

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Angel Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds BSE 231

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2004
(Planning app. no. SE/04/1899/P)

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

John Duffy
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© March 2006

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

**Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service**

Contents

List of Figures
List of Tables
List of Contributors
Acknowledgements
Summary
SMR Information

Introduction

Historical Background

Archaeological Background

Methodology

Results

Introduction
Phase 1 – 12th – 14th century
Phase 2 – 15th – 16th century
Phase 3 – 17th century
Phase 4 – 18th century
Phase 5 – 19th century onwards

The Finds

(Richenda Goffin)

Introduction
Pottery
Ceramic Building Material (Sue Anderson)
Worked stone
Post-medieval bottle glass
Post-medieval window glass
Clay tobacco pipe
Lava stone
Worked flint tools (Colin Pendleton)
Burnt flint and stone
Slag
Iron nails
Small finds
Animal bone (Julie Curl)

Discussion

Conclusions

References

Appendices

1. Brief and Specification
2. Context list
3. Finds list
4. Small finds
5. Pottery by context
6. CBM by context
7. Animal bone

List of Figures

1. Site Location
2. Historic Maps
3. Guildhall Feoffment (1741)
4. Historic OS Maps
5. Phase 1 main features
6. Sections 41 and 24
7. Sections 38, 21 and 22
8. Sections 34, 39 and 40
9. Section 30
10. Phase 2 main features
11. Sections 42 and 23
12. Sections 36, 35 and 37
13. Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 25 and 33
14. Phase 3 main features
15. Sections 31 and 32
16. Feature 0048
17. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 27 and 13
18. Phase 4 main features
19. Sections 1, 11, 16, 15 and 14
20. Sections 8 and 12
21. Phase 5 main features
22. Sections 9, 10, 28 and 29
23. Stove tile (SF 1083)

List of Tables

1. Context summary for feature 0218
2. Bulk finds quantities
3. Small find numbers
4. Quantification of CBM by form
5. Roof tile fabrics
6. Late brick fabrics
7. Late brick dimensions
8. Floor tiles and bricks
9. CBM by feature type
10. Plaster and mortar by type

List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

John Duffy	Assistant Project Officer
Richenda Goffin	Finds Manager
Colin Pendleton	Flint Tool Specialist
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains Specialist (Norfolk Archaeology Unit)
Sue Anderson	Ceramic Building Material Specialist (CFA Archaeology Ltd.)

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Gough Hotels and was monitored by Robert Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Division).

The excavation was carried out by Jo Caruth, John Duffy, Rob Brooks, Chris Quince, James Rolfe, and Jonathan Van Jennians all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Jo Caruth and Andrew Tester, and managed by John Newman, all of whom provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin, Kelly Powell, Anna West and Gemma Adams. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Sue Anderson, Julie Curl and Colin Pendleton.

SMR information

Planning application no.	SE/04/1899/P
Date of fieldwork:	July and August 2004
Grid Reference:	TL 8549 6415
Funding body:	Gough Hotels
Oasis reference:	suffolkc1-3169

Summary

In August 2004 a programme of archaeological excavation work, commissioned by Gough Hotels, was carried out ahead of extension work at the Angel Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds. The excavation covered a total of 75 square metres located to the rear of the property.

The area of Angel Hill, originally *Mustowe* or meeting place, onto which the Angel Hotel fronts is a known focal point of the town. The area is located outside the Abbey Precinct and was the known site of the medieval market place. Historically the area of Angel Hill was the site of several inns around the market place. The excavation site would have originally been located within the property to the south of the Angel Hotel and only later being incorporated into the Angel Hotel.

A substantial depth of archaeological deposits were identified during the excavation with the earliest pits dating from the 12th to 14th century. Only small-scale sampling of these early features was undertaken as they were to be preserved *in situ*.

During the 15th and 16th centuries the site continued to develop with the construction of several narrow walls, possibly of a small structure or internal divisions of a larger building. Several hearths were also identified which may indicate the presence of on site brewing to the rear of an inn fronting onto Angel Hill.

During the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries the site continued to develop with more substantial walls being built, yard surfaces laid and several wells excavated. The site showed no signs of continued back yard brewing.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Introduction

A programme of archaeological excavation work was commissioned by Gough Hotels ahead of the construction of further accommodation at the Angel Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds (Planning Application SE/04/1899/P). The excavation followed the brief and specification (Appendix 1) prepared by R. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Conservation Team).

The development site covered an open area of approximately 75 square metres located to the rear of the Angel Hotel off Angel Lane. Excavation was undertaken to examine any intact archaeological remains likely to be destroyed by the proposed development. The opportunity was also taken to assess and sample earlier archaeological deposits below the level to be disturbed.

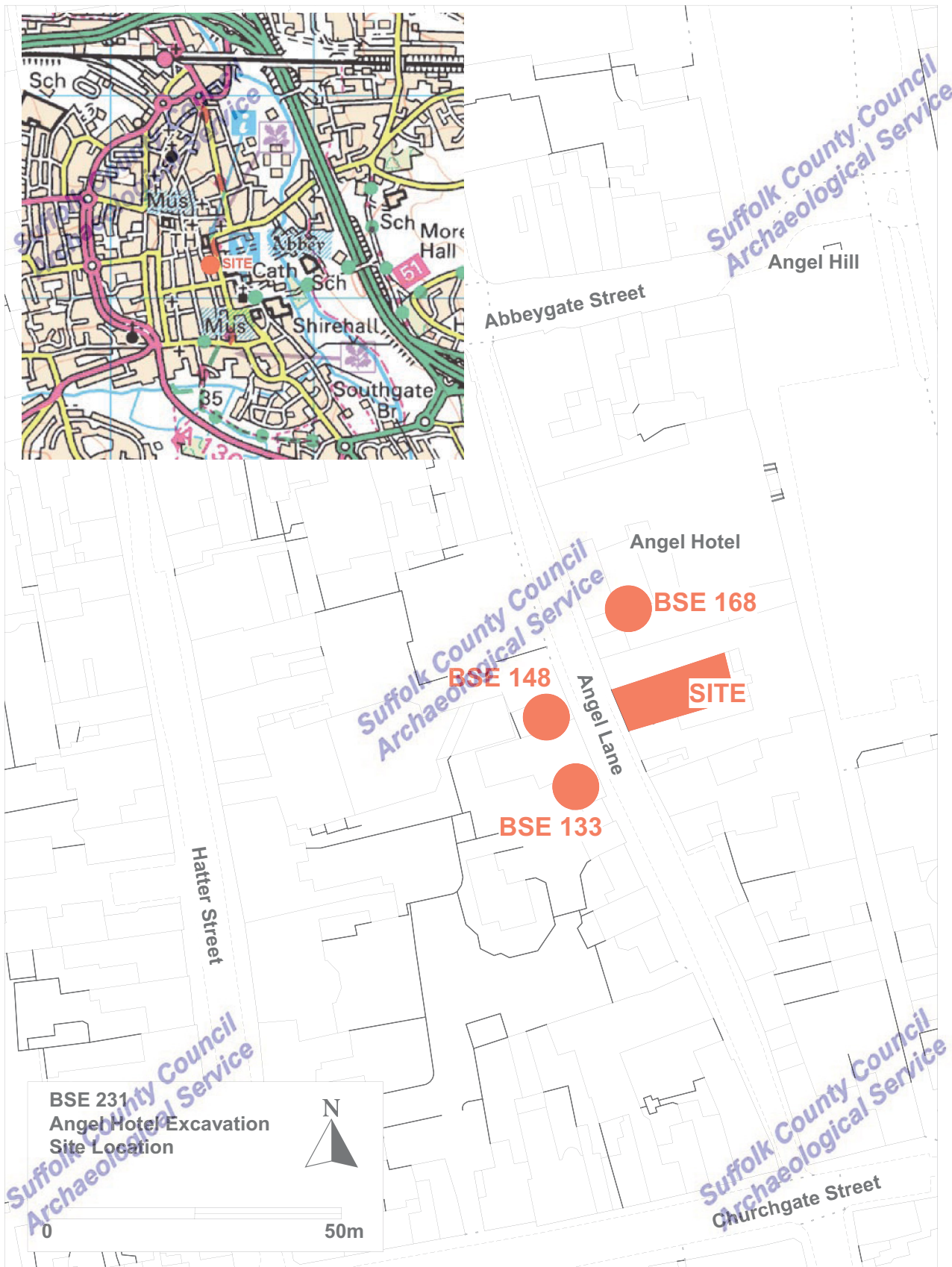
The site lies within the core of the medieval town of Bury St. Edmunds between Angel Hill and Angel Lane (formerly Nether Baxter Street) (Figure 1). The Angel Hotel and other buildings on Angel Hill are directly opposite the main focus of the town, the Abbey. Angel Hill was originally called *Mustowe* which is still retained to the north. *Mustowe* means meeting place and in Bury St Edmunds the area called *Mustowe* appeared to be an important market area outside of the Abbey Precinct onto which the Angel Hotel fronted. Historical evidence (Statham 1988) has indicated that this area has always contained several inns, sometimes with associated brewhouses, as well as markets and shops. The area to be excavated appears to have only been incorporated into the Angel Hotel in the mid 20th century and was formerly St. Edmunds Hotel (Tester 2000 Appendix 6) and would originally have been situated within the boundaries of the property to the south.

Historical Background

No detailed historical research was undertaken for this site. The historical maps for Bury St. Edmunds, dating from the 18th century onwards, were consulted. The short historical summary prepared for the archaeological report on the site to the north, BSE 148, was also consulted. However, this summary focused on the original Angel Hotel property with only brief references to the property to the south in which the present site lies.

The historical maps for Bury St. Edmunds provide fairly detailed evidence of post-medieval development on the site (Figure 2). The earliest of these maps looked at for the project was Downing's Map from 1740. The map shows structures fronting onto both Angel Hill and Angel Lane with an open area in the middle. However, this map is highly stylised indicating more presence or absence of street frontage structures rather than details of these properties.

A second map, Warren's Map (1746), is dated a few years later than Downing's but is more detailed and seems to show actual layouts of properties (Figure 2). This detail is confirmed when comparing the more detailed Guildhall Feoffment Plan (1741) of the original Angel Hotel property to the north and showing they are almost identical (Figure 3). Warren's Map shows structures along both the Angel Lane and Angel Hill street frontages with an inner courtyard with an access off Angel Lane. Along the northern edge of the property is a structure but this, according to the Guildhall Feoffment Plan, appears to be stables of the property to the north. A similar structure extends across the southern property boundary and it is unclear whether this is part of this property or the one to the south.



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2005

Figure 1. Site location

Payne's Map (1834) also shows details of the property with an Angel Hill fronting structure with a yard to the rear (Figure 2). Although the access remains onto Angel Lane its position and size appears to have changed along with the structures along the Angel Lane frontage.

The Ordnance Survey maps of the late 19th and early 20th century again show some change, with the Angel Hill fronting structure remaining with further alterations to the Angel Lane structures, which now appear less substantial before disappearing in the early 20th century (Figure 4). However, these maps do show the structures along the southern edge of the property as part of this property not the one to the south.

The documentary evidence available for the preparation of this report is very limited with only the summary prepared for the excavation of the property to the north (BSE 168). This contains several references to this site and contains comparable material. However, a dedicated documentary search is likely to produce a detailed history of the site.

The report, prepared by Abby Antrobus (in Tester and Anderson 2000), referred to a deed dated 20 July 1525 which mentioned the property to the south of the Angel, which was owned by William a More and was formerly called the Sarysynshed (Saracen's Head). In 1549 a similar reference was made about a tenement belonging to James Jankynson (alias Wright) which was formerly the Saracen's Head south of the Angel. The site was later known as St. Edmunds Hotel and fully incorporated into the Angel Hotel in 1963.

The references to this property suggest a long history as an inn both as the Saracen's Head and later St. Edmunds Hotel. This appears to be one of several in this area of Angel Hill including the Castle, the Boar's Head and of course the Angel itself. The Guildhall Feoffment Plan (1741) of the Angel shows the layout and functions of the tenement and may be used as comparative material for structures likely to be present in other inn tenements. Features likely to be present in the area proposed for excavation include a brewhouse, a yard, stables and a kitchen.



Warren's Map 1746



Payne's Map 1834

Figure 2. Historic maps

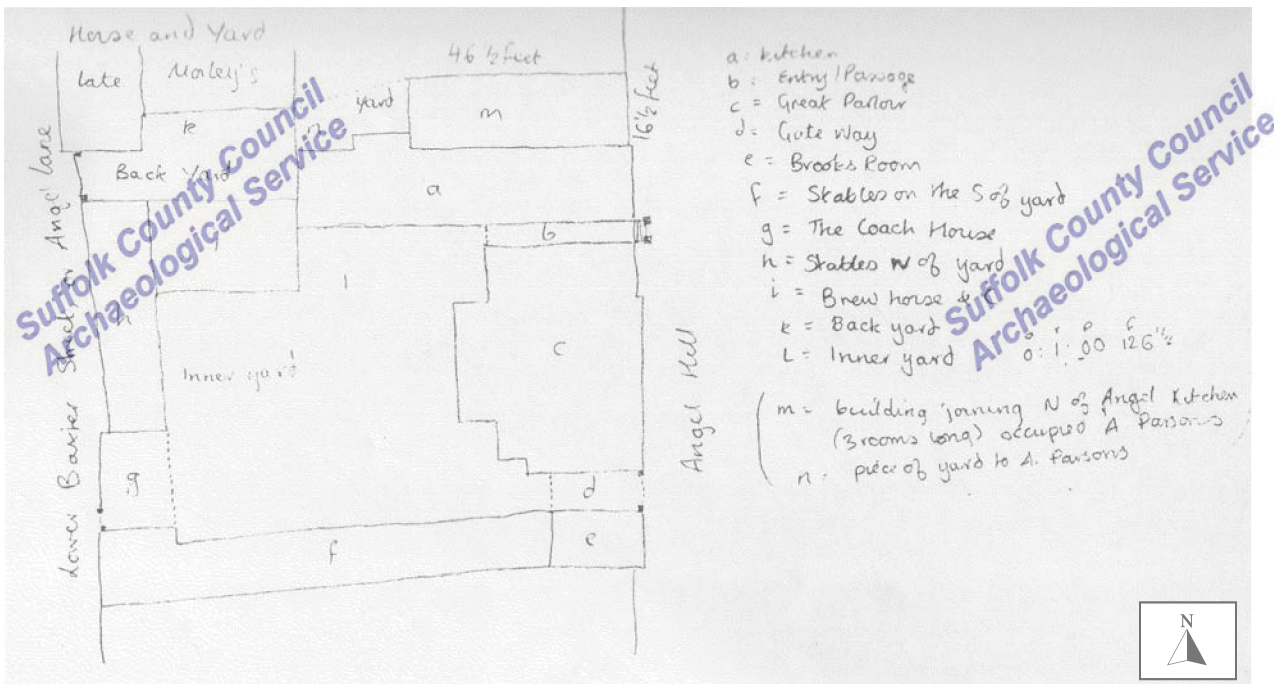


Figure 3. Guildhall Feoffment (1741)



Figure 4. Historic OS Maps

Archaeological Background

Three previous archaeological projects have been undertaken along Angel Lane and they are all in the vicinity of the present site (Figure 1).

An evaluation and excavation was carried out to the north of the present site to the rear of the original Angel Hotel property, BSE 168. This project consisted of two archaeological trenches towards the rear of the property extending back from the Angel Lane frontage. Within the excavated areas the finds evidence recovered from some pitting indicated activity on the site

from the 12th century onwards. Other identifiable features included several ovens, thought to be associated with brewing, and a flint and mortar lined well. Later medieval and post-medieval structural evidence, in the form of flint and mortar wall foundations, was thought to indicate the presence of outbuildings dating from the 16th century and possibly earlier.

Two archaeological sites have also been excavated on the western side of Angel Lane. At the Cinema Garage site, BSE 148, an evaluation followed by a small scale excavation revealed very little except medieval pitting and heavy, post-medieval, truncation of the street frontage.

The site, BSE 133, immediately to the south of the Cinema Garage, BSE 148, produced similar results. Three archaeological trenches were excavated followed by archaeological monitoring of the building work. The project identified medieval pitting, 12th to 14th century in date, and a possible medieval well. Later, post-medieval, pitting was also identified along with the remains of Angel Lane fronting properties from the 17th century onwards.

Overall the archaeological evidence recovered along Angel Lane is very limited and reflects the nature of urban excavation where opportunities to excavate are severely restricted. However, some conclusions can still be drawn from the data already recovered. In the medieval period, especially from the 12th century, the properties along Angel Lane appear to be the rear of the buildings fronting Angel Hill and Hatter Street. From the 16th and 17th centuries this appears to change on the west side with buildings fronting Angel Lane while on the east it remained as property rears, though with the likelihood of more substantial outbuildings.

Methodology

The excavation area measured 12.5m by 6m and initial removal of the overburden was undertaken using a 360 degree machine fitted with a 2m wide toothless bucket. The machine excavation was to the top of any surviving archaeological deposits and was constantly monitored by an experienced archaeologist. All machine excavated soil was removed from site. Once machine excavation of the overburden was finished hand excavation of all archaeological deposits was undertaken.

Each archaeological deposit was given a unique context number, starting at 0001, and a full written description was produced (Appendix 2). Drawn records in both plan and section were produced at a scale of 1:20. Digital, colour slide and monochrome photographs were also taken.

All excavated finds were recovered and returned for processing and analysis. A full specialist finds report is included within this report.

The site archive is kept at the County Council Archaeology Store, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds under code BSE 231.

Results

Introduction

Although a fairly large area was excavated, approximately 75 square metres, several restrictions were imposed on the archaeological work done affecting the results of the excavation. The main restriction was the depth to be excavated as construction work would not disturb the full depth of the archaeological deposits. Preservation *in situ* was considered the best option for the lower deposits with some small-scale excavation to assess and sample these deposits. This resulted in the total excavation of most of the post medieval deposits as these were the most threatened with machine removal of the more modern upper deposits. This allowed the maximum amount of time to be spent on the threatened archaeology and the excavation of small interventions into the lower archaeological deposits.

Unfortunately this led to several problems especially in the understanding and interpretation of the lower medieval archaeological deposits. As most of the medieval archaeology was excavated in small interventions very little was identified in plan with sections providing the most information which severely limited the understanding of both physical and stratigraphic relationships. Also individual features were not fully excavated and understood leading to limited interpretation and dating.

Another, unforeseen, restriction on the site was created by a series of east to west running pipes along the south edge of the excavation which removed one tenth of the area to be excavated.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Phase 1 – 12th – 14th century

All features within Phase 1 were only sample excavated within small interventions across the site. This phase consisted of several pits that were either identified in section or were not fully excavated. Features within this phase were a large rectilinear pit, 0218, or possible cellar in the centre of the site along with several other pits spread across the site. The features from this phase, where identified below Phase 3 surfaces, were of a high density with very little natural visible.

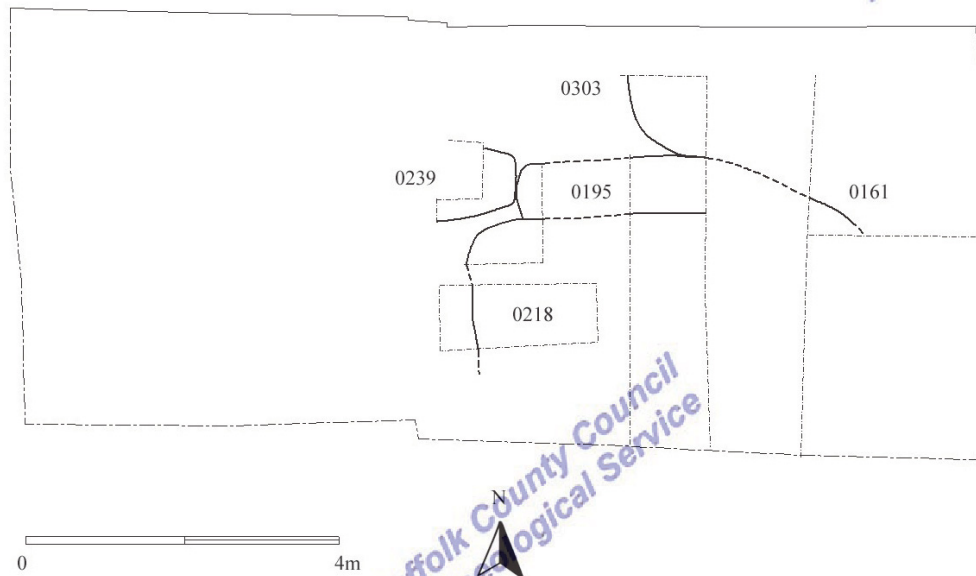


Figure 5. Phase 1 main features

Linear features

A linear feature, 0195, was identified in Sections 24 and 41 and ran on an approximately east to west alignment (Figure 6). The feature was cut and heavily disturbed to the south by pit 0218. It was steep-sided but the base was not identified due to its depth. A single fill, 0196, a dark grey/brown loamy clay was identified during excavation. Further to the west the butt end of the linear feature was identified, in which three distinct fills were noted. The upper fill, 0241, was a 0.2m deep brown loam with chalk over a 0.04m deep grey/brown ashy sand, 0263. The lowest identified fill was a mixture of large chalk lumps and crushed chalk.

Located to the east and recorded in Sections 21 and 38 was a similar steep-sided feature, 0161, which was identified as a continuation of 0195 (Figure 7). It was heavily disturbed by later features and, due to its depth, was not fully excavated. Feature 0161 was filled by a single dark brown silty clay, 0162, also numbered 0027 during excavation of the later feature 0024. An earlier dark brown and orange silty clay layer, 0187, was also identified.

Immediately to the west of the butt end of 0195 a second butt end of a similar feature, 0239, was identified. The feature ran in an east to west direction under wall 0171 but its relationship to 0195 was not clear during excavation. The feature was steep-sided and filled by a grey/green/brown clay, 0240.

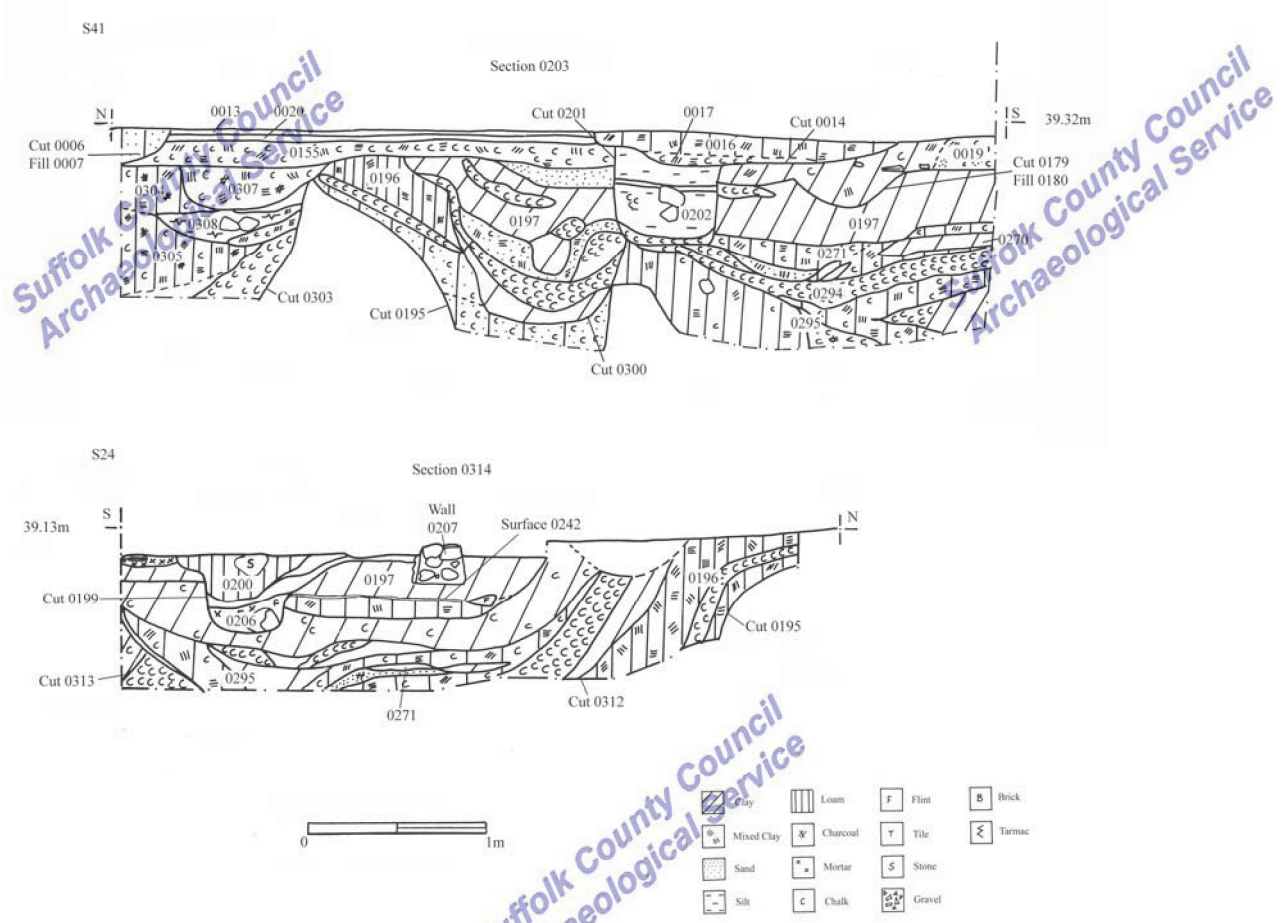


Figure 6. Sections 41 and 24

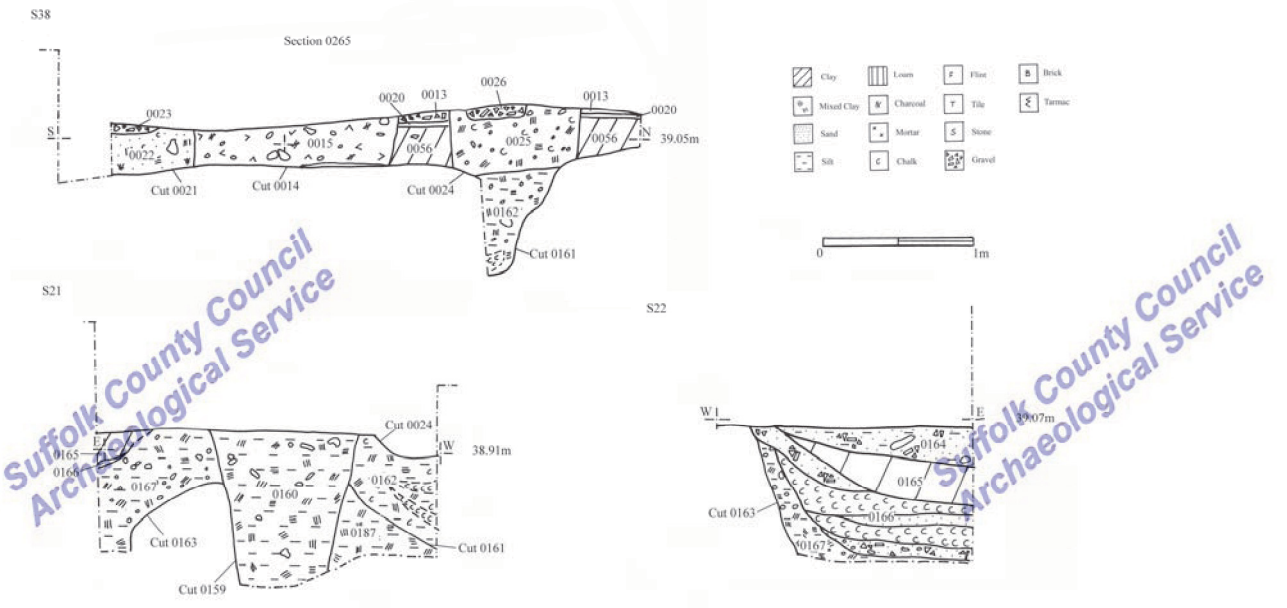


Figure 7. Sections 38, 21 and 22

Pits

Located immediately to the north of feature 0195 was a large pit, 0303, which was recorded in Section 41 (Figure 6). Excavation was conducted on the southwest quarter of the pit which was steep sided but the base was not excavated due to its depth. A total of five distinct fills were identified within the pit. The upper fill, 0307, was a yellow clay and chalk with charcoal. Immediately below this was a grey/brown loamy clay with frequent chalk and charcoal, 0304. Fill 0308 was a loose, very fine green clay directly below fill 0304 and above a dark charcoally fine clay, 0309. The lowest recorded fill was a grey/brown loamy clay with frequent chalk and charcoal, 0305, over a chalk layer. Unfortunately the different fills were only identified in section and not in plan which lead to a mixing of finds from these layers. Finds from fills 0304, 0305 and 0307 were recorded under the number 0306 and finds from 0308 and 0309 were recorded under the number 0310.

Feature 0218 appeared to be a large rectilinear pit in the centre of the site but was only identified during the excavation of several small interventions within the eastern half of the site. A suggested interpretation for this feature was a cellar but as only a small proportion of the feature was visible it is difficult to be certain.

The north-west corner of the pit along with sections of its northern and western edge were identified, Sections 24, 39, 40 and 41 (Figures 6 and 8). The edges of the feature were near vertical but the base of the pit was not identified. The pit also appeared heavily cut by other smaller pits but these were difficult to identify in plan and section and may only represent tip lines within the backfill. All contexts associated with pit 0218 are summarised in Table 1. Further excavation work would be necessary to identify and separate any different features within 0218.

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Spotdate
0197		Pit Fill	Grey-green clay fill in pit 0300. Chalk lens running through. Appears to be square in plan. Some finds from this layer numbered as part of cleaning layer 0205.	PMed
0205		Layer	Cleaning layer of clay 0197. Finds may be partly mixed with those of 0155 and fills related to wall 0207.	
0217	0218	Layer	Chalk deposit approximately 0.25m down into green-grey clay fill 0197. Roughly rectangular in plan. Depth between 0.01m (at extremities) to 0.07m (at centre). Width 0.36m (E-W) and length 0.5m (N-S). Possible post-pad or remains of a chalk surface of which this is only remainder.	
0218	0218	Pit Cut	Massive square pit containing unfired clay, chalk bands, fired clay - ?fragmentary chalk surface. This seems to be a large steep-sided square pit which is unbottomed and much lower than surrounding ground levels. This may be a cellar?? The fills of the cellar are 0269, 0291, 0268.	
0219	0218	Pit Fill	Unfired greenish clay with frequent chalk flecks, some sand inclusions, occasional brick and tile flecks. Same as 0197.	Med
0220	0218	Pit Fill	Band of chalk at base of 0219. Not drawn.	
0221	0218	Pit Fill	Fill under 0220. Loose mix of clay, sand and loam with quite frequent (5%) chalk fragments and flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks. Quite stony. Outer fill of 0218 under central clay and chalk fills. Same as 0268. Not drawn.	Med
0242		Layer	Burnt clay layer in clay 0197. No finds. Very fine layer of blackish burnt clay. Seen in section 0203.	
0243		Layer	Red burnt clay layer in clay 0197 seen in section 0203. No finds.	

0244	0218	Pit Fill	Fairly thick in places and quite compacted. Part of 0242. Not level, sloping NE-SW in section. Couldn't identify this in 0203 section face.	
0259	0218	Pit Fill	Dark loamy fill beneath 0242 and 0197. Probably same as 0271.	
0261	0218	Pit Fill	Surface within pit 0218. Same as 0242. This consists of compacted clay with very frequent (50%) charcoal, chalk, mortar and occasional brick/tile flecks.	
0262	0218	Pit Fill	Ash over 0259.	
0266	0273	Pit Fill	Brown sand over 0259.	
0267	0273	Pit Fill	Red orange very coarse sand/fine gravel with frequent tiny chalk fragments. Under 0259. Depth 0.15m.	
0268	0218	Pit Fill	Lower, basal, fill of 0273. Dense rich black sand very loose and organic. Depth 0.1m 30% excavated.	
0269	0218	Pit Fill	Brown mixed clay with lots of chalk and charcoal flecks, patches of yellow clay. Cut by 0273 at the top of the deposit. Under basal fill 0267. 0.3m deep. 50% excavated.	
0270	0301	Pit Fill	Mixed yellow unfired clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Seen at very base of E-W section through 0218. 0.12m deep.	Med
0271	0301 0302	Pit Fill	Green/brown sandy clay. Rests above what appears to be chalk 0294. Contained pot. Very patchy and varying in thickness. Seems to become mixed with slightly burnt clay which forms harder layers though not actual surfaces. Relationship with 0271 is unclear - 0271 seems to in lenses through 0270.	Med
0272	0218	Pit Fill	Grey-brown loamy clay. Regular chalk flecks. Relationship with 0270 is unclear as 0270 seems to run in lenses through 0271. Becomes more prevalent in deeper parts of trench.	
0273	0218	Pit Fill	Black sandy ash deposit. Relationship with 0270 unclear yet appears to cut it. Does not appear in section. Number issued solely for sample. 100% excavated.	
0291	0218	Pit Fill	Pit cutting lower fills of 0218. Sealed by surface 0259. Width 1.5m and depth 0.8m.	
0293	0218	Pit Fill	Unfired clay with lots of chalk fragments, occasional charcoal and occasional sand patches. Frequent flint fragments. Under surface 0259. 100% excavated within section. Depth 0.16m.	
0294	0301	Pit Fill	Fill made up of sand, charcoal, small fragments of fired chalk and burnt flint. Small clay inclusions. Visible in south side of 0218. Relationship with pits unclear.	Med
0295	0301 0302	Pit Fill	Thick chalk fill of pit 0301. Slightly mixed with 0270 and 0271 when pit was filled. Interspersed with small patches of grey clay and small pebbles. Contained pottery. Approximately 0.15m to 0.2m deep.	Med
0297	0218	Pit Fill	Fill from two pits 0301 and 0302. In 0301 is a grey-brown loamy clay with very occasional chalk flecks and charcoal patches. In 0302 it is a finer darker brown loam with far less clay and little chalk or charcoal. However, both appeared to be the same during excavation - hence single number. Finds not separated.	
0299	0218	Pit Fill	Brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks. Quite loose. Similar to 0221. Not defined.	
0300	0218	Pit Cut	Chalk fill at bottom of trench 0218. It is unclear what pit it is from. Contained pot. Does not appear in section. Made up of small chalk lumps and powdered chalk. Top of fill only just appears in excavation.	Med
0301	0218	Pit Cut	Cuts 0195. See section 0203. Part of 0218. Finds from this feature possibly mixed with those of 0312. 0300 is same as 0312 and 0301 - lower chalk is because slumped into 0195.	
0302	0218	Pit Cut	Pit cut at south end of section 0203. Cuts 0302. Part of 0218. Cut is hard to discern. Relationship to 0300 is unclear. Could be same feature as 0312. Finds could be mixed with those of 0312. Back edge of 0312 to be sure also same as 0300.	
0302	0218	Pit Cut	Earlier cut within 0218. Shape not really distinguishable - cut by 0301. Number 0295 given to fill that appeared uniform during digging but in section showed to be two fills in two pits (0301 and	

0312	0300	Pit Cut	0302). Finds could be mixed with those of 0312. Large pit visible in western section of 0218. Appears to have gently rounded edges. Not bottomed. All finds will be mixed with those of pits on other side of 0218. Same as 0300 (slumped into 0195) and 0301. Heavily disturbed by other pits.
0313	0218	Pit Cut	Pit visible in south side of 0218. Cut by 0312.
0315	0218	Cut	Cut visible in section 0311.
0321	0218	Finds	Unstratified finds from 0218.
0322	0218	Finds	Unstratified finds from 0218.

Table 1. Context summary for feature 0218

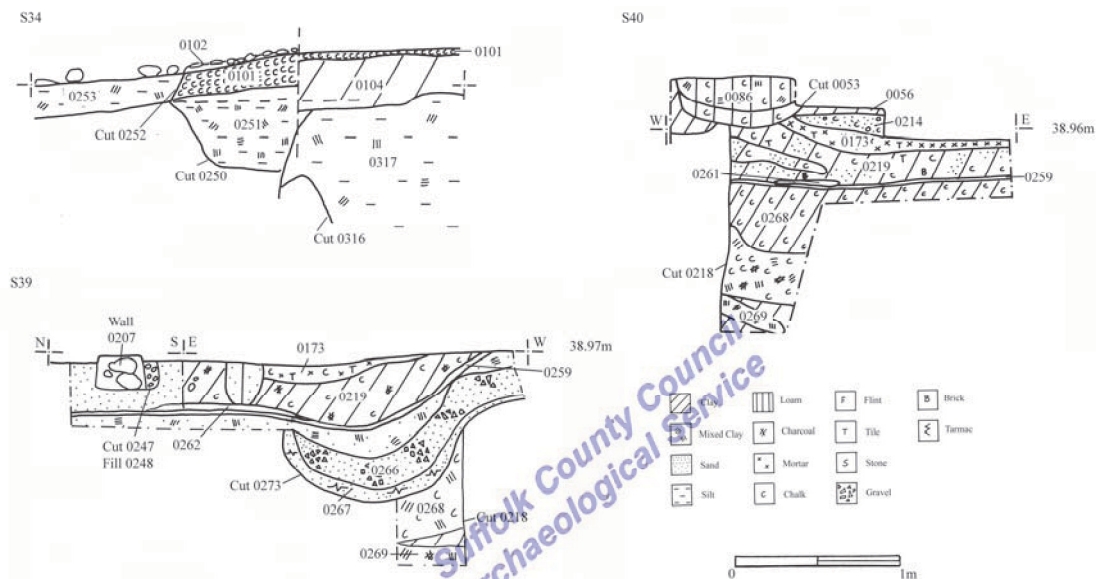


Figure 8. Sections 34, 39 and 40

Pit 0075 was identified near the western edge of the site during the excavation of the later feature 0042. The feature was not visible in plan but was identified and recorded in Section 30 (Figure 10). Only the bottom 0.3 to 0.4m of the pit survived with heavy disturbance by features 0323 and 0042. The base of the pit was concave and what little survived of the edges appeared to slope at approximately 45 degrees. Two distinct fills were identified, the upper of which was a 0.22m deep light to mid brown silty clay with orange silt patches and occasional flint and chalk inclusions, 0076. The lower fill, 0107, was a 0.15m deep light to mid brown silty clay with very occasional chalk, charcoal and flint inclusions. To the east the pit cut through a 0.05m deep compacted chalk layer, 0088, over a light to mid brown/orange silty sand with very occasional chalk and flint, 0087. As with pit 0075 these two layers were heavily disturbed by later features and were only identified in section.

Pit 0075 was seen to continue to the north and was recorded as cut 0316 in Section 34 (Figure 8). The cut appeared steep-sided though the base was unexcavated due to its depth. Unfortunately, as with most of the earliest features on the site, the pit remained largely unexcavated. A single light to mid brown/grey silty clay fill, 0317, was identified. The pit was seen to cut a series of layers, of which the uppermost, 0318, was a 0.2m mid brown/orange silty sand over a 0.06m deep charcoal layer, 0319. The lowest fill was excavated to a depth of 0.4m and was a light to mid brown/orange silty sand, 0320, and was identical to layer 0087 cut by 0075 to the south.

S30

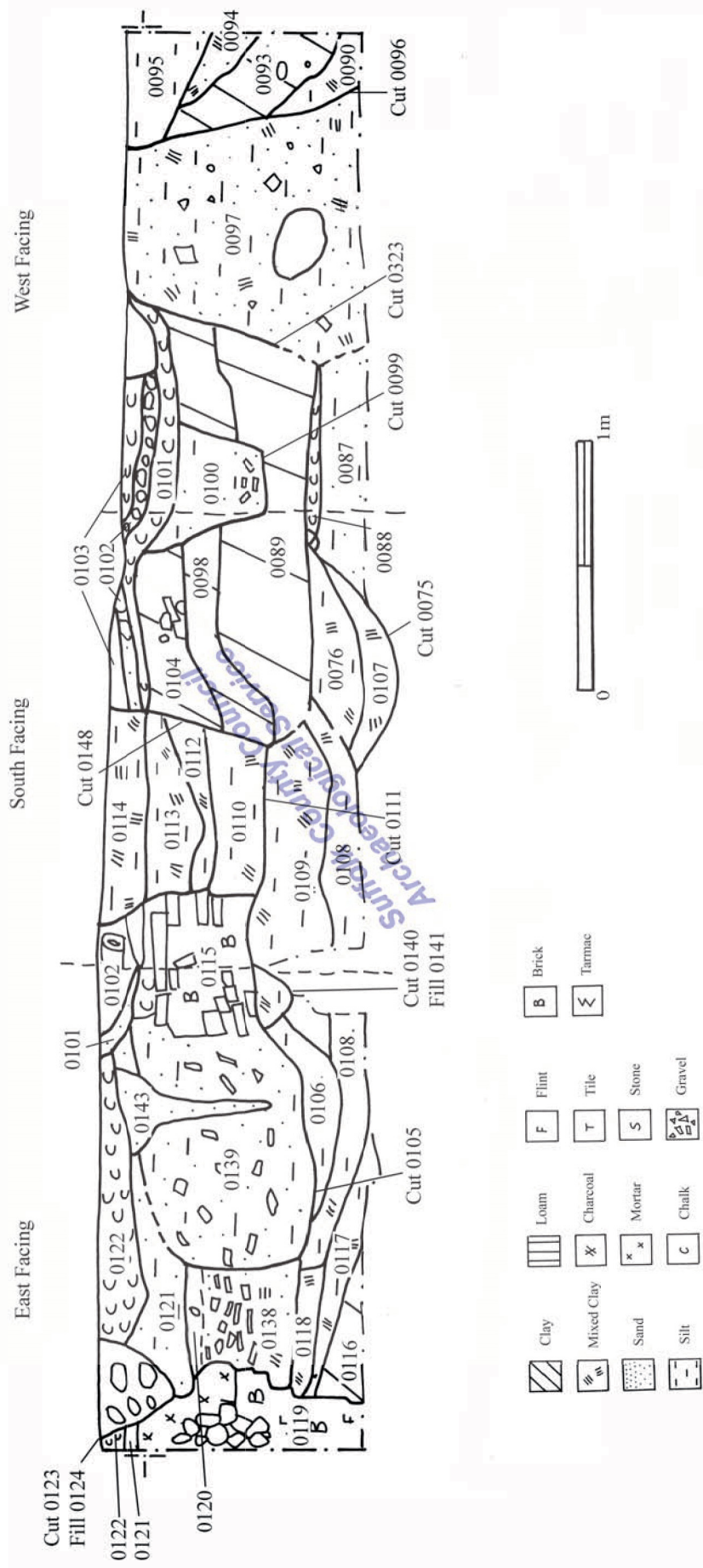


Figure 9. Section 30

Phase 2 – 15th – 16th century

Phase 2 consisted of three features that were identified as hearths, 0181, 0255 and 0285, were situated within large pits. Three further pits were identified across the site, along with a series of postholes, possibly associated with hearth 0181, in the eastern half of the excavation area. The remains of several flint and mortar walls were recorded again within the eastern half of the site. Survival of these walls was restricted to where they had slumped into earlier features. As with Phase 1 many of the deeper features, including the hearths, were only partly excavated within small interventions or identified in section. However, more detail was visible in plan for this phase.

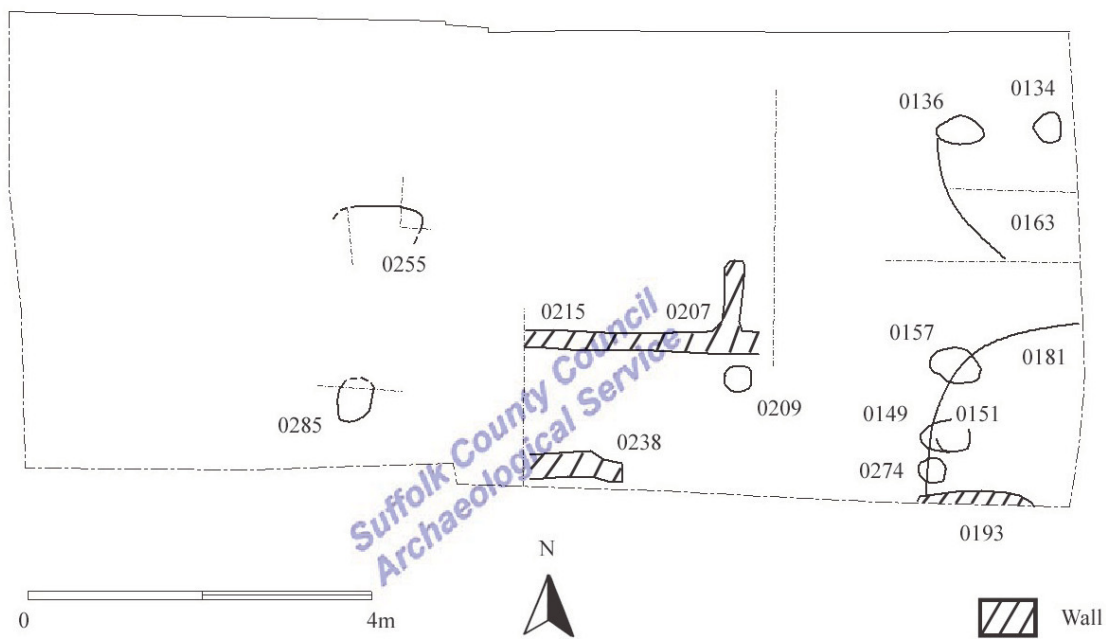
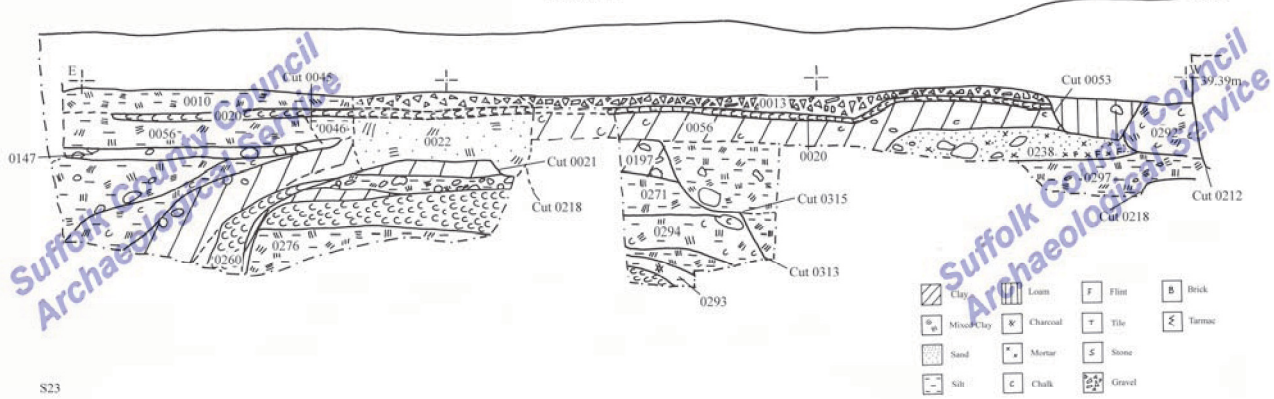


Figure 10. Phase 2 main features

Pit

Partially visible along, and extending beyond, the eastern limit of the site was a large 2.5m wide pit, 0163, recorded in Sections 21, 22 and 23 (Figures 7 and 11). The pit appeared circular, though the full extent was not visible, with steep sides. The base of the feature was not identified as only a depth of 0.9m was excavated. The pit was cut by two other pits to the west, pit 0159, and to the south, pit 0181. Pit 0163 was filled by four distinctive fills. The upper fill, 0164, was a 0.25m deep orange silty sand and gravel. Immediately below this was a 0.28m deep light brown clay, 0165, with moderate chalk and flint inclusions. Fill 0166 was a 0.35m deep chalk layer below fill 0165 and contained a lens of orange/yellow sand and a lower compacted lens of yellow sand and gravel. The lowest fill was a dark brown silty clay, 0167, with moderate flint and chalk inclusions. The full depth of fill 0167 was not excavated.



S23

Section 0188/0198

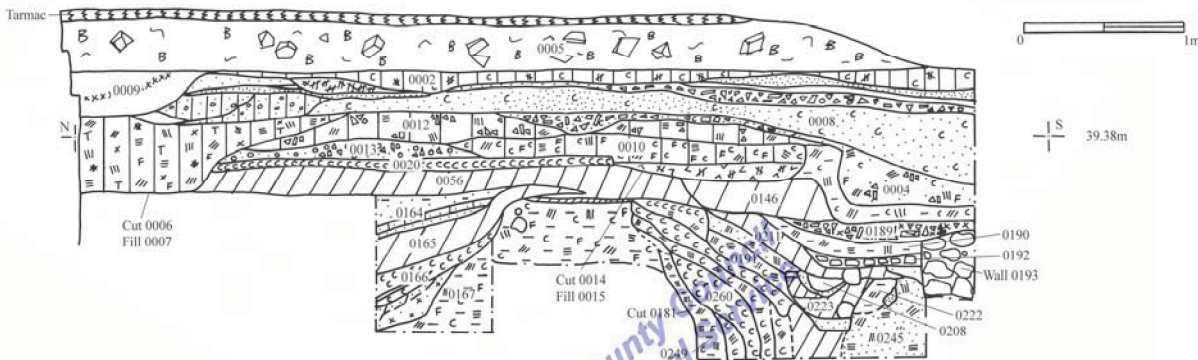


Figure 11. Sections 42 and 23

Hearths

Feature 0181 was a large pit identified in the south-east corner of the site, recorded in Sections 23 and 42 (Figure 11). The feature appeared circular in plan but less than half was visible as it extended beyond the eastern and southern site edges. Unfortunately due to time and depth limitations the feature was not fully excavated where visible. No base was identified and only a limited amount of the northern edge was exposed. The pit appeared to cut the fill of pit 0163 to the north but this relationship was not very clear. Pit 0181 cuts into a dark brown clay layer, 0194, to the west which is the same layer as 0276 identified below posthole 0274. The pit was cut by wall 0193 and postholes 0149, 0157 and 0274.

The upper fill within pit 0181 was a brown silty clay, 0190, overlying a layer of roughly laid red bricks, 0192, which extended 0.28m from the eastern section. The bricks appeared to have been heated *in situ*, with the upper surface of the bricks and the surrounding fill heavily reddened, suggesting the base of a hearth. This brick surface appeared to be a second use for the pit. Immediately below the brick layer was a yellow clay, 0211, which was possibly bedding layer for the bricks, 0192. A dark brown clayey loam, 0208, was below fill 0211 and above an orange/brown clay, 0223. Below 0223 was a yellow clay, 0191, with occasional chalk which was above a mid brown silty clay, 0222. Below 0222 was an orange clayey sand and gravel, 0224, over a sandy clay, 0245. A white chalk lining 0260, also recorded as 0153, was immediately below fill 0245 and sealed the lowest identified fill, 0249, a mid brown silty loam which was very similar to fill 0167 from pit 0163 to the north and no clear relationship was identified between the two.

Feature 0255 was identified near the north-west corner of the excavation site and recorded in Sections 35 and 37 (Figure 12). The feature was cut by two later pits, 0250 and 0252, and appeared similar in nature to feature 0285 located to the south. The feature contained several burnt fills which suggested its use as a hearth. The cut of the feature was unclear in plan but was near vertically sided though the base was not identified.

The fills of the feature comprised a mid yellow clay, 0283, over a mixed mid yellow clay and pink scorched clay, 0282. Below this was another mid yellow clay, 0281. Under 0281 was a mid red scorched clay, 0280, with a grey ash lens. Below this fill was a mid yellow clay, 0256, over a light to mid yellow clay, 0279, similar to fill 0286 in feature 0285. These fills sat over an orange/brown silty sand, 0278, which was only partially excavated. It was unclear whether this fill was part of hearth 0255 or part of an earlier underlying feature.

Hearth 0255 cut through two earlier layers identified in Section 35 (Figure 12). The upper layer was a 0.2m deep mid grey/brown silty clay, 0258, with very occasional chalk, charcoal, flint and pea grit inclusions. The lower layer was a mid brown silty clay, 0257, with very occasional pea grit and charcoal.

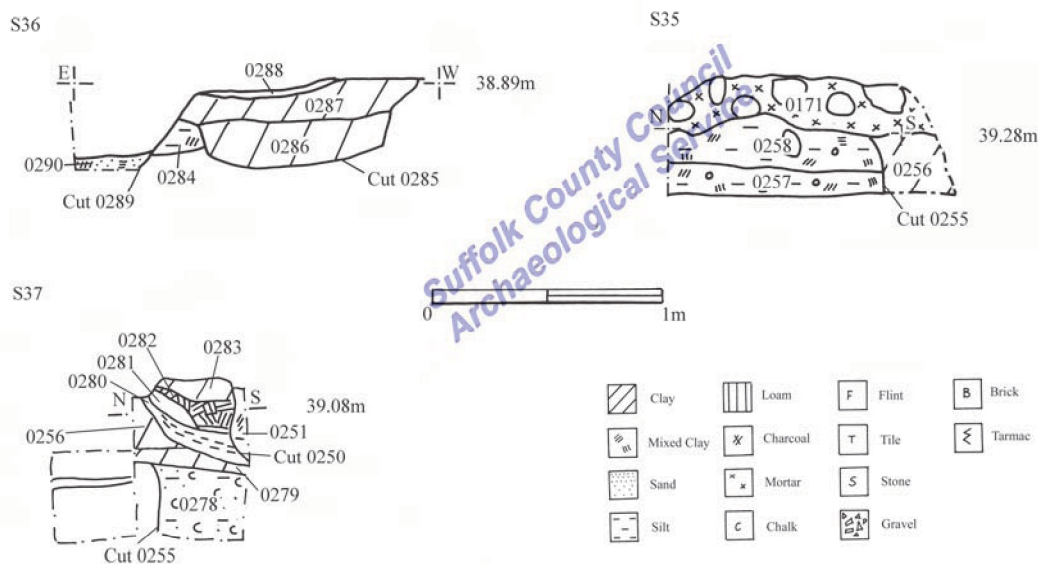


Figure 12. Sections 36, 35 and 37

Pit 0285 was identified below pit 0212 and was thought to be a hearth. The feature is heavily truncated by later pits, 0212, 0223, 0227 and 0289 and was recorded in Section 36 (Figure 12). The feature is very similar in form to pit/hearth 0255 though appeared to only have one phase of use. The uppermost surviving fill was a 0.6m in diameter circular burnt clay patch, 0226, approximately 0.05m deep. Identified below 0226 was a 0.05m deep layer of mid pink/red scorched clay, 0288. These burnt layers were over a 0.15m deep mid yellow clay, 0287, with occasional chalk over a light to mid yellow clay, 0286, with frequent chalk, similar to fill 0279 in hearth 0255. Feature 0285 cuts a dark to mid grey/brown clay silt, 0284.

Posthole group

A group of postholes were identified sealed below and truncated by the build-up layers for the Phase 3 surfaces. The postholes were all of a similar size and shape in plan but their depths varied due to differing degrees of truncation. These postholes are all located near the western edge of the site and may be associated with hearth 0181 though they cut the earlier pit in which the hearth was placed.

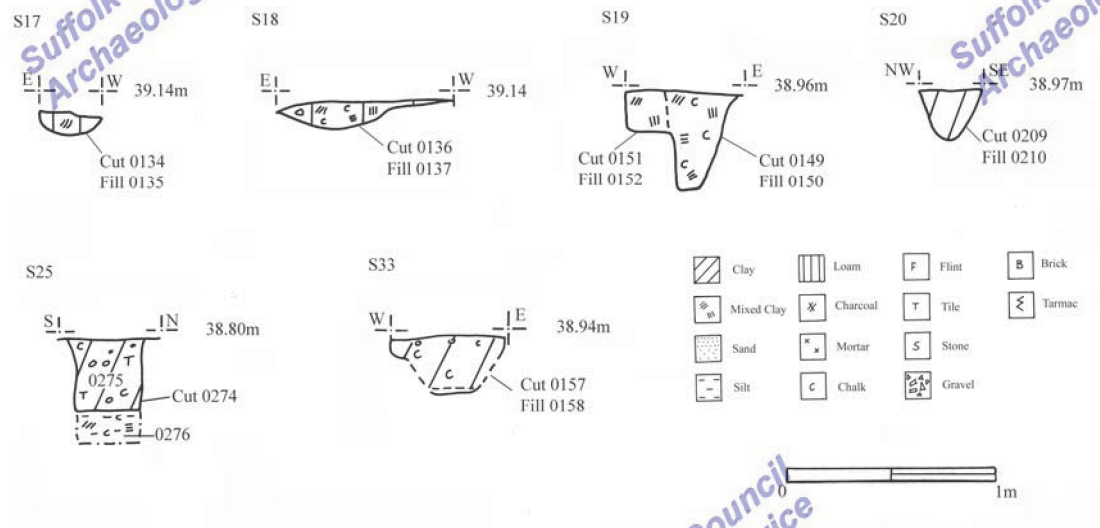


Figure 13. Sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 25 and 33

Feature 0134 appears to be a roughly oval possible posthole. The slope of the sides varies and the base is uneven, Section 17 (Figure 13). The posthole is 0.36m long, 0.29m wide and 0.11m deep. The posthole cuts into the upper fill of pit 0163. The feature is filled by a grey brown slightly loamy gritty clay, 0135, with very occasional stone inclusions.

Feature 0136 is very similar to feature 0134 and appears to be a roughly oval posthole with gently sloping sides and a slightly rounded, concave, base, Section 18 (Figure 13). As with posthole 0134 this feature cuts into the upper fill of pit 0163. The feature is filled by a grey brown slightly loamy gritty clay, 0137, with occasional chalk flecks and stone inclusions.

Posthole 0149 was excavated to a depth of 0.48m with vertical sides and an uneven base cut into a chalk layer, 0260/0153, Section 19 (Figure 13). The posthole was 0.21m in length and appears to cut an earlier posthole, 0151, of which 0149 may be a re-cut. The posthole's relationship to layer 0147 to the south is unclear. Posthole 0149 is filled by a mid brown orange chalky fill, 0150, with clay lump inclusions.

Posthole 0151 lies slightly to the west of posthole 0149 but is heavily cut by 0149, Section 19 (Figure 13). Very little of the cut survives. As with posthole 0149 this posthole cuts into chalk layer 0260/0153. It is filled by a compacted orange brown silty clay fill, 0152, with frequent chalk inclusions.

Located to the north of posthole 0149 is an oval posthole, 0157, measuring 0.48m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.24m deep, Section 33 (Figure 13). The posthole has vertical sides and a flat base and is filled by a mid brown clay, 0158, with chalk inclusions.

Posthole 0274 was identified to the south of posthole 0149. It appeared roughly circular in plan, approximately 0.38m in diameter, with straight sides and 0.34m deep, Section 25 (Figure 13). The posthole is located below surface 0147 and cuts layer 0260/0153. The posthole also cuts

slightly into a dark brown clay layer, 0276, below chalk 0260/0153. The extent of layer 0276 is unknown as only a small sample was excavated. The posthole is filled by a light to mid brown clay, 0275, with chalk flecks and occasional stones and tile fragments.

Walls

The remains of a wall 0207 were identified in the centre of the site running in an east to west direction surviving to a length of 1.8m. The wall was 0.22m thick and was of a rough flint bonded with orange mortar construction, recorded in Section 34 (Figure 8). Occasional late medieval brick fragments were also present in the wall fabric. A 0.8m long north to south running section of this wall was also identified and the junction indicated that both sections were of a single build. The wall sat in a near vertically sided footing trench, 0247, which was 0.32m wide and filled by a brown coarse silty sand, 0248. The wall was cut by posthole 0179/0209 to the east and cut through the upper fills of pit 0218.

A further continuation of the wall was identified to the west, 0215, which survived as a total length of 0.6m in an east to west direction. It was again constructed in flint bonded with a coarse orange mortar with occasional late medieval bricks. 0215 was cut by trench 0053 and so any relationship to the north to south aligned wall 0171 was lost. As with wall 0207 this section of wall cut the upper fills of pit 0218.

Wall 0238 was located to the south of wall 0215 and ran in an east to west direction. The wall was constructed using flint bonded with a coarse orange sandy mortar. The wall survives where it has slumped into the upper fills of pit 0218 and was cut by trench 0053 to the west.

A possible continuation of this wall can be seen in the south-east corner of the site, 0193. This section of wall had survived where it had slumped into the top of pit 0181, Section 23 (Figure 11). The wall ran in an east to west direction and was also constructed using large flints bonded with an orange sandy mortar.

Surviving directly over wall 0193 and also slumped into the top of pit 0181 was an orange gravel with tile and crushed mortar, 0189. Sealing this layer was a roughly laid possible surface of broken tile, brick and flint. Both layers only survive where slumped into pit 0181.

Posthole 0209 was located to the south near the eastern limit of wall 0207. The feature was circular in plan with a U-shaped section recorded in Section 20 (Figure 13). The posthole was 0.3m wide and 0.23m deep and cuts into the upper fills of large pit 0218. The posthole was filled by a single mid brown clay, 0210, with occasional chalk. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Features in Section 30 (Figure 9)

Pit 0323 was located at the western limit of the site and was identified in section after the excavation of 0042. The pit was steep-sided with a flat base and cuts layer 0097. The pit is cut by pit 0099 and channel 0111 to the west and sealed by layer 0101. The upper fill was a 0.2m deep light brown/grey clay, 0104, with frequent chalk flecks and very occasional flint. Below fill 0104 was a 0.35m deep light to mid brown clay, 0098, with very frequent chalk flecks. The lowest fill was a 0.4m deep light yellow clay, 0089, with frequent chalk flecks and very occasional flint and charcoal flecks.

Pit 0099 was identified in Section 30 after the excavation of 0042. The pit cuts into the top of pit 0323 and is sealed by layer 0101. Pit 0099 was 0.3m wide and 0.4m deep with very steep sides

and a flat base. The pit had a single light grey/brown sandy silt fill, 0100, with very occasional flint, mortar and chalk.

A series of layers were identified within Section 30 but were only identified in section and not in plan. It is unclear whether these layers form the fills of a feature or if they were a sequence of build-up layers. The layers are cut by several features including wall 0119, posthole 0140 and pits 0105 and 0323. Layer 0108 was seen to seal pit 0075 and it was this that provided possible evidence of a feature cutting 0075 and being filled by 0108.

Layer 0106 was the uppermost recorded layer in this sequence and was cut by pit 0105 and posthole 0140. The layer was a 0.2m deep mid green silt with occasional chalk and pea grit. Below layer 0106 was a mid orange/brown/grey silty clay, 0109, with occasional chalk, charcoal, pea grit and flint inclusions. Immediately below this was a light grey/brown silty clay, 0108, with occasional flint and chalk. The next layer below 0108 was a 0.1m deep light to mid grey silty clay, 0118, with occasional flint and chalk. A 0.1m deep mid to dark brown silty clay, 0117, was directly below layer 0118 and above a light brown clay, 0116, with frequent chalk and occasional flint, charcoal and pea grit.

Phase 3 – 17th century

Phase 3 and later features were the most threatened by the proposed development which led to extensive excavation and recording of these features. Several pits, which were sealed by the later surfaces, and postholes were examined across the site as well as the remains of several flint, brick and mortar walls. A cobbled surface and a gravel surface were also identified and seemed to be associated with a wall running north to south across the site, 0171. A brick-lined well was also identified in the south-west corner of the excavation below later features.

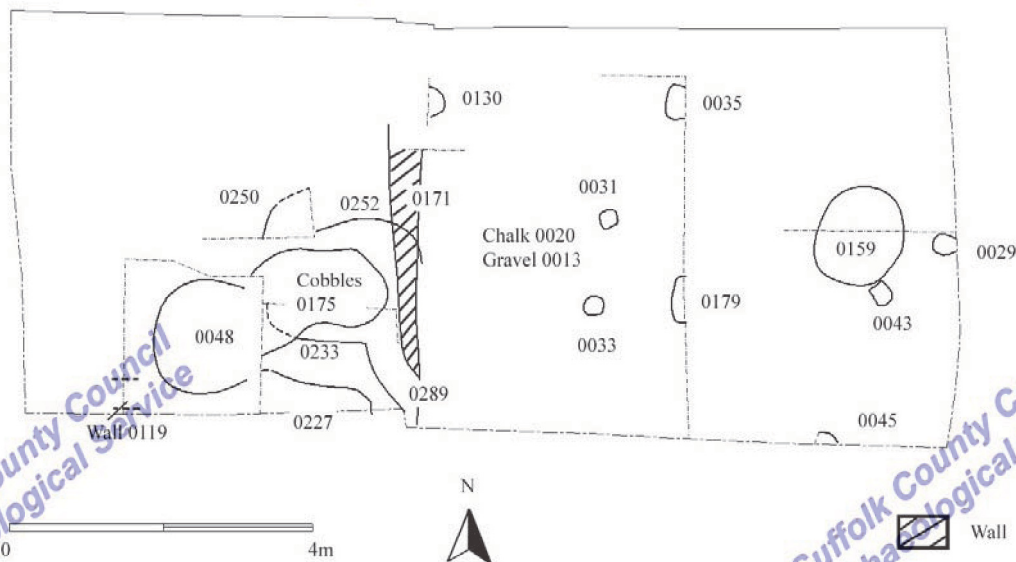


Figure 14. Phase 3 main features

Pits

Pit 0159 was located near the eastern limit of the excavation area. It was circular in plan with a diameter of 1.2m and had steep and straight sides, Section 21 (Figure 7). The pit was excavated to a depth of 1m but was still not fully excavated and no base was identified. Pit 0159 cuts

features 0163 to the east and 0161 to the west. The pit was filled by a mid to dark orange/brown silty clay, 0160, with moderate small flint and very occasional small chalk.

Pit 0250 was unclear in plan but had sides sloping at approximately 50 degrees and was straight and regular with a flat base, Sections 34 and 37 (Figure 8 and 12). The pit cuts hearth 0255 but is in turn cut by pit 0252 and sealed by layer 0101. A single mid grey/brown silty clay fill, 0251, with very occasional chalk and charcoal was identified.

Pit 0252 was only partially visible in plan and section and was only excavated to a depth of 0.2m. The pit appeared sub-rectangular in plan with straight and regular sides sloping at approximately 45 degrees, Section 34 (Figure 8). No base was identified. The pit appeared to cut through cobbled surface 0102 which was then reinstated, 0254, after the backfilling of the pit. The function of this pit is not known due to limited excavation. A mixed mid grey and mid brown silty clay, 0253, was identified filling the feature but the extent of the fill was not identified. Possibly it is the same pit as 0227.

Pit 0227 appeared sub-rectangular in plan though very little was visible. Its visible length was 1.5m with a visible width of 0.5m. The pit had vertical sides but the base was not identified due to its depth, recorded in Section 32 (Figure 15). Pit 0227 cut hearth 0285 and also appeared to cut pit 0289, though this was less clear. The pit was filled by a mixed mid grey/brown silty clay, 0228, with chalk inclusions. A total depth of 0.6m was excavated but the full extent of the fill was not identified. Possibly it is the same pit as 0252.

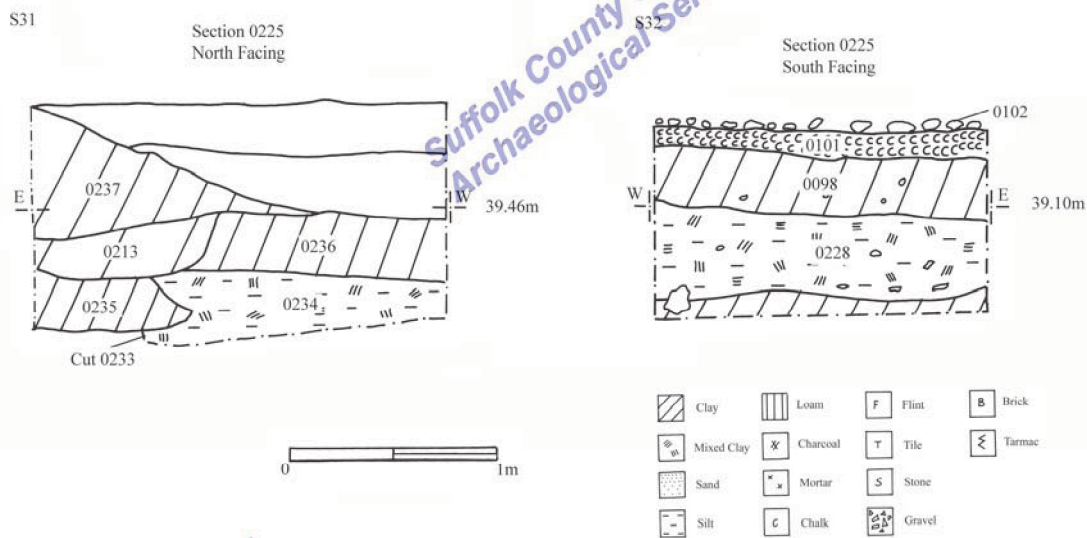


Figure 15. Sections 31 and 32

Pit 0233 appeared oval in plan but very little was visible. The pit was steep-sided, cutting hearth 0285, recorded in Section 31, but the base was not identified (Figure 15). A single mid to dark silty clay fill, 0234, with very occasional charcoal and chalk was recorded. The pit was cut by a later pit, 0212, and sealed by a compacted chalk layer, 0174.

Pit 0289 is heavily disturbed with very little visible. The sides are straight at a 50 degree angle and the base was not found, recorded in Section 36 (Figure 12). The pit was cut by two later features, 0212 and 0227, and cuts hearth 0285. The pit is 0.5m in diameter and excavated to a depth of 0.3m. A single fill was identified, 0290. This fill was a mixed dark grey brown clay sand and a mid red brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks, chalk fragments and pea grit. No finds were recovered from this fill which was heavily disturbed by 0212 and 0227.

Pit 0199 was identified in Section 24 to the south of wall 0207 (Figure 6). The pit was squarish in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base. The pit measured 0.8m in diameter with a depth of 0.4m. It appears very similar to the pit located immediately to the east, 0179, and cuts the upper fills of the large pit 0218. A chalk layer, 0204, was spread across the top of the pit and appeared to be its upper fill. Immediately below 0204 was a dark brown loamy fill, 0200. Fill 0200 was over a lump orange mortar bonded flint which is possibly debris from one of the nearby walls, 0238 or 0207.

Posthole 0179, recorded as 0201 in Section 41, was oval in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 6). The posthole measured 0.56m wide with a depth of 0.56m and cut through the upper fills of pit 0218 and through layer 0155 but was cut by trench 0014. The posthole was filled by a mixed mid brown clay and silt, 0180/0201, with chalk inclusions.

Feature 0143 was not visible in plan and only identified in section, Section 30, and was located near the western edge of the excavation (Figure 9). The feature was thought to be a stakehole and was steep-sided ending in a point at its base. It is filled by a mid brown/orange sand with moderate flint and pea grit inclusions. The feature measures 0.3m wide and 0.6m deep and cuts into the fill of pit 0105.

Walls

Wall 0171 ran in a north to south direction across the middle of the site and appeared to create two different areas of post medieval activity on either side of it. The wall was 0.4m wide but was heavily disturbed on the western face and at its southern end. It was constructed using large flint nodules and occasional limestone blocks, probably reused Abbey stone, bonded with a coarse yellow sandy mortar, recorded in Sections 14 and 35 (Figure 12 and 19). Surviving on the eastern face was a single course of edge-on bricks. The wall runs at right angles to walls 0207, 0215 and 0238 from Phase 2 but trench 0053 had cut away any relationship information between the walls. Three layers were identified forming bedding material for the wall. Layer 0216 was a 0.15m deep grey/brown clay under wall 0171. Layers 0292 and 0296, both yellow chalky clay, were also identified as forming bedding material for the wall. It is, however, unclear if what survives of the wall was footings or above ground remains.

Wall 0119 was identified in Section 30 in the south-west corner of the site after excavation of 0042 which appeared to have heavily disturbed the wall remains (Figure 9). Although very little is visible it appears to run in a north to south direction with a possible butt end at its northern limit. The butt end was a brick construction with the rest of the wall being constructed of brick and flint surviving to a depth of 0.9m. It was unclear how this wall relates to the walls across the rest of the site but it appears parallel to and constructed of similar materials to wall 0171. Wall 0119 is sealed by a layer of tile fragments mixed with mortar and a mid grey sandy clay, 0138.

Well

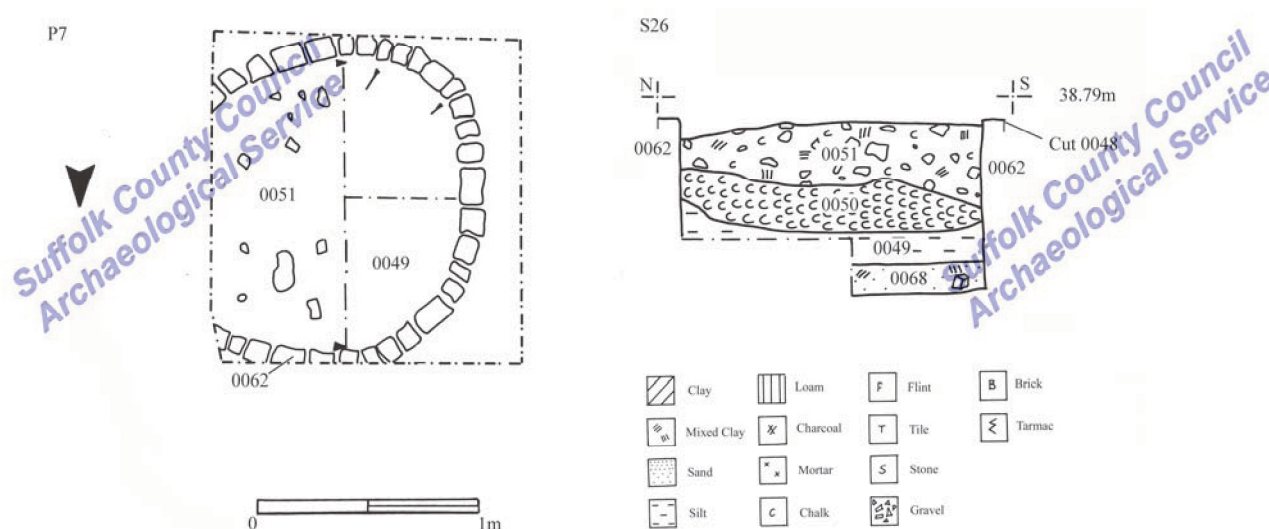


Figure 16. Feature 0048

Well 0048 was identified below feature 0042 and recorded in Section 26 (Figure 16). The well was a vertical cut shaft lined by a single thickness of un-mortared bricks extending at least 0.5m below the surviving top of the feature. It was excavated to a depth of 0.5m though the base was not reached and excavation was halted for safety reasons. Four fills were identified within the well. The uppermost fill, 0051, was a 0.38m deep light to mid brown chaly clay with rubble, charcoal and flint inclusions. A compacted 0.22m deep white chalk, 0050, was immediately below fill 0051 and appears to be a deliberate sealing layer for the well with rubble above. Below 0050 was a very dark brown silt, 0049, over a mixed mid brown clay and mid grey sand, 0068.

Surfaces and associated build-up layers

Layer 0056, recorded elsewhere as 0058, 0060, and 0155, was a grey/brown clay with frequent chalk flecks. This layer lay directly below chalk layer 0020 to the east of wall 0171 and appeared to form the build-up and levelling for the surface made up of 0020 and 0013. Layer 0063 was an ash and charcoal lens within layer 0056. The layer was recorded across the site in Sections 23, 38, 40, 41 and 42 (Figures 6, 8 and 11).

Cut 0145 was indistinct in plan and section and appeared to be the edge of slumped material in the top of pit 0181. The feature was filled by a 0.15m deep mid to light brown/orange clay, 0146. This feature was part of layer 0056.

Layer 0020, also numbered 0057, 0059, and 0154 elsewhere across the site, was a crushed white chalk layer between 0.05m and 0.06m deep, recorded in Sections 7, 23 and 38 (Figures 7, 11 and 17). The layer covered the eastern half of the site to the east of wall 0171. The layer's relationship to wall 0171 is unclear due to the disturbance by the later feature 0053. As the chalk layer only exists to the east of this wall it is assumed that originally the layer butted up to wall 0171. This layer may have formed an actual surface but was more likely to have been the bedding for the overlying gravel layer, 0013, which formed the actual surface. Similar surfaces excavated elsewhere in Bury St. Edmunds suggests this form of construction was used for external surfaces, for example Eastgate Barns (BSE 229 – Duffy forthcoming).

Layer 0013 was a fine gravel mixed with medium rounded stones and light yellow sand, recorded in Sections 23, 38, 41 and 42 (Figures 6, 7 and 11). It varies in thickness but appears across most of the eastern half of the excavation to the east of wall 0171. This layer appears to form a surface bedded on the underlying chalk 0020.

Cobbled surface 0175 was identified to the west of wall 0171 near the southern edge of the excavation. The surface was made up of medium rounded flint up to 0.08m long. The surface was heavily truncated to the west by soakaway 0042 and was also cut by pit 0252. However, the surface appears to have been reinstated, 0254, after the backfilling of pit 0252. The cobbles are set into a layer of coarse orange sand, 0176, 0121 and 0102. This sand is laid over a chalk layer providing a solid bed for the cobbled surface, 0177, 0120 and 0101.

A small oval pit 0185, measuring 0.65m by 0.4m, was identified cutting layer 0177. The pit was filled by a single 0.15m deep silty sand, 0186. The relationship of this feature to the cobbled surface is unknown and it was undated.

Several build-up layers were identified below the chalk layer. Layer 0178 was a grey/brown clay with frequent chalk, visible in Section 27 (Figure 17). A similar layer, 0236, identified in Section 31, was a 0.3m deep light to mid grey clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal. Layer 0184, a brown clay with chalk inclusions, also appears to be part of this build-up.

The cobbled surface, 0175, was sealed by a compacted chalk layer recorded under several numbers across the western half of the site, 0103, 0122, 0142, 0174 and 0182. The layer is cut by later features including wall 0172, pit 0168 and soakaway 0042 but appears to seal wall 0171.

Posthole group

A group of seven postholes were identified in the eastern half of the excavation. The postholes varied in size and shape but all appeared later than chalk layer 0020 but were cut by trenches 0006, 0014 and 0053. Due to the heavy disturbance of these features it was difficult to determine the exact relationship of the postholes to each other and to identify any form of structure.

Posthole 0029 was located on the eastern edge of the excavation and extended beyond the eastern limit of the site. The cut was oval in plan, measuring 0.32m by 0.3m, with steep sides and a flat base, Section 2 (Figure 17). The relationship between posthole 0029 and layers 0013 and 0020 was unclear. A single 0.1m deep dark grey loamy clay, 0030, filled the posthole.

Posthole 0031 was oval in plan, measuring 0.29m by 0.21m, and located near the centre of the excavation area. The depth of the feature was 0.09m with fairly steep sides, Section 3 (Figure 17). A dark brown chalky clay, 0032, was the only fill within the feature.

Posthole 0033 was located to the south of 0031 and was indistinct in both plan and section and may indicate disturbance of chalk 0020 rather than a posthole. The feature was roughly circular in plan, 0.2m in diameter, and 0.08m deep. A dark brown clay, 0034, with stone and chalk inclusions was the only identified fill, Section 4 (Figure 17).

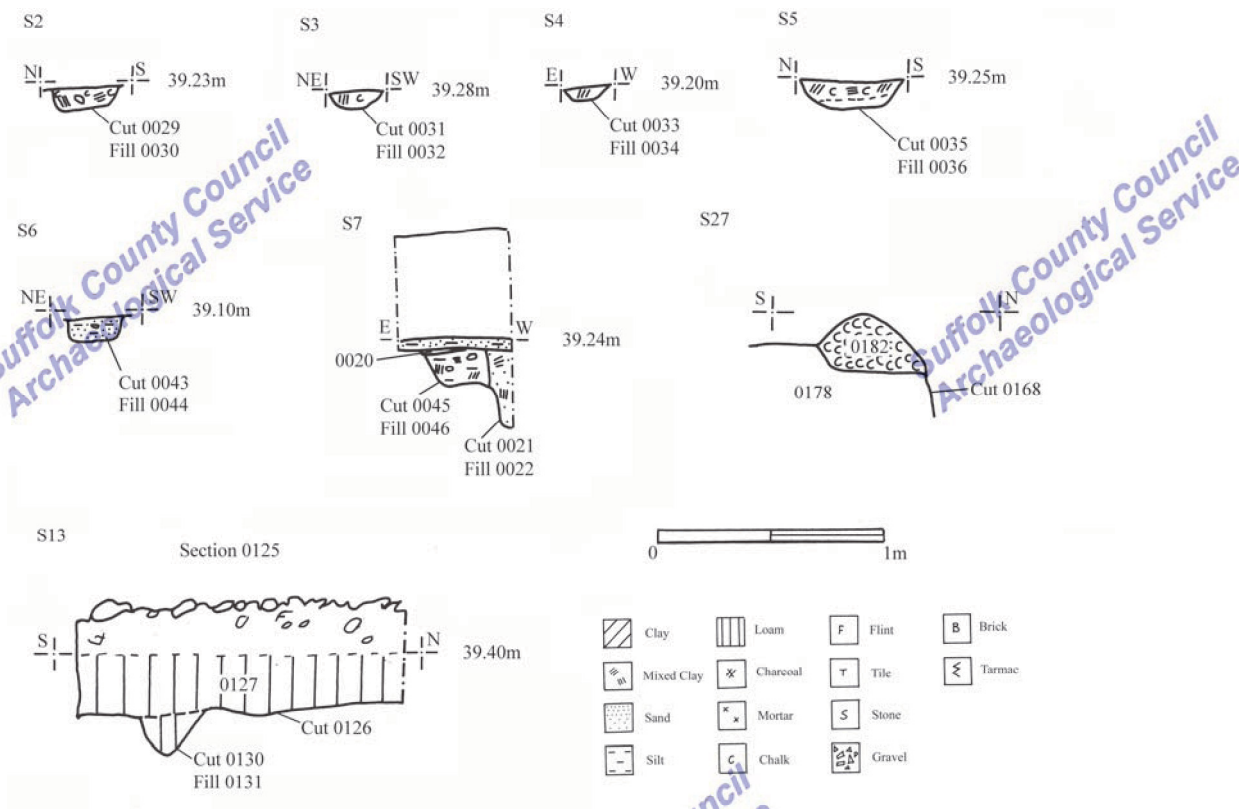


Figure 17. Sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 27 and 13

Posthole 0035 was located to the north of posthole 0031 on the southern edge of trench 0006. The feature was oval in plan, measuring 0.76m by 0.45m, and was excavated to a depth of 0.04m, Section 5 (Figure 17). Its relationship to trench 0006 to the north is unclear but may be earlier. The posthole was filled by a mid to dark brown chalky clay, 0036.

Posthole 0043 was located near the eastern edge of the site to the south of posthole 0029. The feature was heavily disturbed by trench 0014 and was only clear in the base of the trench. The posthole was square in plan, measuring 0.24m wide, with vertical sides and a flat base, Section 6 (Figure 17). The posthole was 0.11m deep with a single dark brown silty sand fill, 0044, with occasional flint and chalk.

Posthole 0045 was only partly visible on the southern edge of the excavation. The feature extended beyond the site edge to the south and was heavily disturbed by a later posthole, 0021, to the west. The posthole appeared circular in plan and was fairly steep-sided with an uneven base, Sections 7 and 42 (Figures 11 and 17). The posthole survived to a depth of 0.17m and was filled by a dark grey/brown silty clay, 0046, with a narrow band of chalk mixed with dark brown silty clay.

Posthole 0130 was identified under trench 0053 near the northern edge of the site. Only half of the feature was visible but it appeared circular in plan. The posthole had steep sides with a concave base surviving to a depth of 0.2m, Section 13 (Figure 17). A dark brown loam, 0131, was the only identified fill of the feature.

Phase 4 – 18th century

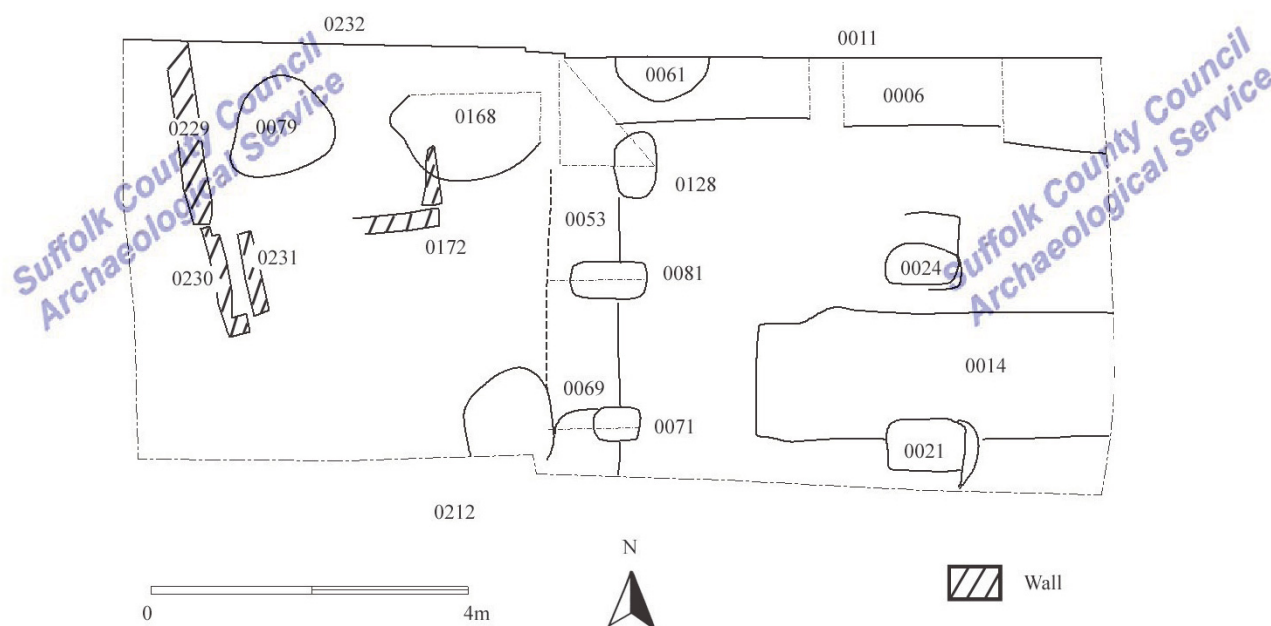


Figure 18. Phase 4 main features

Phase 4 features, as with Phase 3, were the most under threat from the development which led to extensive excavation and recording. Several brick walls, some of which still form part of the Angel Hotel structure, were excavated along the northern and western limits of the site. Several trenches and postholes were also identified within this phase representing possible repair or construction work to the structures.

Walls

Three sections of brick wall were identified running in a north-west to south-east direction in the north-west corner of the site. The wall sections appear to form a drainage channel running to the south from under the existing Angel Hotel building possibly draining into an earlier version of soakaway 0042.

The northernmost section of wall 0229, also numbered as 0144, extended from below the arch in wall 0232 at its north end to a length of 2.5m. The wall was constructed using bricks, measuring 220mm by 110mm by 45mm, bonded using a light yellow mortar. The wall was approximately 0.25m wide becoming slightly narrower to the south. The wall survived to a depth of at least four courses but the base was not identified.

Wall 0230 was a slightly offset continuation of wall 0229 built using identical bricks bonded with the same light yellow mortar. The wall was one brick length wide, 0.22m, and survived to at least seven courses deep. The wall was heavily disturbed by a modern pipe coming in from the west and by soakaway 0042 to the south.

Running parallel to 0230 but further to the east was another brick wall, 0231. Only a small section of this wall was visible but it appeared to be built to create a channel between it and wall 0230. The wall was heavily disturbed but remains of a possible collapsed arch between walls 0230 and 0231 was identified. The bricks were slightly larger, 230mm by 120mm by 55mm, but bonded with the same light yellow mortar.

Wall 0172 was located to the east of wall 0231 and ran at right angles to it before turning north and running parallel to wall 0231. Unfortunately the wall was heavily disturbed by later features, 0168 and 0038 and any relationship to wall 0231 had been lost. However, the wall was constructed in an identical fashion suggesting it was part of the same build. A possible 0.22m wide construction trench, 0183, for wall 0172 was also identified and continued to the east suggesting that wall 0172 originally continued in this direction. The trench was filled by a brown clay surviving to a depth of 0.1m, also recorded under number 0183.

Wall 0011 runs east to west along the northern edge of the excavation and appeared to be rebuilt stepped footings which had subsequently had the present Angel Hotel built onto it. The bricks appeared to be of 17th century origin but are probably reused in this construction. It appeared to directly relate to trench 0006.

Wall 0232 was located along the western half of the north edge of the site running east to west. The wall butted up against wall 0011 and continued on the same alignment. The wall was brick built with the later rebuilt wall of the Angel Hotel above it. Most of the length of the wall was arched over a possible cellar or well which was not excavated for health and safety reasons. Wall 0229 ran over the backfill and under this arch suggesting it was forming a drain from inside the structure to the north.

Trenches

A 0.9m wide linear feature, 0006, was identified running on an east to west alignment along the northern edge of the excavation area against wall 0011. The feature was shallow sided becoming steeper towards the flat base, Section 23 and 41 (Figures 6 and 11). The linear feature was seen to cut layer 0012, a mix of gravel and clay loam below layer 0008 and above 0013, in Section 23. A single 0.4m deep brown clay loam, 0007, was identified filling the feature. This linear feature appeared to be a footing or repair trench associated with the footings for wall 0011. Similar features have been identified at church sites to help cure damp problems created by the ground build-up around the walls (R. Carr pers. comm.).

Trench 6 possibly continued in a north to south direction as 0053, also numbered 0126. Feature 0053 ran across the excavation area, continuing beyond the southern site edge and was 0.8m wide. The feature had shallow sloping sides with a flat base, visible in Sections 11, 13, 14, 15 and 16 (Figures 17 and 19). The main fill was a dark brown loam, 0054, indistinguishable on site from fill 0007, over a chalky grey clay loam, 0055. This trench may have formed a similar function to 0006 along wall 0171 but there was too little evidence surviving from both the wall and trench to be certain.

Linear feature 0014 was located in the south-east corner of the excavation extending to the east beyond the site limits. The feature was 1.6m wide with a visible length of 4.5m. The western limit of the feature is defined by a square butt end. The sides were vertical and it had a flat base, Sections 38 and 41 (Figures 6 and 7). The feature cut through layers 0013 and 0020 and was cut by postholes 0021 and 0024. The feature was filled by a thin layer of charcoal and ash, 0015, over a mid brown clay loam, 0016. The lowest fill was a chalk and clay layer, 0017.

Posthole Group

Posthole 0071 was located near the southern edge of the site cutting trench 0053. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.65m by 0.48m, and was steep-sided surviving to a depth of 0.23m with an uneven base, Section 11 (Figure 19). The posthole was filled by a mid to dark brown silty clay,

0072, coming down onto a layer of red tile fragments, 0073. After further excavation in the vicinity of the posthole, the layer of tiles, 0073 extended further to the east suggesting it was part of layer 0056 rather than a fill of posthole 0071.

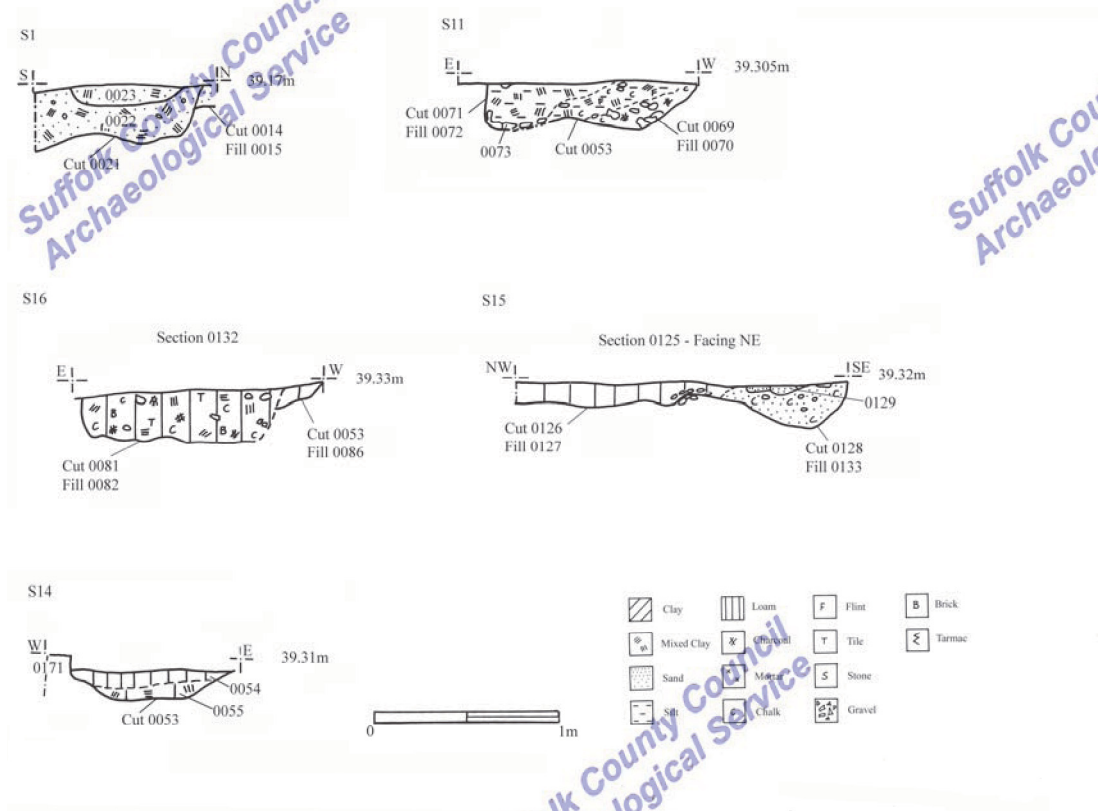


Figure 19. Sections 1, 11, 16, 15 and 14

Posthole 0069 was identified below posthole 0071 and was also cut by trench 0053. In plan the posthole appeared oval with steep sides and an uneven base, Section 11 (Figure 19). A single dark brown silty clay fill, 0070, with large chalk lumps and flint surviving to a depth of 0.26m was recorded. The finds from this fill were mixed with those from the fill of posthole 0071 and were recorded using a separate number, 0074.

Posthole 0081 was located to the north of posthole 0071 and also cut trench 0053. The posthole was oval in plan, measuring 1.04m by 0.44m, with near vertical sides and a flat base surviving to a depth of 0.28m, Section 16 (Figure 19). The posthole was filled by a grey/brown clayey loam, 0082, with occasional lumps of mortar.

Posthole 0128 was identified to the north of posthole 0081 cutting trench 0053. In plan the feature was roughly oval, measuring 0.56m long, with vertical sides and an uneven base, Section 15 (Figure 19). A thin layer of brown sand and charcoal, 0129, over an orange compact sand and chalk, 0133, with a compacted chalk layer at the base filled the posthole surviving to a depth of 0.2m.

Posthole 0024, located to the north of trench 0014, appeared rectangular in plan, measuring 0.92m by 0.8m, with vertical sides and an uneven base, Sections 21 and 38 (Figure 7). The feature cut gravel surface 0013 and chalk 0020. The main fill was a 0.5m deep grey/brown chalky clay, 0025, below a 0.08m deep gravel and orange clay, 0026.

Posthole 0021 was located to the south of and cutting trench 0014. The feature was rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base, Section 38 (Figure 7). The posthole extends beyond the southern limit of the excavation. The main fill was a 0.3m deep mid brown/grey sandy clay, 0022, with occasional charcoal, chalk and flint inclusions. Above fill 0022 was a 0.07m deep layer of gravel and mid orange clayey sand, 0023, very similar to the upper fill identified in the feature to the north, 0024.

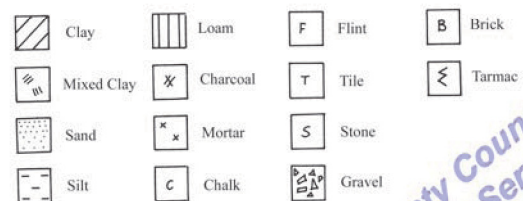
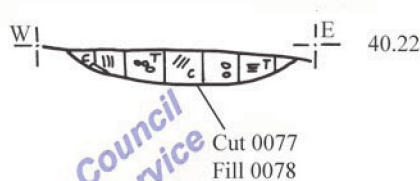
Wells

Feature 0061 appeared as a circular cut extending under wall 0011 to the north. Although only identified after the excavation of trench 0006 it was impossible to see a relationship between the two features. The fill was a mixed brown silty loam that was indistinguishable during excavation from 0007, the fill of trench 0006. The feature appeared to be a well but limited excavation, for safety reasons, meant little information was recovered from this feature.

Feature 0079, a probable well, was circular in plan with a diameter of 1.3m with near vertical sides and an excavated depth of 0.6m though the base was not identified and augering indicated the feature extended at least another 3m down, Section 12 (Figure 20). The feature was capped by mortar layer, 0066, which extended below structure 0038. Below layer 0066 was a layer of crushed brick, tile, mortar and sand, 0083, which was above a 0.22m deep loose sand and rubble layer, 0080. Below this was a 0.24m deep band of yellow/white mortar with limestone fragments, 0084. Fill 0092 was the next layer in the sequence and consisted of a 0.2m deep brown loam with brick, chalk and charcoal inclusions. Below 0091 was a 0.4m deep grey sand, 0092, with frequent brick and chalk. The lowest excavated fill was a coarse black sand and clinker, 0085.

Feature 0168, a probable well, was located near the northern edge of the site and was circular in plan with a diameter of 1.55m. The sides were near vertical but due to its depth the base was not identified. The feature was identified as cutting through wall 0171 and also appeared to cut wall 0172. The upper fill of the well was a 0.1m deep brown clay loam, 0169, over a 0.2m deep brown loam, 0170, with frequent chalk fragments and occasional crushed mortar and sand. No further excavation of this feature was undertaken.

S8



S12

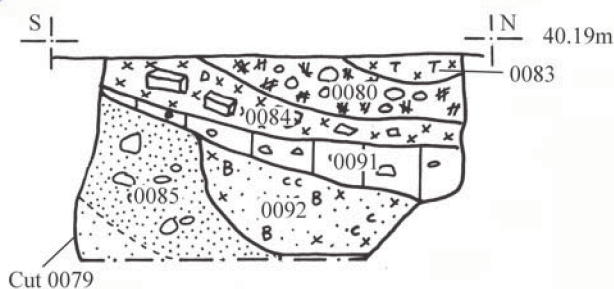


Figure 20. Sections 8 and 12

Pit

Pit 0212 was a 1m wide circular pit identified on the southern edge of the excavation and continued beyond the site edge to the south. The pit cut through wall 0171 to the north and pit 0233 below it. The pit was filled by a 0.22m deep light yellow clay, 0213, with occasional chalk, pea grit and charcoal inclusions.

Phase 5 – 19th century onwards

Phase 5 features were identified across the site with a series of build-up layers recorded at the eastern end of the excavation. A brick structure, a possible catchpit, was identified at the western end of the excavation and appeared to drain into a soakaway to the south. Two pits were also identified within this phase.

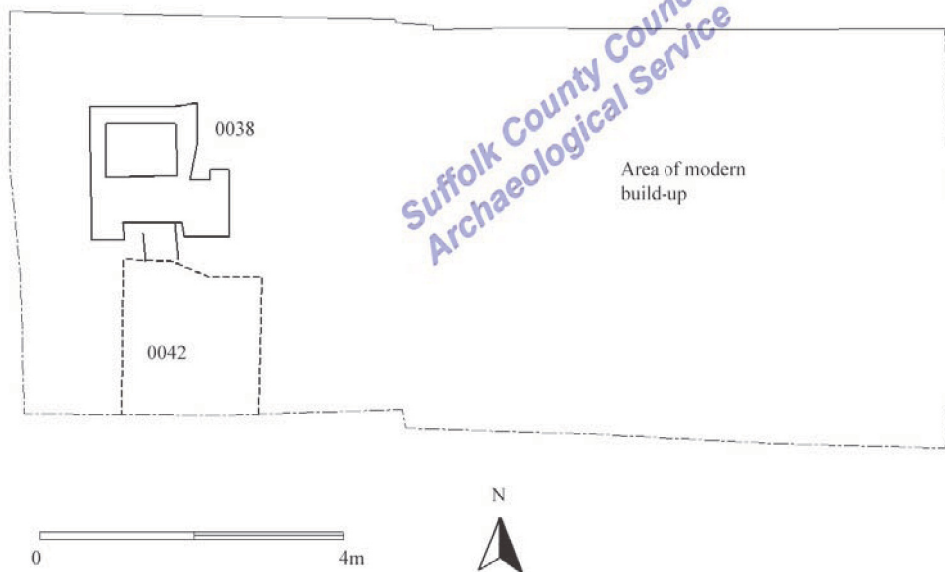


Figure 21. Phase 5 main features

Soakaway and catchpit

Located near the western edge of the excavation area was a brick structure, 0038, interpreted as a possible catchpit and drain (Figure 22). This consisted of a square brick wall, 0040 also numbered as 0064, with a brick lined channel to the south, 0039 also numbered as 0065, which continued as a slate lined channel, 0041 also numbered as 0111, into soakaway 0042.

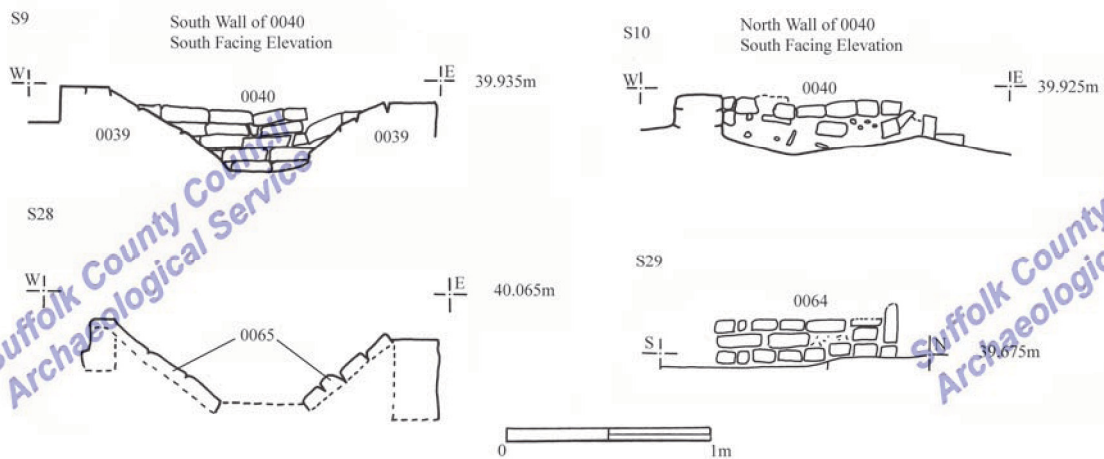


Figure 22. Sections 9, 10, 28 and 29

Structure 0040 was rectangular in plan, measuring 1.41m by 0.94m, and was entirely brick built. The construction of the walls was fairly rough and irregular with some bricks placed edge-on with no discernible pattern with some areas heavily mortared. This feature was thought to form a catchpit which then drained to the south along a brick lined channel, 0039, and a gully, 0111, into a soakaway, 0042.

Structure 0039 was entirely brick built, with bricks measuring 226mm by 106mm by 50mm, and extended for 1.81m south of structure 0040. The structure consisted of two sloping sides with a flat central area. This channel then continued as a simple trench clearly identified in Section 30 as 0111 (Figure 9). This gully was filled by a series of fills with a possible re-cut, 0148. The gully had near vertical sides with a flat, slate-lined, base. The uppermost fill was a 0.2m deep mid brown/grey clay silt, 0114, also numbered as 0037. Below this was a 0.2m deep mid grey/brown clay silt, 0113, over a 0.1m deep very dark brown/grey silty clay, 0112. The lowest identified fill was a 0.2m deep light to mid grey/brown silty clay, 0110.

Pits

Feature 0077 was an oval pit, measuring 0.8m by 0.44m, identified to the west of and cutting well 0079, Section 8 (Figure 20). The feature was heavily truncated and only survived to a depth of 0.1m. A single brown clay loam, 0078, was identified filling the feature.

Pit 0096 was only identified in section (Section 30) during the excavation of feature 0042 (Figure 9). The pit was steep-sided but the base of the feature was not identified. The pit cut through layer 0097. The uppermost excavated fill of the pit was a 0.3m deep mid grey silt, 0095, with moderate chalk flecks and occasional pea grit, brick, flint, mortar and asphalt. This fill was heavily disturbed and appeared to include modern material slumped down from layers above. Below fill 0095 was a 0.18m deep mid brown/orange clay sand, 0094, with moderate pea grit and very occasional flint. Fill 0093, a 0.4m deep light brown clay with chalk was below fill 0094. The lowest identified fill was a 0.4m deep mid grey silty clay, 0090, with very occasional chalk and charcoal flecks.

Pit 0123 was only visible in Section 30 during the removal of soakaway 0042 (Figure 9). The pit measured 0.3m wide and deep with fairly steep sides with a concave base. It was filled by a mid to dark brown silty clay, 0124, with very frequent flint.

Build-up Layers

A series of build-up layers were identified at the eastern end of the excavation area and recorded in Section 23 (Figure 11). These layers were largely removed by machine as they appeared fairly modern in date forming the build-up for the modern ground surface.

Layer 0010, a mixed brown clay loam, was identified in the south-east corner of the site and recorded in Sections 23 and 42 (Figure 11). The layer was beneath layer 0012 but sealed the remains of the gravel surface, 0013.

A light brown clay sand layer, 0004, was identified at the eastern edge of the excavation. The layer was identified as modern on site and removed by machine.

Layer 0008, a yellow sand and chalk spread, was identified at the eastern edge of the excavation. The layer was identified as modern on site and removed by machine.

Layer 0003 was a thin layer of fine orange gravel with frequent small chalk and occasional sand. The layer appeared in patches across the site and was removed by machine.

Layer 0002 was identified at the eastern limit of the excavation overlying 0003 and under the brick rubble layer 0005. The layer was a dark brown clay loam with chalk, charcoal and brick fragments. It appeared to be possibly the fill of a scoop cutting layers 0003 and 0004. This layer was identified on site as fairly modern and removed by machine.

Layer 0009, consisting of mortar and rubble, appeared to be a modern layer possibly as part of a footing or repair trench associated with the present Angel Hotel structures. It appeared later than layer 0002 but was sealed by rubble layer 0005.

Modern layer 0005 extended across the entire site and was made up of brick rubble forming the sub-base for the tarmac car park that had previously occupied the site. The layer was removed by machine.

Layer 0237, a mid brown/grey clay with occasional chalk and flint, was identified in Section 31 and appeared fairly modern (Figure 15).

Layer 0047, a grey loamy clay with chalk and charcoal inclusions, was identified in the north-west corner of the site.

Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin, (All finds RG except for CBM/Mortar, plaster/fired clay and flint)

Introduction

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

Find type	No.	Wt/kg
Pottery	567	7.687
CBM	1021	9.089
Fired clay	22	0.301
Stone	27	1.699
Mortar/plaster	30	0.979
Bottle glass	153	2.96
Clay tobacco pipe	110	0.46
Lava quern	2	1.891
Worked flint	3	0.036
Burnt flint/stone	5	0.084
Slag	20	0.765
Iron nails	74	0.650
Animal bone	1266	9.27
Shell	213	1.098
Charcoal	3	-

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities.

A total of 84 small find numbers were allocated which have been catalogued on the database (Appendix 4). The majority of the artefacts are made from iron, copper alloy, and lead, although some glass and ceramics are also present. Organics are poorly represented and consist of a few small scraps of leather, probably waste. Twelve small finds were recovered from metal detecting and are unstratified. The dateable finds are late medieval or post-medieval.

Find material	No.
Copper alloy	46
Ceramic	1
Ceramic/lead	1
Glass	4
Iron	18
Lead	11
Leather	1
Silver	1
Stone	1

Table 3. Small find numbers.

Post-Roman pottery

A total of 567 fragments of pottery was recovered from the excavation, weighing 7.687kg. The assemblage is almost entirely medieval and post-medieval in date, with a very small quantity of Late Saxon ceramics. The size and condition of the pottery is variable, with many small and abraded sherds. There are few examples of complete or near complete vessels.

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski

et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been inputted on a database (Appendix 5).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Pottery by period

Tenth to eleventh century (Late Saxon)

Two fragments of Late Saxon pottery were recovered overall, weighing 0.037kg. The pottery makes up 0.35% by sherd count, and 0.48% by weight of the total assemblage.

A single sherd of Thetford-type ware with an applied strip was present in 0316, the fill of a pit which contained early medieval and shell-tempered wares dating to the 12th century. A second wheelthrown greyware body sherd from in pitfill 0271 may also be Late Saxon, but could be medieval. The fragment is accompanied by glazed sherds which include a fragment of Hedingham ware dating to the mid 12th-mid 13th century.

Twelfth to Fourteenth century (Medieval)

Three hundred and seventeen fragments of medieval pottery were recovered, weighing 3.254kg overall. The medieval wares make up over half the assemblage by sherd count (55.9%), although only 42.3% by overall weight. The majority of the medieval pottery dates to the 12th-14th centuries, although a small amount of early medieval wares is present. Much of the medieval pottery was recovered from pitting. One of the largest of these is pit 0196(Fill), which contained 88 fragments.

A total of 35 fragments of early medieval pottery was recovered from the excavation (0.258kg). The largest quantity came from the fill 0076 of an early medieval pit, of late 11th to 12th century date. Twenty sherds of an Early medieval sooted ware cooking pot were identified in this deposit, with a single fragment of a wheelthrown coarseware which has an oxidised inner surface. Pottery of a similar date range was identified in pitfill 0316. A number of other Early medieval wares were found as residual elements in pits containing medieval pottery of a later date. In addition to Early medieval ware, a few sherds of similar wares are gritty or sandy variants (EMWG and EMWS).

The vast majority of the medieval assemblage comprises coarsewares, dating from the late 12th through to the 14th century. A large quantity of this material has not been allocated to a particular production centre, the exception being Bury coarsewares, which have been separately recorded where possible. A total of 138 fragments of medieval coarseware weighing 1.433kg was identified, with a further 54 fragments catalogued as Bury medieval coarseware or Bury coarseware variants (0.584kg). Six fragments of Bury medieval shelly ware were recovered, which have a dusting of shell on the upper part of the vessel. In addition a small amount of calcareous tempered wares such as Ely coarseware, was provisionally identified, with a sherd of Orange Shelly ware. Much of the pottery consists only of body sherds, but some cooking vessels or jars and a small number of bowls were identified. There are no examples of unglazed jugs or curfews.

A number of medieval glazed wares were identified from many of the deposits. The most frequent fabric is Hedingham fineware, which dates from the middle of the twelfth century through to the middle of the thirteenth century (45 sherds weighing 0.506kg). In addition to body sherds, the rims of several jugs were present. Some of these were decorated with green and orange coloured glaze, whilst others had red or white slip. A jug handle with incised decoration present in pitfill 0295 is similar to an example dated to the 12th to early 13th century (Cotter 78 Fig 49 No 4). A jug fragment in 0240 is decorated with applied pellets with a red slip. Although most of the Hedingham ware is fine and highly micaceous, there are some examples of the coarser variant which contains less mica (Cotter 76). Grimston glazed ware is also present in smaller quantities (6 fragments @ 0.043kg), and included decorated jug sherds and a handle. A single fragment of Mill Green ware was identified, with two fragments of possible Colchester ware. A fragment of Stamford ware made in Fabric variant B with a watery green glaze was present as a residual element in 0167, the lowest excavated fill of pit 0163.

Late medieval (Fourteenth to Fifteenth century)

A very small rim sherd from a Tudor Green-type cup was identified in pitfill 0060, dating to the late medieval period.

Fourteen fragments of glazed wares were unidentified (0.243kg). Most of the sherds originated from a single jug which was present in 0214, 0216 and 0248. The vessel is made from a hard-fired fine pale grey fabric containing moderate clay pellets and occasional ?limestone. It has a thin covering of a yellowy green glaze through which the rilling marks of the pot can be clearly seen. The overall appearance of the vessel is late medieval in date, perhaps 15th century or slightly later. Two fragments of Bury glazed ware were also provisionally identified.

Medieval Imports

Three fragments of Paffrath-type or Blue-grey ware are the only medieval imported wares recorded from the excavation (0.011kg). A small rim sherd from a ladle or pipkin was present with two body sherds in pitfill 0196. These wares were made in the middle Rhine valley and date to the 12th and 13th centuries, although they are found in earlier deposits in London (Vince and Jenner 103).

Post-medieval

A total of 248 fragments of post-medieval pottery was recovered, weighing 4.396kg. Although a small quantity of the ceramics are 15th-16th century in date, the majority of the ceramics date to the later part of the post-medieval period.

Transitional or Early post-medieval (Fifteenth to sixteenth century)

Only small quantities of Late medieval and transitional wares were present in the assemblage, and these were often associated with other pottery dating to the second half of the sixteenth century. The largest group of pottery in this date range includes an almost complete Raeren drinking vessel or tankard present in the lowest excavated fill 0167 of pit 0163, which dates from the late 15th to first half of the 16th century. It is accompanied by a large fragment of a barrel-shaped vessel, which may be a copy of a Cheam whiteware jug made in a Late Colchester fabric of 15th century date (Cotter 122).

Most of the other sixteenth century groups comprise small quantities of pottery, which include groups of long-lived fabrics which start in the second half of the sixteenth century and continue into the seventeenth century, such as Border wares and Frechen stoneware. Other fabric types present in the assemblage such as Glazed red earthenwares and Iron glazed blackwares begin their period of production in the sixteenth century but go through to the eighteenth century.

Seventeenth century

A number of features contain ceramics which are 17th century in date. A medium-sized group of 53 sherds recovered from clay deposit 0155 contained a small quantity of residual material with fragments of Glazed red earthenware, Border wares, Raeren and Frechen stoneware and a sherd of West Norfolk Bichrome of late 16th-17th century date. A fragment of a manganese glazed Border ware mug is likely to date to the mid to late 17th century (Pearce 28). The ceramics from a number of deposits which underlie the chalk deposit are also of a similar date range. One of these, clay layer 0058 to the south-east of the site, includes fragments of Glazed red earthenware and Green Border ware, as well as Martincamp flask fragments and a sherd of a tin-glazed earthenware dish with blue and white decoration dating to the 17th century. The ceramics from pitfill 0160 includes a fragment of an early 17th century Frechen stoneware jug and sherds of West Norfolk Bichrome and Martincamp stonewares dating from the late 16th century into the 17th century.

Eighteenth century

A greater number of deposits contain pottery of eighteenth century date. These are characterised by the presence of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware, and, in one instance, by fragments of Chinese porcelain. The largest quantity of pottery of this date was recovered from 0007, the fill of a footing trench. In addition to three plain white salt-glazed stoneware vessels, a fragment from the base of a polychrome dish made from Chinese porcelain was present. It is decorated with a floral design in blue and orange with faded gold embellishments, probably 'famille rose'. Four separate tin-glazed earthenware vessels are present in this fill. A large and abraded fragment of a blue and white dish may date to the late seventeenth century rather than later. It has been stained dark red post-depositionally. A small fragment of polychrome tin-glazed straight-sided mug decorated with a landscape design in red and blue dates to the 18th century. Two Staffordshire slipware vessels are also present, a mug and a dish with pie-crust edging. A fragment of the base of an English stoneware mug or jug was also identified. In view of the absence of late 18th century fabrics such as creamwares, the pottery in 0007 is likely to date to the middle part of the 18th century.

Further groups containing 18th century pottery were identified in 0006, 0010, 0015, and 0025. Staffordshire white salt-glazed ware was present, along with small amounts of Nottinghamshire stoneware. A sherd of creamware in loamy fill 0061 indicates a date of the mid-eighteenth century or later for the deposition of pottery in this context.

Nineteenth century and later

Pottery dating to the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was present in fill 0085, a deposit which contained much burnt material and clinker. Two small fragments of pearlware were identified, decorated with a blue and white transfer design of willow pattern type, and a small sherd of Mocha type yellow ware dating to the late eighteenth and nineteenth century. The rim of a moulded cup made in a hard porcelaineous fabric with a gold band applied around the exterior of the rim is even later in date. Other transfer-printed pearlware was found in posthole fill 0082, and a bowl was present in the spread 0066 of the mortar pad. Two fragments from a blue and

white deep pearlware dish decorated with a blue floral band in a deposit found under the mortar pad can be dated to after 1830. The vessel is accompanied by a banded cylindrical Yellow ware vessel with strap handle, probably a jug, of a similar date.

Two fragments of a blue and white decorated Refined white earthenware ?turen dating to the nineteenth century were present in trench fill 0009, and a plain white sherd was recorded in clay sand 0004.

Post-medieval imports

A greater range of imported wares was recovered during this period by comparison with the medieval element of the assemblage. Rhenish Raeren and Frechen stonewares are consistently present, although not in large quantities. No Westerwald stoneware, commonly found in urban sites during the eighteenth century, was present. Fragments of Martincamp stoneware flask fragments were identified in several deposits. These hard, red-brown and highly fired sherds were made in Northern France in the Beauvais area. Several fabric types are known, but these sherds are closest in appearance to the Martincamp Type III fabric, which is common in the seventeenth century (Hurst et al, 104).

Three fragments of Dutch or Dutch-type redwares were identified weighing 0.054kg. These are transitional in date between the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, but have been included in the total for post-medieval pottery. All the fragments were found in the fills of pit 0163.

The presence of decorated Chinese porcelain of 18th century date in 0007 is a reflection of affluence and social status, although represented only by a single sherd. Such ceramics are often associated with the increasing popularity of tea-drinking.

The significance of the pottery

In the first instance the pottery from the excavation provided valuable information which enabled further refinement of the stratigraphic sequence. However, since the lowest features were only partially excavated, a full picture of the sequence cannot be established.

The earliest excavated groups of pottery date to the Late 11th -12th century. Fragments of early medieval wares with other local fabrics such as Bury Medieval Shelly ware were present in pitfills 0076 and 0316, which were dug along the street frontage of Angel Lane.

Considerable quantities of pottery were recovered from further extensive pitting which took place during the medieval period. A relatively large group of ceramics recovered from pitfill 0196 comprised a range of medieval coarseware, with some medieval glazed wares and a small number of imported sherds, dating from the mid 12th to mid 13th century.

The pottery from clay deposits such as 0057, 0058 and 0060 is seventeenth century in date. The fabrics present are similar in date to the ceramics recovered from the crushed chalk layer 0059 which they underlie.

A number of features contain 18th century ceramics, and may predate some of the construction elements of the hotel, much of which was rebuilt c1774-6.

A wide range of pottery fabrics was recovered from the excavation, many of which have been identified on other sites in the vicinity, such as Angel Hotel BSE 168 (Anderson, 2000). The size

and condition of many sherds indicates considerable movement and redeposition. The medieval component of the assemblage shows a similar pattern to the ceramics recovered from BSE 168. Here there is slightly more pottery of Late Saxon date, but the same kind of Early medieval wares with small quantities of Bury shelly ware of late 11th to 12th century date, and a large quantity of medieval coarseware. Interestingly, the only import of medieval date from this site is also a fragment of Paffrath ware (Anderson 2000).

A study of the sources of the ceramics which were being used in the medieval and post-medieval periods indicates that local and semi-local wares predominate, with some regional wares and a few imported vessels. Bury coarsewares are the main medieval component, with very little identified from the eastern side of the county. Glazed wares are mainly Heddingham ware from Essex, with small quantity of Mill Green ware also from Essex, and a few fragments of Grimston type ware from West Norfolk. The post-medieval component of the assemblage includes a range of redwares, some from Essex and Colchester, but also more regional ceramics such as Border wares from the Surrey Hampshire border. By the eighteenth century mass-produced ceramics such as Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware and Nottingham-type stoneware were being used.

There is very little indication from the ceramics for any evidence of brewing or ale storage. There are, for example, no fragments of bung-holed cisterns or large ceramic containers suitable for the storage of ale or beer. A fragment of English stoneware in 0016 does bear the remains of an inscription which may be tavern related. However there are no stoneware mugs with ale measure marks or other vessels in the eighteenth and nineteenth century groups which might be indicative of a tavern group.

Conclusions

The ceramics from the excavations at the Angel Hotel provide dating evidence for a small number of early medieval pits, although these features were not fully excavated. The considerable medieval component of the assemblage is mainly derived from later pits, probably dug in the back of properties fronting onto Angel Hill. Much of this material comprises small and abraded sherds, which were probably used to level up the ground surface and for infilling, rather than representing discarded ceramics relating to properties in the vicinity. The exception to this may be the pottery recovered from the sixteenth century feature 0167 which is likely to be a cesspit perhaps associated with the Angel or some other tavern nearby. The post-medieval pottery has also provided useful dating evidence for the remainder of the sequence. No ceramic tavern ‘clearance groups’ were identified.

Ceramic Building Material (*Sue Anderson*)

A total of 1021 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 90889g was submitted for analysis. The material was quantified by fabric and form. Table 3 summarises the count and weight quantification by form, and a full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 6.

Form	No.	Wt/g
Brick	111	39683
Roof tile	814	37218
Floor tile/brick	41	11654
Sanitary ware	48	1910
Roman tile?	2	157
Unidentified	5	267
Total	1021	90889

Table 4. Quantification of cbm by form.

Methodology

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

Fabrics

The CBM was divided into basic fabric groups based on major inclusions. Twenty-three different fabrics were identified in this assemblage, all in red-firing clays unless otherwise noted.

Fabric group 1: quartz sand tempered with few other inclusions

cs	coarse sandy (7 fragments, 548g). Medieval or later.
ms	medium sandy (206 fragments, 11224g). Late/post-medieval.
msm	medium sand and mica (2 fragments, 411g). Late/post-medieval.
fs	fine sandy (5 fragments, 237g). Late or post-medieval.
fsm	fine sand and mica (17 fragments, 2272g). Late or post-medieval.

Fabric group 2: grog-tempered

msg	medium sand and grog (1 fragment, 25g). Late or post-medieval.
fsg	fine sand and grog (3 fragments, 446g). Late or post-medieval.

Fabric group 3: ferrous inclusions

msfe	medium sandy with common ferrous inclusions (610 fragments, 41668g). Mainly post-medieval.
fsfe	fine sandy with ferrous inclusions (9 fragments, 1455g). Late or post-medieval.

Fabric group 4: calcareous and organic inclusions

est	estuarine clay with voids and calcareous inclusions (26 fragments, 2818g). 13th-15th c.
msc	medium sand and calcareous inclusions (9 fragments, 1094g). Medieval to post-medieval.
fsc	fine sand and calcareous inclusions, probably chalk (2 fragments, 483g). Medieval?

Fabric group 5: flint inclusions

csf	coarse sand and flint inclusions (2 fragments, 93g). Medieval?
msf	medium sand and flint inclusions (43 fragments, 12365g). Late/post-medieval.
fsf	fine sand and flint inclusions, probably chalk (6 fragments, 2655g). Post-medieval.

Fabric group 6: clay pellet inclusions

mscp	medium sand and red clay pellets (1 fragment, 38g). Late or post-medieval.
fscp	fine sand and red clay pellets, soft with mica (1 fragment, 222g). Late or post-medieval.

Fabric group 7: white-firing clays

ws	white sandy with few other inclusions (5 fragments, 356g). 18th-19th c.
wsf	white medium sandy with flint (1 fragment, 349g). 18th-19th c.
wsfe	white medium sandy with ferrous inclusions (1 fragment, 413g). 18th-19th c.
wsg	white fabric with grog (15 fragments, 7803g). Post-medieval.
wsgc	white fabric with coarse grog and calcareous inclusions (1 fragment, 1434g). 18th-19th c.

Fabric group 8: miscellaneous

sw	stoneware (48 fragments, 1910g). Modern.
----	--

Forms

Roof tiles (RT, RID)

A total of 814 roof tile fragments (37218g) was collected. These included plain (peg) tiles (810 fragments), and possible pieces of ridge tile (4 fragments). No pantiles were present in this assemblage. Table 4 shows the quantities of roof tile by fabric.

Fabric	No	Wt
Group 1 cs	7	548
ms	186	8864
fs	5	237
fsm	6	79
	204	9728
Group 2 fsg	3	446
msg	1	25
	4	471
Group 3 msfe	567	24775
fsfe	3	393
	570	25168
Group 4 est	18	788
msc	5	289
	23	1077
Group 5 csf	2	93
msf	8	617
fsf	3	64
	13	774

Table 5. Roof tile fabrics.

The majority of roof tiles were in red-firing sandy fabrics, most of which were probably of late medieval to post-medieval date. However, some medieval tiles in estuarine and coarse sandy fabrics were also present, and several medium sandy red tiles had reduced cores, which is also indicative of a high or late medieval date. Of those fragments to which a date could be assigned, 49 were thought to be medieval, 56 were probably late medieval, and 248 were post-medieval or modern.

A few fragments were glazed green or brown, usually in patches on the lower half of the tile. Only one of the ridge tiles was decorated, with a thick brown glaze. Mortar was present on several fragments, sometimes indicating reuse of broken fragments in walling. A few tiles showed signs of sooting on the underside and may have been used in an open hall with a central hearth. Burnt tile fragments were also found, possibly from hearths or fireplaces.

Of the 810 fragments of plain tile, only 64 had peg holes (50 round, 14 square). Eight fragments had two peg holes; no examples of single peg holes were found. No nibbed tiles were identified.

Measurements were recorded for five plain roof tiles. Layer 0073 produced one complete tile in a medium sandy buff fabric with reduced core, which measured 246 x 173 x 13mm and may be medieval. A half tile was also collected from this context, in a medium sandy ferrous fabric and measuring 165mm wide and 13mm thick. Three other half-tiles were collected from pit fills: 0170 (164 x 15mm, msfe), 0200 (177 x 14mm, fsg), and 0213 (170 x 13mm, msfe). These were probably all post-medieval.

Bricks

Early Bricks (EB)

A total of 14 fragments weighing 3318g were identified as early bricks of 13th-15th century date. Eight were in estuarine fabrics, but there were six pieces in fine to medium sandy calcareous fabrics. The key characteristics of early bricks have been described by Drury (1993), and the estuarine clay bricks from this site exhibited the same range of colours, forms and manufacturing techniques. Most fragments were measurable in one dimension only, so it was not possible to assign Drury's form types. They varied in thickness from 37mm to 60mm. Two widths could be measured, both 125mm; these two bricks were 38mm and 58mm thick suggesting that they were EB7 and EB8 types. Where manufacturing techniques could be determined, all had been made in a strawed, rather than sanded, form.

Most of these fragments were redeposited in later contexts, the exception being pit fill 0167, which seemed to contain only contemporary CBM with no post-medieval tile fragments present.

Late bricks (LB)

Ninety-seven fragments (36365g) of 'late' bricks were collected from the site. Table 5 shows the distribution by fabric, showing that the majority were in medium sandy red-firing fabrics, particularly ms, msfe and msf. A few of the white-firing bricks which are typical of the front elevations of buildings on Angel Hill were also present.

Fabric		No	Wt/g
Group 1	ms	18	2345
	msm	2	411
	fsm	10	2322
Group 3	msfe	39	16723
Group 5	msf	21	10061
	fsf	1	2100
Group 7	ws	4	115
	wsg	2	2288

Table 6. Late brick fabrics.

Thicknesses of 41 bricks varied from 39mm to 64mm, suggesting a range of dates and sources. Those bricks for which another dimension could be measured are shown in Table 6, along with their form types, contexts and suggested dates. Several were collected from structures or walls as samples. Structure 0038, wall 0215 and structure 0062 in particular all contained a variety of brick types, suggesting that fragments from earlier buildings were commonly re-used. A few of the earlier, thinner, bricks could not be assigned a form type from Drury's series but are typical of so-called 'Tudor' bricks in the region.

Context	Identifier	Form	Fabric	Length	Width	Height	Date
0001	Finds	LB3	msf		110	58+	17/19
0038	Structure	LB1	fsf	217	103	50	16/17th c.
		LB3?	msf	229	90	63	17/18th c.
		LB6	msfe	224	110	61	18th c?
		LB10	wsg	214	104	53	18/19th c.
0058	Layer	LB4	msf		117	52	PMed
0060	Layer	LB4	msf		121	46+	PMed
0062	Structure	LB3	msfe	227	106	60	17/18th c?
		LB5	fsm	229	102	56	16/17th c.
0066	Spread	LB1	msfe		109	48	15-17th c.
0073	Layer	LB1	msfe		110	50	LMed/PMed
0082	PH fill	LB3	msfe		110	64	18/19th c.

0170	Pit Fill	LB5	msf	100	50	EPMed
0171	Wall	LB	msf	125	47	LMed
0200	Pit Fill	LB1	msf	110	49	LMed?
0202	Posthole Fill	LB	msf	110	41	LMed?
0207	Wall	LB5	msfe	107	56	PMed
0215	Wall	LB	msfe	113	40	LMed?
		LB1	msfe	108	47	LMed?
		LB4	ms	122	48	LMed?

Table 7. Late brick dimensions (mm).

Several fragments showed signs of sooting and/or burning, notably those redeposited in layers 0058, 0060 and 0073, pit fills 0192 and 0200, and wall 0215. Some of the late medieval bricks had been overfired. Black paint was present on two bricks from spread 0066. One brick from structure 0062 had a rubbed chamfer across one header, and at least two bricks showed signs of wear or rubbing along the stretcher edge (0038, 0213).

Flooring (FB, FT)

Table 7 shows the distribution of floor tiles (FT) and floor bricks (FB) by fabric and approximate date.

<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Form</i>	Late medieval		Post-medieval		18/19th c.	
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g
fsm	FT			1	171		
msfe	FT	1	136	5	23		
fsfe	FT	1	538	3	367		
msf	FT	14	1957				
fsf	FT			2	491		
mscp	FT		38				
fscp	FT	1	222				
wsg	FT					1	1435
wsf	FB					1	349
wsfe	FB					1	413
wsg	FB			6	88	6	3992
wsgc	FB					1	1434
Total		18	2891	13	1140	10	7623

Table 8. Floor tiles and bricks.

The majority of fragments were late medieval ‘Flemish’ types. Most were worn, but had traces of glaze on the knife-cut chamfered edges. In most cases this was either clear ‘honey-coloured’ or dark green/brown lead glaze. Unusually, only one example of white slip under yellow glaze was present. These types of tile were used to form chequerboard floors in the 14th-15th centuries, but most of these fragments showed signs of re-use with mortar adhering to their worn or glazed surfaces. Few could be measured in more than one dimension, but two were 115 x 116mm wide. Thicknesses varied from 19mm to 31mm.

A few post-medieval unglazed quarry tiles were identified in the assemblage, and there were several white-firing floor bricks or ‘paviours’ which were commonly used for flooring in East Anglia in the 18th and 19th centuries. Most showed signs of wear. Three dimensions could be measured for two bricks: structure 0038 contained a floor brick measuring 237 x 103 x 38mm, and structure 0062 also produced a floor brick 228 x 105 x 54mm in size. Both bricks showed signs of wear and had been re-used. Floor bricks from pit fill 0213 and layer 0058 measured between 112 to 121mm wide and 36-46mm thick. Floor tiles varied from 22mm to 50mm thick.

Roman tile (RBT)

Two fragments of possible Roman tile were identified in layers 0060 and 0154. Both were in fine sandy ferrous fabrics with reduced cores and both had worn surfaces, with thicknesses ranging from 26 to 32+mm. It is possible that both were floor tiles, but their general appearance and method of manufacture was different from the other floor tiles in this assemblage.

Sanitary ware (SAN)

Fill 0047 produced 48 sherds of a buff stoneware U-bend, possibly part of a 19th century toilet or sink. Limescale was present in the base of the pipe.

Unidentified (UN)

Four fragments were too small for positive identification. They were in medium sandy and medium sandy ferrous fabrics and likely to be pieces of roof tile or brick. A fifth unidentified piece was in a white sandy fabric and consisted of a trapezoid shaped piece of brick or tile, probably of 18th/19th century date. It was 63mm wide and 31mm thick and its function is unknown.

Ceramic Building material by context

Table 8 shows the number of fragments of each CBM type by feature type.

Identifier	RT	RID	EB	IB	FB	FT	RBT?	SAN	UN
Structure				7	3	1			
Wall	3			7		1			
Posthole Fill	104			15		3			
Pit Fill	268		8	26	2	2			
Ditch/gully fill	25			2					2
Feature fill	179			21	7	1		48	1
Layer/deposit	147	3	4	17	3	12	2		2
Finds	84		2	2		6			

Table 9. CBM by feature type.

With the exception of roof tile fragments from posthole fills, presumably deposited for packing around wooden posts, very little of this assemblage was recovered from *in situ* structural features. A few samples were recovered from walls and other structures and it was clear from these that many of the bricks used in these pre-dated their construction. Whether they were originally used in earlier structures on the site is impossible to determine, but with such a wide variety of types and forms in use it seems likely that they were recovered from several sources. Like other sites in the town, much of this assemblage was recovered from layers, pits and other negative features, suggesting that it was deposited as hardcore for levelling the ground.

Mortar/Plaster (Sue Anderson)

Thirty fragments of mortar and plaster were recovered from fourteen contexts on the site, in addition to many more samples which were adhering to bricks and tiles. Table 9 shows the quantities by 'fabric'.

Fabric	Description	Plaster		Mortar	
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g
pozz	pozzolanic			1	46
cs	coarse sandy matrix	1	1		
csf	coarse sandy matrix with large flint inclusions			2	182

ms	medium sandy matrix	3	11	8	225
msc	medium sandy matrix with coarse chalk			6	192
msf	medium sandy matrix with large flint inclusions	3	32	4	268
cem	cementitious			2	22
Total		7	44	23	935

Table 10. Plaster and mortar by type.

The majority of fragments in this assemblage consisted of medium sandy white or buff lime mortars which contained large fragments of chalk, flint and occasionally coal or charcoal. Most were probably of post-medieval date. The pozzolanic fragment from gully fill 0086 may be medieval; this type of 'cement' mortar was used in cellars of 13th-15th century date and is also a component of the rubble cores of upstanding parts of the Abbey church. Larger fragments have been found on other sites in the town.

The plaster fragments were generally of slightly finer appearance and had been whitewashed on the surface. The small fragment in a coarse sandy matrix had a very fine outer layer which appeared to have been shaped and may be a piece of pargetting.

Mortar fragments were generally collected from feature fills and were probably deposited accidentally along with CBM fragments as hardcore.

Fired clay (*Sue Anderson*)

Twenty-two fragments of fired clay weighing 301g were recovered from seven contexts, mostly pit fills. Most were fine to medium sandy with chalk, flint and/or organic inclusions and some had smoothed surfaces. Only three fragments, from pit fills 0160 and 0167, could be positively identified as daub, having impressions of woven round wattles and flat laths. Two of these had a sooted flat surface. The largest group, 15 fragments, was collected from pit fill 0196 and most of these pieces had chalk inclusions. This 'fabric' was typically used to form oven domes during the medieval period, but none of the pieces in this group is diagnostic for function.

Discussion

The overall composition of this small assemblage is very similar to other groups of CBM from the town, and from earlier excavations at Angel Hotel. It is dominated by post-medieval roof tile, although the high and late medieval periods are also represented.

The earlier group includes roof and floor tiles and a few bricks, but the range of fabrics and types is so wide that it is possible that some of the material was scavenged from elsewhere for use as hardcore at a later date. Bricks and tiles in estuarine fabrics were commonly used in the ecclesiastical and monastic buildings around the town, such as the Abbey, the Granges and St. Saviour's Hospital. The quantity recovered from the Angel Hotel is relatively small and does not suggest that it was used on the site, unless it was substantially cleared at a later date. The Flemish tiles and some of the 'Tudor' bricks are more likely to have been incorporated into earlier structures on the site itself however, particularly as further examples of these were recovered during previous excavations.

The post-medieval use and re-use of CBM at the rear of this property is in stark contrast to the fine brick frontage of the building, and shows that even prestigious buildings were prone to recycling and the use of cheap building material in their less visible areas during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Worked stone

Fragments of worked stone were identified in twelve contexts (27 fragments weighing 1.699kg). The most significant fragment is a piece of Purbeck marble, found in fill 0155. The stone has been cut on three sides and is likely to be part of a paving or tomb slab. There is slight evidence of mortar adhering to the underside and edge of the fragment. This shelly limestone was quarried from the twelfth century onwards and is usually found in medieval deposits. The use of Purbeck marble is discussed by Dunning (in Clarke and Carter 1977, 320-47).

Another fragment of worked shelly limestone which also contains ooliths, was recorded in layer 0060. The fragment has one cut face and a rounded edge. Further abraded limestone pieces were present in layer 0058 and pitfill 0165. The fragmentary remains of burnt and very abraded limestone lumps were recorded in pitfill 0025, and a further piece of burnt and worn shelly limestone was present in pitfill 0160.

Pieces of laminated slate were present in the fill of linear feature 0007, trench fill 0009, and fills 0022 and 0061. The largest of these, found in 0009, may be part of a roofing slate. A fragment of a highly micaceous laminated stone was also present in upper fill 0080. A small fragment of a fine-grained and micaceous sandstone, which is worked on two faces was recovered from fill 0061.

Post-medieval bottle glass

A range of post-medieval bottle glass was recorded from the excavation (153 fragments @ 2.96kg). The majority of the material consists of green winebottle fragments, but there is also a small amount of brown and blue late glass and a fragment of a small clear bottle. In addition several fragments from other types of green vessels, perhaps smaller bottles or phials are present. The latter material has not been studied in any detail.

Two deposits of discarded glass bottles were identified and partially sampled. Six winebottle fragments were recovered from 0142, a deposit of glass near the roadside, which was covered with a spread of chalk. Three very dark green bottle bases were collected and two necks, with one complete bottle top which has a profile shape and applied string which is rectangular in section with overlapping trail, dating to the late 18th century (Noel Hume 68). Seven smaller, finer fragments of other vessels were also recovered. A similar deposit 0174 containing more dumped glass bottle fragments is slightly later in date. Two winebottles have characteristics which can be dated to the early 19th century (Noel Hume 68).

A larger but more fragmentary group of glass in fill 0061 includes the neck of a winebottle which dates to the second half of the 18th century. The upper part of another 18th century winebottle was present in 0007. Finer glass vessel fragments were also present in both these contexts.

Post-medieval window glass

Two fragments of post-medieval window glass were identified from the excavation (SFs 1067 and 1079). Further fragments were recorded as bulk finds. All the glass is post-medieval in date, although some fragments are likely to date to the late medieval/early post-medieval transition.

Clay tobacco pipe

A total of 110 fragments of clay pipe weighing 0.460kg was recovered from the excavation, from 25 contexts. In many cases only stem fragments were recorded. A decorated stem found in fill 0068 has a thickened petal-shaped moulding towards the bowl. No pottery or other dateable artefacts were present in the fill, but the pipe is probably late in date. All the pipe bowls recovered from the excavation date to the second half of the seventeenth century. The bowls are medium-sized, and are either rouletted or lined, with a pedestal foot. Most can be classified as Oswald type 5, dating to around the middle of the seventeenth century to third quarter, c1640-60. One of the bowls in pitfill 0251 has a foot which is almost flush with the pipe stem and is slightly later in date, c 1660-80 (Oswald type 7). A single rouletted pipe bowl from pitfill 0025 is stamped in relief with the initials 'TR'.

Although the assemblage does include a high proportion of stem fragments, the overall quantity of material does not indicate that it represents the discards from a tavern rather than any other kind of group. Since taverns were often the main retail outlet for tobacco, a high proportion of discarded stems might be expected.

Lava stone

Two fragments of Rhenish lava grinding stones were identified from the excavation. Both have a large diameter and are likely to be from greater sized stones rather than hand-turned querns. One fragment found in layer 0184 has an external diameter of c420mm, and the second piece from 0322 has a diameter of 600mm. Both stones are worn, although the different types of furrow patterns on the grinding surfaces are still visible. There is no evidence of re-use on either fragment. The stone from layer 0184 was found with a small quantity of medieval pottery.

It is likely that the stones were used for grinding malt, as part of the brewing process, rather than for milling flour, an activity which was strictly controlled during the medieval period, often by the ecclesiastical authorities. A brewhouse has been identified from documentary evidence nearby c1741 and it is quite possible that this activity also took place in earlier periods, given the history of the site. The presence of ovens from other features on the site may indicate corn-drying relating to brewing. It is also possible that these stones were not used on the site itself but were discarded from elsewhere.

Similar grinding stone fragments have been recovered from High Baxter Street nearby, and it is suggested that these too are evidence for small scale brewing (Tester 2001). Millstone fragments from Alms Lane in Norwich have also provided evidence for small scale brewing in the medieval period, together with ecofacts such as carbonised barley grains and a number of archaeological features (Margeson 212).

Worked flint tools (Identifications by Colin Pendleton)

Three fragments of worked flint were recovered, weighing 0.036kg. A single flint fragment found in clay deposit 0058 has been struck. It is unlikely to be modern, but it is not possible to date further.

Two other worked flints were found in layer 0320. One of these is a thick patinated flake with secondary unpatinated retouch at one end, possibly a crude scraper. The initial working of the flint dates to the Mesolithic or Neolithic period, but it has been modified in the later prehistoric period. In addition a snapped, unpatinated secondary flake found in this layer is probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

Burnt flint and stone

Five fragments of burnt flint were recovered, weighing 0.084.

Slag

A small quantity of slag was recorded (20 fragments @ 0.765kg). Four pieces of vitrified slag-like material (0.554kg), which may be furnace lining were present in 0080, the upper fill of a feature which contained loose sand, and much burnt brick and tile and some big burnt clay blocks. Fragments of Late eighteenth - nineteenth century pottery were found in this deposit. A similar piece of slag was found in the fill 0052 of a square feature, which also contained a sherd of post-medieval pottery. The remainder of the material is made up of small single fragments, many of which are likely to be fuel-ash type slag.

Iron nails

Seventy-four miscellaneous nail fragments were recorded from many of the deposits, weighing 0.650kg.

Small finds

A total of 161 small finds were recovered from the excavation. These are catalogued in Appendix 2 but are summarised below.

Stove tile

A fragment of a ceramic stove tile was recovered from a deposit 0216, which underlay the wall 0171 (SF 1083) (Figure 23). The tile is moulded in white-firing clay which is covered with an overall copper green lead glaze. There is no indication of any white slip under the glaze. The tile is made of a hard sandy fabric with few visible inclusions apart from individual quartz grains.

There is very little evidence of use from signs of sooting or through the presence of mortar. There is some slight sign of mortar on one of the outer edges, but none on the reverse itself. The tile is simply decorated with a moulding which may represent crenellation. This, together with the absence of a flange on the reverse suggests that the tile was designed to be positioned along the top of the structure, rather than being a separator between two nice-type tiles.

Closed, wood-burning stoves used for the purposes of internal heating appear to have been used in central and north-western Europe by the 13th century at the latest (Gaimster, Goffin and Blackmore, 1990). The purpose of the ceramic tiles which faced these structures was primarily to facilitate the distribution of heat from the stove, but by the 15th century such tiles had become increasingly decorative and elaborate. Although associated with countries with a traditionally cold climate, archaeological discoveries have shown that the use of these stoves had also spread into the Low Countries, France and Britain. During the fifteenth and early sixteenth century the presence of imported stovetiles was restricted to aristocratic and ecclesiastical sites in Britain, but by the middle of the sixteenth century their use had spread into a far wider range of social contexts (Gaimster 1989). On a regional note, fragments of lead-glazed redware stovetiles excavated from Pottergate in Norwich are thought to date to after 1500 (Gaimster 1993). In this case the presence of such artefacts is attributed to the influx of foreigners into Norwich during the early post-medieval period. Furthermore, analysis of a kiln-waste assemblage at Cove in

Hampshire has shown that stovetiles were also being manufactured in Britain during the early 17th century, with similar tiles decorated with the royal Tudor and Stuart arms (Gaimster 1989).

The stovetile from the Angel provides some indication of wealth and status, although it is not known where it was originally used. It is possible that the stove was sited within the complex of the Abbey buildings, but equally it may have been used in a building of a secular nature nearby.

The tile from the Angel Hotel is made from an off-white to pink fabric which is likely to be imported, but scientific analysis is required in order to confirm its origin. Most of the Surrey tiles with royal monograms have a matrix of white-firing clay with a thicker layer of red clay underneath, rather than single plain clay backings. No precise parallels for the actual decorative style of the tile from the Angel Hotel can be found.

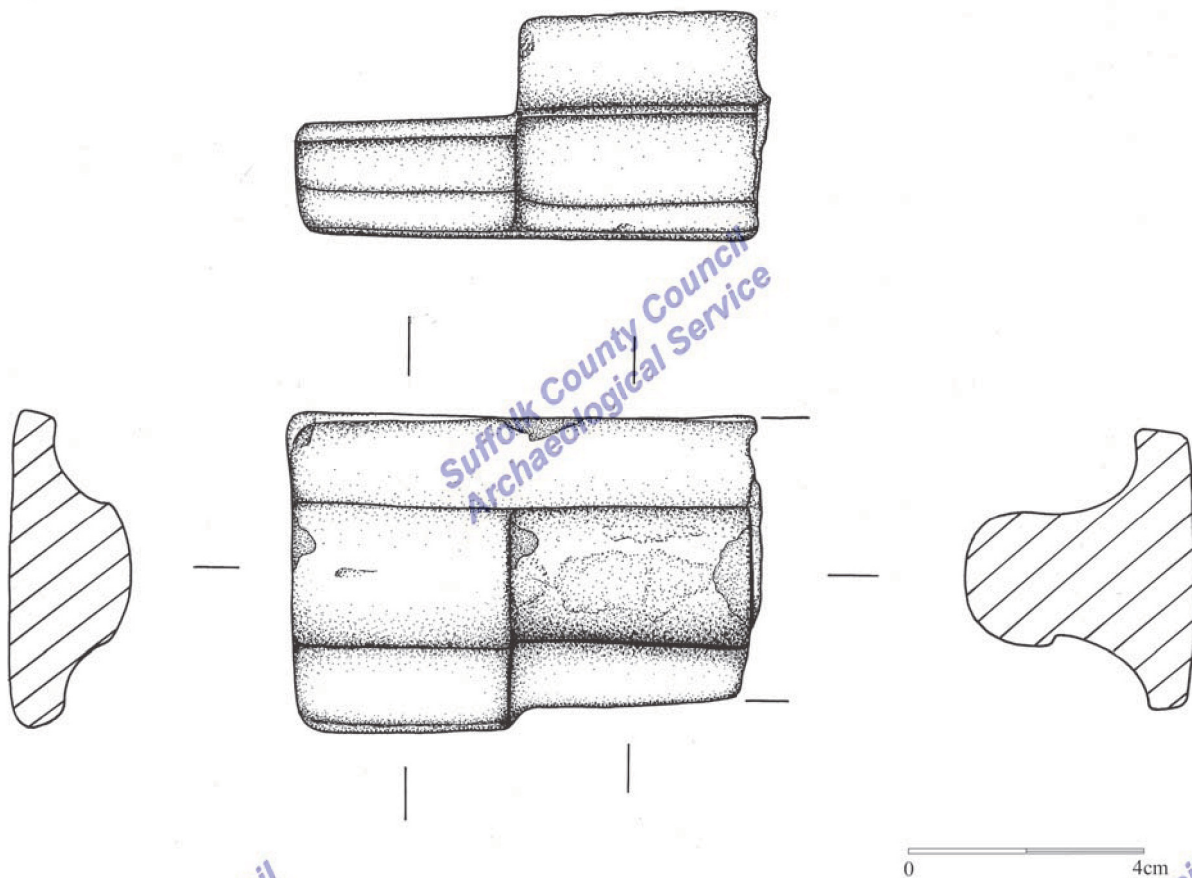


Figure 23. Stove Tile (SF 1083)

Vessel glass

A fragment from the rim of a colourless beaker was found in deposit 0058 (SF1065). It is decorated with alternate horizontal pinched and smooth trails of glass, and dates to the Late 16th-Late 17th century (Wilmott 39).

A second drinking vessel was found in wellfill 0049 (SF1058). The colourless fragments from the wineglass bowl and stem, which has an angular knop, date to the early 19th century (Noel Hume 1980).

Sewing thimble

A single complete brass thimble was recovered from layer 0056. The thimble has hand-punched indentations but no maker's mark. The upper part is covered with indentations, but the lower part is finely decorated with a band of stamped roundels set in between a further decorated band. The height, shape and type of decoration suggest that it is a thimble from Nuremburg dating to the sixteenth century (Holmes 3, Fig 5b).

Pins

Seventy-seven copper alloy pins of dress-making type were identified from the site. These were recovered under sixteen different small find numbers. They were all found in post-medieval deposits. A particularly large group of pins was collected from chalky clay layer 0155, with a number of copper alloy dress accessories.

Window came

A fragment of twisted lead came with an H-section was present in a layer 0060 (SF1069).

Coins, jetons and tokens

A total of three objects were recovered from this category. A folded Boy Bishop's lead token dating to the late 15th-16th century was recovered from surface layer 0020 (SF 1004). These artefacts, which have been recovered from other excavations in the centre of Bury St Edmunds and elsewhere in East Anglia have been catalogued by Rigold (1978). Two Nuremburg rose and orb jetons were identified, dating to the sixteenth century. One of these was unstratified (SF1001), but the second one was found in posthole 0179 (SF 1040).

Lace chapes

Nine copper alloy lace chapes were recovered from the excavation in total. In the medieval and early post-medieval period these tags were fitted to the end of textiles or leather laces to make fastening easier and stop the lace breaking or fraying. The chapes vary considerably in terms of their length and diameter, with some of them tapering to a point and others being the same diameter along their entire length. The best preserved example was found in 0013, a fine gravel layer which was observed across many parts of the site (SF1003). This chape shows evidence of horizontal banding, possibly stamping. Only one chape, SF1046 was possibly riveted, a feature associated with chapes of the late 14th and early 15th century (Egan 282). Three chapes were found in layer 0155, which also contained a number of copper alloy dress pins and a quantity of pottery dating from the second half of the sixteenth century into the seventeenth century, with some earlier material. In addition four ceramic tobacco pipe bowls in 0155 are dated to c 1640-1680.

Strap end

A copper alloy medieval strap end was recovered as an unstratified find (SF1042). The object is made from two sheets of metal riveted together at each end. One of the sheets terminates in a curved 'hook'. There are two further rivet holes.

Finger ring

A copper alloy finger ring with a diameter of 22mm was found in chalky clay layer 0155. It is undecorated and may be a plain wedding ring (SF1036).

Dress pin

A complete copper alloy pin measuring 43mm in length was found in deposit 0056 (SF1049). It has a solid square head which is faceted at the top. Possibly medieval or late medieval.

Button

Part of a decorated possible copper alloy button top was identified as an unstratified find (SF1028). The circular domed disc has small rows of machine-made indentations covering the surface.

Military equipment and weaponry

A single lead musket ball was recovered as an unstratified find (SF1045).

Objects associated with equestrian activity

A heavily corroded fragment of a horseshoe (SF1051) was identified in 0007, the fill of a linear feature containing other finds of late post-medieval date.

Miscellaneous

Three small strips of featureless leather were present in fill 0061 (SF1018). It is possible that they are waste fragments, as no stitching is visible.

A small ring of copper alloy was found in 0160 (SF1025). It is plain, rectangular in section and has no other features.

A fragment of ?burnt ceramic tile which has molten lead adhering to several surfaces was recovered as an unstratified find (SF1044).

Biological evidence

Animal bone (Julie Curl)

Introduction

A total of 9.266kg of faunal remains, consisting of 1266 pieces, was recovered from excavations. A wide range of species was recovered including domestic mammals and birds, Shelduck, crustacean, hare, and three species of fish. Small quantities of hornworking were produced and extensive butchering was recorded.

Methodology

All of the bone was scanned for basic information primarily to determine species, ages and elements present following recording guidelines supplied by English Heritage (Davis 1992). Bones were also examined for butchering or other modifications, gnawing and pathologies. Ages of animals were estimated from the wear on the teeth and from fusion of the bones. Bones were quantified; total counts were noted for each context and the total for each species in the individual contexts was also recorded, along with the total weight for each context. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets and a summary of the information is included in a table (Appendix 7).

Results and discussion

Sheep/goat were the most frequently identified species in this assemblage, with most remains belonging to sheep. Two positive identifications of a goat were recorded from 0080 in the form of a wider and more robust metapodial and fragments of a goat horncore in 0240. A sheep horncore was recovered from 0306 which had been chopped from the skull, presumably for use in hornworking. The fill 0316 produced part of a sheep skull which had the horncore chopped away close to the base of the horn. Skinning of sheep/goat was recorded, mostly with knife cuts on metapodials, although some cuts were noted on a calcaeni and talus. All areas of the body were recovered, which would indicate that the animals were processed and eaten on or close to site or that all rubbish from such activities was dumped in the same place.

The ages of the sheep in particular varied a great deal, ranging from neonatal (less than a month old), juveniles of around 4 to 6 months at death and adults of at least 6 years old. The wide range of ages and mature specimens would suggest a variety of uses for these animals at this site. Animals of six years or more would have provided several fleeces and, as is attested by the presence of neonatals, they would have produced several young. Sheep would have also provided milk (and by products such as cheese), lanolin and eventually skins, meat, horn and other by-products.

Cattle were the second most common species in this assemblage and included both juveniles and adults, with one neonatal jaw present. One third molar showed extensive wear, suggesting an animal of around 8-10 years old or older at death; this age would suggest that cattle at this site were kept for breeding and working (traction) before being culled for meat and other by-products. Numerous cattle bones were found in 0160, which included several talus bone which had been cut from skinning and chopped during dismemberment of the carcass. Further cattle skinning marks were noted on a cuboid and metapodial from 0160. One juvenile metatarsal from 0160 showed interesting butchering, the bone had been chopped from the distal end (between the condyles) to split the bone lengthways; this splitting was a common feature of Saxon butchering to remove the marrow. One cattle bone in this assemblage was sawn from 0183; the sawing was very rough, suggesting an older butchering method rather than modern butchering.

A pathological cattle bone was recovered from 0058, this pelvis shows probable early stages of osteoarthritis, probable occurring as a result of increased age or dietary deficiencies.

A range of pig bones were recovered from adult, sub-adult and juvenile animals. All areas of the body recovered, which would suggest that these animals were processed and consumed in the same area. Butchering was noted on much of the bone, including evidence of skinning.

Several rabbit and some hare bones were found. Ages varied from juveniles and sub-adults to adults and many had been butchered. One rabbit tibia/fibula from 0165 showed knife cuts at both the distal and proximal ends as a result of dismemberment and removal of meat. Rabbits were farmed locally from the Norman period and by the medieval period they would have been wild;

rabbits would have been an easily caught supplement to the diet and probably caught with the aid of hawks and falconers.

A single metapodial from a dog/wolf was found in 0061. Bones such as metapodials (footbones) may be brought to site attached to fur/hides, although no obvious cut marks were observed on this particular bone.

Several bird bones were noted. Most of the bird bones belonged to domestic fowl and geese. Butchering was noted on many of the elements and a range of body parts were present, suggesting that they were prepared and consumed on site. A radius from a smaller species of gull (common gull sized) was found in 0207 and another matching radius was found in 0205 which would suggest that the wings from this bird became distributed through two fills. The bird remains included a probable Shelduck in 0167. The Shelduck could be a useful bird for feathers and obviously for meat; the tibiotarsus found at The Angel Hotel does bear several fine knife cuts and scrape marks on the shaft of the bone that show it had certainly been used for meat. These larger ducks are found around parts of the Suffolk and Norfolk all year round.

Three species of fish were identified, Cod, Pike and Skate. The Common Skate (*dipturis batis*) was produced from 0155, this is the largest British species of ray, reaching around 285cm and weighing some 97kg as mature adults; much larger than the common Thornback which only reaches a maximum of 120cm in length. A large adult vertebrae from a Cod was recovered from 0049; this is one of the important economic fish of the North Atlantic which would have probably been available at local markets. The pike vertebrae produced from 0162 was from a small, probably juvenile, fish; the pike is a common fish in local freshwaters and readily available all year round. In addition to the fish, a crab claw fragment was found in 0251; this marine crustacean would have probably been easily caught from local coasts and available at market.

All of the bone was in reasonably good condition, although highly fragmented due to butchering, with some quite heavily butchered. Two contexts 0251 and 0058 produced burnt bone.

Conclusions

The bulk of this assemblage is derived from the butchering and consumption of domestic mammals and birds. Hunting of wild species for food is indicated with the butchered remains of rabbit, hare, shelduck, marine and freshwater fish and crustaceans. The wide range of species at this site does suggest quite a varied and rich diet, although not one of particularly high status.

Shell

A total of 213 fragments of oyster shell was recovered from the excavation, weighing 1.970kg. In addition 7 fragments of other shells were recorded, including a land snail in 0007.

Charcoal

3 fragments of charcoal were collected from posthole 0179.

Discussion of the finds evidence

Pottery of twelfth century date was recovered from the earliest of the pits which were located along the Angel Lane frontage. Many other pits containing pottery dating to the 12th-14th century were excavated. The largest of these was 0196, which was rich in finds and environmental evidence. In addition to many fragments of medieval pottery of 12th-13th century date, a range of different animal and bird bones were identified including pig, sheep, goat, fowl, duck, goose and fish, and oysters. There is some evidence on site of small-scale industrial activity in the form of the clay patches which were identified at the back of the properties fronting the street. These may have been the remains of ovens, perhaps for roasting barley as part of the process of brewing, as it is known that there was a brewhouse at the back of the property. The presence of two grinding stones, one of which was found in a medieval context, may also provide subsidiary evidence for this activity.

A limited number of features date to the 15th-16th century. The pitfill 0167 contained a nearly complete Raeren stoneware drinking jug and a very large fragment of a sixteenth century redware jug, which may well have been discarded from the inn. The presence of late medieval rooftiles in the pit with little later ceramic building material also indicates the relative coherence of the small assemblage.

Most of the post-medieval finds recovered from the excavation are of a mainly domestic nature. An example of this is the group of small finds from layer 0155. A considerable quantity of metal artefacts were recorded, including many dress making pins, and several lace chapes, found in association with pottery of sixteenth and seventeenth century date, and clay pipes.

The analysis of the ceramic building material suggests that some of the late medieval and early post-medieval bricks and tiles may have been scavenged from elsewhere in the town, in particular from the ecclesiastical and monastic buildings nearby. It is possible also that the fragment of ceramic stove tile and the Purbeck marble slab may have originally come from similar buildings.

In spite of the proximity of the Angel, there are no indications that any deposit represents a 'tavern clearance'. The characteristics of such a group have been defined as including 'a large number of vessels, a large percentage of drinking vessels in relation to the total ceramic assemblage, a large percentage of the ceramics being drinking vessels, large numbers of wine glasses, specialised glassware and large numbers of pipe stems (Bragdon, in Fryer and Selley 158). The only groups of material which are clearly associated with the use of the site as a tavern are the quantities of bottle glass which were deliberately deposited in the later part of the post-medieval period.

In summary, the finds from the excavation are broadly similar to those recovered from other archaeological sequences nearby, such as Angel Hotel BSE168 and High Baxter Street BSE 183.

Discussion

Phase 1 – 12th to 14th century

Due to the very limited nature of the excavation of Phase 1 features interpretation is fairly restricted. However, the excavation indicated the well preserved deposits in the form of extensive pitting with the possibility of further preserved features and layers across the site. Undoubtedly further and more extensive archaeological work would allow more detailed understanding of these well preserved deposits. This site has high potential to provide further evidence for the archaeology of this area of medieval Bury St Edmunds.

Phase 2 – 15th to 16th century

As with Phase 1 a large proportion of the archaeological deposits from this phase were only subjected to limited excavation. However, the evidence recovered does indicate the development and function of the site. Pitting continued across the site but other pits containing what appeared to be a series of hearths were also identified. A total of three possible hearths were excavated which may indicate activities such as brewing on site. However, all three hearths and the other pits were only excavated in limited areas and their overall context within the site is poorly understood.

Evidence of structural development on the site was also identified in the form of several sections of flint and mortar walls. These walls generally ran east to west across the site but only survived where they were slumped into earlier features. Unfortunately, due to the limited survival it is very difficult to understand their function on the site. However, the walls were very narrow, c. 0.2m wide, suggesting a single storey structure or internal dividing wall.

Phase 3 – 17th century

Phase 3 saw less extensive pitting across the site followed by the construction of a north to south running brick, flint and mortar wall, 0171, and the subsequent separation of the east and west halves of the site. The wall was thicker, c. 0.45m wide, than those in Phase 2 suggesting a more substantial external structural feature which could support two storeys. A cobbled surface was laid to the west of the wall and a gravel surface was laid to the east. Unfortunately, the cobbled surface was only visible in a small area as it had suffered from heavy disturbance by later features. A series of small postholes were also associated with this phase though no discerned structure was identified along with a single well near the west end of the site. The historic map evidence, supported by the archaeology, indicated that this area has become part of an enclosed yard which continued through Phases 4 and 5.

Phase 4 – 18th century

Phase 4 showed more evidence of structural development across the site with the construction and/or repair of walls associated with the present day Angel Hotel along with the building of later drains. Several substantial postholes and trenches were identified across the site, most of which appeared to relate to existing and newly created walls. Three further wells were also identified in this phase.

Phase 5 – 19th century onwards

Little evidence was recovered from Phase 5 with the only structural evidence in the form of the catchpit and associated soakaway. There was also evidence for limited pitting in this phase before the subsequent build-up for the modern yard surface.

Conclusions

The archaeological excavation undertaken to the rear of Angel Hotel produced a substantial amount of information about the development of the site from the 12th century onwards. As expected before the excavation began the majority of the archaeological evidence identified and recorded in detail was of a post medieval date, especially the 17th and 18th centuries. The finds group collected from the site was broadly similar to other domestic Bury St Edmunds town sites. It was these archaeological deposits that were deemed the most under threat by the development and total excavation of these features was a priority. However, the excavation also identified substantial and well preserved medieval deposits.

Unfortunately, due to the limited amount of medieval archaeology excavated in detail only limited conclusions can be drawn from the site. The excavations have provided evidence of the amount of medieval archaeology present and confirmed that it appears well preserved. Further work on this site and possibly on other properties along the east side of Angel Lane should provide a substantial amount of preserved medieval deposits. This was not the case along the western side of Angel Lane but this maybe to do with the natural slope. The area to the rear of Angel Lane appears to have been built up to the level of Angel Lane before being terraced further east to the level of Angel Hill. This idea is supported by the results from the archaeological work to the north (BSE 168 – Tester and Anderson 2000). However, on the western side of Angel Lane heavier truncation of the medieval deposits has occurred.

The post medieval, and some of the late medieval, archaeology was excavated in much more detail and provided evidence about the development of the site. It has been suggested, from historical sources, that this area of Bury St Edmunds around the Angel Hill area was a focus for trade and that several inns were present in its vicinity. The Angel Hotel was one of these early inns as was the property to the south in which this excavation was conducted. However, archaeological evidence for these inns has been very sparse. During this excavation it was hoped that evidence would be found to support the presence of inns and brewhouses off Angel Hill. Unfortunately, the evidence for this was severely limited with no artefactual evidence suggesting a tavern clearance deposit. However, this is not surprising as excavations on the land to the east of Cotton Lane, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 204 – Duffy 2005) showed evidence of large scale dumping of town centre waste. It is conceivable that this is where a lot of the inn waste would go as the rear of the properties were heavily used and the dumping of waste material may not of been possible here. The presence on the site of three probable hearths along with several on the site to the north (BSE 168 – Tester and Anderson 2000) may indicate brewing being undertaken on the site supporting the idea of an inn. The brewing of beer was common and the Guildhall Feoffment Plan (1741) for the Angel Hotel showed an attached brewhouse (Figure 3).

The site showed fairly substantial development throughout the post medieval period, which was also indicated on the historical maps for the site. Several walls were constructed and repaired across the site. Several phases of brick structure were constructed along the western edge of the site with an open gravel yard to the east.

Overall, the excavation was very productive providing evidence of preserved medieval deposits and the later structural development of the site. The site to the north (BSE 168) showed similar levels of preserved archaeology suggesting that the archaeological potential of sites along the eastern side of Angel Lane is high for the post medieval period as well as the medieval.

Unfortunately, at the present time this excavation is the only substantial programme of archaeological work undertaken in this area. This means that this site is fairly isolated and difficult to understand within the broader context of this area of medieval and later Bury St Edmunds. The limited nature of the excavation also provides problems of understanding the medieval contexts on a site level as well as understanding it within the broader context. Hopefully, at some future date, the opportunity to conduct detailed and comprehensive excavation within the vicinity of the site will allow the evidence presented here to be re-examined and better understood.

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

References

- Anderson, S., 2000 'The pottery' in Tester, A., and Anderson, S., *Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds* (BSE 168), SCCAS 2000/31.
- Bragdon, K. J., 1988, Occupational differences reflected in material culture, in Beaudry M C (ed), *Documentary Archaeology in the New World*, Cambridge.
- Brunskill, R.W., 1990, *Brick Building in Britain*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London.
- Davis, S., 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92.
- Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic building materials', in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*, EAA 58, Norwich Survey, pp.163-8.
- Duffy, J., 2005, *Land Off Cotton Lane* (BSE 294), S.C.C.A.S. Report No 2004/60.
- Duffy, J., forthcoming, *Eastgate Barns* (BSE 229), S.C.C.A.S. Report
- Caruth, J. and Anderson, S., 1996, *Cinema Garage, Angel Lane* (BSE 148), S.C.C.A.S. Report No. 96/60.
- Cotter, J., 2000, Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85, Colchester Archaeological Report 7
- Clarke, H. and Carter, A., 1977, *Excavations in King's Lynn 1963-1970*. Soc. Med. Archaeol. Monograph 7. London.
- Egan, G., and Pritchard, F., 1991, *Dress Accessories c1150-c1450, Medieval finds from excavations in London 3*, HMSO.
- Fryer, K., and Selley, A., 1997 *Excavation of a pit at 16 Tunsgate, Guildford, Surrey, 1991*, in *Post-medieval Archaeology* 31, 139-230
- Gaimster, D., Goffin, R., and Blackmore, L., 1990, The Continental stove-tile fragments from St Mary Graces, London, in their British and European context in *Post-medieval Archaeology* 24, 1-49.
- Gaimster, D., 1989, Post-medieval ceramic stove-tiles bearing the Royal Arms: evidence for their manufacture and use in southern Britain, in *The Archaeological Journal*, Vol 145.
- Gaimster, D., 1993, Imported stove-tile fragments in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households: the medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978*, EAA Report No 58, 168-169.
- Hillson, S., 1996, *Teeth*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press.
- Hillson, S., 1992, *Mammal bones and teeth*. The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.
- Holmes, E., *Sewing thimbles*, Finds Research Group Datasheet 9.
- Hurst, J., Neal, D., and van Beuningen, H., 1986, *Pottery produced and traded in north-west Europe 1350-1650*, Rotterdam Papers VI.
- Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich*, EAA Report No 13
- Margeson, S., 1985 in Atkin, M., Excavations on Alms Lane (Site 302N) in Atkin, M., Carter, A., and Evans, D, *Excavations in Norwich 1971-1978, Part II*, EAA Report No 26
- Margeson, S., 1993, *Norwich Households*, EAA Report No 58
- Noel Hume, I., 1980, *A guide to artefacts of colonial America*
- Oswald, A., 1975, *Clay pipes for the archaeologist*, BAR 14.
- Pearce, J., 1992, Border wares, *Post-medieval pottery in London, 1500-1700*
- Rigold, S. E., 1978, The St Nicholas or 'Boy Bishop' tokens, PSIAH 34.
- Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, MPRG Occasional Paper No 2.

Statham, M., 1988, *The Book of Bury St. Edmunds*.

Tester, A., 1996, *Angel Lane, Bury St. Edmunds (BSE 133)*, S.C.C.A.S. Report No. 96/24.

Tester, A. and Anderson, S., 2000, *Angel Hotel, Bury St. Edmunds (BSE 168)*, S.C.C.A.S. Report No. 2000/31.

Tester, A., 2001, *High Baxter Street, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 183)*, SCCAS Report 01/92.

Vince, A., and Jenner, A., 1991, 'The Saxon and Early medieval pottery of London' in *Aspects of Saxo-Norman London: II Finds and Environmental Evidence*, London and Middlesex Archaeological Society Special Paper 12.

Wilmott, H., 2002, *Early post-medieval vessel glass in England c1500-1670*. CBA Research Report No 132

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

APPENDIX 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

THE ANGEL HOTEL, BURY ST EDMUNDS – PHASE 2

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.1 & 4.11.

1. Background

- 1.1 An application (SE/04/1899/P) has been made to extend the accommodation at the Angel Hotel. The local planning authority have been advised that the site has high archaeological potential and that any consent should be conditional on a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition.
- 1.2 The development area is within the medieval urban core, and either in or near frontage to one of the early medieval roads. Excavation during Phase 1 of the works to the hotel established the presence and approximate depth of medieval archaeological deposits.
- 1.3 In order to comply with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits which will be affected by development.
- 1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post-excavation work to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require a justification which would show benefit to the archaeological process.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in “Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England” Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.
- 1.6 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. Brief for Archaeological Project

- 2.1 In the areas defined on Figure 1, archaeological excavation, as specified in Sections 3 & 4, is to be carried out prior to development. The precise location of the area is relative to the recorded positions of the evaluation trenches. Figure 1 is purely indicative. The location of the trenches is relative to the development proposals and is indicative rather than detailed. The work may take place in more than one phase and may include monitoring in some areas as an alternative to excavation, but all variations are to be agreed with this office.

APPENDIX 1

- 2.2 The objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by any future detailed consent.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for early medieval and medieval settlement and industry within the town. A secondary objective is to understand the post-medieval development of the street frontage and its occupation.
- 2.4 In addition to the formal archaeological excavation there will be a programme of systematic archaeological monitoring of selected development works where there is demonstrated potential for archaeological features. [This work is specified in Section 4.](#)
- 2.5 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. An important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'. Occasional Pap. 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'*).
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3 Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology will form part of the Project Design and is to be agreed in detail before the project commences; defined minimum criteria in this outline are to be met or exceeded:

APPENDIX 1

- 3.1 In the areas shown for excavation in Figure 1, open area excavation is to be undertaken. The exact definition of the excavation area is to be agreed on site with the Conservation Team of SCCAS. A decision will be made following this excavation on an acceptable procedure for dealing with areas under current buildings which cannot be accessed until demolition has taken place. This is likely to be controlled monitoring of development but, if significant archaeology is indicated, could include archaeological excavation.
- 3.2 Modern yard surfaces and post 1800 deposits may be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.
- 3.3 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. paths, yards, hearths & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.4 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated.
 - b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed [if necessary on site] with the Conservation Team.
- Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with a member of the Conservation Team of SCCAS, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.5 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 3.6 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.7 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

APPENDIX 1

- 3.8 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.9 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.
- 3.10 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.
- 3.11 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements Suffolk County Council's Sites and Monuments Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
4. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**
- 4.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are not to be archaeologically excavated prior to development but which will be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 4.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.
- 4.3 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS 48-hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 4.4 A contingency allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological observer, on the basis of the work specified below and the contractor's timetable and working practices.
- 4.5 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both Conservation Team of SCCAS and an 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

APPENDIX 1

- 4.6 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features, which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.7 The 'observing archaeologist' will not be entitled to enforce specific delays and hold ups to the work of the contractor other than those previously agreed and set out in the Project Design. If delays prove desirable to the archaeological recording process they should be arranged by mutual agreement with the contractor; the developer's architect may be approached as an arbitrator.
- 4.8 All archaeological features must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.9 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 4.10 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monument Record.
- 4.11 The known area of monitoring is that associated with the hotel water tanks. At this location the existing surface is to be stripped and the underlying surface cleaned under archaeological supervision prior to piling and underpinning. A contingency allowance for up to one day's archaeological recording between surface cleaning and any further work is to be allowed. A further allowance is to be made for archaeological time to record underpinning trenches before they are concreted; estimate for this allowance are to be based on the main building contractor's timetable.
- 4.12 The results of this monitoring must be recorded in a manner consistent with the main excavated areas and incorporated into the archive record.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Where projects require more than a total of two man-days on site monitoring and two man-days post-excavation monitoring, an 'at-cost' charge will be made for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150, but to be fixed at the time that the project takes place), provision should be made for this in all costings. [A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design.]
- 5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.
- 5.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

APPENDIX 1

- 5.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 5.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.
- 5.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Archive Requirements

- 6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.
- 6.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).
- 6.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 6.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).
- 6.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

APPENDIX 1

- 6.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 6.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 6.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 6.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

7. Report Requirements

- 7.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 7.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 7.5 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.

APPENDIX 1

- 7.6 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the Conservation Team of SCCAS
- 7.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>) must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 7.8 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: R D Carr

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

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 17 June 2004

Reference: /BSE-AngelHotel06

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

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

Appendix 2: Context list

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0001	Finds		Unstratified finds from across the whole site.
0002	Deposit		Dark brown clay loam with chalk, charcoal and brick frags. Scoop cutting/overlaying 0003 and 0004. Lies under brick rubble 0005. Sample holes dug for dating then 100% machined off. Width:>1.10m Length: >1.7m Depth: 0.2m
0003	Layer		Fine orange gravel with frequent tiny chalk nodules and some sand. Compacted thin layer patchily appearing across site. Modern. 100% machined off. Depth: c. 0.05m
0004	Layer		Layer of sticky pale brown clay-sand with chalk nodules, gravel, flint. Underlies 0003 + 0002. Modern pot recovered, 100% machined.
0005	Layer		Brick rubble sub-base for tarmac car park. 100% machined. Depth: 0.32m
0006	0006	Cut	Linear feature on North edge of site. Contains some 18/19th debris. Could be footing trench for hotel? Cuts 0008. Seems to finish at level of base of wall 0011. Width:0.9m Depth:0.4m. Detected, slightly machined off. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0007	0006	Fill	Fill of 0006. Mixed brown clay loam with tile, slate, glass and mortar frags, occasional charcoal, some flint, sticky quite homogenous. Footing trench for hotel? Unsure.
0008	Spread		Linear spread of chalk and yellow sand. Initial impression of shape may be influenced by later features. Probably the same as 0003 and 0004
0009	Fill		Modern fill of trench cutting 0003. Could be footing trench associated with hotel. (NB need to check in section how this relates to 0006
0010	Deposit		Mixed brown clay loam south of 0008. Lots of CBM, chalk flecks, flints etc.
0011	Wall		Red brick stepped footing of wall. Sitting in front of existing wall. Suggested rebuilt wall reusing part of this footing. This is contemporary with 0006 and 0007. 16/17th bricks.
0012	Layer		Mix of gravel and clay loam, lies under 0008. Interface between 0008 and gravel underneath.
0013	Layer		Fine gravel mixed with medium rounded stones (up to 0.04m) and pale yellow and beige sand. Quite thin layer in places but present across the site. Overlies chalk layer/surface.
0014	Trench Cut		Wide trench with red modern fill. Looks mechanical.
0015	0014	Fill	Upper thin spread of charcoal and ash. Modern

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0016	0014	Fill	Mid brown clay loam. Quite loose. General rubbish in finds e.g. glass, tile, pipe etc. Modern.
0017	0014	Fill	Chalky clayey fill under 0016. Lots of tile but less of other finds. This probably not part of trench but part of layer below, maybe overall layer under chalk. Quite loose, deeper near section. Could be fill/slump in earlier feature.
0018	0018	Feature Cut	Possible feature cutting chalk surface at E edge of 0014. Slightly overcut, some of similar underlying layer removed. This may be 0056 rising up.
0019	0018	Feature Fill	Thin fill of loose chalky grey clay with ginger sand patches. Frequent tile frags, occasional pottery. Base of this mixed in underlying layer 0056 due to overcut. Not entirely convinced that this is real, may be 0056 rising up to chalk. Trowel excavated. 30% removed. Some finds mixed from underlying layer.
0020		Surface Layer	Crushed chalk layer, probably surface. Underlies 0013. Cut by 0006, 0014, 0018, 0029, 0031, 0033, 0035. Depth 0.05m -0.06m.
0021	0021	Cut	Rectangularish. Sides slope straight and regular at 85 degrees. Base: flatish, slightly irregular. Northern edge of feature is under site edge. Filled by: 0022, 0023. Width: 1m as excavated (N-S) Length: 0.5m as excavated (E-W) Depth: 0.3m. Excavated using trowel and shovel. 50% excavated.
0022	0021	Fill	Mid brown grey friable-plastic sandy clay. 1% Charcoal flecks, 2% Chalk 0.01m dia, 1% flint 0.01m- 0.03m dia. Lower fill of pit. Width: 1m as excavated (N-S) Length: 0.5m as excavated (E-W) Depth: 0.3m. Excavated by trowel and shovel. 50% removed.
0023	0021	Fill	Mid orange friable clayey sand. 50% pea grit, 2% flint 0.01m-0.03m dia. This deposit sits in the top and centre of pit. Width: 0.5m (N-S) Length: 0.5m (E-W) Depth: 0.07m. Trowel and shovel excavated. 50% removed.
0024	0024	Pit Cut	Fairly rectangular in plan. Almost vertically sided with uneven base. Pit cutthrough chalk 0020 and gravel 0013. Cut hard to defines fill is very similar to surrounding soil with the only real difference being the higher chalk inclusions in the pit- probably a result of going through 0020? Earlier feature runs out under base of pit, making cut of pits base hard to judge. Width: 0.92m(NS) Length: 0.80m (EW) Depth: 0.5m approx
0025	0024	Fill	Main fill of pit 0024, grey brown chalky clay with frequent chalk flecks and lumps . Also fairly frequent stones. Slight loam and grit inclusions. Contained pot, glass, bone, shell, pins, FE items, tile, brick and mortar. Similar to fill 0027 below it but 0025 has more chalk and less loam. Depth 0.5m approx.
0026	0024 ?	Fill	Fill above 0025 in possibly the upper fill of 0024 but possibly unrelated material that has slumped in. Made up mainly of gravel but coloured orange by gritty clay. Occasional chalks flecks. Contained tile and bone. Depth: 0.08-9m
0027		Fill	Fill below pit 0024/ fill 0025. Dark grey brown clay with some loam and very occasional chalk flecks. Contained pottery and bone.
0028	0007 001	Find	Find from fill 0007 and layer 0013, but unsure which. From NE corner of site. Bone, pot, tile and nail found.
0029		PH Cut	Small posthole on eastern edge of site and running under baulk. Roughly oval in plan. Steep sided with relatively flat base in section. Cut in section hard to define as fill was very similar to surrounding soil. It is unclear whether the posthole was laid after chalk layer 0020 but before gravel 0013 or actually after both 0013 and 0020 were laid. Width: 0.3m as ex (NS) Length: 0.32m as ex (EW) Depth: 0.1m
0030	0029	Fill	Fill of posthole 0029. Dark grey, slightly loamy clay. Low grit inclusion. Frequent small stones and chalk flecks. Contained tile, bone and one FE object nail? Fill is very similar to surrounding soil, (which is slightly more yellow and clayey), hence the cut being hard to define.
0031	0031	PH Cut	Oval posthole with fairly steep sides. Quite shallow in depth. Pottery and tile finds. Width:0.21 m (NW-SE) Length: 0.29m (NE-SW) Depth: 0.09m

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0032	0031	Fill	Dark brown chalky clay fairly compacted, although loose in places. Finds of pot and tile. Depth 0.09m
0033	0033	PH Cut ?	Possible posthole, although likely disturbance or thinning of chalk layer (0020). Finds pottery, tile and a piece of pipe. Width: 0.21m (E-W) Length: 0.2m (N-S) Depth: 0.08m
0034	0033	Fill	Unclear fill of possible posthole 0033. Finds of tile pottery and piece of pipe. Dark brown clay with stones and chalk pieces
0035	0035	PH Cut	Oval posthole cut into chalk layer 0020. Unknown relationship with 0006. Width: 0.76m (EW) Length: 0.45m (NS) Depth: 0.04m
0036	0035	Fill	Fill of posthole 0035. Mid dark brown chalky clay. Finds tile and oyster shell. Depth 0.14m
0037	0041	0038	Upper fill of gully between catch pit 0039 and soake away 0042. Mid brown clay with frequent chalk, brick fragments, flint pieces. Overlies part of brick 0039. Same as 0114
0038	0038	Structure	Overall number for group of brick structures and gully. Prob waste water disposal. Probably same as small structure shown at end of garden on 1895 map. Most of the bricks are early but a few apparently of same construction as later, suggests that most bricks re-used.
0039	0038	Structure	Brick- 226*106*50mm. No later bricks in this structure. Possible catch pit. Main structure intergral with 0040. Two sloped sides made up of bricks laid on slope. Central flat area 0.36m*0.46m with stone @ base. Filled in later with cemented rubble, attached to the base stone slab. S wall has irregular gap, n wall is solid. Width: 0.87m(NS) Length: 1.81m(EW)
0040	0040	Structure	Square structure. Attached to 0039. Thought initial to be pit. E edge of is of different construction with bricks stood on edge on inside. Width: 0.94m Length: 1.41m
0041	0041	Cut	Gully. U shaped gully leading from gap in S wall of 0039 into soakaway 0055, slate laid along base. Same as 0111
0042	0042	Group no.	Soakaway overall number for large pit S of 0039. Modern soakaway in the top, other fills and brick circular structure in the base.
0043	0043	PH Cut	Cut of square posthole located near eastern edge of site. Vertical sides with flat base. Under cut 0014. Only visible after removal of fill 0015. Possibly associated with postholes (0029, 0031, 0033) cutting chalk 0020. Diameter 0.24m and depth 0.11m. 100% excavated by trowel.
0044	0043	PH Fill	Fill of posthole 0043. Dark brown silty sand with occasional flint and chalk. 0.24m in diameter and 0.11m deep. 100% excavated by trowel. Detected.
0045	0045	PH Cut	Cut of posthole partly visible in SE corner of site. Circular in plan. Extends beyond site edge to south. U-shaped section with undulating base. Cut to the west by 0021. Under chalk surface 0020. Visible length 0.3m, visible width 0.2m. Depth 0.17m.
0046	0045	PH Fill	Fill of posthole 0045. Dark grey brown silty clay with narrow band (2cm deep) of chalk and dark brown silty clay across top of fill. Visible length 0.3m and visible width 0.2m. Depth 0.17m. Detected. Trowel excavated.
0047	0047	Fill ?	Fill from NW corner of site. Number issued for finds. Grey loamy clay with chalk and charcoal flecks. Contained bone, pot, glass and tile. Machine, shovel, mattock, trowel, fork excavated. Detected.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0048		Well Cut	Cut of well. Circular in plan. Only partially excavated. Filled by 0049; 0050; 0051; 0062; 0068. Under 0062. Possible brick lined well or soakaway.
0049		Fill	Very dark brown friable / loose silt. Fill of well 0048. Width 0.5m as excavated (E-W), length 1.3m (N-S). Partially excavated by trowel and shovel.
0050		Fill	White chalk. Compact. Layer appears to be a sealing episode. Sealing softer layers beneath. Width 0.5m as excavated (E-W), length 1.3m (N-S) and depth 0.22m. 50% excavated by trowel and shovel.
0051		Fill	Light-mid brown friable chalky clay. 2% flint nodules; 10% broken bricks; 1% crushed mortar; 5% tile; 1% charcoal; 1% flint pebbles. Very mixed layer. Rubble back fill. 0.5m excavated width (E-W), length 1.3m (N-S). Depth 0.38m. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0052		Fill	Fill of structure 0040 within overall structure 0038. Grey loamy clay with chalk and mortar lumps and occasional charcoal flecks. Contained tile, glass, slag, FE objects and pottery. Came down on very soft, uneven and patchy creamy orange mortar. Some modern disturbance. Detected. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0053		Linear Feature	Cut of N-S linear feature running across centre of the site on east side of rough wall footing. Looks to be contemporary with/same as 0006. Relationship with wall unclear. Repointing trench like 0006. Cuts chalk 0020. Width 0.8m
0054		Fill	Upper fill of 0053 Dark brown homogenous loam. Some brick and tile fragments and a little chalk., quite loose with a fine crumb texture. No visible cut between this and fill 0007, these could be contemporary. Width: 0.8m Depth: 0.09m.
0055		Fill	Lower fill of 0053. Chalky grey clay loam. Some brick tile and pottery. This is difficult to distinguish from 0056 below chalk and may be the same. If so then trench 0053 is not as deep as 0006. Is lower fill of 0053 or 0056.
0056		Layer	Layer of grey brown clay under chalk 0020. Frequent chalk flecks, brick fragments etc.
0057		Layer	Crushed chalk layer in SE corner of site. same as 0020. Depth: 0.06m
0058		Layer	Layer of grey brown clay under chalk 0057. Numerous chalk flecks red tile frags and occ animal bone. (same as 0056)
0059		Finds	Finds from chalk surface 0020 where it was stripped in NE corner of site. Contained bone pot oyster shell and CBM. Depth 0.05m
0060		Layer	Layer under chalk 0020 in NE corner of site same as 0056 and 0058. Grey brown clay silt.
0061		Fill	Brown mixed silty loam quite loose , fine crumb texture with lots of brick, tile, chalk frags, bottle glass etc looks to be in circular cut, cutting crushed mortar layer. ? Could this relate to 0006.
0062		Structure	Brick construction, well lining not mortared, various brick forms used in construction. Also see 0048. Width: 1 brick Depth 0.5m as ex.
0063		Spread	Ash and charcoal within layer 0056. This is patchy and appears under and over 0056. Present in a linear area just W of the E grid line
0064		Structure	E wall of 0038. S end is fairly regular built, but this becomes irregular and levels change at point where it overlies an earlier wall. Suggests that it is rough structure not well prepared.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0065	0038	Surface	Sloped brick surface within catch pit 0039. W side made up of 12 bricks- upper row shortened slightly but regularly placed. E side made up of 8 bricks, these mostly broken, some half bricks, but hit by machine, which caused some dislodging
0066	0079	Spread	Mortar pad on N edge of squar estructure 0040, quite solid up to 0.12m thick. Made up of small flints and lime mortar with some brick frags. Cut into brown clay loam to W and N. C. 1m diameter, Depth:0.12m
0067		Layer	Dark brown ealy loam with brick, flint, charcoal and mortar frags. Width:0.6m N-S Length:1.2m E-W Depth:0.14m
0068	0048	Fill	Mid brown friable clay and mid grey loose sand, in lenses, fairly organic feel to deposit. 1% brick 5% chalk Width:0.56m E-W Length:0.6m N-S Depth:0.16m
0069	0069	PH Cut	Posthole cut by feature 0053. Steep sided, irregular base wit lumps of whitr chalk up to 0.1m long and some flints, possible packing. Depth:0.26m
0070	0069	PH Fill	Dark brown silty clay with large white chalk lumps and flints. Note finds probably contaminated with 0072, , finds combined as 0074. Depth 0.26m
0071	0071	PH Cut	Cut of PH visible after removal of gravel 0013. Cuts 0020 and 0053. Straight sided, base packed with red tile. Only excavated to top of red tile. Width:0.65m E-W Length:0.48m N-S Depth:0.23m
0072	0071	PH Fill	Upper fill of PH 0071. Mid dark brown silty clay, quite clean, with very few inclusions. Finds mixed with 0070 so given combined number 0074. Depth:0.23m
0073	0071	Layer	Initially thought to be Lower fill of PH 0071. But is layer of Red tile frags, which PH 0071 cuts into.
0074		Find	Mixed finds from PH's 0069 0071 and S end of 0053.
0075	0075	Pit Cut	Only partially visible in plan, looks circular. Truncated to S by 0048 and to N runs under section. Sides slope 45' regular very slightly concave with a flat base., Filled by 0076 and 0107 Width:0.26m N-S as ex Length:0.62m E-W Depth:0.22m
0076	0075	Pit fill	Light-mid brown friable -plastic silty clay, with orange sandy silt patches. 2%flint 0.02-0.05m dia angular, 1% chalk flecks 0.02m dia rounded. Width:0.26m N-S as ex Length:0.62m E-W Depth:0.22m
0077	0077	Cut	Small pit or posthole. Only visible after removal of 0067. Filled with homogenous brown clay loam. Appears to cut edge of pit 0079 (fill0080) so must actually cut 0067. Width:0.44m Length:0.8m Depth:0.1m
0078	0077	Fill	Homogenous brown clay loam with occasional shell, chalk and tile frags. Width:0.44m Length:0.6m Depth:0.1m
0079	0079	Cut Well?	Circular cut, capped by mortar pad 0066. Runs under brick wall structure 0040. Augured to a depth of 3.1m below excavated level 0.6m in attempt to find base, but this was not successful. Length:1.3m dia Depth:3.7m+
0080	0079	Fill	Upper fill of 0079 under mortar pad 0066. Ribbley loose sand with lots of burnt and unburnt brick tile , lots of slag, occasional blue white pot. Some big burnt clay blocks. Width:1m dia Depth:0.22m

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0081	0081	PH cut	Possible elongated posthole, similar to 0071. Runs E-W. Extremely square cut on E end, not so clear on W end where it goes into gully 0053 and appears to cut it. A almost vertically sided, with relatively flat clay lined base. It is not visible in section where 0081 cuts 0053 but it was in plan. (section 132) Width:0.44m as ex N-S Length:1.04m as ex E-W Depth:0.28m
0082	0081	PH fill	Grey brown slightly clayey gritty loam. Appear quite modern. Fill of posthole 0081. Occasional lumps of orange and pink mortar, metal, flint and coal. Contained CBM, bone, glass and china. Approx 50% of total collection of CBM retained between both bags of finds.
0083	0079	Fill well	Pink crushed brick, yile, mortar and sand layer under 0066, c. 40% tile, brick- only 10% sample collected for dating. Only present over part of fill. Over 0080. Width:0.45m N-S Length:0.5m E-W Depth:0.12m
0084	0079	Fill well	Band of clean yellow- white mortar with lime stone frags and occasional brick. Fill of well 0080. Width:1.3m dia Depth:>0.24m
0085	0079	Fill well	Fill under 0084. Almost pure clinker. Some coarse black sand amongst. Width:1.3m Depth: not bottomed
0086	0053	Fill gully	Fill of gully 0053 in the central of three ren=moved segments. Grey brown clayey loam. Fairly frequent chalk flecks. Occasional stones and charcoal flecks. Contained pot CBM, bone, glass and FE items. The cut in this part of the gully is similar to that in the segment to the E, but is deeper and more steeply sided. Section 0132.
0087		Layer	Light -mid brown orange loose friable silty sand. 1% chalk 0.00m dia, near top of deposit, 1% flint 0.01m-0.02m dia throughout deposit. To N and E runs under section, to S cut by 0042. Width:0.5m as ex N-S Length:0.36m E-W Depth:0.2m as ex. Same as 0320
0088		Layer or Surfa	White compacted chalk layer, possible surface, however only 0.1m by 0.5m was visible. Width:0.1m as ex E-W Length:0.5m as ex N-S Depth:0.05m
0089		Layer	Light pale yellow plastic clay. 10% chalk flecks 0.03m dia, less 1% charcoal, 1% flint 0.01m dia, 1% daub 0.01m dia. Width:0.6m as ex N-S Length:0.8m as ex E-W Depth:0.4m
0090		Layer	Mid grey friable -plastic silty clay. 1% chalk flecks, more near upper part of deposit, Less 1% charcoal fecks. Can only be seen in section. Width:0.25m as ex N-S Depth:0.3m
0091	0079	Fill well	Brown loam with large brick frags, some chalk and charcoal. Width:1.3m dia Depth:up to 0.2m
0092	0079	Fill well	Fill under 0091. Bowl shaped base and possible secondary cut, but suspect that shape is caused by slumping. Coarse grey sand with frequent brick, chalk flecks etc. Width:0.8m dia Depth:0.4m
0093		Layer	Pale brown plastic clay. 50% chalk flecks - 0.04m dia. Less than 1% charcoal. Less than 1% brick frags. Only visible in E section. Width:0.3m as ex N-S Depth:0.4m
0094		Layer	Mid brown orange , friable-plastic clay sand, very gritty. 1% flint, 5% pea grit. Only visible in section. Width:0.3m dia Depth:0.18m
0095		Layer	Mid grey friable silty. 5% chalk flecks 0.01m dia, 2% pea grit, 1% mortar 0.01-0.03m dia, 2% brick frags, 1% asphalt, 2% flint 0.02-0.05m dia. Only visible in section. Width:0.4m as ex N-S Depth:0.3m

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0096	0096	Cut	Squarish , sides vertical looks to be under cutting in section, but probably due only to coming to E edge of feature. Modern pit. Width:1.6m Length:1.6m Depth:0.9m
0097	0096	Fill	Very mixed deposit:Mid-dark grey brown sand clay silt. 5% chalk flecks=0.02m dia, 2% brick fragments, 1% charcoal, 5% mortar, 1% flint, less 1% glass Width:1.6m Length:1.6m Depth:0.9m
0098		Layer	Pale light mid brown friable-plastic clay. 30% chalk flecks-0.08m dia, 1% brick frags, 2% flint 0.001-0.08m dia Width:0.4m as ex N-S Length:1.1m as ex E-W Depth:0.35m
0099	0099	Cut Pit/PH	Only visible in section. Sides slope 80'-85' straight and regular with flat base. Width:0.3m as ex N-S Length:0.1m as ex E-W Depth:0.4m
0100	0099	Fill	Pale light grey brown friable slightly sandy silt. 5% broken tile mostly at base of fill, 1% flint 0.01m dia, 1%amortar, 1% chalk. Width:0.3m as ex N-S Length:0.1m as ex E-W Depth:0.4m
0101		Layer (surface	White compact chalk, 1% flint, same as 0120. Width:0.8m as ex N-S Length:0.8m as ex E-W Depth:0.15m
0102		Layer	Mid brown orange loose sand. 10% pea grit, 1% chalk, 1% flint 0.05-0.1m dia. Same as 0121 and 0176. This is bedding layer for cobbled surface 0175. Width:0.8m as ex N-S Length:0.8m as ex E-W Depth:0.4m
0103		Layer (surface	White compact chalk. 1% flint Same as 0122 Width:0.8m as ex N-S Length:0.8m as ex E-W Depth:0.10m
0104		Layer	Pale light brown grey clay. 15% chalk flecks=0.05m dia 2% CBM, 1% flint 0.01-0.054m dia, only seen in S facing section. Width:0.65m Depth:0.2m
0105	0105	Cut pit?	Only visible in E facing section. Sides vertical N side hard to distinguish with flatish base. Width:0.9m N-S Depth:0.7m
0106		Layer	Mid green silt loose-friable. 1%chalk, 1%pea grit Width:0.8m Depth:0.2m
0107	0075	Fill	Light-mid brown friable-plastic silty clay. 1% chalk flecks, less 1% charcoal flecks, 1% flint. Length: 0.25m as ex Depth:0.15m
0108		Layer	Pale light grey brown friable silty clay. 1% flint 0.01-0.03m dia. Less 1%chalk flecks. Cessy
0109		Layer	Mid orange brown grey friable silty clay. 1% chalk less, 1% charcoal, 1% pea grit, less 1% flint 0.01m-0.02m dia. Cessy.
0110	0111	Fill	Light mid grey brown friable silty clay. 1% chalk, 1% pea grit. Width:0.65m Depth:0.2m
0111	0111	Cut	Linear running N-S, sides slope 85' straight and regular with a flat base. Appears to join 0039 to soak away, either 0042 or 0048. Appears to be slate lined. This cut appears to be cut at the same time as wall 0015 was built. Appears to have been partially silted 0110 and is re-cut 0148 and then some chalky mortar skim is layed which is thenoverlaid with slate. This then silts up with 0112. Gully leads from drain into soakaway. Width:0.85m E-W Length: 0.4m N-S Depth:0.5m
0112	0111	Fill	Very dark brown grey friable silty clay. 2% chalk flecks-0.02m dia, 1% pea grit, 2% slate fragments, 2% brick fragments, 3% charcoal, 2% mortar. Width:0.75m Depth:0.1m

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0113		0111	Fill Mid grey brown loose friable clay silt. 5% chalk flecks, 2% pea grit, 1% crushed CBM, 2% mortar. Width:0.75m E-W Depth:0.2m
0114		0111	Fill Mid brown grey friable clay silt. 5% chalk flecks-0.03m dia 2% pea grit 2% Cbm frags 1% slate 1% glass. Same as 0037 Width:0.9m Depth:0.2m.
0115		Wall (Drain)	Early brick structure. East side appears to be faced side. N and W sides are under section. S side appears to have been cut off. This feature appears to be the W side of gully 0111. Width:0.3m N-S Length:0.35m E-W Depth:0.48m
0116		Layer	Pale light brown plastic clay. 7% chalk flecks-0.03m dia, 1% pea grit, 1% flint 0.01m-0.04m dia, 1% charcoal, 1% crushed CBM Width:0.6m as ex N-S Depth:0.2m
0117		Layer	Mid-dark brown plastic silty clay. 1% charcoal, 1% crushed CBM, 1% chalk Width:1.1m N-S Depth:0.1m
0118		Layer	Light-mid grey plastic silty clay. 1% flint 0.01m-0.02m dia, 1% chalk Width:0.6m Depth:0.1m
0119		Wall	Brick and flint wall running N-S. The N end appears to be a corner or end of brick construction. To the S flint and brick construction. Length:0.45m Depth:0.9m
0120		Layer	White compact chalk. Same as 0101. Width:0.45m N-S Depth:0.5m
0121		Layer	Mid orange loose sand. 20% pea grit, 5% flint 0.01m-0.03m dia same as 0102. Width:0.95m N-S Depth:0.2m
0122		Layer	White compact chalk. Same as 0103. Width:0.5m N-S Depth:0.2m
0123		Cut	Only visible in section, sides slope 65° straight with concave base. Width:0.3m N-S Depth:0.3m
0124		Fill	Mid dark brown silty clay 50% flint CBM mortar Width:0.3m N-S Depth:0.3m
0125		Section	Section showing ditch 0053, oval postholes 0128 and 0130
0126	0053	Ditch cut	Cut of ditch 0053 in section 00125. Fairly shallow sides and flat base Depth:0.24m
0127		Ditch fill	Dark brown loam. Depth:0.24m
0128		PH Cut	Cut of posthole in section 0125 Roughly oval and deep with sheer sides with uneven base, flat in the S half is lined with compacted chalk. Width: 0.56m Depth:0.2m
0129		PH fill	Thin layer of charcoaly brown loose sand.
0130		PH cut	Cut of posthole under 0126 deep sides and u shaped base. Width: 0.34m N-S Depth: 0.2m
0131		PH fill	Dark brown loam. Fairly compact with no finds.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0132		Section	Section through gully 0053 where it is filled by 0086 and probable posthole 0081 which appears to cut 0053.
0133	0128	PH fill	Orange compact sand with large amounts of chalk, lower down less sand and more compacted.
0134	0134	Pit/PH cut	Small pit or possible posthole. Roughly oval in plan. Sides of varying angle and uneven base. East of layer, yet similarly ambiguous, pit / posthole 0136. Cut fairly clear, yet surrounding soil is somewhat similar to fill. Relationship with layer 0056 unclear. Width: 0.29m as ex Length:0.36m as ex Depth 0.11m
0135	0134	Fill	Grey brown slightly loamy gritty clay fill of 0134. Very occasional stones. Contained bone, oyster shell CBM and an FE object. Width: 0.29m as ex Length:0.36m as ex Depth 0.11m
0136	0136	Pit/PH cut	Small pit/ PH. Gently sloping sides and slightly rounded base. Roughly oval in plan. West of 0134. Cut somewhat unclear due to fill being similar in texture and colour to surrounding soil. Relationship with 0056 unclear.
0137	0136	Fill	Grey brown slightly loamy gritty clay fill of 0136. Contained 1 pot sherd and CBM occasional chalk flecks and stones.
0138		Layer	Mid grey loose sandy clay. 20% mortar crushed-0.05m dia, 5% pea grit, 70% tile frags.
0139	0105	Fill	Light-mid grey brown friable-loose silty sand. 5% chalk flecks-0.02m dia, 2% crushed CBM, 3% crushed mortar, 20% tile frags, 1% charcoal. Width: 0.9m N-S Depth 0.7m
0140	0140	Cut	Only visible in section. Sides slope 50° to a concrete base. Width:0.2m E-W Depth:0.16m
0141	0140	Fill	Mid orange brown loose friable clay silt. 20% chalk flecks-0.02m dia, 2% pea grit. Width:0.3m N-S Depth:0.3m
0142	0142	Deposit	Deposit of glass bottles in chalk. No defined cut lies over and around wall 0144. All glass in same type only a sample kept. Glass is present following down E face of wall 0144 suggests that this much of the wall was exposed when glass was deposited. This is same layer as 0174 over cobbles 0175
0143		fill	Mid brown orange loose sand. 5% flint, 10% pea grit, 2% CBM frags, 1% chalk. This deposit appears to be formed when stake or post was removed from 0139 and 0121 (fell of filled in) Width:0.3m N-S Depth:0.6m
0144		Wall	Brick wall N-S at road frontage. Sog legs slightly - possibly forms a gully - E-W arched length cut by 0058 and and possibly same as 0172. Runs under arched wall. Same as 0229 (numbered twice).
0145	0145	Pit cut	Cut of pit beneath layer 0058. Oval shaped from what is visible. Eastern side of site. Shallow sides and flat base. Slumping into pit 0181 , therefore not real cut. Depth: 0.15m
0146	0145	Pit fill	Mid light brown orange clay. Slumping into 0181. Depth:0.15m
0147		Surface	Surface of stones, tile brick in SE corner of site. Slumps into 0181.
0148	0148	Gully	Re-cut of gully cutting down from 0103. Vertical sides, with a flat slate lined base. Filled with 0112, 0113, 0114.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0149		Posthole cut	Cut of posthole. Very deep with vertical sides and a chalky uneven base. Cutting and to the north of surface 0147. Length: 0.21m Depth:0.48m
0150		Posthole fill	Mid brown orange chalky fill with some clay lumps, fairly compact but loose in places. Depth:0.48m
0151		Posthole cut	Posthole directly W of and cut by 0149. Depth:0.19m
0152		Posthole fill	Fairly compacted orangy brown fill.
0153		Layer	Chalky layer seen in posthole 0147 and at base of posthole 0151.
0154		Layer	Chalk layer in area just W of baulk. Same as 0020. Contained pot, bone CBM and metal items. Also same as 0057, but is thicker and made up of larger pieces of chalk.
0155		Layer	Grey brown chalky clay layer, just W of baulk and under 0154. Same as layer 0056. Contained pot bone CBM pipe FE items and an unusually large number of pins. 25% of CBM sampled.
0156		Well	Round in plan. Straight sided well partly underneath modern wall along northern edge of site. Hand excavated to a depth of 0.8m. Augered to a total depth of 3.2m, when light yellow clay appeared, which was possibly the base. Fills down to 0.8m were mid to dark brown silty loam. 2m thin layer of very dark brown/black silty sand approx 0.05m thick. From 2.3m to 2.5m light brown yellow sand, possibly natural. At 3.2m light yellow clay with chalk flecks. No lining of any sort visible in hand dug part.
0157		Posthole Cut	Cut of posthole directly north of posthole 0149. Steep sides and a flat bottom. Oval shaped in plan. Width 0.4m (N-S); length 0.48m (E-W); depth 0.24m. Trowel excavated.
0158		Posthole Fill	Mid brown slightly clay like fill of posthole 0157. Fairly compacted with chalk pieces. Fragments of bone, tile and pottery. Depth 0.24m. Trowel excavated.
0159		Pit Cut	Cut of very steep-sided pit located at eastern end of the site. Circular in plan. No base visible as not fully excavated. Some evidence of disturbance at lower part of cut (animal?) Cuts pit 0163 and 0161 and layer 0187. Under layer 0056. 1.2m wide with excavated depth of 1m.
0160		Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0159. Mid to dark orange/brown silty clay with moderate small flint and very occasional small chalk fragments. Not fully excavated. Some disturbance (animal?). Width 1.2m and excavated depth 1m. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0161		Ditch Cut	Cut of possible butt end of ditch. Excavated and recorded as 0195 to the west. Fairly steep-sided. No base visible. Cut bt 0159 and 0024. Cuts 0187. Same as 0195. Width c.1.2m (N-S); excavated length 0.6m (E-W) and depth 0.8m.
0162		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch butt end 0161. Dark brown silty clay with frequent chalk fragments and two lens' of chalk. Width c.1.2m (N-S); length as excavated 0.6m (E-W); depth 0.8m. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0163		Pit Cut	Cut of large pit at eastern limit of site. Only partly visible in plan. Extends beyond eastern edge of site. Semi-circle visible in plan. Fairly steep sided. Base not visible as not fully excavated. Cut by 0159. Under 0056. Width c.2.5m and depth 0.9m as excavated.
0164		Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit 0163. Orange silty sand and gravel. Over 0165. Depth 0.25m. Trowel excavated.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0165	0163	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0163 under fill 0164 and over 0166. Light brown clay with moderate chalk and flint. Depth 0.28m. Trowel excavated.
0166	0163	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0163 under fill 0165 and over fill 0167. Chalk fill with a lens of orange/yellow sand. Below chalk is a compacted layer of yellow sand and gravel. Depth 0.35m. Trowel excavated.
0167	0163	Pit Fill	Lowest excavated fill of pit 0163 under fill 0166. Dark brown silty clay with moderate flint and chalk. Not fully excavated due to depth of feature. Fill follows western edge of feature and continues across feature under fill 0166. Trowel excavated.
0168	0168	Pit Cut	Large circular pit. Quite modern. Appears to run under standing wall. Cuts wall 0171 and chalk. Possibly cuts 0006 (if this is continuing). Possibly a well. Diameter 1.55m.
0169	0168	Pit Fill	Upper fill of 0168. Homogenous brown clay loam. Occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Linear shape across centre of pit. Over 0170. Width 0.6m; length 1.5m+; depth 0.1m. Trowel and shovel excavated. 50% excavated. Detected.
0170	0168	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0168. Fill under 0169 and over 0173. Covers full area of cut. Brown loam with frequent chalk fragments, some occasional crushed mortar and coarse sand. Diameter 1.55m and depth up to 0.2m. Trowel and shovel excavated. 50% excavated.
0171	0171	Wall	N-S wall made up of large flints, coarse sandy yellowy mortar and occasional lime stone blocks. Some edge on bricks on East face. Only last course surviving. Very rough, cut by other features. Width 0.4m maximum but does vary.
0172	0172	Wall	Cornering brick wall cut by 0168 and 0038. Construction bench cuts chalk 0182. Width 0.22m.
0173	0168	Pit Fill	Fill of 0168 under 0170. Dense clean crushed mortar with occasional small tile fragments but nearly all just pure mortar. Width 1.55m. Only top 0.05m excavated. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0174		Layer	Chalk, compacted, occasional flints. Has broken glass within matrix. Probably laid on top of glass rubbish rather than deposited mixed. Same as 0142, 0103 and 0122. Overlies cobbles 0175. Cut by 0172 and 0168. Only representative, identifiable, sample (10% of lens) of glass kept. Trowel and shovel excavated. Detected.
0175		Surface	Cobbled surface. Medium rounded flints, with cartex, up to 0.08m flanked by much larger flints, also with cartex, up to 0.15m. Lies under 0174 and survives predominantly to east of hole 0042. Set into a grey brown clay and directly onto a coarse orange sand, 0176 0102, (which is not excavatable as a separate layer).
0176		Layer	Very thin layer of coarse orange sand with pee grit. Cobbled surface 0175 set onto this. Not excavatable separately from cobbles (0175). Same as 0102 and 0121. Bedding for surface 0175. Depth 0.01m or less.
0177		Layer	Chalk layer under 0176. Patchy survival but solid. Same as 0120 and 0101 and probably 0020. Overlies 0178.
0178	0233	Pit Fill	Grey brown clay with frequent chalk and tile fragments. Upper fill of 0233 same as 0236.
0179	0179	Posthole Cut	Cut of posthole below layer 0155. Deep with almost vertical sides and a clay uneven bottom (although overcut so bottom removed). Oval shaped in plan from what visible. Length 0.56m (N-S) and depth 0.56m.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0180	0179	Posthole Fill	Mid brown clay fill with chalk pieces and clay lumps. Finds of pottery, bone tile and oyster shell. Token/coin found in fill. Moderately compacted although much looser than surrounding layer. Depth 0.44m. 50% removed. Trowel excavated.
0181	0181	Pit Cut	Cut of rounded pit/oven? In SE corner of site. Only partly visible as eastern and southern edges are beyond the site edge. Width 2.1m visible. Not bottomed excavated to depth of 0.95m.
0182		Layer	Dense chalk, some large lumps. Occasional flints, tile fragments and glass. This appears to be a chalk pad. Cut by wall 0172, pit 0168 and possibly butts up against and overlies wall 0171 in places. There was some chalk up against the broken edge of wall 0171 cut by 0168. Don't quite understand this - could be redeposited if both cut at same time?? Width 0.44m and depth up to 0.25m. 100% excavated with trowel and shovel.
0183		Layer	Layer of brown clay with chalk and brick fragments. Indistinguishable in colour from 0184 but along projection line of wall 0172. It is softer and looser with patchy charcoal and bone fragments. This is up against 0182 and most noticeable at corner of 0172. Width 0.22m and depth less than 0.1m. 100% excavated with trowel and shovel.
0184	0250 025	Layer	Brown clay with chalk and tile fragments. Underlies 0177 and probably cut by 0182. Upper fill over cuts 0250 and 0252.
0185	0185	Pit Cut	Shallow pit cuts into top of 0177. Probably much later but not clearly identifiable until 0177 exposed. Length 0.65m; width 0.4m; depth 0.15m.
0186	0185	Pit Fill	Fill of 0185. Lumps of iron, some brick and tile. Coarse silty loose sand with frequent flints and stones up to 0.06m across. Length 0.65m; width 0.4m; depth 0.15m. 100% excavated with trowel and shovel.
0187		Layer	Layer partly excavated during excavation of pits 0189 and 0161. Dark brown and orange silty clay. Extents unknown. Unknown if 0187 is feature fill or layer. Trowel excavated.
0188		Section	Drawn section along eastern site edge showing following numbers: 0003; 0004; 0005; 0006; 0007; 0008; 0010; 0012; 0013; 0020; 0145; 0146; 0181 (and all its fills). Same as 0198.
0189	0181	Pit Fill	Orangey gravel. Top fill of pit 0181. Some mixed tile rubble, crushed mortar etc. Might be slumped in from upper layer rather than top fill of pit.
0190	0181	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0181 under 0189. Brown silty clay.
0191	0181	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0181. Outer fill. Yellow clay and occasional chalk and brick fragments.
0192	0181	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0181 under 0190. Layer of roughly laid (or badly damaged) red bricks. Extends 0.28m from eastern site edge. Upper surface of bricks appears hard, possibly as a result of in situ heating. 5% kept as a sample.
0193		Wall	Large flints bedded onto orangey sand in SE corner of site. Probable wall. Under 0147. Cuts pit 0181.
0194		Layer	Fill outside western edge of pit 0181.
0195	0195	Pit Cut	Probably large pit. Only north side survives. Very steep-sided. Not bottomed. Finds from this feature possibly mixed with those of 0312. Dimensions unknown.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0196	0195	Pit Fill	Fill of 0195. Dark grey/brown loamy clay. One chalk lens running through which contained a high number of large flints. Occasional stones. Contained pot, bone, CBM.
0197	0300	Pit Fill	Grey-green clay fill in pit 0300. Chalk lens running through. Appears to be square in plan. Some finds from this layer numbered as part of cleaning layer 0205 as they may be mixed with 0155 and 0207. Wall 0207 did cut into this layer at varying depths. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0198		Section	Same as 0188
0199	0199	Pit Cut	Cut of pit like feature in section 0203. Square shaped in plan. Above clay 0197. Depth 0.2m.
0200	0199	Pit Fill	Dark brown loamy fill of pit 0199. Visible in section 0203. 0.2m deep. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0201	0201	Posthole Cut	Very deep posthole in section 0203. Steep sides. U-shaped bottom. In photo and section drawing feature not bottomed. Circular/oval shaped in plan. 0.6m diameter and 0.51m deep. 50% excavated using trowel and shovel.
0202	0201	Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty fill of posthole 0201 in section 0203. Fairly loose 0.51m deep. 50% excavated using trowel and shovel.
0203		Section	Section/slot through features 0199, 0201, showing wall 0207, burnt clay deposit 0197, 0242. Also contexts 0300; 0501; 0302; 0195; 0303; 0013; 0020; 0056/0155; 0014; 0018; 0006. Length 4.95m.
0204		Layer	Chalk deposit above cut of pit 0199 in section 0203. Context Missing.
0205		Layer	Cleaning layer of clay 0197. Finds may be partly mixed with those of 0155 and fills related to walls 0207.
0206	0199	Pit Fill	Lump of bonded flint and mortar - c. 0.15m by 0.1m sitting in base of feature 0199. Orange sandy mortar. Possibly debris from 0238.
0207		Wall	Number for E-W and N-S walls. Fairly rough construction of flints and orange mortar. Could be related to posthole 0179. Walls both 0.22m thick. Possible demolition layer to north of E-W wall (see sketch on sheet). E-W wall becomes far shallower as it moves east of section, stepping from 0.1-0.11m deep to 0.03-0.04m deep approximately 0.4m from section. This depth is how much it cuts into the clay and does not include height above the clay. N-S wall is only approximately 0.02m deep.
0208	0181	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0181 appeared as dark clayey loam in squarish shape in plan but shows up less well in section. Under 0211 and 0192. No finds.
0209	0209	Posthole Cut	Posthole just south of wall 0207. Circular/square shaped. Steep sides and U-shaped bottom. Diagonal section. Length 0.35m (NE-SW); Width 0.3m (NW-SE); depth 0.23m.
0210	0209	Posthole Fill	Mid brown clay fill of posthole. Finds of tile. Fairly loose. Some chalk pieces. Depth 0.23m. 50% excavated using trowel and shovel.
0211	0181	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0181. Thin layer of yellow clay runs underneath red bricks 0192 and over the top of 0208.
0212	0212	Pit Cut	Large circular pit, cuts wall 0171. Think that this cuts 0233 and that the contradictory appearance of the lower fill is due to some slump of the fill 0234 into 0212. Width 1m, depth 0.9m.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0213		Pit Fill	Loose, soft, yellow clay fill of 0212. Occasional chalk fragments, some grit and charcoal inclusions at the edges. Some brick inclusions. Looser and less clean than 0235 below. Width 1m and depth 0.22m. 50% excavated using trowel, shovel and mattock.
0214		Layer	Coarse orange sand. Overlies clay 0197 near wall 0171. Occasional small stones, chalk flecks. Probably also over 0215 (continuation of wall 0207). Also over 0173. Length 1.4m (N-S); Width 0.9m (E-W); depth 0.1m. Detected. 90% excavated using trowel and shovel.
0215		Wall	Small length of wall made up of large flints (average 0.08m - 0.1m occasionally much larger). Bonded with coarse orange sandy mortar, some lime. Relationship with wall 0171 unclear but there is some mortar protruding from 0171 aligned with 0215 and 0207. Mortar is very similar between all three so suggest related. Wall plays out slightly with good mortar faces on both sides. 0207 and 0215 continuous, slumping into the top of a larger feature, 0218, underneath. Both sit on clay 0197. Some bricks within wall fabric. 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep. 80% excavated with trowel, shovel and mattock.
0216		Layer	Fine grey brown clay underlying wall 0171. Contains frequent fragments of green-grey tile. Could be fill of footing but no edges visible as cut by features all around. Overlies green clay (0296). 0.15m deep. 40% excavated using shovel.
0217		Deposit	Chalk deposit approximately 0.25m down into green-grey clay fill 0197. Roughly rectangular in plan. Digitally photographed facing west. Made up of chalk lumps and finer chalk to make a very smooth surface. Obviously cut by tiles (not modern ones) on NE edge (see sketch on context sheet). Depth between 0.01m (at extremities) to 0.07m (at centre). Width 0.36m (E-W) and length 0.5m (N-S). Possible post-pad or remains of a chalk surface of which this is only remainder. Excavated using trowel.
0218		Pit Cut	Massive square pit containing unfired clay, chalk bands, fired clay - ?fragmentary chalk surface. This seems to be a large steep sided square pit which is unbottomed and much lower than surrounding ground levels. This may be a cellar?? The fills of the cellar are 0269, 0291, 0268. These fills are cut by pit 0273 but higher clay fills and burnt surfaces etc seem to be later than this pit. The upper clays (0259, 0219, 0197, 0242 etc) may be use of a partially filled square hole at a later date. These are currently all under the single cut number of 0218 but post ex it is likely that separate numbers need issuing. Pit cut numbers within 0218 are 0273; 0300; 0301; 0302.
0219		Pit Fill	Unfired greenish clay with frequent chalk flecks, some sand inclusion, occasional brick and tile flecks. Same as 0197.
0220		Pit Fill	Band of chalk at base of 0219. Not drawn.
0221		Pit Fill	Fill under 0220. Loose mix of clay, sand and loam with quite frequent (5%) chalk fragments and flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks. Quite stony. Outer fill of 0218 under central clay and chalk fills. Same as 0268. Not drawn.
0222		Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0181. Patch of mid brown silty clay. Half circular in plan. 0.18m deep. No Finds.
0223		Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0181. Orange brown clay patch. No finds.
0224		Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0181. Clayey orange sand and gravel visible in plan but doesn't appear in section. No finds.
0225		Section	North facing section of west part of south baulk. Through pit 0212 and 0233.
0226		Layer	Circular burnt patch in clay layer 0235. Cut to north by pit 0227. Red scorching around edge. Black charcoal centre. Probably same type of feature as 0255. Probably same tile. Width 0.6m (E-W); Length 0.6m (N-S); Depth 0.05m. Machined.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0227		Pit Cut	Sub rectangular in plan. Sides vertical. Base not found. 0.5m wide as excavated (N-S); Length 1.5m (E-W); Depth 0.6m as excavated.
0228	0227	Pit Fill	Mixed deposit. Mid grey brown silty clay. CBM, chalk and band of grey chalk. 0.5m wide as excavated (N-S); Length 1.5m (E-W); Depth 0.5m as excavated. Excavated using trowel; shovel; mattock. Machined.
0229	0229	Wall	Length of wall running approximately N-S. Extends south for a length of 2.5m from N site edge. Underlies wall 0232. Built 1.5 bricks lengths wide at N end becoming 1 brick length wide where it meets wall 0230. Bricks measure 220mm x 110mm x 45mm. At South end of wall length 0229 meets 0230. Wall 0230 is offset slightly to east. The two walls appear built together. Depth of wall 0229 not excavated. At least four courses. Light yellow mortar.
0230	0230	Wall	Slightly offset continuation of wall 0229. Runs N-S. Excavated to a depth of seven courses. Badly disturbed by modern pipe. Laid with course of headers then course of stretchers (English Bond?). Slightly arching of the wall. Collapsing at S end. Mortared using light yellow mortar. Width 1 brick length. Bricks measure 220mm x 110mm x 45mm. Collapsed remains at north end possibly forming arch over to wall 0231.
0231	0231	Wall	Remains of length of wall running approximately N-S. Runs parallel and to east of wall 0230 forming a channel between the two wall sections. 1 brick length wide. Four courses excavated. Courses are all stretchers except at north end where the collapsed arch crosses from wall 0230. Light yellow mortar (lime mortar?). Badly disturbed. Bricks measure 230mm x 120mm x 55mm.
0232	0232	Wall	Length of wall running along western half of north site edge. Aligned approximately E-W. Butts wall 0011. Appears to be archway possibly over a cellar. Not fully exposed due to voids underneath (health and safety). Lies on top of wall 0229.
0233	0233	Pit Cut	Only visible in plan and only partially exposed due to bank. Rectangular in plan. Width 0.4m (N-S); Length 1.4m (E-W) as excavated. Cuts 0288.
0234	0233	Pit Fill	Mid-dark silty clay. 1% charcoal, 3% CBM fragments, 1% chalk.
0235	0235	Layer	Mid yellow clay. Compact. Less than 1% chalk. Under 0212.
0236	0236	Layer	Light-mid grey plastic clay. 5%chalk, less than 1% charcoal, less than 1% CBM fragments. Length 1.2m (E-W) as excavated. Depth 0.3m.
0237	0237	Layer	Mid brown grey clay. Plastic. 1% CBM, 2% chalk, 2% flint. Length 1.2m (E-W) as excavated. Depth 0.5m. Over 0213.
0238	0193	Wall	Continuation of 0193. Base of flint and mortar bonded wall. Appears to sit on clay fill of 0218. Probably only sits on earlier fills. Seems to be cut by same pits in 0218. Coarse orange sandy mortar - no sign of brick rubble within 0193 and 0238 which may suggest that these do not relate to (earlier than?) 0207, 0215, 0171. Think that this is cut by either pit 0313 or 0315 - at least it is missing where these are - could be coincidence. Width 0.42m and depth 0.14m. 100% excavated using trowel and shovel.
0239	0239	Linear Feature	Cut of linear feature. Square edged. Butts up against, but offset slightly to the north of, 0195. Runs under wall 0171 and cut by features to west of wall 0171. Cut by 0053. Width 0.7m and length 1.8m+.
0240	0239	Linear Feature	Grey-green-brown clay containing small chalk fragments and charcoal flecks (occasional but up to 0.02m across). 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep. 40% excavated using trowel and shovel.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0241	0195	Linear Feature	Upper fill of 0195. Same as 0196. Chalk in brown loam. Cut by 0218. No section - see 0203 section. Width greater than 0.8m and depth 0.2m. 50% excavated using trowel and shovel. Detected.
0242		Layer	Burnt clay layer in clay 0197. No finds Very fine layer of blackish burnt clay. Seen in section 0203. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0243		Layer	Red burnt clay layer in clay 0197 seen in section 0203. No finds. Fairly thick in places and quite compacted. Part of 0242. Not level sloping NE-SW in section. Couldn't identify this in 0203 section face. Need check with levels. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0244	0218	Pit Fill	Dark loamy fill beneath 0242 and 0197. Probably same as 0271.
0245	0181	Pit Fill	Sandy clay fill near lowest excavated level of pit 0181. Cut by wall 0193. No finds.
0246		Section	Section
0247	0215	Slot Cut	Footing trench cut. Narrow cut around 0215. c.0.1m wider on south side. See section of 0273. 80% excavated using trowel and shovel. Width is 0.1m plus wall. Depth is 0.22m. Slightly mixed with 0219.
0248	0247	Slot Fill	Fill of footing trench. Brown coarse stony soil into which wall 0215 is placed. On section of 0278. 0.1m wide and 0.22m deep. Excavated using trowel, shovel and mattock. Slightly mixed with 0219.
0249	0181	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0181. Brown silty loam. Similar to 0147 in pit 0163 but slightly greener.
0250	0250	Pit Cut	?Rectangular only parallel on E and W. Shape unsure. Sides slope 50 degrees straight and regular. Base flat. Cuts through burnt clay to east. Filled with 0251.
0251	0250	Pit Fill	Mid grey brown plastic-friable silty clay. 1% chalk, less than 1% charcoal. Only fill of it 0250.
0252	0252	Pit Cut	Seen in section partially and in plan but not fully excavated. Sub rectangular in plan. Only visible side slopes 45 degrees straight and regular. Appears to cut through cobble surface 0102 but more cobbles reinstated when pit filled. Width 0.85m (E-W) as excavated; Length 0.65m (N-S) as excavated; Depth 0.2m as excavated.
0253	0252	Pit Fill	Mixed mid grey and mid brown friable-plastic silty clay. 5% chalk, 2% CBM, 1% charcoal. Only visible fill of pit. Width 0.85m (E-W) as excavated; Length 0.65m (N-S) as excavated; Depth 0.2m as excavated. Excavated using trowel and shovel.
0254		Surface	Cobbles bedded in chalk over pit 0252. Appears to be reinstatement of cobbled surface 0102. Over 0253. 1m wide (N-S), 0.8m in length (E-W) and 0.05m deep. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0255	0255	Oven Cut	Only partially visible and cut by various pits and under baulk so shape in plan unclear. Sides vertical (80 degrees) straight and regular. Base not visible. Probably same function as 0226 and used at same/similar time.
0256	0255	Oven Fill	Mid yellow clay plastic. 2% chalk flecks (0.01m). A lower layer then a circular burning (scorching) event which is then sealed by a further clay layer. Possibly same as 0226.

opno	feature comp identifier	description
0257	Layer	Mid brown friable plastic silty clay. 1% pea grit, 1% charcoal.
0258	Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay. Friable. 2% chalk, 1% charcoal, 1% flint, 1% pea grit. Width 0.9m (N-S) and depth 0.2m.
0259	Pit Deposit	Surface within pit 0218. Same as 0242. This consists of compacted clay with very frequent (50%) charcoal, chalk, mortar and occasional brick/tile flecks.
0260	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0181. White chalk. Possible lining of pit 0181. Same as 0153.
0261	Pit Deposit	Ash over 0259.
0262	Pit Deposit	Brown sand over 0259.
0263	Pit Deposit	Grey brown ashy sand deposit sitting on top of chalk fill 0264. Many charcoal flecks. Contained pottery. Width approximately 0.3m (E-W) and depth 0.04m. 100% excavated using trowel.
0264	Pit Fill	Thick layer/fill in feature 0195 made up of large chalk lumps and crushed chalk powder to form a hard but uneven layer/fill. Possibly a slumped surface? Follows a very semi-circular shape in section.
0265	Section	N-S running section across site. East facing section of bank at east end of site. Through gravel 0013, chalk 0020, layer 0056, pits 0024 and 0021, trench 0014 and feature 0161. Length 4m.
0266	Pit Fill	0218 Red orange very coarse sand/fine gravel with frequent tiny chalk fragments. Under 0259. Depth 0.15m.
0267	Pit Fill	0218 Lower, basal, fill of 0273. Dense rich black sand very loose and organic. Depth 0.1m/ 30% excavated using trowel and shovel.
0268	Pit Fill	0218 Brown mixed clay with lots of chalk and charcoal flecks, patches of yellow clay. Cut by 0273 at the top of the deposit. Under basal fill 0267. 0.3m deep. 50% excavated using trowel and shovel.
0269	Pit Fill	0218 Mixed yellow unfired clay with frequent charcoal flecks. Seen at very base of E-W section through 0218. 0.12m deep. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0270	Pit Fill	0301 Green/brown sandy clay. Rests above what appears to be chalk 0294. Quite loose and friable in south of trench where chalk rises up but quite hard and compacted where the chalk slopes down. Contained pot. Very patchy and varying in thickness. Seems to become mixed with slightly burnt clay which forms harder layers though not actual surfaces. Relationship with 0271 is unclear - 0271 seems to in lenses through 0270. Trowel, shovel and fork excavated.
0271	Pit Fill	0301 030 Grey-brown loamy clay. Regular chalk flecks. Relationship with 0270 is unclear as 0270 seems to run in lenses through 0271. Becomes more prevalent in deeper parts of trench. Contained bone and pot. Appears in section to actually be the fill of two pits - 0301 and 0302. Trowel, shovel and fork excavated.
0272	Pit Fill	0218 Black sandy ash deposit. Relationship with 0270 unclear yet appears to cut it. Does not appear in section. Number issued solely for sample. 100% excavated using trowel.
0273	Pit Cut	0218 Pit cutting lower fills of 0218. Sealed by surface 0259. Width 1.5m and depth 0.8m.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0274	0274	Posthole Cut	Cut of rounded posthole adjacent to pii 0181 and posthole 0149. Straight sided. Base overcut but appears flatish in section. Cuts chalk lining 0260 (of pit 0181) and in probably associated with the pit. Length 0.38m (E-W); Width 0.36m (N-S); Depth 0.34m.
0275	0274	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole 0274. Light to mid brown clay with chalk flecks and occasional stones and red tile fragments. 50% excavated with trowel and shovel. Depth 0.34m.
0276		Layer	Layer under posthole 0274. Dark brown clay with chalk flecks. Dug into as a result of overcutting posthole 0274. Excavated to depth of 0.14m but actual depth unknown. Contains medieval pottery. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0277		Cut	Not used same as 0255. Two numbers issued to same cut.
0278	0255	Pit Fill	Lowest fill excavated out of 0255. Very different to other fills in feature. Could possibly be in a different feature but looks very much to be in 0255. Orange brown silty sand. Friable - loose. 80% chalk. Width and length 0.4m as excavated. Depth 0.35m as excavated. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0279	0255	Pit Fill	Pale (light) - mid yellow plastic-compact clay. 10% chalk. Similar to 0285. Width 0.5m (N-S) as excavated; Length 0.2m (E-W) as excavated; Depth 0.1m. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0280	0255	Pit Fill	Mid red scorched (burnt) clay. Friable-plastic. This fill appears to be scorched surface of feature with one resurfacing. There is a grey ashy layer between two slightly different coloured red (scorched/burnt) clay layers. Lower part is slightly lighter.
0281	0255	Pit Fill	Mid yellow clay with 1% chalk flecks. Layer above and below scorched clay layers. Not scorched itself. Width 0.2m (N-S) as excavated; Length 0.1m (E-W) as excavated; Depth 0.1m.
0282	0255	Pit Fill	Mixed mid yellow clay and light pink scorched clay. 2% chalk flecks. Not as scorched (burnt) as lower burnt layers. Width 0.3m (N-S) as excavated; Length 0.1m (E-W) as excavated; Depth 0.15m. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0283	0255	Pit Fill	Mid yellow clay. Compact. 5% chalk. Width 0.3m (E-W) as excavated; Length 0.1m (N-S) as excavated; Depth 0.1m. Some disturbance.
0284		Layer	Dark-mid grey brown clay silt. Friable. Less than 1% chalk, less than 1% pea grit. Only visible in section. Length 0.2m (E-W); Depth 0.15m.
0285	0285	Pit / Hearth C	Possibly circular but truncated on 4 sides by later pits. Sides stepped upper part 30 degrees straight, lower 90 degrees straight. Base slightly concave.
0286	0285	Pit Fill	Pale light mid yellow clay. 10% chalk. Similar to 0279. Width 0.9m (E-W) as excavated; Depth 0.2m.
0287	0285	Pit Fill	Mid yellow clay. Firm. 2% chalk. Width 0.9m (E-W); Depth 0.15m.
0288	0285	Pit Fill	Thin light mid pink-red scorched-burnt clay. 1% chalk. 0.6m wide (E-W) and 0.05m deep. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0289	0289	Pit Cut	Square/rectangular, not sure as only one 90 degree corner visible other sides truncated or under baulk. Only partially visible in plan and section. Sides slope 50 degrees straight. Base not found. Length and width 0.5m. Depth 0.3m.
0290	0289	Pit Fill	Mixed dark grey brown clay sand and mid red brown sandy clay. 1% charcoal, 2% chalk, 1% pea grit. Width and length 0.5m as excavated. Depth 0.05m.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0291	0218	0218	Pit Fill Unfired clay with lots of chalk fragments, occasional charcoal and occasional sand patches. Frequent flint fragments. Under surface 0259. Trowel and shovel excavated. 100% excavated within section. Depth 0.16m.
0292		Pit Fill	Chalky clay fill/layer on east edge of pit 0212. Appears to be cut by 0053. Probably same as 0296 seen in centre of site. See south baulk section 0311. Width 0.43m and depth 0.25m. 25% excavated using trowel, shovel and mattock.
0293	0218	Pit Fill	Fill made up of sand, charcoal, small fragments of fired chalk and burnt flint. Small clay inclusion. Visible in south side of 0218. Relationship with pits unclear. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0294	0301	Pit Fill	Thick chalk fill of pit 0301. Slightly mixed with 0270 and 0271 when pit was filled. Interspersed with small patches of grey clay and small pebbles. Contained pottery. Approximately 0.15m to 0.2m deep. Excavated using trowel, shovel, fork.
0295	0301 030	Pit Fill	0218 Fill from two pits 0301 and 0302. In 0301 is a grey-brown loamy clay with very occasional chalk flecks and charcoal patches. In 0302 it is a finer darker brown loam with far less clay and little chalk or charcoal. However, both appeared to be the same during excavation - hence single number. Finds not separated. Trowel, shovel and fork excavated.
0296		Fill	Chalky yellow clay under 0171 and cut by 0053. Has some bricks in it. Could this be the same as 0292 and footings for 0171?
0297	0218	Pit Fill	Brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks. Quite loose. Similar to 0221 but not sure that it is the same as the stratigraphy in relation to clay 0219 is wrong - it appeared to be over 0219. Maybe fill of later cut. Not defined.
0298		Section	South baulk. Same as 0311.
0299	0218	Pit Fill	Chalk fill at bottom of trench 0218. It is unclear what pit it is from. Contained pot. Does not appear in section. Made up of small chalk lumps and powdered chalk. Top of fill only just appears in excavation. Trowel excavated.
0300	0300	Pit Cut	Cuts 0195. See section 0203. Part of 0218. Finds from this feature possibly mixed with those of 0312. 0300 is same as 0312 and 0301 - lower chalk is because slumped into 0195.
0301	0301	Pit Cut	Pit cut at south end of section 0203. Cuts 0302. Part of 0218. Cut is hard to discern. Relationship to 0300 is unclear. Could be same feature as 0312. Finds could be mixed with those of 0312. Back edge of 0312 to be sure also same as 0300.
0302	0302	Pit Cut	Earlier cut within 0218. Shape not really distinguishable - cut by 0301. Number 0295 given to fill that appeared uniform during digging but in section showed to be two fills in two pits (0301 and 0302). Finds could be mixed with those of 0312.
0303	0303	Pit Cut	Large pit in section 0203. Steep-sided. Only approximately a quarter excavated as rest was cut away. Not bottomed as became impossible to excavate. Trowel, shovel and fork excavated.
0304	0303	Pit Fill	Grey-brown loamy clay with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks. Very similar to 0305 but less chalky. Finds were accidentally mixed and put under 0306. Slightly similar to 0307. Depth 0.24m.

opno	feature comp	identifier	description
0305	0303	Pit Fill	Grey-brown loamy clay with frequent chalk lumps and charcoal flecks. Fairly similar to 0304 and 0307 so finds were accidentally mixed and now numbered 0306. To south of this fill is a very similar (not numbered) fill which contains more (possibly subsided from edge) chalk lumps. Trowel, shovel and fork excavated.
0306	0303	Find	Number for mixed finds from 0304, 0305 and 0307.
0307	0303	Pit Fill	Yellow clay fill of 0303 with chalk and charcoal flecks. Initially hard to distinguish from 0304 and 0305 so finds mixed and numbered 0306.
0308	0303	Pit Fill	Fill of 0303. Loose, very fine, organic green clay. Finds mixed with those of 0309 and so numbered 0310. Depth 0.2m. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0309	0303	Pit Fill	Fill of 0303. Dark, charcoally, fine clay. Appeared similar to 0308 during excavation so finds mixed and numbered as 0310. Depth 0.12m. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0310	0303	Find	Mixed finds from 0308 and 0309 which appeared similar during excavation so were accidentally mixed.
0311		Section	Section along south site edge.
0312	0300	Pit Cut	Large pit visible in western section of 0218. Appears to have gently rounded edges. Not bottomed. All finds will be mixed with those of pits on other side of 0218. Could be same as 0301. Same as 0300 (slumped into 0195) and 0301. Trowel, shovel and fork excavated. Heavily disturbed by other pits.
0313	0218	Pit Cut	Pit visible in south side of 0218. Cut by 0312. Trowel and shovel excavated.
0314		Section	Section - west side of 0218. East facing opposite to 0203.
0315		Cut	Cut visible in section 0311.
0316	0316	Pit Cut	Only very small portion visible. Sides slope 75 degrees straight and regular. Probably same as 0075. Early pit. Length 0.6m (E-W) as excavated; Width 0.4m (N-S) as excavated; Depth 0.7m as excavated.
0317	0316	Pit Fill	Light mid brown grey friable silty clay. Probably same as 0076.
0318		Layer	Mid brown orange silty sand. 1% chalk. 0.8m (E-W) x 0.4m (N-S). 0.2m deep as excavated.
0319		Layer	Black charcoal. 0.8m (E-W) as excavated and 0.06m deep.
0320		Layer	Light mid brown orange silty sand. Probably same as 0087. Width 0.8m (E-W) as excavated and depth 0.4m.

Appendix 3: Finds list

OP No	Pottery	N	Wt	CBM	No	Wt	Mortar	N	Wt	Clay pipe	N	Wt	Glass	No	Wt	Iron	No	Wt	Animal bone	N	Wt	Oyster	No	Wt	Misc
0002		3	0.015																						
0004		1	0.008																1		0.003				
0007		26	0.268	11	0.972			16	0.056		7	0.082							29		0.144	13	0.161		1 frag. Slate @ 0.002
0008				1	0.072														1		0.010				
0009		3	0.055	1	0.042																				1 frag Stone: 0.044k
0010		3	0.049	1	0.012			1	0.003			0.007							2		0.045			1	0.018
0012				1	0.038																				
0013				7	0.182								1	0.007											
0015		6	0.060	15	0.640							0.004							10		0.054			3	0.061
0016		1	0.011	4	0.287			1	0.004				3	0.085					3		0.032			1	0.014
0017		2	0.071	12	0.541														1		0.007				
0019		3	0.080	1	0.016			1	0.001										1		0.003				
0022		4	0.272					1	0.005				1	0.001											2 frags Slate: 0.051k
0025		6	0.020	31	0.667	2	0.201	7	0.046		4	0.014							56		0.243	4	0.043		12 frags Stone: 0.190
0026				1	0.046														1		0.001				

OP No	Pottery N	Wt	CBM	No	Wt	Mortar N	Wt	Clay pipe N	Wt	Glass No	Wt	Iron No	Wt	Animal bone N	Wt	Oyster	No	Wt	Misc	
0027	2	0.020												2	0.001					
0028	2	0.014	3	0.020										1	0.001					
0030	1	0.001	6	0.045	1	0.001								4	0.010					
0032	6	0.017																		1 frag Stone: 0.005k
0034	3	0.063	2	0.011	1	0.003	2	0.001												1 frag Fired clay: 0.0
0036	7	0.061																		
0037	1	0.154																		
0044	3	0.024																		
0046	4	0.109																		48 frags Drainage pi
0049																				
0052	1	0.012	2	0.169	1	0.017			8	0.246				16	0.013					1 Fish bone: 0.005kg
0054	4	0.037	16	0.543										3	0.021					1 frag Slag: 0.116kg
0057	4	0.025	16	0.602										6	0.037					
0058	30	0.214	28	3.080	3	0.339	9	0.031						152	0.932					27 0.217 1 frag Fired Clay: 0.
0059	2	0.012	9	0.093										3	0.003					1 0.021
0060	8	0.103	10	2.653										38	0.590					8 0.056 1 frag Stone: 0.685k
0061	6	0.108	55	2.028	1	0.131	1	0.001	48	0.599				11	0.044					3 0.030 1 frag Slag: 0.006kg.
0062	6	5.830																		

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

OP No	Pottery N	Wt	CBM	No	Wt	Mortar N	Wt	Clay pipe N	Wt	Glass No	Wt	Iron No	Wt	Animal bone N	Wt	Oyster N	No	Wt	Misc
0066	2	0.101	2	2.140						1	0.063								
0067	2	0.032	1	0.060															
0068								1	0.006										
0072	1	0.004	6	0.143						1	0.002								1 frag Slag:0.002kg
0073	1	0.044	64	9.690								3	0.062				4	0.038	
0074	1	0.003	17	0.848						5	0.040			1	0.004		2	0.014	1 frag Slag:0.002kg
0076	20	0.110										38	0.120				1	0.014	
0078								1	0.034										
0080	3	0.013												4	0.027				1 frag Fired Clay, 1 f
0082	5	0.079	55	2.790			1	0.081				23	0.068						1 frag Fired Clay, 1 f
0085	4	0.012												25	0.057		1	0.013	1 frag Slag, 1 frag Fi
0086	7	0.046	2	0.442			1	0.046						12	0.037				
0129																			1 frag Fired Clay: 0.
0135																			
0137	1	0.003	10	0.101															
0133	1	0.011	2	0.002															1 Shell (other)
0142																			
0146	19	0.347																	

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

OP No	Pottery N	Wt	CBM	No	Wt	Mortar N	Wt	Clay pipe N	Wt	Glass No	Wt	Iron No	Wt	Animal bone N	Wt	Oyster	No	Wt	Misc			
0150	1	0.008	9	0.251										1	0.006	1	0.006	1	0.006	1 frag Fired Clay: 0.		
0154	2	0.077	20	0.976			1	0.005	1	0.020				8	0.035				5	0.035		
0155	68	0.824	40	0.413			28	0.118	2	0.005				120.103	0.931				44	0.352	1 frag Stone: 0.194k	
0158	4	0.008	7	0.211										5	0.047							
0162	5	0.039	6	0.118										22	0.163						2 frags ?burnt stone (
0164	2	0.063	18	0.252										1	0.015							
0165	1	0.006	18	0.710			4	0.073						7	0.021				5	0.037	1 frag Stone: 0.075k	
0160	19	0.179	13	1.704			3	0.183			0.002			200	2.310				25	0.174	1 frag Fired Clay:0.0	
0169	1	0.038																				
0167	12	0.535	26	1.559										21	0.115				9	8.000	2 frags Fired Clay: 0.	
0171			2	2.270																		
0174	1	0.092	1	0.242							6	0.601										
0180	7	0.194	11	0.194							1	0.001							8	0.056	3	0.013
0182	1	0.003									4	0.016										
0184	2	0.013																			1 frag Lava Quern: 0	
0183											1	0.007							17	0.296		
0187	1	0.015																	2	0.002		
0186			1	0.088																	40.143	

OP No	Pottery N	Wt	CBM	No	Wt	Mortar N	Wt	Clay pipe N	Wt	Glass No	Wt	Iron No	Wt	Animal bone N	Wt	Oyster No	Wt	Misc
0190			3		0.280									2	0.026	2	0.035	
0191			1		0.103									3	0.028			
0192			7		1.240													
0196	88	0.955												101	0.560	8	0.093	15 frags Fired Clay:
0197	8	0.070	80		2.396							1	0.007	14	0.094	4	0.034	1 frag Fired Clay:0.0
0200	8	0.137	32		5.470	5	0.035	5	0.016			4	0.022	9	0.090	6	0.051	
0202	5	0.064	17		2.374			9	0.046					6	0.025	3	0.022	
0205	7	0.327												1	0.001			
0206			17		0.709									1	0.016			1 frag Coal: 0.014kg
0207			6		1.539	2	0.004							2	0.001			
0211	1	0.063																
0214	1	0.002	6		0.328													
0215			3		2.390													
0216	2	0.023	1		0.175													
0219	1	0.006	3		0.319													
0221	8	0.099				1	0.005							3	0.034			
0228	4	0.087																
0240	6	0.088												5	0.062			

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

OP No	Pottery N	Wt	CBM	No	Wt	Mortar N	Wt	Clay pipe N	Wt	Glass No	Wt	Iron No	Wt	Animal bone N	Wt	Oyster No	Wt	Misc	
0241	7	0.153												3	0.028				
0249	4	0.022	2	0.025										1	0.001	1	0.003		
0251					2	0.024													1 Shell (other): 0.001
0263	28	0.253												1	0.004				
0266			9	0.618															
0269	2	0.036																	
0270	4	0.065												2	0.009				
0272	8	0.076	3	0.156										17	0.141	2	0.049		
0275			8	0.385															1 0.006
0276	4	0.075																	
0294	2	0.011																	
0292	1	0.007	1	0.024															
0293	1	0.021																	
0299	1	0.083																	
0295	19	0.291	1	0.078										24	0.224	2	0.054	1 Fish Bone: 0.003k	
0296	3	0.012	2	0.095															
0306	20	0.192	30	1.060										10	0.004	60	0.404	1 frag Fired Clay: 0.	
0310	9	0.125												1	0.001	2	0.018	1 frag Fired Clay: 0.	

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

OP No Pottery N Wt CBM No Wt Mortar N Wt Clay pipe N Wt Glass No Wt Iron No Wt Animal bone N Wt Oyster No Wt Misc

0316	12	0.075		1	0.002					60	0.714	1	0.011
0321	3	0.033											
0320													2 Worked Flint 0.01
0322													1 frag Lava Quern: 1
0038			6	12.340									
0001	12	0.335	35	1.362	1	0.009	4	0.012	5	0.014	20.016	21	0.078
0170	2	0.286	4	1.206							10.017		1
0213			5	3.357	1	0.295						2	0.049
0267			5	1.096									

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Appendix 4: Small finds

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Findtype	No	Wt/g	Description	W	L	T	D	X-ray plate no	Date
1001	0001	Pmed	Ae	Jeton	1	1	Nuremberg rose/orb jeton, Krauwinkel family, 1				21		
1003	0013	Med/P	Ae	Lace Chape	1	1	Stamped with both edges folding inwards, Marge	2m	26				
1004	0020	Pmed	Pb?	Token	1	1	Boy bishop's token, folded in half. 'Penny' size	9m	15			SX: 1081	
1005	0056		Pb		1	5	Shapeless piece of lead	12	22				
1006	0056		Pb		1	5	Shapeless piece of lead	13	22				
1007	0054		Pb		1	3	Shapeless piece of lead	8m	16				
1008	0054		Ae	Pin	1	1	Copper alloy pin with head missing	1m	26				
1009	0054		Ae		1	1	Shapeless fragment of copper alloy	8m	15				
1010	0007		Pb		1	4	Shapeless piece of lead	13	13				
1011	0037		Pb		1	5	Flat piece of lead	15	25				
1012	0001		Pb		1	5	Roughly circular piece of lead	14	14				
1013	0001		Pb		1	3	Shapeless piece of lead	17	20				
1014	0020		Ae		1	1	Copper alloy object. Circular centre with hole, tw	7m	17				
1015	0020		Pb		1	24	Roughly circular piece of lead. Flat. 4mm thick			4m	32		
1016	0052		Ae?		1	2	Lump of copper alloy? Material, Crumbly and fra						
1017	0057	Pmed	Ae	Pin	1	1	Small dressmaking pin, broken in half, rounded	1m	24				
1019	0030	Pmed	Ae	Pin	1	1	Small dressmaking pin, rounded head	1m	20				
1020	0056	Pmed	Ae	Pins	1	1	Group of seven dressmaking pins, 3 with rounde						35

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Materia	Findtype	No	Wt/g	Description	W	L	T	D	X-ray	plate no	Date
1021	0056	Med/P	Ae	Lace Chape	1	1	Long, tapering lace tag, Margeson type 1 but no r	3m	35					
1022	0056	Pmed	Ae	Thimble	1	5	Complete decorated thimble, height 22mm. Prob	17	22					
1023	0083	Pmed	Ae	Pins	5	1	Group of 5 dressmaking pins, four with rounded	22						
1024	0127	Pmed	Ae	Pin	1	1	Broken dressmaking pin, rounded head, tip missi	2m	12					
1025	0160		Ae		1	1	Ring of copper alloy? Circular, flat on both sides			20				
1026	0160		Pb		1	9	Shapeless lump of lead	16	33					
1027	0001		Cu alloy?		1	1	Long, thin object, wider at one end, uncertain ma	13	40					
1028	0001		Ae?	Button?	1	1	Circular copper alloy object domed with small ci				13			
1029	0082	Pmed	Ae	Pins	3	1	Group of 3 copper alloy pins, 2 with round heads	20						
1030	0152	Pmed	Ae	Pin	1	1	Small dressmaking pin with small rounded head							
1031	0155	Pmed	Ae	Pins	26	2	Group of 26 dressmaking pins and pin fragments	2m	37					
1032	0154	Pmed	Ae	Pins	4	1	Group of 4 small dressmaking pins, 3 smaller 2							
1033	0155		Ae		1	1	Fragment of copper alloy sheet	16	17					
1034	0155	Med/P	Ae	Lace chape	2	1	2 Lace chapes. 1 tapering, poss Margeson Type 1							
1035	0155		Stone		1	16	Tear drop shape lump of stone? Flat on one side	25	35					
1036	0155		Ae?	Ring	1	6	Gold coloured ?brass finger ring, with corroded c			22		SX: 1080		
1037	0155		Ae		2	1	2 Fragments of thin copper alloy sheet	24	38			SX: 1081		
1038	0155	Med/P	Ae	Lace chape	1	2	Probably Margeson Type 2	3m	17					
1039	0155	Pmed	Ae	Pins	14	1	Group of 14 dressmaking pins and pin fragments.	2m	22					
1040	0179	Pmed	Ae	Jeton	1	1	Nuremberg rose/orb jeton, Krauwinkel family, 1			20				
1041	0001		Ae		1	7	Slightly curved fragment of copper alloy. Flat, 3	9m	40	3m				

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Materia	Findtype	No	Wt/g	Description	W	L	T	D	X-ray	plate no	Date
1042	0001	Med	Ae	Strapend	1	3	Two plates riveted together, one with hook part,	12	33			SX:1081		
1043	0001		Ae		1	1	Circular object with keyhole shaped hole in it, wi	17	30					
1044	0001	?Med	Ceramic/	Pot mend?	1	9	?Fragment with molten lead attached.	19	25					
1045	0001	Pmed	Pb	Musket ball	1	8	Spherical ball 12mm in diameter with V shaped	23	12					
1046	0205	Med/P	Ae	Lace chape	1	1	Slightly tapering, with rivet, Margeson type 1, m	2m	24					
1047	0200	Med/P	Ae	Lace chape	2	1	Margeson type 2, mainly 16th and 17th century	3m	22					
1048	0205	Pmed	Ae	Pin	1	1	Shaft of pin, 36mm long, head missing. Dressma	1m	36					
1049	0056	Pmed	Ae	Pin	1	1	Thick pin, 44mm long. Square head faceted on al							
1050	0154	Med/P	Ae	Lace chape	1	1	Tapering but no rivet hole	2m	20					
1018	0061		Leather	Waste	3	1	3 pieces of waste leather, scrappy fragments with							
1051	0007		Fe	Horseshoe	2	135	2 Lumps of corroded iron. 1 Straight and roughly	30	100			SX: 1080		
1052	0015		Ae	Pins	3	1	3 Pins small 15mm long with small rounded h	2m	29					
1053	0022	Pmed	Ae	Pin	1	1	Small dressmaking pin, with rounded head	1m	24					
1054	0025	Med/P	Ae	Lace chape	1	1	Cylindrical, slightly tapering, prob Margeson typ	2.5	29					
1055	0025	Pmed	Ae	Pins	3	1	Group of 3 pins, 1 broken, 1 without head	1m	8m					
1056	0049		Fe	Nail	1	2	Corroded iron nail with fragment of wood attach	30	42					
1057	0049	Pmed	Ae?		1	19	?Purse-frame, prob 19th century. Hinged togethe	40	75					
1058	0049	Pmed	Glass	Vessel	1	47	Section of stem and bowl of drinking glass, ? E1	40	68					
1059	0052		Fe		4	142	4 frags, largest one from a mounted lock, with ke	62	80			SX: 1080		
1060	0054		Fe		1	39	Rod of corroded iron, roughly circular in profile,	25	70			SX:1081		
1061	0054		Fe	Nails	3	29	3 Lumps of corroded iron	25	42					

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Materia	Findtype	No	Wt/g	Description	W	L	T	D	X-ray plate no	Date
1062	0055		Fe		1	47	Lump of corroded iron, curved, possibly a nail	30	65			SX:1080	
1063	0057		Fe	Nail	1	9	Lump of corroded iron, bent	18	40				
1064	0058		Fe		1	20	Shapeless lump of corroded iron	30	40			SX:1080	
1065	0058	Pmed	Glass	Vessel	1	5	Fragment of drinking glass with opalescent white	30	46				
1066	0060		Fe		1	24	Lump of corroded iron. Thin, flat sheet approx 3	28	68			SX:1081	
1067	0060	Pmed	Glass	Window?	1	1	Small fragment of glass, white opalescent	15	17				
1068	0072		Fe		3	24	3 lumps of corroded iron	30	50			SX:1080	
1069	0060		Pb	Came	1	6	length of lead, bent and twisted, but obviously fo	13	50				
1070	0074		Fe		1	31	Length of corroded iron, roughly circular in profi	20	88			SX:1080	
1071	0080		Fe	Nail	1	14	Long thin rod of iron, bent	8m	105				
1072	0085		Ae		1	1	Length of copper alloy, circular in profile	2.5	46				
1073	0082		Ae	Tack/ nail	1	1	Copper alloy tack/ nail, with rounded head	4m	20				
1074	0086		Fe	Nail?	1	26	Lump of corroded iron, tapering to one end, prob	25	55			SX:1081	
1075	0155		Fe		3	48	2 probable nail fragments, x-ray shows third 2 s	20	45			SX:1080	
1076	0129		Fe	Nail	1	5	Lump of corroded iron, tapering to one end, poss	10	40				
1077	0129		Ae?		2	1	2 Small fragments of copper alloy						
1078	0160	Pmed	Ae	Pins	5	1	Group of 5 whole dressmaking pins, round heads	1m	23				
1079	0160	Pmed	Glass	Window glass ?	1	10	Fragment of glass, one edge rounded. Greeny bro	46	60				
1080	0183		Fe		1	31	Shapeless lump of corroded iron, possibly link in	40	43			SX:1081	
1081	0160		Fe		2	74	2 Lumps of corroded iron,	30	100			SX:1080	
1082	0196		Fe		1	15	Heavily corroded circular object	30				SX:1080	

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Materia	Findtype	No	Wt/g	Description	W	L	T	D	X-ray plate no	Date
1083	0216	Pmed	Ceramic	Stove tile	1	125	Fragment of green-glazed stove tile with ridge do	51	76	36m			
1084	0001		Fe		1	30	Lump of corroded iron. Long thin roughly circular	20	65			SX:1081	
1085	0001	Pmed	Ae	Pin	1	1	Dressmaking pin, complete			9m			

Appendix 5: Pottery by context

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
1	PM	FREC	BODY		1	1			6			
1	PM	PEARL	PLATE	BW	1	1			6		1770-1900	Transfer printed decoration
1	PM	STSL	BODY		1	1			6			Mug fragment
1	PM	GRE	BODY		3	0			166			
1	PM	NLPM	JAR?		1	1			50			Buff earthenware with some glaze
1	PM	RAER/FR	COST?		1	1			60			Ring handle, check if not English
1	PM	BISC?	BASE		1	1			32			Unglazed base, looks like a saggar
1	PM	PORC?	TCUP?		1	1			1			Small rim sherd
1	M	UPG	BODY		2	2			9			Med sandy w glaze
2	PM	LPME	BODY		3	1			15		18th-20th C	
4	PM	REFW	BODY		1	1			7		19th C+	
7	PM	TGE	BODY	BW	1	1	A		47			Red stained, abraded
7	PM	ENGS	BODY		1	1			13			Base of jar?
7	PM	CHPO	DISH	POLY	1	1	POS		3		18th C	Base of dish, famille rose? Red, orange, blue and gold

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
7	PM	STSL	CUP		1	1			9			
7	PM	STSL	DISH	PIE	2	1			21			
7	PM	IGBW	BODY		1	1			19			
7	PM	TGE	MUG	POLY	1	1	A	POS	6			Red tree and blue dec, delicate
7	PM	TGE	BODY	BW	3	0	A		12			
7	PM	SWSG	BODY		6	0			35		1720-1780	
7	PM	SWSG	BOWL		1	1			5			
7	PM	SWSG	BOWL		1	1			3			
7	PM	GRE	BODY		5				61			
7	PM	LMPE?	BODY		1				4			
7	PM	PMRW	BODY		1	1	A		26			
9	PM	LSRW	BOWL		1	1			34			
9	PM	REFW	DISH?	BW	2	1			21			2 joining, TPW floral decoration, poss tureen
10	PM	NOTS	BOWL		1	1			12		18th C	
10	PM	GRE	BODY		2	2			37			
15	PM	SWSG	BOWL		1	1			21		18th C	

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
15	PM	BORDY	BODY		1	1			2			
15	PM	GRE	BODY		2	2			18			
15	PM	LPME	BODY		1	1	A		12			Sandy unglazed redware
15	PM	MCW	BODY		1	1			7			
16	PM	ENGS	BODY		1	1			11	17th-19th C		Stoneware vessel with inscription - 2 letters
17	PM	FREC	BODY		1	1	A		25	1550-1700		
17	PM	IGBW	BODY		1	1			46			
19	PM	GRE	JAR		2	2			69	16th-18th C		Fripped handle from jar
19	M	BMCW	BODY		1				12			
22												
25	M	BMCW?	BODY		2	2	AA		6			
25	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1			9			
25	PM	SWSG	BODY		1	1			2	18th C		
25	PM	TGE	BODY		1	1			1			Manganese glaze on one side
25	PM	STAFS	BODY		1	1	A		1			
27	M	BMCW	BODY		2	2	ABS		21	L12th-14th C		finer variant

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
28	PM	LPME	BODY		1	1			6			
28	PM	GRE	JAR/CPT?		1	1			4	18th C+		Chamberpot or jar rim, similar to RBOR
30	PM	IGBW	BODY		1	1			2	16th-18th C		
34	PM	GRE	BODY		2	2			19			
34	PM	RAER/FR	BODY		1	1	A		9	1550-1700		
37	PM	ENGS	BODY		1	1	A		154	17th-19th C		Stoneware bottle
46												
52	PM	GRE	BOWL?		1	1			12	16th-18th C		
54	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1	A		25			Base sherds
54	PM	IGBW	MUG		1	1			5			Or tyg handle
54	PM	BORDG	BODY		1	1	A		4			
54	PM	NLPM	BODY		1	1			2	1550-1700		Sherd link with unstratified jar 0001
55												
57	PM	BORDG	BODY		1	1	A		1	1550-1700		Small sherd of porringer?
57	PM	FREC	BODY		1	1	A		6			
57	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1			6			

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date Range	Comments
57	M	UPG	BASE		1	1	A		12		Discoloured glaze, reduced core, earlier
58	PM	IGBW	MUG/TYG		1	1			59		
58	PM	BORDG	BODY		3	1	S		5		
58	PM	MART	BODY		4	1			13		Type III, 17th C
58	PM	MISC	BODY		2	1	AB		28		Burnt, watery glaze, thickwalled
58	PM	LEPM?	BODY		1	1	A		2		
58	PM	TGE	BODY	BW	1	1			2	17th century	17th century type of decoration
58	PM	GRE	PIP/JAR		1	1			20		
58	PM	GRE	BODY		8				40		
58	PM	LMT	BODY		8	0	A		29		
58	PM	MART	BODY		1	1	A		3		Also Type III
59	PM	KOLN/FR	BODY		1	1			5		
59	PM	IGBW	BODY		1	1			7	16th C-17th C	
60	PM	FREC	BODY		1	1			15		
60	PM	MART	BODY		1	1	A		2	16th-17th C	Type III*
60	PM	IGBW	CUP		1	1			2		

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
60	PM	GRE	BOWL		1	1	A		52			Hooked rim
60	PM	GRE	BODY		3	3	A		24			
60	PM	LMT	BODY		1	1	A		7			
61	PM	GRE	BOWL		2	2	A		48			Panchion?
61	PM	CREA	BASE		1	1	A		3		1740+	
61	PM	LPME	BODY		1	1	A		11			
61	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1			6			
61	PM	LPME?	BOWL		1	1	A		50			Unglazed, pale redware
66	PM	PEARL	BOWL	BW	2	2	A		102		1780-1900	TPW, male figure in pastoral landscape
67	PM	PMRW	JAR		2	2			32		17th-18th C	2 joining, unglazed pale red earthenware
68							POS					I frag of stem with thickened petal shaped moulding towards the bowl
72	PM	CREA	BOWL		1	1	A		4		1740-1880	Undecorated
73	PM	GRE	BASE		1	1	A		44		16th-18th C	Probably 16th-17th C
74	PM	PMRW	BODY		1	1	A		4		16th-18th C	
76	M	EMW	BODY		20	0	SA		105			No rim sherds, mainly a single vessel
76	M	MCW?	BODY		1	1			6		13th-14th C??	Unfired, hard-fired, poss intrusive

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date Range	Comments
80	PM	PEARL	BOWL	BW	2	1			99		Paint on both surfaces, floral dec & pastoral scene
80	PM	YELW	JUG		1	1			32	1780-1900	Mocha-type
82	PM	TPW	BOWL?	BW	1	1			41	1780-1900	?Form
82	M	BMCW	BODY		1	1			10		
82	PM	GRE	BODY		2	1 A			21		
82	M	HFV?	BODY		1	1			6		
82	PM	SPAM?	BODY		1	1			6		But not very micaceous
85	PM	PEARL	BODY	BW	2	1			9		Prob willow pattern type
85	PM	YELW	BODY		1				1	1780-1900	With Mocha, 1780-1900
85	PM	PORC?	CUP		1	1			2		Plain with gold, fluted
86	PM	IGBW	MUG		1	1			2		
86	PM	RAER	BODY		1	1			2	16th-17th C	
86	PM	GRE	BODY		2	2			3		
86	M	MCW	BOWL		1	1 S			22		
86	M	EMW?	BASE		1	1 SR			5		
86	M	MCW	BODY		1	1			7		Micaceous redware

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
133	M	BMCW?	BODY		1	1			11		L12th-14th C	
137	M	EMWS	BODY		1	1	S		3		11th-12th C	Check
150	PM?	MISC	BODY		1	1			8			Sandy, thickwalled pink fabric w occ flint & fe oxide
154	PM	GRE	PANCH		1	1	A		73		16th-18th C	Flanged
154	M	BSFW?	BODY		1	1			4			
155	M	GRIM	BODY		2	2	AA		19			Decorated jug sherds
155	M	BGW?	BODY		1	1			4			
155	PM	LEPM?	BODY		6	0			74			
155	PM	IGBW	MUG		5				77			
155	PM	LMT	BODY		2				21			
155	PM	BORDG	PIP		1	1			8			Lid-seated pipkin
155	PM	BORDG	BODY		6	0			32			
155	PM	GRE	BOWL		1	1			91			Complete profile
155	PM	GRE	JAR/CPT?		1	1			51			Rim/handle join
155	PM	GRE	CPT?		1	1			13			Strap handle
155	PM	GRE	BODY		15	0			183			

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
155	PM	WNBC?	BODY		1	1			3			Green external glaze, yellow internal
155	PM	GRE	BOWL?		1	1	AA		16			
155	PM	FREC	BOTT?		1	1			38	1550-1700		Or jug
155	PM	RAER/K	BODY		1	1			3			
155	PM	RAER/K	BODY		1	1			23			
155	PM	MISC	BODY		1	1			20			Stoneware, bit encrusted
155	PM	BORDB?	CUP		1	1	AA		8			Manganese glaze
155	PM	RBOR?	BODY		1	1			1			
155	M	MSHW	CP/JAR		1	1	S		16			Sandy, developed rim type
155	PM	BORDG	BODY		1	1			1			
155	PM	BMCW	BODY	APD	4	0			32			
155	PM	MISC	BODY		1	1	S		10			Fine dense micaceous fabric
155	M	MCW	BODY		11	0			65			Miscellaneous, includes redwares
155	PM	PMRW	BASE?		1	1			4			Fine redware, fragment of pedestal base
158	M	BCSW	BODY		1	1	S		2			
158	PM	LMT/DU	BODY		1	1	A		2	15th-16th C?		

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date Range	Comments
158	M	MSHW	BODY		1	1 A			1		Sandy w some shell
158	M	OSW?	BODY		1	1 A			2		Oxidised with some shell
160	M	MCW	BODY	APD	1	1 AA			13	Prob 17th C	Micaceous, oxidised margins
160	PM	MART	BODY		9	0			19		Type III, 17th century?
160	M	TUDG	CUP		1	1			1		Small rim sherd
160	PM	GRE	BODY		2	2			20		
160	PM	WNBC?	PIP?		2	1 A			77		
160	PM	FREC	JUG		1	1			28		Cordoned, Early 17th century probably
160	M	MCW	BODY		3	1 A			18		
162	M	BMCW	BODY		2	2 S			29	16th-17th C	
162	M	MCW	BODY		1	1 RA			7		Fine fabric
162	M	MCW	BODY		1	1			1		Sandy w some calc
162	PM	MART	BODY		1	1			1		Type III
164	M/PM	DUTR	BASE		1	1 S			40	15th-17th C	
164	M	MCW	BOWL		1	1 S			20		Rim type F2, brown external margins
165	M/PM	DUTR	BODY		1	1 A			6	15th-17th C	

Context	Period	Fabric Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date Range	Comments
167	PM	RAER DJ		1	1	POS		227	16th C	Small, complete profile
167	PM	PMRW JUG		2	1			254		Poss LMT variant
167	M	HFV? BODY		1	1			5		
167	M	BMCW BODY		2	2 S			14		
167	M	MCW BODY		3	0			18		1 poss Hollesley
167	M/PM	DUTR BODY		1	1			8		
167	M	STAMB BODY		1	1			7		Full watery green glaze (?type 1)
169	PM	ENGS BOTT		1	1			39		Blacking bottle
170	PM	RBOR? PANCH		2				287	1550-1800	Deep panchion with pouring lip
174	PM	REFW BODY		1	1			92	19th C +	Poss chamberpot body sherd
180	PM	COLL JAR		1	1			164	15th-16th C	Handled jar
180	M	BMCW CP/JAR		1	1			4		
180	M	MCW BODY		4	0 A			24		1 with calc
180	M	HFV1 BODY		1	1			3		
182	M	HOLG? BODY		1	1 A			2	L13th-E14th C	Splashed glaze
184	M	MCW? BODY		1	1 AB			7		Flat based corky fabric w some burnt org incs.

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
184	M	MSHW	BODY		1	1	S		5	12th-14th C	12th-14th C	Sandy w some calc inclusions
187	M	MCWG	BODY		1	1	S		15	12th-14th C	12th-14th C	Sandy, micaceous
196	M	EMW	BODY		2	2	S		4			
196	M	BLGR	BODY		2	2	S		10			
196	M	BLGR	LADLE		1	1			1	12th-13th, prob	12th-13th, prob	Small pipkin rim sherd
196	M	MCW	CP/JAR		4	1	SR		89			White residue, sagging base
196	M	MCW	CP/JAR		2	1			63			2 joining, oxidised, sandy dev. Rim type F3, Poss Gt Horkley Essex
196	M	MCW	CP/JAR		1	1	S		75			F1 type, fine w ?calc
196	M	MCW	CP/JAR		1	1	AA		9			F2
196	M	MCW	CP/JAR		1	1			13			Hard oxid mic fabric C1
196	M	MCW	CP/JAR		1	1	S		3			?C5 - v small rim
196	M	MCW	BODY		7	1			45			Oxid margins w grey core
196	M	MTN2	BODY		1	1	S		52			
196	M	MCWC	BODY		1	1	S		3			Sandy base, corky, poss MCWC
196	M	BMCW	BODY		9	0			70			
196	M	MCW	BODY		4	0			71			Hard, brown margins w occ org inc, grey core

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
196	M	BSFW?	BODY		5	0	S		53			
196	M	EMSW???	BODY		2	2	AA		31			Knife trimmed, hard, poss 12th C
196	M	MTN3?	BODY		1	1	AA		13			Distinctive, gritty w some calc
196	M	MCW	BODY		15	0	SA		78			Miscellaneous coarsewares
196	M	HFW1	JUG		11	0			175			rounded base, orange clear glaze M12-M13th C
196	M	HFW	BODY		16	0			116			Miscell jug sherds, some w red slipped dec w green glazed panels
196	M	UPG	BODY		1	1			9			Coarse orange fabric with shelly inclusions
					88				983			
197	PM	RAER	BODY		1				15			16th-17th C
197	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1	A		5			
197	M	BMCW	BODY		1	1			8			
197	M	MCW	BOWL?		1	1	AA		7			V abraded sandy
197	M	HOLL	BODY		1	1	S		4			
197	M	HFW1?	BODY		1	1			4			
197	M	UPG/YA	BODY		2	0			24			Not Grimston but poor lead glaze & reduced sandy
200	PM	IGBW	BODY		3	0			58			Jug sherds, poss Fulmodstan

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
200	PM	FREC	BODY		1	1			6		1550-1700	
200	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1			5			
200	PM	PMRW	BASE		1	1			50			Base of rounded jug, poss Essex
200	M	COLC	BODY		1	1	AA		5			
200	M	?BSFW	BODY		1	1	S		8			
202	PM	GRE	BODY		2	0			18			
202	PM	IGBW	TYG/MUG		1	1			4			Small rod handle
202	PM	BORDG	BODY		1	1			5		1550-1700	
202	PM	PMRW	BODY		1				32			
214	PM	UPG	BODY		1	1			3		?15th-16th C	
216	PM	UPG	BODY		3	1			17		?15th-16th C	Vessel link with 214.
216	M	MSHW	BODY		1	1	AA		8			Sand and shell on top, organic in body ?Melton
219	M	MCW	BODY		1	1	SA		6		12th-14th C	
221	M	MCWG	BODY		1	1			9			
221	M	BMCW	BODY		2	2			12			
221	M	MCWG?	BODY		1	1	S		15			Handmade, v crude, could be earlier

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
221	M	HFW1	JUG	IRON	3	2	R		50	M12th-M13th	M12th-M13th	Early Rounded style, green and orange glaze
221	M	MCW	BODY		1	1			7			Poss Bury product
228	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1			30	L16th-17th C	L16th-17th C	
228	PM	WNBC	BODY		2	2			32			
228	PM	LMT/DU	BODY		1	1			25			
240	M	BMCW	BODY		2	2			46			
240	M	MCW	BODY		1	1	A		11			
240	M	HFW1	BODY	IRON	1	1			3	Mid 12th-M13t	Mid 12th-M13t	Applied pellets w red slip.
240	M	HFW1	BODY		1	1			6			Red slip under clear glaze
240	M	HFW1	BODY		1	1			20			Coarse vairant w less mica, Cotter p 76
248	M	UPG	BODY		7	1			153	?15th-16th C	?15th-16th C	Frag of same jug seen in 214 & 216 ?Essex
249	M	GRIM	BODY		1	1			3	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C	Or Grimston type
249	M	MSHW	BODY		1	1	S		7			
249	M	MCW	BODY		2	2			19			
251												
263	M	MCWG	BODY		21	0	SA		226	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C	Poss Bury fabric? Some have slight calc

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date Range	Comments
263	M	MCW	CP/JAR		4	1	A		26		2 joining, oxid margins, grey core, rim type E2?
263	M	MCW	BODY		1	1			3		Finer fabric
269	M	BMCW	BODY		2	1			36	L12th-14th C	
270	M	MCW	BODY		4	1	S		66	L12th-14th C	Poss finer Bury fabric
271	M	EMW	BODY		1	1	S		3		
271	M	BMCW	BODY		1	1	S		13		
271	LS	THET?	BODY		1	1			3		Misc greyware body sherd
271	M	UPG	JUG?	APD	1	1			36		Oxidised margins, splashed lead glaze
271	M	BGW?	BODY		1	1			1		
271	M	HFV1	BODY		1	1			10	M12th-M13th	Coarser, non micaceous fabric
271	M	EMWC?	BODY		1	1			2		
271	M	ELCW	BODY		1	1	AA		3		
276	M	MCW	BODY		3	3	S		49		Includes base of cp
276	M	COLC	BODY		1	1	RS		25	L13th-14th C?	
292	M	GRIM	BODY		1	1			9	L12th-14th C	
293	M	MCWG	BODY		1	1	S		20	L12th-14th C	

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
294	M	MCW	BODY		1	1			6			
294	M	HFW1	BODY	APD	1	1			4	M12th-M13th		Applied white slip strip
295	M	BMCW	BODY		5	0			59			
295	M	BMCW	BODY	INCD	1	1	A		10			Incised wavy decoration
295	M	MCW	BASE		3	2			61			Finer fabric
295	M	MCW	BODY		1	1			5			Bit Thetford-like
295	M	BMSW?	BODY		2	1	S		26			?Bury shelly ware
295	M	HFW1	JUG	INCD	1	1			59	12th-E13th C		Wide strap handle, see Cotter 78 Fig 49 No 4
295	M	MCW	BODY		4				45			Brown/orange ext margins
295	M	HFW1	BODY		1	1			17			Fine, unglazed
295	PM?	LPME?	BODY		1	1			4			?Intrusive, poss post med flower pot sherd
296	M	EMW	BODY		1	1	S		3			V fine but poss wheelthrown
296	M	BMCW	BODY		1	1	A		4			
296	M	MCW	BODY		1	1			4	L12th-14th C		Orange pink core
299	M	EMWG?	BODY		1	1	S		83	11th-12th C?		Sagging base, 11th-12th C
306	M	BMCW	BODY		2	2			30			

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date Range	Comments
306	M	MCW	BODY		2	1 S			58		Sagging base, close to EMW
306	M	MCW	BODY		9	0			64		
306	M	GRIM	BODY		1	1			1		Grimston type
306	M?	MISC	BODY		1	1			2		Micaceous fine greyware, poss med
306	M	HFV1	BODY		1	1			11		
306	M	HFV1	JUG		1	1 A			12	Mid 12th-Mid	Hard fine mic fab, copper glaze ext
306	M	HFV1?	BODY		1	1			3		Full brown/orange glaze, poss later
306	M	MGW?	BODY		1	1			2		
306	M	HFV1?	BODY		1				2		
310	M	BMCW	BODY		4	0			75		
310	M	GRIM	JUG		1	1			11	L12th-14th C	Handle frag
310	M	MCW	BODY		2	1			20		
310	M	MCWG?	BODY		1	1			14		
310	M	MCW?	BODY		1	1 AA			4		
316	LS	THET?	BODY	APD	1	1			34		Large body sherd
316	M	EMW	BODY		4	0 S			15		

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
316	M	EMWS	BODY		1	1	S		4			
316	M	MCW	BODY		2	2	S		5			
316	M	BMSW	BODY		3	3	S		9			
316	M	MSHW?	BODY		1	1			6		12th C	
321	M	BMSW	BODY		1	1			22		L12th-14th C	
321	M	MCW	BODY		2	2	S		11			
										655		
										8670		

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Appendix 6: Ceramic Building Material by context

Ctxt	Fabr Form	No	Wt/g	Width	Length	Thickn	Mortar	Ab	Peg shape	Notes	Kept
0001	msf FT	2	378			26				worn surface, GG on side, Flemish?	No
	msc EB?	1	42					+		pale buff/orange, more in 0060	No
	msfe RT	23	431				several med-coarse all over				No
	fsfe FT	2	90							micaceous, 1 burnt surface	No
	fsfe FT	1	277			34				worn surface, micaceous	No
	msf LB3	1	515	110	58+			++			No
	est EB	1	485	125	57					strawed base	No
	est RT	1	8				coarse buff			flake	No
	fsf RT	1	21						1 X R		No
	ms RT	3	65				several med-coarse all over				No
	msf FT	1	48			24				worn surface, Flemish?	No
0007	msfe RT	9	244						1 X R		No
	ms RT	1	58						1 X R	dense, overfired	No
	msf LB	1	668			54	msc all over			burnt	Yes
0008	msfe RT	1	71								No
0009	msf RT	1	42						1 X R		No
0010	ms RT	1	12							sooted underside	Yes
0012	fsf RT	1	38						1 X S		No
0013	msfe RT	3	111								No
	msfe RT	2	26							reduced corse	No
	msfe LB	1	28					+			No
	fs RT	1	16							machine pressed?	No
0015	msfe RID?	1	29							thick	No
	ms RT	1	32							reduced	Yes
	fsfe RT	1	174						1 X S	micaceous and flint	No
	msfe RT	12	403				thin skin on some				No
0016	msfe LB	1	12								No
	csf RT	2	93							1 tile	Yes
	msfe RT	9	435						1 X R		No
0019	msfe RT	1	16								No
0022	msfe RT	3	206							1 sooted under	No
	msfe RT	1	66				ms buff			overfired, reduced core	No

Ctxt	Fabr Form	No	Wt/g	Width	Length	Thickn	Mortar	Ab	Peg shape	Notes	Kept
0025	ms LB	3	198				1 with thick fine buff	+			No
	ms RT	4	79						1 X R		No
	msfe RT	22	371						1 X R	2 overfired, 1 reduced core	No
	cs RT	1	11							v. fine matrix, common coarse quartz, pink	No
	fsf FT	1	13								No
0026	msfe RT	1	46					+		eroded surface, sooted underside	No
0028	msfe RT	3	20					+			No
0030	msfe RT	5	39					+			No
	fsf RT	1	5								No
0032	cs RT	1	8							small chip	No
	wsg FB?	1	5								No
	msfe RT	5	9					+			No
0034	ms RT?	1	3							poss RT, GG	Yes
	msfe RT	6	59								No
0036	msfe RT	6	48						1 X R		No
	msfe LB	1	13				buff				No
0037	sw SAN	48	1910							buff, glazed U-bend frags	No
0038	msfe LB6	1	2890	110	224	61	cs buff				No
	wsg FT?	1	1435			34	msc white, thick			poss cut to size (180+ x 116+mm)	No
	wsg LB10	1	2170	104	214	53	msc white, thick				No
	fsf LB1	1	2100	103	217	50				dense handmade	Yes
	wsgc FB	1	1434	103	237	38					No
	msf LB3?	1	2290	90	229	63	msc white			slightly reduced core, poss rubbed edge	Yes
0044	msfe RT	3	23								No
0046	msfe RT	4	109							2 tiles	No
0052	msfe RT	1	7							machine made	No
	fsfe RT	1	158								No
0054	msfe RT	11	428						1 X S		No
	ms RT	3	97						1 X S		No
	msfe LB	1	6					+			No
0055	msfe RT	9	299							(label 0057 also in bag) 2 sooted	No
	ms RT	5	266							(label 0057 also in bag) 2 burnt	No
	ms LB	1	17							(label 0057 also in bag)	No
	ms RT	1	13							(label 0057 also in bag) reduced core	No

Ctxt	Fabr Form	No	Wt/g	Width	Length	Thickn	Mortar	Ab	Peg shape	Notes	Kept
0058	msf FT	1	74		20					YGWS overfired, KT chamfer	Yes
	fsf FT	1	478		40					worn surface, KT chamfer	No
	wsg FB	1	719	120	42						No
	msfe RT	14	461						1 X R		No
	msf FT	1	237		21					Flemish? V. worn surface, KT edges	No
	msf LB4	1	526	117	52					burnt	No
	ms RT	4	372								No
	msf FT	4	204		19		coarse buff			burnt/overfired, GG	Yes
	msfe RT	6	70								No
	fsm RT	3	22								No
0060	ms RT	1	137				thick coarse buff			worn surface? Reduced core. May be FT	No
	fsfe RBT?	1	32		26					buff, pink core	Yes
	msc EB?	1	646	125	38					burnt, worn surface	Yes
	msf LB4	1	827	121	46+					v. worn, KT edge, spots CG	Yes
	msf FT	2	514		24						No
	msfe RT	3	311				skin of fine white				No
	fsm FT?	1	171		50				+		Yes
	msfe LB	1	115		50		ms white all over				No
	msfe LB	1	75		50					flakes	No
	wsg FB	6	88							brown	No
0061	ms LB	2	64								No
	msfe RT	34	1258						2 X R		No
	msg RT	1	25								No
	msfe LB	7	275				ms white all over on 3			reduced cores	No
	ms RT	1	53								No
	msc RT	1	51								No
	msfe RT	2	18								No
	msfe LB3	1	2530	106	227	60					No
	wsg FB	2	1811	105	228	54				1 brick, surface v. worn	No
	fsm LB5	2	1568	102	229	56				rubbed chamfer at header, worn along one header, sooted on other	Yes
0066	msfe LB	1	1165		48		ms white			thin line of black paint along base of stretcher	No
	msfe LB1	1	1033	109	48		ms white			large quartz pebble and flint incl. Black paint on stretcher	No
0067	msfe RT	1	60							No	
0072	msfe LB	1	5								No
	ms RT	1	18							streaky	No

Ctxt	Fabr Form	No	Wt/g	Width	Length	Thickn	Mortar	Ab	Peg shape	Notes	Kept
0072	msfe RT	4	119								No
0073	msf LB	1	174		48					sooted base	Yes
	wsf FB?	1	349		37					no wear	No
	wsfe FB	1	413		43					worn?	No
	msf RT	1	195				ms buff				No
	msfe LB1	1	1612	110	50		coarse flint & chalk white on break and finer buff all over				No
	msfe UN	1	10					++		burnt, dense	No
	msfe LB	1	190		53						No
	ms LB	1	78							sooted base	Yes
	msfe RT	31	3730				most ms buff				No
	msfe RT	5	524						5 X R		No
	msfe RT	1	281	165	13						No
	msfe RT	5	224					+	2 X S	reduced surfaces, poss 1 tile	No
	ms RT	6	847				ms white				No
	ms RT	4	666	173	246	13	ms white		1 X R	tile, buff/brown core, holes v. close together	Yes
	msfe RID	2	433		18		ms buff				No
	msfe RT	2	110				ms buff			reduced/burnt surfaces	No
0074	msfe RT	10	596						1 X R		No
	ws LB	1	55		60						No
	ms RT	3	143								No
	ms RT	1	46							reduce core, sandwich margins	No
0078	msfe RT	1	33								No
0080	msfe UN	1	1							tiny	No
0082	msfe LB3	2	783	110	64					1 brick	No
	msf LB	1	52				coarse white	+		dense	No
	wsg LB	1	118		63						No
	mms LB	1	200		47		fine white	+			No
	msf LB	1	205		57			+			No
	msfe RT	48	1193				some ms buff		1 X R		No
	msf LB	1	291		45					overfired	Yes
0086	msfe RT	13	219				some ms buff	+			No
	ms RT	3	19							2 with reduced core, 1 combed?	Yes
	msfe RT	2	78							dense	Yes
	ms RT	1	48							GG	Yes

Ctxt	Fabr Form	No	Wt/g	Width	Length	Thickn	Mortar	Ab	Peg shape	Notes	Kept
0160	msfe LB	1	128								No
	msfe LB	1	358		39						Yes
	msfe RT	1	56					1 X S		reduced surface, overfired, calc on base	No
	ms RT	1	106								No
	msfe RT	7	778				ms white	1 X S, 1 X			No
	msf RT	2	277					1 X R			No
0162	msf LB	1	70				ms buff				No
	msfe RT	5	48								No
0164	est RT	1	12								No
	ms RT	4	41								No
	msfe RT	13	197					1 X R			No
0165	msfe RT	13	468				ms white				No
	fs RT	1	25								No
	msc RT	2	119				ms buff				No
	est RT	2	95				cs buff				No
0167	ms RT	13	409				some ms white			Some reduced cores	No
	fsc EB?	2	483		37			+		fine pale buff matrix, occ coarse incl.	Yes
	msf LB	1	159							reduced surface	No
	est RT	2	128								No
	msc RT	1	97				ms white			+occ Fe	No
	msfe RT	5	131								No
	cs RT	1	151								No
0170	msfe RT	2	253						1 X R		No
	msfe RT	1	566	164	15		v. thick coarse chalk all over				No
	msf LB5	1	363	100	50		fine white thick				No
0171	msf LB	1	1693	125	47		thick ms white			reduced surfaces, dense	No
	fsfe FT	1	538	116	31		thick buff all over			glazed	Yes
0174	ws UN	1	241	63	31		coarse white all over			poss shaped trapezoid?	Yes
0180	msfe RT	4	94								No
	fs RT	2	21								No
	msfe FT	1	23							worn	No
	ms LB	2	42				ms white			purple	No
	est RT	1	13								No
0186	msfe RT	1	86							reduced core	No

Ctxt	Fabr Form	No	Wt/g	Width	Length	Thickn	Mortar	Ab	Peg shape	Notes	Kept
0190	msfe RT	2	143				ms white			1 tile	No
	msfe FT	1	136							worn, spots glaze on side	No
0191	est RT	1	103							glazed	Yes
0192	msfe LB	3	503			47		+		burnt surface, poss 1 brick	No
	msfe LB	1	260			52	pozz	+		burnt surface	No
	msf LB	1	257			48	ms buff	+		burnt surface	No
	msf LB	1	59								No
0196	est EB	1	191			41		+		dense pink	No
	msfe RT	14	213					+			No
	ms RT	5	79						1 X S		No
	ms RT	7	111							overfired dense	No
0197	fsm RT	1	5								No
	msfe RT	34	1293								No
	ms RT	37	764						4 X R		No
	msf RT	4	103						1 X R		No
0198	msfe RT	1	18							1 poss Med?	No
	cs RT	1	28							calc incl, reduced surface	No
	est RT	3	75								No
	ms LB	1	177					+			No
	msec EB?	1	22					++		buff	No
	msf LB	2	285			48				burnt	No
	ws LB	2	47								No
	est EB	1	338			51	ms buff			worn surface, dense, pink	No
0200	msf LB1	1	568	110		49	thick chalky cream	+			No
	msfe LB	1	643			50				reduced surfaces	No
	ms LB	5	326					+		1 burnt	No
	ms RT	2	276						2 X R		No
0201	msfe RT	2	92						2 X R	brown	No
	msfe RT	16	1543				some ms buff		4 X R		No
	fsg RT	3	446	177		14				1 tile, pink	No
	fsm RT	1	38								No
0202	msf FT	1	125					+		worn	No
	msf FT	1	173				ms white			honey glaze on surface, v worn on underside	Yes
	msf LB	1	594	110		41					No
	ms RT	6	736				ms white				No

Ctxt	Fabr Form	No	Wt/g	Width	Length	Thickn	Mortar	Ab	Peg shape	Notes	Kept
0202	msfe RT	9	794					1 X S(2)			No
0205	ms RT	1	19								No
	fsm RT	1	14								No
	msfe RT	6	288					1 X R			No
0206	msfe RT	11	466				ms buff and white	1 X R, 1 X		reduced surfaces	No
	ms RT	4	106								No
	msfe LB	2	133				ms white				No
0207	fsm LB	2	417				fs white on header			1 brick, burnt/vit upper surface	No
	msfe RT	3	77								No
	msfe LB5	1	1034	107	56		ms buff all over				No
0211	fsfe RT	1	61							micaceous	No
0213	wsg FB	1	787	121	46						No
	msfe RT	1	316	170	13			1 X S(2)			No
	msfe RT	1	171					1 X S			No
	msfe LB	1	541				thick white, coarse flint				No
	msfe LB	1	928	52			ms white all over			poss trimmed on one stretcher	No
	msfe RT	1	268				coarse white flinty all over				No
0214	wsg FB	1	670	112	36						No
	msfe RT	5	211								No
	fsm LB	1	116					+		burnt	No
0215	msfe LB	1	375	113	40		thick coarse buff				No
	msfe LB1	1	810	108	47					dense, large flints	No
	ms LB4	1	1260	122	48		thick coarse buff all over except 1 stretcher			sooted on stretchers	No
0216	fs RID?	1	175							BG	Yes
0219	msfe RT	2	222						1 X R(2)		No
	msc EB?	1	95	40						buff	No
0249	est RT	2	25							GG	Yes
0266	msfe RT	6	315							1 reduced	No
	ms RT	3	295								No
0267	est EB	1	385							straw tempered, pink	No
	est EB	1	227							straw tempered, pink	No
	ms RT	1	94								No

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Appendix 7: Animal bone

OP No	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Species	SpeciesQty	Ages	Butchered	Comments
49	1	0	Fish - Cod	1	adult		large vertebrae
129	15	0	mammal	15			tiny burnt frags of bone
251	2	0	crustacean	2	adult		crab claw fragments, burnt
1	21	0.08	bird - goose	1	adult		coracoid
1			cattle	2	adult	cut	phalange, metapodial condyle
1			mammal	15		butchered	
1			sheep/goat	3	juv	chopped	humerus, tibia, femur
4	1	0	mammal	1			
7	29	0.14	mammal	1			
7			pig	4	subadult	cut/chopped	tibias, radius, metapodial
7			sheep/goat	4	adult	cut/chopped	cut calcanei, tibia, metapodial
8	1	0.01	sheep/goat	1		chopped	pelvis
10	2	0.05	mammal	1		cut/chopped	probable cattle rib
10			sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped	tibia
15	10	0.05	cattle	1		cut/chopped	metatarsal shaft, heavily cut and c
15			mammal	7			
15			sheep/goat	2	adult	cut/chopped	tibia, pelvis
16	3	0.03	cattle	1	adult	chopped	pelvis

OP No	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Species	SpeciesQty	Ages	Butchered	Comments
16			mammal	2			
17	1	0.01	mammal	1			
19	1	0	bird - Fowl	1	adult		humerus
25	56	0.24	cattle	5	juv	cut/chopped	tibia, Radius, femur head, molar,
25			fish	4			large fish, small fragments
25			mammal	38		butchered	
25			rabbit	6	subadult		femur, pelvis, jaw, teeth, radius
25			sheep/goat	3	adult	cut/chopped	pelvis, molar, humerus with knife
26	1	0	bird - goose	1	adult		phalange
27	2	0	mammal	2			
28	1	0	mammal	1			
30	4	0.01	mammal	4			
52			mammal	12			
52	16	0.01	pig	1	adult	chopped	fibula
52			rabbit	3	subadult		vertebrae, metapodial, radius
54	3	0.02	mammal	3			
57	7	0.03	cattle	1	adult		molar
57			mammal	6		butchered	
58	152	0.93	bird - Fowl	1	juv		femur
58			bird - goose	5	adult	chopped	humerus, femur, tibiotarsus
58			cattle	8	adult	cut/chopped	pathological pelvis, calcanei, phal

OP No	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Species	SpeciesQty	Ages	Butchered	Comments
58			fish	1			
58			mammal				one burnt fragment
58			pig	5	juv	cut/chopped	tibia, calcaneus, femur, talus
58			rabbit	2	adult	cut/chopped	ulna, humerus
58			sheep/goat	13	adult	range	most adult, femur, metacarpal, tal
59	3	0	mammal	3			
60	38	0.59	bird - goose	1	adult		ulna
60			cattle	5	range	cut/chopped	neonatal jaw, adult talus, phalang
60			mammal	29		butchered	mostly rib and vertebrae fragment
60			sheep/goat	3	adult	cut/chopped	tibia, radius, pelvis
61			bird - Fowl	2	adult	chopped	tibiotarsus, scapula
61			dog	1	adult		metapodial
61			mammal	5			
61			pig	1	adult	cut/chopped	pelvis
61	11	0.04	sheep/goat	2	juv	chopped	vertebrae and molar
73	3	0.06	cattle	1	juv	chopped	metatarsal
73			mammal	1			
73			pig	1	adult	chopped	pelvis
74	1	0	mammal	1			
76	38	0.12	mammal	30			
76			sheep/goat	8	adult		skull and molar fragments

OP No	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Species	SpeciesQty	Ages	Butchered	Comments
80	4	0.03	sheep/goat	4	adult	chopped	Goat metatarsal, poor condition
82	25	0.06	bird - Fowl	2	adult	chopped	tarsometatarsus, ulna
82			mammal	20			one burnt fragment
82			rabbit	3	juv	?butchered	tibia, metapodial, rib
86	12	0.04	mammal	10			
86			pig	1	adult	chopped	radius
86			rabbit	1	adult		metapodial
133	2	0	mammal	2			
135	1		mammal	1			
146	4	0.01	mammal	4			
150	1	0.01	sheep/goat	1	juv	chopped	radius
154	8	0.04	mammal	8		butchered	fragments
155	162	0.93	bird	1	juv		?duck femora
155			bird - Fowl	2	adult	?	humerus, scapula
155			cattle	7	adult	cut/chopped	scapula, metatarsal, 3 phalanges, f
155			Fish - skate	35	juv		Common Skate dermal denticle, v
155			mammal	106			
155			pig	2	adult		phalanges
155			rabbit	2	juv	chopped	femur, tibia
155			sheep/goat	7	adult	cut/chopped	radius, humerus, femur, tibia, met
158	5	0.05	cattle	1	adult		metatarsal

OP No	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Species	SpeciesQty	Ages	Butchered	Comments
158			mammal	4			
160	200	2.31	bird - Fowl	1	adult		radius
160			cattle	24	range	cut/chopped	tibias, femur, pelvis, metapodials,
160			Fish	2			small fragments
160			hare	1	adult	?	radius, distal end
160			mammal	157			inc ribs, vertebrae + many small f
160			pig	6	subadult		proximal phalanges, humerus, rad
160			sheep/goat	9	subadult	chopped	tibias, calcaneus, humerus, pelvi
162	22	0.16	cattle	2	adult	cut/chopped	humerus and rib fragments
162			fish - pike	1	adult		small vertebrae
162			mammal	6		butchered	rib and vertebrae fragments
164	1	0.02	mammal	1			
165			mammal	6			
165	7	0.02	rabbit	1	adult	knife cut	tibia, cut at distal and proximal en
167			Bird - Duck	1	adult		fercula - from Shielduck?
167			bird - Fowl	5	adult	cut/chopped	Male tibiotarsi with spur, ulna, ste
167			Bird ?Shielduck	1	adult	fine cuts	tibiotarus
167			mammal	11		butchered	rib frags
167	21	0.12	sheep/goat	4	adult	cut/chopped	metacarpals, calcaneus, tibia
180			bird - Fowl	1	adult	?chopped	tibiotarus
180	8	0.06	mammal	6			

OP No	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Species	SpeciesQty	Ages	Butchered	Comments
180			sheep/goat	1	juv	chopped	tibia
183			bird - goose	1	adult	chopped	femur
183	17	0.3	cattle	3	juv	cut/chopped	scapula, femur - roughly sawn fe
183			mammal	12			
183			pig	1	adult	chopped	pelvis
187	2	0	sheep/goat	2	adult	cut/chopped	small sheep horn fragment, rib
190	2	0.03	sheep/goat	2	adult	chopped	radius, vertebrae fragment
191	3	0.03	mammal	3		butchered	
196	101	0.56	bird - duck	1	adult		bill
196			bird - Fowl	5	adult	butchered	carpometacarpus, femur, radius
196			bird - goose	1	adult	cut/chopped	scapula
196			cattle	4	adult	cut/chopped	femur, pelvis, molar
196			fish	10			small fragments
196			mammal				
196			pig	1	juv		phalange
196			sheep/goat	12	range	cut/chopped	neo-adult humeri, pelvis, tibias, ta
197	14	0.09	cattle	1	adult	chopped	metacarpal
197			mammal	13		butchered	
200	9	0.09	mammal	9	adult	butchered	vertebrae and rib fragments
202	6	0.03	mammal	4			humerus
202			rabbit	1	adult	chopped	

OP No	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Species	SpeciesQty	Ages	Butchered	Comments
202			sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped	tibia
205	1	0	?Gull Sp.	1	adult		radius - same as (0207)
206	1	0.02	sheep/goat	2	adult	chopped	tibia
207	2	0	Bird - Gull sp.	2	adult		radius in 2 pieces, Common Gull
213	2	0.05	cattle	2	neonatal		mandible, little wear, probably <
221	3	0.03	mammal	3			
240	5	0.06	mammal	1			
240			sheep/goat	4	adult	chopped	pieces of Goat horncore, scapula
241	3	0.03	mammal	3			
249	1	0	bird	1			
263	1	0	sheep/goat	1	neonatal	?butchered	neonatal scapula
270	2	0.01	sheep/goat		neonatal	chopped	neonatal tibia
272	17	0.14	bird - fowl	2	adult		fercula, radius
272			mammal	11			
272			pig	2	juv	cut/chopped	pelvis, metapodial
272			sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped	humerus
295	24	0.22	bird - fowl	2	adult	?chopped	tibiotalarsus, femur
295			mammal	20		butchered	
295			pig	1	juv	chopped	mandible, second molar not erupt
295			sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped	humerus
306	60	0.4	bird - fowl	1	adult	chopped	tibiotalarsus

OP No	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Species	SpeciesQty	Ages	Butchered	Comments
306			bird - goose	1	adult	chopped	tibiotarsus
306			cattle	1	adult	chopped	pelvis fragment
306			hare	1	adult	chopped	tibia
306			mammal	44		butchered	inc many rib fragments
306			pig	2	juv		metapodial, tooth
306			sheep/goat	10	range	cut/chopped	sheep horn, humerus, tibiae, meta
310	1	0	mammal	1			
316	60	0.71	bird - goose	1	adult		humerus fragment
316			cattle	7	adult	cut/chopped	horn, femur, radius, scapula, phal
316			mammal	38			
316			sheep/goat	1	range	cut/chopped	juv+adult jaws, skull horn remove

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service