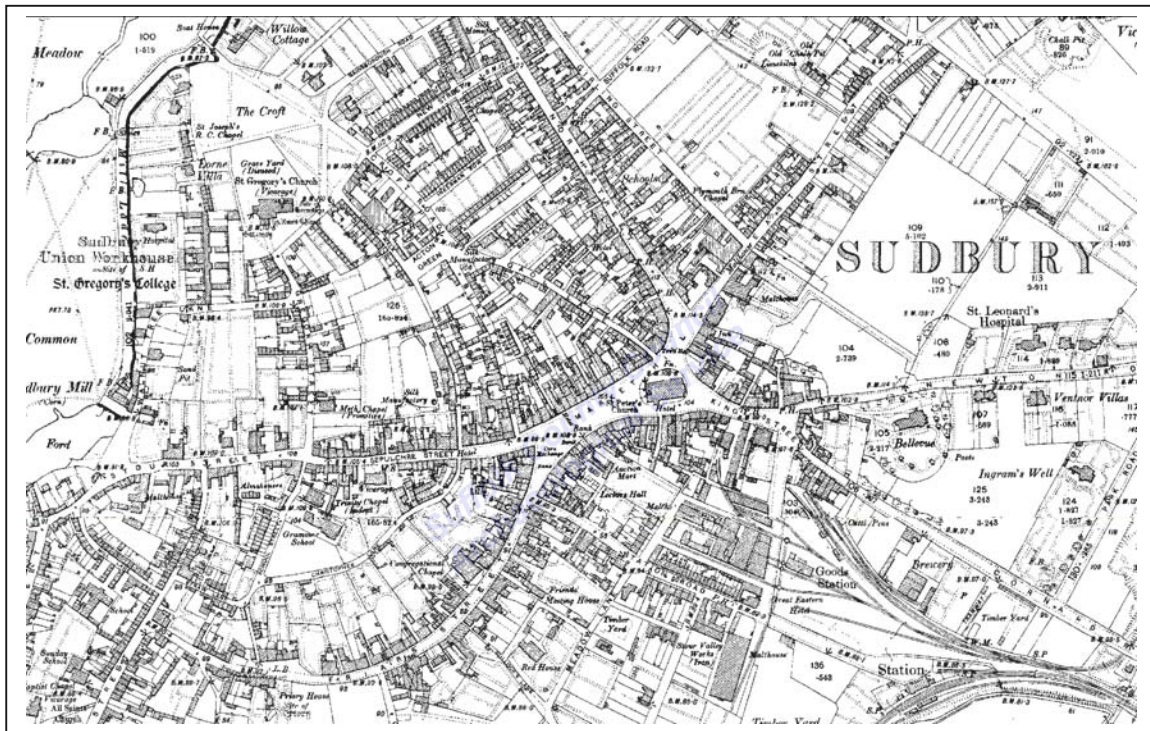


ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

17/17A, Market Hill, Sudbury

SUY 074



2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map

L. Everett and R. Goffin

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2005/155

OASIS ID No. 12587

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Suffolk County Council

Environment and Transport

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17/17A, Market Hill, Sudbury
(SUY 074)
Planning Application No. B/03/02152
Archaeological Monitoring Report No. 2005/155
OASIS ID no. 12587

Summary

Sudbury, 17/17A, Market Hill, Sudbury (TL/869412; SUY 074) Planning permission for a new extension to the rear of 17/17A, Market Hill, Sudbury required archaeological monitoring of the associated groundworks. Whilst only small areas were open for observation, various pits and layers of medieval and post medieval date were observed, suggesting various phases of activity on the site. None of the features observed could be interpreted as structural, however artefactual evidence, including a glazed ridge tile and ceramic tablewares, suggest the proximity an affluent building of medieval to late medieval date. The earliest pottery from the site was of 11th-12th century date but was from a context containing later medieval finds.

(Linzi Everett for Suffolk County Council and A.F. Howland Associates; report no. 2005/155)

1. Introduction

Conditional planning consent for the construction of a new extension to the rear of 17/17A, Market Hill, Sudbury (Fig. 1) required archaeological monitoring of the associated groundworks. The development is centred on TL 8695 4129 at a height of c.31m OD. The site lies within the boundary of medieval Sudbury, behind a building which fronts the medieval market place, thus the potential for archaeology is believed to be high. However, it is almost certain that a sequence of building, demolition and re-building will have occurred on the site, with potentially damaging effects on any buried deposits present.

A Brief and Specification for the archaeological work (Appendix I) was produced by Keith Wade of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team.

2. Methodology

Visits were made to the site by Linzi Everett of the Field Projects Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service in order to inspect the various groundworks. Any features revealed by machining were hand cleaned where possible, and sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 (Figs. 4 & 5).

Features were allocated 'observed phenomena' numbers within a unique continuous

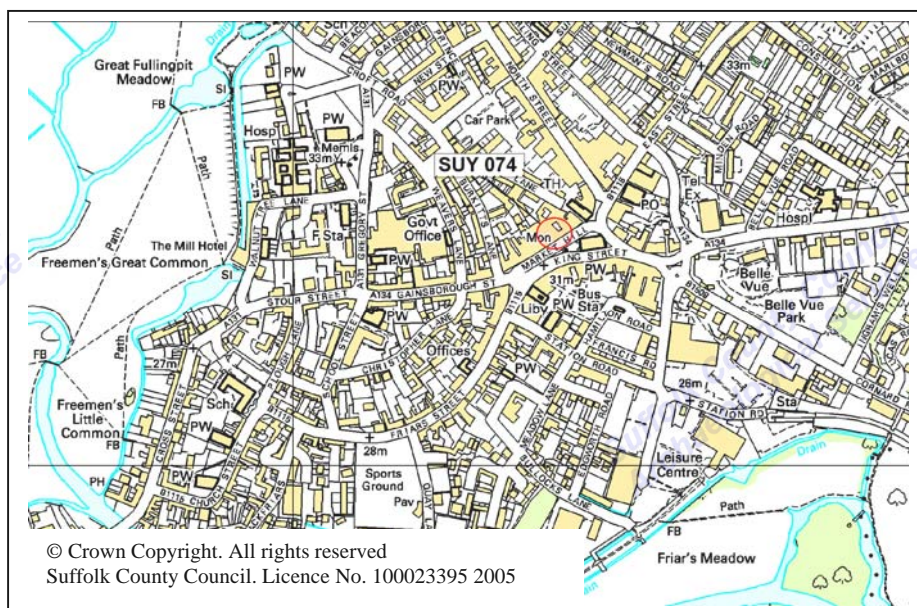


Figure 1: Site location

numbering system under the SMR code SUY 074 and finds were collected for identification and dating. The monitoring work took place during August 2005 and was commissioned by A.F. Howland Associates. The monitoring archive is held in the county SMR in Bury St. Edmunds.

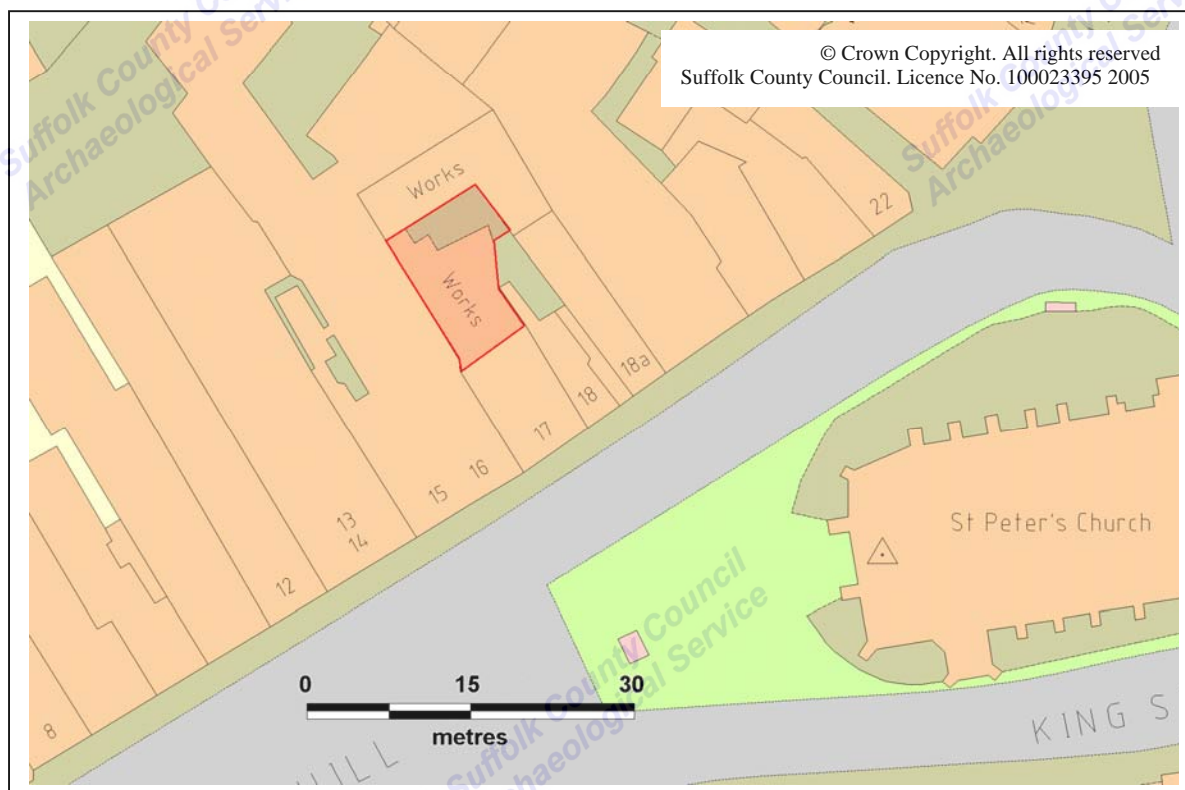


Figure 2: Location and extent of development area

3. Results

Existing buildings were demolished to the rear of 17/17a, Market Hill and the development area was stripped to the required formation level. This revealed a well or soakaway in the southern part of the site and another feature capped with concrete, initially believed to be a well but later shown to be the probable entrance to a cellar, the external walls of which were visible in foundation base 4. Seven foundation bases (FB), each approximately 1m x 1m were excavated on the western edge of the site (Figure 3). These were continuously observed during excavation and their sections drawn where appropriate to record the composition of deposits in the exposed sections. Foundation trenches were also excavated on the eastern and northern sides of the site.

FB 1

Layers

Three distinct layers were observed in foundation base 1:

0004 was a friable mid brown sandy clay. It contained moderate gravel inclusions, occasional animal bone, chalk and CBM (ceramic building material).

0005 was a dark grey friable to firm sandy clay sealed by 0004. Inclusions were occasional flints, oyster shell, chalk, charcoal flecks and CBM.

0006 was a brownish orange sandy clay under 0005. It was a loose, gravelly deposit, likely to represent redeposited natural subsoil.

No incised features were observed during the excavation of this foundation base, nor in the exposed sections.

FB 2

Layers

A total of ten layers or tip lines were observed in foundation base 2, the drawn section of which is reproduced as figure 4. No obvious cut features were observed, although it is possible that the various deposits present comprised fills of a large pit, the edges of which lay beyond the limits of the excavated foundation base.

0008 was a loose, mixed layer of rubble and topsoil. It overlay **0009**, a mid brown sandy clay flecked with chalk and charcoal. A lens of orange sandy clay, **0010** was observed within this layer. **0011** was a compact grey clay layer sealing 0012 and 0013. **0012** was a thin lens of grey ashy silt which was rich in charcoal and overlay **0013**, a friable mid brown sandy clay within which fragments of pottery were noted but not recovered. This comprised a red fabric with a green glaze. **0014** was a loose orange brown sandy clay with chalk flecks and occasional oyster shell fragments. This layer was gravelly, and may represent redeposited natural subsoil. **0015** was a friable mid brown clay with frequent flints, chalk and charcoal flecks, from which pottery of 12th-14th century date was recovered. **0016** was a compact, pale grey brown clay with chalk flecks but no other inclusions. It sealed **0017**, a friable to loose orange brown clay sand with occasional oyster shell fragments and charcoal flecks. This had the appearance of dirty natural subsoil, and may be a redeposited or disturbed subsoil layer.

FB3

Layers

A total of five layers were recorded in this foundation base (figure 4; plate 1):

0019 was a friable mid brown sandy clay with gravel, chalk and CBM inclusions. Under this layer was **0020**, a friable mid to dark brown clay sand with gravel, CBM and occasional chalk lumps. This layer sealed pits 0027 and 0021.

0029 was a friable mid to dark brown gravelly clay with chalk flecks, animal bone, CBM, mortar fragments and charcoal flecks. It was cut by pits 0021 and 0027 and sealed layer 0031.

0031 was a loose, gravelly orange brown sand with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks, believed to be redeposited or disturbed natural subsoil. It was cut by pits 0021 and 0027 and sealed 0002, the natural sand and gravel subsoil.

Pits

Two pits were observed within the exposed sections:

0021 was a sub rectangular pit with a flat base. It was filled by five distinct contexts and sealed by 0020. The upper fill, **0022**, was a mid to dark brown friable clay sand with gravel, animal bone, oyster shell, chalk and CBM inclusions. This sealed **0023**, a mid brown loose silty sand with chalk rubble, flints, mortar and CBM. **0024** was a dark greyish brown friable to loose sandy clay.

0027 was a sub rectangular pit with a flat base. Its fill, **0028**, was a dark greyish brown friable sandy clay with gravel, chalk, animal bone, mortar and charcoal inclusions.

FB4

This foundation base was excavated to a depth of c.1.8m and was thus too deep to access safely. Three sides of the square pit comprised brick walls, presumed to be Victorian cellaring. The remaining section was not easy to view due to the proximity of the adjacent property.

Layers

Three layers were observed in the exposed section (figure 5):

0034 was a homogenous mid brown silty clay containing charcoal, oyster shell, animal bone, brick and tile. It sealed **0035**, which was almost identical in content and nature but was slightly darker in colour. At the base of the excavated foundation, a pale grey brown sandy silt, **0036**, was observed. This was ashy and rich in charcoal.

FB5

Layers

Two layers were observed:

0038 was a friable mid brown sandy clay with gravel, animal bone, chalk and CBM inclusions. It lay directly over **0039** which appeared to be redeposited natural subsoil.

FB6 (figure 4; plate 2)

Layers

0041 was a mid to dark brown sandy clay, and may represent the same layer as 0020. This was friable, with gravel, brick and tile rubble, chalk lumps and animal bone. No dateable artefacts were recovered.

0050 was a loose, orangey brown gravelly sand with occasional chalk flecks and is likely to be redposited or disturbed natural subsoil.

Pits

Three pits were observed in the exposed sections:

0042 was a deep, steep sided pit with a v-shaped profile which cut layer 0050. It was filled by **0043** a friable to firm mid to dark brown sandy clay with occasional flints, animal bone and CBM fragments. Chalky tip lines were visible within this fill.

0044 was a large sub-rectangular pit with a flat base, cutting pit 0046 and layer 0050. Its fill, **0045**, was a friable dark brown sandy clay with occasional flint, chalk and CBM fragments. One late medieval pottery sherd was recovered from this fill.

0046 was a flat bottomed sub-rectangular pit which cut layer 0050 and was cut by pit 0044. Three distinct fills were identified. **0047** was a firm dark brown sandy clay with occasional flints and comprised the upper fill of the pit. This sealed **0048**, a friable to firm dark brown silty clay with occasional flints, chalk, oyster shell and CBM. The primary fill of the pit was **0049**, a friable to firm dark olive brown silty clay with flint, chalk, oyster shell and CBM inclusions. A single tile fragment collected from this context was of probable post-medieval date.

FB7

Layers

Two layers were recorded:

0052 was a friable mid brown sandy clay with gravel, chalk, CBM and animal bone inclusions. Finds of late medieval date were recovered from this fill.

0053 was a loose, orangey brown gravelly sand and is likely to be redposited or disturbed natural subsoil, although finds of 16th-18th century date were recovered from this layer, including a fragment of ivory likely to have been of industrial origin.

Finds

Various finds of late 13th-14th century date were recovered from the upcast spoil of foundation base 7 and recorded under OP number **0054**.

FT8

A 7.5m length of strip foundation was excavated along the eastern side of the site. At its southern end, it was excavated directly into the undisturbed natural subsoil which comprised an orangey brown sandy gravel. About 3.2m north, this changed to a compact greyish brown chalky clay, recorded as layer **0056**. This appeared to be a clean, undisturbed boulder clay, with no tip lines or variations which might suggest a backfilled pit.

FT9 &10

These were two trenches excavated along the western edge of the site for underpinning work. The exposed sections are reproduced as figure 5. No incised features were present, nor were any datable finds recovered from any of the deposits observed.

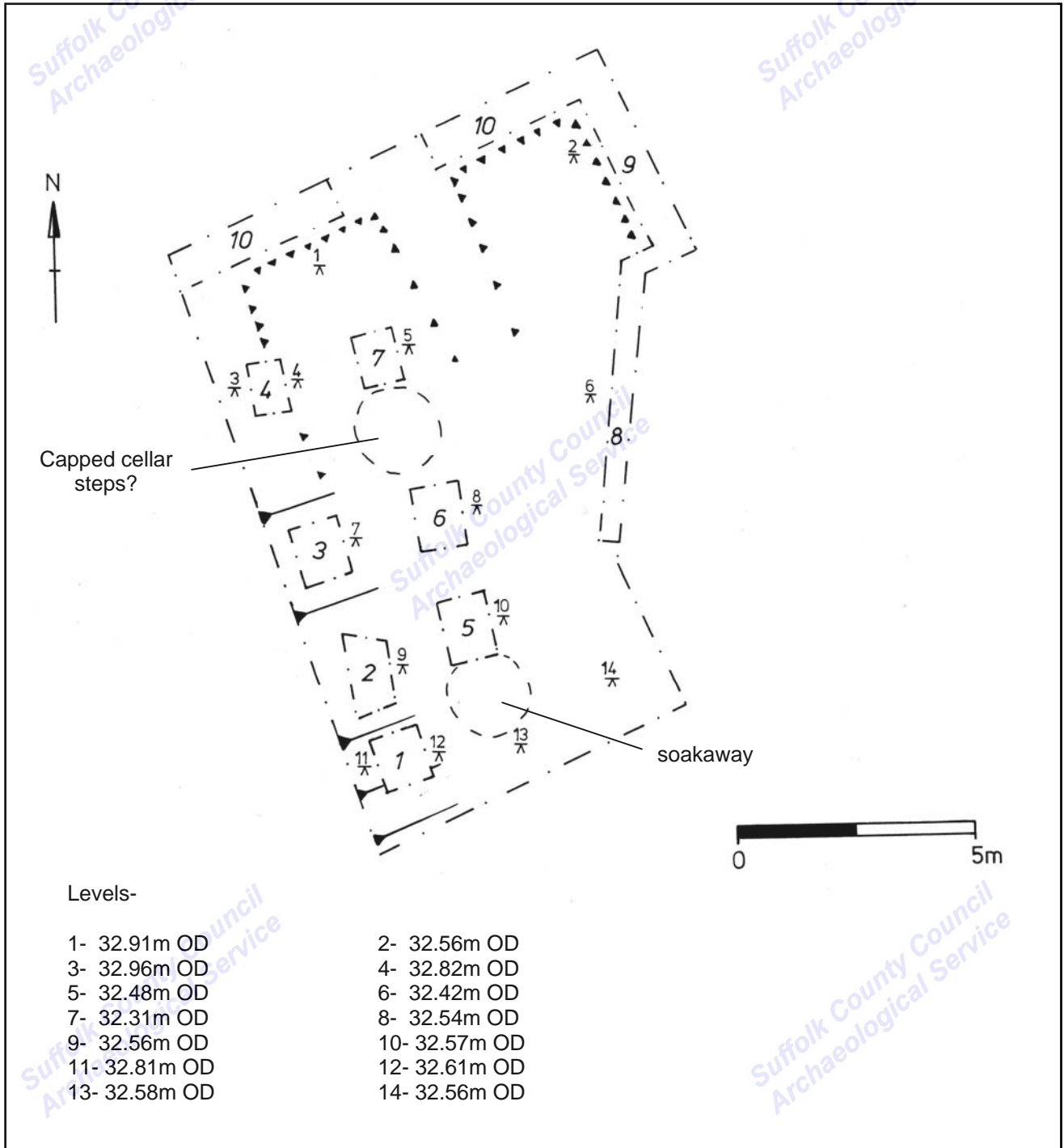


Figure 3: Plan of excavated areas

4. 17/17a, Market Hill, Sudbury (SUY 074): the finds

AW/RG February 2006.

Introduction

Finds were collected from 15 contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal Bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	2	223	1	197			Copper alloy pin 1 @ 1g	Unstratified
0005			1	184				Medieval
0015	6	56						12th-14th C
0022			1	80				Late med /pmed
0023			1	147				L med/pmed
0024	6	363	3	417				15th-16th C
0025			1	39				
0028	3	272	1	83				L med
0029			1	108				
0031			1	90			2 lavastone @ 16.002kg	
0045	1	15						15th-16th C
0049			1	11				P-med?
0052	17	341	8	669			Mortar/Iron ? 1@207g	15th-16th C
0053	2	58	2	114			1 ivory ?waste @ 2g; fe nail 1 @ 26g; charcoal 1 @ 1g	16th-18th C
0054	37	286	10	1013	5	196	1 frag fired clay @2g, 1 charcoal frag @ 1g	L13th-14th C
Total	74	1614	32	3152	5	196		

Table 1. Finds quantities

Pottery

Introduction

A total of 74 fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery weighing 1.614kg was recovered from the site. The pottery was fully recorded onto an Access database (Appendix III).

Medieval

Forty-five sherds (0.403kg) are medieval in date. The pottery consists for the most part of medieval coarsewares, with a small quantity of glazed wares. The earliest fragment is a large and abraded jug sherd with burnishing on both surfaces, which was found as a residual element in layer 0052. The vessel is made from a similar fabric to Early medieval sandy ware (Fabric 13), which is recognised on sites in Colchester dating to the early medieval period (Cotter, 55). Several sherds of a heavily sooted jar with a virtually neckless rim was present in layer 0015. The vessel is thickwalled, sandy and heavily rilled externally. Medieval coarsewares with similar blocked and neckless rims are found in deposits in Colchester in the 13th and 14th centuries and elsewhere in Essex (Cotter 94). More medieval coarseware sherds were collected as unstratified finds from context 0054. One fragment of medieval sandy ware may be from the same vessel identified in layer 0015. The remainder of the sherds include several cooking vessels or jars, two of which have thickened flat-topped rims of 12th- 13th century date (Type B2).

Only three medieval glazed ware fragments were recovered from the site. Two fragments of Mill Green jugs with applied strip decoration were present in 0054 dating from the late 13th to first half of the 14th century. A residual sherd of Hedingham ware with slipped decoration was identified in layer 0052.

Post-medieval

Twenty-nine fragments of pottery date to the early part of the post-medieval period (1.207kg). The

wares consist of a range of glazed redwares of transitional date (15th-16th C), which have been provisionally identified as Late Colchester-type wares and Late Essex-type wares. Some large redware body sherds were present in pitfill 0024, accompanied by a fragment of a chafing dish decorated with an incised motif on the outside. The vessel which has a collared rim and cut-outs, is made from a dense fine orange fabric with clear glaze, and demonstrates some Dutch influences. Other large fragments of transitional redwares were present in pitfill 0028. A large fragment of a Late Colchester bowl or panchion was identified, together with a sooted rim from a pipkin or jar. The transitional Essex redwares recovered from layer 0052, include a bowl with a collared rim, and a large strap handle from a jug or cistern. A small transitional redware base was present in pitfill 0045. A fragment of a post-medieval redware jar and a Colchester redware base were present in the redeposited material in 0053.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Thirty-two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered weighing 3.152kg. The material has been fully catalogued on an Access database (Appendix IV). Nearly all the assemblage consists of roof-tile fragments, including part of a glazed and crested ridge tile, which was collected as an unstratified find from 0001. It is made from a medium sandy fabric containing grog inclusions, and has a lead glaze over both facets. The other flat roof-tiles are made in a variety of medieval, late medieval/post medieval fabrics. There are no examples of estuarine clay fabrics dating to the 13th-15th century, but some of the sand-tempered tile may date to the late medieval period or later. One fine micaceous tile present in layer 0053 also dates to this period. A very abraded and possibly burnt post-medieval brick fragment in 0052, made from coarse sand with flint and iron oxide inclusions is irregular in form and may originally have been a shaped brick rather than a conventional rectangular one.

Fired clay

Two very small fragments of fired clay were collected from 0054. They are both made from a fine silty fabric containing sparse calcareous inclusions. Evidence of the impressions of organic material can be seen on the external surface.

Metalwork

A large iron nail was present in layer 0053, which contained redeposited material.

Miscellaneous

Lavastone

Two joining pieces of Rhenish lavastone were present in layer 0031 (redeposited natural in FB 3), weighing 16.002kg. The fragments are part of an upper millstone, which has a diameter of c650mm, and an internal diameter of 110mm. The stone has been dressed with radial furrows or grooves, and the area around the centre of the stone or eye has been dressed to house the iron rynd. Layer 031 is cut by pits of probable late medieval date.

Mortar

A large lump of a mortar-like substance from layer 0052 has some kind of iron concretion adhering to it.

Small finds

Two small finds were recovered from the excavation. An unstratified copper alloy pin of Margeson Type 2 probably dates to the post-medieval period (Margeson, 1993, 13).

A fragment of ivory, probably waste, was identified in layer 0053. It is a small sliver which has been cut longitudinally, and could represent waste from the manufacture of post-medieval artefacts

such as double-sided combs.

Animal bone

Five fragments of animal bone were unstratified finds collected from the spoil of 0018. A small cattle horn core and part of a skull with two molars were identified.

Discussion

The finds from the excavation are mainly medieval and early post-medieval in date, reflecting the growth of the town in the area around the market. The ceramics include medieval coarsewares, which may originate from local production sites in Essex such as the Middleburgh and Great Horkesley kiln sites (Cotter, 41). The medieval glazed wares are also Essex products, and many of the redwares dating to the early part of the post-medieval period.

The number of rooftile fragments of medieval to late medieval date, together with the glazed and decorated ridgetile, may suggest the proximity of a building of some affluence. Some of the other finds deposited in pits dating to the early post-medieval period, such as the fragment of chafing dish, which is a tableware rather than a kitchenware, may also point to this possibility.

The presence of a small ivory fragment, which may be waste from artefact manufacture is of interest.

5. Discussion

It is difficult to make meaningful interpretations from a series of small windows into the archaeology of this site, however, it is possible to discuss general trends observed within the excavated areas.

Monitoring showed evidence of lengthy occupation of the site, which was not unexpected given its location in the heart of medieval Sudbury, fronting the market place and opposite the medieval church of St. Peter. This location might also be expected to be one where high status occupation existed; the presence of medieval and late medieval roof tiles, a glazed, decorative ridgetile and ceramic tablewares amongst the finds assemblage would suggest that this was indeed the case. The earliest evidence on the site comprised one sherd of an early medieval jug, albeit found in a context dating from the 15th -16th century. All CBM collected was medieval or post medieval in date and was present in most contexts.

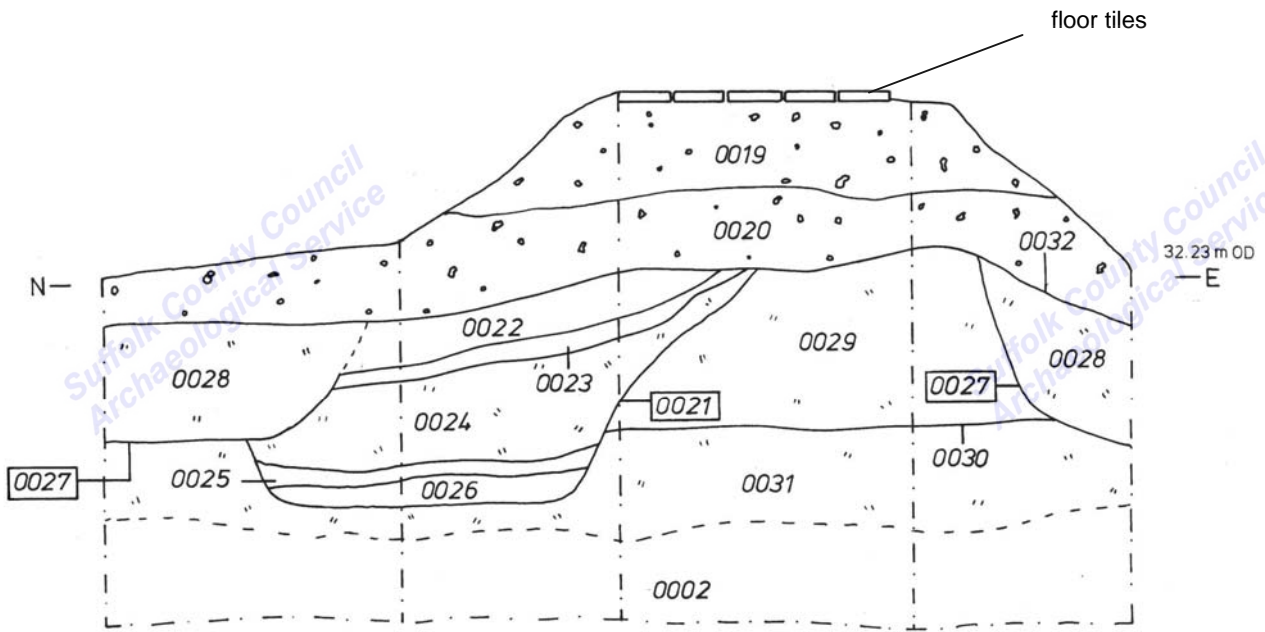
The site appears to have been subject to numerous building, demolition and rebuilding events, as shown by the various general layers of material which were noted throughout the site. These included layers of disturbed or redeposited natural sands and gravels, the origins of which are uncertain, but which are cut by pits of 15th - 16th century date. In more recent history, the excavation of cellars has impacted on the archaeology of the site

References

- Cotter, J., 2000, Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85, Colchester Archaeological Report 7
- Margeson, S., 1993, Norwich Households Medieval and Post-medieval finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-78

Foundation base 3

floor tiles



Foundation base 6

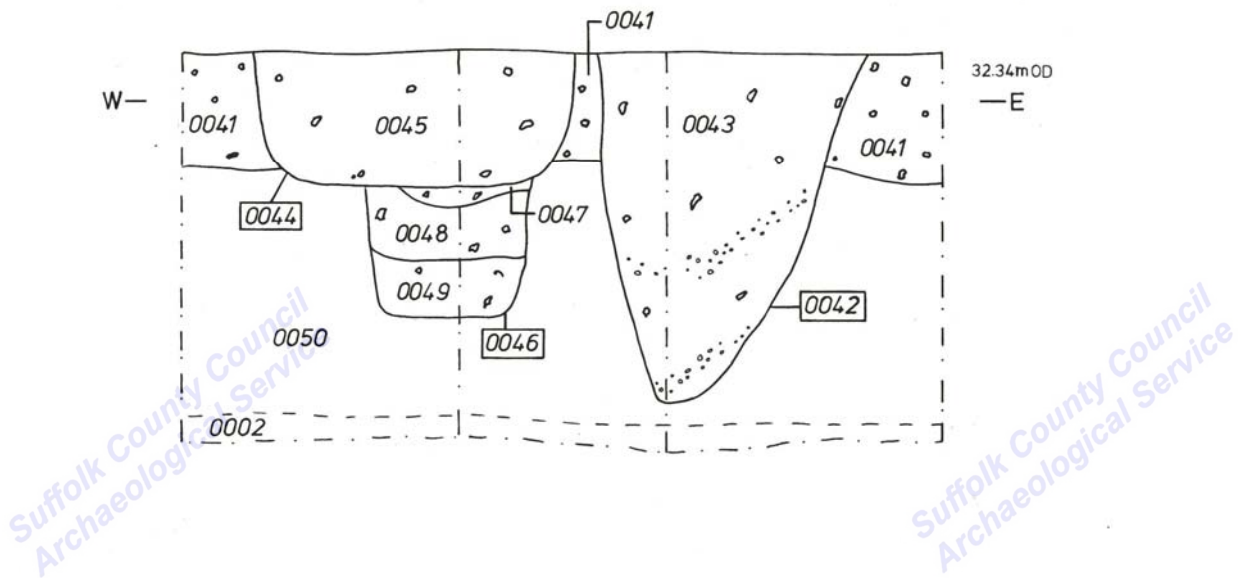
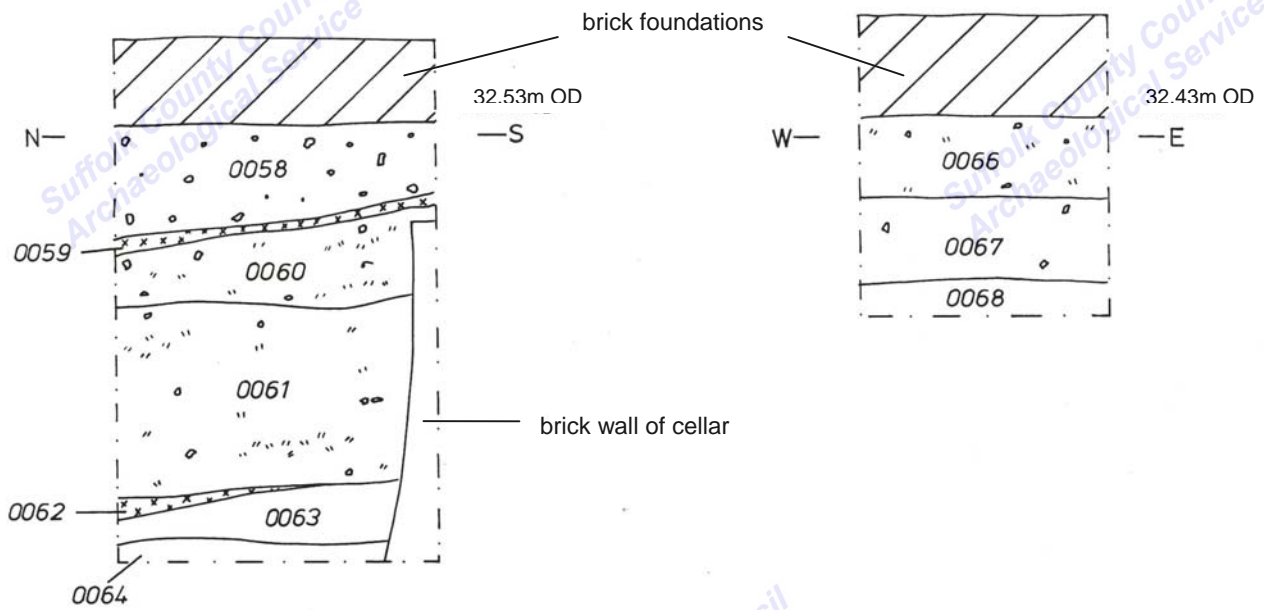


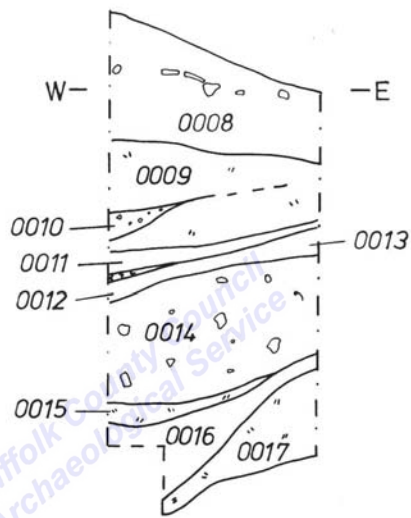
Figure 4: Sections, scale 1:40

Foundation trench 9

Foundation trench 10



Foundation base 4



Key

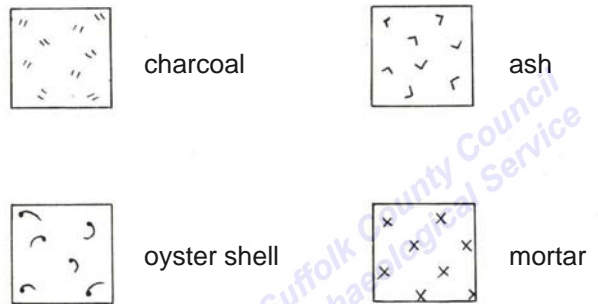


Figure 5: Sections, scale 1:40



Plate 1: Foundation Base 3



Plate 2: Foundation Base 6

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

17-17A MARKET HILL, SUDBURY

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to alter and rebuild parts of 17-17A Market Hill, Sudbury, has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (B/03/02152/FUL). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence and the proposed foundation methods indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The proposal lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance for Sudbury defined in the Babergh Local Plan.
- 1.3 The impact of the proposals will lead to only limited damage to any archaeological deposits, which can be recorded by a trained archaeologist during ground disturbance by the building contractor.
- 1.4

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for the medieval and early post medieval occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the lowering of floor surfaces and excavation of building footing trenches. These, and the upcast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Buildings B and E (see attached plan) are to be rebuilt with lower floor levels.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the County Archaeologist (Keith Wade, Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone: 01284 352440; Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 3.3 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 paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate provision for recording, can be made without delay. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed should be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. 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. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets should be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7.1 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 16 June 2004

Reference: /Sudbury-MarketHill06

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.

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Appendix II: Context list

OPNO			IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPT	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	
0001			Unstratified							Y
0002			Natural	Dark orange sand and gravel	Natural subsoil					
0003			Foundation Base		Foundation base 1					
0004		0003	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay	Friable. Moderate gravel, occasional animal bone, chalk, brick and tile		0004			
0005		0003	Layer	Dark grey sandy clay	Friable-firm. Occasional flints, oyster shell, chalk, charcoal flecks, brick and tile		0005		0003	Y
0006		0003	Layer	Brown/orange sandy clay	Loose and gravelly, probably redeposited natural				0004	
0007			Foundation Base		Foundation base 2					
0008		0007	Layer	Dark brown loamy sand	Loose topsoil, rich in mortar and rubble		0009			
0009		0007	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay	Flecked with chalk and charcoal					
0010		0007	Layer	Orange sandy clay	Lens		0009		0009	
0011		0007	Layer	??? Clay			0012		0011	
0012		0007	Layer	Ashy silt	Thin lens of ashy material, rich in charcoal		0013		0011	
0013		0007	Layer	Mid brown silty clay	Thin layer, glazed pottery present		0014		0011, 0012	
0014		0007	Layer	Orangey brown clay sand	Probable redeposited natural- gravelly and occasional chalk flecks. Occasional oyster fragments		0015, 0016		0013	
0015		0007	Layer	?? Sandy clay	Thin layer, moderate gravel and charcoal, occasional chalk flecks		0016		0014	Y
0016		0007	Layer	Pale greyish brown chalky clay			0017		0014,	
0017		0007	Layer	Orangey brown clay sand	Dirty, probably redeposited natural. Moderate gravel and charcoal flecks, occasional oyster shell				0016	
0018			Foundation base		Foundation base 3					
0019		0018	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay	Friable. Moderate gravel, brick and tile rubble. Occasional chalk lumps and animal bone					
0020		0018	Layer	Mid-dark brown sandy clay	Friable. Moderate gravel. Occasional brick and tile rubble, chalk lumps and animal bone. Same as 0041?				0019	
0021		0018	Pit cut		Sub rectangular pit visible in section. Flat base	0029, 0031		0027, 0032		
0022	0021	0018	Pit fill	Mid-dark brown clay sand	Friable. Moderate gravel, occasional brick and tile, animal bone and chalk rubble		0023	0027	0020	Y
0023	0021	0018	Pit fill	Mid brown silty sand	Loose. Rich in chalk rubble, occasional flints, brick and tile and mortar fragments		0024	0027	0022	Y
0024	0021	0018	Pit fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay	Friable. Moderate gravel, occasional chalk rubble, animal bone, oyster shell and charcoal flecks		0025	0027	0023	Y
0025	0021	0018	Pit fill	Dark brown sandy clay	Loose. Charcoal layer with occasional flints, chalk, brick and tile		0026		0024	Y
0026	0021	0018	Pit fill	Dark brown clay sand	Friable-loose. Occasional flints, charcoal flecks, chalk, brick and tile		0031		0025	
0027		0018	Pit cut		Sub rectangular pit, flat base	0029, 0031, 0021		0032		
0028	0027	0018	Pit fill	Dark grey brown sandy clay	Friable. Moderate gravel, occasional chalk, animal bone, mortar fragments and charcoal flecks		0031		0032	Y
0029		0018	Layer	Mid-dark brown clay	Friable. Moderate gravel, occasional chalk, animal bone, mortar fragments and charcoal flecks		0030	0027, 0021	0020	Y
0030		0018			Levelling phase??					
0031		0018	Layer	Orangey brown gravelly sand	Loose. Redeposited/disturbed natural. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks					Y
0032		0018			Levelling phase??					
0033			Foundation base	Mid brown sandy silty clay	Foundation base 4. Too deep to access (1.8m) and too close to the adjacent wall to view the section successfully (other 3 sections comprised ?cellar walls)					
0034		0033	Layer	Mid brown sandy silty clay	Homogenous layer, moderate brick and tile, occasional charcoal, oyster, animal bone		0035			
0035		0033	Layer	Mid-dark brown sandy silty clay	Homogenous layer, moderate charcoal, brick and tile, occasional oyster, animal bone		0036		0034	
0036		0033	Layer	Pale greyish brown sandy silt	Ashy layer at the base of foundation base 4. Charcoal rich				0035	
0037			Foundation base		Foundation base 5					
0038		0037	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay	Friable. Moderate gravel, occasional animal bone, chalk, brick and tile		0039			
0039		0037	Layer	Orangey brown gravelly sand	Loose. Redeposited/disturbed natural				0038	
0040			Foundation base		Foundation base 6					
0041		0040	Layer	Mid-dark brown sandy clay	Friable. Moderate gravel. Occasional brick and tile rubble, chalk lumps and animal bone. Same as 0020?					

OPNO			IDENTIFIER	SOIL TYPE	DESCRIPT	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER	
0042		0040	Pit cut		Deep steep sided pit, 'v' shaped profile	0041, 0050				
0043	0042	0040	Pit fill	Mid-dark brown sandy clay	Friable-firm. Occasional flints, animal bone, brick and tile. Chalky tip lines visible					
0044		0040	Pit cut		Large sub rectangular pit. Flat base	0041, 0050.				
0045	0044	0040	Pit fill	Dark brown sandy clay	Friable. Occasional flints, chalk, brick and tile					Y
0046		0040	Pit cut		Sub rectangular pit. Flat base	0050		0044		
0047	0046	0040	Pit fill	Dark brown sandy clay	Firm. Occasional flints		0048	0044	0045	
0048	0046	0040	Pit fill	Dark brown silty clay	Friable-firm. Occasional flints, chalk, oyster, brick and tile		0049	0044	0047, 0045	
0049	0046	0040	Pit fill	Dark olive brown silty clay	Friable-firm. Occasional flints, chalk, oyster, brick and tile				0048	Y
0050		0040	Layer	Orangey brown gravelly sand	Loose. Redeposited/disturbed natural, occasional chalk flecks		0002	0042, 0044, 0046		
0051			Foundation base		Foundation base 7					
0052		0051	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay	Friable. Moderate gravel, occasional animal bone, chalk, brick and tile		0053			
0053		0051	Layer	Orangey brown gravelly sand	Loose. Redeposited/disturbed natural				0052	
0054		0018	Finds		Unstratified finds collected from spoil of 0018					
0055			Foundation trench		Foundation trench 8					
0056		0055	Layer	Greyish brown chalky clay	c.2m depth of boulder clay in foundation trench 8. Appears very clean with no obvious layering to suggest it is a backfilled pit					
0057			Foundation trench		Foundation trench 9, excavated for underpinning					
0058		0057	Layer	Dark grey sandy clay	Friable. Contains bands of gravelly orange brown sandy clay, occasional brick and tile, subangular flints and chalk rubble		0059			
0059		0057	Layer		Mortar and plaster		0060		0058	
0060		0057	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown sandy clay	Friable. Mixed deposit with occasional brick and tile, subangular flints, chalk rubble and oyster shell. Lenses of charcoal and mortar.		0061		0059	
0061		0057	Layer	Dark grey sandy clay	Friable. Occasional brick and tile, subangular flints, chalk rubble. Lenses of charcoal and mortar		0062, 0063		0060	
0062		0057	Layer		Mortar and plaster		0063		0061	
0063		0057	Layer	Orangey brown clay sand	Loose sand and gravel (70%). Probable redeposited/disturbed natural		0064		0062, 0061	
0064		0057	Layer	Orangey brown clay sand	Loose sand and gravel (90%). Probable redeposited/disturbed natural				0063	
0065			Foundation trench		Foundation trench 10, excavated for underpinning					
0066		0065	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay	Friable-firm. Occasional brick and tile, subangular flints, chalk rubble and charcoal flecks		0067			
0067		0065	Layer	Dark grey silty clay	Friable. Occasional subangular flints		0068		0066	
0068		0065	Layer	Orangey brown clay sand	Loose sand and gravel (70%). Probable redeposited/disturbed natural				0067	

Appendix III: Pottery

ID		Period	Fabric	Form	Dec		ENV			Date	Date Range	Comments
1	1	PM	RAER	DJUG		1	1		41	L15th-16th C	L15th-16th	
2	1	PM	COLL?	JUG?		1	1		181	15th-16th C	15th-16th C	Large strap handle, with slip and splashed glaze, poss storage jar?
3	15	M	MCW	CP/JAR		6	1	S	56	12th-14th C	12th-14th C	Heavily sooted, heavily rilled thickwalled vessel, virtually neckless rim (Cotter 94)
4	24	PM	COLL?	BODY		3	1		189	15th-16th C	15th-16th C	Reduced core, hard fabric
5	24	PM	COLL?	CHAF	INC	1	1		32	15th-16th C		Collared rim with cutouts and incised dec on outside, looks a bit Dutch
6	24	PM	LMTE?	BODY		2	2		143	15th-16th C		large redware body sherds, overall lead glaze
7	28	PM	COLL	PIT/JAR		1	1	S	57	15th-16th C	15th-16th C	Sooted inside and out, lid-seated, internal glaze
8	28	PM	COLL	BOWL		1	1		168	15th-16th C		Panchion or large bowl
9	28	PM	LMTE?	JUG?		1	1		46	L15th-16th C		Large strap handle, from jug or cistern?
10	45	PM	LMTE	BASE		1	1		14	L15th-16th C	L15th-16th	Glazed internally, reduced core
11	52	M	EMW	JUG		1	1	A	57	11th-12th C		Colchester Early med sandy, burnished
12	52	PM	LMTE	JUG		1	1		146	15th-16th C	15th-16th C	Large strap handle, reduced core with splashed glaze
13	52	M?	HFw1?	BODY		1	1		6	M12th-M13th		Slipped striped fabric dec, fabric 2
14	52	PM	LMTE	BOWL		6	1	A	90	15th-16th C		Collared redware, coarse with reduced core
15	52	PM	LMT/GRE?	BODY		1	1	A	12	15th-16th C		
16	52	PM	LMTE	BODY		6	0		22	15th-16th C		Fine unglazed with some calc
17	52	PM	LMTE	BODY		1	1		9	15th-16th C		Unglazed
18	54	M	MCW	CP/JAR		1	1		24	L12th-14th C		Everted with little or no neck, Thickened flat-topped
19	54	M	MCW	CP/JAR		16	1	SR	114	L12th-14th C		B2 thickened flat-topped, 12th-E13th C
20	54	M	MCW	BODY		5	0		39	L12th-14th C		Fabric has dark organic inclusions
21	54	M	MCW	BODY		12	0	S	87	L12th-14th C		
22	54	M	MCW	BODY		1	1	SA	13	L12th-14th C		
23	54	M	MGW	BODY		2	2		7	L13th-14th C	L13th-14th	
24	53	M/PM	COLC	BASE		1	1		41	15th-16th C		Flat base, coarse with chalk, reduced core
25	53	PM	PMRW	JAR		1	1		16	16th-18th C	16th-18th C	See Cotter 206-7

Appendix IV: CBM

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Len	Wi	Hei	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	Notes	Kept?	Date
0001	msc	RID	1	197							Arched glazed tile with remains of decorated crest, med coarse fab with grey ?limestone or calc	Yes	Med/L med
0005	cs	RT	1	184						Yes	Reduced core with coarse fabric & 1 splash of glaze	Yes	Med
0022	fsfe	RT	1	80				A		Yes	Thin laminated frag with grey core, fe oxide	Yes	Late med/pmed
0023	fsm	RT	1	149							Oxidised, hard fabric w occ quartz	Yes	Late med/pmed
0024	fs	RT	1	267						Yes	Oxidised	Yes	Late med/pmed
0024	fsfe	RT	1	106							Reduced core with hard fabric`	Yes	Late med/pmed
0024	msfe	RT	1	42							Oxidised, med sandy	Yes	Late med/pmed
0025	msf	RT	1	39					R		Round peghole with coarse flint	Yes	Pmed
0028	cs	RT	1	83					R	Yes	Oxidised	Yes	Med or later
0029	msf	RT	1	108							Med sandy w flint	Yes	Late med/pmed
0031	fsfe	RT	1	90				A			Laminated, grey core	Yes	Late med/pmed
0049	msfe	RT	1	11								Yes	Late med/pmed
0052	ms	RT	1	95								Yes	Late med/pmed
0052	fsfe	RT	1	102							Oxidised	Yes	Late med/pmed
0052	fsfe	RT	1	115						Yes	Oxidised	Yes	Late med/pmed
0052	fs	RT	1	20						Yes	Oxidised	Yes	Late med
0052	fs	RT	1	11							Reduced core	Yes	Late med
0052	ms	RT	1	14						Yes	With corroded fe adhering	Yes	Late med/pmed
0052	msf	RT	1	3							Small laminated oxidised fragment	Yes	Late med/pmed
0052	msf	?LB	1	310				AA		Yes	Reused - odd shape, sandy purple with flint, orig shaped brick?	Yes	Late/pmed
0053	msfe	RT	1	103				A		Yes	Oxidised with purple core	Yes	Post-med?
0053	fsm	RT	1	10							Oxidised, micaceous fabric	Yes	Late med/pmed
0054	csf	RT	3	250						Yes	Coarse with reduced core	Yes	Medieval?
0054	msf	RT	1	165					R			Yes	Late med?
0054	fs	RT	1	474						Yes	Reduced core, fine hard fabric	Yes	13th-15th C
0054	ms	RT	2	47							2 joining, oxidised, dark red	Yes	13th-15th C
0054	fs	RT	1	12							Reduced core, fine fabric	Yes	13th-15th C
0054	fs	RT	1	42						Yes	Reused frag, oxidised	Yes	13th-15th C
0054	fs	RT	1	23				A			Laminated fine fabric	Yes	13th-15th C