

Land off Risbygate Street and Nelson
Road, Bury St Edmunds
BSE 390

Archive Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/128

Client: Havebury Housing Partnership

Author: Simon Cass

December 2014

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Road, Bury St Edmunds
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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 excavation was carried out in advance of planned development of a site at the junction of Nelson Street and Risbygate Street in Bury St Edmunds in November-December 2012. A previous phase of evaluation had identified remains of medieval, post-medieval and early modern activity surviving underneath the current car-park surface at relatively shallow depths. The excavation revealed a large number of wells, both medieval and post-medieval in date, as well as apparent structural remains (post-hole alignments and possible beam slots) of early/high medieval date likely to relate to outbuildings to the rear of properties adjacent to Risbygate Street (a significant entry/exit point for the medieval town). Several large shafts were also encountered, similar to those noted elsewhere in Bury St Edmunds in other excavations. The area to the south under the present Arc car park was reported on in 2004 by SCCAS.












The finds and environmental evidence recovered suggests that the site has a limited potential for further analysis and research on its own, but as a dataset has the potential to contribute to the knowledge of the development and growth of an important medieval suburb of Bury St Edmunds.

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  0008
- 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  0008
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

1.1 Site location

The site lies on a plot of land bounded by Nelson Road to the west, Risbygate Street to the north, a short unnamed street to the east and the new Arc complex car park to the south on the old Cattle Market site, to the west of the core of Bury St Edmunds (TL 5850 4457). It is within the area of archaeological importance of Bury St Edmunds as defined in the local plan and although outside the walls is considered to still be within a historic suburban development area as outlined in the Historic Environment Record (HER) entry BSE 241. Risbygate Street itself is thought to date from at least the late Saxon period, providing one of the five significant access points through the wall. Prior to this development the site was used as an area of dedicated disabled parking.

1.2 The scope of the project

The location of the site and its relatively large size, potentially encompassing several medieval plots along one of the axial roads of the medieval town, suggested that the site had a high potential to retain evidence which would give an insight into the town's early layout, character and development, although tempered by the fact that the site had been extensively developed in the 19th century.

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 roles as centres of supply and demand. This report summarises the results of the archaeological fieldwork and assesses the potential to address these study topics.

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

All archaeological works were carried out as part of a programme of works to satisfy planning conditions (SE/12/1454/FULCA) on the redevelopment of the site.

As part of the pre-planning process for the potential development of a disused car park at Risbygate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Havebury Housing Partnership commissioned Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) to undertake initial archaeological investigations on site. A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) by SCCAS in 2009 concluded that there was good potential for there to be medieval or later archaeological deposits within the site boundary and a brief for an initial stage of archaeological evaluation was issued by Dr. Abby Antrobus of SCCAS Conservation Team (dated 20/10/2011) and a Written Scheme of Investigation was agreed upon prior to the commencement of fieldwork. This evaluation confirmed the presence of surviving archaeological deposits at shallow depths below the tarmacadam carpark surface and a further stage of mitigation was required to consist of the excavation and recording of any deposits or features that would be damaged by the proposed construction.

Open area excavation within the site was undertaken over the months of November and December 2012, commencing with the removal and disposal offsite of the tarmac and red-brick demolition rubble layers present across the site. The work was commissioned by Havebury Housing Partnership and the written scheme of investigation was approved by Dr. Abby Antrobus (SCCAS/CT) as satisfactory mitigation in line with her Brief (dated 7th October 2012).

A later phase of archaeological monitoring, beyond the area of the excavation, was carried out in October-November 2013 (Cass, 2014).

The fieldwork was carried out by a team from SCCAS/FT under Simon Cass (Project Officer) and Andrew Tester (Project Manager).

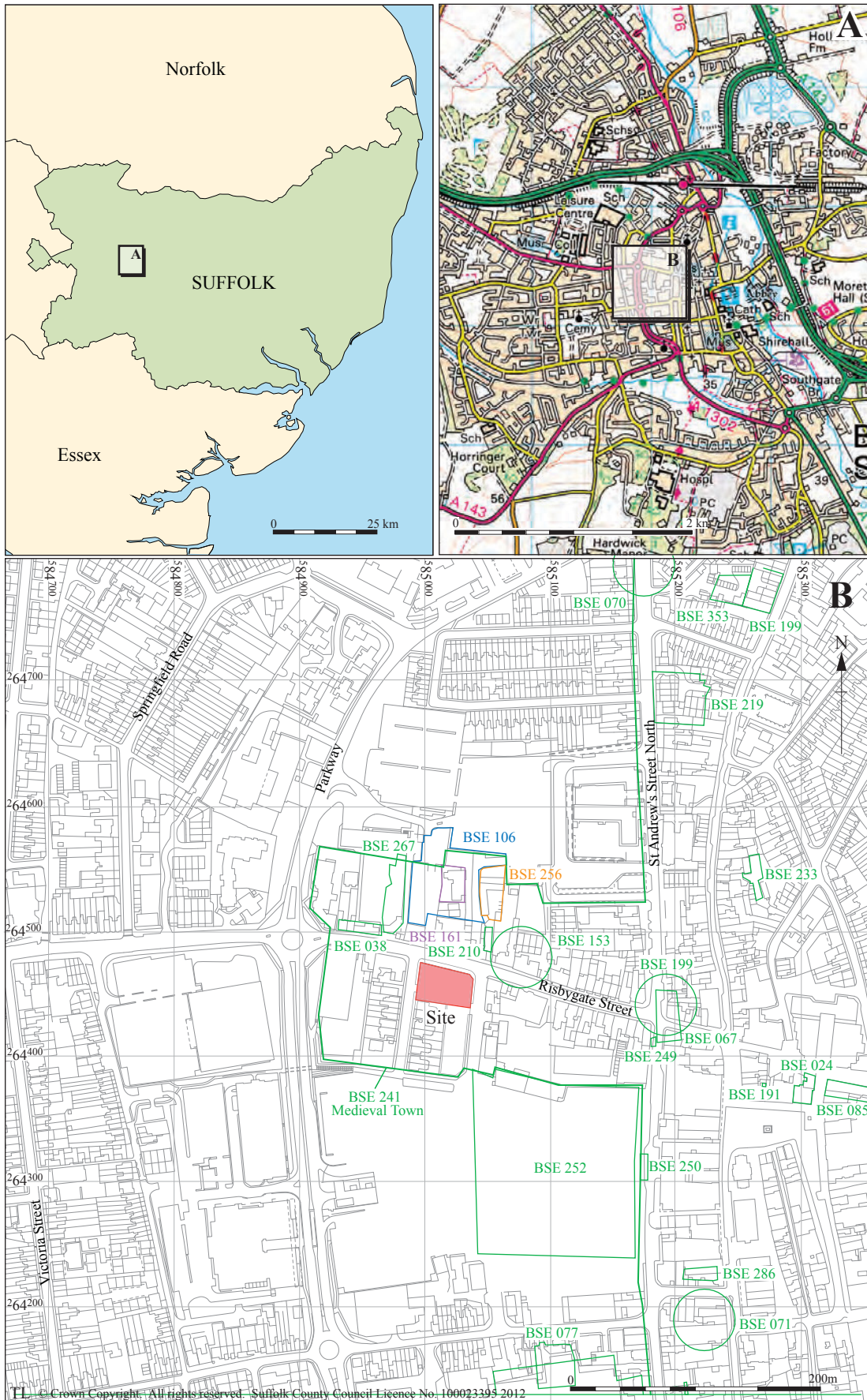


Figure 1. Location of site showing development area (red) and HER entries (green, also orange, blue and purple to aid in boundary identification)

2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background

2.1 Geology, topography and recent land use

The site is located 750m to the west of the River Lark, high on the valley side between 46.28m and 48.10m AOD. The localised topography of the PDA is high ground running roughly south-to-north, with the highest point being in the south-east (Fig. 2). The underlying geology is recorded as well drained calcareous coarse and fine loam over chalky drift and chalk (Ordnance Survey 1983). According to historic maps (site plans relating to the construction of St James's School as well as early Ordnance Survey maps) from the mid 19th century onwards, the site has been occupied by an inn (referred to as such in a will of 1797 though possibly in a building mentioned in a deed of 1682) and a school (constructed in 1854) which were both then demolished in late 1937, as well as other buildings (a school house connected with the school and some dwellings adjacent to the inn on the western side). In addition, Warren's map of 1791 and Downing's map of 1740 both appear to show rows of buildings on the street frontage with Risbygate Street and legal documents (wills and property deeds) record tenements and barns from 1682 onwards on or around the site. Further details of this can be found in the DBA (Rolfe 2009). The site became a car park with the remaining buildings being demolished between 1958 and 1966.

2.2 Archaeology

Risbygate Street was one of the main routes into the centre of the medieval town. From the early medieval period residential and commercial properties have developed along the road frontage and archaeological works in adjacent properties has revealed that medieval occupation and rubbish deposits have survived.

The DBA (Rolfe 2009) suggested that there was a significant likelihood of archaeological remains being present within the site dating from the medieval period onwards, noting that Risbygate Street, while outside the town walls, was a main road leading to one of five major gates through the walls. Documentary records and previous archaeological fieldwork have shown that the Risbygate Street area was a well-developed suburb by the early medieval period, possibly with a late Saxon origin though this has yet to be proven beyond a theoretical basis, with dense street-front residential

and commercial occupation which was probably similar in nature to that found within the historic urban core.

Previous archaeological works in the vicinity range from small-scale monitorings along Risbygate Street to the large excavations undertaken prior to the development of the Cattle Market for the Arc shopping centre. A selection of nearby entries in the County Council HER database are presented below – a fuller assessment of the local archaeological background can be found in the DBA (Rolfe 2009).

Excavations within the Cattle Market in 2006-2007 in advance of the development of the Arc shopping centre recorded medieval extraction pits and the edge of a feature believed to be the medieval town ditch, which formed the boundary of the town in this area until after the Dissolution in 1539. The present route of St Andrew's Street overlies this ditch. A property deed of 1403 mentions a 'Dytche Way' running between the two western gates of the town wall, and other deeds and town rentals (specifically those of 1295) record various owners of land in fields west of the town wall, suggesting that at this time the land was mainly arable or pasture rather than built upon.

The excavations indicated a greater development of the site in the early post-medieval period, possibly along boundary lines established during the medieval period. Regular linear plots evidenced by post-alignments and structural elements orientated from St Andrew's Street defined the boundaries of the post-medieval properties at between 12-15m wide with some surviving until the establishment of the Cattle Market here in the mid 1800's. Several wells and shafts were also recorded, variously lined with chalk, flint and/or brick or unlined, with the measured wells having been excavated to a depth of c. 20m below surface level to reach the water table (this part of the St Andrew's Street site is some 4-5m higher than the Risbygate Street site).

Excavations at 99a-100 Risbygate Street just to the north-east of the site in 1997 (Gill 1998, BSE 153) identified surviving medieval floor levels, a hearth and potential evidence of a post-built structure, with pottery suggesting the site was in use from the 12th century although the next structural evidence related to a 17th century timber-frame building so there may have been some interruption of activity.

Monitoring work for footings (BSE 161) to the north of Risbygate Street within No. 96a Risbygate Street encountered a possible medieval ditch and a single sherd of 12th century pottery, alongside significant modern/19th century disturbances (Tester 1998).

A site at Elsey's Yard (BSE 210), just to the north of Risbygate Street and opposite the present PDA, was monitored in 2003, uncovering several pits, some of which dated to the 12th -14th centuries. These features appear to have been sealed underneath a later (17th century) building which may have had an earlier predecessor since one of the pits was interpreted as being of sufficient size and dimensions to have held a structural post.

The archaeological evaluation preceding this excavation (undertaken in May-June 2012) exposed at least five pits, two wells (one of which was flint and mortar-lined) and numerous postholes apparently representing several phases of occupation from the medieval and early post-medieval periods (Cass 2012).

Several listed buildings of post-medieval date are known on Risbygate Street, including five within 50m of this site dating variously from the 14th to 17th centuries, indicating that the street has not moved significantly since at least the late medieval/early post-medieval period with defined boundaries approximately in line with the modern road and footpaths. More details on the documentary history of the site can be found within the DBA.

3. Original research aims

The aim of the excavation was to accurately record the archaeological resource so that an appropriate record could be made of the archaeological features prior to their destruction during building works. The academic objective was to address research questions relating to the development of Bury St Edmunds (and the character of Risbygate Street) during the medieval period and to contribute where possible to the wealth of historical records relating to Risbygate Street. Specifically the excavation was to:

- Identify the date, form and, where possible, function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
- Record the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area in accordance with SCCAS guidelines and Regional Standards for Archaeological Work in the East (Gurney 2003).
- Fully excavate any features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural.
- Collect and prepare environmental samples from suitable deposits for further analysis and dating where possible, with reference to current English Heritage guidance for environmental sampling, and to provide for appropriate levels of analysis of the samples.
- Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).

4. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

The site provides a simple sequence of archaeological deposits, scattered across the area with little in the way of deep stratigraphy remaining (apart from the south-easternmost corner). This may be as a result of stripping/terracing of the site immediately prior to the demolition of the school building, believed to be most likely the source for much of the red brick demolition rubble layer covering the site. Comparison with the street levels outside the site (to the east and west) suggest that there has not been any great build up of occupation layers in this area. That being said, the features that have survived have been well preserved, with little deep excavation occurring on the site outside of the street frontage area.

The boundary of the excavation was not expected to reach the likely medieval street frontage, as indicated by standing medieval buildings to the east and west along both sides of Risbygate Street, though the rear of some buildings may have stretched into the excavation area. Significant modern intrusive features were noted along the northern edge of the excavation area, which are likely to relate to the buildings seen on early Ordnance Survey maps (Fig. 2), and these are believed to have removed almost all traces of the medieval structures that are thought to have lined the street here. Unless otherwise stated all features are cut into natural clay and chalk.

The features present on this site have been divided into wells, shafts, pits and postholes, with a small number of shallow linear features and other deposits scattered across the excavation area. The shafts and wells are defined, for the purposes of this report, as both being deeper than it was possible to observe with very steep/vertical sides and largely being filled with simple deposits (little or no directional infilling, few distinctly different fills and little artefactual evidence) – suggesting intentional bulk-backfilling in a single event rather than gradual infilling or rubbish dumping over a period of time. The wells having some structural element towards the top such as a flint or chalk-block facing or consolidation to prevent collapse during use while the shafts lacked any apparent structural elements. This may bear further reassessment at a later date, since it is possible that some wells did not require sub-surface shoring or reinforcement.

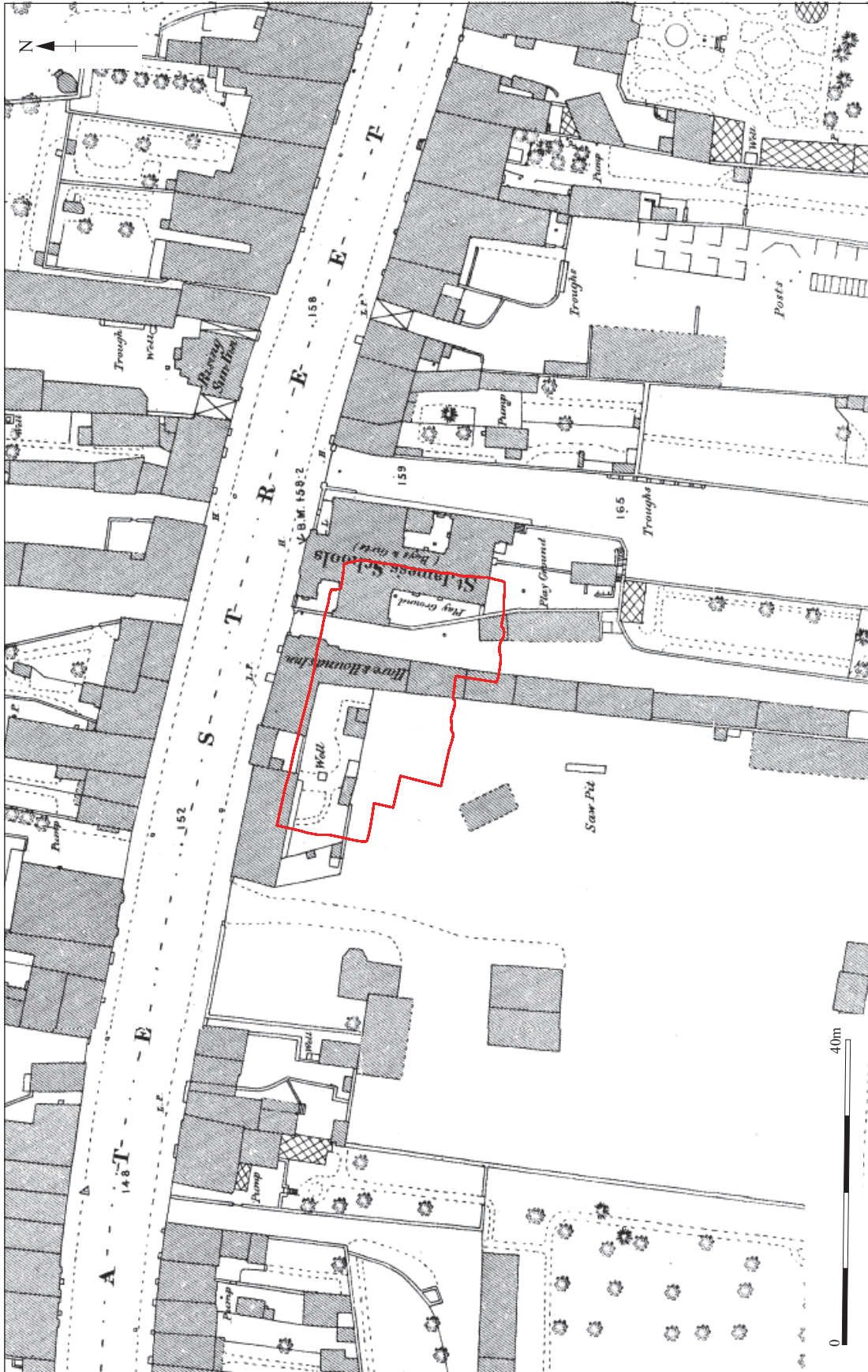


Figure 2. Site outline over first edition Ordnance Survey map of site

Other large pits may have been extraction or refuse pits, and where possible, shall be described as such in the text. The majority of this pitting was found on the eastern side of the site, and included both wells and shafts. The smaller pits and postholes have been put together due to their potential similarity – a small pit could easily be confused with a large posthole, especially on a truncated site where the upper structure of features may not have survived (Fig. 3).

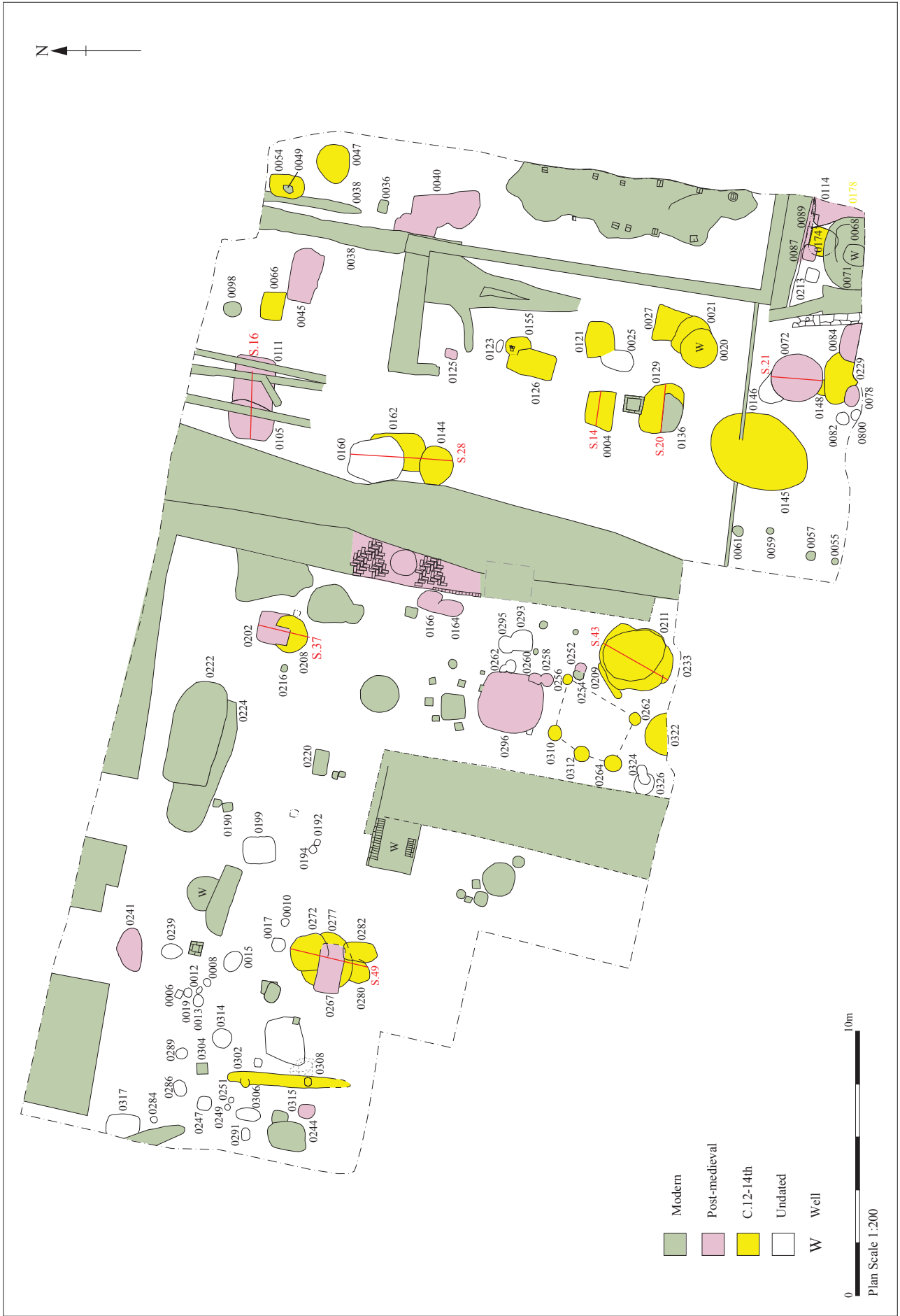


Figure 3. Phased site plan showing all features.

4.2 Medieval

The most common features in this phase are large deep near-vertical or vertical-sided pits, with shallow concave/flat bases where observed. While some were square or sub-rectangular shaped in plan, the majority were roughly circular, with diameters ranging from 1.5m to 3.5m and depths from 1.0m to in excess of 3.5m. These deep pits/shafts have been encountered in many sites within the town of Bury St Edmunds, and as yet no function has been confirmed for them. A significant number are likely to have been cess pits.

One potential square post-built structure was noted along the southern edge of the site that may date to this period (based on pottery from a single post hole) and a potential beam slot/regular post alignment was encountered towards the western edge of the site although it does not appear to be orientated with respect to either Nelson Road or Risbygate Street.

Several of the more regular shafts are interpreted as being wells with partial mortared flint linings where they are not dug through solid chalk geology. These features were not excavated to the bottom due to physical constraints and it should be noted that the artefacts dating them are from higher backfilling layers after their end of use, so their origins may be significantly earlier.

Wells

Well 0020 was located during the evaluation phase in the southeast end of Trench 1. It was circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 1.6-1.8m but was not fully exposed in the trench. It had vertical walls made of roughly laid flint, chalk blocks and brick/tile fragments bonded with chalky pale creamy mortar. Probable post-medieval infilling was observed in the top 0.9m (to the base of the evaluation trench). It was not re-excavated during the excavation phase but evidence from the evaluation suggests that it is likely to be medieval in origin.

Well 0144 (Pl. 1 and Fig. 4) was oval in plan, measuring 1.13m in diameter with steep, near-vertical convex sides and was found to be in excess of 1.5m deep. It was not possible to auger further down into this feature due to a section collapse during

recording and unsafe edges at the top of the feature. Its southern side was coated with a thick layer of white chalky/lime mortar while its western side had a flint-cobbled lining (recorded as 0143). The other sides were not lined as they were dug through solid chalk. The linings appear to have been used where there were bands of eroded chalk or silty clay patches instead of solid chalk – presumably to prevent collapses from the less stable sides. Five different backfill layers were observed before excavation was halted (0138-0142), some of which contained post-medieval pottery though this only dates the backfilling of the well. Deposit 0138 consisted of alternating bands of dark black ash deposits and dark grey-black, firm ashy clay which contained animal bone, tile, CBM and pottery fragments (dating to the 15th–16th centuries) and overlay 0139, a dark yellowish-brown, soft chalky silty clay, containing frequent chalk and flint stones and flecks but no finds. Deposit 0140 was a mid greyish brown firm silty clay containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded/sub-angular stones and fragments of animal bone and tile were located within it. Deposit 0141 was sealed by 0140, consisting of dark yellowish brown firm chalky silty clay containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded/sub-angular stones, with seven fragments of late medieval/ post-medieval CBM and a large assemblage of animal bone fragments (just under 2.6kg). The lowest observed fill of this well was 0142, a dark greyish brown firm silty clay containing occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded stones and pottery dating to the 15th–16th centuries, a small fragment (c.5g) of possible wall plaster and another large quantity of animal bone (c.1.4kg).

The cobbled lining of the well was recorded as 0143, made of courses of >10cm sized flint nodules set into a pale yellow sandy/chalky mortar and extending around the western and southern part of the well face. The southern face also had a 4cm thick layer of very hard, white, chalky/lime mortar covering the cobbles, possibly evidence of repairs to the cobbled lining during the lifetime of the well.



Plate 1. Well/pit 0144, facing east (1m scale)

Pits

Pit 0004 (Pl. 2 and Fig. 4) was located towards the south-eastern part of the site. It was a rectangular shape in plan, measuring 1.34m x 1.14m and approximately 1.7m deep (determined via augering), with vertical sides cut through the solid chalk and there were eight distinguishable deposits in it. These included a cess-like deposit (0093), though the majority of the deposits were silty clays with varying amounts of chalk flecking.

Environmental remains from Sample 6 (deposit 0093) suggest that some of the deposits in this feature may have been waste animal bedding/fodder or thatch.



Plate 2. Pit 0004, facing north (1m scale)

Pit 0027 was a square pit, measuring approximately 1.2m on each side and in excess of 1.3m deep, encountered during the evaluation phase of work on the site. It may have been used as a cess/household refuse pit and had similar characteristics to Pit 0004 which was a short distance to the north-west. Voids observed in its fills were thought to possibly indicate a well during excavation but after the excavation of pit 0004, it shares more characteristics in common with this feature than any of the wells on the site. It was not re-excavated during the excavation phase with a significant quantity of overlying unconsolidated backfill from within the evaluation trench making it inaccessible.

Pit 0047 was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.36m by 1.26m and 1.0m deep. It had an off-centred U-shaped profile with the north edge undercut slightly (possibly due to collapse) leaving a steep concave side. The south and east edges were 75 to 80 degree concave sides and it had a narrow concave base. It was filled with a mid orange grey brown compact silty sand (0046) with moderate amounts of small chalk lumps and flecks, occasional medium round and sub-angular flints and sixteen fragments of medieval pottery, dating between the 11th to 14th centuries (though with a convergence around the mid to late 12th – 13th century) were identified during excavation.

Pit 0054 was sub-ovoid in plan, measuring 1.36m by 0.85m and up to 1.76m deep, aligned approximately north-south. The northern edge was more squared in plan,

becoming circular as the depth increased though the feature was not fully excavated by hand (the total depth was investigated using an auger drill). It had steep (c. 85 degree sloped) straight slightly irregular sides, with a slight step on the northern edge at 0.45m down. It was cut by gully 0038 and posthole 0049 and filled by deposits 0051 (a pale/mid brownish grey firm/compact silty sand with frequent chalk and charcoal flecking), 0052 (a mid brownish grey firm/compact silty sand with frequent small chalk nodules and charcoal flecks), 0053 (a dark brownish grey loose silty sand with occasional large flint nodules and frequent charcoal and ash flecks and fragments) and 0067 (a mid reddish brown loose/friable silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional flints). Deposits 0052 and 0053 both contained pottery dating to the 13th century.

Pit 0066 was a sub-rectangular feature in plan with steep concave sides, undercut on the western edge, down to a flattish concave base. It measured 1.06m wide by 0.52m deep and had three distinct deposits (0063 – a dark brownish grey soft/loose silty clay mixed with yellow brown chalky boulder clay containing frequent chalk flecks and occasional small sub-rounded stones; 0064 which was a dark greenish grey soft silty clay with a lens of redeposited natural yellow sand and a lens of chalk/clay and charcoal flecking throughout and 0065 – a dark brownish grey soft/loose silty clay containing moderate amounts of chalk and charcoal flecks as well as sub-rounded flint nodules). Deposit 0064 was identified during excavation as being a cess-type deposit. Medieval pottery was identified in the upper two deposits and the lower contained animal bone and plant fibres. The last use of this feature, as with many others on the site, is suggested to have been for general rubbish with two waste layers (0065 and 0064) with a possible clay plug over the pit (0063) when it fell out of use.

Pit 0121 was sub-rectangular in plan, aligned east-west and measured 1.25m by 1.08m with a depth in excess of 1.2m. It had steep/near-vertical sides although the base was not seen due to the depth and other physical constraints. It had five distinct fills 0115 – a mid brownish grey sandy silt, 0116 – a dark brownish grey sandy silt and pinky red heat altered clay with a thin layer of charcoal at the base, 0117 – a layer of redeposited natural chalk and yellow silty sand with mid greyish brown sandy silt, 0118 – a firm mid orange brown silty sand, 0119 – a compacted mid greyish brown sandy silt and 0120 – a dark greyish brown loose silty sand with a large amount of ashy inclusion) with various

cultural materials present, including probable fireplace waste (ash and heat-altered clays), pottery and possible worked flints. The pottery located in three of the fills (0116, 0118 and 0119) was dated to the 13th, 12th–14th and 12th–13th centuries respectively.

Pit 0126 (Pl. 3) was rectangular in plan with slightly rounded corners and measured 1.74m long by 1.0m wide and up to 1.63m deep (augered depth), orientated approximately northeast-southwest. It had near-vertical sides though the base was not seen, and it contained several fills. The uppermost layer was 0127; a firm mid slightly greyish brown clayey sandy silt and chalk rubble deposit with lenses of yellow clay and occasional charcoal flecks interpreted as a capping layer which overlay 0128 - a friable slightly greyish orangey brown sandy silt with moderate amounts of charcoal flecks and lumps, occasional amounts of chalk flecks and small nodules. Deposit 0128 also contained occasional small and abraded pot sherds and animal bone fragments although the indistinct horizon with 0150 below meant that the finds were mixed and thus were recorded under a separate number (0167), dating to the 13th century. Deposit 0150 was a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and small lumps and occasional flecks and small lumps of charcoal. It appeared to represent an accumulated infilling of the pit, rather than a distinct infilling event and overlay 0151, which was a distinct tip/lens of soft and friable very dark grey/black silt which was rich with charcoal and had some banding of mid brown silt – believed to be a specific distinguishable infilling event, containing a single sherd of 12th – 13th century pottery. Below that was 0152, a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and small nodules and occasional charcoal pieces and small lumps, of similar character to 0150 above. 0153 was a firm deposit of chalk rubble and rounded/sub-angular unbroken small and medium flint pebbles and cobbles with some fine light/pale brown clayey silt, all resembling the surrounding natural geology. It has been interpreted as an intentional dumping deposit – possibly to cap the fills below – since no evidence of natural slumping can be seen in the pit edges or elsewhere in the fills. Deposit 0154 below this was a friable mid/slightly greenish grey brown fine silt with very few inclusions, interpreted as a cess deposit, with no finds. Deposit 0157 at the base of the feature was a soft/friable light greenish grey fine silt with small cohesive lumps, containing some fibre-like material resembling wood splinters or degraded bone fragments. The feature was augered to the base, which was found to be just below an accessible depth via hand-digging and it is believed that deposit 0157 is the basal fill. A

group of pot sherds which are believed to be from the same vessel were excavated from a sondage into the section face and have been dated to the 13th century. Finds from this feature with an uncertain location were recorded under context 0167 and it is dated to the medieval period. Some of these fills were interpreted as potential cess deposit remains and others appeared to be the remains of chalky 'capping' layers. Pit 0126 was cut by pit 0155.



Plate 3. Pit 0126, facing west (2m scale)

Pit 0145 (Pl. 4) was a large oval pit, aligned approximately north-south and measuring 5m by 3.1m and 1.2m deep with steep convex sides leading to a flat base. A slight step was visible in the western side. It was filled with nine distinguishable layers (0180 - 0188). The upper fill (0180) was a compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate amounts of chalk flecks and occasional small sub-angular flints, with a diffuse horizon to 0181 – a mid-dark greyish brown compact silty clay with moderate amounts of medium sized angular to sub-angular flints and occasional chalk flecks which contained oyster shell, animal bone and pottery dating from the 12th–14th centuries. Below this was a thin layer of mid greenish brown compact silty clay (0182) with frequent chalk flecks and occasional large sub-angular flints, also containing oyster shell and a small quantity of animal bone but no pottery. This overlay deposit 0183, a thin layer of friable mid orangey brown silty sand with no finds. Below that was a pale yellowish brown firm silty clay with frequent lumps/patches of degraded chalk (0184), sealing a dark greyish

brown firm silty clay (0185) with occasional small-medium sized angular and sub-angular flints, as well as animal bone, pottery dating from the 13th–14th century and a fragment of possible quern stone, interpreted as a domestic refuse deposit. Below this was a layer of mid-pale yellowish brown firm sandy silt (0186) with small to medium sized chalk inclusions and a single piece of animal bone, sealing a dark greyish brown compact silty clay (0187) with moderate small and medium sized angular and rounded flints and occasional charcoal flecks but no other finds. The primary fill of this feature was a thin layer, possibly a trample-deposit, some 0.04m thick of a compact mid greenish brown silty clay (0188) with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal fragments.

The shape and dimensions of this feature suggest that it may have been an extraction pit although the distinct basal fill interpreted as possible trample may be evidence of some unrecognised craft/industrial function. It is likely to have been used opportunistically for refuse dumping having fallen out of use, as demonstrated by the concentration of material recovered from deposit 0185.



Plate 4. Pit 0145, facing east (2m scale)

Pit 0148 was a small pit (or possible posthole), almost entirely removed by pits 0072 to the north and 0229 to the south, measuring (as surviving) 0.45m wide and 0.24m deep. It had an uncertain shape, presumably approximately circular, with only the western

edge intact. This had a gently sloping concave side to a concave base with no apparent break of slope. It was filled with a mid-brown firm sandy clay (0149) with frequent chalk flecks/lumps and occasional charcoal flecks and a single small sherd of pottery was recovered, dating from the 13th–14th centuries, though this could be an intrusive artefact from pit 0229 which also contained 13th century pottery.

Pit 0155 was a slightly irregular rectangular shape in plan, orientated approximately north-south and measuring 0.9m long, 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a slightly irregular U-shaped profile, with vertical sides, and a sharp break of slope to a flattish, slightly irregular base. It was filled with a friable mixed grey brown sandy silt with a little clay content and mid orangey brown sandy silt (0156) with frequent chalk flecks and small nodules, moderate amounts of charcoal flecks, occasional amounts of very small fired clay fragments (brick?) and occasional to moderate amounts of small to medium sized rounded pebbles. Five sherds of pottery were recovered from this feature, dating from the mid 12th–13th centuries.

Pit 0162 (Fig. 4) was a sub-rectangular shape in plan, orientated approximately north-south with steep concave sides down to a flattish concave base and measuring 2.14m long by 1.4m wide and up to 0.54m deep. It contained a dark greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and small to medium-sized sub-angular stones and was cut by both well 0144 and pit 0160. Although some fragments of animal bone and shell were recovered from this feature they are not dateable but the stratigraphic relationship with 0144 suggests that this feature is at least medieval if not earlier.

Pit 0174 was an irregular semi-circular shaped feature approximately 1.3m by 1.0m in diameter with vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base 1.0m below natural, aligned northeast-southwest and cut by post-medieval pits 0087 and 0089 to the north and the cut for a post-medieval brick well capping (0071) to the south. It also cut into a possible linear feature (0178) to the east. It contained deposits 0169-0173, of which two (0171 and 0173) appeared to be cess deposits. Deposit 0169 was a pale to mid brown firm slightly clayey silty sand with moderate amounts of chalk flecks and nodules, occasional charcoal flecks, small sub-angular stones and occasional bone fragments and pot sherds which are dated to the 12th–13th centuries. Below this was a mid brown friable silty sand (0170) with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-

angular stones which sealed a deposit of bands of mid grey, mid brown and mid greenish grey loosely compacted sandy silt (0171), interpreted as a cess deposit. Sample 12 taken from this deposit noted the presence of possible faecal concretions. Pottery recovered from this layer has been dated to the 12th–14th centuries. Below that was a layer of loose mid orange sand (0172) which only occurred in the north-western and western edges of the feature, possibly an attempt at a capping layer over the underlying cess deposit 0173, a dark greyish brown loose sandy silt. Sample 14 from this deposit also contained mineralised faecal material.

Pit 0199 was a sub-rectangular feature, orientated north-south with steep vertical sides (concave and convex in places), and a flat base. It was 1.23m long, 1.0m wide and 1.18m deep and contained four distinguishable sandy/silty fills (0195 - 0198). A small fragment of pottery found in deposit 0197 was dated to the 12th–14th centuries.

Pit 0229 was an oval-shaped feature, aligned northeast-southwest and partially truncated by pits 0084 and 0078. The north-western edge had a sharp break of slope at the surface and steep sides becoming undulating and convex. It was not possible to fully excavate the feature due to the unstable site edge but the base was not seen at a depth of 0.9m below ground level. Its upper fill (0225) was a mid to pale yellowish-brown firm chalky-silty-clay with frequent small to medium flecks and pieces of chalk which overlay 0226, a mid to dark brown friable sandy-clay with some greenish flecking, containing moderate chalk flecking and lumps as well as small-medium flint pebbles towards the base of the deposit. Pottery recovered from this deposit has been dated to the 13th–14th centuries. Below this was a layer of mid to dark brown friable silty-sandy-clay (0227) containing frequent small flecks and nodules of chalk and moderate to occasional small to medium flints. The lowest observed fill of this feature was a dark grey-brown loose sandy-very silty-clay (0228) with frequent charcoal flecks and small fragments, moderate levels of chalk flecking and small nodules and occasional small to medium flints.

Pit 0233 was cut by pit 0211 (Fig. 4). It was of unknown dimensions due to being almost entirely cut through by 0211. Where it survived it was vertically sided, and in excess of 1.2m deep. It was filled with a firm chalk rubble deposit (0234) with some light pale brown fine sand and silt (0.35m thick) over loose/soft mid brown sandy-silt (0235) with

occasional small charcoal lumps and chalk flecks/nodules. Pottery fragments found within this lowest fill (0235) date from the 12th–13th centuries.

Pit 0277 (Pl. 9 and Fig. 4) was a circular feature with steep slightly concave sides down to a flattish/concave base, measuring approximately 2.1m in diameter and 0.83m deep. It was cut by pit 0272 to the north and itself cut pit 0280 to the south. The upper fill was a dark greyish-brown friable sandy-silt (0273) containing animal bone, fired clay fragments, a single worked flint and pottery dating from the mid 12th–mid 13th centuries, sealing a dark reddish-brown friable silty-sand (0274) which was much thicker on the eastern edge of the pit (opposite the section), suggesting it was piled against this side rather than equally infilled across the feature. Under this was a pale yellowish-brown mixed and firmly compacted clayey-silt with frequent chalk nodules and flints, apparently a dump of redeposited natural silty clay and chalk which sealed the primary fill – a mid-reddish-brown friable silty-sand (0276) containing very occasional small chalk nodules, potentially a slumped deposit of natural sandy upcast spoil. This final deposit also contained two fragments of 12th–14th century pottery.

Pit 0280 (Pl. 9 and Fig. 4) was a circular feature with steep concave sides down to a flattish/slightly concave base measuring approximately 0.9m in diameter and 0.4m deep. The upper fill (0278 – a dark greyish-brown soft silty-clay containing occasional small chalk nodules) had animal bone fragments and pottery dating to the 12th–14th centuries while the lower fill (0279 – a compacted yellow silty-clay and chalk deposit) had no finds.

Pit 0282 was a circular feature with steep sides to a flattish base, 1.3m long, 0.75m wide and 0.8m deep discovered while excavating pits 0272, 0277 and 0280. It was filled with alternating layers of dark reddish-brown silty-sand and redeposited chalk/clay (0281). During excavation it was apparent that this feature was cut by the others, though it did not survive in the recorded section through them – a profile was drawn of this feature in lieu of a full section.

Pit 0322 was a circular/sub-square feature, extending out of the excavation area to the south, with an approximate observed diameter of 1.6m and a depth in excess of 0.5m with very steep sides. The base of the feature was not reached as it was still sloping

away at the point of leaving the excavation area. Its upper fill (0320) was a mid grey clay with abundant chalk nodules which sealed a mid grey brown silty clay (0321) with occasional chalk flecking which contained mid 12th–13th century pottery and some fired clay fragments.

Postholes

Postholes 0256, 0262, 0264, 0310 and 0312 may form a rectangular structure 2.6m by 2.0m near the southern edge of the site. The individual postholes were generally around 0.3m to 0.6m in diameter with moderately steep sides to a flattish base, usually with a mid-dark greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt fill. Pottery found in one of the corner postholes (0264) was 12th–14th century in date although none of the other postholes produced any dateable finds, with a single fragment of animal bone coming from posthole 0262 in the south-eastern corner of the possible structure and an undated worked flint and a small ferrous object fragment (thought to be part of a horse shoe) from posthole 0312.

Shafts

Pit/shaft 0129 (Pl. 5 and Fig. 4) was a large ovoid pit measuring at least 1.8m by 1.65m (orientated approximately east-west) which was in excess of 4.5m deep with vertical sides. A shallow modern intrusive feature (0136) at the top of the pit/shaft contained modern demolition rubble similar to that stripped off the site (red brick fragments, bottle and sheet glass, blue/white modern ceramics) and was recorded as 0137 in section. The upper fill of the shaft was 0130, a mottled mid grey and mid brown yellow clay with chalk fragments and occasional small and large flints and stones with pottery dating to the 13th – 14th centuries. This overlay 0131, a mid grey clay and chalk deposit that lay above 0132. Deposit 0132 was a dark grey silty clay with very frequent small stones and larger stones towards the base of layer and it contained pottery, bone and CBM fragments. The pottery was dated the mid 12th – 14th centuries. This deposit sealed 0133, a mid orangey brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks/fragments and occasional flints and stones which also contained 13th – 14th century pottery and animal bone. Deposit 0134 below this was a possible capping layer of redeposited

natural(?) mid/pale creamy chalky clay with no finds, sealing deposit 0135 which was a mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small/medium sized flints and stones. This was the last hand-excavated deposit to be recorded in the feature. Machine excavation (after hand excavation to a safe depth of 1.2m) failed to definitively locate the base of the feature at a depth of 3.5m+ (Pl. 6) although several distinct banded deposits were observable.



Plate 5. Pit 0129 and 0136, facing south (2m and 1m scales)



Plate 6. Pit 0129 after machine excavation (2m scale)

Pit/shaft 0208 (Pl. 7 and Fig. 4) was an ovoid/near-circular feature measuring approximately 1.35m in diameter which was partially cut away by pit 0216 on its northern side. It had vertical sides and was augured to a depth of 1.8m without reaching the base. Several distinct deposits were noted (0203-0207), generally variations on a mid-dark grey silty clay with chalk flecking. Pottery and a single CBM fragment recovered from three of the fills encountered dated to the medieval period (0203 had pottery dating to the 12th–14th centuries, 0206 had mid/late medieval CBM and 0207 contained 13th–14th century pottery). Although this feature's size has more in common with some of the wells elsewhere on the site, there was no evidence of any structural remains such as edge/side consolidation and it is considered as a shaft pending any future reassessment. This feature was cut through by a modern pit (0202 – visible to the right in Pl. 7 below) to the north.



Plate 7. Pit 0208, facing west (2m and 1m scales)

Pit/shaft 0211 (Pl. 8 and Fig. 4) was a large oval feature in plan, aligned north to south (measuring 2.7m by 2.2m). It had steep sloped sides to a flattish base c.2.6m deep (excavated by machine after hand excavation of the upper 1.2m) and contained seven distinguishable deposits (0214, 0217, 0218, 0230, 0231, 0232 and 0245), generally consisting of mid brown silty clays with varying amounts and sizes of chalk fleck and lump inclusions. It cut both pit 0233 and linear feature 0209. Unstratified finds from the spoil from the base of the feature, recovered during machine excavation were recorded

under context number 0300 since their original context was not certain. While the hand-excavated finds from the upper fills were mostly post-medieval (15th–16th century) in date, two of the lower fills contained medieval pottery (0218 and 0230 with 12th–14th and 13th century pottery respectively) – this appears to indicate that either the feature remained open and was gradually infilled over a long period of time (unlikely in a relatively urban environment) or there was some re-cutting/re-use of an existing feature as a rubbish dump in the post-medieval period. The vertical sides observed during machine excavation suggest little or no significant collapse of the edges during its functioning life, so it is possible that a later medieval shaft was re-opened and re-used potentially towards the earlier post-medieval period (or within oral if not living memory of its infilling) or that existing property boundaries made this a suitable place to excavate a new rubbish pit in the post-medieval period that happened to be above an older medieval feature.



Plate 8. Pits 0211 and 0233, facing southeast prior to machine excavation (2m and 1m scales)

Pit/shaft 0272 (Pl. 9 and Fig. 4) was a sub-square/rectangular shaped feature, orientated north-south with steep/vertical sides and measuring approximately 1.4m in diameter. It was excavated by hand to a depth of 1m and then later machine excavated to 2.6m deep where the base of the feature was observed. It was cut by pit 0267 and itself cut through northern side of pit 0277. Its upper fill was a mixed fill of mid/pale grey

firm silty-clay containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks and dark greyish-brown sandy/chalky gravel/silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized gravels and flint nodules (0268) which sealed a thin deposit of dark black/brown friable charcoal and ash rich silt which contained animal bone fragments and pottery dating to the 12th–14th centuries. Below this was another thin deposit of mid brownish-grey firm silty-clay (0269) containing chalk flecks and occasional small to medium flints. The lowest recorded fill was a mixed mid greyish-brown loosely compacted sandy silt and clay containing occasional small and medium sized chalk fragments and flints. The deposits observed in section below this (during machine excavation) were indistinguishable from this fill though some variation would be expected.



Plate 9. Pits 0267, 0272, 0277 and 0280, facing west (2m scale)

Linear features

Feature 0178 is believed to have been the remains of a severely truncated linear feature though due to the amount of intercutting and limited space this is uncertain – its eastern edge was not found as it extended outside the limit of excavation, its western and northern edges were truncated by more recent activity (primarily the wall foundations for St James's School) and its southern extent also exited the site. Where observable it had a gradually sloping base from west to east, measuring at least 1.00m

east-west and 1.40m north-south. It was filled with a pale brown firm silty chalky sand (0177) with moderate to frequent chalk nodules and very occasional charcoal flecks. While no cultural material was evident within the excavated fill of this feature, it is dated to at least the medieval period as it was cut by a medieval pit (0174) to the west.

Gully 0209 was a short narrow linear feature in plan, aligned east to west with a shallow, slightly irregular concave profile and base. It was filled with a firm but friable mixed greenish-grey sandy-silt and mid brown silty-sand (0210) with moderate levels of small chalk nodules and flecks, as well as very occasional red clay flecks and charcoal flecks. This feature was cut through by pit/shaft 0211, suggesting at the latest a medieval date for this short length of gully.

Gully 0302 was a short linear feature, aligned north-south with steep concave sloped sides to a narrow concave base. It measured 4.6m long, 0.49m wide and up to 0.2m deep and was filled with a mid/slightly greyish-brown clayey-silty-sand with moderate levels of chalk and pebbles (0301). It had an unclear relationship with posthole 0304 and appeared to be cut by posthole 0306, while posthole 0315 had no discernable relationship with it and had a very similar fill (0316). The southern end of the feature appeared during excavation to have been a gradual petering out rather than an intentional end of the gully. It is possible that it is the remainder of a beam slot or a fence-line demarking a medieval property boundary off Risbygate Street. The gully fill (0301) and the fill of posthole 0306 (0305) both contained small fragments of pottery dating from the 13th–14th and 14th centuries respectively.

Summary of medieval activity

These features all form a sequence of repeated medieval activity within a confined space on the site. There is no apparent trend in the material remains that would indicate any specific or industrial use for the area (for example, tanning or hide-curing), leaving the most likely function of the area in general as domestic occupation, possibly with small scale/cottage industry activities occurring alongside the domestic occupation, with multiple wells and apparent refuse pitting likely to belong to individual properties along Risbygate Street. Excavation at the Cattle Market identified plots with widths of approximately 12-15m at the roadside (Gill 2009) with shared wells on the boundaries accessible from adjacent plots, while here the pattern would suggest individual wells for each plot, suggesting much narrower plots between 3.5 and 5m in width. The documentary records covered in the DBA do mention larger buildings/properties being split into several smaller residences in this area (Rolfe 2009, 10) and this may be reflected by subdivision of earlier/larger plots into smaller ones and the construction of additional wells for the new properties that can no longer access previously shared(?) wells. This interpretation is hindered by the comparative lack of identifiable fence/wall lines, unlike at the Cattle Market where 19th century consolidation layers had preserved the medieval and post-medieval top- and subsoils as well as the underlying smaller posthole alignments. Here at Risbygate Street the lack of any subsoil deposits at all suggests that on at least one of the two known times the site had been cleared an unknown amount of soil may have been removed (potentially including the removal of shallower/more ephemeral features), leading to a site preservation bias towards the preservation of larger features, which accords with the observed archaeology in this instance. The plot boundary postholes seen at the Cattle Market site were in the region of 0.2m deep so similar features could have easily been removed in the early 20th century. As indicated above, at present the majority of the medieval activity on the site can be dated to the period of the 12th–14th centuries.

4.3 Post-medieval

The post-medieval activity on the site generally consisted of several large pits, usually containing quantities of CBM and other discarded rubbish though some pits contained sparse artefactual remains in a generally sterile soil. Features dated to between the 15th and 18th centuries have been assigned to this phase, although the majority have been dated to within the 15th–16th centuries and are likely to be of early post-medieval date. Several of these pits were not fully excavated due to depth constraints and at least one is likely to have been a flint and chalk-faced well shaft. Most of the wells assigned to this phase had brick upper linings, though they were not excavated since it was unlikely that earlier deposits would be reached before the feature became unworkable. It is quite possible that some may have earlier origins, since the upper fills only represent the final backfilling at the end of their useful life and are not necessarily indicative of their date of construction.

Pits

Pit 0040 was an irregular shaped pit consisting of three lobes in a line, orientated approximately north-south with a rounded cut to the south, a square cut in the middle and a sub-rounded cut to the north. All had irregular concave sides with shelves and deep areas without a consistent shape and the fills contained post-medieval demolition rubble. This was unrelated to the demolition layer covering the rest of the site as one of the school walls overlay this feature and it would have lain beneath the school floor – suggesting that there was demolition and/or landscaping prior to the construction of the school – in fact demolition of earlier buildings was mentioned in the contracts for the construction of the new school building dated 1853 (Breen, Appendix 2 in Rolfe 2009).

Pit 0045 was sub-square in plan, measuring 2m long and 1.1m wide with steep vertical/slightly concave sides down to a flat base. The upper fill (0041) was a dark greyish brown compacted chalky boulder clay containing frequent flint nodules and CBM fragments. These may have been pressed in from above during the demolition process. This sealed a deposit of dark grey/black compacted ash and clay (0042) containing frequent flints and chalk fragments as well as a large quantity of late 17th century clay pipe fragments (288 pieces weighing a little under 0.9kg) as well as evidence of a pipe kiln in the form of fired clay lumps with broken pipe stem inclusions.

This is a potentially significant deposit as few pipe kiln locations are known in the area and its presence may allow the identification of a specific maker with a particular area. Below this was a deposit of mid greyish brown compacted chalky clay (0043) containing frequent chalk fragments and occasional flint nodules as well as a quantity of fired clay, CBM and pottery dating from the period between the 16th and 18th centuries. The primary deposit within this pit was a brownish grey friable silty sand with no attributable finds.

Pit 0072 (Pl. 10 and Fig. 4) was an ovoid pit located on the southern edge of the site, orientated north-south and measuring 2.1m long by 1.9m wide and 1.66m deep (total depth reached by auger after hand excavation was halted at 1.2m). It was filled with various layers of mid brown/grey silty clayey sand (0073-0076), all with occasional flecks of charcoal throughout and pottery from deposit 0073 dates the feature to the 16th century.



Plate 10. Pit 0072, facing east (2m scale)

Pit 0078 was an oval-shaped pit with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base, measuring some 0.94m by 0.75m and 0.32m deep, filled with a dark brown moderately compacted silty clayey sand (0079). Pottery found in this feature was dated to the 15th–16th centuries.

Pit 0084 was a semi-square pit with rounded corners visible extending into the site from the southern boundary, measuring 1.5m by 0.7m though only half-exposed within the limit of excavation. It was filled with a mid brown clayey silty sand (0085) with occasional chalk flecking. Pottery found within this fill dated the pit to the 15th–16th centuries.

Pit 0087 was a square feature with rounded corners and steep/almost vertical straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base, measuring 0.57m by 0.57m and up to 0.6m deep. It was filled with a mid greyish brown firm sandy silt (0086) with frequent chalk flecks and nodules, moderate red CBM flecks and small fragments/occasional medium to large rounded flints. No finds were identified within this feature although it visibly cut pit 0089 which was found to have been cut through a post-medieval rubbish pit.

Pit 0089 appeared to be a rectangular cut in plan but the true extent/dimensions are unknown to the north because it was sealed underneath the remains of the Victorian school wall. Where observed, it had vertical straight sides and a very sharp break of slope to a flat base. No finds were identified within this feature although it was seen to be cutting through pits 0174 and 0114 (a medieval cess pit and a post-medieval rubbish pit respectively) and is therefore no earlier than post-medieval in date and is possibly a construction cut for wall 0168.

Pit 0105 (Pl. 11 and Fig. 4) was sub-circular feature in plan with steep/near-vertical sides (except on the east side where it cut through fills of pit 0111 and had a steep convex slope) to a concave base, 1.3m wide and 0.92m deep. It contained several fills of silt/clay – some of which appeared to be slumping deposits (0100, 0101, 0102, 0103 and 0104), and was sealed by layer 0099, which lay over both pits 0105 and 0111. Pottery found within this feature dates it to at least the 15th–16th centuries.

Pit 0111 was a sub-rectangular pit with steep/near-vertical sides and a flat base which was heavily disturbed by later pipes/drains/cables and partially truncated by pit 0105 (Fig. 4). It was in excess of 1.4m wide and 1.2m deep, containing several silty clay fills similar to those in pit 0105. It was not possible to obtain a full profile of this feature due to the existing drains running through the upper part of the feature, though the visible

edge on the surface was not far from the edge of the section so it is believed to have had a very steep/near sheer-sided eastern edge. It has been assigned a post-medieval date due to its relationship with pit 0105, though it could have an earlier origin.



Plate 11. Pits 0105 and 0111, facing north (2m scale)

Pit 0114 was only partially visible/distinguishable due to multiple areas of truncation by other features (0071 and 0089). Only the western edge was visible; this was straight with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a shallow sloping concave base. It was filled with a compact mid grey silty clay with frequent chalk nodules, occasional pottery sherds and CBM fragments and some clay pipe stem fragments. A small find (SF 1001, a copper alloy pin) was located within the lower portion of this feature.

Pit 0146 was probably sub-circular in plan, 0.8m long by 0.62m wide and up to 0.17m deep, cut by pit 0072 to the south. It had a broad shallow profile with a moderate break of slope to a shallow concave base and was filled with a firm mid/pale orangey grey sandy silt (0147) with frequent chalk flecking and occasional small angular flints.

Pit 0164 was a shallow ovoid pit with steep curved edges to a shallow concave base, measuring 1.0m long, 0.6m wide and up to 0.2m deep, appearing to cut pit 0166 to the north. It was filled with a mottled mid reddish brown/pale creamy silty clay (0163) with very frequent chalk flecks and contained a very small fragment of mid 12th–13th century

pottery although this is likely to have been residual as the feature also contained a large fragment of undated tile and small animal bone fragments and was cut through pit 0166, which does contain a single fragment of late medieval or post medieval tile.

Pit 0166 was an irregular circular pit measuring 0.8m in diameter and up to 0.35m deep with sheer south and west sides and a 45 degree sloped north edge to a flat base. It was filled with a mixed mid reddish brown and occasionally pale reddish brown silty clay with very frequent chalk fragments and lumps. A single piece of CBM has been identified as being not very closely dateable other than either late medieval or post-medieval, as such it has been assigned the latter date range.

Pit 0202 was an ovoid rectangular pit measuring 1.20m by 1.20m and 0.5m deep with vertical sides to a flat base. One of its fills (0200 and 0201) contained a large amount (c. 90%) of post-medieval/modern CBM and it is believed that this feature is either a post-medieval rubbish/building detritus pit or a modern infilled pit. This feature cut through the northern edge of pit 0208.

Pit 0241 was an oval feature, with steep sloped sides and a flattish base measuring 1.6m long, 1.0m wide and 0.3m deep, orientated approximately east-west. It was filled with mottled/mixed mid greyish-brown/dark blackish-brown firm silty-clays (0240) with moderate levels of chalk flecking. Pottery dating to both the post-medieval and medieval periods was found within this fill, though the medieval pottery is thought to be residual.

Pit 0267 was a rectangular feature, orientated east to west with steep vertical sides down to a flat base and measuring 1.9m long, 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep. It cut through the top of pit 0272 and 0282 (Fig. 4). Its fill was a dark grey firm silty-clay (0266) containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks, and occasional small and medium sized sub-angular stones. Pottery recovered from this feature dated to the post-medieval period.

Pit 0296 was a large sub-square pit which was mainly unexcavated, except for a small section to determine the relationship with posthole 0260 (which was inconclusive). It had an unknown profile and depth in excess of 0.3m. The two encountered fills were a fairly firm mid-dark greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt (0297) with moderate levels of small

chalk nodules and flecks, occasional to moderate small to medium rounded stones and frequent tile fragments covered by a firm (compacted) chalk rubble with light/pale brown fine silt and sand (0298) with occasional to moderate levels of tile fragments – interpreted as likely to be a deliberate capping layer for the feature. The lower fill produced pottery and CBM fragments thought to date to the 16th century, while the upper fill produced 17th century pottery as well as more CBM fragments and animal bone.

Postholes

Posthole 0125 was sub-rectangular in plan, though it narrowed and became square further down, aligned north-south with steep sloped near-straight sides leading to a shallow flattish base. It was filled with a friable dark greyish brown silty sand (0124) with frequent mid to large rounded and sub-angular flint nodules and moderate-frequent CBM fragments.

Posthole 0252 was oval in plan, aligned east-southeast/west-southwest and measuring 0.5m long and 0.4m wide with a broad 'U' shaped profile, with steep sloping sides and a moderate break of slope to a flattish sloped base. It was cut by posthole 0254 to the west, and a small fragment of late medieval/early post-medieval CBM was found within it.

Posthole 0258 was circular in plan with a 'U' shaped profile and steep sloping sides with a moderate break of slope to a concave base and filled with a fairly firm mid-dark greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt (0259), with moderate small chalk nodules and flecks, and moderate small rounded pebbles. The bone and CBM recovered were not dateable.

Posthole 0260 was circular in plan with a shallow concave profile to a shallow dished base. It was filled with a fairly firm mid-dark greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt (0261), with moderate small chalk nodules and flecks, and occasional-moderate small rounded pebbles.

Other features

Feature 0071 was the modern construction cut of a domed brick cap for a well (0068) in the south-east corner of the site. The capping was breached during later monitoring works on the site and consisted of at least two different brick caps, neither of which appears to relate to the original construction of the well. Examination of the design plans for St James's School may yield further information about this feature which may have been re-used as a drain for the school toilets.

Layer 0099 was a deposit overlying post-medieval pits 0105 and 0111. It was a pale to mid brownish grey soft silty clay containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized chalk flecks and chunks, and occasional small flints. Although modern CBM/brick fragments were pressed into the top of the fill (from the overlying demolition rubble layer probably), small fragments of oyster shell and animal bone were noted as well as a single residual sherd of 14th century pottery.

Summary of the post-medieval period activity

The post-medieval activity on the site continues the likely residential/low level industry activity from the medieval period. Several buildings belonging to this period are still present along Risbygate Street (as documented in the DBA) and it is possible that the building that became the Hare and Hounds Inn (crossing the centre of the site) was constructed during this period. A pit with a large quantity of clay pipe fragments and kiln material suggests that there may have been a clay-pipe manufacturer either on or very close by to the site – it is thought that some pubs/inns may have made their own but evidence of kilns/production is rarely found. If this material can be identified with a particular makers mark then it may be possible to associate that mark with both a date that the maker was active, and a location for their production.

4.4 Modern

The final phase covers the 19th century to the present day with activity on the site involving the brick-built structures that remain of the Hare and Hounds Inn (in the centre of the site), St Joseph's School (on the eastern boundary), the terraced houses along the street frontage with Risbygate Street and the disturbance associated with the old toilet block on the southern edge of the site. These features included surviving foundations of the external school wall as well as brick plinth supports and a levelling layer for the school floor, a surviving herringbone pattern floor for one of the inn outbuildings and several infilled cellars along the northern boundary. There was also a significant disturbance across the centre of the site where cabling and services had been laid, sometimes at depths in excess of 1.0m, which has caused severe truncation of much of the site of the inn.

In general, obviously modern features were recorded in plan and by general area photography only, although some features required excavation in order to clarify their modern dating or to investigate relationships with potentially earlier features.

Pits

Pit 0098 was a shallow ovoid pit with steep concave/near-vertical sides down to a flat base measuring 0.54m wide and 0.1m deep with a loose fill of chalk rubble, fragments of CBM and occasional small flints (0097), containing CBM, brick, glass, slate, etc and it was interpreted as a modern pit.

Pit 0136 was another shallow ovoid pit filled with CBM/demolition rubble. It was 1.1m long and up to 0.25m deep with a dished profile. It was filled with a deposit of dark brown/black silty clays with very frequent CBM inclusions (not retained), visibly similar to that stripped off the site and judged as likely to originate from the demolished school and/or inn.

Pit 0220 was a rectangular feature with rounded corners, aligned east to west and measuring 0.86m long, 0.52m wide and 0.22m deep with steep/almost vertical slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. It contained a firm mid to dark brownish-

grey silty-clayey sand (0219) with occasional to moderate chalk flecks, occasional CBM and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit 0222 was a sub-rectangular feature, aligned east-west with steep vertical sides where they were observed. It was not fully excavated since after a small amount of excavation it was obvious that it was filled with a fairly modern demolition fill (0221) including modern china and glass fragments. This feature cut through pit 0224.

Pit 0224 was a sub-rectangular feature with a rounded western end, aligned east to west (its eastern end was obscured by pit 0222). Where observed it had steep concave sides but was not fully excavated and the base not seen. Similarly to pit 0222 it was filled with apparent post-medieval/modern demolition rubble and contained blue/white pattern china fragments (0223).

Postholes

Posthole 0036 was sub-rectangular in plan, aligned east-west and had a u-shaped profile with steep near vertical sides and a rounded break of slope to a flattish base. It was filled with a pale yellowish brown silty sand (0035) with frequent small chalk nodules and flecks, frequent-moderate medium-large rounded flint nodules and moderate amounts of CBM, with some of the larger pieces collected.

Posthole 0049 was sub rectangular/oval in plan, measuring approximately 0.3m in diameter and 0.25m deep, seen in section cut into the top of pit 0054. It was possibly aligned north-east/south-west with straight near-vertical sides and a flat base. It was visibly similar to posthole 0036 and may be related.

Postholes 0055, 0057, 0059 and 0061 were a line of small shallow postholes near the southern edge of the site that produced no dateable artefacts, mostly being less than 0.05m in depth and 0.2-0.3m in diameter.

Posthole 0190 was a rectangular posthole, orientated north-south with steep sides to a flat base, measuring 0.38m long and 0.06m deep. It was filled with a loose dark black topsoil-like fill (0189), containing chalk flecks and fragments of CBM, likely to be of modern origin.

Posthole 0192 was a sub-square posthole in plan, orientated east-west with steep vertical sides and a slightly concave/flat base measuring 0.24m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled with a dark greyish brown firm sandy silt (0191) containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks and some small CBM fragments.

Posthole 0194 was a sub-square feature, orientated approximately east-west with steep, slightly concave sides down to a flattish concave base; 0.36m wide and 0.1m deep and filled with a dark greyish brown firm silty sand (0193) containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks. It was situated immediately west of posthole 0192 and is thought to be connected with 0192.

Posthole 0216 was a shallow circular posthole 0.3m in diameter and 0.07m deep, filled with a mid grey silty-clay (0215) with moderate small chalk flecks and one small fragmentary piece of CBM that was not retained.

Posthole 0254 was circular in plan with a bowl-like 'U' shaped profile with steep slightly curving sides and a moderate break of slope to the concave base. It contained a fairly firm/friable mid-dark grey-brown slightly clayey-silt (0255) with moderate small pebbles and chalk nodules. Pottery recovered from this feature was dated to the 19th century.

Linear features

Gully 0038 was linear in plan, aligned north south and measured approximately 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. It had a sharp break of slope with steep slightly concave sides to a slightly concave base, becoming shallower and terminates to the south in a rounded butt end. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent small-medium chalk nodules and contained modern CBM fragments/lumps.

4.5 Undated

A number of features, mostly small pits and postholes, either did not contain any artefactual remains or those that were retrieved were not suitable to indicate any potential dating. The majority of these were towards the western edge of the site where a mixture of dated features of post-medieval and modern date precluded any general assumptions about dating based on alignments and locations.

Pits

Pit 0160 was a sub-rectangular feature with steep/vertical sides down to a flat base, orientated north-south and measuring 2.04m long by 1.90m wide and up to 0.25m deep, containing deposits 0158 and 0159. It cut through the top of pit 0162 to the south.

Pit 0239 was oval-shaped, with steep straight sides and a flat base, measuring 0.7m long by 0.55m wide and up to 0.2m deep. It was filled with a mottled mid/dark greyish-brown silty-clay (0238) with frequent chalk flecks and very occasional small flints/stones.

Pit 0291 was an ovoid feature aligned northwest-southeast with fairly steep slightly convex sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base, measuring 0.82m long, 0.42m wide and 0.22m deep. It was filled with a mid orange-brown friable silty-clay-sand (0290) with occasional chalk flecks and small rounded to angular flints. It is possible that this pit may have originally been a double-post setting.

Pit 0293 was circular with shallow concave sides down to a flattish concave base, filled with a dark brown soft silty-clay (0292) containing occasional small chalk nodules and flints. There was no discernable relationship with pit 0295 although they appear to share the same fill - 0292/0294.

Pit 0295 was circular with shallow concave edges and a flattish/concave base. It was not possible to differentiate between the fills of this (0294) and pit 0293 (0292) although they have been numbered separately.

Pit 0314 was an ovoid feature with steep concave sides to a shallow flattish base, measuring 0.8m by 0.8m by 0.3m deep. It had a single fill, a compacted very chalky mid greyish-creamy-brown silty-clay (0313). No finds were located within this pit.

Pit/posthole 0315 was a circular feature with steep/almost vertical sides and a shallow slightly concave base, measuring 0.4m in diameter by 0.45m deep. It was filled with a mid brown moderately compacted clayey-silty-sand (0316) with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.

Pit 0317 was an ovoid feature, 1.2m long, 1.0m wide and 0.25m deep, orientated approximately north-south with a shallow concave/dished profile. The upper fill (0318) was a mixed mid brown-slightly orange silty-sand with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks throughout while the lower fill (0319) was a mid brown clayey-sand with lots of chalk nodules as well as occasional charcoal flecks.

Postholes

Posthole 0006 was square with near-vertical sides to a shallow concave/flattish base, orientated approximately square on to Risbygate Street and filled with a pale creamy brown hard chalky clay with moderate medium-sized flint nodules (0005).

Posthole 0008 was a circular feature in the centre of Trench 3 and was recorded during the evaluation stage towards the north-western end of the trench. It had a steep sloped side to a shallow concave base and was filled with a mid greenish grey chalk-flecked clay (0007).

Posthole 0010 was circular with steep sloped sides to a concave base, 0.4m in diameter and 0.22m deep, filled with a firm mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small/medium flints and stones and chalk flecks (0009).

Posthole 0011 was a circular feature adjacent to 0006, measuring 0.3m in diameter. It was filled with a mid greenish grey chalk-flecked clay and was not excavated.

Posthole 0080 was a roundish, slightly oval feature with almost vertical sides and a flat base measuring 0.4m by 0.36m and up to 0.3m deep, filled with a mid brown silty clayey sand (0081) with occasional charcoal flecks throughout. No finds were identified.

Posthole 0082 was 0.5m in diameter and 0.5m deep with vertical sides to a flattish base, filled with a mid brown moderately compacted clayey silty sand (0083) with occasional chalk flecks throughout.

Pit/posthole 0123 was an ovoid feature, aligned east-west and measuring 0.52m by 0.26m and up to 0.16m deep with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled with a firm mid orange greyish brown silty sand (0122) containing moderate chalk flecks and nodules and rare sub-angular flints.

Posthole 0213 was square, measuring 0.5m by 0.5m and up to 0.23m deep with steep/vertical sides to a flat base. It was filled with a loose pale yellowish-brown silty-sand and chalk (0212) with occasional small angular and sub-angular flints, occasional CBM flecks and frequent small chalk nodules.

Posthole 0244 was a sub-square feature with steep/near-vertical sides and a gradual break of slope to the slightly rounded base, 0.48m wide and long and 0.36m deep. It was filled with a firm/friable mid to dark grey-brown silty-sandy-clay (0243) with moderate small to medium rounded to angular flints, moderate to occasional chalk flecks and small rounded pebbles, and occasional small charcoal flecks. No dateable finds were located within this feature.

Posthole 0247 was a sub-square feature with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to the almost flat base, 0.48m wide and long and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a friable mid brown clay-sand (0246) with moderate small to medium ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) rounded to sub-angular flints, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. No finds were identified.

Posthole 0249 was a small circular feature with fairly steep, slightly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base, 0.25m in diameter. It contained a friable mid to dark brown clay-sand (0248) with occasional small flints and chalk and charcoal flecks.

Posthole 0251 was a small circular feature with fairly steep concave sides to a narrow rounded base. It was filled with a friable mid to dark grey-brown silty-clay-sand mix (0250) with occasional to moderate small flints and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.

Posthole 0284 was a shallow oval feature aligned north-south with fairly steep sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base, approximately 0.25m in diameter and 0.1m deep. It was filled with a mid to dark brown friable clay-sand mix (0283), with frequent small flecks and pebbles of chalk and occasional small to medium flints. No finds were located from this feature.

Posthole 0286 was ovoid and orientated northeast-southwest with steep/vertical slightly concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base measuring 0.65m long, 0.45m wide and 0.27m deep. It was filled with a mid brown friable sandy clay (0285) with moderate small to medium ($\leq 0.06\text{m}$) rounded to sub-angular flints and chalk flecks/nodules and occasional charcoal flecks.

Posthole 0289 was circular with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a slightly rounded base, measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.2m deep. This was the only posthole on the site to contain a possible 'post-pipe' (deposit 0287) – a dark grey-brown friable silty-sandy-clay, with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks approximately 0.1m in diameter within the outer fill (0288) – a mid orange-brown sandy-clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments.

Posthole 0324 was a small circular feature, approximately 0.26m in diameter and 0.08m deep, filled with a mid brown clayey-sand with occasional chalk nodules, charcoal flecks and small stones. It intercut posthole 0326 to the west, but no relationship was discernable between the two features.

Posthole 0326 was a small circular feature, 0.4m in diameter and 0.14m deep, filled with a mid brown clayey-sand (0325), with occasional charcoal flecks, chalk nodules and small stones.

Other features

Layer 0112 was a soft white chalk layer with occasional CBM flecks, up to 0.10m thick on eastern edge of site. Its maximum extent is unknown since it continued outside the limit of excavation. It was noted in the excavation section but could not be planned.

5. The finds evidence

Cathy Tester

5.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation and excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	352	6540
CBM	166	15210
Mortar	16	297
Fired clay	182	455
Clay tobacco pipe	274	975
Post-medieval vessel glass	1	5
Post-medieval window glass	1	4
Nails	21	713
Lava quern	1	676
Stone	3	128
Worked flint	9	150
Animal bone	804	10264
Shell (does not inc all SS material)	154	1109
Charcoal	16	–

Table 1. Finds quantities

5.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 352 sherds of pottery weighing 6,540g was collected from 72 contexts during the evaluation and excavation. Table 2 shows the quantification by pottery period; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4 and a full catalogue is available in the archive.

Pottery period	No	Wt(g)	eve	MNV
Early medieval	17	125		9
Medieval	270	4640	1.93	148
Late medieval	40	1270	0.06	29
Post-medieval	22	496	0.33	19
Modern	3	9	0.05	3
Totals	352	6540	2.37	208

Table 2. 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 C.C. Archaeological Service, which includes East Anglian and East Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. A x20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998) and post-medieval fabrics and forms are based on Jennings (1981). 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

Early medieval

Quantification

Table 3 shows the quantities of early medieval wares. Gritty wares (EMWG) dominate the group.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	1	5		1
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	15	115		7
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	1	5		1
Total early medieval			17	125		9

Table 3. 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.
- 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.

Forms

All fragments were body or base sherds and, as such, undiagnostic for form. No decoration was present on any of these sherds.

Distribution

The majority of early medieval pottery was recovered from features located to the east end of the site (12 sherds), with the remainder being scattered to the centre and west. The largest quantity from a single feature was five sherds from pit 0054 at the north-eastern limit of the site.

Medieval

Quantification

Table 4 shows the quantities of high medieval wares. The Bury-type coarsewares form the largest proportion of the group, although Ely coarseware is also relatively common, with Grimston and Hedingham wares being the most common glazed types.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	9	146		7
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	1	5		1
Bury sandy ware	BSW	3.30	1	16		1
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	3.31	19	215	0.08	14
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	3.32	10	122	0.31	7
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	3.33	97	1084	0.55	66
Bury medieval coarseware gritty	BMCWG	3.34	6	85		3
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	4	61		2
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	3.60	1	8		1
Ely coarseware	ELCW	3.61	34	1021	0.78	13
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	2	81	0.16	2
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	22	360		11
Colchester Ware	COLC	4.21	1	135	0.05	1
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	47	1128		11
Essex sandy orange wares	ESOW	4.24	1	2		1
Ipswich Glazed Ware	IPSG	4.31	1	13		1
Bury Glazed Ware (?)	BGW	4.33	10	120		3
Yorkshire glazed wares	YORK	4.43	1	19		1
Developed Stamford Ware	STAMC	4.71	2	8		1
Ely Glazed Ware	ELYG	4.81	1	11		1
Total medieval			270	4640	1.93	148

Table 4. 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.
- 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.
MCWC	Generic fabric for wheelmade medieval wares containing sparse to moderate chalk.

Grimston fabrics (GRIM) are defined by Little (1984), Essex wares (HCW, HFW1, COLC, ESOW) by Cotter (2000, 75–91) and Walker (2012), Ely wares (ELCW, ELYG) by Spoerry (2008), Stamford wares by Mahanay *et al.* (1982) and Yorkshire wares by Jennings (1992). The two Suffolk glazed wares have been described previously by Anderson (BGW – e.g. Anderson 2001, 4; IP SG – e.g. Anderson 2006).

Forms

Coarsewares

Based on identifiable coarseware rim forms, there were twelve jars and two bowls. One thumbled bunghole in BMCW indicated the presence of a cistern. Jars were present in most of the coarseware fabrics. The two bowls were in BMCW, with a flat-topped everted rim, and ELCW, a type F (Spoerry 2008) with beaded rim. The BMCW bowl had been pierced below the rim before firing and was presumably intended to be hung. No jugs were identified amongst the coarseware fabrics in this assemblage.

Table 5 shows the distribution of jar rim types by fabric. These are shown in approximate date order, with several rim types which are likely to be 12th/13th-century in date (UPBD, UPEV, BD), some which appear to belong to the 13th century (FTEV) and some which may span the 13th/14th centuries (SQBD). 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, but the numbers are small and no particular pattern is discernible. Rim forms have been dated based on similar types in use in Essex (Drury 1993), 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 190–260mm, suggesting that most were of medium size.

Rim form	Code	bcsw	bmcw	bmcwg	bsfw	elcw
Beaded	BD	1				
Upright beaded	UPBD	2				
Upright everted	UPEV			1		1
Flat-topped everted	FTEV		2		1	1
Square bead	SQBD	1				1

Table 5. Coarseware jar forms (MNV).

Decoration or surface treatment was relatively rare. One vessel had a thumbbed base-angle, shallow girth-grooving was noted on two vessels, two had incised wavy lines, one had a line of fingertip impressions, one a line of fingernail impressions, one an applied thumbbed strip, and one an incised horizontal line.

Glazed wares

The overall proportion of glazed wares in this group, based on sherd count, was 32.6%. This is a high proportion which is close to high status sites in the town centre, for example the Cathedral (28%) and the Angel Hotel (29%), and much higher than some others on the periphery, eg Warrens Yard (8.8%), 97 Risbygate Street (11%), and Raingate Street (12%).

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. Three jugs were identified in this way. Only one jug rim was present, a beaded type in HFW1.

Decoration other than glaze most frequently comprised slip lines in red and/or white slip. There was one example of high relief plastic decoration with pellets and an incised wavy line on the handle (Hedingham Ware) and one of possible applied decoration (Grimston). One further sherd of Hedingham Ware with yellow and brown slip lines was recovered from the site during monitoring in 2013 (Goffin 2014).

Distribution

Medieval wares were found in 35 features across the site. The largest single group was from pit 0054 in the north-east corner of the site, which contained 61 sherds of this date. Pit 0126, in the centre of the eastern third of the site, contained 38 sherds, whilst pit 0129 just to the south contained 20 sherds of medieval date. Most other features had less than ten sherds.

Late and post-medieval

Quantification

Table 6 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
Unprovenanced late medieval	NLLM	5.00	3	204		3
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	27	948	0.06	20
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	5.30	2	19		1
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	5.60	6	80		3
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	2	19		2
Total late medieval			40	1270	0.06	29
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	6.10	3	85	0.1	3
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	2	7		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	14	320	0.18	11
Post-medieval whitewares	PMWW	6.20	1	39		1
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	6.41	1	14		1
Metropolitan Slipware	METS	6.42	1	31	0.05	1
Total post-medieval			22	496	0.33	19

Table 6. 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. The imported wares, local red earthenwares and other post-medieval wares are as described by Jennings (1981).

Forms

Three LMT vessels could be identified, two jugs and a bowl, although only the latter was represented by a rimsherd, a flaring form. Two body sherds of a Grimston vessel had internal green-glaze, suggesting a late medieval date. The Essex-type late medieval redwares included an example with white slip line decoration. Two body sherds of Raeren stoneware included a piece with incised wavy line decoration.

Three vessels were probably late medieval but were of unknown source. These were a sagging thumbed base with spots of orange glaze in a medium sandy micaceous oxidised fabric with a grey core and occasional calcareous inclusions; a fine oxidised body sherd with pimply surfaces, pale grey margins and a blue-grey core, glazed orange/green; and a large carinated and cordoned body sherd in a fine greyware with thin oxidised surfaces and orange glaze inside and out, perhaps a Low Countries or Rhenish product.

A few post-medieval redwares and whitewares were also potentially non-local. These included a jug handle and a jar with a beaded rim. Glazed red earthenwares in more typical local fabrics included a possible chafing dish with a collared pierced rim and rod handle, a pancheon with a square beaded rim, and a pipkin with a beaded rim and strap handle. The post-medieval assemblage also included a Staffordshire slipware mug with brown slip dot decoration and a Metropolitan slipware bowl with everted beaded rim (cf Davey and Walker 2009, rim type E9) and slip spiral on the rim.

Distribution

Late medieval wares were recovered from eight features and post-medieval from nine. Apart from pit 0072, which contained nineteen sherds of thirteen vessels, all of these features contained less than ten sherds of these periods. Most features were located in the eastern half of the site, particularly in the south-east corner.

Modern

Table 7 shows the quantities of modern wares.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	2		1
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	8.22	2	7	0.05	2
Total modern			3	9	0.05	3

Table 7. Modern pottery.

This small group consists of a scallop-edge rim fragment with blue transfer-print (REFW) from gully 0038, and a brown glazed body sherd and beaded jar rim (ESWN) from pit 0113 and post-hole 0254 respectively.

Discussion

The range of wares recovered from this site in all periods is typical of the town, and there are no particularly unusual forms which might suggest anything other than a typical domestic assemblage. In common with most urban sites of the period, the greater proportion of identifiable medieval coarseware forms are cooking pots ('jars') with fewer bowls than might be found on contemporary rural sites. The lack of coarseware jugs appears to be made up for by the high proportion of glazed wares, most of which were probably jugs or other tablewares. The assemblage has a slightly greater range of medieval and late medieval non-local wares than is generally found on the peripheries of the town, perhaps related to its position on one of the main thoroughfares.

The majority of pottery of all periods appears to have been deposited towards the eastern half of the site. Whilst this may in part be the result of post-medieval clearance of the site (Cass 2014, 56), it is also a reflection of the position of the deeper features such as pits and wells which would have survived clearance anyway. Most of these features are located to the east, closer to the town.

A similar-sized assemblage was recovered from 97 Risbygate Street (Anderson 2003), although a much larger proportion of it was of recent date. Like the present assemblage, only eleven sherds from that site were early medieval and no Late Saxon pottery was recovered. This suggests that this part of the extra-mural settlement was not

established much before the later 11th or 12th century. The medieval assemblage from that site had a similar make-up to the present group, although the range of glazed wares was less extensive and made up a much lower proportion of the total medieval wares there. This does not appear to be due to differences in date, as both sites produced wares which indicate activity throughout the medieval phase and into the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. A high proportion of glazed wares appear to be related to moderate to high status elsewhere in the town. Another possibility is the presence of an inn or coaching house, which was certainly true of the site by the 18th century (Rolfe 2009), although whether there was an inn on the site in the medieval period is unknown.

The size of the late medieval and post-medieval pottery at this site is similar to that from 97 Risbygate Street in both sherd count and proportion of the total assemblage. Late medieval pottery often forms a significantly lower proportion of post-Roman assemblages than high medieval wares, particularly on urban sites. Notable exceptions in Bury are at the Angel Hotel and the Cathedral, but most other sites in the town conform to this pattern. This is probably due in part to changing patterns of rubbish disposal from the 16th century onwards, with much of the urban waste being removed and deposited in sub-urban or rural areas, but can also be due to site clearance during rebuilding and to the fact that greater areas of many sites were within the footprints of buildings by this period, and rubbish pits were not being dug within these structures.

5.3 Ceramic building material, fired clay and mortar

Sue Anderson

5.3.1 Ceramic Building Material

A total of 166 fragments of CBM weighing 15,210g was collected from 37 contexts.

Table 8 presents the count and weight quantification by form. A full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 5.

Type	Form	form	No	Wt(g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	9	747
	Plain roof tile: medieval?	RTM?	1	115
	Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	92	4881
	Ridge tile	RID	5	709
	Pantile	PAN	2	95
Walling	Early brick	EB	4	29
	Late brick	LB	40	5559
	Late brick?	LB?	1	6
Flooring	Floor brick	FB	3	2689
	Floor brick?	FB?	1	4
	Floor tile	FT	1	226
Miscellaneous	Drainpipe	DP	2	123
	Unidentified	UN	5	27
Total			166	15210

Table 8. CBM by type.

The majority of stratified CBM from this site was collected from pits (118 fragments), post-holes (25 fragments) and pit/wells (20 fragments), with smaller quantities from gullies (2 fragments) and a layer (1 fragment). Much of this assemblage therefore represents hardcore, intentionally or unintentionally used to backfill features.

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 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990). Only a sample of the CBM assemblage has been retained following final recording; see the database for full details.

The assemblage

Roof tiles

Plain roof tiles made up the majority of the assemblage. Table 9 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric.

Fabric group	Code	RTM	RTP	RID	PAN
Estuarine with coarse sand	est(cs)	4			
Fine sandy	fs	2	12	1	
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm		6		1
Fine sandy micaceous with flint	fsmf		1		
Fine sandy micaceous with ferrous inclusions	fsmfe		1		
Fine sandy with sparse coarse quartz	fscq		1		
Fine sandy with sparse coarse flint	fsf	1	10		
Fine sandy with sparse/moderate ferrous inclusions	fsfe	2	31	3	1
Fine sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	fsffe		2		
Fine sandy with grog	fsg		3		
Fine sandy with grog and ferrous inclusions	fsgfe			1	
Medium sandy	ms	1			
Medium sandy with sparse flint	msf		2		
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe		9		
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions and flint	msffe		3		
Unknown (burnt)	un		11		
Totals		10	92	5	2

Table 9. Roofing tile by fabric.

The most frequent fabrics were those containing sparse to moderate flint and/or ferrous inclusions, as is typically found in late and post-medieval contexts across the town.

Of the 102 fragments of plain roof tile, ten were probably or possibly of medieval date. This was based partly on fabric (est(cs)) but also on firing (reduced cores and/or surfaces) and the presence of glaze. Red-firing tiles without any signs of reduction or glaze were classified as probably late or post-medieval. The eleven fragments of burnt or overfired tile in this assemblage are likely to be post-medieval, as similar but less burnt post-medieval tiles were found with them.

Thirteen tiles had circular peg holes, of which one (medieval) appeared to be a single central hole. Only four tiles had square holes, one of which had two holes. No nib tiles were identified. Only one fragment had traces of glaze, comprising spots only at the top end of the tile. Six 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 plain roof tile in 'fsfe' fabric from pit fill 0074 had two rubbed edges, suggesting that it may have been used as a tool, perhaps for rubbing bricks to size during construction work, or possibly related to clay pipe manufacture, which may have been carried out in the vicinity.

Five pieces of three unglazed ridge tiles were recovered from pit fills 0043, 0214 and 0298, all of post-medieval date. Fragments of pantiles, one with dark brown glaze, were found in pit fill 0039 and well fill 0139.

Bricks

Four small fragments of brick in estuarine clay fabrics were residual finds in pit fill 0022 and well fill 0138. Forty-one fragments of late bricks were identified. Table 10 shows the distribution by fabric.

Fabric group	Code	EB	LB	LB?
Estuarine clays	est	4		
Fine sandy	fs		3	
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm		2	
Fine sandy with flint	fsf		1	
Fine sandy with sparse ferrous inclusions	fsfe		6	
Fine sandy with flint and ferrous	fsffe		14	
Fine sandy with grog	fsg		1	
Medium sandy	ms		3	1
Medium sandy with sparse fine calcareous	msc		1	
Medium sandy with flint	msf		4	
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe		4	
White-firing fine sandy with red iron-rich grog/ferrous	wfg		1	

Table 10. Bricks by fabric.

Most fragments were relatively small and abraded, although it was possible to measure eight thicknesses and three widths. The bricks varied in thickness between 46–66mm, and the bricks with two dimensions were 111 x 53mm (0035), 111 x 62mm (0039), and 114 x 49mm (0201). Three bricks were less than 50mm thick and may be of 15th/16th-century date, three were between 53–56mm and could be 16th/17th-century, and two were over 60mm, suggesting a 19th-century or later date.

Several fragments from post-hole fill 0243 and a piece from pit 0018 had reduced surfaces, suggesting either that they were clamp-fired and relatively early, or that they had been used in a fire-related structure such as a hearth, oven or chimney. One of these showed signs of wear and may have been part of a floor surface. A white-firing brick from pit fill 0039 also had worn surfaces suggesting that, despite its thickness (62mm), it may have been used as a floor brick.

Very few fragments had any traces of mortar, but this may simply be due to loss of surfaces through abrasion.

Flooring

Five fragments of three floor bricks and a floor tile in white-firing fabrics were recovered from post-hole fill 0035, pit fill 0039 and well fill 0142. One brick from 0035 was complete, although broken in half, and measured 236 x 116 x 43mm. There was patchy buff-coloured lime mortar on several surfaces and across the break, but no evidence of wear. A floor tile from the same context was 38mm thick and had traces of lime mortar with carbon inclusions. The fragment from 0039 measured 123 x 52mm and had lime mortar on the header. The fragment from 0142 was a flake from one edge of a white-firing brick.

Miscellaneous

Two fragments of brown-glazed drainpipe in a pale grey stoneware fabric were found in pit 0018 and layer 0033. Both showed signs of having been subject to high temperatures, with the glaze on the external surface having bubbled and vitrified.

Four small, abraded fragments from pit fill 0044 (msf fabric) and one small flake from pit fill 0073 (fs fabric) were unidentified.

5.3.2 Fired clay

Fifteen contexts contained 182 fragments (455g) of fired clay. Six basic fabric groups were identified as shown in Table 11. A catalogue by context is included in Appendix 6.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g
Fine sandy	fs	44	69
Fine sandy with coarse chalk	fsc	13	71
Fine sandy with chalk and organics	fsco	2	8
Fine sandy porous with organics (straw)	fso	1	3
Medium sandy with chalk	msc	5	6
Medium sandy with chalk and flint	mscf	117	298

Table 11. Fired clay quantities by fabric.

Most fragments were small, abraded and had no diagnostic features, particularly those recovered from bulk samples. Of the latter, 31 tiny pieces (12g) in fine sandy fabrics were probably pieces of CBM or pottery. Other fine sandy fragments were six buff-coloured pieces from pit fill 0093 (largely dust) and five very dense pale cream lumps

from post-medieval well fill 0138. A similarly coloured fragment from the same context contained abundant straw (fso).

The main temper in most of the other fragments was rounded chalk, sometimes in association with flint or straw. a number of these fragments had smoothed or flat surfaces and many appeared to have been pressed against straw (rather than containing straw inclusions).

Only two fragments had wattle impressions, both in 'mscf' fabric. This group was generally hard with flattish surfaces which were frequently reduced to grey or black, with an oxidised inner core (orange or red/brown to buff) and it seems likely that they formed part of the inner lining of an oven or hearth, perhaps constructed on a wattle frame. Most fragments were recovered from 12th/13th-century contexts, although some pieces were probably residual in well fill 0138.

None of the other fragments was particularly diagnostic, but chalk-tempered fired clay was often used to form oven domes in the medieval period and fragments occur commonly in medieval contexts in Bury. Most of this assemblage was found in association with medieval pottery

5.3.3 Mortar

Sixteen fragments (297g) of mortar were recovered from four contexts. Pit fill 0073 contained a fragment of cementitious pointing from a brick wall and eight small pieces of cream-coloured lime mortar recovered from sample <5>. Four cream-coloured fragments were retained in sample <10> from well fill 0138. A large rounded lump of pink pozzolanic mortar of medieval date was found in pit fill 0185. Post-medieval pit fill 0214 contained two fragments of pale buff lime mortar with coarse sand and flint inclusions, one of which may have been used in a flint wall and the other was possibly a piece of render (The catalogue by context is included in Appendix 7).

5.3.4 Discussion

Evidence for medieval construction on this site comprises a few pieces of early brick, a handful of roof tile fragments, a single lump of mortar and some abraded fired clay. Much of this material was found in pits and other open features in association with 12th/13th-century pottery, or was residual in post-medieval contexts. The tile and brick is most likely to relate to structures which stood along the street frontage, rather than any which were located within the site boundary. The fired clay may have been used in ovens or hearths which stood on the backlots, although no evidence for such features was identified, and again this small quantity of material may be derived from another area outside the limits of the excavation.

It is likely that most of the red-firing roof tiles and bricks were of late medieval and early post-medieval date. Some of the tiles were not fully oxidised, and several bricks showed evidence for possible clamp-firing as well as being within the 'Tudor' size range. This may indicate that the buildings standing on the street frontage by this stage were of relative affluence. In this period brick was often employed simply to construct chimneys and hearths, although cellars and floors may also have used bricks in their construction, and brick was often used for framing openings, for string courses and as nogging in timber framed structures. Apart from roofing, plain roof tiles often formed string courses in flint walls, or were used in hearth floors and fire backs, as well as being re-used in wall cores. Like the medieval material, much of this assemblage probably represents construction and/or demolition waste relating to buildings on the street frontage.

More recent activity on the site is represented by a few pieces of 19th-century or later red brick, white bricks and floor tile, some pantiles and ridge tiles, pieces of stoneware drainpipe. One piece of tile with evidence for use as a tool may be related to industrial activity in the vicinity, or may simply be expedient use of a handy fragment during construction work.

5.4 Clay tobacco pipes

Kieron Heard with Sue Anderson

5.4.1 Introduction and methodology

This report describes the clay tobacco pipes and associated material recovered during the excavation.

The pipe bowls have been identified by reference to the Simplified General Typology (Oswald 1975, 37) and type numbers are given the prefix OS.

Stem and mouthpiece fragments have been dated approximately according to their thickness and the diameter of the stem bore; generally larger bores suggest a 17th-century date and the narrowest bores are found on late 18th- and 19th-century pipes. Precise stem bore measurement has not been undertaken.

The pipe fragments have been quantified and recorded using a system developed by the writer from guidelines proposed by David Higgins (1988). The data has been tabulated and included in this report, which represents therefore the complete clay tobacco pipe archive for this site.

Selected pieces have been photographed and are included in Figure 4.

5.4.2 General nature of the clay pipe assemblage

There are 274 pieces of clay tobacco pipe, consisting of forty bowl fragments, 211 stem fragments and twenty-three mouthpiece fragments. Three pipe bowls have makers' marks and three bowls have possible tally marks on their heels. Twenty-eight fragments of pipe (including two bowls) are encrusted with fired clay, suggesting that they were re-used as reinforcing in a pipe kiln muffle (the container in which pipes were stacked to protect them from the direct heat of the kiln). An additional sixteen fragments of stem/mouthpiece have been over-fired and were probably wasters; these might also have been re-used in muffle construction.

Almost all of the pipes, apart from two relatively late stem fragments, are of mid-17th-century date and are typical of pipes made at that time. The bowls are medium-sized with bulbous profiles. Most have flat, oval heels, and a few have more pronounced heart-shaped heels. None of the bowls have everted heels, which is a feature seen on many pipes of this date found in Bury St Edmunds, including those from the nearby Cattle Market site BSE 252 (Heard, 2009). There are no spurred pipes of the same date, which is typical of assemblages from the town. The pipe bowls have been classified as type OS5 (1660–80) although some are on the large size for that type and might be from the later end of that date range. Mouthpieces are of the simple, cut type without surface coating.

Pipe fragments were recovered from six deposits (Table 12), but the majority (243 pieces, or 89% by number) are from context 0042 – one of the fills of large pit 0045. Two bowls and several small fragments of stem/mouthpiece came from an environmental sample (Sample 16) taken from fill 0044 at the base of the same pit. The other pipe fragments all came from the fills of pits or postholes.

The pipe fragments are generally very fragmented and abraded. No complete pipes can be identified and the relative proportion of bowl to mouthpiece fragments (approximately 2:1) suggests that not all pipe fragments were collected.

No attempt has been made to assess the quality of the clay pipes statistically, but a number of general observations can be made. Generally the pipes are finished to a reasonable standard. Heels have mostly been trimmed neatly and milling (the use of an indented wheel to decorate the rim of the bowl) has been applied to a minimum of one-half of the circumference, with at least one example being milled fully. A few bowls have cut marks resulting from poor attempts at removing imperfections prior to firing and others have blemishes that might have derived from poor-quality moulds, but most of the bowls have been smoothed, if not polished. There is one unusual example (from 0221) of a mid to late 17th-century pipe with a burnished surface; this might be a foreign import. Staining of the bowl interiors is sufficient to indicate that most, if not all, of the pipes (other than those re-used as muffle material) were smoked.

5.4.3 The clay pipe assemblage by context

A summary of the clay pipe assemblage by context and form element (bowls, stems mouthpieces) is shown in Table 12 and the more detailed catalogue by context is shown in Table 13 and also available in archive.

Context	Feature	Bowls	Stems	Mouthpieces	Date	TPQ	Context description
0005	0006	0	1	0	1610-1710		Fill of posthole 0006
0042	0045	36	185	22	1640-1660		Ashy fill of pit 0045
0044	0045	2	16	1	1640-1660		Soil fill at base of pit 0045
0113	0114	1	2	0	1640-1910	1780	Fill of pit 0114
0221	0222	1	6	0	1660-1680		Fill of pit 0222
0287	0289	0	1	0	1780-1910		Fill of posthole 0289
Totals		40	211	23			

Table 12. Clay tobacco pipes quantification summary by context

Context	Bowl	Stem	Mouthpiece	Form	Date	Comments	Photo
0005	0	1	0	unk	1610-1710		
0042	1	0	0	OS5	1640-1660	Intact bowl w relief stamped 'fleur-de-lys' mark on heel	1
	1	0	0	OS5	1640-1660	Bowl fragment w relief stamped 'fleur-de-lys' mark on heel	
	1	0	0	OS5	1640-1660	Intact bowl with relief stamped 'ER' mark on heel	2
	1	0	0	OS5	1640-1660	Milling on heel	
	1	0	0	OS5	1640-1660	Heavily encrusted	3
	1	0	0	OS5	1640-1660	Encrusted, milled	4
	1	0	0	OS5	1640-1660	Encrusted	
	21	0	0	OS5	1640-1660	Plain bowls	
	8	0	0	OS5	1640-1660	Bowl fragments	
	0	149	0	unk	1610-1680		
	0	1	0	unk	1610-1680	Line of milling	
	0	21	0	unk	1610-1680	Encrusted	
	0	14	0	unk	1610-1680	Over-fired	
	0	0	15	unk	1610-1680		
	0	0	5	unk	1610-1680	Encrusted	
	0	0	2	unk	1610-1680	Over-fired	
0044	1	0	0	OS5	1640-1660	Milling on heel	5
	1	0	0	unk	1640-1680	Bowl fragment	
	0	15	0	unk	1610-1680		
	0	1	0	unk	1610-1680	Lines of milling	
	0	0	1	unk	1610-1680		
0113	1	0	0	unk	1640-1680	Stem/bowl junction only	
	0	1	0	unk	1640-1680		
	0	1	0	unk	1780-1910		
0221	1	0	0	OS6	1660-1680	Polished, imported?	6
	0	6	0	unk	1610-1710		
0287	0	1	0	unk	1780-1910		
Totals	40	211	23				

Table 13. Clay tobacco pipe catalogue by context

5.4.4 Marked pipes

ER (0042:)

The initials are stamped in relief in an oval die, on the base of the heel of a type OS5 bowl (1640–60). The initials are large and are not separated by a dot/pellet, as seen on other examples of this mark (see below, Discussion). There is a poorly-executed design (trefoil?) below the initials. The bowl is fairly well made with a heart-shaped heel, and there is neat line of milling around half of the bowl rim, facing the smoker. The bowl is relatively large for this type and is probably a late example (Fig. 4, 2).

Fleur de lys (0042:)

A well-executed *fleur de lys* is stamped in relief in a circular die with an indented border, on the base of the heel of a type OS5 bowl (1660–80). There are two examples, although one is incomplete. The complete bowl is fairly well made with a heart-shaped heel, and there is neat line of milling around half of the bowl rim, facing the smoker. This mark is thought not to have been recorded previously in Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 4, 1).

5.4.5 Other marks

In addition to the marked pipes described above there are three bowls with a line of milling across the base of the heel, perpendicular to the stem and on the half of the heel nearest the smoker. There are two type OS5 bowls (1660–80) from 0042 (Fig. 4, 3 & 4), one of which is slightly encrusted with fired clay and might have been re-used as muffle material (to be illustrated) and another OS5 from 0044. This was probably not a maker's mark but could have been a tally mark or a means of testing the milling wheel. Two stem fragments (from 0042 and 0044) have lines of milling running around them – although it is not clear on these examples, this method was used occasionally to help bind together a repaired section of the stem.

5.4.6 Unusual bowl form

A large, slightly bulbous bowl from 0221 has been catalogued as a type OS6 pipe dated 1660–80. However, it is unusual in having been polished or burnished to a fairly high

gloss. It has a flattened, oval heel and a poorly executed, incised line around part of the rim, facing the smoker. The surface of the pipe is slightly pinkish although it is unclear if this discoloration is due to scorching or staining. British-made pipes were rarely polished at this date, suggesting that this pipe was a foreign import, perhaps from Holland where burnishing remained popular throughout the 17th century (Fig. 4, 6).

5.4.7 Associated material

with Sue Anderson

(Fig. 4, Nos.7-13)

The fills 0042–0044 of pit 0045 contained eighteen fragments (333.5g) of highly fired clay, some of which are pieces of pipe kiln muffle and others which might be kiln furniture. The fabric of these fragments is generally fine with few obvious inclusions other than some voids due to loss of organic filler on firing, and pieces are generally oxidised white-cream, or reduced to grey-brown. The material is quantified in Table 14 and summarised below.

Context	Number	Weight (g)
0042	5	44.1
0043	7	253.6
0044	6	35.8
Totals	18	333.5

Table 14. Quantification of probable kiln material from pit 0045

0042

Five irregular fragments (44.1g) in similar off-white or yellowish fabrics might be pieces of kiln muffle although there are no embedded pipe fragments or pipe-shaped voids, which are a defining characteristic of those structures, nor are there any signs of slag or vitrification externally. The three larger fragments (up to 50mm) display at least one original surface, while the smallest piece (only 2mm thick) might be flaked lute (clay slip coating applied to the internal surface of the muffle).

0043

One curving fragment (60.0g) in a light brownish grey fabric has two original surfaces and has been fired fairly evenly throughout its thickness. It tapers from 15mm to 9mm in

thickness. It has none of the obvious characteristics of a kiln muffle fragment (no embedded pipe fragments for example) but might be a broken piece of kiln furniture. It is possibly part of a *dish* (a type of internal support) as described by Peacey (1996, 37). Measurement of the rim edge suggests a diameter of c.320mm (6% surviving), making it notably smaller than the 19th-century examples illustrated by Peacey (Fig. 4, 7).

Another possible piece of kiln furniture (99.4g) is in a greyish white (pipe clay?) fabric and measures 10–14mm thick with an external diameter of c.360mm (10% surviving). It has a slightly irregular edge and two original surfaces, with a slightly curving profile. The concave surface has been slip-coated (luted). The convex surface is irregular with finger impressions and has irregular patches of cream-coloured clay adhering. Again, this could be part of a dish, or possibly a circular saggur (Fig. 4, 8).

A curving fragment in a light grey fabric (41.3g) measures 63mm x 60mm x 6-12mm thick. The convex surface is irregular and cracked. The concave surface has rough patches of clay adhering and fingermarks in the form of lines running perpendicular to the curved axis. This is likely to be from the inner surface of a dish or saggur.

Two flattened fragments (11.5g and 15.5g) are in a similar cream-coloured fabric, probably pipe clay. They have irregular surfaces and no surviving edges, but appear to be made up of several thin layers of clay, to maximum thicknesses of 8mm and 12mm. This might be what Peacey describes as *thin sheet* (*ibid*, 65), used as packing material within the kiln muffle, or they may be the remains of luting (Fig. 4, 9 & 10).

A very irregular fragment (14.6g) in a white pipe clay fabric contains the clear impressions of two pipe bowl rims. The fragment measures 42mm x 33mm x 24mm and has one possible surface. This is almost certainly part of a kiln muffle (Fig. 4, 11).

One small, irregular fragment (11g) in a yellowish fabric with grey surfaces measures 44mm x 35mm x up to 12mm thick. It has no obvious function.

0044

Six irregular fragments (35.8g) in similar light brownish grey fabrics are possibly pieces of kiln muffle. The two larger fragments (up to 45mm) have elongated depressions

suggesting that pipe stems might originally have been embedded in the clay. Both larger fragments also display flattish or slightly concave original surfaces (*the two larger pieces* (Fig. 4, 12 & 13).

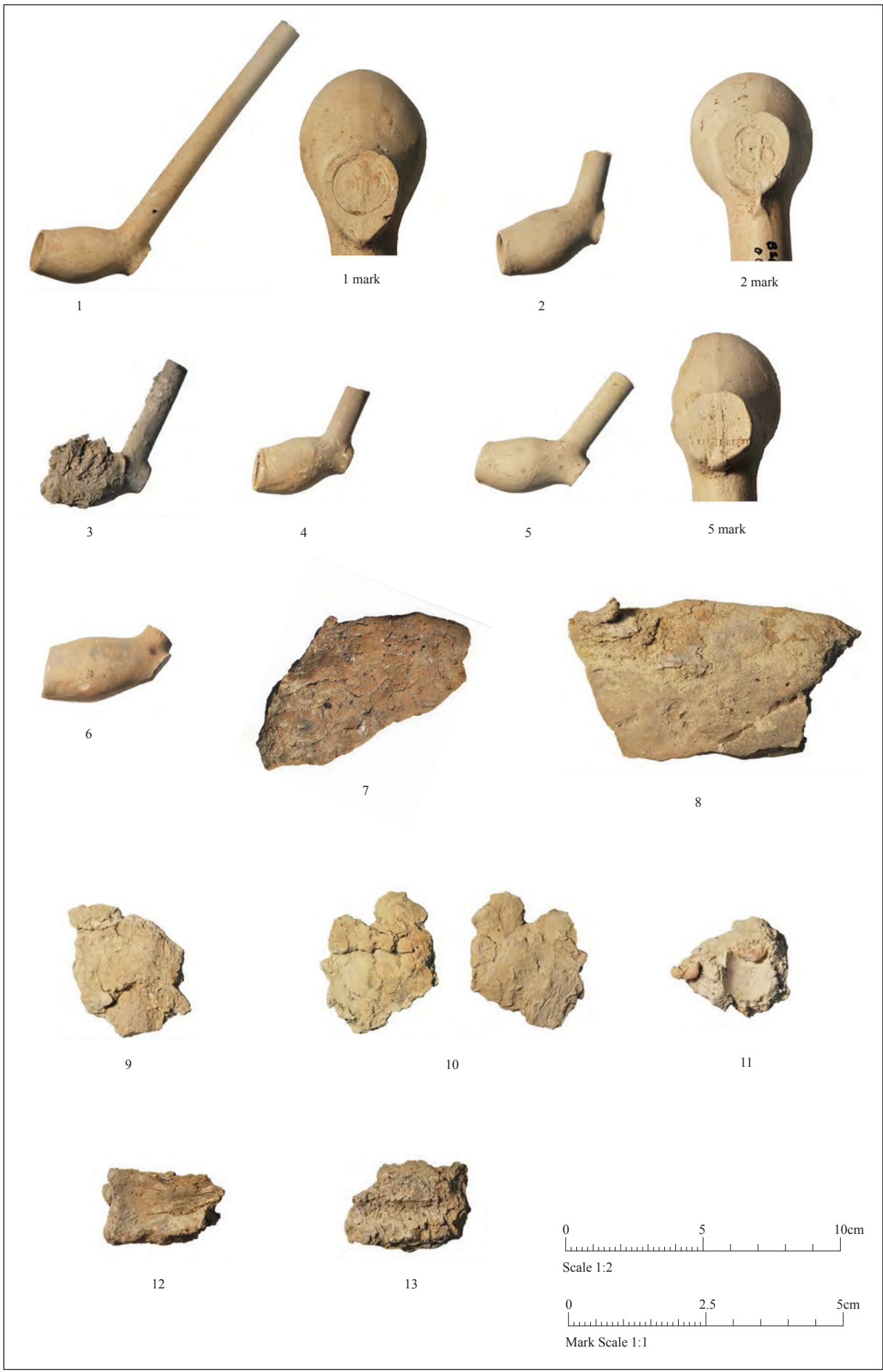


Figure 4. Clay pipes

5.4.8 Discussion

The only significant group of pipes came from a large rectangular pit 0045, located in the north-east corner of the site. The pipes were concentrated in ash-rich fill 0042 near the (surviving) top of the pit and were found in association with fragments of fired clay representing kiln debris and possible kiln furniture. A few pipe fragments were recovered from an environmental sample of the basal fill 0044. The pit also produced small amounts of medieval and post-medieval pottery (the latter dated 16th–18th century), ceramic building material and animal bone.

Many of the pipes appear to have been smoked and therefore represent ordinary domestic refuse. Other fragments provide clear evidence for clay pipe manufacture on or close to the site. Twenty-nine fragments (12% by number) are encrusted with fired clay and were probably used as reinforcing rods in a kiln muffle; these fragments are generally burnt to a pinkish grey or brown colour. Some of the stem fragments were distorted at the time of their original firing, and these were probably wasters. A few fragments of stem/mouthpiece are not encrusted but have the same discolouration due to over-firing, suggesting that they might also have been wasters.

The site was located in one of the medieval suburbs of Bury St Edmunds, just outside the town walls. Large-scale clearance at the east end of the site for the construction of St James' National School in the 1850s destroyed much of the evidence for medieval and early post-medieval occupation, making it difficult to consider the evidence for pipe making in its local context. There is little evidence for other activity on the site in the mid-17th century, with most of the recorded post-medieval features being refuse pits of 15th/16th-century date located in open areas to the rear of properties along the Risbygate Street frontage. The area of the site to the west of pit 0045 was occupied previously by the Hare and Hounds Inn. This property can be traced back in documentary records to at least 1682 (when it was recently built) although it was only recorded as an inn from 1797 (Breen 2008). Several trades are mentioned in 17th- and 18th-century deeds and other documents relating to the site but there are no records of pipe makers.

There is no evidence that pipe making continued on this site beyond the mid-17th century, making this a relatively short-lived operation. Since pipe manufacture was

considered to be a 'nuisance' trade, it was usually confined to the outskirts or to the poorer districts of town . It is possible therefore that the industry ceased here when new properties were constructed and the area became gentrified.

The identity of the pipe maker *ER* is unknown and attempts to trace the maker in parish registers (parishes of St Mary and St James) have been unsuccessful. It is clear that *ER* was a key figure in the local pipe-making industry since this is the most common mark found on 17th-century pipes in Bury St Edmunds. Many variations of the *ER* stamp have been found at High Baxter Street (BSE 202; Higgins 2003), the Cathedral precinct yard (BSE 052; Heard 2010) and the Former Cattle Market (BSE 252; Heard 2009). The present example is a previously unknown die.

5.5 Post-medieval glass

Richenda Goffin

A fragment of late post-medieval window glass was present in pit 0222 (0221) and a small fragment of glass possibly from the knop of the stem of a vessel was identified in pit 0045 (0043).

5.6 Struck flint

Cathy Tester

Nine struck flints were recovered from seven contexts in six pits and a posthole, all of which contained medieval or post-medieval finds. The flint is mid to dark grey-black, sometimes mottled, and cortex when present is an off-white or dirty grey. All but one of the pieces are unpatinated. The flint was recorded by type and descriptive comments were made as required. The descriptions are shown in Table 15 below.

Context	Type	No	Notes
0046	flake	1	Snapped flake. Unpatinated (Lpreh)
	flake	1	Irregular flake w thin cortex, unpatinated
0074	flake	1	Patinated blade-like flake w parallel flake scars on dorsal face. (ENeo)
0118	flake	1	Irregular unpatinated flake. Light brown , approx 10% cortex.
	flake	1	Large dark grey irregular flake w damage or use-wear on edge 40% cortex, unpatinated.(Lpreh or Pmed)
0217	flake	1	Thick dark grey flake with hinge fracture and damage or use-wear on 1 edge. Approx 40% cortex . Unpatinated(Lpreh or Pmed)
0273	flake	1	Small thin light grey unpat. flake, notched on 1 edge. Approx 30% cortex (LPreh))
0299	flake	1	Small squat unpatinated flake pronounced ripples NSP
0311	flake	1	irregular flake, mottled grey , unpatinated

Table 15. Flint descriptions by context

The assemblage includes nine flakes, most of them unmodified but two have evidence of damage or use-wear (0118 and 0217) and one flake is notched on one edge (0273). A 'blade-like' flake (0074) the only patinated piece, has parallel flake scars on its dorsal face and is probably earlier than the rest of the assemblage, perhaps Neolithic. Apart from this piece, most of the flint could date to the later prehistoric period (Bronze Age or Iron Age) as the irregularity of the flakes and their lack of patination is characteristic of later assemblages. However, it is also possible that some of the flint is even later and likely to be waste material from flint used as building material during the medieval or post-medieval period.

5.7 Lava stone

A single fragment (676g) of a lava stone quern was recovered from pit 0145, fill 0185. The stone, which is probably of Rhenish origin is 66mm thick, has no other recordable dimensions and represents a very small proportion of the original stone. One surface has deep parallel grooves and the opposite surface also has wide shallow grooves but at a different angle. The stone was found with pottery dating to the 13th-14th C. and is also likely to be medieval.

5.8 Small finds and metalwork

Introduction

Thirteen items were recorded as small finds and a further nine metal objects, all iron nails, were also collected. The datable finds include medieval and post-medieval pieces as well as several items which are unidentifiable /undatable. A list of the small finds and nails with context information is available in Appendix 8. Seven objects, three copper alloy (SF 1002,1005 and 1009) and four iron (SF1007, 1008, 1010 and 1011) have been sent for X-radiography. This will provide a visual record of the unstable, potentially deteriorating artefacts and possibly aid in their identification and interpretation by revealing more of their form and structure which is obscured by corrosion.

Medieval or early post-medieval

Five items are medieval, late medieval or early post-medieval. All were found in features which contained pottery and CBM of the same date. They include four copper alloy items: a buckle (SF1005), a harness mount (SF1009) and two dressmaking pins (SF1001 and 1013). A lead waste fragment (SF1003) is also of probable late medieval or early post-medieval date.

Post-medieval

Four items are probably post-medieval and were recovered from contexts which also contained post-medieval pottery. They include three iron objects, a horseshoe (SF1011), a very corroded fitting (SF1007) and an unidentifiable object (SF1010) and a copper alloy strip (SF1002).

Undatable

Three items which include iron fragments (SF 1006 and 1008) and copper alloy fragment (SF1012) were not closely datable or identifiable. A fragment of possible flooring or kerb stone (SF1004) was a surface find.

Iron Nails

In addition to the registered small finds, twenty-one iron nails or fragments were collected from ten contexts in six features, five pits and a well which had overall finds dates (pottery and CBM) that were medieval or early post-medieval. The quantities by feature are shown in Table 16 below and the list by context is shown as Appendix

Feature no	Type	No	Wt/g	Overall date
0072	pit	9	53	16th c
0105	pit	1	9	15th-16th C
0144	well	6	495	15th-16th C
0145	pit	1	17	13th-14th C
0208	pit	2	118	12th-14th C
0211	pit	2	21	16th C?
Total		21	713	

Table 16 Iron nails by feature

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Faunal remains

Julie Curl

6.1.1 Introduction and methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted largely of hand-collected material but three wet-sieved samples were also examined. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material when required. The mammal bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces (counts) were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. Few reasonably complete bones were present that would have allowed any measurements to be taken for estimation of breed, stature and sex, and therefore metrical data was not taken for this assemblage. A summary of all of the faunal remains by context with all other quantifications and measurements. The full faunal data record is available in the digital archive and has additional counts for species groups and element counts.

6.1.2 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

The faunal assemblage consists of both hand-collected remains and bone recovered from wet-sieved samples.

The hand-collected assemblage consists of a total of 9970g of bone, with 503 pieces and the quantities by feature type are summarised in Table 17.

Feature type	No.	Wt/g
Finds	1	18
Layer	1	36
Linear	1	11
Pit	362	5074
Pit/well	9	74
Posthole	15	223
Well	114	4534
Total	503	9970

Table 17. Summary of hand-collected faunal assemblage quantities by feature type

The wet-sieved bone from sample processing amounts to 294g and consists of 301 pieces. The quantities by feature type are summarised in Table 18 and listed by feature in Table 19.

Feature Type	No	Wt
Pit	254	263
Well	25	28
Well/pit	22	3
Total	301	294

Table 18. Summary of wet-sieved faunal remains qs by feature type

Feature	SS no.	Pit		Well		Well/pit	
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt
0004	6	29	3				
0045	16	7	4				
0054	3					22	3
0066	1	8	5				
0072	5	62	39				
0111	8	40	37				
0126	11	42	13				
0144	10			25	28		
0145	13	12	9				
0174	12	21	10				
0208	17	27	141				
0272	18	6	2				
Total		254	263	25	28	22	3

Table 19. Quantifications of wet-sieved faunal assemblage by feature number and type

The hand-collected bone was mostly retrieved from pit fills, with slightly lesser amounts from well deposits, much smaller amounts of bone were recovered from posthole fills and layer deposits. The bone was recovered from features that contained finds with a medieval to post-medieval date range. The hand-collected material is in good condition, although quite fragmented from butchering and wear. Retrieval of the hand-collected bone was excellent and includes very small herpetofauna elements. No burnt elements were seen, which might suggest that this waste was simply from butchering and cooking waste as no fire debris seems to be included. Pit 0211, fill 0214, with finds dating to the

16th century, produced two fragments that were gnawed by a dog; suggesting that at some waste was given to domestic or working dogs. It is quite possible that more bone waste provided dog food, but some gnawing can completely destroy a bone, thereby completely removing it from the archaeological evidence.

The wet-sieved sample material was retrieved from a variety of pit and well fills with medieval to post-medieval dates. Much of the sample material was highly fragmented, with occasional complete teeth and herpetofauna bones. No gnawing or burning was seen in the sample material.

6.1.3 Species, modifications and discussion

The hand-collected bone produced nine species, which largely consisted of the range of domestic mammals and birds and with several herpetofauna bones from two deposits. The wet-sieved sample material yielded eight species and produced less identifiable domestic mammal and birds, but did yield identifiable remains of three types of fish, which were not seen in the hand-collected remains.

Hand-collected species

Quantification of the hand-collected assemblage by species, NISP and feature type can be seen in Table 20.

Species	Feature Type and NISP							Feature Total
	Finds	Layer	Linear	Pit	Pit/well	Posthole	Well	
Bird				8				8
Bird - Fowl				9				9
Bird - Goose				5			1	6
Cattle				51		2	36	89
Dog/wolf				3				3
Equid				6			4	10
Herpetofauna - Frog				31				31
Mammal				157	2	7	41	207
Pig/boar				8		1	5	14
Sheep/goat	1	1	1	85	5	5	26	124
Small Mammal - Cat				1			1	2
Feature Total	1	1	1	362	9	15	114	503

Table 20. Quantification (count) of the hand-collected faunal assemblage by species, feature type and NISP

The hand-collected bone was dominated by sheep/goat (124 elements) and cattle (89 pieces), which would indicate that these two groups provided the bulk of the meat at this site. The overall dominance of the sheep is likely to be as a result of the popularity of this species during the medieval to post-medieval period to supply the increasing wool trade as well as providing meat.

Equid remains and those of pig/boar were seen in similar numbers. The porcine remains had clearly come from meat waste and show some butchering. The equid bones are interesting – they consist of lower leg and foot bones, which can often suggest skinning waste. No evidence of skinning was evident on any of the bones, but it is possible that a highly skilled and experienced skinner might leave no clear evidence. Therefore, it is possible that these equid elements were from processing waste, with the remains from one fill showing a severe pathology.

Two pit fills (0182 and 0214) produced sparse canid remains, with the sizes of the bones (foot bones and mandible) suggesting medium-large sized dog/wolf remains, none of which had been butchered. Single limb bones of a cat were seen in the well 0144, fill 0142 and in the pit 0208, fill 0203.

The bird remains consisted of fowl and geese, all of which are likely to be of domestic origin, although wild caught geese cannot be ruled out. The bird remains showed butchering on both the fowl and geese, attesting to their use for meat. One goose bone, a carpometacarpus (wing bone), in the well 0144, fill 0141, which was found with finds dating to the 15th-16th centuries, showed a knife cut at the proximal end that is commonly an indication of removal of the feathers for fletching.

Hereptofauna bones were seen in an undated pit 0111, fill 0110, with the elements indicating the remains of at least two adult frogs; their presence in this pit fill might suggest that they were hibernating amongst the rubbish. A further two bones from a frog were seen in the medieval pit 0126, fill 0152.

Wet-sieved sample collected species

Eight species were identified from wet-sieved sample material. Quantification of the sample collected material is presented in Table 21.

Species	Feature Type and NISP			Species Total
	Pit	Well	Well/Pit	
Bird	5			5
Bird - Fowl	8			8
Cattle	1	1		2
Fish	37	4	2	43
Fish - Eel	4			4
Fish - Herring	2			2
Fish - Trout	2			2
Herpetofauna(Frog//Toad)	8		5	13
Mammal	179	19	15	213
Sheep/goat	5	1		6
Small Mammal - Rabbit	3			3
Feature Type Total	254	25	22	301

Table 21. Quantification (count)of the wet-sieved sample-collected faunal assemblage by species, feature type and NISP.

The cattle and sheep/goat elements largely consisted of small fragments of bone and isolated teeth. The sheep/goat remains included a chopped talus in Sample 7 (0109), a chopped pelvis in Sample 14 (0173), and metapodial fragments in Sample 17 (0206).

Sample 8, from the basal fill of pit 0111 (0110) produced further bones from the Common Frogs. Sample 11, from the basal fill of pit 0126 (0157) also produced further frog remains, which had also been identified in the hand-collected material.

Sample 11, from the pit fill (0157) also produced limb and vertebrae from a young rabbit.

Bird bones were seen in Samples 5, 11 and 14, with only fowl identifiable from Sample 11, pit fill (0157).

While many species were seen in the hand collected faunal assemblage, the sample material produced the only remains of fish seen from this site, with three species of fish identified (see Table 21). The herring are a marine species, which would have been readily available at market in the medieval period onwards. The trout and eel are quite likely to have been caught in the local river.

Body parts

The main meat providing mammals and birds showed most parts of the individuals present, suggesting local processing and consumption. The equid remains in this

assemblage were only represented by lower leg and foot bones, which can often suggest skinning waste. Interestingly, the only remains of canids were foot bones and a mandible, which might also suggest remains from skinning, although no obvious skinning cuts were seen.

Butchering

Butchering was seen throughout on the main domestic food mammals and birds. Chops from the division of the carcass and from production of the cuts of meat were seen. Finer cuts were seen from the skinning process and from removal of the meat from the bone. One goose bone showed a knife cut that is commonly interpreted as fletching waste.

Pathologies

Equid foot bones from the pit 0211, fill 0214, recovered with finds of a 16th century date, show a severe pathology. The metatarsal and carpals of this pony were completely fused together and showed additional growth. Such a pathology might result from an injury, but could have been caused by arthritis and suggest a working animal with stress and bone problems from traction and load-bearing duties. See Plates 1 and 2.

6.1.4 Conclusions

The bulk of the bone in this assemblage appears to be derived from butchering, processing and food waste, with the bulk of the waste from domestic mammals and birds.

The equid and canid remains in this assemblage are represented only by extremities elements (mostly feet and one canid mandible) which is often thought to be skinning waste. No obvious skinning evidence was seen on these elements, but it is possible that a skilled worker could leave no trace on the bones. The pathology seen with the equid from (0218) would suggest an aged animal and probably one that had had a life of traction or load-bearing, resulting in the foot problems, which would have slowed this pony and left it lame.

The herpetofauna (frogs) elements in this assemblage are most likely to represent hibernating individuals, which will often burrow quite deeply into softer soils in the winter, with many individuals dying at this time if the winter is severe or they are aged at the time of hibernation.

The sample material from this site provided three additional smaller species, with the trout, eel and herring, with the latter in particular, usually only seen in sieved material.

The range of species and waste is broadly similar to other sites in Bury St Edmunds (Curl, 2003, 2005, 2008). But when compared to one site in Bury, St Peters House, Risbygate St (BSE 367), which yielded similar quantities of bone, the assemblage is quite different.

Despite the sieving of some material from pit fills from this site (BSE 390), the number of birds in this assemblage is low and contains no wild species. When compared to excavations at BSE 367, (Curl, 2012), there were several wild avian species, including partridge and woodcock. The remains at Risbygate, which were of a similar date range (Curl, 2014) also produced elements of red and fallow deer and a greater range of fish. The lower number of fish and the lack of wild birds and deer at BSE390 might suggest a lower status, more frugal or restricted diet, with perhaps some fish for fasting days and more simple meats.

6.2 Shell

A total 154 fragments of shell weighing 1109g, all but three of them oyster, were collected from thirty-three contexts in twenty-one features. Two whelks and a land snail were also recovered. The shell was recovered mainly from eighteen pits (132 fragments weighing 951g) with the largest group from pit 0004 equating to half of that by weight. Three other features produced 107g of shell. The oyster shell was discarded after recording.

6.3 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

6.3.1 Introduction and method statement

Excavations recorded pits, wells, cess pits and other discrete features of probable medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and sixteen were submitted for an initial evaluation of their content and preservation (Fryer 2013). This work suggested that the Risbygate Street area of Bury St. Edmunds may have been somewhat marginal, with varying quantities of both domestic refuse and sewage either being disposed of or accumulating within most of the excavated features. Based on this interpretation, it was decided to conduct a more detailed assessment of the five most productive assemblages in the hope that they may provide more detailed information about the source of the refuse and any activities which were occurring within the near vicinity during the medieval period.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS staff and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 10. Identifications were made by comparison with modern reference specimens and nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Both charred and mineral replaced plant remains were recorded, with the latter being denoted within the table by a lower case 'm' suffix. As quantification of the assemblages was not undertaken, the density of material present is recorded within the table as follows: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens and xxxx = 100+ specimens. Other abbreviations used in the table are explained at the end of the text section.

6.3.2 Results

Cereals grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds are present at varying densities within all five assemblages. Preservation is generally quite poor, with a large number of the cereals and some seeds being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of exposure to extremely high temperatures during combustion.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with a large number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Wheat occurs marginally more frequently than barley, and although oats and rye are generally scarce, the assemblage from well 0144 (Sample 10) does contain a moderately high density of rye grains with typical elongated embryos and distinct dorsal ridges. Few chaff elements are recorded, possibly largely due to the high temperatures at which much of the material appears to have been burnt. However, bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes with typical crescentic glume inserts and rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) nodes with persistent glume bases are recorded along with both barley and rye rachis nodes and rachis fragments. A single possible cultivated oat (*A. sativa*) floret base with what appears to be a straight basal abscission scar is present within the assemblage from cess pit 0004 (Sample 6). Three assemblages (from Samples 6, 10 and 17 (pit 0208)) include silica skeletons of cereal awn, which probably formed when the material was burnt at a high temperature within a well-oxygenated fire, possibly a bonfire. Other potential crop plant remains are limited, but four of the five assemblages do include large, rounded seeds of probable pea (*Pisum sativum*) type.

Seeds of common segetal weeds and grassland herbs are present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Taxa noted most frequently include corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), small legumes (Fabaceae), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and campion (*Silene* sp.). Individual nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.), a common wetland plant, are recorded within the assemblages from Samples 6 and 10. Tree/shrub macrofossils are generally scarce, but a single fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell is present within sample 10 and sample 6 includes charred elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. Uncharred specimens are also recorded from Samples 7, 10 and 13, but although these seeds are very woody and are known to persist given the correct conditions for preservation, it is unclear whether any of the current examples are contemporary with the features from which they were recovered.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments are generally abundant, and although most are highly comminuted, some larger pieces are also recorded. Charred root and/or stem fragments are also present within all six assemblages, being particularly abundant within sample 6. The latter assemblage also includes a high density of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem fragments as well as heather florets and ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) capsules. Other plant macrofossils occur less frequently but do include indeterminate culm nodes and inflorescence fragments.

A limited range of other material types is also recorded. The numerous fragments of black porous material are all thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at extremely high temperatures. Bone fragments and small pieces of coal are particularly abundant within the assemblage from Sample 7. Other remains occur less frequently but do include fish bones, mineral replaced arthropod remains, faecal residues and siliceous globules, the latter being derived from the high temperature combustion of grass or straw.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, shells of terrestrial and freshwater obligate species are present within all five assemblages. The most notable assemblage is that from Sample 6, which includes numerous burnt specimens of both marsh/freshwater slum species and freshwater obligate species including *Anisus leucostoma*, *Armiger crista*, *Bithynia* sp. and *Valvata cristata*. It is thought most likely that these were imported to the town attached to various marsh and wetland plants, which were subsequently used as litter, bedding, thatch or fuel. The burning of these materials, either accidentally or deliberately, could result in an assemblage as recorded here.

6.3.3 Discussion

All five of the assemblages selected for assessment are essentially very similar in composition, and it initially appears most likely that the remains may be derived from a common or similar source. However, the following subtle differences may pinpoint more specific activities which were occurring at or near the Risbygate Street area during the medieval period.

The Sample 6 assemblage has a high density of heather stem fragments which is almost certainly indicative of the presence of fuel waste from a hearth or oven. Heather was greatly valued as a fuel within such contexts as not only was it readily available, but it also ignited easily and maintained an even, high temperature throughout combustion. However, it would appear that this material was just part of a mixed refuse deposit, which also included possible bonfire waste and burnt flooring or bedding materials. Although the charred cereals and pulses within the same assemblage could be derived from foodstuffs which were accidentally charred during culinary preparation, they are equally likely to be the remains of one or more batches of grain which were accidentally destroyed as they were being dried prior to storage. The latter would certainly explain why so many seeds are present, particularly those which are of a similar size to the grains, as these would frequently persist through to the latter stages of processing where they would be removed by hand immediately prior to consumption/use.

Although the assemblage from Sample 7 is comparatively limited in composition, it is of note as it contains both a high density of coal and a small number of ferrous globules, which are generally indicative of smithing waste. Why so many cereals are also recorded is unclear, although it should be noted that cereal processing waste was often used as tinder or kindling for a range of both domestic and 'industrial' purposes. Bone fragments are also abundant, but the reason for this remains unknown.

The assemblages from Samples 10 and 13 both contain moderately high densities of barley grains, with Sample 10 also including detached cereal sprouts and embryos from germinated grains. Barley was the only cereal which was consistently used whole for human consumption (largely in soups and stews). It was also the cereal of choice for brewing, with the grains being deliberately germinated as part of the malting process. As brewing was often undertaken on an *ad hoc* basis by individual households, it is possible that these assemblages both include small quantities of domestic related refuse.

The assemblage from Sample 17 is the most limited of all those studied. However, cereals, many of which appear to have been burnt at an extremely high temperature, are again relatively abundant, possibly suggesting that the material may be derived from either an accident during drying or from domestic hearth waste.

6.3.4 Conclusions

In summary, the overall composition of these assemblages would appear to indicate that materials from various sources, possibly both domestic and 'industrial', were accumulating within this area of Bury St. Edmunds at some point during the medieval period. As these materials appear to be indiscriminately included within a variety of contexts (including the fill of a well), it is suggested that much of this deposition possibly occurred on marginal or derelict land, where the features were falling out of regular use. Cereals were obviously of extreme importance to the local population, although it would appear that some processes involved in the preparation or end stage use of the grain may have been poorly regulated, resulting in more than one batch of severely charred material. The composition of the weed assemblage suggests that at least some of the cereals (probably the wheats) were being produced on the local heavy clay soils, with the near consistent presence of small legumes possibly indicating that they were grown as part of a rotational cropping regime. Evidence for this practise, which was undertaken in an attempt to improve soils depleted by intensive production and a lack of available farmyard manure, is now known from many sites across East Anglia and the east Midlands. Finally, it would also appear that the occupants of Risbygate Street were exploiting areas of heathland for fuel, while bedding and or flooring materials were being gathered from nearby wetland or riverine habitats.

Although these assemblages all contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), further analysis would probably add little to the data already contained within this assessment as the remains are all from secondary contexts, with the precise source of the material being currently unknown. In addition, many identifications would remain indeterminate due to the generally poor preservation of the macrofossils. Although no further work is recommended, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

6.4 Charcoal

Apart from the macrofossils, a further sixteen small fragments of charcoal were hand-collected from the fills of four pits and one unstratified context.

7. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The excavations produced an assemblage of finds from more than 100 contexts in more than sixty features which include forty-two pits, two wells and sixteen postholes and other features.

Nearly all of the finds are medieval or post-medieval but the earliest are within the small struck flint assemblage which includes material of later prehistoric date, Neolithic, Bronze Age or Iron Age. All were recovered from medieval or later-dated deposits but nevertheless have many of the broad characteristics of later prehistoric assemblages and their residual occurrence is not uncommon.

The most frequent and most datable materials are the pottery and CBM. The pottery date range includes early medieval, medieval and post-medieval. The excavations produced a typical domestic pottery assemblage in a range of wares and periods that are typical of the town and which have much in common with other urban sites of the period .

The CBM assemblage shows some evidence of medieval construction but most of the roof tiles and bricks are late medieval or early post-medieval with both assemblages probably representing construction and/or demolition relating to buildings on the street frontage including buildings of relative affluence.

Of particular note was the mid 17th century clay tobacco pipe assemblage and associated evidence for manufacture which is rare and highly significant. The assemblage is to be published in the *Newsletter of the Society for Clay Pipe Research*.

The bulk of the animal bone assemblage appears to be derived from butchering, processing and food waste, mainly from domestic mammals and birds with a range of species and waste broadly similar to other sites in Bury St Edmunds. The wet-sieved sample material from this site provided three additional smaller species, trout, eel and herring with the latter in particular, usually only seen in sieved material.

The overall composition of the environmental samples appears to indicate that domestic and 'industrial' materials from various sources, were accumulating within this area of Bury St. Edmunds at some point during the medieval period. This deposition was within a variety of contexts with much of it possibly occurring on marginal or derelict land.

8. General Discussion

It was hoped prior to excavation that the results would add significantly to our understanding of the suburban development of the town of Bury St Edmunds through the medieval and post-medieval periods; while the results of the excavation partially achieved this goal, the interpretation relies as much on a gaps in the evidence - and its significance for the site as a whole. The scope of the work was limited by the exclusion of the of the street frontage from the excavation, although this area is likely to have been heavily disturbed, and the level of truncation across the site due both to site clearance in the past causing the removal of shallow features such as postholes or clay/chalk surfaces. It seems likely that below ground evidence was always scarcer away from the more congested urban centre and that a perceived gap in the evidence is a feature of the development of the site. Unfortunately the documentary research, presented in earlier reports, failed to identify properties on Risbygate Street leaving only a suggestion of the development that might have taken place (Breen in Rolf 2009).

Whatever the qualifications, the work has provided pointers to what may be represented and to the questions to be considered when other sites on Risbygate Street, and sites beyond each of the town gates, become available.

8.1 Prehistoric

A small quantity of struck flints recovered from the site may indicate levels of activity, however, several were recovered from medieval features and there is a high probability that at least some if not all of the unpatinated flint was medieval in origin as it was used for building on a large scale being knapped during finishing in many cases.

8.2 Early to Late medieval

No evidence was found dating from the Middle or late Saxon periods. The medieval evidence consisted largely of pits the dating of, which relies heavily on pottery that prides a dating range, with a scant few postholes and at least two wells.

The earliest phase of medieval occupation (12-13th century) was represented by a small collection of pottery approximately a third of, which came from a single pit 0054, located on the eastern edge of the excavation and close to the likely street frontage; an adjoining pit, 0054, provides a similarly early date and possibly pit 0066. This may indicate the ribbon development of the town out from the Risbygate. These pits were also closer to the street frontage less than 10m, than the majority of slightly later medieval pits on the site suggesting that they might have belonged to a building to the east, and were dug alongside rather than behind a street frontage property (Fig. x).

The majority of pits from the site fall within the range 12th – 14th century with the later dating perhaps more likely. The majority were towards the rear of the site with a notable concentration again towards the eastern side. The move to the rear probably indicates the development of the street frontage with industrial craft working activities and the ubiquitous medieval urban cess pits pushed to the back. Again the concentration towards the eastern half of the site may be a direct reflection of the advance of buildings out from the Risby gate.

Only a single well could be dated to the medieval period, 0020; which was set well back from the street (a second well, 0144, was infilled with late medieval material).

A feature of the excavations carried out at the cattle market site in 2008 (Gill 2009) was a series of property boundaries indicated by fence lines and wells probably dug for each property, and although these were generally later in date a similar pattern through the medieval period, with long sinuous plots, was looked for here. No evidence for boundaries was identified and features are spread in a very general way.

Identified during the assessment as shafts a number of unbottomed pits with near vertical sides were recorded. At least one of these seen during the monitoring, 0329, was over 4.5m deep. Deep pits are a feature of medieval sites, where cess pits were needed and the extracted material, in this case chalk, having a secondary use to make lime mortar for building and to lay down as flooring. It is certainly possible that some of these pits/shafts were wells; the positive identification of 0020 is based on the finishing with a structure of stone and mortar close to the surface where the solid chalk gave way

to softer fills and needed reinforcing. This does not preclude other deep features from a similar interpretation particularly in light of the truncation evident across the site, however. On balance it is probably safer to assume deep pits were primarily for cess.

Postholes to the rear of the site comprising, 0310, 0312, 0264, 0262, 0254, and 0256 and possibly several others are suggested to have formed the basis of an ancillary building possibly a workshop. Earth-fast posts tend to imply either an early building or a less permanent structure and modest building; earthfast posts will rot quite quickly requiring replacement or the insertion of sill beams to prolong their life. Undated small pits or postholes towards the western end of the site might reflect similar activity but do not lend themselves to a clear interpretation. A shallow slot, 0302, may have been a property boundary ditch; it does not quite align at right angles from the Street but the plan may be misleading with only the base of the feature surviving and even if a true representation of the course of the ditch some variation would not be unusual and can be seen in properties elsewhere in the town notably in Warrens map of 1747, which reflects many features of the medieval town.

The Desk Based Assessment (Rolf 2009) highlights late medieval development of the Street with higher status buildings from the at least the 16th century surviving on the north side of the street with four listed buildings from this period on the street. An interesting feature of the documentary is the returns from the hearth tax of 1674, which seems to imply that the residents may have occupied some of the more substantial dwellings in the Street. In the same year there is reference to in the borough presentments to John Browne converting a large mansion into 10 dwellings' (Rolf 2009). There may be a suggestion here that larger residential properties may have lined the street rather than the much narrower properties that were probably characteristic of the town itself. This would perhaps explain a less dense pattern of pitting and well construction evident on the site.

8.3 Post medieval

The documentary evidence suggests that 'woolcombers, yarnmakers and taynters' worked on the street but this leaves nothing in the physical record for the site. Of specific interest was the evidence for the clay pipe industry in Bury St Edmunds, which is fully discussed with the finds section above.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 390 Excavation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HSA-HSZ\HSI 1-99 and HSJ 1-22

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds
Store Location: **K / 127 / 4**

10. Acknowledgements

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Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and Richenda Goffin respectively. The finds assessment report was produced by Richenda Goffin with additional specialist advice provided by Sue Anderson, Justine Biddle, Andrew Brown, Val Fryer and Kieron Heard.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin. Photography of clay pipes was carried out by Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy.

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Archaeological Excavation

AT

Former Carpark, Risbygate Street (between Nelson Road and Prospect Road), Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

PLANNING AUTHORITY: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: Pre Risbygate Carpark 2011

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: BSE 390

GRID REFERENCE: TL 850 644

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Housing scheme

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Abby Antrobus
Assistant Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
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Date: 07 October 2012

Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been approved in writing by the LPA. This is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 141).
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS/CT, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without approval of the WSI.

- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS/CT), SCCAS/CT will be unable to advise discharge of the condition.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 An archaeological evaluation of the site has been undertaken (SCCAS .Report 2012/085). This recorded features of medieval and later date in each of three trenches, including refuse pits, postholes, well, hearth and the remains of buildings on the frontage. The site has potential to contribute to understanding of historic activity on Risbygate Street. The developer is intending to clear the site for construction. This will involve clearance of tarmac and underlying rubble from the site. As archaeological remains lie immediately below these layers, there is a need for this work to be undertaken in an archaeologically controlled manner, followed by excavation of revealed features. Site preparation will be undertaken in advance of housing and landscaping.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to development, involving a controlled strip and archaeological excavation across the entire development area.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a code number for the work before commencement (if it does not already have a code from evaluation). This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT before the fieldwork commences.
- 4.4 All arrangements for the excavation, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.5 If the archaeological excavation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the commissioning body should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording if unexpected and complex archaeological remains are defined. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of archaeological deposits before any construction work can commence on site (unless otherwise agreed by the LPA on the advice of SCCAS/CT).

- 4.6 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork, e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations, and land contamination, rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 4.7 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure any deep holes.
- 4.8 Provision should be included in the WSI for public benefit in the form of communication and outreach activities.
- 4.9 The archaeological contractor 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 agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.
- 5.2 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see *East Anglian Archaeology Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012).
- 5.3 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.
- 5.4 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers* 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS/CT to monitor this work.
- 5.5 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see *Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice* 2007).

- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).
- 5.7 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. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. 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.
- 5.8 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.
- 5.9 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- 5.10 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.11 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD (or grey literature report if otherwise agreed), clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.12 On approval of an adequate PXA and UPD, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the scheme of investigation for post-excavation analysis, dissemination and archive deposition has been agreed.
- 5.13 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved PXA should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museum can be obtained from SCCAS/CT.
- 5.14 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. 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. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 5.15 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief 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 2008) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

This brief remains valid for 6 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012

An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. These requirements accompany, and should be used in conjunction with the project brief. If in doubt, clarification should be sought from SCCAS/CT.

Fieldwork Requirements

- 1.1 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m wide minimum must be used.
- 1.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed (unless otherwise agreed) using an appropriate machine with a backacting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 1.3 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposits should be kept separate during removal to allow sequential backfilling of excavations, unless otherwise agreed with the developer.
- 1.4 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must be kept off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification.
- 1.5 There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be undertaken by hand (including stratified layers; see below) 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 excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 1.6 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m systematic and gridded 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.
- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 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, depending on the nature of the feature/deposit.

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.

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.

- 1.9 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 1.10 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 1.11 All finds will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the excavation. The finds recovery policy should be addressed in the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected. All ceramic finds should be processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate assessment and input into decision making.
- 1.12 The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for flotation, assessment and analysis of biological remains by an appropriate environmental specialist (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 and until a retention strategy has been agreed. Where necessary, advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies should be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Science Adviser (East of England).
- 1.13 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.
- 1.14 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and compatible with its archive. Methods must be specified in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 1.15 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to 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.

- 1.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of high resolution digital images (the image format and resolution should be specified in the WSI), and documented in a photographic archive.

General Management Requirements

- 2.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a code number for the work before commencement (if it does not already have a code from evaluation). This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 2.2 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT before the fieldwork commences.
- 2.3 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this project in the WSI.
- 2.4 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 2.5 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 fieldwork and post-excavation processing of this excavation 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.
- 2.6 Provision should be included in the WSI for public benefit in the form of outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), 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. The archaeological contractor should ascertain whether their client will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 2.7 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with SCCAS or designated Suffolk museum before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. 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.
- 2.8 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the level of monitoring required for the fieldwork will be made by SCCAS/CT, in consultation with the project manager and once the fieldwork has commenced. Any unexpected discoveries, or on-site complications, should be communicated to, and discussed with, SCCAS/CT.

- 2.9 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs. It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 2.10 Suitable arrangements should be made with the client, and stated in the WSI, to ensure the site is appropriately closed after the completion of the excavation (and provision for infilling of dangerous holes during fieldwork) to comply with health and safety regulations. The site, and any deep and dangerous holes, should be only backfilled with the prior approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 2.11 Following satisfactory completion of the fieldwork, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the fieldwork has been completed and that no further on-site work is required. Full construction work must not begin until archaeological excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing by the LPA.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Archival Requirements

- 3.1 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.
- 3.2 A post-excavation assessment report (PXA) on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see East Anglian Archaeology *Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012).
- 3.3 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.
- 3.4 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS/CT to monitor this work.
- 3.5 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see *Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice* 2007).
- 3.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).

- 3.7 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. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. 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.
- 3.8 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.
- 3.9 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- 3.10 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 3.11 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 3.12 On approval of an adequate PXA and UPD, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the scheme of investigation for post-excavation analysis, dissemination and archive deposition has been agreed, and that can be discharged.
- 3.13 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved PXA should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museum can be obtained from SCCAS/CT.
- 3.14 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. 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. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 3.15 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Appendix 2 - Context List

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001	0004		Pit Fill	Pale greyish-yellow firm sandy clay with common chalk nodules.			0.15				
0002	0004		Pit Fill	Upper fill of 0004. Mix of rounded to angular stones (50%) and mid grey friable sandy clay with a single large (0.19x0.13x >0.12m) flint nodule.			0.17				
0003	0004		Pit Fill	Middle fill of pit 0004 Mid-dark grey friable but firm sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, common large rounded flints, frequent small angular flints and three mortar patches. Layer not fully excavated due to depth of feature/trench. lowest encountered layer in pit 0004. apparently visibly similar to medieval refuse pits found elsewhere in the vicinity.			0.35				
0004	0004		Pit Cut	Square feature with rounded corners, vertical sides and not bottomed due to depth of trench/feature. Medieval pit. Finds appear to be medieval and suggestive of a refuse pit to the rear of housing. Pit cut similarly to one on Baxter(?) Street site. May be of same phase as pit 0027.	1.34	1.14	>0.35	SF1005			
0005	0006		Posthole Fill	Pale creamy brown hard chalky clay with moderate medium-sized flint nodules. Posthole fill	0.27	0.3	0.22				
0006	0006		Posthole Cut	Square posthole with near-vertical sides to a shallow concave/fattish base. Orientated approximately square on to Risbygate Street. Chalk-filled posthole - late med/post-med (clay pipe stem found)	0.27	0.3	0.22				
0007	0008		Posthole Fill	Mid greenish grey chalk-flecked clay. Single fill of posthole 0008	0.3	0.3	0.2				
0008	0008		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole in centre of trench, towards north-western end. Steep sloped side to a shallow concave base. Circular posthole	0.3	0.3	0.2				
0009	0010		Posthole Fill	Firm mid/dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small/medium flints and stones and chalk flecks Fill of posthole 0010	0.4	0.4	0.22				
0010	0010		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with steep sloped sides to a concave base. Posthole	0.4	0.4	0.22				
0011	0011		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole adjacent to 0006. Similar fill to 0008. Not excavated at this stage	0.3	0.3					
0012	0012		Posthole Cut	Area of suspected posthole - possibly modern/post-medieval feature. Oblongate shaped feature. Posthole	0.40	0.28					

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0013	0013		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole close to 0006. c. 0.4m diameter	0.4	0.4					
			Posthole								
0014	0014		Posthole Cut	Small posthole adjacent to 0008. c.0.2m diameter.	0.2	0.2					
			Posthole								
0015	0015	55/65	Pit Cut	Roughly circular pit, 0.8m diameter towards the centre of Trench 3. Appears to truncate an area of charred/burnt material around its north-eastern side but no charred material/charcoal visible in the fill of the feature. Recorded in the excavation as an irregular oval pit, with very shallow sloped sides, to an irregular concave base.	0.9	0.6	0.08				
				Probable refuse pit.							
0016	0016		Posthole Cut	Square-ish chalk-filled posthole - likely to be related to posthole 0006. Possibly slightly disturbed by feature 0017.	0.25	0.25					
				Square posthole.							
0017	0017		Pit Cut	Irregular possible spread or pit with a rounded right-angled corner. Very soft, loose-filled circular truncation in centre of feature believed to be a geo-tech borehole or similar.	0.6	0.45					
				Pit/s/Spread?							
0018	0018		Pit Cut	Large pit in Tr 3. c. 0.8m diameter, roughly circular shape. Similar fill to 0015.	0.8	0.8					
				Pit							
0019	0019		Posthole Cut	Number issued to what was originally thought to be a posthole. Upon excavation this feature was found to be a shallow depression in the natural soil filled with a remnant of the sealing possible occupation debris layer, not a cut feature. Recorded in the excavation as a circular posthole with a 0.3m diameter and steep, straight sides to a shallow, irregular, concave base.	0.3	0.3	0.1				
0020	0020		Well Other	Structure number for Well in SE end of Tr1. Circular in plan but not fully exposed in trench. Vertical walls are of chalky pale creamy mortar with roughly laid flint and brick fragments.	1.55	>0.6	>0.9				
				Top of a well set within construction cut 0021. Roughly constructed - bricks used are only fragmentary and some are floor bricks. Not drawn. Well top survived immediately below tarmac/hoggin at 0.1m below surface level.							
0021	0021		Pit Cut	Pit. Sub-square in plan - though possibly circular (unclear within trench), 70 degree slightly concave sides, north side curves to 45 degrees near to pit section. Not bottomed. Construction cut truncates pit 0027	1.35	0.85	>0.36				
				Shape in plan does not seem to match that of the well structure suggesting it may be an additional, unrelated, pit.							
0022	0021		Pit Fill	Friable but firm pale/mid grey silty clay with common small rounded stones and chalk nodules. Uppermost fill surviving.			0.12				
				Uppermost surviving fill of 0021.							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0023	0021		Pit Fill	Friable very dark grey/black silt with occasional chalk flecks and lenses of mid grey sandy silt. Middle fill of feature 0021.			0.08				
0024	0021		Pit Fill	Burnt/ash-rich remains? Friable mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones and chalk flecks. Fill of feature 0021. Similar to 0031, so does this suggest that they were generated in the same way? Perhaps as a (now-redeposited) subsoil?			>0.28				
0025	0025		Pit Cut	Possibly square pit with rounded corners. 45 degree concave sides with a curved B.O.S to a concave base. Immediately beneath deposits relating to the previous use of the site as a school. Post-medieval pit cut. Different phase of activity to 0004 and 0027 as shape in plan and section is very different. Also contained later material.	1.3	>0.36	0.4				
0026	0025		Pit Fill	Firm mid yellowish grey clayey sand with common small stones and chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon with 0029.			0.16				
0027	0027		Pit Cut	Pit fill - contained post-med tile. Square in plan with rounded corners, very steep/near vertical sloped sides, base not exposed. Medieval square pit. Probably for cess and other refuse. Similar characteristics to pit 0004. Voids observed in fills were thought to possibly indicate a well, but are more likely to represent rapid backfilling with un-compacted material. May be same phase as 0004.	1.26	>1.04	>0.3				
0028	0025		Pit Fill	Firm compacted mid greyish-yellow sandy clay with common chalk nodules, occasional CBM flecks, Charcoal flecks and small stones Uppermost surviving fill of 0025.			0.15				
0029	0025		Pit Fill	Firm compacted mid greyish-yellow clayey sand with common small chalk nodules, and occasional charcoal flecks.							
0030	0027		Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0025. Firm compacted pale/mid yellowish-grey sandy clay with common small chalk lumps and angular stones.			0.08				
0031	0027		Pit Fill	Fill of 0027 Friable mid orangeish-brown silty clay with common small chalk nodules, occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizon with fill below. Pit fill, very similar to 0024, possibly formed in the same way or both are remains of a redeposited top/subsoil.			>0.27				
0032	0027		Pit Fill	Firm compacted pale brownish-grey sandy clay with common small chalk nodules, rare charcoal flecks and small stones. Lowest encountered fill of pit 0027.			>0.2				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0033	0033		Layer	Subsoil deposit surviving in Trench 3 in places. Relict subsoil? Contained 12th-E 13th C pottery sherds but they may be residual.							
0034	0034		Well	Rectangular brick-lined well visible on first edition OS map of site. Not excavated at this stage.							
0035	0036		Posthole Fill	Post-med well. Pale yellowish brown silty sand with freq small chalk nodules and flecks, freq-mod med-large rounded flint nodules, mod CBM, larger pieces collected. Horizon clear, single fill, compact			0.38m				
0036	0036		Posthole Cut	Fill of posthole. large stones and CBM appear to be packing Sub rectangular in plan, aligned e-w profile is a squared u-shape with steep near vertical sides sharp rounded break of slope and near flat base	0.5m	0.32	0.38m				
0037	0038		Gully Fill	Cut of posthole, post-med Dark greyish brown silty sand with freq small to medium chalk nodules, firm, horizon clear, mod CBM			0.18m				
0038	0038		Gully Cut	Fill of gully Linear in plan, n-s aligned. Break of slope is sharp, steep slightly concave sides slightly concave base, U-shaped profile. Becomes shallower and terminates to south in a rounded butt end	1.2m sl	0.32	0.18m				
0039	0040		Pit Fill	Cut of gully possible drain(?) runs down slope Dark brownish grey compacted silty clay. Containing frequent inclusions of small and medium sized chalk, stones and flints with occasional large flint nodules. Fill is made up of bands of rubble (chalk, flint, tile, brick) mixed with bands of fill of pit	3.1m		0.70m				
0040	0040		Pit Cut	Post medieval rubbish and demolition material thrown into pit. Beneath wall of Victorian school Irregular shaped pit consisting of three lobes in a line, n-s, a rounded cut to the south, a square cut in the middle and a sub-rounded cut to the north. Has irregular concave sides with shelves and deep areas, no consistent shape. Contains post med demolition fill. Beneath Victorian school wall.	3.1m		0.70m				
0041	0045		Pit Fill	Pits cut for dumping of demolition rubble Dark greyish brown compacted chalky boulder clay, containing frequent medium and large sized angular and sub angular flint nodules. CBM fragments in fill. Top fill of pit		0.26	0.08m				
0042	0045		Pit Fill	Top fill of pit, compacted clay/flint/chalk Dark grey/black compacted ash and clay containing frequent small sub-angular and angular flint and chalk stones. Hundreds of clay pipe fragments in fill Ashy waste deposit containing broken clay pipes		0.52	0.12m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0043	0045		Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown compacted chalky clay containing frequent small chalk fragments and occasional large and medium sized flint nodules. Contained fragments of brick and tile Clay deposit containing brick and tile flint nodules could be from wall rubble	1m	0.14m					
0044	0045		Pit Fill	Dark to mid brownish grey friable silty sand containing occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Bottom fill of pit	0.88	0.1m					
0045	0045		Pit Cut	Silt/sand deposit in base of pit Sub square cut in plan difficult to see exact extent due to drain cutting through part of it. Has steep vertical, slightly concave sides down to a flat base. Contains fills 0041, 0042, 0043 and 0044, clay pipes and brick and tile							
0046	0047	85/70 an	Pit Fill	Pit filled with rubble (brick, tile and flint nodules) and clay pipes and ash. Waste pit. Mid orange grey brown silty sand, compact, mod small chalk lumps and flecks occasional medium round and sub angular flints, mod small charcoal lumps and flecks. Clear horizon single fill, medieval pot							
0047	0047	85/70	Pit Cut	Fill of pit Sub circular in plan. Profile off centre U shape. North edge undercut possibly due to collapse, leading to steep concave side. South and east edge 75 to 80 degree concave sides. Narrow concave base.	1.36m	1.26	1m				
0048	0049	85/70	Posthole Fill	Cut of medieval pit Mid brownish grey compact silty sand occasional large flint nodules frequent CBM and small rounded flints. Clear horizon, single fill			0.24m				
0049	0049	85/70	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole Appears sub rectangular/oval in plan, seen in section through pit 0054. Possibly aligned NE-SW. U shaped profile, straight near vertical sides and flat base. Similar to posthole 0036-related? Cut into top of pit 0054 through fill 0050	0.28	0.24m					
0050	0054	85/70	Posthole Fill	Cut of posthole possibly related to 0036 Dark brownish grey firm/compact silty sand. Frequent/abundant charcoal, frequent daub, moderate chalk flecks contains medieval pottery. Clear horizon. Cut by posthole 0049			0.28m				
0051	0054	85/70	Pit/well Fill	Fill of pit/well, thought it might be related to posthole 0049 or a separate feature but decided it was pit fill Pale/mid brownish grey firm/compact silty sand. Frequent/abundant small chalk nodules and flecks, occasional charcoal flecks. Horizon clear							
0052	0054	85/70	Pit/well Fill	Slump fill, witnessed similar in previous wells Mid brownish grey firm/compact silty sand with frequent small chalk nodules, patches where abundant. Moderate charcoal pieces and flecks. Clear horizon, medieval pottery			0.86m				
				Fill of pit/well							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0053	0054	85/70	Pit/well Fill	Dark brownish grey loose silty sand with occasional large flint nodules and frequent charcoal and ash. Not fully excavated			>0.5m				
				Fill of pit/well							
0054	0054	85/70	Pit/well Cut	Sub oval/sub rectangular in plan, aligned north-south. North edge more squared in plan, becomes circular in plan as excavated down. Profile not fully excavated as over 1.2m deep and confined space. Steep 85 degree straight slightly irregular sides, stepped on north edge 0.45m down, slight step. Base not seen. Cut by gully 0038 and posthole 0049. Filled by 0050, 0051, 0052, 0053 and 0067	1.36m	0.85	1.72m				
				Cut of pit/well. Auger excavated over 1.2m, hit probable natural at 1.72m							
0055	0055	75/45	Posthole Cut	Small posthole on south edge of site. Steep south side to a shallow concave base, northern half mostly stripped off during stripping	0.2m	0.2m	0.1m				
				Posthole							
0056	0055	75/45	Posthole Fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk fleck inclusions	0.2m	0.2m	0.1m				
				Posthole fill							
0057	0057	75/45	Posthole Cut	Squarish ovoid posthole. Almost entirely stripped out so no sides but has a flat base.	0.35m	0.35	0.02m				
				Posthole base							
0058	0057	75/45	Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt, quite loosely compacted but this could be due to machine stripping lifting fill away from natural chalk below	0.35m	0.35	0.02m				
				Fill of posthole							
0059	0059	75/50	Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with near vertical sides to an irregular steep concave base	0.3m	0.3m	0.25m				
				Posthole							
0060	0059	75/50	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown with reddish brown mottling clayey silt. No finds	0.3m	0.3m	0.25m				
				Fill of posthole							
0061	0061	75/50	Posthole Cut	Squarish ovoid posthole, medium sloped sides to a concave base	0.45m	0.4m	0.12m				
				Posthole, disturbed on north edge by 19th century drainpipe							
0062	0061	75/50	Posthole Fill	Mid grey clayey silt with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, fairly loosely compacted. Single fill of posthole	0.45m	0.4m	0.12m				
				Fill of posthole							
0063	0066		Pit Fill	Dark brownish grey soft/loose silty clay mixed with yellow brown chalky boulder clay containing frequent chalk flecks and occasional small sub rounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal. 1 sherd of medieval pottery. Top fill of pit		1m	0.22m				
				Clay deposit in top of pit- could be a clay plug over disused pit?							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0064	0066		Pit Fill	Dark greenish grey soft silty clay with a lens of redeposited natural yellow sand and a lens of chalk/clay. Contains very few inclusions. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Medieval pottery and oyster shells in fill. Middle fill of pit	1.06	1.06	0.14m				
0065	0066		Pit Fill	Cess type fill Dark brownish grey soft/loose silty clay containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks and occasional medium sized sub rounded flint nodules and occasional flecks of charcoal. Animal bone and fibres (plant?) in fill	1.04	1.04	0.25m				
0066	0066		Pit Cut	Clayey fill in base of pit Sub rectangular pit in plan with steep concave sides, undercutting on west edge, down to a flattish concave base. Medieval pottery in fill. 3 fills 0065 basal fill, 0064 cess middle fill, 0063 clayey cap fill on top	1.06	1.06	0.52m				
0067	0054	85/70	Pit/well Fill	Medieval waste pit, two waste layers 0065 and 0064 with a possible clay plug over pit 0063 when it went out of use. Mid reddish brown loose/friable silty sand with a high sand content. Moderate charcoal flecks and occasional flints. Not fully excavated			>0.2m				
0068	0071	85/50	Masonry Other	Fill of pit Red brick, bricks are 25.5cm x 10.5cm x 6.5cm Random courses of half bats and stretchers Hard dark grey mortar 4 courses is 35cm Extent is unknown but is at least 0.75m tall on eastern edge							
0069	0071	85/50	Construction c	Domed brick capping of well Pale brown loose silty sand with freq chalk nodules, occasional CBM and slate and occasional small sub-angular stones Clear horizon Over 0070 but only seen in eastern half of construction cut							
0070	0071	85/50	Construction c	Construction backfill over brick capping 0068 Pale grey chalk with bands of dark grey silty sand Loose Freq chalk nodules Clear horizons Fill is on western side of feature and is under 0069							
0071	0071	85/50	Construction c	Construction backfill over brick capping 0068 Circular with very steep to vertical straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base which is higher on the western edge Cuts pits 0114 and 0174							
0072	0072		Pit Cut	Construction cut for brick capping 0068 Oval in plan, steep sided almost vertical. North south section. Augured to bottom	2.1m	1.9m	1.66m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0073	0072		Pit Fill	Mid brown clayey stony silty sand with charcoal flecks throughout and occasional chalk nodules and oyster shell pieces. This is of a moderate compaction. Below this is a small charcoal lens				SF1012			
0074	0072		Pit Fill	Secondary fill consists of a mid brown stony clayey silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout but less than 0073, occasional chalk flecks and shell fragments. Of a moderate compaction							
0075	0072		Pit Fill	Mid brown, slightly green, clay silty sand with occasional chalk nodules throughout and charcoal flecks. This fill is of a moderate compaction. Below this is a small darker lens, with charcoal flecks.							
0076	0072		Pit Fill	This fill is mid brown/grey silty clayey sand. Occasional flecks of charcoal throughout. Of a fairly loose compaction. No finds							
0077											
0078	0078		Pit Cut	Oval shaped pit in plan. Concaved base and sides.	0.96m	0.75	0.32m				
0079	0078		Pit Fill	Dark brown, silty clayey sand. Occasional stones 5-10mm, generally rounded. Fill is of moderate compaction.							
0080	0080		Posthole Cut	Roundish, slightly oval posthole with almost vertical sides and a flat base. N-S section.	0.40m	0.36	0.30m				
0081	0080		Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty clayey sand. Of a moderate compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. No finds							
0082	0082		Posthole Cut	Round in plan. Vertical sides, and a flat based posthole.	0.50m	0.50	0.50m				
0083	0082		Posthole Fill	Posthole. Mid brown, clayey silty sand, with occasional chalk flecks throughout. Of a moderate compaction.							
0084	0084		Pit Cut	Semi-square pit with rounded corners visible extending into the site from the southern boundary. Pit on southern LOE of site, only half-revealed inside LOE.	1.5	0.7					
0085	0084		Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0084, no context sheets found. Fill of pit 0084.	1.5	0.7		SF1006			
0086	0087	85/50	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with frequent chalk flecks and nodules, moderate red CBM flecks and small frags and occasional medium to large rounded flints. No finds, clear horizons, single fill. Pit fill							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0087	0087	85/50	Pit Cut	Square with rounded corners with steep almost vertical straight sides, a sharp break of slope to a flat base. Cuts pits 0089	0.57m	0.57	0.6m				
0088	0089	85/50	Pit Fill	Pit Mid grey sandy clayey silt. Firm/compacted. Moderate to frequent chalk nodules and CBM flecks and fragments (tile and brick), occasional to moderate small and medium rounded and sub-angular stones, occasional large flint nodules. Single fill. Clear horizon.							
0089	0089	85/50	Pit Cut	Backfill in construction cut against wall 0179. Appears to be a rectangular cut in plan but extent unknown to north because it is under Victorian school wall. Vertical straight sides, very sharp break of slope, flat base. Cut by pit [0087] + modern pipe trench. Cuts pit [0174] and pit [0114]	2.00		1.00m				
0090	0004	75/55 80/	Pit Fill	Construction cut for wall 0168			0.15m				
0091	0004	75/55 80/	Pit Fill	Mid orangey brown sandy gravel deposit, well compacted. Deliberate backfilling of pit?			0.20m				
0092	0004	75/55 80/	Pit Fill	Mid grey/brown silty clay with occasional flint/stone inclusions, chalk flecking and very intermittent charcoal flecking. Fill of pit [0004]			0.35m				
0093	0004	75/55 80/	Pit Fill	Slightly orangey brownish grey silty clay with occasional small/medium flints and stone, chalk and charcoal inclusions. Fill of pit [0004]			0.40m				
0094	0004	75/55 80/	Pit Fill	Dark brown/mid brown mixed deposit of organic rich silts (cess). Pottery and bone found. Cess deposit in pit.			0.60m				
0095	0025		Pit Fill	Mid creamy orange/brown silty clays and chalk fragments. Lowest defined fill encountered before excavation halted due to depth. Auguring suggests deposit and pit continue to 0.18m below ground surface. Basal fill of pit. Dark greyish brown clayish silt, compacted. Horizon clear. Occasional small flints and chalk nodules. Top fill. Top fill of pit.			0.16m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0096	0025		Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, firm compaction. Occasional small and medium sized rounded flints. Moderate very small chalk nodules and flecks. Horizon clear. Basal fill. Fill of pit.			0.20m				
0097	0098	80/70	Pit Fill	Loose fill of chalk rubble, fragments of CBM and occasional small flints. Contained CBM, brick, glass, slate etc. Fill of pit [0098]	0.54	0.10m					
0098	0098	80/70	Pit Cut	Rubble fill of pit [0098] Oval pit in plan, with steep concave/vertical sides down to flat base. Single fill (0097). Shallow feature.	0.54	0.10m					
0099		75/70	Layer	Fairly modern pit or a posthole? Deposit sitting in top of pits [0105] and [0111]. Pale to mid brownish grey, soft silty clay containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized chalk flecks and chunks, and occasional small flints. Modern CBM/Brick pressed into top of fill. Contained oyster shell/animal bone and 1 piece of pottery.	2.24	0.38m					
0100	0105	75/70	Pit Fill	Silty clay build up in top of pits [0105] and [0111] - final silting up of features. Pale brownish-yellow, firm/concreted chalk/clay mixed with dark brown silty clay, containing frequent small and medium sized sub-angular and angular chalks and flints. Top fill of pit [0105]. Sealed beneath (0099) Fragments of animal bone and oyster shell (too small to recover).	1.22	0.22m					
0101	0105	75/70	Pit Fill	Chalk/clay rubble fill in op of pit [0105]. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay containing occasional small and medium sized chalk flecks and flint nodules. Small patches of chalky clay natural mixed into fill. Fill in pit [0105]. Silt/clay with lumps of redeposited natural. Fill of pit [0105].	1.00	0.14m					
0102	0105	75/70	Pit Fill	Mid to pale yellow/orange compacted/concreted chalky clay, containing occasional medium sized chalk pieces. Fill in pit [0105]. Layer of slumped natural in pit [0105].	0.86	0.06m					
0103	0105	75/70	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-angular chalk and flints. Animal bone and pottery in fill, with oyster shell fragments. Fill in pit [0105]. Silt/clay build up in pit [0105] with domestic waste (Medieval?).	0.82	0.22m					

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0104	0105	75/70	Pit Fill	Pale yellow/orange compacted/concreted chalky clay containing occasional small chalk flecks. Fill in base of pit [0105].	0.62	0.62	0.14m				
0105	0105	75/70	Pit Cut	Slumped natural in base of pit [0105]. Sub-circular cut in plan, with steep, near vertical sides, except on east side where it cuts through fills of pit [0111], where it has a steep convex slope. Concave base. Contains several fills of silt/clay and slump - (0100), (0101), (0102), (0103) and (0104), and is sealed by layer (0099), which sits in top of pits [0105] and [0111]. Cuts pit [0111]	1.30	1.30	0.92m				
0106	0111	75/70	Pit Fill	Medieval waste pit? Recut/later version of pit [0111]? Mid to dark greyish brown, soft silty clay containing moderate to frequent amounts of small chalk flecks and occasional large flint nodules. Fragments of oyster shell/muscle shell in fill (too small to recover). Top fill of pit [0111].	1.08	1.08	0.30m				
0107	0111	75/70	Pit Fill	Silt/clay build up in top of pit [0111]. Dark greyish brown, soft silty clay, containing occasional chalk flecks and a lens of medium sized chalk and flint nodules in centre of fill. Browner towards top of fill. Fill of pit [0111].	1.10	1.10	0.34m				
0108	0111	75/70	Pit Fill	Silt/clay fill in pit [0111]. Pale yellow/orange, very compacted/concreted chalky clay, containing frequent small and medium sized chalk flecks and occasional large flint nodules. Fill of pit [0111].	1.20	1.20	0.14m				
0109	0111	75/70	Pit Fill	Slump or redeposited natural in pit [0111]. Dark blackish/greenish grey-brown, loose silty clay, containing occasional small chalk/flint stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal contained animal bone and oyster /muscle shell. Fill of pit [0111].	1.00	1.00	0.42m				
0110	0111	75/70	Pit Fill	Cess of waste deposit in pit [0111]. Dark greyish brown, loose silty clay containing occasional small stones. Animal bone and oyster shell in fill. Basal fill of pit [0111].							
0111	0111	75/70	Pit Cut	Waste fill at base of pit [0111]. Sub-rectangular pit in plan, with steep near vertical sides and a flat base. Heavily disturbed by later pipes/drains/cables. Several fills - (0106) - (0110). Cut by pit [0105].	1.40	1.40	1.20m				
0112	85/50		Ditch Layer	Large Medieval waste pit? Soft white chalk layer with occasional CBM flecks. Thin layer up to 0.10m thick on eastern edge of site, maximum extent unknown. Layer.							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0113	0114	85/50	Pit Fill	Mid grey silty clay, compact with frequent chalk nodules, occasional pottery sherds and CBM, and clay pipe stem. Pin found (SF 1001) Clear horizon. Lowest fill. Lower fill of shallow pit.			0.18m	SF1001			
0114	0114	85/50	Pit Cut	Only western edge is visible which is straight with steep straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a shallow sloping concave base. Cut by construction cut [0071] to the west and construction cut [0089] to the north.							
0115	0121		Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey sandy silt. Firm compaction. Occasional chalk flecks and small sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. Top fill.			0.16m				
0116	0121		Pit Fill	Top fill of pit. Dark brownish grey sandy silt and pinky red heat altered clay. A thin layer of charcoal at the base. Compacted. Occasional small angular flint inclusions. Horizon clear.			0.24m				
0117	0121		Pit Fill	Fill of pit. Redeposited chalk and yellow silty sand natural with mid greyish brown sandy silt. Compacted. Did not reach edges of the pit, but appears as a patch in the middle, with about 0.10m of fill surrounding it all the way around. Horizon clear.			0.20m				
0118	0121		Pit Fill	Redeposited natural fill of pit. Mid orange brown silty sand. Firm compaction. Occasional chalk flecks and very small angular flints. Horizon clear.			0.78m				
0119	0121		Pit Fill	Fill of pit. Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Compacted. Abundant small chalk nodules. Horizon clear.			0.26m				
0120	0121		Pit Fill	Fill of pit. Dark greyish brown loose silty sand. Lots of ash in fill. Not fully excavated. Lowest fill. Fill of pit.			0.24m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0121	0121		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, aligned E-W. Excavated to 1.20m Steep, near straight vertical sides, base not seen. Cut by pit [0025]. Filled by (0015) - (0120).	1.25m	1.08	>1.20				
0122	0123		Posthole Fill	Cut of Medieval pit. Mid orange greyish brown silty sand. Firm compaction. Horizon clear. Single fill of posthole. Moderate chalk flecks and small nodules. Rare rounded sub-angular flints. Fill of posthole.			0.16m				
0123	0123		Posthole Cut	Oval pit in plan aligned E-W. "U" shaped profile (shallow), break of slope is sharp, with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base. Filled by (0122).	0.52m	0.26	0.16m				
0124	0125		Posthole Fill	Cut of pit. Dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable compaction. Frequent mid to large rounded and sub-angular flint nodules. Moderate - frequent CBM fragments. Horizon clear.			0.50m				
0125	0125		Posthole Cut	Fill of post-Medieval posthole. Sub-rectangular in plan (narrows and becomes square), aligned N-S. Steep, approximately 80 degrees sides, near straight leading to a flattish base. Filled by (0124).							
0126	0126	80/60	Pit Cut	Cut of post-Medieval posthole Rectangular in plan (with slightly rounded corners), NE-SW orientated. Not excavated fully to base, presumably a "U"-shaped profile. Near vertical sided (undercutting a little in places). Base unknown. Fills (0127), (0128) + (0150) - (0154) + (0157), (0167) = unstratified finds from (0128) ns (0130). Cut by pit (0155) Pit cut of unknown function. Possible structural? Tank? Storage pit? Possible cess pit? Lack of finds suggests not specifically excavated for domestic rubbish disposal. Fine silt fill (0154) clinging to sides may represent degraded cess? Chalk rubble fills suggestive of capping?	1.74m	1.00	1.65m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0127	0126	80/60	Pit Fill	Fairly firm compaction. Mid slightly greyish brown colour. Clayey sandy silt and chalk rubble composition with lenses of yellow clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional to moderate small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular pebbles. No finds. Upper pit fill. Probable capping.			0.17m				
0128	0126	80/60	Pit Fill	Friable compaction. Slightly greyish orangey brown colour. Sandy silt composition. Moderate amounts of charcoal flecks and small lumps. Occasional amounts of chalk flecks and small nodules, and occasional to moderate amounts of fairly well sorted small to medium sized rounded pebbles. Occasional pot sherds (abraded and small) and animal bone. Horizon with (0150) a little indistinct. Finds mixed with (1050) bagged under unstratified. (1067)			0.34m				
0129	0129	75/55	Pit Cut	Pit fill. Possible slow accumulation? Large ovoid pit (approximately E-W orientated). Not bottomed (1.2m +) with vertical sides.	1.65m	1.80	1.20m				
0130	0129	75/55	Pit Fill	Large pit. Mottled mid grey and mid brown yellow clay with chalk fragments and occasional small and large flints and stones.			0.30m				
0131	0129	75/55	Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit [0129], modern feature [0136] cut into it. Mid grey clay and chalk deposit. Silt above (0132) - in filled void on east side appears to suggest dug through 0132 but this was not the case while excavating.	0.65m	0.60	0.25m				
0132	0129	75/55	Pit Fill	Fill of pit [0129] Dark grey silty clay with very frequent small stones and larger stones towards the base of layer. Firm compaction.			0.20m				
0133	0129	75/55	Pit Fill	Fill of pit [0129] Mid orangey brown silty clay, with frequent chalk flecks and fragments, occasional flints and stones.			0.25m				
0134	0129	75/55	Pit Fill	Fill of pit. Mid/pale creamy chalky clay - redeposited natural?			0.20m				
0135	0129	75/55	Pit Fill	Fill of pit [0129] Mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional small/medium sized flints and stones.							
0136	0136	55/75	Pit Cut	Lowest encountered fill of pit [0129]. Shallow modern/Victorian pit filled with CBM/demolition rubble. Ovoid in plan with shallow dish profile. Modern demolition rubble pit.	1.10m		0.25m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0137	01236	75/55	Pit Fill	Dark brown/black silty clays with very frequent CBM. Victorian demolition rubble?							
0138	0144	75/65	Well Fill	Fill consists of alternating bands of dark black ash deposits and dark grey-black, firm ashy clay. Contains animal bone, tile, CBM and pottery. Top fill of well [0144].	1.04	0.24m					
0139	0144	75/65	Well Fill	Ashy dumped deposits in top of well [0144]. Dark yellowish-brown, soft chalky silty clay, containing frequent chalk and flint stones and flecks. Fill in well [0144].	1.20	0.08m	SF1009				
0140	0144	75/65	Well Fill	Chalky fill in well [0144]. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay, containing occasional small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Animal bone and tile in fill. Fill of well [0144].	1.04	0.42m					
0141	0144	75/65	Well Fill	Silty/clay backfill of well [0144]. Dark yellowish brown, firm chalky silty clay, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Animal bone in fill.	1.04	0.32m					
0142	0144	75/65	Well Fill	Chalky clay backfill of well [0144]. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay, containing occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Fill of well [0144]. Not bottomed due to depth.	0.85						
0143	0144	75/65	Well Other	Clayey backfill of well [0144]. Flint cobble wall/lining of well [0144]. Consists of courses of >10cm large flint nodules set into a pale yellow sandy/chalky mortar. Extends around western part of well face. Southern face of well also has a thick 4cm layer of very hard, white chalky/lime mortar over it. See reverse of context sheet for sketches. Extends >1m down well. Does not cover the northern or the eastern faces of the well.	0.15						
0144	0144	75/65	Well Cut	Flint/mortar lining of well. Only covers top of well, and then only the southern and western faces. Perhaps shoring up well sides where it is not cut into the solid chalk bedrock (i.e. cut through a softer clay/silt patch or fill of a pit). Mortar lining may be a later patching of the earlier cobble lining. Oval pit in plan, with steep, near-vertical convex sides. Not bottomed due to depth. Southern side coated with a thick layer of white chalky/lime mortar, western side with a cobble wall (see (0143)). Other sides not lined. Contains fills (0138) - (0142). Cuts pit [0162]. Not bottomed due to depth. Medieval/early post-Medieval Well?	1.13	1.50m					

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0145	0145	75/50	Pit Cut	Large oval pit, aligned N-S. Break of slope sharp, northern break of slope approximately 80 degrees leading to convex sides. Western edge has shallower break of slope, approximately 60 degrees then a slight step and a steeper 60 degree slope. Base is flat. Filled by (0180) - (0188)	c. 5m	c. 3.1	c. 120				
0146	0146	80/50	Pit Cut	Cut of large quarry (?) pit - Medieval/post-Medieval? Probably sub-circular in plan, cut by pit [0072] to the south. Broad shallow profile, break of slope approximately 60 degrees, slightly concave base.	0.80m	0.62	0.17m				
0147	0146	80/50	Pit Fill	Cut of pit. Mid/pale orangey grey sandy silt. Firm compaction. Frequent chalk flecks. Occasional small angular flints. No finds. Horizon clear.							
0148	0148		Pit Cut	Fill of pit. Small highly truncated pit (or possible posthole). Uncertain shape, west edge only intact - with gently sloping concave sides continuous with rounded base. Width >0.45m, depth 0.24m.	0.45		0.24m				
0149	0148		Pit Fill	Mid brown, firm, sandy clay with frequent chalk flecks and lumps, occasional charcoal flecks.							
0150	0126	80/60	Pit Fill	Cut by pit [0229] to south and by [0072] to north. Friable compaction. Mid greyish brown colour. Sandy silt composition. Frequent amounts of chalk flecks and small lumps. Occasional flecks and small lumps of charcoal. Occasional to moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded pebbles, well sorted. Finds mixed with (0128) are bagged under unstratified. (0167).			0.35m				
0151	0126	80/60	Pit Fill	Pit fill. Slow accumulation? Probably same as (0152), with (0151) being a tip within. Tip/lens of soft/friable, very dark grey silt (black in places), rich with charcoal and some banding of mid brown silt. x1 pottery sherd recovered.			0.28m				
0152	0126	80/60	Pit Fill	Tip within fills (0150) and (0152), which are probably the same fill. Friable/soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt, with frequent chalk flecks and small nodules, and occasional charcoal pieces and small lumps. Moderate small and medium sized rounded pebble inclusions. Pit fill. Probably same as (0150), (0151) being a tip within a single fill.			0.40m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0153	0126	80/60	Pit Fill	Firm, chalk rubble and rounded and sub-angular unbroken small and medium flint pebbles and cobbles, with some fine, light/pale brown silt, all resembling the surrounding natural. No finds. Pit fill. Either a deliberate episode of capping or period of erosion, although pit cut edges are all fairly sharp and don't show evidence of slumping. Horizontal truncation may account for this?			0.30m				
0154	0126	80/60	Pit Fill	Friable, mid slightly greenish grey brown fine silt, with very few inclusions and very occasional small rounded pebbles. No finds. Pit fill. Clings to edges of pit. Must have been wet and sticky at time of deposition - possible cess?			0.25m				
0155	0155	80/60	Pit Cut	Slightly irregular rectangle in plan, orientated N-S. Slightly irregular "U"-shaped profile, with vertical sides, and a sharp break of slope to a flattish, slightly irregular base. Filled by (0156). Cuts pit [0126]. Fairly modern pit. Has a group of bricks in fill (not excavated), not bonded or courses - not structural, but could represent a foundation or even a separate feature. Recorded on 1:50 site plan. Possibly associated with Victorian building adjacent to west of it.	0.90m	0.60	0.20m				
0156	0155	80/60	Pit Fill	Friable, mixed grey brown sandy silt with a little clay content and mid orangey brown sandy silt. Frequent chalk flecks and small nodules, moderate amounts of charcoal flecks, occasional amounts of very small fired clay fragments (brick) and occasional to moderate amounts of small to medium sized rounded pebbles, poorly sorted. Pit fill. Contains concentration of bricks. See [0153]. Medieval pot sherd - residual?	0.90m	0.60	0.20m				
0157	0126	80/60	Pit Fill	Very soft and friable, light greenish grey fine silt, with small cohesive lumps. Contains some fibre like material resembling wood splinters or bone? Not fully excavated, augured to base of pit. This fill is probably a basal fill. Group of pot sherds excavated from sondage into unexcavated half of pit recovered - same vessel? Located on Section Drawing 25. Possible cess.			0.30m				
0158	0160	75/70	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks and occasional sub-angular flint nodules. Animal bone and shell in fill. Top fill of pit [0160]. Clay fill of pit [0160].	2.04m		0.25m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0159	0160	75/70	Pit Fill	Lens of pale yellow-brown chalk and clay, containing frequent chalk flecks and occasional flint nodules. Sits in southern part of base of pit [0160].	0.94m		0.06m				
0160	0160	75/70	Pit Cut	Redeposited chalk natural in base of pit [0160]. Sub-rectangular/sub-rounded cut in plan, with steep vertical sides down to a flat base, orientated N-S. Contains fills (0158) and (0159). Cuts pit [0162].	2.04m		0.25m				
0161	0162	75/70	Pit Fill	Pit. Dark greyish brown, firm silty clay containing occasional chalk flecks and small and medium sized sub-angular stones. Fill of pit [0162].	1.90m		0.54m				
0162	0162	75/70	Pit Cut	Fill of pit [0162]. Sub-rectangular cut in plan, orientated N-S, with steep concave sides down to a flattish concave base. Filled by (0161). Cut by [0144] and [0160].	1.90m		0.54m				
0163	0164	70/60	Pit Fill	Pit. Mottled mid reddish brown/pale creamy silty clays with very frequent chalk flecks.	1.00m	0.60	0.20m				
0164	0164	70/65	Pit Cut	Fill of shallow pit [0164]. Shallow ovoid pit with steep curved edges to a shallow concave base. Appears to cut pit 0166 to north.	1.00m	0.60	0.20m				
0165	0166	70/65	Pit Fill	Pit - cuts 0166 to north. Mixed mid reddish brown and occasionally pale reddish brown silty clay with very frequent chalk fragments and lumps.	0.80m	0.80	0.35m				
0166	0166	70/65	Pit Cut	Fill of pit [0166]. Irregular circular pit with sheer south and west sides and a 45 degree sloped north edge to a flat base.	0.80m	0.80	0.35m				
0167	0126	80/60	Other	Pit - cut by [0164] to the south. Unstratified finds from fills (0128) and (0150).							
0168	0089	85/50	Masonry Other	Red brick 22.5cm x 11cm x 6.5cm		1.65	0.92m				
0169	0174	85/50	Pit Fill	Soft, pale creamy mortar. Random courses of headers, stretchers and half bricks. 4 courses is 30.5cm. Wall is 1.65m E-W and 0.92m tall, truncated by modern pipe trench. Extent to north is unknown. Wall with unknown function. Pale to mid brown, slightly clayey silty sand, firm compaction. Moderate amounts of chalk flecks and nodules, occasional amounts of charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-angular stones, occasional bone fragments and pot sherds. Clear horizons. Top fill. Upper fill of pit.							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0170	0174	85/50	Pit Fill	Mid brown silty sand, friable compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-angular stones. No finds. Clear horizons. Pit fill.							
0171	0174	85/50	Pit Fill	Bands of mid grey, mid brown and mid greenish grey sandy silt, loose compaction with few inclusions and occasional pot sherds. Clear horizons. Lower fill near base of pit. 4 bucket sample - <12> Cess fill of pit.							
0172	0174	85/50	Pit Fill	Mid orange sand, loose compaction with few inclusions. Clear horizons. Lower fill. Layer of sand on the northwest and western edge of pit, possibly thrown in to corner of cess at base.							
0173	0174	85/50	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt, loose compaction with few inclusions and clear horizons. Basal fill. 1 bucket sample - <14> Cess at base of pit.							
0174	0174	85/50	Pit Cut	Oval with vertical sides, a sharp break of slope to a flat base. NE/SW aligned. Cut by [0089] to the north and [0071] to the south. Cuts [0178] to the east. Cess pit.	1.30m	1.00	1.00m				
0175	0178		Linear Fill	Mid brown silty sand, friable compaction with occasional small sub-angular stones and occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizons. Upper fill. linear fill.							
0176	0178	85/50	Linear Fill	Pale creamy brown silty chalky sand, loose compaction with frequent chalk nodules. Clear horizons. Thin layer between (0175) and (0177), no more than 0.05m thick. Linear fill.							
0177	0178	85/50	Linear Fill	Pale brown silty chalky sand, firm compaction with moderate to frequent chalk nodules and very occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizons. Basal fill. Linear fill.							
0178	0178	85/50	Linear Cut	Linear, eastern edge unknown due to site edge, western edge unknown due to truncation. Extent to north and south unknown. Gradually sloping base from west to east. At least 1.00m E-W and 1.40m N-S. Linear feature with unknown extent. Cut by [0174] and [0071].							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0179	0114	85/50	Pit Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay, soft compaction with occasional chalk flecks and no finds. Clear horizons. Upper fill.							
0180	0145	75/50	Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit [0114]. Mid greyish brown clayey silt, compact with moderate amounts of chalk flecks and occasional small sub-angular flints. Horizon diffuse. Top fill.			0.30m				
0181	0145	75/50	Pit Fill	Top fill of large pit. Mid-dark greyish brown compact silty clay. Moderate amounts of medium sized angular and sub-angular flints and occasional chalk flecks. Horizon clear. Oyster shell, animal bone and pottery in fill. Fill of pit.			0.26m				
0182	0145	75/50	Pit Fill	Mid greenish brown silty clay, compact with frequent chalk flecks and occasional large sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. Animal bone and oyster shell in fill. Fill of pit.			0.15m				
0183	0145	75/50	Pit Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand, friable compaction with occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. No finds. Fill of pit.			0.06m				
0184	0145	75/50	Pit Fill	Pale yellowish brown firm silty clay. High degraded chalk content. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Fill of pit.			0.04m				
0185	0145	75/50	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, firm compaction with occasional small and medium sized angular and sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. Pot, animal bone and quern(?) High charcoal content? Fill of pit.			0.26m				
0186	0145	75/50	Pit Fill	Mid-pale yellowish brown sandy silt, firm compaction with abundant small to medium sized chalk inclusions. Horizon clear. 1 animal bone. Redeposited natural. Fill of pit.			0.22m				
0187	0145	75/50	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, compact with moderate amounts of small and medium sized angular and rounded flints and occasional charcoal flecks. Horizon clear. Fill of pit.			0.10m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0188	0145	75/50	Pit Fill	Mid greenish brown silty clay, compact with frequent chalk flecks and occasional charcoal. Horizon clear. Basal fill.			0.04m				
0189	0190	60/65	Posthole Fill	Basal fill of pit. Dark black loose topsoil like fill, containing chalk flecks and fragments of CBM. Fill of posthole [0190].	0.38m		0.06m				
0190	0190	60/65	Posthole Cut	Modern fill in posthole [0190]. Rectangular cut in plan, orientated N-S, with a flat base. Sides appear steep/vertical where they still survive. Filled by (0189).	0.38m		0.06m				
0191	0192	60/65	Posthole Fill	Post hole - fairly modern? Dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks. CBM fragments in fill. Fill of posthole [0192].	0.24m		0.12m				
0192	0192	60/65	Posthole Cut	Fill of posthole [0192]. Sub-square posthole in plan, orientated E-W, with steep vertical sides and a flat base, slightly concave. Filled by (0191).	0.24m		0.12m				
0193	0194	60/65	Posthole Fill	Posthole - related to [0194]? Dark greyish brown, firm silty sand, containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks. Fill of posthole [0194].	0.36m		0.10m				
0194	0194	60/65	Posthole Cut	Fill of posthole [0194]. Sub-square cut in plan, orientated E-W, with steep, slightly concave sides down to a flattish concave base. Filled by (0193).	0.36m		0.10m				
0195	0199	60/65	Pit Fill	Small posthole - related to [0192]? Re-cut? Dark brown, loose/friable sandy silt, containing frequent chalk flecks and small sub-angular flints concentrated at base of fill. Top fill of pit [0199].	0.76m		0.18m				
0196	0199	60/65	Pit Fill	Sand/silt fill with concentration of chalk/stones at base. Top fill of pit [0199]. Dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt containing frequent small and medium sized chalk and flint stones concentrated at base of fill. Fill of pit [0199].	0.94m		0.20m				
0197	0199	60/65	Pit Fill	Silt/sand fill with stones in base. Dark greyish brown, soft sandy clay with occasional small and medium sized sub-angular stones and chalk flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks in fill. Pot sherd and animal bone fragments in fill. Slumped against southern side of pit. Fill of pit [0199]. Clay fill with charcoal and pot/animal bone.	0.90m		0.50m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0198	0199	60/65	Pit Fill	Fill is composed of alternating layers of dark brown friable sandy silt and pale grey/yellow redeposited chalk, containing medium sized flint nodules. In base of pit [0199].	1.06m		0.30m				
0199	0199	60/65	Pit Cut	Redeposited natural and silt in base of pit [0199]. Sub-rectangular pit in plan, orientated N-S, with steep vertical sides, concave and convex in places, and a flat base. 4 sand/silt fills with slumping - (0195) - (0198). Pottery in (0197). Pit - similar to other rectangular pits on site.		1.20	0.30m				
0200	0202	65/65	Pit Fill	Mixed mid/pale creamy chalky clay and mid grey silty clay with very frequent CBM fragments and lumps. Upper fill of pit [0202].	1.20m	1.20	0.40m				
0201	0202	65/65	Pit Fill	90% CBM fragments (red brick and tile) with 10% mid/dark brown silty clays, moderate chalk flecking. Fill of pit [0202].	1.20m	1.20	0.50m				
0202	0202	65/65	Pit Cut	Ovoid rectangular pit 1.20m x 1.20m with vertical sides to a flat base. Cuts through pit [0208] to south.							
0203	0208	65/65	Pit Fill	Pit (post-Medieval CB< rubbish pit?). Mid grey silty clay with moderate chalk flecks and occasional flints. Firm compaction. Upper fill of [0208].	0.80m	1.35	0.30m				
0204	0208	65/65	Pit Fill	Mid grey silty clay with very frequent chalk flecks and lumps. Intermittent CBM fragments.	0.85m	1.35	0.25m				
0205	0208	65/65	Pit Fill	Chalky layer within pit [0208]. Mid dark grey silty clay with occasional small chalk flecking and flints/stones. Fairly soft but firm.	1.00m	1.35	0.40m				
0206	0208	65/65	Pit Fill	Fill of pit [0208]. Dark brown soft clayey-silt with occasional CBM fragments, chalk flecks and small flints and other stones. Fill of pit 0208.	1.35	1.2	0.2				
0207	0208	65/65	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0208. Mid creamy-brown soft silty-clay with moderate to frequent chalk flecks and lumps. Lowest observed fill of pit 0208, but feature was not fully excavated.	1.35	1.2	>0.25				
0208	0208	65/65	Pit Cut	Lowest observed fill of pit 0208. Ovoid/near-circular pit/shaft. Slightly truncated by pit 0216 on northern side. Vertical sides, not bottomed. (>1.8m deep after auguring). Pit/shaft - possibly a well?	1.3	1.35	>1.8				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0209	0209	65 + 70/5	Linear slot Cut	Linear in plan, aligned east to west. Shallow, slightly irregular concave profile. Concave sides and base. Filled with 0210. Cut by pit 0211 - the drawn section does not show this relationship clearly, but it was very clear in plan during cleaning of the features. Building slot? Or a small ditch/gully? Possibly associated with post-holes to the north-east - fill is similar. May form a structure with features 0256, 0262, 0264, 0310 and 0312.	1.68	0.36	0.15				
0210	0209	65 + 70/5	Linear slot Fill	Firm but friable mixed greenish-grey sandy-silt and mid brown silty-sand, with moderate levels of small chalk nodules and flecks, as well as very occasional red clay flecks and charcoal flecks. Cut by pit 0211. Single fill of pit 0209.	1.68	0.36	0.15				
0211	0211	70/50 + 5	Pit Cut	Oval feature in plan, aligned north to south. 'U' shaped profile with a flatfish base. Steep/near vertical sides, with a variable gently sloping lip/break of slope at the top of the cut. Fills - 0214, 0217, 0218, 0230, 0231, 0232 and 0245. Cuts pit 0233 and linear feature 0209. Partially hand excavated, but fully excavated by machine to base - 2.6m deep from ground surface. Unstratified finds from the spoil from the base of the feature recorded as 0300. Pit of unknown function.	2.7	2.2	2.6				
0212	0213	85/50	Posthole Fill	Pale yellowish-brown silty-sand and chalk of a loose compaction, with occasional small angular and sub-angular flints, occasional CBM flecks and frequent small chalk nodules. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature.							
0213	0213	85/50	Posthole Cut	Posthole fill. Square on plan with rounded corners. In profile the cut had vertical straight sides, with a sharp break of slope to a flat base.	0.5	0.52	0.23				
0214	0211	70/50 + 7	Pit Fill	Posthole cut. Fairly firm very dark brownish-grey clayey-sandy-silt, with moderate levels of charcoal. A black charcoal rich lens is present at the base of the fill. Occasional CBM (mostly tile), animal bone fragments and pot present, along with occasional small chalk nodules and flecks, and moderate mixed pebbles. Upper pit fill? But more likely to be slumping in of later overburden, after subsidence of pit fills.			0.7	SF1007, SF1002			
0215	0216	65/65	Posthole Fill	Mid grey silty-clay, with moderate small chalk flecks and one piece of CBM measuring 0.04m x 0.04m x 0.02m (not retained). Fill of posthole 0216.	0.3	0.3	0.07				
0216	0216	65/65	Posthole Cut	Shallow ovoid posthole. Posthole.	0.3	0.3	0.07				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0217	0211	75/55 + 2	Pit Fill	Soft mid orangish-brown sandy-silt, with moderate levels of small-medium rounded and angular pebbles, poorly sorted, as well as moderate levels of small chalk nodules and flecks. Moderate to frequent animal bones, and very occasional pot and tile. Pit fill.			0.3				
0218	0211	70/50 + 5	Pit Fill	Fairly firm mid greyish-brown slightly clayey sandy-silt. Moderate levels of rounded to angular poorly sorted pebbles (lens of pebbles at base), as well as small chalk nodules and flecks. Occasional charcoal lumps and flecks, animal bone and pot. Pit fill.			0.5				
0219	0220	60/65	Pit Fill	Mid to dark brownish-grey silty-clayey sand of firm compaction. Occasional to moderate chalk flecks. Occasional CBM and charcoal flecks. No finds. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Pit fill.							
0220	0220	60/65	Pit Cut	Rectangular in plan with rounded corners, aligned east to west. Steep, almost vertical and slightly concave sides, and a slightly concave base. Pit cut.	0.86	0.52	0.22				
0221	0222	60/70	Pit Fill	Very mixed fill, consisting of dark grey, firm silty-clay, with patches of yellow-brown soft clay, ash deposits and redeposited natural chalk. Contains frequent CBM fragments (tile and brick) and glass, animal bone and nails. Clay pipe fragments in fill and concrete fragments. Fill of pit 0222. Post-medieval demolition fill - brick, tile, chalk and clay.			0.4				
0222	0222	60/70	Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan aligned east to west, with steep vertical sides in places. Not fully excavated. Filled with fairly modern demolition fill 0221. Cuts pit 0224. Fairly modern pit filled by demolition material (brick, tile, etc.). Cuts post-medieval pit 0224.			0.4				
0223	0224	60/70	Pit Fill	Mid greyish-brown, firm, silty-clay containing frequent chalk flecks and occasional small and medium sized sub-angular flint nodules. Contained frequent CBM tile/brick fragments. Fill of pit 0224. Demolition fill - brick and tile dumped in pit.			0.4				
0224	0224	60/70	Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular pit in plan, with rounded end, aligned east to west. Has steep concave sides, but no fully excavated to base. Filled by post-medieval demolition fill 0223. Cut by pit 0222. Post-medieval pit cut, cut by later post-medieval pit 0222.			0.4				
0225	0229	80/45	Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit 0229 - appears as an oval across the top of the feature in plan - measuring 1.4m x 0.7m. Mid to pale yellowish-brown, chalky-silty-clay of firm compaction. Contains frequent small to medium flecks and pieces of chalk (≤0.04m). rest of matrix decayed (?puddled chalk mainly). Shown on 1:50 plan. Redeposited/puddled chalk.							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0226	0229	80/45	Pit Fill	Mid to dark brown friable sandy-clay, with some greenish flecking. Contains moderate ill-sorted rounded to angular chalk flecks and pieces, as well as rounded to angular small-medium ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) flint pebbles towards the base of the deposit. Diffuse horizon with similar fill 0227 below. On 1:50 surface plan.							
0227	0229	80/45	Pit Fill	Pit fill. Mid to dark brown, friable/loose silty-sandy-clay. Contains frequent small flecks and rounded nodules of chalk, moderate to occasional small to medium ($\leq 0.05\text{m}$) rounded to angular flints. Clear horizon with 0228 below.							
0228	0229	80/45	Pit Fill	Dark grey-brown, loose/friable, sandy-very silty-clay with frequent charcoal flecks and small pieces, moderate levels of chalk flecks and small nodules, and occasional small to medium, rounded to angular flints. Feature not fully excavated, so this was the final observed fill.							
0229	0229	80/45	Pit Cut	Pit fill. Oval pit, aligned NE-SW, truncated by 0084 and 0078. NW edge = sharp break of slope from surface, and steep, becoming undulating and convex. Feature not fully excavated due to the unstable site edge - only excavated to 0.9m below ground level.							
0230	0211	70/50 + 5	Pit Fill	Pit cut. Firm-almost (naturally) compacted mid-light brown silty-clay and chalk rubble. Contained moderate levels of fairly well sorted small-medium rounded pebbles and cobbles. Very occasional pot, bone and fired clay. Not fully excavated to base.				SF1003			
0231	0211	70/50 + 5	Pit Fill	Pit fill. Possibly a deliberate capping episode. Slightly firm but friable mid brown slightly clayey-sandy-silt, with moderate chalk flecking and small nodules, as well as occasional small charcoal lumps, and occasional to moderate small-medium rounded well sorted pebbles. Not fully excavated to base.							
0232	0211	70/50 + 5	Pit Fill	Pit fill. Fairly firm, but friable light pale brown silt, sand and chalk rubble, with occasional small rounded pebbles. Not fully excavated to base. Redeposited natural. Probably derived from natural erosion, suggesting the pit was left open for some time - same event as 0245?							
0233	0233	70/50	Pit Cut	Pit that is cut by pit 0211. Unknown dimensions, due to truncation, etc. Vertically sided, but not fully excavated. SW-NE edges examined only.							
0234	0233	70/50	Pit Fill	Pit of unknown function. Firm chalk rubble, with some light pale brown fine sand and silt. Cut by pit 0211. Upper pit fill - possible pit capping. Consists of redeposited natural.			0.35				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0235	0233	70/50	Pit Fill	Loose and soft, mid brown sandy-silt with occasional small charcoal lumps, moderate to occasional levels of chalk flecks and nodules. Occasional to moderate fairly well-sorted pebbles. Very occasional pot sherds. Not fully excavated. Truncated by pit 0211 to the NE.							
0236	0015	55/65	Pit Fill	Mid greyish-brown clayey-silt with occasional chalk flecks.	0.9	0.6	0.08				
0238	0239	55/65	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0015. Seen in evaluation trench 3. Mottled mid/dark greyish-brown silty-clay with frequent chalk flecks and very occasional small flints/stones.	0.7	0.55	0.2				
0239	0239	55/65	Pit Cut	Fill of pit 0239. Oval shaped pit, with steep, straight sides and a flat base.	0.7	0.55	0.2				
0240	0241	55/70	Pit Fill	Pit cut. Mottled/mixed mid greyish-brown/dark blackish-brown firm silty-clays, with moderate levels of chalk flecking.	1.6	1	0.3				
0241	0241	55/70	Pit Cut	Fill of pit 0241. Oval pit in plan, with steep sloped sides and a flattish base. Orientated approximately east to west.	1.6	1	0.3				
0242	0019	55/65	Posthole Fill	Pit cut. Mixed chalk and mid grey firm silty-clays.	0.3	0.3	0.1				
0243	0244	50/60	Posthole Fill	Fill of undated pit also recorded in evaluation. Mid to dark grey-brown, firm/friable, silty-sandy-clay with moderate small to medium rounded to angular flints, moderate to occasional chalk flecks and small rounded pebbles, and occasional small charcoal flecks.							
0244	0244	50/60	Posthole Cut	Posthole fill. Sub-square posthole with steep/near-vertical sides, with a gradual break of slope to the slightly rounded base.	0.48	0.48	0.36				
0245	0211	70/50 + 5	Pit Fill	Posthole cut. Firm but friable light pale brown fine silt, sand and chalk rubble. Some mid brown silt and more chalky lenses. Similar to 0232. Probably derived from fills 0234 and 0235 from pit 0233, which pit 0211 cuts. Naturally derived material from erosion. Not fully excavated to base. Probably formed in the same event as 0232.							
0246	0247	50/65	Posthole Fill	Mid brown, friable, clay-sand, with moderate small to medium (≤0.05m) rounded to sub-angular flints, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.							
0247	0247	50/65	Posthole Cut	Posthole fill. Sub-square cut in plan, with steep sides and a gradual break of slope to the almost flat base.	0.48	0.48	0.15				
0248	0249	50/65	Posthole Fill	Posthole cut. Mid to dark, friable, clay-sand, with occasional small flints and chalk and charcoal flecks.							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0249	0249	50/65	Posthole Cut	Small circular cut in plan, with fairly steep, slightly concave sides, with a gradual break of slope to the flat base.							
0250	0251	50/65	Posthole Fill	Posthole cut. Mid to dark grey-brown, friable, silty-clay-sand mix, with occasional to moderate small flints, and occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.							
0251	0251	50/65	Posthole Cut	Posthole fill. Small, circular cut with fairly steep concave sides, with narrow rounded base.	0.2	0.2	0.18				
0252	0252	70/55	Posthole Cut	Posthole cut. Oval in plan, aligned ESE-WNW. Broad 'U' shaped profile, with steep sloping sides and a moderate break of slope to the base. Base slopes down from the ESE to the ENW. Cut by posthole 0254.							
0253	0252	70/55	Posthole Fill	Posthole cut. Firm, mottled/mixed greenish-grey clayey-silt and mid brown clayey-sandy-silt. Frequent small chalk nodules and moderate small rounded pebbles. 1 tile fragment. Cut by posthole 0254.							
0254	0254	65 + 70/5	Posthole Cut	Single fill of posthole, with no evidence of a post-pipe. Circular cut in plan. Bowl-like 'U' shaped profile with steep, slightly curving sides and a moderate break of slope to the concave base. Cuts posthole 0252.							
0255	0254	65 + 70/5	Posthole Fill	Posthole cut of unknown function. Fairly firm, but friable to excavate mid-dark grey-brown slightly clayey-silt. Moderate levels of small pebbles and chalk nodules. Moderate levels of tile fragments (c.20% kept), 1 Fe brackets(?) and 2 very small pieces of glazed pottery.				SF1010			
0256	0256	65/50	Posthole Cut	Single fill of posthole, with no evidence of post pipe. Roughly circular cut in plan, with a 'U' shaped profile and steep sloping sides, with a moderate break of slope to the flattish base.							
0257	0256	65/50	Posthole Fill	Posthole. Similar shape and fill to others to the SW - may form a structure with 0262, 0264, 0310 and 0312 and may include gully/slot 0209.							
0258	0258	65/55	Posthole Cut	Firm mid-light greenish-grey/brown sandy-clayey-silt/silty-clay, with moderate small chalk nodules and occasional small rounded pebbles. Single posthole fill, with no evidence of a post pipe.							
0259	0258	65/55	Posthole Fill	Circular in plan, with 'U' shaped profile and steep sloping sides and a moderate break of slope to the concave base. Posthole cut of unknown function. Relationship with posthole 0260 unknown, although the fills are the same. Fairly firm mid-dark greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt, with moderate small chalk nodules and flecks, and moderate small rounded pebbles. Single posthole fill, with no evidence of post pipe.							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0260	0260	65/55	Posthole Cut	Circular cut in plan, with a shallow, concave profile. Concave sides and base, with imperceptible break of slope.							
0261	0260	65/55	Posthole Fill	Posthole of unknown function and unknown relationship with posthole 0258 and pit 0296. Fairly firm mid-dark greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt, with moderate small chalk nodules and flecks, and occasional-moderate small rounded pebbles.							
0262	0262	65/55	Posthole Cut	Single fill of posthole. Circular in plan, with a broad, shallow 'U' shaped profile and steep, sloping sides, with a moderate to sharp break of slope to the flattish base.							
0263	0262	65/55	Posthole Fill	Posthole cut. Possibly forms a structure with 0256, 0264, 0310 and 0312. All have very similar forms. Also the structure may include gully/slot 0209 with similar fill, located to the SW. Fairly firm mid greenish-grey/brown sandy-clayey-silt, with moderate small chalk nodules and flecks, and small rounded pebbles. One animal jaw fragment recovered.							
0264	0264	65/55	Posthole Fill	Single fill of posthole. No evidence of post pipe. Circular in plan, with a 'U' shaped bowl-like profile, steep-sloping sides and a moderate break of slope to the concave base.							
0265	0264	65/55	Posthole Fill	Posthole cut. Possibly forms a structure with 0256, 0262, 0310 and 0312. All have very similar forms. Also the structure may include gully/slot 0209 with similar fill, located to the SW. Fairly firm mixed greenish-brown silty-clay and mid brown silt, with moderate small chalk flecks/nodules and occasional-moderate small rounded pebbles.							
0266	0267	55/60	Pit Fill	Single posthole fill. No evidence of a post pipe. Dark grey, firm silty-clay, containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks, and occasional small ad medium sized sub-angular stones. Fill of pit 0267.	0.9	0.9	0.28				
0267	0267	55/60	Pit Cut	Fill of post-medieval pit 0267. Rectangular cut in plan, orientated east to west, with steep vertical sides down to a flat base. Cuts pit 0266.	0.9	0.9	0.28				
0268	0272	55/60	Pit Fill	Pit - possibly post-medieval? Latest in a sequence of pits seen in section 49. Mixed fill of mid/pale grey, firm silty-clay, containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks, and dark greyish-brown sandy/chalky gravel/silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized gravels and flint nodules. Top fill of pit 0272.	1.3	1.3	0.42				
0269	0272	55/60	Pit Fill	Mixed deposit of clay and gravel dumped in top of pit 0272. Dark black, friable/loose charcoal and ash deposit in pit 0272. Ash/charcoal deposit in pit 0272.	1.1	1.1	0.07				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0270	0272	55/60	Pit Fill	Mid brownish-grey, firm, silty-clay, containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks and occasional amounts of small and medium sized sub-angular flints. Clay deposit in pit 0272.	1.36		0.12				
0271	0272	55/60	Pit Fill	Mid greyish-brown, soft/loosely compacted sandy silt and clay, containing occasional small and medium sized chalk and flint stones. Not fully excavated. Sandy/silt fill in pit 0272 - backfilled soil?	1.4		>0.6				
0272	0272	55/60	Pit Cut	Sub-square/rectangular shaped cut in plan, orientated N-S, with steep/vertical sides. Excavated to 1m deep, with auguring going 0.8m deeper, and still within fill. Cut by pit 0267, but cuts 0277. Machine excavated to 2.6m deep. Large pit cut.	1.5		2.6				
0273	0277	55/60	Pit Fill	Dark greyish-brown, friable sandy-silt, containing occasional small stones. Final silting up of pit 0277.	>1		0.15				
0274	0277	55/60	Pit Fill	Dark reddish-brown, friable silty-sand, containing occasional small and medium sized chalk nodules. Redeposited sand - spoil? The deposit was much thicker on the eastern edge of the pit (opposite the section), suggesting it was piled against this side.	>0.9		0.22				
0275	0277	55/60	Pit Fill	Pale yellowish-brown clayey-silt, mixed with frequent small to large sized chalk nodules and flints. Firmly compacted. Redeposited chalk and clay - spoil?	>0.8		0.2				
0276	0277	55/60	Pit Fill	Mid reddish-brown, friable silty-sand, containing very occasional small chalk nodules. Fill in base of pit 0277. Slumped sand in base of pit.	>0.6		0.12				
0277	0277	55/60	Pit Cut	Circular pit in plan, with steep, slightly concave sides, down to a flattish/concave base. Cut by pit 0272, cuts pit 0280. Large pit cut.			0.82				
0278	0280	55/60	Pit Fill	Dark greyish-brown soft silty-clay, containing occasional small chalk nodules. Top fill of pit. Silting up of pit 0280.			0.22				
0279	0280	55/60	Pit Fill	Compacted yellow silty-clay and chalk in base of pit 0280. Slumped chalk/clay in pit 0280.			0.14				
0280	0280	55/60	Pit Cut	Circular cut in plan, with steep, concave sides down to a flattish, concave base. Cut by pit 0277. Cuts pit 0282. Small, circular pit.			0.4				
0281	0282	55/60	Pit Fill	Fill consists of alternating layers of dark reddish-brown silty-sand, and redeposited chalk/clay. Not caught in section. Single fill of pit 0282. Deposits of sand and chalk.	>1.1		0.9				
0282	0282	55/60	Pit Cut	Roughly oval shaped pit in plan, aligned NW-SE, with steep concave sides down to a flattish concave base. Cut by pit 0280. Pit cut.	>1.1		0.9				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0283	0284	45/65	Posthole Fill	Mid to dark brown, friable clay-sand mix, with frequent small flecks and pebbles of chalk and occasional small to medium flints. Posthole fill.							
0284	0284	45/65	Posthole Cut	Shallow, oval posthole, aligned N-S, with fairly steep sides, with a gradual break of slope to the flat base. Posthole cut.							
0285	0286	50/65	Posthole Fill	Mid brown, friable to firm, sandy clay, with moderate small to medium (≤0.06m) rounded to sub-angular flints, and chalk flecks and nodules, and occasional charcoal flecks. Posthole fill.				SF1008			
0286	0286	50/65	Posthole Cut	Oval posthole, orientated NE-SW, with steep/vertical, slightly concave sides, with a gradual break of slope to the flat base. Posthole cut.	0.65	0.45	0.27				
0287	0289	50/65	Posthole Fill	Dark grey-brown, friable, silty-sandy-clay, with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Post-hole fill of posthole.	0.2	0.2	0.2				
0288	0289	50/65	Posthole Fill	Outer posthole fill. Mid orange-brown sandy-clay with frequent chalk flecks and fragments. Outer packing of posthole.							
0289	0289	50/65	Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with steep concave sides and a gradual break of slope to the slightly rounded base. Posthole cut.	0.4	0.4	0.2				
0290	0291	50/65	Pit Fill	Mid orange-brown, friable silty-clay-sand, with occasional chalk flecks and small rounded to angular flints. Pit fill.							
0291	0291	50/65	Pit Cut	Oval pit, aligned NW-SE, with fairly steep, slightly convex sides, with gradual break of slope to the flat base. Possibly a double post setting?	-0.82	0.42	0.22				
0292	0293	70/60	Pit Fill	Dark brown, soft silty-clay containing occasional small chalk nodules and flints. Fill of pit 0293. Pit fill - possibly the same as fill 0294?							
0293	0293	70/60	Pit Cut	Circular pit, with shallow, concave sides, down to a flattish, concave base. No visible relationship with pit 0295 and they appear to share the same fill - 0292/0294. Pit cut.							
0294	0295	70/60	Pit Fill	Dark brown, soft silty-clay containing occasional small chalk nodules and flints. Fill of pit 0295. Pit fill - possibly the same as fill 0292?							
0295	0295	70/60	Pit Cut	Circular pit in plan, with shallow, concave edges and a flattish/concave base. Cannot differentiate fill 0294 with fill 0292 from pit 0293. Pit cut.							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0296	0296	65/55	Pit Cut	Large sub-square pit cut in plan. Mainly unexcavated, except for a small section to determine the relationship with posthole 0260, which was inconclusive. Unknown profile or depth. Fills consisted of 0297 and 0298. Relatively modern pit cut.							
0297	0296	65/55	Pit Fill	Fairly firm mid-dark greyish-brown clayey-sandy-silt with moderate levels of small chalk nodules and flecks, occasional to moderate small to medium rounded stones and frequent tile fragments.							
0298	0296	65/55	Pit Fill	Pit fill, with unknown stratification. Firm (compact) chalk rubble with light/pale brown fine silt and sand. Occasional to moderate levels of tile fragments.							
0299				Upper pit fill - capping?			2.4				
			Pit Fill	Upper pit fill of large/deep pit by Tr. 3. Machine excavated to depth c. 2.4 - photo'd but no other records present							
0300	0211	70/50 + 5	Finds	Upper fill of large/deep pit. Unstratified finds from the spoil generated during machine excavation of sondage to the base of pit 0211. The finds are from the last few buckets towards the base of the pit, but could possibly have come out of the section (higher up). 2 pot sherds (one decorated) and one animal bone recovered.							
0301	0302	50/60 + 6	Linear slot Fill	Mid, slightly greyish-brown clayey-silty-sand with moderate levels of chalk and pebbles. Feature fill.							
0302	0302	50/60 + 6	Linear slot Cut	Linear slot/gully, aligned NW-SE. Unclear relationship with 0304, appears to be cut by 0306.				SF1004			
0303	0304	50/60	Posthole Fill	Mid slightly greyish-brown clayey-silty-sand with moderate levels of chalk and pebbles.							
0304	0304	50/60	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan. Profile - shallow and concave, with concave sides and base. Situated at NNW terminal of linear feature 0302. Posthole cut.							
0305	0306	50/65	Posthole Fill	Mid greyish-brown clayey-silty-sand with moderate levels of pebbles and occasional chalk. Fill of posthole 0306.							
0306	0306	50/65	Posthole Cut	Slightly oval cut in plan, aligned E-W. Profile - bowl-like, 'U' shaped, with steep sloping sides and a moderate break of slope to the slightly concave dishd base. Posthole that possibly cuts fill 0301 of linear feature 0302.							
0307	0308	50/60	Feature Fill	Mid green/grey silty-clay with frequent chalk flecks. Fill of possible 'amorphous blob' feature.							
0308	0308	50/60	Feature Cut	Amorphous, shallow 'blob' possibly cutting linear feature 0302 and fill 0299.							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0309	0310	65/55	Posthole Fill	Dark brown, soft silty-clay containing occasional chalk stones, mixed with dark greenish-grey firm clay. Fill of posthole 0310.							
0310	0310	65/55	Posthole Cut	Circular post hole in plan, with steep concave sides, down to a concave base.							
0311	0312	65/55	Posthole Fill	Post hole - one of several in the area. Dark reddish-brown, soft friable silty-sand and silty-clay, containing occasional small chalk nodules and an Fe fragment (possible horseshoe) and flint flake. Fill of posthole 0312.				SF1011			
0312	0312	65/55	Posthole Cut	Circular cut in plan, with concave sides. Posthole cut with single fill.							
0313	0314		Pit Fill	Very chalky mid greyish-creamy-brown silty-clay, that is fairly well compacted. Single fill of pit.	0.8	0.8	0.3				
0314	0314		Pit Cut	Fill of pit. Oval cut in lan. Profile - steep sided with a flattish base. Single fill.	0.8	0.8	0.3				
0315	0315		Pit/posthole C	Pit cut. Pit/posthole(?) cut. Profile - steep almost vertical sides, with slightly concave base.	0.4	0.4	0.45				
0316	0315		Pit/posthole Fill	Pit or posthole cut. Single fill of pit/posthole(?) cut. Mid brown clayey-silty-sand of a moderate compaction, with occasional chalk flecks throughout, and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.4	0.4	0.45				
0317	0317		Pit Cut	Pit/posthole cut. Oval shaped cut in plan, aligned N-S. Profile - concave sides and base.	1.2	1	0.25				
0318	0317		Pit Fill	Pit cut. Upper fill of pit 0317. Mixed mid brown-slightly orange silty-sand of a moderate compaction, with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks throughout.			0.25				
0319	0317		Pit Fill	Upper pit fill. Basal fill of pit 0317. Mid brown clayey-sand of a moderate compaction, with lots of chalk nodules throughout, as well as occasional charcoal flecks.			0.25				
0320	0322		Pit Fill	Basal fill of pit. Mid grey clay with abundant chalk nodules throughout. Upper fill of pit.			0.1				
0321	0322		Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0322. Pit fill.			>0.6				
0322	0322		Pit Cut	Circular/sub-square, partially obscured, cut in plan. Not bottomed. Very steep sides. Pit cut.			>0.6				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0323	0324		Posthole Fill	Mid brown clayey-sand of a moderate compaction, with occasional chalk nodules and charcoal flecks throughout. Also occasional small stones (10-20mm diameter). Single fill of posthole. Posthole fill.								
0324	0324		Posthole Cut	Round cut in plan. Profile - concave sides and base. Posthole cut adjoining posthole 0326 - no relationship visible between the two cuts.	0.26	0.08						
0325	0326		Posthole Fill	Single fill of posthole. Mid brown clayey-sand, with occasional charcoal flecks and chalk nodules throughout, as well as occasional generally rounded stones (10-20mm diameter). Single fill of posthole.	0.4	0.14						
0326	0326		Posthole Cut	Round in plan. Profile - concave base and sides. Posthole cut adjoining posthole 0324 - no relationship visible between the two cuts.	0.4	0.14						

Appendix 3. Bulk finds quantities

Context	Feature	Pottery		CBM		Mortar		Fired clay		Clay pipe		ABone		Shell		Miscellaneous	Overall date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0001	0004													1	9		Undated
0003	0004	1	24	3	294									46	391		13th-15th C
0005	0006			4	75					1	3						17th C +
0007	0008													1	6		Undated
0013	0013																Undated
0018	0018	1	1	4	154												Post-medieval
0022	0021	1	2	2	13									3	3		Medieval?
0024	0021	1	10														Medieval?
0026	0025			2	26			1	10					1	5		Late/ post-medl
0030	0027	1	5					1	11								L12th-14th C
0032	0027	1	2														L12th-14th C
0033	0033	4	72	1	28												Post-medieval
0035	0036			4	3065												
37 exc	0038	3	104	2	64												
0039	0040			8	2849							1	6				19th-20th C
0042	0045							5	44	244	880	4	11				
0043	0045	2	48	7	375			7	255			10	34			Glass: 1-5g	16th-18th C
0044	0045	2	4	16	284					18	27	7	4	1	2		
0046	0047	15	113					1	13			1	5	4	2	Flint:2-21g-	Mid 12th-13th C
0050	0054	10	68					5	39			4	38				Mid 12th-13th C
0052	0054	50	880	4	7							5	55				13th C
0053	0054	6	108									1	13				13th C
0063	0066	1	5									8	5				12th-14th C
0064	0066	7	140														13th-14th C
0065	0066		0											12	27		13th-14th C
0073	0072	32	1031	7	450							8	1			Charcoal:2	
0074	0072	4	44	2	76							92	377	7	30	Fe nail:9-53g	16th C
0075	0072											2	58			Flint: 1-6g	M12th-13th C
0079	0078	1	89	1	117												15th-16th C
0085	0084	12	251									3	131				
0092	0004	3	25									3	214				13th C
0093	0004	8	202					4	3			32	17	1	23		L. 12th-14th C
0095	0025											4	78				
0099	0099	2	52									1	36	4	62		14th C?
0103	0105	1	14													Fe nail1-9g	15th-16th C
0109	0111											28	30	2	2		
0110	0111											50	91	1	8		
0113	0114	4	29	1	28					3	15					19th C	

Context	Feature	Pottery		CBM		Mortar		Fired clay		Clay pipe		ABone		Shell		Miscellaneous	Overall date
		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0116	0121	1	15														13th C
0116	0121	2	6					80	194								
0118	0121	8	72									2	5			Flint: 2-39g	12th-14th C
0119	0121	1	2									1	1				12th-13th C
0124	0125			6	524												
0130	0129	1	31									11	227				13th-14th C
0132	0129	3	46	1	238							1	7	4	41	Charcoal :2	M12th-13th C
0133	0129	10	130									4	10			Charcoal :2	13th-14th C
0138	0144			8	107							25	28	5	5	Fe nail:3-19g	
0139	0144	3	74	2	125							16	397	1	9	Fe nail:3-19g	15th-16th C
0141	0144			7	212							56	2611	2	14	Fe nail: 317g	
0142	0144	3	43			1	5					42	1526	2	17	Fe nail: 166g	15th-16th C
0149	0148	1	11														13th-14th C
0151	0126	1	14														12th-13th C
0152	0126	3	29									1	1	1	22	Charcoal: 4	12th-14th C
0156	0155	5	27														Mis 12th-13th
0157	0126	14	689									45	28	1	4		13th C
0158	0160											7	65	6	46		
0163	0164	1	3									1	3				Mid 12th-13th
0165	0166			1	55												
0167	0126	16	171									18	77	6	28	Charcoal:3	13th C
0169	0174	10	252									5	18				12th-13th C
0171	0174	3	28									1	2				12th-14th C
0173	0174	2	14									21	10				
0175	0178											1	11				
0181	0145	2	41									6	120	2	46		12th-14th C
0182	0145	1	3									7	27	2	33		12th-14th C
0185	0145	2	156	4	272							23	131	2	50	Lava quern 1-676g; Fe nail 1-17g	13th-14th C
0186	0145																
0197	0199	1	4									2	57				12th-14th C
0201	0202			5	1869												
0203	0208	1	8									9	154				12th-14th C
0206	0208	3	28	1	273							39	329			Fe nail: 2-118g	12th-14th C
0207	0208	2	29	0								13	70				13th-14th C
0214	0211	6	187	27	910							28	574	7	47	Fe nail: 2-21g	16th C?
0217	0211	6	77	2	85							39	1309	3	21	Flint:1-54g	15th-16th C
0218	0211	2	5									18	229	1	9	Charcoal:3	12th-14th C
0221	0222	4	126									7	48	2	14		16th-18th C
0223	0224			3	545												
0226	0229	4	42									11	348	14	52		13th-14th C
0230	0211	4	61					10	44			6	2				13th C
0235	0233	4	32									1	4	1	1		12th-13th C
0238	0239											1	3				

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Spot date	Fabric date range
0003	GRIM			1	24		L.12th-14th c.
0018	BSFW			1	1		L.12th-14th c.
0022	ESOW			1	2		L.12th-14th c.
0024	MCW			1	10		L.12th-14th c.
0030	BMCW			1	5		L.12th-14th c.
0032	BMCW			1	2		L.12th-14th c.
0033	BMCWG	Jar	UPEV	4	72		L.12th-14th c.
0037	GRE			1	23		16th-18th c.
	GRE	Pancheon	SQBD	1	79		16th-18th c.
	REFW	?	EV?	1	2		L.18th-20th c.
0043	IGBW			1	6		16th-18th c.
	GRE	Pipkin	BD	1	42		16th-18th c.
0044	BMCW			2	4		L.12th-14th c.
0046	EMWG			2	5		11th-12th c.
	BMCW			6	35		L.12th-14th c.
	HFW1			6	64		M.12th-M.13th c.
	STAMC			2	8		E.12th-M.13th c.
0050	EMWG			2	6		11th-12th c.
	BMCW			7	35		L.12th-14th c.
	HFW1			1	27		M.12th-M.13th c.
0052	EMWG			3	45		11th-12th c.
	BCSW			1	18		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW			2	21		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	Jar	FTEV	10	136		L.12th-14th c.
	ELCW			2	21		Med
	ELCW	Jar	TAP	1	18		Med
	UPG			1	8		L.12th-14th c.
	HFW1	Jug		30	613		M.12th-M.13th c.
0053	BMCW			2	57		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	Jar	FTEV	3	40		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCWG			1	11		L.12th-14th c.
0063	MCWM			1	5		12th-14th c.
0064	GRIM			7	140		L.12th-14th c.
0073	BMCW			2	45		L.12th-14th c.
	GRIM			1	6		L.12th-14th c.
	NLLM			1	142		15th-16th c.
	NLLM	?		1	54		15th-16th c.
	LMT			13	593		15th-16th c.
	GRIL			2	19		14th-15th c.?
	GSW3			2	19		L.15th-16th c.
	GRE			3	13		16th-18th c.
0074	MCW			2	32		L.12th-14th c.
	HFW1			2	12		M.12th-M.13th c.
0079	LMT	Bowl	FLAR	1	89		15th-16th c.
0085	EMWG			1	7		11th-12th c.
	MCW			5	100		L.12th-14th c.
	LMT			4	97		15th-16th c.
	LMT	Jug		1	43		15th-16th c.
	LMTE			1	4		15th-16th c.
0092	BMCW			3	25		L.12th-14th c.
0093	EMWG			3	7		11th-12th c.
	BMCW			2	54		L.12th-14th c.
	UPG	Jug	TAP	1	73		L.12th-14th c.
	GRIM			1	2		L.12th-14th c.
	HFW1	Jug		1	66		M.12th-M.13th c.
0099	BSFW			1	10		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	Cistern		1	42	14th c.?	L.12th-14th c.
0103	LMT			1	14		15th-16th c.
0113	NLLM			1	8		15th-16th c.
	GRE			1	4		16th-18th c.
	STAF	Mug?		1	14		L.17th-18th c.
	ESWN			1	4		L.17th-L.18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Spot date	Fabric date range
0116	BMCW			1	5		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	Bowl	FTEV	1	15		L.12th-14th c.
0118	BMCW			4	13		L.12th-14th c.
	HCW			3	54		L.12th-13th c.
	BGW			1	4		13th-14th c.?
0119	BMCWG			1	2		L.12th-14th c.
0130	GRIM			1	31		L.12th-14th c.
0132	BMCW			1	9		L.12th-14th c.
	HFW1			2	36		M.12th-M.13th c.
0133	BMCW			11	116		L.12th-14th c.
	GRIM			5	13		L.12th-14th c.
0139	LMT			2	61		15th-16th c.
	LMT	Jug?		1	13		15th-16th c.
0142	LMTE			4	43		15th-16th c.
0149	GRIM			1	11		L.12th-14th c.
0151	BCSW	Jar	UPBD	1	15		L.12th-14th c.
0152	BMCW			2	8		L.12th-14th c.
	BGW			1	21		13th-14th c.?
0156	BMCW			3	16		L.12th-14th c.
	HFW1			1	3		M.12th-M.13th c.
	BGW			1	8		13th-14th c.?
0157	ELCW	Jar	SQBD	18	688		Med
0163	HFW1			1	2		M.12th-M.13th c.
0167	BSFW			2	23		L.12th-14th c.
	BSFW	Jar	FTEV	1	30		L.12th-14th c.
	BCSW			1	4		L.12th-14th c.
	BCSW	Jar	BD	3	15		L.12th-14th c.
	BCSW	Jar	SQBD	2	42		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW			5	46		L.12th-14th c.
	HCW			1	7		L.12th-13th c.
	BGW			1	4		13th-14th c.?
0169	EMWG			1	16		11th-12th c.
	BMCW			7	132		L.12th-14th c.
	ELCW			1	26		Med
	ELCW	Bowl	BD	1	77		Med
0171	BMCW			2	14		L.12th-14th c.
	ELCW			1	14		Med
0173	BMCW			1	1		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW	Jar	FTEV	1	13		L.12th-14th c.
0181	BSFW			2	41		L.12th-14th c.
0182	BMCW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
0185	BMCW			1	22		L.12th-14th c.
	COLC	Jug	UPPL	1	135	13th-14th c.	L.13th-M.16th c.
0197	BMCW			1	4		L.12th-14th c.
0203	BMCW			1	8		L.12th-14th c.
0206	BSFW			2	26		L.12th-14th c.
	BCSW			1	1		L.12th-14th c.
0207	BSFW			1	11		L.12th-14th c.
	YORK			1	19		Medieval
0214	GRIM			1	41		L.12th-14th c.
	PMRW			1	37		16th-18th c.
	PMRW	Jug		1	46		16th-18th c.
	GRE			2	15		16th-18th c.
0217	GRE	Chafing dish?	COLL	1	45		16th-18th c.
	BSFW			2	19		L.12th-14th c.
0218	LMT			3	25		15th-16th c.
	LMTE			1	33		15th-16th c.
	BSFW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
0221	BMCW			1	1		L.12th-14th c.
	GRE			3	86		16th-18th c.
0226	PMWW			1	39		16th-18th c.
	BSFW			3	28		L.12th-14th c.
0230	IPSG			1	13		L.13th-E.14th c.
	BSFW			1	12		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW			2	12		L.12th-14th c.
	ELCW	Jar	FTEV	1	36		Med

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Spot date	Fabric date range
0235	EMWG			1	5		11th-12th c.
	BMCW			1	6		L.12th-14th c.
	ELCW			1	20		Med
0240	BMCW			1	15		L.12th-14th c.
	PMRW	Jar?	BD	1	2		16th-18th c.
0255	IGBW			1	1		16th-18th c.
	ESWN	Jar?	BD	1	3		L.17th-L.18th c.
0265	BMCW			1	45		L.12th-14th c.
	ELCW			2	7		Med
0266	BMCW			1	4		L.12th-14th c.
0269	BSFW			2	11		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW			1	6		L.12th-14th c.
0273	YAR			1	5		11th-12th c.
	BMCW			1	5		L.12th-14th c.
	HFW1	Jug	BD	2	269	M.12th- M.13th c.	M.12th-M.13th c.
0276	BSW			1	16		L.12th-14th c.
	BMCW			1	11		L.12th-14th c.
0278	EMWG			1	13		11th-12th c.
	MCW			1	4		L.12th-14th c.
0292	EMW			1	5		11th-12th c.
	ELCW			1	35		Med
0297	METS	Bowl	EVBD	1	31		17th c.
0298	LMT			1	13		15th-16th c.
	GRE			1	13		16th-18th c.
0300	BMCW			2	53		L.12th-14th c.
0301	EMWG			1	11		11th-12th c.
	BCSW	Jar	UPBD	1	27		L.12th-14th c.
	ELCW			3	25		Med
	GRIM			4	92		L.12th-14th c.
0305	ELCW	Jar	UPEV	2	54	14?	Med
0321	MCWC			1	8		12th-14th c.
	HFW1			1	36		M.12th-M.13th c.
	BGW			6	83		13th-14th c.?
	ELYG			1	11		Med-LMed

Appendix 5. CBM catalogue

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0003	est(cs)	RTM	1	278					1 x R	ms cream		peg hole prob central	med
0005	fsmfe	RTP	1	50									pmed
0005	fsfe	RTP	3	25									pmed
0018	msf	RTP	2	49									pmed
0018	ms	LB?	1	6	+					ms cream		reduced surface	lmed?
0018	sw	DP	1	95							B	melted bubbled glaze ext?	19-20
0022	est	EB	2	13	++								med
0026	fsfe	RTP	2	26								=1 tile	pmed
0033	sw	DP	1	28							B	as 0018	19-20
0035	wfe	FB	2	1937		236	116	43		ms buff incl on break		=1 brick	pmed
0035	wfs	FT	1	226				38		traces msca			pmed
0035	msf	LB	1	858	+		111	53		msf cream over thin buff			pmed
0037	fsg	RTP	1	23									pmed
0037	msc	LB	1	41								fine calc	pmed
0039	fsf	RTP	1	106					1 x S(2)				pmed
0039	msfe	RTP	4	661					4 x R	1 thin			pmed
0039	wfg	LB	1	1247	+		111	62				?worn surface	pmed
0039	wfs	FB	1	752			123	52		msc on header			pmed
0039	fsfe	PAN	1	23							DB		pmed
0043	fsfe	RTP	2	90								=1 tile	pmed
0043	un	RTP	4	164								overfired/reduced/burnt	pmed?
0043	fsgfe	RID	1	121									pmed
0044	msf	UN	4	22	+							<16> flakes/small frags	pmed?
0044	un	RTP	7	206								<16> overfired/reduced/burnt	pmed?
0052	fsfe	RTP	4	7	+							<3>	pmed
0073	fsfe	RTP	1	49								<5.5>	pmed
0073	fsfe	LB	6	52	+							<5.5>	pmed
0073	fs	UN	1	5								flake, poss PAN/DP?	pmed
0073	fs	LB	1	20									pmed
0073	fs	RTM?	1	115					1 x R		SC	fully oxid, traces of glaze on edge	med?
0073	msfe	RTP	2	154									pmed
0073	fsf	LB	1	118	+			47					lmed?
0074	fsfe	RTP	1	62								rubbed edge - used as tool?	pmed
0074	fsg	RTP	1	15									pmed
0079	fsf	RTM	1	117								slightly reduced surface, core	lmed?
0113	fs	RTM	1	28									lmed?
0124	fsfe	RTP	1	102					1 x R				pmed

Appendix 6. Fired clay catalogue

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Abr	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Notes
0003		fscp		2	2	+	orange			
0026		fsc		1	10		buff-orange	flat		render?
0030		mscf	daub?	1	11		red-brown	flat?	straw	thick, no evidence of wattles
0032		mscf		1	1		grey-red	flat		tiny frag in pot bag
0044	<16>	fs		8	5		red			prob CBM
0044	<16>	fsc		1	6	+	cream-pink	flat 2 surfaces		
0044	<16>	fsc		1	2		cream-pink			
0046		mscf	daub?	1	13		black-grey-orange	flattish?	wattle?	17-21mm thick
0050		mscf	daub?	5	38	+	red/grey-buff	1 flat	1 with 2 wattles	
0073	<5>	fs		18	5		red			prob CBM
0073	<5>	fsc		6	7	+	orange/buff	1 flattish	1 straw	
0093	<6>	msc		5	6	++	buff			amorphous lumps
0093	<6>	fs		4	1		red			pot/CBM?
0093		fs		6	5	+	buff			mainly dust
0116	<9>	fs		1	1		dark red			CBM?
0116	<9>	mscf		95	180	+	buff		straw	several large, no wattles
0138	<10>	mscf		2	7	+	black-red.buff			joining frags, rounded lump
0138	<10>	mscf		1	2		red	flattish	straw	
0138	<10>	fso		1	3		pale buff			very light, contains abundant straw
0138	<10>	fs		5	50		pale buff	1 concave	straw	very dense
0214		fsc		1	9		orange	flattish	straw	
0230		mscf		10	45	+	orange	3 flattish - combed?	straw	
0273		mscf		1	1		red		straw	
0321		fsc		5	45		orange		straw	large lumps, no wattles

Appendix 7. Mortar catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Abr	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Notes
0073	cern	pointing	1	38		grey	flat		LB adhering to 1 surface
0073	ms		8	8		cream			<5>
0138	ms		4	21		cream			<10>, amorphous lumps
0185	pozz/csc		1	89		pink			medieval
0214	csc		1	49		pale buff	flat		thick, poss render?
0214	cscf	wall core?	1	92		pale buff		flint?	amorphous lump, from flint wall?

Appendix 8. Small finds and metalwork catalogue

Small Finds

SF No	Ctxt	Feature	type	Material	Object	No	Wt/g	Description	Period
1001	0113	0114	pit	Copper alloy	Pin	1	1	Dressmaking pin. Complete, L.29mm. Bent	LMed-PMed
1002	0214	0211	pit	Copper alloy	strip	1	3	Flat strip , broken L.48mm, W. 14mm. Corroded	PMed
1003	0230	0211	pit	Lead	waste	1	7	lead sheet, folded	Unk
1004	0302	0302	linear slot	Stone	Floor stone?	2	3346	Flat sandstone kerb or floor stone	Unk
1005	0004	0004	pit	Copper alloy	buckle	1	5	Strap end and buckle with pin. (from 0004 spoil)	Med+
1006	0085	0084	pit	Iron	Fragment	2	1	Flat fragment, broken, corroded.. L.c. 22mm, W.5mm L	Unk
1007	0214	0211	pit	Iron	?fitting	4	31	V. corroded ?fitting in 4+ pieces. flat bits L. poss. C. 65mm, W.25mm. Another part has 'nails ' going through - MPO (wood)	PMed
1008	0285	0286	post hole	Iron	fragment	1	14	Heavily encrusted fragment c. 30 x 20mm	Unk
1009	0139	0144	well	Copper alloy	Harness mount	1	15	Large gilded roundel w 'griffin' on front & single central attachment shank on rev.(Diam. C. 54mm). Misshapen, corroded/	Med--PMed
1010	0255	0254	post hole	Iron	unknown	1	11	Very corroded/encrusted L.c.85mm, max W. 25mm. Slightly curving & tapers at 1 end+rivet	PMed
1011	0311	0312	post hole	Iron	Horseshoe	1	78	Horseshoe fragment, one arm. Heavily encrusted.	PMed
1012	0073	0072	pit	Copper alloy	fragment	1	1	Tiny scrap from Sample 5	Unk
1013	0206	0208	pit	Copper alloy	pin	1	1	Dressmaking pin. Complete L.28mm. Bent.	LMed-PMed

Nails

Context	Feature	type	categ	No	Wt/g	Overall date
0073	0072	Pit	Fill	6	20	
0073	0072	Pit	Fill	1	15	16th C
0074	0072	Pit	Fill	2	18	M12th-13th C
0103	0105	Pit	Fill	1	9	15th-16th C
0138	0144	Well	Fill	3	19	
0139	0144	Well	Fill	1	93	15th-16th C
0141	0144	Well	Fill	1	317	
0142	0144	Well	Fill	1	66	15th-16th C
0185	0145	Pit	Fill	1	17	13th-14th C
0206	0208	Pit	Fill	2	118	12th-14th C
0214	0211	Pit	Fill	2	21	16th C?

Appendix 9. Animal bone catalogue

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Element range: v = vertebrae, ul = upper limb, ll = lower limb, f = foot bone, pel = pelvis, scap = scapula, t = tooth, mand = mandible, fragments = no diagnostic zones

Gnaw = gnawing/surface damage – canid = dog/wolf, rodent = rat/vole/mouse, invert = isopods, molluscs, insects

Table A. Hand-collected Animal bone

Ctxt	Feat No	Ctxt Qty	Wt/g	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Element	Chop	Cut	Comments
0039	0040	1	6	Mammal	1						
0042	0045	4	11	Cattle	1	1		t			
	0045			Mammal	3						burnt
0043	0045	10	34	Cattle	3		3	t			
	0045			Mammal	7						
0046	0047	1	5	Bird - Fowl	1	1		ul	1		proximal half of a femur
0050	0054	4	38	Cattle	1	1		scap	1		
	0054			Mammal	3						
0052	0054	6	55	Bird - Fowl	2	1		ll		1	femur and tibiotarsus - chicken
	0054			Sheep/goat	2	2		ul	2		two tibiae
	0054			Mammal	2						
0053	0054	1	13	Sheep/goat	1	1		ul	1		humerus shaft
0065	0066	8	1	Mammal	8						
0073	0072	30	338	Cattle	1			mand		1	
	0072			Sheep/goat	11	11		ll, mand, scap, pel, ul	7	6	MNI= 2
	0072			Bird - Goose	3	3		ul			Large goose
	0072			Mammal	15						
0074	0072	9	92	Sheep/goat	3	1		mand, f, pel	2	1	
	0072			Bird - Goose	1	1		ul	1		
	0072			Mammal	5						
0075	0072	2	58	Sheep/goat	2	2		ul, ll	1	1	mt and radius
0085	0084	3	131	Cattle	1	1		ll		1	humerus
	0084			Sheep/goat	1	1		ul	1	1	mc
	0084			Mammal	1						
0092	0004	3	214	Equid	1	1		ll			mt, GI:245, 13HH
	0004			Sheep/goat	2		2	ll, ul	1	1	
0093	0004	3	14	Mammal	3			rib frags			
0095	0025	4	78	Equid	1	1		f			proximal phalange, pony sized
	0025			Sheep/goat	1	1		f			proximal phalange
	0025			Mammal	2						
0099	0099	1	36	Sheep/goat	1	1		ul		1	radius
0110	0111	38	84	Sheep/goat	1	1		ll	1	1	
	0111			Mammal	6						
	0111			Herp - Frog	31	31		misc - limbs, pel +			common frogs - MNI=2
0118	0121	2	5	Mammal	2						
0119	0121	1	1	Bird	1		1	ul			humerus, juv
0130	0129	2	18	Sheep/goat	2	2		mand, r	1	1	
	0129	9	209	Cattle	2	2		ll, scap	1	1	
	0129			Sheep/goat	3	3		ul, ll	1	2	
	0129			Mammal	3						
	0129			Pig/boar	1		1	mand			no teeth
0132	0129	1	7	Bird	1					radius shaft - ?goose	
0133	0129	4	10	Mammal	4						
0139	0144	16	397	Cattle	4	4		scap, ul	3	2	
	0144			Sheep/goat	2	2		ul	2	2	
	0144			Mammal	8						
0141	0144	56	2611	Cattle	21			ul, ll, f, v, scap,	8	3	

Ctxt	Feat No	Ctxt Qty	Wt/g	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Element	Chop	Cut	Comments
								pel			
	0144			Sheep/goat	10			ul, ll, mand, scap	7	2	
	0144			Mammal	17						
	0144			Equid	4			f, ll, scap			pph , iphand mt-small horse
	0144			Pig/boar	3		1	ul, mand, sk	1	1	
	0144			Bird - Goose	1	1		ul, mand, sk		1	cut cmc - fletching?
0142	0144	42	1526	Cattle	11	11		mand, ul, pel, f, ll	4	2	
	0144			Sheep/goat	12	12		ul, ll, sk	5	2	
	0144			Pig/boar	2		2	mand, ul	2		
	0144			SM - Cat	1	1		ul			
	0144			Mammal	16						
0152	0126			Herp - Frog			1	ll			tibs, Common Frog
0157	0126	1	10	Sheep/goat	1	1		ul	1		
	0126	2	5	Bird - Goose	1	1		ul	1		radius
	0126			Bird	1						
0158	0160	7	65	Pig/boar	1		1	ul	1		radius
	0160			Sheep/goat	4	4		ll, ul, t	2	1	tib, mt, lower molars
	0160			Mammal	2						
0163	0164	1	3	Mammal	1						
0167	0126	18	77	Cattle	5	5		t, mand	1		
	0126			Bird - Fowl	1		1	ul			corcoid
	0126			Mammal	12						
0169	0174	5	18	Mammal	5						
0171	0174	1	2	Mammal	1						
0175	0178	1	11	Sheep/goat	1	1		ul	1		tib
0181	0145	6	120	Equid	1	1		f			very large horse proxiaml phalange skull frags
	0145			Cattle	1		1	sk			metacarpal frags
	0145			Sheep/goat	3			ll	1	1	med-lge sized canid
0182	0145	7	27	Dog/wolf	1	1		f			
	0145			Mammal	6						
0185	0145	11	123	Sheep/goat	7	7		sk, t, ll, scap	2	3	
	0145			Mammal	4						
	0145	1	10	Sheep/goat	1		1	ll		1	juv mc
0197	0199	2	57	Equid	1	1		f			lge pony/small horse proximal phalange
	0199			Mammal	1						
0203	0208	9	154	Cattle	1	1		ul	1	1	
	0208			Sheep/goat	3	3		ll, scap	2	1	
	0208			SM - Cat	1	1		ul			
	0208			Mammal	5						
0206	0208	12	188	Cattle	7			mand, ul, r	3	3	7 neonatal
	0208			Sheep/goat	1	1		ll	1	1	mt
	0208			Mammal	4						
0207	0208	13	70	Cattle	3	3		hc			horn frags
	0208			Bird - Fowl	2	2		ul			humeri
	0208			Mammal	8						
0214	0211	28	574	Cattle	4	4		t, ll, scap	2	1	
	0211			Sheep/goat	5	5		lll, mans, ul, scap	3	2	
	0211			Pig/boar	2		2	ul	2	2	2 gnawed (canid) medium sized dog
	0211			Dog/wolf	2	2		mand, t			
0217	0211	39	1309	Cattle	9	9		mand, v, ul	5	2	
	0211			Sheep/goat	15	15		sk, hc, ul, ll, pel, t	12	4	inc 2 sheep skulls, i chopped transversly, 2 rams horns chopped
	0211			Mammal	15						
0218	0211	18	229	Equid	2	2		ll			metatarsal & carpals - horribly fused together + lots of additional growth

Ctxt	Feat No	Ctxt Qty	Wt/g	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Element	Chop	Cut	Comments
	0211			Sheep/goat	6	6		ll, ul, t	1	2	
	0211			Mammal	10						
0221	0222	4	23	Cattle	1		1	t			lower M1
	0222			Bird - Fowl	1			ll	1		tibiotarsus
	0222			Mammal	2						
0226	0229	11	348	Cattle	1	1		ul	1	1	
	0229			Pig/boar	3		3	ul, mand	1	2	
	0229			Sheep/goat	1	1		ll			mc, robust
	0229			Mammal	6						
0230	0211	6	2	Sheep/goat	1	1		f			
	0211			Bird	5						small frags
0235	0233	1	4	Bird - Fowl	1	1		ul			radius
0238	0239	1	3	Sheep/goat	1			v			neural spine
0240	0241	1	4	Mammal	1						
0255	0254	1	7	Mammal	1						
0259	0258	2	28	Pig/boar	1	1		ll			
	0258			Mammal	1			r	1		
0263	0262	1	78	Cattle	1		1	mand			Dp4 in wear
0265	0264	6	62	Sheep/goat	4	4		mand, ul, t	1	1	
	0264			Mammal	2						
0266	0267	2	20	Sheep/goat	2	2		ll, t	1		prox MT, upper molar
0269	0272	3	14	Sheep/goat	1		1	ll		1	
	0272			Mammal	2						
0273	0277	1	3	Mammal	1						
0278	0280	2	14	Mammal	2			r			
0285	0286	1	10	Sheep/goat	1	1		ll	1		mt
0297	0296	1	38	Cattle	1	1		scap			
0299	0299	13	244	Cattle	4		3	ul, jaw, t	1	1	
	0299			Bird - Fowl	1	1		ll	1		tibiotarsus
	0299			Mammal	9						
0300	0211	1	18	Sheep/goat	1	1		ul	1		tibia

Table B. Animal bone from wet-sieved samples

Ctxt	SS No	Feat	Type	Period	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	MNI	Element range	Comments
0044	16	0045	Pit	PMed	7	4	Mammal	7				
0052	3	0054	Well/pit	Med	22	3	Herpetofauna	5	a	1	scap, mand, ul, ll	mand, scap, limbs - Frog
	3	0054	Well/pit	Med			Fish	2				
	3	0054	Well/pit	Med			Mammal	15				small frags
0063	1	0066	Pit	Med	8	5	Mammal	8				
0073	5	0072	Pit	Late Med	62	39	Fish - Trout	2			v	large specimen
	5	0072	Pit	Late Med			Fish - Eel	4			v	
	5	0072	Pit	Late Med			Fish - Herring	2			v	
	5	0072	Pit	Late Med			Bird	22				
	5	0072	Pit	Late Med			Mammal	29				neck vert small frags
0093	6	0004	Pit	Undated	29	3	Fish	5				small fragments
	6	0004	Pit	Undated			Mammal	24				many small fragments
0109	7	0011	Pit	Undated	28	30	Cattle	1	a		t	upper molar 1
	7	0011	Pit	Undated			Sheep/goat	2	a		t, f	upper molar 2, chopped talus
	7	0011	Pit	Undated			Mammal	25				
0110	8	0011	Pit	Undated	12	7	Herpetofauna	5	a	1	ul, ll	Frog, limbs
	8	0011	Pit	Undated			Mammal	7				
0138	10	0144	Well	Undated	25	28	Cattle	1	a		f	iph
	10	0144	Well	Undated			Sheep/goat	1	j		t	ins. Tooth
	10	0144	Well	Undated			Fish	4				fragments
	10	0144	Well	Undated			Mammal	19				
0157	11	0126	Pit	Med	42	13	Bird - Fowl	8	j		ll, scap, ul	
	11	0126	Pit	Med			SM - Rabbit	3	j		v, ul	
	11	0126	Pit	Med			Herpetofauna	3	a		ul	frog
	11	0126	Pit	Med			Mammal	21				small frags
	11	0126	Pit	Med			Fish	7				ribs and other frags
0173	14	0174	Pit	Undated	21	10	Sheep/goat	1	a		pel	fragment of pelvis
	14	0174	Pit	Undated			Fish	3			frags	fragments
	14	0174	Pit	Undated			Bird	2			frags	fragments
	14	0174	Pit	Undated			Mammal	15				many small fragments
0185	13	0145	Pit	Med	12	9	Mammal	12				
0206	17	0208	Pit	Med	27	141	Sheep/goat	2	a		ll	metatarsal & metatarsal shaft fragment cut, chopped
	17	0208	Pit	Med			Mammal	25			sk, frags	skull and other fragments
0269	18	0272	Pit	Med	6	2	Mammal	6				small frags

Appendix 10. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.		6	7	10	13	17
Context No.		0093	0109	0138	0185	0206
Cut No.		0004	0111	0144	0145	0208
Feature type		Cess pit	Pit	Well	Pit	Pit
Cereals and other potential crop plants	Common name					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	Oat	xx		x	x	x
<i>A. sativa</i> L. (florete base)	Cultivated oat	xcf				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	Barley	xx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx
(germinated grains)			x			
(rachis nodes)		x		x	x	
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)	Barley/rye type	x		xx	x	x
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	Rye	x	xcf	xxx	x	xx
(rachis nodes)				x		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xx
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	Bread wheat type	x		x	x	
<i>T. turgidum</i> type (rachis nodes)	Rivet wheat type	x				
Cereal indet. (grains)		xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
(detached sprouts)		x		x		x
(detached embryos)				x		
(basal rachis node)				x		
(silica skeletons - awn)		xxx		xxxx		x
(silica skeletons - glume beaks)		x				
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.	Pea	x		xx	x	x
Large Fabaceae indet.	Large legumes	x	xx			
Herbs						
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	Corn cockle	x	xtf			
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	Stinking mayweed	x	x		x	x
Asteraceae indet.		x	x			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	Orache	xx			x	
Brassicaceae indet.		xm				
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Brome	xcf		x		
Caryophyllaceae indet.					x	
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.		x		x		x
<i>C. cyanus</i> L.	Cornflower				x	
<i>C. nigra</i> L.	Knapweed				x	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	Fat hen	x		x	x	x
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x	x	x	
Fabaceae indet.	Small legumes	xx	xx	xx	x	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love	Black bindweed	x				
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.	Goosegrass			x		
Lamiaceae indet.				xm		
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.	Nipplewort	x				
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.	Corn gromwell	x		x	x	
<i>L. officinale</i> L.	Gromwell	xm			x	
<i>Lonicera</i> sp.	Honeysuckle type					xcf
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.	Medick/clover/trefoil	x		x	x	x
Small Poaceae indet.	Grasses			x	x	
Large Poaceae indet.			x		x	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	Knotgrass	x		x	x	
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	Buttercup	xcf				
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frags.)	Wild radish	x			x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	Dock	xx	x	x	x	
<i>Silene</i> sp.	Campion	xcf		xx	x	x xm
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Nightshade				x	
<i>Stellaria graminea</i> L.	Stitchwort	x				
<i>S. media</i> (L.) Vill	Chickweed				x	
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.) Pollich	Cornsalad	x			x	
Wetland plants						
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedge	x		x		
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	Hazel			x		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	Elderberry	x	xxnc	xnc	xnc	

Sample No.		6	7	10	13	17
Context No.		0093	0109	0138	0185	0206
Cut No.		0004	0111	0144	0145	0208
Feature type		Cess pit	Pit	Well	Pit	Pit
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm		xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm		xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal >5mm		xx	x	xx	xxx	x
Charcoal >10mm			x	x	xx	
Charred root/stem		xxxx	x	x	x	x
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> L. (capsules)	Ling	x				
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	Heather	xxxx				
(florets)		xx				
Indet. culm nodes		xx		x	xx	
Indet. inflorescence frags.		x			x	
Indet. seeds		x	x	x	x xm	xm
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	xx	xxxx	xx	xxxx
Bone			xxx	x	x	
Ferrous globules			x			
Fish bones		x	x		x	x
Marine mollusc shell frags.			x			
Mineral replaced arthropods		xx	x	x	xx	x
Mineralised faecal material			x		x	
Siliceous globules		x		x	x	
Small coal frags.			xxxx			
Small mammal/amphibian bones				x		x
Vitreous material			x			
Mollusc shells						
Woodland/shade loving species						
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>				x		
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>				x		
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.				x		
<i>Vitrea</i> sp.				x		
Zonitidae indet.					x	x
Open country species						
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>			x		xb	
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		x	x	x	x	
<i>V. costata</i>				x	x	x
Catholic species						
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.			x	x	x	x
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group				x		x
Marsh/freshwater slum species						
<i>Carychium</i> sp.		x				
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.		xb				
<i>Succinea</i> sp.		xb				
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.		xb				
Freshwater obligate species						
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>		x xxb				
<i>Armiger crista</i>		xxb				
<i>Bithynia</i> sp.		xxb				
<i>B. leachii</i>		xcfb				
<i>Planorbis planorbis</i>		xb				
<i>Valvata</i> sp.		xb				
<i>V. cristata</i>		x xxxb				
Sample volume (litres)		40	40	20	40	10
Volume of flot (litres)		0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
% flot sorted		25%	50%	50%	50%	50%

Key: x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens. cf = compare, tf = testa fragment, m = mineral replaced, nc = uncharred, b = burnt



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