

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Lawsons Yard, Bury St. Edmunds. BSE 233

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2004
(Planning app. no. SE/04/1216/P)

John Duffy
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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

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List of Contributors

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

John Duffy	Supervisor
Sue Anderson	Project Officer, CFA Archaeology
Cathy Tester	Finds Officer
Gemma Adams	Finds and Post-Excavation Assistant

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Lawsons (Bury St. Edmunds) Ltd. and was monitored by Robert Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by John Duffy, James Rolfe and James Haygreen (all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team).

The project was directed by Andrew Tester, and managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Sue Anderson, Cathy Tester and Gemma Adams, all of whom contributed to the specialist finds and environmental assessment reports. Site drawings were prepared by Gemma Adams.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on land to the rear of Woodgate House, 10 Short Brackland, Bury St. Edmunds. The evaluation showed a series of archaeological features under a deep, approximately 1m, overburden. The finds suggest activity on the site from the 11th/12th century onwards with a medium to high status use in the 15th/16th century. Historic map evidence indicates the site became an orchard by the 18th century and remained open until the end of the 19th century. Prehistoric finds were also discovered suggesting early activity on the site.

SMR information

Planning application no.	SE/04/1216/P
Date of fieldwork:	15/10/04
Grid Reference:	TL 852 645
Funding body:	Lawsons (Bury St. Edmunds) Ltd.
Oasis reference:	suffolkc1-4282

Introduction

In response to a proposed development (planning application SE/04/1216/P) on land to the rear of Woodgate House, 10 Short Brackland, Bury St. Edmunds (grid reference TL 852 645) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken (Figure 1). This evaluation followed the programme of works outlined by Robert Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The site is located in a triangle of land between St. John's Street, Short Brackland and Orchard Street within the medieval walled town. Originally the site lay behind and to the north of the properties fronting St. John's Street and Short Brackland. Historic maps show the site to have been largely orchard (Warren 1747 and Payne 1834) until the construction of Orchard Street in the 19th century when further properties were laid out (Figure 2). By the time of the 1880 County Map Orchard Street was fully developed and the site now lay between the three streets (Figure 3). However, it is clear from the maps that this area still lay open without any substantial buildings on the site.

The archaeological potential of this site is high with the possibility of settlement evidence surviving at the rear of properties fronting St. John's Street and Short Brackland. However, it is unclear how much later disturbance has taken place on the site including disturbance associated with the construction of the Orchard Street properties.

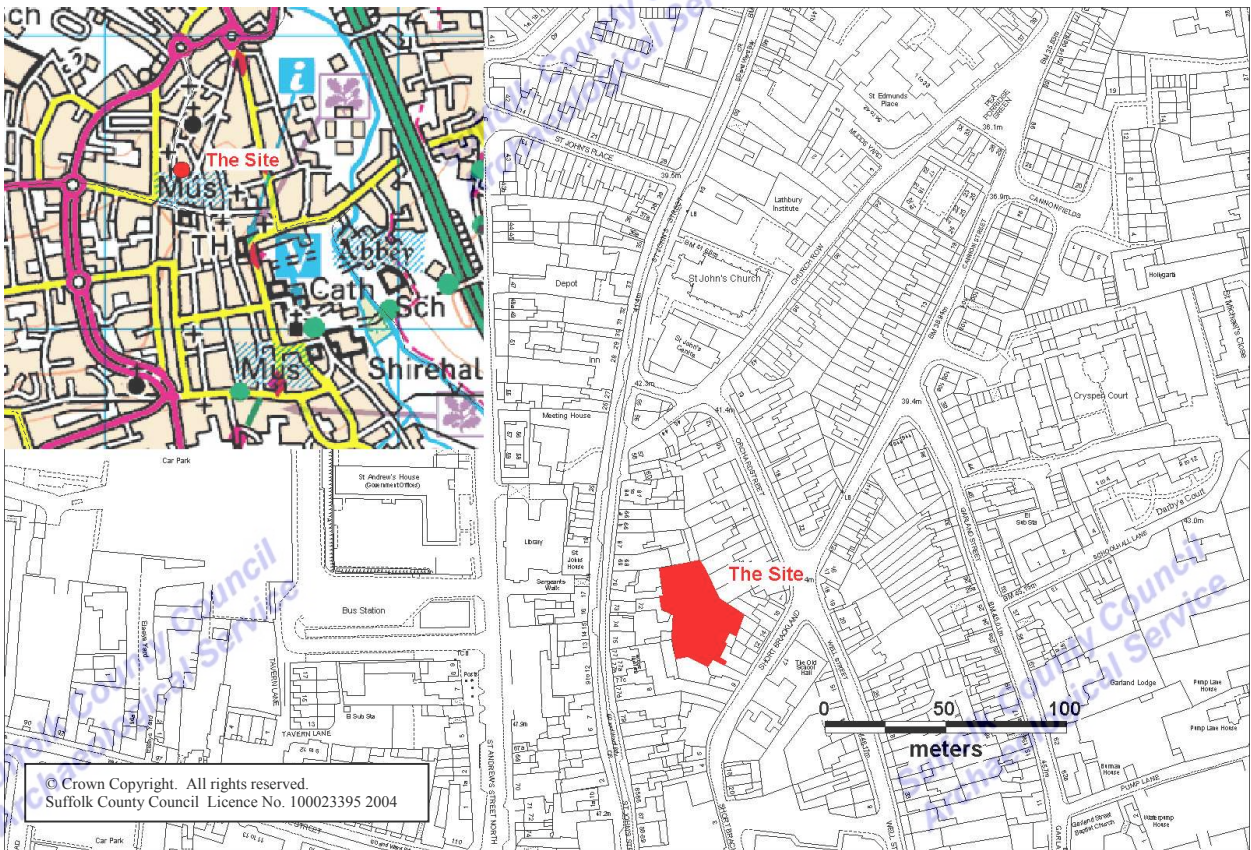
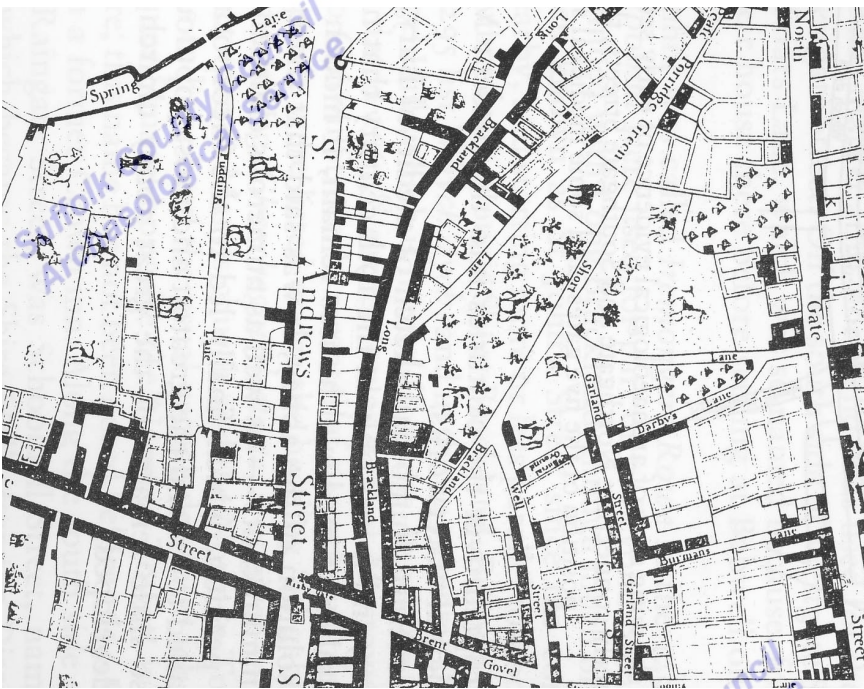


Figure 1. Location plan



Warren's Map 1747 (Statham 1998)



Payne's Map 1834 (Meeres 2002)

Figure 2. Historic maps

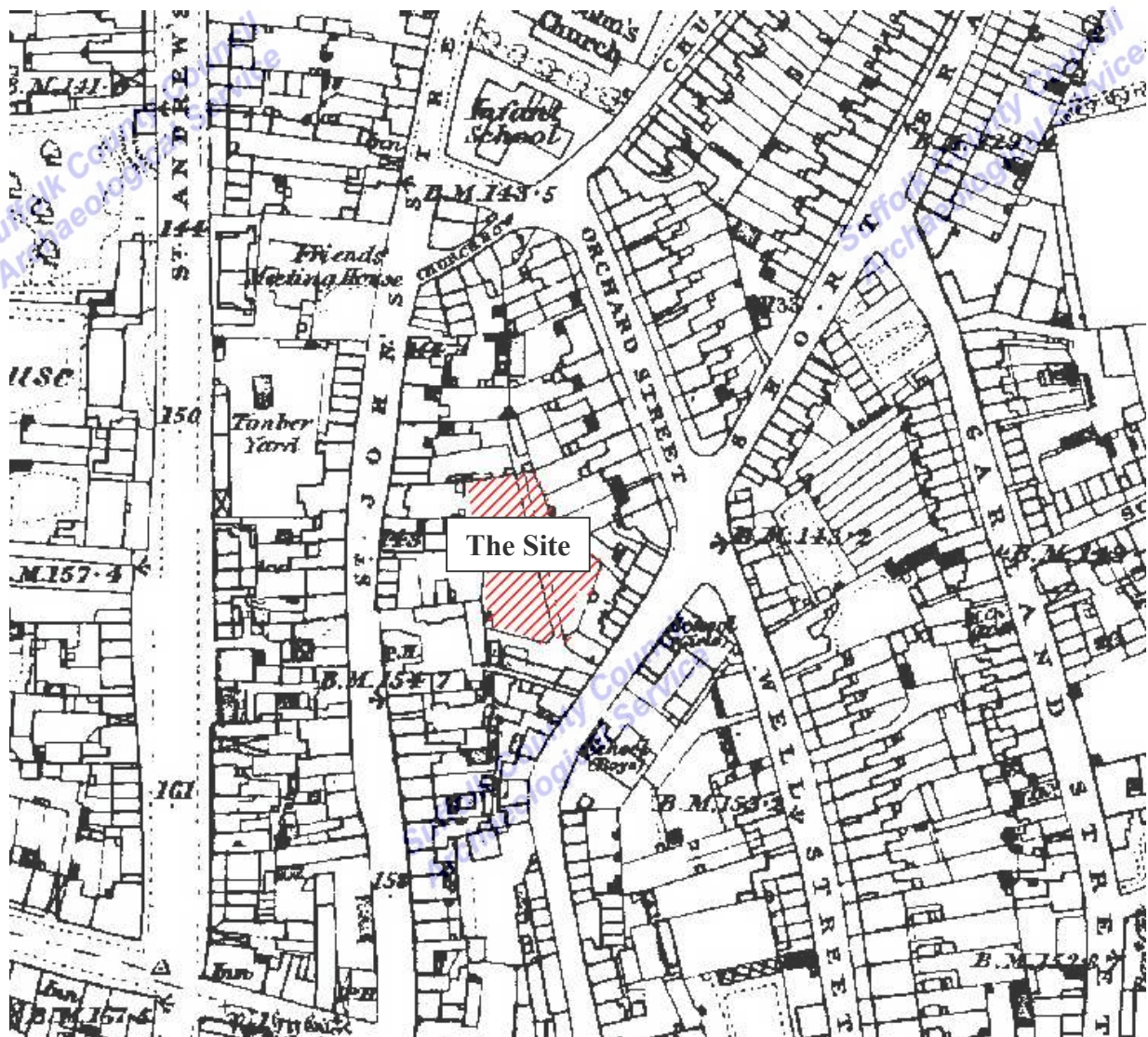


Figure 3. 1880 County Map

Methodology

Three trenches were excavated using a JCB fitted with a 1.8m toothless bucket (Figure 4). The trenches were placed to locate the underlying archaeology of the site within the limited area available. An area on the eastern side of the development site remained unevaluated as the area was inaccessible at the time of the evaluation (Figure 4). In each trench the modern overburden was removed down to the visible archaeological layers. The location and depth of each trench was recorded using a Total Station Theodolite (TST). All archaeological features were sampled by hand and all finds were recovered. Each feature was fully recorded in plan (at 1:50) and section (at 1:20). Each archaeological context was allocated a unique context number beginning at 0001. All features were fully photographed using colour slide, monochrome film and digital.

The site archive is kept at the County Council Archaeological Store at Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

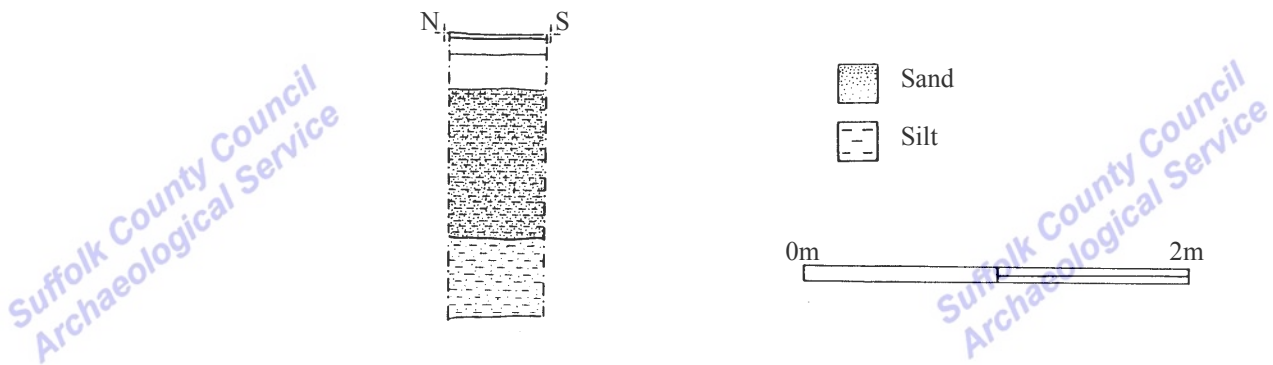


Figure 5. Trench 1 section

Trench 2

Trench 2 was excavated in a north south direction parallel to Trench 1 to a length of 11m (Figures 6 and 7). The trench was excavated to a depth of 1.2m at the southern end and 1.9m to the north. The profile of the trench was similar to Trench 1 with a 0.3m deep series of modern layers over layer 0003, a very dark brown silty sand becoming loamy to the north where it is re numbered as 0027. The depth of layer 0003 varied slightly along its length with a depth of 0.8m at its southern limit and 0.95m in the centre of the trench. As in Trench 1 layer 0003 sat over an orange silty sand layer, 0004, under which was a dark yellow sand natural (0026). The trench was machine excavated to the top of layer 0004 into which the majority of the archaeological features were cut. The archaeological features were then excavated by hand.

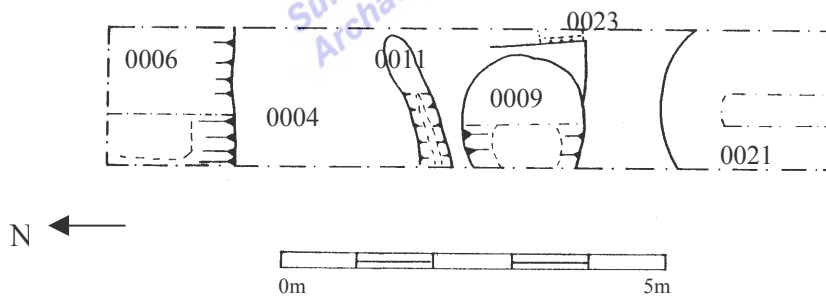


Figure 6. Trench 2 plan

At the northern end of Trench 2 feature 0006, which was mainly machine excavated, cut through both layers 0003 and 0004 and into the natural subsoil (0026), visible in section 0005 (Figure 6 and 7). Feature 0006 appeared to be the southern edge of an east west running ditch with steep sides and a flat base. However, the full extent of 0006 is unknown as it extends beyond the trench to the north, east and west. The upper fill of 0006 was a, 0.5m deep, dark brown loam with chalk inclusions (0007). Fill 0007 contained a variety of finds from a wide date range including a body sherd of early medieval ware, a sherd of a modern willow pattern plate, a prehistoric burnt flint 'potboiler', and a base fragment of an 18th century bottle. Other finds included animal bone fragments (cow and sheep), roof tile and three iron nails. The finds from 0007 suggest a late date, 19th or possibly 20th century, with earlier residual finds. Fill 0025, a 0.2m deep dark grey/brown loam with no finds, was directly below fill 0007.

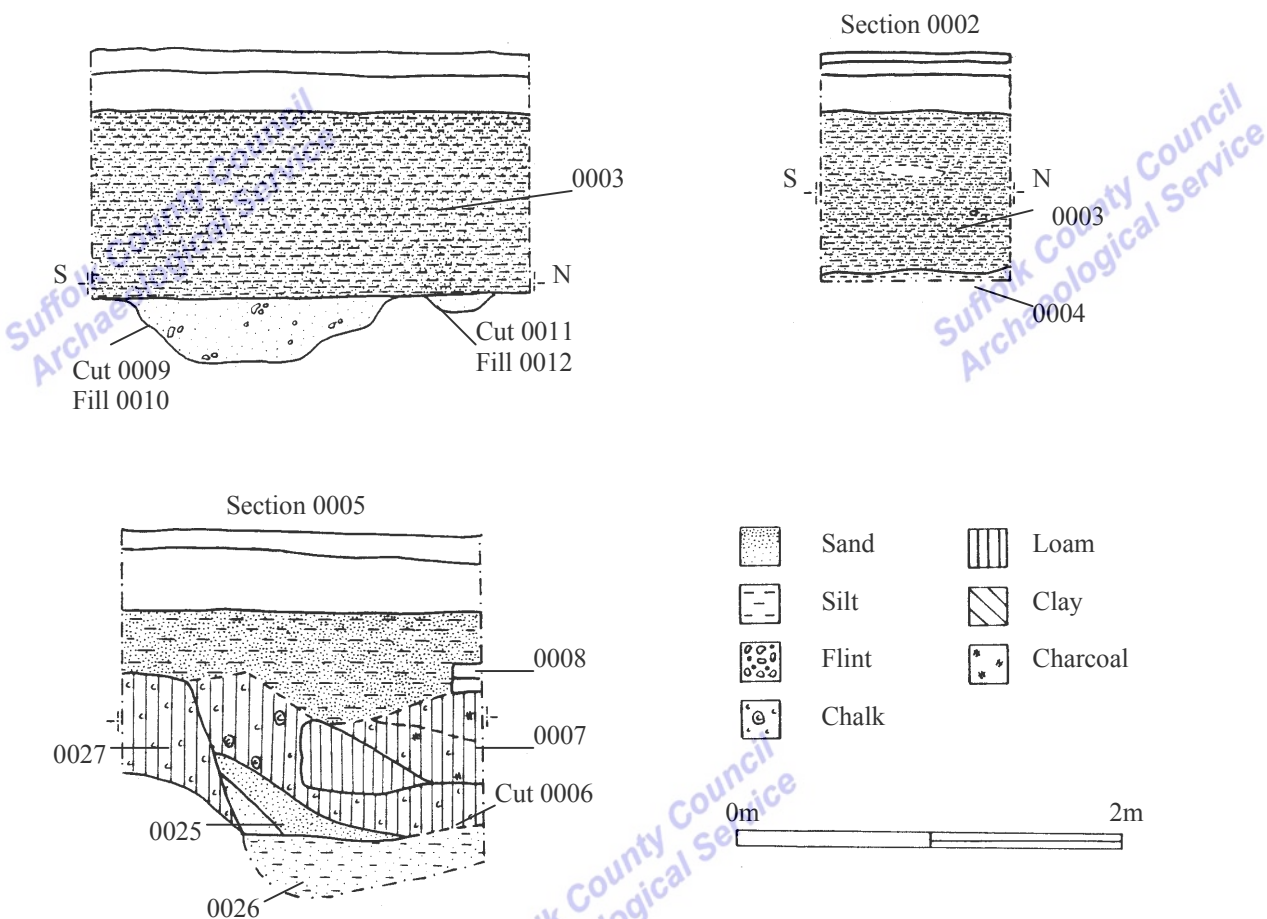


Figure 7. Trench 2 sections

Lying directly over ditch 0006 was the remains of a modern wall (0008), visible in section 0005 (Figure 7). A corner of the wall was visible in plan and was excavated by machine. Wall 0008 survived to a depth of two brick courses.

Pit 0009, was sealed below layer 0003 but was cut into layer 0004 (figures 6 and 7). Pit 0009 in oval in plan, measuring 1.5m by 1.2m. The pit extends beyond the western trench edge. The pit sides were straight and regular, sloping at 45 degrees, with a flat base. The pit was filled by a 0.3m deep mid/dark grey/brown friable clay sand (0010) with chalk and gravel inclusions. Finds included an estuarine type roof tile (13th – 15th century), a worked flint flake, animal bone (pig and sheep) and oyster shell.

Ditch 0011 was cut into layer 0004 and sealed below layer 0003 (Figures 6 and 7). The ditch was linear in plan extending approximately east west across the trench. The ditch extended beyond the trench edge to the west and appeared to butt end to the east. The total visible length of the feature was 1.6m with a width of 0.35m and a depth of 0.12m. Ditch 0011 had straight and regular sides, with a 50 degree slope, and a flat base. The ditch was filled by a single dark brown/grey friable clay sand (0012) with occasional gravel and chalk flecks. Finds included an early medieval pottery body sherd, a medieval or late medieval roof tile, animal bone, oyster and land snail shells. This suggests a 13th to 14th century date.

Pit 0021 was located at the southern end of Trench 2 sealed below layer 0003 and cut into layer 0004 (Figure 6). The pit appears to be circular in plan but only a 2.2m width is visible as the feature extends to the east, west and south of the trench. The pit was sampled to a depth of 0.7m and no base was found. A single mid/dark brown/grey friable clay sand fill (0022) with

occasional gravel was identified. Pottery finds included late medieval sherds of a possible jug with white slip line decoration, a rilled mug rim and a flanged rim sherd of a possible Dutch pipkin. Other finds included roof tile, animal bone (cow) and a 19th/20th century fragment of green bottle glass. The glass appears to be intrusive suggesting a 15th/16th century date.

Feature 0023 was only partly visible in Trench 2 extending beyond the eastern trench edge (Figure 6). This feature was sealed below layer 0003 and cut into 0004. The feature had steep straight sides though the base was not identified and its shape in plan is not known. A single mid/dark brown/grey clay sand fill (0024) with occasional gravel was identified. Although only a limited sample of the fill could be excavated several finds were recovered. These included a 12th/13th century pottery body sherd (shell-dusted ware), a 13th/15th century roof tile (estuarine type), a medieval copper alloy wire pin with a globular head, animal bone (cow, pig) and a fragment of a boar's tusk.

Trench 3

Trench 3 was excavated to a length of 16.5m in a north south direction located to the south of Trench 1 (Figures 8 and 9). The trench had a similar profile to Trenches 1 and 2 with modern surfacing layers over layer 0003 under which lies 0004. However, in Trench 3 the depth of the deposits were shallower than in the trenches to the north. At the southern end of Trench 3 the modern build up had a depth of 0.25m and layer 0003 was 0.65m deep as opposed to between 0.8m and 0.95m elsewhere on the site. As with Trench 2 when layer 0003 was removed by machine archaeological features were identified cutting into layer 0004. The centre and northern end of Trench 3 was disturbed by a large pit (0019), but at the southern end of the trench three archaeological features were identified.

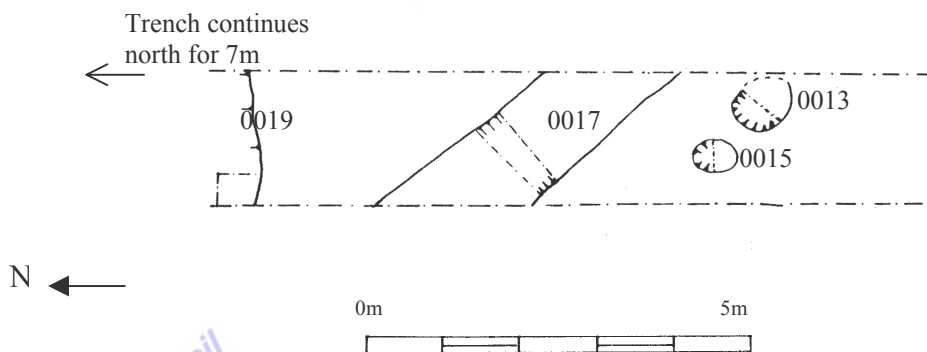


Figure 8. Trench 3 plan (southern end)

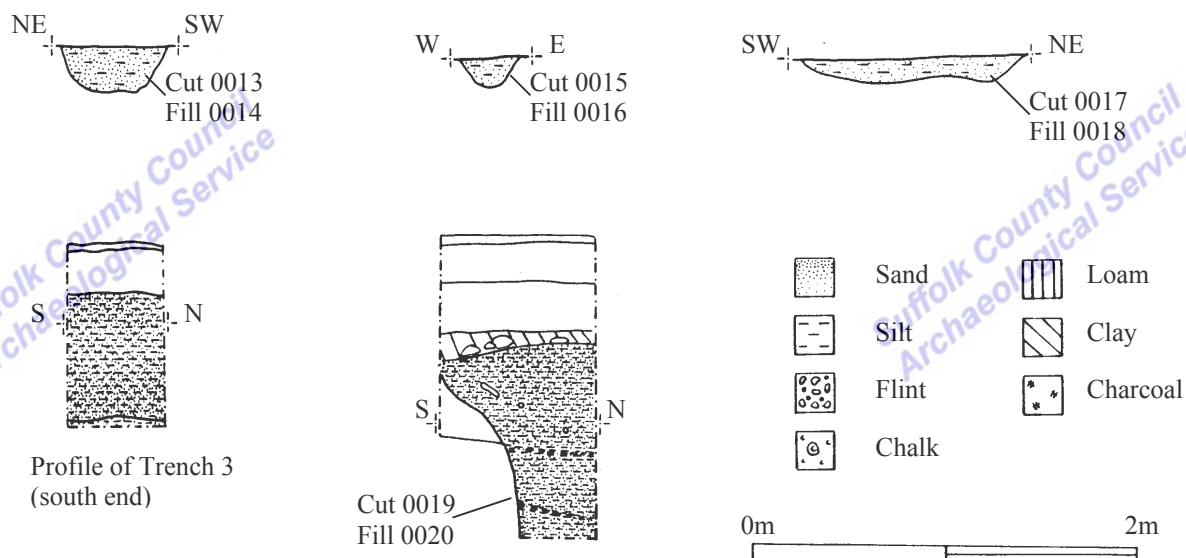


Figure 9. Trench 3 sections

Pit/posthole 0013 was located at the southern end of Trench 3 (Figures 8 and 9). The feature was circular in plan, 0.55m wide, with steep sides and a flat base, cutting into layer 0004. Feature 0013 was filled by a single 0.22m deep dark grey silty sand (0014) with occasional chalk fragments. Fifty percent of the fill was excavated and recovered finds included a 13th/14th century rim sherd of a Grimston Ware jug from Norfolk, a 17th/18th century brick fragment, 18th/19th century clay pipe stem fragments and oyster shell.

Pit/posthole 0015 located to the northwest of pit/posthole 0013 at the southern end of Trench 2 (Figures 8 and 9). 0015 was circular in plan with steep sides and a curved base, cutting into layer 0004. The feature measured 0.3m wide by 0.15m deep. 0015 was filled by a dark grey silty sand (0016) and produced no finds.

Ditch 0017 runs in a northwest southeast direction across Trench 3 and extends beyond the trench to the east and west (Figures 8 and 9). The ditch is linear with steep sides and a flat base, cutting into layer 0004. The visible length of the ditch is 2.75m with a width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.14m. The ditch was filled by a mid grey silty sand mixed with orange sand (0018). The fill was badly disturbed and contained no finds.

The majority of Trench 3 contained a large, 6m wide, steep sided pit (0019) which cut through layers 0003 and 0004 (Figures 8 and 9). The pit extends beyond the trench to the east and west while its northern and southern limits were identified within the trench. The pit was partly machine excavated though the base was not identified. The pit was filled by a very dark grey silty sand (0020) with chalk, flint and brick rubble inclusions. A sample of the pottery was recovered from this feature, all were fairly modern in date. This sample included sherds from willow pattern plates, a spongeware rim, two complete Maling Ware marmalade jars and a complete stoneware bottle. Two near complete 19th century bottles were also recovered along with a large post-medieval iron buckle and animal bone (sheep).

Finds evidence

Sue Anderson, October 2004.

Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 2.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	36	2018
CBM	12	2416
Glass	4	1170
Clay pipe	7	26
Worked flint	1	18
Burnt flint/stone	1	56
Plastic	1	1
Iron	4	119
Copper alloy	1	1
Animal bone	37	683
Shell	16	56

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Table 2 summarises the quantification of pottery by fabric, and a full catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Fabric	Code	No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt.
Early Medieval Ware	EMW	3.10	1	7	
Early Medieval Ware Gritty	EMWG	3.11	1	4	
<i>Total early medieval</i>			2	11	0.5
Bury Medieval Coarse Ware	BMCW	3.33	12	104	
Bury Medieval Shell-dusted Ware	BMSW	3.53	1	5	
Grimston-type Ware	GRIM	4.10	1	7	
<i>Total high medieval</i>			14	116	5.7
Late Medieval and Transitional	LMT	5.10	2	156	
Late Essex-type Wares	LMTE	5.60	4	236	
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	1	3	
Dutch-type Redwares	DUTR	7.21	1	43	
<i>Total late medieval</i>			8	438	21.7
Refined White Earthenwares	REFW	8.03	8	921	
Yellow Ware	YELW	8.13	2	7	
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	2	525	
<i>Total modern</i>			12	1453	72.0
Total			36	2018	

Table 2. Pottery quantities by fabric.

Two body sherds of early medieval ware, one in a gritty fabric, were found in ditch fills 0007 and 0012. Both were probably residual.

High medieval wares were dominated by 'Bury Ware', as is expected in the town. With the exception of one jar rim (unstratified 0001), all sherds were undiagnostic body or base fragments. Some showed signs of sooting and were probably from cooking pots. One shell-dusted ware body sherd of 12th/13th century date was recovered from fill 0024. Only one medieval glazed ware sherd was found, a 13th/14th century Grimston Ware jug rim from Norfolk (pit/posthole fill 0014).

Late medieval pottery was relatively common on this site and included Suffolk, Essex, Dutch-type and German wares. It is unusual to find a high proportion of pottery of this date in the town, possibly because rubbish was being dumped elsewhere during the period. Identifiable vessels included a globular jar with a pedestal base (unstratified 0001), a large jar with a flanged base (0001), a possible jug with white slip line decoration (pit fill 0022), and a rilled mug rim (0022). The possible Dutch sherd was a flanged rim from a pipkin (0022).

Modern wares dominate the assemblage by weight because there were two complete Maling Ware marmalade jars and a base fragment of a third, and a complete stoneware bottle from pit fill 0020. Other identifiable vessels included willow pattern plates (ditch fill 0007, pit fill 0020), a spongeware cup rim (0020), a stoneware white-dipped tankard with brown-glazed rim (0007) and a yellow ware slip-decorated vessel (0001).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

Twelve fragments of CBM were collected. The earliest pieces were fragments of roof tile, of which three were estuarine types of 13th-15th century date (pit fill 0010, fill 0024), two were medium sandy with reduced cores and probably medieval or late medieval (unstratified 0001, ditch fill 0012). Later roof tile included five medium sandy fragments with ferrous inclusions, fully oxidised (ditch fill 0007, pit fill 0022), and a fragment of pantile in a fine ferrous-tempered fabric (pit fill 0020).

One brick fragment was collected from pit/posthole fill 0014, and measured 107mm wide and 55mm thick. It was covered in fine white lime mortar which was also on the broken end. It may have been used as a half-brick, or possibly re-used. It is likely to be of 17th/18th century date.

Miscellaneous

Seven fragments of narrow clay pipe stems, probably all 18th/19th century, were collected from 0001, pit/posthole fill 0014 and pit fill 0020.

A fragment of base from an 18th century 'onion'-shaped bottle came from ditch fill 0007. Two near-complete mould-blown 19th century green glass bottles were collected from pit fill 0020. One, a pale green Codd-type which had probably been broken to extract the marble at the neck, had a moulded 'label': GREENE KING & SONS/ LIMITED/ BURY S^T EDMUNDS and the number 697 handwritten on the base. The other was a plain dark green wine or beer bottle with traces of gum for the paper cover at the top of the neck. One fragment of another 19th/20th century green bottle was found in pit fill 0022.

One burnt flint 'potboiler' of probable prehistoric date was found in ditch fill 0007, and a worked flint flake came from pit fill 0010.

A small fragment of opaque bright green plastic was found in layer 0004.

Small Finds

Three iron nails were collected from ditch fill 0007. A large post-medieval rectangular iron buckle (67 × 50mm) with a pin, sheet roller and fragments of leather belt was found in pit fill 0020 and may have been for equestrian use. One copper alloy wire pin with a globular head was found in fill 0024; it was 57mm long and probably medieval.

Biological evidence

Animal bone

Thirty-seven animal bone fragments were collected from seven contexts, all in good condition. These have not been studied in detail and will require specialist analysis if further work is carried out. They include large and medium mammal ribs (unstratified 0001), a juvenile sheep tibia and femur shaft with traces of gnawing (ditch fill 0007), two cow tibiae (ditch fill 0007, pit fill 0022), a pig mandible and sheep radius (pit fill 0010), a ?sheep scapula (pit fill 0020), fragments of a ?cow pelvis, a juvenile pig metapodial and a boar's tusk (fill 0024), and a fragment of ?cow cervical vertebra. A few showed signs of butchery, but there was no evidence for bone working.

Shell

Six oyster shells in poor condition were recovered from four contexts (0001, pit fill 0010, ditch fill 0012, pit/posthole fill 0014), and there were ten common land snails (*Helix aspersa*) in ditch fill 0012. The latter can live in most environments and do not necessarily indicate any specific habitat. However, if they are found in large groups at the base of an open feature, it may indicate that the feature was open long enough for them to hibernate in it.

Discussion of the finds evidence

This assemblage of finds is fairly typical of town centre sites in Bury. It is dominated by pottery and other finds from the 11th/12th century onwards. The later medieval period is more visible in the pottery record than usual and this may suggest a medium to high status use of the site during the 15th/16th centuries. There is a possibility of limited prehistoric activity on the site, shown by the presence of burnt and worked flint — other sites in the vicinity have produced Bronze Age pottery and flints recently. All finds were in good condition and there is high potential for analysis if further fieldwork is carried out.

Conclusions and discussion

Although the nature of the site is difficult to determine due to the very limited excavation that has been undertaken the depth of the overburden, approximately 1m, has led to the archaeological remains being very well preserved. The evaluation has shown activity on the site from the 11th/12th century onwards with a medium to high status use of the site in the 15th/16th century. However, there is no structural evidence indicating occupation on the site until the 17th/18th centuries (posthole 0013). This lack of structural evidence suggests the site remained undeveloped. The early maps (Figures 2 and 3) show the site as outside the main street plan for the medieval town indicating the peripheral nature of the site to the urban core. Though the greater quantity of finds from the 15th/16th centuries suggests as the town expands the site is becoming less peripheral and closer to urban development. Unfortunately the area of the site sampled is small and further understanding of the medieval archaeology would only be achievable with further detailed excavation.

Most of the archaeological evidence predates the early map evidence (Figures 2 and 3) which also show very little activity on the site except as an orchard or open area behind street fronting properties. The deep overburden (layer 0003) probably dates from this orchard period and it is this that allows for well preserved nature of the site. It is only during the 19th century that the site sees urban development with the construction of Orchard Street. However, even with this continued urban development the site still appears to lack structures (Figure 3).

The prehistoric finds on the site may suggest early activity but both finds were residual and no features of a prehistoric date were visible. Further detailed excavation on this site may provide more evidence of prehistoric activity and the depth of deposits may allow for preserved features.

Recommendations

Although the archaeology across the evaluated area is well preserved and the potential of the site is high the development does not appear to substantially affect preservation. Any groundworks that extended to a depth of approximately 0.8m may impact on the archaeological deposits. In this case the need for archaeological monitoring of the work may be necessary. Within the unevaluated area on the east of the site no substantial groundworks are predicted. However, some monitoring of this area may be necessary to establish the ground conditions and archaeological preservation and to establish whether it is the same here as elsewhere on the development site.

References

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Statham, M. 1998. 'The Medieval Town of Bury St Edmunds', in A. Gransden (ed.) *Bury St Edmunds Medieval Art, Architecture, Archaeology and Economy*.

Disclaimer

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

Appendix 1: Context List

opno	feature	grsq	plan	section	identifier	finds	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	photo	spotdate	
0001	Tr-2				unstratified	y	Unstratified finds recovered during excavation of Trench 2.						U/S	
0002	Tr-2	1			trench section		Section - trench profile at south end of machined Tr 2					0004	modern	yes
0003	Tr-2	1			layer		Levelling deposit? V dark brown silty sand, extends across whole length and width of Tr 2. Immediately below modern yard surface over layer 0004. Extends across whole site.		0006 0019					yes
0004	Tr-2	1			layer	y	Layer of orange silty sand which extends throughout Tr 2. Machined down to layer 0004. Features cut into this layer. Extends across entire site.		0009 0011					Med/Modern?
0005	0006				ditch segment		Excavated segment through ditch cut 0006							yes
0006	0006	1			ditch cut		SW-NE ditch. Flat-based, SW terminal sides slope at 45°- 50° in top lower part 80°. Cut through layer 0027/0003 and layer 0004. Cut into natural orange silty sand subsoil. Overlain by wall 0008. Width 1.5m visible. Depth 0.8m.	0027 0003				0008		yes
0007	0005				ditch fill	y	Ditch fill - dark brown loam with chalk inclusions. Upper fill of Ditch 0007 in section 0005.							19th/E.20th c.

<i>opno</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>grsq</i>	<i>plan</i>	<i>section</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>finds</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cutby</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>photo</i>	<i>spotdate</i>
0008	Tr-2?	1		1	wall		Modern bricks. Remains of a small (2 courses deep) brick wall at N. end of Trench 2. Corner visible. Excavated by machine. Overlies fill 0007 of ditch 0006. Visible in sect 0005. No finds.			0007	yes		
0009	0009	Tr-2	1	1	pit/cut		Pit. 0.5M slot through pit against trench edge: N-S. Sides slope 45°. Base flat. Measurements: width -1.5m; length -1.2m visible; depth - 0.3m straight regular.	0004		0010	yes		
0010	0009	Tr-2	1	1	pit fill	y	Pit fill. Mid dark grey-brown friable clay-sand. 5% mixed gravel. 0.01m-0.08m. Less 1% chalk flecks			0009	yes		13th/14th c.
0011	0011	Tr-2	1	1	ditch cut	y	Ditch - linear, E-W. E terminal just in trench by E side. Sides slope 50° straight & regular, base flat. Measurements: width - 0.35m; length -1.6m visible; depth - 0.12m.	0004		0012	yes		
0012	0011	Tr-2	1	1	ditch fill	y	Ditch fill, dark brown grey clay-sand - friable. 2% small gravel, 1% chalk flecks. Measurements: width -0.35m; length - 1.6m; depth - 0.12m;			0011	yes		13th/14th c.
0013	0013	Tr-3	1	1	pit/posthole cut		Pit/posthole at S end of Tr 3. Steep-sided with flat base, circular in plan. Width 0.55m, depth 0.22m.	0004		0003	yes		
0014	0013	Tr-3	1	1	pit/posthole fill	y	pit/posthole fill. Dark grey silty sand with occasional chalk frags. 50% removed by shovel /trowel				yes		17th/18th c.+

<i>opno</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>grsq</i>	<i>plan</i>	<i>section</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>finds</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cutby</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>photo</i>	<i>spotdate</i>
0015	0015	Tr-3	1	1	pit/posthole cut		Pit/posthole to west of pit 0013 at S end of Tr 3. Steep-sided with curved base - V-shaped, circular in plan. Width 0.3m, depth 0.15m.	0004			0003	yes	
0016	0015	Tr-3	1	1	pit/posthole fill		Fill of pit/posthole 0015. Dark grey silty sand. 50% removed by trowel/shovel. No finds					yes	
0017	0017	Tr-3	1	1	ditch cut		Ditch - running approx. NW-SE in centre of Tr 3. Steep-sided with flat base, very shallow - badly truncated. Unclear if def. archaeological feature. Visible length 2.75m, width 1.2m, depth 0.14m.	0004			0003	yes	
0018	0017	Tr-3	1	1	ditch fill		Fill of ditch 0017. Mid grey silty sand, mixed with orange sand. Removed by shovel. Badly truncated. No finds					yes	
0019	0019	Tr-3	1	1	pit cut		Large pit in Tr 3. Only partly visible, extent and shape not known. Not fully-excavated to base. Width at least 6m.	0003				yes	
0020	0019	Tr-3	1	1	pit fill	y	Fill of pit 0019. Very dark grey silty sand with chalk and flint, brick rubble.					yes	19th/E.20th c.
0021	0021	Tr-2	1	1	pit cut		Pit in S end of Tr-2. Only small slot dug through it, base not found. Measurements: width - 1.6m visible; length - 2.2m visible; Depth - 0.7m (depth excav)	0004			0022		
0022	0021	Tr-2	1	1	pit fill	y	Pit fill. Mid-dark brown grey friable clay sand. 2% mixed gravel.			0021			15th/16th c.

<i>opno</i>	<i>feature</i>	<i>grsq</i>	<i>plan</i>	<i>section</i>	<i>identifier</i>	<i>finds</i>	<i>description</i>	<i>cuts</i>	<i>cutby</i>	<i>over</i>	<i>under</i>	<i>photo</i>	<i>spotdate</i>
0023	0023	Tr-2	1		feature cut		(feature - not sure is ditch or pit) cut. Only partially visible, very near to E trench edge. Only W edge visible - slopes 80° straight. Measurements: width - 0.3m; length - 1.5m; depth - 0.3m.	0004		0024	0024		
0024	0023	Tr-2	1		feature fill	y	(Pit or ditch?) Fill Mid dark brown grey clay sand. 2% mixed gravel.			0024			13th c.
0025	0005	Tr-2	1	1	ditch fill		Dark grey-brown loam. Lower fill of ditch 0006 in sect 0005. No finds. Depth 0.2m						yes
0026	0005	Tr-2	1	1	Layer		Dark yellow sand. Excavated natural in sect 0005. Not ditch fill. Below ditch 0006.			0006			yes
0027	0005	Tr-2	1	1	Layer		Dark brown loam. Continuation of 0003 rather than a fill of 0006. Identified in sect 0005. Ditch 0006 appears to cut 0027. No finds.						yes

Appendix 2: Finds quantification by context

OP No	Pottery		CBM		Clay pipe		Glass		Iron		Animal bone		Oyster		Other shell		Miscellaneous		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0001	5	0.377	1	0.040	1	0.004					5	0.067	1	0.006					U/S
0004	4	0.013															1 plastic (0.001)		Med/Modern?
0007	6	0.029	2	0.340	1	0.094	3	0.039	3	0.039	10	0.304					1 burnt flint (0.056)		19th/E.20th c.
0010	3	0.022	2	0.032							7	0.099	2	0.015			1 flint (0.018)		13th/14th c.
0012	3	0.028	1	0.082							2	0.014	2	0.010	10	0.020			13th/14th c.
0014	1	0.007	1	1.488	1	0.005							1	0.005					17th/18th c.+
0020	7	1.439	1	0.260	5	0.017	2	1.072	1	0.080	1	0.021							19th/E.20th c.
0022	5	0.091	3	0.150			1	0.004			10	0.154							15th/16th c.
0024	2	0.012	1	0.024							2	0.024					1 copper alloy (0.001)		13th c.
Total	36	2.018	12	2.416	7	0.026	4	1.170	4	0.119	37	0.683	6	0.036	10	0.020			

Appendix 3: Pottery quantification by context

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Ab.	Notes	Spotdate
0001	LMTE	1	206		GG pedestal base	15th/16th c.
	LMT	1	144		frilly base, DGG, narrow combed horiz lines	15th/16th c.
	YELW	2	7		1 vessel, white slip line dec, hollow ware	19th/20th c.
	BMCW	1	20		jar rim	12th/14th c.
0004	BMCW	4	13		3 vessels, 2 sooted	12th/14th c.
0007	EMW	1	7			11th/12th c.
	LMTE	1	12		or poss IPSG?	15th/16th c.
	GSW3	1	3			15th/16th c.
	ESW	1	2		white dipped tankard, brown glaze at rim	18th/19th c.
	REFW	2	5		willow pattern	19th/20th c.
0010	BMCW	3	22		2 base, 1 body	12th/14th c.
0012	BMCW	2	24			12th/14th c.
	EMWG	1	4			12th c.
0014	GRIM	1	7		jug rim	13th/14th c.
0020	REFW	3	867		Maling Ware marmalade jars (stamped bases), 2 fluted, 1 plain, 95mm high, 90mm diam.	19th/E.20th c.
	REFW	3	49		2 willow pattern, 1 spongeware	19th/E.20th c.
	ESW	1	523		complete small bottle with narrow neck	19th/E.20th c.
0022	BMCW	1	18		oxid surfaces	12th/13th c.
	LMT	1	12		GG	15th/16th c.
	LMTE	1	15		spots CG, white slip dec, jug? Finer than COLC	15th/16th c.
	LMTE	1	3		rilled mug rim, CG	15th/16th c.
	DUTR	1	43		flanged rim, may be LMT	15th/16th c.
0024	BMCW	1	7			12th/14th c.
	BMSW	1	5		or poss EMW	12th/13th c.
Total		36	2018			