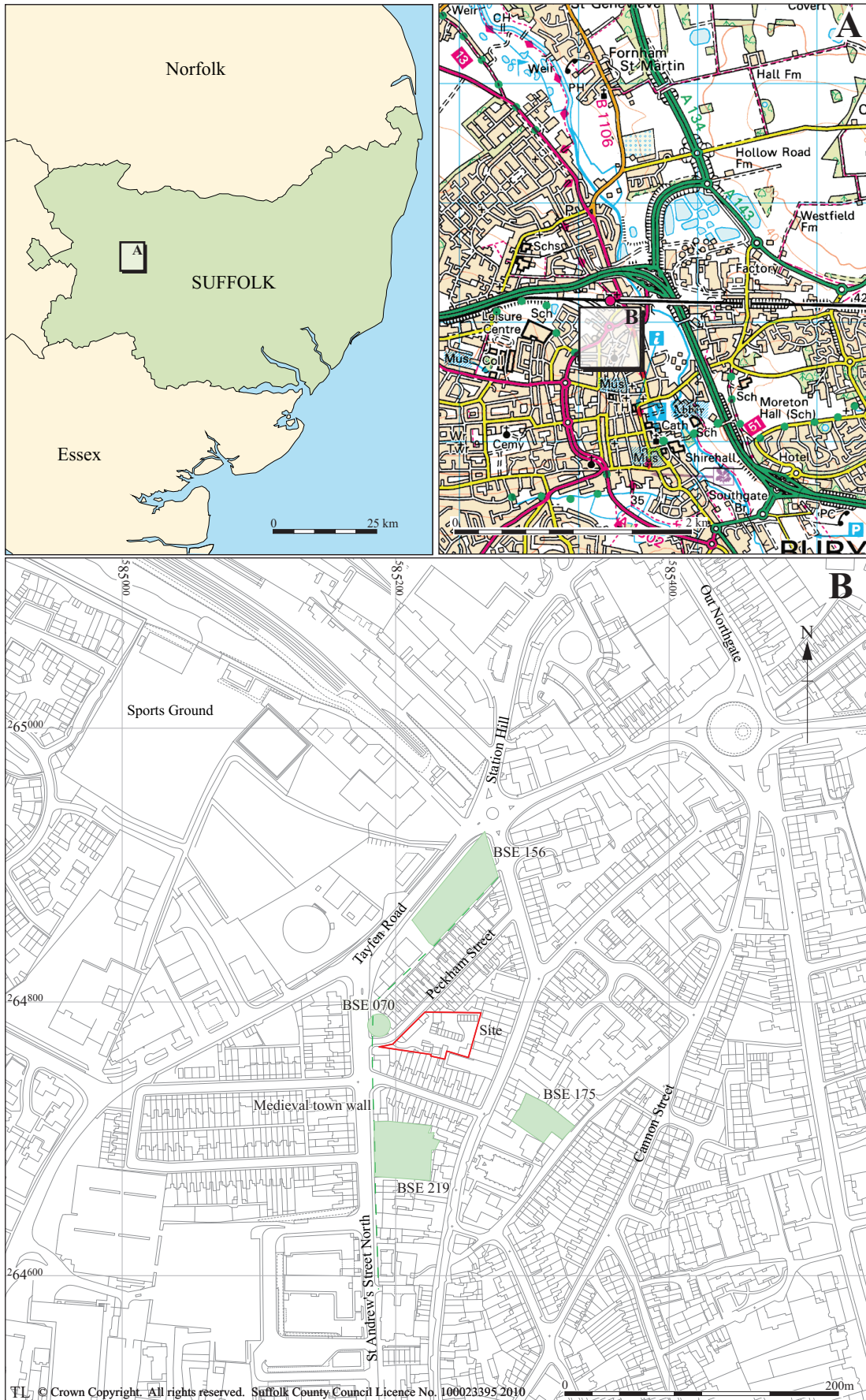


Figure 1. Site location showing development area (red)
HER sites (green)

The field work and the assessment report have been completed by members of SCCAS Field Team with the input of external finds specialists. The project sponsors are MPM Properties, who have funded all fieldwork and this assessment.

2. Geological, topographic and historical background

2.1 Geology, topography and recent land use

The site lies at TL 852 647 (Fig. 1) in the south-west corner of the medieval town, within an area that was once enclosed by the town's defensive walls. It occupies a west facing slope that drops from 38.5mOD at the east to 37mOD on the west, towards the Tayfen, a minor river in marshland which lay outside the town wall. The surface geology consists of silt and gravel with sand which overlies chalk.

The site was within the rear garden and yard of No.40 Peckham Street, a mid-19th century house which stands on the street frontage to the west of the excavation area. Immediately prior to the start of work the site was occupied by a block of rented garages, sheds and outbuildings.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

The town of Bury St Edmunds is suggested to have grown 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 the centre for international pilgrimage following the transfer of the body of the martyr Saint Edmund (murdered by the Danes in 869AD) to a shrine in the abbey. The gifting by the Crown of the surrounding lands, known as the *banleuca* of St Edmund, to the saint and in effect awarding the Abbey sovereignty over it made the town a virtually self-governing entity. Re-ordered as a Benedictine Abbey it grew to become one of the leading religious houses in Europe and principal landowner in the west half of the county. The town was the administrative centre and the foremost market drawing traders from all over the region and beyond.

The layout of the town as we perceive it today is based around a Norman 'new town' conceived by Abbot Baldwin (1065-70) who laid out the streets on a grid pattern orientated on the axis of his redesigned abbey church which lay at its centre. The limits



Figure 2. Extract from Thomas Warren's Plan of Bury St Edmunds 1747.
(Peckham Street is highlighted with a red square. North to the top of the map)

of the town were formalised in the 12th century after Abbot Anselm enclosed the north and west sides behind a walled bank and ditch. The ditch ran beneath St Andrew's Street and archaeological evidence suggests it was 10-12m wide.

The earliest map of Bury published in 1747 (Fig. 2) shows the area of the site within a long narrow plot that stretches from Long Brackland Street, where a range of buildings were sited, to the line of the town wall on St Andrew's Street. The wall itself had been demolished by this time and the ditch infilled to allow access from St Andrew's Street, but a possible surviving corner tower is shown on the map. Also shown is a possible path giving access to the tower following the northern boundary of the site.

Long Brackland Street ran between the Risby and North gates, two of the five medieval gates leading into the town, but the site's position is peripheral to the main commercial, administrative and religious centre. 'Long Brakelond' is named in medieval rental documents that show that properties along this street were in the ownership of both the Abbey and private individuals and indicate the variety of tradesmen who were residing on the street during the 15th century (Breen 2011). 'Hadgoval' payments from the 1433 rental make reference to a draper, coverlet-weaver, butcher, barker, harpour, fuller, chaundeler, labourer, lorymer (horse bit maker) reder, scherman, chaplains, mason, comber, brasyer, carter, souter, 'whernepykker/whervepykker', miller and 'kerver' all residing along Long Brackland Street, although individuals are difficult to pinpoint to a particular property.

Peckham Street, which is named after the rope maker William Peckham who had premises on the street, was created the latter part of the 19th century. At about the same time the site became separated from Long Brackland Street when the west end was sold off for the construction of a (now former) ironworks. An alleyway entrance from Long Brackland alongside the ironworks, was maintained until the 20th century and is shown on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map but had been built over by the 1926 edition.

Archaeological sites recorded in Suffolk's Historic Environment Record (HER) close to the development area are shown in Figure 1. These include: BSE 070, the site of a putative stone corner tower that falls along the probable line of the town wall; BSE 129, the site of a medieval or early post-medieval building and BSE 175 where medieval and

post-medieval pits were found. The line of the town bank and wall is also marked and the town ditch is thought to have followed the outside of the town wall.

A full documentary search was undertaken for the evaluation and the results reproduced in SCCAS report No 2010/215.

3 Original research aims

The broad aims of the project to post-excavation assessment stage were to:

- provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development
- assess the significance of the archaeological data and its potential for reconstruction of the site's history and land use, with particular reference to the date of its establishment and subsequent development
- assess the site's character and status together with the nature of any social, economic and industrial activities taking place

The academic objective will centre upon the great potential for this site to inform the studies of the origins and the development of towns during the medieval period. The site was thought likely to produce evidence relevant to the layout, use of space, industry and trade within the urban environment. Presented below are themes drawn from the East Anglian Regional Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medleycott 2011) which there was potential to address.

3.1 Medieval urban centres:

- The development of towns, changes in their internal layouts and housing densities, and their role as centres of supply and demand. (Medleycott 2011; 49, 59)
- Bury St Edmunds is a notable example of a planned town and retains its medieval layout; the excavation had the potential therefore to understand when these plots were first established and what preceded them
- The identification of commercial buildings and industrial structures/processes within the town and the interchange between rural food supplies and urban industrial and craft production.
- The relationship of the town with the surrounding hinterland

- The study of the medieval pottery industry and their trade networks

These themes were considered pertinent at the beginning of the project due to the site's location within the known core of the medieval town. Cut features and finds indicated some activity on the site from the Late Saxon (c.900AD) period with a flowering of development and subsequent unbroken occupation from at least the 12th century to the present. More specific and updated objectives, determined after the review of the excavations findings, are presented at the end of the report in Section 8.

4. Methodology

The site was cleared of the existing garages and an archaeologist monitored the removal of the foundations which were found to be too shallow to have impacted on the archaeological levels. The two areas of the site were marked out for the soil strip leaving an easement along the west side to preserve a line of trees, and to the north to avoid undermining the boundary wall. The areas were stripped by a tracked machine fitted with a wide toothless bucket working under the direct supervision of an archaeologist. In the main area of excavation the soil strip was completed in a series of phased spits with excavation and recording of any discernable archaeological features at each intermediate stage. The initial strip removed a relatively modern overburden to the top of a buried worked topsoil identified during the evaluation, and the cobbled floor and wall stubs of a 19th century stable; a building which had been demolished within living memory (1960's). The stable's remains were recorded together with those features which cut the buried soil layer and the area metal-detected and scanned for finds to establish a date for the latest reworking of the buried soil. The excavation level was further reduced to where archaeological features, mainly clay-filled pits and postholes, could be seen cutting a late medieval topsoil layer. A third and final stage of machining removed the medieval topsoil to the top of the surface geology to enable the recording of those silt-loam filled features that were otherwise masked.

Over the smaller excavation area (45 sqm), at the west side of the development area fronting Peckham Street, the soil profile was disturbed and it could be stripped directly to the geological surface, at which point archaeological and more recent cut features could be seen.

The excavation methodology was consistent with SCCAS practice. All archaeological features were investigated by hand excavation to at least the minimum requirement set out in the Brief (Appendix 1) generally 50% of pits, 10% of ditches and 100% of features that could be interpreted as structural or of other specific interest. Selected features were sampled for macrofossil evidence and all pre-modern finds were kept.

Context information was recorded on SCCAS pro-forma context sheets using a single context continuous numbering system carrying on from the evaluation sequence. Individual hand drawn feature plans were recorded at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 onto A3 permatrace sheets. In addition the location of features was recorded using a RTK GPS.

Digital colour and black and white print photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital and physical site archives.

4.1 Post-excavation review

The site data has been input onto a MS Access database. All of the site drawn records have been scanned and the site plans and selected sections have been digitised and archived in .dxf files formats. The site photographs have been catalogued using SCCAS film codes and are stored under the codes HOX, HOY, HOZ, HPB and HPC. A site matrix has been prepared and is included in Appendix 2

Bulk finds have been washed, marked and quantified and stored in archivally stable boxes. The material has been examined and catalogued by the relevant material specialist and their assessment of the finds assemblage is reported in Section 6. The site records and finds have been deposited in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. BSE 353. The digital archive is stored on the SCC server, the folder is located: *R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 353 Peckham Street* A quantification of the archive is summarised in the tables below.

	Type	Number	Detail
Context sheets		457	eval 0001-0047 – excavation 0050-0463
Soil sample sheets		19	01-19
Section/plan sheets A3		35	(4 sheets eval) (31 sheets excavation)
Section/plan sheets A1		1	Overall site plan 1:50
Small finds		058	1001- 1058 (1001,1002 eval)
Digital photos		134	SCCAS film codes: HOX, HOY, HOZ, HPB and HPC

Table 1. List of physical records

Type	Number	Detail	Notes
Context list	1	R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 353\BSE 353 database.mdb	
Finds lists	4	R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 353\BSE 353 database.mdb	Combined in excavation data
Soil sample list	1	R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 353\BSE 353 database.mdb	
Survey data	7	R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 353\Geomatic	
Photographs	134	SCCAS Film codes: HOX, HOY, HOZ, HPB and HPC	BSE 353 database.mdb

Table 2. List of digital records

FindsType	Number of boxes
Animal bone	8
Pottery	2
CBM	3
Mortar/plaster	1
Flint/stone/quern	1
Total number of boxes	15

Table 3. Finds quantification by box

5. Results

5.1 Overview

The main excavation covered just over 400sqm and the smaller area to the west was 45sqm. The main excavation, as far as was practical, covered the entire width of the existing plot. The north-south limits of the property are the same as those shown on the earliest map of the town drawn in 1747 and have remained unchanged since the original burgage plot was laid out during the medieval period. A density of medieval and early post-medieval features was recorded across the full extent of the main excavation area, but this density diminished towards the western end where only features that post-dated the creation of Peckham Street were found. The exception to this was a medieval ditch that ran the full length of the plot and which once defined its northern boundary.

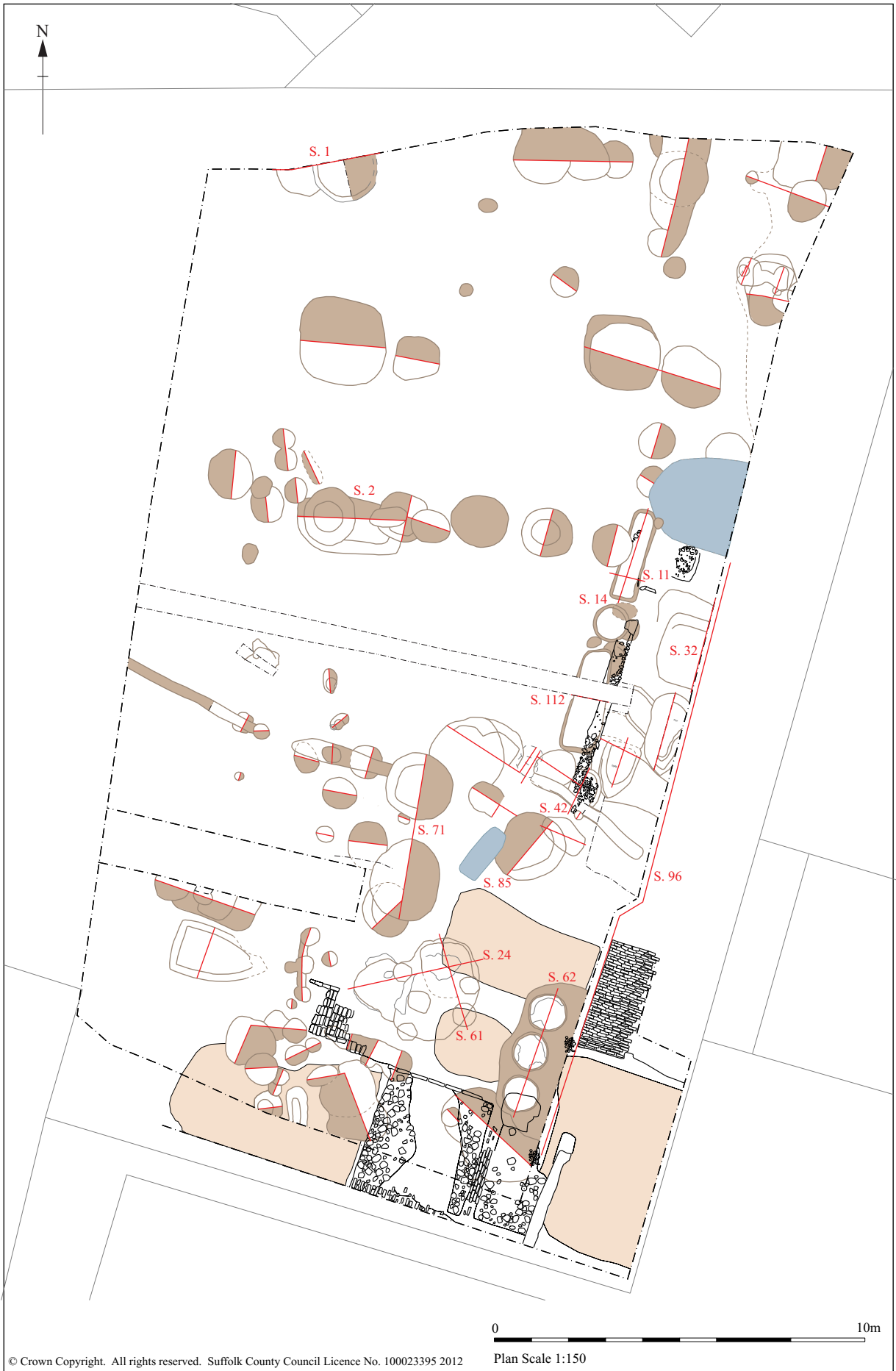


Figure 3. BSE353 Main excavation area showing all archaeological features

The existing ground level at the east end of the site was raised as a result of landscaping, or the importation of soil, during the 19th century. The addition of imported soil had buried and preserved the pre-19th century soil profile and there was little evidence of disturbance to the archaeological levels from the more recent occupation of the site. Metal detecting and finds collection from the surface of the buried topsoil produced finds which dated up to the end of the 18th century. The site was machined in three stages but generally only those features that were filled with either clay or chalk were able to be seen cutting the medieval topsoil and were excavated at this level. Brown loam-filled features were on the whole masked until the final soil strip whereby the natural sand and gravels were exposed. There were no made yard surfaces (apart from those associated with the 19th century stables) but the level of the medieval ground surface could be determined by the top of clay features and oven floors. The archaeological features, on the whole, could be securely dated by finds assemblages or stratigraphic relationships. Extended sequences of intercutting features occurred in several areas of the site to enable a refined chronological phasing sequence to be produced.

Overall the evidence indicates that the site was once part of a working yard for 'cottage-scale' industry, and which served as a workplace throughout the medieval and post-medieval period. The frequent remains of ovens, pits specifically designed for the working and storage of lime, and the presence of manufacturing/processing waste in the form of large number of horn-cores, suggested that several different trades were being practised on the site over time. The excavations were 28m behind the plot's medieval street frontage where the main focus of the property, the dwelling and/or shop would have been sited. This distance was reflected in the absence of high medieval buildings in the excavation areas and suggests that the activities that occurred here, certainly early on, took place in the open air. The remains of a 19th century stable and a wall originating from c.16th century were the only confirmed building remains identified during the excavation. The abundance of medieval domestic rubbish from pits however signifies that a dwelling once existed close by.

5.2. Phasing

The earliest evidence of human activity on the site was a background of struck flint which dated to the Late-Neolithic or Early Bronze Age (c. 2500 BC). The flint assemblage in total was small, all flint was collected as residual material from later contexts and no pre-historic features were identified. Cut features dated by finds suggested that habitation of the site began in the Late Saxon period (10th -11th century). The site subsequent has been divided up into the following seven phases.

- Phase 1: Late Saxon
- Phase 2: Medieval, 12th-13th century
- Phase 3: Medieval 13th-14th century
- Phase 4: Medieval 14th century
- Phase 5: Late medieval- early post-medieval 15th-16th century
- Phase 6: Post-medieval 16th -18th century
- Phase 7: 19th century

6. Site description by chronological phase

6.1. Phase 1: Late Saxon, 10th-11th century

A moderate amount of St Neots and Thetford type-ware pottery was recovered from across the site. This was found generally together with slightly later material within features which were spotdated to c.12th century and from buried topsoil layers. The pottery from the topsoil deposits came notably from the northern half of the site and in particular close to the line of the northern boundary ditch 0077; an area where there were fewer later medieval features and the buried soil horizons were less disturbed. The only cut feature, however, that could be confidently assigned to this phase was pit 0055 (Fig.10, S1). It produced exclusively Thetford type-ware pottery and was the earliest feature in its immediate stratigraphic sequence. A deep well-like pit 0237 was also possibly Late Saxon; Thetford type-ware only was found its lower fills (0239), but the upper fills were contaminated with finds from a later cutting feature and their dating was ambiguous.

6.2. Phase 2: Medieval, 12th-13th century (Fig.4).

By the start of this period the limits of the medieval town had been formalised by the raising of the town wall which bounded the original plot's western end (west side of Peckham Street). It is probable that the boundaries of the property were already set by this time and the ditch 0077 which defined the northern edge of the site is likely to have been open by the start of this period. From the 12th century there is an increase in the number of pits and postholes that occur on the site and the rising level of activity within this area is centred on a series of small clay ovens. The distribution of features generally seemed to be at the southern half of the site and along the northern boundary with few features occurring in the middle; although this apparent absence could be explained by a later hollow truncating the central area.

6.2.1. Boundary ditch 0076.

Ditch 0076 ran beneath the line of the existing rubble-built wall that delineated the site's northern boundary. In the main area risk of structural collapse prevented excavation close to the north wall and work on the ditch was limited to the smaller excavation area, although here it was disturbed by later pits, foundations and services close to Peckham Street.

The ditch, at the surface of the subsoil, was 1.5m wide x 0.9m deep with a square trench-like profile, with near vertical sides and flat base (Fig.10, S3). The ditch's shape together with the absence of primary or accumulated silts suggested that it had been maintained by regular re-excavation and it was backfilled with a single layer of dark silt in which there was charcoal and finds. The pottery was collected from the upper part of the fill (context 0082) and apart from a nominal level of intrusive material the assemblage is made up of Bury coarsewares and regional wares produced between the 12th and 14th centuries.

6.2.2. Clay ovens

Clay ovens were located at three places during this phase and all occurred in the southern half of the plot. At two of these sites repeated and successive oven structures were built over each other implying that each oven had only a short working life before being replaced. In total eight individual ovens were identified and are quantified by group in the table below.

The ovens fell into two distinct variants; a surface type where the oven was wholly constructed above the ground and a sunken type which was effectively a rectangular, clay-lined pit with a fire at its base. The surface types were interpreted as conventional baking ovens while the sunken types were believed to be for drying grain or (less likely) legumes; all of the ovens had been cleaned out at the time they were destroyed and although environmental samples were collected where possible, opportunities to collect diagnostic organic material were few.

Drying ovens: Group 0453						
Oven no.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill nos	Sample no.	Spotdate
0153	1.6	1.4	0.25	0165, 0250	10	C13th
0154	1.25	1.4	0.25	0166		C13th
0455	2.8	2	0.80	0323, 0331		
0454	2.8	2.0	1.1	0249, 250, 280		
Baking ovens: Group 0457						
0285	2.68	0.98	0.12	0286, 0287		
0289	1.40	1.1	0.10	0290, 0292		
0347	>0.90	0.92	0.52	0344, 0348		
Baking oven: 0133						
0133	2.32	1.47	0.15	0134,0135	8	

Table 4. Phase 2 ovens by group.



Figure 4. Phase 2 - 12th-13th Centuries (green) and undated features (pale blue)

Sunken drying ovens: Group 0453 (Fig. 4 and 5)

Four distinct ovens or oven rebuilds made up group 0453; three of these were constructed directly over each other so that they shared the same footprint, with the final incarnation, 0154, lying slightly to the west of its predecessors. The primary oven 0455 was formed within a relatively deep (1.1m) sub-rectangular pit with clay-lined sloping sides and was orientated NW-SE (Fig.11, S61). The base sloped to the SE end where the clay was fired red, 0249. The discolouration of the clay by heat was confined to the base of the structure and had not affected its sides suggesting that the oven had been fired at a relatively low temperature. In form, the oven was a simple 'fire pit' with no stoke pit or flue; it had been completely cleaned out after use and there was no residue of fuel. The oven had been partly backfilled to about half its depth with a mix of natural gravel sand and clay from the oven structure (layers 0250 and 0280) and two sherds of pottery from this deposit dated to 13th century.

The second phase of the oven was built over the remains of the first and followed a similar design, except that it was shallower, with the burnt areas of the oven floor (0232) located at the SE end of the structure only 0.8m below the ground surface. A thick deposit of fresh clay (layer 0230) was laid over the second phase oven to create the third phase, 0153 which raised the oven floor close to the ground surface, creating a shallow flat-bottomed basin (Fig.11, S24). This phase of oven was sub-square in plan with the heat affected floor centrally placed. A soil sample (S10) from the fill of this final phase (0164) produced low levels of charred wheat and barley grains, together with charred weed seeds and abundant charcoal.

The final structure of the group, pit 0154, was clay lined and similar in plan to oven 0153 (Fig.11, S24). In spite of these similarities in plan there was no obvious burnt floor within the structure and there was a mortar/chalk residue on the outer edge of the clay structure. Overlaying the final phases of the ovens was a fill of brown silt loam 0165 which was mixed with fragments of yellow and burnt clay, which was broken up debris from the oven structure. This fill had been worked suggesting that the ovens were dug over to extract clay probably for reuse elsewhere on the site; clay does not naturally occur within the environs of the town and would otherwise have to be brought in from neighbouring parishes. Twelve sherds of pottery, all from a narrow date range in the mid 13th century date were collected from this destruction layer.

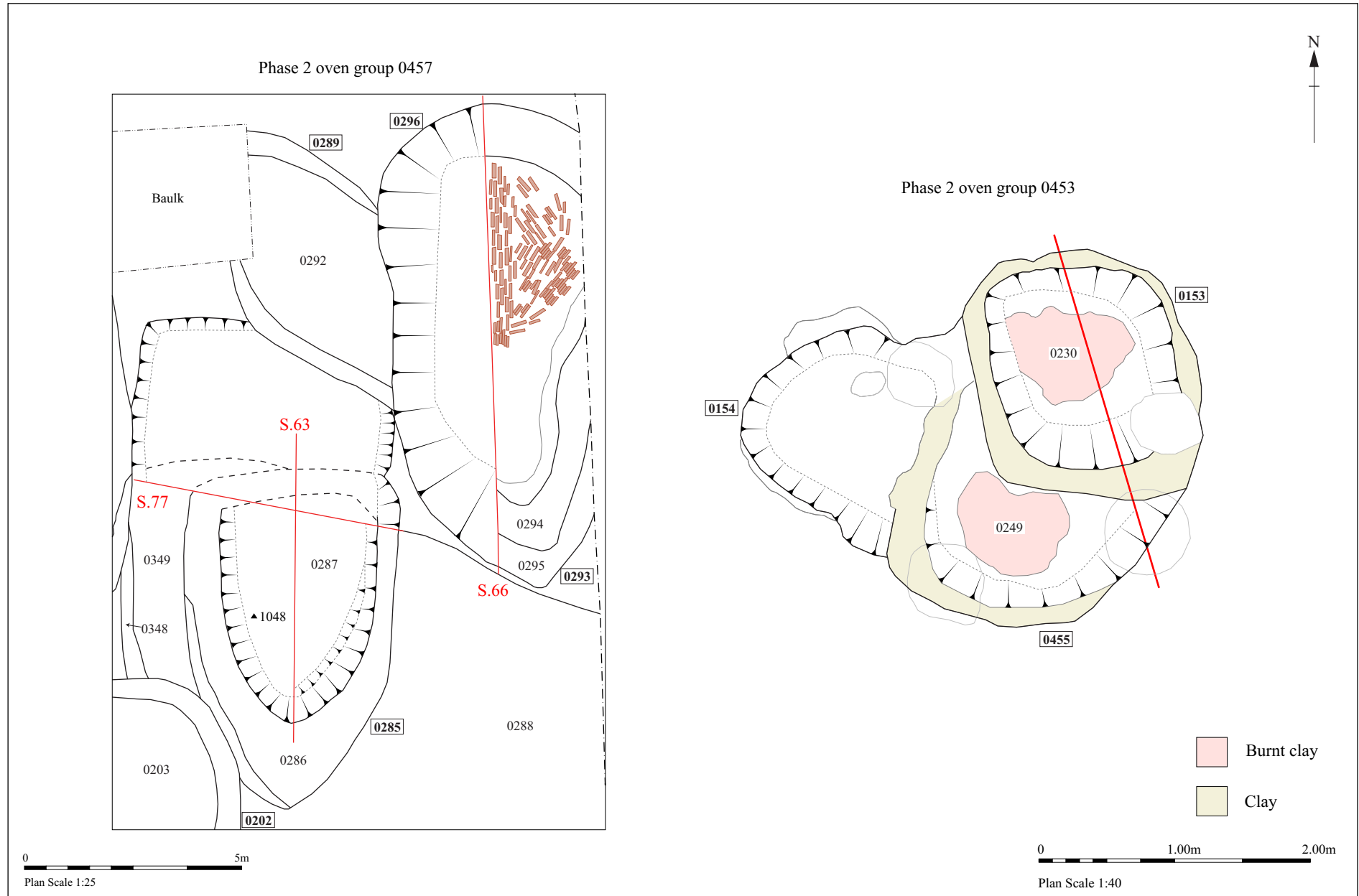


Figure 5. Plans of baking ovens (left) and drying oven (right)

Surface-built, baking ovens

These structures were thought to be the remains of conventional baking ovens in which a fire was set at ground level within a domed chamber. The ovens were truncated close to the medieval ground level and existed only as clay floorplans with almost none of dome structure above the oven floor remaining. All of the ovens in this phase shared the same shield-shaped ground plan, square at one end and tapering to a point at the other, with the entrance at the square end where the ovens were at their widest. The side walls of the chamber would have arched up to a curving ridge which would have met the ground at the pointed end, in the manner of the roof of the Sydney opera house or the purple sweet in a tin of Quality Street, cut in half. The evidence shows that the fire would have been laid on the floor of the oven at the back of the chamber close to the pointed end. None of the ovens had stoke or rake-out pits and the sites were generally clean and devoid of ash, although samples were collected from oven 0133.

Oven group 0457 (Fig.4, 5 and 11, S77)

This group comprised three intercutting, similarly-styled ovens, 0285, 0289 and 0347 located close to the west edge of the excavation. The ovens were the earliest features in their immediate stratigraphic sequence, cut by neighbouring features and sealed beneath demolition layer 0071 derived from a later phase (Phase 5) of oven building.

The ovens were truncated close to the medieval ground level and existed only in plan. The most complete ovens (0285 and 0347) measured 0.72m x c.1.3m, with chamber walls 0.10-0.15m thick at the sides, and that increased to 0.2m at the point. The ovens operated at a low temperature and the surface of the clay was reddened only to a depth of 2-3mm. Oven 0289 cut the north end of 0347 and was oriented at right-angles to the previous ovens in the group. Little remained to record of this feature as it was truncated at both ends by later features but it was 0.7m wide. The ovens were 'swept' clean in antiquity and there was no opportunity to take environmental samples.

Oven 0133

Oven 0133 was isolated on the east side of the site. It was orientated E-W parallel to the plot boundaries and at right angles to the ovens in the 0457 group (Fig. 4). The oven was not dated by finds or stratigraphic relationships, but its similarity in shape to the early ovens in the 0457 group suggests that they were all contemporary. Oven 0133 was the best preserved of the shield-shaped ovens and survived as an almost complete

ground plan; the interior of the oven chamber measured 1.10m x 2m with walls that were 0.2m thick. The west half of the oven floor was burnt red where the fire had been set but the floor at the oven entrance was less affected by the heat. The floor of the oven was covered with a thin layer of clay rubble from the collapsed dome but was relatively clean. A vestigial amount of ash remained within the oven chamber of which a sample (S8) was collected for analysis; this produced moderate levels of charred wheat and barley along with more abundant charcoal.

6.2.3. Pits

Nine pits, eight rubbish pits and one clay-lined pit with an unknown function were assigned to this phase. The earliest pits were dated to the 12th-13th century and were situated on or close to the plot's northern boundary with a second, slightly later, group in the proximity of the clay ovens on the south side of the site, but in general pit numbers were relatively few compared to the densities usually encountered within the medieval backyards in the core of the town. Where excavated against the site edge (pits 0060 and 0237) it could be seen that the pits were sealed beneath the buried soil horizon 0061 which had slumped into the top of the pits (Fig.10, S1). Most of the pits were for the disposal of household rubbish and the finds assemblages and pit fills were domestic in character; finds included broken pottery, predominantly Bury and locally produced coarsewares and food waste in the form of animal bones and oyster shells. The bottom layer of pit 0060 was an ashy layer described as 'hearth sweepings'. Analysis of this deposit (S1) found charred oat, barley and wheat grains suggesting that it was related to the oven features.

Early pits	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill nos	Sample no.	Spotdate
0060	1.4	0.25	0165, 0250	1	C13th
0110	2.2	1.1	0111,0112		C13th
0237	1.2	>1.60	0328, 0239		
0235	2.0	1.1	0249, 250, 280		
0363	0.98	0.12	0286, 0287	16	
0367	1.1	0.10	0290, 0292		
0369	0.92	0.52	0344, 0348		

Table 5. Summary of pit dimensions

Rubbish pits

The earliest pits included 0060, 0110, 0237 and 0235. Pit 0237 was an unusually deep straight-sided shaft which was circular in plan and measured 1.20m across. The shape suggested a well but it was unlined and whilst unlined wells are common in Bury where

they are cut straight into the chalk this pit was cut through sand and therefore it was unlikely that it could have been maintained as an open feature. For almost all of the excavated depth the pit was filled with a stony, homogenous brown silt which was removed under the single context 0238. Finds from this deposit dated to the late 12th-13th centuries but the pit was overlain and truncated by later features which produced a similar assemblage and there was a strong likelihood that the upper soil levels within the shaft were contaminated. It was excavated to a distinctive grey fine silt (0239) at a depth of 1.6m where excavations were halted for reasons of safety. Only 100-200mm of the grey silt was excavated but it produced only Late Saxon Thetford type-ware pottery.

Pit 0110 was a large sub-square feature 2.2m across and 1.1m deep, more typical of a rubbish pit, and was filled with dark and paler brown silts. The top of the pit had been re-excavated in the past, possibly to collect composted waste, and the fill of the later cut (0112) was distinct from the undisturbed primary deposit (0111) at the base of the pit and produced a much greater quantity of finds. The pottery was overwhelmingly medieval and made up largely of Bury coarsewares, a small amount of later pottery and CBM which was thought to be residual material gathered from the surface cleaning.

Pits 0369, 0367 and 0363 at the southern end of the site were all comparatively wide, shallow and flat bottomed features; each no more than 0.7m deep from the former medieval ground surface. The pits were located close to the contemporary ovens but this proximity was not reflected in their fills which exhibited no oven debris. The pits produced mixed assemblages of domestic waste made up of pottery, animal bone and oyster shell, but some cereal and charcoal was found in the soil sample (S16) from pit 0369. The pits dated to the 13th century, slightly later than those at the north side of the site but comparable with the date of the drying ovens.

Pit 0328, adjacent to oven 0453, had a narrower deeper profile and had been re-cut in a manner similar to 0110. The fills from each of the cuts (0330 and 0329) produced material of the same date and the composition as that in the surrounding shallower pits of this phase. A small amount of plaster/mortar was found in the upper fill similar to that found in the make-up of the adjacent 0154 oven; no CBM (other than some intrusive material from 0110) was recovered from these early phase features.

Lined pit 0138 and posthole structure 0463

Pit 0138 was located against the north boundary ditch. The cut of the pit was square with vertical sides which measured 1.70m across by 0.8m deep but the addition of the clay lining created a more bowl-like container. The lining (0164) was hard packed and up to 0.3m thick on the sides. The lining was made up of a mixed 'dirty' clay which contained flecks of reddened burnt clay mixed throughout. This was clearly not the primary use of the clay and it was likely to be re-used material recovered from a previous structure where burning had occurred (an oven?). The pit was filled with two layers (0139 and 0144) made up of fine ashy/cess silts and land snails were commonplace in both fills suggesting that it had, for a time, been an open pit and shaded. The bottom fill was laid over a thin (0.05m) layer of clean gravel. The finds from the pit were domestic but notably contained fish bones and scales. The pit's design was similar to the clay-lined pits recorded in Phase 4 but was dated to an earlier period by pottery and stratigraphy. The pottery assemblage was sparse but dated to no later than the 13th century and the pit was sealed beneath a layer of clay forming a surface, 0137 which was assigned to the subsequent phase.

To the south of the pit at a distance of 2.3m was an unusual pair of deep-set elongated postholes 0266 and 0264; the posts were 0.5m apart and conjoined by a short deep slot suggesting that they were a twinned unit and have been grouped together under the number 0463. The posts were set more than 0.75m into the ground and the diameter of the holes would indicate a post size of c.0.4m suggesting that the structure was likely to have been tall and robust. These postholes were distinctive in this respect and there were no comparable features on the site, although they could have been part of a larger structure that continued beyond the site edge. The alignment of the two posts was parallel to the edge of pit 0138 and the north boundary and they have been grouped with the pit because of their shared proximity and date, and both exhibit what appears to be a very deliberate design. Nominal amounts of coarseware pottery were found in both postholes dated to the late 12th–14th centuries

6.2.4. Postholes

Extraneous postholes were recorded across the site which could be confidently attributed to the medieval period but otherwise were not closely datable (and are shown on the phase plans as 'undated' features). Close to the south edge there was a notable

concentration of intercutting postholes denoting the presence of several phases of post-built structures. The earliest of the postholes were recorded at natural subsoil level and were not identified until the removal of layer 0122, a buried topsoil deposit which dated to the 13th-14th century, and because of this have been included in this phase. This group of 'buried' postholes could be sub-divided into two phases, the earliest comprising features 0417, 0425 and 0459. None of these features produced finds but all were at the start of their immediate stratigraphic sequence and were cut by features dated to no later than the 13th century with 0459 being cut by oven group 0453. Stratigraphically these postholes could conceivably be Late-Saxon but there is an absence of background finds from this period at the south end of the site.

6.3. Phase 3-4: Medieval 14th Century (Fig. 6)

Twelve features on the site were dedicated to the working with and storage of lime. These were all closely contemporary, if not in use at the same time, and signalled a change of activity on the site at the turn of the 14th century. It is uncertain if these are the supporting works for a building campaign on this plot and therefore represent a single episode in the development of the site, or a production site to supply the building trade within the town. A single piece of burnt limestone was found one of the features but there was no indication that chalk-burning, to create the lime, was being done on site (this is a task usually undertaken close to where the chalk is quarried).

In addition to the features where lime was specifically worked were pits in which lime was either being discarded or where its caustic properties were being used in the rendition of animal bones. Horn cores, the waste product of manufacturing from horn and hides (?lanterns, beakers, leather goods etc) were also numerous in this phase and were found only in conjunction with lime waste. There was also evidence of a post-built structure or simple building in this phase.

6.3.1. Lime and mortar-mixing features

The mortar-mixing features were arranged *line astern* across the mid-line of the plot. They consisted of a row of two long narrow troughs (0233 and 0106), alternated with lined circular pits (0202 and 0224); these were cut into the subsoil so that they were wholly below ground. This sequencing of the feature types suggested that a trough and pit were paired and worked in conjunction, an arrangement that implied a level of 'production line' organisation to their use. At the end of this run of features were small

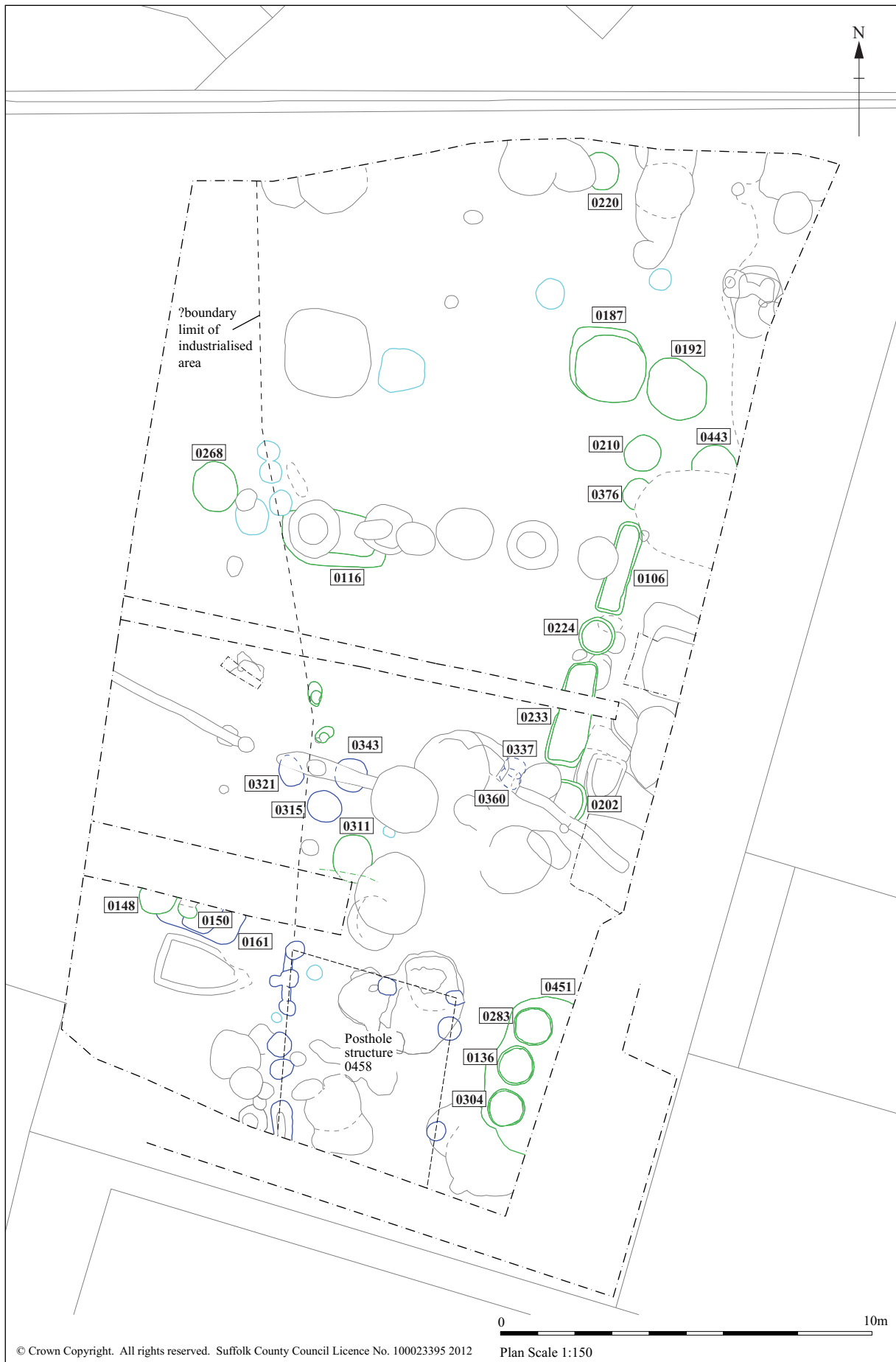


Figure 6. Phase 3 - 13th-14th Centuries (dark blue) and Phase 4 - 14th Century (green) and undated features (pale blue).

chalk/lime packed pits 0210, 0376 and 0443 which were different to the 'mixing' features.

Mixing troughs 0106 and 0233

The mixing trough 0106 was a neat rectangular shape and measured internally 2.3m long by 0.5m wide and 0.45m deep. The sides presented as a smooth plastered face but whether the sides were manufactured this way or it was simply mortar adhering to the sides of the hole was uncertain. Loose residues within the troughs retained the impression of withies but there was no evidence of any structure to the edge of the trough behind the *in-situ* plaster which was stuck directly to the cut of the hole. The thickness of the material on the side wall varied from 50mm to 10mm thick and the reverse of the deposit was uneven where it followed the irregularities of the cut. The plaster/mortar spilled over the edge of the feature suggesting that the recorded top was at medieval ground level. The base of the trough was flat and smooth and evidence of lost timber suggested that it had been boarded with planks. The planks had been completely burnt away by the effect of the lime and existed only as the faintest of impressions and there were no measurable plank outlines.

The trough had been backfilled with an 'abandonment rubble' of dried mortar within a matrix of fine, green/brown silt which became greener in colour towards the base. The lime existed in flat plates made up of an accumulation of thin lamination of pure lime and vesicular lumps set against, or mixed with, straw. On site the troughs were interpreted as mortar mixers, the lack of aggregates mixed in with the lime residues suggesting that plaster not mortar may have been the final product.

Finds from the fill included a plenitude of horncores; waste from manufacturing. A small amount of pottery was recovered from the fill probably surrounding residual material swept up with the debris. Although small the assemblage was enough to be confidently dated to the 13th century.

Trough 0233 excavated to a slightly larger size than 0106 due to the sides being less encrusted with lime but it was otherwise the same. The sides of trough were recorded as being lined with clay (0251) although this impression was probably due to it being excavated through abandoned ovens from an earlier phase. The trough was backfilled with material discarded after its abandonment (fill 0252) and comprised plaster rubble

from the trough's sides and the vesicular lumps seen also in trough 0106, but which also included the odd fragment with a metal plate attached. A large amount of building-quality flint was also noted although it had not been used and had no mortar attached. Finds dated to the 13th-14th century and the horn cores which were so prevalent in trough 0106 were not present.

Circular pits 0224 and 0202

Pit 0224 was positioned at the south end of trough 0106 whilst pit 0202 had the same relationship with trough 0233.

Pit 0224 was 0.9m in diameter and 0.42m deep. It had vertical sides formed from hard, fine sandy mortar to create a sustainable, structured pit. The bottom was lined with planks, each 0.1m wide and tailored to fit the hole. The planks were close fitting in the manner of a barrel top, whilst the organics of the timber had completely rotted and existed only as impressions in the lime. There were no signs of vertical staves and the sides were very similar in colour to the natural sand but had become a hard, stone-like crust possibly the result of lime-water leaching into sand. The depth of the hardening was 60mm thick.

From the bottom, the pit was partly backfilled with a mix of lime plaster/mortar residue, from the working of the feature and brown silt (0226). The lime was in the form of a scale built-up in thin laminations; up to four of these thin layers existed, each an indication of a period of use. On the floor of the pit at its centre was a low mound of unfired green clay. The top half of the pit was topped up with a dark green/brown compact silt (0225), a general refuse deposit devoid of lime and probably unrelated to the function of the pit. The finds were consistent with those recovered from the troughs and dated to the 13th-14th centuries.

Pit 0202 was truncated by later features and less than half of the pit remained. It was vertical sided with a 0.1m lining which extended across the base. The lining was hardened with a fine smooth chalky surface. This was described as clay-lined but was brittle and the excavator's foot went clean through the floor of the pit to expose a void beneath; suggesting that the floor was 'suspended' or had become so by soils beneath it being dissolved away. The pit was backfilled with a single dump of material which included a high proportion of fist-sized (5-10cms across) flint cobbles, possibly a dump

of unused building flints, so that the pit appeared packed with flint. Mixed with the flints were animal bones and pottery which dated the deposit to the mid 13th -14th century. The unused flint was the only potential building material present and no CBM was recorded.

Sunken barrel feature 0451 (Fig. 12, S62)

A line of three decayed wooden tubs (0136, 0283 and 0304) for the storage of lime were sunk into the ground five metres to the south of the 'mortar mixers'. The tubs were set into a short rectangular trench 3.8m x 1.5m and 0.7m deep (feature 0451) and the space around the tubs had been packed tightly with clay, both to secure and insulate them, and enhance their water retaining property. The tubs were equally spaced within their setting and shared the same alignment as the other lime-working related features. The tubs were all buried to the same c.0.7m depth. The level from which they were excavated was thought to be close to the original medieval ground surface and the tubs were probably buried to their full depth. They were 0.98m in diameter at the top; the sides could be seen to have been made from narrow wooden staves and tapered slightly towards the base. The staves had been encrusted with what appeared to be lime-scale which had built up in a series of thin laminations on the sides of the vessels. The staves themselves had completely rotted away but were preserved, well enough to see the grain, as impressions 'fossilised' in lime. The floors of the tubs had been planked and set inside the staves (so that the sides projected below the floor) in the tradition of a coopered vessel. There was no indication of hoops around the exterior of the staves –although at this time the tubs would have been bound in round wood 'in the green' and may have decayed. The board widths varied from 120mm to 210mm and across the base whilst the staves were narrower at 70-100mm; the joints between the timbers were tight befitting the work of a craftsman. Adhering to the base of the tubs were residues of fine textured vesicular chalk/lime, the tub's former contents. The void created by the inset floor beneath the vessel was filled with lime scale where limey-water had leaked out.

The tubs were filled with the remains of their working residues and silts, at the base, and topped up with more general fills. The pottery consistently dated to the mid-13th-14th century, with the exception of a single residual sherd of LMT pottery from the top of 0283. Tub 0283 was notable in that it was packed with sixty-three horn-cores all from cattle along with metapodials which exhibited evidence of bone working. This

concentration of manufacturing waste was confined to this one tub. Soil samples (S11 and S12) were taken from Tub 0136, analysis of which seems to reflect the general environment rather than help clarify the tubs' functions.

Lime packed pits 0186, 0192, 0210, 0376, and 0443

Aligned at the north end of the 'mortar mixers' was a series of small shallow pits packed with chalk. This chalk was light and vesicular indicative of being burnt to create lime but it was generally 'cleaner' and whiter than the material in the mixing features. The pits were all direct contemporaries and an overspill spread of lime (layer 0100) which was continuous with the pit fills, linked three of the pits (0210, 0376 and 0443) together. The pits were all shallow between 0.18 and 0.30m deep and all but pit 0433 which was just a hole cut into the natural sands, had a vestigial lining of yellow clay. Pits 0186 and 0192 had largely silt fills mixed with lime but the other features were packed entirely with coarsely powdered lime. Pit 0443 was partly excavated in the evaluation (numbered 0020) where the remains of an animal skeleton was recorded; the remains had become too friable from the effects of the lime to recover the bones. Datable finds from these features were sparse but indicated a high medieval date. Clay-lined lime pit 0220 followed the form of pits 0210 and 0376 but was at a slight distance from the other pits in this group and was situated close to the north edge of the site cut by pit 0218.

6.3.2. Pit 0116 (Fig.12, S2)

A dump of lime waste and horncores was also found in pit 0116. The material was deposited within a matrix of brown silt, which contained other domestic detritus; the pit's sides were not coated with lime residues like the features in which lime –or horn –was being processed and it was thought to be simply the disposal of waste. The lime in pit 0116 was in the form of a loose rubble of vesicular lumps, which had been mixed with straw and closely resembled the material seen in the mortar troughs and their accompanying pits. The horncores were found in conjunction with the lime waste with both cattle and goat horn being present in number. The pit was a long narrow cut with steep sides and a flat base which measured 2.20m x 0.8m and was 0.75m deep. It was isolated from the other lime features and orientated at right angles to them. The pottery spotdate indicated that pit 0116 was contemporary with the lime working features and it was cut by an alignment of clay-lined pits which also cut the lime troughs.

6.3.3. Post-built structure 0458

Emerging from the south edge of the site was a row of five postholes (0407, 0409, 0411, 0415 and 0431). Three of the postholes were joined together by a shallow slot, and aligned with what appeared to be the terminal of a narrow but deep V-shaped ditch 0427. Where there was a direct stratigraphic relationship existed they cut an earlier phase of postholes. At a distance of 4.5m a second almost parallel row was suggested by postholes 0200, 0459, 0365 and 0385 and the two rows are possibly part of a single structure. Each of this second row of posts were cut into the top of earlier features and postholes 0200 and 0459 post-dated oven group 0453. All of the postholes within the group were of a similar size (c.0.45m across x 0.25m) and were all concealed by a layer of medieval buried topsoil (0122/0447) which was dated to the 13th century, but as the postholes were filled with a similar soil the relationship was not clear. What pottery was collected from the individual postholes fell in the 12-14th century date range.

The alignment of the structure ran at right-angles to the medieval plot's south boundary and its western side on a line, which if projected across the site, could include other postholes (Fig. 6). The postholes could all be broadly dated as medieval but their spacing was too erratic and dating too vague to be confident that all were associated. The earlier phase 3 oven, 0133, is situated to the west of this post line but the spread of all the subsequent 'working' features respect this apparent boundary and it was noticeable that the later medieval (and later) features were concentrated to the east of this line.

Other small isolated pits have been placed within this phase by virtue of pottery spot-dating on the context database and are shown on the phase plan.

6.4. Phase 5: Late medieval 15th-16th Century (Fig. 7)

The activity that generated the lime features and the horncore waste seems to have been short-lived and by the 15th century phase these types of feature no longer occur. A development of the baking ovens again in combination with drying ovens, a pattern that was seen in Phase 2, was recorded again in Phase 4. The western extent of the ovens and their orientation seemed to respect a flint and mortar built wall 0070, the remains of a probable out-building. The fabric of the wall post-dates the ovens but beneath it are vestiges of a possible earlier post and clay-built wall on a shared

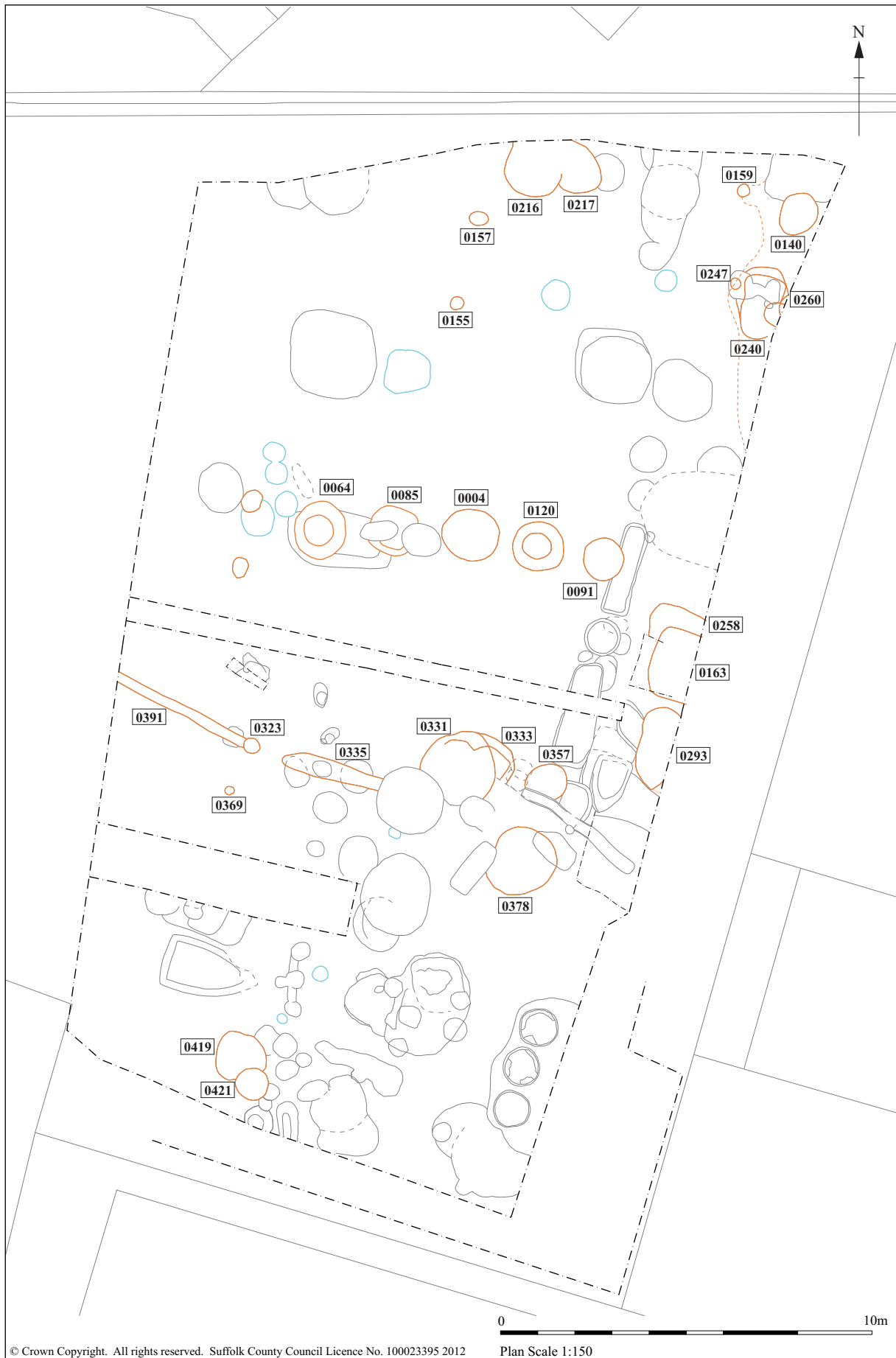


Figure 7. Phase 5. 15th - 16th Century (orange) and undated (pale blue)

alignment. This suggests that the ovens may have been contained within a building or *back-house* but the remains are so scant it is difficult to be certain of this.

In addition to the ovens there was a striking alignment of small clay-lined, circular pits which run east-west in an evenly spaced row close to the centre axis of the site. The pits had a particular design and were clearly created to fulfil a specific work-based function. The row begins alongside and respects the north end of the putative oven-building and aligned with the buildings south end was a narrow ditch, possibly the footing for a fence, that partitioned the plot down its length dividing it in a 2:3 ratio. This division was not thought to be a tenement boundary and there is a small gap in the ditch-line by which to pass from one side to the other.

Near the southern edge of the site was a post-alignment, possibly a building and a precursor to a flint-built stable which was constructed much later on. The evidence of two post and clay buildings beneath later masonry buildings suggests that, from this period the layout of the plot was evolving a certain permanency.

6.4.1. Ovens

The drying and baking ovens were located immediately adjacent to each other and were bisected by the eastern edge of the excavation (Fig.11, S32 and Fig13, S96). They occupied an area where ovens were built previously which suggested continuity in the use of space. Stratigraphically the later ovens are separated from their predecessors by the mortar working features and are dated to the end of the medieval period largely because of the extensive use of second-hand roof tile in the construction of oven 0293. The return to oven-building in this spot supports the hypothesis that the period of mortar making may only have been a hiatus in the more everyday existence.

Both the drying and baking ovens were multi-use structures and exhibited evidence of having been re-built during their working life. The baking oven (0293) was perched on the side of the drying kiln and their immediate proximity appears too close for the ovens to be worked together. Both ovens however are sealed by a mixed clay layer (0071), a material which is likely to derive from one or other (or both) of the ovens' destruction which suggests that, stratigraphically, they were contemporaneous.

Baking oven 0293 (Fig 5, Fig. 11-S112 and Fig13, S96)

Baking oven 0293 was 2.2m long and 1m wide, oval in plan but with its sides pinched together slightly in the centre to form the two separate chambers of oven and flue. It was orientated north south with the oven chamber being located at the rounded north end and the flue mouth at the south. The oven would have been domed over with a body built of clay but the structure was truncated at oven-chamber floor level. The oven had been rebuilt on five occasions (numbered 0325, 0326, 0327, 0294 and 0293); each sharing the same footprint, and the level of the successive oven floors could be identified in section as an intensely burnt layer of clay. The initial oven was built within a shallow cut and the first oven floor was 0.4m below that of the final incarnation which was flush with the ground. The sub-structure of the final oven floor remained in place (0296) and was made up of densely packed medieval roof tiles (more than 200 fragments) laid vertically on edge to create a layer 0.1m deep. The tiles were all of the same fabric and are thought to derive from the same source; they extended to within 0.2m of the oven edge, demonstrating the thickness of the dome walls at their base. Evidence indicates that the tiles would have been covered in clay to form a smooth surface; the tiles giving the floor a durable structure and forming a 'heat-sink' whereby the baking could be achieved by latent, stored heat. A small amount of charcoal was recorded at the north end, the oven was contained and the planned feature was its complete footprint, there being no evidence of stoke or rake-out pit beyond it. Soil samples from one of the lower ovens (S15) produce charred wheat and barley grains and abundance of fuel residue in the form of charcoal.

Oven 0293 cuts the previous oven group 0457 on its western side and oven 0288 to the south. There was no pottery found in association with the oven and the tiles were dated as medieval (13th-15th century).

Drying oven 0163 and 0253

The drying ovens, as with those in Group 0453 (Phase 2), took the form of large clay lined pits with the hearth set at its base, about 1m below the surrounding ground level. Two separate drying ovens were recorded but little remained of the earliest (0253) which had been almost completely truncated by a replacement structure, oven 0163. The later oven was sub-square and measured 3.5m across, whilst the profile of the firing chamber, created by the clay, was steep-sided and flat bottomed and two distinct phases (0162 and 0161) which demonstrated the oven had been repaired were evident

in section. The depth of burning across the oven's floor and sides was even to a depth of 0.1m. The sides and the floor were reddened but there was no vitrification of the clay suggesting that the ovens operated at a low temperature. The reddening of the clay extended about 0.5m up the sides of the structure.

Over the hearth floor, the oven was filled with mixed light yellow/brown and grey silty clays laid in banded layers, mixed with ash, charcoal and burnt clay. It was deposited in two layers 0147 and 0146, which were thought to be rubble generated by the demolition of part of the oven or some similar structure. This material had compacted, over time causing the overlying layer, 0071, which sealed the oven, to slump into the top of the pit. There was no evidence of an oven floor suspended above the hearth or indication where it might be and at 2m across, the width of the pit seems too wide to be spanned by an unsupported clay floor. A large volume of clay was recovered from the pit fill, probably more than would have been required to build the domed superstructure above any single oven. This suggests that it doesn't represent a simple dome collapse and may derive from more than one oven. Apart from a few oddments of tile the oven backfill was devoid of finds for dating and had been cleaned out reducing the potential for environmental evidence of the processes that were being practised in it. A soil sample (S9) produced charred grain including sprouted grains of barley, evidence of the first stage of the malting process, although numbers were very low.

6.4.2 Pit alignment 0464

Five clay-lined pits were set out in a neat row which span from the end of the possible oven building on the east edge of the site to the end of the industrialised zone- as defined by the spread of features and post alignment in the previous phase. The pits appear to be set out in respect of the plot's geography and are aligned parallel with the plot edge.

Each of the pits was circular and measured 1.2m across and was packed with yellow clay. This clay was clean suggesting that it had not been recycled from a previous feature and was unburnt. There were two types of pit. In the first type the clay was used to line the cut to create a small, vertical sided and a flat-bottomed, circular basin within its centre (0064 Fig.12, S2). The clay walls were 0.1m thick reducing the effective size of the container to 1m across and 0.2m deep. The pits were well constructed and were

all the same size. There were three of these basin-like features numbered 0120, 0085 and 0064 within the row.

The remaining two pits in the row 0091 and 0004 were simply shallow cuts packed with yellow clay to form a clay pad 0.10m deep. This was the same clay thickness as the base of the 'basin' features and it is possible that these features simply existed higher in the soil profile and the side had been truncated, losing their sides. Pit/pad 0004 was excavated during the evaluation and the soil profile over the clay was recorded in the trench sides. An ill-defined, unlined cut is recorded extending from the edges of the clay base but interpretation of this is inconclusive.

The purpose of these features is unknown, the fastidious creation of the clay lining would imply that they were designed to hold liquid; the fills were described as pale, crumbly fine textured silts mixed with chalk and were similar across all three pits. The finds assemblage comprised mixed materials. Animal bone (mixed species) was particularly prevalent in pits 0120 and 0064 but the contents did not suggest a specific function of the pits and may represent unrelated backfill. The pottery was spot-dated to the late medieval – early post-medieval period and included an almost complete glazed red earthenware jug (context 0063); indeed many of the finds were not fragmentary, a complete horse jaw and a notably large horn-core were found in pits 0120 and 0085 suggesting that these were primary deposits. Soil samples (S2 and S3) which were taken from pit 0064 produced a collection of cereal grains similar to those found in the oven features suggesting a possible relationship.

6.4.3. Pits 0123/0213 and 0140

Pits 0123 and 0140 were similar in size and contents to the centres of the basin-like pits described above but were lined, by default, by being cut into an extensive spread of clay, layer 0137. The clay layer spread in an ill-defined elongated shape from the north-east corner along the east side of the site. Its western edge aligned with the extent of the oven features to the south and the putative wall which possibly contained them. The clay was possibly a floor belonging to the range of buildings along this side of the site, but apart from postholes 0159 and 0247 there is no evidence of an associated structure.

6.4.4. Posthole building 0460

An alignment of six postholes was recorded at the south end of the site and paralleled the south boundary. The postholes were sealed by the flint-built stable building, but cut from relatively high in the soil profile and were visible cutting buried soil horizon 0122 as soon as the rubble of the stable was removed. The postholes were filled with clay and were very shallow either by design or truncation and existed merely as pads. The row paralleled the south plot boundary at a distance of 3.3m and extended for 6.5m but was likely to have continued beyond the east edge of the site. There was no obvious return at the west end of the row which finished within a miscellany of other, believed to be earlier, postholes. Alongside and following the row of postholes to the north, was an irregular linear hollow 0437. This was not well-defined as a cut feature and not identified until the postholes were machined away but may be a gully or eroded hollow associated with them.

The postholes follow closely the front edge of the stables constructed probably during the 19th century. The stables fronted onto an alleyway that linked the plot to Long Brackland Street after the construction of the ironworks. The alleyway was related to an earlier wayleave and it seems likely that the postholes are orientated in respect of this.

6.4.5. Boundary ditch 0335

The south end of the site was separated from the north by a narrow slot/ditch which ran east-west across the site. The eastern extent was not traceable as it was cut by a series of large pits and later features but it was not identified in the less disturbed area close to the east edge of the excavations. The slot was 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep from the level of the subsoil; the sides were near vertical, the bottom flat was in the style of a palisade trench and the base of the feature was a hard, iron-pan impregnated sand. It was filled with an occupation soil with a nominal level of finds which dated to the 15th-16th centuries and cut across several earlier medieval pits/postholes along its course. A break in the ditch, 0.7m wide, suggested a narrow opening and the west length of the ditch terminated at posthole 0320, although the two features may not be directly associated. The break in the ditch coincided with the putative alignment of postholes (0465) that sub-divided the plot in the previous phase.

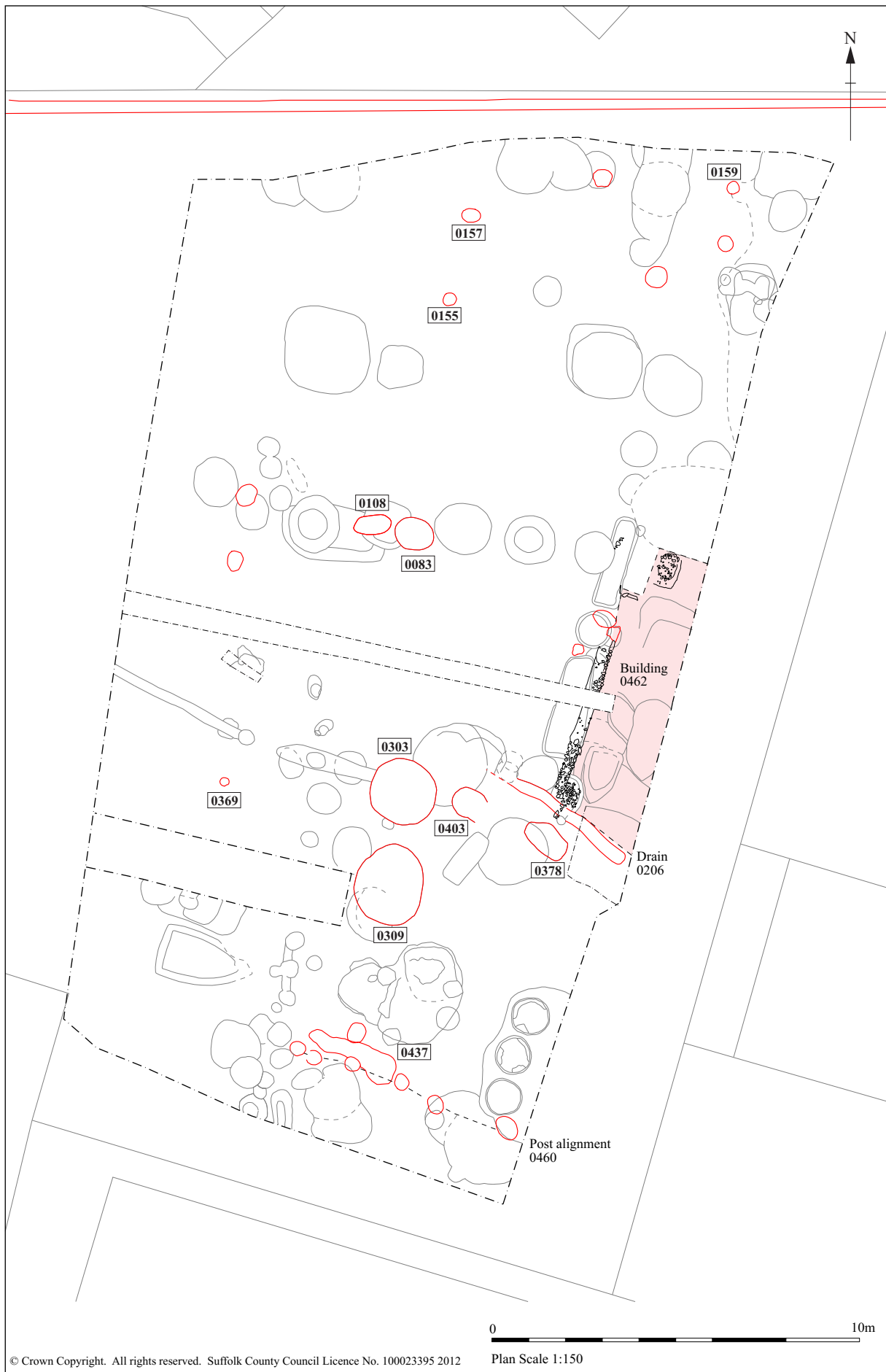


Figure 8. Phase 6 - 16th - 18th Century (red)

6.5. Phase 6: Late medieval-early post-medieval 16th-18th Century

The activity on the site continued into the early post-medieval period with the buildings and structures in the centre of the site which were first set out in the previous phase being replaced or repaired, with structures built, or part-built, in flint. The existence of a drain suggests an additional level of sophistication associated with permanent structures; although all of these buildings were gone by 1747 when Warren drew his plan of the town.

The activity appears to be concentrated at the south half of the site where there were large rubbish pits, but no cut features could be assigned to this period at the north end of the excavation.

6.5.1 Building 0462

The remains of the west end of a building, the footprint of which stood mainly outside the area of the excavation, were recorded against the east edge of the site. The building appears to be a replacement for an existing structure and, where identifiable, followed the outline of the possible building from the previous phase. The evidence for the building consisted of the vestigial remains of bonded flint and clunch-built walls which bounded a spread of clay thought to represent the floor. The wall remains were considered too narrow to have been the remains of self supporting full height structures in masonry and are likely to have been dwarf walls underpinning a timber-frame and the wall width was approximately that of a sill beam.

The principal remaining feature of the building was a flint and mortar built wall, 0070, which ran north-south just to the west of the ovens described in the previous phase. It was fragmentary and survived at most only to a height of two courses of flint and had been reduced to one, or just the bedding mortar, over most of its length. The wall was 0.4m wide and had been well-made with a mortar and flint rubble core sandwiched between faces of closely spaced small flints. It survived to a length of 4.7m but was truncated at each end with no indication of corners or return walls but was almost certainly the rear of a building, which extended towards the street. The wall occurred at the top of the stratigraphic sequence and was positioned high in the soil profile. It was built directly onto the medieval ground surface with little or no foundations. North of the baulk the wall was laid on yellow clay within linear depression 0194 but it did not extend

over the whole length of the wall and this feature may relate to a previous building phase. The base of the wall was above the level of the tile floor in oven 0293 indicating that it post-dated it. The layer of compacted clay rubble layer, 0071 which overlay the ovens, was bounded by the wall and probably formed the flint building's floor. The extent of the clay layer is the only indication of the footprint of the building and extended between flint packed pad 0074 at the north to just short of a drain, 0206, to the south; a distance of about 7m. On the surface of the clay, close to its south edge, was a burnt rectangle, recorded in the evaluation which was interpreted as the site of a fireplace.

A vestigial parallel wall, 0029, made up of degraded mortar and (?)crushed clunch was recorded to the north of 0071 during the evaluation, but did not survive the re-machining of the site. The south end of wall 0029 and the north end of wall 0070 terminate on approximately the same line suggesting they may have both abutted an E-W wall at this point forming a dog-leg and a negligible amount of clunch and mortar flint were recorded along this line too. A flint-packed clay pad, 0074, was located alongside the wall 0029; the clay of the pad was sealed by the wall but the flints, which were dry laid, were set alongside the remains of wall and the relationship between the two is uncertain.

The south end of wall 0070 stopped at the line of a drainage channel, 0206, which was fabricated from mortar. The building clearly did not extend beyond the drain and the drain followed what was believed to be the south edge of the building but this relationship was not conclusive. The surface of the mortar was smoothed in the bore of the drain to form a narrow U-shaped channel, 0.2m x 0.2m; it had no 'lid' and was filled with dark silt, 0207, but the silt produced no finds suggesting that the drain may have once been sealed. The drain was pre-modern but not easily dated. The mortar was sandy and pale brown (a mix usually associated with early post-medieval structures within the town), distinct from the white chalky mortar that bonded the flints together in wall 0070. The fall of the drain was to the west and a 3.6m length was recorded from the edge of the site to a point 1.1m to the west of the building where the course of the drain was lost within a complex of rubbish pits.

6.5.2 Rubbish pits

These were grouped closely together within close proximity to the south-west corner of building 0462. The pits were some of the largest on the site and, given the dating

evidence of the pottery, were all contemporary. Intercutting of the pit however, demonstrated that repeated digging occurred here which implies that the area was set aside for the disposal of rubbish. Pits 0331, 0333 and 0378 were all vertical sided flat bottomed pits c.2m across and 0.9m deep. Pits 0331 and 0333 produced some glazed earthenwares (16th-18th) in what was otherwise late medieval pottery assemblages. These pits were located at the end of the run of drain 0206 but there was no evidence that these were soakaways or otherwise directly related to it.

Pit 0378 was infilled in two distinct stages (Fig.10, S85). The fills from the lower half of the pit were dark brown/green organic silts, a cassy material mixed with ash and charcoal which produced no finds. The fill pattern of the lower layers suggested this was a slow accumulation which, when the pit was half full, was sealed by the deposition of a layer of clean gravel sand. The bottom fill came cleanly away from the base of the pit which was flat, smooth and had become hard-panned where minerals had been washed out from the organic fills above, and this interface suggested a pit which had been periodically emptied out in the past. The top half of the pit was backfilled with a secondary dump of building material including copious amount of plaster and broken roof tiles which was mixed with general domestic rubbish. The pottery dated to the 15th-16th century but the tiles and brick were thought to be slightly later. Both pits 0333 and 0378 produced plaster fragments identified as similar to the material that made up the drain 0206.

Pits 0303 and 0309 were different from the rubbish pits described above. Pit 0303 was a circular, vertical shaft 1.2m in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 1.3m from the site surface (c1.6m from the medieval ground surface) but not bottomed. It was cut through gravel sand and was unlined (Fig.10, S71). The pit was dated by stratigraphic relationships and cut all of its adjacent features. The top of the pit was filled with stony loams in which four separate dumps of material could be identified, including a deposit of charcoal and wood ash, and all of the fills were tipped in from the from the south side of the pit. The pit was located on a possible sub-division of the plot and may have only been accessible from the south side. Beneath these tip layers, from below 1.2m, the pit was filled with a fine compacted silt. The appearance of the cut was similar to the earlier but equally enigmatic well-like pit, 0237 suggesting they may have been created for the same unknown reason; pit 0237 was also located alongside a boundary.



Figure 9. Phase 7 - 19th Stable range 0461

Pit 0309 was a broad shallow pit 1.8m across by 0.25m deep. It was filled a mid-grey silt with common large (4cm) nodules of chalk and a cokey material in tiny fragments, thought to be a fuel ash residue. The pit was cut into sand and the fill was thought to be detritus from elsewhere on the site brought to the pit for disposal. The finds were in low quantities and included lava quern, CBM, plaster and bone but no pottery. Pit0309 was placed in this phase by stratigraphy and the presence of CBM.

6.6. Phase 7: post-medieval 18th-20th Century

There were no cut features from this period recorded on the site. The removal of the discernable modern build-up of soil revealed the top of a uniformly worked garden loam (0050) in which was mixed crushed tile fragments, slate and post-medieval and residual medieval pottery. This soil was metal detected and twenty-three small finds were recovered from this layer, the dates of which ranged from the medieval period to coins dated to the middle of the 18th century. Towards the north end of the site was a shallow ditch/depression filled with darker soil which produced finds including a George III farthing minted in 1799.

Against the south boundary were the remains of a flint and brick-built stable range 0461. The lines of walls and the variations in the treatment of the floor surfaces, including rammed chalk, flint cobbling and two types of brick pavior identified the different cells and yards within the range. The stables fronted onto a narrow passageway which gave access onto to Long Brackland Street. The stable was built at the end of the 19th century; it does not appear on the first edition of the Ordnance Survey of 1886 but is depicted on the second edition published 1904. Latterly the stables were used to house the drays that pulled the milk floats of the landowner's father and these buildings were were knocked down within the landowner's memory (the 1960's).

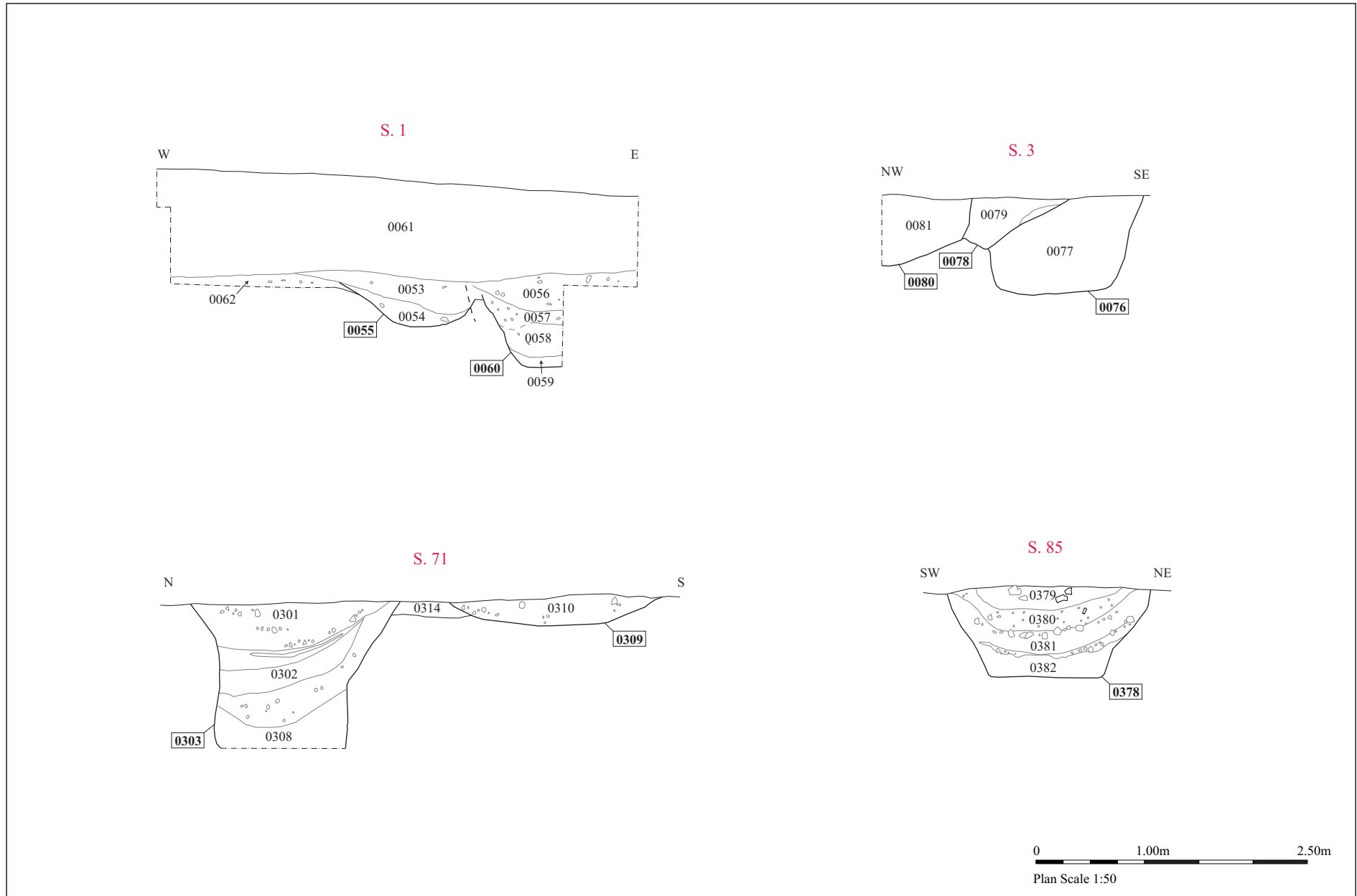


Figure 10. Selected pit sections

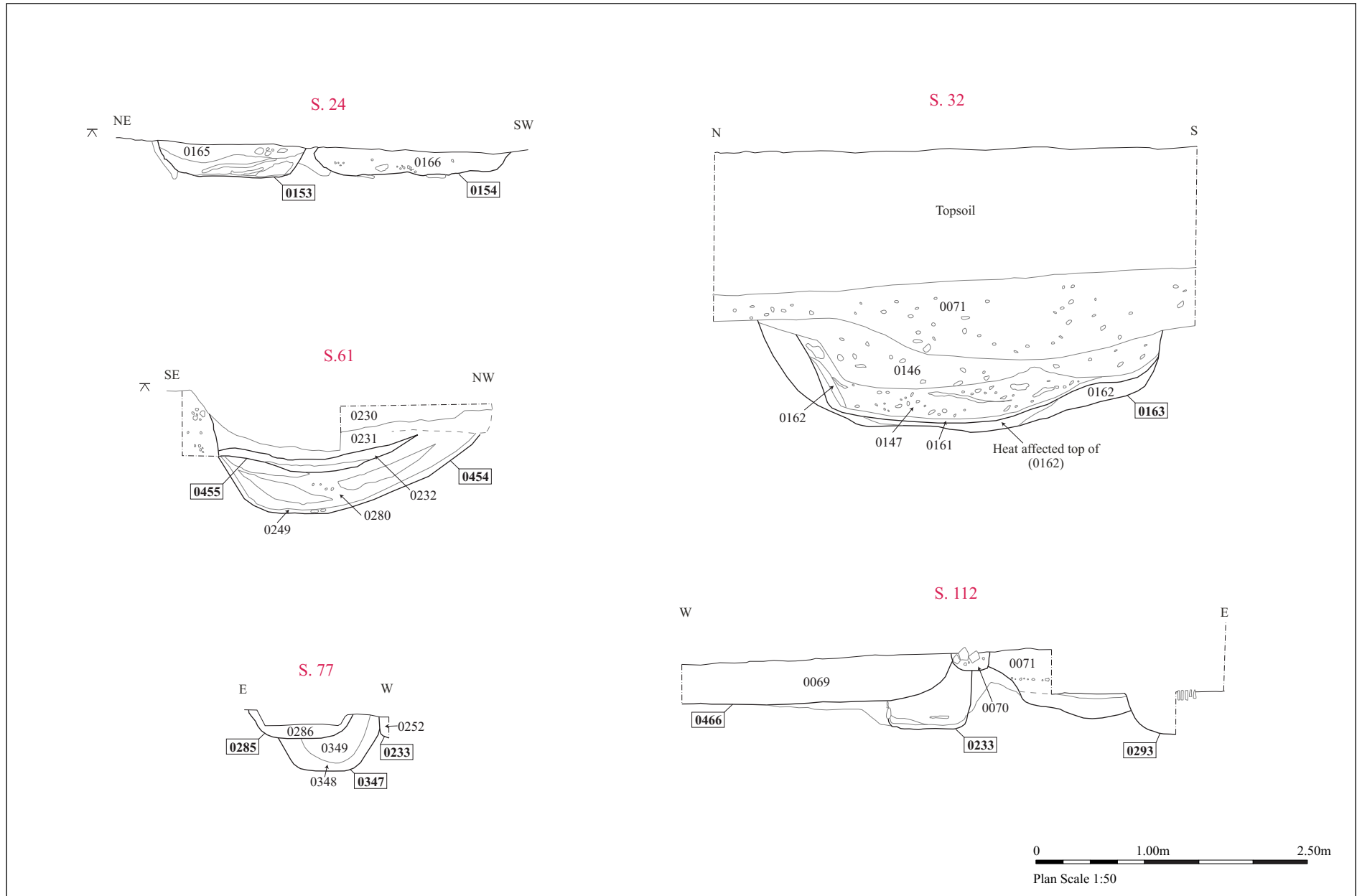


Figure 11. Selected sections of oven features

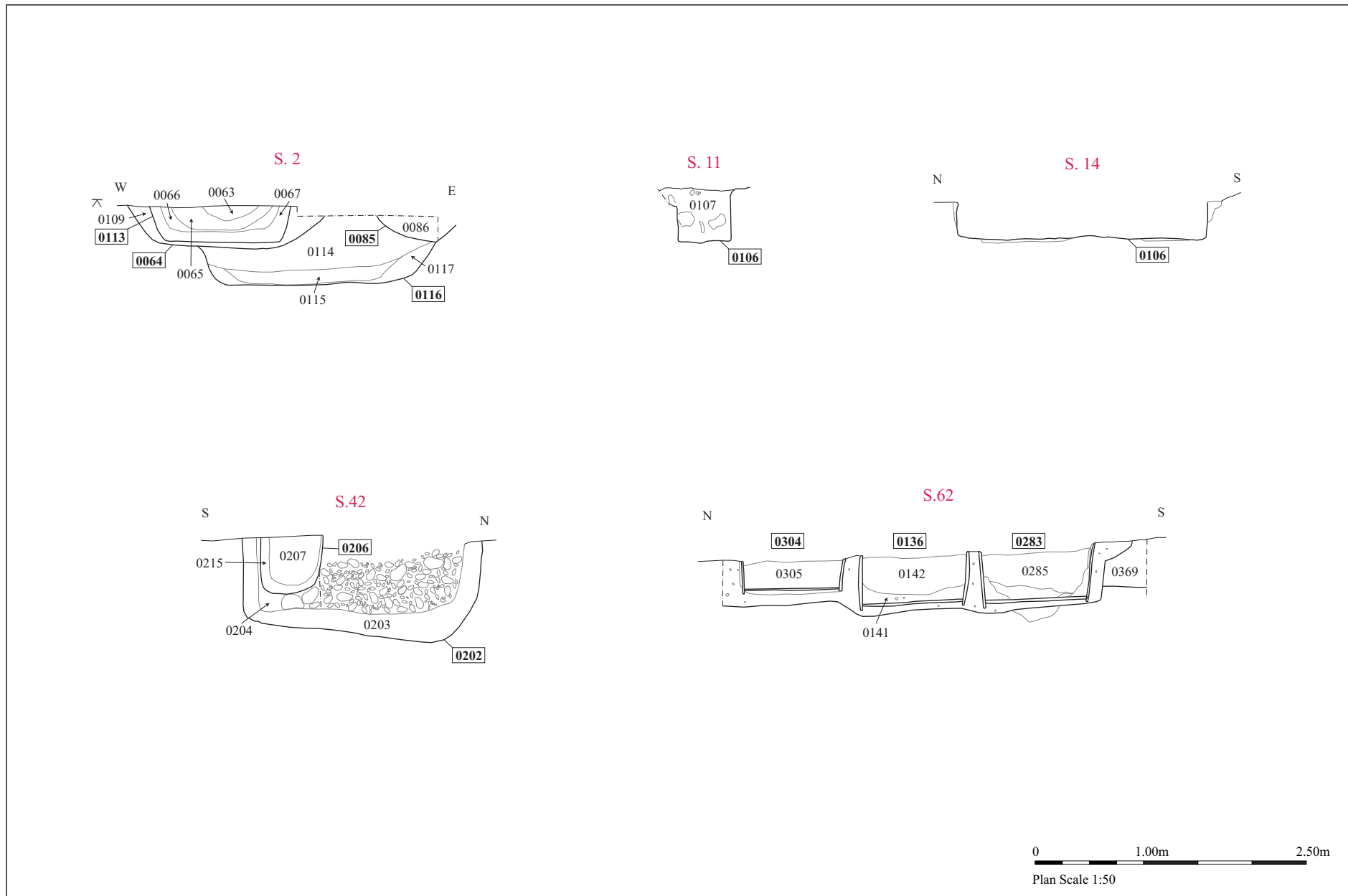


Figure 12. Lime working features

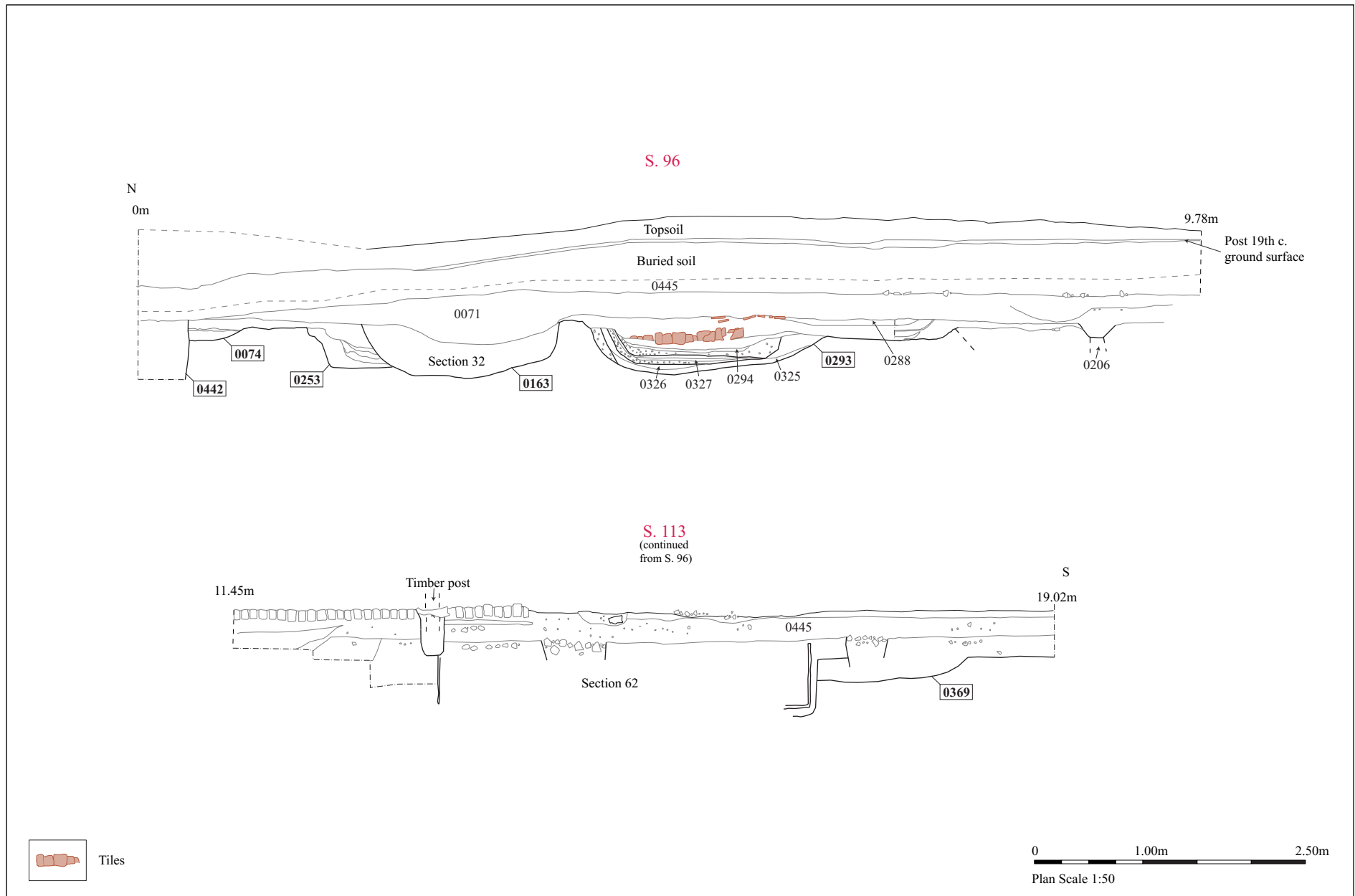


Figure 13. Baulk along east edge of the site showing complete soil profile

7. The finds evidence

7.1 Quantification and assessment of the bulk finds archive

Compiled and edited by Stephen Benfield

7.1.1 Introduction

The quantities of bulk finds types recovered during the excavation are listed in Table 6. A full quantification of the finds by context is included as Appendix 4. In addition to the bulk finds categories there are a number of individually numbered small finds (SF) which are listed in Appendix 11.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	967	13,633
CBM	396	23,816
Fired clay	19	>14
Mortar/plaster	618	8,422
Quernstone	10	3,798
Worked flint	16	214
Stone	9	553
Slag	1	8
Fe nails	26	419
Glass	1	1
Animal bone	1816	30,618
Shell	543	3,118
Charcoal	7	7

Table 6. Bulk finds quantities

7.1.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 967 sherds of pottery weighing 13,633g was collected from 118 contexts during the evaluation and excavation. Table 7 shows the quantification by pottery period. A summary catalogue of the pottery by context is included as Appendix 5.

Pot period	No	Wt(g)	eve	MNV
Late Saxon	46	540	0.18	43
Early medieval	135	1099	0.35	117
Medieval	567	7259	6.66	504
Late medieval	110	2702	1.15	69
Post-medieval	100	1907	1.85	17
Modern	8	125	-	7
Unident	1	1	-	1
Totals	967	13633	10.19	758

Table 7. 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, originally developed for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), which includes East Anglian and East Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Vessel form terminology for the medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998) and post-medieval fabrics and forms are based on Jennings (1981). Thetford-type ware forms are based on Anderson (2004) for vessel rims and Dallas (1984) for the vessels. These have also been used for other Saxo-Norman pottery types where appropriate. Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Late Saxon

Quantification

Table 8 shows the quantities of Late Saxon pottery by fabric. This small group is dominated by Thetford-type wares.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	35	363	0.10	34
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	4	105	0.04	4
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	2	18		2
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	5	54	0.04	3
Total Late Saxon			46	540	0.18	43

Table 8. Late Saxon pottery

Fabrics

Two main fabric groups were identified in the Late Saxon assemblage (sandy and shelly), with others forming sub-groups of these. Thetford-type ware (THET) has been described by Dallas (1984). Several sub-fabrics were present including sherds with sparse calcareous inclusions, but no attempt has been made to separate these. Grimston Thetford-type ware (THETG) is described by Little (1994). Another Thetford-

type variant, 'early medieval' sandwich ware (EMSW) is described by Jennings (1981); this blackware with red margins is likely to be an 11th-century version of Thetford-type ware. The shelly St. Neot's Ware (STNE) is described by Hurst (1956).

Forms

Most of the sherds are undiagnostic body fragments. There is a type 6 rim from a large jar in Grimston-type Thetford Ware, a large fragment of a Thetford-type ware spouted bowl (Dallas type BD3) and a rim from a simple bowl in St Neot's Ware. Three sherds with applied thumbed strips were probably from large storage jars or large bowls, and there is one handle and one spout fragment which were probably parts of spouted pitchers. A few body sherds showed signs of shallow girth-grooving and one was decorated with diamond rouletting.

Early medieval

Quantification

Table 9 shows the quantities of early medieval wares. The typical fine to medium sandy wares (EMW) and a micaceous variant (EMWM) dominate the group.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	68	475	0.31	63
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	16	163		9
Early medieval ware shelly	EMWS	3.14	3	19		2
Early medieval ware micaceous	EMWM	3.16	31	286		29
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	4	56		3
Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	YARN	3.171	1	13		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	8	42		6
Early medieval ware shell-dusted	EMWSD	3.192	2	39	0.04	2
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	3.71	1	2		1
St. Neot's Ware Developed	STND	3.73	1	4		1
Total early medieval			135	1099	0.35	117

Table 9. Early medieval pottery

Fabrics

Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a wheel and many have wheelmade rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started towards the middle of the period in most areas.

Several coarsewares were identifiable, although it was clear that most contained a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

EMW	Handmade, fine to medium sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, occasional oxidised patches. Most sherds were the typical thin-walled handmade ware which is commonly found across the northern part of East Anglia and was probably made at a number of production sites.
EMWG	Generic fabric group for handmade wares with common to abundant sand greater than 1mm in diameter.
EMWS	Generic fabric group for handmade wares with common to abundant coarse shell tempering.
EMWM	Handmade. Fine to medium sandy with abundant fine silver mica. Hard, dark grey to black.
YAR	Yarmouth-type ware. Handmade, often with wheelmade rim, abundant fine to medium sand with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red surfaces and grey core. Originally described by Mellor (1976) in Great Yarmouth, but more common in Norwich. It occurs with varying frequency along the east coast at least as far north as Lincolnshire (A. Vince, pers comm) and further inland.
YARN	A non-calcareous version of YAR.
EMWSS	Handmade, fine to medium sandy, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, sparse shell inclusions. Hard.
EMWSD	Similar to EMW but with shell dusting on the external surface.

The wheelmade fabrics in this group have been defined elsewhere: Stamford Ware Fabric B (Mahany et al. 1982); Developed St Neot's Ware (Hurst 1956).

Forms

Only six rims were present in this group, of which five were from jars with simple everted rims and one was from a shell-dusted bowl or dish with a flat-topped bead rim.

Decoration was rare, with only one example each of combed wavy lines and incised horizontal lines, and two examples with sparse shell dusting.

Medieval

Quantification

Table 10 shows the quantities of high medieval wares. The Bury-type coarsewares form the largest proportion of the group, with Grimston and Hedingham wares being the most common glazed types.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	50	636	0.7	47
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	2	15		2
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	6	74	0.03	6
Local medieval unglazed (Norwich type)	LMU	3.23	1	5		1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	3	19		3

Bury sandy ware	BSW	3.30	27	321	0.37	26
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	3.31	58	607	0.62	40
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	3.32	111	1801	1.96	88
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	3.33	182	2097	1.5	170
Bury medieval coarseware gritty	BMCWG	3.34	12	282	0.34	12
Waveney Valley coarsewares	WVCW	3.41	7	44		7
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	3	54		3
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	19	209	0.19	18
Medieval shelly wares	MSHW	3.50	1	1		1
Bury medieval shelly ware	BMSW	3.53	12	187	0.13	10
Ely coarseware	ELCW	3.61	21	240	0.52	19
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	4	19		4
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	15	224	0.08	14
Mill Green Ware	MGW	4.22	1	13		1
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	18	263		18
Bury Glazed Ware (?)	BGW	4.33	4	40	0.22	4
Waveney Valley glazed wares	WVGW	4.34	1	11		1
Yorkshire glazed wares	YORK	4.43	2	15		2
London-type ware	LOND	4.50	1	9		1
Cambridgeshire Glazed Wares	CAMB	4.80	2	9		2
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	4.81	4	64		4
Total medieval			567	7259	6.66	504

Table 10. Medieval pottery

Fabrics

Medieval coarsewares are generally wheelmade wares of 12th–14th century date. Most are well-fired and fully reduced to pale to dark greys, although oxidised wares are also found. The following fabric groups are of uncertain provenance:

MCW	Wheelmade, fine to medium sandy with few other inclusions. Hard. Pale to dark grey. Generic fabric group for coarsewares made at currently unidentified production sites.
MCWG	'Gritty' version of MCW, with moderate to common coarse quartz sand and few other inclusions.
MCWM	Fine to medium sandy greywares with common to abundant fine mica.
BSW	Grey to buff fabric with pimply feel, abundant medium sand, sparse mica and occasional red grog.
BSFW	Grey, buff or occasionally black, often with red or buff core and/or margins. Fine sandy with sparse to moderate mica and occasional grog. Some sherds similar to HCW but not as micaceous or powdery.
BCSW	Medium to fairly coarse sandy fabric with sparse purple or white flint (2-3mm), sparse chalk (2-4mm) and sparse burnt-out organic material. Generally buff with grey core. Similar to Fenland products such as Ely Ware, but coarser. This fabric was first identified in Bury St Edmunds and occurs at roughly 5% frequency on most medieval sites in the town, but has not previously been identified on surrounding rural sites. It is present at Mildenhall (Anderson 2011) and at Longstanton, Cambridgeshire (Anderson 2010), which seems to suggest that the production site(s) are located in the fens, perhaps around Newmarket.
BMCW	A medium sandy greyware with sparse to moderate mica which commonly has a red core or margins, and occasionally may have oxidised surfaces. Occasionally found outside Bury at, for example, Thetford and Mildenhall, but not in surrounding villages. Thought most likely to be produced in Bury itself.
BMCWG	Similar to BSW but coarser. Often light grey throughout but may have a red core.
MSHW	Generic fabric for wheelmade medieval shelly wares – usually containing abundant shell and few other inclusions.
BMSW	Wheelmade Bury-type coarseware with shell-dusted external surface, usually of 12th–13th-century date.

Grimston fabrics (GRCW and GRIM) are defined by Little (1984), Norwich LMU by Jennings (1981), Hedingham wares (HCW, HFW1) by Cotter (2000, 75–91) and Walker (forthcoming), Mill Green wares (MGW) by Pearce et al. (1982), Ely wares (ELCW, ELYG) by Spoerry (2008), Cambridge Sgraffito by Bushnell and Hurst (1953), London-type wares by Pearce et al. (1985), and Yorkshire wares by Jennings (1992). The three Suffolk glazed wares have been described previously by Anderson - BGW (Anderson 2001, 4) WVGW (RKSU1) (Anderson et al. 1996) and by West - HOLL (West forthcoming).

Forms

Coarsewares

Based on identifiable coarseware rim forms, there were fifty-one jars, fourteen bowls, one dish, and nine jugs. Other sherds, such as handles, added a further five jugs and a possible curfew. Jars were the most frequent form in all coarseware fabrics with more than two identifiable vessels, but the proportions of jars to other vessel forms varied. For example, of the nineteen BCSW vessels, ten were jars (52.6%), four were bowls, four were jugs and one was a possible curfew. Of the twenty BMCW vessels, fifteen were jars (75%) and there were two jugs, two bowls and one dish. The BMCWG vessels comprised three jars (75%) and a jug, whilst both BMSW vessels were bowls. Five of eight (62.5%) of the BSFW vessels were jars, the remainder being bowls, and Ely coarseware was similar with five jars (71%), one bowl and one jug. BSW was represented by two jars (40%), two jugs and a bowl. Perhaps surprisingly, the jugs appear to be more frequent in the coarser Bury-type fabrics, BCSW, BSW and BMCWG.

Table 11 shows the distribution of jar rim types by fabric. These are shown in approximate date order, with simple everted rims belonging to the 11th/12th centuries, followed by several rim types which are likely to be 12th/13th-century in date (UPBD, UPFT, TAP, LSEV, BD), some which appear to belong to the 13th century (FTBD, EV, FTEV) and some which may span the 13th/14th centuries (SQBD, THEV). There are no particularly developed forms, such as squared everted or complex thickened everted rims, in this group. The flat-topped everted form is the most common across the whole range of fabrics, although tapering rims make up the majority in BCSW. Rim forms have been dated based on similar types in use in Essex (Drury 1993a), although the later

types in Suffolk more closely resemble developed types in Norfolk (Jennings 1981) and look like early forms of LMT. Jars varied in rim diameter between 120–360mm, with a peak at 180-200mm.

Rim form	Code	BCSW	BMCW	BMCWG	BSFW	BSW	ELCW	HCW	MCW
Simple everted	SEV								1
Upright beaded	UPBD	1	1			1			3
Upright flat-topped	UPFT		2						
Tapered everted	TAP	5	2	1		1	1		1
Lid-seated everted	LSEV			1					
Rounded bead	BD						2		
Flat-top beaded	FTBD	1	1						
Everted	EV				1				
Flat-topped everted	FTEV	2	6	1	4			2	3
Square bead	SQBD	1	2				2		
Thickened everted	THEV		1						1

Table 11. Coarseware jar forms (MNV)

Table 12 shows the distribution of bowl/dish rim forms by fabric, again in approximate date order. The small quantity means that no particular pattern is discernible. In terms of rim diameter, the vessels varied between 260–460mm, with small peaks at 340mm and 420mm.

Rim form	Code	BCSW	BMCW	BMSW	BSFW	BSW	ELCW	GRCW
Upright beaded	UPBD			1				
Upright thickened	UPTH	2					1	
Rounded bead	BD		1	1	1			
Inturned	INT	1	1					
Tapered everted	TAP	1						
Flat-topped everted	FTEV		1		1	1		
Square bead	SQBD				1			1

Table 12. Coarseware bowl/dish forms (MNV)

Of the nine jugs, four had upright beaded or beaded rims, one had a flat-topped beaded rim, and four had flat-topped everted rims, but the quantities in each fabric group were too small to show any patterning. Jug rim diameters ranged between 100–200mm, the majority being 140mm.

Two body sherds of BCSW were identified as possibly part of a curfew. They had an applied thumbled strip externally and internal sooting.

Decoration or surface treatment was relatively rare. Applied thumbled strips and combed wavy lines were the most common types, but only occurred on eleven and ten vessels respectively. One vessel had finger-tip impressions and three had thumbled rims. Five had incised lines, either horizontal or vertical, and two had stabbed handles. Shell

dusting was noted on up to nine vessels.

Glazed wares

The overall proportion of glazed wares in this group, based on sherd count, was 9.2%. This is lower than other sites in the town centre, for example High Baxter Street (15.4%), the Cathedral (28%) and the Angel Hotel (29%), but similar to some others on the periphery, eg Warrens Yard (8.8%) and Raingate Street (12%) (SCCAS archive reports for Bury St Edmunds (BSE)).

Whilst it is likely that most of the glazed sherds from this assemblage were originally parts of jugs, only a few distinctive rims, necks or handles were available to confirm this. Six jugs were identified in this way, and there was also a lid. Only two jug rims were present, an upright type with slight thickening and a tapered everted type.

Decoration other than glaze most frequently comprised slip lines or dots in red and/or white. There was one example of incised diagonal lines (Hedingham Ware), one of thin applied vertical strips (Hedingham Ware) and one of applied vertical and horizontal strips (York Ware). One Grimston handle had an applied strip which may be part of an 'arm' from a face jug.

Late and post-medieval

Quantification

Table 13 shows the quantities of late and post-medieval wares, which are dominated by the local redwares (LMT, GRE).

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	103	2571	0.93	64
Surrey Whiteware transitional	SWWT	5.40	2	11		2
Langerwehe Stoneware	GSW2	7.12	1	8	0.17	1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	4	112	0.05	2
Total late medieval			110	2702	1.15	69
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	98	1863	1.79	16
West Norfolk Bichrome	WNBC	6.14	2	44	0.06	1
Total post-medieval			100	1907	1.85	17

Table 13. Late and post-medieval pottery

Fabrics

Late medieval and transitional ware was principally manufactured on the Norfolk-Suffolk border (Jennings 1981; Anderson et al. 1996), although other possible production sites have been identified and it is likely that it was also made in other areas of East Anglia. 'Tudor Green' (SWWT) is described by Pearce (1992). The imported wares, glazed red earthenware and West Norfolk Bichrome are as described by Jennings (1981), although the latter has recently been identified as a kiln product in Ely (Cessford et al. 2006).

Forms

Rims of ten LMT vessels were present, representing two bowls, three pancheons or large bowls, three jugs, one jar and one pipkin. The two sherds of 'Tudor Green' ware were parts of cups or mugs. The Langerwehe vessel was probably a jug or bottle, and one of the Raeren vessels was a mug. The GRE included a jug, three handled jars (or possibly chamber pots), a lamp and a mug, and there was a WNBC bowl.

Modern

Quantification

Table 14 shows the quantities of modern wares.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	1	7		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	6	63		5
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	1	55		1
Total modern			8	125	0	7

Table 14. Modern pottery

This small group includes a fragment of plantpot (LPME), a plate and a tankard (REFW), and the handle from a white-dipped stoneware tankard (ESW).

Unidentified

One small abraded sherd (1g) from 0053 was unidentified. It is in a soft oxidised fabric, but the surfaces have been lost. It may be from a handmade vessel of prehistoric date.

7.1.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 396 fragments of CBM weighing 23,816g was collected from 54 contexts. Table 15 presents the count and weight quantification by form. A full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 7.

Type	Form	form	No	Wt(g)
Roman	Roman tile?	RBT?	3	84
Roofing	Plain roof tile	RT	360	20401
		RT?	2	24
	Ridge tile	RID	2	541
Walling	Late brick	LB	20	1914
		LB?	3	178
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	1	89
	Quarry floor tile	QFT	1	467
Miscellaneous	Malting tile	MALT	3	113
	Unidentified	UN	1	5
			396	23816

Table 15. CBM by type

The majority of stratified CBM from this site was collected from pits (193 fragments) and ovens (173 fragments). Levelling/dump layers produced 21 fragments, with smaller quantities from gullies (2 fragments) and post-holes (3 fragments). Four fragments were unstratified. Much of this assemblage therefore represents hardcore, whether intentionally or unintentionally used to backfill features, but there is also a large proportion of material which was used or re-used in oven structures.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993b), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

The assemblage

Roman

Three fragments from pit fill 0066 were in a fine sandy micaceous (fsm) fabric. They were part of a tile/brick measuring more than 31mm thick. Although recorded as possibly Roman tile, due to the reduced core, the fragments could also be part of a late medieval or early post-medieval brick.

Roof tiles

Plain roof tiles made up the majority of the assemblage, the largest single group of which were recovered from oven fill 0296 (159 fragments). Table 16 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric.

Fabric group	Code	RT (med)	RT (pmed)	RT (un)	RID
Estuarine clays	est	6			
Estuarine with coarse sand	est(cs)	10			
Fine sandy	fs	25	2		
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm		6		
Fine sandy with fine calcareous inclusions	fsc	1	2		
Fine sandy with sparse/moderate ferrous inclusions	fsfe		8		
Medium sandy	ms	10	33	2	1
Medium sandy with sparse coarse quartz	mscq	1			
Medium sandy with sparse flint	msf	135	15	4	1
Medium sandy with moderate ferrous inclusions	msfe	4	33		
Medium sandy with Fe and flint	msffe		62		
Medium sandy with grog and flint	msgfe		2		
Medium sandy poorly mixed with white streaks	msx		1		
Totals		192	164	6	2

Table 16. Roofing tile by fabric

The most frequent fabrics were those containing sparse to moderate flint and/or ferrous inclusions. This group was particularly common in oven fill 0296, suggesting that most of the tiles re-used in the oven floor were from a single source.

Of the 362 fragments of plain roof tile, 192 were probably or possibly of medieval date. This was based partly on fabric (est and est(s)) but also on firing (reduced cores and/or surfaces) and the presence of glaze. Whilst some of the reduction seen on the surfaces of the tiles from 0296 and some other contexts was probably the result of their use in the ovens, many of these tiles also had reduced cores from their original firing. Red-firing tiles without any signs of reduction or glaze were classified as probably late or post-medieval, although six were of uncertain date.

Twenty-three tiles had circular peg holes, of which four were complete enough to

determine that they had two peg holes. Only two tiles had square holes, and no nib tiles were identified. Only four fragments had signs of glaze, two comprising spots only, one with orange-brown and one with green glaze. Forty-seven fragments had thin traces or larger patches or lime mortar generally coloured pink, buff or white with sand aggregates, suggesting that they may have been re-used in walling. A fragment of est(cs) tile from 0352 had layers of white lime with no aggregates, similar to the material recovered from the mortar mixer pits (see below).

Two tiles (pit fills 0170, 0334) were complete enough for width measurements to be taken. They measured 182 x 14mm and 184 x 12mm respectively, and both are probably post-medieval.

Two pieces of ridge tile were recovered from post-hole fill 0209 and pit fill 0301. They were 23-25mm thick and had signs of knife-trimming at the edges. Both were partly reduced and the fragment from 0209 had signs of sooting on the underside. They may be of medieval date, although most medieval ridge tiles show some signs of glazing.

Bricks

Twenty-three fragments of thirteen late bricks were identified. Table 17 shows the distribution by fabric.

Fabric group	Code	LB	LB?
Fine sandy ferrous	fsfe	1	
Fine sandy poorly mixed	fsx	1	
Medium sandy with flint	msf	6	
Medium sandy with Fe and flint	msffe	10	
Medium sandy with grog	msg		1
Medium sandy with grog and flint	msgfe	2	
Medium sandy with common voids	msv		2

Table 17. Bricks by fabric.

Most fragments were relatively small and abraded, although it was possible to measure six thicknesses and one width. The bricks varied in thickness between 41–59mm, and the brick with two dimensions was 92 x 50mm in size. The latter was unusually narrow and may have been rubbed on the stretcher face, although there was no definite evidence of this.

The two fragments from layer 0121 in 'msv' fabric had a reduced core and the smallest thickness (41mm), suggesting the possibility that this may be another Roman tile or an

unglazed floor tile, although the edge was untrimmed. If a brick, this fragment (and another from pit fill 0334 which was 42mm thick), is likely to be of 13th–15th-century date.

Three fragments measuring 47–50mm thick from pit fill 0066, oven layer 0327 and pit fill 0381 are likely to date to the mid 16th to 18th centuries (comparable with Drury's LB1/LB2 forms in Norwich). A brick from oven fill 0300, 59mm thick, is likely to be slightly later (L.17th–19th c.).

Flooring

A fragment of a 14th/15th-century Flemish floor tile in a fine sandy grogged (fsg) fabric was found in pit fill 0334. It was 26mm thick and glazed dark brown.

A post-medieval quarry floor tile fragments was found in pit fill 0081. It was in a fine calcareous fabric (fsc) and was 44mm thick.

Miscellaneous

Three fragments of a malting floor tile were found in pit fill 0081. The tile had large circular vent holes which were 22mm in diameter, the upper enclosed part being pierced with four small holes. The tile was in a fine white fabric with red grog temper (wfg).

One small fragment in 'fsm' fabric from pit fill 0143 was unidentified as the surfaces were lost. It may be brick or plain roof tile and is likely to be post-medieval.

7.1.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson

Twelve fragments of fired clay were found in pit fill 0334. They are in a fine sandy clay with sparse large rounded quartz pebble inclusions. Two large pieces are present, measuring up to 36mm thick, and these have flat buff-coloured surfaces. The smaller pieces are generally darker reddish orange in colour, comparable with the core of the larger pieces. There are no wattle or withy impressions and the fragments are not convex, so it is unlikely that they are the remains of daub or oven dome fragments. They are too thick to have been used as hearth linings. Their function and date are

unknown. The material was found in association with medieval pottery, although the feature also contained late and post-medieval pot.

Five fragments (13g) in a medium sandy calcareous fabric were recovered from four other contexts (0084, 0087, 0137, 0147). One fragment had grass impressions. Four pieces were oxidised and one was reduced, and two fragments had flat or smoothed surfaces. This is the typical oven dome material found in Bury and elsewhere in the region, although the quantity is very small considering that ovens were identified on the site.

Two small, abraded, soft fragments (1g) were recovered as unstratified finds. The pieces were pale grey and contained no obvious inclusions other than sand. They were found in association with glazed red earthenware.

7.1.5 Mortar

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 618 fragments (8422g) of mortar was recovered from twenty-one contexts. Table 18 shows the basic types by aggregate/inclusion. A summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 9.

Aggregates	Colour	Code	No	Wt(g)
Medium sand	white/cream-buff	ms	20	129
Medium sand and coarse chalk	white/cream-buff	msc	294	4054
Medium sand and carbon	white/cream	msca	18	557
Medium sand, chalk and flint	yellowish buff	msfc	58	1550
None	white/cream/buff	na	87	680
None, vesicular	white, buff-brown	nav	141	1452
Total			618	8422

Table 18. Mortar quantities

Discussion

Eight fragments from 0087 have convex impressions which suggest they may have formed part of a flint wall.

Fragments of yellowish buff 'msfc' mortar generally have flat surfaces and may be pieces of render. A least two pieces were from corners, perhaps indicating that they had

formed the infill between timber uprights in timber-framed structures. These pieces vary in thickness from 5mm to 35mm, the latter a corner fragment. They were found in pit fills 0087, 0199 and 0380. Similar, but thicker, pieces from ditch fill 0215 were recorded on site as lining material, possibly for a drain.

Fragments of flat cream and white plaster-like material which appears to be built up in layers were recovered from pit fills 0107, 0109, 0141, 0142 and 0252. There are no obvious aggregates in these plate-like pieces and the material seems to be pure lime. Fragments varied from 1mm to c.10mm in thickness. It is likely that this material built up on the side of a pit used for mixing or slaking lime. Many fragments have impressions of timber on the rear, suggesting that the pit was timber-lined.

Amorphous lumps of mortar were also found in pit fill 0252. Whilst some of the lumps are dense and could be fragments used in walling ('msc'), there is a range of material varying from dense to vesicular ('nav'). The latter appears to be lime which has set around organic material, particularly straw but also larger fragments of roundwood and timber. Similar material was found in 0114 and 0115, in which the wattles and withys appear to be woven. However this material seems to be too friable to have been used as daub. Three fragments from 0252 were stuck to a thin rectangular iron sheet which is likely to be of post-medieval date.

7.1.6 Lava quernstone

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

Ten pieces of imported lava quern, together weighing 3798 g, were recovered from eight contexts (0086, 0111, 0115, 0226, 0310, 0338, 0370 & 0371) in seven pit features. The quern pieces are described below (Table 19).

ctxt	no	Wt (g)	Description	Stone thickness (mm)
0086	1	117	Smooth grinding surface. Edges and surfaces partly covered with lime mortar. Reused as a building stone.	32
0111	1	51	Part of small handle(?) hole cut from upper surface, estimated diameter 20-30mm, interior worn smooth, appears to be narrowing toward base, set at slight angle to smooth grinding surface.	20
0115	1	1912	Large piece with part of central spindle hole, outer edge missing. Radial pecked grinding surface, roughly finished upper(?) surface. Maximum surviving radius from edge of central hole 230mm; diameter of central hole estimated 110mm. indicating a diameter greater than 570mm. Edges and surfaces partly covered with lime mortar. Reused as a building stone. late med	40
0226	1	26	Fragment	
0310	1	450	Smooth grinding surface, roughly finished upper(?) surface with broad tooling marks frequently discoloured pale grey.	30
0310	1	300	Smooth grinding surface, roughly finished upper(?) surface with broad tooling marks frequently discoloured pale grey.	30-35
0338	1	450	Edge piece. Edge roughly finished and slightly bevelled. Grinding surface with pecked grooves running up to edge. Part of small handle hole cut from upper surface, estimated diameter 15-20mm, interior worn smooth, appears to be narrowing toward base, set at slight angle to smooth grinding surface, sloping inward toward centre of quernstone. Hole penetrates about two-thirds into thickness of stone. Surviving edge suggest a diameter of 320mm	35
0370	1	214	Flat piece from a thin stone. Flat grinding surface, other surface roughly finished. L12-14C	
0370	1	25	Fragment	20
0371	1	253	Edge piece. Thick, bevelled edge. Flat grinding surface	25-40

Table 19. Lava quernstone by context

Discussion

Lava quernstones were imported in the Roman, Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval period (Buckley and Major 1983). There is no significant doubt that all of the quernstone here is contemporary with the late Saxon-medieval occupation on the site indicated by other finds. The most important source lava quernstone is the Rhineland and it is probable that all of the pieces here are from that source.

Four quern pieces are from contexts associated with pottery dated to the late 12th-13th/14th century (0226, 0338 0370 & 0371). The remainder of the pieces are from contexts dated as post-medieval. Pieces from two contexts (0086, 0115), one associated with post-medieval pottery dated 16th-18th century (0086), had been reused as part of a foundation or wall as there is lime mortar on their surfaces and breaks.

Although fragmentary, all of the quernstone is in good condition and has not degraded so that marks from rough finishing of surfaces and from finer tooling (dressing), is preserved.

Two small holes for locating turning handles (0111 & 0338) show that at least one quern represented was a small rotary hand mill. The difference in thickness of the two quernstone pieces with these holes suggests that they represent two different querns, although instances of quernstones with more than one turning hole are known (Parkhouse 1976, fig 3, b). The other quernstone pieces are probably also from rotary hand mills rather than mechanically operated mills, although piece is quite large (0115) and indicates a stone with a diameter greater than 570mm.

All the quernstone can be described as flat pieces with no indication of dished grinding surfaces. The two turning holes show that these two pieces are part of upper stones, however, the other pieces may be from upper or lower stones. The two edge pieces (0338 & 0371) both have a bevelled edge.

There is fine tooling (dressing) of grinding surfaces on two pieces (0115 & 0338) consisting of fine, linear pecking which produced close-set narrow lines of pecking or shallow grooves, especially on one piece (0338) where they extend to the quern edge. These can be identified as grinding surfaces as the other (opposing) surface is only roughly worked. Grinding surfaces on other pieces are worn smooth and they do not appear to have been dressed (0086, 0310 0370 & 0371). On these pieces the non-grinding surface is also roughly worked. It is noted that on two pieces (0310) some of the broad indentations from rough working of the non-grinding surface have a pale grey colour, presumably resulting from the impact of the working blows.

7.1.7 Worked flint

Justine Biddle

Introduction

Sixteen pieces of struck flint were recovered from eleven contexts. The flint was recorded by type and other descriptive comments about appearance, condition and technology were noted and a date has been suggested. None of the flint is patinated. The flints are described in Table 20 below.

Ctxt	Type	No	Notes	Date
0053	Notched flake	1	Long thin flake with hinge fracture and negative flake scars on dorsal surface. Extensive retouch on one edge forms three notches.	Later Prehistoric
0053	Flake	1	Small thin squat flake broken at the proximal end. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0053	Flake	1	Small thin flake with negative flake scars on the dorsal surface. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0053	Core	1	Utilised core with at least five flake scars. Approx 15% cortex remains.	Later Prehistoric
0053	Flake	1	Sub-triangular flake with negative flake scars on the dorsal surface. No evidence of use-wear or retouch. Bulb of percussion is missing; it appears that a flaw in the flint caused a rectangular spall to be removed when struck.	Later Prehistoric
0057	Utilised fragment	1	Small thin natural flake, sub-oval in shape with limited retouch on three edges.	Later Prehistoric
0082	Blade	1	Long thin blade with blade scars on the dorsal surface. Evidence of limited retouch/use-wear on one edge.	Later Prehistoric
0087	Retouched flake	1	Thin flake, broken at the distal end. Limited retouch on the distal end and one edge.	Later Prehistoric
0090	Scraper	1	End/side scraper made on a large flake with extensive retouch on dorsal end and both edges.	Neolithic
0109	Core	1	Crude flake core, extensively damaged after it had been worked.	Later Prehistoric
0109	Retouched flake	1	Short thin flake, sub-triangular in shape with retouch on the dorsal face of the proximal end.	Later Prehistoric
0111	Retouched flake	1	Large thin flake broken at the distal end with negative flake scars on the dorsal surface. Limited retouch on one edge.	Later Prehistoric
0114	Flake	1	Crude flake with evidence of limited retouch on distal end.	Later Prehistoric
0320	Flake	1	Small thin flake, approx 95% cortex remains on the dorsal surface. Snapped at the distal end. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0370	Flake	1	Long flake broken at the distal end. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Later Prehistoric
0394	Flake	1	Small thin flake with evidence of limited retouch on one edge.	Later Prehistoric

Table 20. Worked flints by context

Discussion

The assemblage is mainly consists of flakes (ten), several of which have been utilised in some way, either by purposeful retouch or some form of use which has left marks on an edge. In addition to the flakes there is a blade, a notched flake and an end/side scraper. All pieces are well made, generally thin and probably date to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age; the scraper is almost certainly Neolithic.

The presence of these flints, together with the two pieces recovered from the evaluation phase indicates activity in the later prehistoric period on or around the area of the site, most probably during the late Neolithic-early Bronze Age.

7.1.8 Stone

Stephen Benfield

A small number of stones, or pieces of stone were recovered as individual pieces from a number of contexts. These include a few small chalk fragments. All are small and none are worked and most can be considered to be naturally occurring, unmodified stones. The largest piece is a small, naturally rounded septaria nodule weighing 227g. The only archaeological significance among these pieces are three which have been subjected to heating (0087, 0296, 0334). These are a small frost fractured flake of flint (0087), a piece of sandstone/quartzite (0296) and another piece of sandstone/quartzite (0034) which has been blackened by heat on one face.

Of potential interest is a small, complete fossil irregular (heart shaped) echinoid (0165). Such a fossil could represent a curiosity at any period in the past, but may also have arrived naturally on the site.

7.1.9 Slag

Stephen Benfield

There is one small piece of dark, slightly glassy, light slag (8g) from context 0151. This context also contained pottery dated to the late 12th-14th century. The composition of the slag and the process it represents is not identified.

7.1.10 Iron nails

Stephen Benfield

A total of twenty-six iron nails, or parts of iron nails (nail shanks) were recovered from fifteen contexts. These are listed by context in Appendix 4. The nails were recovered either singly, or as a maximum of two nails from any one context. The majority of contexts associated with these nails (nine) contain pottery dated to the post-medieval or modern era and in only three contexts (0084, 0107 & 0145) are nails associated with

pottery which is not dated later than medieval. All appear to be forged nails - as opposed to cut, pressed or wire ones.

The majority of the surviving nails are straight, suggesting they are either unused or have rotted out of the wood into which they had been hammered. A small number have bent lower shafts indicating either removal from timber or more possibly the hammering down of exposed ends where they passed through the wood.

The measurement of the complete and near complete nails (nails which include the head and shaft tapering to the point) indicates a size range of between approximately 50mm to 110mm, with most being between 50mm-80mm in length. This size range is compatible with the larger sections of nail shanks where the head is missing. The largest of the complete nails (0107) is approximately 110mm long, although the shaft is bent back on itself in a hook shape making close measurement difficult.

The shafts of the nails are rectangular and the surviving head shapes are predominantly flat and circular. Two nails have different head shapes, possibly suggesting specialised uses. One nail head forms a T shape with the shank similar to a crutch (0082) and the head of the largest nail (0107) appears to be domed rather than flat, although the head is quite corroded and the exact shape is obscured.

7.1.11 Glass

Stephen Benfield

There is one small, flat piece of opaque (very dark green) glass (1g), from the pit 0136 (0141), which appears to be window glass. The pit also contained pottery dated to the 12th-14th century.

7.2 Quantification and assessment of the small finds archive

Identifications by Ruth Beveridge with Andrew Brown

7.2.1 Date, range and context

A total of fifty-six objects were given individual small find (SF) numbers. Of these twenty-three were recovered from two soil layers (0050 & 0051) and a further seventeen

are metal detector finds or chance finds from spoil. All of the small finds are listed and (where possible) provisionally identified and dated in Appendix 11.

The small finds assemblage is composed of coins (including jetons and tokens) with objects of metal, part of a glass bottle and a piece of architectural stone. One small piece of copper alloy may be waste from casting or melting down (SF 1010). The majority of the closely dated finds are of medieval and post-medieval date.

7.2.2 Condition

In general the condition of the small found object is good. Of note are two complete buckles which retain the tongue (SF1027, SF1034) and two strap clasps which retains the folding grip (SF1013, SF0131). Decoration is also finely preserved on the strap clasp, a buckle plate (SF1014) and on a mount plate (SF1002).

7.2.3 Methodology

The small finds have all been catalogued. Individual finds have been recorded on small-finds sheets and entered onto the computer database in the site folder. Where possible the finds have been dated or provisional dates provided. Also, selected metalwork has been prepared for x-ray.

7.2.4 Small finds by period

Medieval

The most closely dated of the medieval small finds are a number of coins and tokens which are listed below. A full description is provided in Appendix 11.

Medieval:

SF1032	(0050)	Long cross silver penny.	Medieval
SF1009	(0050)	Cut short cross penny, only a quarter remains.	1204/5-1209
SF1012	(0050)	Long cross penny	1279-1489
SF1025	(0050)	Long cross penny	1464-1470(?)
SF1028	(0050)	Possible long cross penny	1272-1307

Medieval to post-medieval:

SF1026	(0050)	Lead boy bishop token	15th-16th C
SF1029	(0050)	Lead token - possibly a Boy Bishop penny token	15th-16th C
SF1030	(0050)	Lead Boy Bishop penny token	15th-16th C
SF1033	(0050)	Token – probably a Boy Bishop penny token	15th-16th C

A number of other small finds can be dated as medieval. There are three folding strap clasps (SF1013, SF0131 and SF1041) which date to the period of the late 13th/14th-early 15th century. A buckle frame (SF1034), can be provisionally dated to the mid 14th-early 15th century and another (SF1003) is provisionally dated as medieval. A thimble is also provisionally dated as medieval (SF1008).

In addition two pieces from an iron blade(?) (SF1050), perhaps related to industrial processing on site and a piece of worked architectural stone (SF1058) were both recovered from contexts which contained pottery dated as 13th century.

Post-medieval

Several coins, jetons and tokens of post-medieval date were recovered almost all of which can be closely dated.

Post-medieval:

SF1004	(0051)	Nuremberg Jeton	1500-1575
SF1006	(0051)	George III farthing	1799
SF1007	(0050)	James I farthing	1603-25
SF1011	(0050)	Nuremberg jeton	1500-1575
SF1015	(0050)	George II halfpenny	1748
SF1035	(0050)	Lead token	Post-medieval
SF1049	(0050)	Nuremberg Jeton	1586-1635

Although no other small finds are specifically dated as post-medieval, a number were recovered from contexts which contained post-medieval finds, although these small finds may be residual in these contexts. There are four objects from one context (0334). These are a knife (SF1046), dress pin (SF1047), iron object (SF1052) and piece of worked animal bone (SF1051). Two small finds, an iron object (SF1055) and a horse shoe (SF1056), both come from another context (0301). In addition to these are a copper alloy mount SF1039 (0068) and a small lead object SF1057 (0086).

Other undated small finds

There is a small piece of copper alloy, SF1010 (0500) which appears to be scrap or metal working waste. The piece bears some resemblance to part of a buckle frame. and might possibly be a piece of damaged scrap or a waste piece from manufacture.

7.3 Quantification and assessment of the environmental evidence

7.3.1 Animal bone

Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 30,618kg of bone was recovered from one hundred and twenty-seven fills. The assemblage is mixed in origin and contains several wild birds and probable hornworking waste. The animal bone is listed by context in Appendix 12.

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone following Von Den Driesch (1976). All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The assemblage – quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 30618g of faunal remains, consisting of 1823 pieces, was recovered from excavations at this site. The bulk of the remains were recovered from the main excavation, with only a small quantity yielded from the evaluation work.

Bone was recovered from 127 fills, from features that include pits, layers, ditch and oven; much of the assemblage is thought to be of a medieval date. The bulk of the assemblage was produced from pit fills, which yielded a little under 86% of the remains. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, weight and percentage of assemblage is presented in Table 21.

Feature type	Total weight	Percentage of assemblage
Ditch	116g	0.5%
Finds	571g	2%
Layer	1027g	3%
Oven	122g	0.5%
Pit fill	26221g	86%
Posthole	353g	1%
Topsoil	1487g	5%
Unspecified	721g	2%
Assemblage Total	30618g	100%

Table 21. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by weight and feature type

The assemblage is generally in good, sound condition, with many complete elements that can provide measurements for estimation of stature, age and breed. Some gnawing was seen, which may provide information on scavenger activity. Small quantities of burnt bone were also noted during the assessment.

General butchering

Butchering was varied and seen on much of the assemblage, with evidence including skinning, dismemberment of the carcass and meat removal, including provision of meats such as the tongue. Many horncores showed clear butchering that would suggest hornworking waste.

One piece of worked bone was seen: a fragment of a slender equid metatarsal shaft, cut at one end and trimmed and polishing that might suggest a fragment of a ?handle or other tool.

Species range and modifications and other observations

A minimum of twelve species were seen during the assessment scan. There are at least six species of bird, the main food mammals (cattle, sheep/goat and pig), equid, canid and fish bone. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species (NISP) and feature type can be seen in Table 22.

Species	Ditch	Finds	Layer	Oven	Pit fill	Post hole	Topsoil	Unspecified	Species total
Bird (Min 6 species)		1	2		32				35
Cattle	3	4	17	2	572	4	7	3	612
Dog/wolf					6				6
Equid		3	4		16		1		24
Fish					19	3			22
Mammal	2	21	55	3	751	23	63	9	927
Pig/Boar			1		23	1		1	26
Sheep/goat	1	5	4	2	136	10	4	9	171
Feature Type Total	6	34	83	7	155	41	75	22	1823

Table 22. Quantification (NISP) of the species seen in the assessment by feature type

Context (0284) produced three boxes that largely consisted of cattle horncores, along with skull fragments and two complete metapodials; the presence of metapodials might indicate that the heads and cores were brought to site as whole hides for processing. The horncores came from a variety of animals with short-horn noted, many cores were substantial, from larger long-horn cattle. Small numbers of horncores were seen throughout the remainder of the assemblage and included numerous goat horncores and some from sheep.

Bird bone included wild species such as duck, corvid, plover, along with a possible Jack Snipe and ?Common Crane.

Pathologies

Pathologies seen during the assessment scan included examples of age, stress and dental pathologies.

Conclusions

The initial assessment of the assemblage would suggest a range of butchering and food waste, also waste from hornworking activity and possibly the processing of hides. The presence of several species of wild birds might indicate hunting for provision of a range of avian meats for more elaborate meals.

7.3.2 Shell

Stephen Benfield

There is a total of 543 shells from fifty-four contexts which have a combined weight of 3118g. The shell consists of both marine and terrestrial (land) mollusc shells. The vast majority are oyster shells which would have been brought to the site as a food source, although a few mussel shells are also present which also probably represent food waste. The land snails appear to be most, if not entirely common garden snails.

The largest numbers of shells come from contexts 0090, 0114 and 0185. There are lesser quantities from contexts 0065, 0081, 0086, 0144, 0199, 0364, 0371 and 0372. The marine shell from these probably indicates primary disposal of food waste. Other contexts contain six shells or less, most between one and three and these are more likely to represent incidental inclusions in these contexts.

7.3.3 Charcoal

Stephen Benfield

Seven small pieces of charcoal with a combined weight of 7g were recovered from five contexts (0082, 0199, 0305, 0370, 0380)..

7.3.4 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Lisa Grey

Introduction – aims and objectives

Nineteen samples were presented for assessment (see Table 22 below). Possible activities indicated by the features and finds noted during excavation were slaking lime, leather-working, malting and bread making (*pers comm.* Anna West).

This report will assess the type and quality of preservation of organic (mainly botanical) remains and any inorganic materials in these samples and consider their potential and significance for further analysis. It will also suggest items suitable for radio-carbon dating.

Sample	Context	Cut	Feature description and any specific reasons for sampling
1	0059	0060	primary fill of pit recut. possible disuse, hearth sweepings
2	0063	0064	upper fill of shallow pit
3	0067	0064	clay lined pit, watertight? function ?
4	0087	0108	pit fill containing burnt bone
5	0109	0113	pit fill sealed by clay lining of pit 0064
6	0115	0116	lower fill of pit. of limey/mortar like material and abundant horn cores, primary function? or is it secondary waste disposal?
7	0107	0106	abandonment fill of mortar mixer? fill in remains of oven 0133. brown sandy clay mixed with demolition material from the collapsed oven structure. contained a few fragments of pottery.
8	0134	0133	probable bread oven
9	0161	0163	possible malting oven, clay lined feature
10	0164	0153	upper fill of wood & lime lined pit
11	0142	0136	basal limey fill of wood & lime lined pit
12	0141	0136	fill of pit 0198, containing moderate amounts of bone, shell and cbm/clay daub, and occasional pieces of pottery
13	0199	0198	pit fill
14	0214	0213	dark layer of ash and charcoal over tiles (0296) inside main body of oven 0293. Remains of oven fires, contained some fragments of tile, shell and burnt bone, beneath (0299), which is the collapsed walls of oven 0293.
15	0300	0293	middle fill of pit
16	0371	0369	top fill of mixed rubbish pit
17	0379	0378	lower fill of pit
18	0144	0138	unknown
19	0013	unknown	unknown

Table 23. Sample descriptions

Sampling and processing methods

Sampling, flotation and residue sorting was carried out by the client. Processing was carried out using a flotation tank with a 300 micron mesh sieve (*pers.comm.* Anna West). Each sample was completely processed.

Once with the author the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale. All data was recorded onto paper record sheets for tabulation. These sheets are kept with the author's archive and copies available on request.

Identifications were made using modern reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for

plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010) and for mollusca from Kerney and Cameron (Kerney and Cameron 1979). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. All items have been given estimated levels of abundance:

Key - + =1-10, ++=11-50, +++=51-150, ++++=151-250, +++++=>250.

Results

Quality and type of preservation of the plant macrofossils (see Tables 1 and 2 in Appendix 13)

Charred and uncharred (not waterlogged and unmineralised) plant remains were recorded. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al* 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57). Charring leaves a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (Campbell *et al* 2011, 17).

The uncharred rootlets and terrestrial snail shells were common in each sample so it is possible that many of the uncharred seeds are intrusive. The most common seeds are those of elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.). These seeds have tough 'woody' testas that would survive changing preservation conditions. It is also significant that most uncharred seeds were found in the upper fills of the sampled features where bioturbation is likely. This adds to the probability that they are intrusive so can be safely excluded from any further analysis.

The charred plant remains

Charcoal fragments of identifiable size (>4mm²) were recovered from each sample with most from oven 0293 (Sample15). Pits 0108 (Sample4), 0213 (Sample14), 0369 (Sample16) and 0378 (Sample17), ovens 0133 (Sample8), 0153 (Sample10), 0163 (Sample9). Oven 0293 (Sample15) and undescribed feature 0013 (Sample19) contained fragments of roundwood.

Well preserved grains of oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale* L.) were found in each sample with most in pit 0060 (Sample1), pit 0144 (Sample18), oven 0161 (Sample9) and oven 0293 (Sample15). Many of the grains were those of bread wheat (*T.aestivum* L.) and several barley grains were clearly straight and hulled. One sprouted barley grain was noted in oven 0163 (Sample9).

Chaff was scarce and present only in the form of low numbers of cereal stem and culm node fragments.

Seeds of ruderal and segetal plants were observed in low numbers in many of the features where grains were also present.

Large legumes were seen in low numbers in pit 0060 (Sample1), 0064 (Sample2), 0138 (Sample18), 0198 (Sample13) and 0133 (Sample8).

Faunal material in the flots

The most frequent faunal remains were terrestrial mollusc shells, mostly those of the subterranean snail *Ceciliodes acicula* L. (Kerney and Cameron 1979, 149). Low numbers of small animal bones were present in many of the samples. Worm eggs and puparia were present in very low numbers.

Inorganic material

Magnetic material, ?flakes and lower numbers of spheroidal hammerscale, were abundant in many of the samples. Spherical hammerscale is formed when droplets of hot slag are expelled during welding and primary smithing (Starley 1995). Fired clay, iron, copper, nails and lime/mortar were also present in the residues of many of the samples.

Mineralised spherical objects were found in pits 0060, 0064, 0138 and 0213 and oven 0163. These items have been observed in latrines and middens in British samples dating from the Bronze Age to the medieval period where mineralisation has taken place (Carruthers 1988, 20). Despite Wendy Carruther's report in the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology in 1988 they remain 'mystery objects' with a suggestion that they may be associated with tape worm eggs (Carruthers 1988, 20).

Carruthers has more recently suggested that there may be links to soil chemistry as she has found them in chalky soil (*pers.comm.* W. Carruthers 10/5/2011). At the time of writing the identification of these objects remains uncertain. It does seem unwise to assume that the mineralization of these items took place because of exposure to cess. It is more likely that calcium rich/low pH soil created the conditions to mineralise the items in these flots (see Green 1979,281) and that the lime observed during excavation is an indication of soil chemistry that may have allowed these to form.

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

The evidence for bioturbation has already been mentioned here. Possible contamination by roots action was observed in many samples.

Acknowledgements

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8 Significance of the data, potential for analysis and further work required

8.1. Realisation of Original Research Aims

The original research aims of the project (see Section 3) have been realised. The archaeological features and finds have been excavated and recorded, and the results assessed. The results of the excavation have confirmed the potential to contribute to the study of the origins and the development of towns during the medieval period identified at the start of the project as the academic research objective.

8.2. The potential and significance of the stratigraphic evidence

8.2.1 Summary of results

The excavation area seems to lie wholly within a single medieval burgage plot which was in existence from at least the 12th century and has remained fixed, in its width, to the present day. The complete medieval plot was large within an urban context; it measured about 35m along the street frontage of Long Brackland and was over 100m deep (an area of approx 0.27ha (c.¾ acre). By the latter quarter of the 19th century the property had been truncated at each end by the creation of Peckham Street to the west and the former ironworks to the east, leaving only the central part of the original plot available for investigation. The sampled area was set back 30m from Long Brackland Street where the main focus of the plot, a dwelling/shop, is likely to have been and therefore its potential for study as a complete entity was already compromised.

From the 12th century after the town wall was erected the plot would have been enclosed and possibly only accessible from Long Brackland Street. The site position is peripheral to the main commercial, administrative and religious hub of the town and the plots size and the nature of the activity that occurred here is a reflection of its 'sub-urban' location. The archaeological evidence indicates that the site was once part of a working yard operating possibly behind a shop. The magnitude of the industry represented is cottage-scale suggesting it supported a (?)household rather than a larger workforce. Initially this work appears to have occurred outside and there is no indication of buildings on this part of the site until the 15th/16th centuries. The density of features suggested that the site was at its busiest and most productive between the 12th–16th

centuries, the archaeological evidence for this activity tails off from about 17th century and gone by the mid-18th. Thomas Warren shows the site as it was in 1747 in his plan of the town (Fig. 2). He uses conventions, where space enough, to illustrate the plots behind the buildings and shows them as either pleasure gardens, orchards with serried ranks of trees or grazing meadows populated with either cattle or horses or sometimes both. He has chosen to show the site as a meadow with sheep and only three adjoining buildings lined against the street. This evidence has good potential to contribute to the study of the development of Bury St Edmunds through the medieval period and in particular to look at the changing use and status of an area outside the town core.

The excavation has revealed an extensive sequence of industrial features dating to the medieval period. The site offers a valuable opportunity to explore in detail the processes that were being undertaken supported by the well-dated ceramics. The significance of these features are discussed below.

What craft or industry was being practised here? The medieval workplace was identified by ovens, liquid-retaining pits and pits for the working and storage of lime. Amongst the finds were discarded processing waste, in the form of horncores, quernstones, and within the environmental samples, charred cereal grains and hammerscale were ubiquitous. A knife was recorded as a small find as well as odd fragments of unidentified iron but no obvious trade tools were found. The activities that produced these material remains were not operating concurrently but over several phases and generations.

Further work is needed to clarify the exact nature of the activities undertaken here and explore at what level they represent commercial trade and what (if any) would be considered domestic production for a medieval household. Many of the signatures for activities surrounding brewing, malting and baking are the same and similarly lime is both fundamental to the production of plaster and an important alkaline in the processing of hides; animal hair (cattle hair, not horse) was also used as a 'binder' in of early plasters. On site there was clearly a direct correlation between the occurrence of hornworking waste and the lime-working features but it was not clear whether the 'lime pits' were integral to 'horning' or just a convenient dumping ground for waste. A re-examination of the occupation listed in Bury's medieval rental records in the light of the knowledge of discoveries on this and other archaeological sites would be worthwhile to

help define more accurately what trades were practised at Peckham Street and improve the understanding of the signatures that the various trades leave behind in the archaeological record.

Were the ovens were used for malting, brewing ale and baking? The early phase 'baking ovens' were a particular shield shape and different from the later phase ovens. This change suggests an oven typology, but whether this difference reflects the chronology or function is unclear. The 'baking ovens' were quite small implying domestic output; ovens of what was taken to be a commercial medieval bakery were found on Guildhall Street (BSE217) and were not comparable, being circular in plan, much larger and constructed within their back-house building. The Peckham Street ovens were however found in proximity to 'drying ovens', a combination that was repeated in two separate phases of the site's development, and it seems likely that the use of these two types of ovens represented stages in a longer process. The 'drying oven' took the form of relatively deep lined pits with a fire set at their base. Similarly styled 'drying ovens' have been found at St Mary's Square (BSE 127 and BSE 235) and Honey Hill (BSE 262). How these operated is debatable but the width of the opening across the top of the pits, at up to 2m, is too wide to be spanned by a floor or superstructure which could be removed without leaving any evidence of supports as is the case with all of the Bury examples. Malt can be dried on damp sacking stretched over a fire and it is possible that this is how these drying ovens worked. The production of malt for brewing ale was, before the industrialisation (of beer-brewing) in the 19th century, undertaken by a great many small scale producers (ale-wives), to create the vast quantities of ale that was drunk by most of the medieval population on a daily basis (at least until the 14th century and the introduction of beer) and what are described as malting kilns are recorded on a number of sites in Bury on the HER. Baking and brewing are generally linked together because of the use of cereals and their common needs for a sustained heat source; as well as being part of the daily sustenance. These two processes often occurred in the same building and there are examples of brew/bakehouses in later domestic settings – (Old Dairy, Gislingham Church Farm, Thorington (Alston 2009 and forthcoming)). Monasteries, larger houses and farmsteads would routinely have such set ups where they were expected to provide for large households or farm labourers. All of the cereals within the samples taken from Peckham Street had been had been separated from the chaff before it came to site and the occupants were only working with processed grain. Some was sprouted, the first

stage of malting, but not very much. Steeping the grain in water to promote germination could explain the clay lined 'basin' pits recorded in Phase 4; the steeping and malting of grain was done in small batches as beer did not keep. The quernstone pieces used to hand-mill malt or roasted grain (the grist) (Margeson 1993, 239) that were found on site almost certainly reflect brewing rather than the production of flour which would have more likely to have been mechanically milled by one of the town's windmills. By the time the tithe apportionment was compiled in 1833 the site is owned by Samuel Cooper and described as 'Paddock & Malt Office' (Breen 2011)

A detailed examination of the environmental samples and a comparative study of oven structures from other sites in the town will be necessary to confirm the oven's functions.

What lime-working processes are represented, it is the production of lime plaster? Features related to the storage of, and working with, lime appeared in profusion across the site and clearly represented an important part of the site's development history. Establishing whether these features represent the supporting works for a building campaign on this plot, a production site supplying the building trade or the use of lime as a caustic in some other industry (relating to the horncores) is important to the understanding of the site.

The sunken tubs encased in a block of clay were thought to be for the long-term storage of lime putty. Lime putty or fat lime, is created from quick lime (chalk or limestone that has been burnt at a high temperature to release the CO₂) which is slaked (mixed with water which then boils) to form a thick white paste. The putty forms the bonding agent in mortars and can be bulked out by mixing it with sand. Putty needs to settle and mature over a period of months, as the longer it is stored the finer it becomes and putty for fine plaster can take about a year to develop. It is stored in water in sealed containers to prevent it coming into contact with the air and taking up CO₂ which makes it set. The tubs as coopered vessels enhanced by the addition of external clay packing found on the site seem to offer the perfect environment for the storage of this material.

The troughs had a fine 'plaster' adhered to the sides which slopped over the top and, on site, these were interpreted as 'mortar' mixers. As mortar mixers the troughs are unusual in form, as conventionally 'mechanical' mortar-mixers are circular with the stirrers attached to a central spindle. The material within troughs, however, was not

mixed with an aggregate, as would be expected when creating the mortar to bond flints or bricks, and it is possible that a fine-textured render or plaster was being prepared in these vessels. The dumped residues were mixed with straw and/or attached to withies but were considered too friable to have been used as daub. The alignment of alternating troughs and circular pits suggested that they were involved in a methodical, two staged 'production-line' process. This attention to organisation and the investment of time to create the sunken tubs as a facility for the long term storage of lime seems to point away from these features being the aftermath of a chaotic building site and towards an ordered workplace.

Ascertaining the function of the lime- working features by the examination of the residues and the study of possible parallels needs to be undertaken. The lime features are unusual and other examples in Bury St Edmunds are unknown to the author. The production of mortars must have been a near daily occurrence in medieval Bury and there are plentiful examples of extensive chalk extraction and lime-burning in various locations mainly (but not exclusively) on the west side where the chalk outcrops close to the surface. Evidence of the use of lime mortars is equally prevalent in the medieval churches, monastic and domestic in buildings which still stand within the town but examples of lime actually being processed into mortar are surprisingly non-existent. Why are these features so rarely found?

Do the horncores found indicate horn working, tanning or currying? Whilst the use of lime seems to serve building construction, the association of the lime features with horn working waste is undeniable and clearly the working with horn or hides was being undertaken at the same time as lime was being prepared. Horncores were found in great numbers in two of the lime working features (trough 0106 and tub 0283) and in conjunction with a dump of lime waste in pit 0116; no horncores were found exclusive of lime in any numbers. Lime *is* used in the tanning industry for the preparation of hides for the removal of hair and the softening of leather. The actual tanning of hides on this site however is extremely unlikely as the large scale and primary processing of skins is reliant on an abundant and plentiful supply of water. The site, although close to Tayfen, is cut off from this source by the town wall and those industries dependant on a large supply of water are zoned elsewhere within the town along the banks of its two rivers, tanning along the Lark on Eastgate Street (BSE 292 and 329) and fulling on the banks of the Linnet on Westgate Street (BSE140). The horns do exhibit cut marks and there

are examples of worked animal bone from the site and the secondary working of already processed hides (currying) and horn, adding value to skins/horns that had already gone through the tanning process, is a strong possibility. Did the creation of lime-plaster leave a by-product that was used on skins that made it economic for the plaster producers to double up? As mentioned above cattle hair was used as a 'binder' in early plasters but surely hair was supplied 'outré de la peau' by the tanneries rather than as a hide.

Pits identical to the lime tubs and containing horncores were also found during excavations at Tyers Gate, Bermondsey (Divers, Killock and Armitage 2002). These were undated but attributed to about the 16th century and interpreted as tanning pits; and notably the site was close to Leathermarket Street. Documentary studies relating to the Parkers Mill site in Mildenhall (MNL590) established that in the early post-medieval period the site was owned by someone whose occupation was described as a Horner. Excavation of the site produced the remains of cattle carcasses. Comparison between the Peckham Street and Mildenhall sites may help establish the characteristics of horn-working as opposed to tanning sites. The further examination of the horncores, the study of comparative sites and the research into the tanning industry and plaster production is seen as essential to further understanding of the site.

Is it possible to refine the dating of the activity, how did the plot change/develop over time ? The sequence of activity on the site has been broadly dated by analysis of the pottery. There is potential to improve the dating sequence by revisiting of pottery data in the light of the refined phasing information and there is potential for radio-carbon dates from the organic samples if required. There is a suggestion that the limeworking activity was only a short break in the site's long-term use for malting, brewing and baking, so improved dating will help to identify the longevity of this activity.

The plot boundaries as set out in the 12th century remained almost unchanged until the industrial revolution after which the site and the area was altered by the iron and gas works and the rope-making factory. The archaeological evidence however identifies a stop to the craft-working in the plot after the 16th century and there are virtually no features on the site after this date. It is just before this time the town wall comes down opening up the plot and this may have affected how the space was used, or perhaps the activities that were once performed outside were taken indoors, or are there other

reasons for this change? After a long period stasis throughout the medieval it is interesting to speculate on what drove the transformation in the character of the site - can they be linked to general social or economic changes? Improved dating may help with these studies.

8.2. The potential and significance of the finds data

8.2.1 Summary

Pre-medieval evidence

A small quantity of worked flint shows some activity in the later prehistoric period on or close to the site; however all of this is residual in later dated features and is of little significance. Fragments of a tile/brick from pit 064 (0066) might possibly be Roman but could also be part of a late medieval or early post-medieval brick. No other finds of Roman, or possible Roman date were identified among the finds assemblage.

Medieval evidence

The most abundant finds types from the medieval period consist of pottery, ceramic building materials (CBM), including mortar, and animal bone. The pottery provides evidence that the activity on the site dates from the late Saxon to the post-medieval periods, with the bulk of the assemblage dating from the 12th-13th centuries.

The animal bone assemblage contains evidence for industrial activities on the site and the domestic and agricultural habits of the medieval population of Bury St Edmunds.

The presence of a number of pieces from imported lava quernstones is also of interest and almost certainly reflects brewing, being used to grind malt or roasted grain (Margeson 1993, 239) rather than the production of flour which may have been under the control of the abbey as the town's mill owners.

The animal bone, lime residues and palae-environmental material are the most significant finds within the assemblages with the potential to contribute to the examination of the workplace activities being undertaken on site and in the wider context of the medieval town of Bury. For the site, these are principally hide preparation,

leather and horn working suggested by the animal bone. The medieval pottery assemblage includes both Bury wares from potters working in the immediate area and vessels from producers working slightly further afield, but still within the eastern region. The assemblage is generally utilitarian with a low level of glazed wares and shows none of the continental imports found in the more affluent town centre. The finds assemblage presents strong evidence for the balance in trade between locally and regionally produced wares and shows Bury as a large enough market to support both tradesmen of home produced goods but also outside suppliers.

8.2.2 Pottery

The pottery has been fully recorded and is reported on in detail above. No phasing was available at the time of writing and the pottery should be studied in relation to the site phasing once it is completed. 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. At least two vessels require illustration.

8.2.3 CBM

The CBM has been fully recorded and is reported on in detail above. No phasing was available at the time of writing and the CBM should be studied in relation to the site phasing once it is completed. 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.

8.2.4 Fired clay and mortar

The mortar is fully recorded and a report has been prepared. There is potential for aggregate analysis to be carried out on samples of the material to determine composition (see for example Crowley 2005), but this will not be of use for the material which contains no aggregates. A specialist in the use and preparation of lime may be able to provide further information on this material and the features from which it derived.

8.2.5 Slag

The single small piece of slag recovered from a context with medieval pottery has not been identified.

8.2.6 Small finds

The small finds have been catalogued but in some cases the identifications and dating are provisional. These have the potential not only to provide closer dating but also reflect social aspects of the site. The quality of preservation of some of the copper alloy objects is also good and this may enhance their potential for specialist study, although the lack of closely dated contexts for many of the small finds might detract from this. The small finds assemblage will require a specialist report and a small number will require illustration.

8.2.7 Other finds

The lava quernstone, worked flint, stone, iron nails and glass have been fully quantified and reported and no further work is required,

8.3 The potential and significance of the environmental evidence

8.3.1 Animal bone

The assemblage has the potential to provide additional information on the industrial activities in Bury St Edmunds. Measurements of the cattle bones, particularly the horncores, should supply data to estimate breeds present and perhaps the range of products produced from the horns.

Butchering should be examined thoroughly throughout the assemblage to determine the range of meats consumed. The full identification of the avian remains in this assemblage should provide both environmental evidence and information on wild meats eaten at this site. Several pathologies were recorded; these pathologies should be able to provide additional information on the health and husbandry of the stock at this site

Full analysis, including additional identifications, measurements, updating the catalogue, analysis, research and updating the written report is estimated to take 5.5 days.

It was noted that eighteen samples were taken. These samples may produce further bone and particularly environmental evidence from smaller species and this material

should be included in the analysis of the main assemblage. Any material produced from samples would need an additional brief assessment.

8.3.2 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Potential for further identification

Most of the charred plant macrofossil are well preserved and identifications to at least genus will be possible. Unfortunately cereal chaff is scarce so identifications of the cereal grains will be less secure.

Potential for providing information about feature function and activities at the site

The cereal/seed/chaff assemblage, consisting of clean grains, some sprouted, small seeds of segetals and very little chaff supports the provisional interpretation of the presence of ovens where corn drying or malting was taking place. There is, however, no hop fruit present indicative of the change from brewing from ale to beer in the 14th-15th century.

The plant remains provide no evidence for cess or any plant based craft. There is also no evidence for the early stages of cereal processing (i.e. threshing, winnowing or coarse sieving).

Overall significance of the assemblage

What appears to be present is evidence for cereal drying prior to consumption or further processing. The charcoal is well-preserved with some fragments of roundwood and twigs meaning that it will be possible to suggest types of wood fuel used as kindling and as the main fuel.

Other samples examined by the author from Bury St Edmunds (Gray 2012) were relatively unproductive so the samples from Peckham Street are very good in comparison. Other investigations these samples can be compared with include several by Carole Keepax and Peter Murphy listed in the Environmental Archaeology Database (University of York 2008a) and the unpublished archive reports held by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and Archaeological Solutions Ltd available in the Archaeological Data Service online database (University of York 2008b).

Recommendations for radio-carbon dating

Each of these samples contained identifiable charcoal and many contained identifiable charred plant remains. These are potentially suitable for radio-carbon dating, although it is unlikely that radiocarbon dating would improve on the precision of the pottery dates. A contingency for radiocarbon dating has been included should it be necessary to resolve pottery dating.

Concluding summary and key points

Nineteen samples were presented for assessment. All contained identifiable wood and well-preserved charred grains and seeds. They support the provisional interpretation of the presence of grain drying/malting kilns at the site. Due to the relative richness of the Peckham Street archaeobotanical assemblage further work has been recommended.

9 Updated research aims

The dissemination of any significant archaeological data is a requirement of the brief (Appendix 1) and will need to be completed in order to fully mitigate for the loss of the physical archaeological deposits through the development. This section of the report appraises the site evidence in relation to the revised Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011) concerning the development and structure of medieval towns. It identifies which, if any, aspects of the site merit further work to assist in these studies and necessitate being made available through academic publication.

Key research topics in the revised Regional Research Agenda that study of the evidence from this site will contribute to are:

- Understanding how the layout of urban centres developed and changed during the medieval period.
- The role of towns as centres of supply and demand and the dynamics of the urban economy.
- The interchange between rural foods supplies and urban industrial and craft products.
- The collation and synthesis of published and unpublished excavations.

9.1 Specific research questions

RQ1 How do the activities identified at Peckham Street interrelate with other activities and occupations within medieval Bury St Edmunds, was the town zoned and how did the industrial areas of the town develop?

RQ2 What does examination of the lime working pits, in particular, tell us about medieval urban construction, the supply and the trading of materials and the relationship between on-site and off-site activities during construction?

RQ3 What does the spread and variety of features found at Peckham Street tell us about the layout and activities with a medieval urban plot? Is there evidence of a symbiosis between certain trades which allows tradesmen to 'double-up'?

The production of lime, processing of animal carcasses into products and the turning of barley into malt are all core activities within a medieval town. There is evidence that all three of these activities occurred at Peckham Street and an important reminder that most of the things sold in Bury's markets were produced within the town and derived from materials sourced from its environs. The interrelatedness of trades, and trades with their markets is a key study and important to the understanding the structure of individual properties and towns as a whole. Can the journey of a resource, for example, like an animal carcass, as it is dispersed and changes through the hands of a myriad of interdependent craftsmen, en route to the town's consumers, be mapped in the layout of the various trade 'quarters'?

RQ4 What can the evidence from Peckham Street tell us about trading links between the town and the rural hinterland, and other regional production sites?

Bury St Edmunds as the regional centre provided the principal livestock and cereal markets for the agricultural production of West Suffolk. The evidence of the site is an illustration where the commodities brought in from the rural hinterland are being further processed into manufactured goods, broadening the Bury market and creating products for exchange. The presence of imported goods in the form of some of the pottery demonstrates the pattern of trade within the medieval town, routes to the regional suppliers and can contribute to the wider study of the dynamics of the market place.

9.2 Publication proposals

Unfortunately the loss, in the past, of the dwellings or commercial premises along the street frontage has meant that the working yard has been excavated in isolation. This has diminished the site's value as a case study of the structure of a medieval urban burgage plot and the balance between the domestic and the commercial activity within one property. As a result the site data does not justify publication in its entirety as a monograph, but several important aspects of the site have the potential to progress the study of industry, craft production and the preparation of building materials in the urban medieval context.

The research questions above questions cannot be answered by the results of the current project alone but form part of wider comparative studies. The evidence gathered from this site is part of a growing corpus of material from Bury St Edmunds which together can offer an insight and understanding to the structure of a town and move towards fulfilling the regional research objectives. It is impractical to publish the complete record of all the smaller individual sites, but many have significant aspects which it is the duty of the sites' developers to ensure are disseminated through publication. Rather than the publication of individual sites there is a move towards synthesis of all of the archaeological work in period or topics and such a work for Bury St Edmunds is overdue. The current site records would make a valuable contribution with particular reference to industry, work and the structure of the town. It is therefore recommended that additional work is undertaken to complete the site archive in preparation for publication and that a contributory sum of money is set aside to ensure that the Peckham Street results are included in it.

The lime working features are an exception this and their relative rarity, especially in consideration of the importance and frequency of the activity represented to medieval urban development means that these are of regional significance and a note of these should be published immediately in a suitable journal.

10 Analysis and publication: resources and programming

10.1 Summary of costings for analysis and publication

The resources required to complete this project are outlined in Table 24 below.

Completion of these tasks will allow adequate dissemination of the results of the project.

Tasks	Specialist	Time hr /day	Rate day/hr/item	Cost (£)
Pottery:				
Study of pottery in relation to site phasing	S Anderson	1.0 day		
Illustration of two pts	S Holden	0.5 day		
CBM				
Study of CBM in relation to site phasing	S Anderson	0.5 day		
Faunal remains:				
Catalogue, report and analysis	J Curl	6 days		
Charred plant macrofossils	L.Grey	7 days		
Finds management:				
Final report preparation	S Benfield	1 day		
Finds management	S Benfield	1 day		
Carriage, delivery of finds etc				
Preparing publication text and Publication costs				
Preparing report for PSIAH	D.Gill	2 days		
Report writing EAA Bury volume	D.Gill	5 days		
Cost of 4 pages PSIAH E				
Cost of 10 pages EAA Bury volume				
TOTAL				
<hr/>				
Contingency for radiocarbon dating	SUERC	3 samples		

Table 24. Summary of costing for completion of the archive and contribution to publication

11. Archive deposition

The site archive will be stored in the bulk, sensitive and archive stores of SCCAS offices in Bury St Edmunds.

12. Acknowledgements

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Jennians and environmental sample processing by Anna West and Tim Browne. Illustrations for the report were produced by Ellie Hillen. A number of specialist contributed to the finds report, Sue Anderson (CFA), Julie Curl (Freelance) and Lisa Grey (Freelance), which was compiled by Stephen Benfield (SCCAS).

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<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/browse.cfm?unit=Archaeological+Solutions+Ltd&CFID=59908&CFTOKEN=DBA78931-3BA9-42BA-874D104800BE1A73>



Plate 1. Phase 2 Baking oven 0133 fully excavated looking east. Note the burnt floor at the rear of the oven. Scale 1m



Plate 2. Phase 5 Baking oven 0293 final phase of four rebuilds showing oven chamber floor packed with tiles laid on edge. Earlier phase 2 ovens half sectioned top right. Scale 1m



Plate 3. Phase 4 Lime working features being excavated, looking south west across the site. Shows mortar mixing trough 0106 alongside scale and the excavators working in the adjacent tub 0224 and second trough 0233. Scale 2m



Plate 4. Details of mixing trough 0106 showing the trough fully excavated (left) and detail of the mortar/plaster attached to the sides at the south end (right).



Plate 5. Dump of horncores being excavated from Phase 4 lime storage tub 0283. Note the lime residues on the edge of the tub.



Plate 6 (left) Bank of three lime storage tubs set with clay lined box 0451. Showing box and tubs half-sectioned. Scale 2m

Plate 7 (above) Tub 0304 half sectioned

9 -10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Excavation and Continuous Archaeological Recording

40 PECKHAM STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK,
IP33 1SY (SE/10/0755)

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the redevelopment of land to the side and rear of 40 Peckham Street, Bury St Edmunds (TL 8519 6476). Nine dwellings are to be constructed and the area is to be landscaped.
Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins, and condition 2 requires that an acceptable programme of archaeological is carried out. This is in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3), and will ensure that the significance of any heritage assets are recorded and understanding of them advanced before they are damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The site (which measures c. 0.16ha. in area) is located on the south side of Peckham Street at c.35.00m OD. The soil is loam over chalk drift and chalk.
- 1.4 The development site is located within the historic settlement core of Bury (HER no. BSE 241). A trenched evaluation of the site has been undertaken by SCCAS Contracting Team (SCCAS Evaluation Report 2010/215, BSE 351). On the eastern side of the site, the floor, hearths and oven of a medieval building were identified, along with several pits and features (BSE 351). Features became less dense towards the west, away from the St John's Street frontage, although a ditch predating the northern boundary wall was identified towards the Peckham Street frontage. The evaluation also revealed the presence of a buried medieval soil across the site. Groundworks for the proposed development, including landscaping, construction and creation of services, will cause significant damage or destruction to underlying features of archaeological interest.
- 1.5 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – mitigation in the form of preservation by record. This will comprise:
 - Archaeological excavation of the eastern portion of the site (c 580 sq m) (Sections 2 and 3)
 - Continuous monitoring of groundworks over the rest of the site (controlled soil removal) (see Sections 2 and 4)

- 1.6 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.7 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 Full archaeological excavation of the area defined in Figure 1 is to be carried out prior to development.
- 2.2 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the rest of the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks. In particular:
- The site is to be re-landscaped, and houses are to be constructed on the Peckham Street frontage – in places this will impact upon a buried medieval soil encountered in the evaluation. Whilst the evaluation has not revealed a high density of features on this part of the site, monitoring will ensure that any which are revealed are excavated, and that appropriate samples are taken of the buried soil.
 - A boundary wall is to be partly removed – an earlier ditch has been identified underneath the wall and work in this area should allow for recording of this and any other features.
- 2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further updated project design.
- 2.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.5 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.6 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

- 2.7 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level or soil by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit or soil may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts. The WSI must therefore include proposals for a strategy to sample, record and interpret buried soil horizons on the site.
- 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.

- 3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 4. Specification for Continuous Monitoring**
- 4.1 Site stripping should be controlled in nature, undertaken with a back-acting machine with a toothless ditching bucket.

- 4.2 The WSI should propose to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including construction, services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 4.3 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand (see Section 4).
- 4.4 In other areas of the site, opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and environmental samples and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 5.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Specification.
- 5.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 5.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 5.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 5.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian

Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 6.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 6.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 6.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 6.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

7. Archive Requirements

- 7.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 7.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 7.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Store or other museum in Suffolk.
- 7.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 7.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archive-stable and suitable base.
- 7.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 7.7 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than

fired clay vessels” of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).

- 7.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ. Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 7.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 7.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 7.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 7.12 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 7.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 7.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 7.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 7.16 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 7.17 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 7.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

8. Report Requirements

- 8.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 8.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 8.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds
- 8.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 8.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 8.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 8.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 8.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 8.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 17 January 2011

Reference: 2011/BSE_0755



This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 3

BSE 353 Context list

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0050			Layer	Buried topsoil horizon, sealed beneath modern ??? And exposed during pre-ex soil level reduction. Mid-brown "loam" worked soil with crushed tile frags. Modern and post-med dates, including slate. Some residual medieval pottery. Number for SF contexts				
0051			Layer	Band of darker fill recorded at pre-ex soil strip level. Possibly top of ditch fill. Dark brown silt-loam with common tile and building CBM debris. Runs E-W close to N side of site. Number for SF context				
0052			Layer	Green-brown friable silty clay/chalk, some stones. Finds recovered whilst removing soil layer. Also includes some of the metal detected finds.			Up to 4m	Medieval soil layer, with some features cut through it. Contained more bits of pot
0053	0055	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown Sandy silt Firm Moderate small stones, occ. flecks of chalk Clear at base Secondary fill	1.00m	0.84m	0.35m	Secondary fill of pit [0055] No obvious function, limited finds in fill
0054	0055	Pit	Fill	Mottled reddish brown-mid brown Sandy silt Firm Occ. small + medium stones Occ. flecks of chalk Clear at base Basal fill	1.20m	> 0.75	0.26m	Primary fill of pit [0055]
0055		Pit	Cut	Semi-circular Sharp break of slope at top Moderate concave sides Gradual break of slope at base Concave base Cut by pit [?] to east	1.2m	0.85m	0.5m	Cut of pit of uncertain use. Possible rubbish pit, but not many finds and no bone.
0056	[0060]	Pit	Fill	Mid grey-brown Sandy silt Firm Moderate small stones Occ. flecks of chalk Clear at base Top fill		> 1.00	0.35m	Top fill of pit [?], in recut of pit [0060]
0057	0060	Pit	Fill	Mixed mid-brown and light yellow-brown Sandy silt Firm Frequent small stones Occ. Flecks of chalk Clear at base Middle fill			0.15m	Fill of recut [0060]

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation	
0058	0060		Pit	Fill	Mottled mid-grey-brown and light brown Sandy silt Firm Moderate small stones Occ. flecks of chalk Occ. flecks of charcoal Clear at base Middle fill			0.32m	Fill of pit recut [0060] Rubbish disposal use.	
0059	0060		Pit	Fill	Dark grey-brown Ashy sandy silt Firm Occ. small stones Moderate flecks of charcoal Sharp at base Primary fill			0.10m	Primary? Fill of pit recut. Probably represents disuse of feature and ashy fill is domestic hearth sweepings	
0060	0060		Pit	Cut	Cut of industrial pit?					
0061			deposit	Layer	Medieval buried topsoil horizon across the north side of the site over lies/ conseals the dark					
0062			deposit	Layer	Medieval garden soil					
0063	0064		Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit [0064] Central zone of pit, not extending to sides Dark grey brown friable sandy clay Large amounts of AB, NR Complete flagon 100% sampled (will be more finds from sample)	0.35m	0.30m	0.14m	Upper fill of shallow pit	
0064	0064		Pit	Cut	Cut of pit, circular in plan, with relatively straight sides and flat base. Lined with clay (0067)			1.3m	0.34m	Re-cut of pit [0113]? Clay lining may indicate primary use that is not one of waste disposal
0065	0064		Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [0064], below (0063) and above (0066) Yellow brown sandy clay with frequent small chalk nodules. Very frequent flints and stones Large quantity of AB			0.92m	0.20m	Fill of pit
0066	0064		Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [0064] Yellow brown friable sandy clay, with frequent chalk nodules Peg tile and oyster shell occ. within			1.10m	0.22m	Lower fill of pit [0064]
0067	0064		Pit	Fill	Lining of pit [0064]. Yellow clay with frequent small chalk nodules			1.30m	0.10m thic	Does this clay lining indicate that pit [0064] was designed to be watertight? Could this indicate function of pit?
0068	0120		Pit	Fill	Ashy fill of pit 0120 same layer as 0118					
0069				Layer	Soil horizon west of wall 0070					
0070	0070		Wall	Cut	Bonded flint wall					
0071				Layer	Clay? Floor inside east of 0070					
0072	0070			Layer	Tumble- collapsed wall, S end 0070					
0073	0116?			Layer	Layer of mid-brown silty sand containing large quantities of finds Removed to allow identification of feature edges.					Most likely to be upper fill of pit [0116]. But may contain a small number of finds from overlying garden soil. Finds concentrated within features extent

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0074	0074		Posthole	Cut	Stone packed post-pad? N. side of building.				
0075	0074		Posthole	Fill	Fill of 0074				
0076	0076		Ditch	Cut	Linear North-South 70-80 degree slightly irregular sides, rapidly curving break of slope to base Slightly concave base Cut by 0078 + 0080	>10m N-S	>1.4m	0.90m	Ditch cut, probably boundary marker as had later flint and mortar boundary wall built on top and has the same alignment
0077	0076		Ditch	Fill	Dark grey Sandy silt Firm Common small-medium sub-angular stones Occ. Charcoal and chalk flecks Clear horizontal clarity Basal fill	>10m N-S	1.4m S	0.90m	Ditch backfilled with domestic refuse. Finds collected under 0082 and mainly from this
0078	0078			Cut	Unknown shape 40 degree slightly irregular sides, thin concave base Cuts 0076 Cut by 0080	>0.95m	0.47m		Possible pit or ditch. Only visible in section as area is so disturbed
0079	0078			Fill	Mid grey silty sand Firm Occ. Chalk flecks Common small sub-angular stones Lenses of yellowish grey sand Basal fill	>0.95m	0.47m		No finds specifically related to this context as it was hard to separate from (0077) + (0081)
0080	0080		Pit	Cut	Unknown shape 80 degree slightly concave sides in SE, sharply curving break of slope to concave base	>0.84m	0.68m		Post-medieval; pit, shape in plan concealed by even later disturbances. Cuts feature 0078 in section
0081	0080		Pit	Fill	Cuts 0078 Pale mid grey sandy silt Compacted Common small angular stones Occ. Orange sand patches Diffuse clarity Basal fill				
0082		FINDS		Other	Finds only				Mixed finds from fills (0077), (0079) + (0081). However they were mainly from area of (0077)
0083	0083		Pit	Cut	Cut of roughly circular pit The east side is steep, becoming concave, the base is concave	c. 0.80		0.42m	Circular pit who's possible primary or secondary use was waste disposal
0084	0083		Pit	Fill	The west side cuts pit [0085] Single fill of pit [0083] Friable mid-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular flints Fragments of yellow clay towards the base represent the displaced clay lining of pit [0085]	c. 0.80		0.42m	Fill of pit containing domestic rubbish

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0085	0085	Pit	Cut	Cut of roughly circular pit. The side is moderately steep, the base is slightly concave. The North side was machined away and the East side was cut by pit [0083]. Cut by 0108 Cut is lined with clay on the South side				Circular pit, who's primary or secondary use was possibly waste disposal
0086	0085	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [0085] Relatively compact mid brown friable sandy clay, containing occ. Small stones	1.22m		0.60m	Main fill of pt [0085] Overcut and clay lining (0099) in south
0087	0108	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [0108] Friable dark - mid brown sandy clay Containing occ. sub-angular stones Containing large amounts of burnt bone Sealed by clay layer (0089)	0.80m		0.32m	Fill of pit [0108] containing burnt bone
0089		Deposit	Layer	Layer of yellow clay with frequent chalk nodules Covers and seals pits 0085, 0116 and 0108 Left during machining			0.10m	Layer of yellow clay ,chalk nodules. Covers and seals pits 0085, 0116 and 0108 Left during machining. Is this another floor, or have the pits been closed and sealed with it?
0090		deposit	Layer	Mortar deposit containing frequent oyster shells.				
0091	0091	Pit	Cut	Broad shallow pit, or pad packed with dense clay - circular with flat base. Latest feature in immediate sequence	1.20m		0.12m	Broad shallow pit, or pad packed with dense clay - circular with flat base. Possible hard stand or post pad. Latest feature in immediate sequence. Unlike clay pits
0092	0091	Pit	Fill	Single fill, hard packed with unfired yellow/green clay, with occasional chalk			0.12m	
0093	0093	Pit	Cut	Small oval pit/post hole at North end and cut into wall 0070. Fill very similar to pit/post hole 0095, possibly part of the same structure Cut general soil horizon 0067 west of wall 0070 (Contains fragments of earlier structure?)	0.69m	0.40m	0.15m	
0094	0093	Pit	Fill	Fill of 0093 - single fill Fine silt, mid brown with common crushed chalk nodules (1cm large) evenly distributed throughout				
0095	0095	Pit	Cut	Shallow, flat bottomed oval post hole or small pit Similar fill to and possibly associated with post hole/pit 0093 Cuts pit	0.60m	0.50m	0.10m	
0096	0095	Pit	Fill	Dark-mid brown silt with common crushed chalk nodules	0.60m		0.10m	
0097	0097	Posthole	Cut	Small circular pit on the north end of the clay floor of the building - clay fill same as make up of floor. Sloping base supporting possible raked timber		0.30m	0.10m	
0098	0097	Posthole	Fill	Fill of [0097] Green clay with common chalk Dense and hard packed No sign of post position				

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0099	0085	Pit	Fill	remains of degraded clay lining of pit [0085]			0.02m thic	Clay lining of pit.
				Remained on south side of cut Was visible as fragments in fill of pit [0083], which cuts pit [0085]				Designed to hold water?
0100			Layer	Spread of slaked lime				
0101		Pit	Cut	Circular pit, wide flat bottomed and shallow		1.15m	0.25m	
				Cut by pit 0095				
				Cuts redeposited sand layer				
0102		Pit	Fill	Dark silt, loosely packed, flecked by 1cm nodules of chalk and occ. charcoal			0.25m	
0103	0103	Posthole	Cut	Posthole? Top of wall 0070				
0104	0103	Posthole	Fill	Fill of 0103				
0105			Layer	Clay pad				
0106	0106	Pit	Cut	Rectangular tub 2.30m X	2.30m	0.5m	0.45m	Possible mortar mixer. Square sides + coated with numerous layers of mortar, no wood impressions, possible wood in base but not as clean as 0142
				North south alignment Rectangular profile				
				Flat bottom				
0107	0106	Pit	Fill	Fill of 0106. Fine green/brown silt with lumps of white mortar.				Abandonment fill of mortar mixer?
				Lots of horn cores in fill				See 0106
				Slightly green silt towards base				
0108	0108	Pit	Cut	Shallow, linear pit, cutting [0085], sealed by (0089)	0.80m	0.65m	0.12m	Shallow pit containing large quantities of burnt bone
				The west end is curved and concave, the sides are moderately sloped and concave, the base is concave				
0109	0113	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [0113], sealed by clay lining of pit [0064]		1.80m	0.34m	
0110	0110	Pit	Cut	Large sub-square pit, deep with vertical sides, adjacent to clay pad 0123. Profile of upper fill possibly represents a re-cut of an earlier feature		2.2	0.9	
0111	0110	Pit	Fill	Top and main fill of pit 0110				
				Dark brown silt, with occasional charcoal Loose compaction, common stones Slightly ashy/cess-pitty?				
0112	0110	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit 0110. Pale brown silt, comes away cleanly from natural gravel floor				
0113		Pit	Cut	Cut of roughly circular pit. The west side is moderately sloped and concave, the base is mildly concave		1.80m	0.34m	Large circular pit
				Cuts 0116 to the east				Cuts linear pit 0116
								Re-cut as 0064?

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0114	0116	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of linear pit [0116] Mid brown silty sand with occ. small subangular stones Appeared grey-limey during excavation				
					2.20m	0.48m		Fill of large linear pit. Containing a lot of limey residue and horn cores
0115	0116	Pit	Fill	Lower fill of linear pit [0116] Pale grey-brown silty sand containing large quantities of limey material				
					0.60m	0.18m		This pit contains large quantities of limey/mortar like material and AB + horn cores - does this reflect primary function or is it secondary waste disposal?
0116	0116	Pit	Cut	Large linear pit aligned E-W The sides are relatively straight but moderately sloped The base is uneven but flat Lined with a crusty limey/mortar like deposit	2.20m		0.76m	Pit containing large quantities of limey/mortar like deposits, Ab and horn cores
0117	0116	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit [0116] Very pale white limey material, lining base and sides of cut. Becoming concentrated around the sides	1.90m		0.30m thic	Primary fill of pit. very limey/mortar like, what is this material?
0118	0120	Pit	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay, loose, moderate small sub-angular pebbles, occasional large sub-rounded flint nodules. Top fill.	1.04m	1.05m	0.18m	Fill of pit [0120], within clay lining (0119). Contained frequent amounts of (post-med?) pottery, and animal bone. Also had a large horse's jaw and femur in base of fill, sitting on clay lining, and pieces of CBM and a piece of burnt limestone.
0119	0120	Pit	Fill	Light grey-yellow silty clay, friable, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional large rounded flint nodules. Bottom fill	Pit [0120]	0.10m	0.10m	Clay lining of pit [0120]. Lines both the sides and base of pit. Contains fill (0118)
0120	0120	Pit	Cut	Circular pit, N-S alignment, vertical sides, flat base	1.10m	1.10m	0.28m	Wide, shallow, round pit lined with clay, (0119), and containing fill (011*). Has a lot of pottery and animal bone within fill, including a horse's jaw and femur. Located close to several similar pits and clay lined features.
0121			Layer	General soil layer under packing				
0122			Layer	Layer, south end of site, buried topsoil soil horizon. Sealed beneath the floor and chalk surfaces associated with the (?)18th century stable building at the south end of the site. Cut by clay posthole features - chalk barrels visible at this level but it covers the clay box				
0123	0123	Pit	Cut	Shallow, flat bottomed pit, square packed with unfired clay forming a hard pad. Clay slightly...	1.50m	1.50m	0.25m	
0124	0123		Fill	Yellow clay with chalk nodules. Packing square pit 0123. Clay slightly burnt at the east end. No indication of burning in-situ, possible re-use of clay oven material				
0125		Posthole	Cut	Round stones and clay fill. Clay unfired yellow				Similar to other PH
0126	0125	Posthole	Fill	Fill with clay and more stones	0.50m	0.50m	0.30m	Clay packed post hole, one of a group
0127	0127	Posthole	Cut	Small posthole dug into pit	0.50m	0.50m	0.30m	
0128		Posthole	Fill	Mix of rounded stones with clay				
0129	0129	Posthole	Cut	Clay packed PH				Cuts pit on north side - but real

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0130	0129	Posthole		Frequent stones and mixed clay in brown silt				Similar to other postholes in area
0131	0131	Posthole	Cut	Square outline of clay with possible post pipe	0.60m	0.60m	0.25m	See 0125 for sketch plan One of group cuts pit on north side
0132	0131			Yellow clay Post pipe of dark brown silt	0.60m	0.60m	0.25m	See 0125 for sketch plan
0133	0133	Oven	Other	Oven, roughly 'iron' shaped, aligned E-W	2.32m	1.46m	0.15m	Oven structure. Annotated sketch on reverse of sheet. Clay walls and floor surviving, (0135), with hard burnt clay at entrance of oven (east end of oven). Filled with (0134). Flat base/floor, with concave walls surviving up to 0.15m high. Cuts possible early oven [0176]. Possibly for maltings?
0134	0133	Oven	Fill	Mid brown sandy clay, hard, frequent small pebbles + pea gravel, occasional large 5-10cm sub-angular flint nodules	c. 2.00m	1.06m	0.15m	Fill in remains of oven [0133]. Brown sandy clay mixed with demolition material from the collapsed oven structure. Contained aq few fragments of pottery.
0135	0133	Oven	Other	Light brown-yellow silty clay, firm, frequent chalk flecks and 2-5cm rounded pebbles.	2.32m	1.46m	0.15m	Clay walls and floor of oven [0133]. Inner side of oven is concave, base is flat. Presumed entrance to oven is in the east, where the clay floor tapers to a point and is heavily burnt, and a dark red-pink colour.
0136	0136	Pit	Cut	Wall and floor of oven [0133] Cut of circular pit Lined with limey deposit/plaster (?) showing impressions of wood The sides are concave and vertical, and the base is flat	0.90m	0.98m	0.48m	Is this a barrel lined pit?
0137			Layer	Clay surface NE corner of site				
0138	0138	Pit	Cut	Square clay lined pit, NE corner of the site - sealed beneath clay surface (0137) Cut of the hole is square with vertical sides but clay lining forms a more bowl-like container		1.70m	0.80m	
0139	0138	Pit	Fill	Upper/main fill of pit [0138], green brown fine silt, ashy/cess pit like stuff. Snails in fill				
0140	0140	Pit	Cut	Circular pit, cut into clay spread Rounded bowl-shaped profile cut through the clay to sand-silt layer below - not clay lined		0.80m	0.35m	
0141	0136	Pit	Fill	Loose fill of pit [0136] Brown silty sand containing very large quantities of limey/mortar like material becoming concreted around base of pit	0.90m	0.98m	0.14m	Basal fill of pit [0136]
0142	0136	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit [0136] Mid brown silty sand containing occasional stones and yellow clay	0.90m	0.98m	0.38m	Upper fill of pit, containing small quantities of domestic rubbish
0143	0140	Pit	Fill	Fill of [0140] Single fill of ashy silt flecked with common small charcoal Redeposited layer				
0144	0138	Pit	Fill	Lower fill of [0138], fine grey-green silt similar to layer (0139) above it Contained snail shells - open pit? Thin layer (0.05m) of clean gravel across the bottom of the pit (not given a separate context no.)				

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0145				Layer	thin layer of brown silt lying within shallow hollow, with clay surface 0137 - not a cut feature. < 0.05m depth, not drawn in section				
0146			Oven	Fill	Fe nail in fill Light yellowish brown- orangish brown Silty clay Firm frequent flecks of chalk, occasional flint and charcoal Clear Top fill Recorded in eval also - context ()	>1.12m	1.66m	0.22m	Collapsed oven superstructure (partly fired?) As final fill of oven pit. Sealed by possible dirty clay floor associated with flint and mortar wall, which has infilled the very top of the pit.
0147	0163		Oven	Fill	Banded and mixed light yellow brown and mid grey silty clay and ash, firm and very dry, frequent flecks of chalk, moderate flints and flecks of charcoal, sharp clarity, middle fill	>1.13m		0.20m	A mix of ash and collapsed clay dome in probable oven [0163]. Sketch on sheet 0146
0148	0148		Pit	Cut	Circular, E-W aligned pit, concave sides and base, cut into layer (0152)	0.98m	0.64m	0.36m	Small pit, single fill (0149). Cut through layer (0152). Close to oven [0133] Truncated by evaluation trench on north side
0149	0148		Pit	Fill	Dark grey-brown, silty sand, loose/soft, with occasional chalk flecks and 2-5cm lumps of clay.				Single brown sandy fill of pit [0148]. Clay in fill may be because the pit cuts through old clay layers.
0150	0150		Posthole	Cut	Single fill Circular, E-W orientated post hole with vertical sides and a flattish concave base.	0.49m	0.30m	0.48m	Large, deep post hole. Cuts an earlier post pad, [0449]. Possible related to oven structure [0133]? - it is just north of it. Or related to a row of post holes in the area.
0151	0150		Posthole	Fill	Cuts post pad [0449] Dark brown, silty sand, firm, containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks and occasional 5cm lumps of clay.	0.49m	0.30m	0.48m	Single fill of post hole [0150]. Contains clay lumps - possibly because post hole cuts through clayey layer (0152) and clay post pad [0449]. Contained a few fragments of pottery and one piece of animal bone
0152			Deposit	Layer	Single fill Dark yellow-brown, silty sand, firm, containing frequent lumps of yellow silty clay	1.02m	2.20m	0.20m	Layer of silty sand mixed with lumps of clay. Possibly a trampled surface or made-up ground. Cut by post pad [0449] and later features. Just north of oven [0133]
0153	0153	0453	oven	Cut	Clay lined oven final oven in a sequence of overlying structures in with group 0453	1.6	1.4	0.25	
0154	0154	0453	oven	Cut	Mortar and clay lined oven? Single phase structure adjacent and wests of sequence of ovens within 0453 immediately post dates the 0153 both dug over as part of robbing phase which produced layers 0166 and 0165	1.25	1.4	0.25	
0155	0155		Posthole	Cut	Small square post hole, shallow, packed with yellow clay - cuts Medieval topsoil layer (0052)	0.40m	0.40m	0.15m	
0156	0155				Clay packing within posthole 0155 Single fill of yellow clay - hard packed				
0157	0157		Posthole	Cut	Small, square clay packed post hole similar to and probably associated with 0155.	0.40m	0.40m	0.10m	
0158	0157		Posthole	Fill	Cuts layer (0052) Fill of post hole [0157] Single fill of hard packed clay, yellow with chalk				

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0159	0159		Posthole	Cut	posthole, N end of site				
0160	0159		Posthole	Fill	Fill of 0159				
0161	0163		Oven	Fill	Very dark brownish-grey, silty ash, friable, with moderate flecks of chalk and occasional flecks of charcoal	>1.10m	1.56m	0.02m	Ashy fill of oven [0163] Probably deposited during firing of oven. Clay overlying this is (0167) - may show that sides were repaired later on
0162	0163		Oven	Fill	Very pale yellow-brown and dark reddish brown silty clay, plastic or dry as a bone, containing frequent flecks of chalk and occasional flint. Basal fill	>1.27m	1.93m	0.09m	Clay lining of oven [0163], which along the eastern side and section is heat affected in the base
0163			Oven	Cut	N.B. - (0449) was originally numbered as [0161], and still is on photographic and drawn records Rectangular Oven, orientated E-W (although most of it is outside the edge of excavation).	>1,27m	1.93m	0.65m	Construction cut for clay oven
0164	0138				Sharp break of slope at top, steep concave sides and moderate break of slope at the base. Concave base. Thick clay lining around sides 0138. Clay Hard packed, dirty and contains burnt flecks and is mixed, suggesting re-used from previous structure (oven?).				
0165	0153	0453	Oven	Fill	Lining up to 0.30m thick on south side Mixed fill of brown loam with fragments of yellow and burnt clay				Broken up debris from oven that suggests hole dug to extract clay for re-building on the site
0166	0154	0453	oven	Layer					
0167	0163		Oven	Fill	Very pale yellow brown silty clay, plastic texture with frequent inclusions of chalk flecks and occasional flint				A possible lining in clay oven [0163] which was not as widespread as primary clay lining (0162). This was evident at the north side, but not the south and west sides. It may be a patch to repair that side of oven. Alternatively, it could be a partial collapse of the clay dome which marked its disuse
0168	0168		Pit	Cut	Circular pit, orientated N-S, with vertical sides and a flat base	1.10m	1.10m	0.28m	Clay lined pit Clay lining = (0169), Fill = (0170). Similar to several other clay lined pits on site. Located just south of oven [0133]. Medieval?
0169	0168		Pit	Fill	Dark brown-yellow silty-clay, friable, containing frequent chalk flecks and small pea gravel.				Modern post hole disturbs southern edge of pit Clay lining of pit [0168]
0170	0168		Pit	Fill	Dark grey-brown clay-silt, firm, containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks and occasional large 5-10cm sub-angular flint nodules Top fill	1.00m	0.84m	0.20m	Dark clay-silt fill of clay lined pit [0168]. Contained two large pieces of tile and moderate amounts of animal bone and pot shards

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0171	0136	Pit	Fill	Limey/plaster like lining of pit [0136] Smooth on the surface Where it is degraded you can see impressions of wood or fragments of preserved wood Wooden planks seem to be visible in the sides and base	0.90m	0.98m	0.01m	Lining of barrel pit? Build up of limey residue in pit?
0172	0172	Posthole	Cut	Circular, N-S orientated post hole, with concave sides and base.	0.55m	0.46m	0.12m	Possible post hole? Small scoop. Roughly aligns with other post holes in south end of site
0173	0172	Posthole	Fill	Dark reddish brown silty-sand, loose/soft, containing occasional small 2cm pebbles.	0.55m	0.46m	0.12m	Fill of post hole [0172]
0174	0174	Posthole	Cut	Single fill Circular post hole, aligned N-S, with vertical sides and a flat base. Cut by earlier oven [0176]				
0175	0174	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown-grey sandy silt, firm, containing occasional small 2cm pebbles.	0.78m	0.45m	0.30m	Fill of post hole [0174]. Contained three pieces of pottery and one animal bone. Cut by later oven [0176]
0176	0176	Oven	Cut	Single fill Chalky clay wall of friable, light yellow silty clay with frequent chalk inclusions				Wall of oven. Similar to later oven [0133], which sits on top of it. Cuts post hole [0174]. (0177) is fill inside oven
0177	0176	Oven	Fill	Dark brown-grey sandy silt, firm, containing frequent chalk flecks and large lumps of clay (similar to clay of oven walls)				See sheet for early sketch. Fill inside oven [0176], containing lumps of clay which may have been part of demolished oven dome. Under later rebuild, oven [0133].
0178	0178	Posthole	Cut	Circular post hole, E-W orientation	0.48m	0.42m	0.20m	Clay lined post hole Clay lining is (0179), post hole fill is (0180) Close to similar post hole [0181]
0179	0178	Posthole	Fill	Concave base and sides Light brown-yellow silty clay, firm with frequent chalk fleck inclusions.	0.48m	0.42m	0.20m	Clay lining of post hole [0178] Clay lining of post hole [0178]
0180	0178	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown silty-clay, firm with occasional small <2cm sub-rounded pebble inclusions	0.19m	0.19m	0.20m	Fill of post hole in clay lining (0179) in post hole cut [0178]
0181	0181	Posthole	Cut	Circular post hole, orientated N-S, with concave sides and a flat base	0.60m	0.60m	0.10m	Post hole, close to similar post hole [0178].
0182	0181	Posthole	Fill	Same description as for (0179)	0.60m	0.60m	0.10m	Lined with clay (0182), and filled with (0183) in post pipe Clay lining of post hole [0181]. Similar to clay (0179), which lines post hole [0178].
0183	0181	Posthole	Fill	Same as for (0180)	0.12m	0.11m	0.11m	Fill in post pipe [0181]. Contained some shell, bone and one pot shard.
0184	0186	Pit	Fill	Top fill of pit 0186,. Rubble of yellow unfired clay with occasional chalk.				
0185	0186	Pit	Fill	Lower fill of pit 0186 pale brown sandy silt, fine textured and light				
0186	0186	Pit	Cut	Clay lined pit. Large sub-square pit. Shallow basin shape with flat base. Cut into gravel sand natural and lined with a thin layer of yellow clay. The lining is broken up and not consistent across the pit and completely missing from the east side.	1.4	1.6	.41	

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0187	0186	Pit	Layer	Clay lining of 0186 thin smear of yellow clay thickest on the west side patchy across the remainder of the pit.				
0188	0190	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy silt, with 50% cobbles, firm. Occasional flecks of charcoal in fill. Top fill, deeper than drawn in section 37. Top part was removed with wall (0070)	0.70m	0.65m	0.50m app	Top fill of big post hole or post pad fill N.B. - Possibly the same as (0205) and (0204), and is in fact the fill of clay lined pit [0202], rather than a separate post hole
0189	0190	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt, firm, with inclusions of occasional small stones. Basal fill.	0.60m		0.14m	Primary fill of big post hole or post pad. Might in fact be a fill within pit [0202], rather than in a separate post hole
0190	0190	Posthole	Cut	Sub square post hole, sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides, sharp break of slope at base. Base is sloping (concave?)	0.65m	0.70m	0.50m app	Cut of big post hole or post pad Probably cuts wall (0070), but this was not seen until wall (0070) was removed. N.B. - This is in fact a section through clay lined pit [0202], not a separate feature/post hole.
0191	0191	Pit	Cut	Cut of shallow pit adjacent to 0186, lined with a thin layer/smear of clay. Clay patchy and not consistent across the pit - barely a lining		1.25	0.18	
0192			Layer	Clay spread on top of 0191 continuation of clay 0184 which seals the adjacent pit 0186				
0193	0191	Pit	Fill	Fill of 0191 brown silt with concentrations of lime				
0194	0194	Wall	Cut	Footing part of wall 0070				
0195	0194	Wall	Fill	Fill, clay packing of 0194				
0196	0196	Posthole	Cut	Shallow posthole/pad.				
0197	0196	Pit	Fill	Fill of 0196				
0198	0198	Pit	Cut	Oval pit, E-W orientation with concave side and base	1.22m	0.65m	0.18m	Shallow oval pit containing fill (0199)
0199	0198	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish-grey, clayey sand, loose, with occasional flecks of chalk and charcoal, and occasional large 6-10cm sub-rounded flints	1.22m	0.65m	0.18m	Fill of pit [0198], containing moderate amounts of bone, shell and CBM/clay daub, and occasional pieces of pottery
				Single fill				
0200	0200	Posthole	Cut	Silt filled post hole dug into top of redundant oven 0153	0.60m	0.60m	0.45m	
0201	0200	Posthole	Fill	A dark grey brown silt				
0202	0202	Pit	Cut	Oval, E-W orientated pit with vertical sides and a flat base, cut by drain [0206]	1.00m	1.00m		Pit with clay lining (0203), similar to other clay lined pits on site. Contained a fill with frequent amounts of flint nodules (0204)/(0205). Cut by later mortar lined drain [0206] in Section 43. Same as post hole [0190], which is in fact a section through this pit. Cuts oven [0285] on Plan 7. Cut by pit [0357].
0203	0202	Pit	Fill	Light brownish-yellow, silty clay, firm, with frequent chalk flecks. Clay lining of pit [0202]	1.00m	1.00m		Clay lining of pit [0202]. Clay covers base and sides of pit.

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0204	0202	Pit	Fill	Dark brown grey, firm, sandy silty, with frequent large 5-10cm sub-angular flint nodules. Same as (0205) and (0188)	0.80m	0.80m		Fill of clay lined pit [0202], containing a large amount of flint nodules. Same as (0205) and (0188). Flints look like building material. Cut by later pit [0357] Same as (0204) and (0188)
0205	0202	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit [0202] Same as (0204) and (0188) For finds purposes only				For finds purposes only
0206	0206	Gully	Cut	Linear drain (?) running NW-SE, with vertical sides and a concave base Cuts pit [0202] and pit [0357] Cut by post hole [0208]	2.20m +	0.30m		Linear feature with vertical sides and a concave base. Sides and base lined with a chalky mortar, (0215). Filled with (0207). Possibly a mortar lined drain. Cuts clay lined pit [0202] and [0357], cut by post hole [0208]
0207	0206	Gully	Fill	Dark grey-brown sandy silt, soft with occasional chalk flecks and pea gravel towards the base. Single fill in mortar lined drain	2.20m +	0.30m		Fill of drain [0206]. Silty material with pea gravel in base. Cut by post hole [0208]. Within drain's mortar lining, (0215)
0208	0208	Posthole	Cut	Circular post hole, orientated E-W, with concave sides and base	0.44m	0.32m	0.09m	Post hole cut into drain [0206]. Contained fill (0209)
0209	0208	Posthole	Fill	Dark grey-brown, firm silty sand, with occasional chalk flecks and moderate large 5-12cm chalk and flint nodules Single fill	0.44m	0.32m	0.09m	Fill of post hole [0208]. Contained large chalk and flint nodules and finds of animal bone., pot shard and a tile fragment.
0210	0210	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular, N-S (approx) orientated pit with concave sides (gradual break of slope on south side) and an uneven base. Same as [?]		0.88m	0.17m	Pit cut of clay lined pit
0211	0210	Pit	Fill	Pale grey-brown silty sand, loose with chalk inclusions. Top fill			0.17m	Fill of pit [0210]
0212	0210	Pit	Fill	Pale yellow-brown, friable chalky clay, with occasional stone and chalk inclusions. Lowest (basal) fill		0.96m	0.20m	Basal fill of pit [0210] Clay lining of pit
0213	0213	Pit	Cut	Oval cut at eastern end of Limit of Excavation Steep, straight sides, fairly sharp break to north and south, flat base. Western side is more gradually sloping and concave. Cuts pits [0240] and [0260] Sketch and matrix on reverse of [0240]	0.74m	0.44m	0.32m	Shallow pit cuts pit [0240] and [0260]
0214	0213	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, firm and dry. Inclusions of occasional pot shards and CBM fragments. Clear horizon 3 bucket samples collected				Fill of pit
0215	0206	Ditch	Fill	Light yellowish-pink chalky mortar lining of drain [0206]. Friable, contains occasional small rounded pebbles and chalk flecks	2.20m	0.30m		Mortar lining of sides and base of linear [0206]. Possibly a drain? Contains silty fill (0207)
0216	0216	Pit	Cut	Possibly round in plan, although edge of site covering some of it. Fairly steep sided, slightly concave base and sides W-E section	1.45m	1.45m	0.40m	Cuts pit to its east side [0218]

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0217	0216	Pit	Fill	Light brow/grey silty clay sand. Lots of stones present 5-20mm rounded broken	1.45m	1.45m	0.40m	
0218	0218	Pit	Cut	Occasional chalk nodules throughout, of moderate compaction Very similar to pit [0216] Steep sided, slightly concave Slightly concave base W-E section	1.50m	1.50m	0.40m	
0219	0219	Pit	Fill	Light brown/grey silty clay sand. Occasional stones present 5-20mm rounded, broken. Chalk nodules in lenses (concave) shape) See section and occasional chalk nodules throughout of a moderate compaction.		1.50m	0.40m	
0220	0220	Pit	Cut	Round chalk filled pit Steep sided almost vertical but slightly concave, concave base W-E section	1.50m	1.50m	0.30m	
0221	0221	Pit	Fill	Light brown/grey silty sand, slight clay content Occasional stones 5-10mm rounded, broken of a moderate to loose compaction	1.50m	1.50m	0.30m	
0222	0221	Pit	Fill	White crushed chalk No stone Of a hard compaction	1.50m	1.50m	0.30m	
0223	0221	Pit	Fill	White grey mixed chalk and stony sand Of a hard compaction				
0224	0224	Pit	Cut	No finds Circular pit, mortar-mixer. Vertical sides lined with hard sandy mortar, to form structured pit. Bottom lined with planks. 10cms wide planks close fitting and tailored to fit the hole - looks like a barrel top. No sign of vertical staves - timber rotted, exists only as impressions in the lime. Lining 0.06m thick. Very similar to colours of natural sand that formed into a hard crust - possibly lime-water leaching into sand.		0.90m	0.42m	
0225	0224	Pit	Fill	Top fill of [0224]. Dark green/brown silt, fine compact texture, few stones, charcoal flecks (charcoal in back fill, nothing to do with function of pit)				
0226	0224	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit [0224]. Mix of lime plaster/mortar residue, from the working of the mixers, and brown silt. Lime plaster = scale from the sides of the mixer?? Built up in thin laminations - 4 layers of material visible in some places - lime lays as a rubble in base of pit				
0227			Layer	Soil horizon				
0228	0228	Pit	Cut	Dark silt - loam overlies and seals mortar mixer 0224 Roughly circular, NW-SE orientated pit with roughly "U" - shaped sides, sharp break of slope Concave base South of Section 45		0.64m	0.28m	Pit - usage unknown

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0229	0228	Pit	Fill	Mixed orange brown sandy silt, loose-friable, with occasional stone/flint inclusions. Diffuse horizon. Only fill of pit			0.28m	Fill of pit [0228]
0230	0153	0453	oven	Layer				Root and worm disturbance Yellow clay layer with burnt red surface, structural lining floor and body of the body of oven 0153 last in the sequence of ovens within group 0453.
0231	0455	0453	oven	Fill				thin horizon of brown silt over burnt floor of oven 0455. Below oven lining 0230.
0232	0455	0453	oven	Layer				Sect a 47. SS11 Burnt surface below 0231. Second oven/firing within oven group 0453 Sect a 47. SS11
0233	0233	Pit	Cut	Rectangular pit, N-S orientated, vertical sides, flat base. Cut by Pit [0253] Cuts oven [0285]	1.50m+	1.00m	0.50m	Rectangular pit lined with clay (0251) and containing fill (0252). Similar in size and shape to a pit just north of it (dug by AT). Plaster in fill (0252) could be from a lining which was on top of clay lining (0251), hinted at by remains of some plaster still attached to sides and base of pit, and by the slightly undercut sides. See (0251). Cut by pit [0253] in Section 50, cuts oven [0285] in Plan 7. Mortar mixer?
0234	0224	Pit	Fill	Residue of mortar mixing stuck to the base of pit/mortar mixer [0224], on west side Coarse textured lime mortar with chalk lumps >1cm across, stone grit, and charcoal flecks. Residue 2c thick			0.02m	Podzilamiz (?) mortar??
0235	0235	Pit	Cut	Large almost oval pit, concave sides, and undulating base NE-SW section	2.80m	2.10m	0.60m	Possibly cut by pit [0237]
0236	0235	Pit	Fill	Light brown/grey silty stony sand Lots of stone (broken, rounded) 5-30mm Occasional chalk nodules throughout of a moderate compaction	.280m	2.10m	0.60m	
0237	0237	Pit	Cut	Steep sided, almost vertical pit with concave sides	1.20m	1.20m	1.60m	Appears to cut pit [0235], although this only appears in section and not on the surface
0238	0237	Pit	Fill	Mid-brown grey silty sand Occasional largish stones 10-40mm, rounded, broken of a fairly loose compaction				
0239	0237	Pit	Fill	Basal fill, light grey silty sand, very fine sand. Hardly any stone and of a loose compaction				
0240	0240	Pit	Cut	Oval with flat edges to north with rounded corners and a rounded edge to the south. Concave, fairly steep sides, concave base Filled by (0241), (0242), (0243), (0244), (0245) and (0246) Cuts [0281] Cut by [0213] Plan on reverse of sheet [0213], matrix on reverse of sheet [0240]	1.72m	1.10m	0.48m	Possibly recut of pit [0281], partially clay lined, although drawn section isn't entirely representative as clay becomes more patchy towards the north. Fills within clay lining are very clear in section, with bands of more clayey fill suggesting perhaps the edges of the pit needed resealing intermittently

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0241	0240	Pit	Fill	Pale brown sandy clayey silt Firm and dry Occasionally mixed rounded stones, occasional chalk nodules and flecks No finds Upper fill Very clear horizons in section, more diffuse in excavated section			0.19m	Pit fill
0242	0240	Pit	Fill	Pale grey chalky clay Firm and dry Moderate to frequent chalky nodules and flecks, occasional white and creamy mortar lumps and flecks 1 Pot shard Clear horizons			0.12m	Pit fill. Possibly final instance of resealing pit for continued use.
0243	0240	Pit	Fill	Pale brown sandy/clayey silt Firm and dry Occasional angular and rounded stones Occasional chalk nodules and flecks No finds Clear horizons Very similar to (0241)			0.07m	Pit fill
0244	0240	Pit	Fill	Mid brown slightly clayey silty sand Friable Occasional small angular stones No finds Clear horizons			0.06m	Pit fill
0245	0240	Pit	Fill	Mid grey chalky clay. Around the edge of the clay, between (0245) and (0246), is a thin line of dark greyish brown sandy silt Firm and dry Moderate to frequent chalky nodules No finds Clear horizons			0.07m	Possibly first instance of resealing of pit - (0246) becomes thinner at base of feature, forming a trough, whilst (0245) thickens the clay lining of the pit at the base and removes the trough, giving the pit a more concave base again.
0246	0240	Pit	Fill	Pale to mid yellowish brown chalky clay Hard Moderate to frequent chalky nodules No finds Clear horizons at section, less clear throughout excavated pit Primary fill of pit			0.15m	Original clay lining of pit [0240]
0247	0247	Posthole	Cut	Circular post hole Steep straight sides, concave base Adjacent to pit [0240]	0.28m	0.28m	0.32m	Posthole
0248	0247	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown clayey silt Firm Occasional small angular flints, occasional chalk flecks No finds Clear horizons Single fill				Post hole fill
0249	0454	0453	oven	Layer				burnt surface, lowest oven floor and earliest in a sequence of ovens within group 0453. .
0250	0153	0453	oven	Fill				Layer above 0249

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0251	0233	Pit	Cut	Same description as for clay lining (0203) of pit [0202]	1.50m	1.00m	0.50m	Clay lining of pit [0233]. It only covers base and upper half of pit. A light white limey plaster seems to cover parts of the sides and base, and is found in large quantities in fill (0252) of pit [0233], suggesting that the lime plaster may have lined the whole pit, with the clay at the top and base only - see sketch on sheet.
0252	0233	Pit	Fill	Light yellow brown, sandy clay, loose, with frequent lumps of limey plaster and clay (from pit lining (0251)) and occasional large 10-25cm sub-angular flint nodules	1.50m +	1.00m	0.50m	Fill of pit [0233]. Looks like back fill - contains very large quantities of plaster that may have been part of the pit's clay lining (0251), as well as large flints which look like they could have been for building material.
0253	0253	Pit	Cut	Rectangular, N-S aligned pit, with vertical sides and a concave base. Cut into pit [0233]	<0.50m	0.44m	0.26m	Possible pit cut into earlier clay lined pit [0233]. Seen in section 50.
0254	0253	Pit	Fill	Mid grey-brown sandy silty, firm, with moderate chalk flecks and occasional small rounded pebbles. Single fill	<0.50m	0.44m	0.26m	Fill of possible pit [0253]
0255			Layer	Clay layer north of oven 0163				
0256			Layer	Buried soil beneath 0255				
0257	0257	oven	Cut	Oven first phase of 0163				
0258	0257		Layer	Clay structure of 0257				
0259	0257		Layer	Oven of burnt part of 0258				
0260	0260	Pit	Cut	Rounded edge visible coming out of eastern limit of excavation Steep straight sides and concave base Cut by [0281] and [0213] Plan on reverse of sheet [0213]				Pit or possible posthole in eastern edge of site. Cut by [0281] and [0213]
0261	0260	Pit	Fill	Matrix on reverse of [0240] Mid brown friable silty-sand with occasional mixed angular and rounded stone inclusions. No finds Clear horizons				
0262	0262	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole, steep straight sides, gradual break of slope and a concave base. Truncated by [0281] and cut by posthole [0264] Plan on reverse of sheet [0213]	0.21m	0.25m		Posthole
0263	0262	Posthole	Fill	Matrix on reverse of sheet [0240] Mid grey, chalky, sandy, silty clay Firm One medium angular flint, occasional to moderate chalk flecks No finds, clear horizons				Posthole fill

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0264	0264		Posthole	Cut	Oval posthole with steep concave sides and a concave base Cuts posthole [0262] and is truncated by pit [0281] Plan on reverse of sheet [0213], matrix on reverse of sheet [0240]	0.66m	0.42m		Posthole, linked by 0.30m wide, steep-sided, flat based channel to posthole [0266] to the east
0265	0264		Posthole	Fill	Mid brown, friable silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints, and post shards				Posthole fill
0266	0266		Posthole	Cut	Clear horizons Oval posthole, with steep straight sides, gradual break of slope, concave base Cut by pit [0281] and posthole [0247]	0.78m	0.73m	0.75m	Posthole, linked to posthole [0264] by a 0.30m wide, steep sided. Flat based channel to the west.
0267	0266		Posthole	Fill	Plan on reverse of sheet [0281] and matrix on reverse of sheet [0240] Mid brown, friable silty sand with mid orangey brown silty sand Inclusions are occasional angular and rounded flints and pot shards Clear horizons Some animal disturbance				Posthole fill
0268	0268		Pit	Cut	Slightly oval pit, fairly steep sided, with flattish base with slightly concave sides	1.40m	1.20m	0.56m	
0269	0268		Pit	Fill	Mid brown grey silty sand Occasional stones, rounded-broken 5-20mm Occasional chalk nodules 5-10mm Lots of root disturbance Of a moderate compaction				
0270	0270		Pit	Cut	Pit cut				
0271	0270		Pit	Fill	Pit fill				
0272	0272		Pit	Cut	Pit cut				
0273	0272		Pit	Fill					
0274	0274		Pit	Cut					
0275	0274		Pit	Fill					
0276	0276		Pit	Cut					
0277	0276		Pit	Fill					
0278	0278		Pit	Cut					
0279	0278		Pit	Fill					
0280	0454	0453	oven	Layer	layer of sand and gravel and clay, mix of natural sand and oven dome structure redeposited into oven pit sealing first oven floor deposited after first phase of oven 0249 goes out of use.				

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0281	0281	Pit	Cut	Oval, obscured in unexcavated part by [0240] Steep, straight sides becoming more gradual and concave. Concave base Recut by [0241], cuts postholes [0262], [0264], [0266] and pit/posthole [0260]				Pit, recut as [0240]
0282	0281	Pit	Fill	Plan on reverse of sheet [0213], matrix on reverse of sheet [0240] Mid brown silty sand, friable, with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, occasional small angular and rounded flints, and no finds				Pit fill
0283	0283	Pit	Cut	Clear horizons in drawn section, more diffuse in excavated section Rough circular in shape Section is N-S Vertical sides Flat, but uneven base Southern most pit in run of three		1.05m	0.62m	Probable storage pit as [0304] and [0136] - also barrel/wood lined
0284	0283	Pit	Fill	Pale yellow/brown, chalky silt/sand, friable, with chalk and stone inclusions.			0.62m	Fill of [0283] Wood/barrel lined pit
0285	0285	Oven	Cut	Top fill See reverse of sheet for sketch of shape N-S orientated, with concave sides and flat base Cut by pits [0202] and [0233] Cuts (0288)??	2.68m	0.98m	0.12m	63x cow-horn cores found in fill Clay oven, one of several in east end of site. Clay lining = (0286), fill = (0287). Cut by clay lined pits [0202] and [0233]. Possibly cuts, or is contemporary with clay surface (0288). One in a sequence of ovens in area.
0286	0285	Oven	Fill	Light brown-yellow, silty clay. Firm. Frequent chalk inclusions	2.68m	0.98m	0.12m +	Rebuild of earlier oven [0345]. See section 77 Clay lining of oven [0285]. Dark red where burnt at apex of oven (see sketch plan on reverse of sheet (0286)). Large block of pink chalky daub in north end
0287	0285	Oven	Fill	Light brown-yellow, silty clay Friable Frequent chalk inclusions	1.04m	0.72m	0.12m	Fill of oven [0285]. Composed of collapsed debris of oven roof and walls, so is very similar to oven's surviving clay lining, (0286).
0288	0288		Layer	Light yellow/pink, silty clay. Firm Moderate chalk flecks and small rounded pebbles	1.60m +	1.20m		Small find 1048 in fill Clay surface, seen on plan 7 near ovens [0285] and [0293]. Unsure of relationship with ovens, possibly contemporary to [0285]. It is a clay surface, with pinkish hue from burning. Possibly the base of another oven?
0289	0289	Oven	Cut	NW-SE orientated oven similar in shape to other ovens [0285] and [0293]	1.40m	0.10m		This is another oven and predates 0285 seen in section 113 sheet 1 Remains of oven. One of several remains of ovens on Plan 7. Not excavated, but seen in side of excavated edge of oven [0293] and in plan. (0290) is oven wall lining, (0292) is its ashy fill Cuts early pit [0345]
0290	0289	Oven	Fill	Light reddish-pink, chalky burnt clay daub, firm, with moderate chalk inclusions	1.40m	1.10m		Remains of clay wall of an oven - reddy pink clay/chalk material, burnt by fire from oven. Fills cut [0289]

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0292				Same as description for (0300)	0.82m	0.10m		Ashy fill of oven [0289], seen on Plan 7 and in excavated edge of oven [0293]
0293	0293	Oven	Cut	Key hole shaped oven cutting [0291], which is an earlier oven Section 66 is on Plan sheet 5/6	2.20m	1.00m	0.56m	One of several ovens in east end of site. Cuts earlier oven [0289]. Has four phases; each consists of a clay lining with a burnt clay crust and then a layer of ash on top. First three phases are: Phases one = (0325), Phase 2 = (0326), Phase 3 = (0327). Fourth and final phase has a mortar layer, (0294), with peg tiles (0296) set vertically into it. On top of tiles is a layer of ash, (0300) with the rubble of the dome and walls collapsed on top, (0299). The oven is orientated N-S, with the stoke hole in the south, where ashy deposit (0295) sits in the entrance way.
0294	0293	Oven	Fill	Dark red sandy-clay, firm/compact, with occasional chalk flecks	1.50m	1.00m	0.10m	Layer of clayey mortar-like material, into which is set tile (0296). It is the floor/base of the final fourth phase of oven [0293], sealing (0327), which was phase three.
0295	0293	Oven	Fill	Loose, black charred ash	0.60m	0.20m	0.01m	Dark ash and charcoal in opening of oven [0293], where the stoke hole was. Part of fourth phase of oven.
0296	0293	Oven	Fill	Peg tiles placed in floor of oven [0293] Red brick tiles, blackened in places by fire. Irregular in shape Upon excavation it was found that the tiles could be quite large, up to 25cm long (all tiles averaging about 4.5cm wide, 1cm thick), and are old broken peg tiles. They are set very close together in red rubble like mortar (0294). Many show signs of fire/heat damage				Layer of tiles laid vertically and close together across floor of oven [0293]. Most tiles run N-S, from back of oven to the southern stoke hole. Those towards the sides of the oven point inwards towards the middle - see reverse of sheet for sketch plan of orientation of tiles. For retaining heat in the oven? Covered by ashy layer (0300). Placed close together in oven, laid into layer (0294). Part of fourth and final phase of oven.
0299	0293	Oven	Fill	Same as for (0287)	0.80m	1.20m	0.10m	Collapsed dome and walls of oven [0293], made up of same material as surviving walls. Fills interior of oven, over ashy layer (0300). Final phase of oven
0300	0293	Oven	Fill	Dark grey-black ash, loose with charcoal inclusions.	0.80m	1.20m	0.05m	Dark layer of ash and charcoal over tiles (0296) inside main body of oven [0293]. Remains of oven fires. Contained some fragments of tile, shell and burnt bone. Beneath (0299), which is the collapsed walls of oven [0293]. Part of final fourth phase of oven
0301	0303	Pit	Fill	Top fill of pit 0303 Mid brown silt Fine textured, with chalk Dry, very hard Mixed with gravel sand				
0302	0303	Pit	Fill	Layer of ash and charcoal below 0301, within pit 0303. Thick deposit (20cms) of fine grey wood ash, flecked with charcoal - mainly 95% ash. Tipped from south side of pit Stoneless layer				
0303	0303	Pit	Cut	Very deep circular pit, centre of the site, south of baulk. 1.6m in diameter. Vertical sided. Excavated to 1.3m, not bottomed. Cut into gravel sand, and cuts all adjacent features		1.60m	>1.30m	
0304	0304	Pit	Cut	Circular pit, section running N-S Vertical sides, occasionally concave Flat and uneven base Northern most pit in a series of three		0.98m	0.34m	Probable storage pit? Barrel lined, as indicated by apparent coopering/wood-lining

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0305	0304	Pit	Fill	Pale yellow/brown, chalky silt-sand Friable Top fill Chalk and stone inclusions			0.34m	Fill of probable storage pit
0306	0306	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit/posthole. Rounded, with a bowl shaped profile. Cut into hard gravel sand		0.45m	0.12m	
0307	0306	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0306 - single fill of dark grey silt, with occasional mortar fragments				
0308	0303	Pit	Fill	Lowest excavated fill of pit 0303 - not bottomed Dark grey clay-silt Fine, close textured, packed with charcoal - organic silt				
0309	0309	Pit	Cut	Broad circular pit, shallow with gently curving sides and a flat base Cuts pit 0311 and soil layer 0314		2.00m	0.30m	
0310	0309	Pit	Fill	Single fill of pit 0309 Mid grey silt with common large (4cm) nodules of chalk and fuel ash residue?? Cokey material, very tiny				
0311	0311	Pit	Cut	Quern in fill Shallow flat bottomed pit, with gently sloping sides cut by adjacent pit 0309 Comes down onto very hard iron stained gravelly sand		>1.10m	0.15m	
0312	0311	Pit	Fill	Fill of 0311, single fill of grey brown silty sand, flecked with occasional chalk. Compacted				
0313	0313	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole between pits 0301 and 0309 Not seen until removal of soil layer 0314, but likely to have cut this layer Filled with a single fill of brown silt, no finds		0.36m	>0.25m	
0314	0313		Layer	Soil horizon in area of pits 0301 and 0309 etc Cut by pits Survives only within hollow in area of the pits Possibly part of midden deposit Running N-S, west of wall 0070				
0315	0315	Pit	Cut	Shallow, sub-square pit Gentle sloping sides forming rounded, bowl-shaped profile		0.90m	0.20m	
0316	0315	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0315.; Single fill of mid-grey brown silty sand with occasional small stones				
0317	0283	Pit	Fill	Chalky grey-white in colour As (0318) - lining of barrel lined pit Impressions of wooden slats on sides and base Slats widths:- Vertical - between 0.14m and 0.15m Base - 0.14m		0.02m		Possible residue from lime mortar storage or...limescale deposit on wooden slats
0318	0304	Pit	Fill	Chalky grey/white brittle lining of barrel lined pit. Basal fill Impressions of vertical wooden slats on sides and horizontal on base Slat dimensions - vertical = 0.11m to 0.15m, base = 0.16m		0.02m		Possible residue from lime mortar storage or limescale deposit over wooden slats Mortar "clumps" still in situ on base

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0319	0319	Posthole	Cut	Large circular posthole, with vertical sides and a flat base - set within slot 0335 Relationship with 0335 unclear, possibly contemporary Similar to, and possibly associated with, posthole 0323				
0320	0319	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole 0319, single fill of dark grey-brown silt - compacted, flecked with charcoal and fine ash - these are mottled throughout fill. Posthole fill indistinguishable from slot fill 0336. Possible contamination				
0321	0321	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit, rounded, bowl shaped profile.		0.70m	0.40m	
0322	0321	Pit	Fill	Cut by slot 0335 Fill of pit 0335. Single fill of mottled, pale sand and dark occupation type soil (silty sand). Dark patches include flecks of chalk and charcoal Fine silt, well compacted				
0323	0323	Posthole	Cut	Large circular posthole with vertical sides and a flat base, similar to adjacent posthole 0319, possibly associated. 0323 situated at the end of slot 0335		0.46m	0.23m	Cut into gully [0391] on Plan 18
0324	0323	Posthole	Fill	Single fill of posthole 0325. Dark brown silt sand, flecked with chalk, charcoal and occasional burnt daub -dark loam occupation type soil				
0325	0293	Oven	Layer	Layer of dark red friable burnt clay, containing chalk inclusions, with a thin layer of ash on top	2.00m	0.90m	0.06m	Earliest phase of oven [0293]. A layer of clay, burnt by fire, with a layer of ash on top. Underneath next phase of oven, (0326)
0326	0293	Oven	Layer	Three layers - A layer of clay (same description for clay as for (0286)), with a layer of burnt clay on top, which is dark red, and then ash on top of that.	1.40m	1.00m	0.10m	Second phase of oven [0293] - clay lined oven, with burnt clay on top and then ash on top of that. Over phase (0325), under third phase (0327)
0327	0293	Oven	Layer	Thick clay lining, same description as for (0286), with a dark red burnt clay crust on top, overlaid with ash	2.00m	1.00m	0.20m	Third phase of oven [0293] - Clay lining, burnt clay from fire on top, with ash on top of it. Under phase (0294), which is the fourth and final phase of oven [0293]. Nail and tile in fill (ashy layer). Tile may indicate that this phase had a tile floor too, like (0296) in later phase.
0328	0328	Pit	Cut	Deep, vertical sided pit, circular in plan with stepped base - possibly two overlapping cuts. Cut by shallow pit 0309				
0329	0328	Pit	Fill	Top fill of second cut of pit 0328 Pale mottled sand, soft yellow sand with stones mixed with a dark brown silt 0329 fills irregular stepped profile of 0328 - suggesting part of another pit				
0330	0328	Pit	Fill	Lower fill of pit 0328 Filled with mid brown silt/sand, soft, uniform texture and colour throughout Infills deeper part of pit Pottery recorded from floor of pit				
0331	0331	Pit	Cut	Oval pit with concave edges and a concave base Cuts pit [0333]	2.01m	1.90m	0.70m	Cut of pit
0332	0331	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sand, friable Occasional mixed angular and rounded flints Pot shards and bone fragments Clear horizons				Fill of pit

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0333	0333	Pit	Cut	Circular pit with flattened edges Convex, steep sides becoming concave Slightly concave base Cut by [0331] Cuts [0337] and [0360]	1.70m	1.30m	0.90m	Cut of pit
0334	0333	Pit	Fill	Not shown in drawn section, but visible in plan Mid brown friable silty sand Occasional to moderate mixed angular and rounded flints Occasional tile and CBM fragments, pot shards and bone fragments Occasional lumps of mortar and clay from drain [0206]				Fill of pit Small finds - 1046 knife, and 1047 pin
0335	0335	Gully	Cut	Narrow, but deep, slot running E-W south of baulk. Steep sides with flat base Bottom of the feature comes onto hard iron-pan sand. Contains posthole 0319, and terminates at posthole 0320 East end cut by large pit 0303	>3m	0.40m	0.25m	
0336	0335	Gully	Fill	Fill of slot 0335 Dark grey-brown silt - occupation type soil, similar to fill of posthole 0319, (0320). Finds under this context securely from slot				
0337	0337	Pit	Cut	Circular pit Steep, straight sides, concave base Cut by [0333] but relationships with [0360] and [0361] are unclear	0.60m	0.50m	0.54m	Pit
0338	0337	Pit	Fill	Mid brown silty sand Friable Occasional mixed angular and rounded flints Occasional bone fragments and pot shards Fill of pit [0337] Same as (0375) and (0362)				
0339	0339	Pit	Cut	Oval, steep sided, slightly concave sides and undulating base NE-SW section	0.52m	0.36m	0.22m	
0340	0339	Pit	Fill	Light brown-grey silty sand Lots of chalk nodules throughout Occasional small gritty stones 5-10mm Of a fairly hard compaction	0.52m	0.36m	0.22m	
0341	0341	Pit	Cut	No finds Oval in plan, concaved base and sides N-S section Quite steep sided	0.70m	0.40m	0.14m	
0342	0341	Pit	Fill	Light brown-grey silty sand Occasional small lumps of chalk 5mm Hard compaction	0.70m	0.40m		
0343	0343	Pit	Cut	No finds Circular pit with rounded, bowl like profile. Cut by slot 0335. Pale sand fill appears different from other pits in the immediate area		Dia 0.9	0.38m	
0344	0343	Pit	Fill	Mottled pale yellow sand and mid grey sand Single fill of pit 0343 Finds collected from below cut of slot 0335, securely from this feature				

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0345	0345		Pit	Cut	Oblong pit running N-S, with vertical sides and a flat base Cut by ovens [0347] and [0289]	1.20m	0.80m	0.56m	Large pit in east end of site, Plan 7. Under later ovens [0347] and [0289]. Appears to be the earliest feature on Plan 7.
0346	0345		Pit	Fill	Dark brown-grey, loose silty-sand, with moderate chalk flecks and small rounded pebbles.	1.20m	0.80m	0.56m	Fill of pit [0345]
0347	0347		Oven	Cut	Tear-drop shaped oven N-S orientation Concave sides with a flattish base	0.90m +	0.92m	0.52m	Cut by ovens [0289] and [0347] Early phase of oven [0285] Sits under [0285], seen in Section 77. Clay lining of oven is (0348), fill of oven is (0349)
0348	0347		Oven	Fill	Cuts earlier pit [0345], and is cut by rebuild [0285] Same as for (0286)	0.90m +	0.92m	0.52m	Clay lining of oven [0347]
0349	0347		Oven	Fill	Same as for (0287)	0.90m +	0.60m	0.42m	Fill of oven [0347], consisting of the collapsed walls/dome of oven Cut by rebuild of oven, [0285]
0350	0350	0233	Pit	Cut	Terminus of rectangular pit (northern end of mortar mixer 0233) Section = E-W Sharp break of slope to both sides, slightly [??] on eastern side of approx 40 degrees Uneven base, but essentially a flat yellow chalk clay pad Adjacent to 0224 (to south of it)	0.74m	0.75m	0.23m	Clay and ? mortar lined pit
0351	0350		Pit	Fill	Mid brown, loose-friable sandy-silt, with occasional stone and flint			0.38m	Lowest removed, fill of [0350]
0352	0350		Pit	Fill	Lowest fill Pale brown-yellow, silty clay and chalk, loose, with chalk inclusions.			0.34m	Middle fill of [0350] All finds from this context
0353	0350		Pit	Fill	Middle fill. Clear Pale yellow-brown, firm clay with chalk pieces.			0.25m	Upper fill of [0350]
0354	0350		Pit	Fill	Upper fill Pale grey, sandy silt, loose-friable Occasional stone and chalk 2nd of two upper fills			0.29m	Possible shallow pit One of two upper fills within [0350] Possible pit which appears to cut (0353) and is over (0352)
0355	0350		Pit	Fill	Pale yellow-brown firm clay, chalk inclusions. Basal fill-lining of pit			0.06m	
0356	0350		Pit	Fill	Pale grey/white, hard/concreted chalky/lime mortar			0.06m	Lining of pit - forms sides only
0357	0357		Pit	Cut	Forms part of pit lining - sides only, base formed of clay "pad" (0355) Circular pit, steep, straight sides, sharp break of slope to a flat base Cuts [0202] and [0361] Cut by [0206]	1.00m	1.04m	0.46m	
0358	0357		Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown, friable, silty sand Occasional chalk flecks, mortar flecks, small angular flints, pot shards, bone fragments and horn cores Upper fill, clear horizons				

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0359	0357	Pit	Fill	Pale grey, friable silty sand Moderate mortar flecks Very occasional small angular flints Basal fill Covers most of base of pit and starts to rise up the sides				
0360	0360	Posthole	Cut	Circular base, only base and southern edge visible Steep, straight side, concave base Relationships with [0337] and [0361] unclear Cut by [0333] Filled by (0375)	0.24m	0.20m	0.44m	
0361	0361	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole Fairly steep, straight sides and a concave base Cut by [0357] Relationship with [0337] and [0360] is unclear	0.30m visi	0.48m	0.24m visi	
0362	0361	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown, friable silty sand Occasional small angular flints Clear edges with natural, horizons with features unclear Same as (0338) and (0375)				
0363	0363	Pit	Cut	Oblong, NW-SE aligned concave sides pit with a concave/flattish base	1.38m	0.60m e	0.32m	Irregular shaped pit, single fill (0364), containing pottery, shell and animal bone. Close to several other pits and postholes. Contemporary to pit [0373] - see Section 84
0364	0363	Pit	Fill	Dark grey/black-brown loose silty sand, with moderate amounts of large 5-10cm sub-angular flints, and occasional small rounded pebbles	1.38m	0.60m e	0.32m	Single dark silty-sand fill of pit [0363], containing shell, and large amounts of pottery and animal bone.
0365	0365	Posthole	Cut	Single fill Slightly oval Steep sided to sharp break of slope with flat base Cuts pit 0367		0.50m	0.25m	Same as (0374) Cuts pit [0367]
0366	0365	Posthole	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand, loose centrally and friable for remainder Occasional small, mostly angular, stones and chalk lumps				
0367	0367	Pit	Cut	Lens of natural slump [?within fill?] not separately numbered Probable circular pit Shallow sloping sides Slightly rounded base				Appears to be cut by pit 0369 and is definitely cut by posthole 0365
0368	0367	Pit	Fill	Light grey brown, mottled with light yellow brown, friable silty sand Occasional small stones		1.05m	0.20m	
0369	0369	Pit	Cut	Appears oval from visible side Gently sloping NW edge and SE edge, but steep on SW Rounded base, forming a deeper channel at base of SE to SW edge Appears to cut pit [0367] Cuts postholes 0383 and 0385		2.03m	0.43m	Cut by barrel pit 0283

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0370	0369		Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown, friable silty sand Frequent small stones forming a layer across the pit and partially over pit [0367], this being the main reason for concluding that [0367] is cut by [0369] Diffuse horizontal clarity Upper fill				
0371	0369		Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brown, mottled with darker patches, friable to firm silty sand Very occasional small to large stones Very frequent charcoal flecks and lumps in darker pockets Middle fill				
0372	0369		Pit	Fill	Light brown, with lenses of light yellow brown, firm, silty sand Occasional small stones Basal fill				
0373	0373		Pit	Cut	Oval, NE-SW orientated, concave sided pit with concave base Contemporary with pit [0363]	0.88m	0.60m	0.18m	Small, oval pit adjoined to pit [0363]. The fill of this pit, (0374), is identical to fill (0364), which fills cut [0363], suggesting they were filled at the same time by the same material.
0374	0373		Pit	Fill	Same as (0364)	0.88m	0.60m	0.18m	Fill of pit [0373] - identical to fill (0364) in adjoining pit [0363], suggesting that they were filled at the same time by the same material
0375	0360		Posthole	Fill	Mid brown, friable silty sand Occasional small angular flints Same as (0338) and (0362)				
0376	0376		Pit	Cut	Roughly circular pit, section E-W Vertical sides and a flat base Cut by a [?later?] earlier feature		0.39m	0.22m	Possible further mortar preparation/storage pit - clay lined base and sides, possible further inner mortar layer Approx 30% cut by earlier [?later?] feature
0377	0376		Pit	Fill	Mixed pale brown and grey/white, very loose chalk and sandy silt, with occasional stones Single fill			0.22m	Fill of [0376] Possible lime-mortar fragments of up to 0.12m in size
0378	0378		Pit	Cut	Large, sub-square pit, steeply sloping sides and very flat base Bottom of the pit is hard iron sand (smooth) Lower fill shovels cleanly off, this suggests it has been emptied before Pit filled with lots of building material throughout	2.00m	1.80m	0.90m	
0379	0378		Pit	Fill	Top fill of pit 0378 Dark silt, with brick tile and building flint Common shell, oyster, mussel and cockle shells				
0380	0378		Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0378, below 0379 Layer of rubble made up of wall plaster, tile, brick and building flint. Flint lies at base of the deposit at interface with layer 0381. Finds from this layer collected under 0379				
0381	0378		Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0378 below rubble layer 0380. Dark brown/green organic fill, flecked with charcoal. Soft silt, loose compaction. Distinct rubbish/occupation soil, distinct from building debris infill layers				

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0382	0378	Pit	Fill	Basal fill of pit 0378 Brown silt/sand Organic fill similar to 0381 Separated from 0381 by a thin layer of clean gravel (not numbered) 0382 comes away cleanly from the base of the pit, which is hard packed and smooth				
0383	0383	Posthole	Cut	Rubbish pit? Small, half-round (visible) in shape, seen in [??] during excavation of pits [0367] and [0369] Vertical sides with sharp break of slope to a rounded base		0.20m	0.25m	
0384	0383	Posthole	Fill	Cuts pit 0367 and is cut by pit 0369 Mid grey/brown friable silty sand Occasional small stones				
0385	0385	Pit	Cut	Probably circular in shape (cut by pit) Steep sided Appears to have rounded base (partially cut by pit) Cut by pit [0369]		0.42m	0.22m	Although similar in size and depth to [0365], the fills are different and probably not contemporary
0386	0385	Pit	Fill	Not photographed Light to mid brown, mottled with yellow brown, friable slightly silty sand Occasional small stones				
0387	0387	Pit	Cut	Not photographed Seen in edge of site, baulk section. Half round shape visible Vertical sided, with a rounded bottom		0.44m	0.46m visi	Cuts subsoil
0388	0387	Pit	Fill	Not photographed Mid grey/brown, friable silty sand, with larger stones towards upper levels				Probably comparatively "modern"
0389	0389	Posthole	Cut	Not photographed Roughly circular pit, with NW-SE section. Shallow "U"-shaped pit, with concave bottom Within clay rich area, no apparent form or structure		0.16m	0.20m	Possible post hole which is within an area of yellow-brown chalky clay No apparent form or structure to this
0390	0389	Posthole	Fill	Pale yellow/brown, firm chalky clay, with chalk inclusions			0.20m	Fill of ? Posthole [0389]
0391	0391	Gully	Cut	Linear gully, E-W alignment, concave sides and base Cuts pit [0393] Cut by pit [0323]	2.00m +	0.50m	0.21m	Linear gully running E-W. Two fills - silty lower fill, (0392) and ashy upper fill (0398) Cuts pit [0393] in Section 93, cut by pit [0323] on Plan 18. Terminates somewhere around where pit [0323] cuts it. Opposite another similar gully, [0319]. See sketches on sheet
0392	0391	Gully	Fill	Dark green-grey, firm clay-silt with occasional chalk and sandstone pebbles Basal fill	2.00m +	0.50m	0.08m	Clayey silt lower fill of gully [0391]. Covered by ashy fill (0398). Pot and bone finds
0393	0393	Pit	Cut	Oval pit, E-W alignment with vertical sides and a flat base Cut by gully [0391]	0.89m	0.60m	0.42m	Large pit cut by gully [0391] in Section 93, Plan 18. Two fills - silty clay basal fill (0394) and sandy silt upper fill (0395)

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0394	0393	Pit	Fill	Dark brown-grey, firm silty clay with occasional small 2-5cm angular flints and chalk and charcoal flecks Basal fill	0.89m	0.50m	0.21m	Lower, clay fill in pit [0393]. Beneath upper, sandy fill (0395)
0395	0393	Pit	Fill	Light grey-yellow, loose silty sand, with occasional small sub-angular pebbles Top fill	0.89m	0.60m	0.18m	Upper sandy fill of pit [0393]. Looks like natural mixed with silt that has washed into top of pit, over clayey fill (0394) Cut by gully [0391]
0396	0396	Posthole	Cut	Circular, N-S orientated post hole, with concave sides and base	0.20m	0.18m	0.08m	Post hole filled with clay. Possibly related to posthole [0389], which has clay fill too, and other post holes along same alignment
0397	0396	Posthole	Fill	Pale yellow, firm/compacted, silty clay with moderate chalk flecks Single fill	0.20m	0.18m	0.08m	Clay fill of [0396], possibly remains of post packing or post pad
0398	0391	Gully	Fill	Pale pinkish-grey, loose ashy fill Clear horizon Top fill	1.00m	0.32m	0.11m	Ashy deposit in top of gully [0391]
0399	0400	Pit	Fill	Pale grey, loose sandy silt Single fill			0.21m	Fill of ?pit [0400]
0400	0400	Pit	Cut	Unclear shape, possibly oval but within amorphous clay pad NW-SE section Shallow "U"-shaped sides with gradual break of slope on both sides Concave base		0.72m	0.21m	Pit? Cuts post hole 0389
0401	0401	Pit	Cut	Squarish pit, N-S alignment Concave base and sides	0.90m	0.60m	0.10m	Possible pit, very shallow. Single fill (0402)
0402	0401	Pit	Fill	Dark brown-grey, loose sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks	0.90m	0.60m	0.10m	Single fill of pit [0401], containing pottery
0403	0403	Pit	Cut	Square pit N-S aligned Concave sides and flat				
0404	0403	Pit	Fill					
0405	0405	Posthole	Cut		0.36	0.40	0.08	
0406	0405	Posthole	Fill	Mid brown grey loose silty sand. Occasional small angular pebbles.				
0407	0407	Posthole	Cut		0.50	0.54	0.18	
0408	0407	Posthole	Fill	Light grey sandy silt. Loose Occasional small rounded pebbles.				
0409	0409	Posthole	Cut	Same fill as 0411 next to it.			0.32	
0410	0409	Posthole	Fill	Same as for 0406. Contemporary?				
0411	0411	Posthole	Cut	Same fill as 0409 next to it.			0.24	
0412	0411	Posthole	Fill	Same as 0410				
0413	0413	Posthole	Cut	Similar fill to postholes 0405, etc.			0.25	
0414	0413	Posthole	Fill	Same as for 0406. Contemporary? Some large sub-rounded flints = post-packing?				
0415	0415	Pit	Cut	Large circular pit cut into earlier pit 0417.			0.36	
0416	0415	Pit	Fill	Dark brown-grey sandy silt, firm. Occasional chalk flecks and small sub-angular pebbles.				

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0417	0417	Pit	Cut	Squarish pit, cut by pits 0415 and 0419 in section 103			0.24	
0418	0417	Pit	Fill	Light grey brown silty sand, loose Moderate small angular flint pebbles				
0419	0419	Pit	Cut	Large deep pit, cuts 0417 in section 103. Cut by pit 0421 in plan. Profile = 104			>0.26	
0420	0419	Pit	Fill	Dark brown-black sandy silt. Firm. Moderate chalk flecks and 2-5cm angular flints				
0421	0421	Pit	Cut	Deep round pit. Cuts pit 0419 in plan. Probably cuts postholes 0423 and 0439, but relationship lost.			0.68	
0422	0421	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. Firm. Moderate chalk flecks and small round pebbles				
0423	0423	Posthole	Cut	Round posthole. Not known what relationship with pit 0421 and posthole 0439 as has been lost. Excavated section 105 showing profile			0.2	
0424	0423	Posthole	Fill	Lost. Excavated, not known what it looked like.				
0425	0425	Posthole	Cut	Deep round posthole			0.42	
0426	0425	Posthole	Fill	Light grey brown loose silty sand with occasional large sub-rounded flints				
0427	0427	Gully	Cut	V-shaped gully terminating just inside of southern LoE.			0.52	
0428	0427	Gully	Fill	Dark brown grey soft silty sand. Occasional small sub-angular pebbles.				
0429	0429	Pit	Cut	Small pit.			0.18	
0430	0429	Pit	Fill	Pale grey silty sand. Occasional small sub-angular flints. Firm.				
0431	0431	Posthole	Cut	Similar to 0405.			0.2	
0432	0431	Posthole	Fill	Same as for 0406				
0433	0433	Pit	Cut	Oblong shaped pit. Similar to 0373. Section 102 = profile. 110 shows it cut by posthole 0435. Not know what relationship with 0437, but probably contemporary, as fills are similar.			0.2	
0434	0433	Pit	Fill	Very similar to 0364 and 0374				
0435	0435	Posthole	Cut	Similar to 0405 etc.			0.14	
0436	0435	Posthole	Fill	Similar to 0406				
0437	0437	Pit	Cut	Large pit. Probably contemporary to pit 0433, similar fills.			0.28	
0438	0437	Pit	Fill	Similar to 0434				
0439	0439	Posthole	Cut	Small posthole, see 0423, which it is next to.				
0440	0439	Posthole	Fill	100% excavated before recording				
0441			Layer	soil horizon, pale brown sand at the base of the soil profile recorded in the central E-W baulk. Cut by mortar mixer 0233 and sealed below 0069. Ground level contemporary with oven features 0293 et al				

Context Number	Feature Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0442	0442			Very, very large modern pit, filled with mixed gravels. Initially interpreted as a surface and features 0101 and 0095 were dug as features cut into it. These are now dismissed as modern also.				
0443	0443	Pit	Cut	Shallow circular pit, cut by the north side of modern pit 0442. Cut into natural sand. Filled with chalk/lime or mortar residues		1.5	0.2	
0444	0443	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0443. Single dump deposit of vesicular, lime/chalk light and crumbly lime mortar residues.				
0445			Layer	Dark soil, topsoil/occupation soil horizon sealed below stable floor at the south end of the site. Machined off 1st machining level.				
0446								
0447			Layer	buried soil horizon- medieval topsoil at the south end of the site. 1st level of machining at which point some features were visible mainly against the south edge SE corner where at its deepest but only extends 4-5m into the site. the same as 0122				
0448								
0449	0161	Posthole	Cut	Squarish, N-S orientated post pad/ post hole, with concave sides and flattish concave base. Cut into layer (0152) Cut by later post hole [0150] N.B. - Was originally numbered as [0161], and still is on photographic and drawn records	0.90m	0.52m	0.24m	Cut of possible post pad? It is a large, shallow cut, cut into surface (0152). Contains compacted clay, (0450). Possibly a pad for a pillar or a clay floor surface? Just north of oven [0133]
0450	0161	Posthole	Fill	Mid brownish-yellow silty clay, compacted and containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks. Single fill N.B. - Was originally numbered as (0162), and still is on photographic and drawn records	0.90m	0.52m	0.24m	Compacted clay in a large squarish, shallow cut. Possibly a surface for a floor or a post pad for a pillar
0451	0451	0451	Pit	Cut				
0452	0451	0451						
0453		0453						
0454	0454	0453	oven	Cut				
0455	0455	0453	oven	Cut				
0456		0457	oven	Cut				
0457		0457						

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Interpretation
0458					group number for post-built structure at the south end of the site - comprised of 0365, 0407, 0409, 0411, 0415 and 0431				
0459					posthole/pit on the south side of oven 0454 and cut by 0454 it				
0460			structure		Group number for an E-W alignment of clay filled postholes at the south end of the site. all very shallow some only recorded in plan Six postholes in all.				
0461					Group number for the flint stable building at the south end of the site.				
0462			building		Group no for building based around wall 0070				
0463			structure		Post built structure based on two deep, linked postholes 0266 and 0264 recorded below pit 0240 The posts were set more than 0.75m into the ground and holes diameter would indicate a post size of c.0.4m suggesting that the structure was likely to have been tall and robust. Nominal amounts of coarse-ware pottery was found in both postholes and dated to late 12th – 14th centuries				
0464					group no for phase 5, clay lined pit alignment				
0465					Vague alignment of postholes running n-s across the site possible boundary which seems to define the limit of the industrial area from about the 14th century				

Appendix 4

BSE 353 Bulk Finds

Conte xt No	Potter yCoun t	Potter yWeig ht	CBMC ount	CBM Weigh t	Plaster/ Mortar Count	Plaster/ Mortar Weight	FiredCla yCount	FiredCla yWeight	IronNail sCount	IronNail sWeight	SlagCo unt	SlagWe ight	WFlint Count	WFlintW eight	BFlint Count	BFlint Weight	StoneCo unt	StoneW eight	ABoneC ount	ABoneWe ight	ShellC ount	Shell Weigh t	Notes
0050	19	407		0		0														73	1482		
0053	4	11		0		0							15	96						3	10	1	1
0056	23	196		0		0														17	190	5	8
0057	8	75		0		0							1	3									
0058	9	101		0		0														2	3	1	15
0059	8	74		0		0														1	1		
0061	19	197		0		0														2	5		
0063	23	515		0		0														2	9		
0065	4	25	9	81		0														91	578	15	56
0066	2	12	9	453		0									1	2				24	80	4	28
0068	7	154	3	33		0		2	40											14	563	1	5
0069	9	165		0		0														6	8		
0073	3	31		0		0														32	201	14	102
0075	1	9		0		0														5	17		
0077				0		0														6	116	2	14
0081	8	122	7	695		0																12	156
0082	21	195	9	144		0		1	22				1	3						34	571	8	76
0084	3	17	2	55	1	10		2	18											9	64	7	41
0086	13	94	4	148	3	23		2	40											28	180	9	31
0087	1	9	4	244	10	101		2	6				1	6			1	4		19	30	2	22
0090	3	8		0		0							1	25	1	1				4	33	120	475
0092	1	33		0		0																	
0094			1	68		0																	

Conte xt No	Potter yCoun t	Potter yWeig ht	CBMC ount	CBM Weigh t	Plaster/ Mortar Count	Plaster/ Mortar Weight	FiredCla yCount	FiredCla yWeight	IronNail sCount	IronNail sWeight	SlagCo unt	SlagWe ight	WFlint Count	WFlintW eight	BFlint Count	BFlint Weight	StoneCo unt	StoneW eight	ABoneC ount	ABoneWe ight	ShellC ount	Shell Weigh t	Notes
0095	1	18	1	10		0																	
0102	1	56	1	17		0																	
0107	7	59	1	24	23	322			1	29					3	47				88	2170	9	80
0109	16	88	3	52	2	32							2	38						17	167	6	47
0111	91	921	5	168		0							1	12						34	584	4	40
0112	6	59		0		0														1	16		
0114	18	225	4	218	43	216									3	12	1	9		94	1793	83	487
0115	8	66	2	48	63	233									1	2				55	1116	9	82
0118	25	1053	13	913	1	19			2	20					1	9				77	1222	3	17
0121	56	675	16	743		0														17	503		
0122	30	464		0		0														3	37		
0134	4	60		0		0																1	9
0137	9	86	2	77		0														6	108	6	34
0139	19	238	1	40		0														4	104	1	12
0141	2	13		0	42	52														5	20		
0142	5	13	6	142	15	374														10	68	2	7
0143	4	42	2	13		0														34	66	6	6
0144	4	38	2	64		0														9	73	19	41
0145	4	60		0		0			1	22													
0147			2	4		0					1	2										4	7
0151	4	42		0		0					1	8								1	8		
0165	11	107		0		0														1	6		
0170	1	9	6	614		0														12	160	1	5
0175	3	35		0		0														1	9		
0183	2	5		0		0														2	18	3	25

Conte xt No	Potter yCoun t	Potter yWeig ht	CBMC ount	CBM Weigh t	Plaster/ Mortar Count	Plaster/ Mortar Weight	FiredCla yCount	FiredCla yWeight	IronNail sCount	IronNail sWeight	SlagCo unt	SlagWe ight	WFlint Count	WFlintW eight	BFlint Count	BFlint Weight	StoneCo unt	StoneW eight	ABoneC ount	ABoneWe ight	ShellC ount	Shell Weigh t	Notes
0184	19	167		0		0											1	227	6	89	4	37	
0185	4	114		0		0			1	13									20	351	66	289	
0188	10	76		0		0													4	101			
0193	5	36	1	44		0													5	57			CBM = med
0197	2	12		0		0																	
0199	3	27	1	46		192			2	73									7	90	16		CBM = med
0201	13	135		0		0													2	46			
0205	4	51		0		0													26	200			
0209	2	27	1	373		0													1	13			CBM = Rom?/med?
0215				0	14	411																	
0217	3	23		0		0													3	17	1	7	
0225	7	41		0	1	3													5	26			
0226	2	33		0		0																	
0227	8	105	3	110		0													11	87			
0234				0	11	202																	
0236	10	97		0		0													8	118	3	29	
0238	8	162	1	54		0													16	305	1	8	CBM = med
0239	2	28		0		0																	
0246	1	5		0		0													4	31			
0252	11	123	2	33	327	5170			1	5									10	79	3	57	CBM - med
0255	5	63	1	108		0																	
0256	4	43		0		0													2	58			
0261	2	7		0		0																	
0265	3	19		0		0																	
0267	6	30		0		0													11	11			

Conte xt No	Potter yCoun t	Potter yWeig ht	CBMC ount	CBM Weigh t	Plaster/ Mortar Count	Plaster/ Mortar Weight	FiredCla yCount	FiredCla yWeight	IronNail sCount	IronNail sWeight	SlagCo unt	SlagWe ight	WFlint Count	WFlintW eight	BFlint Count	BFlint Weight	StoneCo unt	StoneW eight	ABoneC ount	ABoneWe ight	ShellC ount	Shell Weigh t	Notes
0269	1	18		0		0														1	60		
0280	2	25		0		0																	
0284	2	69	1	26	1	7			2	30										338	7927	1	8 CBM = med
0296			167	10968		0								1	1	1	31						CBM = med; stone = burnt
0300			6	339		0														2	9	3	151 CBM = med
0301			18	945		0			2	29							1	88				5	44 CBM = med
0305	2	25		0		0														2	115	2	16
0307				0		0														4	11		
0308	5	201	10	563		0														13	698	1	14 CBM = med
0310			1	130	1	3														5	288		CBM = med
0312	3	28		0		0							1	14						6	84		
0314	1	61		0		0														3	33		
0316	5	27		0		0														3	24		
0320	7	91	1	7		0							1	3						3	21		CBM = med
0324	3	19		0		0																	
0327			7	435		0			1	15										1	9		CBM = med
0329	9	180		0	1	3									1	6				6	64	2	1
0330	4	25		0		0														1	53		
0332	17	457	2	91		0			1	8										31	421		CBM = med
0334	7	36	25	1918		0			1	12							1	150	58	1017	4	19	CBM = med
0336	2	12	1	28		0																	CBM = med
0338	13	246		0		0														13	285		
0344	6	119		0		0														2	28		
0346	2	89		0		0														4	54	1	1
0352	5	73	2	83		0			1	5										10	102	1	8 CBM = med

Conte xt No	Potter yCoun t	Potter yWeig ht	CBMC ount	CBM Weigh t	Plaster/ Mortar Count	Plaster/ Mortar Weight	FiredCla yCount	FiredCla yWeight	IronNail sCount	IronNail sWeight	SlagCo unt	SlagWe ight	WFlint Count	WFlintW eight	BFlint Count	BFlint Weight	StoneCo unt	StoneW eight	ABoneC ount	ABoneWe ight	ShellC ount	Shell Weigh t	Notes
0358	4	21		0		0														16	204		
0364	29	532		0		0														32	603	9	40
0366	2	12		0		0														5	34		
0368	3	40		0		0														3	11	2	23
0370	63	1214		0		0							1	9			1	31	200	2586	6	64	
0371	10	184	2	308		0														9	253	15	143 CBM = med
0372				0		0														4	9	21	157
0374	8	76		0		0														7	70		
0380	17	243	31	1794	26	622			1	32							1	2	7	112	13	62 CBM = med	
0381			9	809		0											1	11	4	360			CBM = med
0388	1	8	2	39		0														3	75		CBM = med
0392	2	173	1	37		0																	CBM = med
0394	3	15	1	9		0							1	5						2	21		CBM = med
0402	2	21		0		0																	
0404	2	30	3	117		0																	CBM = med
0406				0		0														1	6	2	8
0408				0		0														2	36		
0410	4	19		0		0																	
0416	3	50		0		0														1	9		
0420	2	26	2	146		0														1	8		CBM = med
0422	2	19	2	22		0														3	72		CBM = med
0430	2	17		0		0															2	2	
0432	2	30		0		0															1	1	
0436	1	9		0		0																	
0438	2	86		0		0														8	71		

Conte xt No	Potter yCoun t	Potter yWeig ht	CBMC ount	CBM Weigh t	Plaster/ Mortar Count	Plaster/ Mortar Weight	FiredCla yCount	FiredCla yWeight	IronNail sCount	IronNail sWeight	SlagCo unt	SlagWe ight	WFlint Count	WFlintW eight	BFlint Count	BFlint Weight	StoneCo unt	StoneW eight	ABoneC ount	ABoneWe ight	ShellC ount	Shell Weigh t	Notes
0441			1	25		0																	CBM = med
0444				0	8	372																	
0446	1	61		0		0																	
0447	19	238		0		0													19		231		
0448	5	105		0		0																	

Appendix 5.

Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0003	THET			2	3	10th-11th c.
0007	MGW			1	13	L.13th-E.14th c.
0011	BMCW			2	22	L.12th-14th c.
0013	EMWM			1	14	11th-13th c.
0013	BCSW			1	29	L.12th-14th c.
0013	BMCW			2	52	L.12th-14th c.
0018	BMCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0019	EMWG			1	7	11th-12th c.
0019	BMCW			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0019	BSFW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0019	GRIM			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
0019	LMU			1	5	11th-12th c.
0052	LMT			1	26	15th-16th c.
0052	LMT	jug		1	76	15th-16th c.
0052	LMT	pipkin		1	100	15th-16th c.
0052	SWWT	cup/mug		1	10	15th-16th c.
0053	UNID			1	1	
0053	STNE			1	3	850-1150
0053	THET			2	6	10th-11th c.
0056	THET			1	2	10th-11th c.
0056	EMW			6	37	11th-12th c.
0056	EMW	jar	SEV	1	5	11th-12th c.
0056	EMWM			1	6	11th-13th c.
0056	EMWSS			1	3	11th-13th c.
0056	YARN			1	13	11th-12th c.?
0056	BMCW			5	28	L.12th-14th c.
0056	BMSW			2	25	L.11th-13th?
0056	GRIM			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0056	MCW			2	32	L.12th-14th c.
0056	MCW	jug	BD	1	27	L.12th-14th c.
0056	STND			1	4	Med
0057	THETG			1	3	10th-11th c.
0057	EMWG			1	6	11th-12th c.
0057	EMWM			3	24	11th-13th c.
0057	BCSW			2	37	L.12th-14th c.
0057	BMCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0058	EMW			4	42	11th-12th c.
0058	BCSW			4	50	L.12th-14th c.
0058	BMCWG	jar	LSEV	1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0059	EMW			2	15	11th-12th c.
0059	EMWM			2	17	11th-13th c.
0059	BMCW			4	41	L.12th-14th c.
0061	THET			1	15	10th-11th c.
0061	EMW			2	5	11th-12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0061	EMWG			1	12	11th-12th c.
0061	EMWM			2	14	11th-13th c.
0061	BCSW			3	69	L.12th-14th c.
0061	BMCW			3	18	L.12th-14th c.
0061	CAMB			1	5	12th-14th c.
0061	ELCW	jar	BD	1	7	Med
0061	ELCW	jar	SQBD	2	17	Med
0061	HCW	jar	FTEV	1	13	L.12th-13th c.
0061	HOLL			1	14	L.13th-14th c.
0061	MCWM			1	4	12th-14th c.
0061	MSHW			1	1	12th-13th c.
0063	GRE	jug	COLL	23	513	16th-18th c.
0065	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
0065	BCSW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0065	BMCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0065	BSFW	jar	FTEV	1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0066	BMCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0066	GRE			1	5	16th-18th c.
0068	BSFW	bowl?	FTEV	1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0068	LMT			4	63	15th-16th c.
0068	GRE	lamp?		3	81	16th-18th c.
0069	BMCW			2	36	L.12th-14th c.
0069	BSFW	bowl?	SQBD	1	16	L.12th-14th c.
0069	ELCW			1	10	Med
0069	ELCW	bowl	UPTH	1	18	Med
0069	MCW			2	33	L.12th-14th c.
0069	UPG			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0069	LMT			1	48	15th-16th c.
0073	BCSW	jar	TAP	1	15	L.12th-14th c.
0073	BMCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0073	BMCW	jar	THEV	1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0075	LOND			1	9	L.12th-E.14th c.
0081	ELYG			1	5	Med-LMed
0081	HCW	jar	FTEV	1	22	L.13th-M.14th c.
0081	MCW			1	27	L.12th-14th c.
0081	LMT			1	38	15th-16th c.
0081	REFW			2	18	L.18th-20th c.
0081	REFW	plate		2	12	L.18th-20th c.
0082	THET			1	11	10th-11th c.
0082	EMW			2	8	11th-12th c.
0082	EMWM			2	16	11th-13th c.
0082	BCSW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0082	BMCW			2	15	L.12th-14th c.
0082	BMSW			1	8	L.11th-13th?
0082	BSFW			2	5	L.12th-14th c.
0082	ELCW			1	3	Med
0082	ELCW	jar	BD	1	13	Med
0082	ELYG	jug		1	41	Med-LMed

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0082	GRIM			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0082	HCW			2	22	L.12th-13th c.
0082	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0082	LPME	plantpot		1	7	18th-20th c.
0082	REFW			1	2	L.18th-20th c.
0082	REFW	tankard		1	31	L.18th-20th c.
0084	BMCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0084	BSFW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0084	HCW			1	10	L.12th-13th c.
0086	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
0086	EMWM			1	7	11th-13th c.
0086	BMCW			2	9	L.12th-14th c.
0086	BSFW			2	6	L.12th-14th c.
0086	CAMB			1	4	12th-14th c.
0086	HCW			1	8	L.12th-13th c.
0086	LMT			4	50	15th-16th c.
0086	GRE	mug	UPPL	1	2	16th-18th c.
0087	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
0090	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
0090	BMCW	jar	FTEV?	1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0090	HCW			1	4	L.12th-13th c.
0092	LMT	pancheon	THEV	1	31	15th-16th c.
0095	BSFW			1	17	L.12th-14th c.
0102	ESW			1	55	17th-19th c.
0107	BCSW			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
0107	BMCW			4	27	L.12th-14th c.
0107	ELCW			1	5	Med
0107	MCW			1	15	L.12th-14th c.
0109	EMWM			1	2	11th-13th c.
0109	BCSW			2	12	L.12th-14th c.
0109	BMCW			5	23	L.12th-14th c.
0109	BMCWG			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0109	BSFW			2	8	L.12th-14th c.
0109	BSW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0109	ELCW			1	6	Med
0109	GRIM			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
0109	HFW1			1	19	M.12th-M.13th c.
0111	EMW			12	56	11th-12th c.
0111	EMW	jar	SEV	1	5	11th-12th c.
0111	EMWM			7	78	11th-13th c.
0111	EMWS			2	10	11th-12th c.
0111	EMWSS			1	25	11th-13th c.
0111	BCSW			8	87	L.12th-14th c.
0111	BMCW			18	198	L.12th-14th c.
0111	BMCW	jar	TAP	1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0111	BMCW	jar	UPFT	2	46	L.12th-14th c.
0111	BMCW	jug	UPBD	1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0111	BMCWG			4	73	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0111	BMSW			2	10	L.11th-13th?
0111	BSFW			6	80	L.12th-14th c.
0111	BSW			2	9	L.12th-14th c.
0111	BSW	jug		1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0111	BSW	jug	UPBD	1	19	L.12th-14th c.
0111	GRCW			2	11	11th-M.13th c.
0111	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0111	MCW			10	96	L.12th-14th c.
0111	MCW	jar	SEV	2	19	L.12th-14th c.
0111	MCWG			1	8	L.11th-13th c?
0111	UPG			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0111	WVCW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0111	LMT			3	41	15th-16th c.
0111	SWWT	mug?	UPPL?	1	1	15th-16th c.
0112	YAR			2	34	11th-12th c.
0112	BMCW			2	6	L.12th-14th c.
0112	BMSW			2	18	L.11th-13th?
0114	EMSW			1	8	11th-12th c.
0114	THET	BD3 bowl	FTEV	2	106	10th-11th c.
0114	EMWM			1	4	11th-13th c.
0114	BCSW	jar	UPBD	1	15	L.12th-14th c.
0114	BMCW	jar	SQBD	1	14	L.12th-14th c.
0114	BSFW			7	32	L.12th-14th c.
0114	BSW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0114	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0114	MCW			3	38	L.12th-14th c.
0115	BSFW			5	51	L.12th-14th c.
0115	ELYG			1	4	Med-LMed
0115	GRIM			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
0115	MCW			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0118	BMCW			2	8	L.12th-14th c.
0118	LMT			13	308	15th-16th c.
0118	LMT	bowl	FTEV	1	11	15th-16th c.
0118	LMT	jug		1	114	15th-16th c.
0118	LMT	pancheon	FTEV	16	610	15th-16th c.
0121	THET			1	7	10th-11th c.
0121	BMCW	jar	UPBD	1	14	L.12th-14th c.
0121	GSW2	jug?	UPPL	1	8	L.14th-15th c.
0121	GSW3			1	61	L.15th-16th c.
0121	GSW3	mug	UPPL	3	51	L.15th-16th c.
0121	LMT			3	28	15th-16th c.
0121	LMT	bowl	FTEV	1	22	15th-16th c.
0121	GRE			3	46	16th-18th c.
0121	GRE	handled jar	THEV	41	393	16th-18th c.
0121	WNBC	bowl	COMP	2	44	16th c.
0122	EMWG			1	3	11th-12th c.
0122	YAR			2	22	11th-12th c.
0122	BCSW			3	20	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0122	BCSW	jar	TAP	1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0122	BGW	jug	UPTH	1	12	13th-14th c.?
0122	BMCW			10	159	L.12th-14th c.
0122	BMCW	jar	FTEV	1	15	L.12th-14th c.
0122	BSW			3	36	L.12th-14th c.
0122	HCW			2	18	L.12th-13th c.
0122	MCW	jar	FTEV	1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0122	WVCW			2	18	L.12th-14th c.
0122	LMT			4	141	15th-16th c.
0134	BCSW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0134	BCSW	jar	TAP	1	29	L.12th-14th c.
0134	BMCW			1	20	L.12th-14th c.
0134	BSFW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0137	BCSW			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0137	BMSW	bowl	BD	1	18	L.11th-13th?
0137	BSFW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0137	MCWG			1	7	L.11th-13th c?
0137	WVCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0137	WVGW			1	11	13th-14th c.?
0137	LMT			3	26	15th-16th c.
0141	BMCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0141	ELCW			1	4	Med
0142	THET			2	7	10th-11th c.
0142	BCSW			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
0142	BMCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0142	STAMB			1	2	M.11th-M.13th c.
0143	WVCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0143	YORK			1	7	Medieval
0143	LMT			2	27	15th-16th c.
0144	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
0144	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
0144	BMCW			1	22	L.12th-14th c.
0144	BSW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0145	EMW			1	15	11th-12th c.
0145	BMCW			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0145	ELCW			1	6	Med
0145	MCW	jug		1	29	L.12th-14th c.
0151	BCSW	jar	FTEV	1	17	L.12th-14th c.
0151	BMCW			3	24	L.12th-14th c.
0165	EMW			1	12	11th-12th c.
0165	BCSW			4	32	L.12th-14th c.
0165	BMCW			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
0165	BSFW			2	6	L.12th-14th c.
0165	ELCW			1	4	Med
0165	GRIM			1	17	L.12th-14th c.
0165	HCW			1	5	L.12th-13th c.
0165	HFW1			1	15	M.12th-M.13th c.
0166	EMW	jar	SEV	1	9	11th-12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0166	EMWM			1	15	11th-13th c.
0166	BCSW			5	61	L.12th-14th c.
0166	BCSW	bowl	TAP	1	34	L.12th-14th c.
0166	BMCW			3	17	L.12th-14th c.
0166	BMCW	dish	INT	1	18	L.12th-14th c.
0166	BSW	jar	UPBD	1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0166	ELCW			1	12	Med
0166	GRCW	bowl	SQBD	1	35	11th-M.13th c.
0166	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0166	HCW			1	4	L.12th-13th c.
0166	MCW	jar	TAP	1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0166	WVCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0170	LMT			1	9	15th-16th c.
0175	EMWSD	bowl/dish	FTBD	1	15	11th-13th c.
0175	BMCW			2	19	L.12th-14th c.
0183	BMSW			1	5	L.11th-13th?
0184	EMW			5	27	11th-12th c.
0184	EMWSS			3	7	11th-13th c.
0184	BCSW			2	26	L.12th-14th c.
0184	BMCW			2	13	L.12th-14th c.
0184	BMCW	bowl	FTEV	1	15	L.12th-14th c.
0184	BSW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0184	ELCW			1	7	Med
0184	ELCW	jar	TAP	1	9	Med
0184	HFW1			3	56	M.12th-M.13th c.
0185	BCSW	bowl	UPTH	1	32	L.12th-14th c.
0185	BMCW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0185	HCW			1	3	L.12th-13th c.
0185	HFW1	jug		1	70	M.12th-M.13th c.
0188	THET			2	35	10th-11th c.
0188	BCSW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0188	BGW			1	6	13th-14th c.?
0188	BMCW			5	24	L.12th-14th c.
0188	HFW1			1	7	M.12th-M.13th c.
0193	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
0193	BSFW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0193	BSW			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0193	MCW			2	7	L.12th-14th c.
0197	THET			1	8	10th-11th c.
0197	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0199	HFW1			1	9	M.12th-M.13th c.
0199	LMT			2	17	15th-16th c.
0201	EMW			1	6	11th-12th c.
0201	EMWG			1	3	11th-12th c.
0201	BCSW			4	42	L.12th-14th c.
0201	BMCWG			1	26	L.12th-14th c.
0201	BSFW			1	22	L.12th-14th c.
0201	ELYG			1	14	Med-LMed

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0201	GRCW			1	5	11th-M.13th c.
0201	HCW			2	14	L.12th-13th c.
0201	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0205	BCSW			2	29	L.12th-14th c.
0205	BSW			1	17	L.12th-14th c.
0205	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0209	GRE			2	27	16th-18th c.
0217	BMCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0217	BSFW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0217	BSW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0225	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
0225	EMWSS			1	4	11th-13th c.
0225	BCSW			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
0225	BMCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0225	BSFW			2	12	L.12th-14th c.
0225	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0226	THETG			1	30	10th-11th c.
0226	BSFW			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
0227	THET			2	21	10th-11th c.
0227	EMW	jar	SEV	1	11	11th-12th c.
0227	EMWM			1	26	11th-13th c.
0227	BMCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0227	GRIM			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0227	MCW			1	19	L.12th-14th c.
0236	EMSW			1	10	11th-12th c.
0236	STNE			3	27	850-1150
0236	BCSW			2	22	L.12th-14th c.
0236	BSFW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0236	BSW			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0236	GRCW			1	6	11th-M.13th c.
0236	MCW	jar	FTEV	1	17	L.12th-14th c.
0238	EMW			4	52	11th-12th c.
0238	EMWM			1	15	11th-13th c.
0238	BCSW			1	69	L.12th-14th c.
0238	BSW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0238	MCW			1	16	L.12th-14th c.
0239	THET			2	26	10th-11th c.
0246	BMCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0252	THET			1	13	10th-11th c.
0252	EMWM			1	2	11th-13th c.
0252	BMCW			2	41	L.12th-14th c.
0252	BSFW	jar	FTEV	1	30	L.12th-14th c.
0252	BSW			2	13	L.12th-14th c.
0252	HFW1			2	15	M.12th-M.13th c.
0252	UPG			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0252	WVCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0255	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0255	MCW	jar	FTEV	2	37	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0255	MCWM			1	9	12th-14th c.
0255	GRE			1	11	16th-18th c.
0256	THET			1	14	10th-11th c.
0256	THET	LSV		1	13	10th-11th c.
0256	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
0256	EMW	jar	SEV	1	12	11th-12th c.
0261	EMWSS			1	1	11th-13th c.
0261	BSFW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0265	THET			2	9	10th-11th c.
0265	BMCW	jar	FTBD	1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0267	THET			2	15	10th-11th c.
0267	EMW			1	1	11th-12th c.
0267	BCSW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0267	BMCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0267	UPG			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0269	GRCW			1	17	11th-M.13th c.
0280	BSW			1	18	L.12th-14th c.
0280	HCW			1	6	L.12th-13th c.
0284	BCSW	jar	SQBD	1	16	L.12th-14th c.
0284	LMT	jug		1	52	15th-16th c.
0305	BSFW	jar	FTEV	1	22	13th c.
0305	MCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0308	LMT			3	41	15th-16th c.
0308	LMT	bowl	FTEV	1	70	15th-16th c.
0308	LMT	jug		1	90	15th-16th c.
0312	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
0312	EMW			1	6	11th-12th c.
0312	LMT	jug	COMP	1	15	15th-16th c.
0314	THETG			1	60	10th-11th c.
0316	EMW			4	19	11th-12th c.
0316	BMCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0320	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
0320	EMW			3	30	11th-12th c.
0320	BCSW			1	41	L.12th-14th c.
0320	LMT			1	9	15th-16th c.
0324	EMWM			1	11	11th-13th c.
0324	BMCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0324	BSFW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0329	EMW			1	8	11th-12th c.
0329	BCSW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0329	BMCW			3	55	L.12th-14th c.
0329	BMSW			1	4	L.11th-13th?
0329	BMSW	bowl?	UPBD	1	92	L.11th-13th?
0329	MCW			2	15	L.12th-14th c.
0330	EMWM			1	5	11th-13th c.
0330	BMCW			3	19	L.12th-14th c.
0332	BCSW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0332	GRIM	jug		1	29	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0332	LMT			2	17	15th-16th c.
0332	GRE			1	16	16th-18th c.
0332	GRE	handled jar	THEV	13	386	16th-18th c.
0334	BCSW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0334	BMCW			2	15	L.12th-14th c.
0334	BSFW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0334	LMT			3	10	15th-16th c.
0334	GRE			1	3	16th-18th c.
0336	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
0336	LMT			1	8	15th-16th c.
0338	THET			1	12	10th-11th c.
0338	THETG	Large AC jar	6	1	12	10th-11th c.
0338	EMW			3	50	11th-12th c.
0338	EMWM			1	7	11th-13th c.
0338	BCSW			2	68	L.12th-14th c.
0338	BMCW			2	42	L.12th-14th c.
0338	BMCW	jar	SQBD	1	14	L.12th-14th c.
0338	GRIM	lid	FLAN	1	26	L.12th-14th c.
0338	MCW	jar	UPBD	1	13	12th-13th c.
0344	BMCW			4	84	L.12th-14th c.
0344	BSFW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0344	ELCW	jug	UPBD	1	29	Med
0346	GRIM	jug		1	65	L.12th-14th c.
0346	MCW	jar	UPBD	1	24	L.12th-14th c.
0352	EMWG			1	11	11th-12th c.
0352	EMWM			1	7	11th-13th c.
0352	BCSW			1	20	L.12th-14th c.
0352	BSFW	jar	EV	1	25	L.12th-E.13th c.
0352	HCW			1	9	L.12th-13th c.
0358	EMWM			1	6	11th-13th c.
0358	BSW			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
0358	GRIM			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0358	MCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0364	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
0364	BCSW			8	88	L.12th-14th c.
0364	BGW			1	8	13th-14th c.?
0364	BMCW			5	57	L.12th-14th c.
0364	BMCW	jar	FTEV	1	26	L.12th-14th c.
0364	BMCW	jug?	FTEV	1	26	L.12th-14th c.
0364	BSFW			3	72	L.12th-14th c.
0364	BSW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0364	BSW	bowl	FTEV	1	86	L.12th-14th c.
0364	ELCW	bowl	UPTH	1	19	Med
0364	ELCW	jar	SQBD	1	25	Med
0364	HCW			1	39	L.12th-13th c.
0364	HFW1			2	56	M.12th-M.13th c.
0364	MCW			2	21	L.12th-14th c.
0366	MCW			2	11	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0368	BMCW			2	5	L.12th-14th c.
0368	MCW			1	33	L.12th-14th c.
0370	EMWG			8	106	11th-12th c.
0370	EMWM			1	10	11th-13th c.
0370	EMWS			1	9	11th-12th c.
0370	EMWSD			1	24	11th-13th c.
0370	EMWSS			1	2	11th-13th c.
0370	BCSW			9	103	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BCSW	bowl	INT	1	62	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BCSW	bowl	UPTH	1	36	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BCSW	curfew?		2	47	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BCSW	jar	FTBD	1	60	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BCSW	jar	TAP	2	76	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BCSW	jug		1	47	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BCSW	jug	FTEV	1	18	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BCSW	jug?	FTEV	1	33	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BGW	jug	TAP	1	14	13th-14th c.?
0370	BMCW			16	257	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BMCW	bowl	BD	1	27	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BMCW	jar	FTEV	3	103	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BMCWG			1	22	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BSFW			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0370	BSW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0370	ELCW			2	22	Med
0370	HCW			2	32	L.12th-13th c.
0370	HOLL	jug		1	35	L.13th-14th c.
0370	MCW	jar	UPBD	1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0370	MCW	jug		1	28	L.12th-14th c.
0371	STNE	bowl	UPTH	1	24	850-1150
0371	BCSW	jug	FTEV	2	68	L.12th-14th c.
0371	BMCW			5	74	L.12th-14th c.
0371	HFW1			1	2	M.12th-M.13th c.
0371	MCW	jar	THEV	1	15	L.12th-14th c.
0374	BCSW			4	47	L.12th-14th c.
0374	BMCW			2	22	L.12th-14th c.
0374	BSFW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0374	BSW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0380	BCSW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0380	BMCW			2	21	L.12th-14th c.
0380	HOLL			1	5	L.13th-14th c.
0380	LMT			12	197	15th-16th c.
0380	LMT	bowl	FLAR	2	75	15th-16th c.
0388	YORK			1	8	Medieval
0392	GRE	handled jar		2	172	16th-18th c.
0394	THET			2	8	10th-11th c.
0394	MCWM			1	6	12th-14th c.
0402	EMW			1	7	11th-12th c.
0402	BCSW			1	13	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
0404	BMCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0404	BSFW	bowl	BD	1	25	L.12th-14th c.
0410	BMCW			4	18	L.12th-14th c.
0416	BCSW			2	38	L.12th-14th c.
0416	BMCW			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0420	BMCW			1	18	L.12th-14th c.
0420	BMSW			1	7	L.11th-13th?
0422	BMCWG			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0422	BSFW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0430	BCSW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0430	BMCW			1	14	L.12th-14th c.
0432	BMCW	jar	TAP	1	21	L.12th-14th c.
0432	BSFW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0436	EMWG			1	9	11th-12th c.
0438	BMCWG	jug	FTBD	1	66	L.12th-14th c.
0438	BSW	jar	TAP	1	19	L.12th-14th c.
0446	BCSW	jar	FTEV	1	61	L.12th-14th c.
0447	EMW			3	15	11th-12th c.
0447	EMWG			1	6	11th-12th c.
0447	BCSW			4	22	L.12th-14th c.
0447	BMCW			6	56	L.12th-14th c.
0447	BMCWG	jar	FTEV	1	31	L.12th-14th c.
0447	BMCWG	jar	TAP	1	38	L.12th-14th c.
0447	BSFW	jar	FTEV	1	43	L.12th-14th c.
0447	ELCW			1	24	Med
0447	HFW1			1	2	M.12th-M.13th c.
0448	BCSW			1	18	L.12th-14th c.
0448	BSFW	jar	FTEV	1	37	L.12th-14th c.
0448	BSW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0448	GRIM	jug		2	44	L.12th-14th c.
u/s	BMCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
u/s	LMT			9	170	15th-16th c.
u/s	LMT	jar	SQBD	1	23	15th-16th c.
u/s	GRE			6	208	16th-18th c.

Form: LSV – large storage vessel

Appendix 6

Pottery & CBM dating

Ctxt Type	Feature	Ctxt	Pottery							CBM					Spotdate	
			LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un	Rom?	med(?)	lmed(?)	pmed(?)	un		
U/S eval		0001											1		u/s	
Ditch	0002	0003	2												10th-11th c.	
Pit	0006	0007			1										13th-14th c.	
Pit	0010	0011			2										12th-14th c.	
Pit	0012	0013		1	3										12th-13th c.	
Pit	0017	0018			1										12th-14th c.	
Layer	0019	0019		1	4										13th-14th c.	
Layer	0052	0052				4									15th-16th c.	
Pit	0055	0053	3						1						11th c.+	
Pit	0060	0056	1	10	12										13th c.	
Pit	0060	0057	1	4	3										12th-13th c.	
Pit	0060	0058		4	5										12th-13th c.	
Pit	0060	0059		4	4										12th-13th c.	
Topsoil	0061	0061	1	5	14										14th c.? (obviously later!)	
Pit	0064	0063						23					1		16th-18th c.?	
Pit	0064	0065		1	3								9		pmed	
Pit	0064	0066			1			1			3		1	2	1	16th-18th c.
Pit	0064	0068			1	4	3							2		16th-18th c.
Layer	0069	0069			7	1				1						L. 14th-16th c.
Posthole	0074	0075			1											12th-14th c.
Finds	0077?	0082	1	4	13				3					2		19th-20th c.
Pit	0080	0081			3	1		4			3			4		19th-20th c.
Pit	0083	0084			3						1					13th c.

Appendix 7

CBM catalogue

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	min no	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0001	msffe	RT	1	56	1									pmed
0063	fsm	RT	1	2	1								flake, slightly concave	pmed
0065	msfe	RT	9	80	1					1 x R				pmed
0066	fsm	RBT?	3	84	1				>31				reduced core, could be LB	Rom?
0066	fsm	RT	2	101	2					1 x R(2)				pmed
0066	fsfe	LB	1	174	1			50			ms		struck surface reduced, base worn?	lmed
0066	msf	RT	1	96	1					1 x R				lmed+
0068	msgfe	LB	2	31	1 +									pmed
0081	wfg	MALT	3	113	1								large holes 22mm diam, 4 small holes in each	pmed
0081	msfe	RT	2	33	1						ms		reduced core	med?
0081	mscq	RT	1	82	1 +					1 x R			reduced core	med?
0081	fsc	QFT	1	467	1			44					buff core, orange, v fine calc	pmed?
0082	msfe	RT	2	59	1									pmed
0084	est(cs)	RT	1	49	1								same as 0086	med
0086	ms	RT	1	6	1									pmed
0086	msffe	RT	2	40	1						ms			pmed
0086	est(cs)	RT	1	102									same as 0084	med
0087	msf	RT	1	204	1					1 x R(2)	ms all over		worn top edge, reused?	med+
0087	msfe	RT	1	30	1									pmed
0094	msf	RT	1	68	1						ms buff all over			med+
0095	msfe	RT	1	10	1									pmed
0102	msfe	RT	1	16	1 +									pmed
0107	msfe	RT	1	24	1 ++					1 x R				pmed
0109	msf	RT	1	17	1 +								reduced surfaces	med
0109	fsc	RT	1	21	1 +					1 x R			reduced core, sooted	med
0109	msf	RT	1	14	1							OB	reduced core	med
0111	est(cs)	RT	1	29	1 +									med
0111	ms	RT	2	101	2 +								burnt?	med/pmed

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	min no	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0111	msfe	RT	2	36	2									pmed
0114	msfe	RT	1	30	1									pmed
0114	ms	RT	1	36	1								thin, reduced core	med
0114	est	RT	1	103	1						ms all over			med
0114	ms	RT	1	48	1					1 x S				pmed
0115	est	RT	1	27	1									med
0115	fsm	RT	1	21	1									pmed
0118	msffe	LB	7	418	1	+							soft	lmed+
0118	msf	LB	1	17	1									lmed+
0118	msg	LB?	1	28	1								poss RT but only 1 surface	pmed?
0118	ms	RT	1	45	1	+							reduced surfaces	med
0121	msffe	LB	1	142	1								soft, as 0118	lmed+
0121	fs	RT	2	105	2									pmed
0121	ms	RT	9	188	9									pmed
0121	msv	LB?	2	150	1				41				reduced core, poss Rom but no signs of trimming on edges	lmed?
0121	msffe	RT	2	158	2						ms			pmed
0137	est(cs)	RT	1	71	1	+					msfc yellow all over		reused	med
0142	est(cs)	RT	2	42	1									med
0142	est	RT	1	4	1								flake	med
0142	ms	RT	1	15	1	+								pmed
0142	msfe	RT	1	37	1									pmed
0142	ms	RT	1	42	1	+							reduced surfaces	med
0143	fsm	UN	1	5	1									?
0143	ms	RT	1	7	1	+							partly reduced core	med?
0144	msf	RT	1	45	1								burnt	med
0144	est	RT	1	17	1						ms		overfired	med
0166	est	RT	1	39	1							G		med
0170	fsfe	RT	2	18	1					1 x R				pmed
0170	msfe	RT	3	565	1			182	14	1 x R(2)	msf			pmed
0170	msffe	RT	1	31	1						thin, ms			pmed
0193	ms	RT	1	45	1					1 x R		SPOTS	reduced core	med
0199	ms	RT	1	46	1									pmed
0209	ms	RID	1	375	1				25				sooted underside, partly reduced, edges KT	med?
0227	est	RT	1	21	1	+					ms all over		reused	med

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	min no	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0227	msffe	RT	1	41	1									pmed
0227	msf	RT	1	51	1	+								pmed
0238	est(cs)	RT	1	56	1									med
0252	msf	RT	1	9	1								reduced core	med
0252	ms	RT	1	26	1						ms		curving, poss pot, but same as thin tile in 0114	med
0255	msffe	LB	1	109	1	+							voids	pmed
0284	fsfe	RT	1	27	1									pmed
0296	fs	RT	25	1485	25								dense, reduced core and sometimes surface	med?
0296	fsfe	RT	3	259	1					1 x R	ms			pmed
0296	msf	RT	130	9009	130	+				4 x R			burnt, some heavily. some reduced cores and/or surfaces	med?
0296	fsm	RT	1	147	1					1 x R				pmed
0300	msf	LB	2	246	1	+			59				burnt	pmed
0300	msf	RT	3	130	3					1 x R			1 burnt	pmed
0300	msffe	RT	1	21	1									pmed
0301	msf	RID	1	166	1				23				KT edge, reduced surface	med
0301	msffe	RT	14	552	10					1 x R(2)	ms on 1			pmed
0301	fsc	RT	1	32	1								v fine calc	pmed
0301	fsfe	RT	2	63	1									pmed
0301	msgfe	RT	2	130	1									pmed
0308	msf	RT	2	81	2	+								pmed
0308	msffe	RT	11	485	9						thin on 2			pmed
0310	msffe	RT	1	130	1						ms			pmed
0320	msfe	RT	1	5	1									pmed
0320	msfe	RT?	1	4	1								flake, grey surface	pmed?
0327	ms	RT	2	95	1						pink ms		burnt/reduced	med?
0327	msffe	RT	2	137	2					1 x R	1 yellow ms			pmed
0327	ms	RT	2	97	2									pmed
0327	fsx	LB	1	105	1				47					pmed?
0332	msf	RT	1	25	1					1 x R			burnt?	med/pmed
0332	msffe	RT	2	65	1								burnt?	pmed
0334	ms	RT	2	104	2	+							reduced core	med?
0334	msffe	RT	3	77	1								coarse sand on base, thin	pmed
0334	msffe	RT	8	452	8									pmed
0334	msfe	RT	3	78	3									pmed
0334	msf	LB	2	95	1	+			42					lmed?

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	min no	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0334	msfe	RT	1	13	1								thin, worn surface, poss reused in floor?	med?
0334	fsg	FFT	1	89	1				26			DB		14-15
0334	msf	RT	2	307	1									pmed
0334	msffe	RT	1	696	1			184	12		pink msc			pmed
0336	est(cs)	RT	1	27	1						ms buff			med
0352	msffe	RT	1	62	1					1 x R				pmed
0352	est(cs)	RT?	1	20	1						na		odd purple ceramic, looks like compressed pmed fabric, but thin mortar layers on surface	med
0380	msffe	RT	9	591	8					1 x R				pmed
0380	msf	LB	1	71	1	+								pmed
0380	msfe	RT	1	15	1							SPOT	thin, reduced core	med
0380	ms	RT	11	387	11						thin, ms			pmed
0380	msfe	RT	2	83	2									pmed
0380	msf	RT	5	502	5						thin			pmed
0380	fsc	RT	1	79	1								v fine calc	pmed
0381	msfe	RT	2	13	1	+								pmed
0381	ms	RT	3	256	3	+								pmed
0381	msf	RT	1	19	1								reduced surfaces	med?
0381	msffe	RT	1	13	1									pmed
0381	msffe	LB	1	506	1	+		92	50					pmed
0388	msffe	RT	1	5	1									pmed
0388	msfe	RT	1	33	1	+								pmed
0392	ms	RT	1	36	1									pmed
0394	ms	RT	1	8	1									pmed
0404	fsm	RT	1	44	1									pmed
0404	msf	RT	2	71	1					1 x R	ms			pmed
0420	msfe	RT	1	124	1					1 x S?				pmed
0420	msx	RT	1	21	1									pmed
0422	ms	RT	2	21	2									pmed
0441	est(cs)	RT	1	24	1								purple inside looks like 0352	med

Appendix 8

Fired clay

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0084	msc		1	5	orange		grass		
0087	msc		1	2	grey	smoothed			surface flake
0137	msc		1	5	orange	flat			
0147	msc		2	1	orange				tiny
0334	fscq		12	188	buff-orange	3 flat			up to 36mm thick
u/s	fs		2	1	pale grey			++	

Appendix 9

Mortar

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0084	ms		1	10	cream				amorphous lump
0086	msc		2	22	cream				large chalk pebbles adhering
0087	msc	wall	8	95	cream		concave, cobbles?		amorphous lumps
0087	msfc	render?	2	3	yellowish buff	flat			up to 5mm thick
0107	msca		6	232	white				2 large
0107	ms		16	79	white				friable, laminated section
0109	ms		1	16	cream-buff		wattle/withy		friable, laminated section
0109	ms		1	15	cream-buff		convex, poss larger roundwood?		friable, laminated section
0114	nav		43	216	cream-buff		wattles, straw		friable, vesicular
0115	nav		63	233	cream-buff		wood - flat split withies		friable, vesicular
0118	msfc		1	19	buff				hard, sub-pyramidal shape
0141	na		42	52	yellowish	roughly smoothed	timber		up to 5mm thick
0142	na		10	41	white	roughly smoothed	timber		up to 10mm thick
0142	nav		1	8	grey				friable, vesicular
0142	msca		12	325	cream		2 with flat impression		3 large, up to 53mm thick
0199	nav		7	48	cream-grey		timber, straw		friable, vesicular
0199	msfc	render?	3	91	yellowish buff	flat		++	up to 24mm thick
0199	msfc		1	14	yellowish buff			++	
0199	msfc		1	23	yellowish buff	flattish	V-shaped indentation in rear	+	
0199	ms		1	9	cream		flat area with slightly curving edge		
0215	msfc		14	411	yellowish buff		2 with flat impression		
0225	na		1	3	cream				thin laminated frag
0234	msc		11	202	cream				several flattish pieces
0252	msc		262	3352	cream				amorphous lumps, some with voids
0252	nav		3	208	buff				friable, vesicular, adhering to Fe rectangular plate
0252	msfc		5	290	cream				dense, heavy amorphous lumps with lots of small pebbles
0252	na		32	279	white-buff	flattish	some timber		friable, laminated section
0252	nav		23	736	buff-grey				friable, vesicular
0252	na		2	305	white-buff				laminated, adhering to tile?
0284	msc		1	7	white				small voids
0310	msc		1	3	white-buff	flattish			

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0329	nav		1	3	brown				friable, vesicular
0334	msfc		4	55	buff		1 slightly convex	+	
0334	msc		1	1	white				small voids
0334	msfc		1	22	grey				dense, hard
0380	msfc	render?	26	622	yellowish buff	flat, irreg underside		+	up to 35mm thick, some corner pieces
0444	msc		8	372	cream		straw		friable, lots of voids

Appendix 10

Coins & Jetons & tokens

Medieval			
<i>SF no.</i>	<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date/Period</i>
1032	0050	Very worn and chipped long cross silver penny. On the obverse no detail is visible except a small silver square - later addition? On the reverse the arms of the cross and some pellets visible. Legend is too worn.	Medieval
1009	0050	Cut short cross penny so only a quarter remains. Obverse legend: H[ENRICVS R]EX. Reverse legend hard to read - possibly NX. It is a type 5a2 (?) of King John of England. Mint and maker hard to interpret.	1204/5-1209
1012	0050	Long cross penny, hammered so that most of the legend is off the flan. Obverse: bust facing left. The initial mark and name of monarch unclear/missing. Legend ends with REX. The reverse has an incomplete cross pattee with the legend S/LM - possibly minted in Durham? Date:	1279-1489
1025	0050	Long cross penny - probably of Edward IV (1464 - 1470), light coinage minted in London. Obverse: legend is EDWARD [DI GRA] REX, with the initial mark being a rose. There is also a saltire on the left side of the neck and one before REX. Reverse legend is CIVI/TAS/LON/DON.	1464-1470
1028	0050	Possible long cross penny of Edward I, (1272 – 1307), minted in London. Obverse: legend not entirely clear, reads EDWAR [R ANGL] DNS [HYB]. The crown has ?bifoliate side fleurs, drapery is two wedges. Obverse reads CIVI/TAS/LON/DON.	1272-1307
Post-medieval			
<i>SF no.</i>	<i>Ctxt</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Date/Period</i>
1004	0051	Nuremberg Jeton. On obverse: difficult to see as the jeton is worn and bent in the centre, folding in onto the obverse. On reverse: imperial orb in double stranded trefoil within a circle.	1500-1575
1006	0051	George III farthing. Good condition. Obverse: bust laureate right with the legend GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA REX 1799. Reverse: Britannia seated left holding trident and sprig with the legend BRITANNIA I FARTHING.	1799
1007	0050	James I farthing. On obverse: a crown over two crossed sceptres. Legend reads [IACO D] G MAG BR[IT]. On the reverse is a crown above a harp, with the legend F[RAETH]IB REX. Wear obscures some of the details.	1603-25
1011	0050	Nuremberg jeton. Obverse has crowns and fleur des lys around a central rose. Reverse has an imperial orb in a double stranded trefoil within a circle. Reasonable condition with some legend visible.	1500-1575
1015	0050	Halfpenny of George II. Good condition. Obverse: Bust laureate left with legend GEORGIVS II REX. Reverse: Britannia seated holding spear and sprig with legend BRITANNIA 1748.	1748
1026	0050	Lead boy bishop token. Obverse: central mitre surrounded by the legend [SANCTVS] NICHOLAVS. Reverse has a long armed cross with three pellets in each quarter. Reverse legend is AVE/REX/GEN/[TIS].	15th-16th
1029	0050	Lead token - possibly a boy bishop penny token. On the obverse is a central design - possibly a bishops mitre and crozier?. Around the flan appears to be no legend. On the reverse is a long armed cross with three pellets in each quarter. No legend - just a wavy design around the flan.	15th-16th
1030	0050	Lead bishop boy penny token. Obverse: central miter with the legend difficult to read. Possibly SANCTE NICHOLAE. On the reverse is a long armed cross with three pellets in each quarter. Legend is [AVE]/REX/GEN/[TIS].	15th-16th
1033	0050	A damaged and worn token - probable boy bishop penny token. Obverse is very worn and obscured by dirt - has a central circle with legend around it. Reverse has a long armed cross with three pellets in each quarter. Legend very damaged.	15th-16th

1035	0050	Lead token - much detail masked by dirt. Poor condition. No detail visible on the obverse. On the reverse is a long armed cross with a single large pellet in each quarter.	PMED
1049	0050	Nuremberg Jeton of maker Hans Krauwinckel (1586 - 1635). Obverse - crowns and fleur des lys around central rose. Has the legend HANSKRAUWINCKEL INNVR. Reverse - imperial orb in a double stranded trefoil within a circle.	1586-1635

Appendix 11

Other Small finds catalogue

SF no.	Ctxt	Obj. type	Material	Description	Period	Ctxt date
1002	0050	Mount Plate	Cu-alloy	Rectangular, decorated, folded with two rivets.		
1003	0050	Buckle	Cu-alloy	Rectangular buckle frame with central rib, indentation for tongue (Dress accessories 1150-1450 MOL 2002, rectangular double frame buckle)	med?	
1005	0051	Plate Mount	Cu-alloy	Small rectangular plate with cut decorated end and rivet hole.		
1008	0050	Thimble	Cu-alloy	Rounded beehive thimble with punch dot decorated surface.	med	
1010	0050	Waste/buckle frame?	Cu-alloy	Rough piece - uneven flat back, possibly from the frame of a buckle – but probably just a waste piece/metal working scrap.		
1013	0050	Folding strap clasp	Cu-alloy	Rectangular plate with small rectangular frame and clasp with decorated edge. (late 13th/14th-early 15th century) (Dress accessories 1150-1450 MOL 2002)	med	
1014	0051	Buckle plate	Composite	Copper alloy and iron buckle plate. Rectangular, decorated plate.		
1016		Decorative Mount	?Cu-alloy	Circular, flat piece with poorly cut central hole. Edge decoration, possibly square notch on one side of inside ring.		
1017		Sheet Fragment	?Cu-alloy	Small, curved diamond shaped piece. Possibly cut scrap.		
1018		Ring	? Cu-alloy	Thin circular ring, rounded edges.		
1019		Strap end	Cu-alloy	Small rectangular piece with one rounded end.		
1020		Decorative Mount	Cu-alloy	Small rectangular piece with relief decoration (dots) and two fixing holes.		
1021		Buckle Frame	Cu-alloy	Oval frame with decorated edge.		
1022		Object	Cu-alloy	Decorative object.		
1023		Decorated sheet	Cu-alloy	Folded half round sheet piece with circular (dot) decoration around edge.		
1024		Decorative Mount	Cu-alloy	Centrally perforated quatrefoil. End with ribbed stem (broken).		
1027		Buckle	Cu-alloy	Buckle. Oval frame with flat integral mount, loop at end of mount; includes tongue (13th-14th century?) (Dress accessories 1150-1450 MOL 2002)	med	
1031		Folding Strap Clasp	Cu-alloy	Rectangular with small rectangular folding clasp. (late 13th/14th-early 15th century) (Dress accessories 1150-1450 MOL 2002)	med	
1034		Buckle	Cu-alloy	Buckle, oval frame with composite rigid plates; includes tongue (mid 14th-early 15th century) (Dress accessories 1150-1450 MOL 2002).	med	
1036		Plate	Cu-alloy	Small rectangular strap plate with rolled over hook end.		
1037		Sheet fragment	Cu-alloy	Piece of sheet copper - semi circular in shape with what appears to be the remains of a central hole.		
1038	0066	Bottle		Seven glass fragments of the base of a bottle - very decayed.		

SF no.	Ctxt	Obj. type	Material	Description	Period	Ctxt date
1039	0068	Mount?	?Cu-alloy	Circular mount - made of sheet copper alloy that appears to be crumpled, with holes worn in the surface. Small circular perforation in the side of the mount.		16-17C
1041	0069	Folding Strap Clasp?	Cu-alloy	Square framed buckle with rectangular shaped plate made out of sheet copper. Probably a folding Strap Clasp. (late 13 th /14 th -early 15 th century) (Dress accessories 1150-1450 MOL 2002)	med	L14-16C
1042	0087	Unidentified	Iron	Iron fragment, rectangular in shape and slightly curved. Broken at one end.		
1043		Fitting?	Lead	Circular lead object with central hole. Around the upper surface of the object are 8 raised circular roundels.		
1044		Buckle Plate?	Cu-alloy	Square shaped buckle plate with two rivets along one edge and inset for tongue on opposite edge.		
1045		Pin	Copper alloy	Complete dress pin with intact point but broken globular head.		
1046	0334	Knife	Iron	Blade and tang of iron knife in three pieces. Straight back with blade joining tang at an angle. Point of blade missing. Corroded.		16-18C
1047	0334	Pin	Cu-alloy	Complete dress pin with flattened globular head, and bent shaft.		16-18C
1048	0278	?Pendant/tag	Cu-alloy	Circular pendant?/tag with small round perforation at top edge. Decorated with circular rounds, one containing raised, radiating triangles. Edge decorated with scallops.		
1050	0184	?Blade	Iron	Two fragments of a corroded iron object - possibly a blade. Rectangular in section.		13C
1051	0334	Waste	Bone	Piece of animal bone which has been worked at one end - looks cut flat across.		16-18C
1052	0334	Staple	Iron	U-shaped iron bar, heavily corroded and encrusted, tapering to points at each terminal. Building staple.		16-18C
1053	0404	Object	Iron	L-shaped fragment of an iron object with a rectangular cross section. Broken at both terminals - possibly structural. Corroded and encrusted.		p-med
1054	0332	Object	Iron	Corroded iron shank of an object - possibly square in section. Object broken at both terminals.		
1055	0301	Horseshoe	Iron	Half of an horseshoe - heavily encrusted and corroded.		p-med
1056	0301	Staple	Iron	U-shaped object, heavily corroded. Square in section, tapering to a point at one terminal. Both terminals broken. Building staple.		p-med
1057	0086	Unidentified	Lead	Flat, rectangular shaped lead object with prong. Encrusted. Could be a piece of a mount? Or a piece of waste.		16-18C
1058	0344	Architectural stone piece	Stone	Piece of architectural worked stone - coarse, shelly limestone - with two chamfered edges; in the centre of the stone is a curved smooth surface (natural fault?).		13C

Appendix 12

Animal bone catalogue

0308	13	698	3				Cattle	3 a	1 ul, hc, f	2	2 c, ch	1		
0308			1				Equid	1 a	1 scap	1	1			
0308				2			Sheep/goat	2 a	1 f, pel		1.5			
0308					2		Pig/Boar	2 juv	1 mand, t	1	1			
0308			5				Mammal	5						
0310	5	288	2				Cattle	2 a	1 hc, ll	1	c, ch			
0310				3			Sheep/goat	3 j	1 ul, ll	1	1 c			
0312	6	84	1				Cattle	1 a	1 f	1	1			
0312					1		Pig/Boar	1 j	1 mand	1	1			
0312						4	Mammal	4						
0314	3	33			1		Pig/Boar	1 a	ul		1 ch		1	
0314			1			1	Mammal	2						
0316	3	24		1			Sheep/goat	1	ul	1	1 ch			
0316						2	Mammal	2						
0320	3	21		1			Sheep/goat	1 j	1 ll	1	1 c			
0320						1	Fish	1	h		c			
0320						1	Mammal	1						
0327	1	9	1				Mammal	1						
0329	6	64		5			Sheep/goat	5 a + j	2 ll, ul, mand	2	2 c, ch			
0329					1		Dog/wolf	1 a	f		0.2			
0330	1	53	1				Cattle	1 j	ll	1	1 c			
0332	31	421	1				Cattle	1 a	1 hc	1	ch		1	
0332			3				Equid	3 a	1 scap, ll, v	1	1 c, ch			
0332						2	Bird	2 a	1 ll, ul	2	2 c			
0332						25	Mammal	25	fragments					
0334	58	1017	11				Cattle	11 a	2 hc, mand, ll, pel, t	4	5 c, ch		2	inc 1 x small hc, 1 x massive hc
0334			1				Equid	1 a	ll	1	1			
0334				1			Sheep/goat	1 a	1 jaw					
0334					3		Pig/Boar	3 j	1 f, scaps	2	3 c			
0334						4	Bird	4 a	1 ll	3	3 c			
0334						38	Mammal	38					1	slender equid MT cut at one end and trimmed and polishing _?handle RETURNED TO SCCAS
0338	14	285	4				Cattle	4 a	1 hc, jaw, ll, f	2	1.5 c, ch		1 c	inc Dexter-type MC, interesting tooth pathology
0338				2			Sheep/goat	2 a	1 jaw, ll		c, ch			
0338					1		Pig/Boar	1 j	ul		1 ch			
0338						7	Mammal	7						
0344	2	28	1				Cattle	1 j	ul	1	1 ch			
0344						1	Mammal	1						
0346	4	54	2				Cattle	2 a	1 v, r		c, ch		2	
0346				2			Sheep/goat	2	ul		1 c, ch			
0352	10	102	2				Cattle	2 a	1 f	1	1.5 c			
0352				4			Sheep/goat	4 a	1 hc, v, t, ul	1	2			Goat hc
0352						4	Mammal	4						
0358	8	204	4				Cattle	4 a	1 hc, ll	3	1 c, ch		2	
0358				1			Sheep/goat	1 a	1 hc	1	ch		1	Goat hc - small
0358						3	Mammal	3						
0364	32	603	6				Cattle	6 a	1 mand, ul, pel, v		2 c, ch			inc tongue removal
0364				7			Sheep/goat	7 a	1 ll, scap, v, mand	2	3 c, ch			
0364					4		Dog/wolf	4 a	1 ul	3	3 c			skinned/butchehered canid
0364					1		Pig/Boar	1 a	scap	1	1 ch			
0364						3	Bird	3 a	1 skull, ul	1	2			Duck skull
0364						13	Mammal	13						
0366	5	34		1			Sheep/goat	1 a	1 mand	1	1 c			
0366						4	Mammal	4						
0368	3	11				3	Mammal	3						
0370	200	2568	25				Cattle	25 a	f, ul, hc, ll, mand +	9	12.5 c, ch		1 c	
0370				28			Sheep/goat	28 a + j	2 ll, f, mands, ul, t +	13	17 c, ch			4
0370						147	Mammal	147						
0371	9	253	6				Cattle	6 a	1 scap, ll, f	2	3 c, ch			
0371				2			Sheep/goat	2 a	ll		ch			
0371					1		Pig/Boar	1 a	ul		c, ch			
0372	4	9		1			Sheep/goat	1 a	t				1	worn M3
0372						1	Mammal	3						
0374	7	70	1				Cattle	1	hc		ch			
0374				3			Sheep/goat	3 a	1 ul, t, hc	2	1 c, ch			
0374					1		Pig/Boar	1 j	mand frag (no t)					
0380	7	112	8				Cattle	7 a	1 hc/skull, r		c, ch			
0380					1		Pig/Boar	1 j	1 ul		ch			
0381	4	360	3				Cattle	3 a	1 hc, ul	1			?	Very long horncore
0381				1			Sheep/goat	1	ll	1	1 c			MT
0388	5	75	1				Cattle	1 a	1 scap	1	1 ch			
0388				1			Sheep/goat	1	pel		1 ch			
0388						3	Mammal	3						

Appendix 13.
Tables to accompany Plant Macrofossils report

Table 1: Sample contents –features 0060 to 0136

Sample No.	1	2	3	7	4	5	6	8	11	12
Context No.	0059	0063	0067	0107	0087	0109	0115	0134	0142	0141
Feature No.	0060	0064	0064	0106	0108	0113	0116	0133	0136	0136
Feature type	pit	pit	Pit -	mortar mixer?	pit	pit	pit	oven	pit	pit
Charred cereals										
<i>Avena</i> sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	++	-	+	-	+	-	-	++	+	+
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled twisted grain)	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled straight grain)	+	+	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> L.	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. (grain)	++	+	+	+	++	+	+	++	+	+
Indeterminate cereal (stem fragments)	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (culm node)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Charred Seeds										
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	+	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-
<i>Mercurialis</i> cf. <i>annua</i> L.	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
cf. <i>Vicia sativa</i> L.	+	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-
cf. <i>Vicia faba</i> L.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius</i>	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Silene</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
Poaceae	++	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Large legume	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Uncharred Herbs										
<i>Chelidonium majus</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Carex</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Fumaria</i> sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	+	+++	+	-	+	-	+	++	+	+
<i>Mercurialis</i> cf. <i>annua</i> L.	-	++	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
large root fragments	++	++	+++	+	++	+++	++	++	++	+
small rootlets	++	++++	+++	++++	++++	+++	++++	+++	++++	++++
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal >4mm ²	++	++	+	++	+++	+	+	++	++	++
Charcoal <4mm ²	++++	++++	+++	+++	++++	+++	++	++++	+++	+++
Roundwood fragments	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
Twigs	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	-
Bud (charred)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Betula</i> sp. bract (uncharred)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca- unidentified										
terrestrial	+	+++	+	++	+++	+++	++	+++	+	+++
<i>Ceciliodes acicula</i> (subterranean)	-	++	++	+++	+++	++	+++	+++	++	+++
<i>Vallonia</i> sp (grassland/open)	+++	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-
<i>Discus</i> sp.(shade)	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	-
Other Fauna										
bone	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	+
bird claw	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
worm eggs	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-
puparia	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20	40	30	20	20	20	20	30
Volume processed (litres)	20	20	20	40	30	20	20	20	20	30
Volume of float(litres)	0.1	0.15	0.075	0.15	0.350	0.075	0.15	0.100	0.0075	0.100
Other remains										
coal	+	-	++	+	-	+	-	-	-	-
clinker	-	-	++	-	+++	+++	+	-	-	++
mineralised globular objects	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spheroidal hammerscale	+	+	++	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
flake hammerscale	+++	+++	-	+++	-	+++	++	++	++	+++

Key - + =1-10, ++=11-50, +++=51-150, ++++=151-250, +++++=>250

Table 2: Sample contents

Sample No.	18	10	9	13	14	15	16	17	19
Context No.	0144	0164	0161	0199	0214	0300	0371	0279/0379	0013
Feature No.	0138	0153	0163	0198	0213	0293	0369	0378	
Feature type	pit	oven,	oven	pit	pit	oven	pit,	pit	no info
Charred cereals									
<i>Avena</i> sp.	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)	+	+	++	+	+	++	++	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled twisted grain)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled straight grain)	++	-	++	-	-	-	-	++	+
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled straight sprouted grain)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (rachis fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Secale cereale</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L. (grain)	++	++	++	+	+	++	++	++	-
Indeterminate cereal (stem fragments)	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (culm node)	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-
Charred Seeds									
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-
<i>Mercurialis cf. annua</i> L.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cf. <i>Vicia sativa</i> L.	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L.	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius</i>	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	-	-
<i>Scleranthus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poaceae	++	+	++	-	-	+	-	-	+
Large legume	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Large legume (fragment)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Uncharred Herbs									
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Mercurialis cf. annua</i> L.	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-
large root fragments	+	+	-	++	++	+	-	++	-
small rootlets	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++
Other plant macrofossils									
Charcoal >4mm ²	+++	++	+	+++	++	++++	+++	+++	++
Charcoal <4mm ²	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++	++++
Roundwood fragments	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	++	+
Twigs	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Bud (charred)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca-Marine									
Oyster	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Mollusca- unidentified									
terrestrial	+	+	-	++	++	+	+	+++	+
freshwater mollusca	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Ceciliodes acicula</i>	+++	+	-	++++	-	++	+++	+++	++
<i>Vallonia</i> sp (grassland/open)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-
Other Fauna									
bone	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
bird claw	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
worm eggs	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
puparia	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	+
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20	40	30	10	20	30	20
Volume processed (litres)	20	20	20	40	30	10	20	30	20
Volume of flot(litres)	0.070	0.075	0.25	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.125	0.300	0.1
Other remains									
coal	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
clinker	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	++	-
mineralised globular objects	+	-	+	-	++	-	-	-	-
spheroidal hammerscale	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+
flake hammerscale	-	+++	++	+++	++	+++	+++	+++	+++

Key - +=1-10, ++=11-50, +++=51-150, ++++=151-250, +++++=>250,