

# The Swan Hotel, Lavenham

## LVM 080

### **Post-Excavation Assessment Report v0.4**

**SCCAS Report No. 2013/148**

**Client: TA Hotel Collection**

Author: Rob Brooks

December/2014

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SCCAS Report No. 2013/148

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## HER Information

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**Site Code:** LVM 080

**Site Name:** The Swan Hotel

**Report Number** 2013/148

**Planning Application No:** B/12/01458

**Date of Fieldwork:** Excavation: 28th October – 25th November, 2013  
Monitoring: 22nd – 24th January, 2014

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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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## Summary

Phases of evaluation and excavation fieldwork were carried out prior to the construction of a spa on land to the rear of the Swan Hotel, in Lavenham, Suffolk. This report provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of that archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made. In this instance it is recommended that following further analysis a full analytical report should be prepared. A summary of the results of this analysis should also be submitted for inclusion in a journal.

The site is located in the centre of Lavenham, fronting onto the high street to the west, with Lady Street to the east. Prior to the excavation a series of 19th century and modern buildings were present in the northern half of the site, which were demolished under archaeological supervision.














There were very limited quantities of pre-medieval artefacts recovered from the site. These consisted of a number of prehistoric flints, Roman pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) redeposited within later contexts.

The archaeological remains represent activity across two terraced property plots, with the main phase of occupation appearing to date from the 13th century into the post-medieval period. This sequence of activity was best preserved in the area of the new basement. The earliest medieval features were mainly 13th-14th century pits, presumably used for quarrying and refuse. These were overlaid by various backyard workshop structures that enclosed approximately ten furnaces thought to relate to the dyeing process. This phase was in turn followed by scattered post-medieval postholes and pits, suggesting a complete decline in the previous industrial activity (aligned with the economic blight that hit Lavenham after the wool trade collapsed in the region). In the upper area of the site (where a 19th century building and modern buildings had partially truncated the archaeological levels), there were two further furnaces and a large pond/reservoir that may have functioned as a water source for the dyeing process, as well as evidence again of scattered post-medieval postholes and occasional late to post-medieval pits.










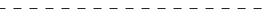

The finds recovered from the site include medieval and post-medieval pottery, animal bone and shell, large quantities of CBM, as well as fired clay, plaster, mortar, tobacco pipes, glass and slag. The significant assemblage of small finds included coins, keys, fasteners, brooches, knives, trade tokens, a boy bishop token and garment fixings, as well as a variety of other objects. Several environmental samples taken during the works indicate that the site was initially open grassland, prior to its incorporation into a yard and workshops, after which point it was kept relatively clear of refuse and vegetation until the decline of the industrial activity, when it then became overgrown.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section 
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 
- Tile 
- Flint 
- Mortar 

## Sections

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



# **1. Introduction**

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## **1.1 Site location**

A trial trench evaluation and subsequent excavation took place to the rear of the Swan Hotel in Lavenham (Fig. 1). During these works well preserved stratigraphy was recorded across the proposed development area (PDA). The excavation covered the entire building footprint, with subsequent monitoring of further landscaping and underpinning of the surrounding boundary walls. The area was centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid reference TL 9155 4922 and encompassed a total area of 310sqm for the excavation and another 150sqm for the monitoring works.

## **1.2 The scope of the project**

This report was commissioned by the hotel owners, TA Hotel Collection and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Field Team. It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief by Dr. Abby Antrobus (SCCAS Conservation Team, 2013) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1). The report is consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE), notably Project Planning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage, 2008). The principal aims of the report are as follows:

1. To summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
2. To quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
3. To assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification
4. To assess the significance of the data in relation to the Revised Regional Research Framework (Medlycott, 2011).
5. To make recommendations for further analysis (if appropriate) and the dissemination of the results of the fieldwork.

## **1.3 Circumstances and date of the fieldwork**

The excavation was carried out by SCCAS Field Team as a planning condition on application B/12/01458, prior to the construction of a spa building. The Planning Authority was advised that any consent was conditional upon an agreed programme of

archaeological work taking place before development began, in accordance with the National Policy Planning Framework (paragraph 141).

An evaluation by trial-trenching was undertaken by SCCAS Field Team in February 2013, in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by SCCAS Conservation Team (Antrobus, 2012). The results of the evaluation are described in SCCAS Report No. 2013/021 (Brooks, 2013). In summary, the evaluation indicated the presence of well-preserved stratigraphic sequences of medieval archaeological deposits across the site, surviving below topsoil and a late post-medieval buried soil. This included pits, postholes, occupation soil layers, a layer of burning (possibly indicating an oven or furnace) and walls, with finds mainly consisting of pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material (CBM). Due to the positive results of the evaluation a Brief for an excavation across the construction footprint was issued by SCCAS Conservation Team (Antrobus, 2013) as a condition on planning application B/12/01458.

The excavation was carried out from 28th October – 25th November, 2013, with the monitoring from 22nd – 24th January, 2014, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by SCCAS, Field Team (Appendix 1). The northern part of the site, as well as the central area were hand excavated to natural subsoil, whilst the southernmost strip, under direction from SCCAS/CT was only partially excavated (because the formation levels of the construction would not truncate the full depth of the archaeological deposits). The area has been roughly divided into three areas; the upper northernmost area, which was partially truncated by post-medieval and modern buildings; the central area where the basement was to be excavated and built; and the southernmost strip for staff facilities (referred to henceforth as the Upper, Basement and Staff Areas - Fig. 2).

During the excavation groundworks overburden was stripped using a toothless bucket and any archaeological contexts were recorded using a continuous number sequence ranging from 0060-0356, with 1011-1061 being used for small finds (Appendix 2). The site was excavated under the same HER code as used in the evaluation, with the contexts numbers following on from this phase of works as well (0001-0054). All features were sample-excavated, or 100% excavated and were hand drawn in plan (1:20 or 1:50, Figs. 3-10) with the extents of two truncated layers being planned on by TST. Features were drawn in section at 1:10 or 1:20 on sheets of gridded drawing film.

Written records (context descriptions, sample registers, etc.) were recorded on *pro forma* SCCAS/FT sheets. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg format images of sections and some plans, as well as working and general site shots. Metal detecting was undertaken across all of the features and spoil by an experienced detectorist throughout the excavation. Selected contexts were bulk sampled for environmental analysis, including a deposit of cohesive compacted organic material that was recorded at the base of a pond/reservoir.

The primary (paper) archive for both phases of fieldwork will be deposited with the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds archive. The finds are stored at the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds finds store. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-165553, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

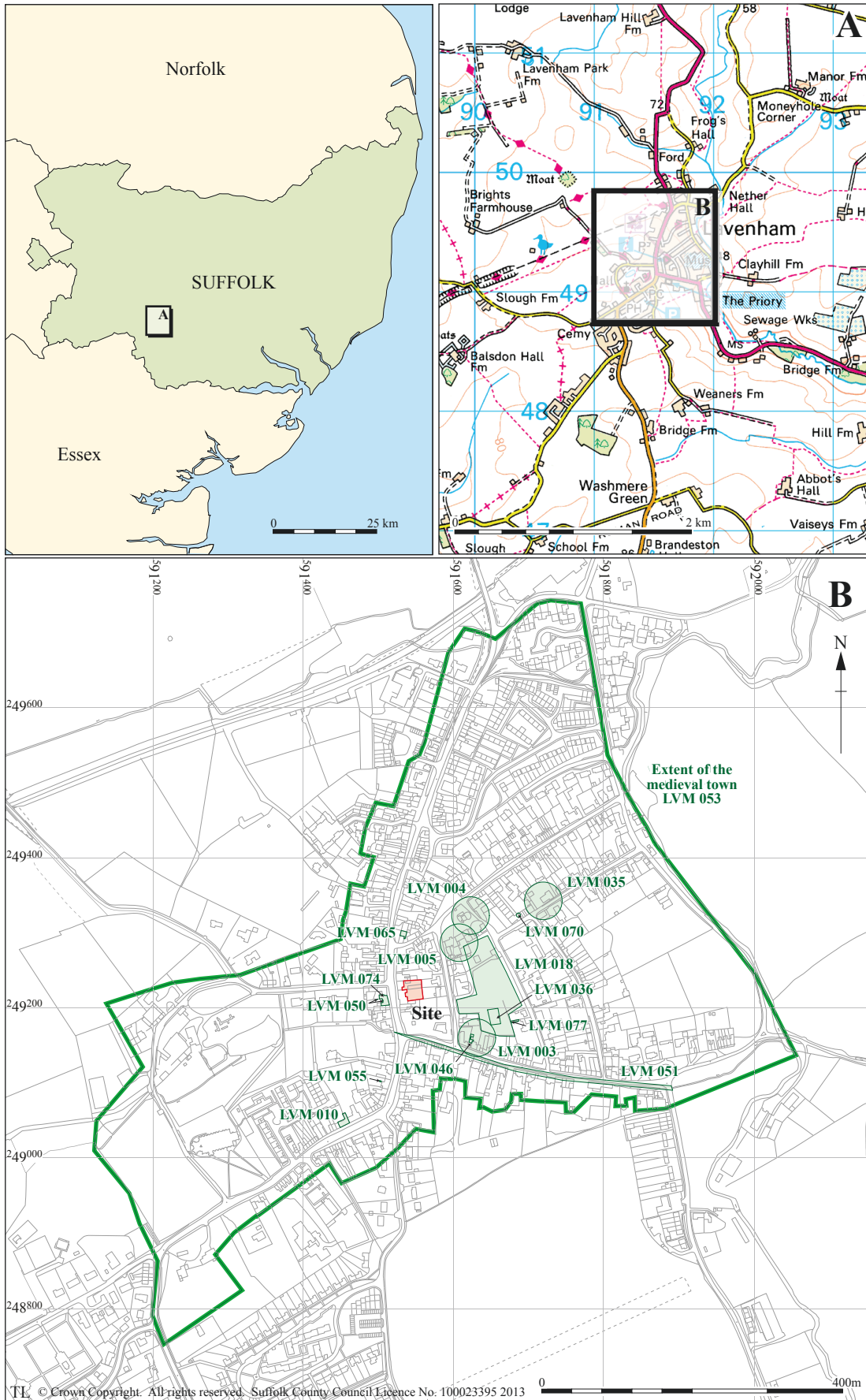


Figure 1. Site location (red) with HER listings (green)



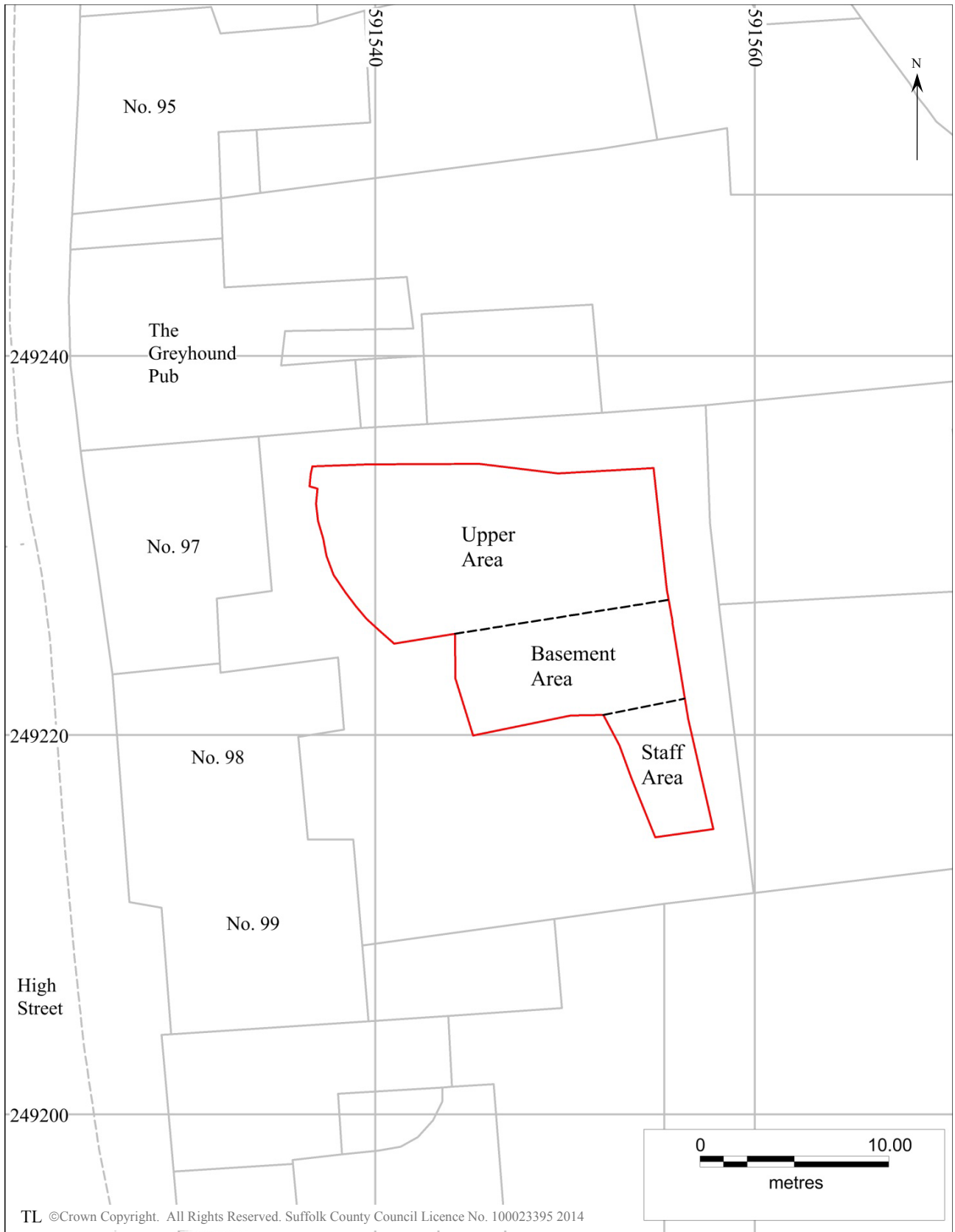


Figure 2. Limit of excavation, showing site areas

## 2. The Excavation

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### 2.1 Geology, topography and recent land use

The village's topography undulates quite significantly as it lies on the western bank of the River Brett valley. On site there was a noticeable slope from the north-east to the south-west, with ground levels on site generally varying between 62.5m and 63.5m above the OD. The recorded geology for the immediate area consists of superficial deposits of Head clay, silt, sand and gravel, overlying a bedrock formation of Crag Group sand (BGS, 2014). On site, the geology presented itself as a mid-orange silty-sand in places with clayey-silt elsewhere and patches of small rounded to angular flints recorded in varying densities across the site. This material was interpreted as a river terrace deposit, formed due to the site's position near to the valley base.

According to the Suffolk County Council Landscape Character Assessment (SCC, 2014), the site lies in an area defined as rolling valley farmlands, surrounded by ancient rolling farmlands with a wide variety of typical characteristics, including:

- Gentle valley sides with some complex and steep slopes, as well as rolling arable landscape of chalky clays and loams.
- Deep well drained loamy soils.
- Organic pattern of fields in the valleys, smaller than on the plateaux, with ancient random enclosure and also distinct areas of regular fields, sometimes associated with areas of heathland enclosure on the rolling farmlands.
- A scattering of landscape parks.
- Small ancient woodlands on the valley fringes, along with scattered ancient woodland parcels containing a mix of oak, lime, cherry, hazel, hornbeam, ash and holly, and hedges of hawthorn and elm with oak, ash and field maple as hedgerow trees .
- Sunken lanes.
- Towns and villages with distinctive medieval cores and late medieval churches, whilst in other areas there are dispersed settlements of loosely clustered villages, hamlets and isolated farmsteads of medieval origin, and large often moated, houses.
- Industrial activity and manufacture.
- Dissected widely, and sometimes deeply, by river valleys.
- Substantial open areas created for airfields and by post WWII agricultural improvement.
- Network of winding lanes and paths, often associated with hedges, create visual intimacy.
- Farmstead buildings are predominantly timber-framed, the houses colour-washed and the barns blackened with tar. Roofs are frequently tiled, though thatched houses can be locally significant.
- Villages often associated with village greens or the remains of greens.

## 2.2 Archaeological and historical background

Lavenham is known as a particularly well preserved example of a medieval and early post-medieval town. It thrived from the 15th-17th centuries as a result of its successful manufacturing of woollen cloth, with a particular specialisation in broad cloths (although the textile industry had been established in Lavenham and south Suffolk generally since at least the early 14th century – Betterton and Dymond, 1989). During this period it was a very heavily industrialised settlement, quite removed from its current image of a picturesque tourist attraction. By 1524 Lavenham had seventy-two clothiers, which was the most in Suffolk at that time. This trade made the town vastly wealthy, even in comparison to many much larger towns and cities across the country and as a result many high status timber-framed properties (including four guildhalls of which only two survive) were built. Many of these still survive today as does the large church near the southern end of the medieval settlement, which was also funded by the profits from the wool trade. This trade was essentially run by several key families and was by far the greatest source of wealth for the town, with several dye house sites mentioned in wills. A good water source was also required for the industry and it is known that a tributary of the River Brett close to Water Street was channelled through a culvert and diverted in at least two places to supply the dye houses of one Roger Ruggles (*ibid.*). However, as Lavenham (and several of the other larger villages and towns in the south Suffolk and north Essex area) became increasingly outcompeted by textile centres on the continent, there was a massive economic downturn resulting in significant levels of poverty well into the post-medieval period. The result of this relative lack of development was that much of the village's architecture and layout have remained well preserved.

The site itself lies within the grounds of the Swan Hotel in the heart of the medieval town, the area of which is recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) as LVM 053 (Fig. 1). Other HER listings within 150m of the site are shown on Figure 1 and listed in Table 1. The hotel comprises several medieval plots along the eastern side of the High Street and backs onto Lady Street. The excavation and monitoring were carried out to the rear of No. 97, a Grade II\* listed 15th-16th century house, as well as Nos. 98-99 (Fig. 2) that are part of a divided early 15th century house (which is also Grade II\* listed). Immediately north of these is the Greyhound Inn, which is a Grade II listed 15th century house. Other buildings within the Swan Hotel complex include a 14th-15th century jettied house and a 16th century jettied house, as well as a 15th-16th century

timber-framed house, all listed at Grade II\*, as well as two further 16th century Grade II listed houses. Most notable though is the 15th century Guildhall on the corner of Lady Street and Water Street, which is Grade I listed and was also used in the late 17th century as a wool staple and later as a house.

Documentary and cartographic research for the desk-based assessment has been carried out previously, but this was largely hampered by the relative lack of surviving records for the town (see section by Breen, in Craven, 2013). However, it did suggest that the garden plots that make up the site may have at some point been used as part of the cloth industry and potentially for ‘teyntor’ [tenter] frames, as used in the drying of dyed cloth (and the origin of the phrase ‘on tenter hooks’ relating to the tension which the material was held at). Several properties along the High Street were listed in the will of a clothier and these included garden plots with tenter frames present. These structures could vary in length, but those required for broadcloths were 28 yards to 30 yards long and subsequently would have fitted within the unusually long plots shown on the Tithe map of the site (*ibid.* and Pl. 1). It is also clear that the house that is now No. 98 extends further into the back yard than it does currently. On the 1886 Ordnance Survey map of the site (Fig. 3) there is something adjoining the rear of what is now No. 98, which is not present on the 1842 Tithe map. It is unclear if this is a new structure or a laid out yard. Also depicted is a 16th century cart entrance to the yard of No. 97, which must have had a bearing on the layout of the back yard.

HER listing	Description
LVM 003	Medieval floor tiles with traces of green glaze, found running under present 16th century house, 1 foot 7 inches below present floor level.
LVM 004	Market cross, consisting of a well weathered stone octagonal shaft on a three tier square base, with a ball being substituted for a cross in the 17th century. Grade II listed building.
LVM 005	Guildhall of Corpus Christi. Also used in the 19th century as a prison. Grade I listed building.
LVM 010	The major part of a medieval tenter frame was found "buried in the fabric" of 80 Church Street, Lavenham.
LVM 018	A Roman tessellated pavement was recorded here by Basil Brown.
LVM 035	Monitoring of a site located a post-medieval flint/mortar well, pit, pottery etc.
LVM 036	Evaluation of part of the site and excavation in the garden revealed late medieval/post-medieval post hole building.
LVM 046	Monitoring of groundworks revealed an assemblage of medieval and post-medieval finds and a thin burnt lens possibly associated with a former smithy.
LVM 050	Monitoring of footing trenches revealed a single pit of medieval date, also the remains of a mullion window was observed after a wall plate was removed.
LVM 051	Heavily altered culvert, with possibly 16th century origins.
LVM 053	Medieval town core.
LVM 055	Monitoring of footing trenches revealed a single post-medieval ditch.
LVM 065	14th-16th century aisled hall.
LVM 070	A 19th century steam corn mill.
LVM 074	A 14th century timber-framed house.
LVM 077	Monitoring identified two large pits of 15th/16th century date.

Table 1. HER listings within 150m of the site



Plate 1. 1842 Tithe map (with site highlighted red – Suffolk Records Office reference T81/2)

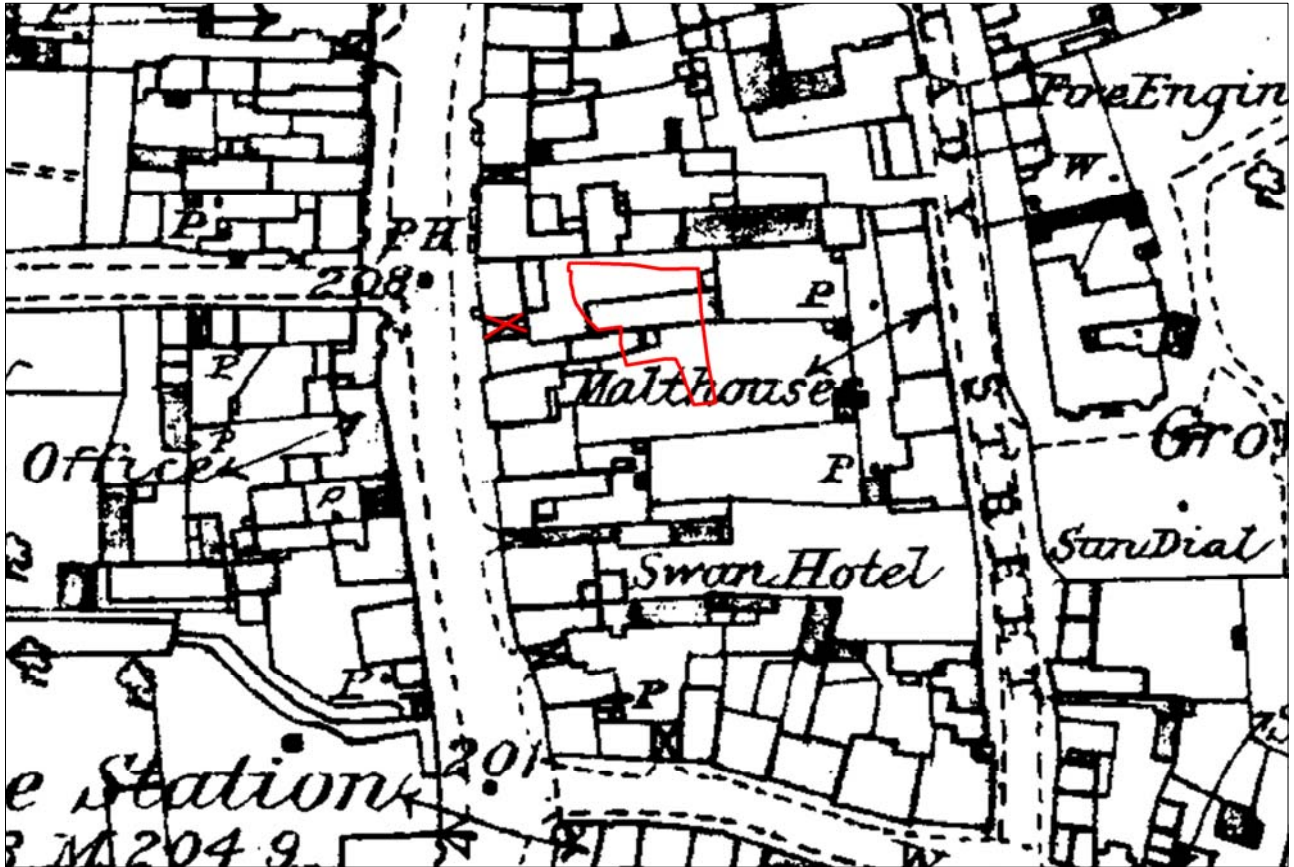


Figure 3. 1886 Ordnance Survey map (with site highlighted red and cart entrance marked with red cross)

### **3. Original research aims**

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The original research aims (ORA) for this phase of the project were defined as a result of the evaluation works. Some of these research aims relate to the medieval and post-medieval research topics highlighted in the regional research agenda in accordance with the findings of the evaluation (Medlycott, 2011):

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

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

**ORA 3:** Assess the significance of the site data and prepare an updated project design (UPD) with proposals regarding the need for further analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

**ORA 4:** Was the burnt layer recorded within the main trench indicative of an oven/furnace type feature, similar to those seen on Prentice Street, or is the material related to some other type of activity?

**ORA 5:** The presence of various walls appears to show several buildings. What are these structures and what do they relate to?

**ORA 6:** Will the site sequence provide evidence for earlier occupation of the site, pre-dating its occupation during Lavenham's peak?

**ORA 7:** What is the evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation?

## **4. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork**

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### **4.1 Introduction**

This summary of the fieldwork results is based on an initial interpretation of the stratigraphy and the artefactual data. It is evident that the northern plot (the Upper area) and the southern plot (Basement and Staff areas) were being used for somewhat differing purposes, as they were parts of different properties. The former had also been quite widely truncated by modern foundations. The site had also been terraced to alleviate the effects of the sloping topography, resulting in a difference in levels across the plots.

Pre and early medieval evidence is limited to low levels of finds and there are no features believed to pre-date the 13th century. Only three Roman pottery sherds were recovered from the site and these were all heavily abraded and found within later contexts as were thirteen struck flints, dated as possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age, along with some possibly Roman ceramic building material (CBM). Eight early medieval pottery sherds were also collected as residual material within features from the main phases of medieval and early post-medieval occupation, which ran from the 13th century into the 18th/19th century. The medieval phases included features such as refuse pits, building foundations, dyeing furnaces and two pond/reservoir features, whilst the surviving post-medieval activity consisted of occasional pits and postholes that did not form clear structures. All of the excavated features on site are shown on Figures 4-11 and are recorded in the context list and the matrix (Appendices 2 and 4).

### **4.2 Phasing review**

The medieval to post-medieval evidence shows both domestic and industrial occupation activity within six phases, the earliest features of which are perhaps late 12th-13th century with the latest being 18th-19th century. This phasing is based on a number of stratigraphic relationships running across much of the Basement and Staff Areas as shown on the matrix (Appendix 4). The site was excavated in plan down to the natural geology and as such it was usually possible to record the precise stratigraphic sequence, although in places it was also necessary to investigate certain relationships through section excavations. It was also possible to group certain features by their apparent functions, as well as from their physical similarities (fills and shapes in plan or

profile) and using finds spot dates. Whilst much of the site is well stratified, the truncation of the Upper Area adversely affected the survival of the stratigraphy in this part of the excavation. It was subsequently not possible to fully integrate the matrices of the Basement and Staff Areas with the Upper Area, so the results are described separately below. It may be possible during the final stage of works to amalgamate the two sequences more effectively if better dating is available for the earlier contexts within the Upper Area. There are six phases recognised within the stratigraphy:

1. Phase 1 – 13th/14th century
2. Phase 2 – later 14th-15th century
3. Phase 3 – mid-later 15th century
4. Phase 4 – 16th century
5. Phase 5 – 17th century
6. Phase 6 – 18th-19th century



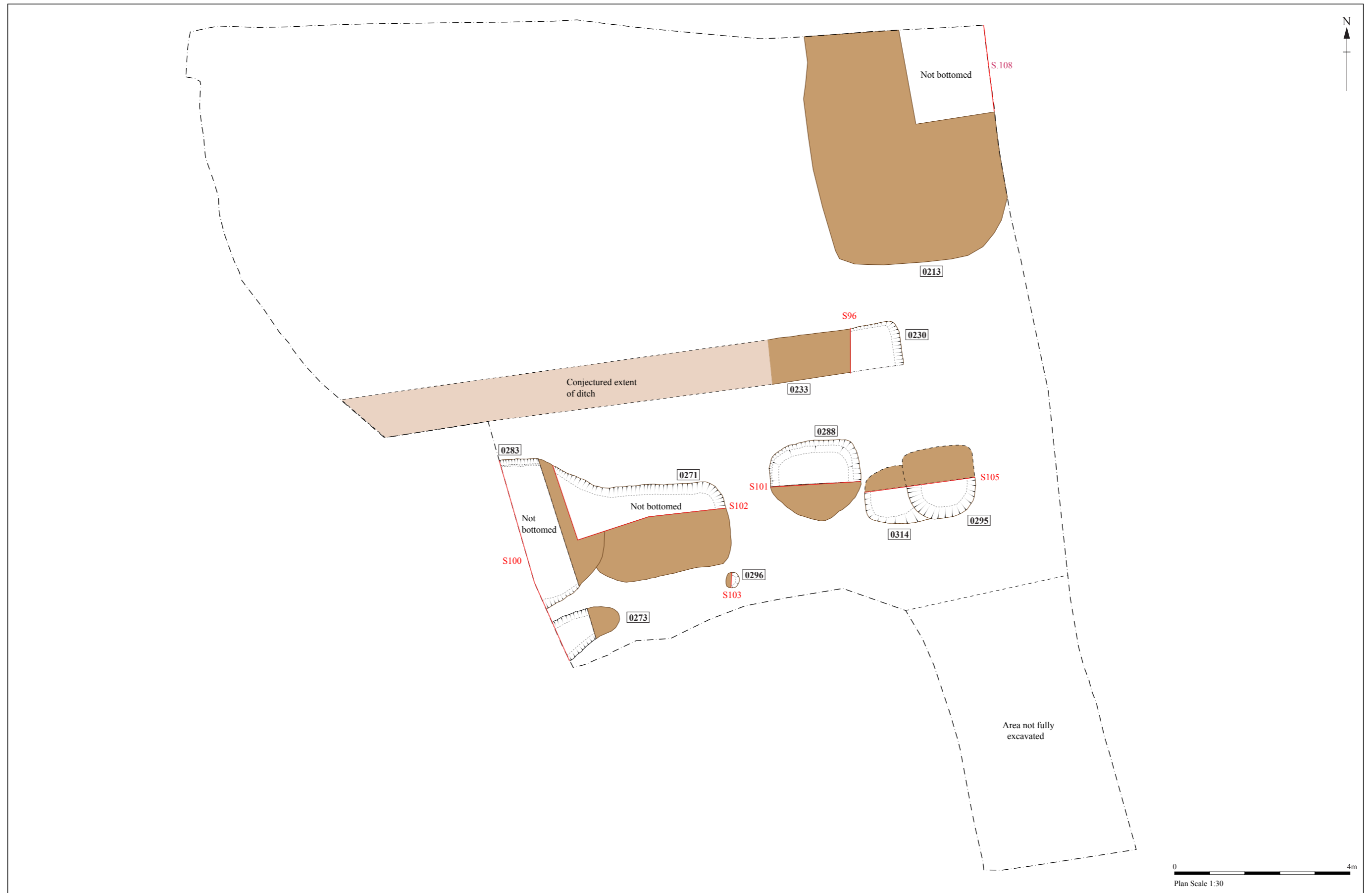


Figure 4. Phase 1 plan



Figure 5. Phase 2 plan

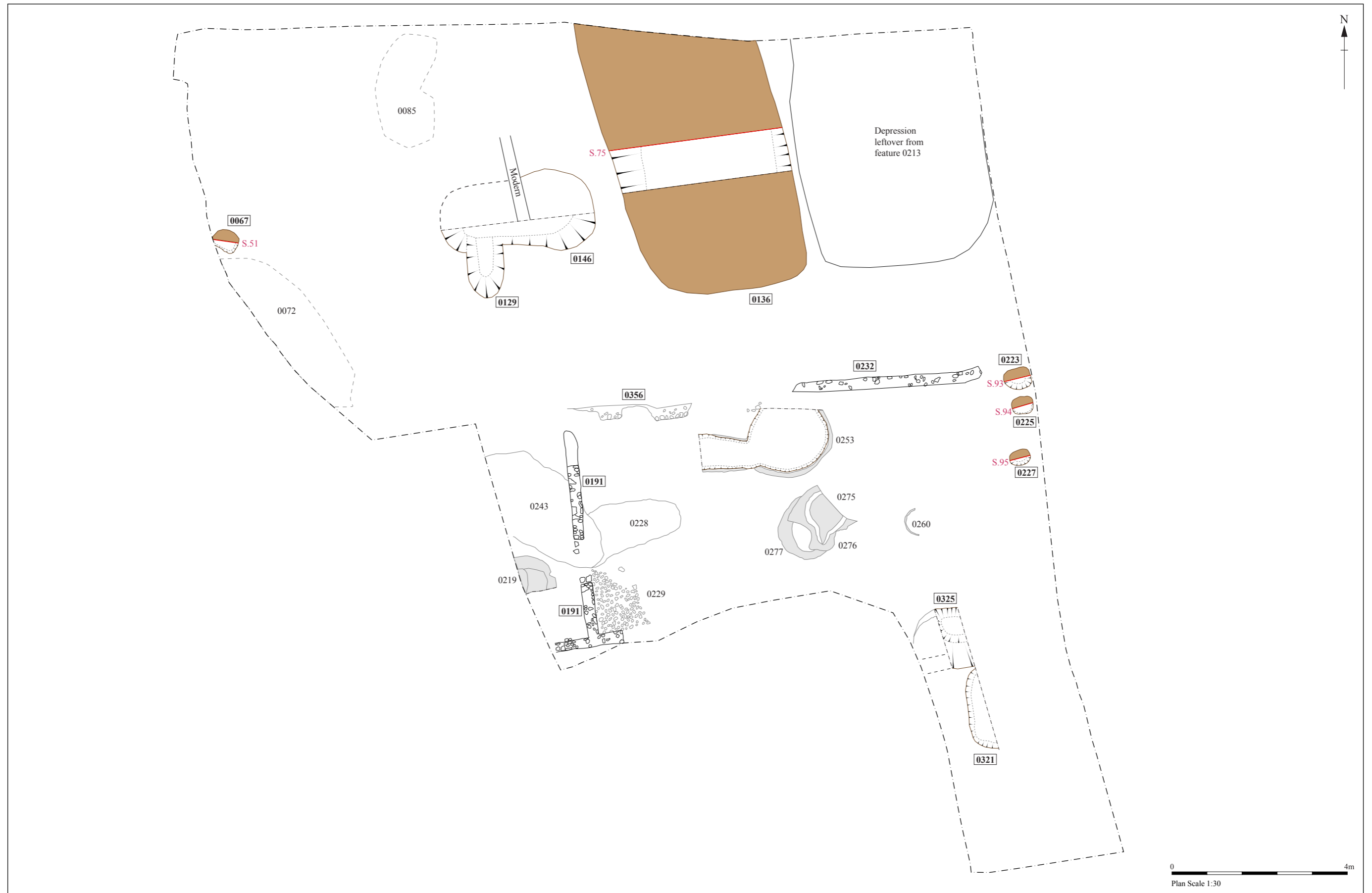


Figure 6. Phase 3a plan

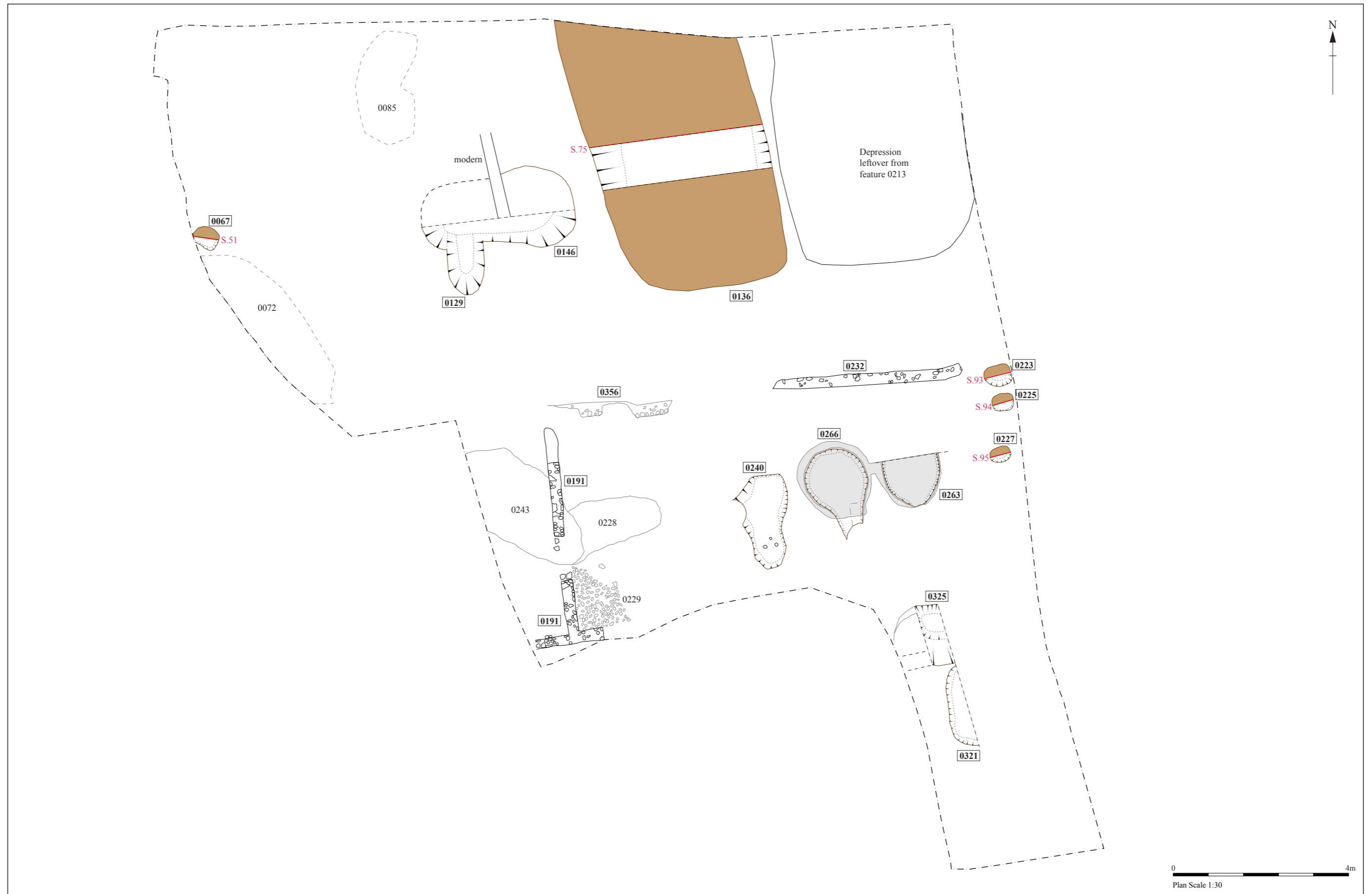


Figure 7. Phase 3b plan

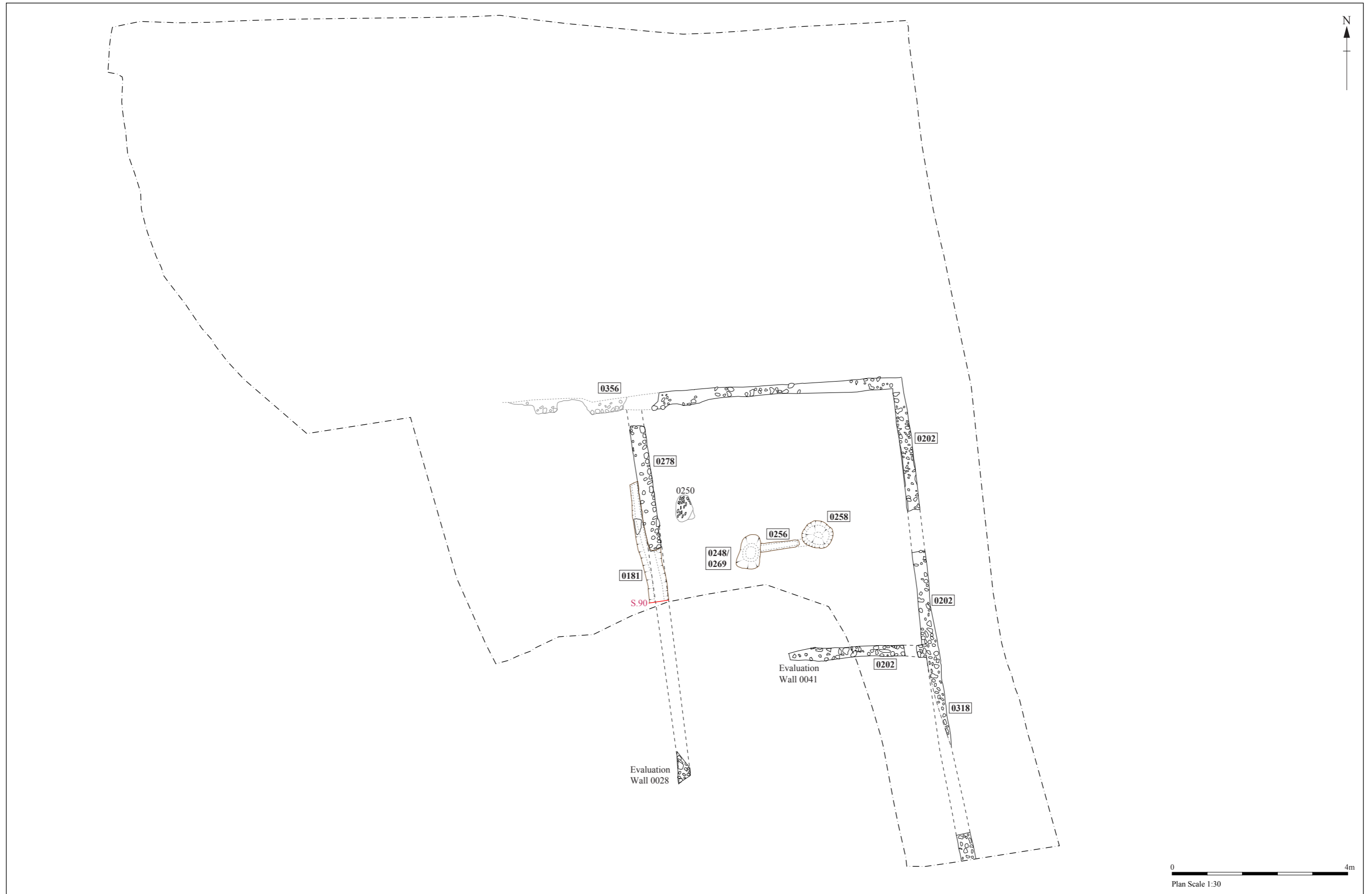


Figure 8. Phase 4 plan

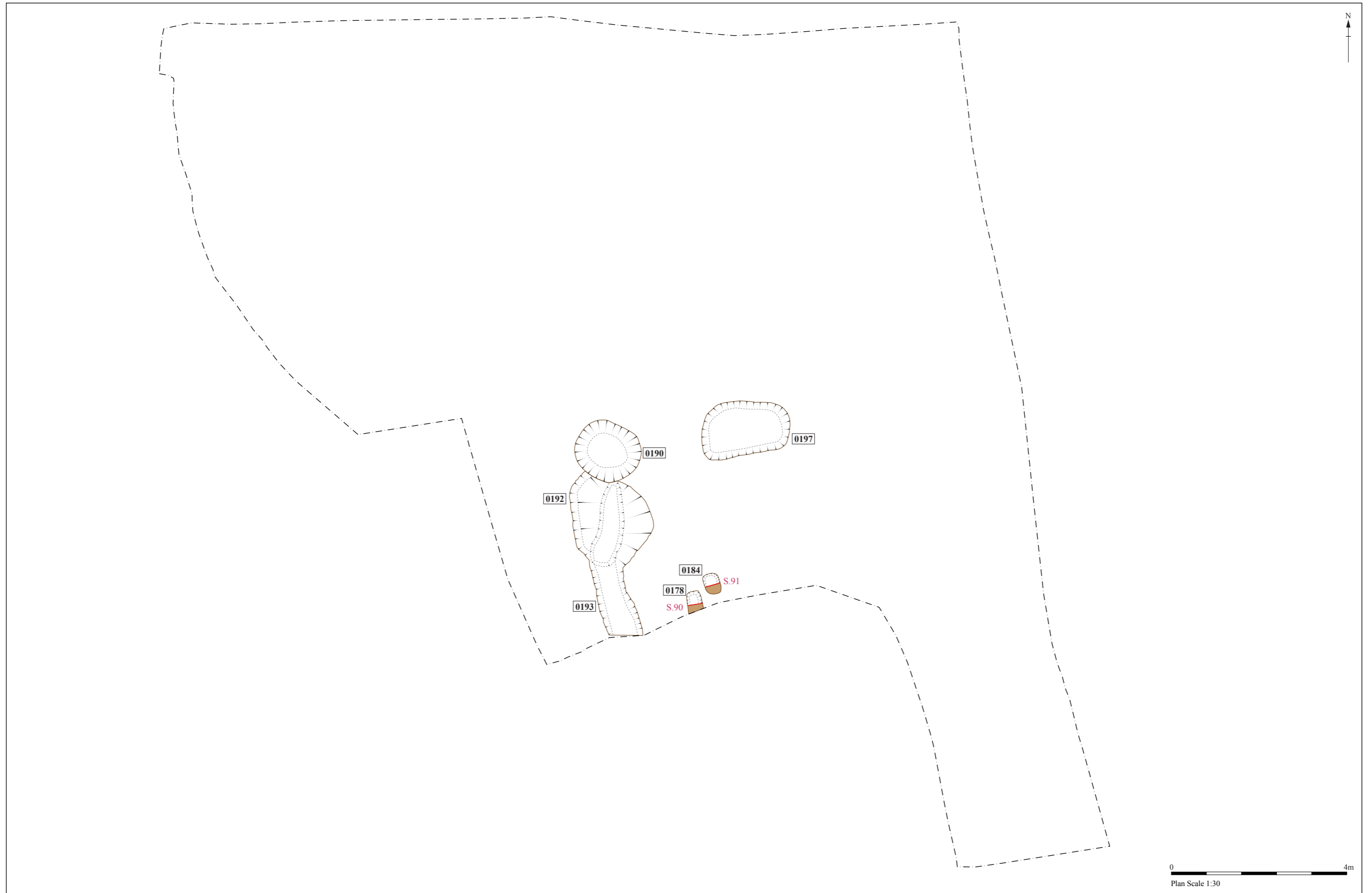


Figure 9. Phase 5 plan

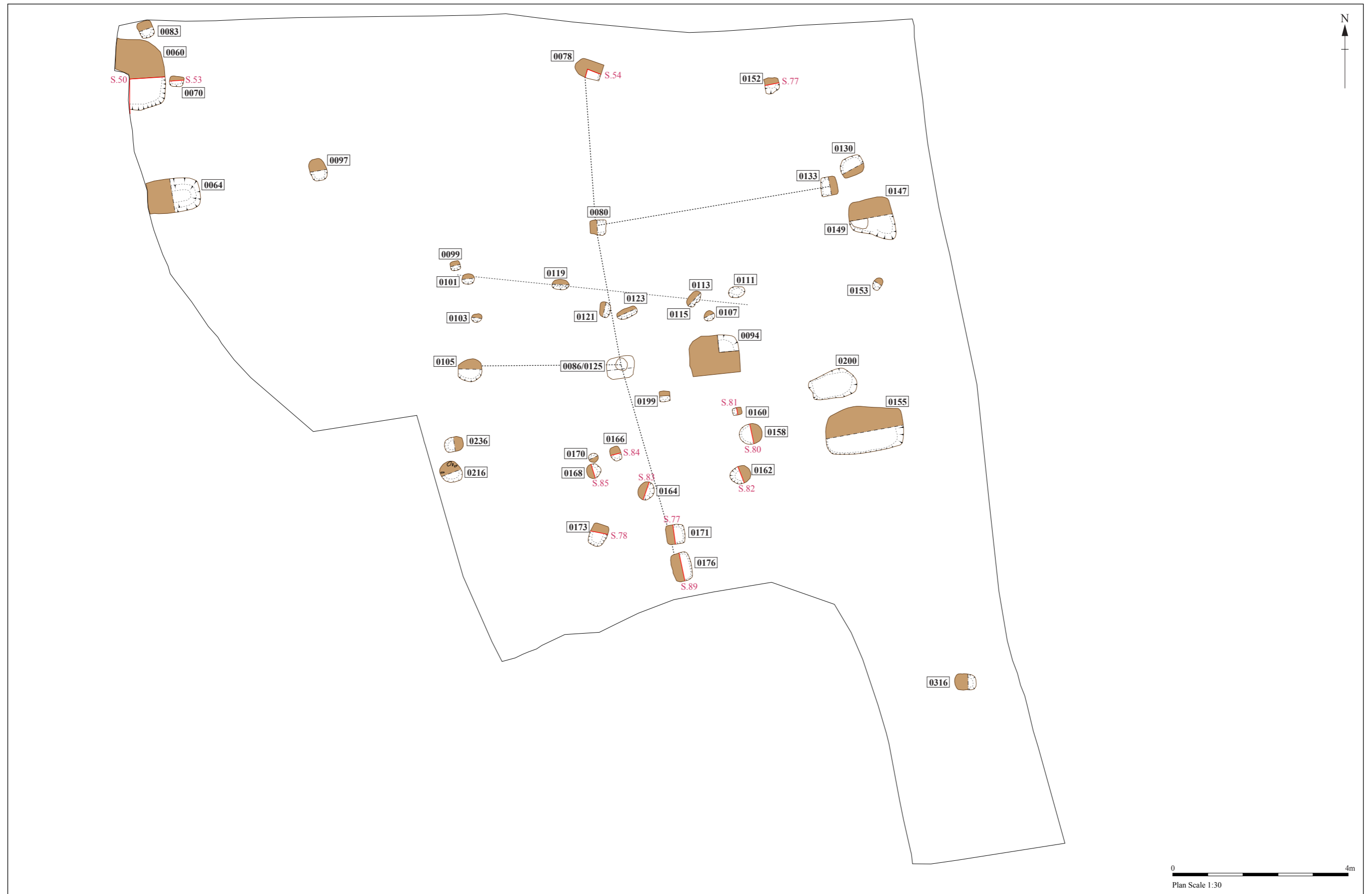


Figure 10. Phase 6 plan





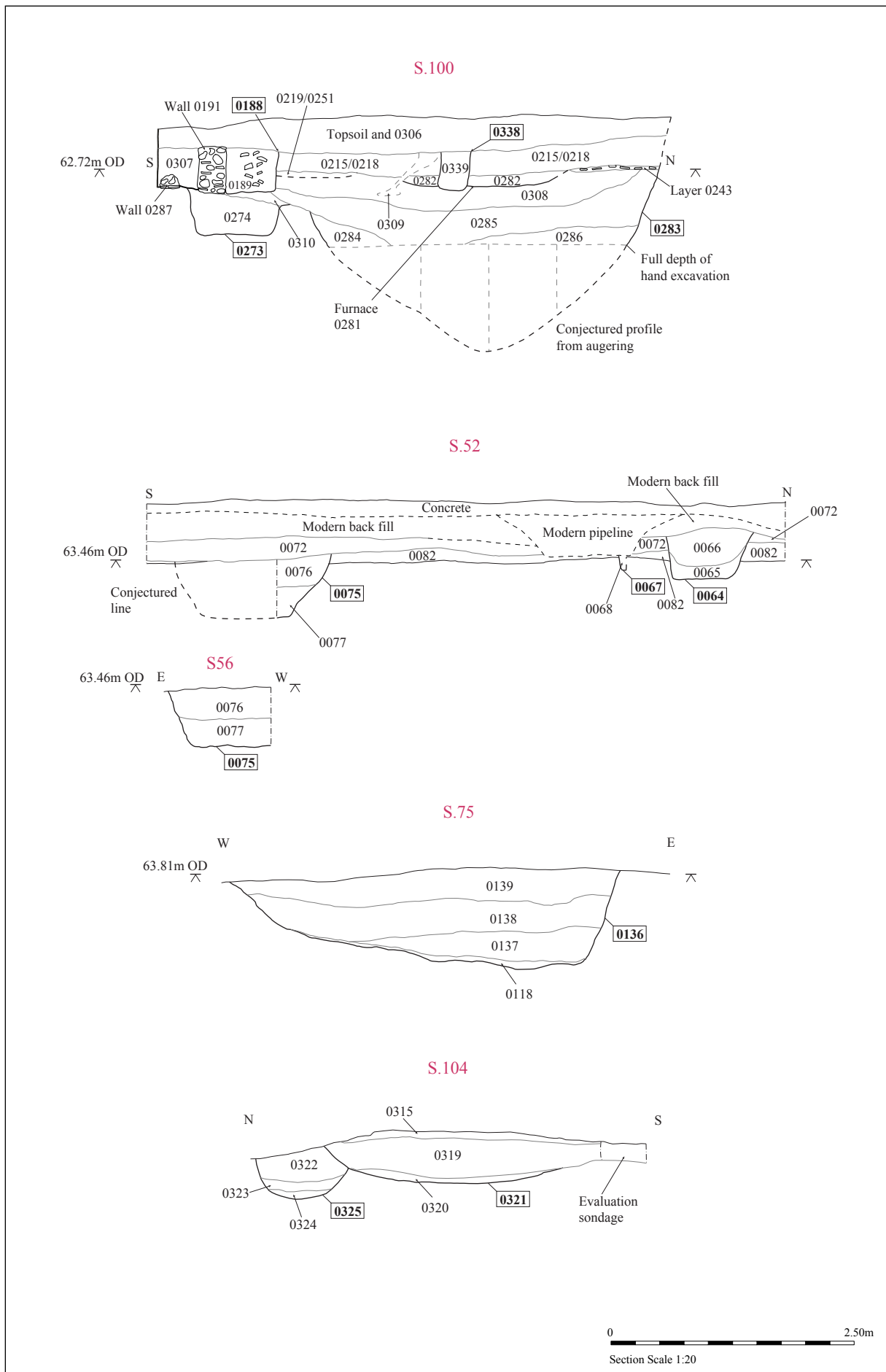


Figure 11. Selected sections

## 4.3 The Basement and Staff Areas

### 4.3.1 Phase 1 – 13th-14th century

#### **Division of the site into plots and pit excavation**

Activity dated to this period is represented by five pits, as well as a posthole and a ditch (Fig. 4). All of these features were recorded cutting the natural geology and were found underlying the floor layers, furnaces and walls and other features associated with the buildings in Phases 2-4. The features tend to resemble a fairly typical medieval backyard prior to Lavenham's intensive industrialisation, with pits for quarrying and rubbish disposal, laid out relative to a boundary ditch that divided the Basement and Staff Areas from the Upper Area.

#### ***Backyard pits 0271, 0283, 0288, 0295 and 0314***

All of the pits in this phase were recorded as having steep to vertically sloping sides and all were either sub-square or sub-rectangular in plan, with the exception of cut 0283, which appeared to be circular, although this ran beyond the limit of excavation (PIs. 2 and 3 and Fig. 11). The cuts were all relatively large with the smallest, pit 0314 measuring 1.4m long x c.1.34m x 0.45m deep. The largest two features were recorded as 0283 and 0271 and these measured >3.65m x >1.95m x 1.87m deep and >3.02m long x 2.12m x 3.06m deep, respectively. Neither of these cuts were fully hand-excavated with their depths and profiles being recorded using an auger. The pits all had steeply sloping sides and where the profiles were fully exposed, they had wide and flat or slightly concave bases. Pit 0295 cut pit 0314, whilst pit 0283 cut pit 0271, however despite these relationships the pits are thought to be broadly contemporary although pit 0271 has a slightly earlier spot date for its pottery.

Feature 0271 is of particular note because of its depth. This may suggest that it was a well and towards its base a dark, somewhat organic deposit of dark grey-black silty-clay was recorded, suggestive of material formed and preserved in a wet environment. However, an environmental sample from this basal deposit (fill 0311, Sample 19) did not confirm this, producing a low level of charcoal/charred wood fragments, some chaff, seeds and remains indicative of grassland/scrub and perhaps some crop cultivation. This does not tend to strongly indicate a continuously wet environment and similar material was also retrieved from Sample 16 (fill 0294) from pit 0295, which was clearly

not a well (and also produced ferrous spherules, suggesting nearby smithing). Cut 0271's unusual elongated shape in plan is also atypical of a well. Instead this pit, along with the others from this phase may have functioned as a quarry to obtain the local gravel deposits, possibly for road construction as the natural geology contained frequent flint deposits. It was interesting to note that during the excavation these pits all became naturally flooded with groundwater and yet the fills were not reminiscent of water-lain deposits (excluding basal fill 0311 of feature 0271). This suggests that the cuts were either backfilled quickly, or that the area was originally not prone to the same extent of groundwater through-flow as it is now.

Excluding pit 0314 which only had one fill of orangish-grey sandy-silt, the other cuts all contained between three and four fills, usually made up of mid-dark greenish-grey and grey-brown silts and clays, with occasional lenses of redeposited clay. Material interpreted as cess was often included, along with charcoal and chalk flecks, and stones. The finds retrieved included thirty-two sherds (283g) of pottery of mid 12th-mid 14th century date from pit 0271. Pit 0283 produced ninety-eight sherds of pottery (912g), pit 0288 had twenty-nine sherds (286g), whilst pit 0295 had fifty-five sherds (972g) and these assemblages were all given a 13th-14th century spot date. Other finds from these fills included animal bone, fired clay, shell and small quantities of worked flint. Pit 0314 contained no finds.





Plate 2. Above – Phase 1 pits 0295 (right) and 0314 (2m scale, facing north)



Plate 3. Phase 1 pits 0271 and 0283 (1m and 2m scales, facing west)

### ***Boundary ditches 0230 and 0273***

Two ditches also cut the natural strata. The first was recorded as ditch 0273, which was a short east to west aligned linear feature, emerging from the west edge of the site with steep slightly concave sides and a flat base. It was 0.96m wide x 0.48m deep and contained mid brownish-orange silt that was very similar to the natural, with no finds. A ditch of similar width and profile was excavated running on the same alignment on the plot boundary between the Basement Area and Upper Area of the site, and it extended from the western baulk almost to the eastern edge of the excavation. This was recorded as cut 0230 and only the northern edge was fully visible, with the southern side largely truncated by walls 0202 and 0232, as well as posthole 0239. The northern slope was steep, with a flat base and the cut was filled with mid orange-brown silty-clay that produced no finds.

### ***Posthole 0296***

Small isolated oval posthole 0296 was recorded to the south-east of large pit 0271, and contained solid yellowish-grey chalky-clay but produced no finds. This posthole did not relate to any of the other postholes on site, as it was not seen within any of the upper layers, being sealed by the furnaces in Phase 3 and layer 0205 from Phase 4. It measured 0.3m x 0.37m x 0.1m deep.

### 4.3.2 Phase 2 – later 14th-15th century

#### **Early backyard building**

Following the use of the site for 13th-14th century backyard pits typical of a medieval plot, the Basement Area began to be built on for an early workshop or domestic structure (Fig. 5). The earlier pits were fully backfilled and capped and an early structure was built which encompassed a feature reminiscent of a circular oven, furnace or hearth. Two postholes are tentatively also assigned to this phase from the Staff Area, although it is uncertain what structure(s) they were part of.

#### ***Capping layers 0272, 0300 and 0308***

Pits 0271 and 0283 were covered by layer 0272, which consisted of flint cobbles in a dark brown silty-clay matrix with frequent gravel and charcoal, and 0300; a mid yellow-brown boulder clay deposit, with chalk lumps, occasional gravel, four sherds of 12th-14th century pottery (63g) and three iron nails. Another thick greyish-yellow chalky-clay deposit overlaid pit 0283 and was recorded as 0308. These deposits were interpreted as intentionally laid layers of material used to consolidate the top of the 13th/14th century pits in order to allow the area to be built on. Alternatively they may have been the base of floor foundations that had subsequently slumped into the cuts.

#### ***Walls 0287, 0331 and 0356***

The earliest building recorded on the site was made up of two walls; 0287 and 0331, both of which only survived very partially with wall 0331 having been almost entirely robbed out by trench 0181 and partially rebuilt on by wall 0278 from Phase 4. Both were made up of creamy-yellow sandy mortar, flints and occasional tile fragments. Wall 0287 was east to west aligned and was only recorded partially in the south-west corner of the Basement area (measuring >0.87m long x >0.1m wide and only surviving to 0.15m tall), while wall 0331 was north to south aligned and also extended beyond the southern limit of the Basement area. It had been robbed out by trench 0181 and if this is taken as an indicator of wall 0331's original dimensions it measured >2.1m long x >0.2m tall, although its width was unclear. A portion of wall to the north-west of 0331 may have also been part of this structure, but this was not established due to disturbance from the 19th century building that had also been built in this part of the site. Tile layer 0243 from

Phase 3 is also possibly associated with this earlier structure as it may represent a reuse of demolition material from this earlier building's roof. Although the extent of this set of walls suggested only a small structure, this may be misleading as the range extended beyond the limit of excavation and had clearly been quite extensively robbed out and truncated. It is also likely that this was a relatively short-lived phase of the rear workshop building, which was rapidly modified and extended for the intensive industrial role it took on in Phase 3.

An irregular length of wall was recorded as 0356. It was made up of orange mortar and was somewhat truncated and disturbed. The wall survived to about 2.64m long x >0.25m wide and at its eastern limit it met wall 0202 (Phase 4), which was constructed of yellow mortar. It was not clear which phase this wall belonged to and as such it shown on the plan figures for Phases II-IV with a greyed-out outline. However its mortar colouration suggests that it is probably not associated with the walls in this phase.

#### **Oven 0244**

Overlying capping layers 0272, 0300 and 0308 and surrounded by walls 0287 and 0331 was an oven/furnace of a different construction style to those in the later phases. Structure 0244 was unusual in that it appeared to be a truncated circular feature with a base made out of large flints (that had been discoloured by heating) set into clay; a feature not seen in any of the other furnace features on site (Pls. 4 and 5). Above the stones was a deposit of clayey-silt, with common charcoal flecks. It is unclear if this structure was an early attempt to build something similar to the later furnaces or whether it served a completely different purpose. The latter option seems most likely given its different structure and it may even be a completely unrelated feature, such as the base of a bread oven.





Plate 4. Phase 2 oven 0244, part excavated (2m scale, facing north)



Plate 5. Phase 2 oven 0244, fully excavated (1m scale, facing north)



### ***Postholes 0327 and 0329***

These two posthole cuts have tentatively been assigned to this phase as they were sealed by 16th century layer 0315, but then in turn cut an underlying occupation/buried topsoil deposit (this material was not fully excavated as it was preserved below the modern building formation levels). The features were also stratigraphically earlier than, and located within the footprint of the Phase 3 building range. Posthole 0327 was sub-circular in plan, with steep concave sides and a narrow concave base, measuring 0.21m x 0.2m x 0.14m deep. Cut 0329 however was only partially uncovered in plan, showing as a semi-circular form. In profile it had moderately steep, concave sides and a concave base and measured 0.48m x 0.16m x 0.17m. Both cuts were filled with mid yellowish-brown clay, with frequent chalk flecks and nodules, but no finds. Just to the north-east of the two postholes was sub-rectangular posthole 0316 that was filled with similar clay, but this posthole truncated layer 0315 and is therefore not related.

### 4.3.3 Phase 3 – 15th century

#### **Modification of the rear range and industrial wool dyeing**

In this phase the range to the rear of the High Street appears to have been altered. The original Phase 2 walls were demolished, being replaced by at least two rooms that extended further to the east, before turning south near the eastern limit of excavation (Figs. 6 and 7). The walls surrounded ten furnaces in total (interpreted as dyeing vat furnaces), which represent at least two sub-phases of construction and then replacement. All of the furnaces appeared to be set within a slightly lowered area that was contained within the walls. To the east of the walls where the ground levels had not been deliberately truncated, the level of the natural geology was higher and there was no evidence for any floor deposits or furnaces. The building range and the furnaces appear to reflect the rise of Lavenham's highly successful industrial economic stage. It is notable that the hall house fronting onto the High Street also dates to this period and it is therefore possible that the back yard structures are contemporary with the new house's construction.

#### ***Wall foundations 0191 and 0232***

Extending from the rear of the properties fronting the High Street was a structure made up of walls 0191 and 0232 that extended close to the eastern limit of excavation, roughly following the alignment of wall 0287 from Phase II (Pls. 6 and 7). This range appeared to form two rooms, with an overall rectangular plan, which enclosed several furnaces. However two more were found to the south in the Staff area, indicating that the building (or perhaps an additional lean-to) extended into this area, presumably surrounded with walls that had subsequently been truncated or survived below the depth of excavation. The exposed foundations were c.0.3m wide and were built out of flint and pale greyish-yellow sandy mortar, as well as occasional broken tile fragments. Wall 0232 was built on top of original boundary ditch 0230 that ran on an east to west alignment between the Upper and Basement Areas.

#### ***Layers 0228 and 0243***

Prior to the construction of the new walls, two layers of material were laid as capping/levelling deposits and rough surfaces. Overlying oven 0244 from Phase 2 was deposit

0228. This was a compacted deposit of mortar lumps, occasional CBM fragments and greyish-yellow clay in a matrix of grey clayey-silt. It formed an irregular shape in plan and was in turn overlaid by 0243, which was a layer of broken tiles within a matrix of dark grey clayey-silt that survived only within a small part of the western end of the Basement Area. The layer was never thicker than 0.04m and the tiles were placed flat to form a surface. The two layers were also interpreted as evidence of demolition from the earlier range associated with Phase II. The mortar and CBM fragments appear to have subsequently been reused as a levelling deposit prior to the construction of the rooms and furnaces in this phase.

### ***Furnaces***

The remains of ten clay furnace bases were the main evidence for at least two sub-phases of intensive, well-organised industrial activity on the site (furnaces 0219/0251, 0240, 0253, 0260, 0263, 0266, 0276, 0281, 0321 and 0325 – Pls. 8-13 and Figs. 6, 7 and 11). In plan the features formed circular structures (forming the main furnace base/firebox) from which two walls extended on one side, making up the stoke hole/rake out area. Four of the structures were too heavily truncated to see their full shape. Although only the bases of the furnaces survived, the larger examples measured in the region of >2.12m->3m long x 1.24m->1.7m wide. The structures were made up of yellowish-grey boulder clay that had been scorched to dark red in the fire boxes. It appeared that when the later furnaces had gone out of use they had been flattened in a similar manner to the earlier examples and their structural remnants integrated into clay floor layer 0205 from Phase 4. Hearth 0250 and postholes 0248/0269 and 0258, and slot 0256 were also then built into layer 0205, truncating furnaces 0240 and 0266. The features are interpreted as the furnace enclosures on which dyeing vats would have been positioned and heated and there are several historical records that show such structures on sites with similar layouts. Despite the lack of any direct evidence of dyeing (such as dye plant remains or fuller's earth deposits as have occasionally been found on some sites), the furnaces are assumed to be associated with textile working due to Lavenham's almost complete reliance on the industry at this time, with c.50% of the population involved with the textile trade (Betterton and Dymond, 1989). A sample taken from fill 0267 of furnace 0266 produced evidence of charcoal, as well as limited remains of cereal grains and pulses. It is unclear whether these foodstuffs are related to the function of the furnace and may instead have been included as kindling/fuel for the fire.

The furnaces were in use over an extended period and some were also replaced, indicating at least two sub-phases, with structures 0260, 0276 and 0253 being the earliest furnaces that were then sealed by furnaces 0240, 0263 and 0266. It is unclear which sub-phase furnaces 0321 and 0325 are part of. The lower furnaces had clearly been demolished and flattened into the existing clay sub-floor into which they had been built in order to allow for the later furnaces to be built. It is possible that furnaces 0219/0251, 0260 and 0281 were also from the earlier sub-phase, given their poor survival. The remnants of another furnace were probably recorded as a deposit of reddened burnt clay in the evaluation (layer E0037). This emerged from the western limit of excavation in the Staff Area, south of wall 0202, but was only partially excavated within the limits of the trenching.

Whilst the furnaces did not produce many finds, there were low levels of 12th-14th and 13th-14th century pottery in fills 0255 (4 sherds/47g), 0275 (3 sherds/14g), 0279 (3 sherds/41g), 0319 (2 sherds/20g) and 0322 (3 sherds/26g) and deposit 0277 (5 sherds/62g). However, the furnaces were positioned on top of a series of securely dated 13th-14th century pits and the clay used to make the structures was probably imported from off site, casting some doubt over the provenance of the pottery. If the features were 14th century examples of dyeing furnaces though, they would be early examples that pre-dated the peak of Lavenham's wool trade.

### ***Postholes 0223, 0225 and 0227***

Two sub-oval cuts and one oval cut were recorded as postholes 0223, 0225 and 0227. These were all located close to the eastern limit of excavation in the Basement Area, east of wall 0202, cutting the natural geology. Posthole 0223 was the largest at 0.65m x 0.46m x 0.27m deep, and had steep concave sides and a concave base, as well as clay post-packing and a dark brown-grey clayey-silt post-pipe fill. Cuts 0225 and 0227 were shallow with concave sides and flat to slightly concave bases and they measured 0.5m x 0.4m x 0.04m deep and 0.5m x 0.36m x 0.08m deep, respectively. These two cuts contained only single fills of yellow or brown clay with patches of grey-brown silty-clay and these are interpreted as largely disturbed post packing and post pipe deposits. None of the postholes produced any finds. These postholes have been included as part of this phase as it was clearly the period of greatest activity on site, but they could equally be earlier or later.





Plate 6. Above –  
Phase 3 wall  
0191 (1m and 2m  
scale, facing  
east)



Plate 7. Phase 3  
wall 0191 (1m  
and 2 x 2m scale,  
facing north)



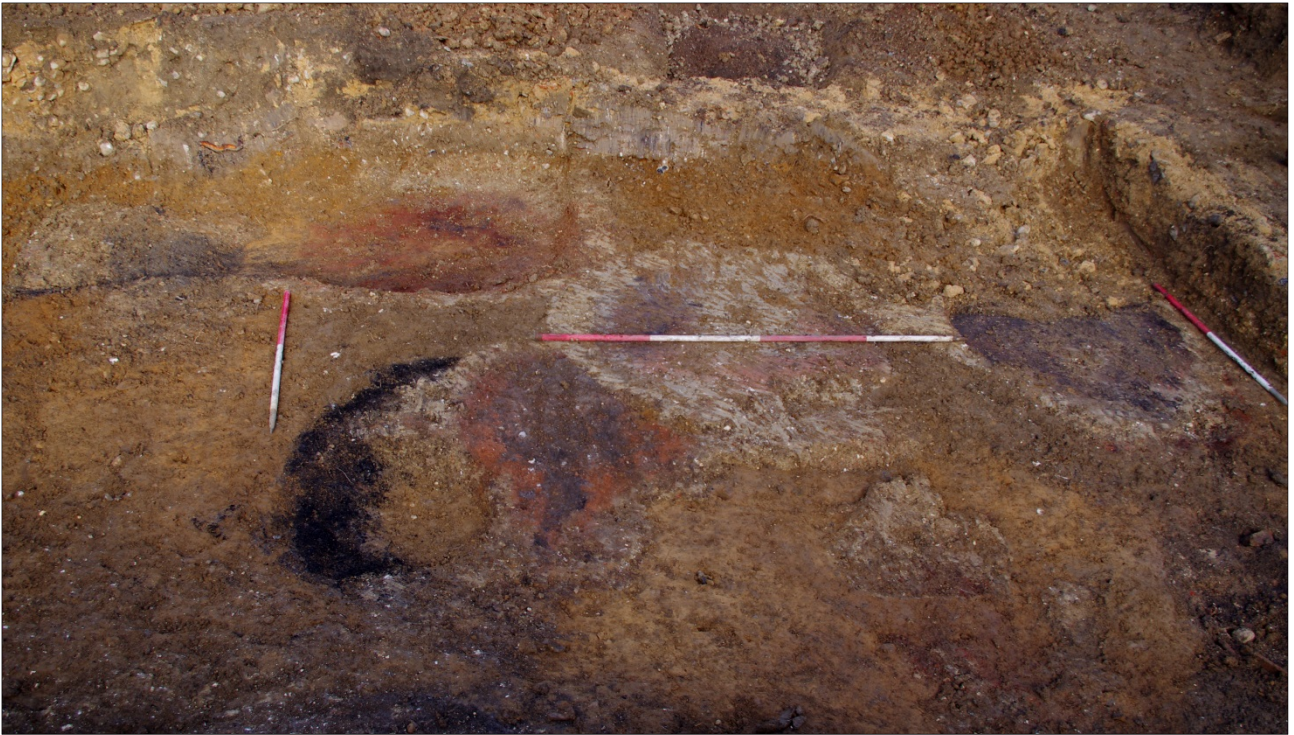


Plate 8. Above – Phase 3a furnace bases (1m and 2m scales, facing north)



Plate 9. Phase 3a furnace bases in relation to the street frontage properties (1m and 2m scales, facing wet-north-west)



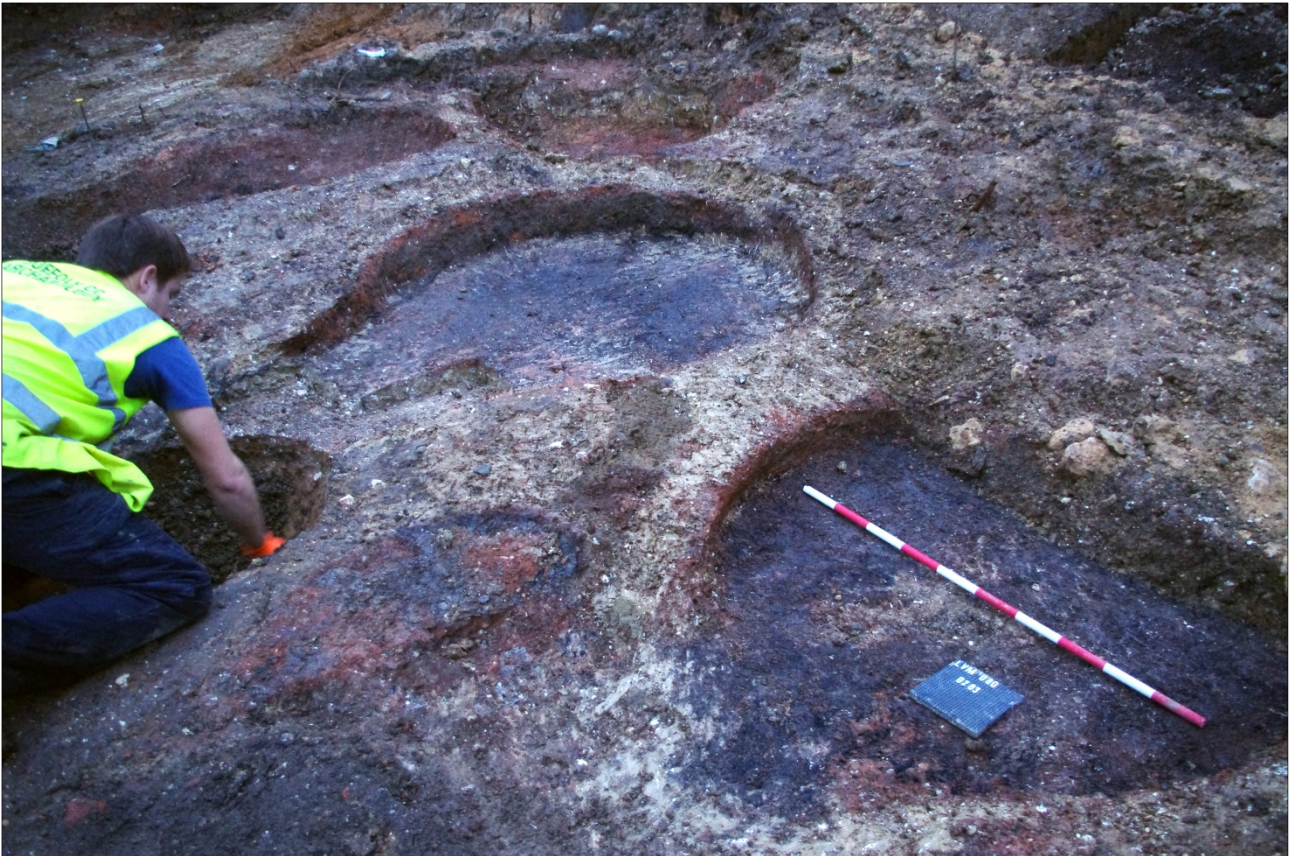


Plate 10. Phase 3b furnace bases (1m scale, facing north-west)



Plate 11. Phase 3b furnace bases (1m and 2m scales, facing north)





Plate 12. Above – Phase 3b furnace base 0263 (1m scale, facing north)



Plate 13. Phase 3b furnace base 0266 (1m scale, facing north)



#### 4.3.4 Phase 4 – 16th century

##### **Demolition, reconstruction and extension of the rear range**

In the 16th century it appears that the rooms making up the rear range of the building in the Basement and Staff areas were quite significantly altered again to form clearly defined rooms extending beyond the southern limit of the Staff Area (Fig. 8). The construction of this range involved the truncation/robbing out of Phase 2 wall 0331, which was replaced with wall 0278 (that also truncated Phase 3 furnace 0253). By this point the industrial activity involved with the furnace bases seems to have finished and it is unclear what function the rear range now performs, although the presence of a hearth and an unusual posthole structure in the centre of one of the rooms may suggest a kitchen area (David Gill, pers. comm.).

##### ***Robber trench 0181, and walls 0202, 0278 and 0318***

Robber trench 0181 overlaid and truncated the southern end of wall 0331, being subsequently built over by wall 0278 from this phase. The trench was c.0.2m deep and appears to have targeted the flint used in the construction of wall 0331's foundation. The cut measured >2.1m x 0.5m x 0.2m deep and steep concave sides and a slightly concave base. It contained single fill 0182 of mid-dark grey clayey-silt, with mortar lumps, charcoal flecks and stones, as well three sherds of pottery (16g) with a late 15th-16th century spot date, twenty-six pieces of CBM, two pieces of tobacco pipe, iron nails, animal bone and oyster shell.

Boundary wall 0232 from Phase 3 was also incorporated into the new structure, which comprised walls 0202, 0278 and 0318. The walls were made of flints and pale yellow sandy mortar of a different colour to that used in the previous phase. The foundations were also generally built to be slightly more substantial than the earlier walls at up to 0.35m across. At the eastern end of this building a particularly well preserved section of foundation survived, with the mortar lips surviving that would have helped to secure the timber wall plate in place (Pl. 14). At this point the walls also extended south and continued beyond the limit of excavation in the Staff Area and joined with two of the walls recorded during the evaluation works (walls 0008 and 0041).

### ***Floor layers 0203, 0204/0235, 0205 and 0315***

During this phase it appears that the furnaces were levelled along with any earlier features within layer 0205, which then formed a base for a built-up layer of orange clay, recorded as 0204 and 0235 found in two areas spread across the site. Above layer 0204 mortar floor surface 0203 survived. These deposits did not extend beyond the eastern walls of the range in this phase.

In the Staff Area a layer of dark grey-brown clayey-silt with frequent tile fragments and mortar lumps was recorded as deposit 0315. It was slightly irregular in plan and due to the conditions on site its full extent was never established clearly, but it was c.0.05m deep. The tile inclusions were laid flat and as such this deposit was interpreted as an earth floor with the building debris from previous buildings being used within it to make it more resilient. Two sherds of 13th-14th century pottery (43g) were recovered from the layer, along with three pieces of probable medieval/late medieval roof tile and three pieces of late medieval or post-medieval roof tile.

### ***Hearth 0250***

A small hearth, consisting of a series of broken tiles laid on their sides laid within a matrix of heated clay made up hearth 0250. It was set dug into a shallow oval cut into clay deposit 0205 and the area of the burnt clay measured c.0.64m x c.0.58m. No finds were collected from the hearth and there were no associated deposits of ash of other fills suitable for sampling. The hearth was cut into furnace 0240.

### ***Posthole structure – cuts 0248/0269, 0256 and 0258***

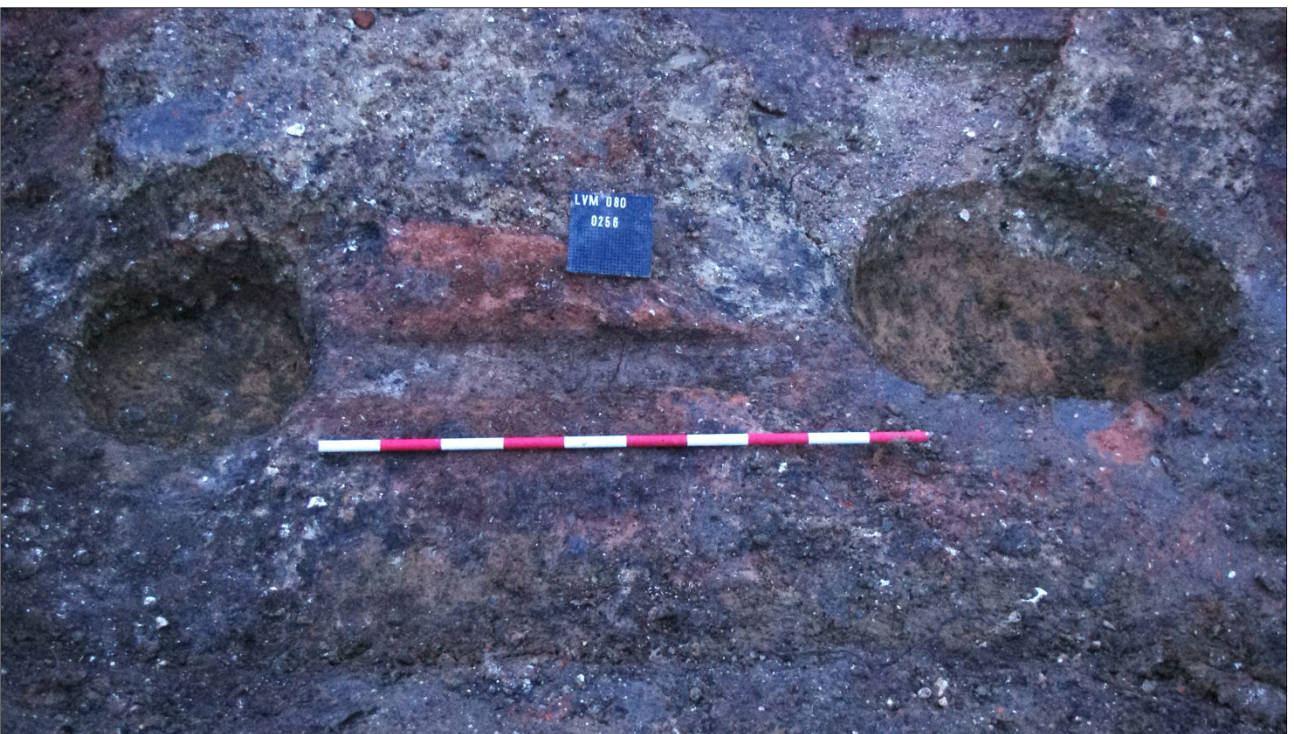
Approximately 1.1m to the south-east of hearth 0240 were two postholes with a small east-west aligned slot running between them, recorded as cuts 0248/0269, 0258 and 0256, respectively (Pl. 15). The postholes cut furnaces 0240 and 0266, as well as clay floor deposit 0205. Neither of the posthole cuts were particularly well defined, but 0248/0269 (0.79m x 0.52m x c.0.3m deep) was possibly sub-rectangular in plan, while 0258 (0.7m x 0.64m x c.0.25m deep) was circular or sub-square. Both had steep and slightly concave sides (with those of 0248/0269 being possibly stepped), curving to slightly concave bases. Both postholes had what appeared to be the remnants of disturbed clayey packing fills, recorded as 0249 and 0259, while the main fills were mid-

dark brownish-grey clayey-silt deposits 0270 and 0330, which contained occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and stones. Fill 0270 produced one sherd of 12th-13th century pottery. Slot 0256 ran between both postholes, although it was slightly truncated at each end measuring >0.9m long x 0.18m wide x c.0.05m deep. In profile it had nearly vertical sides, which broke sharply to a flat base. The single fill, 0257, was mid-dark grey ashy-clayey-silt with charcoal flecks and no finds. A roughly oval or circular area of heat affected (red to dark red/purple) clay was recorded encircling the top of the clay slot, although the heat had not penetrated to the base of the feature, having been blocked by something (Pl. 15). It is unclear what function the postholes and slot performed, but they clearly appeared to be associated and their fills and the heated clay suggested that they may have been some sort of hearth or fire stand.



Plate 14. Left – Phase 4 wall 0202, showing wall plate setting (1m scale, facing north)

Plate 15. Phase 4 postholes 0248/0269 and 0258 and slot 0256 (showing heated clay around 0256, 1m scale, facing north)



### 4.3.5 Phase 5 – 16th-17th century

#### **Building demolition and reverting to backyard pits**

Activity in the Basement and Staff areas during the 16th-17th century seems to have been relatively limited, perhaps reflecting the decline of the wool trade and subsequently Lavenham's economic status at this point (Fig. 9). Archaeological evidence from this phase consisted of a number of pits, backfilled with refuse, as well as a layer of buried topsoil and demolition material.

#### ***Pits 0190, 0192, 0193 and 0197***

In this phase, four pits (0190, 0192, 0193 and 0197 – Pl. 16) produced 15th-16th and 16th century pottery, as well as CBM, animal bone, nails and shell. The pits varied in their shape in plan, with cuts 0192 and 0193 being poorly defined to the point that it was unclear whether 0193 was a single or double cut, or how it related to 0192. These two cuts shared very similar fills of mid grey silty-clay with chalk, charcoal and CBM flecks and mid-dark grey clayey-silt with charcoal and chalk flecks. The pits were also truncated by pit 0190. Pits 0190 and 0197 were well defined and were probably contemporary, being sub-oval in plan, with steep concave sides and broad slightly concave bases. They measured 1.5m-2.02m x 1.25m-1.3m x 0.29m-0.5m deep. Fill 0186 from cut 0190 is recorded as mid brown-grey silty-clay, with moderate level of charcoal flecks, while fill 0196 from pit 0197 is mid greyish-brown silty-clay with occasional flints.

#### ***Layer 0187***

A further deposit, interpreted as a post-medieval demolition layer was recorded as context 0187. It consisted of dark grey-black silt and clay, with a high organic content and pieces of broken CBM. This overlaid the remainder of the mortar surface from Phase 4.





Plate 16. Phase 5 pit 0197 (1m and 2m scale, facing north)



Plate 17. Phase 6 pit 0155, part excavated (2m scale, facing north)



### 4.3.6 Phase 6 – 18th-19th century

#### **Posthole structures and refuse pits**

A series of seventeen varied postholes, two pits and a layer made up the contexts in this later phase (Fig. 10). It is unclear what types of structures are represented by the postholes, but they were possibly a number of lean-to buildings to the rear of the street frontage properties. While the postholes sometimes produced late medieval and 17th century pottery this was thought to be residual, because they were the uppermost features in this area of the site and also contained material with 18th and 19th century spot dates. The two pits within this phase seem to be largely used for the deposition of refuse, with what may be evidence for a tavern clearance and significant levels of building demolition debris indicating further clearance of the site.

#### ***Posthole cuts***

A total of eighteen varied postholes were recorded in this phase and they did not clearly form any definitive structures, although two of the larger sub-square cuts may have formed a new rear boundary to the back yards in conjunction with those from the Upper Area, or performed another function (Fig. 10). However they were differentiated by a number of characteristics relating to their shape in plan and their different fills. Eight of the cuts were sub-square or sub-rectangular in plan (0160, 0171, 0173, 0176, 0178, 0184, 0199 and 0316) whilst another eight were circular or oval (0158, 0162, 0164, 0166, 0168, 0170, 0216 and 0236) while the remaining two cuts (0188 and 0338) were only seen in section. All of the postholes apart from cut 0316 were found in the Basement Area, with the latter having been excavated in the Staff Area. In terms of their dimensions the cuts varied in size from 0.24m-0.64m long x 0.2m-0.5m wide x 0.04m-0.4m deep and had steep sloping sides that were either straight or somewhat concave with flat or slightly concave bases.

The majority of the features were filled with single deposits of mid-dark grey-brown or brown-grey clayey-silt mixes with limited levels of boulder clay, chalk or charcoal inclusions. However, there were clear exceptions such as fill 0159 from cut 0160, which was very dark greyish-brown (almost black) clayey-silt, whilst both postholes 0178 and 0184 had fills indicating post pipes and post-packing. Fill 0189 of cut 0188 contained a distinct central deposit of tile in place of where a post pipe would typically be expected

(perhaps indicating an offset position for the timber). The pottery spot dates from the cuts varied considerably. Fill 0179 (cut 0178) produced two sherds with a 15th-16th century spot date, while nine sherds with a 16th-17th century date were recovered from fill 0174 (cut 0173). A total of three sherds with an overall 16th-18th century spot date were recovered from fills 0177 and 0185 (cuts 0176 and 0184). The latest material was from cut 0171, fill 0172 that contained three sherds with a 19th century spot date. Other material from the postholes included mid-late 18th century CBM, as well as low levels of post-medieval glass and animal bone.

### ***Pit 0155***

Pit 0155 was a slightly irregular sub-rectangular pit in plan, aligned east to west and measuring 1.8m x 1.08m x 0.92m deep (Pl. 17). It had steep sides and a flat to slightly concave base and contained three fills. The uppermost fill was 0156, a matrix of dark grey clayey-silt with flints and charcoal flecks and ninety-three sherds of pottery with an 18th century spot date (comprising two medieval sherds, eleven late medieval sherds, seventy-two post-medieval sherds and eight modern sherds). As well as this, forty-one CBM pieces, ninety-four fragments of clay pipe, twenty-nine nails, twenty-two slag fragments, fourteen pieces of bottle glass, 194 pieces of window glass, one piece of stone, eighty-five animal bone fragments and 13 pieces of oyster shell were retrieved from this fill. Small finds included a possible buckle, one jetton, a coin, an iron fitting and two pieces of glass goblet (SFs 1030, 1031, 1040, 1053, 1056 and 1057). Underlying this was fill 0175, which was a shallow deposit (0.06m deep) of charcoal that had clear horizons with the fills above and below it and produced no finds. The basal fill, 0183, consisted of dark grey clayey-silt with occasional mortar, small flints and charcoal flecks. 174 sherds of pottery were recorded from this fill, consisting of one medieval sherd, four later medieval sherds, 126 post-medieval sherds and forty-three modern sherds, with an overall 18th century spot date. Thirty-nine CBM samples were collected from the fill, including some residual earlier material within the mid-late 18th century assemblage. There were two fragments of medieval roof tile, eighteen post-medieval roof tiles, one ridge tile, ten fragments of late bricks and four pieces of heavily worn and abraded white floor bricks within the fill. The material from this pit, given its make-up partially of cups and clay pipes typical of tea and tobacco consumption are reminiscent of an inn clearance, as suggested within the finds assessment. However, the high levels



of CBM within the two main fills (representing a c.50% sample of the material) are also evidence of a possibly associated demolition event.

### ***Pit 0200***

Immediately to the north of pit 0155 and cut into walls 0202 and 0232 was an irregular oval pit cut recorded as 0200. The pit was aligned east to west and measured 1.1m x 0.68m x 0.34m deep and had steep sides with a fairly flat to slightly concave base. The single fill, 0201, was mid grey silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecks, as well as five sherds of pottery with a 17th/18th century spot date (one early medieval, one medieval one late medieval and two post medieval sherds), seven CBM pieces, two clay pipes, a nail, six animal bone fragments and an oyster shell. While this pit was smaller and contained lower levels of finds than pit 0155 their proximity and datable artefacts suggest that they are contemporary and probably that cut 0200 also served as a refuse pit.

## **4.4 The Upper Area sequence**

The contexts within this area are phased in relation to the phases in the Basement and Staff Area sequence in order to create a clearer description of the site's development (Figs. 4, 6, 7, 10 and 11).

### **4.4.1 Phase 1 – 12th-14th century**

#### **Setting out of the early plots and limited occupation deposits**

##### ***Boundary ditch 0230***

The earliest surviving occupation on the Upper Area of the site is made up of boundary ditch 0230, which crossed into the Basement Area and is described in Section 4.3.1 (Fig. 4). Only the northern edge was fully visible, with the southern side largely truncated by walls 0202 and 0232, as well as posthole 0239. The northern slope was steep, with a flat base and the cut was filled with mid orange-brown silty-clay that produced no finds. The cut was very similar to ditch 0273 from the Basement Area, being on the same alignment and filled with nearly identical material.

##### ***Layers 0093 and 0082***

An early soil layer survived in one area, recorded as 0093 and covered by layer 0092. It consisted of mid brownish-orange sandy-clay with occasional charcoal inclusions and was interpreted as a mixture of early occupation material, redeposited clay and the localised geology. Another layer thought to have formed in a similar manner was deposit 0082, which was only recorded in the western baulk in Section 52 (Fig. 11). This was made up of mid brown silty-clay and red-brown sandy-silty clay, with low levels of chalk, charcoal and what resembled CBM flecks that were generally located close to its upper horizon with pit 0075 and layer 0072. Neither layer 0093 or 0082 produced any finds.

##### ***Pond/reservoir 0213***

This large cut, measuring >5.4m x >4.25m x >1.72m deep was aligned north to south and was partially hand excavated, before becoming too deep and filling with water at which point it was machine excavated. Even so it was not possible to fully excavate the

feature due to its depth and position close to boundary walls. As a result of this its profile was not recorded. The fills (0209-0212) were a mixture of mid-dark greenish-brown and greenish-grey clays and clayey-silts, whilst the basal fill 0214 was a dark grey sandy-ashy deposit. Fill 0211 produced four sherds of 12th-14th century pottery, one sherd of early medieval pottery and one piece of animal bone. Pond/reservoir 0213 was aligned at right angles to the plots that ran east to west from the High Street and this, as well as its depth show that it was clearly not a boundary ditch. On site it was interpreted as a pond/reservoir similar to cut 0136 on the basis of their close proximity and apparently similar shapes in plan. However, cut 0213's pottery dates, significantly greater depth and fills (which are typical medieval deposits of cess and refuse) indicate that it was much more likely to have been a large quarry pit similar to those seen in the Basement Area in Phase I. The environmental assemblages from pond/reservoir 0213 (Sample 6/fill 0212 and Sample 7/0214) produced plant remains indicative of a wet, overgrown, rough grassland habitat and are thought to show that the cut may have acted as a refuse pit and/or a cesspit (given the presence of charred cereals, chaff and seeds, as well as fig seeds). The feature appears to have been surrounded by wetland plants, such as sedge and rush, as well as other flora including brambles and elderberry.

#### 4.4.2 Phase 3/4 – 16th-17th century

##### **Dyeing furnaces/hearth, pond/reservoir, floor layers and a pit**

This phase is thought to broadly correspond with the peak of Lavenham's wool dyeing industry and corresponds approximately with Phases III and IV from the Basement/Staff Area sequence, as well as the period when the extant house on the street frontage was built. The earliest part of the sequence is represented by a single pit, sealed in part by clay layers that were the only evidence of an early structure on this part of the site. This building would have been required to shelter the dyeing furnaces, forming another workshop. One pond/reservoir, possibly for clothing rinsing, but more likely for a convenient water source was also present and their pottery spot dates suggest that one preceded the other.

### ***Pit 0075***

The earliest deposit in this sequence is probably pit 0075, a cut that appeared to be sub-rectangular, emerging from the western limit of excavation (Fig. 11). It measured >1.4m x >1.35m x 0.35m deep and had 80-85° straight sides with a slightly uneven base within which there was a 0.2m deep east to west aligned gully/depression. The pit was sealed by clay layer 0072 and contained basal fill 0077, which was mid-dark grey silty clay with common charcoal flecks and small stones. This produced one sherd of 11th-12th century pottery, one clay pipe, animal bone and CBM. Upper fill 0076 was mid brownish-grey silty-clay, with frequent chalk inclusions, common charcoal flecks, sandy mortar nodules and flints, as well as thirteen sherds of pottery (854g) and seventy pieces of CBM with a 16th/17th century spot date, two nails, eight animal bone fragments and oyster shell.

### ***Layers 0072, 0073 and 0074***

The traces of three different layers were recorded as part of this phase. These are thought to possibly be the only surviving remnants of floor foundations that may have been associated with a range of rooms that provided cover for the furnaces (Pl. 19). Phase 3 wall 0232 from the Basement Area is thought to have been built at the same time, although it is unclear if it is associated with a building on the Upper Area of the site as well, or simply replaced infilled boundary ditch 0230. No finds were recovered from these layers and they only survived across the western edge of the Upper Area, all being preserved in Sections 50 and 52.

Clay layer 0072 was only recorded in Section 52, which made up a large part of the Upper Area's western baulk (Fig. 11). It was made up of pale greyish-yellow clay, with frequent chalk flecks. The deposit was cut by pit 0064 and overlaid layer 0082, whilst measuring up to 0.22m thick x >6.56m wide. It was of notably similar make up to layer 0074 in Section 50 and the two are very possibly from the result of the same activity.

The stratigraphically earliest deposit in Section 50 was 0073, a layer of flints (that were interpreted as cobbles) that was not recorded anywhere else because much of this part of the site had been truncated (Pl. 19). The layer was approximately 0.14m thick, lay immediately on top of the orange silty subsoil and was in turn overlaid by layer 0074. The flints varied in diameter from 0.05m-0.12m and may have been a consolidation and

levelling layer for the laying of clay deposit 0074. This upper deposit was made up of pale to mid yellowish-grey clay, with frequent small chalk lumps. It was cut by late medieval/post-medieval pit 0060. Although the two could not be directly stratigraphically related, it is thought that layers 0072 and 0074 may be part of the same context.

### ***Posthole 0067***

Posthole 0067 was a sub-rectangular cut, measuring 0.6m x 0.5m x 0.21m deep with very steep sides and a flattish base (Fig. 11). It truncated depression/disturbance 0069 and layer 0082, and was filled with mid grey brown-silty clay 0068 that contained gravel and occasional charcoal flecks, as well as four sherds of 12th-14th century pottery.

### ***Dyeing furnaces/hearths 0146 and 0129, and pond/reservoir 0136***

Two furnace bases/hearths similar to those recorded in Phase 3 from the Basement Area are recorded in this phase as 0146 and 0129 (Figs. 6 and 7 and Pl. 18). 0146 was the largest and earliest of the two structures, aligned east to west and forming a very similar shape to furnace 0240 from the Basement Area. This measured 3.56m x 1.9m x 0.54m deep. A series of fills were recorded (0140-0146) and these consisted of various layers of burnt material such as charcoal, interspersed with what layers of oven lining and re-lining. Fill 0142 produced two sherds of 13th-14th century pottery.

Furnace/hearth 0129 cut furnace/hearth 0146, but in turn appeared to have been truncated by modern activity. Only the southern limit of the feature survived (appearing to be the oven stoke hole/rake out area), aligned north to south and measuring >1.5m x 0.85m x >0.2m deep. On site it was interpreted as either a separate furnace/hearth or part of 0146, although the first option seems more probable given its alignment at a right angle to the main body of 0146. It is possible that these two cuts actually represent the remains of a hearth, possibly within an open hall that was subsequently demolished and this would help to explain the relative lack of other features in this plot (David Gill, pers. comm.). However their resemblance to the furnace bases in the Basement Area is striking.

Immediately east of the two furnaces/hearths, a large pond/reservoir feature was recorded as cut 0136 (Figs. 6, 7 and 11). This had a sub-rectangular shape in plan, but was not fully exposed in the excavation. Cut 0136 measured >6.54m long x 4.02m wide

x 1.12m deep. Its profile was variable, with moderate to steeply sloping concave as well as straight sides in places and a sloping, slightly concave base. It contained three upper fills (0137-0139) of greyish-brown to black and orangish-brown silty-clays with eight sherds of late 15th-16th century pottery from 0137 (along with CBM, animal bone and oyster shell) and seven sherds of pottery with a 16th century spot date from 0139. The basal fill was recorded as 0118 and consisted of dense and highly compacted plant stems. The similar shape and close proximity of pond/reservoir 0136 to feature 0213 from Phase 1 was taken on site to indicate that they were associated and used for the same purpose. However, the spot dates for them suggest that 0136 is later than 0213 and their significantly differing depths also indicate different functions. However, given the depth of feature 0213 and that there was early post-medieval pottery in its upper fills it appears to have remained partially open into this phase.

The environmental assemblages from pond/reservoir 0136 (Sample 4/basal fill 0118 and Sample 5/fill 0137) produced plant remains indicative of a wet, overgrown, rough grassland habitat. Sample 4 consisted of a dense and highly compacted layer of plant stems that have not yet been possible to identify, although they do not appear to be the remnants of woad or other dye plants (Val Fryer, *pers. comm.*, 08/10/2014) and may be suitable for further analysis. The pond/reservoir appears to have been surrounded by wetland plants, such as sedge and rush, as well as other flora including brambles and elderberry. The environmental assemblages do not clearly explain the function(s) of the pond/reservoir, but it 'may have acted as a drain ... [for a] utilitarian structure' (Fryer, V., see section 5.5.3), whilst the more likely explanation may be that it was a reservoir for supplying the dyeing vats, with a possible secondary function of dumping any leftover dyeing solution (although there is no macrofossil evidence for the latter use).

#### 4.4.3 Phase 6 – 17th century+

The final phase as presently described below for the Upper Area is likely to actually consist of at least two phases (Fig. 10). However, at this point it has not been possible to fully differentiate these without final analysis of the CBM and other finds evidence. The majority of the features within this phase are postholes (totalling twenty-four) and these have been roughly categorised in two groups; namely the smaller cuts near the southern edge of the Upper Area that form an irregular line, and those with sub-square and sub-rectangular cuts that had clay post packing or clay post pads and made up

roughly square or rectangular arrangements. Whilst the pottery spot dates from these two groups suggest that the clay filled features are earlier, this is based on a limited number of sherds and no stratigraphic evidence and further analysis of the CBM may contradict the current order. A series of two layers and four pits are also part of this phase.

## **Floor and occupation layers**

### ***Layers 0085 and 0091***

Layer 0085 formed a small truncated irregular and isolated patch (2.53m x 1.34m x 0.05m-0.1m thick) of material in grid square A5. It was made up of pale brownish-grey and orange sandy-clay with frequent chalk flecks, CBM flecks and stones. Two brick fragments were recovered. The material was interpreted on site as the trampled remains of a floor and occupation layer.

Underlying many of the modern building foundations was a layer recorded as 0091 that consisted of disturbed dark brown-grey and black mixed silty-sandy-clay. Unlike layer 0085 it was quite heavily disturbed and was interpreted as the remnants of a buried topsoil and occupation soil. Metal detection of the layer produced Small Finds 1013-1018 (two buttons, a lace tag, a shot/pellet and a copper alloy sheet, all post-medieval).

## **Posthole arrangements**

### ***Sub-square and sub-rectangular postholes***

Postholes 0070, 0078, 0080, 0083, 0086/0125, 0097, 0105, 0130, 0133, 0152 and 0239 were all either sub-square or sub-rectangular in plan, measuring from 0.21m-0.62m wide x 0.35m-0.75m long x up to >0.12m-0.35m deep. Each had steep sides and a relatively flat or concave base. A number of the cuts had post-packing fills of boulder clay surrounding darker post-pipe material (0078, 0086 0105, 0130 and 0133), while the remainder were filled solely with yellow, orange and grey-brown clay deposits, thought to be the remnants of post-packing or post pads. From this group fill 0131 (posthole 0130) produced one sherd of 16th-18th century pottery, while fills 0087 and 0088 contained one sherd of 16th-18th century and 16th century pottery, respectively

(posthole 0086). The fills also produced CBM, post-medieval pottery, animal bone, plaster/mortar and nails.

Two further postholes, recorded as cuts 0109 and 0149, may also be part of this group. However, 0149 was truncated by pit 0147 and its profile was subsequently unclear, while 0109 contained one sherd of 19th/20th century pottery and was very shallow. Cut 0109 was oval, aligned south-west to north-east, with steep sides and a slightly concave base, measuring 0.24m x 0.18m x 0.05m deep, with a dark grey friable silty-clay fill containing chalk and three pieces of CBM. Posthole 0149 was larger, measuring 0.38m x 0.38m x 0.38m deep with an unclear shape in plan and steep sides with a flat base. Its single fill was mid grey-brown silty-clay with flint inclusions, recorded as 0150. It is also possible that postholes 0171 and 0176 from the Basement Area formed part of the group (Fig. 10), forming part of a new back yard fence boundary to the plots, or some other structure.

### ***Irregular posthole line***

The remainder of the postholes from this phase (0099, 0101, 0103, 0107, 0111, 0113, 0115, 0119, 0121, 0123 and 0153) formed an irregular 6.7m long west-north-west to east-south-east alignment of cuts near the southern edge of the Upper Area. These cuts were sometimes quite shallow (0.05m-0.22m deep), but were well defined in plan as usually circular or oval forms, measuring 0.2m-0.65m long x 0.19m-0.3m wide. The cuts are described generally as having moderately steep to vertical sides with fairly flat bases. With the exception of contexts 0114 and 0116 (from cuts 0113 and 0115, which were pale yellowish-orange chalky boulder clay), the fills are all recorded as mid-dark grey-black or grey-brown clay and silt mixes with varying levels of charcoal inclusions, chalk flecks and stones. Fills 0112 and 0122 produced four sherds of pottery with a 17th-18th century spot date and one sherd with an 18th century spot date, respectively. Other material from these postholes included CBM fragments, tobacco pipe, shell and animal bone. It is unclear whether this grouping formed any definite type of structure and cuts 0103, 0107 and 0109 were so shallow that they may have been natural features.



## **Isolated pits**

### ***Pit cuts 0060 and 0064***

Emerging from the western baulk of the Upper Area were two pits. Pit 0060 appeared to be a sub-circular feature. In profile it had very steep sides and a slightly concave base and measured 1.6m x >1.1m x 1.3m deep (Pl. 19). It cut clay layer 0074 and upper fill 0063 was recorded as mid yellowish-brown silty-clay with occasional chalk flecks/small pieces. Underlying this was dark greyish-black silty-clay 0062 that produced one sherd of 15th/16th century pottery, as well as animal bone and CBM. The basal fill produced eleven pieces of CBM, all of which were post-medieval and likely to post-date the single sherd of pottery from fill 0062. This lowest deposit was recorded as 0061 and was mid brownish-green silty-clay with occasional chalky flecks.

Cut 0064 was recorded on site as a possible gully, but given the lack of other similar ditches or gullies on site in this phase and its proximity to pit 0060 it seems likely that it was also a pit cut (Fig. 11). In profile it had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and it was aligned east to west with a sub-rectangular form. The cut measured >1.2m x 0.9m x 0.52m deep and was filled with deposits 0065 and 0066, which consisted of dark grey-brown silty clay with flints and mixed mid greyish-brown silty-clay and mid orangish - brown sandy-silty-clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and chalk lumps and flints, respectively. Fill 0065 contained fifteen pieces of CBM, a nail, slag, animal bone and oyster shell fragments.

### ***Pits 0147 and 0334***

Pit 0147 was a shallow irregular/sub-square pit with steep sides, with a base that sloped down to the east and dimensions of 1m x 1m x 0.24m. It cut posthole 0149, which in turn cut pond/reservoir 0213 and was filled with dark grey silty-clay with flints and CBM lumps, as well as one early and one late medieval pottery sherd, the latter with a 15th/16th century spot date. Other finds included CBM, animal bone and oyster shell.

To the north-east of cut 0147 was small pit 0334. This also cut pond/reservoir 0213, but was only seen in section where its recorded dimensions were >0.72m x 0.4m deep. Only the southern edge was seen in section, which sloped at 45° and was concave, as was the base. The cut has been interpreted as a pit because its profile and dimensions were not suggestive of a posthole and it is unlikely to have been a linear feature as it

was not recorded elsewhere on site. The single fill, 0335 was dark brown-grey silt with charcoal inclusions. It produced no finds, but was sealed by late post-medieval/modern overburden.

#### ***Pit 0094***

This cut formed a well-defined sub-square cut in plan measuring 1.15m x >1m, but it was obviously truncated at only 0.08m deep and it was also cut away on its southern edge by the wall of the gallery building that had just been demolished. The remainder of the cut formed a slightly concave base and it contained a single deposit of dark grey black charcoal-rich sandy-clay, with common chalk and CBM flecks, as well as two 18th century pottery sherds, CBM and tobacco pipes.



Plate 18. Phase 3 furnace bases 0129 and 0146 (2 x 1m scale, facing north)



Plate 19. Phase 3/4 layers 0073 and 0074 and Phase 6 pit 0060 (0.5m scale, facing west)

## 5. Quantification and assessment

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### 5.1 Post-excavation review

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

- Task 1. Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital archive)
- Task 2. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive
- Task 3. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the finds archive
- Task 4. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the environmental archive
- Task 5. Creation of a Microsoft Excel stratigraphic matrix
- Task 6. Catalogue and archiving of images
- Task 7. Contexts allocated to groups where relevant
- Task 8. Provisional group descriptions and basic discussions in text
- Task 9. Selection of samples sent for assessment
- Task 10. GPS data converted into MapInfo tables and AutoCAD dxf formats
- Task 11. Scanning for security/digital archive copy of plans and sections
- Task 12. Scanning of plans and integration with GPS/mapping data
- Task 13. Processing, dating and assessment of finds
- Task 14. Assessment of environmental samples

### 5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive for the excavation phase of fieldwork has been quantified in Table 2.

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	5	A4 paper
Context sheets	257	A4 paper
Drawing register (sections and plans)	2	A4 paper
Small finds register	1	A4 paper
Digital photograph register	2	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	2	A4 paper
Plan/section drawing sheets	29	A3 gridded drawing film
Digital photographic images	194	4288 x 2848 pixel JPEG images
Assessment report (SCCAS report no. 2013/148)	1	A4, comb bound, white card covers (SCCAS standard grey literature)

Table 2. Quantification of the context and stratigraphic archive

## 5.3 Quantification and assessment of the bulk finds archive

Richenda Goffin

### 5.3.1 Introduction

The finds quantities are shown in Table 3 below and in Appendix 5

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	673	11434
CBM	1069	134544
Fired clay	10	144
Plaster/Mortar	25	634
Clay tobacco pipe	144	154
Post-medieval bottle glass	26	1035
Post-medieval window glass	206	459
Slag	33	272
Worked flint	14	200
Nails	62	629
Animal bone	413	5342
Shell	149	1155

Table 3. Bulk finds quantities

### 5.3.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

#### Introduction

A total of 673 sherds weighing 11.434kg was collected from fifty-five contexts during the excavation. Table 4 provides a summary of the quantification; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 6.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
RB Greyware	RBGW	1.10	1	1		1
RB Coarse Grog	RBCG	1.30	2	34		1
Total Roman			<b>3</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>2</b>
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	5	57		5
Essex-type EMW	EMWE	3.102	1	7		1
EMW micaceous	EMWM	3.16	2	9		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	97	991	0.45	71
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	2	8		2
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	70	907		52
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	3.31	4	43		3
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	3.33	12	226		10
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	36	222	0.32	29
Mill Green coarseware	MGCW	3.46	1	22		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	3	100		2
Colchester Ware	COLC	4.21	9	111	0.50	7
Mill Green Ware	MGW	4.22	21	276		9
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	17	154		14
Essex sandy orange wares	ESOW	4.24	2	115	0.22	2
<b>Total medieval</b>			<b>282</b>	<b>3248</b>	<b>1.49</b>	<b>209</b>



Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	14	239	0.57	12
Cistercian type Ware	CTW	5.20	1	2		1
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	5.60	50	1295	0.51	43
Late Colchester-type Ware	COLL	5.61	18	888	0.93	11
Late Heddingham Ware	HFV2	5.62	1	11		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	4	62	0.27	3
Martincamp Ware Type II	MART2	7.362	1	4		1
<b>Total late medieval</b>			<b>89</b>	<b>2501</b>	<b>2.28</b>	<b>72</b>
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	6	31		6
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	82	1972	1.66	46
Local early post-medieval wares	LEPM	6.13	4	74	0.39	4
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	16	120	0.06	16
Border Wares	BORD	6.22	1	7		1
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	112	1749	3.63	18
Post-medieval slipwares	PMSW	6.40	3	61		2
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	6.41	7	101	0.12	6
German stoneware	GSW	7.01	1	10		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	9	105	0.13	8
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	7.15	1	11		1
Chinese porcelain	PORCC	7.80	25	401	1.28	2
<b>Total post-medieval</b>			<b>267</b>	<b>4642</b>	<b>7.27</b>	<b>111</b>
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	3	5		3
Pearlware	PEW	8.11	1	4		1
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	24	956	0.90	6
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	8.22	1	3	0.05	1
English Stoneware Staffordshire-type	ESWS	8.23	1	24		1
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	8.41	1	7		1
Late blackwares	LBW	8.52	1	9		1
<b>Total modern</b>			<b>32</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>0.95</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Totals</b>			<b>673</b>	<b>11434</b>	<b>11.99</b>	<b>408</b>

Table 4. Summary of pottery quantification

## Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Essex forms and dating are based primarily on Drury (1993). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Imports were identified based on Jennings' Norwich work (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.

## **Summary description of the assemblage**

The assemblage is dominated by medieval coarsewares and late medieval and post-medieval wares. Earlier and later material is present but less frequent.

Three Roman sherds are present but all are residual with later pottery, heavily abraded and likely to be redeposited.

A few fragments of handmade pottery of early medieval date were present, all undecorated body sherds, and all residual with later pottery. Medieval pottery included a variety of fabrics, some of which were similar to coarsewares from Bury St Edmunds, although most were more typical of Essex and south Suffolk. A number of sherds in a similar fabric containing abundant mica and sparse iron oxide in a fine sandy pale to dark grey matrix, sometimes with a red core or margins, may be a local fabric as they were the most frequently occurring fabric in this assemblage. Few rims are present, and the vessels are typically jars and bowls. Although Suffolk pottery was sometimes present, it was the Essex wares which dominated the border region in this period, and many of the forms from Lavenham can be paralleled in the Essex type series, most notably Essex rim forms H1, H3 and E5 of 13th-14th-century date. Glazed wares were generally also from known or uncertain Essex production sites, and most pieces were probably fragments of jugs decorated with slip lines, applied strips and combing. Three sherds from vessels (or possibly one vessel) in a fine micaceous fabric similar to the local coarseware were perhaps also a local product. The fragments collected are from an uncertain form, although one thumbled piece may be a base or possibly a fragment of curfew.

The late medieval wares also included a variety of fabrics, some probably of Suffolk origin, but in fabrics more typical of Essex. Identifiable vessels included jars, bowls, jugs, a lid and a chafing dish. Non-local wares of late medieval date included a few German stonewares and a French Martincamp flask.

The post-medieval assemblage included some pottery of probably 16th/17th-century date, particularly redwares, slipwares and some stonewares. The majority of the group, including some of the redwares, Chinese porcelain and most of the tin-glazed earthenwares, were probably 18th-century and contemporary with some of the 'modern' factory produced wares. Much of this material was recovered from two fills of pit 0155,

which contained over a third of the total assemblage by sherd count (some sherds were residual). This group includes several tin glazed earthenware sherds which can be reconstructed to form six half-plates (probably English) and other vessels including a bowl and drug jars. Most of a Chinese porcelain bowl and a tea cup were also recovered, along with large parts of some glazed red earthenware vessels. This group probably represents an 18th-century inn clearance assemblage, which would not be surprising in this location.

### Pottery by context

Finds were recovered from a total of 41 features/deposits, of which 31 contained ten or fewer sherds each. Approximately 82% of the assemblage (by count) was collected from pit fills, with only small quantities from other feature types. A summary of the pottery by feature type is provided in Table 5.

Feature type	No	Wt/g	MNV
Pit	569	10082	318
Posthole	32	243	30
Oven/hearth/furnace	23	226	16
Ditch/gully/linear	24	528	23
Floor/occupation layer	3	14	1
Deposit/layer	6	106	6
No information	16	235	14

Table 5. Pottery types present by feature type

A summary of the assemblage by feature groups and pottery periods is included in Appendix 7, together with suggested spot dates.

### 5.3.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

#### Introduction

A total of 1058 fragments of CBM weighing 142.572kg was collected from fifty-two contexts. Quantification by context is included in Appendix 8. This assessment is based on full recording of material from six selected contexts representing a cross-section of material from throughout the stratigraphy (D. Gill, pers. comm.) and a rapid scan of the unwashed material from other contexts, held in the Bury St Edmunds office of SCCAS,



together with information provided from the bulk finds quantification and context database. No site plans or phasing were available at the time of writing.

The majority of stratified CBM from this site was collected from pits (578 fragments), ditches/linear features (163 fragments) and post-holes (227 fragments). Layers produced 26 fragments, with smaller quantities from a floor (2 fragments) and an oven (2 fragments). Sixty fragments were from uncertain contexts. Much of this assemblage therefore represents hardcore, whether intentionally or unintentionally used to backfill features.

### The assemblage

The contexts from which the CBM was fully recorded are summarised in Table 6 and listed in Appendix 9.

Context	Feature	Type	No	Wt (g)	Pottery spotdate
0061	0060	Pit	11	859	15th-16th c. (based on 1 sherd from fill 0062)
0076	0075	Pit	68	3681	16th/17th c.
0137	0136	Ditch	57	4132	L.15th-16th c.
0183	0155	Pit	35	8421	18th c.
0243	0243	Layer	21	3148	
0315	0315	Layer	6	245	13th-14th c.

Table 6. CBM from fully recorded contexts

The material from these contexts is summarised in Table 7.

Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman tile?	RBT?	2	297
Plain roof tile: med/late med	RTM	45	4211
Plain roof tile: med/late med?	RTM?	2	10
Plain roof tile: late med/post-med	RTP	126	8263
Plain roof tile: late med/post-med?	RTP?	2	10
Ridge tile	RID	3	918
Late brick	LB	12	4730
Late brick?	LB?	1	43
Floor brick	FB	5	1716

Table 7. Quantities of CBM by form

Fabrics have been recorded for these fragments, and will be fully reported on at the analysis stage. Seventeen different fabric groups were recorded, but one in particular appeared to dominate the late and post-medieval assemblage (occasionally also occurring in the medieval group). This was a fine sandy type with moderate to common

very fine calcareous and coarser ferrous inclusions, with occasional very coarse flint. It is possible that this material came from a single, local kiln site.

The small quantity of material from cess pit fill 0061 comprised ten pieces of plain roof tile and a fragment of ridge tile (or possibly drainpipe), all of which were of post-medieval date and likely to post-date the single sherd of pottery recovered from the layer above.

Fill 0076, the upper fill of pit 0075, is dated to the 16th/17th century from pottery evidence (although most of the pottery from the pit predates this). The CBM from this layer comprised two burnt pieces of possible Roman tile, 21 fragments of medieval/late-medieval roof tile and 45 fragments of late or post-medieval roof tile. The latest CBM is likely to be contemporary with the latest pottery.

The basal fill of ditch 0136 (0137) contained late medieval pottery. Whilst some of the CBM from the context is likely to be late medieval or earlier, some of the roof tile and brick may be later than the suggested pottery spot date. The group comprised two pieces of medieval roof tile, 50 pieces of late to post-medieval roof tile, a fragment of post-medieval ridge tile, three small and abraded pieces of late brick, and a large fragment of a late brick which had been used as a paviour. The fact that a red brick had been used for this purpose, rather than the more typical white bricks of the 18th and 19th centuries may be tentative evidence that the context is of 16th/17th-century date.

Basal pit fill 0183 (of pit 0155) contained a number of pieces of partial vessels of 18th-century date which may relate to a tavern clearance. The CBM included some residual material, or possibly material representing earlier structures which had been demolished during the 18th century. Two fragments of medieval roof tile, 18 of post-medieval roof tile, one ridge tile, ten fragments of late bricks and four pieces of heavily worn and abraded white floor bricks were recovered. One complete late brick measured 215 x 109 x 47mm and is likely to be a 'Tudor' brick of 15th/16th-century date, as were other fragments with reduced surfaces/headers in this group. Three of the post-medieval roof tiles could be measured in width and varied between 156–165mm. The floor bricks could not have been used much before the later 17th century, and the fact that they are so worn with evidence of later re-use (being covered in mortar on broken edges), suggests a mid or later 18th-century date for the fill.

The twenty-one fragments recovered from layer 0243 were all pieces of plain roof tile, and most were probably of medieval or late medieval date, having reduced cores. There were two tiles with complete widths (163mm and 165mm) and one with a complete length (247mm). Seven fragments had circular peg holes. Two pieces, possibly from a single tile, were over fired and partly vitrified. Two pieces were fully oxidised and may be later. One of these was in a fine sandy micaceous fabric not seen in the other sample contexts, but often found in post-medieval contexts elsewhere.

The two sherds of pottery from layer 0315 suggest a medieval date, but the CBM includes later material. There were three pieces of probable medieval/late medieval roof tile and three pieces of late or post-medieval roof tile.

Rapid scanning of the rest of the assemblage suggests that a similar range of material was recovered from other contexts, with fragments of plain roof tile dominating the assemblage. A large quantity of material from the upper fill of pit 0155 (above 0183) includes several complete bricks and roof tiles which are likely to represent demolition of an earlier structure cleared from the site at the same time as the inn clearance waste was deposited, perhaps indicating a remodelling of the site at this time. However, this will need to be confirmed at the analysis stage.

#### 5.3.4 Fired clay

Ten fragments of fired clay weighing 144g were recovered through hand-collection, from five contexts. Many fragments have chalk inclusions and may be part of clay domes for medieval ovens. One chalk-tempered fragment from 0289 has a flat beige surface, whilst the inner part of the fragment is pale orange.

#### 5.3.5 Mortar

Twenty-five fragments of mortar weighing 634g were recovered from five contexts. The assemblage was not studied at this stage.

### 5.3.6 Clay tobacco pipe

#### **Introduction**

A total of 154 fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 599g was recovered from the excavation in total from thirteen contexts. Bowl fragments were noted from only six of the contexts. Apart from the milling or rouletting around some of the bowl rims, only one pipe was decorated, although 4 had makers marks on the foot.

#### **The assemblage**

The earliest clay pipe consists of a small-sized bowl with a broken off milled rim and small foot which dates to the first half of the 17th century. It was found with a small quantity of pottery dating to the late 15th to 16th century. Further seventeenth century pipes were present in fill 0177 of posthole 0176, with one bowl present as a residual element in fill 0183 of pit 0155. The largest amount of stems and bowls was found in the fill 0156 of pit 0155. The assemblage is mixed, consisting of many stems and six bowls with milled rims which date to the first half of the seventeenth century up to c.1660 (Oswald's Simplified typology, fig. 3, nos. 4-5). There are in addition the fragmentary remains of some elongated, later bowls in this context, including one decorated one. This consists of the incomplete remains of a bowl decorated with the 'mulberry' design – a triangle of moulded dots with a vertical line below representing a stalk or trunk and a further slightly curved horizontal line. It is thought that the decoration originated in East Anglia in the middle of the 17th century, but it is found also in the Midlands, the West Country and along the south coast (Oswald, 1975, plate vi, no. 1). Although it is known generally as 'mulberry' it is also possible that the original inspiration for the decoration may have been an orange or cherry tree or a bunch of grapes (Heard, 2009). The Lavenham pipe is decorated on both sides with this decoration under a milled rim. The fragmentary foot is undecorated. The pipe bowl is classified as a Type OS 7 bowl (1660-80). The pit fill also has the remains on another well-made pipe with a broken bowl with a wide spur which dates to the late 17th to 18th century.

Three pipe bowls dating to the 18th century were identified in fill 0183 of pit 0155, with an earlier 17th century one. A particularly well preserved bowl and stem was present in this deposit, with the whole pipe measuring 412mm in length and being broken only into two. The complete bowl has the initials 'I' and 'C' in relief on either side of the foot. A

second bowl of similar shape, badly fragmented and burnt inside, has the same set of initials.

The remains of three further clay pipes were found in fill 0095 of pit 0094. One of these, which belongs to Oswald's simplified typology no 12 dating to the mid to late 18th century has the initials 'I' and 'A' in relief on each side of the spur. Another fragmentary pipe bowl also has some initials on the spur, but they are crude and perhaps incomplete, consisting possibly of a large 'W' and an 'A'.

## **Discussion**

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage is for the most part unexceptional. It consists of groups of pipes dating to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, with some residual pipes in later contexts. A considerable quantity of the seventeenth century pipes are undecorated apart from milling around the bowl rims, although one is decorated with the 'mulberry' decoration, which is not uncommon amongst East Anglian pipe assemblages and was found on three pipes from the Cattlemarket in Bury St Edmunds (Heard, 2009). Some of the 18th century pipes have maker's marks on the spur which were not identified.

### **5.3.7 Post-medieval bottle glass**

Twenty-six fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were collected from the excavation, weighing 1035g. The largest quantity came from fill 0156 of pit 0155 and included the remains of at least two globular wine bottles. An almost complete glass base with a high basal kick dates to the first half of the eighteenth century (Noel Hume, 63-65), and the remains of a bottle neck with tooled string rim could also be of this date, or perhaps slightly earlier.

Other diagnostic fragments were found in fill 0208. Three joining pieces of a cylindrical green bottle were present. The type of lip and string rim is tooled into a single entity, indicating that the bottle dates to the early to middle nineteenth century (Noel Hume fig. 68).



### 5.3.8 Post-medieval window glass

206 fragments of window glass (459g) were collected from the excavation, with a large proportion (194 fragments) of this being found in fill 0156 of pit 0155. Many fragments are quarries or parts of quarries, and the remains of where the lead came had held the glass can clearly be seen. Many fragments are relatively large and their edges appear to be unbroken or deliberately cut. Other fragments have grozing round all of their edges. One triangular fragment which has been grozed appears to have the remains of a linear design on it. Its condition is poor; it is slightly thicker and may perhaps be of an earlier date.

### 5.3.9 Slag and coal

Thirty-three fragments of slag (272g) were recovered from a total of eight contexts. Two fragments come from medieval features. A vesicular lump was found in fill 0299 of medieval pit 0271. A small slag lump was found in the fill 0065 of gully 0064. Other fragments were found in post-medieval features in small quantities. Small fragments of coal were found in 0102, 0156, 0179 and 0183.

### 5.3.10 Struck flint

Cathy Tester

#### **Introduction**

Fourteen struck flints were recovered from seven contexts in four pits, a posthole and an oven. The flint is mid to dark grey/black, sometimes mottled in colour and cortex when present is an off- white or dirty grey. All but one piece is unpatinated. The flint was recorded by type and further descriptive comments were made as required. The descriptions are shown in Table 8 below.

Context	Type	Category	No	Patination	notes
0090	flake	retf	1	u	Large flake/core fragment with 4 or more flakes removed incl. 2 HF. Steep ret on one end (suggesting use as scraper.)
0194	flake	walling	1	u	Chalky mortar and iron accretion adheres to dorsal face (Pmed) walling material
0247	flake	retf?	1	u	Squat flake w NSP. Poss. retouch or use wear on 1 edge
0291	flake	flak	1	u	Snapped flake
0298	core	core	1	u	Shatter piece or core fragment with several flakes removed incl. 1 HF. Damage or use-wear on 1 edge.
0298	flake	retf	1	u	OSP, hinge fracture. Poss. retouch on 1 edge (trying to notch?)
0299	flake	flak	1	u	Irregular flake ,
0299	flake	flak	1	u	Snapped flake, irregular
0299	flake	flak	1	u	Small flake. C. 50% cortex on dorsal face
0299	flake	flak	1	u	Flake scars on dorsal face. Damage or use wear
0299	flake	retf	1	u	Squat irregular flake w poss. retouch on 1 edge. NSP
0299	flake	retf	1	u	Irregular flake , OSP, HF ret on 1 edge
0299	flake/blade	notf/b	1	p	long irreg. flake/blade w 3 notches on 1 edge
0304	flake	retf?	1	u	Small irreg. flake w poss. retouch or use wear on 1 edge.

Table 8. Flint descriptions by context

Key: HF = Hinge fracture; NSP = natural (cortical) striking platform; OSP = Obtuse-angled striking platform

### The assemblage

The assemblage includes two cores or shatter pieces, both irregular, with several flakes removed. One of them has steep retouch on one end suggesting use as a 'scraper' (0090). Five unmodified and five retouched flakes were also recorded. An irregular blade-like flake, the only patinated piece, has three retouched notches on one edge. Another flake (0194) has chalky mortar adhering to its dorsal face and indicating that it has been used for building.

The irregular notched blade-like flake (0299) which is patinated may be earlier than the rest of the assemblage, perhaps Neolithic. Apart from this piece, the unpatinated assemblage could be Bronze Age or Iron Age and has characteristics of later prehistoric assemblages including their lack of patination and use of surface and weathered raw material as indicated by the presence of cortex on many of the pieces. Irregular, squat, hinge-fractured and snapped flakes are also characteristic of later assemblages as is the irregular nature of the cores.

Almost all of the flint came from features that contained later-dated medieval and post-medieval pottery. The piece that has mortar adhering may be more contemporary in use and deposition, as it had probably been used for building during the medieval period or later.

### 5.3.11 Iron nails

Sixty-two iron nails were collected weighing 629g. The majority (34 nails) were found in the two fills 0156 and 0194 of pit 0155 which dates to the post-medieval period.

## 5.4 Quantification and assessment of the small finds archive

Identifications by Ruth Beveridge

### 5.4.1 Introduction

A total of fifty small finds were recovered from the excavation. They have been listed by material type below:

Material	Quantity
Bone	1
Copper alloy	24
Glass	3
Iron	10
Lead	9
Silver	2
Stone?	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

Table 9. Small finds by material

### 5.4.2 Date, range and context

The majority of the small finds are late medieval and post-medieval in date, but there are a few medieval artefacts. A small number are at present undated but radiography may enable further identification.

### 5.4.3 Methodology

The small finds have been initially catalogued and provisional identifications provided (Appendix 10). Where possible dates have been assigned to individual finds. Selected artefacts have been sent for x-ray.

#### 5.4.4 Small finds by period

##### **Medieval**

A small amount of medieval small finds were identified, although some of these are residual in later contexts.

A quarter of a silver penny (SF1044) was found in a floor layer 0203 in one of the buildings at the eastern end. Another silver medieval coin (SF1025) was found in fill 0156 of a post-medieval pit. Other finds which are of this date include an iron key (SF1049) and a copper alloy loop fastener (SF1042). A small number of iron objects were found in medieval features and are awaiting radiography (SFs 1046, 1048, 1050 and 1061).

##### **Late medieval**

A lead boy bishop token in good condition (SF1023) was recovered from redeposited layer 0093, along with a lead weight and a possible lead washer. Other late medieval small finds consist of lace tags, pins, and a possible copper alloy vessel rim.

##### **Post-medieval**

Many of the small finds consist of lead pellets and musket balls, and copper alloy buttons, all recovered from disturbed or amongst redeposited material.

The small finds from the large post-medieval pit (fills 0156 and 0194) consists of a number of utilitarian items such as pins and iron objects awaiting x-ray, but also a rose farthing dated to the reign of Charles I, and a complete token which may be continental. In addition several fragments of vessel glass from fill 0156 were present, including a possible glass lid with gilding, and two fragments of possible drinking vessels which date to the 17th or 18th century.

A fragment of rectangular bone (SF1029) is likely to be an inlay fragment. It was found in the fill 0139 of ditch 0136.

### 5.4.5 Conclusions

The earliest small finds are medieval in date, and they include two coins as well as a small number of iron artefacts which await radiography. In addition there are a number of late medieval and post-medieval artefacts ranging from the utilitarian to the more decorative.

## 5.5 Quantification and assessment of the environmental evidence

### 5.5.1 Animal bone

Julie Curl

#### **Methodology**

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present (Appendix 11). Where species identification was not possible, an attempt was made to determine if the remains were those of large mammals, small to medium mammals, small mammals, birds, fish and herpetofauna and more detailed counts of these fragments that are not identifiable to species are in the digital archive. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn or antler working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone (following Von Den Driesch, 1976).

All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue of the hand-collected material and a separate catalogue of the sample material are included in the written report and the full assessment database, with more detailed catalogues and counts available in the digital archive.

## The faunal assemblage

### *Quantification, provenance and preservation*

A total of 5606g of bone, consisting of 319 pieces was recovered from the excavation. Bone was produced from forty-five contexts. Most of the deposits were from pit fills (a little over 66%), with smaller amounts from layers, post-holes, a ditch and gullies. The bone was recovered along with artefacts providing an early medieval to post-medieval date range.

The bone is generally in good condition, although a good deal of the remains have been at least partly fragmented from butchering. A few fragments showed some burning, possibly from cooking processes. Interestingly, none of the bone seen in the assemblage appears obviously gnawed, suggesting the remains were solely from human consumption and none seems to have been available for or given to dogs.

### *Species range and modifications and other observation*

At least eight species were seen during the assessment of the faunal assemblage. (Table 10) The main species seen were cattle and sheep/goat, which appear to have been of greatest importance; pig/boar remains are relatively scarce in this assemblage. A few bird bones were seen with at least three species, including a probable Common Crane bone. Small amounts of deer and cat were also recorded.

Species	Feature Type and NISP									Species Total
	?Pit	pond/ reservoir	Clay	Ditch	Gully	Layer	Pit	Posthole	Tile	
Bird	1						3	2		6
Cattle			6	11	1		29	4		51
Deer - Fallow								2		2
Mammal	2	1	4	16	6	12	132	33	1	207
Pig/boar				1			7			8
Sheep/goat						1	41	2		44
SM - Cat								1		1
<b>Feature Type Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>319</b>

Table 10. Quantification of the faunal remains by species, feature type and NISP



## **Conclusions**

The assemblage from this site largely consists of primary and secondary butchering and food waste. In terms of species the remains are dominated by the main food species, but included are species traditionally associated with high status eating such as a probable Crane and Fallow Deer. The higher numbers of cattle and sheep would be expected, with cattle providing the bulk of meat and sheep having a greater importance at Lavenham for the wool trade.

There are two pieces of bone and a probable piece of antler that may be from bone/antler-working activities.

### **5.5.2 Shell**

149 fragments of shell were recovered in total, weighing 1155g. Most of the shell was recovered from pits, such as 0283 and 0271. Oyster shell was mainly represented, although some mussel shells were also identified.

### **5.5.3 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains**

Val Fryer

#### **Introduction and method statement**

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from an oven, pits and a large pond/reservoir, and seven were submitted for assessment. Six samples were bulk floated by SCCAS, with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The remaining sample, taken from a layer of densely compacted organic material at the base of pond/reservoir 0136 (Sample 4), was processed by the author using manual water flotation/washover, with the flot being collected in a 250 micron mesh sieve and stored in water prior to sorting. Both the dried flots and the wet retents were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 12. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Both charred and waterlogged plant remains were noted, with the latter being denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix.

## Results

Cereal grains and chaff, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants, and tree/shrub macrofossils are present at a low to moderate density within all seven assemblages. Preservation of the remains is moderately good, although the waterlogged macrofossils are generally compressed and misshapen due to the compaction of the deposits.

Charred oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with a small number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Chaff is generally scarce, although bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) and rivet wheat (*T. turgidum*) type rachis nodes are recorded along with occasional barley/rye type nodes. Other potential food plant remains are scarce, but do include waterlogged fig (*Ficus carica*) seeds, charred apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) 'pips' and a possible charred pea (*Pisum sativum*).

Charred and waterlogged seeds of common segetal and ruderal weeds and grassland herbs are present throughout, although rarely as more than one specimen per assemblage. Seeds of ruderal weeds and grassland herbs occur most frequently, with taxa noted including fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), musk thistle (*Carduus* sp.), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), grasses (Poaceae), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), nightshade (*Solanum* sp.) and nettles (*Urtica dioica* and *U. urens*). Segetal weed seeds occur less often but do include specimens of corn chamomile (*Anthemis arvensis*), stinking mayweed (*A. cotula*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), small legumes (Fabaceae), poppy (*Papaver* sp.) and scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*).

Wetland plant macrofossils, including sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets and rush (*Juncus* sp.) fruits, are common within the assemblages from samples 4 and 5 (both from pond/reservoir 0136) and 6 and 7 (both from pit 0213), but are rare or absent elsewhere. Samples 6, 7 and 19 (pit/well 0271) also include waterlogged bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds, and sample 16 (pit 0295) contains a single fragment of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell.

Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present at a moderate to high density within all but Sample 4. In most instances the remains are extremely comminuted, but the reason

for this is currently unknown. With the exception of waterlogged root/stem fragments, other plant macrofossils are generally scarce, although indeterminate buds, culm nodes and moss fronds are recorded.

Other remains are also very scarce. The black porous and tarry residues are all thought to be derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains (including cereals and seeds) and Sample 6 also includes small fragments of a burnt organic concretion, possibly derived from a charred foodstuff. Other remains include small pieces of bone and fish bone, ferrous globules, small fragments of coal and waterlogged arthropods.

## **Discussion**

The earliest material studied is that taken from the organic basal fill of pit/well 0271 (Sample 19). The assemblage is small (circa 0.1 litres in volume) and is largely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments (some of which are very rounded and abraded) and small pieces of waterlogged root/stem. Other remains are scarce, and would appear to be derived from wind-blown detritus (including charred chaff and seeds) and the remains of plants which were probably growing within the near vicinity. The latter would appear to indicate that the area was relatively dry but largely covered in rough grassland and scrub. However, the presence of a small number of annual weed seeds may suggest that some nearby ground was being cultivated, whilst the abundance of nettles may indicate that the area was used as pasture resulting in nutrient rich soil conditions.

The assemblage from pit 0295 (Sample 16) is broadly contemporary with that from pit/well 0271, and it is assumed that the charred plant remains are again largely derived from scattered or wind-dispersed detritus. However, the presence of ferrous spherules within this assemblage may suggest that some smithing activity was occurring within the near vicinity during the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries.

Although comminuted charcoal fragments are abundant within the assemblage from oven 0266 (Sample 9), other remains are very scarce. However, a paucity of material is quite common within such features, which were generally kept scrupulously clean as a means of preventing accidental fires. The presence of charred cereal grains and pulses

may indicate that the oven was used for the drying and/or preparation of various foodstuffs, although it should be noted that all of these remains may also have been constituents of the kindling/fuel used along with brushwood (cf. the number of charred buds) within the structure.

The assemblages from pit 0213 (Samples 6 and 7) and pond/reservoir 0136 (Samples 4 and 5) are a little puzzling as all contain plant materials indicative of a wet, overgrown, rough grassland habitat. Pit 0213 may have acted as a refuse pit (cf. the charred cereals, chaff and seeds) and/or a cesspit (cf. the fig seeds), although it does also appear to have been surrounded by sedge and rush as well as overgrown by brambles and elderberry. The basal fill of the pond/reservoir comprises a dense and highly compacted layer of plant stems, which are too severely degraded for close identification. Charred remains and other anthropogenic materials are entirely absent, and again, the pond/reservoir appears to have been sufficiently damp/wet to sustain a limited flora of wetland plants. Why such assemblages should occur within such close proximity to an existing and functioning building is entirely unclear, unless the pond/reservoir acted as a drain from a stable or similar utilitarian structure.

## **6. Significance of the data and potential for analysis**

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### **6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims**

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

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

**Realisation:** The site was excavated and fully recorded as per the requirements of the Written Scheme of Investigation and the Brief.

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

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

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

**Realisation:** Further research aims, as well as more general recommendations on the requirements for further analysis of site records and finds are included in this report. Dissemination will be via publication within a suitable journal.

**ORA 4:** Was the burnt layer recorded within the main trench indicative of an oven/furnace type feature, similar to those seen on Prentice Street, or is the material related to some other type of activity?

**Realisation:** The burnt layer recorded in the trench was not excavated within this phase of works as it was not at risk of truncation from the development. However, given the presence of similar deposits within the main excavation the context recorded in the evaluation was almost certainly the base of a further dyeing furnace.

**ORA 5:** The presence of various walls appears to show several buildings. What are these structures and what do they relate to?

**Realisation:** Further walls were recorded in the excavation and with those from the evaluation form a series of backyard workshops for the processing of textiles and possibly other processes. The walls correspond with the upturn in Lavenham's economy.

**ORA 6:** Will the site sequence provide evidence for earlier occupation of the site, pre-dating its occupation during Lavenham's peak?

**Realisation:** Any pre-medieval material is limited to residual prehistoric and Roman artefacts. The earliest evidence for medieval activity is a series of 12th-14th century large pits, interpreted as quarry features, with boundary ditches. Such features are often found in medieval backyards, but have rarely been looked at in Lavenham previously.

**ORA 7:** What is the evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation?

**Realisation:** The evidence for medieval and post-medieval occupation spans from a quarried backyard, through industrial late medieval and post-medieval workshops. After Lavenham's economic downturn activity levels on the site drop, with occasional demolition and tavern clearance deposits as well as poorly understood posthole structures.

## **6.2 The potential of the site**

David Gill

In a region where the whole economy was underpinned by the production and export of cloth, Lavenham was the most pre-eminent and best known of the medieval 'wool towns' and its fortunes, more than any other are perceived to be shaped by the boom and subsequent decline of the cloth market. Although the part played by Lavenham in textile production is almost common-knowledge, most of our understanding has been deduced from contemporary written records such as the aulnage-tax returns, the muster roll and the wills of the most prosperous clothiers. And whilst the signs of the wealth that the cloth industry brought to the town during the 15th-16th century are everywhere (in



the fabric of the exquisite merchants house and in St Peter and Paul's; arguably the greatest of the so-called wool churches) physical evidence of the actual act of cloth making is almost invisible; take the loom from a weaver's front room and all you are left with is an anonymous house. The exception to this apparent invisibility should be the dying and fulling processes, these demanded a lot of water and required specialist sites and therefore offer the best hope for archaeologists searching for the medieval cloth trade.

In the medieval period the multi-various processes that went into the creation of a length of coloured cloth were not undertaken in dedicated manufactory sites, but were dispersed amongst a community of people working from home. It has been estimated that, in the 15th century, up to half of the population of Lavenham had some level of direct involvement with the process of producing cloth (Betterton and Dymond, 1989) and if this is to be believed then it could be argued that every other house was in the occupation of a textile worker and evidence of their presence should abound. Being able to recognise the signs of cloth-making amongst archaeological record must be seen as important research topic for much of southern Suffolk and northern Essex. The significance of the site is that it is probably the largest area to be excavated within the historic core of Lavenham and therefore offers an as yet unparalleled opportunity for distinguishing the medieval cloth industry and the features that make up such a site.

At the time of the Domesday census Lavenham was already a large settlement of 66 households and yet significantly the earliest evidence of occupation on the site does not occur until the 13th/14th century. The high-medieval town is based around the commercial heart of the prominently placed market place (the charter for which was granted in 1257), rather than the church as might be expected. With this in mind and with the earliest occupation of the site in 13th/14th century it may be that settlement of the site represents the initial urbanisation of a former greenfield site and represents how far the town had already expanded from the market place. The environmental analysis also points to a formerly open grassland site prior to the intensive occupation.

### **6.3 The potential of the stratigraphic archive**

The site archive has the potential to address research objectives relating to a variety of general medieval and post-medieval topics as well as a number of the themes

highlighted by Medlycott (2011). Excavation of the site has provided a well preserved sequence of features and finds relating to two medieval to post-medieval plots, with many of the site's features strongly dated by finds. The archive offers the potential to examine the structure of individual urban plots, the use of space their evolution over time (in relation to Lavenham, the wider area and the wool trade), the nature of urban occupation and industrial activity. Although the plots do not represent the entire backyard areas for either of the original properties, the excavation nonetheless represents one of the most substantial excavations within Lavenham to date. The archaeology is largely well-stratified and includes sealed features and deposits which will allow the site sequence, and subsequently the development of the occupation to be reconstructed. The sequence can be closely dated by artefact and radiocarbon analysis and the early occupation of this area of the settlement can be more closely explored through the plant macrofossil and other organic remains.

Of particular interest is the rise and subsequent sharp decline of activity on the site and how this may reflect the fortunes of the wider settlement in relation to the wool trade for which Lavenham was so renowned. By establishing the presence of and nature of the dyeing related remains within the settlement the results also have the potential to corroborate and reinterpret the limited documentary sources that exist for Lavenham during this period. However, there is some doubt as to the definite date of the furnaces, which from the finds evidence may be 14th century, rather than 15th century. If this is the case then the site would be evidence of early textile working in the town, which would need to be investigated and will be established through radiocarbon dating in the next stage of work.

Although the archaeology only represents partial plots, these provide an insight into many of the technical elements of the textile industry, focussing on the dyeing process. The typical backyards of the early medieval occupation are transformed into a series of specialist workshops, and this evidence offers an opportunity to explore themes of the industrial layout and nature of the technology employed. They also represent two different plots that have remained separate since the 13th/14th century, presenting an opportunity for direct comparison, such as whether distinct (if possibly complimentary) activities were occurring on each side of the boundary. As well as this, further discussion of the evidence taken in conjunction and in comparison with the historical sources (from which almost all of the understanding of Lavenham's textile industry

comes from) may indicate the levels of organisation and investment required (in the form of buildings, associated expensive equipment and an artisan workforce). The archaeology may also be able to suggest how the trade was zoned into a sequence of technical specialisms that were carried out on different parts of plots, or spread across different properties altogether, possibly corroborated with documentary evidence.

Despite the relatively low level of previous excavation work in the village, the site provides the potential for comparison with other known urban plots both within medieval Lavenham and beyond. Such sites include a dyeing workshop site on Water Street known to be operational in the 16th century, which was partially excavated in 2004 (LVM 043), whilst a complex of oven/furnace features found on Prentice Street in 2005 (LVM 048) are thought to almost certainly represent further dyeing furnaces (David Gill, pers. comm.). Other examples of dyeing workshops that would be suitable for comparison include Westwick Street, Norwich (Carter, Roberts and Sutermeister, 1973) and Swan Lane, London (Schofield, 2003). This will help to distinguish and create a typology for such sites in the future. To further characterise and distinguish the site and particularly the nature of textile dyeing, discussion of other known contemporary industrial sites, which are also based around oven groups, may be of value. These might include the lime working/tanning industry identified at Peckham Street (BSE 353 – Bury St Edmunds), the bread ovens at Warren's Yard (BSE 217 – Bury St Edmunds) or the isolated furnaces/kilns at Clare (CLA 079). It would also be worthwhile comparing the site with domestic medieval backyards in order to assess how such sites differed and how this reflects upon Lavenham, the wool trade and how it serves to distinguish the industry in the archaeological record.

Further analysis and integration of the medieval and post-medieval finds data within the matrix may potentially allow for a more accurate and precisely dated stratigraphic sequence. This will include a comprehensive appraisal of the CBM, as well as the inclusion of radiocarbon dating, with a synthesis of the other finds data. This information may make it possible to distinguish with greater certainty the longevity of certain features, phases and activities. The finds data may also help to differentiate certain groupings, such as the currently unexplained posthole structures from the post-medieval period. Although the environmental evidence did not produce any direct evidence of dyeing, it has the potential to map the physical conditions on site and

subsequently add to the discussion of how or if the site was being maintained and whether this supports the other archaeological interpretations.

However, whilst the site does provide an unusual opportunity to explore the medieval town and the textile industry, it must be noted that only approximately 25%-40% of the two backyards were uncovered within the excavation area leaving a great deal unknown about how the total space was used or laid out. Also within the southern plot, much of the activity occurred wholly within the footprint of the demolished building range and therefore evidence of those activities that would have occurred outside (e.g. the disposal of any dyeing residues) was not revealed.

## **6.4 The potential and significance of the finds data**

### **6.4.1 General introduction**

The excavation provided significant evidence of industrial activity which is likely to relate to the cloth preparation and dyeing industry dating to the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. A study of the spatial and chronological distribution of the datable artefacts will be an important component of the post-excavation analysis, in order to establish the dating of key features which relate to these activities.

Direct artefactual and environmental evidence of these activities appears to be sparse. Twenty-three sherds of pottery weighing 226g which have an overall date of the late 12th-late 14th century were recovered from five of the ten furnace features which are considered to date to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. The condition of the pottery is not abraded, which may suggest that more investigation on the dating of these features could be productive.

The presence of charred cereal grains and pulses from oven 0266 could be evidence of the drying and/or preparation of various foodstuffs, or it may perhaps represent the remains of kindling and fuel used along with brushwood within the structure.

The information provided by an initial investigation of the plant macrofossils in the basal fill of pond/reservoir 0136 is equivocal, as it shows a dense and compacted layer of degraded plant stems which have not yet been identified. The fill also contains the

remains of wetland plants such as sedge and rush, which may suggest that it was not cleaned out regularly and its position on site suggests that it was an outside feature.

It is possible that the ponds/reservoirs on the site may be related to the fulling of the cloth or the perhaps the fixing of dyes by dipping the cloth first into a mordant (Walton, 1991), though Lavenham was best known for its woad-dyed cloth, which did not require a mordant (although potash had to be mixed in to make the dye soluble). As such the ponds/reservoirs may have been dug to provide a water supply for the dyeing vats.

The artefactual information is more plentiful for the post-medieval period, and provides abundant evidence for the growing affluence of the inhabitants of the centre of Lavenham and of visitors passing through during the late seventeenth to eighteenth century. The pottery, bottle glass and clay pipes present in the two fills of pit 0155 may derive from a tavern clearance, although the assemblage is not large or specialised enough to be identified as a definite clearance group (Pearce, 2000). Such assemblages can be compared with other similar groups from other market towns in the region, such as selected post-medieval features found at the Cattlemarket site in Bury St Edmunds (Goffin, 2009).

## 6.4.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

This is the largest medieval pottery assemblage to have been excavated in Lavenham. It is important both for the archaeology of the town and its hinterland, and for the study of pottery in south Suffolk. It has the potential to provide information on pottery production and consumption in the area, as well as providing some information on trade and distribution of wares. Further work is needed to compare the assemblage with others in south Suffolk and north Essex. The assemblage has been fully recorded, but further analysis is required to place the assemblage within the context of the site and the region. Analysis of the distribution of wares in relation to stratigraphic data will be of value in defining more precise dates for the fabrics and forms.

Any pottery recovered during the evaluation phase of the project should be considered as part of the overall site assemblage.

It may be possible to relate the pottery to each phase of occupation at the Swan, particularly with regard to any pre-14th/15th-century structures, the occupation of the late medieval and early post-medieval houses, and the use of the property as an inn from the 17th century onwards.

Further analysis of the large pit group is required, for example to identify parallels for the plate designs, and a proportion of the 18th-century material should be illustrated. Other finds from the pit group should be considered in association with the ceramics.

It is recommended that this assemblage should be re-evaluated as part of a wider study of Suffolk post-Roman pottery, as Lavenham is a key medieval market town in this part of the county. The medieval coarsewares need to be compared with material from potential sources and other consumer sites within Suffolk and Essex.

The potential for the small group of Roman pottery to add to the interpretation of the site is limited and no further cataloguing or reporting is required.

### 6.4.3 CBM

Sue Anderson

The potential of this assemblage is to provide information on the types of ceramic building material in use at the site during the medieval to post-medieval periods. Medieval and post-medieval tile and brick form the bulk of this assemblage but it is possible that some Roman CBM is also present.

The material has not yet been catalogued in full or placed in context, either within the site itself or as part of the broader historic environment of the region. This is the first CBM assemblage of reasonable size to have been recovered from excavations in Lavenham.

As a minimum standard, full quantification by fabric and form is required for the purposes of preparing an archive and to allow for disposal of some material prior to deposition if appropriate.

Comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from elsewhere in the county is required.

Three-dimensional spatial distribution of CBM fabrics and forms in features and structures will be important in studying the taphonomy of the site, and in providing information relevant to the study of social status and land use.

In order to reconstruct the types of buildings present in different phases, it will be necessary to integrate the analysis of the ceramic building material with the study of any other building material collected from the site (e.g. fired clay, stone, wood, plaster/mortar, window glass and fittings), as well as any recorded structural evidence. A report suitable for archive and/or publication will be prepared.

#### 6.4.4 Fired clay and mortar

These small assemblages have not been catalogued. A study of these finds types and their spatial distribution should contribute to a greater understanding of the types of structures that were present on the site or in the vicinity and a brief report should be written.

#### 6.4.5 Clay tobacco pipe

The assemblage has been catalogued and no further work is necessary, although at some future date if broader research is being undertaken on clay pipes from Suffolk then it may be possible to identify the maker's marks on the spurs of some of the bowls. The pipe in 0183 is well preserved and suitable for display.

#### 6.4.6 Struck flint

A small amount of struck flint cores and flakes identified as prehistoric was redeposited in six later-dated features (four pits, a posthole and an oven) that produced medieval and post-medieval pottery and CBM. As the flint is residual, it adds little to the interpretation of the site except to indicate a low level of activity in the vicinity during the later prehistoric period. Flints such as these are often a 'background' presence in later features.



All of the struck flint has been described and quantified and will require no further work except a summary in the archive report.

#### 6.4.7 Slag and coal

The small assemblage has been examined and the provenance of the slag on site has been investigated. Slag was recovered from two medieval features, with the remainder dating to the post-medieval period. It is likely that there was small scale smithing going on in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period.

It is recommended that a slag specialist produces a full catalogue in which it should be fully recorded and considered both stratigraphically and spatially, as some of it may relate to metalworking during the medieval period either on the site or in the vicinity. A short report on the types of metalworking debris represented should be produced.

#### 6.4.8 Iron nails

The iron nails have been listed and their spatial distribution investigated. Most of them were found in two fills of the large post-medieval pit, and no further work on them is required.

#### 6.4.9 Small finds

The small finds have been initially recorded, but there are a number of items which require fuller identification and descriptions, including the coins and tokens, and the objects which were recovered from medieval features, following on from radiography. For the most part the assemblage appears to be unexceptional and does not require much further study. There are no small finds that have been so far identified as being related to the cloth preparation industry or any other industrial activity dating to the medieval/early post-medieval period. However the small finds recovered from the different fills of the large pit 0155 are worthy of more work, as a fuller study of these will enhance our understanding of the range of material represented and the spread of the dating. In tandem with detailed work on the ceramics, a study of the vessel glass in particular will add further information on the date and quality of the overall assemblage,

and by implication provide information on the affluence of the hostelry at Lavenham during the 17th and 18th centuries. The gilded glass lid is of particular interest.

The small finds should be fully catalogued after radiography as they may provide both dating information on stratigraphic elements but also contribute to a greater understanding of the material culture during the medieval and post-medieval period. A small report on the post-medieval glass will be prepared. Any worked bone or antler fragments in the animal bone assemblage will be extracted and added to the small finds assemblage for further study.

## **6.5 Potential and significance of the environmental evidence**

### **6.5.1 Animal bone**

Julie Curl

It is likely that much of the waste came from deposits from homes and businesses on the street during a period of growth and change in the medieval and late medieval periods. While assemblages of this date range are relatively common, there have been few chances to investigate any material from Lavenham.

Although some of the assemblage is too fragmented for further study, it is recommended that as much as possible is recorded. There is the potential to identify further species, especially with the birds, where Crane is a probability, a bird that indicates high-status eating. There is also some bone that exhibits either unusual butchering or an attempt at bone-working.

The worked bone and antler should be separated out and studied as small finds relating to craft working.

### **6.5.2 Shell**

The shell has been identified and quantified, and as no large amounts are present, no further work on the assemblage is required.

### 6.5.3 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

In summary, given the proximity of the sampled features to a relatively high status building of medieval date, the assemblages are, perhaps, a little disappointing as all are very limited in composition. However, similar results have been noted from features adjacent to near contemporary structures in Norwich (cf. Dragon Hall (Fryer 2005) and the Millennium Library site (Fryer forthcoming)), where it is assumed that the occupants were disposing or refuse well away from the focus of occupation. The earliest features at Lavenham appear to have been dug into an area of rough, relatively open grassland, but the assemblages (which are contemporary with the structure) suggest that the area was kept relatively clear of refuse, presumably to facilitate the day to day usage of the building and as a means of preventing accidental conflagrations.

As none of the assemblages assessed at this point contain a sufficient density or range of material for quantification, no further analysis of these particular samples is recommended. The feature types targeted for environmental analysis in the assessment were chosen in an attempt to uncover any possible evidence for dyeing activities. However, features thought to relate to other types of activities have not yet been processed and analysed. With this in mind and given that macrofossil evidence clearly survives from the site, analysis of other deposit types such as pit fills will prove useful in characterising the environmental record. A summary of the current assessment report, integrated with any future results should be included within any publication of data from the site.

## **7. Analysis and reporting: aims and objectives**

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Revised research aims have been formulated based on the assessment of the data and its potential to contribute to the wider regional research agenda. They are presented below.

### **7.1 Revised research aims**

**RRA 1:** To date closely when the occupation of the site began. Does the earliest occupation of the site, approximately during 13th century, represent the development of a green field site? What can the environmental samples indicate about the 'pre-urbanisation' of the site and what might have been occurring on it? Does the focus of the high-medieval town around the market place and the guildhall and seemingly away from the church represent a shift in the settlement pattern?

**RRA 2:** How were urban backyards used in the medieval period? What does the archive indicate about individual plots within townscapes in terms of their layout, function, how they evolved, the use of space and the presence/locations of outbuildings? What is the relationship between domestic and industrial activity?

**RRA 3:** How do the plots compare to those in other contemporary urban settlements such as Bury St Edmunds or Clare? Is it possible to define any clear trends such as plot size?

**RRA 4:** What does the site indicate about the technical nature of the dyeing industry, such as the longevity of the individual furnaces, site layout, scale of operations and levels of investment?

**RRA 5:** Can the features identified on the site be positively attributed to the dyeing of cloth? What specific characteristics can be identified about the industry in order to help identify future dyeing sites?

**RRA 6:** How does the dyeing evidence compare to the limited documentary sources regarding the industry as well as other known dyeing sites in Lavenham and beyond?

**RRA 7:** To date more closely the end of the industrial activity on the site how does this fit in with that of Lavenham's general economic downturn?

**RRA 8:** Was the northern plot involved with textile industry too? Is it possible to further characterise this? Were the two plots possibly involved with complimentary components of the trade?

**RRA 9:** What can the finds/pottery assemblage tell us about Lavenham's position in the medieval and post-medieval trade networks recorded in the South Suffolk/North Essex area? Are these networks shaped by the wool trade?

**RRA 10:** What was the social/economic status of the occupants of the two sites? The archaeological record includes the period when Lavenham was at its most prosperous, does the finds assemblage suggest that the occupants of this site were sharing in this success?

**RRA 11:** To date more precisely the episode of occupation through additional radiocarbon dating and advanced finds analysis. To further refine the dating and sequence of the various phases and the identification of the nature of the activities undertaken on site.

## **7.2 Analytical report synopsis**

It is proposed that following the post-excavation analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives the results of the fieldwork should be described in greater detail in an analytical report, to be made available as a 'grey literature' report via the OASIS on-line archaeological database. The report would include a phase and period based account of the site sequence, integrated with finds and environmental evidence; it would concentrate on the evidence for the medieval to early post-medieval phases of the site. The Revised Research Aims stated above (7.1) would be used to place the evidence in its broader context. The text would be accompanied by relevant maps, representative photographs, section drawings, plans and finds illustrations. Depending on the significance of the results of the analysis it is probable that the Curatorial Officer will require a further stage of reporting, such as a summary article in a journal.

## **8. Analysis and reporting: task sequence**

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The following tasks are proposed in order to complete the stratigraphic, finds and environmental analysis, leading to the production of a full analytical report. Table 11 presents a summary of the tasks for the next stage of analysis.

### **8.1 Preparation**

**Task 1:** Processing additional samples for plant macrofossil analysis.

**Task 2:** Extraction of finds from samples.

**Task 3:** Check and update databases.

**Task 4:** Provision of information for specialists.

### **8.2 Stratigraphic analysis**

**Task 5:** Revise the descriptions of the stratigraphic feature groups and phases following specialist analysis and radiocarbon dating.

**Task 6:** Carry out research in relation to the medieval settlement, the textile industry and other medieval/post-medieval industries, as well as the other topics highlighted in sections 6 and 7. Review the stratigraphic discussion in relation to any new evidence.

### **8.3 Finds and environmental analysis**

**Task 7:** Pottery – further work is needed to compare the medieval assemblage with others in south Suffolk and north Essex. The assemblage has been spot dated, but further analysis is required to place the assemblage within the context of the site and the region. Analysis of the distribution of wares is required in relation to the context and phasing of the site, along with integration of pottery from the evaluation. The larger assemblages from individual features, particularly pit 0155 need to be looked at in greater detail.

**Task 8:** CBM – the CBM needs to be catalogued in full or placed in context for the site and more widely. Spatial distribution of the material is required, as is integration of this material with other building fabrics from the site.

**Task 9:** Fired clay and mortar – although these only make up small assemblages their typologies and spatial distribution should be studied to help analyse what structures were present on the site. A brief report should be written.

**Task 10:** Slag – a specialist should catalogue this material, both stratigraphically and spatially and produce a report on what it represents.

**Task 11:** Small finds – the small finds require radiography and a number of items require fuller identification and descriptions than carried out already. For the most part the assemblage does not require much further study. The small finds recovered from pit 0155 need greater analysis, in particular a study of the vessel glass for which a small specialised report should be produced.

**Task 12:** Animal bone - it is recommended that as much as possible of the animal bone is recorded and analysed. The worked bone and antler should be separated out and studied as small finds relating to craft working.

**Task 13:** Plant macrofossils and other remains - additional samples will be analysed by an archaeobotanist and integrated with the existing results.

**Task 14:** Reporting - overall discussion and completion of the analytical report.

## **8.4 Graphics**

**Task 15:** Production of refined phased plans, as well as more of sections is required.

**Task 16:** Selection of pottery for illustration and subsequent photography.

**Task 17:** Photography of certain small finds, including the post-Roman glass.



**Task 18:** Selection of site photographs and preparation/manipulation for analytical report.

## **8.5 Radiocarbon dating**

**Task 19:** Selection of material from the one or two of the furnaces, as well as possibly from pond/reservoir 0136.

**Task 20:** Radiocarbon dating undertaken.

## **8.6 Analytical report text**

**Task 21:** Production of draft report.

**Task 22:** Copy editing and corrections.

**Task 23:** Publication text.

## **8.7 Project management**

**Task 24:** General project and finds management.

**Task 25:** Publication within a suitable journal.

**Task 26:** Archiving.

## 8.8 Summary of task sequence

Task no.	Task	Specialist	No. days/ units
<b>Initial preparation</b>			
1	Sample processing	Asst	0.5
2	Extraction of finds from samples	RBe	1
3	Check and update databases	RB	0.5
4	Provision of information for specialists	RB	0.5
<b>Stratigraphic analysis</b>			
5	Revise description of sequence and phasing	RB	2
6	Research and stratigraphic discussion	RB	3
<b>Finds and Environmental evidence</b>			
7	Pottery analysis and publication report	SA*	3
8	CBM catalogue, analysis and publication report	SA*	3
9	Catalogue and report on fired clay and mortar including material from samples	SA*	1.5
10	Slag catalogue and report	LK	1
11	Small finds Radiography Further identifications, descriptions and report Study of post-medieval vessel glass	FM HW	1.5 0.5
12	Animal bone analysis and report	JC	2
13	Plant macrofossil analysis and report	VF	1
14	Discussion and analytical report	RG	2
<b>Illustration</b>			
15	Production of phase plans and sections	EC	1
16	Pottery illustrations	BWO	7
17	Small finds photography	BWO	1
18	Plates for report	EC	1
<b>Radiocarbon dating</b>			
19	Selection of material for dates	RB	0.5
20	Radiocarbon dates	SUERC	4
<b>Analytical report production</b>			
21	Production of draft text	RB	3
22	Copy-editing and corrections	RG	1
23	Publication text	RB	2
<b>Project management, publication and archiving</b>			
24	General project and finds management Post, packing and transport	DG/RG	3 1
25	Page costs for journal publication		6
26	Archiving Preparation of archive for deposition Box charge	Asst	0.5

Table 11. Summary of further tasks and staff

## 8.9 Resources

The following staff and specialists will contribute to the analysis and publication.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Initial</b>	<b>Role</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
David Gill	DG	Senior Project Officer	SCCAS
Richenda Goffin	RG	Finds and post-excavation manager	SCCAS
Rob Brooks	RB	Project Officer	SCCAS
Ruth Beveridge	RBe	Finds supervisor	SCCAS
Sue Anderson	SA	Post-medieval ceramic specialist	Freelance
Lynne Keys	LK	Metal working specialist	Freelance
Faye Minter	FM	Small finds specialist	Freelance
Hugh Willmott	HW	Post-medieval glass	Freelance
Julie Curl	JC	Animal bone specialist	Freelance
Val Fryer	VF	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
Ellie Cox	EC	Graphics Officer	SCCAS
Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy	BWO	Graphics Officer	SCCAS
Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre	SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC

Table 12. Staff for analysis and publication stage

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Lavenham\LVM 080 The Swan Hotel

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HYA-HYZ\HYH 23-99, HYI 1-99 and HYJ 1-18

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: H/79/4

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork and post-excavation assessment was commissioned and funded by TA Hotel Collection.

Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS Conservation Team) provided the Brief and monitored the fieldwork. David Gill managed the project and produced the Written Scheme of Investigation.

Rob Brooks and David Gill directed the fieldwork and were assisted by John Sims, Tim Carter and Felix Reeves-Whymark. Metal detector surveys were carried out by Tim Carter.

Jonathan van Jennians processed the finds and Richenda Goffin and Sue Anderson assessed and reported on the finds, with contributions by Julie Curl (faunal remains), Cathy Tester (struck flint), Ruth Beveridge (small finds) and Val Fryer (plant microfossils and other remains). The environmental samples were processed by Anna West. Graphics are by Beata Wiczorek-Oleksy and Gemma Bowen.

## 11. Bibliography

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## **Appendix 1. Abridged written scheme of investigation**

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# **Spa Development The Swan Hotel, Lavenham**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological excavation**

**Client: TA Hotel Collection**

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Authors: David Gill

May, 2013



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1

## Project details

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**Planning Application No:** B/11/000738/FUL  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Abby Antrobus  
**Grid Reference:** TL 91550 49225  
**Area:** 530sq m  
**HER Event No/Site Code:** LVM 080  
**Oasis Reference:** TBA  
**Project Start date:** TBC – Autumn 2013  
**Project Duration:** 15 days (estimated) excavation  
5 days (estimated) monitoring  
**Client/Funding Body:** TA Hotel Collection  
**SCCAS/FT Project Manager:** David Gill  
**SCCAS/FT Project Officer:** Rob Brooks  
**SCCAS/FT Job Code:** TBA

### Glossary of abbreviations

EAA	East Anglian Archaeology
HER	Historic Environment Record
IFA	Institute for Archaeologists
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
SCCAS/FT	Suffolk Archaeological Service Field Team
SCCAS/CT	Suffolk Archaeological Service Curatorial Team
LPA	Local Planning Authority
ICON	The Institute of Conservation

# Project Contacts

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## SCCAS/FT

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SCCAS/FT Manager	Rhod Gardner	01473 265879
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	David Gill	01284 741247
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept	Crane Begg	01284 741251
SCCAS/FT H&S	Stuart Boulter	01473 583290
SCCAS/FT EMS	Jezz Meredith	01473 583288
SCCAS/FT Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	01473 583288

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## Emergency services

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Local Police	Sudbury	101
Local GP	Dr S May - The Long Melford Practice 36 Church St, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 9SA	01787 378226
Location of nearest A&E	Hardwick Lane, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline	03708 506 506 0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	0845 782 0999
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

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## Client contacts

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Client	TA Hotel Collection	
Swan Hotel manager	Ingo Wiangke	01787 247477
Architects	Matt Toone/Roger Balmer	01206 297121

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## Archaeological contacts

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Curator	Dr Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707

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## Sub-contractors

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Plant hire	TBC	
Misc. Equipment hire	TBC	
Toilet/facilities hire	TBC	

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## Other

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SCC Press Office	Andrew St Ledger (Chief Press Officer)	01473 264398
SCC Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	Emma Flint	01473 264810
SCC Health and Safety Advisor (ESE)	Mark Ranson	01473 261494
SCC Corporate H&S Manager	Dave Atkinson	01473 260513

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# 1. Introduction

- Archaeological excavation of the site of the proposed spa development at the rear of the Swan Hotel has been requested by Babergh District Council as a condition of planning consent (application no B/11/00738/FUL). The excavations are of part of a programme of archaeological work designed to record those archaeological deposits that will be otherwise lost or impacted upon by the development.
- A brief and specification for the work has been prepared by Dr Abby Antrobus, the archaeological adviser to Babergh DC and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team has been asked to provide a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) which details how the brief will be fulfilled.
- The WSI provides the basis for measurable standards for the excavation and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.

Figure 1 - **REMOVED**

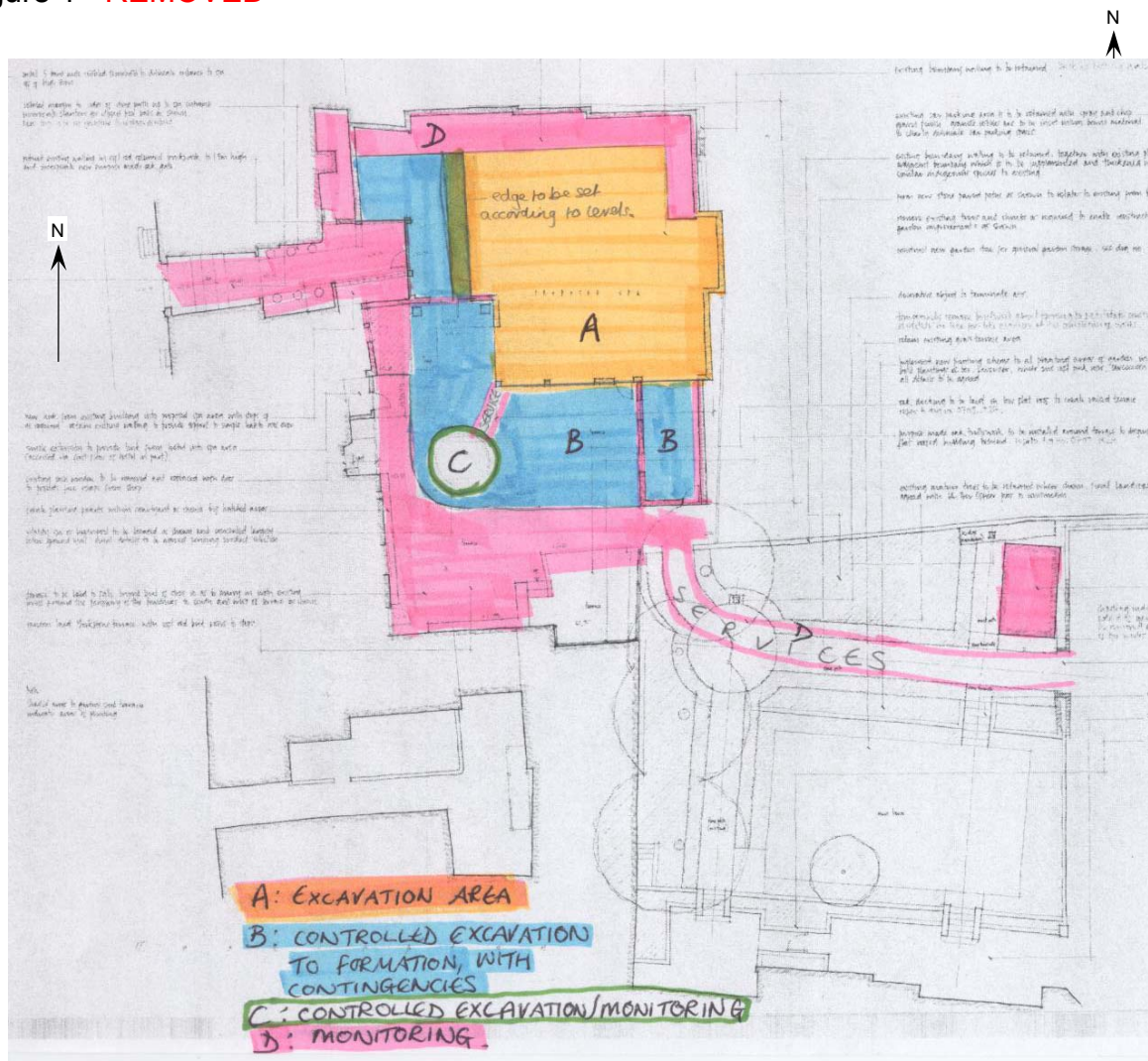


Figure 2. Areas of excavation referred to in the text

## 2. The site

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- The proposed development site encompasses 530sq m to the rear of the hotel and ranges across what were once the backyards of three adjacent medieval tenements within the urban centre. The site is currently part of the hotel gardens and includes a much-altered 19th century outbuilding/malthouse, which is to be demolished prior to the excavations.

## 3. Project and archaeological background

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- The site lies within Lavenham's medieval urban core and within an Area of Archaeological Importance defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The Swan hotel dates to the 16th century and is Grade II listed and the hotel's complex includes the 15th century hall of the Guild of our Lady (later called the Woolhall) from which Lady Street derives its name which is listed at Grade I. Evaluation of the site by trial trench demonstrated that well preserved sequences of medieval deposits, well-dated by finds, lay buried beneath 300mm of topsoil. These included early post-medieval and medieval pits, evidence of structures built around earth-fast posts and the stubs of bonded walls; the remains of at least four different structures and occupation/demolition horizons (SCCAS report No 2013/21)

## 4. Project Objectives

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### 4.1 Overall objectives

- The immediate aim of the project is to 'preserve by record' all archaeological deposits upon the site, prior to its development.
- The project will also produce a permanent record of the archaeological deposits, the archive of which will be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- The work will include provision of proposals and a timetable regarding the need for further analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

### 4.2 Research aims

- The below ground archaeological deposits are contemporary with and directly related to the timber-framed buildings that have occupied the plots for the past 500 years and which are a characteristic expression of this famed wool town's wealth during the late medieval period. The deposits are likely to give an insight into how their backyards were used; as spaces for workshops and craft/industrial activity during its economic heyday. The potential of the excavation results to address specific research aims as laid out in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Medlycott, 2011) will be considered at the assessment stage, but the academic aims of the project are likely to centre on the study of the development of our medieval towns and their economies, but in general the site is thought to be particularly pertinent to the study of
  - the planned town, layout and development of burgage plots; when were they laid out and what preceded them.

- the use of space with the urban centres, the working environment and the nature of craft workshops commercial/industrial activity within back yards.
- the production of broadcloth (Lavenham's speciality), the relationship between the various aspects of cloth production (weaving, dying etc.) and its trade and how it shaped the town.
- the effects of change after the decline of the weaving industry.

## **5. Archaeological method statement**

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The archaeological brief acknowledges that the depth of impact of the proposed development upon the archaeological levels varies across the site and advocates that where it can be demonstrated that no damage will occur to the archaeological deposits they can remain in place. To this end the LPA have been advised that four excavation and recording strategies are considered appropriate:

- 1.) Excavation to the full depth of the archaeological deposits within footprint of the Spa building with the exception of the southern wing (Area A on the attached plan).
- 2) Excavation of the archaeological deposits to 'reduced-dig' levels within the area of the terrace and southern projecting wing of the Spa building (Area B).
- 3) Excavation to the full depth of the archaeological deposits in the area of the pond (Area C)
- 3) Monitoring of ground works with recording of the disturbed deposits (Area D).

The excavation of the archaeological deposits to the 'reduced level' in Area B will leave the remaining deposits exposed, vulnerable to damage and in need of protection during the development. Alternative strategies are either to postpone the excavation of Area B and return to the site after construction of the Spa building, or to excavate Areas A and B together to the 'reduced dig' level and backfill Area B with the spoil generated from the deeper excavation of A. A membrane would be laid down prior to backfilling and the spoil would be compacted using a mini-digger. Archaeologically for the benefit of understanding the site excavating areas A, B and C together would be preferred.

### **5.1 Management**

- The project will be managed by SCCAS/FT Project Officer David Gill in accordance with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).
- For the CDM regulations the site will be in 'the ownership' of the main building contractor with SCCAS acting as subcontractors.

### **5.2 Project preparation**

- It is expected that the existing building will have been demolished to ground level prior to the excavation start date.
- A site code has been obtained from the Suffolk HER (LVM 080) and will be included on all project documentation.
- An OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed prior to fieldwork.



- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project will be completed prior to the start of work, but a general statement about SCCAS working practices has been included in Paragraph 7.

### 5.3 Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the IFA paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', revised 2008.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by four members of SCCAS/FT led by Project Officer Rob Brooks. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS/FT and will include an experienced metal detectorist.

### Excavation of area A, B and C

- It is proposed that excavation work required in areas A, B and C are completed in a single, unbroken phase of work and this is estimated to take at least 15 working days.
- The site will be stripped using a small tracked machine (3-5 tonnes) fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The machine will be provided by SCCAS and driven by a qualified operator within SCCAS staff. The overburden will be removed by machine down to the uppermost archaeological level (approximately 500mm from the current surface) over the areas A, B and C and the spoil loaded into a mini-dumper and deposited into skips located in the car park.
- A site datum will be set up to monitor the excavation levels within Area B.
- Following the initial site strip the excavation of the site will be largely by hand but the machine will be retained on stand-by to enable the possibility for homogeneous bulk soils to be removed.
- The site will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological features and produce a site plan.
- Following site cleaning all features visible will be excavated by hand to the requirements of the brief and specification. Typically 50% of each of the discrete features such as pits and postholes will be excavated hand excavation, whilst at least one 1m long section will be excavated from all linear features.
- Any fabricated surfaces (floors, yards, etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal-detector searches of the site will take place during the fieldwork by an experienced SCCAS/FT metal-detectorist.
- In Area B the later phase archaeological deposits (16th century) will be excavated to an extent necessary to understand them; within discreet features, like postholes and pits this may entail exceeding the reduced depth levels but generally this depth will be observed.
- On the completion of the excavation of Area B, this part of the site will be protected with a membrane (Terram) and backfilled with spoil from the deeper excavations from Area A (and tracked in with the mini digger) to protect site during the construction phase.
- It is anticipated that the earliest archaeological features will be masked by 'ancient' buried soil horizon, the excavation strategy of these will be determined on site in consultation with the SCCAS CT officer but as a minimum they will be metal detected and sampled systematically by box-section, as a control, to establish the depth and date of the deposit and potential finds recovery.

Buried soils may ultimately be removed by machine if it can be established that in using this method no archaeological information will be lost.

- Excavation to the full depth of the archaeology in area A is expected to be to a depth of approximately 1.5m below the current surface with individual discrete features sampled by hand-excavated section. The sides of the excavation will be stepped/battered on the on the N and E sides to prevent destabilising the existing boundary walls

## Monitoring of ground works (Area D)

- SCCAS will be given two days notice of all ground work excavation to ensure staff are available to visit the site.
- All excavation should take place in the presence of the monitoring archaeologist unless otherwise agreed.
- Time allowance of will be made for the examination of any archaeological deposits exposed by the works, in practice this will amount around 1 hour per 10m of footing trench or per 2m section of the wall underpinning.
- The monitoring will follow the same excavation/recording methodology of the main excavation areas.

## Artefact retrieval and environmental sampling

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal, 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS/FT finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site excavation methodology.
- On site sieving of deposits would be selective and targeted (to pit fills with high potential) to retrieve smaller artefacts like fish bones.
- If human remains are encountered (it is unlikely on this site) guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The excavation will first attempt to establish the location, extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if the proposed development will unavoidably cause disturbance or damage, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- Palaeoenvironmental sampling will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). All samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments, including on the potential for radiocarbon dating.

- Standard bulk soil sampling (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken from selected archaeological contexts, using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling, particularly from those which are both datable and interpretable. A limited number of samples will be taken from the post-medieval deposits, unless they are shown to relate to activity other than the brick-making industry.

## Site recording

- Site and feature plans will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections and elevations will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- The hand drawn record will be supported by digital surveying using either using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite and related to the Ordnance Survey grid. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum.
- The site, and all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SCCAS/FT registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the excavation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS/CT will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits.
- Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS/CT. On completion the site will be handed over to the main contractors, to begin development.

## 5.5 Post-excavation

### Introduction

A post-excavation timetable will be presented to SCCAS/CT within 4 weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Following this a written proposal will be prepared as to whether an assessment or a final report is required.

### Post-excavation method statement

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SCCAS/FT Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by David Gill. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SCCAS/FT personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be

stored according to their material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SCCAS/FT database compatible with the Suffolk HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Analytical reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow for full analysis.
- A selection of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be analysed by external specialists.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.
- Digital photographs will be allocated and renumbered with a code from the Suffolk HER photographic index.

## **5.6 Report**

- An assessment or final report will be produced, consistent with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006) unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds report and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The report will present a clear and concise analysis of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott, 2011).
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

## 5.7 Publication

- The significance of the site and the requirement for publication will be discussed as part of the assessment but it is thought that the brick making aspect of the site will merit publication as an article with Post Med Arch Society or a similar journal.

## 5.8 Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully geo-referenced vector plan showing the excavation areas, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the report.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive (see below).
- Two printed and bound copies of the report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. A digital .pdf copy will be supplied on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT 2010).
- All physical site records and paperwork will be labelled and filed appropriately. Digital files will be stored in the relevant SCCAS archive parish folder on the SCC network site.
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
  - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS/CT and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be

returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

- Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
- Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

## 6. Project Staffing

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### 6.1 Management

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SCCAS/FT Manager	Rhodri Gardner
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	David Gill
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin
SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept	Crane Begg

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### 6.2 Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SCCAS/FT staff.

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Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Assistant Project Officer	Yes	CSCS card, surveyor
Andrew Beverton	Assistant Project Officer	Yes	CSCS card, surveyor
John Sims	Supervisor	Yes	CSCS card
Simon Picard	Supervisor		CSCS card, surveyor
Phil Camps	Senior Project Assistant		CSCS card, machine driver
Steve Manthorpe	Senior Project Assistant		CSCS card
Alan Smith	Project Assistant		CSCS card, metal detectorist
Preston Boyle	Senior Project Assistant		CSCS card

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### 6.3 Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by Rob Brooks. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SCCAS/FT specialist staff will contribute to the report:

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Graphics	Crane Begg
Graphics	Eleanor Hillen, Gemma Adams
Illustration	Donna Wreathall
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Cathy Tester, Stephen Benfield, Andy Fawcett

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Environmental sample processing	Anna West
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

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

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Dr Steve Boreham	Palaeoenvironmental analysis	University of Cambridge
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
Sarah Jones	Archaeomagnetic sample collection	Museum of London Archaeology
Prof Mark Noel	Archaeomagnetic sample processing	Geoquest Associates
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

## 7. Health and safety

### 7.1 Introduction

- All staff will comply with the main contractors Health and Safety Policies at all times
- The project will be carried out following Suffolk County Council H&S Policies.
- All staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:
  - Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who maybe affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
  - Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the risk assessment.
  - Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
  - Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.
- A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments for the project are included in Appendix 2.
- All SCCAS/FT staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SCCAS Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SCCAS/FT offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments (see below), will receive a site safety induction from the Project Officer prior to starting work, and sign the site induction register (Appendix 3). All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.
- From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SCCAS/FT staff, external specialists, SCCAS/CT staff or other members of the public. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

- Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies. SCC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

## **7.2 Specific site issues**

### **7.2.1 Welfare facilities**

- SCCAS staff will share the welfare facilities will be provided by the main contractor. Fresh, clean water for drinking and hand washing is carried in SCCAS vehicles. A vehicle will be on site at all times.

### **7.2.2 First Aid**

- A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

### **7.2.3 Site access and security**

- The site is expected to be fenced by the main contractor.

### **7.2.4 Deep excavation and work within unstable structures**

- Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below existing ground level unless sides are stepped or shored. No excavation will take place within unstable areas unless they are supported. External contractors will be consulted about the necessity for supporting the structures and will be employed to install any such measures.

### **7.2.5 Contaminated ground**

- Details of any ground contamination have not been provided by the client but is thought unlikely. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.
- Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

### **7.2.6 Hazardous Substances**

- No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

### **7.2.7 Underground services**

- No services are known to cross the site.

### **7.2.8 Overhead Power lines**

- No power lines cross the site.



## 7.2.9 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.
  - P Hard Hat (to EN397).
  - High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
  - Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
  - Gloves (to EN388).
  - Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

## 7.2.10 Environmental impact/constraints

- Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available Environment Policy, which commits us to meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, preventing pollution, and to continually improving our environmental performance.
- All existing and new SCCAS subcontractors are issued annually with the SCC Environmental Guidance Note for Contractors.
- On site the SCCAS Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jez Meredith (SCCAS/FT EMS Officer).
- The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.
- All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCCAS for disposal.

## 8. Bibliography

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Craven, J., 2013, Swan Hotel, High Street, Lavenham LVM 080 Desk-Based Assessment, SCCAS Report No. 2013/014, Bury St Edmunds: SCCAS

Medlycott, M., 2011, Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England, EAA Occasional Paper 24, ALGAO

## Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001	0001		Topsoil/demolition Layer	Dark grey/black sandy-clay of a firm compaction with frequent small stones and common chalk and charcoal flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity. Contained post-medieval CBM and pot of which only a sample was retained.  Later post-medieval rubbish and topsoil layer. Probably the same as layer 0052 in Trench 2.			0.3						No	No			
0002	0017		Demolition Layer	Same as layer 0017. Pale/mid grey silty-clay of a firm compaction. Lenses of dense tile, common medium rounded flints and chalk nodules. Orange sand lens towards base. Diffuse horizon clarity.  Post-medieval demolition layer. Same as 0017.			Up to						No	No			
0003	0035		Layer	Same as 0035. Mid brownish-grey compacted silty-clay, with frequent CBM (tiles), moderate levels of charcoal flecks and small to medium rounded and angular flints, and occasional chalk flecks and oyster shell. Clear horizon clarity. Cut by pit 0034 and wall construction cut 0043.  Demolition/occupation layer. Probably the same as 0035.			0.26						No	No			
0004	0004		Posthole Cut	Irregular oval cut, aligned N-S, with 70° straight/slightly concave sides, with a curving break of slope to the flat base. Cuts 0019.  Irregular posthole cut, although could also be a pit. Thought to be a posthole due to its clay fill.	>0.65	0.47	0.17						No	No			
0005	0004		Posthole Fill	Pale greyish-yellow clay of a firm compaction, with frequent chalk flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and one ashy lens. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature.  Post-medieval posthole fill.			0.17						No	No			
0006	0006		Layer	Mid greyish-brown compact silty-clay with moderate levels of chalk flecks and CBM, and occasional small rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Sealed by 0001. Probably the same as 0003/0035.  Layer at eastern end of site, sealed by 0001.			0.4						No	No			
0007	0007		Layer	Pale yellowish-brown compact slightly silty-clay, with moderate levels of chalk flecks and small sub-angular flints, and occasional charcoal flecks and CBM. Clear horizon clarity. Appears to be over wall 0008 and sealed by layer 0006.  Layer at the eastern end of the trench. Occupation material or redeposited natural?			0.14						No	No			
0008	0008		Wall	Flint and tile wall recorded in slot at east end of trench. Tiles are red and all are broken. Only one flint visible (100mm x 70mm). Bonded with soft, yellow sandy mortar. Wall is aligned approximately N-S and extends out from under the southern baulk of the trench c.0.4m and is c.0.12m wide. Possibly traces of the wall also survive to the west, but this is unclear.  Bottom course of wall. Probably under layer 0007. 1 tile collected.	>0.4	0.12							No	No			
0009	0009		Layer	Mid slightly orangish-brown silty-sandy-clay of a firm compaction. Contains frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small chalk flecks. Only the top of the layer exposed/not properly excavated.  Unexcavated layer?									No	No			
0010	0011		Posthole Fill	Pale yellowish-brown compacted silty-clay with moderate levels of small rounded chalk nodules and flecks and patches of mid grey-brown silty-clay. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature. Fill of posthole.			0.16						No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0011	0011		Posthole Cut	Sub-square cut in plan, with slightly rounded corners. Profile squared - near vertical sides, with sharp break of slope to a flat/slightly concave base. Cut through layer 0002 and sealed by layer 0001. Cut of posthole.	0.32	0.3	0.16						No	No				
0012	0015		Posthole Fill	Mid-pale yellowish-brown compacted silty-clay, with moderate levels of chalk flecks and occasional small rounded and angular flints. Clear horizon clarity. Post packing in posthole.			0.46						No	No				
0013	0015		Posthole Fill	Dark brownish-grey silty-clay of a firm compaction. Contains rare very small flints and no other inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Post-packing? Unusual material to use.			0.46						No	No				
0014	0015		Post pipe Fill	Mid brownish-grey compacted silty-clay, with frequent CBM and medium-large angular and rounded flints, and occasional chalk flecks. Runs vertically down the centre of posthole 0015. Post-pipe within posthole. The large stones may represent packing of the post?			0.48						No	No				
0015	0015		Posthole Cut	Shape in plan unclear as the cut runs under the southern bank of the trench, but it appears to be a sub-square shape. 'U' shaped profile, with steep c.80° concave sides and a slightly concave base. Sealed by 0001 and cut through 0002/0017. Cut of posthole.	0.62	>0.32	0.48						No	No				
0016	0041		Wall	Wall which is later recorded as 0041. However, it was photographed as 0016. Wall - see 0041.									No	No				
0017	0017		Demolition Layer	Same as layer 0002. Pale/mid grey silty-clay of a firm compaction. Lenses of dense tile, common medium rounded flints and chalk nodules. Orange sand lens towards base. Diffuse horizon clarity. Post-medieval demolition layer. Same as 0002.			Up to						No	No				
0018	0018		Layer	Dark grey sandy-clay of a friable to firm compaction, with common CBM fragments and occasional mortar and chalk nodules. Diffuse horizon clarity. Demolition and buried topsoil layer mixture.			0.2						No	No				
0019	0019		Surface? Layer	Pale-mid yellowish-grey silty-clay, of a firm compaction, with common small chalk nodules, occasional mortar flecks and small stones, and rare charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Extent in plan is not very clear. Pit fill?? Or an unconvincing clay surface? Possibly a dump of old cob construction clay?			0.52						No	No				
0020	0021		Posthole Fill	Dark brownish-grey compacted silty-clay, with occasional chalk flecks and small sub-angular flints. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature. Contained one piece of china and 2 tobacco pipe stem fragment Fill of relatively recent post-medieval posthole.			0.16						No	No				
0021	0021		Posthole Cut	Semi-circular cut in plan - runs under the northern limit of excavation. 60° concave sides and a curving break of slope to the base. Sealed by layer 0001 and cut through 0002/0017. Cut of posthole.	0.38	>0.28	0.16						No	No				
0022	0023		Posthole Fill	Mid yellowish-brown compacted silty-clay, with frequent chalk flecks, and occasional small broken tiles. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill of feature. Fill of posthole.			0.2						No	No				
0023	0023		Posthole Cut	Sub-square cut in plan with rounded corners. Squared profile - steep, near vertical sides, with rapidly curving break of slope to the flat base. Cuts through layer 0003/0035 probably. Cut of posthole.	0.44	0.4	0.2						No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0024	0024		Pit? Cut	Only partially visible in plan - slightly curved west edge. Edge slopes at 35-40° and is irregular. Base not uncovered. Large pit?	>0.9	>0.8	>0.26						No	No			
0025	0024		Pit? Fill	Dark grey clayey-silt of a firm compaction, with occasional charcoal, mortar and chalk flecks. One dense layer of tiles at base of fill. Not fully excavated. Pit fill. Consists of demolition material.			>0.26						No	No			
0026	0026		Pit Cut	Cut only partially visible in plan and section - semi-circular shape. 45-75° slightly concave sides - not fully excavated to base. Cuts 0032 and is under layer 0017. Pit cut.	>0.86	>0.5	>0.3						No	No			
0027	0026		Pit Fill	Mid brownish-grey clayey-silt of a friable compaction. One mortar lens at the top of the fill. A charcoal lens is present roughly around the outside of the feature - lining it? Common chalk flecks and small-medium flints present. Pit fill - domestic refuse and demolition waste.			>0.3						No	No			
0028	0028		Wall	NNE-SSW aligned wall constructed of soft yellow sandy mortar and flint nodules, and also occasional courses of tiles. On top of possible wall 0029, under clay deposit 0019. Wall - similar construction style and materials to 0008, 0029 and 0041.	>0.7	0.3	0.18						No	No			
0029	0029		Wall	N-S aligned possible wall remnants/base. Loosely constructed of yellow sandy mortar, frequent flint nodules and occasional tile fragments. Cuts pit 0024, under wall 0028. Possibly the remnants of a wall, but may have just been a splayed base of wall 0028.	>0.8		0.16?						No	No			
0030	0030		Posthole Cut	Sub-square cut in plan, with 75° slightly concave sides, with a curving break of slope to the slightly concave base. Cuts pit 0026 and is under layer 0018. Posthole cut. Similar to those that cut the upper layers 0002/0017 and 0003/0035, but this cut is sealed under earlier layers.	0.37	0.35	0.14						No	No			
0031	0030		Posthole Fill	Firm pale yellow clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Clear horizon clarity with 0027 and 0032. The only find was a piece of tile found at the very top of the fill - this may have been from layer 0018 above, but probably not. Posthole fill.			0.14						No	No			
0032	0032		Subsoil Layer	Orangish-brown sandy-silt of a friable-firm compaction. Diffuse horizon clarity with the natural superficial geology. Contained common charcoal flecks. Slightly root disturbed or fluvial layer mixed with low levels of occupation material. Same as 0040?			0.31						No	No			
0033	0034		Pit Fill	Mid brownish-orange compacted slightly silty-clay. Contains moderate levels of chalk flecks and occasional small angular flints. Single feature fill. Clear horizon clarity. Fill of pit/possible post-pad.			0.14						No	No			
0034	0034		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan with rounded corners. Dished profile with 45° concave sides and gradually curving break of slope to the concave base. Cut through layer 0003/0035. Aligned approximately E-W. Filled with 0033. Cut of pit or post-pad.	0.8	0.64	0.14						No	No			
0035	0035		Layer	Same as 0003. Mid brownish-grey compacted silty-clay, with frequent CBM (tiles), moderate levels of charcoal flecks and small to medium rounded and angular flints, and occasional chalk flecks and oyster shell. Clear horizon clarity. Cut by pit 0034 and wall construction cut 0043. Demolition/occupation layer. Probably the same as 0003.			0.26						No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0036	0036		Layer	Pale-mid yellowish-brown compacted silty-clay. Contains moderate levels of chalk flecks. Occasional rounded and angular flints. Possible floor surface or dump or material. Related to layer 0037 - possibly part of the same event - repairs of a burnt floor.			0.08						No	No			
0037	0037		Burnt Layer	Mid brownish-red compacted clayey-silt, with moderate levels of charcoal and occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Layer becomes thicker and more distinct towards the eastern side of the sondage. Possible burnt floor?? Or burnt deposit? Didn't appear to have the structure of an oven. Seals medieval layers.			0.12						No	No			
0038	0038		Layer	Mid greyish-brown firm silty-sandy-clay, with moderate levels of charcoal flecks, and occasional small-moderate angular and rounded flints. Diffuse horizon clarity. Possibly feature fill, or a layer. Contains medieval pottery.			0.2						No	No			
0039	0039		Layer	Dark orangish-greyish-brown firm silty-sandy-clay, with moderate levels of charcoal flecks, occasional clay patches, chalk flecks and small-medium angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Medieval soil layer.			0.3						No	No			
0040	0040		Layer	Mid brownish-orange firm silty-clay, with occasional small angular and rounded flints. Clear horizon clarity. Mixed natural and a soil layer or a feature fill. Possibly a disturbed subsoil layer, the same as 0032.			0.18						No	No			
0041	0041		Wall	Wall made up of flint nodules, rough tile courses and occasional chalk fragments, bonded with a yellow, soft, sandy mortar. Tiles are all broken and the flints are rounded and measure up to 120mm x 70mm x 50mm approximately. Wall is aligned E-W, with a return at the eastern end, running N. Sat within construction cut 0043. Photographed under 0016 initially. Wall of a similar construction technique and materials to 0008, 0028 and 0029.	>3.2	0.28	0.27						No	No			
0042	0043		Construction Fill	Dark greyish-brown compacted silty-clay, with moderate levels of chalk flecks and frequent yellowish-brown clay. Diffuse horizon clarity. Fill of construction cut for wall 0041.			0.16						No	No			
0043	0043		Construction Cut	Construction cut for wall 0041 - seen in section 9. Runs along the length of the wall - no full profile seen. Cuts layer 0003/0035. Filled by 0042 and 0041. Construction cut for wall 0041.			0.16						No	No			
0044	0044		Layer	Mid-dark greyish-brown compact silty-clay, with moderate levels of small angular and rounded flints, and occasional CBM. Clear horizon clarity. Layer under 0001. Possibly over 0033.			0.1						No	No			
0045	0046		Posthole Fill	Pale yellowish-brown compacted clay, with some patches of mid greyish-brown silty-clay, occasional charcoal flecks, CBM and angular and rounded flints, moderate levels of rounded chalk nodules, and frequent chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Fill of posthole.			0.2						No	No			
0046	0046		Posthole Cut	Sub-square/rectangular in plan with rounded corners. Slightly squared profile - with a sharp break of slope and straight to slightly concave 60-90° sides and a flat base. Filled with 0045, cut through 0019. Cuts 0050. Cut of posthole.	0.58	0.55	0.2						No	No			
0047	0047		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned NE-SW. 20-40° irregularly sloping sides, with an imperceptible break of slope to the concave base. Shallow post-medieval posthole.	0.35	0.25	0.08						No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0048	0047		Posthole Fill	Dark brownish-grey firm sandy-clay, with frequent chalk flecks, occasional CBM and charcoal flecks, and rare small-medium flints. Clear horizon clarity. Posthole fill.			0.08						No	No			
0049	0050		Pit Fill	Mid brownish-orange compacted silty-clay, with occasional small-medium angular and rounded flints and charcoal flecks, and moderate levels of chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Fill of pit.			0.24						No	No			
0050	0050		Pit Cut	Possibly circular cut in plan - cut by pit 0046. Profile unclear due to cut of 0046, but has a sharp break of slope, and concave sides and base. Cuts layer 0019. Cut of pit.	0.76	>0.46	0.24						No	No			
0051	0051		Yard Layer	Orange mortar/concrete with frequent flints and CBM fragments (brick and tile). Concreted, with clear horizon clarity. Post-medieval yard/garden surface. Quite recent.			0.17						No	No			
0052	0052		Layer	Dark grey firm silty-clay, with common CBM fragments, chalk flecks, small stones and charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Topsoil/demolition mix layer. Later post-medieval - same as 0001?			0.26						No	No			
0053	0053		Layer	Mid grey silty-clay of a firm compaction, with common chalk and charcoal flecks and small stones. Diffuse horizon clarity. Demolition/occupation layer similar to those on the southern side of the building to be demolished? Or a buried topsoil/occupation layer?			0.2						No	No			
0054	0054		Layer	Mid orangish-grey silty-clay. Not excavated - revealed at bottom of sondage. Common small stones and chalk flecks, and frequent charcoal flecks. Archaeological soil layer - definitely not a natural horizon.									No	No			
0060	0060		Pit Cut	Sub circular feature [partially runs off site], sharp break of slope at top and base, very steep sides. Slightly concave base. Cut earlier clay layer (0074) and cobbles (0073). Cut of pit to NW corner of site. Domestic rubbish pit. Three fills, cess fill at base. Pit cuts earlier clay layer (0074) and cobbles (0073).	1.6	>1.1	1.30		0074		0074	0061	No	No			
0061	0060		Pit Fill	Mid brownish green silty clay. Firm in compaction, occasional chalky flecks. Good horizon clarity, basal fill. Lower cess fill, possibly leached from layer above. Pieces of peg tile within. 10 L sample taken.		0.22	0.23				0060	0062	Yes	Yes			
0062	0060		Pit Fill	Dark greyish black very silty clay. Firm in compaction, good horizon clarity. Middle fill. Middle fill in pit [0060]. Main domestic waste fill, lots of tile, some bone, oyster shell and late medieval pot.		0.62	1.23				0061	0063	Yes	No			
0063	0060		Pit Fill	Mid yellowy brown silty clay. Firm in compaction, occasional chalk flecks/small pieces. Good horizon clarity, top fill. Top fill within pit [0060]. Possible capping layer for domestic layer below. Some tile within.		0.48	0.79				0062		No	No			
0064	0064		Gully Cut	Terminus of flat bottomed butt ended gully aligned east-west, cutting clay layer (0072). Steep sides. E-W aligned gully terminating just out of W baulk. Cuts clay layer (0072) (which may be medieval). Copper alloy pin recovered from lower fill (occupational layer) - with strange position of gully running through clay layer/floor? (0072). Could suggest a cloth soaking gully?	>1.20	0.90	0.52		0072		0072	0065	No	No			
0065	0064		Gully Fill	Basal fill of east-west aligned gully. Dark grey-brown silty clay with medium sub-round flints. Slightly diffuse horizon, compact. Basal fill of E-W aligned gully, result of silting and waste disposal. Copper alloy pin recovered, cloth soaking deposit [this is based on conjecture - no actual proof!]? See [0064].	1.20 +	0.78	0.24	SF1012			0064	0066	Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0066	0064		Gully Fill	Top fill of east-west aligned gully. Mixed mid grey-brown silty clay with mid orange brown sandy clay with silt. Slightly diffuse horizon and occasional charcoal flecks and chalk lumps and medium sub round flints. Compact. Top fill of E-W aligned gully. Redeposited natural backfill. No finds.	1.20	0.90	0.40				0065		No	No			
0067	0067		Posthole Cut	Large sub square posthole with very steep sides and a flattish base. Cuts depression/disturbance (0069) Large posthole cutting clay layer (0072) which must[] be medieval. (black pot frag of medieval date within). [Unclear if it does actually cut 0072 because not enough of 0067 is present in section, and where it is there is major truncation by a modern pipeline].	0.60	0.50	0.21		0069, 0082		0069, 0082	0068	No	No			
0068	0067		Posthole Fill	Single fill of posthole. Mid grey brown silty clay with gravel and occasional charcoal flecks. Compact. Clear horizon. Result of silting and/or backfill.				SF1051			0067		Yes	No			
0069	0069		Depression Other	Depression/disturbance. Irregular shape, very shallow. Probably trample/disturbance. No finds. Greyish silty clay mixed with natural. Natural feature, or disturbance.	0.82	0.34	0.09			0067		0067	No	No			
0070	0070		Posthole Cut	Square in plan, section taken east-west. Sharp break of slope at top and base. Concave sides and base. Cut of square posthole [0070]. Single fill with tile. Similar characteristics to postholes [0080] and [0078] approx. 10m to east.		0.39	0.12					0071	No	No			
0071	0070		Posthole Fill	Mid yellow clay, firm in compaction, occasional flecks of chalk. Good horizon clarity. Single fill of square posthole [0070]. Some peg tile within.		0.39	0.12				0070		Yes	No			
0072	0072		Floor layer	Clay layer only recorded in section 52, which makes up a large part of the site's western baulk in the upper (northern) area. Made up of compact pale greyish-yellow clay, with frequent chalk flecks. It has a clear if slightly irregular horizon clarity with layer 0082 and seals pit 0075, whilst being cut by pit 0064. Floor layer, presumably heavily truncated by the modern concrete raft foundations that had sat immediately to the east. Unclear whether this floor may have related to a building that extended far enough east to encompass ovens/furnaces 0129 and 0146.			0.22			0064	0076	0064	Yes	No			
0073	0073		Deposit layer	Deposit of 'cobble' type flints found in limited stretch of section 50, in part of the western baulk of the site. These underlie clay 'floor' layer 0074 and overlie the orange silty subsoil and are cut away by a modern trench to the south and pit 0060 to the north. The flints are rounded to sub-rounded and vary in diameter from 0.05-0.12m. Possibly the remnants of a cobbled surface, or maybe a consolidation layer for clay layer 0074, although as they survive in such a limited area they could just be a dump of stones. Heavily truncated.			0.14					0074	No	No			
0074	0074		Deposit layer	Pale to mid yellowish grey compact clay, with frequent small chalk lumps. Clear lower horizon with stone layer 0073. Truncated by a modern pipe trench to the south and by pit 0060 to the north. Different material [actually quite similar boulder clay] and at a slightly higher(?) level than clay layer 0072, which is to the south. Remnants of a floor/housing platform possibly? Stones 0073 below may be an associated consolidation layer.						0060	0073	0060	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0075	0075		Pit Cut	Partially exposed sub square pit cut, running under L.O.E 80-85° straight sides with curving B.O.S to a slightly uneven base. Gully/depression in base, east-west aligned. Pit is 0.35m deep and gully is 0.2m deeper. Sealed by clay layer (0072).  Typical sub square medieval back yard pit cut, sealed by possible clay floor.	>1.4	>1.35	0.35		0082		0082	0077	Yes	No			
0076	0075		Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey firm silty clay, with frequent chalk flecks and small nodules, common charcoal flecks sandy mortar nodules and rounded-angular flints. Diffuse horizon with (0077). Top feature fill sealed by clay (0072).  Top pit fill.			0.30-0.	SF1011, SF1058			0077	0072	Yes	No			
0077	0075		Pit Fill	Mid-dark grey firm silty clay with common charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. Clear horizon. Basal pit fill.  Basal pit fill.							0075	0076	Yes	No			
0078	0078		Posthole Cut	Square in plan, sharp break at top and base. Vertical sides and concave base.  Cut of heavily truncated square posthole [0078]. Pieces of tile within single clay fill. Identical posthole approx. 3m to south. Post pipe found from further stripping. Section was 0.60m across after discovery of post pipe. Post pipe was 0.28m in diameter.	0.6	0.37	0.22		0091, 0136		0091	0337	No	No			
0079	0078		Posthole Fill	Mid yellow clay, firm in compaction, occasional chalk flecks. Good horizon clarity where not truncated.  Fill of square posthole [0078], truncated by modern intrusions. Tile pieces within. Clay make up and tile suggest it is post-packing, but position suggests it is a post pipe.		0.37	0.22				0337		Yes	No			
0080	0080		Posthole Cut	Square in plan, sharp break of slope at top and base. Vertical sides, concave base. Truncated by modern.  Cut of square posthole 0080. Pieces of tile within single clay fill. Identical to one approx. 3m to north 0078. Truncated by modern intrusions.	0.35	0.35	0.23		0091, 0136		0091	0081	No	No			
0081	0080		Posthole Fill	Mid yellow clay, firm in compaction, occasional chalk flecks, good horizon clarity where not truncated. Single fill.  Single fill of square posthole [0080]. Heavily truncated by modern intrusions. Tile pieces within.		0.35	0.23				0080		No	No			
0082	0082		Layer	Clay layer under (0072). Mid brown silty-clay mixed with red-brown sandy-silty-clay subsoil. Compact with very diffuse lower boundary to natural subsoil (lower down in some areas). Probably as a result of worm activity etc. Minimal CBM/chalk/charcoal flecks/lumps towards top. No finds.  Represents mix of layer (0072) with red-brown sandy clay natural [probably nothing to do with 0072 - more of a trampled, disturbed subsoil layer].			0.20			0075, 0067		0075, 0067	No	No			
0083	0083		Posthole Cut	Square in plan, sharp break of slope at top and base, vertical sides, flat base.  Cut of square posthole [0083] in NW corner of site.		0.21	0.35					0084	No	No			
0084	0083		Posthole Fill	Mid yellow clay, firm in compaction, occasional chalk flecks, good horizon clarity.  Single fill of square posthole [0083].		0.21	0.35				0083		Yes	No			
0085	0085		Floor? layer	Fairly small truncated irregular patch of clay. Pale brownish grey material that is firm-compacted and mixed with orange sandy clay, frequent chalk flecks, CBM flecks and stones. Two CBM samples kept.  Possibly a trampled and truncated clay floor. Probably higher and later than 0072, which also seems less disturbed. Planned on with TST.			0.05-0.						Yes	No			



Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0086	0086		Posthole Cut	Sub square posthole, large. Steep sides and concave base, 2 fills. [Not fully excavated at this point - post packing fill later excavated as (0126) under cut [0125]]. Posthole of possible post medieval date. Black post fill with yellow-grey clay packing surrounding. Lines up N-S with postholes [0078] and [0080], of same fills. [Not fully excavated - see 0125].	0.75	0.60	0.17					0087	No	No			
0087	0086		Posthole Fill	First fill of posthole. Black clay silt with medium sub-rounded flints and charcoal flecks occasional. Clear horizon with upper fill (0088), but not at base. Firm. Post fill. Orange red earthenware (possibly more modern, 17th - 18th century) may date or be tertiary [residual or a disturbed insertion?].	0.21	0.28	0.17				0086	0088	Yes	No			
0088	0086		Posthole Fill	Second fill of posthole. Yellow grey clay with chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. Packing material around post so result of deliberate backfill! Green glazed pot frag recovered, medieval-early modern?	0.54	0.60	0.17				0087		Yes	No			
0090	0089			CREATED VIA BULK FINDS ENTRY - number issued, but no record beyond being a posthole fill of 0089, which also has no records.									Yes	No			
0091	0091		layer	Layer of disturbed dark brown grey and black mixed silty sandy clay immediately under topsoil and buildings. Heavily disturbed post medieval layer.				SF1013, SF1014, SF1015, SF1016, SF1017, SF1018		0078, 0080	0092	0078, 0080	No	No			
0092	0092		Occupation layer	Mid grey firm silty clay with frequent chalk nodules and small stones and charcoal flecks. Cut by several features. Remnants of a disturbed/occupation soil.			0.1	SF1019, SF1021, SF1025, SF1026		0125, 0213	0093	0091, 0125, 0103, 0101, 0105, 0213	No	No			
0093	0093		Layer	Mid brownish orange firm sandy clay with common chalk and stones, and occasional charcoal.				SF1022, SF1023, SF1024		0119, 0121, 0123, 0097, 0107, 0109, 0111, 0113, 0115		0119, 0121, 0123, 0092, 0097, 0107, 0109, 0111, 0113, 0115	No	No			
0094	0094		Pit Cut	Redeposited/disturbed natural and occupation soil. Sub square base of a pit cut truncated by southern 'barn' wall. Very shallow, only the slightly concave base survives. Only part excavated. Post medieval pit. [Cut by C19th rebuild of structure wall, as the original medieval foundations are clearly older than this cut].	1.15	1.0	0.08					0095	No	No			
0095	0094		Pit Fill	Dark grey black friable charcoal rich sandy clay, with common chalk and CBM flecks. Clear horizon with 0093, single fill. Post medieval pit fill with china and clay pipe bowls.				SF1020			0094		Yes	No			
0096	0136		Small Finds	Number given to contextualise small finds 1027 and 1028, which were metal detected from the top of large ditch/channel 0136.				SF1027, SF1028					No	No			
0097	0097		Posthole Cut	Cut of rectangular posthole (aligned north-south) with very steep profile and flat base. Large posthole different to group further south [0099] - [0105] in shape and size. May be associated with similar size posthole to N within wall fill just in from N baulk. Single fill.	0.48	0.36	0.16		0093		0093	0098	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0098	0097		Posthole Fill	Single fill of large post-medieval(?) posthole. Dark brownish-grey firm clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small sub rounded flints. Moderately clear horizon with (0093). Single fill of posthole. Likely deliberate backfill. Red-orange glazed pot frags suggest late medieval-transitional - early post medieval ? Date.	0.48	0.36	0.16				0097		No	No			
0099	0099		Posthole Cut	Moderately sized sub square posthole, with vertical sides and flat base. Possibly associated with [0097], otherwise outlier, as different in shape from row of [0101] - [0105] - modern foundations and walls may have destroyed other associated postholes. Oyster shell, pot CBM.	0.22	0.2	0.18					0100	No	No			
0100	0099		Posthole Fill	Single fill of posthole - dark grey black clay silt with occasional flecks of charcoal and CBM. Firm with moderately diffuse horizon with clay layer (0093). Single fill of posthole. CBM, oyster shell.	0.20	0.22	0.18				0099		Yes	No			
0101	0101		Posthole Cut	Rounded posthole of moderate size, steep sides with step to the west and flat base sloping up to east. One of line of postholes (northernmost) [0101] - [0105] parallel with row a few metres to the eastast. Seemingly a structure of some kind, small barn, storage building, industrial. Clay pipe suggests early mid post medieval (very wide hole in stem).							0092	0102	No	No			
0102	0101		Posthole Fill	Mid grey black clay silt, firm. Moderate horizon clarity. Occasional charcoal flecks and CBM frags. Single fill of posthole, clay pipe suggests early/mid post medieval date.	0.32	0.26	0.16				0101		Yes	No			
0103	0103		Posthole Cut	Rounded posthole, steep sides and flat base. Middle of three postholes in N-S alignment evenly spaced. See [0101].	0.29	0.23	0.06				0092	0104	No	No			
0104	0103		Posthole Fill	Mid grey black clay silt, firm. Horizon moderately clear. CBM flecks and charcoal occasional. Slightly blacker and darker at top of fill. Single fill of posthole, only CBM recovered due to small size, truncated by modern levelling.	0.23	0.29	0.06				0103		Yes	No			
0105	0105		Posthole Cut	Round posthole, vertical sides and concave-flat base with step to east halfway up - packing? Or unevenly based post? Possible part of structure, see [0101].							0092	0117	No	No			
0106	0105		Posthole Fill	Grey black clay silt with gravel occasionally, plus CBM lumps. Horizon clear. 1st fill of posthole [post-pipe fill].	0.2	0.21	0.28				0117		Yes	No			
0107	0107		Posthole Cut	Oval cut aligned east-west. Shallow with only slightly concave base remaining. Cuts 0093. Similar to 0109. Small possible posthole.	0.22	0.19	0.05		0093		0093	0108	No	No			
0108	0107		Posthole Fill	Dark grey friable silty clay with common chalk flecks. Clear horizon with 0093. Single fill. Fill of posthole 0107.							0107		No	No			
0109	0109		Posthole/modern Cut/disturbance	Oval cut aligned south-west to north-east. Similar to 0107. Steep sides and a slightly concave base. Cuts 0093. Shallow posthole? Truncated. Probably contemporary with 0107. [Presence of 19th/20th century pottery shows this is a modern feature, because it post dates the original construction of the barn that stood here].	0.24	0.18	0.05		0093		0093	0110	No	No			
0110	0109		Posthole/modern Fill	Dark grey friable silty clay with common chalk flecks. Clear horizon with 0093. Single fill. Post medieval. Probably contemporary with 0108. [Presence of 19th/20th century pottery shows this is a modern disturbance, as post dates the barn that stood here].							0109		Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0111	0111		Posthole Cut	Oval cut, aligned east-west. Near vertical sides with curving break of slope to fairly flat base. 100 % excavated. No photo, cuts 0093. Posthole cut, post medieval, possibly related to 0107 and 0109.	0.37	0.21	0.11		0093		0093	0112	No	No				
0112	0111		Posthole Fill	Dark grey friable silty clay with common chalk and charcoal flecks. Clear horizon with 0093. Single fill. Posthole fill. Post medieval, similar to 0108 and 0110.							0111		Yes	No				
0113	0113		Posthole Cut	Oval cut aligned southwest-northeast. Moderate steep concave sides and concave base. Unclear relationship to 0115. Cuts 0093. East of 0115. Posthole cut.	0.30	0.25	0.13		0093		0093	0114	No	No				
0114	0113		Posthole Fill	Pale yellowish orange firm clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional stones. Clear horizon with 0093. Single fill. Posthole fill.							0113		No	No				
0115	0115		Posthole Cut	Small round posthole cut, steep slightly concave sides and a concave base. Unclear relationship with 0113 to the east. Cuts 0093. Posthole cut related to 0113.					0093		0093	0116	No	No				
0116	0115		Posthole Fill	Pale yellowish orange firm clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional stones. Clear horizon with 0093. Single fill. Posthole fill.							0115		No	No				
0117	0105		Posthole Fill	2nd fill of posthole. Light grey brown silty clay, compact. Gravel and CBM flecks/lumps within. Clear horizon with 0093. 2nd fill of posthole. Packing material around post pipe hence greater clay content.	0.54	0.54	0.27				0105	0106	Yes	No				
0118	0136		Ditch Fill	Dark blackish brown, very firm in compaction, very organic material with occasional small roots. No inclusions. Good horizon clarity with natural below, basal fill of channel. Very organic layer on base of ditch/channel 0136. Thickest in deepest part of ditch, and thinning out as it goes up the western side of it. Appears to have been tipped in [possibly, but this is speculation]. Initially thought to be wood, later decided on basis of previous sentence that it is just an organic layer [possibly bark, or a mix of organic material and mineralisation that has been compacted by weight of upper ditch fills]. Sample taken.		0.95	0.08					0136	0137	No	Yes			
0119	0119		Posthole Cut	Cut of shallow possible posthole. Oval in plan, aligned northwest-southeast, with moderately steep (truncated?) concave sides, with a gently curving break of slope to the slightly concave base. Cuts 0093. Possible posthole cut.	0.42	0.3	0.08		0093		0093	0120	No	No				
0120	0119		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish-brown firm silty-clay, with occasional chalk flecks and lumps. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Posthole fill.	0.42	0.3	0.08				0119		Yes	No				
0121	0121		Posthole Cut	Sub-rectangular posthole cut, aligned southwest-northeast. Steep, 80° slightly concave sides with rapidly curving break of slope to the concave base. Cuts 0093. Posthole cut, despite having a concave base.	0.34	0.2	0.22		0093		0093	0122	No	No				
0122	0121		Posthole Fill	Mid-dark brownish-grey firm silty-clay with occasional small stones, chalk flecks and CBM flecks. Single feature fill. Clear horizon clarity. Posthole fill.	0.34	0.2	0.22				0121		Yes	No				
0123	0123		Posthole Cut	Sub-rectangular cut, aligned westsouthwest-eastnortheast. 55-60° slightly concave sides with curving break of slope to the flat base. Cuts 0093. Posthole cut.	0.65	0.3	0.12		0093		0093	0124	No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0124	0123		Posthole Fill	Mid-dark greyish-brown firm silty-clay, with occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Posthole fill.	0.65	0.3	0.12				0123		Yes	No			
0125	0125		Posthole Cut	Base of posthole originally (but not fully) excavated as 0080. Sub-rectangular in plan, with post pipe and post-packing fills. Cuts 0092. Post-medieval posthole.	0.6	0.5	>0.12		0092		0092	0126	No	No			
0126	0125		Posthole Fill	Mid grey friable clayey-silt, with common small stones, CBM fragments and occasional chalk flecks. Basal/post-packing fill. Clear horizon clarity. Post-medieval posthole.							0125		Yes	No			
0127	0129		Oven Fill	Mid brownish grey compact silty clay. Frequent small patches/flecks of yellowish brown clay. Moderate/occasional small flecks of chalk, occasional charcoal flecks. Horizon clear with 0128, diffuse with 0140. Fill of possible oven			0.20				0128		No	No			
0128	0129		Oven Fill	Dark greyish black firm silty charcoal. Rare chalk flecks and occasional patches of reddish-pink fired clay. Large patch of yellowish clay. Horizon diffuse. Sample taken. Possible fill of oven							0129	0127	No	Yes			
0129	0129		Oven Cut	Linear in plan aligned north-south with rounded terminus to south. Runs at a right angle to [0146]. Profile has a sharp break of slope and concave sides and base. Filled with 0127 and 0128. Cuts [0146]. originally thought to be a separate oven to [0146], but now appears more likely to be a rake out pit for [0146].							0140	0128	No	No			
0130	0130		Posthole Cut	Rounded posthole with square packing, (0131) - the posthole and (0132) the clay packing. Flat base and vertical sides. north-south. One of two adjacent rounded/sub rounded postholes/pipes with square packing material/cut. Very similar to other similarly shaped/proportioned filled postholes to west and south, structure of some kind, post medieval. White plaster within.	0.50	0.52	0.17		0213		0209	0131	No	No			
0131	0130		Posthole Fill	Dark brown-black clay silt fill. Firm with diffuse lower horizon. Lower fill of 2. Posthole/pipe, 1st fill from removal or rotting of post, surrounded by clay packing material (0132).	0.13	0.14	0.16				0130	0132	Yes	No			
0132	0130		Posthole Fill	Mid yellow compact clay with clear horizon and gravel/chalk inclusions (small and moderate). Packing material around posthole/pipe (0131) to secure in place. Fills large area for size of post.	0.50	0.38	0.15				0131		Yes	No			
0133	0133		Posthole Cut	Sub rounded posthole with square packing., Flat base and vertical sides. north-south. See [0130]. (situated adjacent to NE).	0.40	0.38	0.19		0213		0209	0135	No	No			
0134	0133		Posthole Fill	Posthole/pipe 1st fill of posthole. Dark brown/black clay silt fill. Firm with diffuse lower horizon from rotting/removal of post.							0135		No	No			
0135	0133		Posthole Fill	Mid yellow compact clay with some clay silt lumps throughout. Gravel/chalk inclusions throughout. Packing material around posthole/pipe (0132).							0133	0134	Yes	No			
0136	0136		Channel Cut	Linear feature (ditch) running north-south. Sharp break of slope at top, sharp break of slope at base to east end, gradual at base to west end. Steep concave sides and concave base. Cut of large ditch coming out of north baulk and terminating at around 7 metres. Very steep side to east and slightly deeper, looks like domestic waste has been tipped from the west side. Organic layer (0118) is thicker at the base of the ditch and settled to form a uniform layer, almost wood like in appearance. Suggestions that the layer is bark, possible tanning pit?	>6.54	4.02	1.12				0078, 0080	0118	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0137	0136		Ditch Fill	Dark greyish black firm very silty clay. Occasional chalk flecks and charcoal flecks. Good horizon clarity. Lower fill. Very silty lower fill in ditch [0136]. Consists of domestic waste - lots of tile, some pot and bone. Appears to have been tipped in from the west end. 40 Litre sample taken.		2.25	0.32				0118	0138	Yes	Yes				
0138	0136		Ditch Fill	Dark orangish-brown silty clay. Firm in compaction, good horizon clarity, middle fill. Middle fill in ditch [0136]. Devoid of finds, possible capping for layer below.		3.42	0.42				0137	0139	No	No				
0139	0136		Ditch Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown firm silty clay, firm in compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks. Good horizon clarity, top fill. See also SFs from 0096. Top fill of ditch [0136]. Finds included pot, tile and bone. Single piece of worked bone, SF number 1029. See also SFs from 0096.		3.90	0.38	SF1029			0138		Yes	No				
0140	0146		Oven Fill	Mid brownish grey compact silty clay. Occasional small patches of yellowish brown clay. Rare small flints angular and round. Horizon clear. Top fill of oven.			0.2				0141	0129	No	No				
0141	0146		Oven Fill	Dark greyish black friable silty charcoal. Rare small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear, truncated by modern wall. Fill of oven			0.04				0142	0140	No	No				
0142	0146		Oven Fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay. Moderate small rounded chalk, occasional reddish pink fired clay, horizon clear, 1 pot sherd. Fill of oven.			0.16				0143	0141	Yes	No				
0143	0146		Oven Fill	Dark greyish black silty charcoal, friable compaction, horizon clear, sample taken, thicker towards west where possible rake out pit 0129 is. Charcoal fill of oven in situ burning.			0.12				0144	0142	No	Yes				
0144	0146		oven Fill	Dark grey heavily fired clay, probably upper edge of fill 0145 where clay has been subject to intense heat. Horizon clear, photo'd individually under s.68. Possible base of oven.			0.04				0145	0143	No	No				
0145	0146		oven Fill	Mid reddish pink compact clay, no noticeable inclusions, horizon clear, hard fired clay 0144 is possibly the upper part of this fill. Possible base of oven.			0.06				0146	0144	No	No				
0146	0146		Oven Cut	Possible linear in plan, unclear as in puddle. Aligned east-west. The profile is broad and shallow. Slightly deeper to the west towards possible rake out pit [0129]. Cut by modern wall. Filled by 0140, 0141, 0142, 0143, 0144, 0145. Construction cut for oven.	3.56	1.9	0.54					0145		No	No			
0147	0147		Pit Cut	Shallow sub rectangular pit with steep sides, and a base sloping down to the west. Cuts posthole [0149] on west side. Shallow pit possibly used for disposal of waste (organic) or unknown use. Possible late medieval (?) pot frags and upper part of sheep cranium recovered.	1	1	0.24		0149		0150	0148	No	No				
0148	0147		Pit Fill	Single fill of pit. Dark grey firm silty clay with medium sub rounded flints and CBM lumps occasional/moderate. Clear horizon with natural at base. Single fill of pit. May reflect waste deposition.	1	1	0.24				0147		Yes	No				
0149	0149		Posthole Cut	Moderately sized round posthole with steep sides and a flat base. Cut by pit [0147] to east. Similar to some other rounded postholes to west cutting similar date clay layer - structure, form as yet unknown.	0.38	0.38	0.38		0213	0147	0209	0150	No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0150	0149		Posthole Fill	Single fill of posthole. Mid grey brown silty clay of firm compaction. Med-large sub rounded - sub angular flints, moderate.  Single fill of posthole. Notably no tile (as with most other postholes). Earlier? Pit with late medieval and medieval pot.	0.38	0.38	0.38				0149	0147	No	No				
0151	0152		Posthole Fill	Mid yellowish brown compact silty clay. Moderate small chalk (rounded). Horizon clear single fill, no finds.  Fill of posthole.			0.18				0152		No	No				
0152	0152		Posthole Cut	Sub square in plan, with area of disturbance on western edge. Filled by (0151) steep near straight slightly concave sides, slightly concave base, break of slope 90°. Cuts 0092 (layer).  Cut of posthole [0152].					0213, 0209		0209	0151	No	No				
0153	0153		Posthole Cut	Sub rectangular posthole with vertical sides and flat base. Unusual in being oriented northeast-southwest.  Orientation makes it different to all other postholes found - outlier or just on the work? Clay pipe recovered very early post medieval.	0.26	0.20	0.08						0154	No	No			
0154	0153		Posthole Fill	Dark grey brown clay silt. Firm with clear horizon at base. Occasional gravel and very occasional charcoal flecks.  Single fill of posthole. Early post medieval.	0.26	0.20	0.08				0153			Yes	No			
0155	0155		Pit Cut	Post-medieval sub rectangular pit oriented east-west. Flattish base and steep west and east sides.  Early post medieval waste pit. 1st waste event fill (backfill, of waste with charcoal, silting/backfilling of water. Dating to early post medieval - 17th c clay pipe and decorative glaze pot frags.	1.8	1.08	0.92				0187	0183	No	No				
0156	0155		Pit Fill	Upper backfill of pit. Dark grey clay-silt, compact - firm. Occasional sub rounded flints and small flecks of charcoal. Clear horizon with (0175) charcoal layer.  Upper backfill of early post medieval pit - much waste within, including very early clay pipe frags and decorative glazed pot frags. Rose farthing may date. Token may be foreign and redeposited. Also glass slag, clay pipe.	1.70		0.46	SF1040, SF1030, SF1031, SF1053, SF1056, SF1057			0175			Yes	No			
0157	0158		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown firm clayey silt. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Occasional chalk flecks. Moderate CBM. Single fill. Horizon clear.  Fill of posthole.			0.04m					0158		Yes	No			
0158	0158		Posthole Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned roughly north-south. Broad and very shallow profile (heavily truncated?). Cuts layer 0203. Filled by 0157.  Cut of possible posthole.	0.55m	0.5m	0.04m		0203		0203	0157	No	No				
0159	0160		Posthole Fill	Very dark greyish brown clayey silt. Moderate chalk flecks and occasional small rounded flints. Single fill. Horizon clear.  Fill of posthole. No finds.			0.18m				0160			No	No			
0160	0160		Posthole Cut	Sub-square in plan. Profile has sharp, approx. 90° break of slope with slightly concave sides. Base is uneven - flat but with a sharp dip towards the north. Filled by 0159 and cutting pit 0197.  Cut of posthole.	0.24m	0.2m	0.18m		0197		0196	0159	No	No				
0161	0162		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Firm compaction. Moderate CBM and glass. Horizon clear. Single fill.  Fill of posthole.	0.46m	0.46m	0.1m				0162			Yes	No			
0162	0162		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Profile has a sharp break of slope, concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0161. Cuts layer 0203  Cut of posthole	0.46m	0.46m	0.1m		0203		0203	0161, 0196	No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0163	0164		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole.			0.2m	SF1054			0164		Yes	No			
0164	0164		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned northeast-southwest. Break of slope sharp, steep slightly concave sides with a broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0163. Cuts wall 0278. Cut of posthole.	0.46m	0.35m	0.2m		0278		0278	0163	No	No			
0165	0166		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Occasional chalk flecks. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole.			0.04m				0166		No	No			
0166	0166		Posthole Cut	Sub oval in plan, aligned north-south. Shallow profile with gradual break of slope concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0165. Cuts pit 0190 [doesn't appear to on plan]. Cut of posthole.	0.34m	0.26m	0.04m		0190		0186	0165	No	No			
0167	0168		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Friable. Occasional/rare chalk flecks. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole			0.08m				0168		No	No			
0168	0168		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Profile is shallow, with a gradual break of slope and concave sides and base. Filled by 0167. Cuts pit 0190. Cut of posthole.	0.34m	0.32m	0.08m		0190		0186	0167	Yes	No			
0169	0170		Posthole Fill	Dark greyish brown friable clayey silt. Rare small angular flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole.			0.08m				0170		No	No			
0170	0170		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Profile has concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0169. Cuts pit 0190. Cut of posthole.	0.24	0.24m	0.08m		0190		0186	0169	No	No			
0171	0171		Posthole Cut	Sub-square in plan, sharp break of slope at top and base. Flat base, vertical sides. Cut of posthole [0171]. Part of a group of likely post medieval postholes in basement area of site.		0.41	0.23					0172	No	No			
0172	0171		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark grey compact silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks, good horizon clarity, single fill. [Also occasional patches of orangish boulder clay]. Single fill of posthole. [0171]. Finds appear post medieval - pot, bone & glass. [Small patches of boulder clay may be remnants of post-packing].		0.41	0.23				0171		Yes	No			
0173	0173		Posthole Cut	Sub circular in plan, sharp break of slope to top and base. Vertical sides, flat/slightly concave irregular base. Cut of posthole [0173] forming part of group in area.		0.45	.026					0174	No	No			
0174	0173		Posthole Fill	Mid brownish-grey compact silt [and patches of brownish-orange boulder clay]. Charcoal flecks, good horizon clarity, single fill. Single fill of posthole, finds appear post medieval. [Probably actually two fills representing a post pipe and post packing].		0.45	.026				0173		Yes	No			
0175	0155		Pit Fill	Thin charcoal deposit. Friable with clear horizon. Dark black, middle fill of pit - backfill. Middle fill of early modern pit - probably from nearby fire/industrial process or waste [Purely speculative as this feature is much later]. Quite pure charcoal. Finds in context below and above same - two very close depositional events.	1.70	1.00	0.06	SF1037			0183	0156	No	No			
0176	0176		Posthole Cut	Sub rectangular in plan, aligned north-south. Near vertical sides, but only 45° on south edge. Curving break of slope to flat base. Unclear relationship with 0184. Cuts mixed clay floor layer. Posthole cut.	0.64	0.40	0.12					0177	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0177	0176		Posthole Fill	Mid grey friable clayey silt, with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Clear horizon, single fill. [Also some orange boulder clay patches]. Posthole fill. No packing material [although there are patches of boulder clay, so this may represent the basal remnants of post-packing].							0176		Yes	No			
0178	0178		Posthole Cut	Sub square cut? obscured under L.O.E. Near vertical sides curving to concave base. Cuts gully 0181. Probable posthole.					0181		0182	0179	No	No			
0179	0178		Posthole Fill	Mixed mid grey and pale greyish yellow firm clay. Common chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizon, post - packing fill. Post packing fill.	0.45	0.32	0.24				0178	0180	Yes	No			
0180	0178		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark grey friable clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks and small stones. Clear horizon with 0179. Post pipe fill. Post pipe fill.							0179		No	No			
0181	0181		Gully Cut	Linear cut, aligned north-south with shallow to steep concave sides, curving to a slightly concave base. Cut by postholes 0178 and 0184. Aligned with earlier wall which gully cuts. Sits on top of mortar fragments. Robbing out of mortar, stone and tile wall.	2.1	0.50	0.20			0178	0331	0182	No	No			
0182	0181		Gully Fill	Mid dark grey firm to friable clayey silt, with common small mortar lumps and charcoal flecks, and occasional smaller stones. Single fill, clear to diffuse horizon with mortar deposit below. Backfill of robber cut. Comes down on to mortar and tile remnants of former wall.	2.1	0.50	0.20				0181	0178	Yes	No			
0183	0155		Pit Fill	Basal fill of pit. Dark grey clay silt with occasional mortar, small sub round-sub angular flints and charcoal flecks. Firm to friable with clear lower horizon. Basal fill of pit, deliberate waste backfill, all early post medieval. Pipe and pot frags suggest early 18th century with waste from up to 100 years earlier.	1.78	1.00	0.44	SF1038, SF1055			0155	0175	Yes	No			
0184	0184		Posthole Cut	Sub square in plan with a straight near vertical eastern side with a flat base. Cuts clay layers. Posthole cut. Unclear how it relates to others in the same area.	0.4	0.36	0.21					0185	No	No			
0185	0184		Posthole Fill	Disturbed remnants of pale yellowish grey firm chalky clay packing material and mid grey clayey silt. Occasional charcoal flecks. Single fill, clear-diffuse clarity. Fill of posthole packing. Clay and post pipe fill slightly mixed up.							0184		Yes	No			
0186	0190		Pit/General Fill/Layer	Mid brown-grey silty clay. Moderate charcoal flecks. CBM and pottery. Horizon clear. Cut by postholes [0168], [0170] & [0173]. [This material forms the slump(?) fill of 0190, but also cannot be distinguished from a layer that spread over pits 0192 and 0193]. Originally thought to be occupation layer but assigned as fill of pit [0190]. [Probably a layer that imperceptibly merges into fill of pit 0190].				SF1033, SF1034			0190	0166, 0168, 0170	Yes	No			
0187	0187		Layer	Dark grey-black silt-clay mix layer with CBM, mortar and charcoal lumps/flecks moderate. Clear lower horizon. Backfill layer [possibly a post-medieval topsoil layer] with some demolition material mixed in. Overlies plaster surface (probable floor). [Similar to 0243].	2.8	2.08	0.2+					0155	No	No			
0188	0188		Posthole? Cut	Possibly sub circular (truncated). Very steep sided, sharp break at top and base, fairly flat/slightly sloped base. Cut of posthole just to north of wall. Truncated by feature to east. Lots of tile within. Single fill. [Could also be a continuation of feature/layer 0307. If so then this is probably a pit cut].		0.58	0.38					0189	No	No			



Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0189	0188		Posthole Fill	Dark grey silty clay with yellowish clay patches. Firm in compaction. Lot of charcoal fleck inclusions and CBM lumps. Diffuse horizon. Single fill. Single fill of posthole [0188]. Lots of tile.							0188	0306	No	No				
0190	0190		Pit Cut	Large sub-oval pit, aligned north-west to south-east. Sharp break of slope, concave sides and broad slightly concave base. Cuts clay floor (0205) and pit [0192]. Cut by postholes [0168] and [0170]. Filled by (0186). Cut of pit.	1.50	1.30	0.5		0192, 0205, 0195	0166, 0168, 0170	0205, 0195	0186	No	No				
0191	0191		Wall	Sections of north to south aligned wall, with an east to west return at the southern end. Consists of pale yellow sandy mortar with mainly flint inclusions, but also occasional tile fragments. The main north to south length of wall measures 4.7m long x 0.26m wide, whilst the east to west stretch (that runs under the site edge) measures >1.56m long x 0.3m wide. Two square clay 'pads' were recorded on the western edge of the wall. These measured 0.3m x 0.3m and 0.3m x 0.4m and consisted of pale greyish-yellow chalky. It is unclear if they were truncated. Walls forming part of the rear range of industrial buildings. Unclear if the clay 'pads' are some sort of unusual support foundations for an internal structure, or are simply truncated areas of floor, as seems more likely.							0243		No	No				
0192	0192		Pit Cut	Circular pit. Irregular/concave sides and a slightly irregular base, hitting/cutting clay and a mortar deposit. Cut by pit [0190], unclear relationship with [0193]. Irregular post-medieval pit.	2.03	1.7	0.35				0190		0194	No	No			
0193	0193		Pit Cut	Linear (?) cut in plan, aligned north-south. 45° concave sides, curving to a slightly concave base. Unclear relationship to [0192] and to the south of it cuts clay layer, cobbles and mortar wall. Post-medieval pit. May be same as [0192].	>1.63	0.87	0.19						0194	No	No			
0194	0192		Pit Fill	Mid grey firm silty clay with frequent chalk flecks, common charcoal and CBM flecks and occasional yellow-grey clay lumps. Basal fill mainly concentrated in pit [0192] but slightly within base of [0193] also. Pit fill.				SF1035, SF1036, SF1052, SF1059				0192, 0193	0195	Yes	No			
0195	0192		Pit Fill	Mid-dark grey firm clay-silt, with common chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. Top fill, spreading across (probably contemporary) cuts 0192 and 0193. Diffuse horizon with (0194), cut by [0190]. Pit fill, post-medieval.				SF1060		0190	0194	0190	Yes	No				
0196	0197		Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown firm silty clay. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of pit.	0.46m	0.46m	0.1m					0197, 0197, 0162	0160	Yes	No			
0197	0197		Pit Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned east to west. Profile has a sharp break of slope with concave sides with a broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0196. Cuts clay floor 0205. Cut of pit.	2.02m	1.25m	0.29m		0205	0160	0205	0196	No	No				
0198	0199		Posthole Fill	Dark brown-grey clay-silt. Friable/firm compaction. Rare small angular-round flints. No finds. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.	0.24	0.24	0.007				0199		No	No				
0199	0199		Posthole Cut	Sub square posthole. Shallow with sharp break of slope, concave sides and broad slightly concave base. Cuts wall [0202]? Single fill. Cut of posthole.	0.24	0.24	0.07		0202		0202	0198	No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0200	0200		Pit Cut	Oval/sub-square small pit cut into late med? Wall. Aligned east-west as pit [0155]. Concave/flattish base and steep sloping sides.  Clay pipe/pot frags suggest 17th/18th century pit cutting late medieval wall on inside S side. Similar to [0155] adjacent to S though much smaller and less waste within - probably waste pit also.	1.1	0.68	0.34		0232			0201	No	No			
0201	0200		Pit Fill	Single fill of pit. Mid grey firm silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks within. Clear horizon.  Single fill of pit. Represents waste deposit, possibly single event. Demolition backfill probably redeposited within.	1.10	0.64	0.34				0200		Yes	No			
0202	0202		Walls	[Series of walls with 90° returns]. Walls of possible late medieval/post-medieval date, possibly butting up against and forming extension of the building to the west. [Northern edge of wall used as foundation in 19th century 'barn' to the north]. Flint faced on some sides, with light yellow [sandy] mortar and no CBM, with a finished face in places. Beam sill slot surviving on easternmost wall formed by small 0.03m wide lips of mortar running along the edges of the wall.  Possible beam slot/lip on edge on E side of NE corner running south of abutting pit [0155] for 1.5m+. Digital photo shows - around 3cm wide. [See also wall 0278, which is part of this structure, but does not physically join/has been truncated].		0.24-0				0199	0232	0199	No	No			
0203	0203		Floor Layer	Pale brown-yellow mortar. Firm thin layer. Horizon clear. Placed on top of orange floor (0204). Upper floor surface observed.  Floor surface found inside E end of building. East of central			0.02	SF1044		0158, 0162	0204	0158, 0162	No	No			
0204	0204		Floor Layer	Mid brown-orange silty clay. Compact. Horizon clear. Occasional small rounded chalk nodules and small angular flints. Number given to orange material east of central wall.  One of several floor layers over clay floor (0205) and under mortar surface (0203). Inside walls thicker in some patches. Repair/slumping?			0.1m	SF1045			0205	0203	No	No			
0205	0205		Floor Layer	Mid greenish brown clay with frequent small rounded chalk lumps. Moderate charcoal flecks and small lumps. Found within the extent of the building to the east of central wall.  Over layer of fired clay and burning from ovens. Over ovens [0253] [0266] etc.			0.05			0190, 0197	0254, 0267, 0264	0190, 0204, 0235, 0250, 0197	Yes	No			
0206	0250		Hearth Fill/Structure	Patch of red tiles set in mortar [fired clay]. The tiles were set on their sides and packed reasonably tightly. This appeared to be associated with and possibly contemporary with clay floor 0205.  Probable base [fill/structure] of an oven [more likely to be a hearth as it is a typical structure for a medieval hearth. Seems to be within the clay floor, but could possibly be another demolished structure set within it like the furnaces it cuts].	0.6m	0.4m					0250		No	No			
0207	0207							SF1039					No	No			
0208	0208		Clay Layer	Number given to thin greyish-yellow clay layer to west of wall 0191. Thought to be the same as/a lens within 0215 and 0218.  Clay floor/screed.				SF1042, SF1049					Yes	No			
0209	0213		Channel Fill	Dense/compacted layer of unburnt homogenous greenish-brown clay, burnt clay and degraded chalk, flecked with charcoal. Top fill of large feature 0213. Clear horizon with 0210.  Occupation and cess back fill of feature?			0.5			0152, 0334	0210	0152, 0130, 0149, 0133, 0334	No	No			
0210	0213		Channel Fill	Mixed compacted green-brown clay and yellow clay, with occasional charcoal flecks and burnt clay. Diffuse horizon with 0211. Middle feature fill.  Middle fill of industrial(?) fill, though not clear if the fill relates to industry or domestic activity.			0.26				0211	0209	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0211	0213		Channel Fill	Dark grey clayey-silt with common charcoal flecks and oyster shell. Coarse texture with blobs of paler clay. Clear horizon with 0212. Middle feature fill.  Middle fill of industrial(?) fill, though not clear if the fill relates to industry or domestic activity.			0.38				0212	0210	Yes	No			
0212	0213		Channel Fill	Dark green-grey compact clay. Clear horizon with 0214. Similar to 0211, but appears to contain cess.  Middle fill of industrial(?) fill, though not clear if the fill relates to industry or domestic activity.							0214	0211	No	Yes			
0213	0213		Channel Cut	Large sub-rectangular cut, aligned north to south and extending beyond the northern limit of the site. One slot machine excavated as feature was waterlogged and too deep to safely hand excavate within the available space. Shape in plan in almost identical to that of channel 0136 immediately to the west. Unclear relationship with layer 0092.  Large channel/pit - possibly industrial and for a similar purpose as 0136?	>5.4	4.25	>1.72		0092	0152, 0149, 0130, 0133	0092	0214	No	No			
0214	0213		Channel Fill	Dark grey firm to friable sandy-ashy-soil of a loose [friable] texture, with charcoal flecks.  Lowest excavated fill. Feature could not be excavated further due to position close to boundary party wall.			>0.24				0213	0212	No	Yes			
0215	0215		Layer	Dense compacted horizon/layer of clean orange clay, probably imported natural - lower of several dump layers sealing earlier phase of occupation. Part of floor make-up within the westernmost room in flint walled building - above oven [0219].							0219, 0282, 0243	0216, 0236, 0338	No	No			
0216	0216		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole packed with tile and dark loam. Flat bottom - excavated to depth of underlying tile horizon; part of earlier surface. Vertical sided.  Post-medieval/late medieval(?) posthole.		0.45	0.12		0243		0215	0217	No	No			
0217	0216		Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole. Dark silty loam with broken roof tile pack around a central post - central post muddy with blobs of yellow green clay. Part of overlying floor fallen in after post removed.  [Posthole fill - contained late medieval/post-medieval CBM fragments(?)]							0216		Yes	No			
0218	0218		Layer	Layer of orange clay. Compacted, clean. Part of sub-layers of floor - seals oven [0219]. Bound by walls - westernmost cell of flint walled building, same as (0205).							0220, 0243		No	No			
0219	0219		Oven/hearth Cut	Shallow depression, reddened clay along north edge - depression filled with ash, clay. Not burnt beneath ash. Remnants of small unstructured hearth or oven, on the west edge of the site - continues beyond site edge. Area of burning with fragmentary spread of yellow/green clay (floor remnants?). Plan unclear as partially cut away by posthole 0188.  Small oven/furnace.								0215, 0220	No	No			
0220	0219		Oven/hearth Layer	Thin layer of ash associated with oven/hearth [0219]. Very fine ash with small flecks of charcoal. Deposited in to shallow hollow - deposited cold? Clay beneath ash not burnt. Small localised patch.							0219, 0252	0218	Yes	No			
0221	0223		Posthole Fill	Mid brown-grey compact silty clay. Frequent small round chalk nodules and flecks. Horizon clear. Outer fill of posthole.  Clay fill of posthole - possible packing.			0.24				0222		No	No			
0222	0223		Posthole Fill	Dark brown grey compact silty clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Rare charcoal flecks. Fill of post pipe. Horizon clear.			0.27				0223	0221	No	No			
0223	0223		Posthole Cut	Sub oval/sub rectangular posthole, aligned east-west. Sharp break of slope with concave sides and base. On east edge of site.  Cut of posthole	0.65	0.46	0.27					0222	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0224	0225		Posthole Fill	Mid brown yellow silty clay [mixed with some grey brown silt]. Compact with frequent rounded small chalk nodules and flecks. Occasional small angular flints. Single fill. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole			0.04				0225		No	No			
0225	0225		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, aligned east-west. Broad and very shallow profile with a grad break of slope, concave sides and a broad near flat base. Near east edge of site. Cut of possibly truncated posthole.	0.5	0.4	0.04					0224	No	No			
0226	0227		Posthole Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay with small rounded chalk lumps. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole.			0.08				0227		No	No			
0227	0227		Posthole Cut	Sub oval posthole aligned east-west. Profile is shallow with concave sides and a slightly concave base. On east edge of site. Cut of posthole.	0.5	0.36	0.08					0226	No	No			
0228	0228		Layer	Compacted deposit of mortar lumps, occasional CBM and grey-yellow clay in a matrix of grey clay-silt. Irregular in plan. Underlying series of orange clay-silt and grey-yellow chalky clay layers. Dump of material possibly to consolidate the ground levels/slumping over the large pits found underneath.							0245	0243	No	No			
0229	0229		Layer	Irregular deposit of cobbles under series of orange clay-silt and grey-yellow chalky clay layers. Plan may not show whole spread. Yard surface?									No	No			
0230	0230		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, aligned west-east. Only north side fully visible, but both appear to have sharp break of slope at top and base, steep sides flat base. Cut by wall [0232] running alongside it. Cut of ditch terminus [0230]. Earlier boundary ditch cut by wall [0232] running alongside it. No finds.	1.25	1.15	0.34			0233		0231	No	No			
0231	0230		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown firm silty clay, large/medium pebbles and angular flints. Good horizon clarity, single fill. Single fill of ditch terminus [0230]. No finds.	125	1.15	0.34				0230	0233, 0239	No	No			
0232	0232		Wall	Linear in plan, running east-west through middle of site. Well constructed mortared wall, of mainly medium to large cobbles mortared together. Not faced. 0.45m average width [is this accurate or does it also included wall 0202?]. At least 0.35m deep in areas where it remains. Cuts natural and 0230. Large well constructed wall [later reused as a foundation for the 'barn' that stood here], fronted and abutted to south by wall [0202]. Has [cuts] earlier boundary ditch 0230 to N. [Thought to be the same phase as wall 0191].	10m+	0.45?	0.35			0200	0234	0202	No	No			
0233	0233		Trench Cut	Linear cut of wall [0232], sharp break of slope at top, steep sided, base unknown. Cuts ditch [0230], running alongside it to north. Construction cut of wall [0232].					0230		0231	0234	No	No			
0234	0233		Trench Fill	Mid- dark brown silty clay, firm in compaction, occasional chalk flecks and pieces, good horizontal clarity with fill (0231) of ditch alongside it. Single fill. Backfill of wall construction cut [0233]							0233	0232	No	No			
0235	0235		Layer	Layer of mid-dark orange clay with occasional gravel inclusions. Compact-firm with clear horizon. Orange clay layer, overlying (0205) - probably same as (0204) but lower (deeper, towards inside of south wall of [0202]).	2.00+	0.48			0321		0205, 0321		No	No			
0236	0236		Posthole Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned west to east. Moderately steep to vertically sided profile, with rapidly curving breaks of slope to the slightly concave base. Cuts 0215 and 0243.	0.44	0.34	0.22		0243		0215	0333	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0237	0236		Posthole Fill	Upper fill (post-pipe?) of posthole. Dark grey-black charcoal rich silt fill. Clear horizon with fill 0333. Post-pipe(?) fill. Possibly a burnt out post?		0.3	0.18	SF1043			0333		No	No				
0238	0239		Posthole Fill	Mid brown-grey compact clay with mod small rounded chalk and occasional small-medium angular and rounded flint. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole.			0.2				0239		No	No				
0239	0239		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Profile has a sharp break of slope with concave sides and a broad concave base. Cuts ditch [0230]. Cut of posthole.	0.64	0.62	0.2					0231	0238	No	No			
0240	0240		Furnace Cut	Keyhole shaped oven of probable medieval date, within and presumably at one stage the main use of walls/building [0202] - cut into floor layer(s) [0205] etc. Vertical north and steep south-east and south-west sides, with near flat south edge. possibly cut by or contemporary with hearth [0250]. Concave base. Cut by [0248], posthole. Aligned north-south as ovens to east - appears contemporary. 3 fills - baked clay (0241), ash/rake out (0242), and compact pale clay backfill (0247). Possible dye oven? Possibly associated with cloth guild/trade. Definitely industrial.	2.14	1.12	0.24			0248		0241		No	No			
0241	0240		Oven Fill	Dark red fired silt/clay, firm - friable with very clear horizon. Basal fill. Baked/fired clay base of oven, from extreme heat.	1.88	1.12	0.02				0240	0242		No	No			
0242	0240		Oven Fill	White/grey - dark black-brown ash (with silt?), loose - friable. Ash/rake out fill in base and mouth of oven. No finds.	1.40	0.74	0.03				0241	0247		No	Yes			
0243	0243		Deposit Layer	Thin slightly irregular layer consisting mainly of tile fragments amidst a matrix of dark (purplish?) grey clayey ashy silt. Firm to friable compaction. Fairly irregular shape in plan. Under wall 0191 and layer 0215 and cut by postholes 0216 and 0236, but overlying/abutting furnaces/ovens 0219, 0251 and 0281. Dump of burnt and demolition material, or a makeshift hardy floor around ovens, or a possible screed/consolidating layer for an upper floor. [Similar to 0187].			0.05			0216, 0236	0228	0191, 0215, 0218	Yes	No				
0244	0244		Oven Cut	Irregular oval shape in plan, aligned south-west to north-east. 20-25° sloping irregular sides, with gently curving break of slope to the fairly flat/slightly concave base. Oven was sealed by mortar and silty-clay deposit 0228. A series of large heated 'cobble' type flints lined the bottom of the oven - fill 0246. Oven feature. Differs in shape to the others on site, being almost circular (though somewhat truncated. The presence of the large flints in the base is also unusual, if they are there deliberately and altogether suggest a different use for this 'oven' than for the other oven/furnace features on site.	1.58	1.13	0.24					0336, 0246		No	No			
0245	0244		Oven Fill	Mid-dark brownish-grey compact clayey-silt, with common charcoal flecks and rare CBM flecks. Top feature fill. Diffuse horizon with 0336. Burnt ashy fill of oven feature.								0336, 0246	0228	No	No			
0246	0244		Oven Fill	Series of rounded and sub-rounded medium to large flints, showing discolouration from having been heated within the base of oven 0244. Flints vary in size from 0.05m to 0.15m in diameter and roughly line the base of the oven. Specifically placed deposit of stones, which would have worked to stop heat from the oven escaping into the ground, as well as storing and gradually releasing heat over time.								0244	0245	No	No			
0247	0240		Oven Fill	Compact mid yellow brown/red clay with occasional charcoal flecks lumps and moderate small chalk lumps. Backfill of oven, fired clay with straw impressions within.	2.14	1.12	0.22					0242	0248	Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0248	0248		Posthole Cut	Same as 0269. Sub rectangular [possible] posthole. Vertical south side and moderate-steep other sides. Cuts oven [0240]. Concave base. [Not recorded in plan or section as not properly excavated to begin with].  Posthole of unusual shape. Isolated, no relationship visible [no relationship to other postholes? Seems to be associated with slot 0256 and posthole 0258].	0.42	0.30	0.09		0240		0247	0249	No	No			
0249	0248		Posthole Fill	Mid brown-yellow compact clay with small chalk lumps moderate.  Single fill of posthole [see 0269/0270].	0.42	0.30	0.09				0248, 0270		No	No			
0250	0250		Hearth Cut	Sub rounded hearth consisting of tile stacked on end (presumably pressed into clay therefore 'cut' unclear) to make a flat surface (reused roof tile) surrounded by fired clay (from heat). Horizon unclear/indefinable. Yellow - dark red compact clay with small chalk lumps moderate.  Medieval pot frag within/in-between tiles. [Typical hearth structure].	0.64	0.58	0.18				0205	0206	No	No			
0251	0251		Oven/furnace Cut	Linear/oval in plan(?) but its western end extends beyond the limit of excavation. Shallow concave profile survives, suggesting that only the very base of the structure remains.  Base of oven/furnace structure. Unclear relationship with ovens/furnaces 0219 and 0281, which are probably contemporary and may be part of the same, truncated feature.	>1.15	1.14	0.18					0252	No	No			
0252	0251		Oven/furnace Fill	Deposit of burnt orangish-red clay, overlaid by a thin and sporadic lens of ash, which in turn is covered by a deposit mainly consisting of pale greyish-yellow chalky clay, burnt clay and patchy ash. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill.  Fill appears to represent in-situ burning of the clay structure, ash resulting from the burning and then either an attempt to re-line the oven/furnace or the collapse/demolition of the clay superstructure.							0251	0220	No	No			
0253	0253		Furnace Cut/Structure	"Keyhole" shaped in plan, aligned east to west with the flue to the west. The structure was made of mid yellowish brown clay with frequent small rounded chalk nodules, the interior of which had turned reddish pink due to in-situ burning. The thickness of the structure was about 0.14m.  Furnace/oven possibly to associated with dying.	2.6m	>1.6m						0255, 0279	No	No			
0254	0253		Furnace Debris	Mid yellowish brown clay with frequent small rounded chalk nodules. Moderate small charcoal flecks and pieces. Occasional patches of reddish pink heat altered clay. Horizon clear. Sealed by clay floor 0205  Collapse of the furnace structure.			c. 0.2				0255	0205	No	No			
0255	0253		Furnace Fill	Dark greyish black ash and charcoal. No inclusions. Horizon clear. No finds.  Remnants of fire used to heat furnace.			c. 0.05				0253	0254	Yes	No			
0256	0256		Slot Cut	Linear in plan, aligned east to west with a narrow rounded terminus to the east and cut by posthole 0248 to the east. Profile has a sharp break of slope, near straight sides and a near flat base. Filled by 0257.  Cut of linear feature.	>0.9m	0.18m	c.0.05					0257	No	No			
0257	0256		Slot Fill	Mid-dark grey ashy-clayey-silt or a friable compaction and charcoal flecks. Single feature fill with a clear horizon clarity.  Fill of small gully.			c.0.05				0256		No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0258	0258		Posthole Cut	Slightly ovoid circle, with slightly irregular edges. Near vertical, slightly concave sides, with a curving break of slope to the bear flat base. 100% excavated and not drawn in section due to failing light!  Postholes cut. Possibly associated with posthole and shallow slot immediately to the west. Unclear if/how it relates to the ovens/furnaces - its proximity and basal fill suggest a possible link, yet it cuts on of the ovens in the flue/rake out area, suggesting that it is not associated.	0.7	0.64			0266			0259	No	No			
0259	0258		Posthole Fill	Mixed pale to mid grey lenses of clayey-silt with high quantities of ash and charcoal. Firm/consolidated deposit with a clear horizon clarity with the natural. Basal fill, but also found around the edges of the cut like a post-packing fill.  Posthole fill. Some question as to how it formed though - its make up would suggest a possible link with the nearby dyeing ovens, although it cut one of these. Its position within the cut makes it look like post-packing material, but it is quite soft/malleable for such a purpose.							0258	0330	No	Yes			
0260	0260		Furnace Cut/Structure	Small semi-circle in plan with the rounded edge to the west. Very shallow profile probably due to heavy truncation. Possibly cut by the flue of furnace 0263 [but this is purely speculative]. Filled by 0261 and 0262. Structure was made of yellowish brown clay with frequent small rounded chalk nodules the interior of which had turned reddish pink due to in-situ burning  Possible cut/structure of heavily truncated furnace/oven.	0.64m	>0.34	c. 0.05					0312	0262	No	No		
0261	0260		Furnace Fill	Mid yellowish brown clay with frequent small rounded chalk inclusions. Moderate small charcoal fragments and flecks. Occasional reddish pink heat altered clay. Horizon clear.  Collapse of oven/furnace structure.			c. 0.05					0262		No	No		
0262	0260		Furnace Fill	Dark greyish black ash and charcoal. No inclusions. Horizon clear. Basal fill of the furnace.  Remnants of charcoal and ash from furnace fire.			c. 0.05					0260	0261	No	No		
0263	0263		Furnace Cut/Structure	Approximate semicircle in plan with the possible remnants of a flue to the south and cut by pit to the north. Possible that the flue cuts furnace 0260 but this is unclear [purely speculative]. Filled by 0264 and 0265. The structure was c. 0.18m and a mid yellowish brown clay with frequent rounded chalk nodules and a reddish pink interior where it had been heat altered.  Cut/structure of furnace/oven.	1.5m	>1.12							0265	No	No		
0264	0263		Furnace Fill	Mid yellowish brown clay with frequent small rounded chalk. Occasional patches of reddish pink heat altered clay and moderate charcoal fragments. Horizon clear. Sealed by clay floor 0205.  Collapse of oven structure.								0265	0205	No	No		
0265	0263		Furnace Fill	Dark greyish black ash and charcoal. No inclusions. Horizon clear. Basal fill of furnace.  Heat source for the furnace.			c. 0.05					0263	0264	No	No		
0266	0266		Furnace Cut/Structure	"Keyhole" shape in plan, aligned north to south with a rounded end to the north and a flue to the south. The structure was made of a mid yellowish brown clay with frequent rounded chalk nodules the interior of which had become reddish pink due to heat. It was c. 0.16m thick. Cut by posthole 0258. Filled by 0267 and 0268  Oven/furnace for dyeing wool.	2.1m	1.44m			0276	0258	0275	0268	No	No			
0267	0266		Furnace Fill	Mid yellowish brown clay with frequent small rounded chalk nodules. Occasional charcoal fragments and heat altered reddish pink clay. Horizon clear. Sealed by 0205.  Collapse of oven structure.								0268	0205	No	Yes		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0268	0266		Furnace Fill	Dark greyish black ash and charcoal. No inclusions. Horizon clear. Basal fill of oven. Remnants of fire from the base of furnace.							0266	0267	No	No			
0269	0269		Posthole Cut	Sub-rectangular/oval cut in plan, aligned north-northeast-south-southwest. Moderately steep concave sides at c.45° that then abruptly break to near vertical sides before having a curving break of slope to the slightly concave base. Poorly defined in some areas and possibly over cut at the top. May be the same as posthole 0248, which was a poorly defined small clay patch - possibly a post pad of packing. Posthole cut.	0.79	0.52						0270	No	No			
0270	0269		Posthole Fill	Mid-dark firm, but friable clayey-silt with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Possibly the single fill of the feature, but probably the basal fill to 0248. Posthole fill.				SF1046			0269	0249	Yes	No			
0271	0271		Pit Cut	Large medieval pit. Sub square with very steep-vertical sides and an unknown base shape (not hand excavated to base as measured 3m+ deep). Aligned east-west, as surrounding pits of similar date [except for 0283]. Deepest of the cuts on site. Cut by adjacent pit to west, [0283]. 3 fills [top two hand-excavated, whilst basal fill recorded by auger - uncertain how many fills between 0298 and 0311 though]. [Full depth excavated using an auger, which hit orange sand and gravel river terrace deposits]. Large medieval pit, probably for waste (organic fill sampled with auger from bottom metre) with multiple backfills [and sealing layers], those uppermost seemingly having been to stabilise the ground (0272), cobbles and (0299)/(0300), compact clay layers). Otherwise possibly waste as secondary use, with initial cut for quarrying clay/hoggin? [Possibly functioning as a well or a pool for collecting surface water, hence extraordinary depth of feature compared to those around it].	3.02	2.12	3.06			0283	0332	0311	No	No			
0272	0272		Flint Deposit	Moderate - large sub-round cobbles with dark brown silty clay matrix with frequent gravel and charcoal. Clear horizon. Seals [0271] and [0283] Possible ground levelling/stabilising deposit overlying depression left by [0271], [0283], presumably before above medieval building was constructed (underlies oven/floor in middle of building). Originally thought to be well cap but section caved in before auger passed 2m. (0311) could have been an organic wet fill of this if well cap - no well cut clear, but pit may have post dated well.							0305	0300	No	No			
0273	0273		Ditch Cut	Short length of a roughly east to west aligned linear feature. Emerges for c.1.5m from the western limit of the basement excavation area and has slightly irregular (curving?) sides in plan. Sides slope at 80° and are slightly concave, then having a rapidly curving break of slope to the flat base. Short length of (boundary?) ditch, but also somewhat similar to linear feature 0064 that may have a dyeing related function.	>1.46	0.96	0.48					0274	No	No			
0274	0273		Ditch Fill	Mottled mid brownish-orange and grey firm silt, with occasional small stones and chalk flecks. Clear to diffuse horizon with natural geology. Single feature fill. Fill of ditch, mainly consisting of redeposited natural/subsoil. Very hard to distinguish from the subsoil when the subsoil was given time to oxidise.	>1.46	0.96	0.48				0273	0307, 0310	Yes	Yes			
0275	0276		Furnace Fill	Dark greyish black ash and charcoal. No inclusions. Horizon clear. Thin layer. Remnants of fire from furnace.			0.01m				0276	0266	Yes	No			



Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0276	0276		Furnace Cut/Structure	Shape in plan irregular, truncated by oven 0266. Only a shallow layer observed. Structure was made of mid yellowish brown clay with frequent small rounded chalk nodules with reddish pink burning on the interior. Filled by 0275. Cut/structure of furnace.						0266	0277	0275	No	No			
0277	0276		Furnace? Other	Dark greyish black charcoal. Deposit found under oven 0276, similar in plan but to the west. Thin deposit no real profile. Contained pottery. Horizon clear. Possibly associated with oven 0276.								0276	Yes	Yes			
0278	0278		Wall	Length of north to south aligned wall. Actually joins on to older(?) wall 0331, with wall 0278 being the eastern side and built as part of a new room or range of rooms extending first to the east and then to the south as well. There is a clear divide in the construction of the two walls. Made up mainly of pale yellow mortar and stone, with occasional tile fragments. Faced with stones on its eastern side. At its northern end it meets long surviving length of east to west foundation that was reused for the 19th century barn/warehouse construction. At the point in the east to west footing 0278 meets it, the mortar changes colour. Part of wall for building containing main oven/furnace complex. Later than footing 0331, hence why it is only faced with stones on its eastern side.			0.34			0164		0164	No	No			
0279	0253		Furnace Fill	Dark grey-black friable ashy-silt, with abundant charcoal flecks. Clear horizon with very stony river terrace geology below. Basal fill of oven flue. Ash rake out of oven [0253]. Under collapsed debris (0280).	>1.06	0.7	0.05					0253	0280	Yes	Yes		
0280	0253		Furnace Other	Irregular deposit of greyish-yellow firm chalky clay. Sharp horizon with deposit (0279) Collapsed structural material relating to oven [0253]	0.82	>0.48	0.05					0279		No	No		
0281	0281		Furnace Cut	Oven/furnace base seen largely only in section and close to ovens 0219 and 0251. Appeared to form a linear/oval shape, somewhat similar to the ovens/furnaces recorded to the east. The profile was shallow and slightly concave, probably indicating that this was only the truncated remains of a once bigger structure. Oven/furnace structure.	>2.32	>0.4	0.11					0308	0282	No	No		
0282	0281		Furnace Fill	Highly heated orangish-red clay making up structure of oven 0281, as well as mixed in ash and greyish-yellow chalky boulder clay. Single deposit within cut. Fairly mixed deposit of structural clay and ash from firing of the oven.			0.11					0281	0215	No	No		
0283	0283		Pit Cut	Large pit cut that extends out from the western bank of the basement area of excavation. The extent that is visible has a slightly irregular semi-circular shape in plan. The cut was not fully excavated due to its depth/safety restrictions. The visible profile had roughly 60° concave sides. After the full depths were ascertained using an auger, the profile suggested 45° concave/slightly irregular sides and a concave base. Probably cuts pit 0271. Large pit cut. Possibly for quarrying clay or river terrace sand and gravel. Not back filled with a high density of pottery, bone, etc., so unclear how much it was used for refuse. Some cess content. Profile suggests that it was not a well.	>3.56	>1.95	1.87		0271			0299	0301, 0284, 0286	No	No		
0284	0283		Pit Fill	Mid greyish-yellowish-brown firm clayey-silt with frequent small chalk nodules and occasional CBM and charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity with cut 0283. Basal fill of those actually excavated. Pit fill.			>0.34					0283	0285	Yes	No		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0285	0283		Pit Fill	Mid greyish-brown compact clayey-silt, with common small chalk nodules, occasional medium to large flints and patches of greenish-brown material. Clear-diffuse horizons with 0284 and 0286.  Pit fill.			0.6				0310, 0284, 0286	0308	Yes	Yes				
0286	0283		Pit Fill	Mid-dark brownish-grey silt-clay mix, with charcoal inclusions, and common chalk flecks. Horizon clear with cut 0283. Basal of the excavated fills.  Pit fill.			>0.2					0283	0285	Yes	No			
0287	0287		Wall	Small stretch of east to west aligned wall. Consists of pale creamy yellow sandy mortar, flints and tile fragments. Also had traces of a mortar 'surface' at its base on its northern side. Just south of wall 0191. Somewhat truncated.  Unclear how this wall relates to the others on site, but it is of a similar construction and alignment.	>0.86	>0.1	0.15						0307	No	No			
0288	0288		Pit Cut	Sub-square pit cut with 85° to slightly under cutting convex sides, with a moderate to sharp break of slope to the flat base.  Pit for refuse and primarily possibly quarrying, as started to encounter clay natural in the base.	2.04	1.83	0.67						0289	No	No			
0289	0288		Pit Fill	Basal mid-dark grey firm silty clay, with occasional orange lenses and common charcoal flecks. Basal pit fill. Clear horizon with natural.  Basal pit fill - domestic organic refuse. Didn't look like cess.							0288	0290	Yes	No				
0290	0288		Pit Fill	Mixed lenses of mid grey and orange clay silt with common charcoal flecks and occasional CBM and pale grey yellow clay flecks. Clear horizon with 0289. Middle pit fill. One greenish cess patch sampled.  Mixed organic/cess and redeposited natural fill of pit.							0289	0291	Yes	Yes				
0291	0288		Pit Fill	Mixed mid-dark grey and brownish-grey firm silty-clay with common charcoal and chalk flecks and occasional pale yellow grey clay and orange sand patches. Diffuse horizon with (0290). Top pit fill.  Top pit fill.							0290		Yes	No				
0292	0295		Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey firm silty clay. Moderate-frequent charcoal flecks. Occasional small-medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Pottery recovered.  Top fill of pit.			0.6m					0293	0312	Yes	No			
0293	0295		Pit Fill	Mid orangey brown compact clay. Moderate small-medium chalk nodules and rounded flints. Horizon clear.  Fill of pit.			0.1m				0294	0292	No	No				
0294	0295		Pit Fill	Mid brownish grey firm silty clay. Frequent charcoal flecks. Rare small-medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Frequent pottery.  Basal fill of pit.			0.52m				0295	0293	Yes	Yes				
0295	0295		Pit Cut	Shape in plan possibly sub-square but truncated by pit 0155. Profile has a very sharp break of slope, the sides are very steep and concave and occasionally overhanging the base was concave. Filled by 0292, 0293 and 0294. Cuts pit 0314. Sealed by ovens 0260 and 0266.  Cut of pit.	>1.62m	1.56	1.22m		0314		0313	0294	No	No				
0296	0296		Posthole Cut	Slightly oval posthole with 45° concave sides with curving break of slope to a slightly concave base. Cuts silty subsoil above pure geology. Sealed by wall(?) or next to it?  Posthole cut.	0.37	0.3	0.1						0297	No	No			
0297	0296		Posthole Fill	Pale yellow green grey, compact chalky clay with occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill.  Posthole fill.							0296		No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0298	0271		Pit Fill	Dark brown very silty clay with moderate-frequent charcoal inclusions. Horizon very diffuse [horizon not actually seen as not fully excavated]. Firm.  Siltting and/or organic waste layer above organic basal fill in medieval pit.							0311	0299	Yes	No				
0299	0271		Pit Fill	Mid brown silty clay, firm. Moderate diffuse lower horizon. Charcoal flecks moderate.  3rd fill of pit - similarly to (0298) (underlying fill), siltting and/or organic waste fill, probably siltting or deliberate backfill more likely.							0298	0283	Yes	Yes				
0300	0300		Clay Layer	Mid yellow-brown compact bolder clay, clear horizon. Small chalk lumps moderate plus occasional gravel.  Clay cap, probably to stabilise depression left by pits [0271], [0283].				SF1061			0272		Yes	No				
0301	0283		Pit Fill	Compact - firm mottled yellow boulder clay/dark brown clay silt/compact mid red-brown clay. Horizon unknown (lower than 1.2m), occasional gravel. Basal fill?  Mixed backfill deposit. Red clay material that which may have been quarried? Not seen in adjacent W slot - single dumping event?							0283	0302	No	No				
0302	0283		Pit Fill	Dark black-brown clay silt, friable - firm with clear horizon. 2nd fill seen in slot.  Backfill or possible siltting between (0301) and (0303), two backfill deposits. Waste? Organic if so.							0301	0303	No	No				
0303	0283		Pit Fill	Compact mid yellow boulder clay with small chalk lumps and gravel moderate-occasional. 3rd fill seen in this slot.  Boulder clay backfill, probably small single event as not seen in W slot adjacent.							0302	0304	Yes	No				
0304	0283		Pit Fill	Dark brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks/lumps. Firm - moderate, with diffuse horizon above, clear below. 4th fill seen in this slot.  Probably represents siltting and organic waste deposit.				SF1048			0303	0305	Yes	Yes				
0305	0283		Pit Fill	Mid brown clay-silt, compact - firm. Moderate diffuse horizon. Uppermost fill seen in this slot. Occasional charcoal inclusions, occasional sub-angular flints.  5th fill seen in this slot. Probably organic waste deposit (cess-like), with siltting.							0304	0272	Yes	No				
0306	0306		Layer	Layer of topsoil and post medieval material. Made up of friable but firm dark grey to black clayey-sandy-silt, with common small to medium stones, chalk flecks and CBM lumps.  Late post-medieval topsoil and modern topsoil. The post-medieval layer is probably equivalent to layer 0001/0051 from the evaluation.			0.4				0189, 0339		No	No				
0307	0307		Buried soil Layer	Mid brownish-grey friable clayey-silt, with common small stones and chalk flecks, and occasional charcoal flecks. Probably cut by wall 0191 and overlies wall 0287.  Buried topsoil layer.			0.4				0287, 0274		No	No				
0308	0308		Clay Layer	Fairly thick deposit of compact pale greyish-yellow clay with frequent chalk nodules. The deposit dips down somewhat in the middle of the section. Clear horizon clarity.  Clay floor deposit, possibly laid in such a thick layer to stop further slumping into pit 0283. Layer 0215 may have been a later attempt to further stabilise the floor levels.			0.3				0285	0281	No	No				
0309	0309		Bioturbation Other	Irregular deposit of orange sandy-silt running at 45° in section, then running at a horizontal angle/under-cutting itself at its base. Poorly defined.  Root disturbance.										No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0310	0283		Layer	Mid orangish-brown friable to firm clayey-silt, with common chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Unclear if this is a truncated layer, or a feature fill, but probably the former.  Probably the remnants of a continuation of the upper deposits within pit 0283, but this isn't clear as it was only encountered clearly in section.			0.12				0274	0285	No	No			
0311	0271		Pit Fill	Dark grey-black firm clay with silt and organic material. Cess inclusions, dark green. Clear horizon with natural clay. Basal fill. Augured not excavated.  Basal fill of medieval pit. Very organic, suggesting organic waste/cess deposit, possibly main or secondary use of pit if primary was quarrying. [Possibly basal fill of well?]							0271	0298	No	Yes			
0312	0260		Furnace Structure	Mid reddish pink heat altered clay. Layer under furnace 0260. Compact. Horizon clear.  Layer found under oven 0260 possibly from an earlier oven but probably associated with 0260.			0.06m				0292	0260	No	No			
0313	0314		Pit Fill	Mid orangey grey firm sandy silt. Moderate small-large round and angular flints. Occasional charcoal flecks. Horizon clear.  Fill of pit.			0.45m				0314	0295	No	No			
0314	0314		Pit Cut	Possibly sub-rectangular in plan, unclear due to truncation from 0295, aligned east to west. Profile has a sharp break of slope of approximately 85° with steep straight sides and a flat base. Filled by 0313. Cut by 0295.  Cut of pit.	1.4m	c.1.34	0.45m			0295		0313	No	No			
0315	0315		Tile Layer	Dark grey brown clay silt, firm-compact with many tile frags/mortar lumps and occasional small-medium flints. [Slightly irregular in plan/full extent not established clearly.]  Tile frags flat on top of deposit, so may be rough surface, as mortar layer to NW - but outside of building. Mixture of demolition backfill and levelling layer/made ground? [Possibly a tile and earth floor utilising earlier tile demolition waste].				SF1050		0316	0319, 0326, 0328	0316	Yes	No			
0316	0316		Posthole Cut	Sub rectangular posthole. Concave base, steep sides. Single fill. Adjacent postholes to south and west and others north with same boulder clay fill probably all associated, not possible to determine how before phasing.	0.36	0.36	0.12		0315		0315	0317	No	No			
0317	0316		Posthole Fill	Mid yellow boulder clay with chalk lumps moderate. Compact. Clear horizon.  Single fill of posthole. No finds.							0316		No	No			
0318	0318		Wall	North to south aligned stretch of wall recorded running beyond the southern limit of excavation. Assumed to be the same wall encountered in the evaluation sondage in this area. Made up of pale creamy-yellow sandy mortar and flints. Truncated in places.  Continuation of the industrial buildings to the rear of the domestic properties.		0.3							No	No			
0319	0321		Furnace Fill	Mid yellowish grey compact clay. Frequent small rounded chalk nodules and flecks. Occasional CBM. Rare flints.  Collapsed structure of oven.			0.42m				0320	0315	Yes	No			
0320	0321		Furnace Fill	Dark greyish brown ashy silt with red heat altered silt. Horizon clear. Basal fill of oven. No finds.  In-situ heat source for oven.			0.09m				0321	0319	No	No			
0321	0321		Furnace Cut	Shape in plan unclear mainly seen in section 104. Break of slope approx. 50°, concave sides and a slightly concave base. Filled by 0319 and 0320. Cuts oven 0325. Cut by evaluation sondage.  Cut of oven.	>2.84m	>0.52	0.46m		0325	0235	0322	0320, 0235	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0322	0325		Furnace Fill	Pale yellowish grey compact clay with patches of reddish pink fired clay which becomes more frequent towards the base of the fill. Frequent small rounded chalk nodules and flecks. Horizon clear. Collapsed oven structure.			0.35m				0323	0321	Yes	No			
0323	0325		Furnace Fill	Dark greyish black ash and silt with lenses of pinkish red silt. Horizon clear. No finds. No inclusions. Heat source for oven.			0.1m				0324	0322	No	No			
0324	0325		Furnace Structure	Mid yellowish grey compact clay. Moderate small rounded flints. Horizon clear. No finds. Structure for oven/furnace.			0.06m				0325	0323	No	No			
0325	0325		Furnace Cut	Shape in plan unclear, mainly seen in section 104. Break of slope sharp, approx. 80°, concave sides and a broad slightly concave base. Filled by 0322, 0323, 0324. Cut by furnace 0321. Cut of furnace.	0.92m	>0.54	0.52m			0321		0324	No	No			
0326	0327		Posthole Fill	Mid yellowish brown compact clay. Frequent chalk flecks and small rounded nodules. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole.			c. 0.14				0327	0315	No	No			
0327	0327		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Profile has a sharp break of slope with steep concave sides and a narrow concave base. Filled by 0326. Under layer 0315. Cut of posthole	0.21m	0.2m	0.14m					0326	No	No			
0328	0329		Posthole Fill	Mid yellowish brown compact clay. Frequent chalk flecks and small rounded nodules. Horizon clear. Single fill. fill of pit.			0.17m				0329	0315	No	No			
0329	0329		Posthole Cut	Semi circle in plan observed. Profile has a sharp break of slope with concave sides and a concave base. Filled by 0328. Sealed by layer 0315. Cut of posthole.	0.48m	0.16m	0.17m					0328	No	No			
0330	0258		Posthole Fill	Mid brownish-orange firm/consolidated clayey-silt with occasional charcoal flecks and stones. Top feature fill with a clear horizon with 0259. Posthole fill.							0259		No	No			
0331	0331		Wall	Partially surviving length of north to south wall onto which wall 0278 was built (to the east). Largely truncated by robber trench 0181, but parts of the pale yellow clay pad for the wall and some fragments of the mortar structure itself still survive. Constructed of yellow sandy mortar, flints and an accumulation of tiles (stacked on their sides) in one area. Part of range of industrial(?) buildings to the rear of the street frontage. Earlier than wall 0278, which adjoins it to the east.		0.22						0181	No	No			
0332	0332		Geological Layer	Natural geology found across the site. Consists of a relatively thin layer of mid orange clayey-silt subsoil, overlying river terrace deposits of orange silty-sand and gravel.								0271	No	No			
0333	0236		Posthole Fill	Basal fill of posthole 0236. Made up of grey silt and clay.							0236	0237	No	No			
0334	0334		Feature Cut	Cut only seen after machine excavation of section 108 through large channel type feature 0213. The northern side of the feature extended beyond the limit of excavation, whilst the southern side sloped at 45° and was concave, with a gently curving break of base, which was also concave. The feature was sealed by modern/post-medieval overburden and cut top fill 0209 of channel 0213. Small pit or ditch cut. [Possibly a boundary ditch, but no sign of it elsewhere on site].		>0.72	0.4		0209		0209	0335	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0335	0334		Feature Fill	Dark brown-grey mixed silt with charcoal inclusions and post-medieval CBM fragments. Clear horizon with fill 0209 from cut 0213. Single fill of feature. Sealed by modern/post-medieval overburden. Post-medieval fill.		>0.72	0.4				0334		No	No			
0336	0244		Oven Fill	Pale greyish-yellow compact clay with frequent chalk flecks and occasional CBM flecks. Mixed with patches of mid-dark grey clayey-silt with charcoal, similar to 0245. Slightly diffuse horizon with 0245 above. Basal fill of 0244. Possibly in-situ lining/re-lining of the oven. Slightly unclear. Somewhat similar to layer 0228 above, but with more clay and less mortar.							0244	0245	No	No			
0337	0078		Posthole Fill	Basal fill of posthole 0078. Dark grey clayey-silt, firm. Diffuse horizon clarity, but area is quite disturbed. Common chalk flecks. Posthole fill.							0078	0079	No	No			
0338	0338		Posthole Cut	Posthole only seen in section 100. Vertical, straight sides with a curving break of slope to the flat base. Cuts layer 0215, but sealed by layer 0306. Unclear relationship with disturbance 0306. Posthole cut. Probably late medieval/post-medieval.		0.32	0.42				0215	0339	No	No			
0339	0338		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish-brown friable clayey-sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks, as well as occasional CBM flecks and patches of pale greyish-yellow clay. Single feature fill. Clear horizon clarity. Posthole fill.		0.32	0.42				0338	0306	No	No			
0340	0340		Channel Cut	Channel seen in section along northern boundary of site during underpinning of wall. Positioned in north-eastern corner and not fully exposed either in plan or in section, but clearly a different cut to 0213. Roughly 45° convex western side, but base not seen. Seems to be a north to south aligned channel similar to 0136 and 0213. Large channel of similar function to 0136 and 0213.	>2.5	>2.4	>1					0341	No	No			
0341	0340		Channel Fill	Fine dark grey/black silt flecked with charcoal. Organic and cassy - devoid of finds.	>2.5	>2.4	>1				0340	0342	No	No			
0342	0340		Channel Fill	Grey clayey-silt with finely crushed CBM, oyster shell, crushed plaster/mortar and charcoal. Unfired yellow clay. One sherd of stoneware pottery. Demolition/occupation debris amidst back fill.							0341	0343	No	No			
0343	0340		Channel Fill	Dark grey clayey-silt, similar to 0342, but with yellow clay lens at interface/base of this fill. Channel fill.						0344	0342	0344	No	No			
0344	0344		Posthole Cut	Posthole cut seen in section during underpinning of wall along northern boundary of site. Cuts channel 0340. C.45° concave sides, with gently curving break of slope to concave base. Filled with single fill 0345. Immediately below concrete floor slab that makes up floor in adjoining plot to north. Posthole cut.		0.56	0.22		0343		0343	0345	No	No			
0345	0344		Posthole Fill	Single fill of posthole 0344. Filled with packed clay. Yellow-grey boulder clay?? Posthole fill.		0.56	0.22				0344		No	No			
0346	0349		Pit Fill	Mid grey firm clayey-silt, with a charcoal lens at the base. Occasional small stones and yellow chalky-clay inclusions. Common CBM flecks. Fairly diffuse horizon clarity, except where defined by charcoal. Top pit fill. Top pit fill.			0.28				0347		No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0347	0349		Pit Fill	Mid greenish-grey firm clayey-silt, with occasional orange and yellow clay and small stones. Common charcoal flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity. Middle fill of pit 0349. Cessy pit fill.			0.28				0348	0346	No	No			
0348	0349		Pit Fill	Mid brownish-grey firm clayey-silt, with occasional chalk, charcoal and CBM flecks. Orange stony clayey-sand lenses in places. Lowest excavated fill of pit. Pit fill.			>0.2				0349	0347	No	No			
0349	0349		Pit Cut	Possibly sub-circular cut in plan, but not fully revealed within Pit 4. 80° slightly concave sides, base not uncovered. Pit cut, back filled with a series of domestic refuse and cess fills.	0.95	>0.8	>0.72					0348	No	No			
0350	0350		Ditch Cut	Presumably a linear cut, although only partially exposed in Pit 2 and doesn't appear in Pit 3 and isn't very clear in Pit 4. Approximately 65-70° convex southern edge. Base not uncovered. Cut into natural. Interpreted as a boundary by the excavator, but as it does not appear in Pit 4 it may well be a pit cut or a ditch that changes alignment.	>1.55	>0.6	>0.52					0351	No	No			
0351	0350		Ditch Fill	Brown silt, with occasional charcoal. Lowest exposed fill in this feature. Fine accumulated silt fill.			>0.3				0350	0352	No	No			
0352	0350		Ditch Fill	Flint and mortar debris - loose and clay, sticky (?). Top feature fill. Underlying what appears to be a recently deposited topsoil. Top feature fill.			0.26				0351		No	No			
0353	0353		Channel Cut	Large feature that extends beyond the limit of excavation, with a straight, east to west aligned northern limit. 45-50° slightly concave sides. Base not uncovered. Probably a cut of large channel 0136 recorded in main excavation.	>3.1	>1.6	>0.52					0354	No	No			
0354	0353		Channel Fill	Very dark grey clay-silt, with common charcoal, flecked with CBM (tile), oyster shell and unfired yellow clay. Basal fill in excavated slot. Feature fill similar to others on site. Some domestic and demolition refuse.							0353	0355	No	No			
0355	0353		Channel Fill	Very fine, mid brown clayey-silt. Dense and homogenous and no inclusions. Close textured feature fill, similar to pond sediments, so possibly partially formed in very wet environment.							0354		No	No			
0356	0356		Wall	Section of heavily truncated walling along northern edge of Basement area. Faced in one area with flints, but otherwise only the wall core appears to survive and not much of it. Backyard workshop walling. It is not clear which phase it belongs to, although approximately halfway along its length it changes from orange mortar (to the west) to yellow mortar, where it becomes part of wall 0202.	2.64	>0.25							No	No			

## Appendix 3. OASIS form

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-165553**

### Project details

Project name	LVM 080 Swan Hotel Spa Assessment, Lavenham
Short description of the project	An excavation was carried out to the rear of the Swan Hotel, in Lavenham, Suffolk. This OASIS form accompanies the assessment report, to be followed by an analysis report and article. The archaeological remains represent activity across two terraced property plots, with occupation dating from the 13th century into the post-medieval period. The earliest medieval features were mainly 13th-14th century quarrying and refuse pits. These were overlaid by various backyard workshop structures that enclosed ten furnaces thought to relate to the dyeing process. This phase was followed by scattered post-medieval postholes and pits, suggesting a complete decline in the previous industrial activity (aligned with the economic blight that hit Lavenham after the wool trade collapsed). In the upper area of the site there were two more furnaces and a large channel that functioned as a water source for the dyeing process, as well as further evidence of scattered post-medieval postholes and occasional late to post-medieval pits. The finds recovered from the site include medieval and post-medieval pottery, animal bone and shell, CBM, fired clay, plaster, mortar, tobacco pipes, glass and slag. The small finds assemblage included coins, keys, fasteners, brooches, knives, trade tokens, a boy bishop token and garment fixings, as well as other objects. Environmental samples indicated that the site was initially open grassland prior to its incorporation into a yard and workshops, after which point it was kept relatively clear of refuse and vegetation until the decline of the industrial activity, at which point it became overgrown.
Project dates	Start: 28-10-2013 End: 24-01-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	B/12/01458 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LVM 080 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	LVM 080 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2013/021 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference	2013/148 - Contracting Unit No.



codes

Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PITS Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	FURNACES Medieval
Monument type	TEXTILE WORKSHOP Medieval
Monument type	TEXTILE WORKSHOP Post Medieval
Monument type	RESERVOIR CHANNEL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PLASTER/MORTAR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Roman
Significant Finds	LITHICS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COINS Medieval
Significant Finds	KEY (LOCKING) Medieval
Significant Finds	LOOP FASTENER Medieval
Significant Finds	TOKEN (BOY BISHOP) Medieval
Significant Finds	LEAD WEIGHT Medieval
Significant Finds	LACE TAGS Medieval
Significant Finds	PINS Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL VESSEL RIM Medieval
Significant Finds	PINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN (ROSE FARTHING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOKEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	VESSEL GLASS Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Part Excavation""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

## Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LAVENHAM LVM 080 Swan Hotel Spa Assessment
Postcode	CO10 9QA
Study area	530.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 91550 49225 52.107642916 0.797479238249 52 06 27 N 000 47 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 61.00m Max: 62.00m

## Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	David Gill
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Hotel
Name of sponsor/funding body	TA Hotel Collection

## Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	H/79/4 - LVM 080
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	LVM 080
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	LVM 080
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	The Swan Hotel, Lavenham, LVM 080, Post-Excavation Assessment Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2013/148
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour, with 12 appendices. Also available as a pdf.

Entered by	Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	27 October 2014

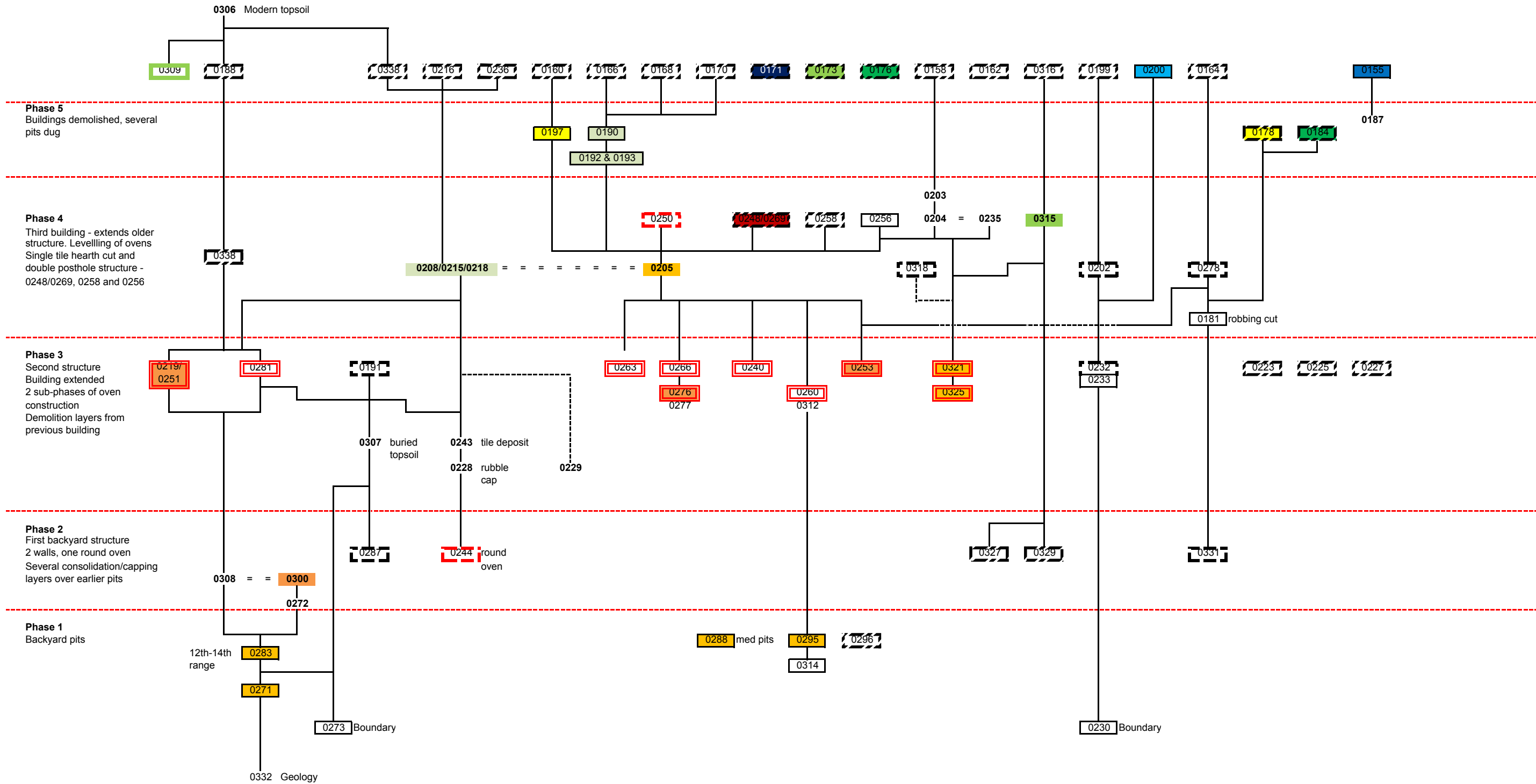
## OASIS:

Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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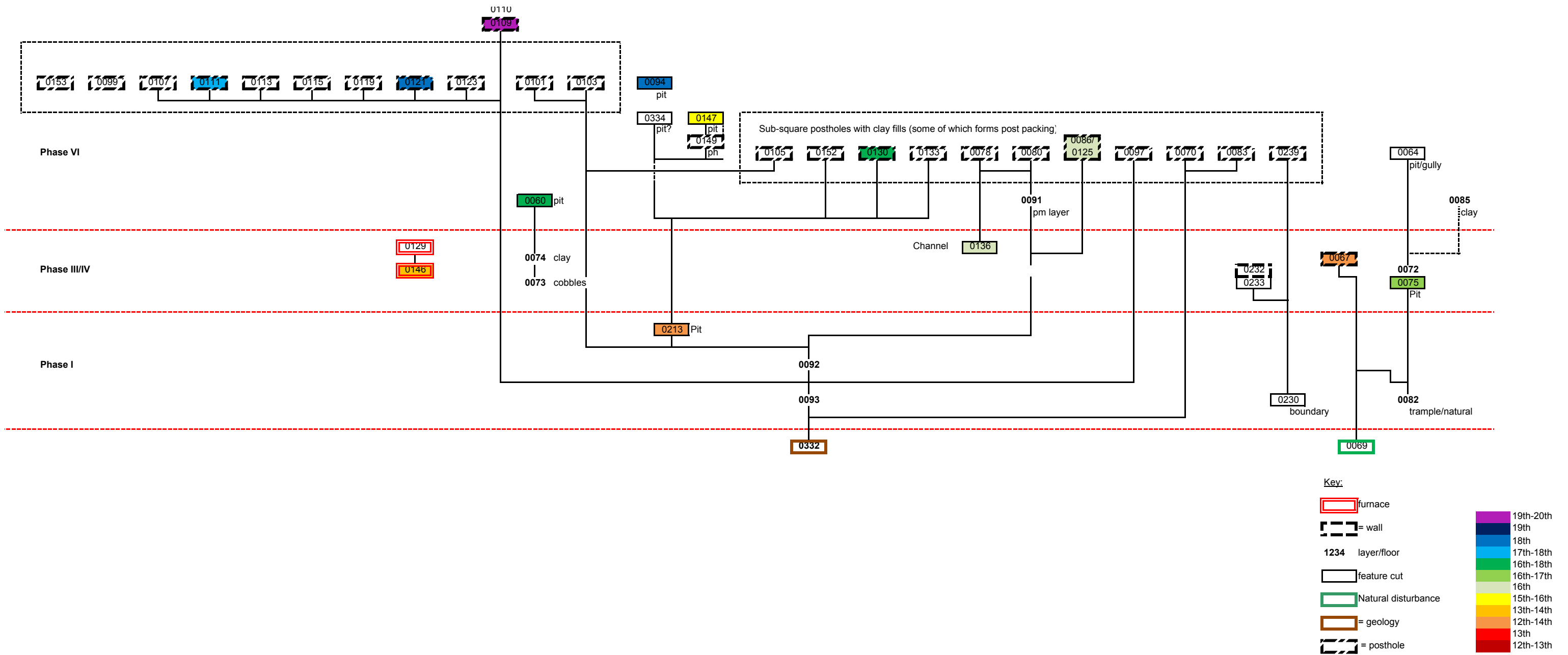
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?ID=193595> for this page

# Appendix 4. Site matrix (Basement and Staff Areas)



- |           |                    |                       |
|-----------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 19th-20th | [Red box]          | = furnace             |
| 19th      | [Blue box]         |                       |
| 18th      | [Green box]        |                       |
| 17th-18th | [Yellow box]       |                       |
| 16th-18th | [Orange box]       |                       |
| 16th-17th | [Light green box]  |                       |
| 16th      | [Light blue box]   |                       |
| 15th-16th | [Light yellow box] |                       |
| 13th-14th | [Light orange box] |                       |
| 12th-14th | [Light red box]    |                       |
| 13th      | [Red box]          |                       |
| 12th-13th | [Dark red box]     |                       |
|           | [Red dashed box]   | = oven or hearth      |
|           | [Black dashed box] | = cut                 |
|           | [Black dashed box] | = wall                |
|           | XXXX               | = layer/deposit/floor |
|           | [Hatched box]      | = posthole            |
|           | [Green box]        | = natural feature     |

# Appendix 4. Site matrix (Upper Area)



## Appendix 5. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery Count	Pottery Weight	CBM Count	CBM Weight	Plaster/Mortar Weight	Fired Clay Count	Clay Pipe Count	Iron Nails Count	Slag Count	Pmed Glass Bottle Count	Pmed Glass Window Count	Pmed Glass Window Weight	W Flint Count	W Flint Weight	Stone Count	Stone Weight	A Bone Count	A Bone Weight	Shell Count	Shell Weight	Plaster/ Mortar Count	Fired Clay Weight	Clay Pipe Weight	Iron Nails Weight	Slag Weight	Pmed Glass Bottle Weight	Ceramic Periods
0061			11	1150																							
0062	1	11	12	1752													7	289									Pmed
0065			15	794				1	1								4	45	22	95				2	15		
0068	4	61				1											5	19	2	10		46					Pmed
0071			2	92																							
0072																											
0075			2	446																							
0076	14	872	70	4524				2									8	164	10	93			0	12			Med Pmed
0077	1	6	5	192			1										2	1					1				Med
0079			3	136																							
0084			3	168																							
0085			2	446																							
0087	1	7	8	356																							Pmed
0088	1	1	4	248				2									1	8						10			Pmed
0090	4	29	6	138					2				1	31											11		Med Pmed
0095	2	18	1	50			5																				Pmed
0100			2	46																1	2						
0102			1	246			1																				
0104			4	26																							
0106			8	162													2	18	1	6							
0110	1	1	3	40																							Pmed
0112	4	44	4	36			1										2	3						2			Pmed
0117			12	352													4	85									
0120																	1	5									
0122	1	7	4	164																1	6						Pmed
0124			5	80																							
0126			26	464													3	24									
0131	1	10	4	176	3												2	12			5						Pmed
0132			8	322	156												4	3			11						
0135					7												1	2			1						
0137	8	121	61	5726													17	347	9	66							Pmed
0139	7	290	60	8174													13	916									Pmed
0142	2	9																									Med
0148	2	15	24	1280													4	62	2	16							Med
0154					33		1														1			1			

Context	Pottery Count	Pottery Weight	CBM Count	CBM Weight	Plaster/Mortar Weight	Fired Clay Count	Clay Pipe Count	Iron Nails Count	Slag Count	Pmed Glass Bottle Count	Pmed Glass Window Count	Pmed Glass Window Weight	W Flint Count	W Flint Weight	Stone Count	Stone Weight	A Bone Count	A Bone Weight	Shell Count	Shell Weight	Plaster/Mortar Count	Fired Clay Weight	Clay Pipe Weight	Iron Nails Weight	Slag Weight	PMed Glass Bottle Weight	Ceramic Periods	
0156	83	1490	41	###			94	29	22	14	194	439			1	86	85	490	13	125			332	332	94	867	Med Pmed	
0157			3	98																								
0161			3	38						4																21		
0163			7	314													1	7										
0168			11	1150																								
0172	3	7	20	708				1		1							5	8	1	12				3		2	Pmed	
0174	9	71	33	1172			13	2	1								8	36	2	20			44	11	6		Med Pmed	
0177	2	4	8	112			11										4	6					30				Med Pmed	
0179	2	16	37	842			5			2									2	2			26			63	Med	
0182	3	16	26	1718			2	2									3	25	5	8			14	39			Med	
0183	165	3921	39	1560	403		18	2	6		1	3					58	702	4	60	6		114	15	68		Med Pmed	
0185	1	7	6	54													1	1									Pmed	
0186	20	838	93	###				1									34	679	4	63				19			Med Pmed	
0194	14	124	125	8732				5			7	11	1	11	1	10	35	245	4	41				44			Med Pmed	
0195	19	270	127	7276				3			1	2					24	426	8	119				30			Med Pmed	
0196	4	77	22	7540				0		1							13	176								23	Med	
0201	5	22	7	1192			2	1									6	22	1	14			7	3			Med Pmed	
0205	3	14																										Med
0208	14	211	54	4624				5		4	3	4					15	177	1	5				47	59		Med Pmed	
0211	5	78															1	5										Med
0217			7	1132																								
0220	1	8																										Med
0243			20	3372																								
0247						4							1	4								49						
0255	4	48																										Med
0270	2	9	2	56																								Med
0274			1	80																								
0275	3	14																										Med
0277	5	61																										Med
0279	3	41	2	86	32																1							Med
0284	27	260															2	9	2	7								Med
0285	2	19											1	7														Med
0286	13	171															4	45	6	34								Med
0289	1	4				1																18						Med
0290	1	5																		3	19							Med
0291	27	279											1	9			9	45	7	38								Rom Med
0292	13	241																										Med
0294	41	733															1	17										Med
0298	1	48											2	46			1	9										Med
0299	31	233				2		1	1				7	68	1	38	15	139	18	163		13		6	78			Rom Med
0300	4	64						3																				Med
0303	1	6																		1	14							Med
0304	57	437				2		2						24			5	25	19	117		18		17				Med Pmed







## Appendix 6. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
0062	LMTE			1	10	15th-16th c.
0068	BMCW			1	20	L.12th-14th c.
0068	BMCW			2	29	L.12th-14th c.
0068	MCW M			1	11	12th-14th c.
0076	MCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0076	MCW			2	14	L.12th-14th c.
0076	MCW M			1	4	12th-14th c.
0076	COLC	jug	TRBD	1	79	L.13th-M.16th c.
0076	ESOW	jug	UPTH	1	110	L.12th-14th c.
0076	LMTE			4	240	15th-16th c.
0076	LMTE	chafing dish		2	391	15th-16th c.
0076	PMSW	dish/bowl		1	9	17th-19th c.
0077	EMW			1	6	11th-12th c.
0087	GRE			1	6	16th-18th c.
0088	LEPM	mug	UPPL	1	1	16th c.
0090	GRE	bowl?	EV	3	25	16th-18th c.
0095	GSW5			1	11	E.17th-19th c.
0095	SWSW	plate	EV	1	7	18th c.
0110	REFW			1	1	L.18th-20th c.
0112	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0112	STAF	mug		1	5	L.17th-18th c.
0112	STAF	press-moulded flatware	PL	2	36	L.17th-18th c.
0122	ESW			1	7	18th c.
0131	GRE	jar	THEV	1	10	16th-18th c.
0137	COLL			2	19	15th-16th c.
0137	COLL	jar	SQBD	1	23	15th-16th c.
0137	LMT			1	15	15th-16th c.
0137	LMTE			1	3	15th-16th c.
0137	LMTE			1	16	15th-16th c.
0137	LMTE	jar	SQBD	1	26	15th-16th c.
0137	LMTE			1	25	15th-16th c.
0137	GSW3			1	18	L.15th-16th c.
0139	COLL			1	32	15th-16th c.
0139	COLL			1	177	15th-16th c.
0139	LMTE			1	4	15th-16th c.
0139	LMTE			1	27	15th-16th c.
0139	GRE			1	15	16th-18th c.
0139	GSW3	mug	UPPL	2	35	L.15th-16th c.
0142	HFW1			1	6	M.12th-M.13th c.
0142	MGW			1	2	L.13th-E.14th c.
0148	EMW			1	7	11th-12th c.
0148	LMTE			1	9	15th-16th c.
0156	MCW			2	12	L.12th-14th c.
0156	COLL			1	16	15th-16th c.
0156	LMT			1	6	15th-16th c.
0156	LMTE			1	15	15th-16th c.
0156	LMTE			4	31	15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
0156	LMTE	bowl	FTEV	1	58	15th-16th c.
0156	LMTE	jar?	EV	1	2	15th-16th c.
0156	LMTE	lid	PL	1	14	15th-16th c.
0156	BORD			1	7	16th-18th c.
0156	GRE			1	11	16th-18th c.
0156	GRE			1	51	16th-18th c.
0156	GRE			1	66	16th-18th c.
0156	GRE			4	25	16th-18th c.
0156	GRE			6	48	16th-18th c.
0156	GRE	bowl	THEV	1	29	16th-18th c.
0156	GRE	dish	THEV	1	9	16th-18th c.
0156	GRE	handled jar	BD	1	187	16th-18th c.
0156	GRE	jug	UPPL	1	29	16th-18th c.
0156	IGBW			3	21	16th-18th c.
0156	PMSW			2	52	17th-19th c.
0156	SPEC			5	31	L.17th-18th c.
0156	SPEC			8	55	L.17th-18th c.
0156	SPEC	mug		1	8	L.17th-18th c.
0156	STAF	mug		1	12	L.17th-18th c.
0156	STAF	press-moulded flatware		1	3	L.17th-18th c.
0156	STAF	press-moulded flatware	PL	1	42	L.17th-18th c.
0156	TGE			1	1	16th-18th c.
0156	TGE			1	2	16th-18th c.
0156	TGE			1	3	16th-18th c.
0156	TGE			1	5	16th-18th c.
0156	TGE			2	5	16th-18th c.
0156	TGE	?	EV	1	2	16th-18th c.
0156	TGE	chamber pot	CAV	5	216	16th-18th c.
0156	TGE	chamber pot	CAV	16	243	16th-18th c.
0156	TGE	drug jar		1	17	16th-18th c.
0156	MART 2			1	4	16th c.
0156	GSW4	jug	UPPL	2	29	16th-17th c.
0156	ESW			2	13	17th-19th c.
0156	ESW	tankard		1	21	17th-19th c.
0156	ESWN	tankard?	FLAR	1	3	L.17th-L.18th c.
0156	ESWS			1	24	L.17th-M.18th c.
0156	LBW			1	9	18th-E.20th c.
0156	PORC C			1	1	18th-20th c.
0156	PORC C	bowl	UPPL	1	11	18th-20th c.
0172	PEW			1	4	L.18th-M.19th c.
0172	REFW			1	3	L.18th-20th c.
0172	REFW	?	EV	1	1	L.18th-20th c.
0174	HFW2			1	11	14th-15th c.
0174	GRE			2	26	16th-18th c.
0174	GRE			4	20	16th-18th c.
0174	SPEC			1	3	L.17th-18th c.
0174	GSW4			1	10	16th-17th c.
0177	LMTE			1	2	15th-16th c.
0177	IGBW			1	1	16th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
0179	LMTE			1	7	15th-16th c.
0179	LMTE			1	9	15th-16th c.
0182	ESOW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0182	LMTE			1	2	15th-16th c.
0182	GSW3			1	9	L.15th-16th c.
0183	MCW	jar	CAV	1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0183	LMT			1	29	15th-16th c.
0183	LMTE			1	3	15th-16th c.
0183	LMTE			1	8	15th-16th c.
0183	LMTE			1	33	15th-16th c.
0183	LMTE			1	22	15th-16th c.
0183	GRE			1	6	16th-18th c.
0183	GRE			1	9	16th-18th c.
0183	GRE			1	123	16th-18th c.
0183	GRE	bowl	BD	28	393	16th-18th c.
0183	GRE	bowl	THEV	1	52	16th-18th c.
0183	GRE	handled bowl	UPTH	6	556	16th-18th c.
0183	GRE	pipkin		3	96	16th-18th c.
0183	IGBW	tankard		1	6	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE			1	1	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE			1	4	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	bowl	CAV	11	79	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	chamber pot	CAV	1	54	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	chamber pot	CAV	12	182	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	drug jar	EV	7	104	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	jar	EV	12	202	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	plate	EV	1	10	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	plate	EV	1	133	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	plate	EV	7	58	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	plate	EV	7	122	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	plate	EV	7	188	16th-18th c.
0183	TGE	plate	EV	15	118	16th-18th c.
0183	GSW			1	10	
0183	ESW	bottle		1	494	18th c.?
0183	ESW	mug	UPPL	19	421	17th-19th c.
0183	PORC C	bowl	PL	19	292	18th-20th c.
0183	PORC C	cup	PL	4	97	18th-20th c.
0185	GRE			1	8	16th-18th c.
0186	MCW			1	24	L.12th-14th c.
0186	COLL			1	23	15th-16th c.
0186	COLL	jar	FTEV	8	530	15th-16th c.
0186	LMT			2	14	15th-16th c.
0186	LMT	pipkin?	LS	2	44	15th-16th c.
0186	LMTE			1	9	15th-16th c.
0186	LMTE			1	18	15th-16th c.
0186	LMTE			2	56	15th-16th c.
0186	LMTE	jug		1	102	15th-16th c.
0186	GRE			1	18	16th-18th c.
0194	MGW			1	2	L.13th-E.14th c.
0194	CTW			1	2	16th c.
0194	LMT			1	7	15th-16th c.
0194	LMTE			2	17	15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
0194	GRE			1	1	16th-18th c.
0194	GRE			1	15	16th-18th c.
0194	GRE			1	18	16th-18th c.
0194	GRE	colander		1	12	16th-18th c.
0194	IGBW			1	3	16th-18th c.
0194	LEPM	mug	UPPL	1	13	16th c.
0194	SPEC	jar	LS	1	23	L.17th-18th c.
0194	GSW4			1	9	16th-17th c.
0195	HCW			1	8	L.12th-13th c.
0195	MCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0195	MCW	jar	SQBD	1	20	L.12th-14th c.
0195	COLL			1	45	15th-16th c.
0195	LMT	jar	LSBD	1	57	15th-16th c.
0195	LMT	pipkin	THEV	1	7	15th-16th c.
0195	LMTE			1	5	15th-16th c.
0195	LMTE			3	17	15th-16th c.
0195	LMTE			5	39	15th-16th c.
0195	GRE			2	24	16th-18th c.
0195	LEPM	mug	UPPL	1	37	16th c.
0195	GSW4			1	5	16th-17th c.
0196	HFV1			1	10	M.12th-M.13th c.
0196	LMTE			1	18	15th-16th c.
0196	LMTE	bowl	FLAN	1	21	15th-16th c.
0196	LMTE	jar	EVBD	1	29	15th-16th c.
0201	EMW			1	4	11th-12th c.
0201	BSFW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0201	LMTE			1	7	15th-16th c.
0201	GRE			1	3	16th-18th c.
0201	STAF	press-moulded flatware		1	3	L.17th-18th c.
0205	COLC			3	14	L.13th-M.16th c.
0208	COLL			1	3	15th-16th c.
0208	COLL	jug	SQBD	1	20	15th-16th c.
0208	LMT			2	17	15th-16th c.
0208	LMT	bowl	BD	1	34	15th-16th c.
0208	LMT	skillet/pipkin		1	9	15th-16th c.
0208	GRE	dish/plate	THEV	1	18	16th-18th c.
0208	GRE	jar	COLL	1	34	16th-18th c.
0208	LEPM	skillet/pipkin		1	23	16th c.
0208	GSW4			1	9	16th-17th c.
0208	GSW4			1	21	16th-17th c.
0208	GSW4			2	22	16th-17th c.
0211	EMW			1	29	11th-12th c.
0211	BSFW			1	16	L.12th-14th c.
0211	HCW			1	5	L.12th-13th c.
0211	MCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0211	MCW M			1	25	12th-14th c.
0220	HCW			1	8	L.12th-13th c.
0255	MCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0255	MCW			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
0255	MCW			2	28	L.12th-14th c.
0270	EMWE			1	7	11th-13th c.
0270	HCW			1	2	L.12th-13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
0275	HCW			2	5	L.12th-13th c.
0275	MCW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0277	HCW			1	2	L.12th-13th c.
0277	MCW			2	24	L.12th-14th c.
0277	MCW M			2	36	12th-14th c.
0279	MCW			2	34	L.12th-14th c.
0279	MCW M			1	7	12th-14th c.
0284	BMCW			2	74	L.12th-14th c.
0284	HCW			1	12	L.12th-13th c.
0284	HCW			5	33	L.12th-13th c.
0284	HCW	jar	H3	1	12	L.13th-M.14th c.
0284	HCW	jug	H1	1	11	L.12th-13th c.
0284	MCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0284	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0284	MCW			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0284	MCW M			3	27	12th-14th c.
0284	MCW M			6	38	12th-14th c.
0284	COLC			1	2	L.13th-M.16th c.
0284	COLC			2	6	L.13th-M.16th c.
0284	HF1			1	23	M.12th-M.13th c.
0285	MCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0285	MCW M			1	12	12th-14th c.
0286	EMW			1	11	11th-12th c.
0286	BMCW			1	27	L.12th-14th c.
0286	HCW			1	3	L.12th-13th c.
0286	MCW			2	7	L.12th-14th c.
0286	MCW			4	51	L.12th-14th c.
0286	MCW	bowl	FTEV	1	18	L.12th-14th c.
0286	MCW M			3	54	12th-14th c.
0289	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0290	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0291	RBCG			2	34	Roman
0291	BMCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0291	BMCW			1	47	L.12th-14th c.
0291	BSFW			2	23	L.12th-14th c.
0291	HCW			6	46	L.12th-13th c.
0291	MCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0291	MCW			2	10	L.12th-14th c.
0291	MCW			4	10	L.12th-14th c.
0291	MCW	bowl	TAP	2	20	L.12th-14th c.
0291	MCW G			1	5	L.11th-13th c?
0291	MCW M			1	10	12th-14th c.
0291	MCW M			1	19	12th-14th c.
0291	MCW M			1	31	12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
0291	COLC			1	6	L.13th-M.16th c.
0291	HFW1			1	5	M.12th-M.13th c.
0292	HCW			1	2	L.12th-13th c.
0292	MCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0292	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0292	MCW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0292	MCW			1	31	L.12th-14th c.
0292	MCW			2	37	L.12th-14th c.
0292	HFW1			1	14	M.12th-M.13th c.
0292	MGW	jug		5	140	L.13th-E.14th c.
0294	HCW			1	4	L.12th-13th c.
0294	MCW			2	38	L.12th-14th c.
0294	MCW			3	18	L.12th-14th c.
0294	MCW			5	79	L.12th-14th c.
0294	MCW			9	133	L.12th-14th c.
0294	MCW M			1	8	12th-14th c.
0294	MCW M			1	10	12th-14th c.
0294	MCW M			2	27	12th-14th c.
0294	MCW M			14	360	12th-14th c.
0294	HFW1			1	14	M.12th-M.13th c.
0294	MGW			3	42	L.13th-E.14th c.
0298	HFW1	jug		1	49	M.12th-M.13th c.
0299	RBGW			1	1	Roman
0299	EMW M			2	9	11th-13th c.
0299	BMCW			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0299	HCW			3	15	L.12th-13th c.
0299	MCW			3	38	L.12th-14th c.
0299	MCW			3	45	L.12th-14th c.
0299	MCW			4	11	L.12th-14th c.
0299	MCW M			4	22	12th-14th c.
0299	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0299	HFW1			2	5	M.12th-M.13th c.
0299	MGW			1	11	L.13th-E.14th c.
0299	MGW			6	59	L.13th-E.14th c.
0300	BMCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0300	BMCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0300	MCW M			1	13	12th-14th c.
0300	UPG			1	39	L.12th-14th c.
0303	HCW			1	6	L.12th-13th c.
0304	HCW			1	12	L.12th-13th c.
0304	HCW			4	17	L.12th-13th c.
0304	HCW	jar	E5	1	6	L.13th-M.14th c.
0304	HCW	jar	H3	2	13	L.13th-M.14th c.
0304	MCW			4	18	L.12th-14th c.
0304	MCW			8	54	L.12th-14th c.
0304	MCW	jar/bowl	H3	4	44	L.13th-M.14th c.
0304	MCW			1	3	L.11th-13th c?

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
	G					
0304	MCW M			1	9	12th-14th c.
0304	MCW M			1	18	12th-14th c.
0304	MCW M			3	21	12th-14th c.
0304	MCW M			3	51	12th-14th c.
0304	MCW M			6	32	12th-14th c.
0304	MCW M			7	39	12th-14th c.
0304	COLC			1	4	L.13th-M.16th c.
0304	HFW1			1	1	M.12th-M.13th c.
0304	HFW1			1	6	M.12th-M.13th c.
0304	HFW1			1	7	M.12th-M.13th c.
0304	HFW1			3	8	M.12th-M.13th c.
0304	MGW			1	5	L.13th-E.14th c.
0304	UPG	?	UPFT?	2	61	L.12th-14th c.
0305	BMCW			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
0305	MCW M			4	23	12th-14th c.
0305	MGW			1	3	L.13th-E.14th c.
0315	MCW			1	21	L.12th-14th c.
0315	MGC W			1	22	13th-14th c.
0319	MCW			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0319	MGW			1	7	L.13th-E.14th c.
0322	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0322	MCW	jar	H3	2	22	L.13th-M.14th c.

Rim forms: BD – beaded; CAV – cavetto; COLL – collared; E5 – Essex E5; EV – everted; EVBD – everted beaded; FLAN – flanged; FLAR – flaring; FTEV – flat-topped everted; H1 – Essex H1; H3 – Essex H3; LS – lid-seated; LSBD – lead-seated bead; PL – plain; SQBD – square bead; TAP – tapered everted; THEV – thickened everted; TRBD – triangular bead; UPFT – upright flat-topped; UPPL – upright plain; UPTH – upright thickened.





## Appendix 7. Pottery spot dates

Context	Feature	Type	Rom	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Spotdate
0062	0060	Pit				1			15th/16th c.
0068	0067	Posthole			4				12th-14th c.
0076	0075	Pit			6	6	1		16th/17th c.
0077	0075	Pit		1					11th-12th c.
0087	0086	Posthole					1		16th-18th c.
0088	0086	Posthole					1		16th c.
0090							3		16th-18th c.
0095	0094	Pit						2	18th c.
0110	0109	Posthole						1	19th/20th c.
0112	0111	Posthole			1		3		17th/18th c.
0122	0121	Posthole						1	18th c.?
0131	0130	Posthole					1		16th-18th c.
0137	0136	Ditch				9			L.15th-16th c.
0139	0136	Ditch				6	1		16th c.
0142	0146	Oven			2				13th-14th c.
0148	0147	Pit		1		1			15th/16th c.
0156	0155	Pit			2	11	72	8	18th c.
0172	0171	Posthole						3	19th c.
0174	0173	Posthole				1	8		16th-17th c.
0177	0176	Posthole				1	1		16th-18th c.
0179	0178	Posthole				2			15th/16th c.
0182	0181	Gully			1	2			L.15th-16th c.
0183	0155	Pit			1	4	126	43	18th c.
0185	0184	Posthole					1		16th-18th c.
0186	0190	Pit/General			1	18	1		16th c.
0194	0192	Pit			1	4	8		16th c.
0195	0192	Pit			3	12	4		16th c.
0196	0197	Pit			1	3			15th/16th c.
0201	0200	Pit		1	1	1	2		17th/18th c.
0205	0205	Floor			3				13th-14th c.
0208	0208					6	7		16th c.
0211	0213	Channel		1	4				12th-14th c.
0220	0219	Oven/hearth			1				12th-M.14th c.
0255	0253	Furnace			4				12th-14th c.
0270	0269	Posthole		1	1				12th-13th c.
0275	0276	Furnace			3				12th-M.14th c.
0277	0276	Furnace?			5				12th-M.14th c.
0279	0253	Oven			3				12th-14th c.
0284	0283	Pit			26				L.13th c.
0285	0283	Pit			2				12th-14th c.
0286	0283	Pit		1	12				13th-14th c.
0289	0288	Pit			1				12th-14th c.
0290	0288	Pit			1				12th-14th c.
0291	0288	Pit	2		25				13th-14th c.
0292	0295	Pit			13				13th-14th c.
0294	0295	Pit			42				13th-14th c.
0298	0271	Pit			1				M.12th-M.14th c.
0299	0271	Pit	1	2	28				13th-14th c.
0300	0300	Clay			4				12th-14th c.
0303	0283	Pit			1				M.12th-M.14th c.
0304	0283	Pit			57				L.13th-M.14th c.
0305	0283	Pit			6				13th-14th c.
0315	0315	Layer			2				13th-14th c.
0319	0321	Furnace			2				13th-14th c.
0322	0325	Furnace			3				L.13th-M.14th c.



## Appendix 8. CBM quantities

Context	Feature	Feature Type	No	Wt (g)	Pot spotdate
0061	0060	Pit	11	1150	
0062	0060	Pit	12	1752	15th/16th c.
0065	0064	Gully	15	794	
0071	0070	Posthole	2	92	
0075	0075	Pit	2	446	
0076	0075	Pit	70	4524	16th/17th c.
0077	0075	Pit	5	254	11th-12th c.
0079	0078	Posthole	3	136	
0084	0083	Posthole	3	168	
0085	0085	Floor?	2	446	
0087	0086	Posthole	8	356	16th-18th c.
0088	0086	Posthole	4	248	16th c.
0090			6	138	16th-18th c.
0095	0094	Pit	1	50	18th c.
0100	0099	Posthole	2	46	
0102	0101	Posthole	1	246	
0104	0103	Posthole	4	26	
0106	0105	Posthole	8	162	
0110	0109	Posthole	3	40	19th/20th c.
0112	0111	Posthole	4	36	17th/18th c.
0117	0105	Posthole	12	352	
0122	0121	Posthole	4	164	18th c.?
0124	0123	Posthole	5	80	
0126	0125	Posthole	26	464	
0131	0130	Posthole	4	176	16th-18th c.
0132	0130	Posthole	8	322	
0137	0136	Ditch	61	5726	L.15th-16th c.
0139	0136	Ditch	60	8174	16th c.
0148	0147	Pit	24	1280	15th/16th c.
0156	0155	Pit	42	36358	18th c.
0157	0158	Posthole	3	98	
0161	0162	Posthole	3	38	
0163	0164	Posthole	7	314	
0172	0171	Posthole	20	708	19th c.
0174	0173	Posthole	33	1172	16th-17th c.
0177	0176	Posthole	8	112	16th-18th c.
0179	0178	Posthole	37	842	15th/16th c.
0182	0181	Gully	26	1718	L.15th-16th c.
0183	0155	Pit	37	10900	18th c.
0185	0184	Posthole	6	54	16th-18th c.
0186	0190	Pit/General	93	28224	16th c.
0194	0192	Pit	125	8732	16th c.
0195	0192	Pit	127	7276	16th c.
0196	0197	Pit	22	7540	15th/16th c.
0201	0200	Pit	7	1192	17th/18th c.
0208	0208		54	4624	16th c.
0217	0216	Posthole	7	1132	
0243	0243	Deposit	20	337	
0270	0269	Posthole	2	56	12th-13th c.
0274	0273	Ditch	1	80	
0279	0253	Oven	2	86	12th-14th c.
0315	0315	Layer	5	320	13th-14th c.



## Appendix 9. Fully recorded CBM from selected contexts

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Length	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	glaze	Notes	Date
0061	fscfe	RTP	7	651					1 X R	2 thick msc		sparse fine calc & Fe	pmed
0061	fscp	RTP	2	109				+					pmed
0061	fsg	RTP	1	47						buff ms			pmed
0061	fscfe	RID	1	52			13					or DP? Sooted int?	pmed
0076	fscfe	RTP	19	1044					1 X R(2)	1 thick fsc all over		occ coarse flint	pmed
0076	fscp	RTP	5	108								several flakes	pmed
0076	fs	RTP	8	199					1 X R			several flakes	pmed
0076	mscq	RTP	4	372								1 burnt	pmed
0076	fs	RTP	8	523					1 X R			slightly darker cores, 1 sooted	lmed/pmed
0076	ms	RTP	1	103					1 X R(2)			slightly darker core	lmed/pmed
0076	fsc	RTM	1	69								reduced core, coarse chalk	med/lmed
0076	fs	RTM	14	675						some thick		mostly reduced cores, some reduced surfaces	med/lmed
0076	ms	RTM	3	80								reduced cores	med
0076	mscq	RTM	3	211								reduced surfaces	med
0076	fsf	RBT?	1	70			38	+				reduced surfaces	Rom?
0076	ms	RBT?	1	227			25	+				burnt, reduced base	Rom?
0137	fsfe	RTP	4	356						1 ms			pmed
0137	fscfe	RTP	22	1418					1 X S			2 sooted/burnt surfaces	lmed/pmed
0137	fscp	RTP	5	317									pmed
0137	mscq	RTP	10	745					1 X R			some partly reduced	lmed/pmed
0137	fs	RTP	8	314					1 X R				pmed
0137	fsg	RTP	1	101									pmed
0137	fscq	RTM	2	154								reduced cores	med
0137	fsfe	RID	1	34			17	+					pmed
0137	msfe	LB	1	17				+					pmed
0137	msffe	LB	1	65				+		thin ms			pmed
0137	fsfe	LB?	1	43								reduced surface	lmed/pmed?
0137	fscfe	FB	1	568		111	35+	+		thin on base &		worn surface, occ coarse flint	lmed/pmed?

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Length	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	glaze	Notes	Date
										sides			
0183	fsc	RTP	2	174						thin all over			pmed
0183	fs	RTP	9	480									pmed
0183	fsffe	RTP	4	548		165	13					=1 tile	pmed
0183	fscfe	RTP	2	220		161	12					=1 tile	pmed
0183	fs	RTM	1	102				+		thin all over			med/lmed
0183	msc	RTM	1	36								reduced surfaces & core	med
0183	fscfe	RTP	1	233		156	12			msc on edge		sooted	pmed
0183	fsc	RID	1	832			17						pmed
0183	fsf	LB	1	2020	215	109	47					reduced headers	lmed
0183	msf	LB	1	142			47						lmed
0183	fsf	LB	2	162				+					lmed
0183	fsf	LB	1	405			51	+					lmed/pmed
0183	fscfe	LB	1	429			42					reduced surfaces	lmed
0183	fscfe	LB	1	954		119	45			ms		worn, used as paviour	pmed
0183	fscfe	LB	1	188			54			thin white		reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed
0183	fscfe	LB	1	315			49					reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed
0183	fs	LB	1	33								v dense, pink, poss FT	pmed
0183	wfs	FB	4	1148						thick msc all over		v worn, reused?	pmed
0315	fs	RTP	2	141								slightly reduced cores	lmed
0315	fscfe	RTP	1	60						thin			pmed
0315	fs	RTM?	2	10								flakes	med?
0315	fscfe	RTM	1	34				+				reduced, oxid core	med

## Appendix 10. Small finds catalogue

SF No	Context	Period	Material	Object	No. of Frags	Weight (g)	Length	Width	Depth	Diamete	Descriptio	Cons.	Display	X-Ray No
1011	0076	Pmed	Copper alloy	Buckle	1	0					40 Complete annular buckle. Frame for buckle is ovoid in section. Pin is wrapped around the frame, blunt at the end.	No	No	
1012	0065	Pmed	Copper alloy	Pin	1	0	52	2			Shaft of wire dress pin; bent and missing head. Point intact.	No	No	
1013	0091	Pmed	Copper alloy	Button	1	0				7	14 Complete disc shaped button with integral loop - though this detail is masked by corrosion.	No	No	
1014	0091	Med/Pmed	Copper alloy	Lace tag	1	0	34	3			Cylindrical lace tag, slightly tapering with edges meeting along length and overlapping at the base - possibly a Type 1.	No	No	
1015	0091	Pmed	Lead	Shot/pellet	1	0				8	10 Sphere of lead with flattened base.	No	No	
1016	0091		Copper alloy	?Sheet	1	0	23	18			Fragment of sheet copper alloy that is curved in profile.	No	No	
1017	0091	Pmed	Copper alloy	Button	1	0				8	28 Complete discoidal button with integral wire loop. Corroded. Loop bent and hidden by the corrosion.	No	No	
1018	0091	Pmed	Lead	Shot/pellet	1	0				10	11 Sphere of lead, flattened base.	No	No	
1019	0092	Pmed	Copper alloy	Strap end	1	0	27	7			Cast one piece strap end - undecorated. Rectangular, tapering to a pointed terminal.	No	No	
1020	0095		Copper alloy	Fitting	1	0	29	12			Rectangular strip of copper with broken lugs at each corner. Groove along each edge and central decoration. Broken hook at one terminal.	No	No	
1021	0092	Pmed	Lead	Musket ball	1	0				16	17 Spherical ball of lead, slightly flattened base.	No	No	
1022	0093	Pmed	Lead	?Washer	1	0				4	16 Ring of lead, flattened on underside, curved sides.	No	No	



SF No	Context	Period	Material	Object	No. of Frags	Weight (g)	Length	Width	Depth	Diamete	Descriptio	Cons.	Display	X-Ray No
1023	0093	Med	Lead	Token	1	0				1	16 Boy Bishop token. Good condition. Obv: mitre with legend SANCTE NICOLAE. Rev: cross and pellets with legend: ORA/PRO/NO/BIS. Rigold (1978) Type 1 e - g.	No	No	
1024	0093	Med	Lead	Weight	1	0				12	20 Conical weight with central hole. Possibly for weighing down nets or hangings.	No	No	
1025	0092	Med	Silver	Coin	1	0				1	18 Half of a coin - clipped. Voided long cross penny. Obv: half a portrait and legend X---h a. Rev: voided arm with legend III a---. Date range 1279 - 1489.	No	No	
1026	0092	Pmed	Lead	Repair	1	0	39	27	8		Amorphous piece of lead - waisted and flattened upper surface - a pot repair.	No	No	
1027	0096	Med/Pmed	Copper alloy	Vessel	1	0	95	24			Strip of copper alloy, curved. Is an everted rim for a vessel - possibly a skillet.	No	No	
1028	0096		Lead	?Binding	1	0	70	21			Irregular shaped strip of lead binding with rivet holes; one hole complete.	No	No	
1029	0139		Bone	?Inlay	1	0	40	13			Rectangular piece of worked bone with one damaged corner. Polished surfaces. Slightly wedge shaped in profile. Possibly inlay for an object?	No	No	
1030	0156	Pmed	Copper alloy	Jetton	1	0				1	32 Complete token, pierced at one edge/reused. Obv: shield, quartered with animal or fleur de lys in each quarter. Around edge the legend is alternate A and N. Rev: Cross fleury in centre. Around flan the edge the legend is A and fleur de lys. Possibly a 16th century French jetton.	No	No	

SF No	Context	Period	Material	Object	No. of Frags	Weight (g)	Length	Width	Depth	Diamete	Descriptio	Cons.	Display	X-Ray No
1031	0156	Pmed	Copper alloy	Coin	1	0				17	Rose farthing of Charles I. Obv: crown and sceptres with legend : DGM AG: BRIT CAROLVS. Rev: much more obscured by corrosion. Legend: [HIB RE]X. . [F] R [AN ET]. Date 1625 - 49.	No	No	
1033	0186	Pmed	Copper alloy	Lace tag	1	0	21	3			Cylindrical lace tag, tapering in form. Edges of sheet meet along the length and overlap at tip.	No	No	
1034	0186		Copper alloy	?strap end	2	0	49	27			Single plate of a strap end possibly. Rectangular shaped, tapering. Heavily corroded and encrusted.	No	No	
1035	0194	Pmed	Copper alloy	Pin	1	0	25	3			Wire wound pin with spherical head. Type 5 (Margeson, EAA58, p12/13). Complete but bent in middle.	No	No	
1036	0194	Med	Copper alloy	Pin	1	0	52	3			Wire wound pin with spherical head. Tip damaged.	No	No	
1037	0175	Pmed	Copper alloy	Pin	2	0	18	2			Wire wound with spherical head. Heavily corroded.	No	No	
1038	0183	Pmed	Copper alloy	Bell	1	0	42	29			Complete cast pellet bell (rumbler bell) - corroded. Pellet in situ. Square suspension loop is worn. Possibly some moulded decoration on upper half.	No	No	
1039	0207	Pmed	Copper alloy	Belt/bar mount	1	0	22	10			Bar mount with terminal lobes and central lobe. Central lobe is beaded. Two rivets survive, one at either end.	No	No	
1040	0156	Pmed	Copper alloy	?Buckle	1	0	40	6			Possibly a fragment of a buckle frame - decorative corner. Edges are raised. Frame is square in section.	No	No	
1041		Pmed	Copper alloy	Handle	1	0	42	13			Curved strip of copper alloy - broken terminals. Possibly a handle ?	No	No	

SF No	Context	Period	Material	Object	No. of Frags	Weight (g)	Length	Width	Depth	Diamete	Descriptio	Cons.	Display	X-Ray No
1042	0208	Med	Copper alloy	Loop fastener	1	0	15				11 Complete loop fastener - made from a piece of wire looped and twised at the end. Wire is square in section.	No	No	
1043	0237		Iron	Hinge	1	0	148	41			Heavily encrusted and corrded bar of iron, bent at right angle and with forked terminal. Type of hinge?	No	No	
1044	0203	Med	Silver	Coin	1	0	8				Clipped quarter of a penny. Obv: legend is --- EX . ---Rev: three pellets and legend H a I ?	No	No	
1045	0204		Copper alloy	?Handle	1	0	19	17			Fragment of a strip of copper alloy (including lead?), curved in profile and widening at terminal - possibly part of a handle for furniture ?	No	No	
1046	0270		Copper alloy	?Brooch	1	0	55	10			Corroded and warped strip of copper alloy, narrowing to a rounded terminal. Possibly part of a brooch?	No	No	
1047			?Stone	?Tesserae	1	0	18	11			Remnants of a square of stone/malachite? Possibly used in decorative flooring/wall design.	No	No	
1048	0304		Iron	Strip	1	0	72	26			Strip of iron, possibly for a fitting or something structural. Corroded.	No	No	
1049	0208	Med	Iron	Key	1	0	79	39			Solid stem and bit of key. Heavily encrusted and corroded.	No	No	
1050	0315		Iron	?Fitting	1	0	36	25			Fragment of iron plate with rivet in one corner.	No	No	
1051	0068		Iron	Sheet	2	0	44	36			Two pieces of corroded iron sheet.	No	No	
1052	0194		Iron	Bar	1	0	105	20			Bar of iron, broken; rectangular in section.	No	No	

SF No	Context	Period	Material	Object	No. of Frags	Weight (g)	Length	Width	Depth	Diamete	Description	Cons.	Display	X-Ray No
1053	0156		Iron	?Fitting	7	0	27	19			Fragments of sheet iron, one piece has a rivet hole through it.	No	No	
1054	0163	Pmed	Copper alloy	Stud	1	0			3	15	Cast stud with domed head and bent shaft. Used for furnishings in 16th and 17th centuries,	No	No	
1055	0183	Pmed	Glass	Lid	1	0	44	27			Part of a cylindrical ?lid. Clear glass with gilding/paint around the rim and also circling the top of the lid. The glass is quite thick and possibly the lid of a trinket box? Some lids were used on goblets too.	No	No	
1056	0156	Pmed	Glass	Goblet	2	0	47	36			Two pieces of clear glass goblet. One bowl piece is straight sided and has a plain rim. Some decay on the glass.	No	No	
1057	0156	Pmed	Glass	Goblet	1	0	15	11			Fragment of curved clear glass with central rib. Could be part of a knop from a stem of a goblet.	No	No	
1058	0076		Lead	?Fitting	1	0	41	37			Piece of lead sheet, almost square in shape with remnants of a central hole.	No	No	



## Appendix 11. Animal bone catalogue

### Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month), n = neonatal (less than one month)

Element range: f = foot bones, ll = lower limb, ul = upper limb, pel = pelvis, scap = scapula, t = teeth, r = rib, v = vertebrae,

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped. Mand = mandible, hc = horncore. Work= Working waste

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	MNI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Ch	C	Work	Path	Comments
0002	2	23	Sheep/goat	1	1				ul		1	1				radius
0002			Mammal	11												
0018	1	22	Mammal	1												
0022	1	1	Bird	1					ll		1	1				tarsometatarsus frag, ?goose
0025	3	43	Bird	1	1				ll		1	1				large tibiotarsus, ?Crane
0025			Mammal	2												
0062	6	296	Pig/boar	2		2			scap, mand	1	2	2	1			M3 not erupted, M2 in low ear
0062			Mammal	4												
0065	4	46	Mammal	4												
0068	5	23	Mammal	5												
0076	8	168	Pig/boar	1		2			ul, mand		1	2	1			femur, mandible
0076			Mammal	6												
0077	2	3	Mammal	1												
0088	1	11	Mammal	1												
0106	2	19	Mammal	2												
0112	2	5	Mammal	2												
0117	4	90	Cattle	2	2				ul, r			2	1			tibia and rib
0117			Deer - Fallow	2	1				mand, t		1	1				Female Fallow Deer, adult
0120	1	6	Mammal	1					rib			1				



Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	MINI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Ch	C	Work	Path	Comments
0183	39	710	Cattle	12		12			ul, f, t, sk,	1	3.5					
0183			Pig/boar	1		1			ul, f, t, sk,	1	1	1				
0183			Sheep/goat	6		6					1					
0183			Mammal	21												
0185	1	1	Mammal	1												
0186	18	685	Cattle	4	4				jaw/t, ul		1	2				
0186			Sheep/goat	1	1				ul		1	1				
0186			Pig/boar	1		1			ul		1	1				
0186			Mammal	12												
0194	19	249	Sheep/goat	4	4				pel, ul	1	2	2	2			
0194			Mammal	15												
0195	10	429	Cattle	2	2				ll	1	2	1	1			mt, calc
0195			Sheep/goat	1	1				ll		1					mt
0195			Mammal	7												
0196	11	179	Sheep/goat	6		6			ul, hc	4	3					sheep horncore
0196			Pig/boar	1		1			f							mp
0196			Mammal	5												
0201	6	27	Mammal	6												
0208	10	178	Cattle	6		6			mand, t, f, ll	1	2.5	2	1			Dp4 in low wear
0208			Mammal	4												
0211	1	6	Mammal	1												
0284	2	11	Mammal	2												
0286	3	46	Mammal	4												
0291	8	48	Sheep/goat	1	1				scap		1					
0291			Mammal	7												
0294	1	21	Sheep/goat	1	1				mand		1					P4 in low wear



Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	MINI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Ch	C	Work	Path	Comments
0298	1	10	Pig/boar	1		1			f							mp
0299	12	141	Cattle	1	1				scap		1	1				
0299			Sheep/goat	2	2				ul		1	2	1			
0299			Mammal	9												
0304	4	28	Mammal	4												
0305	2	38	Sheep/goat	1	1				ul			1	1			femur, heavily chopped proximal end
0305			Mammal													
0315	1	9	Mammal	1												
0348	4	67	Cattle	4	4				mand		1					mandible and frags of

## Appendix 12. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	4	5	6	7 9		16	19
Context No.	0118	0137	0212	0214	0267	0294	0311
Cut No.	0136	0136	0213	0213	0266	0295	0271
Feature type	Channel	Channel	Pit	Pit	Furnace	Pit	Pit/well
Sample type	Bulk	Bulk		Bulk	Bulk Bulk Bulk		
Date	EPM-16th C	EPM-16th C	LM/EPM	LM/EPM	15-16th C	13-14th C	12-14th C
<b>Cereals and other potential food plants</b>							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)				xcf	xfg	x	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)					x		
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)		xcf	x	x			
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)			x	x			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)			x	x		x	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)			x	x			
<i>T. turgidum</i> type (rachis nodes)		x		x			xcf
Cereal indet. (grains)			x	x	x	xfg	x
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.				xw			
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> sp.						xcf	xcf
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.					xcf		
Large Fabaceae indet.					x		
<b>Herbs</b>							
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.		xw	xw	xw			
<i>Anthemis arvensis</i> L.				x			
<i>A. cotula</i> L.					x	xcf	
<i>Arctium lappa/Onopordum acanthium</i>				xcffgw			
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	xw	xw					xw
Brassicaceae indet.		xw					
<i>Carduus</i> sp.							xw
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.			xw				
Chenopodiaceae indet.		xw		xw		x	
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.		xcfw					
Fabaceae indet.				x	x		
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.			xw				
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.				xw			
<i>Lamium</i> sp.			xw	xw			xw
<i>Papaver argemone</i> L.							xw
<i>Persicaria</i> sp.	xw						
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.		x					
Small Poaceae indet.	xw	x					
Large Poaceae indet.				x	x		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.							xw
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.					xcf		
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.		x					
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	xw						

Sample No.	4	5	6	7 9		16	19
Context No.	0118	0137	0212	0214	0267	0294	0311
Cut No.	0136	0136	0213	0213	0266	0295	0271
Feature type	Channel	Channel	Pit	Pit	Furnace	Pit	Pit/well
Sample type	Bulk	Bulk		Bulk	Bulk Bulk	Bulk Bulk	
Date	EPM-16th C	EPM-16th C	LM/EPM	LM/EPM	15-16th C	13-14th C	12-14th C
<i>R. flammula</i> L.		xw					
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua frag.)							xw
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	xw				x		x xw
<i>Solanum</i> sp.			xcfw				
<i>S. nigrum</i> L.				xw			
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.)Vill							xw
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L.)Schultz-Bip							x
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.		xw	xxw	xxw		xw	xxxxw
<i>U. urens</i> L.							xxw
<b>Wetland plants</b>							
<i>Bolboschoenus/Schoenoplectus</i> sp.	xcfw						
<i>Carex</i> sp.	xw	x xxw	xxw	xxw			
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	xw	xxw	xw		x		
<i>Juncus</i> sp.		xw	xw				
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> L.				xcf			
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>							
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.						x	
<i>Rubus</i> sp.				xw			
<i>R. sect. Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab			xw	xw			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.			xw				xw
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>							
Charcoal <2mm		xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm		xx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm		x	xx	xx	xxx	x	xx
Charcoal >10mm		x	x	x	x	x	x
Charred root/stem		x	x	x	xx	x	x
Waterlogged root/stem	xxxx	xx		x		xx	xxxx
Indet. buds					xx		
Indet. culm nodes			x	x			
Indet. moss							xw
Indet. seeds	xw	x	x xw	x	x	x	x
<b>Other remains</b>							
Black porous 'cokey' material			x		x	x	x
Black tarry material					x	x	
Bone			x		x	x	x
Burnt /fired clay					x		x
Burnt organic concretion			x				
Burnt stone							x
Ferrous globules						x	
Fish bones			x			x	x
Small coal frags.					x	x	x

Sample No.	4	5	6	7 9		16	19
Context No.	0118	0137	0212	0214	0267	0294	0311
Cut No.	0136	0136	0213	0213	0266	0295	0271
Feature type	Channel	Channel	Pit	Pit	Furnace	Pit	Pit/well
Sample type	Bulk	Bulk		Bulk	Bulk Bulk	Bulk	
Date	EPM-16th C	EPM-16th C	LM/EPM	LM/EPM	15-16th C	13-14th C	12-14th C
Vivianite concretions		x					x
Waterlogged arthropod remains	x	x		x			xx
Sample volume (litres)	2	40	20	20	24	40	3
Volume of flot (litres)	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.3	0.1
% flot sorted	25%	12.50%	50%	25%	<10%	50%	100%

### Key to plant macrofossil table:

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens

fg = fragment    cf = compare    w = waterlogged  
EPM = Early post-medieval    LM = Late medieval    C = century





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