

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/222

Land to the Rear of 42 Churchgate Street, Bury St Edmunds BSE 288

A. Antrobus
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HER Information

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Summary

Monitoring of footing trenches for an extension behind 42 Churchgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, revealed stratified archaeological deposits extending to a depth of c.1.4m below modern ground level. The layers represented accumulated soils and features spanning a complete sequence from the medieval to the modern period, with medieval layers at approximately 0.5m below the surface. Following the monitoring, a small trench was excavated as part of an adjustment to the original works. Pits, cess pits, postholes, layers and surfaces and associated finds were recorded, providing a limited glimpse into the changing uses of the yard area behind the street. The site is located on one of the main axes of the planned grid of the Anglo-Norman town of Bury St Edmunds. Although it has not been possible to provide secure dates for the earliest features, they are sealed by 12th -14th century layers and it is therefore probable that the pits recorded relate to the very earliest use of the urban plots in this part of town, or earlier activity. The small size of the site prevents further comment on the nature of this activity, but the results highlight the fact that archaeological evidence for occupation in the earliest phases of the town grid, scarcely characterised at present, lies buried over a metre deep in backyard plots. The project contributes to our overall appreciation of the particular nature of deposits in this town: complex and finely stratified.

A carved stone head which shows traces of paint was retrieved by the contractors during work on this property. It was presumably removed from the abbey after the Dissolution.

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1. Introduction

A small-scale archaeological intervention was carried out behind 42 Churchgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, in response to a verbal brief to fulfil a condition placed on planning application SE/06/2449. The development project involved the construction of a single-storey extension in what was previously a concreted yard area. Work on this building commenced before planning approval was granted and the recording of the archaeology was a condition on the retrospective application. The condition reflects the fact that the site is in the heart of the town, in an archaeologically sensitive area.

2. The excavation

2.1 Site location

The site lies at grid reference TL 8541 6418 in the historic core of the medieval town, behind Number 42, Churchgate Street (Fig. 1). This is one of the main east-west roads in the Anglo-Norman grid plan of streets which forms much of the centre of Bury St Edmunds. Number 42 is at the east end of the street, on the south side. The plot of land at the rear runs southwards, behind the buildings on the street front (Fig. 2).

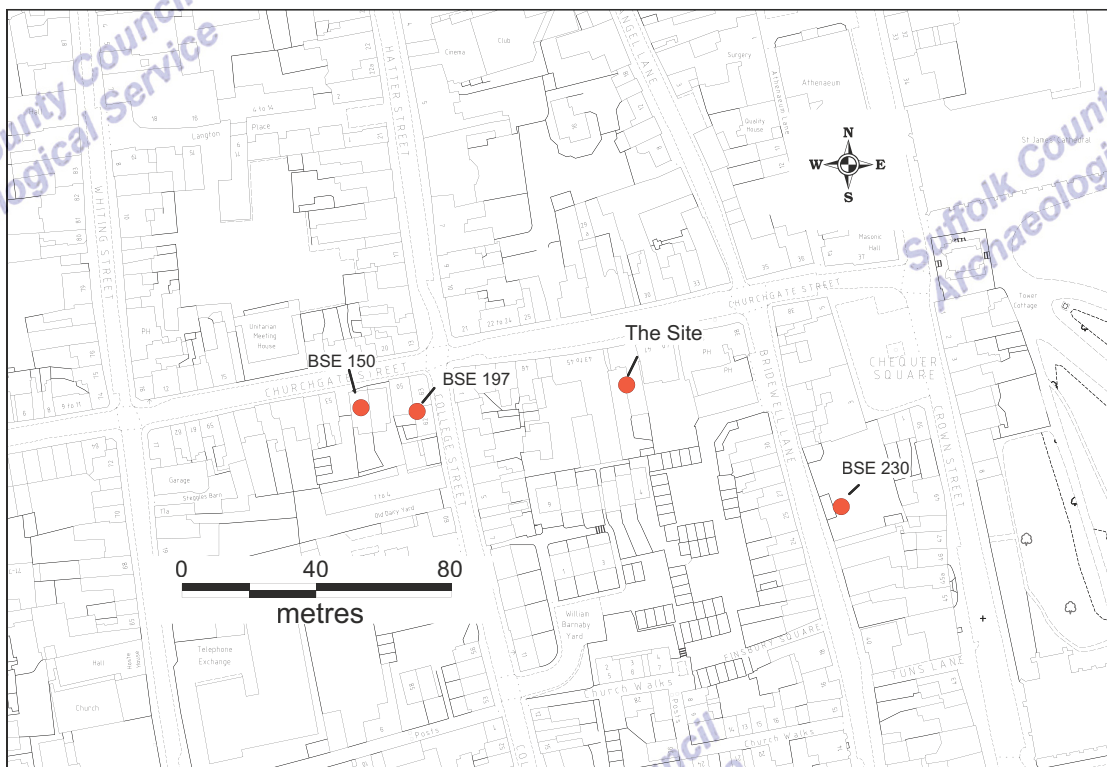
2.2 Geology and topography

Bury St Edmunds occupies a large plateau of land which slopes down towards the floodplains of the River Lark on the east, and the River Linnet to the south. The underlying geology of this plateau comprises chalk, overlain by glacial deposits of sand and gravel. Churchgate Street follows the contours of the easterly slope, towards the monastic precinct and the River Lark (Fig 1).

Although the topographic setting of the town does not favour the build up of deep urban deposits of several metres, such as those below York or Norwich, there is stratified archaeology present in Bury St Edmunds. The site, BSE 288, is at a height of approximately 44m OD, and the closest interventions to this one, BSE 150 and BSE 230, shown on Figure 1, have revealed archaeological deposits to a depth of 1m or more over the chalk and gravel sub-soils (Gill and Anderson 1998; Tester 2005).

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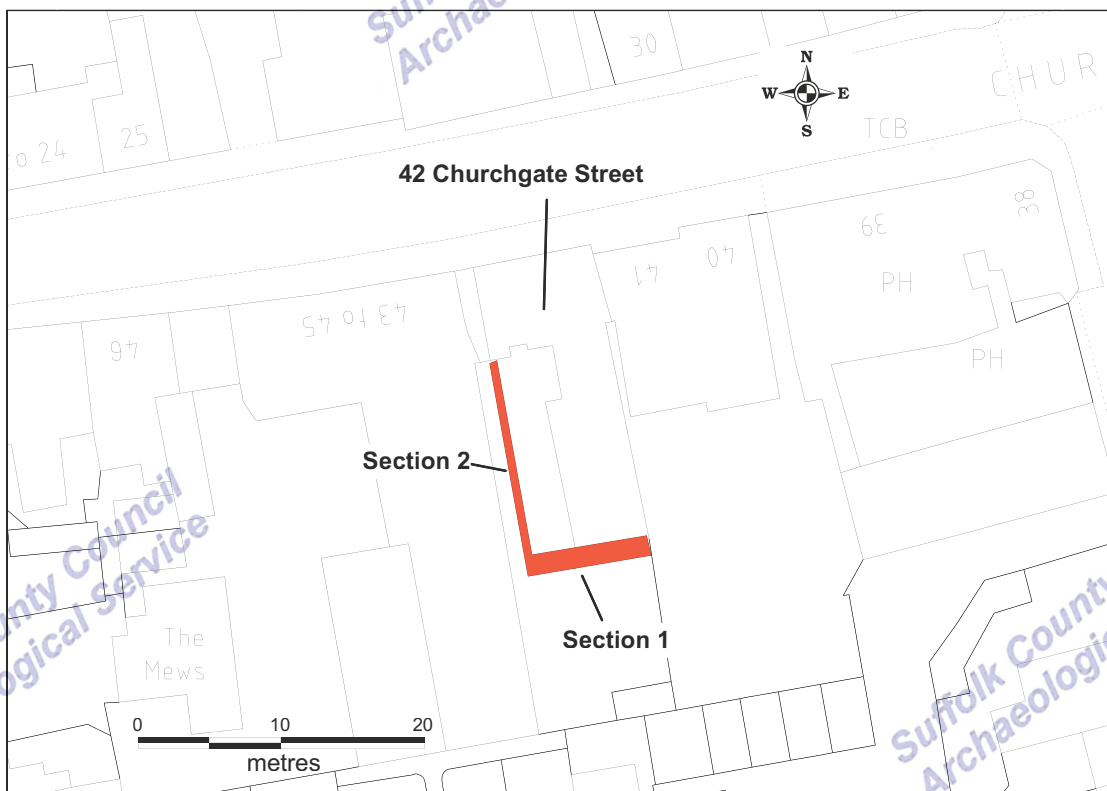
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Figure 1. Location plan, also showing BSE 230, 197, 150

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Figure 2. Plan of the trenches, showing the location of Sections 1 and 2

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

Churchgate Street is on the same alignment as the monastic church that was the focal point and *raison d'être* of the medieval town. The Norman Tower stands at the eastern end of this street. This was originally the main gate into the Abbey cemetery and church, and it is likely that the grid of streets which forms the western part of the town plan and the new Romanesque conventual buildings were laid out according to a coherent design scheme in the years immediately following the Norman Conquest (Ferne 1998). This is further suggested by the Domesday Book, which records that in 1086 the town of Bury St Edmunds had doubled in size since the reign of Edward the Confessor (Williams and Martin 2002, 1248-9). The grid of streets is therefore more than likely a product of the expansions to the town that occurred within this 20 year period.

The brief for work on the site reflected the fact that there is potential for any excavation on Churchgate Street to add to this story of urban development, providing further information on the date of the street layout and on activity in the area. In addition, for any town plot within the centre of Bury it is possible that archaeological sequences will span back through the centuries. Although the land behind number 42 was most recently used as a yard, the back of the plot probably had varied uses through its history. Structures, cess pits, evidence for industrial activity and rubbish pits, for example, are all commonly encountered in such areas. As an example, the earliest excavated structure in the town was recorded behind 50-51 Churchgate Street, in the block of properties to the west of the current site. A timber-framed building with a plank lined cellar that was infilled in the 12th century was set back 5m from the street frontage, and rubbish pits and postholes were also identified (Gill and Anderson 1998). Further, excavations at BSE 230, fronting onto Bridewell Lane, revealed clay floors and the flint and mortar walls of a medieval building (Tester 2005). These were overlain by later historical layers. These examples give an indication of the archaeology to be expected from sites on this street.

3. Methodology

Figure 2 shows the extent of the archaeological interventions undertaken behind number 42 Churchgate Street. The excavation formed an extension to the south side of an L-shaped construction trench that measured c.0.5m wide and 8.2m from east to west, turning northwards for another 12.6m. This construction trench was excavated before archaeologists were present on site. The north- and east-facing sides of the trench were then recorded in section drawings by the SCCAS field team (Figs. 3 and 4), and excavation of the larger trench was then undertaken to meet the condition of the planning consent.

The larger trench was 1.4m wide and 8.2m long, spanning the width of the plot of land from east to west. It was excavated by hand to a maximum depth of 1.4m. Excavation of features and production of sections and plans was carried out in accordance with SCCAS standards. Each feature was assigned a unique archaeological context number (Appendix 1). Digital photographs were taken of the relevant features and deposits. All finds, paper and digital archives are held by the Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

4. Results

The archaeology consists of a stratified sequence of pits, post-holes and layers, down to natural at the bottom of the trench. The features are described here according to phases that have been assigned on the basis of stratigraphic relationships, and on the results of spotdating of artefacts (see matrix, Appendix 2). Most of the features appear on the main section drawings, Figs. 3 and 4. The plans, Figs. 5-8, are presented by phase: the originals, drawn in arbitrary stages as the excavation progressed, are in the site archive. More emphasis is given here to the results from the main east-west trench, and the southern part of the north-south running footing trench. This reflects the fact that the upper parts of the section of the northern end of the service trench were obscured by hoarding, rendering impossible an assessment of the relationships between observed pits and overlying layers.

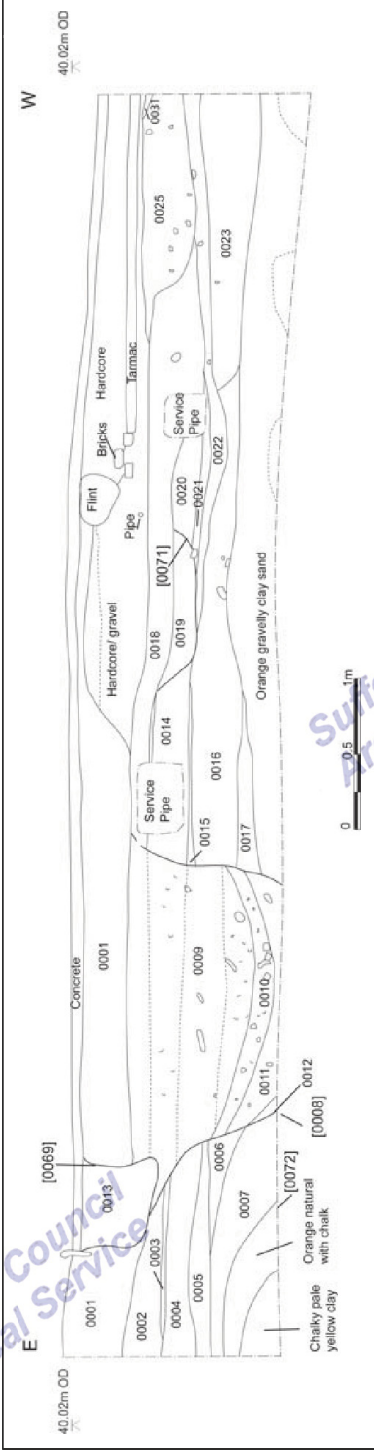


Figure 3. Section 1, the north facing section of the L-shaped service trench (location shown in Figure 2) (1:50). The east end abuts a wall.

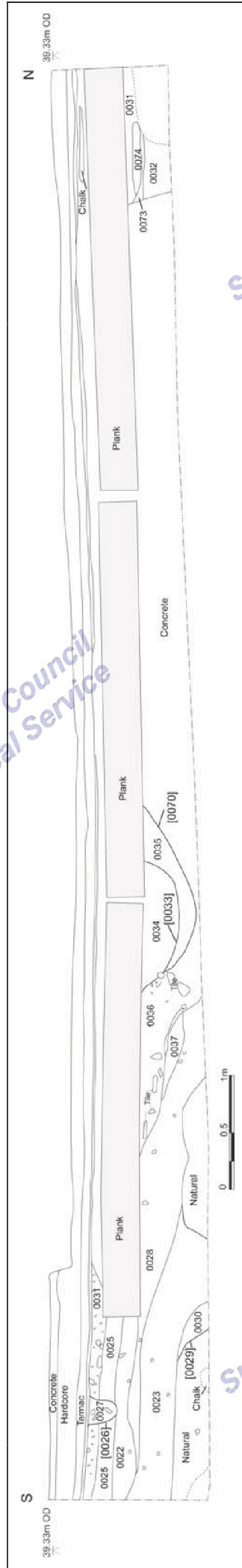


Figure 4. Section 2, a continuation of Section 1, showing the east facing side of the service trench (location shown in Figure 2) (1:50).

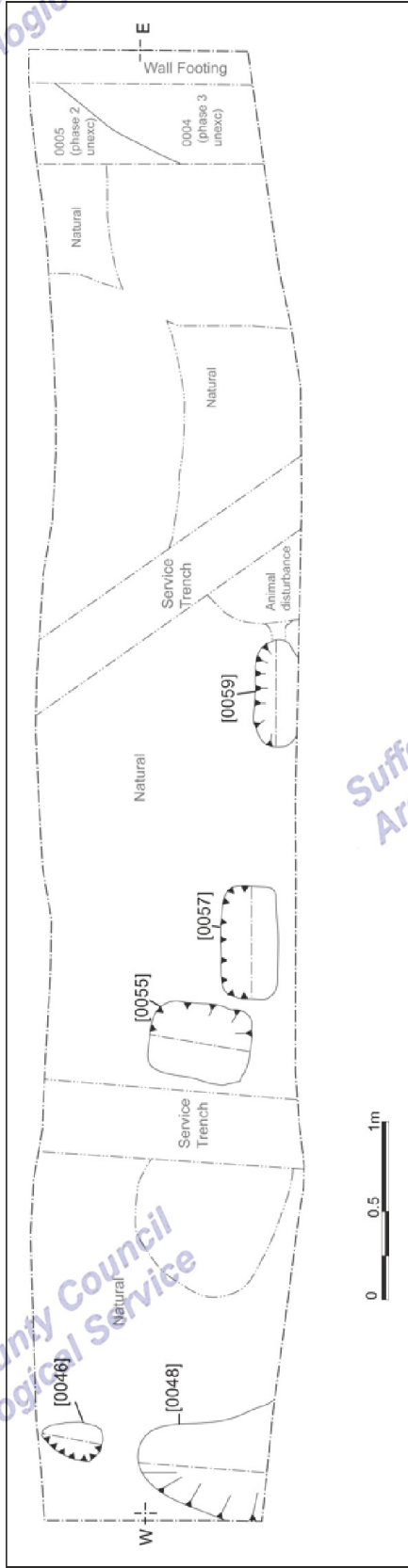


Figure 5. Phase 1 pits and post holes (late 12th – 14th century or before), shown in solid lines at a scale of 1:40.

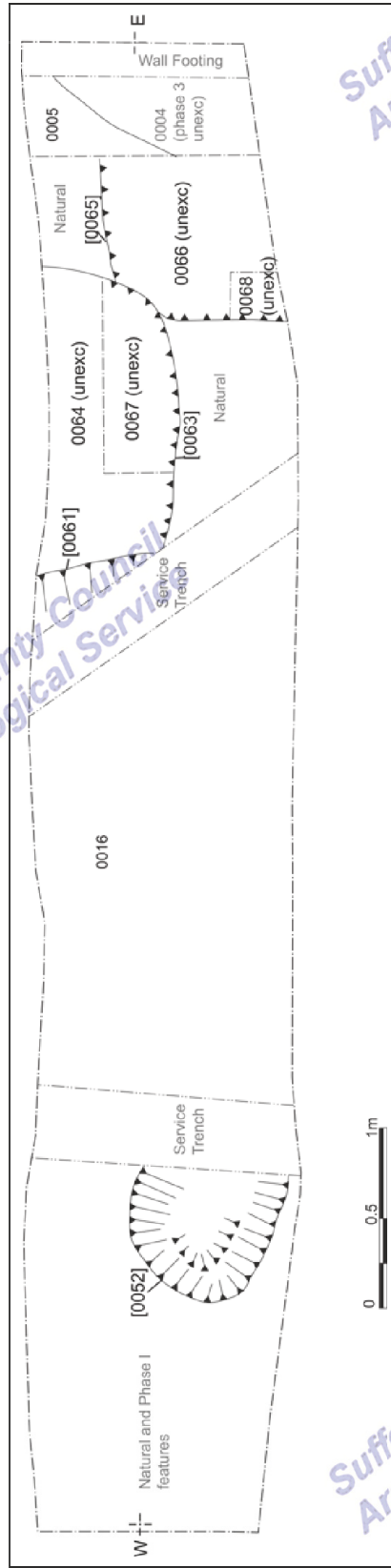


Figure 6. Phase 2 pits and layers (Late 12th – 14th century) shown in solid lines at a scale of 1:40.

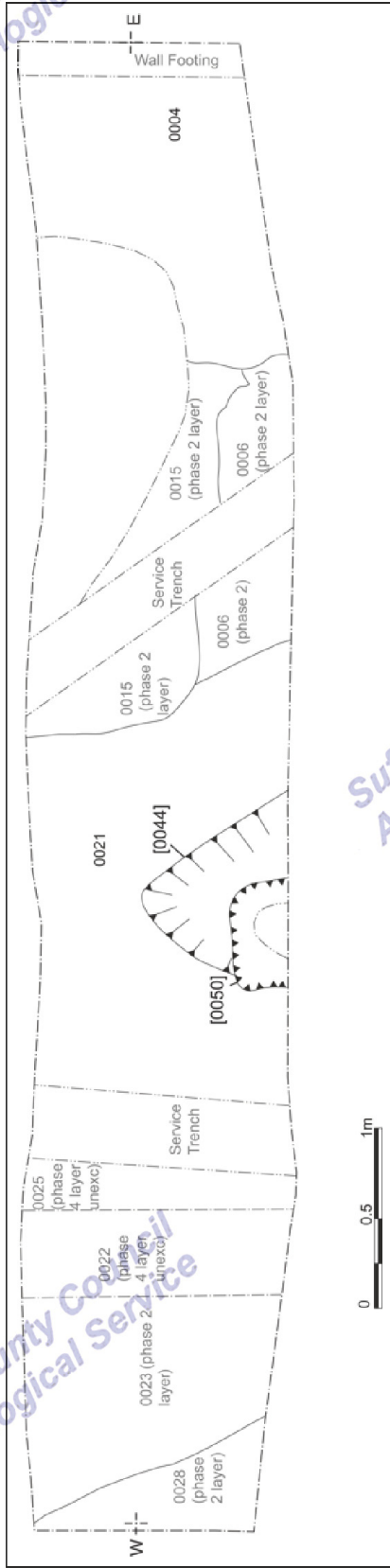


Figure 7. Phase 3 pits and layers (Late medieval to Early post-medieval) shown in solid lines, at a scale of 1:40.

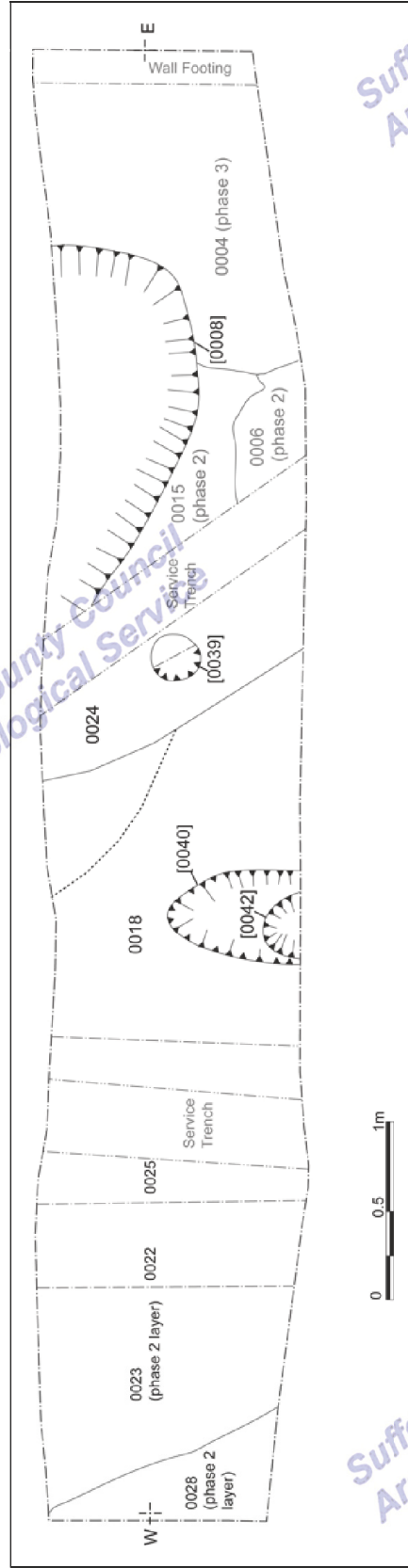


Figure 8. Phase 4 and 5 (Post-medieval and Modern) pits shown in solid lines at a scale of 1:40. [0008] is a 19th century cess pit.

In brief, the features in the northern part of the service trench were at a depth of 0.60m below the modern ground surface. Pit 003], 1.14m wide and over 0.3m deep, was filled with a dark-brown, loamy sandy-clay, 0034. It was cut into the loose pale-brown, chalky-mortar fill of pit 0070, 0035, which was 1.62m wide and at least 0.5m deep. These pits cut into layer 0036, a mid-dark brown sandy-clay over 0.5m deep. Layer 0037, under 0036, was a deposit of yellow, chalky clay 0.14m deep. It is possible that 0036 is the fill of a pit. At the very northern end of the trench, a sequence of deposits was revealed (0031, 0074, 0073 and 0032, see Appendix for context descriptions), but too little was exposed to make any worthwhile interpretations.

4.1 Medieval (Phase 1, earlier than or of mid-12th to 14th centuries)

The earliest features in the main trench were discrete pits and postholes cut into the natural sand and chalk. There were also layers which ran directly over geological levels. These layers, pits and postholes were underneath pits, deposits and layers which were dated to the 12th-14th centuries and so they either date to the same period, or to some time before it. The half-sectioning of the pits yielded no artefactual evidence, which means that a more refined assessment of date cannot be obtained.

Pits and Postholes

Pit 0072, filled by a mid-brown, silty sandy-clay (0007), was recorded in Section 1 (Fig.3). It was not fully excavated within the limits of the trench but the section shows that its eastern edge sloped at approximately 45°, and that the pit was greater than 0.8m wide and 0.40m deep. Pit 0029 was also identified in section and, similarly, was not fully excavated. It had near vertical sides, and was 1.04m wide. Fill 0030, against the southern edge, was a mid-orange brown clay sand with occasional chalk flecks. The rest of pit 0029 appears to be filled by a slump of material from layer 0023, a 12th-14th century layer which extends further to the south over a larger area.

The other features appear in plan (Fig. 5). Sections of some of these features are presented in Figure 9. Feature 0048 (Fig.9, s.4) continued into the south edge of the site. Filled by 0049, a mid-brown silty sandy-clay with charcoal flecks, the excavated part of the feature is 0.10m deep towards the north, and

slopes down, after a break of slope in the base, to 0.20m deep at the southern section. Post-hole 0046 (Fig. 9, s.3) lay 0.22m to the north of feature 0048. It was filled by 0047, a mid to dark brown silty-sand with occasional charcoal flecks. These shallow features may well have been truncated, perhaps by re-working of the site. Three pits or postholes – also perhaps truncated – were excavated in the central part of the trench and could form part of a coherent group. These were all sub-rectangular in shape: 0059 (Fig. 9, s.7), oriented east-west, measured 0.6m long, 0.12m deep and was greater than 0.22m wide; 0057 (Fig. 9, s.6), also oriented east-west, was 0.64m long, 0.32m wide and 0.20m deep at the centre, 0.14m deep to the edges; 0055 (Fig.9, s.5), to the west of 0057, was oriented north-west and was 0.56m long by 0.42m wide. Pit 0059 was filled by 0060, a mid-brown silty sand with a greenish brown chalky clay deposit in the centre at the top of the section. This could have been placed under a rotten post at a later date. The other two features were filled with a mid brown-grey clayey silty-sand with occasional chalk nodules (0056 and 0058). The increased depth towards the centre of 0058 may also have been to accommodate a post (Fig. 9).

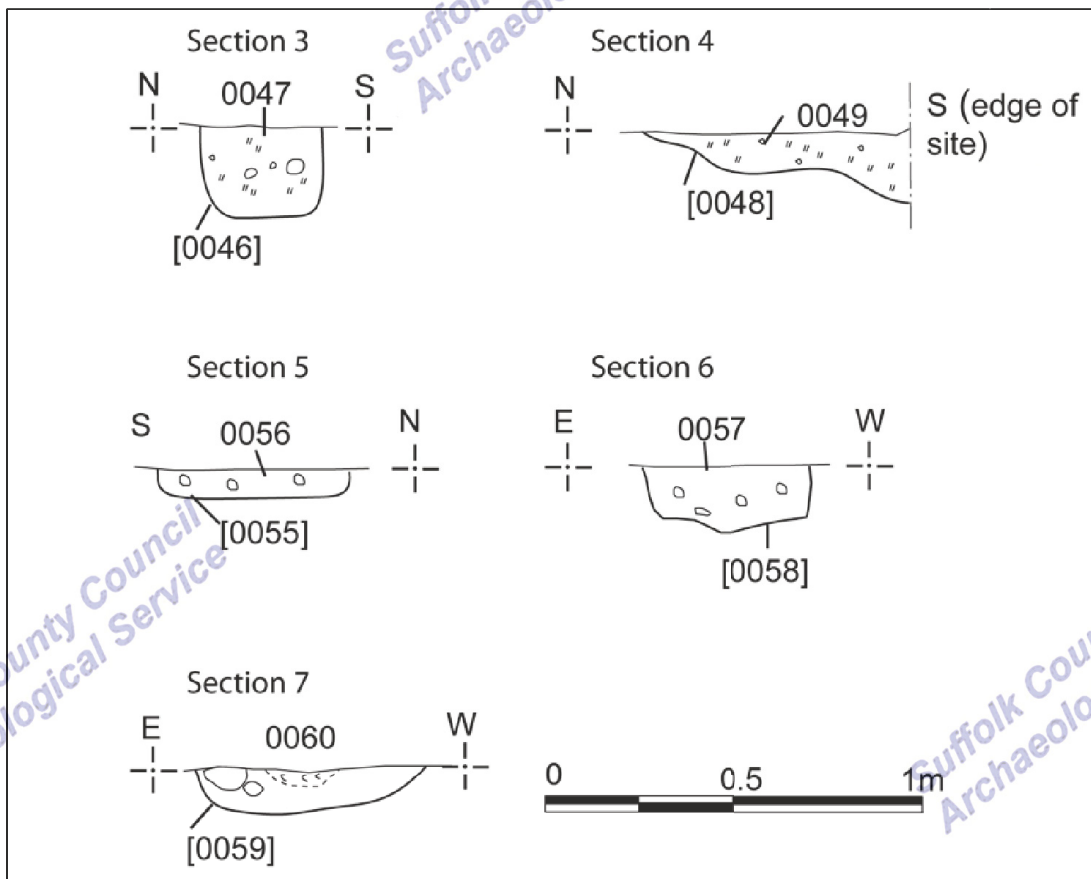


Figure 9. Section drawings of Phase 1 features (1:20). Level data is not available.

Layers

Layer 0017, a mid-greenish brown silty-clay sand with occasional chalk pieces, overlay the natural towards the east end of the trench.

4.2 Medieval (Phase 2, mid 12th to 14th centuries)

The medieval archaeology on the site consists of pits and layers. Spotdates from various contexts throughout the stratigraphic sequence give a date range from the mid 12th to the 14th century, with a chronological progression in pottery forms evident (see Section 5.2).

Pits

At the east end of the trench, there were three large pits, 0061, 0063, and 0065 (Fig. 6). These were not fully excavated because they extended below the depth of excavation. The corner of pit 0065, the only part revealed in the trench, showed that it had straight sides and near vertical edges, and that it was greater than 0.90m in both length and width. This was cut by pit 0063, a sub-rectangular pit greater than 1.72m east-west, and greater than 0.72m north-south. The upper fill of 0065, 0066, was a dark brown silty sand containing pottery of 12th-14th century date. The upper fill of 0063, 0064, was a pale grey-brown chalky, mortar (or lime) rich clay sand. In both cases, the lower fills (0067, 0068) consisted of greenish deposits of chalky clay-sand. The colour of these fills is perhaps indicative of a cess component. A portion of a further feature, 0061, was recorded as cutting into pit 0063. 0061 was filled with a brown silty-sand, 0062, which was rich in oyster and mussel shell.

Pit 0052, at the western end of the trench, was also cut into the natural (Fig. 10, s.8). Both of its two fills, 0053 and 0054, yielded pottery of a late 12th- to 14th century date. The pit was greater than 0.70m south-east to north-west, was 0.8m wide, 0.36m deep, and its fills were of dark-brown silty-sand with charcoal and chalk flecks.

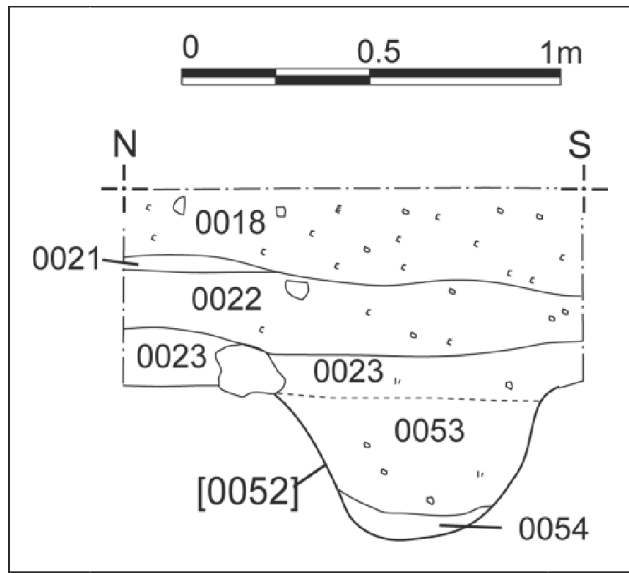


Figure 10. Section 8, Phase 2 feature [0052]. Level data is not available

Layers

The pits from this phase (apart from 0044) were overlain by stratified medieval layers. At the east end of the trench, layer 0005, a pale yellow-brown chalky, sandy-clay 0.15m deep which yielded pottery of a late 11th-14th century date, overlay layer 0006. Layer 0006 was a 0.20m deep deposit of pale-brown chalky clay-sand which slumped into pit 0072 (described above), and which sealed pits 0061, 0063, and 0065. At the west end of the trench, layer 0023, a 0.40m deep deposit of mid- to dark grey-green brown sandy clay with chalk and charcoal flecks extended for 4.50m over the pits, and slumped into pits 0029 and 0052. This was overlain by layer 0028.

Layer 0023, as seen in Section 1, butted against layer 0016, which spanned the central part of the trench. Layer 0016, 0.32m deep, comprised mid grey-brown sandy-clay with chalk lumps, mortar and charcoal inclusions, and it yielded pottery of a 12th-14th century date. It extended across the trench and sealed the Phase 1 pits 0055, 0057 and 0059. Layer 0015, a band of solid chalk 40mm deep, lay over layer 0016. A possible surface, it was at an equivalent depth to layer 0022 (Fig. 3) and it yielded medieval ceramic building material.

4.3 Late medieval and Post-medieval (Phase 3, 14th - 18th centuries)

Again, the features assigned to this phase are pits and layers and, as for the medieval layers, there is a chronological development in the artefacts through the stratigraphic sequence. However, the limited area of excavation means that splitting it into sub-phases would not add a great deal to any interpretation of the site.

Pit

The single fill of a rectangular pit 0050, which cut medieval pit 0044 and medieval layer 0021, 0051, also yielded medieval pottery and tile of a Late medieval or Post-medieval date. This pit, shown on figure 7, was 0.6m east to west and greater than 0.3m north to south.

The fill of pit 0044, 0045, yielded pottery of a late 12th-14th century date and a piece of post-medieval tile. The corner of the pit was revealed: the visible portion has straight edges.

Layers

Layer 0022, over 0028, spanned the west and central part of the trench and seemed to be evidence of a former surface of gravel and chalk. A shallow deposit of chalk and mortar, 0021, 60mm wide and 0.8m long in section, overlay a depression in this fill. These layers both yielded 16th century pottery and CBM and could represent a floor or an act of levelling some time around this date.

Deposit 0020 was a mid-orange brown sandy, clay-chalk layer 0.18m deep which overlay layer 0021. Medieval and post-medieval pottery (16th-18th century in date) was retrieved from this layer. Layer 0004 was a pale brown mixed chalky clay layer 0.16m deep. These layers spanned the eastern two-thirds of the trench.

Layer 0014 lay over the Phase 2 chalk band 0015. It was a mid-brown sandy-clay deposit 0.24m deep with chalk and mortar inclusions and it yielded pottery of a late 12th to 14th century date. It could, however, be equivalent to the late medieval to post-medieval layers 0004 and 0020 which seem to seal

the medieval pit sequence; it is separated from them by cut features but is at a similar level physically.

4.4 Later Post-medieval (Phase 4)

The later post-medieval features are described here in approximate stratigraphic order.

Pre-19th century

Several of the layers and features encountered in the excavation did not yield datable artefactual evidence but did overlay the late and post-medieval layers described above in Section 4.3; they can be broadly phased as 'post-medieval' and they were cut by a 19th century pit, 0008.

At the east end of the trench, chalky-gravelly layer 0003, 40mm thick, lay over post-medieval layer 0004. This was overlain by layer 0002, a buried topsoil 0.26m deep, which included mortar and brick fragments.

Pit 0071, visible in Section 1, was a pit 0.22m deep and at least 0.95m east-west, although the western edge had been truncated. It was filled by 0019, an orange sandy clay with chalk flecks and mortar lumps. Layer 0024 was a thin lens of mortar 40mm thick, overlaying post-medieval layer 0014. It was also cut by circular post-hole 0038, which, filled by 0039, was 0.28m in diameter. These features lay under layer 0018, a mixed deposit up to 0.36m deep of gravelly dark brown sand with clay, chalk, brick and tiles inclusions.

19th Century pit

A large pit was identified underneath modern layers at the east end of the trench, cutting through underlying layers 0002 and 0018. The pit may have either been cut at its present level, or was truncated by re-landscaping. The pit was 2.46m long east to west, greater than 0.8m north south and greater than 1.0m deep, with near vertical sides, although the eastern edge broke into a gradual slope close to the top. The pit was filled with successive layers. The main fill, 0009, consisted of banded deposits of material, albeit without clear interfaces. The upper portion of this fill (0.14m deep) was loamy, over a more orange band (0.22m deep). This overlay a mixed mid-brown sandy silt (0.26m

deep) which in turn overlay a mortar-rich layer (0.18m deep). Fill 0009 overlay a dark greyish-brown sandy-silt layer, 0010, which yielded finds of bone and tile. Underneath this, fill 0011 comprised a mid-brown silty clay from which oyster and mussel shell were retrieved. The lowest fill visible was a chalky clay lens, 0012. 19th century pottery was retrieved from fills 0009 and 0011, with some earlier pottery. This intrusive material probably came from other, earlier deposits through which the pit was cut. Modern topsoil 0001 overlies this pit.

Undatable

Several features at the west end of the trench, whilst clearly post-medieval, can not be more precisely phased. Post hole 0026, 0.24m wide, was cut at a level immediately below modern layers. The fill, 0027, yielded no datable artefactual evidence although pieces of tile were recorded in the section. This post hole was cut into layer 0031, a pale greyish brown chalky sandy clay 0.12m deep with charcoal and chalk lumps and flecks, and large stones. This overlay layer 0025, a layer of maximum depth 0.34m consisting of a mixed pale brown layer with mortar and greyish-brown sandy clay. It yielded medieval ceramic fragments, probably intrusive, and it in turn lay over early post-medieval layer 0022 (which had yielded pottery spanning the 11th-16th centuries). A small, shallow oval pit, 0040, continued into the southern baulk of the site. It was filled by 0041, a pale orange-grey silty-sand which produced tile fragments. This feature was cut into layer 0018. Grey silty clay 0043 is associated with feature 0040.

4.5 Modern features (Phase 5)

A modern post-hole, 0042, was excavated on the southern edge of the trench. Pipes and service trenches also cross the trench. Prior to the excavation, the yard was covered over with concrete laid over hardcore. This in turn lay over a buried topsoil, 0001, on the east and a layer of tarmac on the west. Feature 0069, a construction trench 0.42m wide and 0.46m wide, filled with silty-sandy gravel 0013, cut layer 0001. The buried deposit, 0001, may have represented garden soil, separated from the tarmac-covered area on the west by a flint and brick feature that was perhaps a wall.

5. The Finds evidence

5.1 Introduction

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

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	120	2350
CBM	84	5520
Fired clay	3	28
Mortar	1	132
Stone	3	1961
Glass	1	14
Clay pipe	15	129
Iron nails	5	47
Burnt flint	2	7
Animal bone	74	1056
Shell	8	67

Table 1. Finds quantities.

5.2 Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Table 2 shows the pottery quantities by fabric. A brief catalogue by context is included in Appendix 4, and a full quantification is available as an MS Access table in the site archive.

High medieval wares made up over half the assemblage, with post-medieval and modern sherds also forming high proportions of the total count.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of alphanumeric fabric codes, together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	2	13		2
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	1	23		1
<i>Total Late Saxon and early medieval</i>			3	36		3
Bury sandy ware	BSW	3.30	3	73		3
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	3.31	9	110		2
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	3.32	3	42		2
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	3.33	37	433	1.31	35
Bury medieval coarseware gritty	BMCWG	3.34	4	31		4
Mill Green Ware	MGW	4.22	1	5		1
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	9	67	0.13	8
Bury Glazed Ware (?)	BGW	4.33	2	16		2
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	2	14	0.11	2
<i>Total medieval</i>			70	791	1.55	59
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	8	58	0.14	6
Dutch-type redwares	DUTR	7.21	1	25	0.11	1
Late Saintonge Ware?	SAIL	7.311	1	24		1
<i>Total late medieval</i>			10	107	0.25	8
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	4	61	0.15	4
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	10	795		2
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	6.41	1	37	0.14	1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	4	66		4
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			19	959	0.29	11
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	2	154	0.24	2
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	8	30	0.19	7
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	2	43		2
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	8.22	1	5		1
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	8.41	1	5	0.10	1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	4	220		1
<i>Total modern</i>			18	457	0.53	14
Total			120	2350	2.62	95

Table 2. Pottery quantification.

The assemblage

Late Saxon and early medieval

Two body sherds of Thetford-type ware were recovered from 0022, and a gritty early medieval ware base came from layer 0005, residual in Phases 3 and 2 respectively.

Medieval

The medieval coarsewares were dominated by Bury types, which is typical in the town. Glazed wares, on the other hand, were largely derived from outside the county. In this case the identifiable sherds were from Essex, with no Grimston Ware from Norfolk present in the assemblage. The so-called 'Bury Glazed Ware' is currently unprovenanced but has not been identified in other parts of Suffolk at the time of writing; the fabric is similar to BCSW or BSW. Two unidentified sherds were probably also of medieval date.

Identifiable forms in the coarseware group comprised two jugs, three jars, one bowl and a dripping dish, all in BMCW. Both early and developed rim forms were present. None of the less frequent fabrics produced identifiable vessel types. Several body sherds were decorated with applied strips, but these occur on all the main forms in Bury.

The glazed wares formed 17% of the group by sherd count. This is slightly higher than proportions at High Baxter Street (14%) and St Andrew's Street (15%), but less than sites around Angel Hill (Angel Hotel and Cathedral, both 29%). All glazed wares were body sherds with the exception of one jug rim in a typical Hedingham form (upright thickened). The body sherds were largely decorated with brown slip lines, although one Hedingham Ware sherd had brown pellets and self-coloured applied strips, and another had curving close-set strips.

Of the unidentified wares, one was an unglazed jug rim in a fine, hard, deep red fabric with reduced core, and the other was a fine orange unglazed body sherd. It is possible that the jug rim was a Mill Green product (it is similar to the body sherd in this fabric), but it would be unusual for this fabric to be unglazed at the rim. A parallel for the rim, which is not a typical form for the fabric, is nevertheless found on a conical jug from London (Pearce et al. 1982, fig. 4, no.6). The body sherd may be an import; it has similarities to Andenne Ware, again more commonly glazed than not.

Late medieval

Eight sherds were identified as LMT, including a small skillet rim. The majority of pieces were undiagnostic body and base sherds. Also of late medieval date was a collared rim in Dutch redware, and there was a small jug base which may be late Saintonge Ware from SW France.

Post-medieval

Redwares dominated the post-medieval assemblage, but this was partly due to the presence of several body and base sherds from two large speckle-glazed ware jars. Small pieces of GRE included a dish base and rims of a

possible pipkin and a jar, together with a small fragment of ?jug handle. Four body sherds of Frechen-type stoneware were present, all from jugs or bottles. The end of this period was represented by a large fragment of a Staffordshire slipware mug decorated with large brown spots on the rim and combed slip lines on the body.

Modern

A rim from a mug in white salt-glazed stoneware was of 18th-century date, but was found with later refined whitewares in pit 0008. These included a sherd of industrial slipware, a flake of creamware, and pearlware cups and bowls with moulded or transfer-printed decoration. Also in this pit were three body sherds of English stonewares, fragments of a slipped redware bowl, and an unglazed earthenware ?plantpot rim.

One other find of this period was unstratified and consisted of a large unglazed beaded rim in a pale buff fabric with red core and wear on the inner surface. It is possible that the fragment was from a chimney pot, although the thinness of the body wall and lack of sooting mitigate against this identification. It may be a large horticultural vessel.

Pottery by site phase

Table 3 shows the distribution of pottery by site phase.

The majority of medieval and late medieval pottery was recovered from contexts of Phase 2, with only small amounts redeposited in later features or layers. The smaller volume of material in Phase 3 is perhaps surprising, given its very broad date range, but pottery contemporary with Phase 3 was largely recovered from Phase 4 contexts. The modern features of Phase 5 produced little pottery.

The few rims available in BMCW were all from Phases 2 and 3, so their stratigraphic relationships have been considered. Three rims were from layers 0016 (Phase 2) and 0021 (Phase 3). Those from 0016 were slightly earlier types (upright beaded and upright plain), whilst the overlying layer 0021 produced a square-beaded bowl rim of slightly more developed form

(13th/14th-century) as well as later brick. The other rims were from two pits which cut natural and are therefore probably earlier than 0016 and 0021. The rim forms from these features included tapering everted, lid-seated everted and flat-topped beaded types, which would be consistent with a 12th/13th-century date.

Fabric	2	3	4	5	Un
THET		2			
EMWG	1				
BSW	2	1			
BSFW	9				
BCSW		3			
BMCW	26	8	3		
BMCWG	2	1		1	
MGW	1				
HFW1	4	4	1		
BGW	1	1			
UNID	1	1			
LMT	0	7	2		
DUTR			1		
SAIL			1		
GRE		1	2		1
SPEC			10		
STAF			1		
GSW4			3		1
LPME			1	1	
REFW			8		
ESW			2		
ESWN			1		
SWSW			1		
LSRW			4		

Table 3. Pottery fabrics by site phase.

Discussion

The range of medieval wares recovered is typical of the town, although it is unusual not to have any Grimston Ware from a site unless it is entirely of 12th/13th-century date. In this case, there were certainly some pottery forms which would have been contemporary with 13th/14th-century Grimston production, so the most likely explanation for its absence is simply the small size of the assemblage. The small group of rim forms appears to confirm previous evidence for dating, with fairly simple everted forms giving way to more developed squared forms in the second half of the medieval period, as seen elsewhere in the region.

The small quantities of later wares are again typical of their periods, with possible hints of moderate to high status in the 18th century. The 19th-century

assemblage is comparable with most domestic groups of the period. Post-medieval forms included cooking, storage and serving vessels, as well as tea wares and horticultural vessels in the latest period.

5.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Eighty-four fragments of CBM weighing 5520g were collected from fifteen contexts (Appendix 5).

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 thicknesses 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).

The assemblage

Table 4 shows the quantification by fabric and form.

Plain roof tiles (RT) formed the bulk of the assemblage. Medieval and later types were present, distinguished by fabric, firing technique and the presence of glaze. Those recorded as 'est', 'est(cs)' and 'cs' were all of medieval date, and the single example of 'cem' was certainly 19th-century or later. The range of red-firing fabrics in between is less clearly dated, but those with reduced cores and/or surfaces are more likely to be medieval or late medieval, whilst the fully oxidised examples in fine or medium fabrics are more typically post-medieval. The range of inclusions in the fabrics is typical of the area and all were likely to have been used throughout the periods. Whilst the deep red ferrous-tempered tiles in this area are more commonly post-medieval, ferrous material is also found in the earlier tiles but is generally sparse to moderate. On this basis, 33 roof tiles were recorded as 'medieval' (although some of these may be late medieval) and 35 as 'post-medieval'. Only two fragments,

one in an estuarine clay (in 0020) and the other in a medium sandy red-firing fabric (in 0016), were glazed.

Description	Fabric	RT	RID	PAN	LB	MB	QFT
Estuarine clays	est	1					
Estuarine clays with coarse sand	est(cs)	4					
Coarse sandy	cs	2					
Fine sandy	fs	3		1			1
Fine sandy, clay pellets	fscp	1					
Fine sandy, ferrous inclusions	fsfe	3					
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm	1					
Fine sandy, poorly mixed clays	fsx				1		
Medium sandy	ms	22	1		1		
Medium sandy, moderate chalk	msc	4		1			
Medium sandy, common flint	msf	6		1	3		
Medium sandy, ferrous inclusions	msfe	17				2	
Medium sandy, grog-tempered	msg	1					
Medium sandy, grog and flint	msgf	1					
Medium sandy, grog and ferrous	msgfe	2					
White-firing ferrous/grog tempered	wfe						2
White-firing fine sandy	wfs				1		
Cementitious press-moulded fabric	cem	1					
Total fragments		69	1	3	6	2	3
Total weight (g)		2659	106	296	1267	730	552

Table 4. CBM by fabric and form.

Other roof tiles comprised one piece of ridge tile (RID) and three fragments of pantile (PAN), all of post-medieval date. All three pantiles were recovered from pit fill 0009, and included one black-surfaced fragment and one machine-pressed piece. The same pit produced the ridge tile fragment, in fill 0011.

Five fragments of red-firing brick (LB) were collected from pit fill 0009 and layer 0021. The thicknesses of two fragments were 44mm and 47mm, both more typical of the range manufactured during the Tudor period than later. Two other fragments were probably also of 15th/16th-century date, whilst the remaining late brick had a worn surface and had probably been used as a paviour in the later post-medieval period. One white-firing brick from layer 0043 was 69mm thick and is typical of the white bricks used around Angel Hill and elsewhere in the town.

Two pieces of a moulded brick or tile (MB) were also collected from layer 0043. The fragments were tapering in section, with a maximum thickness of 42mm at the moulded end. This was a twisted cord-style moulding similar to those used on Victorian garden edging tiles. However, the fabric of this piece

was softer and garden tiles would not normally be wedge-shaped. The function of this fragment is uncertain but the shape suggests it may have formed part of a curving structure such as a chimney stack.

Three pieces of floor tile were probably quarry tiles (QFT) of post-medieval date. Two were in white-firing fabrics (0009 and 0051), although one of these was actually pale pink. The third fragment (0011) was in a fine red-firing fabric and had a polished appearance to the surface. It could be an earlier floor tile but there were no signs of glaze.

CBM by site phase

Table 5 shows the distribution of CBM by site phase.

Date	Form	2	3	4	Un
Medieval (?)	RT	4	25	4	
Late medieval (?)	LB	0	2	2	
Post-medieval	RT	1	23	8	4
	RID			1	
	PAN			3	
	LB			1	
	QFT		1	2	
Modern	LB				1
	MB				2
	RT				1

Table 5. CBM by site phase.

One of the roof tiles identified as post-medieval is in a context belonging to the medieval Phase 2 and it may be that this is a fully oxidised medieval tiles. However the majority were from 0021, which also contained late medieval brick. Most of the medieval tiles were recovered from Phase 2, but some were redeposited in later phases. Much of the CBM recovered from Phase 4 was probably residual, and fragments contemporary with Phase 5 were collected from unphased contexts.

Discussion

This relatively small assemblage contains a wide variety of local fabrics amongst the roof tile in particular, although the majority were in the medium sandy fabrics typical of the medieval and later periods in the town. A few fragments of glazed roof tile suggest the presence of a moderate to high status structure in the vicinity during the medieval period, but this would not be

unexpected in this part of the town. The assemblage is too small and dispersed for any further conclusions.

5.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson

Three pieces of fired clay were recovered (Appendix 6). From Phase 2 layer 0016 there was a small piece of abraded, reduced clay with fine organic (?grass) tempering and a slightly concave surface. Fragments from Phase 4 layer 0025 and Phase 3 pit fill 0051 were both chalk-tempered with flat surfaces. These may be pieces of daub, but no wattle impressions were present despite thicknesses of up to 20mm.

5.5 Mortar

Sue Anderson

A single fragment of mortar was present in 0043 (0.32kg). It is made in a hard sandy buff fabric which is relatively coarse and contains moderate pebbles up to 12mm in length. It is likely to be post-medieval in date.

5.6 Building stone

Sue Anderson and Richenda Goffin

Two pieces of shelly limestone were recovered from Phase 2 layer 0053 and Phase 3 layer 0021 (Appendix 7). Both were amorphous and showed no obvious signs of working, but it is likely that they represent either construction or demolition rubble related to the Abbey. A fragment of oolitic limestone with one angled worked surface was present in Phase 4 layer 0025.

Perhaps the most significant find is the polychrome stone head found by the contractors, a remarkable find which presumably was originally incorporated prominently within the complex of the abbey. The stone head needs to be catalogued and described with a photograph.

5.7 Ceramic tobacco pipe

Fifteen fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from two contexts 0009 and 0011 (0.129kg). Eight stem fragments were present, with a further 7 bowls or parts of bowls identified. Two bowls dating to the mid to late 18th century were identified in 0009, together with the remains of two later bowls, both of which are rib decorated. The best preserved bowl has a spur with the initial 'W' in relief on one side, the other side is damaged. These pipes are 19th century in date. The remains of an earlier pipe with a foot may date to the eighteenth century or even earlier. Two large plain bowls in 0011 can be dated to the mid to late 18th century.

5.8 Post-medieval bottle and vessel glass

A single fragment of green bottle glass was present in 0009 which is post-medieval.

5.9 Iron nails

Iron nails were recovered from two contexts. Four nails were found in layer 0005 and a further nail came from 0009 which was found with nineteenth century pottery.

5.10 Burnt flint

Two fragments of burnt flint were collected from the fill of posthole 0047.

5.11 Small Finds

Five small finds were recovered from the excavation. They consist for the most part of iron objects, with one fragment of post-medieval vessel glass.

<u>Finds material</u>	<u>No.</u>
Glass	1
Iron	4

Table 6. Small finds by material

A fragment of a cylindrical green glass vessel was recovered from 0009 (SF1001). Only the base survives, but it is part of a post-medieval pharmaceutical bottle.

Four iron objects were recovered. Two, one of them a door handle were found in 0009, a feature which contained pottery of nineteenth century date but also some earlier wares. Two other iron fragments, one of which was a latch, were present in 0051 which is earlier in date. X-radiography of these objects is in progress.

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Animal bone

A total of 74 fragments of animal bone was recovered from the excavation weighing 1.056kg. The bone was collected from ten contexts. Much of the bone was of fragmentary condition, limiting the opportunities for full identification. In addition the largest quantities of bone were recovered from features containing pottery dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods, indicating considerable movement of material within and between these features.

Medieval

A small number of bone fragments could be attributed to deposits which are medieval in date (8 fragments). Most of these are too fragmentary for full identification but the distal end of a sheep tibia was present in layer 0005.

Medieval and post-medieval

The remainder of the assemblage was collected from features which contain a mixture of medieval and post-medieval artefacts, or are post-medieval in date. The largest group was recovered from the fills 0009 and 0011 of pit 0008, which contained 19th century pottery. The group included fragments of a bovine mandible and vertebra, one of which has copper staining and examples of a sheep metatarsus and tibia. Fragments of two bovine horn cores were identified in layer 0020.

6.2 Shell

Eight fragments of oyster shell were collected weighing 0.067kg.

7. Discussion

The trenches across this site give some insight into the development of an urban back-yard, and the finds evidence is consistent in many ways with other larger groups in the town, such as those from High Baxter Street, BSE 202 (Tester 2003) and the Angel Hotel, BSE 168 (Tester and Anderson 2000). The features consist of pits, post-holes, possible surfaces, and layers that represent both deliberate episodes of levelling (of yards and perhaps even buildings), as well as the more gradual accumulation of material. They reveal the survival and complexity of the stratified archaeology on the site from at least the 12th century. However, the area covered by the development is not large enough to allow a full exploration or understanding of the features, and detailed comment cannot be made on the use of space and activities which took place to the rear of this plot on Churchgate Street. In particular, the excavation is also too small to shed a great deal of light on what was occurring on this plot around the date of the Norman Conquest. Nonetheless, some insights and observations can be gained.

The earliest features on the site, lying under archaeological layers dating to the 12th-14th centuries, are filled with similar brownish silty fills and are therefore likely to be contemporaneous. Although no dating evidence was retrieved from them, it is possible that they represent an earlier phase of activity than the pits and layers of Phase 2, and the features do not appear to be of the same character to those of Phase 2. The north-west to south-easterly alignment of posthole 0048 and the three postholes in the centre of the trench (0055, 0057 and 0059) is strongly indicative of the presence of a line of posts – and perhaps a structure. It is worth noting that the fill of these features was more sterile than the fills of the other two pits in Phase 1 that contained charcoal. This might support the interpretation that they are structural, whilst the other pits had some other function.

The absence of any artefactual material of an earlier date (apart from two residual late Saxon pottery sherds) might be raised in objection to the hypothesis that there was a building here, but on the other hand the absence of artefacts might be more an indication that the area was used for things

other than rubbish disposal. The size of the trench limits the interpretation that can be offered. However, the site is significant in that it highlights the probable presence of archaeological evidence for earlier post-hole structures buried relatively deeply in the rear of plots in the town. How early is, unfortunately, unknown. If there was a building on the site, then the apparent change in use of the site towards pitting the and build up of layers later in the medieval period indicates that it was no longer standing by this date. A change in focus towards street front activity is not unusual for this period, and it might be that the 11th and 12th century buildings were more commonly situated deeper into the plots in comparison to later on. The features could relate to activity associated with the laying out of the town grid, or earlier occupation.

The pits dated to the 12th-14th centuries phase are deep, with alternating greenish-silty fills and lighter, chalkier layers. The pits are most likely to be cess pits; cess layers are characteristically green, and the lighter layers might represent the sporadic addition of chalk or lime in an attempt to neutralise and break down the contents. The pits are at the rear of the plot, away from the street front. The contemporary layers which built up around and over these pits include deposits of chalk, clay and sand. These might represent building materials, demolition, floor layers or surfaces: again, the size of the site is too small to enable definite conclusions to be made.

The most distinctive aspect of the archaeology dated to the late medieval and early post-medieval periods are the chalky, mortary layers 0004, 0014 and 0020. These span the section, and could represent levellings of the yard surface or the creation of floors, sealing the medieval pits beneath. It was noted that material contemporary to Phase 3 was found in Phase 4 contexts, and that there was less material from Phase 3 than might be expected. There are in fact also fewer cut features from Phase 3 and it might be that material was perhaps accumulating in this period rather than being deposited in pits, and that it then got mixed in the fills of later features. The pottery and building materials both indicated a late medieval higher status building in the vicinity, although it has been noted that this is not unexpected in this area of the town.

The post-medieval layers again relate to surfaces and deposits. It was noted that the finds evidence gives an indication of possible medium – high status consumption in the 18th century, and that the 19th century assemblage is comparable to other domestic groups. The most distinctive feature, pit 0008, is more than likely to be a 19th-century cess pit. As for the earlier medieval pits which lay below it, dark layers containing refuse such as oyster and mussel shells (0010, 0011) were interspersed by mortary, chalky clay layers which might represent the addition of lime/chalk to facilitate the breakdown of the contents of the pit. Historical research into change in ownership and tenancy of the plot might reveal further information about the creators of these assemblages, not just in the post-medieval period but earlier as well.

8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The stratification of features in sequence is typical of those encountered on urban sites, and this site in the heart of Bury St Edmunds shows complex and well stratified archaeological deposits, ranging from the 12th century or before to the present day. At least a third to half of the 1.4m deep build up of archaeological layers were medieval in date. In particular, the finds assemblage recovered from the site has provided a useful supplement to the considerable quantity of artefactual data which has accumulated over the years from the many sites which have been excavated within the medieval core of the town of Bury St Edmunds. Together, these assemblages add to the possibility of exploring such themes as consumption, production, social differentiation and daily life.

The earliest features found are undated, so the site does not give firm support to the generally accepted hypothesis that Churchgate Street was laid out in the 11th century, although there is nothing to disprove it either. The changing character of the activity – from a possible structure set back from the street, to rear cess pitting in the 12th-14th centuries with a presumable focus of building on the street front, to the creation of later yards and surfaces – gives some insight into the development of this tenement that could contribute to wider investigations into changing uses of urban space. Although the size of the

excavation is too limited to say much else, it provides another example of the nature of the evidence lying under Bury St Edmunds.

9. Archive deposition

The archive is deposited with SCCAS in Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds. The paper and photographic archives are held in the Archive Store, and the digital archive is held on an SCC server. The finds and environmental archive is held in the SCCAS store, row I, bay 91, shelf 3.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The excavation was carried out by Linzi Everett with Tim Brown and Philip Camps from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The fieldwork was directed by Linzi Everett, and managed by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin, who also produced the finds report. Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and Becky Pressler, the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Linzi Everett, and the specialist finds reports were produced by Sue Anderson.

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Appendix 1. BSE 288 Contexts

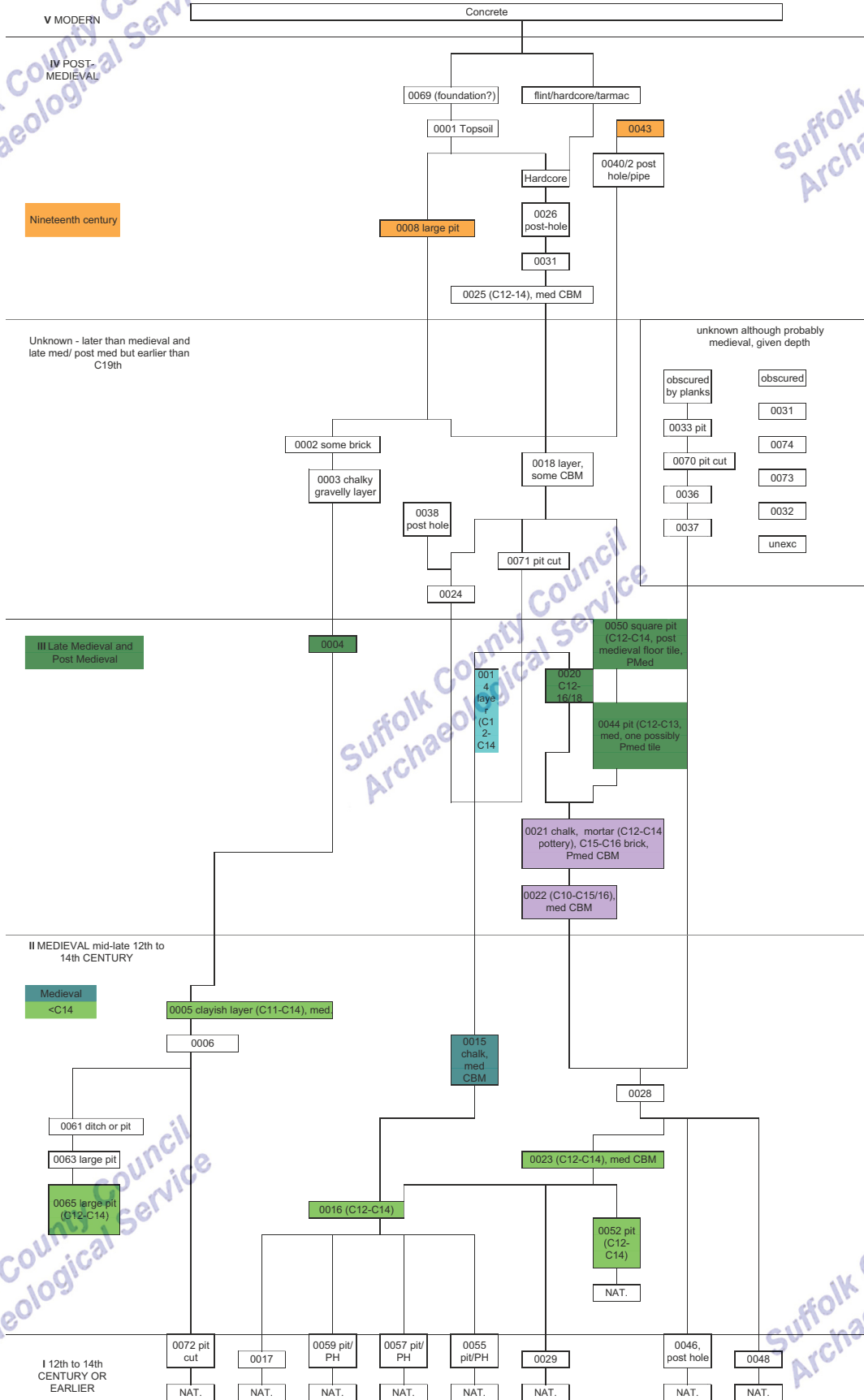
context	feature	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase	period	finds
0001			unstratified Unstratified, hardcore, etc		0013				5	Modern	y
0002	layer		mortar topsoil brick		0008	0003	0001, 0008		4	Post-Med	
0003	layer		chalky gravelly		0008	0004	0002		4	Post-Med	
0004	layer		pale brown chalky clay sand, brick frags, dirty		0008	0005	0004	late med to postmed	3	C14-C18th	y
0005	layer		pale yellowish brown chalky sandy clay		0008	0006, 0007	0004	L12th-14th	2	mid C12-C14th	y
0006	layer		pale brown chalky clay sand, brick frags, dirty	0007	0008	0007	0005		2	mid C12-C14th	
0007	0072	fill	mid brown sandy clay		0008	0072	0006, 0005		1	C12-C14 or earlier	
0008	0008	pit cut?							4	Post-Med	
0009	0008	pit fill	mixed mid brown sandy sil, loose	0004, 0014, 0016		0010	0001	19th century and some earlier	4	Post-Med	y
0010	0008	pit layer	dark brown sandy silt	0016		0011	0009		4	Post-Med	
0011	0008	pit layer	mid brown silty clay with oyster and mussel	0006			0010	19th century and some earlier	4	Post-Med	y
0012	0008	pit layer	chalky clay lens	0007			0011		4	Post-Med	
0013	0069	layer	hardcore silty sandy gravelly	0001		0002, 0009	concrete		5	Modern	
0014	layer		mid brown sandy clay with chalk lumps and occasional mortar		0009	0015	0018, 0024	12-14th	3	C14-C18th	y
0015	layer		solid chalk		0009	0016	0014	medieval CBM	2	mid C12-C14th	y
0016	layer		mid greyish brown sandy clay with chalk lumps and flecks, occasional mortar and charcoal		0009, 0010, 0023	0017	0015, 0022	13th-14th	2	mid C12-C14th	y
0017	layer		mid greyish brown silty clay sand, occasional chalk		0008	natural	0016		1	C12-C14 or earlier	
0018	layer		mixed gravelly dark brown sand, clay with chalk, brick, tile		0009, 0025	0019, 0020, 0022	0001		4	Post-Med	

context feature identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase	period	finds
0019 0071	fill			0071	0018		4	Post-Med	
0020	layer		0019, service pipe	0021	0018	med and pmed C16-C18	3	C14-C18th	y
0021	layer		0019	0022	0020	13th-ish, later CBM	3	C14-C18th	y
0022	layer		0019	0016, 0023	0021, 0018, 0025	med, one sherd poss later I12-14???	3	C14-C18th	y
0023	layer	0016		0030, natural	0022	med and one later 15-17th?	2	mid C12-C14th	y
0024	layer		service pipe	0014	0018		4	Post-Med	
0025	layer		0027	0022	hardcore	mid 12-13	4	Post-Med	y
0026 0026							4	Post-Med	
0027 0026		0031, 0025		0022	hardcore		4	Post-Med	
0028	layer			natural	concrete		2	mid C12-C14th	
0029 0029					0023		1	C12-C14 or earlier	
0030 0029	mid orangey brown clay sand with occasional chalk flecks			0029	0023		1	C12-C14 or earlier	
0031	layer			0030	hardcore		4	Post-Med	
0032	layer				0073				
0033 0033									
0034 0033	pit	0035		0035					
0035 0070	pit	0036	0034	concrete	0034				
0036	layer		0035						
0037	layer								

context feature identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase period	finds
0038	0038 post hole	0024					4 Post-Med	
0039	0038	0024					4 Post-Med	
0040	0040 pit small shallow oval pit		0042				4 Post-Med	
0041	0040 pale orangey grey, silty sand	0018	0043				4 Post-Med	y
0042	0042 post hole modern	0040, 0044, 0050					5 Modern	
0043	0043 mid grey clay, silty. Loose composition		0041			very post med		y
0044	0044		0042, 0050				3 C14-C18th	
0045	0044 pit	0021	0051			112th-14th	3 C14-C18th	y
0046	0046 post hole						1 C12-C14 or earlier	
0047	0046 post hole mid to dark brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecks						1 C12-C14 or earlier	y
0048	0048						1 C12-C14 or earlier	
0049	0048 mid brown silty sand, occasional charcoal flecks						1 C12-C14 or earlier	
0050	0050 pit	0044	0042				3 C14-C18th	
0051	0050	0045	0043			med to lmed, early pmed floor tile	3 C14-C18th	y
0052	0052						2 mid C12-C14th	
0053	0052 no definition between 0023 and 0053 mid dark orangey brown silty sand, loose, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks		0054	0022		112-14	2 mid C12-C14th	y
0054	0052 dark brown silty sand			0053		112-14	2 mid C12-C14th	y
0055	0055						1 C12-C14 or earlier	
0056	0055 post hole mid brown/grey clayey silty sand occasional chalk modules	0055					1 C12-C14 or earlier	

context feature identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase period	finds
0057	0057						1	C12-C14 or earlier
0058	0057 post hole mid brown/grey clayey silty sand, occasional chalk modules						1	C12-C14 or earlier
0059	0059 post hole mid brown silty sand, disturbed						1	C12-C14 or earlier
0060	0059 post hole mid brown silty sand, disturbed						1	C12-C14 or earlier
0061	0061	0063					2	mid C12-C14th
0062	0061 dark brown silty sand rich in oyster and mussel	0064					2	mid C12-C14th
0063	0063 pit	0065	0061, 0062				2	mid C12-C14th
0064	0063 pale greyish brown chalky mortary clay sand, not bottomed						2	mid C12-C14th
0065	0065 vertical sided		0063				2	mid C12-C14th
0066	0065 dark brown silty sand	0004, 0005	0067			mid 12-13	2	mid C12-C14th y
0067	0067 pit greenish as 0064, cess pit-like		0066				2	mid C12-C14th
0068	0068 like 0064						2	mid C12-C14th
0069	0069 cut pit or trench cut visible in section	0001			0013		5	Modern
0070	0070 cut pit			0036	0035			
0071	0071 cut pit	0014, 0020			0019		4	Post-Med
0072	0072 cut pit				0007		1	C12-C14 or earlier
0073	0073 layer dark brown ashy clay sand			0032	0030			
0074	0074 chalk			0073	0031			

Appendix 2. Matrix BSE 288



Appendix 3. BSE 288 Bulk finds

Context no	pot no	pot Wt	ceramic period.	CBM No	CBM Wt	fired clay no	fire clay no	mortar/plaster No	Mortar/Plaster Wt	MortarClay pipe No	Clay pipe Wt	Bottle No	Bottle Wt	Nails No	Nails Wt	W flint No	W flint Wt	A bone No	A bone Wt	Shell No	Shell Wt	
0001	2	138	MED													0	0					
0004	1	4	MED	9	315											0	0	3	40	1	10	
0005	4	51	MED	7	243										4	27	0	0	3	42	1	13
0009	14	230	MED/PME	13	1321					10	80	1	14	1	20	0	0	9	144	1	21	
0011	24	1108	PMED	4	402					5	49					0	0	9	245			
0014	1	19	MED													0	0					
0015				1	8											0	0	5	15			
0016	15	175	MED	2	64	1	9									0	0	1	12			
0020	5	74	MED	1	369											0	0	6	81			
0021	6	96	MED	13	674											0	0	1	35			
0022	11	70	MED/PME	1	30											0	0	21	287	4	17	
0023	7	6	MED	6	161											0	0	8	74			
0025	4	14	MED	3	124	1	3									0	0	8	81	1	6	
0041				1	22											0	0					
0043	2	12	MED	8	1356			1	132							0	0					
0045	1	6	MED	8	177											0	0					
0047																0	2	7				
0051	1	6	MED	2	257	1	16									0	0					
0053	2	15	MED													0	0					
0054	1	54	MED													0	1	0				
0066	19	201	MED													0	0					
120	2279			79	5523	3	28	1	132	15	129	1	14	5	47	3	7	74	1056	8	67	

Appendix 4. Pottery summary by context

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
0001	BMCWG			1	9	12th-13th c.
0001	LPME	jar?	BD	1	129	19th-20th c.
0004	BMCWG			1	4	12th-13th c.
0005	EMWG			1	23	11th-12th c.
0005	BMCW			1	13	12th-14th c.
0005	HFW1			1	5	M.12th-13th c.
0005	UNID	jug	UPPL	1	10	
0009	LMT			1	13	15th-16th c.
0009	DUTR	jar	COLL	1	25	15th-17th c.
0009	GRE	dish?		1	5	16th-18th c.
0009	GRE	pipkin?	FTEV	1	38	16th-18th c.
0009	SAIL			1	24	15th-17th c.
0009	LPME	plantpot?	BD	1	25	18th-20th c.
0009	STAF	mug	UPPL	1	37	L.17th-18th c.
0009	SWSW	mug	UPPL	1	5	18th c.
0009	REFW			1	4	L.18th-20th c.
0009	REFW	saucer?		1	6	L.18th-20th c.
0009	REFW			1	2	L.18th-20th c.
0009	REFW	bowl?	UPPL	1	3	L.18th-20th c.
0009	ESW			2	43	17th-19th c.
0011	LMT			1	14	15th-16th c.
0011	GSW4			3	59	16th-17th c.
0011	SPEC			8	618	L.17th-18th c.
0011	SPEC			2	177	L.17th-18th c.
0011	LSRW	bowl	FLAR	4	220	18th-19th c.
0011	REFW			1	2	L.18th-20th c.
0011	REFW	cup		1	10	L.18th-20th c.
0011	REFW	cup	UPPL	2	3	L.18th-20th c.
0011	ESWN			1	5	L.17th-L.18th c.
0014	BMCW			1	19	12th-14th c.
0016	BMCW			8	58	12th-14th c.
0016	BMCWG			1	7	12th-13th c.
0016	BSW			1	13	12th-14th c.
0016	BMCW	jug	UPBD	1	14	12th-13th c.
0016	BMCW	dripping dish	UPPL	2	77	14th c.
0016	HFW1			1	6	M.12th-13th c.
0020	BCSW			2	32	12th-13th c.
0020	BMCW			1	23	12th-14th c.
0020	LMT			1	6	15th-16th c.
0020	GRE	jar?	THEV	1	13	16th-18th c.
0021	BMCW			2	14	12th-14th c.
0021	BMCW			1	24	12th-14th c.
0021	BMCW	bowl	UPTH	1	25	13th-14th c.
0021	BGW			1	9	13th-14th c.?
0021	HFW1			2	20	M.12th-13th c.
0021	UNID			1	4	
0022	THET			2	13	10th-11th c.
0022	BCSW			1	10	12th-13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
0022	BMCW			2	13	12th-14th c.
0022	HFW1			1	9	M.12th-13th c.
0022	LMT			2	4	15th-16th c.
0022	LMT			1	5	15th-16th c.
0022	LMT			1	2	15th-16th c.
0022	LMT	skillet?	UPFT	1	14	15th-16th c.
0023	BMCW			3	14	12th-14th c.
0023	BSFW			2	55	12th-14th c.
0023	HFW1			1	4	M.12th-13th c.
0023	mugW			1	5	L.13th-E.14th c.
0025	BMCW			3	8	12th-14th c.
0025	HFW1	jug	UPTH	1	6	M.12th-13th c.
0043	GRE			1	5	16th-18th c.
0043	GSW4			1	7	16th-17th c.
0045	HFW1			1	6	M.12th-13th c.
0051	BSW			1	6	12th-14th c.
0053	BMCW	jar	TAP	1	9	12th-13th c.
0053	BMCW			1	6	12th-14th c.
0054	BSW			1	54	12th-14th c.
0066	BMCWG			1	11	12th-14th c.
0066	BSFW			7	55	12th-14th c.
0066	BMCW			3	43	12th-14th c.
0066	BMCW			1	18	12th-14th c.
0066	BMCW			1	11	12th-14th c.
0066	BMCW			1	18	12th-14th c.
0066	BMCW	jug	FTBD	1	12	13th c.
0066	BMCW	jar	LSEV	1	9	12th-13th c.
0066	BMCW	jar	TAP	1	5	12th-13th c.
0066	BGW			1	7	13th-14th c.?
0066	HFW1			1	11	M.12th-13th c.

Rim form: BD – beaded; UP – upright; FT – flat-topped; TH – thickened; EV – everted; TAP – tapering everted; LS – lid-seated; PL – plain; COLL – collared; FLAR – flaring.

Appendix 5. CBM by context

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	abr	T	peg	mortar	glaze	Comments	Date
0004	msfe	RT	2	67				thin ms		=1 tile	pmed
0004	msgf	RT	1	39							pmed
0004	msgfe	RT	2	69							med?
0004	ms	RT	3	112			1 x R			2 reduced cores	med?
0004	msfe	RT	1	28						voids in surface, poss calc?	med?
0005	msf	RT	1	24							pmed?
0005	ms	RT	3	81						=1 tile, reduced core, occ calc	med
0005	msfe	RT	1	12	+					some calc?	med?
0005	cs	RT	2	126						=1 tile, sparse coarse sand	med?
0009	msfe	RT	4	272						Fe sparse and coarse	pmed
0009	msg	RT	1	52							pmed
0009	fs	PAN?	1	123						occ calc etc, machine pressed?	pmed
0009	msc	PAN	1	152						black surface, common fine chalk	pmed
0009	msf	PAN	1	21							pmed
0009	ms	RT	1	125	+						pmed
0009	fsx	LB	1	223						worn surface	pmed
0009	ms	LB	1	129		44				surface partially vitrified	lmed?
0009	msf	LB	1	26	+						lmed?
0009	wfe	QFT	1	198		16+				worn	pmed
0011	fs	RT	1	83						occ coarse quartz	pmed
0011	fs	RT	1	101						sooted underside & partial on top	pmed
0011	ms	RID	1	106							pmed
0011	fs	QFT	1	112		32+				worn, appears polished, may be earlier	pmed
0015	est(cs)	RT	1	8							med
0016	ms	RT	1	31			1 x R				med
0016	ms	RT	1	33					G/B		med
0020	est	RT	1	42					G		med
0020	ms	RT	2	76				ms			pmed
0020	msf	RT	5	196							pmed
0020	msfe	RT	2	53	+						pmed
0021	ms	RT	5	205			1 x R	thin, some on breaks			pmed
0021	msfe	RT	1	30							med?
0021	fs	RT	1	41							pmed
0021	msf	LB	1	84	+						lmed
0021	msf	LB	1	314		47					lmed
0022	msfe	RT	1	30						reduced core	med
0023	ms	RT	2	68							med
0023	msc	RT	4	93							med
0025	msfe	RT	1	72				thin			med
0025	ms	RT	1	47			1 x R				med
0041	fscp	RT	1	22							med?
0043	msfe	RT	4	112				fs			pmed
0043	cem	RT	1	23						machine pressed, pale pink	19+
0043	wfs	LB	1	491		69					18-19
0043	msfe	MB	2	730		42 max				wedge-shaped with twisted	19+

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	abr	T	peg	mortar	glaze	Comments	Date
										cord moulding at thick edge	
0045	est(cs)	RT	3	75							med
0045	ms	RT	1	34				cs buff			med
0045	ms	RT	1	11	+					burnt/reduced	med
0045	fsfe	RT	3	56							pmed
0051	fsm	RT	1	15							pmed
0051	wfe	QFT	1	242		42				pale pink, worn	pmed
0025	ms	RT	1	5						burnt, black surfaces	med?

Appendix 6. Fired clay

Ctxt	Fabric	Type	No	Wt	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0016	fso		1	9	grey	concave	grass	+	
0025	msc	d?	1	3	pink-buff	flat			12+mm thick, no wattle impressions
0051	msc	d?	1	16	pink-buff	flat	straw on surface		20+mm thick, no wattle impressions

Appendix 7. Stone

Context	No	Wt	Notes
0021	1	271	abraded lump of shelly limestone (with CBM)
0053	1	364	shelly limestone (with CBM) - unwashed